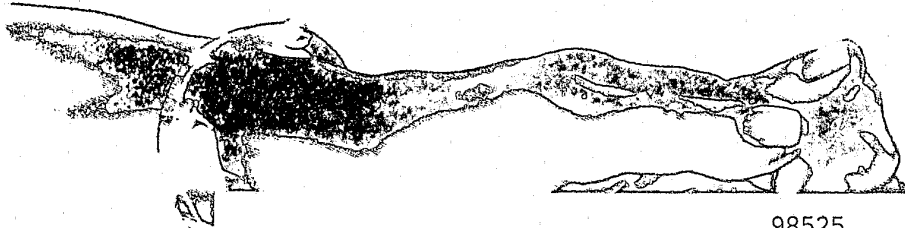


B2144

C.R. sent
10-23-85

1985
State of Oklahoma
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Plan

IN SEARCH OF POSITIVE ALTERNATIVES



98525

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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Prevention Plan

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Published by
Oklahoma Department of Economic and Community Affairs
for the
State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice

98525

STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON JUVENILE JUSTICE

1984-1985

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Governor

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Oklahoma City

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STATE OF OKLAHOMA

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

4545 N. LINCOLN, SUITE 285

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105-3481

(405) 528-8200

CINDY RAMBO
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

GEORGE NIGH
GOVERNOR

April 26, 1985

Alfred Regnery, Administrator
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
633 Indiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20531

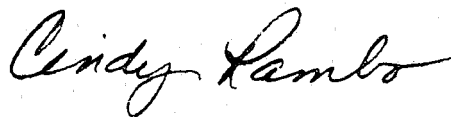
Dear Mr. Regnery:

At the direction of Governor George Nigh, I am hereby submitting the 1985 State of Oklahoma Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Plan as the official state application for JJDP funds.

If you have any questions concerning this matter, please do not hesitate to contact Cheryl Bowyer, Juvenile Justice Planning Coordinator, at (405) 528-8200.

Your prompt consideration of this matter will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Cindy Rambo".

Cindy Rambo

CR/CB

IN SEARCH OF POSITIVE ALTERNATIVES....

1985 State of Oklahoma Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Plan

State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice

Published by
Oklahoma Department of Economic and Community Affairs
4545 North Lincoln Boulevard, Suite 285
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105-3481
(405) 528-8200

George Nigh
Governor

Cindy Rambo
Executive Director

Cheryl Bowyer
Juvenile Justice Planning Coordinator

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I. ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS



STATE OF OKLAHOMA NOTIFICATION OF INTENT

CE-100

MS 1-36 TO BE COMPLETED BY APPLICANT

1 APPLICANT - Organizational Unit Department of Economic & Community Affairs		2 MAILING ADDRESS 4545 Lincoln Blvd., Suite 285		
3 CITY Oklahoma City		4 COUNTY Oklahoma	5 STATE OK	6 ZIP CODE 73105
7 NAME OF CONTACT PERSON Peter J Bowyer		8 MAILING ADDRESS same as above		9 TELEPHONE NO (405) 528-8200
10 AGENCY BUDGET NO	11 PROG NO (Loan)	12 PROG NO (Loan)	13 PROG NO (Grant)	14 PREVIOUS SAI NO
			16,540	
15 TYPE OF PROPOSAL <input type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Supplemental <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State Plan		17 WILL THIS PROGRAM INCREASE YOUR FTE? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No IF YES WHAT WILL BE THE TOTAL INCREASE DURING THE PROJECT PERIOD?		18 REQUESTED FUNDS
b <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation c <input type="checkbox"/> Renewal d <input type="checkbox"/> Envir Impact		17a PROJECT IMPACT statewide		18 LOAN AMOUNT (9) \$
19 REQUESTED FUNDS START YB 85 MP 5 24 (Months)		CITY/COUNTY		19 LOAN AMOUNT (10) \$
20 BRIEF TITLE OF APPLICANT'S PROJECT Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Program				20 GRANT AMOUNT (11) \$ 596,750
				21 GRANT AMOUNT (12) \$
				22 STATE AMOUNT \$ 35,000
				23 LOCAL AMOUNT \$
				24 OTHER \$
				25 TOTAL \$ 631,750

DESCRIPTION OF APPLICANT'S PROJECT (Purpose) Include Maps and Legal Descriptions

This grant program will assist the State of Oklahoma in planning, establishing, operating, coordinating and evaluating projects directly or through grants and contracts with public and private agencies for the development of more effective education, training, research, prevention, diversion, treatment and rehabilitation programs in the area of juvenile delinquency and programs to improve the juvenile justice system.

HOW WILL THIS PROGRAM BE FINANCED AND CONTINUED WHEN THESE REQUESTED FUNDS ARE NO LONGER AVAILABLE? (Explain Blk 43)

STATE FUNDS ☒ LOCAL FUNDS ☐ DISCONTINUED ☐ OTHER ☐29 ARE YOU RECEIVING OR REQUESTING FINANCIAL OR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR THIS PROJECT FROM ANY OTHER SOURCE NOT LISTED ON THIS FORM? YES ☐ NO ☒
(Explain Blk 43)

WHAT REQUIREMENTS WILL THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA BE OBLIGATED TO MEET IF THIS FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE IS GRANTED AND ACCEPTED?

State must match equally any federal dollars utilized for administration.

CERTIFICATION - The Applicant certifies that to the best of his knowledge and belief the above data are true and correct and filing of this form has been duly authorized by the governing body of the applicant and complies with Section 1533 of 74 O.S. 1983 (H.B. 1188).

30 NAME (Print or Type) Garry R. Warren		31 TITLE Director, Employment & Training Div.	32 TELEPHONE NUMBER (405) 528-8200
33 SIGNATURE of Authorized Representative <i>Garry R. Warren</i>		34 DATE DATE	
35 NAME OF AGENCY TO WHICH THE APPLICATION WILL BE SUBMITTED FOR ASSISTANCE Dept of Justice/OJJDP			

ITEMS 37-42 TO BE COMPLETED BY CLEARINGHOUSE

36 RECEIVING DATE AT LOCAL CLEARINGHOUSE	Mo Day Yr	37 STATE CLEARINGHOUSE I.D. NO	38 RECEIVING DATE AT STATE CLEARINGHOUSE	Mo Day Yr
39 LOCAL CLEARINGHOUSE I.D. NO	40 LFO USE ONLY	41 STATE APPLICATION IDENTIFIER (SAI)	State	Number

REMARKS

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE		2. APPLICANT'S APPLICATION	a. NUMBER	3. STATE APPLICATION IDENTIFIER	a. NUMBER
1. TYPE OF ACTION <input type="checkbox"/> PREAPPLICATION <input type="checkbox"/> APPLICATION <input type="checkbox"/> NOTIFICATION OF INTENT (Opt.) <input type="checkbox"/> REPORT OF FEDERAL ACTION <small>(Mark appropriate box)</small>		Leave Blank	b. DATE 19	b. DATE Year month day 19	b. DATE Year month day 19
4. LEGAL APPLICANT/RECIPIENT a. Applicant Name : Department of Economic and Community Affairs b. Organization Unit : c. Street/P.O. Box : 4545 Lincoln Boulevard, Suite 285 d. City : Oklahoma City a. County : Oklahoma f. State : Oklahoma g. ZIP Code: 73105 h. Contact Person (Name & telephone No.) : Cheryl Bowyer (405) 528-8200			5. FEDERAL EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NO. 690-730-001		
7. TITLE AND DESCRIPTION OF APPLICANT'S PROJECT Statewide program to address and impact juvenile justice and delinquency problems			6. PRO. GRAM (From Federal Catalog) a. NUMBER 1160540 b. TITLE Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Allocation to States		
10. AREA OF PROJECT IMPACT (Names of cities, counties, States, etc.) Statewide			8. TYPE OF APPLICANT/RECIPIENT A-State B-Interstate C-Substate District D-County E-City F-School District G-Special Purpose District H-Community Action Agency I-Higher Educational Institution J-Indian Tribe K-Other (Specify): Enter appropriate letter <input type="checkbox"/> A		
13. PROPOSED FUNDING a. FEDERAL \$ 596,750 .00 b. APPLICANT .00 c. STATE 35,000 .00 d. LOCAL .00 e. OTHER .00 f. TOTAL \$ 631,750 .00			11. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS BENEFITING 3,025,290		
14. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF: a. APPLICANT 6 b. PROJECT 1-6 16. PROJECT START DATE Year month day 1985 5 1 17. PROJECT DURATION 24 Months 18. ESTIMATED DATE TO BE SUBMITTED TO FEDERAL AGENCY Year month day 19 85 5 1			12. TYPE OF APPLICATION A-New C-Revision E-Augmentation B-Renewal D-Continuation Enter appropriate letter <input type="checkbox"/> A		
20. FEDERAL AGENCY TO RECEIVE REQUEST (Name, City, State, ZIP code) Office of Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention/Washington D.C.			15. TYPE OF CHANGE (For 18c or 18e) A-Increase Dollars B-Decrease Dollars C-Increase Duration D-Decrease Duration E-Cancellation F-Other (Specify): Enter appropriate letter(s) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
22. THE APPLICANT CERTIFIES THAT: a. To the best of my knowledge and belief, data in this preapplication/application are true and correct, the document has been duly authorized by the governing body of the applicant and the applicant will comply with the attached requirements if the assistance is approved. b. If required by OMB Circular A-95 this application was submitted, pursuant to instructions therein, to appropriate clearinghouses and all responses are attached:			19. EXISTING FEDERAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER N/A		
23. CERTIFYING REPRESENTATIVE Cindy Rambo, Director DECA			21. REMARKS ADDED 20531 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
24. AGENCY NAME			25. APPLICATION RECEIVED 19		
26. ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT			27. ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE		
28. ADDRESS			29. FEDERAL APPLICATION IDENTIFICATION		
31. ACTION TAKEN <input type="checkbox"/> a. AWARDED <input type="checkbox"/> b. REJECTED <input type="checkbox"/> c. RETURNED FOR AMENDMENT <input type="checkbox"/> d. DEFERRED <input type="checkbox"/> e. WITHDRAWN			30. FEDERAL GRANT IDENTIFICATION		
32. FUNDING a. FEDERAL \$.00 b. APPLICANT .00 c. STATE .00 d. LOCAL .00 e. OTHER .00 f. TOTAL \$.00			33. ACTION DATE Year month day 19		
34. STARTING DATE 19			35. CONTACT FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (Name and telephone number)		
36. ENDING DATE 19			37. REMARKS ADDED <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
38. FEDERAL AGENCY A-95 ACTION a. Is taking above action, any comments received from clearinghouses were considered. If agency response is due under provisions of Part 1, OMB Circular A-95, it has been or is being made.			39. FEDERAL AGENCY A-95 OFFICIAL (Name and telephone no.)		

CERTIFIED ASSURANCES

JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT

The checklist has been developed to reduce the amount of paperwork required by applicant States in the JJDP Act. States need only to certify that the requirements cited below have been met. In cases where requirements cannot be certified, justification must be presented along with a statement as to when the omission will be corrected. Refer to Part 31, Subpart D, 28 CFR, Chapter 1.

- | <u>1. Plan Supervision, Administration and Implementation</u> | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> |
|--|--------------------|-------------|
| Pursuant to Section 223(a)(1) and (2) and Section 261(c) of the JJDP Act, the State applicant or Grantee assures that it is the sole agency for plan administration and has the authority to implement the formula grant plan of the Act. | <u>X</u> | <u> </u> |
|
<u>2. Planning and Administration Funds</u> | | |
| Pursuant to Section 222(c) of the JJDP Act, the Grantee has indicated on Attachment A the amount of planning and administration funds allocated to the State and has indicated below the amount that units or combinations of units of general local government will use. Such funds shall not exceed 7½% of the total JJDP award and must be matched dollar for dollar in cash. | <u>X</u> | <u> </u> |
| Amount of these funds to local government: | <u> -0- </u> | |
|
<u>3. Juvenile Justice Advisory Group. Pursuant to Section 223(a)(3) of the JJDP Act, the Grantee shall provide:</u> | | |
| (a) A list of all current grantee advisory group members (use the attached format), including their respective dates of appointment and how each member meets the membership specified in this Section of the Act. Members appointed prior to their 24th birthday (youth members) are identified as well as those members who also serve on the supervisory board if one exists. | <u>X</u> | <u> </u> |
| (b) An Assurance that three members who have been or are now under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system have been appointed to the advisory group. | <u>X</u> | <u> </u> |
| (c) The Grantee assures that it complies with the requirements of Section 222(d) of the JJDP Act. | <u>X</u> | <u> </u> |

- | | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> |
|--|------------|-----------|
| 4. <u>Consultation with and Participation of Units of General Local Government.</u> Pursuant to Section 223(a)(4) and (6) of the JJDP Act, the Grantee assures that: | | |
| (a) The Chief Executive Officer of such a unit has assigned responsibility for the preparation and administration of its part of the Juvenile Justice Plan. | <u>X</u> | _____ |
| (b) The State recognizes and makes every effort to incorporate the needs of such units into the Juvenile Justice Plan. | <u>X</u> | _____ |
| 5. <u>Participation of Private Agencies</u> | | |
| Pursuant to Section 223(a)(9) of the JJDP Act, the Grantee assures that private agencies have been consulted and allowed to participate in the development and execution of the Juvenile Justice Plan. | <u>X</u> | _____ |
| 6. <u>Pass Through Requirement</u> | | |
| Pursuant to Section 223(a)(5) of the JJDP Act, the Grantee must specify the amount and percentage of funds to be passed through to units of general local government and to local private agencies. For purposes of this requirement, local private agency is defined as a private non-profit agency or organization that provides program services within identifiable units or combination of units of general government. | <u>X</u> | _____ |
| Pass-Through: \$ _____ (_____ %). For additional information on this requirement, see OJJDP Guideline 4040.4 | | |
| 7. <u>Right of Privacy for Recipients of Services</u> | | |
| Pursuant to Section 223(a)(17) and 229 of the JJDP Act, the Grantee assures that they have established procedures to ensure that programs funded under the JJDP Act shall not disclose program records containing the identity of individual juveniles. Exceptions to this requirement: (1) authorization by law; (2) the consent of either the juvenile or his legally authorized representative; or (3) justification that otherwise the functions of this title cannot be performed. Under no circumstances may public project reports or findings contain names of actual juveniles. | <u>X</u> | _____ |

- | | Yes | No |
|--|----------|----|
| 8. <u>Equitable Arrangements for Employees Affected by Assistance in this Act</u> | | |
| Pursuant to Section 223(a)(18) of the JJDP Act, the State assures that it has established all terms and conditions for the protection of employees affected by the JJDP Act. | <u>X</u> | — |
| 9. <u>Equitable Distribution of Juvenile Justice Funds and Assistance</u> | | |
| Pursuant to Section 223(a)(7) and (16) of the JJDP Act, the State Grantee assures that: | | |
| (a) The State will adhere to procedures for the equitable distribution of JJDP Act formula grant money. | <u>X</u> | — |
| (b) The detailed study of needs analyzes the needs of disadvantaged youth and that assistance will be available equitably. | <u>X</u> | — |
| (c) All subgrantees and contractors shall comply General Grant Conditions and Assurances regarding non-discrimination. | <u>X</u> | — |
| (d) It has developed and adheres to procedures for filing and considering grievances arising under this section. | <u>X</u> | — |
| 10. <u>Analytical and Training Capacity</u> | | |
| Pursuant to Section 223(a)(11) and (21) of the JJDP Act, the State assures that it will conduct research, training and evaluation activities. | <u>X</u> | — |
| 11. <u>Non-Discrimination.</u> The Grantee and all its subgrantees will comply with the following non-discrimination laws: | | |
| o Section 815(c) of the Justice System Improvement Act (JSIA), made applicable by Section 262(a) of the JJDP Act, as amended and its implementing regulations found at 28 CFR 42.201, <u>et seq.</u> , and 28 CFR 42.301, <u>et seq.</u> | | |
| o Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and its implementing regulations found at 28 CFR 42.101 <u>et seq.</u> | | |
| o Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, and its implementing regulations, 28 CFR 42.501 <u>et seq.</u> | | |
| o The Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, and its implementing regulations. | | |

- | | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> |
|---|------------|-----------|
| o Executive Order 12138, 44 F.R. 29637 (May 22, 1979), requiring recipients of federal financial assistance to take appropriate affirmative action in support of women's business enterprise. | <u>X</u> | — |
| o Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972. | <u>X</u> | — |
| 12. <u>An amended Plan for implementing the mandates prescribed by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act and for meeting other Act requirements, as set out on the following pages, is appended to this checklist.</u> | — | <u>X</u> |
| 13. <u>Advanced Techniques</u>

Pursuant to Section 223(a)(10) of the JJDP Act, the State assures that at least 75% of the JJDP funds support advanced techniques as enumerated in this section. | <u>X</u> | — |
| 14. <u>The State assures and certifies that the State, its subgrantees, and contractors will comply with the regulations of the Department and other applicable Federal laws, orders and circulars as specified and described in greater detail in Appendix A of this Kit.</u> | <u>X</u> | — |
| 15. <u>It is understood that this grant may be terminated or fund payments discontinued by OJJDP where it finds a substantial failure to comply with the provisions P.L. 93-415, as amended, or regulations promulgated thereunder, including these assurances of application obligations, but only after notice and hearing and pursuant to all procedures set forth in Section 803. of P.L. 96-157.</u> | <u>X</u> | — |
| 16. <u>The applicant assures and certifies that the Grantee, its subgrantees and contractors, will comply with the provisions of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, P.L. 90-351 as amended by P.L. (1-644, P.L. 93-83, P.L. 93-415, P.L. 94-430, P.L. 94-503, and P.L. 96-157 that are applicable to the JJDP Act; and with the provisions of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, P.L. 93-415, as amended by P.L. 94-503, P.L. 95-115, and P.L. 96-509 for activities funded under the Act.</u> | <u>X</u> | — |
| 17. <u>Fiscal control and fund accounting procedures which assure proper disbursement of, and accounting for, grant funds and required non-Federal expenditures have been established by the grantee. (This requirement applies to funds disbursed by units of local government and entitlement areas as well as to funds disbursed directly by the Grantee). Accounting procedures provide for accurate and timely recording of receipt of funds</u> | | |

- | | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> |
|---|------------|---------------|
| by source, or expenditures made from such funds, and unexpended balances. Controls are adequate to insure that expenditures charged to grant activities are for allowable purposes and documentation is readily available to verify that such charges are accurate. Except when inconsistent with Federal requirements, State procedures and practices apply to funds disbursed by such units. Treatment of specific items and determinations of the allowability of costs are in accordance with OJARS Financial Guide, M 7100.1B, Chpt. 8. All required records shall be maintained until an audit is completed and all questions arising therefrom are resolved, or three years after completion of project. | <u>X</u> | <u> </u> |
| 18. <u>Provisions have been made for fund accounting, auditing, monitoring records, as prescribed by OJARS to assure fiscal control, proper management, and efficient disbursement of funds received under the Act.</u> | <u>X</u> | <u> </u> |
| 19. <u>The Grantee assures that pursuant to Section 227(c) of the JJDP Act, funds paid pursuant to Section 223(a) (10)(D) and Section 224(a)(7), to any public or private agency, organization, or institution or to any individual (whether directly or through a State criminal justice council) shall not be used to pay for any personal service, advertisement, telegram, telephone communication, letter, printed or written matter, or other device, intended or designed to influence a Member of the Congress or any other Federal, State, or local elected official to favor or oppose any Acts, bills, resolutions, or similar legislature or any referendum, initiative, constitutional amendment, or any similar procedure by the Congress, any State legislature, any local council, or any similar governing body, except that this subsection shall not preclude such funds from being used in connection with communications to Federal, State or local elected officials, upon the request of such official through proper official channels, pertaining to authorization, appropriation, or oversight measures directly affecting the operation of the program involved.</u> | <u>X</u> | <u> </u> |
| 20. <u>Pursuant to Section 402(b)(1) and (2) of the Justice System improvement Act (JSIA) the State assures that a copy of the law establishing the criminal justice council (if one exists) is available for review. Further, the State assures that a current listing of the members of the council is also available for review and that the membership is in compliance with Section 402(c)(2) of the JSIA.</u> | <u>N/A</u> | <u> </u> |
| 21. <u>Civil Rights: The applicant assures that the following civil rights responsibilities have been met.</u> | | |

- | | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> |
|--|------------|-----------|
| o Designate a civil rights contact person who has lead responsibility for insuring that all applicable civil rights requirements, assurances, and conditions are met and who shall act as liaison in all civil rights matters with OJJDP and the OJARS' Office of Civil Rights Compliance (OCRC). | | |
| o Every applicant required to formulate an EEOP in accordance with 28 CFR 42.301 <u>et seq.</u> , shall submit a certification to the State that it has an EEOP on file. | | |
| o Every criminal or juvenile justice agency, including <u>Grantees</u> applying for a grant of \$500,000 or more shall submit a copy of its EEOP (if required to maintain one under 28 CFR 42.301, <u>et seq.</u>) to OCRC at the same time it submits its application to the State. | | |
| o Inform the public and subgrantees of affected persons' rights to file a complaint of discrimination to OCRC for investigation. | | |
| o Cooperate with OCRC during compliance reviews of recipients located within the State. | | |
| o Comply, and that its subgrantees and contractors will comply with the requirement that, in the event that a Federal or State court or administration agency makes a finding of discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, or sex (after a due process hearing) against a State or a subgrantee or contractor, the affected recipient or contractor will forward a copy of the finding to OCRC. | <u>X</u> | |

22. Concentration of State Effort

The Grantee assures that pursuant to Section 223(a)(8) (c) of the JJDP Act, a plan for the concentration of State efforts as they relate to the coordination of all State juvenile delinquency programs with respect to overall policy and development of objectives and priorities for all State juvenile delinquency programs and activities, is on file.

X _____

23. Annual Performance Report

The Grantee assures that pursuant to Section 223(a) and 223(a)(12) of the Act it shall submit by December 31, 1983, an annual performance report. See page 12b of this Kit for areas to be addressed.

X _____

	Yes	No
24. <u>Serious and Violent Juvenile Offender Emphasis</u>		

25. Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs

CERTIFICATION

I certify that the programs proposed in this application meet all the requirements of the JJDP Act, that all the information presented is correct, that there has been appropriate coordination with affected agencies, and that the applicant will comply with provision of the Act and all other Federal laws. By appropriate language incorporated in each grant, subgrant or other document under which funds are to be dispersed, the undersigned shall assure that the applicable conditions above apply to all recipients of assistance.

Cindy Lamber
Authorized Official

4/29/85
Date

APPENDIX A

GENERAL GRANT CONDITIONS AND ASSURANCES

The applicant gives assurances and certifies with respect to the grant that the State Criminal Justice Council, its subgrantees and contractors will comply with the following requirements:

1. REPORTS. Each grantee shall submit such reports as the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) shall reasonably request. State Criminal Justice Councils shall submit such financial reports as may be required on forms approved by OMB and prescribed by OJARS. Each Council shall be expected to give evidence of compliance with applicable requirements of 28 CFR 31 and the requirements of the Justice System Improvements Act of 1979 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act") that are applicable to the JJDP Act of 1974, as amended. Each State Council shall produce such records and documentation and prepare such reports as OJJDP shall reasonably request in the execution of its monitoring, stewardship and evaluation responsibilities.
2. INSPECTION AND AUDIT. Accounts and records of the state agency and local units of government and all other recipients of assistance under this grant, whether by direct grant or contract or by subgrant or subcontract from primary grantees or contractors, which disburse or utilize grant funds, must be accessible to authorized Federal and state officials for the purpose of audit examination. Notice of accessibility must be incorporated in each grant, subgrant, contract or other documents under which funds are to be disbursed. Where permitted by state constitutional provisions, an annual or biannual audit of the planning and action subgrant program must be accomplished by an appropriate state audit agency, State Council audit staff or a reputable public accounting firm. To the extent that state and local audit systems are determined by OJARS to be adequate to ensure fiscal accountability, they will be relied upon in lieu of regular Federal audit of grantee and subgrantee accounts. The Administration shall adhere, in all regards, to the principles enunciated in OMB Circular No. A 73, "Audit of Federal Grants in Aid to State and Local Governments." For more detailed information refer to OJARS M.7100.1B.
3. POLITICAL ACTIVITY. The restrictions of the Hatch Act, Pub. L. 93-443, 5 U.S.C. Chapter 73, Subchapter III, (as amended), concerning the political activity of government employees are applicable to State Criminal Justice Council staff members and other State and local government employees whose principal employment is in connection with activities financed, in whole or in part, by Title I grants. Under a 1975 amendment to the Hatch Act, such State and local government employees may take an active part in political management and campaigns except they may not be candidates for office.

4. DISCRIMINATION PROHIBITED. No person shall, on the grounds of race, religion, color, national origin or sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits or, be otherwise subjected to discrimination under, or denied employment in connection with, grants awarded pursuant to the Act, the Juvenile Justice Act (Pub. L. 93-415, as amended), and the implementing regulations 28 CFR part 42 subparts D and E, or any project, program or activity or subgrant supported or benefiting by this grant. The grantee must comply with the provisions and requirements of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and its implementing regulations 28 CFR 42.101 et. seq. The grantee must further comply with Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, and its implementing regulations; the Age Discrimination Act of 1973, as amended, and its implementing regulations and Title IX of the Education Amendments Act of 1974.
5. EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM. Each grantee certifies, that it has executed and has on file, an Equal Employment Opportunity Program which conforms with the provisions of 28 CFR Section 42.301, et seq., Subpart E, or that in conformity with the foregoing regulation, no Equal Employment Opportunity Program is required.
6. RELEASE OF INFORMATION. All records, papers and other documents kept by recipients of OJJDP funds, and their subgrantees and contractors, relating to the receipt and disposition of such funds, are required to be made available to the Office. These records and other documents submitted to OJJDP and its grantees pursuant to other provisions of the Act, including plans and application for funds, are required to be made available by OJJDP under the terms and conditions of the Federal Freedom of Information Act, 5 USC 552.
7. INFORMATION SYSTEMS. With respect to programs related to criminal justice information systems, the grantee agrees to comply with the provisions of 28 CFR, Part 20 governing the protection of the individual privacy and the insurance of the integrity and accuracy of data collection. The grantee further agrees:
 - a. That all computer software produced under this grant will be made available to the OJJDP for transfer to authorized users in the criminal justice community without cost other than that directly associated with the transfer. Systems will be documented in sufficient detail to enable a competent data processing staff to adapt the system, or portions thereof, to usage on a computer of similar size and configuration, of any manufacturer.
 - b. To provide a complete copy of documentation, upon receipt, to the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Documentation will include but not be limited to system description, operating instruction, program maintenance instructions, input forms, file descriptions, reports formats, program listings and flow charts for the system and programs.

- c. That whenever possible all application programs will be written in ANS COBOL in order that they may be transferred readily to another authorized user. Where the nature of the task requires a scientific programming language, ANS FORTRAN should be used.
 - d. To avail himself, to the maximum extent possible, of computer software already produced and available without charge. Justice Statistics publications and System Specialists should be consulted.
8. CONFIDENTIALITY OF RESEARCH INFORMATION. Pursuant to Section 229 of the Act, research information identifiable to an individual, which was obtained through a project funded wholly or in part with OJJDP funds, shall remain confidential and copies of such information shall be immune from legal process, and shall not, without the consent of the person furnishing such information, be admitted as evidence or used for any purpose in any action, suit, or other judicial or administrative proceeding. 28 CFR Part 22.
9. PUBLISHED MATERIAL. All published material and written reports submitted under this grant or in conjunction with contracts under this grant must be originally developed material unless otherwise specifically provided in the grant or contract document. When material, not originally developed, is included in the report it must have the source identified. This identification may be in the body of the report or by footnote. This provision is applicable when the material is in a verbatim or extensive paraphrase format.
10. ALLOCATION AND MATCH REQUIREMENTS FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT PROGRAMS. The Criminal Justice Council will comply with the provisions of Pub. L. 93-415, as amended, concerning Part B formula grant funds.
- a. Not more than 7.5% of the total annual allotment of such funds shall be utilized to develop a state plan and to pay that portion of expenditures which are necessary for efficient administration, including monitoring and evaluation. These funds are to be matched on a dollar for dollar basis.
 - b. The State shall make available needed funds for planning and administration to units of general local government or combinations thereof within the State on an equitable basis.
 - c. In the absence of a waiver, the State shall expend at least 66 2/3% of such funds for programs of local government.
 - d. Not less than 75% of such funds shall be used for advanced techniques as delineated in Section 223(a)(10) of the Act.
 - e. Five per cent of the minimum annual allotment to any state shall be available to assist the Advisory Group established under Section 223(a)(8).

- f. Financial assistance extended under the provision of the JJDP Act shall be 100% of approved costs of any program or activity with the exceptions of planning and administration funds and any construction activities.
11. CONSTRUCTION (JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT). The Criminal Justice Council certifies that financial assistance for construction programs and projects shall be limited to not more than 50% of the cost of construction. In addition, construction using funds available under the Juvenile Justice Act is limited to innovative community-based facilities for less than twenty persons. All such programs and projects shall be subject to guidelines promulgated by the Administration.
12. NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY OF 1969. Pub. L. 91-190, 42 USC 4321, et. seq. Any application for OJJDP funds involving those actions listed in 23 CFR 19.6 shall include an environmental evaluation. The State will circulate the environmental evaluation through the State and Local Clearinghouse and concurrently send it to OJJDP. OJJDP, after allowing time for comment, shall decide whether to issue a negative declaration or require the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement. If an Environmental Impact Statement is required, the CJC will ordinarily be required to prepare a draft if the project is being funded with discretionary money, the CJC may be requested to prepare the draft Environmental Impact Statement. Procedures for compliance are outlined in the Environmental Procedures Handbook, HB 4061.
13. NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT OF 1966. Pub. L. 89-665, 16 USC 470, et. seq. The Criminal Justice Council shall consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer to determine if undertakings may have an effect on properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places, or on properties eligible for inclusion. The CJC shall notify OJJDP of the possible effect of the undertaking and follow the procedures outlined in the Environmental Procedures Handbook, HB 4061.
14. FLOOD DISASTER PROTECTION ACT OF 1973. Pub. L. 93-234, 42 USC s4001, et. seq. OJJDP will not approve any financial assistance for construction purposes in any area that has been identified by the Secretary of HUD as an area having special flood hazards unless the community in the hazardous area is then participating in the National Flood Insurance Program.
15. CLEAN AIR ACT, Pub. L. 88-206, 42 USC s1857, et. seq., and FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1972 Pub. L. 92-500, 33, USC s1251, et. seq. (and Executive Order 11738). In accordance with the provisions of the Clean Air Act, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and Executive Order 11738, subgrants and contracts will not be made with parties convicted of offenses under these laws. Procedures for compliance with these regulations are outlined in the Environmental Procedures Handbook, HB 4061.

16. SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT. Pub. L. 93-523, 42 USC s3001, et. seq. If the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency determines that an area has an aquifer (a water-bearing stratum of permeable rock, sand or gravel) which is the sole or principal source of drinking water for an area, and which if contaminated would create a significant hazard to public health, he shall publish notice of that determination in the Federal Register. After publication of such notice, no commitment of Federal financial assistance (through a grant, contract, loan or otherwise) may be entered into for any project which the EPA Administrator determines may contaminate such an aquifer. Any prospective subgrantee of OJJDP funds shall assure that the project will have no effect on an aquifer so designated by the EPA Administrator.
17. ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT OF 1973. Pub. L. 93-205, 16 USC s1531, et. seq. The Secretary of Interior shall publish in the Federal Register, and from time to time he may by regulations revise, a list of species determined by him or the Secretary of Commerce to be endangered species and a list of all species determined by him or the Secretary of Commerce to be threatened species. Each list shall refer to the species contained therein by scientific and common name and shall specify with respect to each such species over what portion of its range it is endangered or threatened. Any prospective recipient of OJJDP funds shall certify in writing prior to grant award that the proposed action will not jeopardize the continued existence of an endangered species or a threatened species or result in the destruction or modification of the habitat of such a species.
18. WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT. Pub. L. 90-542, 16 USC 1271, et. seq. OJJDP must notify the Secretary of the Interior and, where National Forest lands are involved, the Secretary of Agriculture, or any activities in progress, commenced or resumed which affect any of the rivers specified in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Any prospective grantee or subgrantee of OJJDP grant funds will certify in writing that OJJDP will be notified if any of the designated rivers are or will be affected by any program or project.
19. FISH AND WILDLIFE COORDINATION ACT. Pub. L. 85-624, 16 USC s661, et. seq. OJJDP must notify the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of Interior and the head of the state administrative agency exercising administration over the wildlife resources of the State wherever the waters of any stream or other body of water are proposed or authorized to be diverted or controlled by OJJDP, a grantee, or subgrantee. Any prospective recipient of OJJDP grant funds will certify that OJJDP will be notified in any of the action specified in 16 USC s662(a) are anticipated.
20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA PRESERVATION ACT. Pub. L. 93-291, 16 USC s469, et. seq. Any prospective recipient of OJJDP funds shall notify OJJDP if the funded activity may cause irreparable loss or destruction to significant historical or archaeological data. OJJDP will then notify the Secretary of the Interior who shall conduct a survey and investigation of the area which may be affected and recover and preserve such data.

21. COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1979, Pub. L. 92-583, 16 USC 1451, et. seq. Each OJJDP supported activity which directly affects the Coastal Zone shall be conducted in a manner, which to the maximum extent feasible, is consistent with the approved state management program for the protection of the Coastal Zone. Every applicant submitting an application for grant funds supporting programs affecting land or water uses in the Coastal Zone shall attach the views of the appropriate state or local agencies on the relationship of the proposed activity to the approved management program. This applies to subgrant applications submitted to the CJC as well as to discretionary grant applications. Such applications shall be submitted accordance with the provisions of Title IV of the Intergovernment Cooperation Act of 1968, Pub. L. 90-577.
22. ANIMAL WELFARE ACT OF 1970, Pub. L. 91-579, 7 USC s2131, et seq. This act establishes recordkeeping and animal treatment standards for schools, institutions, organizations and persons that use or intend to use live animals in research, tests or experiments, and that receive Federal funds for the purpose of carrying out research, tests or experiments. No grant of contract for this type of purpose may be made until the grantee or contractor assures compliance with the provisions of the Animal Welfare Act of 1970.
23. IMPOUNDMENT CONTROL ACT OF 1974, Pub. L. 93-344, 31 USC s1401, et seq. Specific procedures are provided for recissions and deferrals of budget authority when Federal funds are involved, and assurance must be provided that whenever such action is contemplated, these procedures will be followed. Furthermore, any grantee, contractor, subgrantee, or subcontractor is hereby put on notice that any award, or portion thereof is, conditional upon subsequent Congressional or executive action which may result from Federal budget deferral or recission actions.
24. UNIFORM RELOCATION ASSISTANCE AND REAL PROPERTY ACQUISITIONS POLICIES ACT OF 1970, Pub. L. 91-646, 42 USC 4601, et seq. In conformance with this requirement and with the provisions of 28 CFR Part 52, the CJC shall assure that any program under which OJJDP financial assistance will be used to pay all or part of the cost of any program or project which will result in displacement of any person shall provide that:
 - a. Fair and reasonable relocation payments and assistance shall be provided to or for displaced persons as are required in such regulations as are issued by the Attorney General.
 - b. Relocation and assistance programs shall be provided such persons in accordance with such regulations issued by the Attorney General.
 - c. Within a reasonable period of time prior to displacement, decent, safe and sanitary replacement must be available to the displaced person in accordance with such regulations as issued by the Attorney General.

- d. Those persons affected by these provisions will be adequately informed of the available benefits, policies, and procedures relating to the payment of these benefits.

25. CRIMINAL PENALTIES.

- a. Whoever embezzles, willfully misapplies, steals, or obtains by fraud or endeavors to embezzle, willfully misapply, steal or obtain by fraud any funds, assets, or property which are the subject of a grant or contract or other form of assistance pursuant to this title, whether received directly or indirectly from the Administration; or whoever receives, conceals, or retains such funds, assets, or property to his use or gain, knowing such funds, assets, or property to have been embezzled, willfully misapplied, stolen, or obtained by fraud, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.
- b. Whoever knowingly and willfully falsifies, conceals, or covers up by trick, scheme, or device, any material fact in any application for assistance submitted pursuant to the Act or in any records required to be maintained pursuant to the Act shall be subject to prosecution under the provisions of Section 1001 of Title 18, United States Code.
- c. Any law enforcement and criminal justice program or project underwritten, in whole or in part, by any grant, or contract or other form of assistance pursuant to the Act, whether received directly or indirectly from the Administration, shall be subject to the provisions of Section 371 of Title 18, United States Code.

26. ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE. Under 18 USC 2512, transactions involving devices "primarily useful for the purpose of the surreptitious interception of wire or oral communication, "advertisement thereof, and advertising which promotes the use of any devices for such purposes are prohibited unless, in the case of a state officer, his conduct with regard to such a device falls within "the normal course of activities of....(the) state....."18 USC 2512 (2)(b). Normally, officers of a state which has no enabling statute under 18 USC 2516(2) would have no occasion to use, possess, or otherwise deal with devices within the scope of 18 USC 2512(1). Without such legislation only consensual use is permitted. No grants relating to such devices and their use will be authorized in states which do not have enabling legislation unless special justification, as explained below, is furnished. Accordingly, all applications that list the acquisition of equipment, with either federal or matching funds, that may be utilized for electronic surveillance purposes, that may be utilized for electronic surveillance purposes, in a state that does not have any enabling legislation, must include as part of the budget narrative for such equipment the following information:

- 1. A complete description of each item or equipment to be obtained.
- 2. A statement of how each item of equipment will be used.

3. The legal citations and justifications for the purchase and intended use of each item of equipment.
4. A description of the controls to be established over access to, the use of and ultimate disposal of such equipment.

Each application must contain the following statement signed by the Project Director: "(Applicant) agrees not to purchase or use in the course of this project any electronic, mechanical, or other device for surveillance purposes in violation of 18 USC 2511 and any applicable state statute related to wiretapping and surveillance."

The CJC will review all grant application to assure compliance.

27. COPYRIGHTS AND RIGHTS IN DATA. Where activities supported by this grant produce original computer programs, writing, sound recordings, pictorial reproductions, drawing or other graphical representation and works of any similar nature (the term computer programs includes executable computer programs and supporting data in any form), the government has the right to use, duplicate and disclose, in whole in part in any manner for any purpose whatsoever and have others do so. If the material is copy rightable, the grantee may copyright such, but the government reserves a royalty-free non-exclusive and irrevocable license to reproduce, publish, and use such materials in whole or in part and to authorize others to do so. The grantee shall include provisions appropriate to effectuate the purpose of this condition in all contracts or employment, consultant's agreements, contract, or subgrants.
28. PATENTS. If any discovery or invention arises or is developed in course of or as a result of work performed under this grant, the grantee shall refer to the discovery or invention to OJJDP. The grantee hereby agrees that determination of rights to inventions made under this grant shall be made by the Administrator of OJJDP or his duly authorized representative, who shall have the sole and exclusive powers to determine whether or not and where a patent application should be filed and to determine the disposition of all rights in such inventions, including title to and license rights under any patent application or patent which may issue thereon. The determination of the Administrator, or his duly authorized representative, shall be accepted as final. In addition, the grantee hereby agrees and otherwise recognizes that the Government shall acquire at least an irrevocable non-exclusive royalty free license to practice and have practiced throughout the world for governmental purposes any invention made in the course of or under this grant. The grantee shall include provisions appropriate of effectuate the purposes of this condition in all contract of employment, consultant's agreements, contracts or subgrants.
29. INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION ACT OF 1968. Pub. L. 90-577, 42 54201, et. seq. All State and local grantees of federal funds must abide by the regulations, policies, guidelines, and requirements of OMB Circular No. A-95 until April 30, 1983 when Executive Order 12372, Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs, takes effect.

30. LOBBYING. The State must assure that pursuant to Section 227(c) of the JJDP Act, funds paid pursuant to Section 223(a)(10)(D) and Section 224(a)(7) to any public or private agency, organization, or institution or to any individual (whether directly or through a State criminal justice council) shall not be used to pay for any personal service, advertisement, telegram, telephone communication, letter, printed or written matter, or other device, intended or designed to influence a Member of the Congress, or any other Federal, State, or local elected official to favor or oppose any Act, bills, resolutions, or similar legislation, or any referendum, initiative, constitutional amendment, or any similar procedure by the Congress, any State legislature, any local council, or any similar governing body, except that this subsection shall not preclude such funds from being used in connection with communications to Federal, State, or local elected officials, upon the request of such official through proper official channels, pertaining to authorization, appropriation, or oversight measures directly affecting the operation of the program involved. Additional guidance on lobbying prohibitions may be found in the OJARS Guideline Manual, Financial and Administrative Guide for Grants, M 7100. 1B.
31. The State assures and certifies that the State and its subgrantees and contractors will adhere to the following executive orders Nos. 11246, 11377, 11507, 11738, 11752, and 11914; OMB Nos. A-21, A-87, A-102, A-110, and A-122; FMC Circulars Nos. 74-4 and 74-7 found at 34 CFR Parts 255 and 256 respectfully, and all amendments to those circulars, orders and statutes.
32. In administering funds awarded pursuant to this application, the State must assure compliance with 28 CFR Parts 18, 19, 20, 22, 42, and 52 as they relate to activities funded with JJDP funds; G 6060. 1A, Medical Research and Psychosurgery; and the Guideline Manual M 7100. 1B, Financial and Administrative Guide for Grants. The State must further represent that it has established policies and provided procedures to assure sound fiscal control, effective management, and efficient use of funds received pursuant to this grant.
33. APPLICABILITY. The applicant State must further assure and certify that by appropriate language incorporated in each grant, subgrant, contract, subcontract, or other document under which funds are to be disbursed, the grantee shall assure that the above conditions apply to all recipients of assistance.

STATE OF OKLAHOMA



EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Proclamation

WHEREAS, the State of Oklahoma has made great strides in the area of juvenile justice reform; and

WHEREAS, the input of many groups, both in the public and private sectors, is needed to continue this progress and to identify additional areas of need; and

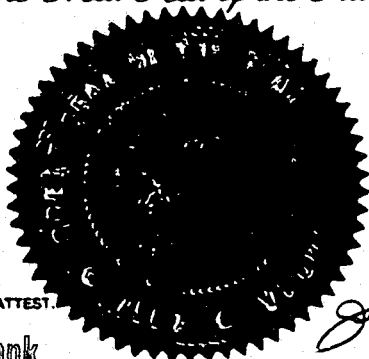
WHEREAS, the State of Oklahoma has agreed to participate in the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. § 5601 et seq.); and

WHEREAS, participation in the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 requires the State of Oklahoma to create an advisory committee comprised of representatives from public agencies, private service providers, and youthful members; and

WHEREAS, immediate action is needed to ensure the continuation of meaningful reform in Oklahoma's juvenile justice program, to clearly identify goals and objectives, and to coordinate the efforts of all interested parties in the area of services for children and youth;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE NICH, GOVERNOR of the State of Oklahoma, do hereby create a State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice. The State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice shall perform the functions enumerated in Section 223 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, including, but not limited to, the preparation, maintenance, and reporting requirements of a State plan as designated in the Act, the coordination of public and private sector efforts to realize improvements in services for children and youth, and the presentation of funding recommendations to the Governor of any available monies offered through grant programs under the Act. The Governor shall select members to the State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice according to the guidelines established in the Act, all members to serve at his pleasure and without compensation. The Governor shall additionally designate individual members to serve as Chairman and Vice-Chairman. The Department of Economic and Community Affairs is hereby designated as the State agency responsible to provide administrative support to the State Advisory Committee and to perform other functions as necessary to ensure compliance with all federal requirements.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Oklahoma to be affixed.



ATTEST:

James B. Shumaker
SECRETARY OF STATE

21

Done at the Capitol, in the City of Oklahoma City, this 27th day of October, in the Year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighty-three, and of the State of Oklahoma the seventy-fifth year.

George N. Nich
GOVERNOR

**STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON JUVENILE JUSTICE
1985**

Name	Represents*	Fulltime Government Employee	Youth Member	Date of Appointment	Residence
Doug Gibson, Chairman	H			11/14/83	Oklahoma City
Alan Couch, Vice Chair	F	X		11/14/83	Norman
Dail Alberty	M		X	3/4/85	Langston
Dale Anderson	C	X		11/14/83	Duncan
Lena Bennett	K			11/14/83	Tulsa
Bill Bledsoe	E	X		11/14/83	Tulsa
Bill Bradley	C	X		11/14/83	Nichols Hills
Martha Calico	H			11/14/83	Stilwell
Laura Choate	H		X	8/8/84	Oklahoma City
Dr. Rose Cordell	M			8/3/84	Oklahoma City
Rick Couri	J			11/14/83	Poteau
Dr. Ramona Emmons	G	X		11/14/83	Oklahoma City
Stan Foster	K			11/14/83	Oklahoma City
Michael Paul Howard	M		X	3/4/85	Tulsa
Judith Kraft-O'Connor	K			11/14/83	Oklahoma City
Dr. Ron Krug	G	X		11/14/83	Edmond
Bob Lehman	I			11/14/83	Norman
Joe Marak	F	X		11/14/83	Woodward
Tom Martindale	J			11/14/83	Hugo
Susan Morris	J			11/14/83	Shawnee
Diane Nobles	G	X		11/14/83	Muskogee
Charles Paul	K		X	1/1/85	Norman
John Raley	I			11/14/83	Ponca City
John Selph	A	X		11/14/83	Tulsa
LaDonna Selvidge	M		X	11/14/83	Del City
Jim Smith	M		X	11/14/83	Ada
Conley Tunnell	E	X		11/14/83	Oklahoma City
Phil Wildfang	G	X		11/14/83	Oklahoma City

*See next page for member representational affiliation key

MEMBER REPRESENTATIONAL AFFILIATION KEY

- A** - locally elected official
- B** - represents local government
- C** - law enforcement/police
- D** - corrections
- E** - juvenile justice agency
- F** - juvenile/family court judge
- G** - public agency
- H** - private agency
- I** - business group
- J** - youth worker
- K** - person with special knowledge
- L** - organization representing employees affected
- M** - other

STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON JUVENILE JUSTICE 1985

The State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice was established by Governor's proclamation on October 27, 1983. The original members of the Committee were appointed by Governor's order on November 14, 1983.

The Committee, as appointed, represents not only the statutory requirements of the JJDP Act for public, private and youth membership, but also a multitude of organization and association memberships and interests, as well as professional affiliations. It is felt that the membership represents and assures a comprehensive state planning effort.

Examples of organizations and associations represented include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Oklahoma Council on Juvenile Justice
- Oklahoma Institute on Child Advocacy
- former members, Oklahoma Crime Commission
- Governor's Council on Children and Youth
- National Association of Social Workers
- Chairman, State Board of Licensed Social Workers
- Chairman, Supreme Court Oversight Committee
- Oklahoma Commission on Children and Youth
- Governor's Criminal Justice Advisory Board
- Oklahoma Association of Chiefs of Police
- Oklahoma Sheriff's and Peace Officers Association
- Oklahoma's Abducted Children, Inc.
- Urban League of Greater Oklahoma City
- National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
- Oklahoma Association of Youth Services
- Oklahoma Association of Children's Institutions and Agencies
- Child Care Advisory Board
- Cooperative Council for Oklahoma School Administrators
- Oklahoma Bar Association
- State Jail Standards Committee
- National Association of Victim Assistants
- Junior League of Oklahoma City
- Foster Care Review Board
- Chairman and members, Oklahoma Alliance for Children
- Board of Directors, Oklahoma Children's Adoption Resource Exchange
- Oklahoma State Psychological Association
- Career Teachers in Substance Abuse
- Association for Behavioral Sciences and Medical Education
- Oklahoma Community Action Agency Directors Association
- Association for Marriage and Family Therapists
- League of Women Voters
- Oklahoma Municipal League
- Boy Scouts of America
- President's Leadership Class
- American Probation and Parole Association

All Committee members serve terms at the pleasure of the Governor. The duties and responsibilities of the Committee are outlined in the Governor's proclamation, dated October 27, 1983 and Public Law 93-415, Section 223.(a)(3). Official business of the State Advisory Committee is governed by By-Laws (see Appendix B) adopted by the membership.

The state supervisory board, the Oklahoma Crime Commission, as referenced in the Act was abolished on July 1, 1983. Many Committee members served on the Crime Commission during its operation, however, the OCC as a Commission was sunsetted by legislative action on July 1, 1982.

ATTACHMENT A

STATE OF OKLAHOMA

Program Number	Program Title	Total Funds	Federal Share OJDP	Match
85-AD-1	Planning and Administration	70,000	35,000	35,000
85-AD-2	State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice	11,250	11,250	
85-AD-3	Monitoring of Secure Facilities	5,000	5,000	
85-AD-4	Monitoring of Public and Private Facilities	37,500	37,500	
	Subtotal	123,750	88,750	35,000
85-ED-1	Alternative Education Program	100,000	100,000	
85-ED-2	Professional Education/Training	-0-	-0-	
85-ED-3	Family/Parent Education	11,778	11,778	
85-ED-4	Delinquency Prevention through Early Identification	-0-	-0-	
85-ED-5	Public Education/Awareness	-0-	-0-	
85-ED-6	Juvenile Justice Technical Assistance	-0-	-0-	
	Subtotal	235,528	200,528	
85-DV-1	Runaway Youth--Development of Non-Secure Community-Based Programs	74,332	74,332	
85-DV-2	Comprehensive Experiential Therapy Program	89,861	89,861	
85-DV-3	Drug/Alcohol Abuse Treatment	-0-	-0-	
85-DV-4	Diversion of Juvenile Offenders	-0-	-0-	
	Subtotal	399,721	364,721	

continued

Program Number	Program Title	Total Funds	Federal Share OJDP	Match
85-DT-1	Alternatives to Secure Juvenile Detention	115,907	115,907	
85-DT-2	Alternatives to Incarceration	96,606	96,606	
85-DT-3	Purchased Secure Juvenile Detention Services	-0-	-0-	
85-DT-5	Purchased Transportation Services	-0-	-0-	
	Subtotal	612,234	577,234	
85-DP-1	Juvenile Employment/Restitution Program	19,516	19,516	
85-DP-2	Training and Recruitment of Foster/Adoptive Parents	-0-	-0-	
85-DP-3	Community Based Agency Training/Education	-0-	-0-	
85-DP-4	Outpatient Psychological Evaluations	-0-	-0-	
85-DP-5	Group Homes	-0-	-0-	
85-DP-6	Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA)	-0-	-0-	
85-DP-7	Parent Aides	-0-	-0-	
	Total	631,750	596,750	

II. INTRODUCTION TO OKLAHOMA JUVENILE JUSTICE

MAJOR EVENTS IN OKLAHOMA JUVENILE JUSTICE

1957

Establishment of first Child Welfare protective service and emergency shelter in Oklahoma City as authorized by Oklahoma Public Welfare Commission.

1958

First statewide study and report, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, juvenile corrections system report, "Apathy or Action" under Governor Edmondson. Recommended transfer of state homes and schools for children and youth to the Department of Public Welfare.

Establishment of Child Welfare protective services and emergency shelter in Tulsa, by Oklahoma Public Welfare Commission action.

1961

Legislative transfer of children's state homes and from the State Board of Public Affairs to the Department of Public Welfare (Senate Bill 316).

Executive Order from Governor Edmondson naming the Department of Public Welfare as juvenile delinquency prevention planning agency for state liaison with Federal Government.

1962

Initiation and development of institutional treatment programs, and renovation of institutions transferred to Department of Public Welfare by legislature.

1963

Licensure Act passed by the Legislature creating a Department of Institutions, Social and Rehabilitative Services (DISRS) and State Board of Licensing for private child care institutions (Senate Bill 168).

1964

Interstate Compact on Placement of Children ratified by the Oklahoma Legislature (House Bill 1818).

1964-1965

Oklahoma Department of Health conducts and publishes statewide survey on children's mental health services in Oklahoma, with special emphasis on juvenile delinquency prevention and treatment programs.

1965-1966

Establishment of first institutional programs (parole services) by the DISRS under Governor Bellmon.

At the direction of the Speaker of the House, special legislative statewide educational study undertaken for children with emotional and physical handicaps resulting in establishment of specialized school program in Tulsa to provide aftercare services for adjudicated delinquents.

1967

Second National Council on Crime and Delinquency statewide study and report "Corrections in Oklahoma - A Study" as directed by Governor Bellmon included recommending the establishment of an adult State Board and Department of Corrections, and the establishment of a statewide system of juvenile probation services operated by the Department. Both studies were contracted and funded by the Department of Institutions, Social and Rehabilitative Services, with the National Council on Crime and Delinquency and Child Welfare League of America.

The NCCD report also included recommendations for the closing of state juvenile institutions at Boley and Helena, and the construction of a 60-bed secure facility for serious offenders.

Establishment of a Board of Corrections and a Department of Corrections under Governor Bartlett (House Bill 566) by the Oklahoma Legislature.

Interstate Compact on Juveniles ratified by Oklahoma Legislature (House Bill 733).

Establishment of first group home for juveniles, based on recommendations in the National Council on Crime and Delinquency study.

1968

Governor Bartlett, by Executive Order, names Department of Institutions, Social and Rehabilitative Services as juvenile justice and delinquency prevention planning agency.

DISRS, through cooperative contract, initiates community-based specialized vocational education--Vocational Rehabilitation Training Center at Shawnee, Oklahoma for post-institutional placement and service programs.

1969

Governor Bartlett by Executive Order creates the Oklahoma Crime Commission.

Children's Code, enacted by legislation under Senate Bill 446, effective January 13, 1969.

The Department of Institutions, Social and Rehabilitative Services establishes a statewide Placement Section in lieu of county judges' direct placement order to state homes and schools.

1969-1970

Department of Institutions, Social and Rehabilitative Services applies for and receives Youth Development Delinquency Prevention Administration Grant, from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, for development of statewide delinquency treatment and prevention program planning.

Formation of the 40-member Oklahoma Council on Juvenile Delinquency by the DISRS with Dr. Hayden Donahue as Chairman.

1970

Transfer of Taft-South to the DISRS (Senate Bill 455).

Hero Bond Issue funds under Governor Bartlett and legislative enactment of construction funds results in bond issue monies to the Department of Institutions, Social and Rehabilitative Services for juvenile evaluation center.

Establishment of Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee of the Oklahoma Crime Commission. Dr. Hayden Donahue appointed as Chairman.

1971

Statewide study and publication of statewide plan, Youth in Trouble -- A Shared Concern, submitted to Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention Administration - Department of Health, Education and Welfare, which became a planning document for the Oklahoma Crime Commission.

1972

L.E.Rader Diagnostic and Evaluation Center construction completed.

House Bill 1705, following federal court action, equalized age at eighteen as the age of majority for all children in Oklahoma.

1973

DISRS receives "Model Systems Grant", Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention Administration - Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and implements and funds planned local youth services programs, in concert with Oklahoma Crime Commission funds. Statewide shelters initiated.

1974-1975

Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee recommends to the parent Oklahoma Crime Commission that the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act funds only be applied for by the Governor if statewide detention requirements can be met.

1975

Legislative enactment of Senate Joint Resolution 13, calling for establishment of statewide juvenile intake, probation and parole services by contract with the Oklahoma State Supreme Court. Establishment of Judicial Oversight Committee appointed by Chief Justice.

Community-based services initiated by the creation of the Division of Court Related and Community Services, Department of Institutions, Social and Rehabilitative Services with participating federal/state funds.

1976

Evaluation report of Oklahoma's community-based youth services under Model Systems Grant compiled by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency and the School of Social Work, University of Oklahoma, for the Department of Institutions, Social and Rehabilitative Services.

Publication by Oklahoma State Supreme Court and Department of Institutions, Social and Rehabilitative Services of joint guidelines for Division of Court Related and Community Services, excluding three statutory metropolitan Juvenile Bureaus.

Department of Institutions, Social and Rehabilitative Services establishes a full-time Juvenile Intake, Probation and Parole Review Board, and by procedural rule, Supreme Court adopts Review Board rules for publication of joint guidelines for the Division of Court Related and Community Services.

Governor Boren establishes Law Enforcement and Corrections mini-cabinet and recommends the DISRS initiate planning for establishment of community-based group homes following a statewide Governor's planning conference.

Passage of Senate Joint Resolution 56 provides authority for federal/state funding by Department of Institutions, Social and Rehabilitative Services of statewide youth services programs.

Rule 18 included in the OSSC-DISRS guidelines was issued as a rule of court by the Oklahoma State Supreme Court, providing for court funds to be utilized for attorney of record or court appointed attorney to represent juvenile delinquents in administrative hearings of revocation.

1977

Department of Institutions, Social and Rehabilitative Services establishes Bureau which integrated community, institutional and juvenile delinquency prevention, planning and treatment services.

Statewide Juvenile Restitution Program initiated by Division of Court Related and Community Services, following procedural rule of Oklahoma State Supreme Court.

House Bill 1125 redefined Child in Need of Supervision and truancy statutes, limiting detention and jailing of "children in need of supervision", and specifying truancy as a non-offense for adjudication.

1977-1978

Re-evaluation study undertaken by the Department of all facilities for upgrading physical plant and programs.

1978

Terry D. et al - vs - Rader et al filed by Legal Aid of Western Oklahoma, class action suit, Federal District Court, Western District of Oklahoma, challenging conditions and child care practices at Oklahoma children's institutions.

Department of Institutions, Social and Rehabilitative Services commissions juvenile delinquency, prevention and treatment study to be undertaken by Smith/Stephens Associates.

National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture undertook an initial juvenile justice survey of

secure facilities at the request of the Oklahoma Crime Commission.

Department initiates construction and remodeling of OCC-North, providing for specialized vocational education program for older CHINS and Deprived children.

1979

Senate Bill 609, enacted, continued to authorize the Department of Institutions, Social and Rehabilitative Services to contract with youth services programs and shelters. The required match was eliminated, establishing a funding base for these statewide local programs providing services in prevention and diversion.

House Bill 1493 provides for "reverse certification" of sixteen to eighteen year olds based upon major index crimes as offenses for waiver to adult criminal courts.

1980

The Department of Institutions, Social and Rehabilitative Services is renamed the Department of Human Services (DHS).

By Executive Order, Governor Nigh transfers Oklahoma Children's Center-South facility to the Oklahoma Department of Corrections, thus eliminating it as a state juvenile institution.

Construction completed on Intensive Treatment Center, L.E. Rader Diagnostic, Evaluation and Treatment Center initiated in 1970. Special treatment program began for screening and services to violent aggressive delinquent offenders.

Senate Bill 234 statutorily redefines truancy to be included as an adjudication for Child in Need of Supervision.

Senate Bill 574 redefines juvenile detention in Oklahoma and prohibits jailing of CHINS and Deprived children.

1981

Utilizing the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention funds, the Community Research Forum of the University of Illinois, completes a three-year statewide jail and juvenile detention survey. The major recommendation of this report was the removal of children from adult jails and lockups.

Oklahoma Crime Commission publishes "The Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee--1970-1980: A Decade in Review".

By direct administration and third-party purchase contracts, Department of Human Services establishes a series of group homes in Oklahoma City, Tulsa and Lawton, comprising 80 beds for approximately 225 juveniles placed per year.

Revision of Division of Court Related and Community Services guidelines with adoption by the Oklahoma State Supreme Court and Department of Human Services.

Oklahoma Commission on Human Services orders adoption of appropriate national standards for children and youth programs, and directs Department of Human Services to initiate application for accreditation of juvenile intake, probation and parole services, along with community residential and institutional services by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections, American Correctional Association.

1982

Proposed settlement of Terry D. v. Rader, as negotiated by Plaintiff's attorneys and Department of Human Services, submitted as Stipulated Agreement to Federal District Court, Western District of Oklahoma, following approval by the Oklahoma Commission on Human Services. Federal District Court, Western District of Oklahoma, enters order declining to approve proposed Stipulated Agreement directing parties, including Attorney General, to confer with legislative leaders with view of reaching an agreeable settlement to all parties.

Oklahoma Commission for Human Services reaffirms provisions of Stipulated Agreement and adopts provisions as policy for operation of institutions.

In compliance with the Stipulated Agreement in Terry D. v. Rader, legislative resolution closes Helena Training School, transferring facility to the Department of Corrections.

H.B.1468 passes, prohibiting the institutionalization of status offenders and deprived children.

Legislation creates the Oklahoma Commission on Children and Youth and the Oklahoma Council on Juvenile Justice.

"Child in Need of Treatment" category created.

Legislature passes provision to eliminate jailing of juveniles after July 1, 1985.

The Federal District Court, as a result of Terry D. v. Rader, enters a preliminary injunction pertaining to the use of solitary confinement, restraints, and compliance with fire, health and safety codes.

1983

Governor Nigh announces intent to apply for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act funds.

Preliminary accreditation by American Correctional Association of Court Related and Community Services, Department of Human Services.

The Training School for Boys at Boley, and the Whitaker State Children's Home, are closed by legislative action.

Legislation is introduced seeking to repeal the prohibition against the jailing of juveniles after July 1, 1985.

1984

Legislation is passed delaying jail removal deadline until 1987, with interim provisions made for the secure holding of juveniles during the prior 1985-1987.

JUVENILE JUSTICE THE OKLAHOMA STATE SYSTEM

"Juveniles account for almost half of the arrests for serious crimes in the United States today....." states the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974. According to the 1980 census, 861,699 persons, under the age of eighteen, reside within the State of Oklahoma (see Appendix A). Thus the youth population represents some 28 percent of the total state residents during this period.

The system under whose jurisdiction this population falls is, although diverse, largely integrated and coordinated. Even though it has been the subject of criticism periodically, the system has been analyzed and often duplicated with regard to its more innovative and progressive segments.

APPREHENSION OF JUVENILES

The initial contact most juveniles have with the justice system is through a law enforcement officer. At the present time, 77 Sheriff's Departments and 397 Police Departments are operating in addition to state level enforcement agencies. These state, county and municipal entities employ some 6,000 commissioned officers statewide. Law enforcement agencies in the three largest counties, Oklahoma, Tulsa and Comanche, have juvenile divisions. In the balance of the state, juveniles are handled largely by line officers as part of their overall duties.

Law Enforcement Training

O.S. 70 §3311, as amended in 1981, mandates that no person may receive a permanent full-time appointment as a police or peace officer until he has completed a basic police course containing not less than 300 hours of accredited instruction, much of which has general applicability to juveniles as well as adults. Four (4) hours are devoted to juvenile law and procedures.

The need has been recognized statewide for additional law enforcement training. The Oklahoma Council on Juvenile Delinquency in its 1982 publication "Youth in Trouble--A Shared Concern, Volume II" recommended the following for the training of law enforcement personnel:

- Increase in-service training opportunities for law enforcement personnel in handling juvenile matters;

- Encourage the Law Enforcement Training Council to continue an emphasis on training in crisis intervention, handling of first contacts, investigation and reporting, and assisting victims of juvenile crime;
- The Law Enforcement Training Council certify officers meeting minimal requirements as juvenile specialists, and maintain current listings of all officers so certified; and that as a model for such certification the Missouri Police Officers Association's Professional Certification Program be used;
- Designate in every county at least one law enforcement officer to be specifically trained for handling juveniles; and require a minimum of forty hours of training in juvenile matters;
- Any law enforcement agency or department with 10 or more officers designate at least one officer who shall be certified as a juvenile officer and shall meet training requirements set by state standards, and that said juvenile officer shall be in addition to the county law enforcement officer described above;
- Any law enforcement agency with 30 or more officers designate a juvenile division with officers certified as juvenile officers who shall meet training requirements set by state standards;
- Require that all law enforcement officers assigned to juvenile units receive at least forty hours of initial training upon assignment, and at least ten hours of refresher training per year;
- Existing police academies emphasize the application of practices and procedures peculiar to juveniles;
- Training for law enforcement command level personnel be held to focus on current juvenile justice problems and issues, program development and funding;
- Recognize that law enforcement officers are involved in a very broad spectrum of juvenile justice ranging from prevention through arrest and prosecution; and that many times there is a stigma attached to being a juvenile officer. Therefore, review and upgrade law enforcement salaries; professionalize the job of Juvenile Officer via appropriate incentives; provide training for all law enforcement officers in juvenile matters, with annual "refresher" training.

The successor organization to the Oklahoma Council on Juvenile Delinquency, the Oklahoma Council on Juvenile Justice, in their 1984 report, reiterated these recommendations and further encouraged that a Law Enforcement handbook be developed by the Department of Human Services, and that use be made of this publication in training state law enforcement officers. This handbook has been developed, with distribution and training expected for April, 1985. Subjects covered in both handbook and training will include a discussion of current juvenile law, recommendations for handling of juvenile offenders and general information about the system.

Additional specialized training for all juvenile justice personnel has been developed and is being delivered through the University of Oklahoma, Juvenile Personnel Training Program.

Law Enforcement Arrest Activity

State Uniform Crime Reports (U.C.R.) compiled by the State Bureau of Investigation show a total of 20,404 arrests of juveniles during 1982, for an increase of only 33, or two (2) percent from 1981 totals. A review of past years' data, however, shows there to have been a significant decrease in total arrests from 27,380 statewide in 1975, to the 1982 total of 20,404, for a 6,976 or twenty-five (25) percent difference. This decrease is accentuated by an increase in the seven to seventeen-year-old age group population from 1975 to 1980 of 27,686 or five (5) percent, and an increase in UCR reporting agencies from 269 in 1975 to 303 in 1982.

Table I illustrates the comparison between juvenile arrests in 1975 and current data for 1982. The most significant increases come in the arrests for Arson, Fraud, Offenses Against Family and Driving Under the Influence. Decreases which should be noted come in arrests for Burglary B&E in Part I crimes and Narcotics Violations and Runaway in Part II crime categories.

Overall, juveniles accounted for only 11 percent of all arrests in the state during 1982. However, juvenile arrests for Part I, or serious crimes accounted for 28 percent of total arrests. This is a drastic decrease from 1975 when juvenile arrests accounted for 38 percent of total arrests for Part I crimes.

Table II shows a breakdown of 1982 juvenile arrests, correlating the total arrests by offense to rate per 1,000 juvenile population and the percentage of total juvenile arrests. As Table III shows, four offense categories, Burglary B&E, Larceny/Theft, Drunkenness and Runaway account for 53.1 percent of total arrests. With the addition of "All Other", defined by UCR as "all other violations of state and local laws", the total is brought to 12,777 or 62.6 percent of all arrests.

In comparing juvenile to adult arrests in 1982, two offense categories, arson and vandalism, showed arrest totals for adults and juveniles to be significantly close in number; i.e., Arson - 140 juveniles to 170 adults, and Vandalism - 704 juveniles to

Table I
1975-1982 Comparison - Juvenile Arrests by Offense

Offense	# Juveniles Arrested 1975	# Juveniles Arrested 1982	# Change	% Change
Murder	28	6	-22	-85
Manslaughter	5	3	-2	-40
Forcible Rape	50	32	-18	-36
Robbery	325	153	-172	-53
Burglary B & E	3,468	2,272	-1,196	-34
Larceny/Theft	4,304	4,450	+146	+3
Auto Theft	1,057	782	-275	-26
Felony Assault	275	322	+47	+17
Total Part I	9,512	8,020	-1,492	-16
Other Assaults	714	534	-180	-25
Arson	70	140	+70	+100
Forgery	193	161	-32	-17
Fraud	63	95	+32	+51
Embezzlement	51	38	-13	-25
Stolen Property	513	452	-61	-12
Vandalism	1,060	704	-356	-34
Weapons	278	184	-94	-34
Commercialized Vice	7	20	+13	+186
Sex Offenses	100	96	-4	-4
Total Narcotics	2,326	937	-1,389	-60
Opium or Cocaine	38	16	-22	-58
Marijuana	1,847	791	-1,056	-57
Synthetic	131	64	-67	-51
Other Drugs	310	66	-244	-79
Total Gambling	8	9	+1	-60
Bookmaking	0	0	0	0
Numbers	0	0	0	0
All Other	8	9	+1	+13
Offenses Against Family	204	322	+118	+58
DUI	422	706	+284	+67
Liquor Laws	1,096	898	-198	-18
Drunkenness	1,653	1,587	-66	-4
Disorderly Conduct	913	460	-453	-50
Vagrancy	3	0	-3	-100
All Other	3,299	1,929	-1,370	-42
Curfew/Loitering	871	573	-298	-34
Runaway	4,024	2,539	-1,485	-30
Total Part II	17,868	12,384	-5,484	-31
Grand Total	27,380	20,404	-6,976	-25

Source: Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting System.

Table II
1982 Juvenile Arrests by Offense

Offense	# Juveniles Arrested 1982	Rate/1,000 Juveniles	% of Total Juvenile Arrest
Murder	6	.010	.03
Manslaughter	3	.006	.01
Forcible Rape	32	.060	.20
Robbery	153	.290	.70
Burglary B&E	2,272	4.260	11.10
Larceny/Theft	4,450	8.350	21.80
Auto Theft	782	1.470	3.80
Felony Assault	322	.600	1.60
Total Part I	8,020	15.040	39.30
Other Assaults	534	1.000	2.60
Arson	140	.260	.70
Forgery	161	.300	.80
Fraud	95	.180	.50
Embezzlement	38	.070	.20
Stolen Property	452	.850	2.20
Vandalism	704	1.320	3.50
Weapons	184	.350	.90
Commercialized Vice	20	.040	.10
Sex Offenses	96	.180	.50
Total Narcotics	937	1.760	4.60
Opium or Cocaine	16	.030	.10
Marijuana	791	1.480	3.90
Synthetic	64	.120	.30
Other Drugs	66	.120	.30
Total Gambling	9	.020	.04
Bookmaking	0	.00	.00
Numbers	0	.00	.00
All Other	9	.020	.04
Offenses Against Family	322	.060	1.60
DUI	706	1.320	3.50
Liquor Laws	898	1.680	4.40
Drunkenness	1,587	2.980	7.80
Disorderly Conduct	460	.860	2.30
Vagrancy	0	.000	.00
All Other	1,929	3.620	9.50
Curfew/Loitering	573	1.080	2.80
Runaway	2,539	4.760	12.40
Total Part II	12,384	23.220	60.70
Grand Total	20,404	38.260	100.20

Source: Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting System.

NOTE: Rate/1,000 was calculated on the basis of a juvenile population, ages seven through seventeen of 533,270.

802 adults. This takes on more significance in light of these two age group's population percentage as compared to the total. Juveniles, seven to seventeen, comprise 17.6 percent of the State's population, whereas adults, eighteen and above, comprise 71.7 percent of the State's population.

One offense appears to have particular significance. In 1982, there was a total of 322 arrests of juveniles for Offenses Against Family, and 297 adult arrests for same. Offenses Against Family is defined in the Uniform Crime Report as "nonsupport, neglect, desertion or abuse of family and children."

Table III
Juvenile Arrests--Most Frequent Offenses by Type

Offense	# of Arrests	% of Total	Rate/1,000 Juveniles
Burglary B&E	2,272	11.1	4.26
Larceny Theft	4,450	21.8	8.35
Drunkenness	1,587	7.8	2.98
Runaway	2,539	12.4	4.76
Subtotal	10,848	53.1	20.34
All Other	1,929	9.5	3.62
TOTAL	12,777	62.6	23.96

Source: Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting System

The 1982 figure represents a 58 percent increase in such arrests over 1975 reports. In reviewing past years' UCR statistics, it appeared that this trend, particularly with regard to its surpassing of the adult total, began in 1982 with the change in statute as to the placement of juveniles alleged to be in need of supervision. Prior to 1982, parents could report abusive children to the court, which could incarcerate these children for a short period of time until the crisis passed. These children were dealt with by the court at that time as being in need of supervision. In 1982, however, the following was included as §1107.2, Title 10, Oklahoma Statutes:

"No child alleged or adjudicated to be deprived or in need of supervision shall be contained in jail, adult lockup or adult detention facility...."

The children for whom detention was thought to be necessary, are now formally arrested and charged with a delinquent offense. Thus it is felt that there has not

been a rise in this type of offense statewide but that the formal process of dealing with it has.

Table IV illustrates the arrests per 1,000 juvenile population by county. Table V highlights those counties having an arrest rate/1,000 in excess of the state rate of 23.97. Washington County had the highest rate with 49.50 per 1,000, followed by Oklahoma -- 47.52; Pottawatomie -- 38.54; Cherokee -- 38.17; Texas -- 35.94 and Beckham -- 31.02.

The four counties in and around the Oklahoma City metropolitan area, Oklahoma, Cleveland, Canadian and Pottawatomie Counties, accounted for 46.5 percent of the total juvenile arrests.

Minority groups, specifically Black and Indian, appeared to be somewhat disproportionately represented in the 1982 arrest totals. Of the 20,404 total juvenile arrests statewide, 77.1 percent were White, 15.6 percent Black and 7.1 percent Indian, while the total juvenile population breakdown is 85.9 percent White, 6.8 percent Black and 5.6 percent Indian.

SHORT-TERM RESIDENTIAL CARE

Many of the youth who come in contact with the juvenile justice system are determined to require short-term out of home placement. This decision may be made to assure the safety of the youth, or the community, or merely to provide "time-out" in a troubled family situation. The placement, then may be a secure or non-secure facility with the decision being made on the basis of the immediate needs of the child and the community, the facilities available and the current state statutes.

Secure Custody

O.S. 10 §130.7 passed in 1955 states:

"No child shall be confined in any police station, prison, jail or lockup, nor be transferred or detained in any place where such child can come in contact or communication with any adult convicted of a crime, or under arrest and charged with a crime. Provided further that any male person sixteen (16) or seventeen (17) years of age who may be in the custody of any peace officer or detained or confined in any police station, jail, or lockup, shall not be permitted to come in contact with, and shall be kept separate from, any person eighteen (18) years of age or older convicted of a crime or under arrest and charged with a crime."

JUVENILE ARRESTS / COUNTY -- ARRESTS / 1,000 POPULATION

TABLE IV

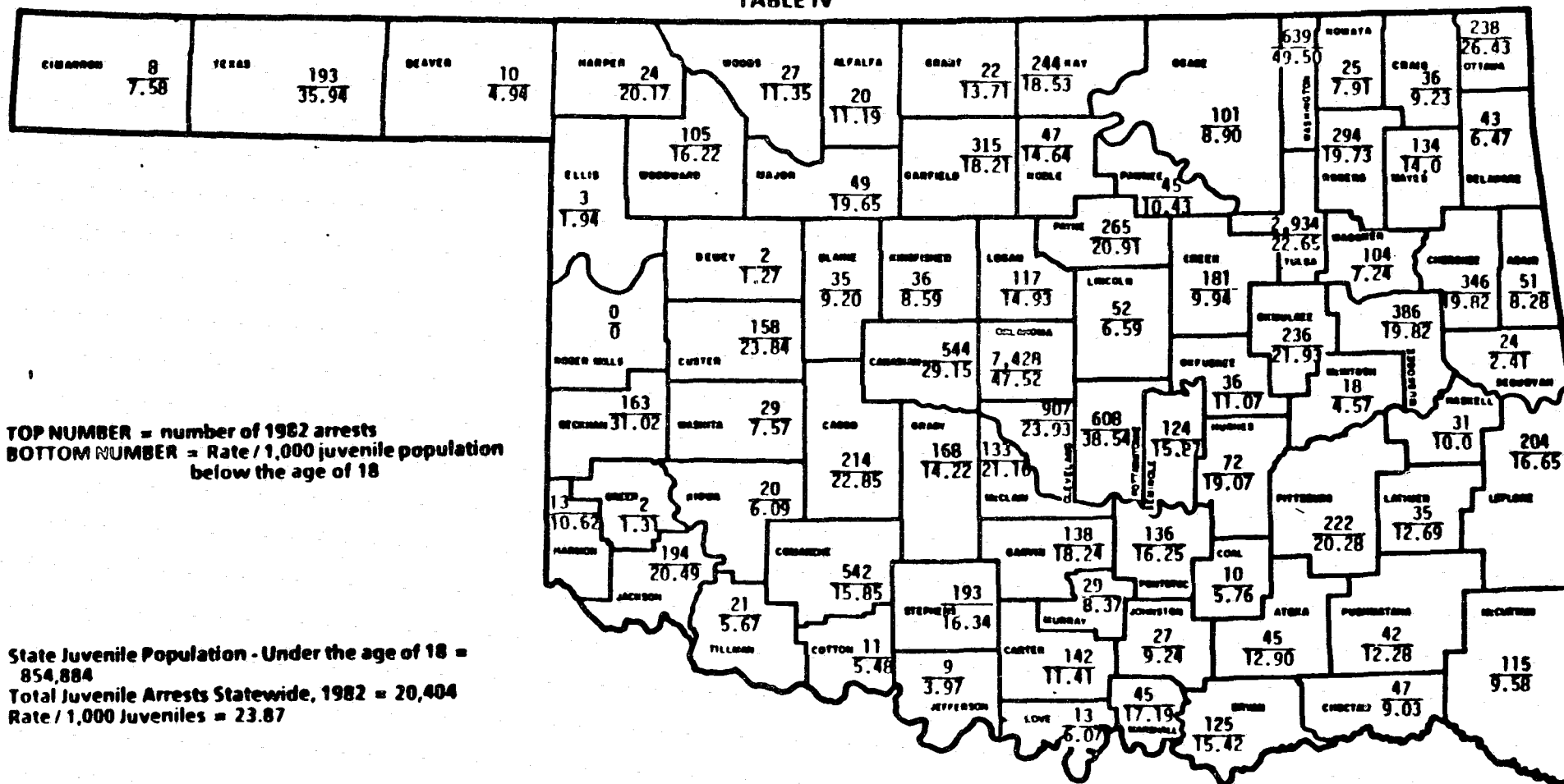
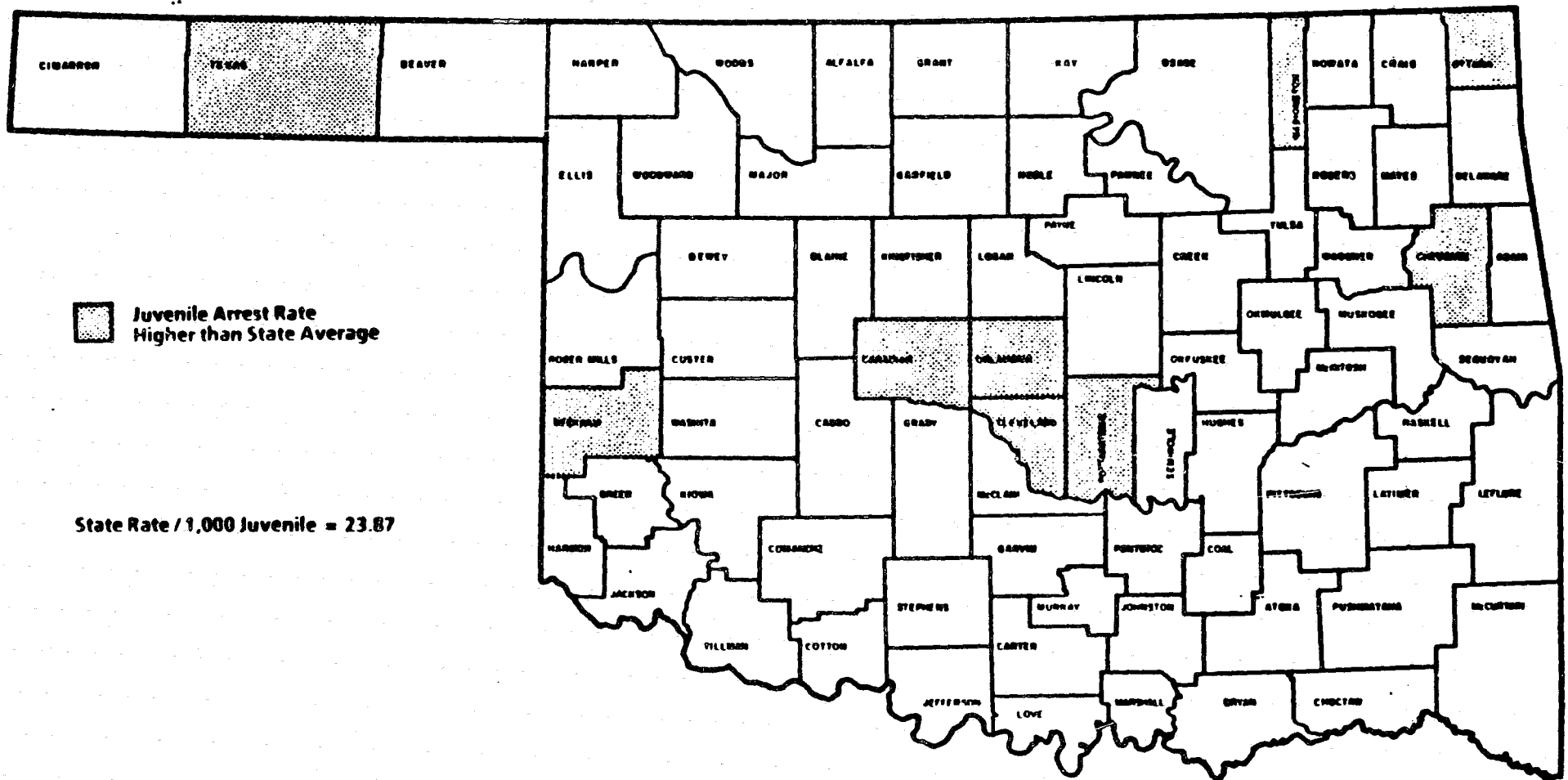


TABLE V



This mandate was in 1982 also included as 5.2 in the "Minimum Inspection Standards for Oklahoma Jails."

In 1982, however, Oklahoma Statutes were amended to encompass further restrictions on the use of secure custody. O.S. 10 §1107.1A as written states:

"Whenever a child is taken into custody pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 51 of this title, the child shall be detained only if it is necessary to assure the appearance of the child in court or for the protection of the child or the public."

Statutes went further to say: O.S. 10 §1107.1A--

"No child alleged or adjudicated to be deprived or in need of supervision shall be contained in jail, adult lockup or adult detention facility. No child shall be transported or detained in association with criminal, vicious or dissolute person; except that an alleged or adjudicated delinquent child twelve (12) years of age or older may, with the consent of the judge or director of a statutorily constituted juvenile bureau, be placed in a jail or other place of detention for adults, but in a room or ward entirely separate from adults for a period of time not to exceed seventy-two (72) hours unless said time is extended by order of court as provided in this section.

A child who has been taken into custody as a deprived child or child in need of supervision, may not be placed in any detention facility pending court proceedings, but must be placed in shelter care or foster care or released to the custody of his parents or some other responsible party, except that where a child is taken into custody as a child in need of supervision as a result of being a runaway the court may order the child placed in a juvenile detention facility pending court proceedings when it finds said detention to be essential for the safety of the child.

No child may be placed in secure detention in a jail, adult lockup or other adult or juvenile detention facility unless:

1. The child is an escapee from a correctional facility or community correctional program or placement; or
2. The child is a fugitive from another jurisdiction with a warrant on a delinquency charge or a conformation of delinquency charges by the home jurisdiction; or
3. The child is seriously assaultive or destructive towards others or himself; or

4. The child is charged with a crime that would constitute a felony if committed by an adult; or
5. The child is currently on probation or parole on a prior delinquent offense; or on pre-adjudicatory community supervision; or currently on release status on a prior delinquent offense; or has willfully failed to appear for juvenile court proceedings and is currently charged with a misdemeanor."

The term "juvenile detention facility" as used in O.S. 10 §1107 was then defined in O.S. 10 §1108.A1:

"After July 1, 1983, a juvenile detention facility shall mean a secure facility, entirely separate from any prison, jail, adult lockup or other adult facility, for the temporary care of children."

A portion of O.S.10§1107.1A was changed in 1984 setting back the deadline date for jail removal. In 1982 legislation, this section read "(A)fter July 1, 1985, no child may be detained in any jail, adult lockup or other adult detention facility." Due to the lack of sufficient alternatives to secure detention in place by the start of the 1984 legislative session, the earlier language was struck and the following entered:

"After July 1, 1987, no child may be detained in jail, adult lockup or other adult detention facility."

Thus, House Bill 1716 allowed two (2) additional years to achieve the state's goal of removal. This bill also included provisions for interim placement and care of juveniles until implementation of alternatives. Section 1108.B3 of the Oklahoma Statutes now states:

"The State Department of Health, with the assistance of the Department of Human Services, shall establish standards for the certification of jails, adult lockups, and adult detention facilities used to detain juveniles. Such standards shall include, but not be limited to: separation of juveniles from adults; supervision of juveniles; and health and safety measures for juveniles. The Department of Health is authorized to inspect any jail, adult lockup, or adult detention facility for the purpose of determining compliance with such standards. After July 1, 1985, no jail, adult lockup, or other adult detention facility shall be used to detain juveniles unless such jail, adult lockup, or other adult detention facility complies with the standards established by the Department of Health and is designated as a place for the detention of juveniles by the judge having juvenile docket responsibility in the county from a list of eligible facilities supplied by the Department of Health."

These standards have been developed, and are, at the present time, being reviewed by the Oklahoma Legislature. The certification, as spoken to, is expected to substantially reduce the jailings of juveniles and provide a mechanism for control and monitoring of such practices.

Only two detention centers are operational within the state at the present time, one in Oklahoma City and one in Tulsa. Secure custody, in the balance of the state, takes place in the city and county jails. There are 98 jails, 35 lockups and 100 holding facilities currently operational.. Table VI shows the secure holdings for 1972, 1978 and 1982 broken down by detention vs county jails stays. Commitments over this span of eleven years have not changed significantly, but 1982 figures show a decline with the implementation of O.S. 10 §1107.1A(2) which prohibits the holding of deprived or in need of supervision youth in adult jail facilities.

Table VI
Secure Custody of Juveniles

Year	Detention	%	Local Jails	%	Total
1972	3,967	57.9	2,880	42.1	6,847
1978	4,034	58.3	2,888	41.7	6,922
1979	3,668	47.1	4,114	52.9	7,782
1982	2,338	38.6	3,725	61.4	6,063

Source: Department of Human Services, Court-Related and Community Services.

Table VII shows current data for jailings in the 74 non-metropolitan counties for the years 1980 through estimated 1984. This data, as compiled by the Department of Human Services, shows there to have been a 65.3 percent decrease in jailings over these years. In 1984, the Department was awarded a grant from JJDP funds to implement alternatives to detention in the counties served. Preliminary figures show these programs, including such components as attendant care, emergency shelter care and own-home detention, to be making a significant further impact on these figures.

Table VIII illustrates the rate of jailings per 1,000 population under the age of eighteen (18) for 1980 and 1984. In all but ten (10) counties, there was either no increase or a decrease in the county's overall rate. The ten (10) counties where increases were seen represented a total of only 109 or + 10.9 per county. Statewide figures showed a decrease per 1,000 of 4.13.

Table IX illustrates the distribution of the 6,063 juveniles held in secure custody by administrative judicial district during 1982. District III, which includes Oklahoma

TABLE VII
JUVENILES IN JAIL
1980-1984
Non-Metropolitan Counties

County	1980	1982	1983	1984*	% Change 1982-1984	% Change 1980-1984
Adair	49	5	8	6	+ 20.0	-87.8
Alfalfa	11	9	4	2	-77.8	-81.8
Atoka	13	7	3	4	-42.8	-69.2
Beaver	2	8	0	6	-25.0	+ 300.0
Beckham	100	116	98	72	-38.0	-28.0
Blaine	105	29	24	6	-79.0	-94.3
Bryan	136	47	48	54	+ 15.0	-60.3
Caddo	229	222	106	34	-85.0	-85.2
Canadian	152	13	13	4	-69.0	-97.4
Carter	32	41	50	40	-2.0	+ 25.0
Cherokee	289	303	308	158	-48.0	-45.3
Choctaw	37	18	15	10	-44.0	-73.0
Cimarron	3	0	1	0	0	-100.0
Cleveland	149	101	78	78	-23.0	-47.7
Coal	5	8	1	12	+ 50.0	+ 140.0
Cotton	14	4	9	2	-50.0	-86.0
Craig	9	18	0	2	-89.0	-77.8
Creek	54	25	31	54	+ 116.0	0
Custer	134	26	13	34	+ 31.0	-74.6
Delaware	17	18	16	14	-22.0	-17.6
Dewey	6	0	0	0	0	-100.0
Ellis	1	3	1	2	-33.0	+ 50.0
Garfield	197	86	61	24	-72.0	-87.8
Garvin	87	35	36	34	-3.0	-60.9
Grady	112	80	73	32	-60.0	-71.4
Grant	10	2	0	0	-100.0	0
Greer	0	0	6	2	+ 200.0	+ 100.0
Harmon	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harper	7	6	1	4	-33.0	-42.9
Haskell	29	50	32	26	-48.0	-10.3
Hughes	67	25	20	16	-36.0	-76.1
Jackson	20	23	14	8	-65.0	-60.0
Jefferson	10	21	7	4	-81.0	-60.0
Johnston	27	41	11	8	-80.0	-70.4
Kay	213	56	19	40	-29.0	-81.2
Kingfisher	43	16	16	2	-88.0	-95.3
Kiowa	30	19	21	20	+ 5.0	-33.0
Latimer	15	23	19	10	-57.0	-33.0
LeFlore	304	147	47	30	-80.0	-90.1
Lincoln	101	75	56	14	-81.0	86.1
Logan	147	52	10	10	-81.0	-93.2
Love	34	32	7	12	-63.0	-64.7
McClain	29	25	18	20	-20.0	-31.0
McCurtain	128	59	33	50	-15.0	-60.9
McIntosh	49	12	16	12	0	-75.5

TABLE VII
JUVENILES IN JAIL
 Page 2

County	1980	1982	1983	1984*	% Change 1982-1984	% Change 1980-1984
Major	25	46	18	6	-87.0	-76.0
Marshall	0	36	9	14	-61.0	+ 100.0
Mayes	106	68	23	8	-88.0	-92.5
Murray	36	19	7	8	-58.0	-77.8
Muskogee	322	186	134	128	-31.0	-57.1
Noble	22	13	16	20	+ 54.0	-9.1
Nowata	24	19	28	6	-68.0	-75.0
Okfuskee	22	8	1	6	-25.0	-72.7
Okmulgee	150	62	72	82	+ 32.0	-45.3
Osage	76	80	50	36	-55.0	-52.6
Ottawa	125	107	84	48	-55.0	-61.6
Pawnee	4	27	18	8	-70.0	+ 100.0
Payne	84	52	13	32	-38.0	-61.9
Pittsburg	132	127	50	30	-76.0	-77.3
Pontotoc	65	43	89	82	+ 91.0	+ 26.2
Pottawatomie	344	146	112	66	-55.0	-80.8
Pushmataha	14	11	5	8	-27.0	-42.9
Roger Mills	16	7	0	0	-100.0	-100.0
Rogers	2	12	22	34	+ 183.0	+ 1600.0
Seminole	113	49	86	40	-18.0	-64.6
Sequoyah	50	26	13	14	-46.0	-72.0
Stephens	110	45	25	22	-51.0	-80.0
Texas	54	23	14	2	-91.0	-96.3
Tillman	6	15	13	26	+ 73.0	+ 333.3
Wagoner	98	85	82	82	-4.0	-16.3
Washington	111	69	57	76	+ 10.0	-31.5
Washita	21	3	14	20	+ 567.0	-4.8
Woods	31	19	3	4	-79.0	-87.1
Woodward	75	14	17	8	-43.0	-89.3
TOTAL	5,444	3,323	2,435	1,888	-43.2	-65.3

**Available figures for 1984 were for six (6) months only. Total has been doubled to project activity for full 12 months.*

Source: Department of Human Services, Division of Children and Youth Services

TABLE VIII

**RATE OF DETENTION/1,000 POPULATION UNDER 18
1980/1984
Non-Metropolitan Counties**

County	1980 Rate	1984* Rate	Rate/1,000 Change
Adair	7.95	.97	-6.98
Alfalfa	6.15	1.12	-5.03
Atoka	3.72	1.15	-2.57
Beaver	1.01	3.02	+ 2.01
Beckham	19.04	13.71	-5.33
Blaine	27.60	1.58	-26.02
Bryan	16.81	6.67	-10.14
Caddo	24.46	3.63	-20.83
Canadian	8.13	.21	-7.92
Carter	2.57	3.22	+ .65
Cherokee	31.93	17.45	-14.48
Choctaw	7.10	1.92	-5.18
Cimarron	2.85	-0-	-2.85
Cleveland	3.93	2.06	-1.87
Coal	2.87	6.90	+ 4.03
Cotton	6.99	1.00	-5.99
Craig	2.31	.51	-1.80
Creek	2.97	2.97	-0-
Custer	20.21	5.13	-15.08
Delaware	2.56	2.11	-.45
Dewey	3.81	-0-	-3.81
Ellis	.65	1.29	+ .64
Garfield	11.40	1.39	-10.01
Garvin	11.48	4.49	-6.99
Grady	9.49	2.71	-6.78
Grant	6.24	-0-	-6.24
Greer	-0-	1.31	+ 1.31
Harmon	-0-	-0-	-0-

*Rate based on estimated 1984 data.

TABLE VIII
RATE OF DETENTION/1,000 POPULATION UNDER 18
1980/1984
Non-Metropolitan Counties
Page 2

County	1980 Rate	1984* Rate	Rate/1,000 Change
Harper	5.89	3.37	-2.52
Haskell	9.34	.837	-.97
Hughes	17.77	4.24	-13.53
Jackson	2.11	.84	-1.27
Jefferson	4.41	1.76	-2.65
Johnston	9.25	2.74	-6.51
Kay	16.18	3.04	-13.14
Kingfisher	10.24	.48	-9.76
Kiowa	9.15	6.10	-3.05
Latimer	5.44	3.63	-1.81
LeFlore	24.82	2.45	-22.37
Lincoln	12.78	1.77	-11.01
Logan	18.73	1.27	-17.46
Love	15.86	5.60	-10.26
McClain	4.61	3.18	-1.43
McCurtain	10.66	4.17	-6.49
McIntosh	12.45	3.05	-9.40
Major	10.04	2.41	-7.63
Marshall	-0-	5.35	+ 5.35
Mayes	11.06	.83	-10.23
Murray	10.40	2.31	-8.09
Muskogee	16.53	6.57	-9.96
Noble	6.86	6.24	-.62
Nowata	7.60	1.90	-5.70
Okfuskee	6.77	1.85	-4.92
Okmulgee	13.92	7.61	-6.31
Osage	6.69	3.17	-3.52
Ottawa	13.88	5.33	-8.55

*Rate based on estimated 1984 data.

TABLE VIII
RATE OF DETENTION/1,000 POPULATION UNDER 18
1980/1984
Non-Metropolitan Counties
Page 3

County	1980 Rate	1984* Rate	Rate/1,000 Change
Pawnee	.96	1.92	+ .96
Payne	4.30	1.64	-2.66
Pittsburg	12.06	2.74	-9.32
Pontotoc	7.76	9.79	+ 2.03
Pottawatomie	22.56	4.33	-18.23
Pushmataha	4.10	2.34	-1.76
Roger Mills	11.86	-0-	-11.86
Rogers	.13	2.28	+ 2.15
Seminole	14.48	5.13	-9.35
Sequoyah	5.02	1.41	-3.61
Stephens	9.31	1.86	-7.45
Texas	10.05	.37	-9.68
Tillman	1.62	7.04	+ 5.42
Wagoner	6.82	5.70	-1.12
Washington	8.61	5.89	-2.72
Washita	5.47	5.21	-.26
Woods	10.21	1.32	-8.89
Woodward	11.58	1.23	-10.35
STATE	6.32	2.19	-4.13

*Rate based on estimated 1984 data.

Table IX
Juveniles in Secure Custody by Administrative Judicial District
1982

District	Total Admissions	Percentage of Total	Average Length of Stay (Days)
District I	391	6.4	4.11
District II	323	5.3	3.70
District III	1,178	19.4	7.51
District IV	368	6.1	4.60
District V	447	7.4	5.20
District VI	1,160	19.1	5.81
District VII	839	13.8	2.90
District VIII	394	6.5	6.00
District IX	963	15.9	4.67
Total	6,063	99.9	

Source: Department of Human Services, Court-Related and Community Services Unit.

County, and District VI, which covers Tulsa County, show the highest numbers of juveniles held, or a combined percentage of 38.5 percent of all juveniles held during 1982, while together comprising 33.4 percent of the state juvenile population under the age of eighteen.

Oklahoma County has the highest average length of stay with 7.51 days.

The two detention centers operating within the state, in Oklahoma and Tulsa Counties, held a total of 2,617 juveniles, 1,165 and 1,224 respectively. Since legislation mandating that juveniles alleged or adjudicated as a child in need of supervision not be held in juvenile detention centers did not go into effect until October 1, 1982. Some INS admissions will be listed in 1982 statistics. Title 10 provides an exception for juveniles taken into custody as an INS by virtue of being a runaway.

Tulsa County admitted 1,202 delinquents and 22 INS youth, or 98.2 and 1.8 percent respectively. Oklahoma County admitted 968 delinquents and 197 INS a 83.09 to 16.91 ratio.

The ratios of females to males did not vary significantly between the two counties. Tulsa County held 22.2 percent females (272) to 77.8 percent males (952). The figures for Oklahoma County indicate a proportionate split of 28.07 females (327) to 71.93 males (838).

Table X illustrates the racial breakdown of 1982 admissions to detention and a comparison of this population to their representation in the general population. Admissions of Black youth run from approximately twice their representation in Tulsa County, in the under eighteen population, to three and one half times in Oklahoma County.

Table X
Juvenile Admissions to Detention--1982

	White Admission %	General Population %	Black Admission %	General Population %
Tulsa County	73.40	80.40	20.70	12.70
Oklahoma County	68.07	76.90	22.92	6.78

Source: *Tulsa and Oklahoma County Juvenile Bureaus*

NOTE: *Population figures based on total population under the age of eighteen.*

Statutory Limitations on Length of Detention

O.S. 10 § 1107.A mandates that if a child is taken into custody as a delinquent child or a child in need of supervision, and not immediately released to a responsible defined person, they must be taken immediately before a judge or to a predetermined place of detention or shelter. Paragraph C of this section further states that if a child is taken into custody, the court shall hold a detention hearing on the next judicial day to determine if there exists probable cause to further detain the child.

Beyond the initial hearing on the detention, no pre-adjudicatory or predisposition custody order may remain in force for more than thirty (30) days. The court may, however, after another hearing, for good and sufficient cause, extend the effective period of such an order not to exceed sixty (60) days.

As a further limitation, O.S. 10 § 1104.1A states:

"Where a child has been taken into custody under any provision of the Juvenile Code before a petition has been filed, a petition must be filed and a summons issued within five (5) judicial days from the date of such assumption of custody, or custody of the child must be relinquished to his parent, guardian, or other legal custodian, unless otherwise provided for herein."

Statutory Provision of Detention Services

The authority and responsibility for the provision of juvenile detention services and facilities lies with several entities. O.S. 10§1108.A states that "provision shall be made for the temporary detention of children in a juvenile detention facility operated by a public agency; or the court may arrange for the care and custody of such children" in the private or public facilities. This section further states that "the board of county commissioners of any county may provide a place for the temporary detention of a child..." O.S. 10 § 1108(B) states that "The Oklahoma Public Welfare Commission shall, from monies appropriated for that purpose, develop and implement a plan for juvenile detention services" either directly or through contracts with judicial districts. The Commission is further given authority to establish standards for the certification of detention services and juvenile detention centers.

The plan, as referenced above, for the development of detention centers has been developed by the Department of Human Services. A revised plan, not yet approved by the Commission, calls for the establishment of four (4) short-term holding facilities, across the state. Short-term holding facilities are defined as "providing twenty-four hour intake with some sleeping capacity and might be utilized in particular cases for up to five (5) days." A juvenile held in such a center will receive crisis counseling and have access to court staff, parents and social service agencies. Complete residential services, such as education and recreational activities, would not be mandatory. The provision of detention services in short-term holding centers will keep the juvenile in reasonable proximity to his home community and will facilitate rapid release when appropriate.

One six (6)-bed short-term holding center is under construction at this time in Pottawatomie County. Bryan County is currently in contract negotiations with DHS for an eight (8)-bed center in Durant. The plan calls for two (2) additional facilities to be located in the northwest and eastern part of the state providing a total of ten (10) beds for youth in those areas.

The plan also calls for the establishment of three (3) full service detention facilities and the expansion of the two (2) existing facilities. Full service detention facilities provide the most restrictive environment and are designed for those juveniles requiring the longest periods of detention. In addition to being the most restrictive, they are also the most expensive alternative to jail. Such facilities must meet standards for certification established by the Oklahoma Commission for Human Services. These standards are not yet approved, but will include, at a minimum, a requirement for accreditation by the American Correctional Association.

There is one operational full-service center in the state, located in Tulsa. The state plan calls for an eleven (11)-bed expansion of this center. Planning is underway for

construction of a 42-bed facility in Oklahoma County. Comanche County is currently under contract with DHS to construct a 15-bed regional center.

In addition to the three (3) metro centers, two (2) full-service regional detention centers are recommended. One facility is needed in the southeastern part of the state and one in the northwest. Total bed capacity of the two (2) recommended facilities will be 18 beds, making the statewide total 103 full-service beds.

Construction and operation of these facilities by the Department of Human Services is authorized by statute. However, this is recommended only in areas of the state where no qualified applicant is identified. Construction costs needed to complete the State's plan total \$2,580,000. Operational funds are estimated to total \$1,622,425 yearly. If transportation costs are assumed by the state, an additional \$195,048 will be needed annually. The total cost of implementing the "*Plan for Juvenile Detention Services*" will be \$4,398,073.

A key element in the plan, however, is the following statement, taken from the initial detention plan:

A theme of this study as well as of analysis of other state detention systems is that construction of secure facilities is the most expensive approach to providing detention services and is necessary for only a relatively small number of juveniles. The development and support of community based, non-secure detention programs will be a major part of the Department's plan for juvenile detention services. It will be the Department's policy to require that these alternatives exist in any jurisdiction which wishes to contract with the Department for either the construction of secure facilities or for the operation of these facilities. In addition, the Department will support the funding of alternative services from its own budget and through coordinated efforts with other agencies."

The state plan for detention as proposed contains the Department's plan for the use of such alternatives as attendant care, own-home detention, court shelter homes and youth services shelter.

Non-Secure Custody

According to the Oklahoma Child Care Facilities Licensing Act, O.S. 10 § 402(6), the term "child care facility" is defined as "...any public or private institution, child placing agency, foster family home, group home, day care center, or family day care home, providing either full-time or part-time care for children away from their own homes, and which is owned or controlled by a political subdivision, a corporation, an unincorporated organization or association, or individual."

Shelters which fall under the preview of this section, are defined as facilities providing temporary care of children in physically unrestricted facilities pending

their placement in longer-term foster care for dependent and neglected children, short-term care for children identified as being in need of supervision, and for temporary care of delinquent children for whom secure custody is not required.

H.B. 1468 passed during the 1982 legislative session (O.S. 10 § 1107.1.A.3) states:

"A child who has been taken into custody as a deprived child, a child in need of supervision, may not be placed in any detention facility pending court proceedings, but must be placed in shelter care or foster care or released to the custody of his parents or some other responsible party..."

At the present time, there are two (2) state-operated emergency shelters for children who are abused and/or neglected, located one each in Tulsa and Oklahoma Counties. In addition, there are 28 emergency shelter programs, and one (1) emergency shelter home, operated by Youth Services agencies through purchase of care contracts with the Department of Human Services. These programs, as illustrated in Table XI, serve 72 of 77 counties and provide a total of 270 emergency shelter beds statewide. Shelter services, except on a limited shared basis with surrounding counties, are not available in Cimarron, Texas, Beaver, Greer and Harmon Counties.

During FY 1983, 5,791 youths received shelter services from one of the 29 Youth Services - run programs. The average length of stay was 7.3 days, and the average youth age of 13. During FY'82, the 270 beds provided care for 5,867 youth, for a decrease of 1.3 percent from FY'82 to FY'83.

Prior to the passage of HB 1468, juveniles could have been held in secure facilities (i.e., jail and detention) pending court action. The passage of this legislation mandates the placement of deprived and in need of supervision juveniles in non-secure settings, when placement outside of the home is deemed appropriate. It was anticipated that this legislation would increase the usage of established emergency shelters and in some cases overburden them.

During FY'82 the state-operated emergency shelters in Tulsa and Oklahoma Counties provided services to a total of 2,008 children. Estimates show a projected total of 3,444 children served in the same two (2) facilities during FY'83, for a 1,436 or 71.5 percent increase.

As in the case of admissions to a secure facility, O.S. 10 § 1107.A applies. This section mandates that for any child taken into custody as a delinquent or child in need of supervision, and not immediately released to a responsible party as defined, the court shall hold a detention hearing on the next judicial day to determine if there exists probable cause to further detain the child. The custody order may then remain in force only 30 days without the child being afforded another hearing. The judge, however, in the second hearing may extend custody, for good and sufficient cause, not to exceed 30 days additional or 60 days combined.

**Table XI
Juvenile Shelter Care in Oklahoma - FY'83**

County Location	Licensed Capacity	Counties Served	# Juveniles Sheltered	Average Length of Stay
Bryan	8	Atoka Bryan 1/2 Choctaw	176	9.5
Canadian	10	Canadian	125	6.2
Carter	12	Carter Love Murray	242	8.2
Cherokee (Cherokee Nation)	12	Cherokee Sequoyah Adair 1/2 Wagoner	149	8.7
Cleveland	6	Cleveland McClain	779	1.6
Comanche	14	Comanche 1/2 Caddo Tillman Cotton Jackson	350	8.6
Craig	12	Rogers Ottawa Craig Mayes Delaware	109	18.4
Custer	5	Custer Roger Mills Beckham Washita 1/2 Dewey 1/2 Blaine	187	9.6
Garfield	12	Garfield Grant Major Kingfisher 1/2 Blaine	187	10.6
Grady	8	Grady 1/2 Caddo	153	5.4
Johnston	6	Johnston Marshall	73	9.8
Kay	12	Kay Noble	263	6.4
Kiowa (emergency shelter home)	1	Kiowa	16	3.5
LeFlore	8	LeFlore Haskell Latimer	193	6.9
Logan	12	Logan	145	5.1
McCurtain	8	McCurtain Pushmataha 1/2 Choctaw	91	7.0
Oklahoma	12	Oklahoma	291	7.6
Muskogee	9	Muskogee 1/2 Wagoner 1/2 McIntosh	277	6.8

continued

Table X1
continued

County Location	Licensed Capacity	Counties Served	# Juveniles Sheltered	Average Length of Stay
Okmulgee	11	Okmulgee Okfuskee 1/2 McIntosh	144	9.4
Osage	11	Osage Pawnee 1/2 Creek 1/2 Washington	141	8.3
Payne	8	Payne Lincoln	115	10.4
Pittsburg	8	Pittsburg	207	6.9
Pontotoc	9	Pontotoc 1/2 Seminole 1/2 Hughes 1/2 Coal 1/2 Garvin	186	8.4
Pottawatomie	13	Pottawatomie Lincoln 1/2 Seminole	287	9.0
Rogers	5	Rogers Mayes Nowata	133	6.2
Stephens	8	Stephens Jefferson 1/2 Cotton	125	8.9
Tulsa	12	Tulsa 1/2 Creek	450	8.2
Woods	6	Woods Alfalfa	43	8.2
Woodward	12	Woodward Harper Ellis 1/2 Dewey	154	5.6
		Total	5,791	7.3

Source: Department of Human Services, Youth Services Monitoring, Evaluation and Audit Unit--
Program Evaluation Report.

When a child has been taken into custody prior to the filing of a petition, a petition must be filed within five (5) days from the date of custody, or the custody of the child must be relinquished to a responsible party as defined (O.S. 10 § 1104.1A).

However, when a child taken into custody as deprived, O.S. 10 § 1104.1 allows for the court to delay the filing of a petition for up to 30 days if good cause is shown. The parents or guardian of the child in this instance are entitled to a hearing within forty-eight (48) hours of the child's being taken into custody and thereafter at such intervals as may be determined by the court (O.S. 10 § 1104.1.C.).

THE COURT PROCESS

Oklahoma State law (O.S. 10 § 1101.A.) defines child as "any person under the age of eighteen (18) years..." with exceptions as outlined in O.S. 10 § 1104.2.A. The law further defines adjudicatory categories for children coming to the attention of the court, as follows:

"Delinquent child" means: "A child who has violated any federal or state law or municipal ordinance, excepting a traffic statute or traffic ordinance; or any lawful order of the court made under Sections 101 through 1506 of this title; or

A child who has habitually violated traffic laws or traffic ordinances (O.S. 10 § 1101.B.1. and 2.)."

"Child in need of supervision" means a child who: "Has repeatedly disobeyed reasonable and lawful commands or directives of his parent, or legal guardian or other custodian;

Is willfully and voluntarily absent from his home without the consent of his parent or guardian or legal custodian for a substantial length of time or without intent to return; or

Being subject to compulsory school attendance, the child is willfully and voluntarily absent from school for fifteen (15) or more days or parts of days within a semester or four (4) or more days or parts of days within a four-week period without a valid excuse, as defined by the local school boards (O.S. 10 § 1101.C.1., 2., and 3.)"

"Deprived child" means: "a child who is for any reason destitute, homeless or abandoned; or who has not the proper parental care or guardianship; or whose home, by reason of neglect, cruelty, or depravity on the part of his parents, guardian or other person in whose care the child may be, is an unfit place for such child; or who is in need of special care and treatment because of his physical or mental condition, and his parents, guardian or legal custodian is unable or willfully fails to provide it; or being subject to compulsory school attendance, the child is, due to improper parental care and guardianship, absent from school for fifteen (15) or more days or parts of days within a semester or four (4) or more days or parts of days within a four-week period without a valid excuse,

as defined by the local school boards; or whose parent or legal custodian for good cause desires to be relieved of his custody. Provided, however, no child who, in good faith, is being provided with treatment and care by spiritual means alone in accordance with the tenets and practice of a recognized church or religious denomination by a duly-accredited practitioner thereof shall, for that reason alone, be considered to be a deprived child under any provision of Sections 1101 through 1506 of this title. Where used in this title, the phrase "dependent and neglected" shall be deemed to mean deprived (O.S.10§1101.D.);

"Child in need of treatment" is any child who is afflicted with a substantial disorder of the emotional processes, thought or cognition which grossly impairs judgment, behavior or capacity to recognize reality or ability to meet the ordinary demands of life appropriate to the age of the child; "Child in need of treatment" shall not mean a child afflicted with epilepsy, mental retardation, organic brain syndrome, physical handicaps or brief periods of intoxication caused by such substances as alcohol or drugs unless the child also meets the criteria for a child in need of treatment (O.S.10§1101.E.).

O.S. 10§1104.2.A. further provided that "any person sixteen (16) or seventeen (17) years of age who is charged with murder, kidnapping for purposes of extortion, robbery with a dangerous weapon, rape in the second degree, use of firearm or other offensive weapon while committing a felony, arson in the first degree, burglary with explosives, shooting with intent to kill, manslaughter in the first degree, or non-consensual sodomy, shall be considered an adult". This section, referred to as the "reverse certification" law, allows that the accused person may file a motion for certification as a child.

Statutes also provide that children charged with delinquency as a result of an offense which would be a felony if committed by an adult may be certified to stand trial as an adult (O.S.10§1112.).

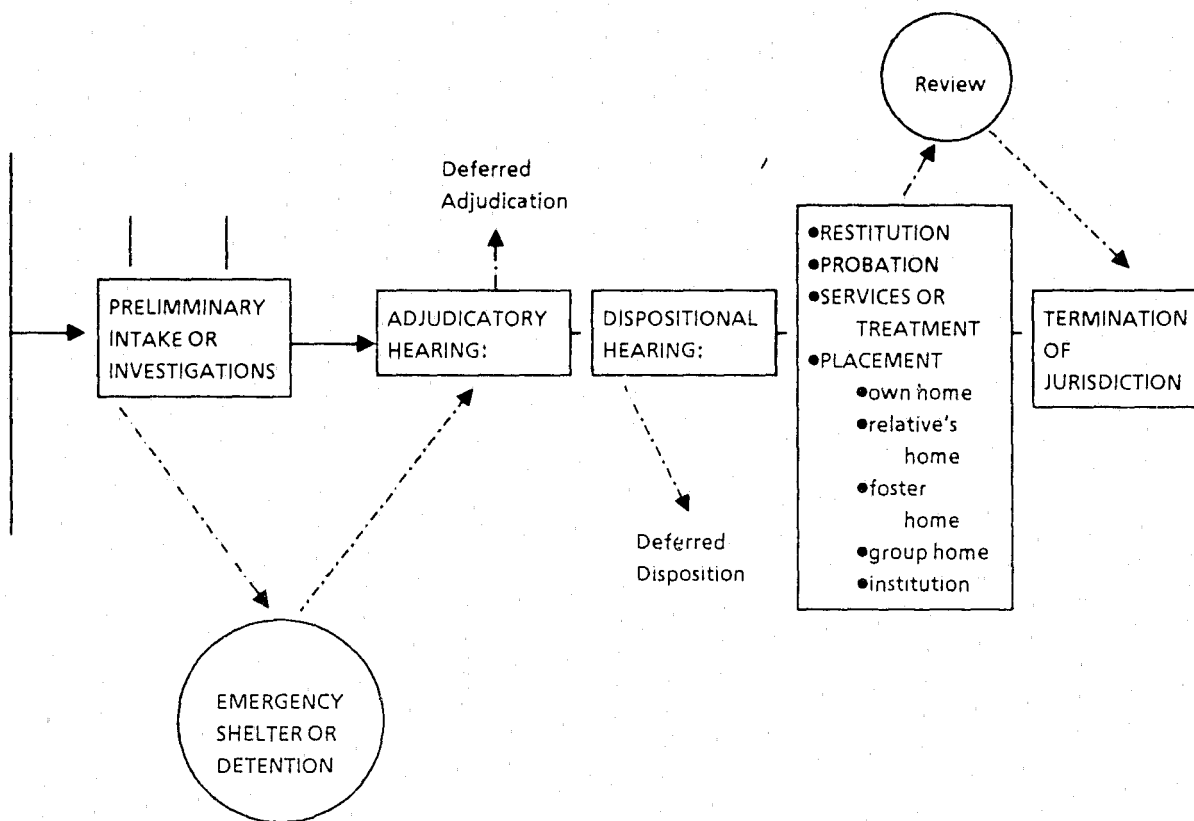
Table XII illustrates the flow of a child through the state court system.

Intake

Following the precipitating incident, a preliminary inquiry or intake is conducted, which is defined as a "mandatory, preadjudicatory interview of the child and where available his parents, guardian or custodian, performed by a duly-authorized individual to determine whether a child comes within the purview of this chapter, whether other nonadjudicatory alternatives are available, and appropriate and whether the filing of a petition is necessary (O.S. 10§1101.I)".

In 74 counties this intake function is performed by employees of the Department of Human Services, Court-Related and Community Services Unit (C.R.C.S.), through contract with the Oklahoma State Supreme Court (S.J.R. 13 - 1975). In the remaining

TABLE XII - OKLAHOMA JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM



Source: Oklahoma Institute for Child Advocacy: 1983-A Focus on Programs for Children and Youth in Oklahoma

three counties, Oklahoma, Tulsa and Comanche, this function is performed by employees of the statutorily-created juvenile bureaus (O.S. 10§1201.A. and B.).

In FY'83, C.R.C.S. reported a total of 10,283 intakes and provided a total of 17,267 information and referral services. Intake dispositions were reached in a total of 10,212 cases. Table XIII illustrates changes in the number of intake dispositions from FY'81 through FY'83.

Overall, FY'83 showed a two (2) percent increase in intake dispositions in the 74 counties. More important than the totals, however, is the twelve (12) percent increase in the diverted category. Those diverted are referred to other agencies or individuals for further services or assistance.

The three (3) statutorily-created juvenile bureaus operating within the state showed a total of 9,251 intakes during 1982, for a three (3) percent increase over

**TABLE XIII
C.R.C.S. Intake Dispositions**

	Total FY'81	Total FY'82	% Change	Total FY'83	% Change
Dismissed	4,001(38%)	3,890(38.8%)	-3	3,782(37%)	-3
Diverted	3,479(33%)	3,165(31.6%)	-9	3,541(35%)	+ 12
Filed	3,055(29%)	2,971(29.6%)	-3	2,888(28%)	-3
Total	10,535	10,026	-5	2,888	+ 2

Source: Department of Human Services, C.R.C.S. Unit.

1981 figures. Figure XIV shows a breakdown of this total by Juvenile Bureau. Only Tulsa County Juvenile Bureau showed a decrease in total intakes.

**Table XIV
Juvenile Bureau Intakes
1981-1982**

	Total 1981*	Total 1982*	% Change
Oklahoma County	3,937	4,241	+ 8
Tulsa County	3,249	3,151	-3
Comanche County	1,816	1,859	+ 2
Total	9,002	9,251	+ 3

Source: Juvenile Bureaus of the District Court, 1981-1982 Annual Reports.

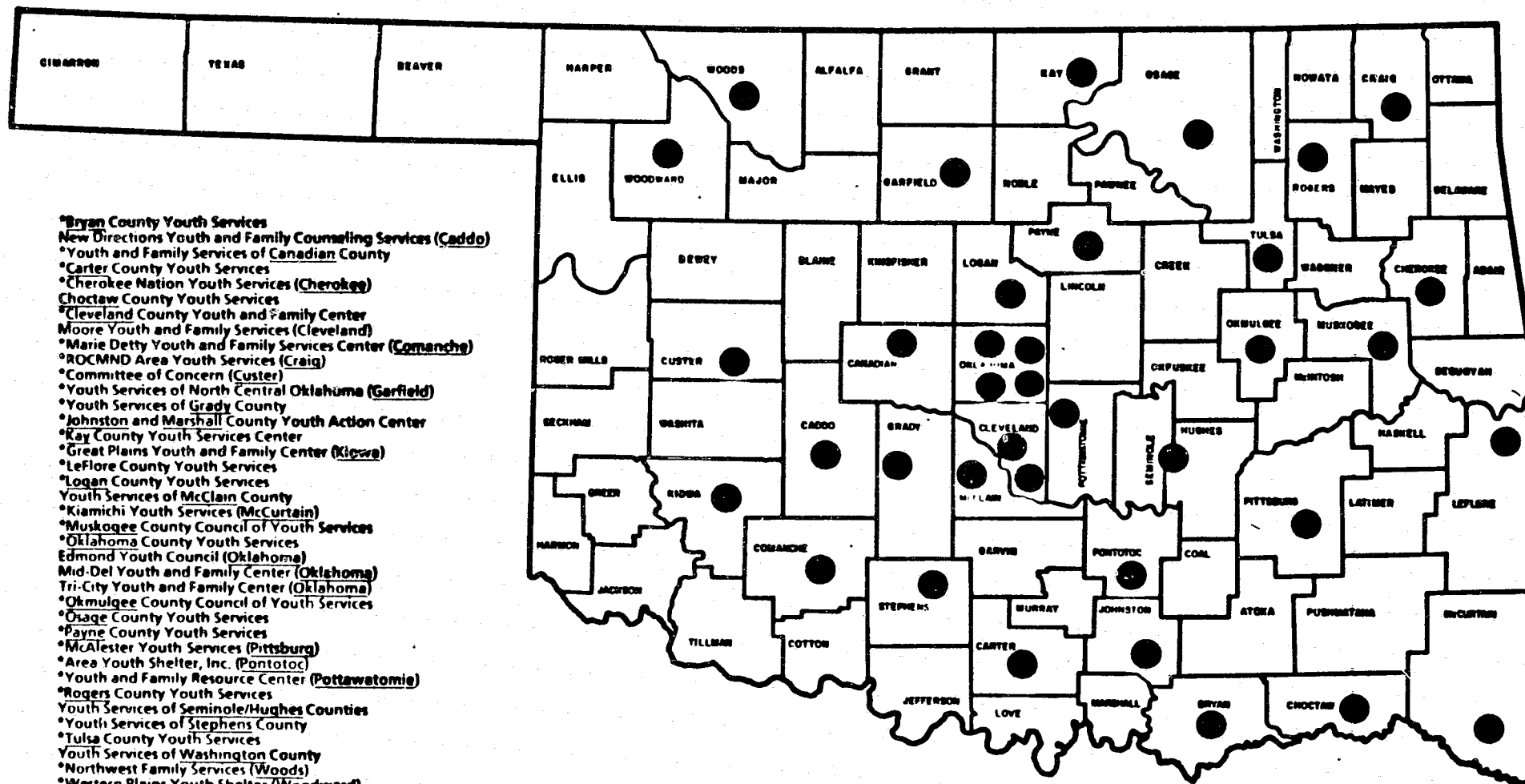
*Totals include "information only" cases.

Diversion

In those cases where an Intake Counselor determines that informal treatment is sufficient to meet the needs of the case, diversion occurs.

Diversion may take the form of pre-petition or voluntary probation or referral out to appropriate community or other services. In deciding upon the level of diversion utilized, the worker attempts to arrange for needed services at the lowest level of penetration into the juvenile system.

Table XIV
Youth Services Agencies



- *Bryan County Youth Services
- *New Directions Youth and Family Counseling Services (Caddo)
- *Youth and Family Services of Canadian County
- *Carter County Youth Services
- *Cherokee Nation Youth Services (Cherokee)
- *Choctaw County Youth Services
- *Cleveland County Youth and Family Center
- *Moore Youth and Family Services (Cleveland)
- *Marie Dettie Youth and Family Services Center (Comanche)
- *ROCMND Area Youth Services (Craig)
- *Committee of Concern (Custer)
- *Youth Services of North Central Oklahoma (Garfield)
- *Youth Services of Grady County
- *Johnston and Marshall County Youth Action Center
- *Kay County Youth Services Center
- *Great Plains Youth and Family Center (Kiowa)
- *LeFlore County Youth Services
- *Logan County Youth Services
- *Youth Services of McClain County
- *Kiamichi Youth Services (McCurtain)
- *Muskogee County Council of Youth Services
- *Oklahoma County Youth Services
- *Edmond Youth Council (Oklahoma)
- *Mid-Dei Youth and Family Center (Oklahoma)
- *Tri-City Youth and Family Center (Oklahoma)
- *Oklmulgee County Council of Youth Services
- *Osage County Youth Services
- *Payne County Youth Services
- *McAlester Youth Services (Pittsburg)
- *Area Youth Shelter, Inc. (Pontotoc)
- *Youth and Family Resource Center (Pottawatomie)
- *Rogers County Youth Services
- *Youth Services of Seminole/Hughes Counties
- *Youth Services of Stephens County
- *Tulsa County Youth Services
- *Youth Services of Washington County
- *Northwest Family Services (Woods)
- *Western Plains Youth Shelter (Woodward)

*youth shelter facility available

Voluntary Probation

In FY'81 C.R.C.S. workers placed 977 juveniles on voluntary probation, or nine (9) percent of the total intakes for that period, and 28 percent of the total number reported as diverted. FY'83 showed an increase of voluntary probation to ten (10) percent of total intakes, or 30 percent of total reported diversions.

Voluntary probation (supervised by consent), according to the Intake, Probation and Parole Guidelines, Oklahoma State Supreme Court-Department of Human Services (hereinafter referred to as the Guidelines) may be recommended by the Intake Counselor to a Probation Counselor for a period not to exceed 30 days, unless extended by agreement of all parties. Following this time, a report as to progress made during the probation will be made to the Intake Counselor. At this time the case may be dismissed or a petition filed.

Diversion to Community or Other Services

The most common diversion for Delinquents and CHINS without court involvement is provided through the Youth Services agencies network. The majority of services provided through these 38 agencies are funded through contracts with the Department of Human Services (O.S. 10§602.). Prevention and diversionary services provided include, but are not limited to, diagnosis, crisis intervention, counseling, group work, case supervision, job placement, consultation, brokerage of services and agency coordination with emphasis on keeping youth out of the juvenile justice system. Table XV illustrates the distribution of these centers throughout the state.

During FY'83, these 38 centers served a total of 10,917 youth. Not all these youth were referred by the court. Youth Services agencies accept referrals from schools, law enforcement, parents, the children themselves, etc. The case services are free of charge to recipients, and are community based, in that the services in most areas of the state are in close proximity to the juvenile's home and are responsive to the needs of the individual community.

During FY'82, 13,434 reports of alleged child abuse or neglect were made in Oklahoma. Only 37 percent, or 4,913 were confirmed, with only 15 percent resulting in petitions being filed (An Assessment of Law and Practice in Provision of Juvenile Services). The Children's Services Unit (C.S.U.) of the Department of Human Services manages most of the confirmed cases of neglect or abuse informally with the family on a voluntary basis. Other families are referred to one of the twelve (12) Parents Assistance Centers (PACs) located across the state.

Filing of Petition

Following the intake interview, the case may be dismissed, with no action taken, diverted, with referral to another agency or individual is made for further assistance, or a petition filed alleging the child to be Delinquent (DEL), In Need of Supervision (CHINS), Deprived (DEP) and/or In Need of Treatment (INT). The petition in juvenile proceedings may be filed by either the district attorney or the person authorized to make a preliminary inquiry to determine if further action is necessary (O.S.10§1103.B.). Upon the filing of a petition, the district court shall have jurisdiction over the named child (O.S.10§1102.B.).

As previously discussed, petitions may be filed alleging the child to be Delinquent, In Need of Supervision, Deprived, or In Need of Treatment. However, O.S.10§1103.C. allows a petition to be filed alleging the child to be In Need of Treatment and Delinquent, Deprived or In Need of Supervision. In cases of such dual adjudication, current practice is to provide services treatment in compliance with statutory guidelines for the In Need of Treatment child.

Table XVI shows the petitions filed by category from FY'81 to FY'83. Petition filings have held a constant decline of three (3) percent over these years, but a dramatic change has been in the 48 percent decrease in filings of In Need of Supervision petitions. House Bill 1468 passed the Legislature and became law on October 1, 1982. Contained in this bill was the establishment of a fourth adjudicatory category, that of Child in Need of Treatment. It appears that many children for whom a petition was filed alleging them to be In Need of Supervision are now considered to be In Need of Treatment.

Table XVI
Petitions Filed - C.R.C.S. Counties
FY'81-FY'83

Category	FY'81	FY'82	% Change	FY'83	% Change
Delinquent	1,538(50.3%)	1,548(52.1%)	+ 1	1,452(50%)	-6
CHINS	525(17.2%)	440(14.8%)	-16	229(08%)	-48
INT	N/A	N/A	--	146(05%)	--
Deprived	992(32.5%)	983(33.1%)	-1	1,061(37%)	+ 8
Total	3,055	2,971	-3	2,888	-3

Source: Department of Human Services, Court-Related and Community Services

Juvenile Bureau statistics revealed a very diverse pattern among the three counties reporting. Tulsa and Oklahoma Counties filed the majority of petitions for a Delinquent adjudication (70 and 68 percent respectively), whereas Comanche County filed the largest number in the Deprived category.

Table XVII demonstrates there to have been a variable increase in petitions filings by Juvenile Bureaus from 1981 to 1982. Tulsa County showed the smallest increase with only .07 percent.

Analyzing data provided by the juvenile justice system components is difficult, at best, due to both the differences in agency operation and the differences in definitions of terms utilized in reporting. Therefore, comparisons of performance data between agencies must be utilized sparingly.

Table XVII
Petitions Filed - Juvenile Bureaus
1982

Category	Oklahoma*	Tulsa	Comanche
Delinquent %	2,216 68	889 70	140 43
CHINS %	113 3	100 8	15 5
Deprived %	914 28	274 22	166 51
INT %	10 .3	7 1	2 1
Total	3,253	1,270	323

Source: 1982 Annual Reports, Juvenile Bureau of the District Court.

*Numbers do not include total year activity.

Table XVIII
Petitions Filed - Juvenile Bureaus
1981 and 1982

County	1981	1982	% Change
Oklahoma	2,439	*3,253	+ 33
Tulsa	1,269	1,270	+ .07
Comanche	259	323	+ 25
Total	3,967	4,846	+ 22

Source: Annual Reports of Juvenile Bureaus of the District Court.

*Figure does not include total year activity.

Deferred Adjudication

According to the Guidelines governing C.R.C.S. functions, deferred adjudication is utilized in those cases where "a juvenile and family have appeared before the Court in a formal hearing for a presentation of evidence and a finding of fact. However, the judge has determined to withhold formal adjudication until more information is presented to the Court." Deferred adjudication is a diversionary tool of the Court, whereby if services are received, the case may be dismissed. In FY'83, Deferred Adjudication cases comprised five (5) percent of the total probation caseload of C.R.C.S. workers statewide.

Adjudication

"Except as otherwise provided, a child who is charged with having violated any state statute or municipal ordinance..., shall not be tried in a criminal action, but in a juvenile proceeding" [O.S.10§1112.(a)]. "All cases of children shall be heard separately from the trial of cases against adults" (O.S.10§1111.).

"In adjudicatory hearings to determine whether a child is Delinquent, In Need of Supervision or Deprived, the child informed against, or any person entitled to service of summons, shall have the right to demand a trial by jury...." (O.S.10§1110.).

"The adjudication hearings shall be conducted according to the rules of evidence, and may be adjourned from time to time. The hearings shall be private unless specifically ordered by the judge to be conducted in public...." (O.S.10§1111.).

"If the court finds that the allegations of the petition are not supported by the evidence, the court shall order the petition dismissed and the child discharged from any detention or restriction previously ordered." (O.S.10§1113.).

Disposition

"If the court finds that the allegations of the petition are supported by the evidence, and that it is in the best interest of the child and the public that he be made a ward of the court, the court shall sustain the petition, and make an order of adjudication..." (O.S.10§1114.).

After determining that an adjudication of the child is in order, the court has several options with regard to orders of disposition for wards of the court. The court may: 1) place the child on probation or under supervision in the home of parents, guardian, or other suitable person, as the court may determine (O.S.10§1116.1.); 2) commit the child to the custody of a private institution or agency (O.S.10§1116.2); 3) require the child to receive counseling or community-based services (O.S.10§1116.A.3.); or 4) commit the child to the custody of the Department of Human Services (O.S.10§1116.A.4.).

Many statutory restrictions, however, apply to the dispositional options identified above. For example, a child who has been adjudicated Deprived or In Need of Supervision by virtue of non-attendance at school may be ordered by the court to receive counseling and evaluation and testing for learning disabilities. These children may not, however, be committed to a public or private institution, nor may repeated truancy constitute grounds for the termination of parental rights (O.S.10§1116.A.1). Commitment by the court to a public or private agency or institution may only be made to those entities licensed by the State for the care of children (O.S.10§1116.A.2.). No child adjudicated Deprived or In Need of Supervision may be committed to a state training school (O.S.10§1116.D.).

With regard to children adjudicated In Need of Treatment, the court may 1) order the child to receive appropriate out-patient treatment through a public or private mental health facility (O.S.10§1116.A.5.a); or 2) may commit such child to the Department of Mental Health, the Department of Human Services or any other public or private agency for residential care and treatment, if appropriate, as determined by statutory reference (O.S.10§1116.5.b.1. and 2.)

Placement

As previously discussed, placement may be in the child's own home or placement out of the home may be ordered. O.S.10§1129.2. mandates: "That the public policy of this state is to assure adequate and appropriate care and treatment for any child, to allow for the use of the least restrictive method of treatment consistent with the treatment needs of the child..."

"It is the intention of the Legislature to provide for removing the child from the custody of parents only where the welfare of the child or the safety and protection

of the public cannot be adequately safeguarded without removal (O.S.10§1135.A.)."

Deprived

In placing a Deprived child outside of the home, a placement plan must be filed with the court within thirty (30) days after such placement. This plan must be prepared by the agency with whom the child was placed (O.S.10§1115.1.A. and B.).

If the child is committed to the custody of the Department, and is determined to require out of home placement, the Department may, by statute (O.S.10§1136.), place the child in the home of a relative, in a foster home, or in any other community-based facility under the jurisdiction and licensure of the Department established for the care of Deprived children, except that a Deprived child may not be placed in a Department-run institution.

As of September of 1983, 3,458 children adjudicated Deprived and In Need of Treatment were in the custody of the Children's Services Unit of the Department. Guidelines established within the Department place children under the age of the twelve (12) and adjudicated In Need of Treatment under the purview of the Children's Services Unit, with INT children twelve (12) and over going to the Court-Related and Community Services Unit. Since January of 1983, 180 youth have been adjudicated INT, and placed in the custody of the Department, 51 with C.S.U. and 129 with C.R.C.S.

The Department itself maintains two group homes, one in Tulsa and one in Oklahoma City for Deprived children. In addition, 1983 figures show there to be 1,791 approved foster homes and 25 agencies designated as "child placing agencies". These agencies, licensed by the Department, in turn may approve foster homes or group homes, or may operate group homes themselves.

Table XIX shows a comparison breakdown of C.S.U. placements for 1982 and 1983. There appears to be a trend toward increased use of foster care and group homes, with decreased use of institutionalization.

State statute (O.S.10§1116.1.A.) requires that every out-of-home placement of a Deprived child be reviewed by the court at least once every six (6) months until the child is returned to the custody of the parents or the parental rights of said parent are terminated. In addition, O.S.10§1116.2. provides for the establishment of citizen review boards in each judicial district of the state. These boards shall complete a review of the placement within 45 days after initial placement and at least every six (6) months thereafter. The recommendations of this board shall be

Table XIX
Out-of-Home Placements by C.S.U.

	As of 9/4/82	As of 9/3/83	% Change
Total	2,117	2,020	
Foster Homes	1,534	1,601	+ 6.8
Group Homes-DHS	13	14	+ 0.1
Shelter Homes-DHS	85	78	- 0.1
Institutions-DHS	63	5	- 2.8
LER D&E	25	6	- 0.9
Blind, Deaf, MR Schools	160	141	- 0.6
Purchased Care	85	77	- 0.2
Other	152	99	- 2.3

Source: Oklahoma Institute for Child Advocacy: 1983-A Focus on Programs for Children and Youth in Oklahoma

forwarded to the court, to the parent or guardian of the child and other interested parties as may be determined by the court.

Child in Need of Supervision

"Whenever a child who has been adjudicated by the court as a child in need of supervision has been committed to the Department, the Department may place the child in the home of the child, the home of a relative of the child, foster home, community-based setting, rehabilitative facility or child care facility under the operation of or licensure of the state, or in a state school for the mentally retarded if eligible for admission thereto. No child in need of supervision shall be placed in a Department-operated institution, other than a rehabilitative facility. (O.S.10§1137.A.)".

Statutes further mandate: "(t)he Department shall establish and maintain one or more rehabilitative facilities to be used exclusively for the custody of children in need of supervision. Each such facility shall be, primarily, a nonsecure facility having as its primary purpose the rehabilitation of children adjudicated to be in need of supervision. Such facility shall have a bed capacity for no more than twenty (20) children, and shall minimize the institutional atmosphere and prepare the child for reintegration into the community. Provided, however, that such facility may be designed and operated as a secure facility used exclusively for children in need of supervision whom the court has specifically found to be so unmanageable, ungovernable and antisocial that no other reasonable alternative exists for treatment or restraint other than placement in such a secure facility. Such facility shall not rely on locked rooms, fences, or physical restraints (O.S.10§1137.B.)".

In those cases where a child has been adjudicated In Need of Supervision due to truancy or noncompliance with the mandatory school attendance law, the court

may order counseling and/or testing. The court may not, however, place such child outside of the home in a public or private institution (O.S.10§1116.1.).

As in the case of a Deprived child, any dispositional order removing an INS child from the custody of the parents shall be reviewed by the court every six (6) months until such time as the child is returned to the home. In addition, no later than eighteen (18) months after placing such child in foster care and every twelve (12) months thereafter, the court having original jurisdiction shall hold a dispositional hearing to review appropriateness of placement (O.S.10§1116.B.).

According to statistics compiled by the C.R.C.S. Unit of the Department, the number of INS youth committed to the Department and residing in community placement declined by 33 percent from FY'82 to FY'83. In addition, new INS commitments decreased by 71 percent during the same time period. These decreases are directly attributable to the passage of H.B.1468, which prohibited the use of institutional care and mandated the use of community-based alternatives.

As of this date, no state institutions are in operation for the care and treatment of children adjudicated In Need of Supervision.

At the present time, the Department maintains, through contract or direct operation, thirteen (13) group homes and seven (7) mini-group homes for the placement of INS and Delinquent children. O.S.10§1101.N. defines group home as "a residential facility housing no more than twelve (12) children with a program that emphasizes family-style living in a home-like environment." The Department further defines mini-group homes as housing no more than four (4) children with a professional program in house.

Mini-group homes are located in El Reno, Muskogee, Ponca City, Poteau, Tulsa, Stratford and Oklahoma City. Group homes are located as follows:

- * Sunbeam Homes, Oklahoma City
- * Speck Homes, Oklahoma City
- Lawton
- Tulsa Girls Home
- Enid
- * Tulsa Child and Family Center
- Durant
- Oklahoma City Girls Home
- * Youth Homes, Inc., Oklahoma City (4)
- Tulsa Boys Home

*Under contract with the Department of Human Services

In Need of Treatment

The In Need of Treatment category was established in October of 1982 with the passage of H.B. 1468.

O.S.10§1116.A.5. outlines the allowable dispositions for children adjudicated INT as follows:

"a. order the child to receive outpatient care and treatment through a public or private mental health facility, or
b. If the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that a child in need of treatment:

(1) has a demonstrable mental illness and as a result of the mental illness can be expected within the near future to intentionally or unintentionally seriously and physically injure himself or another person and has engaged in one or more recent overt acts or made significant recent threats which substantially support that expectation, or

(2) has a demonstrable mental illness and as a result of that mental illness is unable to attend to those of his basic physical or psychiatric needs that must be attended to in order for him to avoid serious harm in the near future and has demonstrated such inability by failing to attend to those basic physical or psychiatric needs in the recent past,

the court may commit such child to the Department, the Department of Mental Health or any other public or private mental health facility for residential care and treatment. Any agency to which a child in need of treatment has been committed by the court shall provide care and treatment to the child."

As previously discussed, the INT adjudication may be made in addition to that of Deprived, INS or Delinquent. Department practice, however, is that the INT adjudication be considered as primary in determination of services or treatment needed.

At the present time, one state-run residential facility for INT children operates within the state, that of Central Oklahoma Juvenile Treatment Center (COJTC).

For children committed to the custody of the Department,, supervision is provided by the Children's Services Unit for those under the age of twelve (12), and by the Court-Related and Community-Services Unit for those twelve (12) and above.

Of the 180 children adjudicated INT, committed to the custody of the Department and placed out of the home since January, 1983, placements were as follows:

Facility	C.S.U. Supervision	C.R.C.S. Supervision	Total
Central Oklahoma Juvenile Treatment Center	11	77	88
Shadow Mountain	8	14	22
High Pointe	4	5	9
Horizon	2	1	3
Children's Medical Center	16	12	28
Willowview Hospital	2	16	18
Christopher's	1	4	5
Phil Smalley Center	7	0	7
Total	51	129	180

Source: Placement Section, Department of Human Services

Court review of the placement every six (6) months will occur as with the INS child (O.S.10§1116.A.6.B.).

Delinquent

For those children adjudicated Delinquent and committed to the Department's custody, three (3) major placement options are available:

- "1. Place the child in a state training school or other institution or facility maintained by the state for delinquent children if the child has:
 - a. exhibited seriously violent, aggressive or assaultive behavior;
 - b. habitually committed serious delinquent acts; or
 - c. committed multiple serious delinquent acts;
 to the extent that it is necessary for the protection of the public; or
2. Place the child in a facility maintained by the state for children, or in a foster home, group home or community residential center; or
3. Allow the child his liberty, under supervision, either immediately or after a period in one of the facilities referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this section (O.S.10§1138.B.)".

At the present time, in addition to the group homes and mini-group homes described in the INS section, the Department operates the following institutions:

Oklahoma Children's Center, Taft
L.E. Rader Center, Sand Springs
Intensive Treatment Center, Sand Springs.

The ITC is utilized for the more assaultive, serious and violent juvenile offenders.

"All children adjudicated delinquent and committed to the Department shall be discharged at such time as the Department determines there is a reasonable probability that it is no longer necessary, either for the rehabilitation and treatment of the child, or for the protection of the public, that the Department retain custody [O.S.10§1139.(a)]".

"The Department shall not place a child under the age of ten (10) years in an institution maintained for delinquent children [O.S.10§1139.(b)]".

Restitution

O.S.10§1116. allows for the court to require community service or restitution as a dispositional order for acts of delinquency.

A Victim Restitution/Offender Responsibility program was established in all 74 C.R.C.S. counties in 1978. In FY'83, of 10,283 intakes initiated by C.R.C.S. staff, 2,515 or 24 percent involved property losses to a victim. Of the 2,515 identified as property loss, 1,312 (or 52 percent) were involved in the restitution program. Those not entering the program were for the following reasons:

Case Still Pending	21%
Lack of Prosecutive Merit	20%
Juvenile Under Work Age	10%
Victim Declined Restitution	17%
Pre-Intake Settlement	21%
Court Dismissed	4%
Other	7%

In FY'83, 1,652 juveniles participated in the program, rendering a total of \$232,298.36 in payments to victims as follows:

Monetary Restitution	\$ 212,460.11	91.5%
Community Good Works	19,838.25	8.5%

Of the total 1,652 cases, 72 or four (4) percent were reported as failures, with the remaining 96% either fulfilling the obligation or remaining in the program.

Probation

Probation services are provided by the C.R.C.S. Unit of the Department in all 77 counties, at the following probationary levels: voluntary services, deferred filing, deferred prosecution, deferred adjudication, court probation and court supervision. Table XX shows the breakdown of probation by type from FY'80 through FY'83.

Table XX
Probation by Service Category
FY'80 - FY'83

	FY'80	FY'81	FY'82	FY'83
Voluntary Services or Any Other	1,041	977	948	1,056
Deferred Filing	382	284	176	223
Deferred Prosecution	1,979	2,032	1,963	1,953
Deferred Adjudication	260	297	272	259
Court Probation	1,356	1,295	1,282	1,133
Court Supervision	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pending Disposition	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	5,018	4,881	4,641	4,961

Source: Court-Related and Community Services Unit, Department of Human Services.

Day Treatment

O.S.10§1101.M. defines day treatment as "a program which provides intensive services to children who reside in their own home, the home of a relative or a foster home. Day treatment programs include educational services and may be operated as part of a residential facility".

The Department contracts for three such programs, one each with Moore Youth Services, Tulsa Street School and Oklahoma County Youth Services. During FY'83, 113 youths were served in these three programs. All of these programs have been designed for DHS custody children. Most of the children placed in day treatment have their primary residence in their own home.

TERMINATION OF JURISDICTION

Jurisdiction over children adjudicated Deprived or In Need of Supervision may be retained until the child becomes eighteen (18) years of age (O.S.10§1102.A.). When

jurisdiction has been obtained over an adjudicated Delinquent child, it may be retained until the child's nineteenth (19th) birthday (O.S.10§1102.A.). DHS, however, must relinquish custody of such child no later than the child's eighteenth (18th) birthday [O.S.10§1139.(b)].

CERTIFICATION OF JUVENILES AS ADULTS

Not previously mentioned has been the "certification" process for a juvenile to stand trial as an adult. State statute allows for both the transfer of proceedings to adult court where there has been a finding by the juvenile court that the child should be held accountable for his actions as if he were an adult [O.S.10§1112.(b)6.], and the automatic transfer to adult court (reverse certification) of 16 and 17 year olds who are charged with the commission of any one of eleven (11) identified crimes (O.S.10§1104.2.).

In FY'83 there were 474 motions filed to certify juveniles as adults. Of this number 200 or 42 percent were certified to stand trial as an adult.

O.S.10§1104.2, the reverse certification statute, mandates:

"Any person sixteen (16) or seventeen (17) years of age who is charged with murder, kidnapping for purposes of extortion, robbery with a dangerous weapon, rape in the second degree, use of firearm or other offensive weapon while committing a felony, arson in the first degree, burglary with explosives, shooting with intent to kill, manslaughter in the first degree, or nonconsensual sodomy, shall be considered as an adult."

The accused person must then file a motion for certification as a child prior to the start of the criminal procedure. In FY'83, 78 such cases were filed in criminal court against juveniles. Of these 35 motions were filed to certify the offender as a juvenile, and 18 of these were remanded back to juvenile court.

"Any decree or order made under the provisions of this title may be modified by the court at any time; provided, however, that an order terminating parental rights or an order certifying the juvenile as an adult may not be modified (O.S.10§1118.)."

III. SUBSTANTIVE REQUIREMENTS

SUBSTANTIVE REQUIREMENTS

Deinstitutionalization of Status and Non Offenders

Due to legislation passed during the 1982 legislative session, Title 10, of the Oklahoma Statutes, Section 1107.2, mandates:

"No child alleged or adjudicated to be deprived or in need of supervision shall be confined in jail, adult lockup or adult detention facility. No child shall be transported or detained in association with criminal, vicious or dissolute persons; except that an alleged or adjudicated delinquent child twelve (12) years of age or older may, with the consent of the judge or director of a statutorily constituted juvenile bureau, be placed in a jail or other place of detention for adults, but in a room or ward entirely separate from adults for a period of time not to exceed seventy-two (72) hours unless said time is extended by order of the court as provided in this section..."

Section 1107.3 further mandates:

"A child who has been taken into custody as a deprived child, a child in need of supervision, may not be placed in any detention facility pending court proceedings, but must be placed in shelter care or foster care or released to the custody of his parents or some other responsible party, except that where a child is taken into custody as a child in need of supervision as a result of being a runaway, the court may order the child placed in a juvenile detention facility pending court proceedings when it finds said detention to be essential for the safety of the child."

With regard to the prohibition against the use of secure detention facilities, the State of Oklahoma is assumed by state law to be in compliance with Section 223(a)(12) of the JJDP Act, with regard to secure detention and correctional facilities, with the exception of those runaways who may be detained under Title 10, Oklahoma Statutes, Section 1107.3. It is anticipated that formula grant funds will be utilized to establish and implement alternative placement programs into which these children may be directed, in lieu of detention.

Title 10, Section 1136 addresses the prohibition against the Department's placement of deprived children into secure correctional facilities as follows:

"It shall be the responsibility of the Department to provide care for deprived children who are committed to the care of the Department for custody or guardianship. The Department may provide for the care of such children in the home of the child, the home of a relative of a child, in a foster home, or in any jurisdiction or licensure of the Department established for the care of deprived children, except that a deprived child

may not be placed in an institution operated by the Department after October 1, 1982."

Section 1137.A addresses the placement restrictions on children adjudicated as "in need of supervision", as follows:

"A. Whenever a child who has been adjudicated by the court as a child in need of supervision has been committed to the Department, the Department may place the child in the home of the child, the home of a relative of the child, foster home, community-based setting, rehabilitative facility or child care facility under the operation of or licensure of the state, or in a state school for the mentally retarded if eligible for admission thereto. No child in need of supervision shall be placed in a Department-operated institution, other than a rehabilitative facility, after October 1, 1982. Any children in need of supervision in Department-operated institutions on October 1, 1982, shall be removed from such institutions no later than June 30, 1983.

B. The Department shall establish and maintain one or more rehabilitative facilities to be used exclusively for the custody of children in need of supervision. Each such facility shall be, primarily, a nonsecure facility having as its primary purpose the rehabilitation of children adjudicated to be in need of supervision. Such facility shall have a bed capacity for no more than twenty (20) children, and shall minimize the institutional atmosphere and prepare the child for reintegration into the community. Provided, however, that such facility may be designed and operated as a secure facility used exclusively for children in need of supervision whom the court has specifically found to be so unmanageable, ungovernable and antisocial that no other reasonable alternative exists for treatment or restraint other than placement in such a secure facility. Such facility shall not rely on locked rooms, fences, or physical restraints."

For those youth placed through the court, O.S.10§1116.A.2. applies. This section states: "the court may commit the child (deprived or in need of supervision) to the custody of a private institution or agency, including any institution established and operated by the county, authorized to care for children or to place them in family homes." "Institution" is then defined by 1101.P. as "a residential facility offering care and treatment for more than twenty (20) residents. Such institution may: a) have a program which includes community participation and community-based services, or b) be a secure facility with a program exclusively designed for a particular category of resident."

The above would preclude the use of "secure correctional facilities" as defined in Section 103.(13) of Public Law 93-415.

The 1984 Monitoring Report, as submitted to OJJDP, identifies 54 private residential facilities and six (6) public residential facilities serving youth. Only three (3) of these facilities were classified as "correctional" were surveyed by personnel of the

Oklahoma Commission on Children and Youth. Additionally, during this period, two (2) detention centers were in operation within the state.

The Monitoring Report, as submitted, provided OJJDP with baseline data as required by guidelines. The baseline period as surveyed covered the period July 1, 1979 through June 30, 1980. Therefore, the numbers of status offenders reported were held prior to enactment of the legislation of 1982 limiting, and, in most cases, prohibiting the holding of status offenders in correctional facilities. It is anticipated, therefore, that the numbers reported, 193 accused and 15 adjudicated status offenders would be shown as significantly reduced in the Monitoring Report due December 31, 1985.

Technical Assistance

Technical assistance may be requested from OJJDP in the development of alternative, community-based programs for status offender and nonoffenders, specifically runaways.

Additionally, technical assistance may be sought in developing training packages for law enforcement and judicial personnel in ways to deal with the chronic status offender.

Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails and Lockups

Section 223(a)(14) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act mandates that "beginning after the five-year period following the date of the enactment of the Juvenile Justice Amendments of 1980, no juvenile shall be detained or confined in any jail or lockup for adults" except under specified circumstances.

As per legislation passed in 1982, Title 10, Oklahoma Statutes, Section 1107.1(A)(2), mandated that "After July 1, 1985, no child may be detained in any jail, lockup or other adult detention facility." Due to the lack of sufficient alternatives to secure detention in place by the start of the 1984 legislative session, the earlier language was struck and the following entered:

"After July 1, 1987, no child may be detained in jail, adult lockup or other adult detention facility"

Thus, House Bill 1716 allowed two (2) additional years to achieve the state's goal of removal. This bill also included provisions for interim placement and care of juveniles until implementation of alternatives. Section 1108.B3 of the Oklahoma Statutes now states:

"The State Department of Health, with the assistance of the Department of Human Services, shall establish standards for the certification of jails, adult lockups, and adult detention facilities used to detain juveniles. Such standards shall include, but not be limited to: separation of juveniles from adults; supervision of juveniles; and health and safety measures for juveniles. The Department of Health is authorized to inspect any jail, adult lockup, or adult detention facility for the purpose of determining compliance with such standards. After July 1, 1985, no jail, adult lockup, or other adult detention facility shall be used to detain juveniles unless such jail, adult lockup, or other adult detention facility complies with the standards established by the Department of Health and is designated as a place for the detention of juveniles by the judge having juvenile docket responsibility in the county from a list of eligible facilities supplied by the Department of Health."

These standards (Appendix C) are currently under review by the legislature. It is anticipated that the designation of eligible facilities as outlined above will both further limit the number of juveniles held in jails and lockups and will also provide a tighter method of control of agency reporting.

In addition, during the initial round of funding with JJDP monies, the State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice recommended funding of four (4) county projects and one (1) statewide project through the Department of Human Services, to provide alternatives to detention. The alternatives eligible for funding included day treatment, home-bound detention, attendant care, shelter care and emergency foster homes. These programs, operating in 36 counties at the present time have proven to be a low-cost way of significantly reducing the number of jailed juveniles. With the interest that has been generated by the success of these projects, many more Boards of County Commissioners are expected to request monies and assistance for implementation of similar projects. This will also be enhanced by the pressure placed on county government by the upcoming 1987 deadline.

For those youth who will continue to require secure care for a period of time, the Department of Human Services has revised and updated their "*Plan for Juvenile Detention Services*" (see Appendix D). This plan calls for establishment of four (4) short-term holding facilities, and three (3) full-service centers, with the additional expansion of two (2) existing facilities. Such facilities must meet standards for certification established by the Oklahoma Commission for Human Services. With these facilities in place, along with a statewide transportation system, the State will have detention services available to all youth requiring such services.

Technical Assistance

Technical assistance has already been provided to the State by OJJDP in the form of a report, "Report to the Criminal Justice Services Division of the Department of Economic and Community Affairs: Needs Assessment of Secure Detention in Oklahoma", prepared by staff of the Community Research Forum, University of Illinois. This three-year effort established the need for and outlined a plan for the

provision of both juvenile detention and less restrictive services throughout the state in lieu of jail.

Further technical assistance may be required in the planning and implementation of alternatives to detention. The detention plan, as prepared by the Department of Human Services, establishes a system that is hoped will not be outgrown quickly nor overbuilt. To accomplish this, however, alternatives to detention must be utilized statewide.

Barriers to Compliance

As will be discussed in the section entitled, "**Contact with Incarcerated Adults**", the major barrier to compliance with this section may be the lack of adequate financial resources to implement the system statewide.

Contact with Incarcerated Adults

In 1975 the decision was made by the then Governor Boren for the State of Oklahoma not to participate in the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. This decision was made on the basis that the funds available were insufficient to assist the State in meeting the mandates of the Act.

At that time it was determined that some 357 jails, lockups and holding facilities existed across the state, most of which had been built in the early 1950's. State officials estimated that approximately \$20 million in construction and renovation costs would be needed to allow the State to comply with Section 223(a)(13), which mandated sight and sound separation of juveniles from adults in these facilities.

Because of a lack of information as to exactly how serious this problem was, Governor Boren submitted a request for technical assistance to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Assistance was provided in the form of a jail survey, involving on-site visits by two consultants from the office of the National Clearinghouse, Champaign, Illinois. The recommendation contained in their report was as follows:

"Oklahoma should not proceed with the renovation of any of the state's current jails or city lockups without first examining the feasibility and impact of other alternative measures including a re-examination of current intake practices and release criteria and the development of a statewide network of non-residential and residential alternatives for juveniles awaiting court appearances. These additional steps should be taken if for no other reason than the projected \$5,775,000 to \$7,000,000 that we estimate it would take to bring Oklahoma's 77 county jails into compliance with sight and sound requirements."

It was further recommended that the state "conduct a comprehensive survey of existing intake and judicial practices and available community resources for juveniles awaiting court appearance."

This report and these recommendations led to a second request being made to OJJDP for further assistance. The second effort, began in 1978, provided by staff of the Community Research Forum, University of Illinois, resulted in a three-year effort involving an examination of all aspects of the state's juvenile justice system.

Due to the extensive effort and commitment involved in the preparation of the final document, "Report to the Criminal Justice Services Division of the Department of Economic and Community Affairs: Needs Assessment of Secure Detention in Oklahoma", and also due to the dedication and commitment by several key legislators in the state, the focus of investigation and direction has been to study the feasibility of discontinuing the use of adult jails and lockups, and developing secure and non-secure alternative services for juveniles--services determined to be long overdue. The needs assessment report states: "The action taken by the Governor's Office and the Oklahoma Children's Code also speak beyond the jailing issue and extend their comment to the appropriate use of detention and safeguard against over-detention, whether in adult jails and lockups or juvenile detention centers."

Even though not actively participating in the JJDP Act, it became clear that the state had accepted and was moving toward compliance with the philosophies and concepts set forth in the Act.

In January of 1982, the Oklahoma Crime Commission passed and the Oklahoma Legislature approved the adoption of Minimum Inspection Standards for Oklahoma Jails. Standard 5.2 states: "Written policy and procedure shall prescribe that only if absolutely necessary, under applicable statutes of this state, shall a child under the age of sixteen (16) be detained in any police station, prison, jail or lockup. However, if detention is authorized, such juveniles shall be housed completely separate from adults. Separation must be by substantial architectural arrangements which permit no visual contact." The classification given this standard was "Urgent", which mandated that compliance be implemented no later than October 1, 1982.

Jail Standards did not go far enough toward addressing the problems of incarcerating juveniles in adult facilities, but legislation which passed later on in the 1982 legislative session clarified the state's direction. Section 1107.2 of Title 10, Oklahoma Statutes (Children's Code), carrying an effective date of October 1, 1982, states:

"No child alleged or adjudicated to be deprived or in need of supervision shall be confined in jail, adult lockup or adult detention facility. No child shall be transported or detained in association with criminal, vicious or dissolute person; except that an alleged or adjudicated delinquent child

twelve (12) years of age or older may, with the consent of the judge or director of a statutorily constituted juvenile bureau, be placed in a jail or other place of detention for adults, but in a room or ward entirely separate from adults for a period of time not to exceed seventy-two (72) hours unless said time is extended by order of court as provided in this section."

This section was further refined by statutory direction of placement alternatives for deprived and in need of supervision children as follows:

"3. A child who has been taken into custody as a deprived child, a child in need of supervision, may not be placed in any detention facility pending court proceedings, but must be placed in shelter care or foster care or released to the custody of his parents or some other responsible party, except that where a child is taken into custody as a child in need of supervision as a result of being a runaway, the court may order the child placed in a juvenile detention facility pending court proceedings when it finds said detention to be essential for the safety of the child."

Criteria was also added, as follows, to limit the secure detention of any child:

"8. No child may be placed in secure detention in a jail, adult lockup or other adult or juvenile detention facility unless:

(1) The child is an escapee from a correctional facility or community, correctional program or placement; or

(2) The child is a fugitive from another jurisdiction with a warrant on a delinquency charge or a conformation of delinquency charges by the home jurisdiction; or

(3) The child is seriously assaultive or destructive towards others or himself; or

(4) The child is charged with a crime that would constitute a felony if committed by an adult; or

(5) The child is currently on probation or parole on a prior delinquent offense, or on pre-adjudicatory community supervision; or currently on release status on a prior delinquent offense; or has willfully failed to appear for juvenile court proceedings and is currently charged with a misdemeanor.

Of major importance, however, with regard to Oklahoma's compliance with Section 223(a)(13) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act was the inclusion in Section 1107.2 of the mandate; "After July 1, 1987, no child may be detained in any jail, adult lockup or other adult detention facility."

The exception to the above prohibitions falls under O.S.10§1104.2.A., the "reverse certification" statute, which states:

"A. Any person sixteen (16) or seventeen (17) years of age who is charged with murder, kidnapping for purposes of extortion, robbery with a dangerous weapon, rape in the second degree, use of firearm or other offensive weapon while committing a felony, arson in the first degree, burglary with explosives, shooting with intent to kill, manslaughter in the first degree, or nonconsensual sodomy, shall be considered as an adult. Upon the arrest and detention, such sixteen- or seventeen-year-old accused shall have all the statutory and constitutional rights and protections of an adult accused of a crime, but shall be detained in a jail cell or ward entirely separate from prisoners who are eighteen (18) years of age or over."

The State Monitoring Report, as submitted to OJJDP on December 31, 1984, showed there to have been a total of 108 jails, lockups and holding facilities which held juveniles without adequate separation, as per JJDP regulations and definitions, during FY'80. The new legislation passed during the 1984 legislative session requiring that jails meet state established standards before holding juveniles will significantly reduce, or, possibly, totally eliminate juveniles being held in such facilities. Since jails will also be inspected on a regular basis for compliance with the new standards, more accurate information will be available to state officials concerning physical plant conditions and programmatic operation.

Possible Barriers to Compliance

At the present time only two (2) juvenile detention centers exist within the state, one in Tulsa and one in Oklahoma City. With less than two (2) years remaining before the July 1, 1985 deadline on the prohibition against the jailing of juveniles the situation is critical.

The Oklahoma Commission on Human Services, through the Department of Human Services, has adopted the *"State Plan for the Establishment of Juvenile Detention Services."* This plan, developed in accordance with Section 1108 of Title 10, outlines the state's future needs for juvenile detention facilities and services.

This plan calls for the construction of two (2) full-service centers and the expansion of one (1) metropolitan facility. It also calls for the construction of four (4) short-term holding centers. The funds to implement this plan, however, are subject to both appropriation of initial capital outlays from the legislature and the matching of construction or operational funds by recipient counties. In this period of state and county revenue shortfalls, assurances cannot be made that needed funds will be available.

With the introduction of stricter standards for jails which hold juveniles, it is felt that substantial progress can be made toward jail removal in the two (2) years prior

to the removal deadline of 1987. Also, with the pressures and liabilities placed on city and county officials to keep jails open for the incarceration of adults, it is not expected that there would be a push on their part for a change in legislation to allow for the incarceration of juvenile offenders. In addition, with the great need for new construction of county jails, cost figures of \$45,000 per bed decrease the desire of local officials to add beds to allow for incarceration of juvenile offenders.

Assurances that adjudicated offenders are not reclassified administratively and transferred to an adult (criminal) correctional authority to avoid the intent of segregating adults and juveniles in correctional facilities.

There is no provision in Oklahoma law to allow for the administrative transfer of juvenile offenders to adult correctional facilities or an adult to a juvenile correctional facility.

By Oklahoma statute, there are two sections of the Children's Code under which juveniles may be waived to adult court.

Section 1104.2 allows for the waiver of persons 16 and 17 years of age to adult court for committing specified offenses. The accused person may then file a motion to the court for certification as a child before the start of the criminal preliminary hearing. Statute further mandates that "Upon the arrest and detention, such sixteen- or seventeen-year-old accused shall have all the statutory and constitutional rights and protections of an adult accused of a crime, but shall be detained in a jail cell or ward entirely separate from prisoners who are eighteen (18) years of age or over."

Section 1112.(b) provides:

"Except as otherwise provided by law, if a child is charged with delinquency as a result of an offense which would be a felony if committed by an adult, the court on its own motion or at the request of the district attorney shall conduct a preliminary hearing to determine whether or not there is prosecutive merit to the complaint. If the court finds that prosecutive merit exists, it shall continue the hearing for a sufficient period of time to conduct an investigation and further hearing to determine the prospects for reasonable rehabilitation of the child if he should be found to have committed the alleged act or omission."

Further, after consideration of specified items:

"the court may in its discretion proceed with the juvenile proceeding, or it shall state its reasons in writing and shall certify that such child shall be held accountable for its acts as if he were an adult and shall be held for proper criminal proceedings for the specific offense charged, by any

other division of the court which would have trial jurisdiction of such offense if committed by an adult. The juvenile proceeding shall not be dismissed until the criminal proceeding has commenced and if no criminal proceeding has commenced within thirty (30) days of the date of such certification, unless stayed pending appeal, the court shall proceed with the juvenile proceeding and the certification shall lapse."

Monitoring of Jails, Detention and Correctional Facilities

Jails and Detention Facilities

Since 1984 makes the initial year of Oklahoma's participation in the JJDP Act, the baseline data was submitted to the Office in December of 1984. A portion of the baseline data consists of 1980 data collected on all juveniles held during that year in state jails, lockups, holding facilities and detention centers

In addition to the data collected on incarcerated juveniles, a security or separation survey was performed to identify and document current practice and facility constraints in the accomplishment of complete separation of juveniles from adults in local jails and lockups.

The on-going monitoring system began on July 1, 1984 and was based on a fiscal year through June 30. Information on juveniles held in 74 counties will be compiled monthly by Court-Related and Community Services workers, through the Department of Human Services. In the remaining three metropolitan counties, Oklahoma, Tulsa and Comanche, DECA staff will work with jail and detention personnel in setting up a system to collect the information on a monthly basis.

Public and Private Facilities

Monitoring data for FY'85 on all public and private residential facilities will be collected through the Department of Human Services records and on-site visits performed by personnel from the Oklahoma Commission on Children and Youth. At the time of on-site visits, a survey will be completed which will enable DECA staff to determine the facility's classification as either a non-secure or a correctional facility.

After identification of correctional facilities is completed within the State, a monitoring system will be developed to collect required data on a yearly basis, beginning with FY'85, July 1, 1984 through June 30, 1985.

Reporting Violations

The procedure for reporting and investigating compliance violations will originate with the inspecting authority, with reports sent through DECA to the facility outlining violations discovered through the survey. Technical assistance to resolve any violations will be provided through resources available within the state.

Technical Assistance

The Department of Economic and Community Affairs has already requested technical assistance through the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to set up an automated data collection system for submission of monitoring reports. It is felt that in this way Oklahoma can benefit from the experiences of other states in their monitoring efforts.

IV. PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

STATEMENT OF IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

The juvenile justice system in Oklahoma is experiencing an era of rapid change. In 1982, the juvenile code faced substantial alteration with the passage of House Bill 1468. With the change in statutes, agencies across the state were expected to evolve with the corresponding progressive trends in programming and practice. Thus, the problems identified below reflect both a response to these transformations, and a reaction to the statewide experience of revenue shortfalls.

1. Lack of funds for the construction of juvenile detention centers in implementation of the Statewide Detention Plan to meet mandates set out in O.S.10§1107 and Section 223.(a)(14) of the JJDP Act for the removal of juveniles from adult jails.
2. The lack of programs for use as alternatives to incarceration at the community level for the youth determined to need a level of supervision less than that offered in an adult jail, or, where available, juvenile detention center.
3. Lack of programs for runaway youth in lieu of secure holding in juvenile detention centers.
4. Very few programs and facilities exist which will treat the drug/alcohol abuser in crisis. The majority of these youth are placed in secure confinement in adult jails until the crisis passes.
5. A need for drug/alcohol treatment and detoxification treatment centers to serve the alcohol/drug abusing juvenile.
6. Drug/alcohol treatment programs need to meet licensing or certification standards developed and enforced through the Department of Mental Health.
7. Lack of specialized training for identified professionals in the juvenile justice field, specifically law enforcement and the judiciary.
8. A need for a state certification program for juvenile officers within law enforcement agencies. Currently only four (4) hours of juvenile law is offered through state mandated law enforcement training.
9. A need for additional group homes as alternatives to institutionalization.
10. A need for additional alternative programs to provide counseling and education to youth who can no longer function within the traditional public school setting.
11. Lack of education programs to inform the general public about the need for and effectiveness of community-based treatment programs for juvenile offenders.
12. Lack of foster and adoptive parents to provide residential care for special emphasis youths requiring out-of-home placement.

13. Need for increased use of restitution programs as an alternative to incarceration for the juvenile.
14. A need for services to combat the increase in child abuse/neglect reports and confirmations.
15. The lack of data about the number of Mentally Retarded/Delinquents who are being incarcerated in state jails. After determination of the program, there is a need for the creation of appropriate programs and services for these youth.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE PLAN

The planning process for the use of 1985 JJDP funds within the State began in mid 1984 with the submission of the 1984 State Plan.

Committee members developed a list identifying organizations, agencies and individuals who would be contacted to solicit input in the preparation of the State Plan, in accordance with Section 223.(a)(4) and (5) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. Letters requesting input into upcoming years' plans were sent to the following major agencies and organizations:

- Substate Planning Districts
- Community Action Agencies
- Oklahoma Association of Youth Services
- Oklahoma Association of Children's Institutions and Agencies
- Oklahoma Commission on Children and Youth
- Oklahoma Council on Juvenile Justice
- Urban League of Greater Oklahoma City
- Oklahoma Psychological Association
- Methodist Ministers Alliance
- Oklahoma Institute on Child Advocacy
- University of Oklahoma Juvenile Personnel Training Program
- Oklahoma District Attorney's Training and Coordination Council
- Oklahoma Sheriff's and Peace Officer's Association
- Oklahoma Association of Chiefs of Police
- Junior League of Oklahoma City
- Oklahoma Indian Legal Services
- Legal Aid of Western Oklahoma
- Oklahoma Alliance for Children
- Department of Human Services
- Department of Health
- Department of Mental Health
- Department of Education

Letters were also sent to numerous other individuals and agencies as per requests from Committee members or others.

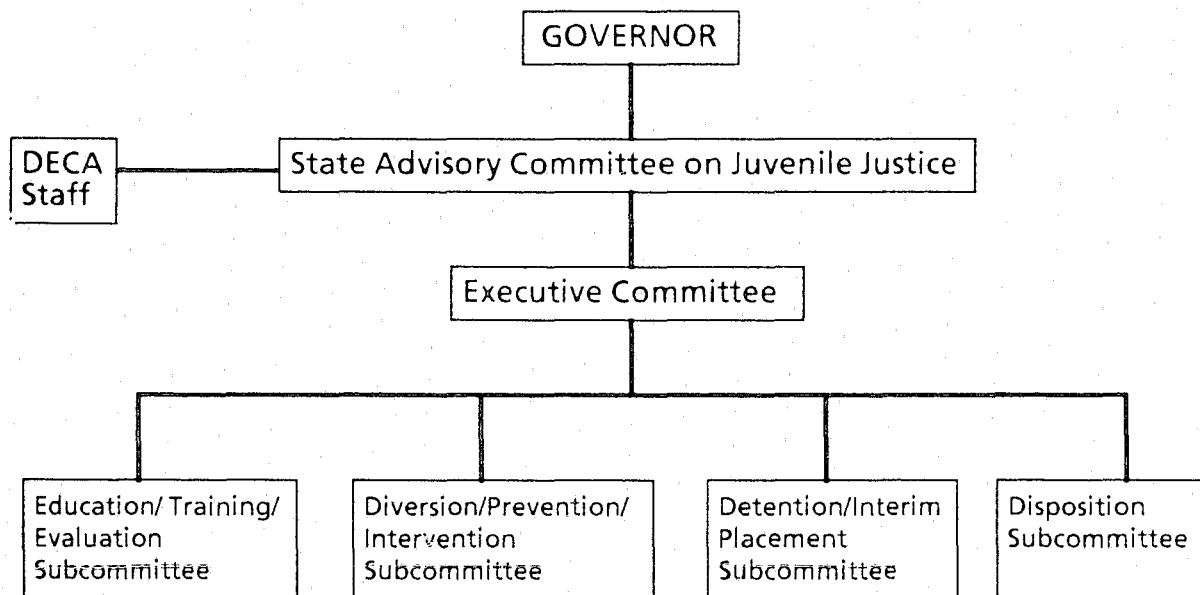
The following resource documents were also provided to Committee members for use in the planning process:

- House Bill 1468
- Youth in Trouble... A Shared Concern, Volume II - Oklahoma Council on Juvenile Delinquency
- Plan for Juvenile Detention Services - Commission on Human Services
- Oklahoma Commission on Children and Youth Annual Report
- Oklahoma Council on Juvenile Justice Annual Report

At the January 17, 1984, meeting, Committee members discussed and approved a workplan (see Illustration 1) and subcommittee structure for the review of input, and development and implementation of the State Plan. Four subcommittees were formed as follows:

- 1) Education/Training/Evaluation Subcommittee
- 2) Diversion/Prevention/Intervention Subcommittee
- 3) Detention/Interim Placement Subcommittee
- 4) Disposition Subcommittee

With the election of Chairman and Vice Chairman of each subcommittee, an Executive Committee was formed consisting of, the eight (8) Subcommittee Chairmen and Vice Chairmen and the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the full Committee. As structured, the process would initiate at the subcommittee level with recommendations for action being submitted to and reviewed by the Executive Committee. Following this review, recommendations would be presented for consideration by the full membership of the Committee. In their advisory capacity, Committee actions would be submitted to the Governor for final approval at the State level.



Following adoptions of this structure, input responses received were reviewed by staff and distributed to subcommittee members on the basis of content.

The final step in the preparation of the State Plan would be its submission to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention for funding consideration.

TITLE: Planning and Administration

PROGRAM NUMBER: 85-AD-1

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The planning for and administration of the JJDP program in Oklahoma will be accomplished through the Department of Economic and Community Affairs, in accordance with Section 222(c) of the JJDP Act.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To provide assistance and expertise to the State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice in the preparation of the State Plan.
2. To provide technical assistance to applicants for available JJDP monies.
3. To accomplish and supervise the monitoring and evaluation of projects funded with JJDP funds.
4. To prepare and submit baseline data and monitoring reports to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES:

Staff support to the State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice will be accomplished through the hiring of the Juvenile Justice Planning Coordinator to be housed within and under the supervision of the Department of Economic and Community Affairs.

Staff will provide assistance and expertise to the Committee in the preparation of the State Plan. Information packets will be distributed statewide to solicit proposals for funds made available under the approved plan.

Staff will also be involved in the monitoring and evaluation of projects within funding cycles, through the direct preparation of such reports and the supervision of such tasks performed by Committee members.

An on-going function of the staff support will be the designation as the state contact person with regard to matters pertaining to administration of the grant program.

BUDGET:

FY'85 JJDP Funds - \$35,000

State Matching Funds - \$35,000

Matching funds for planning and administration will be provided through state appropriations in an equal amount to the JJDP funds allocated.

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS:

Department of Economic and Community Affairs

RELATIONSHIP TO SIMILAR PROGRAMS:

Juvenile justice system planning is done at several levels within the state, specifically by the Department of Human Services. The Juvenile Justice Planning Coordinator will work closely with state and local agencies involved in the system to avoid duplication of effort and assure statewide coordination.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:

1. Submission and approval of the 1985 State Juvenile Justice Plan.
2. Accomplishment of monitoring and evaluation requirements for all projects approved for funding.
3. Submission and approval of required annual monitoring reports for secure adult facilities and public and private correctional facilities.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

None

TITLE: State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice

PROGRAM NUMBER: 85-AD-2

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

This program will provide funds to enable the State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice to carry out its duties and responsibilities as specified by the Governor, as its appointing authority, and the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-415), Section 222(d).

OBJECTIVES:

1. To make available an allotment of funds to assist in the effective performance of Committee duties and responsibilities.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES:

It is anticipated that funds allocated under this category will be used for reimbursement of expenses incurred in the performance of Committee responsibilities, including, but not limited to the reimbursement of expenses, and rental of meeting rooms.

Funds will also be available for the purchase of periodicals or documents as needed for the payment of consultant or registration fees involved in the provision of training to Committee members, and any other expenses as determined by the Committee to be a necessary expense of its function.

Under by-laws which have been established, the expenditure of funds provided for under this category will be contingent upon the approval of a majority of the Committee members.

BUDGET:

FY'85 JJDP Funds - \$11,250

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS:

Not applicable.

RELATIONSHIP TO SIMILAR PROGRAMS:

Assistance will be available to the State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice through staff support as provided. It is anticipated, though, that on-going functions of the Committee may involve expenditure of funds for purchases of services or goods, or reimbursement for expenses incurred.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:

Not applicable.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

Not applicable.

TITLE: Monitoring of Secure Facilities

PROGRAM NUMBER: 85-AD-3

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Funding of contracts under this program will provide for the collection of 1985 monitoring data for adult jails, lockups and holding facilities across the state, in accordance with requirements of Section 223(a)(15) of the JJDP Act.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To collect 1985 monitoring data from adult jails, lockups and holding facilities across the state.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES:

It is anticipated that contracts will be written with state or county agencies for collection of 1985 monitoring data on juveniles held in adult jails, lockups and holding facilities during the period July 1, 1984 through June 30, 1985.

Agencies contracted with will be responsible for gathering specified information on those juveniles held from jail log books or other available records. Data will then be submitted to DECA for analysis and inclusion in the 1985 State Monitoring Report.

BUDGET:

FY'85 JJDP Funds - \$5,000

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS:

The Department of Economic and Community Affairs will contract for services with governmental agencies as needed as part of the overall monitoring requirement.

RELATIONSHIP TO SIMILAR PROGRAMS:

In the 74 non-metropolitan counties of the State, juvenile intake is handled through the Department of Human Services, Court-Related and Community Services Division. In the three (3) metropolitan counties, Oklahoma, Comanche and Tulsa, intake services are provided through Juvenile Bureaus of the District Court.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:

Agencies contracted with will receive assistance and supervision in data collection from DECA staff. Performance will be measured by the collection of required data by county.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

None

TITLE: Monitoring of Public and Private Facilities

PROGRAM NUMBER: 85-AD-4

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

This program will provide for the monitoring of public and private residential facilities as mandated by the JJDP Act, Section 223(a)(15).

OBJECTIVES:

1. To provide for on-site monitoring of all public and private child-care residential facilities for the purpose of classifying each as a nonsecure facility or a correctional facility, as per definitions of terms contained in Section 103(13), of the JJDP Act.
2. To provide for the collection of identified data from specified facilities to satisfy monitoring requirements, Section 223(a)(15), for the period July 1, 1985 through June 30, 1986.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES:

It is planned that a contract will be written between the Department of Economic and Community Affairs and a state agency, having statutory authority for facility inspection, for the collection of required information and data from specified public and private child-care residential facilities.

BUDGET:

FY'85 JJDP Funds - \$ 37,500

Range of Contracts - Up to a maximum of \$ 37,500

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS:

State agencies having statutory authority to perform facility inspections and collect required data.

RELATIONSHIP TO SIMILAR PROGRAMS:

Through existing state statutes, several state agencies have the statutory authority to inspect residential facilities serving youth.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:

1. Submission to DECA of all required data and information in specified form and time frame.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

None

TITLE: Alternative Education Program

PROGRAM NUMBER: 85-ED-1

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

"Almost half of all serious crimes are committed by juveniles. Truants and school dropouts who no longer function within the society controls of the educational system tend to be disproportionately delinquent," reported the LEAA Institute on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Oklahoma educational authorities report there to be a 33 percent dropout rate prior to the 12th grade. These figures, coupled with the increasing numbers of suspensions and trancies, point out a need for services supportive to the traditional educational system.

For the juvenile who can no longer function within the educational system, alternative programs will be developed to keep them in school, or facilitate the re-entry of a dropout into the existing school system. Programs will be designed and implemented which address minority youth and youth with emotional or physical handicaps. Programs will be developed to coordinate efforts of existing and planned alternative education programs to make them more effective in reducing delinquency and increasing educational success of participants.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To develop work study and counseling groups within schools for troubled and delinquent youth in danger of dropping out.
2. To develop special education programs to assist marginal students in specialized areas.
3. To work with school counselors and teachers in identifying those youth needing specialized attention.
4. To develop and implement street academies or street schools for delinquents, high-risk youth and dropouts whose continuance in school would be questionable without such a program.
5. To work with staff of alternative education programs to improve the effectiveness with delinquent, high-risk youth and dropouts, to improve their prevention strategies, and to facilitate their coordination in credits, transfer, involvement, and progress criteria with the public school system.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES:

It is anticipated that projects funded under this category will be a part of an existing school structure, be a program and/or facility completely separate from the public educational system, or may be a program supplementing the existing system.

It is planned that project teaching plans will emphasize the basic educational requirements for graduation, while also including career exploration, work study and living skills. These programs will be directed at continuing a juvenile's education, while preparing for re-entry into the existing system where possible. When such re-entry is not possible, the youth may be assisted in preparing for employment.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES: (continued)

Projects may also be funded which complement the existing system, while providing tutoring, cultural exposure and/or counseling.

BUDGET:

FY'85 JJDP Funds - \$100,000

Range of Contracts - Up to a maximum of \$125,000

It is anticipated that from one (1) to four (4) projects will be funded under this category. The amount awarded will depend upon the size of the jurisdiction served and the number of juveniles eligible for services.

Awards will be made on a one (1)-year basis, with a maximum of two (2) additional years available contingent upon project evaluation and availability of funds.

Special consideration shall be given to projects which have substantial impact on minority youth and appropriately involve minorities in program implementation.

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS:

Units of general local government, public and private non-profit agencies.

RELATIONSHIP TO SIMILAR PROGRAMS:

This program is designed for youth who cannot function within the traditional educational system. Any projects developed shall coordinate with and receive sanction from the existing educational system to enable youth served to receive educational credit for attendance.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:

Data collected may include, but not be limited to the following:

1. Number of youth served by project.
2. Educational achievement of participants.
3. Number of participants who re-enter the public school system.
4. Number of participants successfully completing General Equivalency Degree (G.E.D.).
5. Attainment of specified skill level.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

1. Qualifications, educational and experience, of personnel involved in project must be outlined in application for funds.
2. Educational program must be formally sanctioned in writing by existing school system to allow participants to receive credit for participation.
3. Application for funds must demonstrate the effective use and involvement of community-based organizations and agencies which will support the alternative education project.

TITLE: Professional Education/Training

PROGRAM NUMBER: 85-ED-2

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Currently available data reflects an ongoing decrease in the number of juvenile arrests and subsequent commitments to out-of-home, specifically secure, placements. While these decreases can be seen as predictable in light of the continuing decrease in the total number of juveniles in the total population, it is largely due to the efforts of those educational and agency personnel encountered by youth throughout the system.

Funds available for the staffing of juvenile justice agencies many times do not allow for the hiring of fully trained, qualified personnel. Because of this, as well as the rapid turnover in staff, heavy caseloads or classes, the frequent changes taking place in the system, and the limited training resources available to personnel, the quality of services delivered to youth in trouble warrants improvement. Training for professional staff would not only develop and increase job skills, but would also provide a forum for the exchange of ideas among and between agency or educational personnel.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To provide information and training on current state statutes pertaining to youth.
2. To provide information on resources available in the community for the care and treatment of juvenile offenders.
3. To improve communication among personnel responsible for handling and processing juvenile offenders.
4. To develop and implement in-service training for state law enforcement agencies.
5. To work toward the development of a training curriculum for the accreditation of juvenile law enforcement officers.
6. To provide supplemental training to the accreditation of teachers, counselors and administrators.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES:

It is expected that in-service training will be provided to educational personnel, juvenile advocates, law enforcement personnel, Department of Human Services employees, specifically Court-Related and Community Services workers, Department of Mental Health employees and District Attorneys.

Training may focus on current state and federal statutes and on progressive responses to such mandates as jail removal and the closing of state institutions for

status and non offenders. Training may also be provided in skill development for implementing such programs at the community level.

Through this training, personnel should be better equipped to deal with delinquency-prone youth or juvenile offenders, thus reducing the need for authoritative action within the criminal justice system.

BUDGET:

FY'85 JJDP Funds - \$11,778

Range of Contracts - Up to a maximum of \$35,000

Funds will be available on a one (1)-year basis only.

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS:

Units of general local government, public and private non-profit agencies, and state agencies.

RELATIONSHIP TO SIMILAR PROGRAMS:

Juvenile justice training programs have been in existence for several years, specifically through the University of Oklahoma Juvenile Personnel Training Program. Law enforcement personnel, however, are mandated by state law to receive only four (4) hours of instruction in juvenile law. No training or educational credit is offered to coordinate juvenile delinquency prevention efforts with public school personnel who stand in the front line of prevention and in the trenches of early rehabilitation.

There are a number of state colleges and universities which offer accredited juvenile justice courses as part of various degree programs, but these courses are not generally procedurally instructive for police officers or educators.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:

1. The number of participants in educational/training programs, both regionally and locally.
2. Examination standards on program study, indicating the number of individuals successfully completing the program.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

1. A copy of training materials developed must be submitted to the State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice.

TITLE: Family/Parent Education

PROGRAM NUMBER: 85-ED-3

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

In a survey conducted in 1980 at the direction of the Oklahoma Council on Juvenile Delinquency, the primary service barrier in Oklahoma was identified as the lack of parental support.

The primary focus of this category is to provide programs and services for parents and other family members of troubled youth to decrease the probability of involvement, or further involvement, into the juvenile or criminal justice system.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To establish a systematic prevention program to impact on families with identified high risk youth.
2. To increase the number of juveniles who may be retained in the home, versus institutionalization.
3. To provide a mechanism for parents to learn to more effectively manage their children's behavior.
4. To facilitate increased parental involvement in the criminal justice system.
5. To provide parent education and a support system to foster parents serving troubled youth.
6. To strengthen the family unit.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES:

It is anticipated that programs will be developed which provide family life education to families of youth residing in public or private residential facilities, or other out-of-home placement, to prepare and facilitate the youth's re-entry into the home.

Programs may also be developed to provide assistance to families to allow the youth to remain in the home, as an alternative to institutionalization or incarceration. A process may be established or strengthened to involve the family unit to a greater extent in the court process of the child.

Foster parents require training and support services in the handling of troubled youth placed with them. Training could enable some families to care for older delinquents who ordinarily would be placed in secure custody facilities.

BUDGET:

FY'85 JJDP Funds - \$11,778

Range of Contracts - Up to a maximum of \$35,000

BUDGET: (continued)

It is anticipated that one (1) to three (3) projects will be funded under this category.

Funds will be made available on a one (1)-year basis, with a maximum of two (2) additional years available contingent upon project evaluation and availability of funds.

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS:

Units of general local government, public and private non-profit agencies.

RELATIONSHIP TO SIMILAR PROGRAMS:

The majority of funds and services falling under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system are devoted to the care and treatment of the juvenile. In many cases, the cost of removing the youth from the home could be avoided if services and treatment were available to the family members involved.

Youth residing in out-of-home placements are treated with the goal of returning to his home and his community. Without assistance being provided to the family, the youth will return to a home where the expectations as to his familial involvement are the same as when he was removed from the home. Family members need to receive education and/or counseling to prepare them for the juvenile's eventual re-entry into the home.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:

1. Number of families receiving services.
2. Number of training and/or counseling sessions held.
3. Evaluations of training provided by participants.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

None

TITLE: Delinquency Prevention through Early Identification

PROGRAM NUMBER: 85-ED-4

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Children, ages three (3) to eleven (11), may already be on the path to delinquent behavior. Delinquency prevention becomes more difficult as delinquent behavior patterns become ingrained with the passage of time. Early identification projects, then, can intercept such behavior and provide services and treatment to the parents and children as appropriate.

OBJECTIVES:

1. Development of criteria to be used in identifying children at risk.
2. Contacting of day care providers and neighborhood groups to provide assistance in identifying children at risk.
3. Provision of diagnostic and treatment services for children identified as at risk.
4. Provision of outreach services to families requiring assistance.
5. Provision of counseling services to parents and children.
6. Provision of educational services to parents including information on child development parenting and communication skills.
7. Provision of educational services to children to include help with impulse control, development of alternatives to aggression, development of self-esteem and social skills.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES:

Projects anticipated to be developed under this category would provide early identification of acting-out children. After identification, services and treatment may be provided to both children and their families to avoid future entry into the juvenile justice system.

Contacts may also be made with day care providers and neighborhood groups to make information available on how to identify high-risk children and what services may be available to their families for treatment and counseling.

BUDGET:

FY'85 JJDP Funds - -0-

Range of Contracts - Up to a maximum of \$35,000

Awards will be made on a one (1)-year basis, with a maximum of two (2) additional years available contingent upon project evaluation and availability of funds.

BUDGET: (continued)

Special consideration shall be given to projects which have substantial impact on minority youth and appropriately involve minorities in program implementation.-

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS:

Units of general local government, public and private non-profit agencies.

RELATIONSHIP TO SIMILAR PROGRAMS:

This program relates to a wide range of existing social services which may provide similar services, but do not focus on this age group or early identification.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:

1. Number of families and children identified as needing treatment.
2. Services and/or treatment provided.
3. Behavior modification as demonstrated by staff evaluation and pre- and post-tests.
4. Number of contacts made with day care centers and neighborhood groups.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

1. Qualifications, educational and experience, of personnel involved in project must be outlined in application for funds.

TITLE: Public Education/Awareness

PROGRAM NUMBER: 85-ED-5

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

This program addresses the accomplishment of both the deinstitutionalization of status and nonoffenders and the removal of juveniles from adult jails, lockups and holding facilities, by providing public education, heightened awareness of issues involved in the etiology and maintenance of juvenile behavior which is classified as criminal.

The focus of this program is to decrease the probability of delinquent behavior and consequently reduce the necessity for institutionalization or incarceration.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To educate target populations in skill development to decrease delinquent behavior.
2. To provide information thereby raising public awareness as to the contributions of specific conditions to delinquent behavior (i.e., family violence, child abuse, divorce, etc.).
3. To educate the public regarding the need for and feasibility for increased placement sites (i.e., foster care homes, group homes, etc.).
4. To educate the public with regard to the parents' and significant others' role in advocacy for children who interface with the juvenile justice system.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES:

Projects anticipated to be developed under the Public Education/Awareness category include the development of content material to be presented to the public; selection and recruitment of targeted audiences to receive the education; development of processes and mechanisms for accomplishing the education; training and development of personnel to deliver the education; and, evaluation of the impact of the educational process toward the goal of deinstitutionalization of status offenders and nonoffenders and the removal of juveniles from adult jails.

BUDGET:

FY'85 JDP Funds - -0-

Range of Contracts - Up to a maximum of \$17,500

Monies available under this category can be combined with other fiscal support to expand ongoing educational programs or may be used to create new ones.

Awards will be made on a one (1)-year basis only.

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS:

Universities, units of general local government, and public or private non-profit agencies having history of demonstrated experience and success in the development and implementation of training programs.

RELATIONSHIP TO SIMILAR PROGRAMS:

With the fairly recent changes in the philosophy of the juvenile justice system away from institutionalization and incarceration, more and more youth are being retained within the community. As a result, the public needs to be educated on the causes and treatment of delinquency, and the need for the development of community-based alternatives.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:

1. Number of individuals impacted.
2. Number of hours devoted to project.
3. Number of training sessions held.
4. Pre- and post-tests assessing knowledge gained.
5. Pre- and post-tests indicating attitudinal changes resulting from project.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

1. Copies of all materials developed must be submitted to the State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice.

TITLE: Juvenile Justice Technical Assistance

PROGRAM NUMBER: 85-ED-6

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The juvenile justice system in Oklahoma is faced with budget cutbacks coupled with rapidly changing juvenile law and practice. In the cutting back of services, or in the planning and implementation of new programs, whether or not State or Federal funds are involved, those concerned with the activity often require technical assistance.

OBJECTIVES:

1. Assist juvenile justice agencies by enabling them to obtain both information and expertise in specified areas.
2. Provide a mechanism whereby programs facing change can receive assistance to facilitate the planning and implementation.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES.

It is anticipated that through this category technical assistance resources which are available will be identified as a means to furnish assistance within the priorities determined by the appropriate subcommittees.

Agencies associated with the juvenile justice system may request funds to enable them to acquire expertise from individuals or entities in specified areas, or may seek funds for staff to acquire skills.

BUDGET:

FY'85 JJDP Funds - -0-

Range of Contracts - Up to a maximum of \$2,000

Awards are to be on a one (1)-time basis only.

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS:

Units of general local government, public and private non-profit agencies.

RELATIONSHIP TO SIMILAR PROGRAMS:

Expertise and information is available statewide on matters pertaining to the juvenile justice system. When such assistance is needed, though, it is not always known where it may be obtained. Additionally, agencies may be required to pay fees or expenses to obtain the expertise available.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:

1. Technical assistance obtained through category.
2. Evaluations of assistance provided by recipient agencies.

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SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

None

TITLE: Runaway Youth - Development of Nonsecure Community-Based Programs

PROGRAM NUMBER: 85-DV-1

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

State law currently allows for the detention of runaway youth under specified circumstances (O.S.10§1107.1.3.), with these youth representing 12.4 percent of all juvenile arrests reported. Currently there are no programs that deal exclusively with the runaway youth and the problems encountered in their treatment and diversion from the judicial system.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To develop and increase the use of nonsecure community-based facilities and discourage the use of secure facilities for runaway youth.
2. To provide community-based programs that focus on runaway youth and associated problems encountered in the home and community.
3. To establish innovative counseling methods for runaway youth.
4. To develop outreach programs in the rural areas that focus on the problems associated with the runaway youth.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES:

This program will provide additional staff person(s) who will deal exclusively with the problems encountered in the apprehension of runaway youth on a 24-hour basis. Staff will develop and implement alternatives to incarceration by developing programs or increasing utilization of existing programs. Anticipated services may include, but not be limited to, crisis intervention, parent counseling, liaison work with existing community and state agencies in development and implementation of a networking of existing services which can deal with the problems associated with the runaway youth.

BUDGET:

FY'85 JJDP Funds - \$74,332

Range of Contracts - Up to a maximum of \$75,000

It is anticipated that two (2) to three (3) projects will be funded under this program category.

Awards will be on a one (1)-year basis, with a maximum of two (2) additional years possible contingent upon project evaluation and availability of funds.

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS:

Units of general local government, public and private non-profit agencies.

RELATIONSHIP TO SIMILAR PROGRAMS:

Twenty-eight youth shelters are currently in operation across the state. Due to special problems associated with the residential care of runaway youth, though, state law allows for the custody of such youth in juvenile detention centers. Specialized programs need to be developed within nonsecure facilities to allow for their handling and care at that level.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:

1. Decrease in the total number of incarcerated runaway juveniles.
2. Decrease in repeated runaway violations within a six (6)-month follow-up period.
3. Increase in the number of existing community agency programs dealing with runaway youth.
4. Number of juveniles referred to the program.
5. Assessment of behavioral changes in juveniles served.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

1. 180-day follow-up of identified youth.
2. Assessments or data collection must be implemented prior to receipt of grant award.
3. Qualifications of all persons contributing to grant program should accompany grant proposal with service delivery being in accordance with qualifications (i.e., family therapy being provided by qualified therapist).
4. Proposals should stipulate how performance/outcome will be assessed. Performance indicators must be specified to measure whether objectives and performance goals have been achieved. Reporting to include number of contacts with runaway youth, number of parental contacts, recidivism rates, total staff hours, and referrals from/to other agencies.

TITLE: Comprehensive Experiential Therapy Program

PROGRAM NUMBER: 85-DV-2

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Juvenile delinquency is a major concern in Oklahoma, and recent reports indicate that juvenile crime rates are continuing to increase. Theoretically delinquency may be viewed as a pattern in which youth experience failure in schools, home and peer relationships and reject these traditional areas of involvement to find success and self-esteem in antisocial or dysfunctional behavior. Effective programs are needed to intervene with high-risk, pre-delinquent adolescents. High priority will be given to programs with an emphasis on providing preventive and early identification and intervention services to pre-adjudicated youth.

OBJECTIVES:

1. Provide a comprehensive experiential therapy program for identified youth. Such a program may include intensive experiential components (i.e., therapeutic camping, group experiential therapy) as well as more traditional counseling approaches to working with pre-adjudicated adolescents. The comprehensive program should also involve adolescents and their families. Programs should assist adolescents in developing coping skills that enable acceptable behavior.
2. Provide opportunities for high-risk adolescents to improve and increase social interaction skills in order to facilitate acceptable behavior.
3. Provide services and resources to enable youth to acquire communication skills in order to facilitate acceptable means of displaying feelings.
4. Provide the opportunity and structure to enable identified youth to acquire new leisure skills.
5. Develop an outreach program for other areas of the state.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES:

Agencies are requested to submit proposals that are comprehensive and innovative and address the prevention and early identification/intervention of the problems of the target population. Examples of specific activities that may be considered include experiential activities such as ropes courses, wilderness camping, initiative groups, group experiential therapy, family experiential therapy, and leisure education/counseling. Proposals should indicate how these activities will interface and integrate with other interventions and services from other agencies and how these services might benefit the high-risk adolescent.

BUDGET:

FY'85 JJDP Funds - \$89,861

Range of Contracts - Up to a maximum of \$130,000

It is anticipated that one (1) to three (3) projects will be funded under this category.

BUDGET: (continued)

Awards will be on a one (1)-year basis, with a maximum of two (2) additional years possible contingent upon project evaluation and availability of funds.

Priority will be given to comprehensive proposals demonstrating involvement and cooperation in a network of social service agencies.

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS:

Units of general local government, public and private non-profit agencies.

RELATIONSHIP TO SIMILAR PROGRAMS:

Proposals should indicate how the program relates to other similar state or local programs directed at intervening with high-risk, pre-adjudicated adolescents. Proposals should also clarify how the program will interface with, and coordinate with, the various agencies that serve the pre-delinquent adolescent.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:

1. Proposals should stipulate how performance/outcome will be assessed. Performance indicators must be specified to measure whether objectives and performance goals have been achieved. Multiple measures should be developed and may include pre- and post-testing measures of behavior or behavioral change, assessment of therapy outcome, parental report, cost benefit analysis, recidivism percentages, etc. Proposals should stipulate how performance indicators relate to the program objectives.
2. Qualifications of all persons contributing to the grant program should accompany grant proposal with service delivery being in accordance with qualifications (i.e., family therapy being provided by qualified therapist).
3. Number of outside agency training programs provided.
4. Number of clients served from outside local program.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

None

TITLE: Drug/Alcohol Abuse Treatment

PROGRAM NUMBER: 85-DV-3

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The incidence of drug and alcohol abuse among juveniles remains high and appears to be a major contributing factor in delinquency and runaway situations. In many counties there are no centers for treatment of juvenile abusers of drugs and no available detoxification facilities for juveniles.

Programs funded under this category would provide an alternative to the incarceration or institutionalization of juvenile offenders.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To provide professional expertise in the determination of which juveniles exhibiting symptoms of drug/alcohol abuse should be detained.
2. To provide professional expertise in the proper placement of juveniles removed from their home.
3. To provide counseling and follow-up counseling for drug/alcohol dependent juveniles.
4. To provide a qualified person to organize and operate a drug and/or alcohol rehabilitation program for communities not having access to one.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES:

It is anticipated that contractual fee-for-services relationships will be developed with local hospitals for the use of detoxification facilities.

The Children's Services Unit, and the Court-Related and Community Services Division, of the Department of Human Services, State Department of Mental Health personnel and other local professionals with expertise in crisis intervention will be involved in the treatment and placement of pre-adjudicatory juveniles who are apprehended or present themselves and need assistance for drug/alcohol dependence.

Personnel involved in projects funded under this program will intervene with and involve the family in the treatment of the juveniles. Counseling will consist of both group and individual settings.

Follow-up in projects of this type is essential, and where adjudication occurs, court-ordered chemical testing should be encouraged.

BUDGET:

FY'85 JJDP Funds - -0-

Range of Contracts - Up to a maximum of \$75,000

BUDGET: (continued)

Awards will be on a one (1)-year basis, with a maximum of two (2) additional years possible contingent upon project evaluation and availability of funds.

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS:

Units of general local government, public and private non-profit agencies.

RELATIONSHIP TO SIMILAR PROGRAMS:

Very few programs exist within the state which can provide services and care for the juvenile with drug and/or alcohol problems. This is particularly true in instances where crisis residential care is needed. Juveniles under the influence of drugs or alcohol many times present a threat to themselves or others, and are incarcerated as a protective measure.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:

1. Number of youth served by project.
2. Follow-up of clients to determine long-range effects of participation in the program.
3. Measure of drug and alcohol abuse by juveniles in community.
4. Development of outreach programs to other agencies in the state.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

1. Qualifications of all persons contributing to grant program should accompany grant proposals, with service delivery being in accordance with qualifications.

TITLE: Diversion of Juvenile Offenders

PROGRAM NUMBER: 85-DV-4

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Presently in Oklahoma juvenile diversion rests with the initial contact by a police officer and later with court personnel via Court Related and Community Services. Diversion can prevent further penetration of the juvenile into the justice system. Therefore, appropriate uses of diversionary tools by trained personnel could effectively reduce juvenile involvement in crime, while providing adequate law enforcement protection to the community.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To develop an educational module usable by all State Police Departments and Sheriff's Departments to provide all on-line officers with greater skills in dealing with juveniles in the area of diversion.
2. To provide officers with information concerning agencies in each community/county dealing with juvenile/family problems.
3. To develop new and innovative community-based programs as resources in diversionary decisions.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES:

Specialized training programs will be developed for law enforcement personnel to provide basic skills in the diffusion of crisis situations and the utilization and techniques of diversion.

Community handbooks may be developed and distributed which would serve as a resource in identifying individuals and agencies providing services and treatment to juveniles and their families.

It is anticipated that new programs may be developed and implemented at the community level as a resource to which juveniles with specified needs may be diverted.

BUDGET:

FY'85 JJDP Funds - -0-

Range of Contracts - Up to maximum of \$50,000

Training and/or handbook development will be on a one (1) time funding basis only.

Community-based program development awards will be made one a one (1)-year basis, with two (2) additional years possible contingent upon project evaluation and availability of funds.

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS:

Units of general local government, public and private non-profit agencies.

RELATIONSHIP TO SIMILAR PROGRAMS:

Many services exist within the community. However, with rapidly changing juvenile law and current philosophy and practice, the local law enforcement officer requires additional training and assistance in clarifying his role with respect to juveniles encountered.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:

1. Number of training sessions held.
2. Evaluations of training provided by participants.
3. Increase of diversionary procedures, i.e., number of referrals to other agencies.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

1. Copies of training and/or resource materials must be submitted to the State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice.
2. Information developed or disseminated under this category shall be shared with law enforcement agencies statewide, including, but not limited to the Oklahoma Sheriff's Association and the Oklahoma Police Officer's Association.

TITLE: Alternatives to Secure Juvenile Detention - Tulsa and Oklahoma Counties

PROGRAM NUMBER: 85-DT-1

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

During 1982, 2,311 Oklahoma youth were held in secure juvenile detention facilities in two (2) counties: Oklahoma and Tulsa. As these are the only two (2) juvenile detention facilities in the state, and as there is an increasing demand for secure bedspace in such facilities, there is a need to further develop alternatives to secure confinement in these counties. The development of specialized programs in these counties will ease overcrowding in the facilities and will provide less expensive, less restrictive services for youth.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To reduce the number of child care days in juvenile detention facilities during project year.
2. To complement and assist the implementation of the Department of Human Services Plan for Detention by the provision of services in metropolitan counties, to limit the secure bedspace required.
3. To expand community-based, nonsecure incarceration alternatives.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES:

The following projects are examples of those likely to be funded under this title: day treatment programs and programs for evening and weekend supervision. Programs should include provision of educational, transportation, recreation, and employment services.

Emergency foster homes may be recruited and utilized as an out-of-home short-term custody alternative to incarceration. Own-home detention programs may be implemented which provide a limited level of supervision while allowing the juvenile to remain in his own home.

The programs developed will provide an alternative to secure detention for youth requiring a level of supervision, but not custody confinement.

BUDGET:

FY'85 JJDP Funds - \$115,907

Range of Contracts - Up to a maximum of \$150,000

It is anticipated that one (1) or two (2) projects will be funded with a funding limit of \$150,000 per project. Project awards will be on a one (1)-year basis. However, two (2) additional years are possible contingent upon project evaluation and availability of funds.

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS:

Tulsa County, Oklahoma County, or public or private agencies contained therein.

RELATIONSHIP TO SIMILAR PROGRAMS:

Detention in Oklahoma and Tulsa Counties is a function of county government administered through a statutorily created Juvenile Bureau of the District Court. The development of alternatives designed to reduce the number of youth requiring the limited detention bedspace will be accomplished through direct contracts with the county or its authorized agencies or through negotiated agreements with private agencies for the provision of services.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:

1. Number of youth served.
2. Number of youth with incidents of failure to appear for the court process among youth served.
3. Number of youth for whom law enforcement reports were filed and referred for prosecution of new offenses during the period of supervision.
4. Number of youth referred for secure confinement during the period of supervision.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

1. Applicants for funds other than Boards of County Commissioners, or its authorized agencies, must demonstrate formal evidence of support and cooperation with county served.
2. Applicants must demonstrate formal evidence of support and cooperation from judge exercising juvenile jurisdiction.
3. Applicant must make available to State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice screening criteria utilized for participation in project.
4. Project participants must meet statutory criteria for admission to detention.

TITLE: Alternatives to Incarceration

PROGRAM NUMBER: 85-DT-2

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

During 1982, over 6,000 Oklahoma youth were held in secure confinement. The majority of these youth were held in adult jails, lockups and holding facilities. The removal of these juveniles from jails is mandated by Oklahoma State law and the State's participation in the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. As there are only two (2) juvenile detention facilities in the state, there is a clear need for alternatives to confinement in secure facilities. Oklahoma law allows for pre-trial detention of youth only when it is necessary to either protect the public or to assure that the juvenile appears for the court process. Many of the 6,000 youth held in 1982 were held because of (1) a condition of the parent or home such as unavailability or unwillingness to take the youth home, or (2) a condition of the juvenile such as intoxication or belligerence. Many of these youth may be able to be served in nonsecure community-based specialized programs which would assist in accomplishing jail removal and provide appropriate care for these people.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To reduce by 50 percent the number of juveniles held in adult jails and lockups during FY'86 as compared to FY'80.
2. To complement and assist the implementation of the Department of Human Services Plan for Detention by the provision of services to limit the secure bedspace required.
3. To reduce the numbers of juveniles held in juvenile detention facilities.
4. To expand community-based, nonsecure incarceration alternatives.
5. To reduce the exposure of juveniles in adult facilities to rape, other assault and suicide.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES:

Projects likely to be developed under this category may include, but not be limited to the following:

Emergency foster homes may be recruited and utilized as an out-of-home short-term custody alternative to incarceration, for youth requiring this level of care.

Own-home detention programs may be implemented which provide a limited level of supervision, while allowing the juvenile to remain in his own home.

Shelter care across the state may be enhanced by the addition of staff or services to care for those youth who may, with the absence of other alternatives, be placed in secure custody.

Attendant care in holdover facility projects will provide intensive 24-hour supervision of youth with emotional, drug or alcohol problems who are placed in adult jails, lockups and holding facilities. It is felt that youth experiencing a crisis

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES: (continued)

situation as described above require more direct supervision and care to avoid the possibility of injury or death.

BUDGET:

FY'85 JJDP Funds - \$96,606

Range of Contracts - Up to a maximum of \$60,000

It is anticipated that four (4) to fifty (50) projects will be funded under this category.

Project awards will be on a one (1)-time basis, with two (2) additional years possible, contingent upon project evaluation and availability of funds.

In order to limit the amount of funds required, preference may be given to projects utilizing volunteer components.

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS:

Units of general local government, public and private agencies. Preference will be given to multi-jurisdictional projects.

RELATIONSHIP TO SIMILAR PROGRAMS:

Referrals of eligible youth will be made by jail administrators, judges, Juvenile Bureaus, and staff of the Department of Human Services, Division of Children and Youth Services.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:

1. Number of youth served.
2. Number of incidents of failure to appear for the court process among youth served.
3. Number of law enforcement reports filed and referred for prosecution on new offenses during the period of supervision.
4. Number of youth referred to secure confinement during the period of supervision.
5. Reduction in number of youth held in secure confinement.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

1. Applicants for funds other than Boards of County Commissioners, or its authorized agencies, must demonstrate formal evidence of support and cooperation with county served.
2. Applicants must demonstrate formal evidence of support and cooperation from judge exercising juvenile jurisdiction.
3. Applicant must make available to State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice screening criteria utilized for participation in project.
4. Project participants must meet statutory criteria for admission to detention.

TITLE: Purchased Secure Juvenile Detention Services

PROGRAM NUMBER: 85-DT-3

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

In 1982 over 6,000 Oklahoma youth were held in secure confinement--nearly 4,000 of them held in adult jails, lockups or holding facilities. The mandate of state and federal law is to remove these juveniles from adult jails. The large majority of these juveniles can receive services through nonsecure programs. Some of these youth, however, require secure confinement to assure their appearance for the court process, or to protect their communities. There are only two (2) juvenile detention facilities in the state, one in Oklahoma County and one in Tulsa County. Purchase of secure care in an existing facility is a cost-effective alternative to the construction of secure facilities for most counties.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To reduce the number of juveniles held in adult jails, lockups and holding facilities.
2. To enable counties to purchase bedspace in existing facilities for juvenile custody.
3. To establish and support contracts between counties to provide for secure detention services.
4. To complement and assist the implementation of the Department of Human Services Plan for Detention through the provision of secure bedspace to limit the amount of new facility construction required in Oklahoma.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES:

It is anticipated that awards will be made to counties not currently operating a juvenile detention center to purchase bedspace in a facility in close proximity for the custody of juveniles determined to require such care. Funds may be used at a specified per day rate when juveniles are held.

BUDGET:

FY'85 JJDP Funds - -0-

Range of Contracts - Up to a maximum of \$4,000

It is anticipated that one (1) to two (2) projects will be funded under this category. Awards will be made on a one (1)-time basis, with an additional two (2) years funding available contingent upon project evaluation and availability of funds.

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS:

Boards of County Commissioners, or units of general local government.

RELATIONSHIP TO SIMILAR PROGRAMS:

Only two (2) juvenile detention facilities exist within the State at the present time. Contracts with counties allowing them to purchase bedspace where available would effectively limit the amount of construction or renovation funds needed, and would limit the number of juveniles being detained.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:

1. Number of youth detained under contract.
2. Number of custody days required.
3. Reasons for detention decision.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

1. Agreements made to utilize bedspace within the facility must be in writing and copies submitted to the State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice.
2. Project participants must meet statutory criteria for admission to detention.

TITLE: Purchased Transportation Services

PROGRAM NUMBER: 85-DT-5

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

In 1982 over 6,000 Oklahoma youth were held in secure confinement; nearly 4,000 of which were held in adult jails, lockups and holding facilities. The mandate of state and federal law is to remove these juveniles from adult jails. The large majority of these juveniles can receive services through nonsecure programs. Some of these youth, however, require secure confinement to assure their appearance for the court process, or to protect their communities. There are only two (2) juvenile detention facilities in the State, one in Oklahoma County and one in Tulsa County. Purchase of transportation services to an existing facility is a cost-effective alternative to the construction of secure facilities for most counties.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To reduce the number of juveniles held in adult jails, lockups and holding facilities.
2. To enable counties to purchase transportation services to existing facilities for juvenile custody.
3. To establish and support contracts between counties to provide for secure detention services.
4. To complement and assist the implementation of the Department of Human Services Plan for Detention through the provision of transportation of juveniles to specified facilities.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES:

It is anticipated that awards will be made to counties not currently operating a juvenile detention center to purchase transportation services to a facility in close proximity for the custody of juveniles determined to require such care. Funds may be used to pay mileage and hourly wages for the transportation of juveniles to specified facilities.

BUDGET:

FY'85 JJDP Funds - -0-

Range of Contracts - \$5,000

Awards will be made on a one (1)-time basis, with an additional two (2) years funding available contingent upon project evaluation and availability of funds.

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS:

Boards of County Commissioners, units of general local government and local law enforcement agencies.

RELATIONSHIP TO SIMILAR PROGRAMS:

Only two (2) juvenile detention facilities exist within the state at the present time. Contracts with counties allowing them to purchase bedspace where available, and providing funds for transportation services, would effectively limit the amount of construction or renovation funds needed, and would limit the number of juveniles being detained.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:

1. Number of youth receiving transportation services to secure facilities.
2. Project participants must meet statutory criteria for admission to detention.
3. Applicants other than Boards of County Commissioners must demonstrate formal evidence of support and cooperation with the County served.
4. Written claims must be submitted to contractor for reimbursement of mileage cost.

TITLE: Juvenile Employment and Restitution Program

PROGRAM NUMBER: 85-DP-1

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The 1982 Uniform Crime Report shows there to have been a total of 8,698 arrests of juveniles for crimes involving destruction or loss of property. In the absence of alternative programs, many of these youth will end up in adult jails, lockups and holding facilities.

An alternative to incarceration would be for the juvenile offender to make restitution for damages sustained. A large percentage of the youth arrested come from economically disadvantaged families who have little or no means for making restitution. This program then, would provide closely supervised employment for those youth, enabling them to make monetary or service restitution for their offense, and providing an alternative to incarceration.

OBJECTIVES

1. To gain support of law enforcement and the judiciary for a restitution program as a diversionary option.
2. To reduce by 30 percent the incarceration of juvenile property offenders in adult jails, lockups and holding facilities.
3. To provide monetary restitution to victims of property damage or loss.
4. To provide salary subsidies to encourage local businesses to employ juvenile offenders.
5. To provide supervised employment for youthful offenders to enable them to make monetary or service restitution.
6. Through counseling and employment experience, encourage youth to improve educational level so that opportunities for employment will be enhanced.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES:

It is anticipated that projects funded under this category will implement a restitution program as a diversionary measure in those areas of the state where one does not now exist, or may complement an existing program by providing job counseling and employment subsidies.

Youth completing restitution will receive employment experience, and will be diverted from incarceration in secure facilities or other punitive measures.

BUDGET:

FY'85 JJDP Funds - \$ 19,516

Range of Contracts - Up to a maximum of \$75,000

Juvenile Employment and Restitution Program
85-DP-1
Page 2

BUDGET: (continued)

It is anticipated that one (1) to two (2) projects will be funded under this program category. The amount awarded will depend upon the size of the jurisdiction served and the number of juveniles eligible for services.

Awards will be made on a one (1)-years basis, with a maximum of two (2) additional years available contingent upon project evaluation and availability of funds.

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS:

Units of general local government, and public and private agencies.

RELATIONSHIP TO SIMILAR PROGRAMS:

In the majority of the 77 counties in the state, restitution programs are being operated through Juvenile Bureaus of the District Court or Court-Related and Community Services, Department of Human Services. These programs are, however, subject to either the child's parents paying the restitution or the child finding a job and contributing a percentage of his salary.

Restitution projects funded under this category could complement existing programs through the provision of salary subsidies and employment assistance, or in those areas where such projects do not exist, would allow implementation.

Restitution could be made through paid employment, whereby the youth contributes a percentage of wages earned to satisfy restitution, or through unpaid service to the community.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:

1. Number of youth served by the program.
2. Number of youth successfully completing restitution program.
3. Follow-up of participants for one (1) year following completion to monitor recidivism.
4. Number of youth continuing employment after completion of restitution.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

None

TITLE: Training and Recruitment of Foster/Adoptive Parents

PROGRAM NUMBER: 85-DP-2

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Thousands of Oklahoma children are placed out of their homes each year. With the lack of qualified foster and adoptive parents statewide, these children often spend their formative and adolescent years in large private facilities or state institutions.

Foster and/or adoptive parents are particularly needed for children with special needs, i.e., handicapped, mentally retarded, or adjudicated by the state as In Need of Supervision or Delinquent.

The provision of training to prospective or current foster parents is expected to improve the quality of care for children in need of such services, while enabling willing parents to provide care to children with special needs.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To develop and implement a public awareness campaign to educate the public as to the necessity and value of foster care, and as to the urgent need for additional foster parents.
2. To develop and implement a public awareness campaign to educate the public as to the need for parents to adopt children with special needs.
3. To recruit additional foster parents, specifically for children with special needs.
4. To recruit adoptive parents through education of the public.
5. To develop and implement training for foster and adoptive parents, emphasizing children with special needs.
6. To improve the quality of care for children residing in foster care.
7. To establish and improve communication among agencies and individuals involved in the foster/adoptive placement, i.e., judges, social workers, and where it is indicated, between natural parents, and foster and adoptive parents.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES:

It is anticipated that projects may be developed and implemented both on a state and a community level. Statewide programs would be anticipated to be directed at the philosophy of and need for foster care and adoption, while emphasizing children with special needs. Statewide training packages could also be developed which could be targeted at enabling prospective foster parents to care for children with special needs.

Programs implemented on the community level would most likely combine all aspects of this program, providing information in the community as to the need for

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES: (continued) foster care and adoption, while also actively recruiting and training prospective parents in the skills needed to provide such care.

The goal of this program category ultimately is to improve the quality of care for children in out-of-home placements, while also providing an alternative to institutionalization of children with special needs.

BUDGET:

FY'85 JJDP Funds - -0-

Range of Contracts - Public Awareness - Up to a maximum of \$30,000
Training - Up to a maximum of \$30,000

It is anticipated that from two (2) to three (3) projects will be funded under this category. The amount awarded will be contingent upon the size of the jurisdiction serviced.

Awards will be made on a one (1)-year basis, with a maximum of two (2) additional years available contingent upon project evaluation and availability of funds.

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS:

Units of general local government, public and private agencies.

RELATIONSHIP TO SIMILAR PROGRAMS:

Programs exist which incorporate one or all of the abovementioned objectives. In many cases, though, the training provided is inadequate or does not meet the needs of foster or adoptive parents caring for children with special problems.

Projects funded under this category are expected to enhance an existing program, or, where none exists, implement one.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:

1. Number of citizens reached by public awareness campaign.
2. Number of applicants to provide foster and/or adoptive care.
3. Number of foster and/or adoptive placements.
4. Number of workshops held for foster and/or adoptive parents.
5. Number of individuals attending workshops.
6. Evaluations completed by participants attending training sessions.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS: (continued)

7. Number of special emphasis children placed in foster care or adopted.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

1. Copies of training materials must be submitted to State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice.

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TITLE: Community-Based Agency Training/Education

PROGRAM NUMBER: 85-DP-3

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

At the present time community-based agencies are experiencing both shortfalls and/or cutbacks in funds, while providing services in a time of rapidly changing juvenile law and practice. With the closing of most of the state juvenile institutions, these youth are remaining in the community and require services and treatment at that level. Not only does this increase the number of service recipients in the community, but the type of services required are drastically different in most cases.

Community-based agencies within the State need training and assistance in how to change in light of budget constraints and diverse client populations. Without such assistance, many of the agencies may be forced to close.

OBJECTIVES:

1. Provide information and expertise in how to conduct a community needs assessment--how to identify existing resources and duplication of services, along with gaps in services.
2. Provide assistance to enable the community-based agency to adapt to the current needs of the community.
3. Provide assistance and information to community-based agencies to enable them to provide an adequate level of services, while at the same time experiencing budget cutbacks from funding sources.
4. Provide expertise to the community-based agency in methods of "selling" the community on new practices in the juvenile justice system which will affect the local community, i.e., establishment of group homes, local alternatives to the incarceration of juveniles.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES:

It is anticipated that a project funded under this category would provide statewide training to administrators of community-based services agencies. This training will focus on how the agency must and can adapt to meet community needs in light of budget shortfalls and rapidly changing practices within the juvenile justice system.

Assistance will also be given to administrators in how to "sell" innovative approaches to the care and treatment of juveniles to local residents. This is particularly important when attempting to implement new techniques such as alternatives to incarceration and the residential care of problem youth. The lack of community support when setting up these programs could result in the program's failure.

BUDGET:

FY'85 JJDP Funds - -0-

Range of Contracts - Up to a maximum of \$10,000

BUDGET: (continued)

Funding will be on a one (1)-time basis only.

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS:

Public or private agencies having demonstrated experience in conducting statewide training programs.

RELATIONSHIP TO SIMILAR PROGRAMS:

Training for juvenile service providers is available through various agencies and universities across the state. Specialized training such as that outlined would be in addition to training courses which are already provided on an on-going basis.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:

1. Number of training sessions held.
2. Number of administrators receiving training.
3. Results of evaluations completed by program participants.
4. Results of follow-up contacts with participants to evaluate changes which have resulted from training received.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

1. Copies of training materials developed must be submitted to the State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice.

TITLE: Outpatient Psychological Evaluations

PROGRAM NUMBER: 85-DP-4

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Extensive psychological evaluations for children are extremely costly and difficult to obtain in most parts of Oklahoma. If a parent does not qualify for state assistance and/or have a good insurance plan, a comprehensive psychological evaluation can prove to be too costly for a family budget.

Funds may be made available to agencies providing services to juveniles to enable them to contract for needed evaluations in those cases where no other funding source exists, or projects may provide for a full-time psychologist to conduct such evaluations for requesting agencies.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To provide outpatient psychological evaluations for children from families which have limited or no monetary means to obtain one.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES:

It is anticipated that services provided would include a complete psychological evaluation and interview. The evaluation would include intellectual assessment, subjective or projective testing, educational assessment (including testing for learning disabilities) and recommendations for future treatment.

With the monetary assistance provided through this program, cost of the evaluation to the youth's parents would be on a sliding scale based on the parent's ability to pay.

Projects may either make available monies from which needed evaluations may be contracted, or projects may involve the hiring of a staff psychologist to perform the evaluations.

BUDGET:

FY'85 JJDP Funds - -0-

Range of Contracts - Up to a maximum of \$40,000

The amount awarded will be contingent upon the structure of the project--contracted services versus the hiring of personnel.

Awards will be made on a one (1)-year basis, with a maximum of two (2) additional years available contingent upon project evaluation and availability of funds.

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS:

Units of general local government, public and private agencies.

RELATIONSHIP TO SIMILAR PROGRAMS:

Psychological evaluations are available within the state on a cost basis. However, many agencies treat youth for whom these evaluations are needed, but, due to an ineligibility for state assistance and lack of funds within the family, which are not available.

A program of this type would allow these families with marginal incomes or financial problems to receive evaluations for children requiring service and/or treatment.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:

1. Number of evaluations provided to youth.
2. Number of applicants who applied for assistance and qualified under income guidelines.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

1. Eligibility requirements for participants must be established in writing prior to implementation of the project, and shall be forwarded to the State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice.
2. Youth receiving services under this project must meet eligibility requirements and must not be eligible to receive state assistance.

TITLE: Group Homes

PROGRAM NUMBER: 85-DP-5

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Community-based group homes for children 16-18 are badly needed in Oklahoma. With the closing of the majority of the state-run juveniles institutions, older troubled youth are being retained within the community. For those juveniles who cannot reside within their own home, group homes are a viable alternative.

Many such youth are being placed in private children's facilities with younger children. These youth could greatly benefit from the autonomy and opportunities available to them in a small group home setting.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To provide residential care for eight (8) to ten (10) youth within the community.
2. To provide educational and living skills to youth residing within the home to prepare them for re-entry into the community as responsible adults.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES:

It is anticipated that one group home would be established with a bed capacity of eight (8) to ten (10). This group home would provide residential care for youth ages 16 to 18 who cannot reside within their own homes.

In addition to an academic component, the youth will be provided with basic living skills to enable them to re-enter the community as responsible adults. Classes would stress independent living skills, including, but not limited to, meal preparation, maintenance of personal finances and employment expertise (how to apply for a job, as well as conduct expected of employees).

Outside resources will be utilized as appropriate to provide training and information to youth residing in home.

BUDGET:

FY'85 JJDP Funds - -0-

Range of Contracts - Up to a maximum of \$190,000

Awards will be made on a one (1)-year basis, with a maximum of two (2) additional years available contingent upon project evaluation and availability of funds.

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS:

Units of general local government, public and private agencies.

RELATIONSHIP TO SIMILAR PROGRAMS:

With the closing of the majority of the state institutions, many more troubled youth are being retained within their home community. There are a very limited number of beds statewide for such youth.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:

1. Number of youth residing in program.
2. Follow-up evaluations of youth re-entering community.
3. Skills gained by project participants in specified areas.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

1. Facility must be licensed by appropriate state agency.
2. Qualifications of all persons contributing to grant program should accompany grant proposal with service delivery being in accordance with qualifications (i.e., family therapy being provided by qualified therapist).

TITLE: Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA)

PROGRAM NUMBER: 85-DP-6

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Every year the number of reports and confirmations of child abuse and neglect, and, consequently, deprived adjudications rise. Traditionally, court appointed attorneys serve as guardians ad litem for these children in extreme cases. Few attorneys are able, however, to spend the necessary time, nor do they have the training to undertake the kind of thorough investigation required by these difficult cases.

Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) is a court-appointed volunteer following a clearly defined role as a friend of the court in deprived matters. These volunteers serve as an officer of the court and as an advocate for the child in deprived proceedings. These volunteers may serve, then, as an investigator of the case, an advocate for the child, a facilitator or negotiator for the parties involved and a monitor of all court orders.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To provide the child before the court with representation consistent with the best interest of the child.
2. To reduce the workload of existing court personnel.
3. To intensify and specialize the services provided by the court.
4. To increase community sense of responsibility for troubled youth.
5. To improve the overall quality of justice.
6. To increase the court's awareness of community attitudes.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES:

It is anticipated that projects will be implemented in rural areas of the state. The volunteers utilized will: complete an intensive investigation into the child's situation; submit written reports to the court with findings and recommendations; appear at all court proceedings regarding the child; closely monitor the child's situation; confer with and apprise the attorney guardian ad litem of the child's status; and ensure that the child's best interests are served.

BUDGET:

FY '85 JJDP Funds - -0-

Range of Subcontracts - Up to a maximum of \$30,000

Awards will be made on a one (1)-time basis, with an additional two (2) years funding available contingent upon project evaluation and availability of funds.

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS:

Units of general local government, public and private agencies.

RELATIONSHIP TO SIMILAR PROGRAMS:

CASA has been implemented by the juvenile courts in Cleveland and Tulsa Counties. In addition, the Cleveland County project will provide training in Comanche and Pottawatomie Counties, and the Tulsa County project will provide training in Kay and McCurtain Counties.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:

1. Number of successfully trained volunteers utilized by project.
2. Number of children represented by CASA volunteers.
3. Evaluations of volunteers by concerned parties; i.e., judicial personnel and attorneys.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

1. Volunteers must complete specified training prior to assignment to clients.
2. Copies of all training materials utilized must be submitted to the State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice.

TITLE: Parent Aides

PROGRAM NUMBER: 85-DP-7

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The numbers of child abuse/neglect and confirmations have risen steadily every year. In addition to the immediate trauma caused the child, the effects have been shown to be far reaching, i.e., the child becomes an adult abuser, or otherwise enters the criminal justice system.

Parents Aides are paraprofessionals whose primary role is to provide long-term nurturing to abusive and neglectful families as it provides a supportive, nurturing relationship that the parent has not experienced before.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To expand and enhance preventive services provided by Department of Human Services Child Welfare Workers.
2. To provide nurturing skills and a supportive relationship to abusive/neglectful parents.
3. To preserve the family relationship if possible.
4. To prevent further abuse of the child.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES:

Most of the work done by Parent Aides with abusive or neglectful parents is done via home visits several times a week and by providing transportation and social experiences for the mother or father. The intensive involvement between lay therapist and parent is usually between 18 and 24 months.

The Parent Aide is in the home for the benefit of the parent rather than the child, although the child will benefit in the long run. Should a situation arise in which the child is jeopardized, the Parent Aide would alert the social worker or others as appropriate.

BUDGET:

FY'85 JJDP Funds - -0-

Range of subcontracts - Up to a maximum of \$40,000

Awards will be made on a one (1)-time basis, with an additional two (2) years funding available contingent upon project evaluation and availability of funds.

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS:

Units of general local government, public and private agencies.

RELATIONSHIP TO SIMILAR PROGRAMS:

The Department of Human Services, Division of Child Welfare will be piloting this project in Oklahoma, Comanche and Tulsa Counties. If successful, this project could be implemented in the remaining 74 counties as appropriate.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:

1. Number of families served by Parent Aides.
2. Reduction in incidences of abuse/neglect among targeted families.
3. The number of hours involved by each Parent Aide in actual home visit supportive services.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

1. Parent Aides must received specified hours of training prior to assignment to a family.
2. Copies of all training materials utilized must be submitted to the State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice.

V. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE NEEDS

V. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE NEEDS

In implementing the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, the State of Oklahoma has identified the following technical assistance needs. The assistance requested as outlined addresses the efficient and effective overall administration of the program. It is anticipated that assistance can be provided to allow the State to benefit from the experiences of other states which have had a long association with administration of the Act.

1. Monitoring and Evaluation of Subcontracts

Assistance is requested in the designing of monitoring and evaluation tools for use in reporting progress of subcontracts funded under this Act. Data and information should be collected from subcontractors in an efficient and cost effective manner. Information requirements should be designed to allow collection of grant specific data plus case record data with a long-range goal of in-depth program evaluation.

Intended Recipient of Technical Assistance:

The Department of Economic and Community Affairs.

Expected Technical Assistance Provider:

The assistance requested could be provided through either an OJJDP technical assistance contractor or an in-state contractor. To reduce travel expenses, and overall cost of the T.A. provided, it is recommended that consideration be given to Dr. Anne L. Schneider, Director of Research, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma. Dr. Schneider has worked with OJJDP and the National Institute in the past on program and evaluation implementation projects.

Proposed Timetable for Receipt of Technical Assistance:

Assistance would be needed in the near future. It is anticipated that Requests for Proposals (RFP's) will be mailed statewide in late May. It will be during the application process, May through September, that evaluation and monitoring tools will be developed.

2. Development of Statewide Juvenile Data System

In the process of data collection and analysis for the 1983-1984 State Plan, it became apparent that system analysis was hindered not by lack of data, but by the lack of uniformity in data collected. Data disparity made it difficult, if not impossible, in certain areas to compare performance and function of similar agencies within the State.

Technical assistance is requested by the State to work toward standardization of data collected by juvenile justice agencies, both in the definition of terms used and the data items collected.

Intended Recipient of Technical Assistance:

The Department of Economic and Community Affairs will serve as coordinator for this project.

Expected Technical Assistance Provider:

It is anticipated that the assistance would be provided through an OJJDP technical assistance contractor. The State should be able to profit from the experiences of other states who have encountered and dealt with this problem in the past.

Proposed Timetable for Receipt of Technical Assistance:

Assistance is requested to commence within the next two months, due to upcoming requirements for data and system analysis.

VI. APPENDICES

APPENDIX A
1980 Census - Population Under 18

County	Population Under 18	County	Population Under 18
Adair	6,167	Harmon	1,225
Alfalfa	1,790	Harper	1,188
Atoka	3,493	Haskell	3,105
Beaver	1,987	Hughes	3,771
Beckham	5,253	Jackson	9,471
Blaine	3,804	Jefferson	2,267
Bryan	8,092	Johnston	2,920
Caddo	9,364	Kay	13,161
Canadian	18,686	Kingfisher	4,199
Carter	12,429	Kiowa	3,279
Cherokee	9,052	Latimer	2,755
Choctaw	5,213	LeFlore	12,250
Cimarron	1,054	Lincoln	7,901
Cleveland	37,954	Logan	7,849
Coal	1,740	Love	2,144
Comanche	34,187	McClain	6,290
Cotton	2,003	McCurtain	12,002
Craig	3,904	McIntosh	3,937
Creek	18,177	Major	2,491
Custer	6,629	Marshall	2,616
Delaware	6,633	Mayes	9,582
Dewey	1,575	Murray	3,462
Ellis	1,545	Muskogee	19,479
Garfield	17,276	Noble	3,206
Garvin	7,577	Nowata	3,159
Grady	11,808	Okfuskee	3,249
Grant	1,603	Oklahoma	156,457
Greer	1,525	Okmulgee	10,772

Appendix A
1980 Census - Population Under 18
Page 2

County	Population Under 18	County	Population Under 18
Osage	11,366	Sequoyah	9,963
Ottawa	9,006	Stephens	11,810
Pawnee	4,164	Texas	5,371
Payne	19,542	Tillman	3,695
Pittsburg	10,941	Tulsa	129,413
Pontotoc	8,378	Wagoner	14,380
Pottawatomie	15,246	Washington	12,894
Pushmataha	3,414	Washita	3,836
Roger Mills	1,349	Woods	3,037
Rogers	14,906	Woodward	6,479
Seminole	7,802	STATE TOTAL	861,699

Source: State Data Center, Oklahoma State Department of Economic and Community Affairs

APPENDIX B

STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON JUVENILE JUSTICE

By-Laws

as adopted May 15, 1984

Article I - Name

As set out by Governor's Proclamation, dated October 27, 1983, the name of this group shall be the State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice.

Article II - Purpose

The purpose and function of the Committee shall be (1) the preparation, maintenance and reporting requirements of the State Plan as designated in Section 223 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, (2) the coordination of public and private sector efforts to realize improvements in services for children and youth, and (3) the presentation of funding recommendations to the Governor of any available monies offered through grant programs under the Act.

Article III - Membership

The Committee shall consist of from fifteen (15) to thirty-three (33) members [Section 223(a)(3)] who shall be appointed by the Governor and who shall serve at his pleasure. Members appointed to the Committee shall be appointed from the following agencies or groups:

1. Citizens, and representatives of professional and community organizations concerned with delinquency prevention or treatment;
2. Law enforcement officials or administrators of political subdivisions of state government;
3. Representatives of governmental agencies maintaining programs to reduce and/or control juvenile delinquency;
4. Elected policy-making officials of political subdivisions of state government;
5. Youth who have been or currently are under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system; and
6. Representatives from both urban and rural areas so that a reasonable geographical balance of membership may be maintained.

The majority of the membership shall not be full-time employees of Federal, State or local government [Section 223(a)(3)(D)].

One-fifth of the Committee membership shall be under the age of 24 at the time of appointment [Section 223(a)(3)(E)].

Article IV - Officers

The Chairman and Vice Chairman shall be designated by the Governor to serve as such at his pleasure. The Chairman shall not be a full-time employee of Federal, State or local government.

Article V - Meetings

The Committee shall meet at the call of the Chairman on the third Tuesday of the month, at a place designated by the Chairman.

Special meetings may be called by the Chairman.

The Chairman shall serve as presiding officer at all official meetings of the Committee. The Vice Chairman shall serve in the Chairman's absence. In the absence of both of the above, Executive Committee members present at the meeting may designate a presiding officer.

A quorum shall consist of a simple majority of the membership.

The Chairman shall, if a tie vote is declared on any matter before the Committee, be permitted to vote.

Proxies to vote shall not be permitted.

The order of business at any meeting of the Committee shall follow the agenda prepared in advance of the meeting.

Any Committee members who fails to attend three scheduled meetings during a calendar year, or in succession, without notice to the Chairman, shall be considered to have forfeited his appointment to the Committee.

Actions of the Committee shall be in compliance with the Administrative Procedures Act and the Open Meeting Law, as prescribed by Oklahoma State Statute.

Article VI - Sub-Committees

The Committee shall be divided into four (4) subcommittees as follows:

- 1) Education/Training, Evaluation Subcommittee,
- 2) Diversion/Prevention/Intervention Subcommittee,
- 3) Detention/Interim Placement Subcommittee, and
- 4) Disposition Subcommittee.

Subcommittees shall have the following functions: (1) assist in development and preparation of the State Plan; (2) development of priorities, with corresponding program descriptions for distribution of JJDP funds; (3) review and comment on applications for funds received by the Committee; and (4) involvement in monitoring and evaluation of programs receiving funds.

Subcommittee Chairmen and Vice Chairmen shall be elected by the Subcommittee membership.

Committee members may serve on more than one subcommittee at their choosing.

Subcommittees shall meet at the call of their Chairman.

A quorum shall consist of a simple majority of the Subcommittee membership.

Proxies to vote shall not be permitted.

Article VII - Executive Committee

The Executive Committee shall consist of the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Committee, and the Chairman and Vice Chairman of each of the Subcommittees.

The Executive Committee shall meet at the call of the Chairman.

A quorum shall consist of a simple majority of the membership.

The Chairman shall, if a tie vote is declared on any matter before the Executive Committee, be permitted to vote.

The Executive Committee shall have the responsibility of reviewing input and recommendations from Subcommittees in the development of the State Plan and in the review of applications for funding, and making recommendations as to action to be taken to the full Committee.

Proxies to vote shall not be permitted.

Article VIII - Staff

By Governor's proclamation, dated October 27, 1983, the Department of Economic and Community Affairs is designated as the State agency responsible to provide administrative support to the Committee, and to perform other functions as necessary to ensure compliance with all federal requirements.

Article IX - Application Review Process

Applications shall be accepted for review in accordance with published Requests for Proposals. The process after receipt in the DECA offices shall be as follows:

1. Staff Review

Upon receipt of application, review will be made by DECA staff to ensure that it meets the necessary requirements (federal, state and Committee), and that it falls within an approved program. Comments made by staff will be forwarded to applicant and will also accompany application in further review.

If application is determined by staff not to be in substantial compliance with state, federal and Committee requirements and regulations, it may be returned to applicant and not be placed on an agenda for consideration by the State Advisory Committee.

2. Subcommittee Review

Each application will be referred to one of the four (4) standing subcommittees of the State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice for review and recommendation for approval or denial. The applicant will be notified in writing at least five (5) days prior to the meeting as to the date, time and place to appear before the subcommittee to present and answer any questions concerning the proposed project.

After review of applications, the subcommittee will notify the applicant in writing within five (5) working days of their recommendation for approval or denial.

The applicant will be notified of the date, time and place of the Executive Committee and full Advisory Committee meetings at which the proposals and subcommittee recommendations will be reviewed.

3. Executive Committee

The four (4) subcommittees will make recommendations as to projects to receive funds to the Executive Committee for their review. The Executive Committee will review recommendations made by the subcommittees to formulate a total list of projects to receive funding, while reviewing total recommended amounts for compliance with federal regulations.

4. State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice

The Executive Committee's proposed funding recommendations will be forwarded to the full membership of the State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice for their review. After consideration of projects recommended for funding, the Committee will prepare a final package to be forwarded to the Governor for final approval.

Article X - Appeals Procedure

Upon consideration and approval of final budget amounts, applicants will be notified within five (5) days of the recommendation of the State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice to the Governor as to approval or disapproval of projects as submitted.

If the applicant wishes to appeal the decision of the State Advisory Committee, written notification must be made to DECA within five (5) working days. Applicant must include in notification to DECA specific reasons under which appeal is being made. DECA will then notify applicant in writing as to date, time and place of Appeals Board hearing.

The Appeals Board shall consist of the full membership of the State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice. After hearing testimony from the appellant, the Committee will vote to accept or reject appeal. Appellant will be notified of Committee decision within five (5) working days.

The recommended package will then be forwarded to the Governor for consideration and final approval.

Article XI - Amendment

Proposed amendment(s) to these rules must be submitted in writing to the Chairman at least thirty (30) days in advance of any meeting in which they are to be considered. Members of the Committee shall receive copies of the proposed amendment(s) at least seven (7) days prior to the meeting in which the proposal(s) will be discussed.

APPENDIX C

SUBJECT: Standards For Certification of Jails, Adult Lockups and Adult Detention Facilities used to detain juveniles.

General

House Bill No. 1716 directed the State Department of Health, with the assistance of the Department of Human Services, to establish standards for the certification of jails, adult lockups and adult detention facilities used to detain juveniles. These standards are intended to supplement the Minimum Inspection Standards For Oklahoma Jails adopted February 23, 1984 and shall become Section C of the standards.

Effective July 1, 1985 no juvenile will be detained in a jail, adult lockup or other adult detention facility until the facility has been inspected by the Jail Inspection Division, Oklahoma State Department of Health; found to be in substantial compliance with these and existing standards; placed on a listing of facilities eligible to hold juveniles by the Oklahoma State Department of Health and designated as a place for the detention of juveniles by the judge having juvenile docket responsibility in the county or counties concerned.

This designation to be effective until such time as a facility is found to be not in substantial compliance with standards, or an appropriate juvenile detention facility is available, or July 1, 1987, which ever occurs first. Any facility removed from the listing for non-compliance with standards may be returned to the listing when deficiencies are corrected and it is reinspected and found to be in substantial compliance. Substantial compliance is defined as being in compliance with all standards affecting life, health and safety of inmates.

The listing of eligible facilities will be updated at least every six months and more often if deemed necessary. When a facility is designated by the judge, from the listing provided by the Department of Health, the Jail Inspection Division must be notified prior to juveniles being incarcerated in the facility.

In instances where a juvenile is found to be incarcerated in an ineligible facility, the appropriate judge will be notified.

See Enclosure #1

SECTION C
(Enclosure #1)

The following standards are supplemental to the current Minimum Inspection Standards For Oklahoma Jails Sections A and B.

1. Juveniles will be incarcerated in county or city jails only. Before any Holding Facility or Lockup Facility can be placed on the list of eligible facilities, it must comply with these and the existing Minimum Inspection Standards For Oklahoma Jails and be inspected and upgraded to a jail status as outlined in Section 3, House Bill 1716 of the second session 39th Oklahoma Legislature.

This requirement does not preclude juveniles being held in non-secure areas until a parent or other responsible party arrives to take custody of the juvenile.

2. Prior to a juvenile being placed in any jail, permission must be obtained from the appropriate judicial or juvenile bureau authority. Records of permission must be maintained at the facility.
3. Site checks of juvenile inmate living areas must be performed at least hourly. The check must include all areas of each cell and inmates visually observed. Checks must be documented in writing on a form provided by the administrator of the facility and be conducted by a trained employee. Training shall be as required by Chapter 10 of the Minimum Inspection Standards For Oklahoma Jails.
4. Adult inmates assigned trustee status will not be permitted access to juvenile living areas (the last locked door) at any time. Trustees will not be permitted visual contact with juvenile inmates unless under direct supervision of a staff member. Juvenile meals shall be served by a staff member.
5. In addition to visitation privileges permitted by the existing Minimum Inspection Standards For Oklahoma Jails, juvenile inmates shall be permitted visits from judicially authorized juvenile agency personnel. Visits from family members, who are unable to visit during normal visiting hours must be provided for. Coordination for these visits shall be made in advance with the administrator and must be provided for so long as such visits do not jeopardize security. Each facility that holds juveniles shall have written policy and procedure to cover these requirements.

6. Juvenile inmates must be able to communicate with staff members at all times. This can be either by voice or electronic means. If electronic systems are used, there must be a backup plan to insure communication ability is maintained at all times.
7. No staff member will be permitted to enter a juvenile living area (past the last locked door) without backup assistance being available from another staff member. At least one staff member must be of the same sex as the inmate except in life endangering situations. Life endangering situations are defined as a suicide attempt, obvious injury or illness of an inmate, which in the opinion of staff requires immediate attention. Any time a decision is made to enter the living area without appropriate backup as defined above, the action must be documented in writing. Documentation should show the reason for the decision and a permanent record maintained.

APPENDIX D

STATE PLAN FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF JUVENILE DETENTION SERVICES

Overview

Title 10, s 1108, B, O.S. mandates that the Oklahoma Commission for Human Services shall "develop and implement a plan for juvenile detention services." The following document explains the proposed plan and is supported by maps and fiscal data.

Oklahoma began planning for the removal of juveniles from adult jails during the 1970's. In 1978, the Governor directed the Criminal Justice Services Division of the Department of Economic and Community Affairs to carry out a study of the state's detention practices for juveniles. The Department of Human Services, through the Court Related and Community Services Unit, participated in this study and worked extensively with the study's author. That study documented that in 1979, 7,800 juveniles were held in locked facilities. Four thousand one hundred fourteen (4,114) of these juveniles were held in rural jails. Data collected in these same seventy-four counties during 1980 indicated that rural jails admissions had increased to 4,900.

Legislation passed in 1980 provided that Deprived and In Need of Supervision juveniles were no longer eligible for detention in adult jails. This restriction in the use of adult jails for juveniles was broadened by the 1982 legislature which mandated that "after July 1, 1985, no child may be detained in any jail, adult lockup, or other adult detention facility." The 1984 legislature extended the 1985 deadline to July 1, 1987 in consideration of the financial condition of the state. It appeared improbable the finances need for detention services would be available to meet the 1985 mandate. Counties are now afforded a workable timeframe in which to establish juvenile detention facilities and services for those juveniles who present a threat to their communities or themselves.

Juvenile detention services are only one component of the juvenile justice system in Oklahoma and are necessary for only a portion of the juveniles who come under the jurisdiction of the District Court. Detention is a loss of liberty while specific actions are pending such as adjudication, disposition, and placement. Detention services are most appropriately, and most inexpensively, provided in the least restrictive setting consistent with

the safety of the community and the needs of the particular juvenile.

Though the Department of Human Services is mandated to establish a juvenile detention facility in each administrative judicial district from specifically appropriated funds, these facilities should only be used when alternatives to detention are inappropriate. Financial support for detention alternative programs will reduce the total expense to the state while providing the most appropriate use of detention facilities.

Data Analysis

A 1984 analysis of detention practices in the 74 non-metro counties indicate that the rate of detention has dropped 34% since 1982. It appears fewer courts are choosing to jail juveniles and many are electing to use alternatives if at all appropriate. Persons in the juvenile justice system need to be commended for efforts made to divert juveniles from jails.

In order to determine the number of juveniles who are eligible for detention, data from 1981 through 1984 was examined. Detention needs were studied in relation to intake activity on a county basis. When the DHS screening guidelines criteria is considered in the data analysis, the number of youth truly eligible for detention can be established. The data indicates 744 youth in Oklahoma were eligible for secure detention during 1984. Detention alternatives should serve the remaining youth screened. Once the number of youth eligible for secure detention was established, the number of secure detention beds needed to serve those youth was predicted.

State Plan for Alternative Detention Services

The development and support of community based, alternative detention programs plays a major part of the Department's plan for juvenile detention services. It will be the Department's policy to require that these alternatives exist in any jurisdiction which wishes to contract with the Department for either the construction of secure facilities or for the operation of these facilities. In addition, DHS will support the funding of alternative services from its

own budget and through coordinated efforts with the other agencies.

In September, 1984, the Department of Human Services Detention Screening Guidelines were recommended by the SJR-13 Judicial Oversight Committee for Supreme Court approval. This 24-hour screening component is crucial to the successful implementation of the detention plan for detention alternatives as well as secure detention. When youths are screened at the time of offense, the appropriateness of detention alternatives can be easily assessed. If at all appropriate, a promise to appear with release to parents or a responsible person should be sought before detention alternatives are arranged. The training of the Court Related and Community Services field staff on using the detention screening guidelines has been completed and counties are now beginning to identify alternative services that need to be implemented. A wide range of detention alternative programs are available to juveniles at this time including attendant care, own home detention, court shelter homes and Youth Services shelter care.

Attendant Care is a service designed to meet the needs of offenders who require short term supervision or crisis intervention. Attendant care intervention must be authorized by the court and take place at an office or place in the community where an attendant can sit with the offender until the situation is no longer a crisis. This program is ideal for alcohol related offenses and for situations where parents cannot be located immediately.

Own Home Detention is appropriate for offenders who require non-secure detention services for a more extended period of time. The primary purpose of this program is to allow for detention in the offender's own home with follow-up by an individual to insure that the offender is following established rules set by the court and to assure that the offender will be present at scheduled court hearings. Random phone calls are likely to be made to the offenders home, in addition to one face to face contact each day.

Court Shelter Homes are structured detention alternatives available to eligible offenders. They provide residential care and supervision on an intensive basis. At least one responsible adult is to be available in the shelter home at all times to assure the offender is obeying court ordered rules and will be available for scheduled court hearings.

Youth Services have 28 operable shelters that receive considerable use as an alternative to secure detention. They represent the most structured detention alternatives available and provide residential services for youths who are unable to benefit from lesser restrictive services.

Shelters provide round the clock staffing patterns and programming for crisis intervention. Some shelter beds in Oklahoma are unavailable to teenagers eligible for detention alternatives due to usage of these beds by deprived children under six years of age. As resources are developed for small children, shelter care will become one of the most viable detention alternatives available to the juvenile justice system.

The goal of this plan is to have a range of alternative programs accessible to all counties. Recent experience with these programs indicate that a substantial number of juvenile offenders can be screened out of secure facilities when alternatives are properly utilized.

State Plan for the Establishment of Secure Detention Services

With the detention of juveniles decreasing steadily since 1982, the need for facility detention services has changed since the last revision of this plan. With the current emphasis on the establishment of detention alternative programs, the goal of this revision is to establish an effective balance between detention alternatives and secure detention services.

There will always be a core group of juveniles in this state who require secure detention. In planning for these youth, every effort has been made to establish a system that will neither be outgrown quickly nor overbuilt. The original "Plan for Juvenile Detention Services" was based on a 1980 study that proposed two levels of detention facilities: short-term holding centers and full service detention facilities. Current data indicate the need still exists for both types of facilities.

A. Short-term Holding Centers

Short-term holding centers will provide 24-hour intake, sleeping small numbers of youth and can be utilized in particular cases for up to five days. A juvenile held in such a center will receive crisis counseling and have access to court staff, parents and social service agencies. Complete residential services, such as education and recreational activities, would not be mandatory.

Of the juveniles admitted to secure custody in 1983, 48% were released within 24 hours of admission. The provision of detention services in short-term holding

centers will keep the juvenile in reasonable proximity to his home community and will facilitate rapid release when appropriate.

Four short-term holding centers are planned for the state with a total bed capacity of 24 . Presently one six-bed short-term holding center is under construction in Pottawatomie County and Bryan County has contracted for an eight-bed short-term holding center in Durant. The plan also recommends two additional facilities to be located in the northwest and eastern part of the state providing a total of ten beds for youth in those areas.

All short-term holding centers established as a result of this plan will be designed to serve the regions in which they are located. In areas where short-term holding services are not available, the nearest full-service center may be used for short-term holding purposes.

B. Full-Service Detention Facilities

At the most restrictive (and most expensive) end of the continuum of detention services is the full-service detention facility. Such facilities must meet standards for certification established by the Oklahoma Commission for Human Services. The standards are not yet approved by the Commission but must include, at a minimum, accreditation by the American Correctional Association. Complete residential services, such as education and recreational activities will be mandatory in full services centers.

There is one operational 29-bed full-service detention facility presently in this state. It is located in Tulsa and serves Tulsa and Creek County. This plan recommends an 11-bed expansion of the Tulsa facility to serve the northeast region.

Oklahoma County plans the construction of a new 42 bed facility at the site of the old Berry House. The county is currently providing detention services in a temporary facility. The state will be contracting for 30 beds from Oklahoma County upon completion of the new facility to serve the needs of the youth in the central region of Oklahoma.

Comanche County is under contract with DHS to construct a regional 15-bed full-service detention center in Lawton. Construction is scheduled to begin in early to mid 1985.

In addition to the three metro-centers, two full-service regional detention centers are recommended. One facility is needed in the southeastern part of the state and one in the northwest. Total bed capacity of the two recommended facilities will be 18 beds, making the statewide total 103 full-service beds.

Determination of the exact location of a facility will be based on an analysis of juvenile population and jail admissions, geographic factors such as access to major transportation arteries and distance from other detention facilities, and community support services.

The Department is mandated to establish detention centers in each Administrative Judicial District. This mandate needs to be re-evaluated, because experience has demonstrated detention alternative programs are appropriate for a large percentage of youth. In addition, funds are not available for facilities to be constructed in each district. This plan makes provisions for detention services via alternatives and secure facilities for the detention needs in Oklahoma at this time.

Summary

The construction of four facilities providing 18 full-service and 10 short-term holding beds is recommended to complete the State's "Plan for Detention Services." An 11 bed addition is also recommended for the Tulsa County Detention Facility. This would bring the State's total to 103 full service and 24 short-term holding beds.

At present with existing programs, current construction and contracts for future construction, there are 74 full service and 14 short-term holding beds available or planned to serve the secure detention needs in Oklahoma.

Construction costs needed to complete the State's plan total \$2,580,600.00. Operational funds (using current methods) total \$1,622,425.00. If transportation expenses are absorbed by the state, approximately \$195,048.00 will be needed annually to cover these costs.

The total cost of implementing the State's "Plan for Juvenile Detention Services" will be \$4,398,073.00.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Before the "Plan for Juvenile Detention Services" can be fully implemented, several issues must be addressed.

Granting of Contracts for Detention Construction

It is recommended that implementation of detention construction be based on the number of juveniles in each geographic area eligible for secure detention using the DHS Screening Guidelines. The highest priority for the award of construction funds is for the construction of full service detention facilities so that the juveniles subject to the longest periods of detention will be in facilities with the necessary security and services.

As funds are available and the earlier priorities of establishing full services centers with geographic balance for the state are met, the Department should solicit proposals from all counties in the affected area and enter into a contract with the county most nearly meeting the published criteria for detention contracts.

State funds for construction may be used only for the size facility recommended by the Department, based on data analysis. Any construction costs in excess of this will need to be funded by some other source.

Contracting for Bed Utilization in Regional Centers

Each regional detention center will serve the detention needs of youth in its region. Counties included in each region may contract with the county where the facility is located for bedspace on an "as needed" basis. Reimbursement amounts can be negotiated between contracting counties. Counties with low "at risk" populations of age 12-17 will have very low usage activities and the costs to those counties will be nominal. Each county can assess its usage activities in order to determine costs by examining existing practices and applying the DHS Detention Screening Guidelines.

Operations Expenses

A major concern of counties considering constructing a regional detention facility is operational costs. Because of the population distribution in Oklahoma, two approaches to the funding of juvenile detention operations have been adopted. In major metropolitan areas having sound tax bases and able to absorb some of the expenses of operations, the Department enters into a reimbursement contract with variable rates depending on the facility's progress toward ACA accreditation. These rates and policies were approved by the Commission for Human Services as required by law in August of 1983.

For counties who do not have the tax base to sustain new services and who have had no history in providing Juvenile Bureau functions, it is recommended that the state assume virtually the entire cost of funding juvenile detention services until July 1, 1987. It is very clear that in rural counties there are only two sources of revenue available to these facilities: purchase of service contracts from user counties and state support. It is highly unlikely that any county will choose to purchase these services until they have no other alternative. As long as detention services are available in adult jails at no cost to counties there is no reason to purchase them anywhere else. Without regional use of facilities or massive state funding no county can afford to absorb the operational expenses associated with maintaining a facility.

In Juvenile Bureau counties operating a regional program it is recommended that reimbursement contracts be based on approximately 70% of costs between now and July 1, 1987. After July 1, 1987 contract costs should be reduced to the same level (approximately 40% to 50%) as in other facilities of that type. With the reduction in state reimbursement contracts, counties will have increased financial obligations for the operations of its facilities.

Transportation Expenses

Two possible methods of providing transportation services are suggested to counties contracting for facilities with DHS:

1. Require user counties to furnish transportation to the facilities. County Commissioners can employ bonded people in their communities, i.e., off duty law enforcement persons, to transport offenders to the regional detention center where a contract for usage exists. User counties can contract with DHS for grant money available for jail removal efforts to cover their transportation expenses.

2. The facility may employ transportation staff persons to provide that service as needed. Counties where facilities are located can use operations money, which will be partially paid by user counties, to cover transportation expenses. Available grant money can be requested by county to defray some of the additional expense of transportation.

If any county desires to make any other kinds of arrangements for transportation, the Department will provide technical assistance and consultation if requested.

Judicial Considerations

Before complete implementation of the state plan can occur, consideration must be given to judiciary matters. With centers located 150 or more miles apart, much traveling with offenders can be anticipated. It is crucial that trips between the regional detention centers and court hearings be as minimal as is judicially possible. In addition, judges will need to make every effort to schedule hearings as expediently as possible for youth being held in a detention center.

Proper use of the Detention Screening Guidelines will play an important role in the successful implementation of the "Plan for Detention Services." As communities establish alternative detention services, it will be crucial for members of the judiciary to effectively use alternatives to secure detention. This will ensure that secure bedspace in detention centers is available for eligible offenders. Training to members of the judicial community will be available to assist in better understanding of the use of detention alternatives as well as the Detention Screening Guidelines.

Implementation Summary

The implementation of the "Plan for Juvenile Detention Services" will be achieved when the following steps are completed:

1. The adoption of the revised "Plan for Juvenile Detention Services" by the Commission on Human Services.
2. Support and encourage all counties in efforts toward establishing detention alternative programs. Assistance will be provided in linking interested counties to funding sources.
3. Assure appropriations to support the needed secure facilities.

4. Notify all Boards of County Commissioners of the plan's revisions and availability of money in the Juvenile Detention Improvement Fund.
5. Accept applications from interested counties and subsequent screening for selection of counties to host facilities.
6. Negotiate contracts with selected counties.
7. Coordinate resources available to assure successful establishment of centers. Consultation will be provided to contractors in matters of operational and transportation expenses.

APPENDIX A

PROJECTED SHORT-TERM HOLDING CENTER Priority, by geographic area for implementation

I. <u>Eastern-(6 beds)</u>		
To serve all or part of:	Youth Eligible for secure detention	STH beds needed by District
AJD District VII	163	3
AJD District I	123	3
AJD District II	46	1
II. <u>Northwestern-(4 beds)</u>		
To serve all or part of:		
AJD District IV-A	53	1
AJD District IV-B	72	2
AJD District VII	69	1

APPENDIX B

PROJECTED FULL SERVICES DETENTION FACILITIES Priority, by geographic area for implementation

I. <u>Southeastern-(10 beds)</u>		
To serve all or part of:	Youths eligible for secure detention	FS beds needed by District
AJD District VII	163	6
AJD District II	46	1
AJD District V	71	3
II. <u>Northwestern-(8 beds)</u>		
To serve all or part of:		
AJD District IV-A	53	1
AJD District IV-B	72	3
AJD District VIII	69	3
III. <u>Northeastern-(11 bed addition)</u>		
To serve all or part of:		
AJD District I	123	4
AJD District VI-A	1	1
AJD District VII	163	6
AJD District VI	-	-

APPENDIX C
PROJECTED COSTS

I. Construction Costs

A. Short-term holding centers

One six bed center (eastern)
3800 sq. feet @ \$116.00 per ft.* = \$440,800.00

One four bed center (northwest)
2800 sq. feet @ \$116.00 per ft. = \$324,800.00

B. Full-service detention facilities

One ten bed facility (southeast)
6000 sq. feet @ \$110.00 per ft. = \$660,000.00

One eight bed facility (northwest)
4500 sq. feet @ \$110.00 per ft. = \$495,000.00

One eleven bed addition to Tulsa facility
(northeast)
6000 sq. feet @ \$110.00 per ft. = \$660,000.00

C. Total costs for construction

Short-term holding centers = \$765,600.00
Full-service facilities = \$1,815,000.00

\$2,580,600.00

*This is a current construction cost, provided by
the architect who designed the facilities under
construction.

II. Operations Costs

A. Partial Reimbursement Contracts

24 short-term holding beds @ \$35.00 per day x
365 days = \$306,600.00.

103 full-service beds @ \$35.00 per day x 365
days = \$1,315,825.00.

Contract Total = \$1,622,425.00

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B. Approximate full operations costs

24 short-term holding beds @ \$54.00 per day x
365 days = \$473,040.00.

103 full-service beds @ \$56.60 per day x 365
days = \$2,127,877.00.

Full Operations Total = \$2,600,917.00*

*This figure represents an approximate total cost of operating all detention facilities included in this plan. Per day full-service costs are an average of Tulsa and Oklahoma County's reported expenses for operations in 1983. Counties interested in contracting for new construction can use these figures to examine the feasibility of a facility in their counties.

III. Transportation Costs:

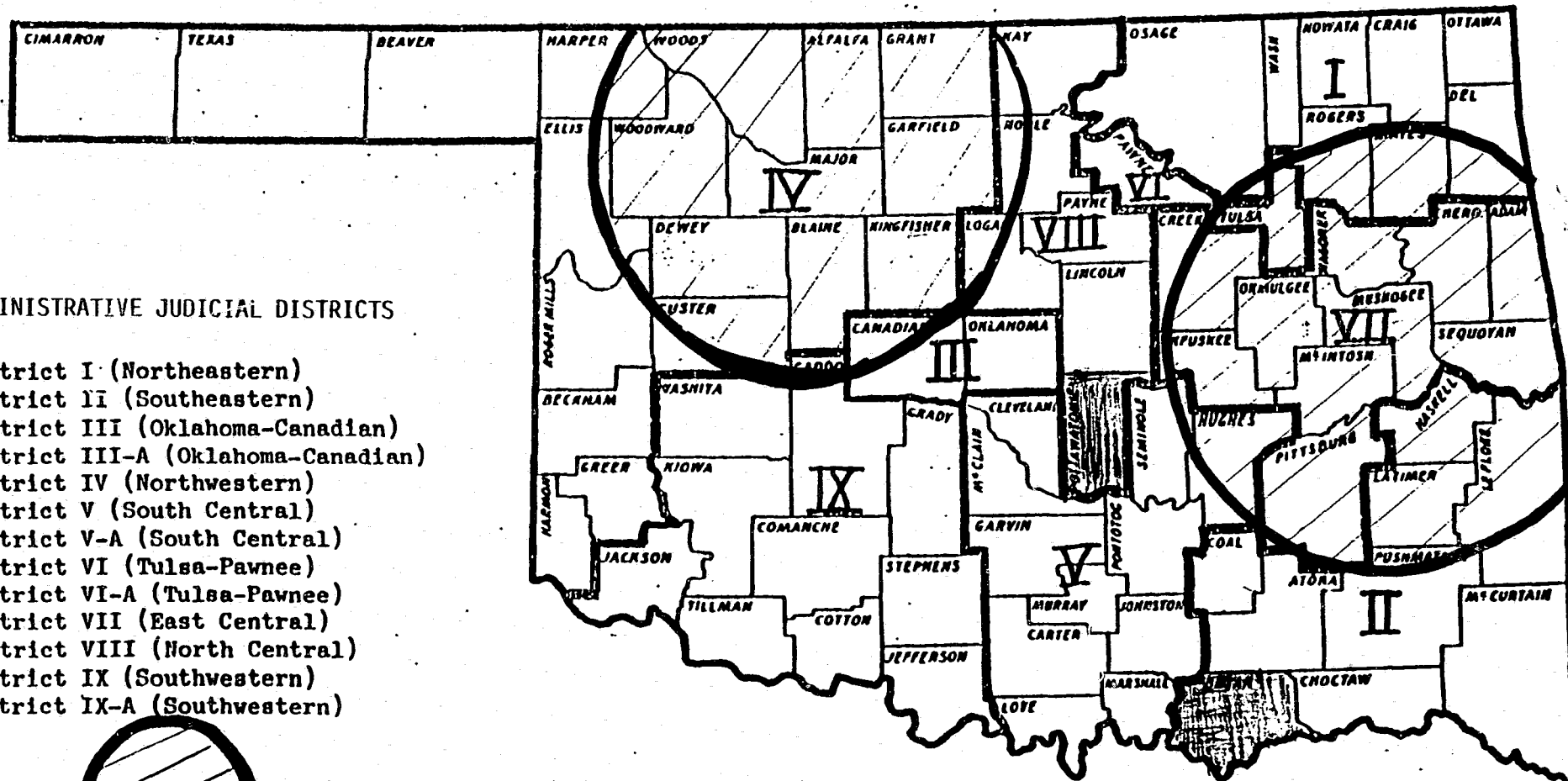
24 short-term holding beds
x \$4,831.00 a year = \$115,944.00

103 full service beds
x \$768.00 a year = \$ 79,104.00

Total Transportation
Yearly Cost = \$195,048.00

*Transportation costs are calculated using map mileage from major communities in counties to the center of geographic areas sited for centers. The number of trips per year between centers and court hearings are estimated, based on current practices. Current reimbursement rates were applied.

Priority need geographic area

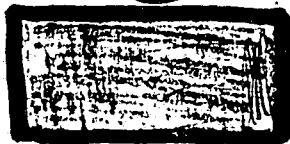


ADMINISTRATIVE JUDICIAL DISTRICTS

- District I (Northeastern)
District II (Southeastern)
District III (Oklahoma-Canadian)
District III-A (Oklahoma-Canadian)
District IV (Northwestern)
District V (South Central)
District V-A (South Central)
District VI (Tulsa-Pawnee)
District VI-A (Tulsa-Pawnee)
District VII (East Central)
District VIII (North Central)
District IX (Southwestern)
District IX-A (Southwestern)

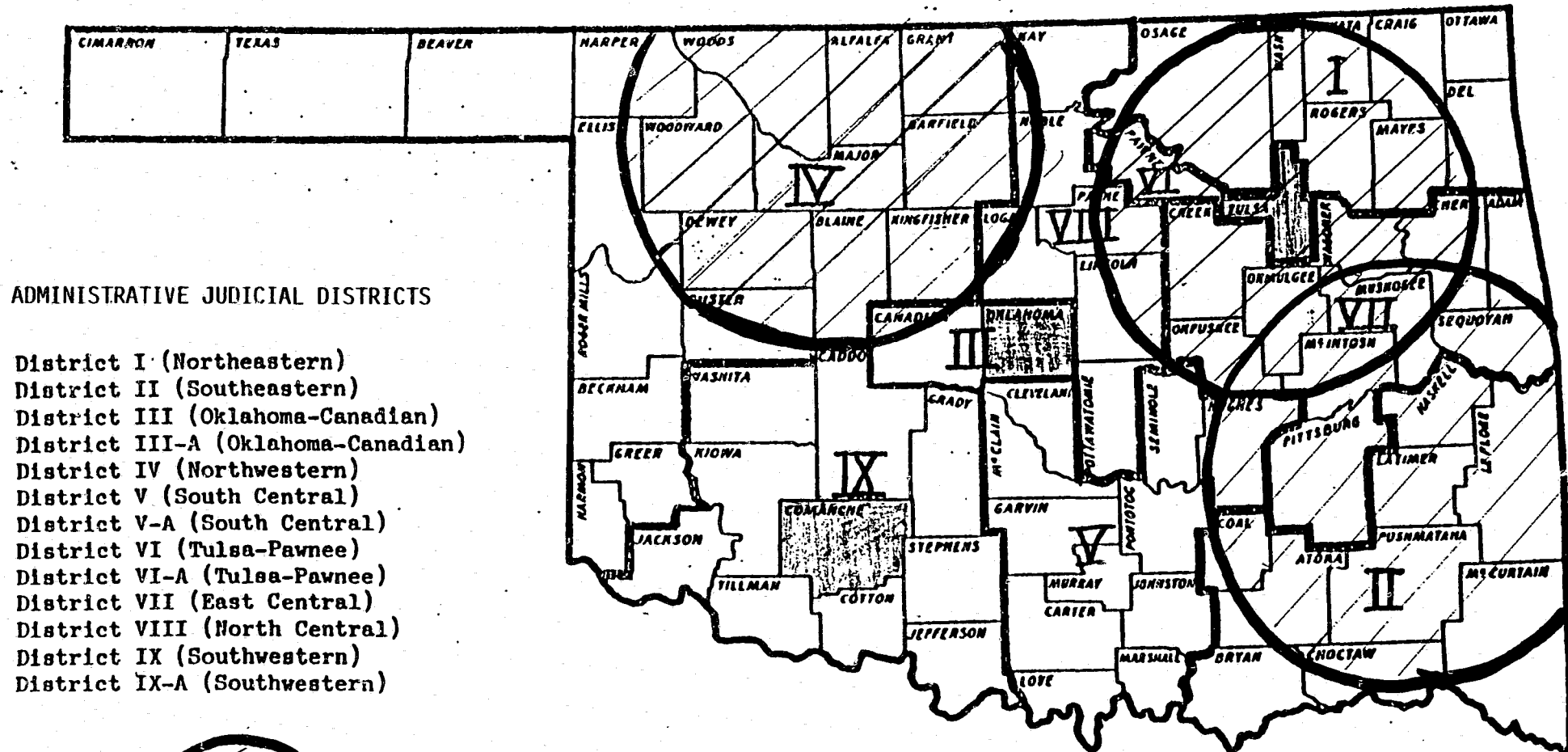


Areas recommended for new construction of regional short-term holding centers.



Counties where construction is contracted
for or underway. .

FULL SERVICE DETENTION CONSTRUCTION
Priority need geographic area



Areas recommended for new construction of
full service regional detention facilities.

Counties where current facilities exist
or construction is planned.