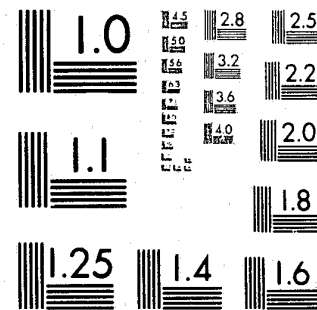


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National Institute of Justice  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C. 20531

5/7/86

12/2/85



## LOOKING TO THE FUTURE...

### 1984 STATE OF OKLAHOMA JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PLAN



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

98531

# STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON JUVENILE JUSTICE

1983-1984

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**Dr. Ramona Emmons**  
*Oklahoma City*

## LOOKING TO THE FUTURE...

1984

### 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

This publication was written, printed and published by the Oklahoma Department of Economic and Community Affairs as authorized by Cindy Rambo Executive Director. Five-hundred copies were produced at a total printing and preparation cost of \$12,312. Since this material is the product of committee action, only personnel time spent printing and altering the manuscript are included in this statement. 4/12/84 gh

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FEDERAL ASSISTANCE		2. APPLICANT'S APPLICATION	a. NUMBER	3. STATE APPLICATION IDENTIFIER	a. NUMBER
1. TYPE OF ACTION (Mark appropriate box) <input type="checkbox"/> PREAPPLICATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> APPLICATION <input type="checkbox"/> NOTIFICATION OF INTENT (OpI) <input type="checkbox"/> REPORT OF FEDERAL ACTION		b. DATE Year month day 19		b. DATE Year month day ASSIGNED 19	
4. LEGAL APPLICANT/RECIPIENT a. Applicant Name : Department of Economic and b. Organization Unit : Community Affairs c. Street/P.O. Box : 4545 N. Lincoln, Suite 285 d. City : Oklahoma City e. County : Oklahoma f. State : Oklahoma g. ZIP Code: 73105 h. Contact Person (Name) : Cheryl Bowyer i. Telephone No. : 405-528-8200			5. FEDERAL EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NO.		
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 11605410 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 H-Community Action Agency B-Interstate I-Higher Educational Institution C-Substate J-Indian Tribe D-City K-Other (Specify): E-County F-School District G-Special Purpose District Enter appropriate letter <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A		
11. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS BENEFITING 3,025,290			9. TYPE OF ASSISTANCE A-Basic Grant D-Insurance B-Supplemental Grant E-Other C-Loan Enter appropriate letter(s) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A		
12. TYPE OF APPLICATION A-New C-Revision E-Augmentation B-Renewal D-Continuation Enter appropriate letter <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A			13. PROPOSED FUNDING a. FEDERAL \$ 1,087,000.00 b. APPLICANT .00 c. STATE 35,000.00 d. LOCAL .00 e. OTHER .00 f. TOTAL \$ 1,122,000.00		
14. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF: a. APPLICANT 6 b. PROJECT 1-6 16. PROJECT START DATE Year month day 19 83 7 - 1 17. PROJECT DURATION 12 Months 18. ESTIMATED DATE TO BE SUBMITTED TO FEDERAL AGENCY 19 83 10 1			15. TYPE OF CHANGE (For 18c or 18e) A-Increase Dollars F-Other (Specify): B-Decrease Dollars C-Increase Duration D-Decrease Duration E-Cancellation Enter appropriate letter(s) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
20. FEDERAL AGENCY TO RECEIVE REQUEST (Name, City, State, ZIP code) Office of Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention Washington, D.C. 20531			19. EXISTING FEDERAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER N/A		
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 assurances 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.			21. REMARKS ADDED <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No a) Federal Assistance Management Division b) (2) c) (3)		
23. CERTIFYING REPRESENTATIVE a. TYPED NAME AND TITLE Cindy Rambo, Director DECA b. SIGNATURE Cindy Rambo c. DATE SIGNED Year month day 19			24. AGENCY NAME		
25. ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT			26. ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE		
27. ADDRESS			28. FEDERAL APPLICATION IDENTIFICATION		
29. 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		
31. FUNDING a. FEDERAL \$ .00 b. APPLICANT .00 c. STATE .00 d. LOCAL .00 e. OTHER .00 f. TOTAL \$ .00			32. ACTION DATE 19 33. CONTACT FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (Name and telephone number)		
34. STARTING DATE 19 35. ENDING DATE 19 36. REMARKS ADDED <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			37. REMARKS ADDED <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
38. FEDERAL AGENCY A-95 ACTION a. In 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.			b. FEDERAL AGENCY A-95 OFFICIAL (Name and telephone no.)		



# STATE OF OKLAHOMA NOTIFICATION OF INTENT

DECA-172

## ITEMS 1-36 TO BE COMPLETED BY APPLICANT

1 APPLICANT — Organizational Unit Dept. 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
7a NAME OF CONTACT PERSON Cheryl Bowyer		7b MAILING ADDRESS same as above	
8 STATE AGENCY BUDGET NO. 183	9 PROG. NO. (Loan)	10 PROG. NO. (Loan)	11 PROG. NO. (Grant) 16,540
14 TYPE OF PROPOSAL a <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New b <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation c <input type="checkbox"/> Supplemental d <input type="checkbox"/> Renewal e <input type="checkbox"/> State Plan f <input type="checkbox"/> Envir Impact		17 WILL THIS PROGRAM INCREASE YOUR "FTE"? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No IF YES, WHAT WILL BE THE TOTAL INCREASE DURING THE PROJECT PERIOD? 1	
15 REQUESTED FUNDS START 19 83 MO 8		17a PROJECT IMPACT CITY/COUNTY statewide	
16 FUNDS DURATION 24 (Months)		REQUESTED LOANS 18 LOAN AMOUNT (9) \$ 19 LOAN AMOUNT (10) \$ 20 GRANT AMOUNT (11) \$ 1,087,000 21 GRANT AMOUNT (12) \$ 22 STATE AMOUNT \$ 35,000 23 LOCAL AMOUNT \$ 24 OTHER \$ 25 TOTAL \$ 1,122,000	
26 BRIEF TITLE OF APPLICANT'S PROJECT Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention Program			
27 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.

28 HOW WILL THIS PROGRAM BE FINANCED AND CONTINUED WHEN THESE REQUESTED FUNDS ARE NO LONGER AVAILABLE? (Explain Bk 43) <input type="checkbox"/> STATE FUNDS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOCAL FUNDS <input type="checkbox"/> DISCONTINUED <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER		29 ARE YOU RECEIVING OR REQUESTING FINANCIAL OR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR THIS PROJECT FROM ANY OTHER SOURCE NOT LISTED ON THIS FORM? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO (Explain Bk 43)	
30 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

31 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 governing body of the applicant and complies with Section 1533 of 74 O.S. 1983 (H.B. 1188).

32 NAME (Print or Type) Jerry R. Warren	33 TITLE Director Employment & Training	34 TELEPHONE NUMBER (405) 528-8200
35 SIGNATURE of Authorized Representative <i>Jerry R. Warren</i>		36 NAME OF AGENCY TO WHICH THE APPLICATION WILL BE SUBMITTED FOR ASSISTANCE OJJDP-Dept of Justice

ITEMS 37-42 TO BE COMPLETED BY CLEARINGHOUSE			
37 RECEIVING DATE AT LOCAL CLEARINGHOUSE Mo. Day Yr.	38 STATE CLEARINGHOUSE I.D. NO.	39 RECEIVING DATE AT STATE CLEARINGHOUSE Mo. Day Yr.	
40 LOCAL CLEARINGHOUSE I.D. NO.	41 LFO USE ONLY	42 STATE APPLICATION IDENTIFIER (SAI) State Number	
43 REMARKS			

NCJRS

JUL 22 1985

## CERTIFIED ASSURANCES

JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT  
ACQUISITIONS

The checklist has been developed to reduce the amount of paperwork required by applicant States in the JJDP Act. States need only 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.

1. Plan Supervision, Administration and Implementation Yes No

Pursuant to Section 223(a)(1) and (2) and Section 261(c) of the JJDP Act, the State applicant assures that it is the sole agency for plan administration and has the authority to carry out the mandates of the JJDP Act. (Note: Henceforth, CJC refers to the Criminal Justice Council or other approved alternative agency as provided by Section 261(c) of the JJDP Act).

X

2. Planning and Administration Funds

Pursuant to Section 222(c) of the JJDP Act, the Council 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 7% of the total JJDP award and must be matched dollar for dollar in cash.

X

Amount of these funds to local government: -0-

3. Juvenile Justice Advisory Group. Pursuant to Section 223(a)(3) of the JJDP Act, the Council shall provide:

(a) A list of all current advisory group members (use the attached format), including their respective dates of appointment and how each member meets the membership requirements 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 CJC.

X

(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.

X

(c) The State assures that it complies with the requirements of Section 222(d) of the JJDP Act.

X

4. Consultation with and Participation of Units of General Local Government. Pursuant to Section 223(a)(4) and (6) of the JJDP Act, the State 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. X
- (b) The State recognizes, concurs with, and incorporates the needs of such units into the Juvenile Justice Plan. X
5. Participation of Private Agencies
- Pursuant to Section 223(a)(9) of the JJDP Act, the State assures that private agencies have been consulted and allowed to participate in the development and execution of the Juvenile Justice Plan. X
6. Pass Through Requirement
- Pursuant to Section 223(a)(5) of the JJDP Act, the State 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. X
- Pass-Through: \$ \*       . (        %) For additional information on this requirement, see OJJDP Guideline 4040.4
- \* See attached explanation.
7. Right of Privacy for Recipients of Services
- Pursuant to Sections 223(a)(17) and 229 of the JJDP Act, the State 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. X
8. Equitable Arrangements for Employees Affected by Assistance in this Act
- 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. X

9. Equitable Distribution of Juvenile Justice Funds and Assistance to Disadvantaged Youth Yes No
- Pursuant to Section 223(a)(7) and (16) of the JJDP Act, the State assures that:
- (a) The State will adhere to procedures for the equitable distribution of JJDP Act formula grant money. X
- (b) The detailed study of needs analyzes the needs of disadvantaged youth and that assistance will be available equitably. X
- (c) All subgrantees and contractors shall comply with General Grant Conditions and Assurances regarding non-discrimination. X
- (d) It has developed and adheres to procedures for filing and considering grievances arising under this section. X
10. Analytical and Training Capacity
- Pursuant to Section 223(a)(11) and (21) of the JJDP Act, the State assures that it will conduct research, training and evaluation activities. X
11. Non-Discrimination. The CJC 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, et seq., and 28 CFR 42.301, et seq.
  - o Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and its implementing regulations found at 28 CFR 42.101, et. seq.
  - o Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, and its implementing regulations, 28 CFR 42.501 et seq.
  - o The Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, and its implementing regulations.
  - 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.
  - o Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972. X

- |   | Yes      | No       |
|---|----------|----------|
| 12. <u>An amended Plan</u> 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>x</u> |
| 13. <u>Advanced Techniques</u><br><br>Pursuant to Section 223(a)(10) of the JJDP, the CJC 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</u> and certifies that the CJC, its subgrantees, and contractors will comply with regulations of the Department and other applicable Federal laws, orders and circulars as specified and described in greater detail in Appendix A to this Kit.  | <u>x</u> | _____    |
| 15. <u>It is understood</u> 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>x</u> | _____    |
| 16. <u>The applicant assures</u> and certifies that the CJC, 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. 91-644, 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>x</u> | _____    |
| 17. <u>Fiscal control and fund accounting</u> 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 Council). Accounting procedures provide for accurate and timely recording of receipt of funds 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 a project. | <u>x</u> | _____    |

- |  | Yes      | No    |
|--|----------|-------|
| 13. <u>Provisions have been made</u> for fund accounting, auditing, monitoring, and such evaluation procedures as may be necessary to keep such records, as prescribed by OJARS to assure fiscal control, proper management, and efficient disbursement of funds received under the Act.   | <u>x</u> | _____ |
| 19. <u>The State assures</u> 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>x</u> | _____ |
| 20. <u>Pursuant to Section 402(b)(1) and (2) of the Justice System Improvement Act (JSIA)</u> the State assures that a copy of the law establishing the criminal justice council 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>x</u> | _____ |
| 21. <u>Civil Rights:</u> The applicant assures that the following civil rights responsibilities have been met:   |          |       |
| 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 et seq., shall submit a certification to the State that it has an EEOP on file;   |          |       |
| o Every criminal or juvenile justice agency, including Grantees 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, et. seq.) to OCRC at the same time it submits its application to the State;  |          |       |

- |  | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> |
|--|------------|-----------|
| o Inform the public and subgrantees of affected persons' rights to file a complaint of discrimination to OCRC for investigation; and   |            |           |
| 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 State Assures that pursuant to Section 223(a)(3)(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 State assures that pursuant to Section 223(a) and 233(a)(21) of the Act it shall submit by December 31, 1982, an annual performance report. See page 14 of this Kit for areas to be addressed.

x

24. Serious and Violent Juvenile Offender Emphasis

Pursuant to Sections 101(a)(8), 223(a)(10), and 223(a)(22) of the Act and 28 CFR 31.303(e), the State has identified and specified FY 1983 Formula Grant Funds allocated to those programs and projects designed to address this target population.

x

**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 all provisions 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 Chanto  
Authorized Official

4/11/84  
Date

**CERTIFIED ASSURANCES (continued)**

6. The State of Oklahoma does not know at this time the amount or percentage of funds to be passed through to units of general local government and to local private agencies. The State is aware of, and will comply with, the requirement of Section 223.(a)(5), which requires that "at least 66 per centum of funds received by the State under section 222., other than funds made available to the State advisory group under Section 222.(d)", shall be expended through such groups.
12. The plan submitted herein is considered to be the initial submission document for the State of Oklahoma. Subsequent plans will be amended for purposes of participation in this Act.



## 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 OR 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 or 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:
- 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.
  - Relocation and assistance programs shall be provided such persons in accordance with such regulations issued by the Attorney General.
  - 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.
- 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.
  - 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.
  - 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:
- A complete description of each item or equipment to be obtained.
  - 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 Stat. 201, 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.

## ATTACHMENT A

## STATE OF OKLAHOMA

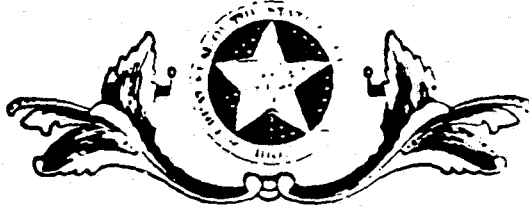
Program Number	Program Title	Total Funds	OJJDP	
			Federal Share	Match
83-AD-1	Planning and Administration	70,000	35,000	35,000
83-AD-2	State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice	11,250	11,250	
83-AD-3	Monitoring of Secure Facilities	5,000	5,000	
83-AD-4	Monitoring of Public and Private Facilities	37,500	37,500	
	Subtotal	123,750	88,750	35,000
83-ED-1	Alternative Education Program	125,000	125,000	
83-ED-2	Professional Education/Training	30,000	30,000	
83-ED-3	Family/Parent Education	44,250	44,250	
83-ED-4	Delinquency Prevention through Early Identification	-0-	-0-	
83-ED-5	Public Education/Awareness	-0-	-0-	
83-ED-6	Juvenile Justice Technical Assistance	-0-	-0-	
	Subtotal	323,000	288,000	35,000
83-DV-1	Runaway Youths--Development of Non-Secure Community Based Programs	150,000	150,000	
83-DV-2	Comprehensive Experiential Therapy Program	130,000	130,000	
83-DV-3	Drug/Alcohol Abuse Treatment	-0-	-0-	
83-DV-4	Diversion of Juvenile Offenders	-0-	-0-	
	Subtotal	603,000	568,000	35,000
83-DT-1	Alternatives to Secure Juvenile Detention	200,000	200,000	
83-DT-2	Alternatives to Incarceration	200,000	200,000	

continued

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Program Number	Program Title	Total Funds	OJDP	
			Federal Share	Match
83-DT-3	Purchased Secure Juvenile Detention Services	4,000	4,000	
83-DT-4	Judicial Conference	-0-	-0-	
83-DT-5	Purchased Transportation Services	-0-	-0-	
	Subtotal	1,007,000	972,000	35,000
83-DP-1	Juvenile Employment/Restitution Program	75,000	75,000	
83-DP-2	Training and Recruitment of Foster/ Adoptive Parents	40,000	40,000	
83-DP-3	Community-Based Agency Training/ Education	-0-	-0-	
83-DP-4	Outpatient Psychological Evaluations	-0-	-0-	
83-DP-5	Group Homes	-0-	-0-	
	TOTAL	1,122,000	1,087,000	35,000

# 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

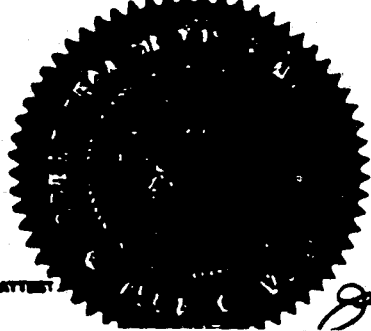
WHEREAS, the State of Oklahoma has agreed to participate in the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. § 5601 et seq.); and

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.*



*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.*

*James B. Smith*  
ATTORNEY GENERAL

*George Nich*  
GOVERNOR



## **STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON JUVENILE JUSTICE 1984**

The State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice was established by Governor's proclamation on October 27, 1983. The 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 (Attachment I) 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  
President and members, Oklahoma Association of Youth Services  
President and members, 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).

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.

# STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON JUVENILE JUSTICE 1984 Membership

Name	Represents*	Fulltime Government Employee	Youth Member	Date of Appointment	Residence
Doug Gibson, Chair	H			11/14/83	Oklahoma City
Alan Couch, Vice Chair	F	X		11/14/83	Norman
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
Jeanie Chavez-Martinez	H			11/14/83	Oklahoma City
Casey Childs	H			11/14/83	Oklahoma City
Rick Couri	H			11/14/83	Poteau
Dr. Ramona Emmons	G	X		11/14/83	Oklahoma City
Stan Foster	K			11/14/83	Oklahoma City
Jim Fowler	K		X	11/14/83	Oklahoma City
April Gibson	K		X	11/14/83	El Reno
Mary Kelly	B	X	X	11/14/83	Oklahoma City
Judith Kraft-O'Connor	K			11/14/83	Oklahoma City
Dr. Ron Krug	G	X		11/14/83	Oklahoma City
Bob Lehman	I			11/14/83	Norman
Joe Marak	B	X		11/14/83	Woodward
Tom Martindale	J			11/14/83	Hugo
Debbie Mason	H			11/14/83	Ponca City
Susan Morris	H			11/14/83	Shawnee
Diane Nobles	G	X		11/14/83	Muskogee
John Pettis	A	X		11/14/83	Oklahoma City
John Raley	M			11/14/83	Ponca City
John Selph	H			11/14/83	Tulsa
LaDonna Selvidge	M		X	11/14/83	Del City
Rodney Simmons	J		X	11/14/83	Oklahoma City
Jim Smith	K		X	11/14/83	Ada
Conley Tunnell	G	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

## 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.

1977

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.

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.

**1983**

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.

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.

## JUVENILE JUSTICE - EXISTING SYSTEMS STATEWIDE

"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, 854,884 persons, under the age of eighteen, reside within the State of Oklahoma. 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.

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 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 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
<b>Total Part I</b>	<b>9,512</b>	<b>8,020</b>	<b>-1,492</b>	<b>-16</b>
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
<b>Total Narcotics</b>	<b>2,326</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>-1,389</b>	<b>-60</b>
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
<b>Total Gambling</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>+ 1</b>	<b>-60</b>
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
<b>Total Part II</b>	<b>17,868</b>	<b>12,384</b>	<b>-5,484</b>	<b>-31</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>27,380</b>	<b>20,404</b>	<b>-6,976</b>	<b>-25</b>

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
<b>Total Part I</b>	<b>8,020</b>	<b>15.040</b>	<b>39.30</b>
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
<b>Total Narcotics</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>1.760</b>	<b>4.60</b>
Opium or Cocaine	16	.030	.10
Marijuana	791	1.480	3.90
Synthetic	64	.120	.30
Other Drugs	66	.120	.30
<b>Total Gambling</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>.020</b>	<b>.04</b>
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
<b>Total Part II</b>	<b>12,384</b>	<b>23.220</b>	<b>60.70</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>20,404</b>	<b>38.260</b>	<b>100.20</b>

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.

**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

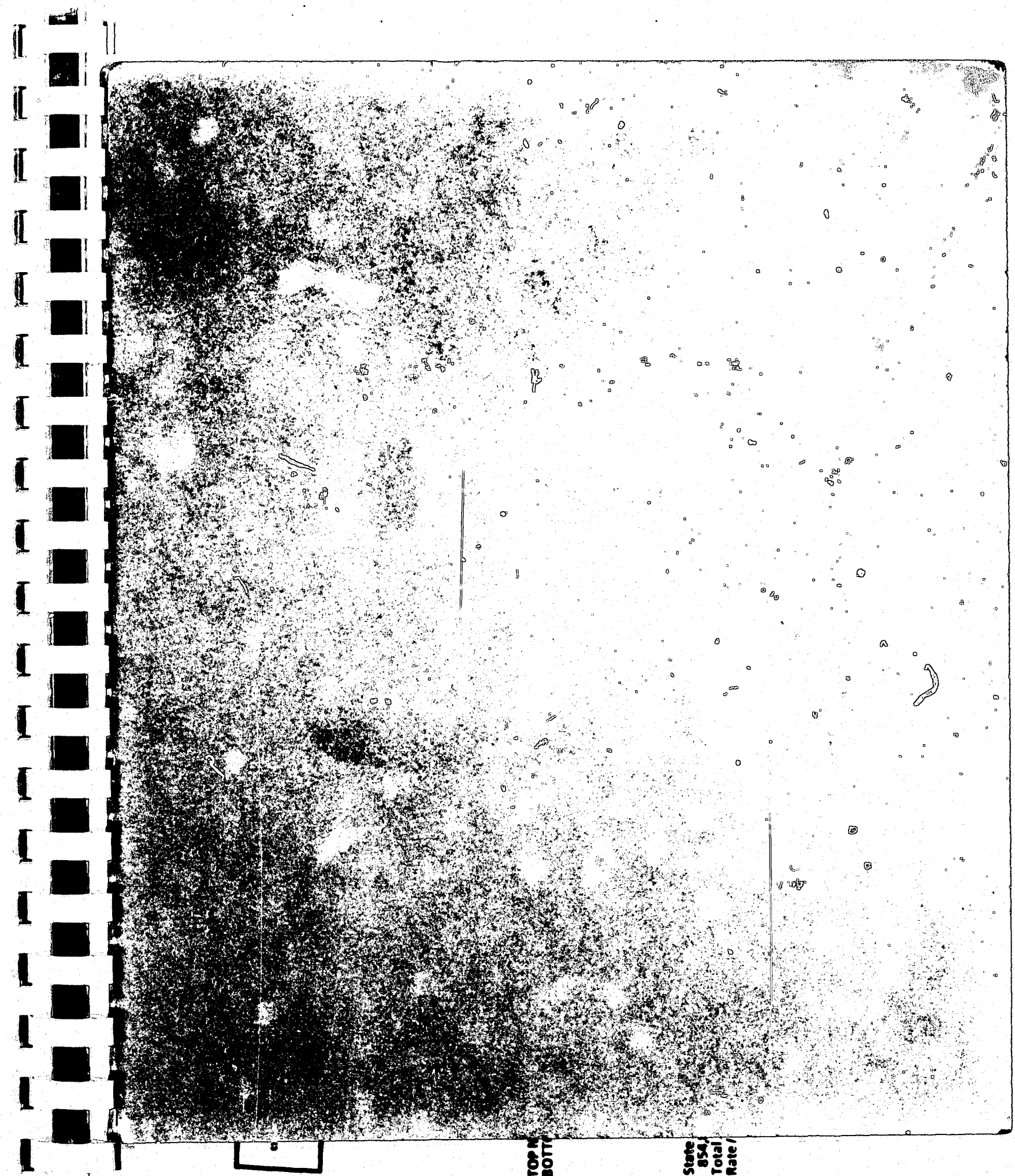
Source: Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting System

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

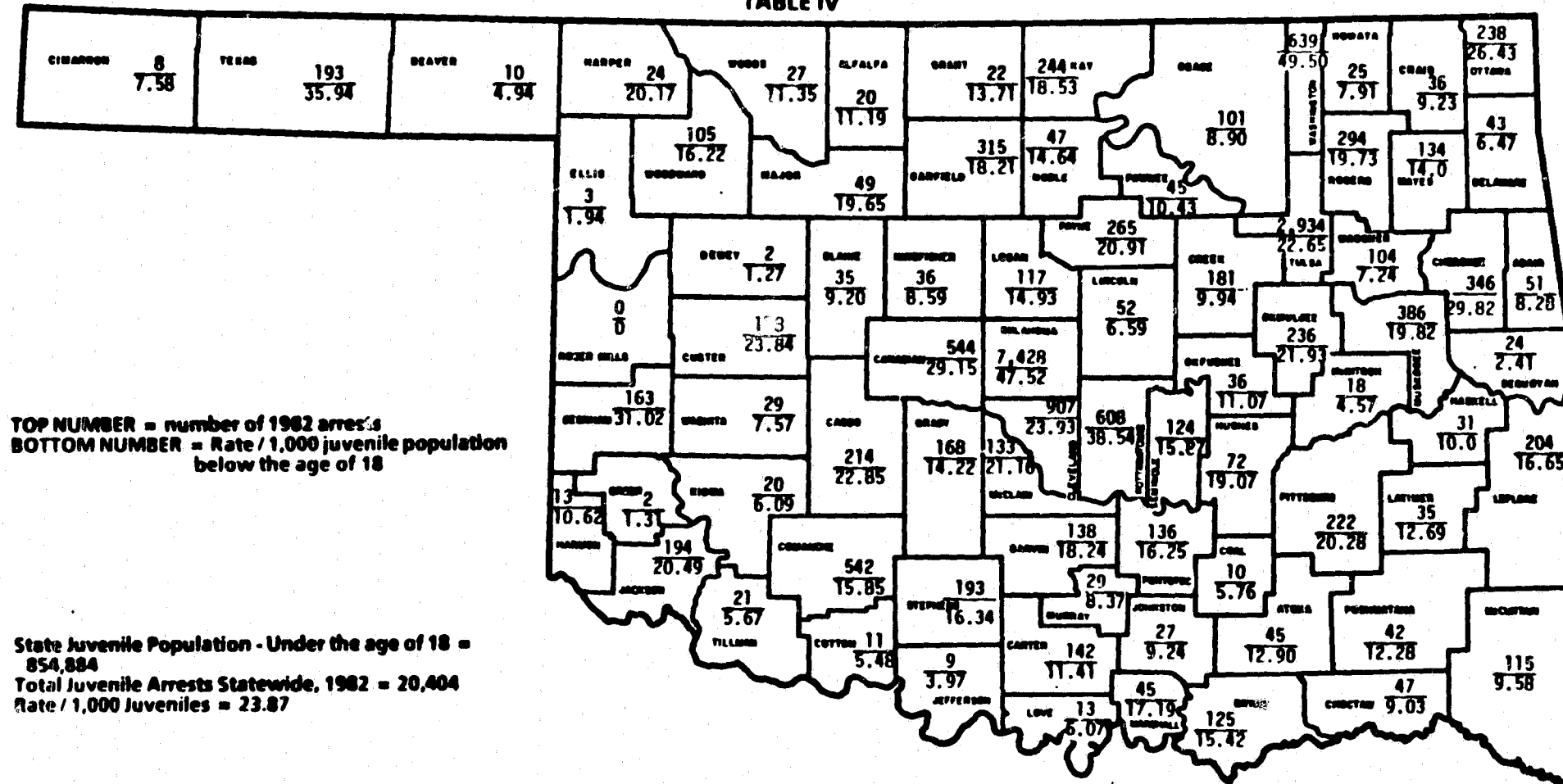


TOP  
BOT

State  
854  
Total  
Rate /

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

TABLE IV


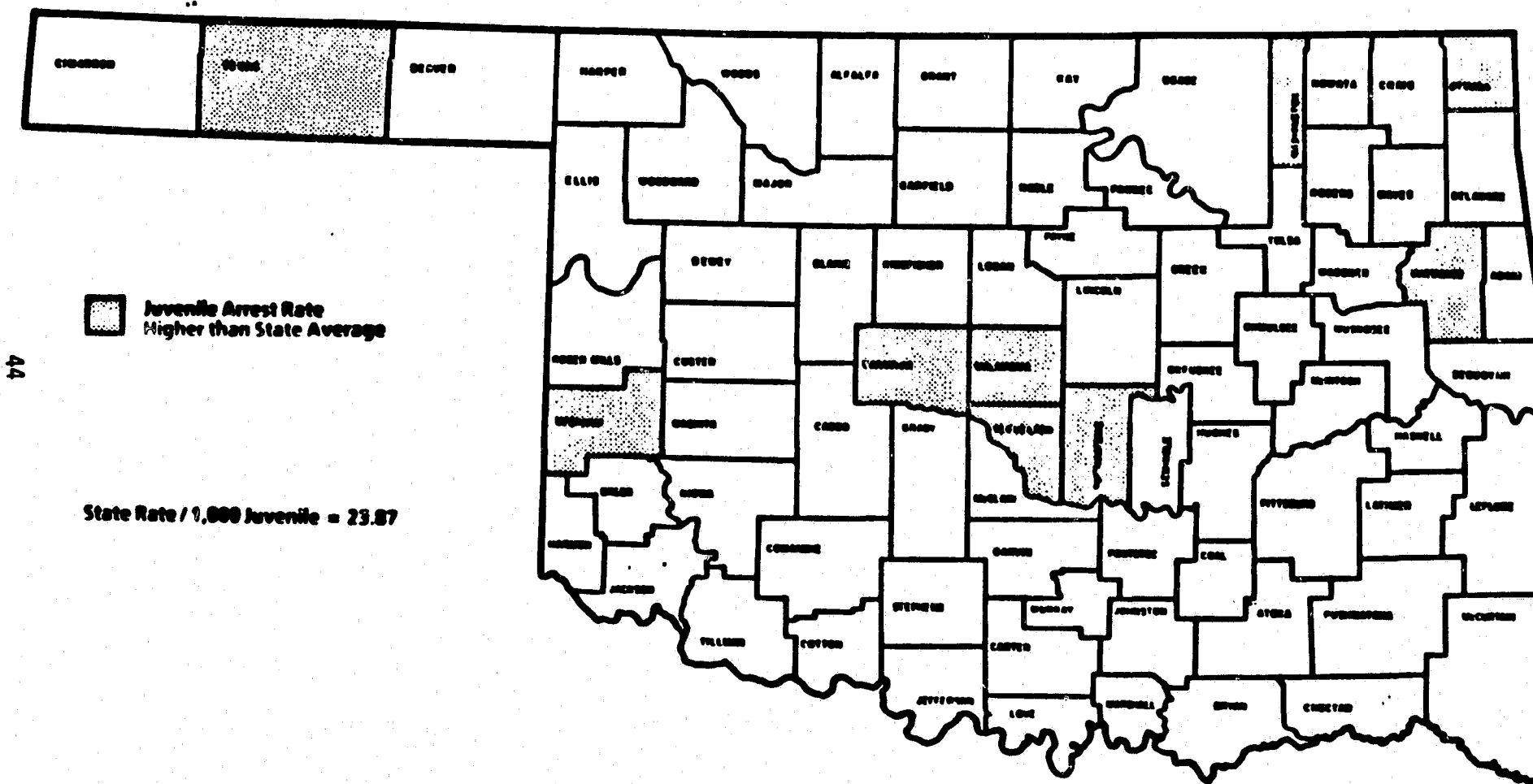


TOP NUMBER = number of 1982 arrests  
 BOTTOM NUMBER = Rate / 1,000 juvenile population  
 below the age of 18

State Juvenile Population - Under the age of 18 =  
 854,884  
 Total Juvenile Arrests Statewide, 1982 = 20,404  
 Rate / 1,000 Juveniles = 23.87

## 1982 HIGH JUVENILE ARREST RATES BY COUNTY

### TABLE V


**Juvenile Arrest Rate  
Higher than State Average**

**State Rate / 1,000 Juvenile = 23.87**

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."

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. After July 1, 1985, no child may be detained in any jail, adult lockup or other adult detention facility.

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."

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 99 jails, 35 lockups and 110 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. It is anticipated that 1983 figures will show a dramatic decrease with the first full year of implementation.

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



**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 VIII shows the rate/1,000 juveniles in secure custody by county. These numbers will include detention in the two state juvenile detention centers, but in the remaining 75 counties the numbers represent secure holdings in municipal and county adult jails and lockups.

In 1982, the national rate/1,000 eligible youth incarcerated was 8.8. In 1982, the Oklahoma rate/1,000 was 15.3. The range across the state was from (0) juvenile incarcerations in four (4) counties to highs in excess of 50/1,000 in two (2) counties.

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 youth, or 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 IX 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 VIII**  
**Rate of Detention Per 1,000 Eligible**

County	Rate/1,000	County	Rate/1,000	County	Rate/1,000
Adair	1.3	Grant	2.6	Nowata	12.8
Alfalfa	9.6	Greer	0	Okfuskee	4.6
Atoka	4.2	Harmon	0	Oklahoma	16.9
Beaver	8.8	Harper	1.4	Okmulgee	11.9
Beckham	53.3	Haskell	33.3	Osage	15.2
Blaine	16.8	Hughes	13.0	Ottawa	25.0
Bryan	12.2	Jackson	5.5	Pawnee	13.1
Caddo	48.7	Jefferson	20.4	Payne	9.7
Canadian	1.5	Johnston	28.6	Pittsburg	23.1
Carter	7.2	Kay	9.3	Pontotoc	11.1
Cherokee	68.6	Kingfisher	8.5	Pottawatomie	19.0
Choctaw	7.1	Kiowa	12.3	Pushmataha	6.1
Cimarron	0	Latimer	16.7	Roger Mills	11.9
Cleveland	5.7	LeFlore	24.8	Rogers	1.6
Coal	2.9	Lincoln	20.1	Seminole	13.0
Comanche	35.2	Logan	14.1	Sequoyah	5.1
Cotton	4.2	Love	3.1	Stephens	8.6
Craig	9.5	McClain	7.9	Texas	10.0
Creek	2.9	McCurtain	10.4	Tillman	8.3
Custer	9.2	McIntosh	6.0	Tulsa	19.3
Delaware	5.3	Major	3.5	Wagoner	12.7
Dewey	0	Marshall	27.8	Washington	11.7
Ellis	4.5	Mayes	15.1	Washita	1.7
Garfield	11.4	Murray	11.5	Woods	17.1
Garvin	9.6	Muskogee	21.0	Woodward	15.3
Grady	14.3	Noble	8.6	Total	15.3

NOTE: Rate/1,000 based on 1982 detention statistics and 1980 census data.

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

**Table VII**  
**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
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,063</b>	<b>99.9</b>	

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

**Table IX**  
**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 six (6) 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."

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.

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. At the present time, the Department has approximately \$1.4 million to be used to implement this plan. Preliminary estimates indicate, however, that total implementation would cost \$8 million in construction and \$5 million annually in operating and transportation costs.

A key element in the plan, however, is the following statement:

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."

#### 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 X, 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.

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.).

Table X  
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 X  
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.

## 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 XI illustrates the flow of a child through the state court system.

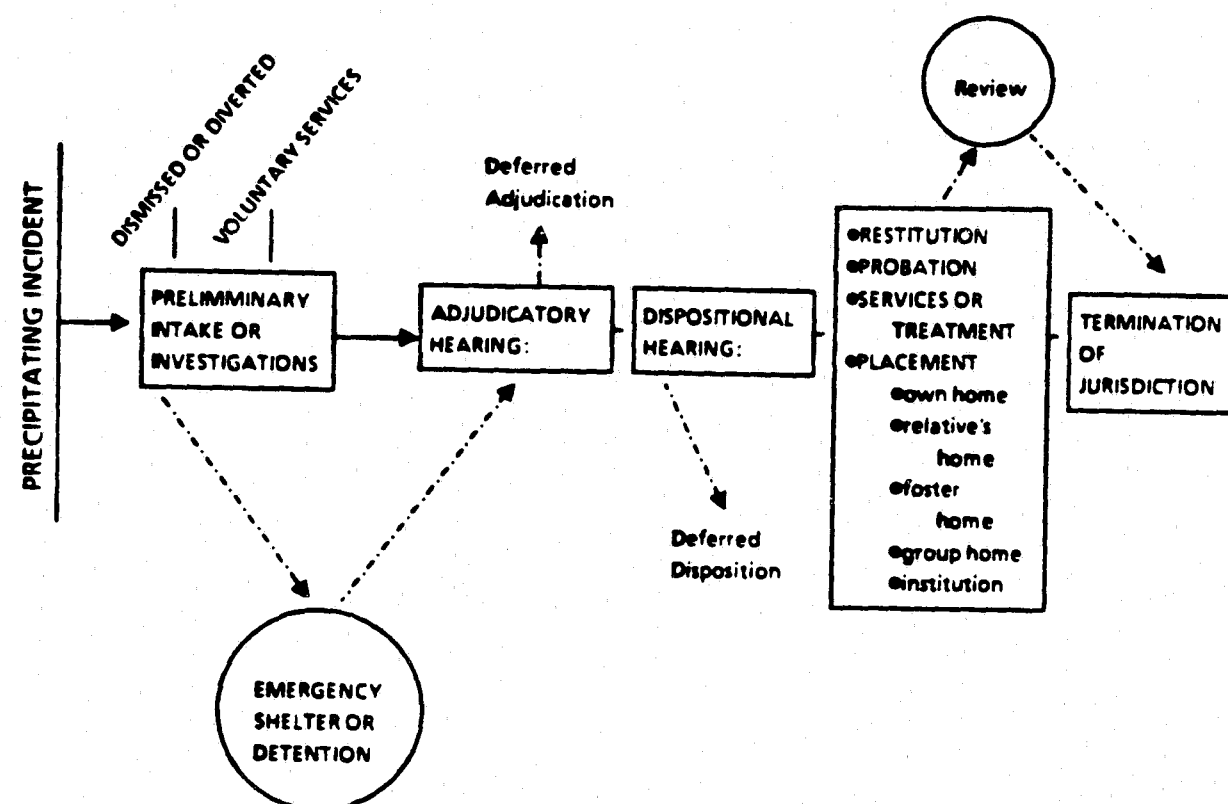
### Intake

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 three counties, Oklahoma, Tulsa and Comanche, this function is performed by employees of the statutorily-created juvenile bureau (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 XII illustrates changes in the number of intake dispositions from FY'81 through FY'83.

TABLE XI - OKLAHOMA JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM



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

TABLE XII  
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.

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

Table XIII  
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.

#### 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 XIV illustrates the distribution of these centers throughout the state.

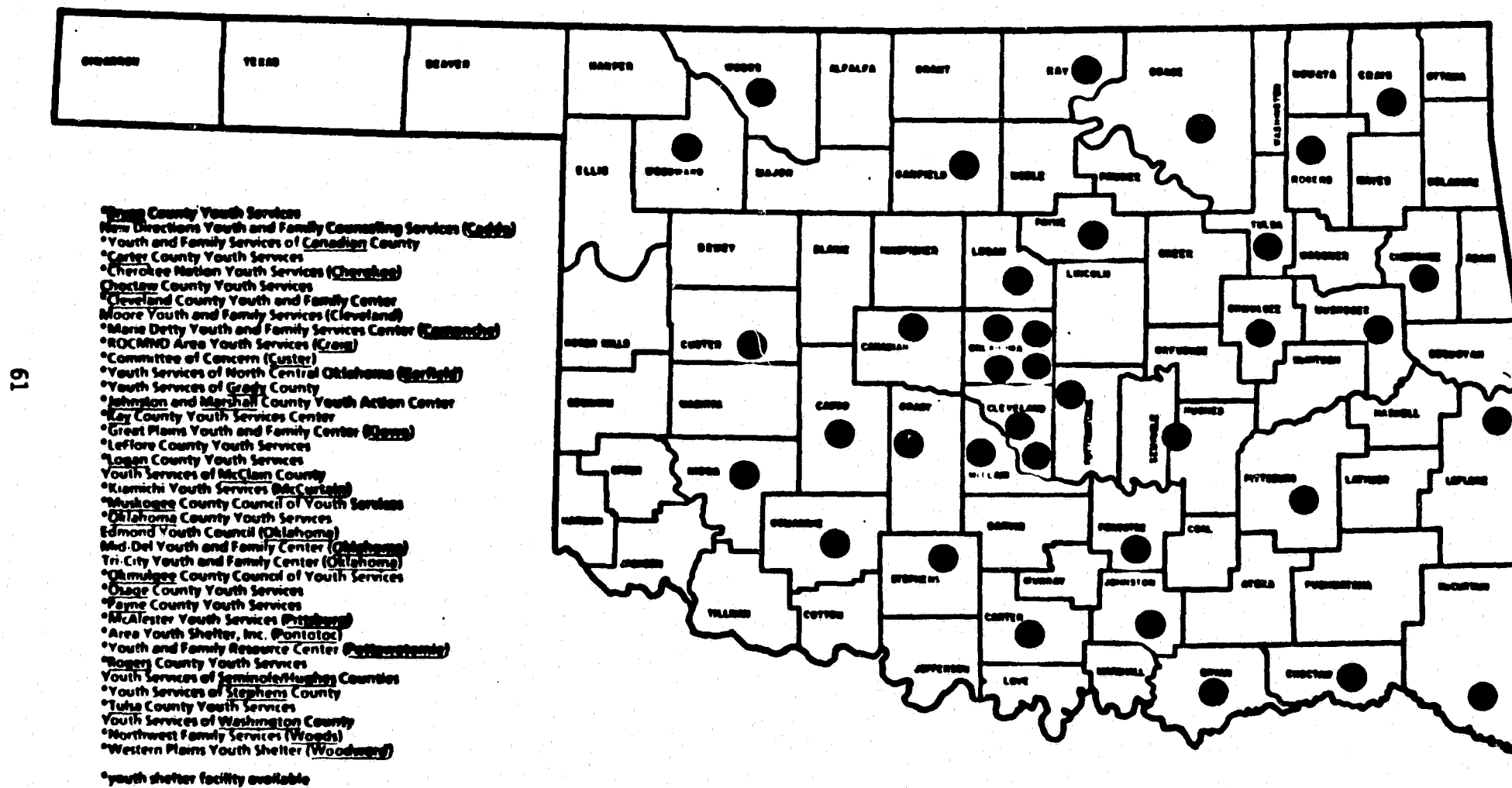
During FY'83, these 38 centers served a total of 10,917 youth. Not all these youth were referred by the court. Youth Services agencies accept referrals from schools, law enforcement, parents, the children themselves, etc. The case services are free of charge to recipients, and are community based, in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

**Table XIV**  
**Youth Services Agencies**



(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 XV 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 XV**  
**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 XVI**  
**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 XVII**  
**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 XVIII 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.

Table XVIII  
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

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 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 XIX shows the breakdown of probation by type from FY'80 through FY'83.

#### *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.

**Table XIX  
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,018</b>	<b>4,881</b>	<b>4,641</b>	<b>4,961</b>

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

#### 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.)."

## 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. Lack of specialized training for identified professionals in the juvenile justice field, specifically law enforcement and the judiciary.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. A need for drug/alcohol treatment and detoxification centers to serve the alcohol/drug abusing juvenile.
8. A need for additional group homes as alternatives to institutionalization.
9. A need for additional alternative programs to provide counseling and education to youth who can no longer function within the traditional public school setting.
10. Lack of education programs to inform the general public about the need for and effectiveness of community-based treatment programs for juvenile offenders.
11. Lack of foster and adoptive parents to provide residential care for special emphasis youths requiring out-of-home placement.
12. Need for increased use of restitution programs as an alternative to incarceration for the juvenile.

## DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE PLAN

The planning process for the use of JJDP funds within the State began with the initial meeting of the State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice on November 22, 1983.

At that meeting Committee members began the process of 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 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. A total of 175 such requests were mailed, with a total of 50 responses submitted.

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,

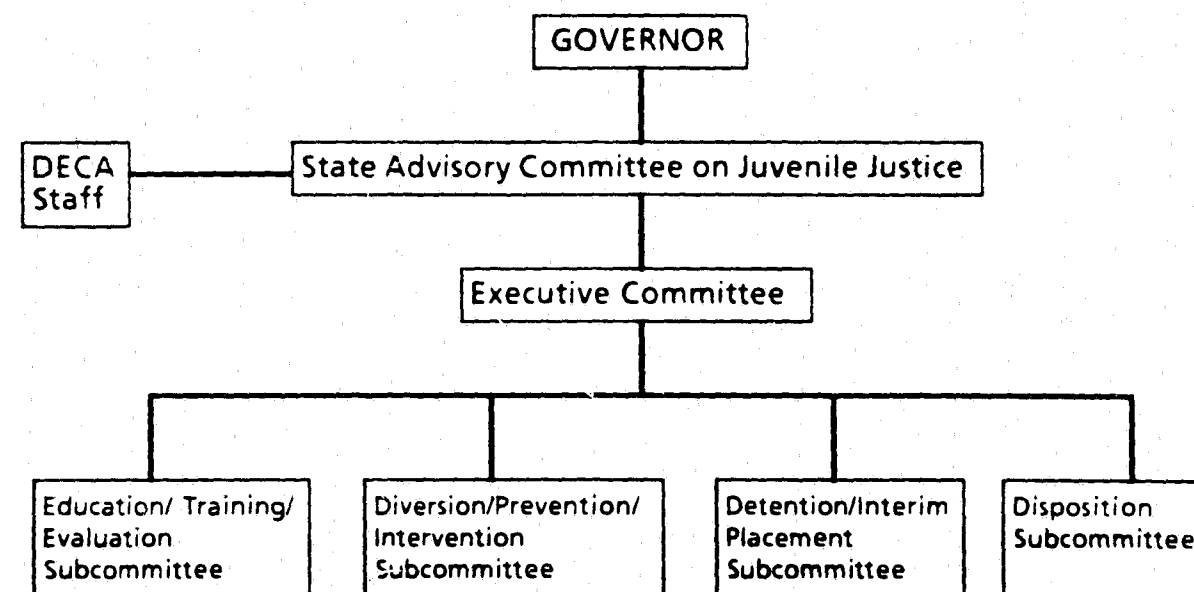
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**1 OF 3**

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.

Throughout February subcommittee members received and reviewed input, developed program descriptions and set funding priorities. Final program descriptions received on March 1 for Executive Committee consideration outlined requests of \$2,122,750 for available funds which total only \$1,087,000.

In cutting the \$1,035,750 from amounts preferred and requested, it was the consensus of the Executive Committee to recommend inclusion in the State Plan of those programs receiving no allocation of dollars for 1983. These programs would serve as a statement of need for the State, and also allow for the allocating of funds to them in subsequent years, with the multi-year plan format.

Final consideration of FY'82 - FY'83 budgeting was accomplished by the full Committee at the March 20, 1984 meeting. These recommendations were then submitted to the Governor for final approval. 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.





**THE CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES**

## 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.

#### 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), mandates that "After July 1, 1985, no child may be detained in any jail, lockup or other adult detention facility."

The document, "A Plan for Juvenile Detention Services", adopted by the Oklahoma Commission for Human Services, Department of Human Services, outlines the state's plan for complying with both state law and OJJDP mandate. Under the plan, "The Department is required to establish a juvenile detention facility in each of the state's administrative judicial districts from specifically appropriated funds. These facilities should serve as alternatives when less restrictive and less expensive programs are inappropriate."

#### 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:

- (i) 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, 1985, 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."

#### 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.

A document entitled "Plan for Juvenile Detention Services" has been adopted by the Oklahoma Commission for Human Services through the Department of Human Services. This plan, in accordance with Section 1108. of Title 10, outlines the need and plan to establish a juvenile detention facility in each of the state's administrative judicial districts from specifically appropriated funds. The funds, 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.

Because of the financial consideration and because of normal timeframes involved in construction projects, it has been suggested that the July 1, 1985 date for total removal of juveniles from adult jails be extended. Even if an extension would be agreed upon, though, it does not appear that progress toward the goal would wane.

A positive impact upon the 1985 goal, though, is the mandate through the State Jail Standards that state jails be in compliance with all standards by October 1, 1983 or be closed. 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 will be submitted to the Office in December of 1984. A portion of the baseline data will consist 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 will be 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 will begin on July 1, 1984 and be based on a fiscal year through June 30, 1985. 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

Baseline data (1980) on all public and private facilities will be collected through Department of Human Services records and on-site visits performed by state agency personnel, authorized by state statute to inspect records of public and private child care agencies.

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.

TITLE: Planning and Administration

PROGRAM NUMBER: 83-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 Plan.

**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 of 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.
5. To serve as staff contact with federal and state agencies in matters relating to the administration of Act funds.

**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'83 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 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 1984 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:** 83-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).

**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 on 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 will be established, it is planned that expenditures of funds provided for under this category will be contingent upon the approval of a majority of the Committee members.

**BUDGET:**

FY'83 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 as purchases of services or goods or reimbursements for expenses incurred.

**PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:**

Not applicable.

**SPECIAL CONDITIONS:**

Not applicable.

**TITLE:** Monitoring of Secure Facilities

**PROGRAM NUMBER:** 83-AD-3

**PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:**

Funding of subcontracts under this program will provide for the collection of 1980 baseline data for secure facilities in three metropolitan counties, Tulsa, Comanche and Oklahoma, as required in Section 223(a)(15) of the JJDP Act.

**OBJECTIVES:**

1. To collect 1980 baseline data from secure facilities in Comanche, Tulsa and Oklahoma counties.

**SUMMARY OF PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES:**

It is anticipated that high school or college students will be hired on an hourly basis to collect 1980 baseline data on juveniles held in adult jails and lockups during 1980, in the three metropolitan counties.

In the other 74 counties, data will be collected by Court-Related and Community Services (C.R.C.S.) workers from the Department of Human Services.

Those hired will be responsible for gathering specified information on those juveniles held from jail log books or other available records.

**BUDGET:**

FY'83 JJDP Funds - \$5,000

One or more individuals will be hired in each of the three (3) counties to collect required information.

**ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS:**

The Department of Economic and Community Affairs will subcontract for services as part of the overall monitoring requirement.

**RELATIONSHIP TO SIMILAR PROGRAMS:**

In the remaining 74 counties of the State, 1980 adult jail and lockup data will be collected by C.R.C.S. workers through the Department of Human Services.

In the three (3) metropolitan counties, however, intake services are provided through county agencies.

**PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:**

Individuals hired will be closely supervised by DECA administrative staff. Performance will be measured by the collection of required data by county.

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**TITLE:** Monitoring of Public and Private Facilities

**PROGRAM NUMBER:** 83-AD-4

**PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:**

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

**OBJECTIVES:**

1. To provide for on-site monitoring visits to all public and private child-care 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), JJDP Act.
2. To provide for the collection of required baseline data from public and private facilities, covering the period July 1, 1979 through June 30, 1980.
3. To provide for the collection of identified data from specified facilities to satisfy monitoring requirements [Section 223(a)(15)] for the period July 1, 1984 through June 30, 1985.

**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 facilities.

**BUDGET:**

FY'83 JJDP Funds - \$37,500

Range of Subcontracts-Up to a Maximum of \$37,500

**ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS:**

State Agencies having statutory authority to perform facility inspections and collect require data.

**RELATIONSHIP TO SIMILAR PROGRAMS:**

Through 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 timeframe.



**TITLE:** Alternative Education Program

**PROGRAM NUMBER:** 83-ED-1

**PROGAM 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," reports 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.

**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.

**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.

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

**BUDGET:**

FY'83 JDP Funds - \$125,000

Range of Subcontracts: 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 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 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:** 83-ED-2

**PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:**

Currently available data reflect an alarming increase in reported juvenile arrests in the categories of Burglary-Breaking and Entering, Larceny/Theft, Drunkenness, Runaway and All Others. The number of arrests in these five categories accounted for 62 percent of the State's total juvenile arrests in 1982, and a 59 percent increase in the number of arrests in those five categories since 1975.

There may be a number of unidentified causes for the increases in these arrest figures; however, that which is most recognizable is the misapplication of law to the child alleged In Need of Supervision. In the majority of cases, law enforcement, i.e., the police officer, is the juvenile's first contact with the juvenile justice system. In a great number of cases, because of the absence of a comprehensive knowledge of juvenile law and the juvenile justice system, its processes and its alternatives, the police officer is unable to identify the I.N.S. child. This, many times, leads to the detention of a child in an adult facility after being charged with a delinquent offense. National figures indicate that once a child is placed in the correctional system, the probability of further and future criminality is significantly increased. We may, therefore, because of a lack of knowledge and through misapplication of the law to the I.N.S. child, and other juvenile cases, further perpetuate the problem of youth in crime.

**OBJECTIVES:**

1. To provide training to law enforcement personnel on current state statutes pertaining to juveniles.
2. To provide information to law enforcement personnel 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 develop and distribute a Policy and Procedure Manual to provide uniform methods of handling juveniles encountered.
6. To work toward the development of a training curriculum for the accreditation of juvenile law enforcement personnel.

**SUMMARY OF PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES:**

The priority of this category is to provide comprehensive training to law enforcement personnel, on a regional basis, to agency juvenile officers and administrators. This training is anticipated to complement the four (4) hours training offered through the Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training

(C.L.E.E.T.). Training materials should be reviewed and accredited by the C.L.E.E.T. Content will combine state statutes with current practices and trends.

Awards may also be given to agencies for the development and implementation of in-service training in juvenile law and handling. This training would have, as an emphasis, the knowledge and utilization of community resources.

As a third priority will be the development of a uniform Policies and Procedures Manual outlining the law enforcement agencies' responsibilities with regard to the care and handling of juvenile offenders. This manual would be intended as an outline which could be easily adopted to agencies in all parts of the state.

It is also anticipated that providers will work toward the development of a training curriculum for the accreditation of juvenile law enforcement personnel.

**BUDGET:**

FY'83 JJDP Funds - \$30,000

Range of Subcontracts: state training - Up to a maximum of \$20,000  
in-service training - Up to a maximum of \$5,000  
Policies and Procedures development - Up to a maximum of \$5,000

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

**ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS:**

Units of general local government, public and private agencies.

Applicants for statewide training funds must have demonstrated experience in the delivery of comprehensive training programs.

**RELATIONSHIP TO SIMILAR PROGRAMS:**

Juvenile justice training programs have been in existence on both state and local levels for a number of years; however, as they apply to the profession of law enforcement, these programs are minimal. Only four (4) hours basic juvenile justice training is mandated at the state level for police officers (other state mandated training may be applicable to the handling of juveniles as well as adults).

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.

**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.

3. The number of local training programs utilizing regionally-trained personnel as instructors.
4. The review and approval of all course curriculum for both regional and local training programs, by the Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training.
5. A decrease in the number of juveniles arrested and confined, and those confined for non offenses in secure facilities.

**SPECIAL CONDITIONS:**

1. Priority in funding shall be as follows: statewide training, in-service training, and Policy and Procedure Manual development.
2. The officer selected for participation should be the agency's designated juvenile officer, training officer or an upper level supervisory or an administrative employee.
3. Copies of materials developed for training shall be submitted to the State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice.

**TITLE:** Family/Parent Education

**PROGRAM NUMBER:** 83-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'83 JJDP Funds - \$44,250

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

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

Funds will be made available on a one-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:**

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.

**TITLE:** Delinquency Prevention through Early Identification

**PROGRAM NUMBER:** 83-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 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 will 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 the families for treatment and counseling.

**BUDGET:**

FY'83 JJDP Funds - -0-

Range of Subcontracts - 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.

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 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:** Juvenile Justice Technical Assistance

**PROGRAM NUMBER:** 83-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 sub-committees.

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'83 JJDP Funds -0-

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

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

**ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS:**

Units of general local government, public and private 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.



**TITLE:** Public Education / Awareness

**PROGRAM NUMBER:** 83-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 and lockups by providing public education, heightened awareness of issues involved in the etiology and maintenances of juvenile behavior which is classified as criminal.

It's focus 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 parent's 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; developing processes and mechanisms for accomplishing the education; training and developing 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'83 JDP Funds -0-

Range of Subcontracts - 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-year basis only.

**ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS:**

Universities, units of general local government, and public or private agencies having history of demonstrated experiences 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 of treatment of delinquency, and the need for the development of community-based alternatives.

The proposed programs under this category can be either new programs which are free standing; or they can be augmentations of existing educational programs funded by other resources. In either case the proposal should clearly indicate how the project addresses the stated goal of deinstitutionalization of status and nonoffenders.

**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:** Runaway Youths-Development of Nonsecure Community Based Programs

**PROGRAM NUMBER:** 83-DV-1

**PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:**

State law currently allows for the detention of runaway youths under specified circumstances (O.S.10§1107.1.3.), with these youths representing 12.4% 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 youths.
2. To provide community-based programs that focus on runaway youths and associated problems encountered in the home and community.
3. To establish innovative counseling methods for runaway youths.
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 with the apprehension of runaway youths 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'83 JJDP Funds - 150,000

Range of Subcontracts - 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-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 agencies.

#### RELATIONSHIP TO SIMILAR PROGRAMS:

Twenty-eight (28) 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 6-month follow-up period.
3. Increase in the number of existing community agency programs dealing with runaway youths.
4. Number of juveniles referred to the program.
5. Assessment of behavioral changes in juveniles served.

#### SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

1. 180 days follow-up of identified youths.
2. Assessments or data collections 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).

**TITLE:** Comprehensive Experiential Therapy Programs

**PROGRAM NUMBER:** 83-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/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.

#### 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 rope 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'83 JJDP Funds - \$130,000

Range of Subcontracts - Up to a Maximum of \$130,000

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

Awards will be on a one-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 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).

**TITLE:** Drug/Alcohol Abuse Treatment

**PROGRAM NUMBER:** 83-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. Provide professional expertise in the determination of which juveniles exhibiting symptoms of drug/alcohol abuse should be detained and proper placement of each juvenile.
2. Provide counseling and follow-up counseling for drug/alcohol dependent juveniles.
3. Provide a qualified person to organize and operate a drug and alcohol rehabilitation program for communities not having one.

**SUMMARY OF PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES:**

Develop contractual fee-for-services relationship with local hospitals for the use of detoxification facilities.

Involve the Children's Services Unit of DHS (CSU) and CRCs, Mental Health and other local professionals with expertise in crisis intervention and placement of pre-adjudicatory juveniles who are apprehended or present themselves and need assistance for drug/alcohol dependence.

Personnel involved with the program will intervene with and involve the family in treatment.

Counseling should consist of both group and individual settings.

Follow-up is essential and where adjudication occurs, court-ordered chemical testing should be encouraged.

**BUDGET:**

**FY'83 JJDP Funds - -0-**

**Range of Subcontracts - Up to a Maximum of \$75,000**

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 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.

**SPECIAL CONDITIONS:**

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:** 83-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 to provide all On-Line officers 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 which juveniles with specified needs may be diverted.

**BUDGET:**

FY'83 JDP Funds - -0-

Range of Subcontracts-Up to a 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 on 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 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. Change in juvenile arrest rates within community.

#### 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:** 83-DT-1

#### PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

During 1982, 2,311 Oklahoma youth were held in secure juvenile detention facilities in two counties: Oklahoma and Tulsa. As these are the only two 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 FY'85.
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'83 JJDP Funds - \$200,000

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

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 additional year's awards may be made, for a total of three years funding, contingent upon project evaluation and funding availability.

#### 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 limited detention bedspace will be accomplished through direct subcontracts 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 on new offenses during the period of supervision.
4. Number of youth referred for secure confinement during the period of supervision.
5. Reduction in number of child care days in juvenile detention facilities.

#### 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 be statutory criteria for admission to detention.

TITLE: Alternatives To Incarceration

PROGRAM NUMBER: 83-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, lockup 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 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% the number of juveniles held in adult jails and lockups during FY'85 as compared to calendar year 1982.
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 structure.

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 or lockups. It is felt that youth experiencing a crisis situation as described

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

**BUDGET:**

FY'83 JJDP Funds-\$200,000

Range of Subcontracts - 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:** 83-DT-3

**PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:** In 1982 over 6,000 Oklahoma youth were held in secure confinement; nearly 4,000 of them were held in adult jails or lockups. 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 non-secure 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 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 and lockups.
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 Commission for 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'83 JJDP Funds - \$4,000

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

It is anticipated that one (1) to (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. Subcontracts 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 youths detained under contract.
2. Number of custody days required.
3. Reasons for detention decision.

**SPECIAL CONDITIONS:**

1. Agreements made to utilize bedspace within a 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:** Judicial Conference

**PROGRAM NUMBER:** 83-DT-4

**PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:**

In 1982 over 6,000 Oklahoma youth were held in secure confinement, nearly 4,000 of these were held in adult jails or lockups. The mandate of state and federal law that these youth be removed from adult jails will provide difficulties for virtually every county in the state. The judge exercising juvenile jurisdiction in each county is in a unique position to understand this problem and provide leadership to the county in its development of alternatives to incarceration. Exposure to other judges with successful experience in jail removal from Oklahoma and other states will provide a forum for the exchange of information regarding these programs.

**OBJECTIVES:**

1. To provide training to at least 50 Oklahoma judges.
2. To acquaint the judges with successful jail removal programs.
3. To provide information as to the magnitude of the problem in Oklahoma, the Commission of Human Services Plan for detention and the State Advisory Committee's Plan.
4. To improve the coordination of existing programs.

**SUMMARY OF PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES:**

It is anticipated that a statewide conference will be held during FY'85 for judiciary having juvenile jurisdiction. Agenda items may include, but not be limited to, an overview of current juvenile law, and presentations of innovative programming models for the accomplishment of jail removal and deinstitutionalization. Judicial personnel from other states participating in proven alternative projects are expected to be utilized as conference presentors.

Conference budget shall include funds for all conference arrangements, including payment of per diem and travel costs for judges.

**BUDGET:**

FY'83 JJD Funds --0-

Project award will be made on a one-time basis.

**ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS:**

Public and private agencies. Preference will be given to applicants with experience in implementing statewide training conferences.

#### RELATIONSHIP TO SIMILAR PROGRAMS:

The conference will be coordinated with that State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice and with the SJR-13 Oversight Committee of the Supreme Court.

#### PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:

1. Number of judges attending.
2. Evaluation of the conference by participants.
3. As a long range benefit, it is expected that judicial support and leadership will be given to nonsecure detention programs in the state.

#### SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

1. The State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice shall give prior approval to agenda items and speaker selection.

#### TITLE: Purchased Transportation Services

#### PROGRAM NUMBER: 83-DT-5

**PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:** In 1982 over 6,000 Oklahoma youth were held in secure confinement; nearly 4,000 of them were held in adult jails or lockups. 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 non-secure 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 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 and lockups.
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 Commission for Human Services Plan for Detention through the provision of transportation services to 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 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'83 JJDP Funds - -0-

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. Subcontracts 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 youths receiving transportation services to secure facilities.
2. Reasons for detention decision.

**SPECIAL CONDITIONS:**

1. Agreements made to utilize bedspace within a 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.
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 subcontractor for reimbursement of mileage cost.

**TITLE:** Juvenile Employment and Restitution Program

**PROGRAM NUMBER:** 83-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 or lockups.

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 and lockups;
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 '83 JJDP Funds - \$75,000

Range of Subcontracts: Up to a maximum of \$75,000



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-year basis, with a maximum of two additional years available contingent upon project evaluation and availability of funds.

**ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS:**

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

**SPECIAL CONDITIONS:**

**TITLE:** Training and Recruitment of Foster/Adoptive Parents

**PROGRAM NUMBER:** 83-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 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

foster care and adoption, while also actively recruiting and training prospective parents in the skills needed to provide such care.

Projects might also be implemented which improve or establish communication with agencies and individuals involved in a foster or adoptive placement. By understanding the needs and goals of all of the parties involved, placements of children and the quality of their care will be improved.

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'83 JJDP Funds - \$40,000

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

**TITLE:** Community-Based Agency Training/Education

**PROGRAM NUMBER:** 83-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'83 JJDP Funds - -0-

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

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

**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:** 83-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'83 JJDP Funds - -0-

Range of Subcontracts - 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 Home

**PROGRAM NUMBER:** 83-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 juvenile 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'83 JJDP Funds - -0-

Range of Subcontracts - 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).



## 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.

THE OKLAHOMA GLOSSARY  
OF  
SELECTED JUVENILE PROCESS TERMS

Compiled by:  
Alan J. Couch  
Associate District Judge  
Cleveland County Courthouse  
Norman, Oklahoma 73069

January 1, 1983

## FORWARD

The Oklahoma Glossary of Selected Juvenile Process Terms is provided for persons involved in the juvenile process in Oklahoma. It is hoped that these terms and definitions will help the neophyte judge, lawyer, service provider, law enforcement officer and participant with an understanding of and appreciation for the juvenile process in Oklahoma.

It would be difficult to compile a complete glossary but the terms and definitions listed here are among those most frequently used in our communications with each other. This glossary includes some of the terminology used in the JUVENILE JUSTICE STANDARDS adopted by the American Bar Association in 1979, which was a joint project of the Institute of Judicial Administration and the American Bar Association. Terminology from the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 as well as terms from the Division of Child Welfare and Division of Court Related and Community Service guidelines are included. Selections from the Uniform Child Custody Act, Post Dispositional Review Statutes, Uniform Reciprocal Support Act and the McCorkle bill are contained herein.

It is my feeling that if we have an understanding of the terminology used in our various disciplines, we will better be able to serve our common goals, the best interest of our children, and the protection of our communities.

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By: Alan J. Couch, Judge

THE OKLAHOMA GLOSSARY OF SELECTED  
JUVENILE PROCESS TERMS

-A-

ABANDONMENT - The act of a parent or custodian which leaves a child without adequate care, supervision, maintenance or support for an excessive period of time. Matter of O'Neill, Okl.App 544 P.2d 864 (1976); concept of abandonment of a child by a parent must be left somewhat elastic and is to a large extent considered a question of fact for the trial court.

ABORTION - The right of a woman to terminate her pregnancy; Roe v. Wade, 93 S.Ct. 750 (1973). Whether the right of a female to terminate pregnancy extends to that female minor has not been expressly decided, but refer to In Re Gault, 387 U.S. 1 (1967) at page 13, "neither the Fourteenth Amendment or the Bill of Rights is for adults alone." Foe v. Vanderhoof, 389 F.Supp. 947 (1975) found a Colorado statute requiring a 16 year old pregnant girl to obtain her parents' consent for an abortion violated the juvenile's fundamental right to privacy.

ABUSE - Improper treatment; or traditionally used to indicate physical mistreatment of a child. Nowadays, term is often applied to either mental or emotional maltreatment of a child. Generally, abuse is included as part of the definition of a "deprived child" (10 O.S. 1101(d)); see also Matter of O'Neill, Okl.App. 554 P2d 864 (1976).

ABUSED CHILD - (IJA-ABA Standards) - A child who has suffered physical harm, inflicted nonaccidentally upon him/her by his/her parent(s) or person(s) exercising essentially equivalent custody and control over the child, which injury causes or creates a substantial risk of causing death, disfigurement, impairment of bodily functioning or other serious physical injury.

ACCESSORY - A person who has aided, abetted, or assisted the principal offender, or who has counseled and encouraged the perpetration of a crime.

ACTIVISM vs. SELF RESTRAINT - Approaches to judicial decision making. Activists hold that a judge should use his position to prompt desirable social ends and the proponents of self restraint counter that a judge should defer to the legislative and executive branches which are politically responsible to the voters and not indulge in personal philosophy.

ADJUDICATION - The process by which a judicial decision is rendered as to whether allegations of a juvenile petition are true. Adjudicatory hearing means a hearing to determine whether the allegations of a petition are supported by the evidence and whether a child should be adjudged to be a ward of the Court, according to 10 O.S. 1101 (G). Conduct of hearing, 10 O.S. 1111.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW - The branch of law that creates administrative agencies, establishes their methods of procedure, and determines the scope of judicial review of agency practices and actions.

**ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW** - A procedure by which referrals received by the juvenile worker regarding a juvenile on probation are handled by having the probation counselor (CRCS) and the supervisor (CRCS) meet with the juvenile and his parents to discuss the content of the referral. Referrals handled by an Administrative Review are usually of a misdemeanor type offense or a felony allegation which could not be proven in court. (See Court Related and Community Service Division of D.H.S. Guidelines.)

**ADMISSIBLE EVIDENCE** - Evidence which can legally and properly be used in Court.

**ADMISSION** - The process by which a minor's physical custody is received in a detention facility, shelter facility, or an institution. An Admission may also refer to a statement or concession by an individual as to the validity of a fact or facts.

**ADOPTION** - The act of taking legally a child of other parents as one's own child. Persons eligible to adopt, see 10 O.S. 60.3.

**ADOPTIVE PLACEMENT** - Shall mean the permanent placement of an Indian child for adoption, including any action resulting in a final decree of adoption. Indian Child Welfare Act, §4(1)(iv).

**ADVERSARY SYSTEM** - The concept underlying judicial procedure in the United States that assumes from the contest of opposing views justice will emerge.

**ADVOCATE DEFENDER** - Is a representative of an institutionalized child in matters involving deprivation of liberty, who aids in the exploration and resolution of grievances and allegations of mistreatment of resident juveniles.

**AFFIDAVIT** - A sworn statement in writing, made upon oath before an officer authorized to administer an oath. The party who signs the statement is called the affiant or declarant.

**AKA** - (Also Known As) - Refers to an alias that a person may be known as.

**ALIBI** - A plea by a suspect of having been elsewhere at the time of the commission of the crime.

**ALLEGATION** - The assertion of facts without proof but with the implication of ability to prove.

**AMENABILITY HEARING** - Hearing to judicially determine likelihood of rehabilitation in the juvenile system.

**AMICUS CURIAE** - a legal term meaning "friend of the Court."

**ANNUAL REVIEW** - Periodic judicial review of a minor's supervision or placement.

**ANNULMENT** - The invalidation, cancellation, or nullification of a marriage. See 43 O.S. §1283.

**APPEAL** - The process by which a higher court is urged to overturn the decision of a lower court.

**APPELLANT** - The party initiating the appeal.

**APPELLEE** - The party against whom the appeal is taken.

**APPLICATION FOR REVIEW OF PROBATION** - This is an application filed in lieu of a Petition or supplemental petition when a juvenile is on probation and the allegations are compatible with the adjudicated category.

**ARRAIGNMENT** - A procedure by which a juvenile appears in Court with privately retained or Court-appointed counsel to either stipulate to the allegations of the petition or request a full hearing on the merits of the petition. Adjudication may take place at the arraignment hearing.

**ARREST** - The taking of a person into custody for the purpose of answering to a Court.



-B-

BAIL - The process by which a minor may be released from custody by guaranteeing his future appearance in Court. 10 O.S. 1112(c). Right to bail not widely approved, Doe v. State, 487 P.2d 47 (Alaska, 1971).

BASTARD - An illegitimate child; a child born out of wedlock. 10 O.S. 6.5 provides that after July 1, 1974, the designations "illegitimate" or "bastard" shall not be used to designate a child born out of wedlock. See also 10 O.S. 1.1.

BATTERED CHILD SYNDROME - The physical condition of child which indicates that external or internal injuries resulted from acts of parent or custodian. Often referred to as Parent-Infant Trauma Syndrome.

BEYOND A REASONABLE DOUBT - The burden upon the prosecution to establish the allegation of the juvenile petition at the adjudication hearing. Beyond a Reasonable Doubt usually pertains only to a delinquency petition. In Re Winship, 397 U.S. 358 (1970), juveniles are entitled to a standard of proof beyond a reasonable doubt in delinquency proceedings.

BIFURCATE - To divide into two phases; such as, adjudication and disposition in a juvenile proceeding. Price v. Price, 573 P.2d 251 (1977); requires a two-stage proceeding in juvenile matters.

BRIEF - A document prepared by an attorney for presentation to a Court, containing arguments and data in support of a case.

BURDEN OF PROOF - The duty to establish a claim or allegation by admissible evidence at the time of the hearing. For instance, Morgan v. State, Okl. Cr. 569 P.2d 474 (1977) indicates that finding of non-amenability to rehabilitation within juvenile system must be based on substantial evidence, and substantial evidence is something more than a scintilla.

CAPACITY TO PLEAD -(IJA-ABA Standards) - A determination made by the Court that the respondent juvenile has the mental capacity to plead. Factors to aid in the determination are chronological age; respondent's grade level or highest level achieved while in school; whether respondent can read and write; whether the respondent has ever been diagnosed or treated for mental illness or retardation.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT - The death penalty for a serious crime.

CENSORSHIP - The denial of all of the rights and privileges which are had under a free government.

CERTIFICATION - The process by which a minor's case is transferred from the juvenile docket to the criminal docket. Oklahoma process as to whether a juvenile should be certified to stand trial as an adult is found at 10 O.S. §1112. Reverse Certification or Mandatory Certification may be found at 10 O.S. §1104.2 and requires any juvenile sixteen or seventeen years of age charged with an enumerated offense be considered an adult.

CERTIORARI - A discretionary writ, which if granted by an appellate court accepts a lower court decision for review.

CHILD - Any person under the age of eighteen (18) years, except any person sixteen (16) or seventeen (17) years of age who is charged under mandatory certification statute (see 10 O.S. 1104.2 for certification).

CHILD ABUSE - See Abuse.

CHILD BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK - Terminology used in lieu of the terms "illegitimate" or bastard," 10 O.S. §1.1; 10 O.S. §6.5.

CHILD IN NEED OF SUPERVISION - A child who:

1. has repeatedly disobeyed reasonable and lawful commands or directives of his parent, or legal guardian or other custodian; or
2. is wilfully 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
3. being subject to compulsory school attendance, the child is wilfully and voluntarily absent from school 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 board, 10 O.S. 1101 (c).

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 substance as alcohol or drugs unless the child also meets the criteria for a child in need of treatment. (10 O.S. 1101 E.)

CHILD NEGLECT - The failure by a parent, guardian or custodian to provide proper care for a child. In re Viles, Okla., 475 P.2d 615 (1970) the word "neglect" refers to the disregard of duty owing to indifference or wilfulness.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE - Facts and circumstances concerning a transaction from which the trier of fact may infer other connected facts that reasonably follow according to common human experience.

CITIZENS' ARREST - Authorization of citizens to make arrests in felonies or breach of the peace without a warrant, when the offense is committed in their presence.

CODE - A compilation of laws in force, classified according to subject matter. Reference is often made to the Juvenile "code" found in Title 10 of the Oklahoma Statutes.

COERCED - Compelled to compliance, compelled by force or arms.

COERSIVE DISPOSITIONS - (IJA-ABA Standards) - When disposition limits the freedom of action of the adjudicated juvenile in any way that is distinguishable from that of a nonadjudicated juvenile when the failure or refusal to comply with the disposition may result in further enforcement action.

COMMITMENT - The assignment of a person to an institution.

COMMON LAW - The body of law developed as the result of judicial decisions rather than by legislative enactments.

COMMUNITY AGENCY REFERRAL - (IJA-ABA Standards) - The referral of a juvenile who is the subject of a complaint to a community agency for service.

COMMUNITY BASED - A facility, program or service, or open group home or other suitable place located near the home or family of the child and programs of community supervision and service which maintain community participation in their planning, operation, and evaluation. (10 O.S. 1101.2)

COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL CENTER - A residential facility for no more than twenty children which offers a range of services, including personal and social, and emphasizes normal group living, school attendance, securing employment and general participation in the community.

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION - (IJA-ABA Standards) - Refers to the supervision of an adjudicated juvenile by a designated field worker under varying levels of intensity and in compliance with any other conditions included in the court's dispositional order.

COMPACT - See Interstate Compact on Juveniles.

COMPLAINT - The initiating pleading in a criminal or civil case filed by the moving party and setting out the cause of action.

COMPETENCY - In the law of evidence, a witnesses' ability to observe, recall, and recount under oath the facts and circumstances. In Mental Health and Probate, one's mental capacity to understand the nature of one's actions. Procedure for restoration to soundness of mind, 43A O.S. §75.

CONSENT DECREE - (IJA-ABA Standards) - A Court Order authorizing supervision of a juvenile for a specified period of time during which the juvenile may be required to fulfill certain conditions or some other disposition of the complaint without the filing of a petition and a formal adjudicatory proceeding.

CONSPIRACY - An agreement between two or more people to commit a criminal act coupled with an overt act in furtherance thereof.

CONTEMPT OF COURT - The disobedience of a Court Order. In Oklahoma contempt may be either direct or indirect. See 21 O.S. §565.

CONTESTANT - A person, including a parent, who claims a right to custody or visitation right with respect to a child, 10 O.S. §1604.

CORPUS DELICTI - The body of a crime.

CORROBORATING EVIDENCE - Evidence that supports previously offered evidence.

COURT MINUTE - A statement by the judge as to his findings pertaining to the adjudication of a juvenile and the disposition of matters before the Court.

COURT RELATED AND COMMUNITY SERVICES - A division of the Department of Human Services created by D.H.S. to provide juvenile intake, probation and parole; to maintain a uniform juvenile statewide court reporting system; to establish standards and procedures required by state or federal law; to contract for and provide staff sufficient to carry out provisions of this resolution. 10 O.S. §602.

COURTESY SUPERVISION - Where the juvenile court maintains original jurisdiction in a case, but requests that another juvenile court or similar agency outside of the requesting county supervise a juvenile who is placed with a parent or interested party living in that county or state.

CRIMINAL INTENT - An evil state of mind.

CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT - Refers to the Eighth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution which may be used as authority to judicially declare that conditions in juvenile institutions are unfit, abusive or cruel. Morales v. Turman, 383 F. Supp. 53, 1974.

CURFEW - A regulation which requires that children retire from the streets at a certain time.

CUSTODY - The right to a child's care and control, carrying with it the duty of providing food, clothing, shelter, medical care, education and discipline.

CUSTODY DECREE - A custody determination contained in a judicial decree or order made in a custody proceeding and includes an initial decree or a modification decree.

-D-

- DAY CUSTODY PROGRAM - (IJA-ABA Standards) - Requires the minor to be present at a specified place for all or part of every day or for certain days.
- DAY TREATMENT - A program which provides intensive services to children who reside in their own home, the home of a relative or a foster home. It includes educational services and may be operated as a part of a residential facility. (10 O.S. 1101.M.)
- DEFAULT - The failure to observe an agreement or discharge of an obligation.
- DEFERRED ADJUDICATION - Is direct Court referral to a probation counselor where the Court has determined to withhold formal adjudication until more information is available to the Court. A diversionary mechanism which may allow the Court to dismiss in the future provided that the minor has lived up to rules and conditions of probation.
- DEFERRED FILING - (IJA-ABA Standards)- Intake counselor's decision to withhold filing a Petition. It provides the counselor an opportunity to determine whether informal treatment will be sufficient.
- DEFERRED PROSECUTION - Formal agreement for case work supervision with same characteristics as an informal adjustment deferring prosecution on a filed petition generally under rules of probation.
- DELINQUENCY - Commission of an illegal act by a juvenile. (See Delinquent Child.)
- DELINQUENT CHILD - (1) 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 this act; or (2) a child who has habitually violated traffic laws or traffic ordinances. 10 O.S. 1101(b). Schaffer v. Green, Okl.Cr. 496 p.2d 375 (1972), ruled the statutory definition of delinquency relating to males under 16 and females under 18 to be unconstitutional as violative of the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.
- DEPARTMENT - Department of Human Services.
- DEPENDENCE - The state of looking to another for support, maintenance, food, clothing, shelter and protection of home and care. Matter of O'Neill, 554 P.2d 864 (1976); In re Vilas, 475 P.2d 615 (1970). With regard to dependent children statutes the term dependent is sometimes synonymous with neglected, Dumes v. Deckard, 17 N.E. 2d 481.
- DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED - A child who is for any reason destitute, homeless or abandoned; or who is dependent upon the public for support; 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 it may be, is an unfit place for such child; .....and so forth, see Price v. Price, 573 P.2d 251 (1977); 10 O.S. 1101 (d) 1976, prior to change by law to "deprived child." A dependent or neglected child is included in the term "deprived child."
- 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 it 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 wilfully fails to provide it; 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 this act." 10 O.S. §1101(d).

**DETENTION** - Temporary curtailment of personal freedom. In some counties in Oklahoma detention may be in a juvenile facility or in a jail. 10 O.S. §1104; 1104.1; 1104.2; 1107 and 1108. No child under age of sixteen may be confined in a jail except that a child twelve years of age or older may with consent of judge or director be placed in jail entirely separate from adults. Schaffer v. Green, 496 P.2d 375 (1972). 10 O.S. §1104.1A provides that no pre-adjudicatory detention or custody order shall remain in force and effect for more than thirty days, provided that the court may extend the detention for good cause shown an additional sixty days.

**DETENTION FACILITY** - A secure, correctional facility designed to provide temporary care for a juvenile in order to prevent him from harming himself or others and to detain the juvenile pending court proceedings or further administrative procedures. 10 O.S. §1108(a).

**DETENTION HEARING** - A hearing by a judge generally after the filing of a petition to determine the interim custody of a minor pending adjudication. As a general rule throughout the United States, the child will be detained if a runner; if a danger to himself or others; or if there is no place else to send him (Delinquency and the Unholy Alliance; A Formula for Success?, Alan J. Couch, 48 Okla. Bar Journal Quarterly 137, Summer 1977).

**D.H.S.** - Department of Human Services. Formerly the Department of Institutions, Social, and Rehabilitative Services.

**DICTUM** - A judicial opinion on some aspect of a case not essential to a court's decision on the issue under review.

**DISCIPLINARY SANCTION** - Any action required of a student or any action taken by the school upon or with respect to a student.

**DISCOVERY** - Disclosure of facts, statements, production of documents, through subpoena duces tecum, interrogatories, or deposition prior to trial.

**DISMISSAL** - The legal closing of a case. This is done by an order of the court or by a motion filed by the probation counselor and confirmed by the judge.

**DISPOSITION** - The second stage of the bifurcated juvenile process where the court determines what is to be done with the adjudicated ward. (See Dispositional Hearing.)

**DISPOSITIONAL HEARING** - A hearing to determine what order of disposition should be made with respect to a child adjudged to be a ward of the court, 10 O.S. §1101(h). A child is not entitled to a jury at disposition.

**DISSENTING OPINION** - An opinion of one or more judges, usually of an appellate court, that disagrees with the decision reached by a majority of the court.

**DIVERSION** - (IJA-ABA Standards) - Procedure for handling relatively minor juvenile problems informally, without referral to the Court process. Also defined as the unconditional release of an accused juvenile without adjudication of criminal charges, to a youth service agency or other program outside the juvenile justice system. The provision of a positive, goal-oriented alternative which may be utilized as opposed to that of placing the child into the full court juvenile justice system.

**DOUBLE JEOPARDY** - Being tried more than once for the same crime. Garrison v Jennings, 529 p.2d 536 Okla. (1974), made the point that once delinquency adjudication begins, it is error to subsequently consider certification as it would constitute double jeopardy.

**DUE PROCESS** - Constitutionally-guaranteed right of persons to be treated by the law with fundamental fairness, including, in juvenile proceedings, examination, right against self-incrimination and the standard of proof beyond a reasonable doubt in delinquency matters and in Oklahoma the right to jury trial (10 O.S. §1110). See also Kent v. United States, 383 U.S. 541; 86 S.C. 1045 (1966); In re Gault, 387 U.S. 1; 87, S.C. 1428 (1967).

-E-

EMANCIPATION - (IJA-ABA Standards) - The act by which one who was unfree or under the power and control of another is rendered free, such as the emancipation of a child by his parents.

EMERGENCY ISOLATION - (IJA-ABA Standards) - The Juvenile is isolated because of conduct that creates a danger to self or others.

EMERGENCY CUSTODY - A sudden, unexpected occurrence that requires the safe-keeping of a minor. Usually the emergency placement is ordered by the Court. Authorization for emergency custody may be found in 10 O.S. §1104(d).

ENDANGERED CHILD - (IJA-ABA Standards) - Is a child who a physician, official, or agent or employee has probable cause to believe is in danger of imminent death or serious bodily injury and that the child's parent(s) or custodians are unable or unwilling to protect the child.

ENTRAPMENT - The procurement of a person to commit a crime that he did not contemplate or that he would not have committed. The procurement is for the sole purpose of prosecuting that person.

EQUITY - The legal system's exercise of jurisdiction over families and children whose principles are founded upon principles which historically refer to remedial jurisprudence as distinct from the common law.

EVIDENCE - Anything offered in Court to prove the truth or falsity of a fact in issue.

EX PARTE - A judicial proceeding by or for one party without notification or contest by an adverse party.

EXACERBATE - To worsen a situation.

EXCLUSIONARY RULE - A rule of evidence that allows suppression and rejection of otherwise admissible evidence because it was obtained in violation of Fourth and Fifth Amendments of the U.S. Constitution; that evidence which is seized illegally may be suppressed on the moving party's motion.

EXPERT WITNESS - A person who must appear to the trier of fact to have such knowledge, skill, or experience within the particular subject of inquiry that his opinion will be of some aid to the trier of fact.

EXPUNGEMENT - Destruction or sealing of records of minors after passage of a specified period of time or when the person reaches a specified age and has not committed another offense. (See 10 O.S. 1506.)

EXTENDED FAMILY MEMBER - Shall be defined by the law or custom of an Indian tribe or, in the absence of such law or custom, shall be a person who has reached the age of 18 and who is the Indian child's grandparent, aunt or uncle, brother or sister, brother-in-law or sister-in-law, niece or nephew, first or second cousin, or stepparent; Indian Child Welfare Act, 54(2), 1978.



-F-

FACILITY - A place, an institution, a building or part thereof, set of buildings or an area whether or not enclosing a building or set of buildings which is used for the lawful custody and treatment of juveniles and may be owned or operated by public or private agencies.

FAILURE TO THRIVE - A serious medical condition in which a child's height, weight and motor development are significantly below average for his or her age, the condition being usually found in children less than one year old.

FELONY - A serious crime, generally punishable by imprisonment in a state or federal penitentiary.

FIFTH AMENDMENT - The United States Constitutional guarantee that a person cannot be compelled to present self-incriminating testimony in a criminal or juvenile proceeding.

FITNESS HEARING - A juvenile hearing held to determine the fitness of a minor for retention in juvenile court, and the minor's amenability to juvenile resources. See prosecutive merit hearing or preliminary hearing.

FOSTER CARE - A form of substitute care, usually in a home licensed by a public agency, for children whose welfare requires that they be removed from their own home.

FOSTER CARE PLACEMENT - Any action removing an Indian Child from its parent(s) or Indian custodian for temporary placement in a foster home or institution or the home of a guardian or conservator where the parent or Indian custodian cannot have the child returned upon demand, but where parental rights have not been terminated. See Indian Child Welfare Act §4 (1)(i), 1978.

FOSTER HOME - (IJA-ABA Standards) - A home of one or more persons who, in addition to any children of their own, take in juveniles as temporary family members. A home or other place wherein a child is received for care, custody and maintenance.

FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT - The Constitutional provision securing to every person due process rights to life, liberty and property.

FRISK - Limited form of search; a pat down of the outer clothing.

FRUIT OF THE CRIME - Object directly obtained by criminal means.

FRUIT OF THE POISONED TREE DOCTRINE - Application of the exclusionary rule to evidence derived from an illegal search.

FULL HEARING - A Court hearing where witnesses appear and testify on behalf of all parties regarding allegations made against a juvenile.

GAULT CASE - U.S. Supreme Court case that established by its ruling that the minor has a right to notice of charges, an attorney, to confront and cross examine and the right to exercise the privilege against self incrimination at adjudication. In re Gault, 387 U.S. 1; 87 S.Ct. 1428 (1967).

GRIEVANCE MECHANISM - (IJA-ABA Standards) - Administrative procedure through which the complaints of individuals about residential programs or departmental policies, personnel, conditions, or procedures can be expressed and resolved.

GROUP HOME - (IJA-ABA Standards) - A residential facility housing no more than twelve children with a program which emphasizes family-style living in a home-like environment. It may also offer a program within the community to meet the specialized treatment needs of its residents (10 O.S. 1101.N.). A community based residential dwelling for housing juveniles under the sponsorship of a public or private agency.

GUARDIAN - An individual lawfully invested with the power and charged with the duty of caring for and managing the person and property rights of another because that person is considered incapable due to a legal disability of administering his own affairs. See generally 30 O.S. §1 and following.

GUARDIAN AD LITEM - An adult person appointed by the Court to represent a child's interest in a particular judicial proceeding (meaning Guardian at Law).

-H-

HABEAS CORPUS - A Writ seeking to bring a person already in custody before a Court or judge to challenge the lawfulness of the imprisonment. An Extraordinary Writ used to secure the release from custody of minors being illegally held. (Literally it means, you have the body.)

HABEAS CORPUS AD PROSEQUENDUM - Writ directed to the person having legal custody of an inmate in an institution that orders him to bring the inmate to Court for prosecution.

HABEAS CORPUS AD TESTIFICANDUM - Writ directed to the person having legal custody of an inmate in jail or prison that orders the custodian to bring the inmate to Court to testify.

HEARING - A trial or proceeding before a judicial officer, or administrative tribunal or magistrate.

HEARING DE NOVO - A full, complete new hearing as opposed to a review.

HEARSAY - Out-of-Court Statement offered to prove the truth of the matter contained in the statement. Hearsay evidence is generally inadmissible because the person originally making the statement is not available for cross examination.

HOME STATE - The state in which the child immediately preceding the time involved lived with his parents, a parent, or a person acting as parent, for at least six (6) consecutive months, and in the case of a child less than six (6) months old the state in which the child lived from birth with any of the persons mentioned. Periods of temporary absence of any of the named persons are counted as part of the six (6) month or other period. (see 10 O.S. §1604.5.)

HOT PURSUIT - An officer who chases a fugitive, or is in fresh pursuit does not need a search warrant to continue his chase into homes and anything found in the course of the pursuit and is incident to it is an admissible item of evidence.

-I-

IMMUNITY - Legal protection from liability; for example, protection given reporting parties under child abuse reporting statutes. (See 21 O.S. §846.)

IMPEACHMENT - The act of discrediting a witness.

IN CAMERA - In judicial chambers.

INCEST - Crime of sexual intercourse between a male and female who are so closely related that they would not legally be allowed to marry.

INDIAN - Any person who is a member of an Indian tribe, or who is an Alaska Native and a member of a Regional Corporation. (Indian Child Welfare Act §4(3), 1978.)

INDIAN CHILD - Any unmarried person who is under age 18 and is either (a) a member of an Indian tribe, or (b) is eligible for membership in an Indian tribe and is the biological child of a member of an Indian tribe. (Indian Child Welfare Act §4(4), 1978.)

INDIAN CHILD'S TRIBE - (a) The Indian tribe in which an Indian child is a member or eligible for membership, or (b) in the case of an Indian child who is a member of or eligible for membership in more than one tribe with which the Indian child has the more significant contacts. (Indian Child Welfare Act §4(5), 1978.)

INDIAN CUSTODIAN - Any Indian person who has legal custody of an Indian child under tribal law or custom or under State law or to whom temporary physical care, custody and control has been transferred by the parent of such child. (Indian Child Welfare Act, §4(6), 1978.)

INDIAN ORGANIZATION - Any group, association, partnership, corporation, or other legal entity owned or controlled by Indians, or a majority of whose members are Indians. (Indian Child Welfare Act, §4(7), 1978.)

INDIAN TRIBE - Any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community of Indians recognized as eligible for the services provided to Indians by the Secretary (means Secretary of Interior, Indian Child Welfare Act §4(11), 1978), because of their status as Indians. (Indian Child Welfare Act §4(8), 1978.)

INDETERMINATE SENTENCE - Sentence of imprisonment with minimum and maximum limits set by the Court or by statute.

INDICTMENT - A written accusation, provided by a Grand Jury, charging a person with the commission of a crime.

INDIGENT - (IJA-ABA Standards) - One who is needy and poor, or one who has not sufficient property to furnish him a living nor anyone able to support him or to whom he is entitled to look for support.

INFORMAL ADJUSTMENT - After the intake conference, an intake worker determines that no further legal action is to be taken (10 O.S. 1103(a) is Oklahoma's provision for diversion.) Also see Delinquency and The Unhoiy

Alliance: A Formula for Success?, by Alan J. Couch, 48 Okla. Bar Journal Quarterly 137, Summer 1977.

**INFORMATION** - An affidavit filed by the prosecutor, that initiates a criminal proceeding.

**IN LOCO PARENTIS** - Literally, in the place of the parent. That which a guardian, custodian or other person does in the parents' place and stead.

**INSTITUTION** - A residential facility offering care and treatment for more than twenty residents. The institution may:

- a. Have a program which includes community participation and community based services, or
- b. a secure facility with a program exclusively designed for a particular category of resident. (10 O.S. 1101.P.)

**INSTRUCTIONS TO JURY** - A final charge to the jury given by the trial judge encompassing the law applicable in a given case.

**INTAKE** - The screening process performed by Court Related and Community Services Division of the Department of Human Services. Generally refers to preliminary exploration with the child, the family, and their referral source in determining if there is a community service which may be appropriate in serving the best interest of the child and the community giving due consideration to law and community standards. Guidelines of Court Related and Community Services, Division of D.H.S. mentions intake as follows: "Intake is generally concerned with:

1. Screening referrals from police, parents, and schools as to legal status and appropriateness as related to the functional capacity of the Court to provide effective services;
2. Detention decisions (dependent upon respective juvenile court jurisdictions);
3. Coordination with prosecution, child's counsel, court and other agencies on cases which may be coming before the Court;
4. Activity related to resource assessment, development and utility."

**INTAKE SERVICE** - Service provided by Court Related and Community Services Division of D.H.S. which means the receipt, evaluation, and screening of every complaint concerning a referred juvenile. 10 O.S. §1101(a).

**INTENT** - The mental purpose to do a specific thing.

**INTERFACE** - A surface forming a common boundary of two bodies or spaces.

**INTERIM PERIOD** - (IJA-ABA Standards) - Interval between the arrest of an accused juvenile charged with a criminal offense and the implementation of a final judicial disposition.

**INTERLACE** - To unite by lacing together.

**INTERMITTENT CUSTODY** - (IJA-ABA Standards) - The placement of a juvenile in a nonsecure residential facility on an overnight or weekend basis.

**INTERROGATION** - Any questioning likely or expected to yield incriminating statements.

**INTERSTATE COMPACT ON JUVENILES** - Created by statute in 1967 to provide for the returning of juveniles from other states when requested; and the acceptance of a returning juvenile to the state when he is apprehended in another state. Requests for Courtesy Supervision of a juvenile in another state are made through Interstate Compact. (See 10 O.S. §531 and etc.)

**INTERVENTION** - The proceeding of a third person, who originally was not a party to the suit or proceeding, but now claims an interest in the subject matter in dispute.

**INVENTORY** - A check of the contents of an impounded vehicle by officers pursuant to departmental regulation or custom.

**ISOLATION** - (IJA-ABA Standards) - A temporary emergency measure which segregated the juvenile when he has engaged in conduct that creates imminent danger of physical harm to himself or others.

-J-

JUDICIAL NOTICE - The recognition by the Court that a given fact is true without the requirement of formal proof.

JUDICIAL PROBATION - (IJA-ABA Standards) - The supervision of a juvenile who has been adjudicated delinquent and who remains at home, by a designated individual or agency for a designated period of time during which he or she may be required to comply with certain restrictive conditions with respect to his or her conduct and activities pursuant to a dispositional order of the court.

JUDICIAL REVIEW - The power of the courts to declare acts of the legislative and executive branches unconstitutional. The power of Judicial Review was asserted in the case of Marbury v. Madison, 1 Cranch 137 (1803). (See also "review"; to reconsider placement of child; 10 O.S. §1116.1-1116.5)

JURISDICTION - A geographical area that is subject to particular laws or court. Title 10 O.S. 1102 indicates that the district court shall have jurisdiction of any child within the county. Jurisdiction is the power that a particular court has to hear cases involving certain categories of persons or allegations.

JURY - An impartial body that sits in judgment on charges brought in criminal or civil cases.

JURY TRIAL - In the juvenile process, a jury consists of six (6) persons qualified to sit fairly and impartially as triers of fact. (See 10 O.S. 1110.) Every juvenile who appears in court charged as a delinquent or child in need of supervision is entitled to a jury.

JUSTICIABLE QUESTION - A dispute that can be settled through the Exercise of Judicial power.

JUVENILE - A child under the age of 18, 10 O.S. §1101(a).

JUVENILE CODE - A collection of laws relating to juveniles promulgated by legislature of State of Oklahoma.

JUVENILE COURT - A court having jurisdiction over children.

JUVENILE JUDGE- Generally an Associate District Judge or District Judge assigned to the juvenile docket of district court.

JUVENILE SERVICES SYSTEMS - Facilities or community-based programs which offer assistance to juveniles and their families (10 O.S. 601.6).



-K-

KENT CASE - Kent v. U.S., 383 U.S. 541; 86 S.C. 1045 (1966) was the first juvenile case decided by the U.S. Supreme Court. The opinion was handed down in 1966 and emphasized the importance of due process and the necessity to make findings, to give reasons, and to make Court studies and evaluations available to all parties and attorneys.

-L-

LAW GUARDIANS - An individual who requests hearings in behalf of minors in certain cases where the child has admitted to his attorney the commission of the delinquent act with which he is charged. Often synonymous with court-appointed counsel.

LAY WITNESS - A non-expert person who must be able to base his testimony upon his ability to observe, recollect, and explain to others.

LEADING QUESTION - A question which suggests the desired answer to the witness.

LEAST INTRUSIVE ALTERNATIVE - (IJA-ABA Standards) - When an accused juvenile cannot be unconditionally released then conditional or supervised release resulting in the least necessary interference with the liberty of the juvenile should be favored over more intrusive alternatives.

LESS RESTRICTIVE PLACEMENT - Any placement not within a correctional facility. The phrase emphasizes residential child care.

-M-

**MALICE** - The intentional commission of a wrongful act without legal justification with the intent of inflicting injury or harm, or under circumstances such that the person acting should reasonably have known that injury or harm would result.

**MALICE AFORETHOUGHT** - The distinguishing characteristic of murder. The phrase is simply a comprehensive name for a number of different mental attitudes to render a homicide particularly heinous and therefore to make the homicide murder.

**MALICIOUS PROSECUTION** - The actual prosecution of criminal charges against an accused person when there is no probable cause and when the charges were brought for malicious reasons.

**MANDAMUS** - "We Order"; an extraordinary writ issued by a higher court and directed to a public executive or administrative officer or agency, or to the judge of a lower court, commanding the performance of a specified act.

**MANDATORY CERTIFICATION** - 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 a 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 an adult. (10 O.S. 1104.2) Also referred to as Reverse Certification.

**MARRIAGE** - Is a personal relationship arising out of a civil contract to which the consent of parties legally competent of contracting and of entering into it is necessary, and the marriage relation shall only be entered into, maintained or abrogated as provided by law. (See 43 O.S. §1 and Who May Marry 43 O.S. §3.)

**MATERIAL** - The evidence which relates to a substantive part or element of a case is said to be material.

**McKIEVER CASE** - The U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the right to a jury trial was not necessary to a juvenile in McKiever v. Pennsylvania, 91 S.Ct. 1976 (1971).

**MENS REA** - An evil intent; a criminal state of mind.

**MENTAL HEALTH FACILITY** - A facility or program operated by the Department of Mental Health or a facility operated by a private agency which offers outpatient or residential care and treatment services to children in need of treatment which is licensed by the Department of Mental Health to provide such care and treatment including but not limited to public or private hospitals, institutions or agencies, comprehensive mental health centers, clinics, satellites, day treatment facilities, halfway homes and group homes. Mental health facility shall also include a guidance center operated by the Department of Health; a facility or program operated by the Department of Human Services designated by that Department to be a mental health treatment center for children in the custody of the Department. (10 O.S. 1101.Q)

MIRANDA Rule - Confessions are not admissible at trial if the police fail to advise the subject of certain rights (Miranda v. Arizona, 86 S.Ct. 1602 (1966)), which are:

1. The right to remain silent and to refuse to answer any questions;
2. The right to know that anything he or she says can and will be used against him or her in a court of law;
3. The right to consult with an attorney and to have an attorney present during questioning;
4. The right to have counsel appointed at public expense, prior to any questioning if the subject cannot afford counsel.

10 O.S. 1109(a); Crook v. State, 546 P.2d 648 (1976); JTP v. State, 544 P.2d 1270 (1975); require that prior to any interview, the requirements of due process must be met by the Court Related and Community Services intake counselor, who must explain fully and clearly to the juvenile and the parents (guardian or legal custodian) their constitutional and legal rights concerning statements.

MISDEMEANOR - A crime less serious than a felony which is punishable by a fine or incarceration in a county jail, but not a state penitentiary.

MODUS OPERANDI - (m.o.) Method of operation; a particular technique of criminal conduct.

MONITORING PROCESS - (IJA-ABA Standards) - The process of overseeing and examining the operations of the various components of the juvenile justice system. The goals to be achieved by this process are to ensure that juveniles receive substantive and procedural rights to evaluate fairness in all components; and to identify and evaluate data bases.

MOTION - The application made to a Court to obtain an Order and may be either oral or in writing.

MOTION TO SUPPRESS - A Motion to exclude evidence under the theory that it has been "tainted" by being seized or obtained in violation of the Fourth or Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. If the evidence has been unlawfully obtained or seized it may be excluded from the trial.

MOTIVE - The reason for doing something.

-N-

NEGLECT - To fail to care for, to fail to give due attention to a duty. Neglect involves conflicts between the parents' right to custody and the child's physical and mental well being. People v. LeBrenz, 104 N.S. 2nd 769 (1952), "Neglect...is the failure to exercise the care that the circumstances justly demand. It embraces wilful as well as unintentional disregard of duty. It is not a term of fixed and measured meaning. It takes its context away from specific circumstances and its meaning varies as the context of surrounding circumstances and changes."

NEGLIGENCE - Failure to exercise the care that an ordinarily prudent person would exercise in the same or similar circumstances.

NEXT FRIEND - A person representing a child or other individual with a disability in a judicial proceeding. See Guardian Ad Litem.

NO CHARGE - Designates those referrals that have come to the attention of the juvenile bureau for the first time, but require no intake.

NOT GUILTY - Denial of allegations in a criminal matter.

NONCRIMINAL MISBEHAVIOR - (IJA-ABA Standards) - Juveniles acts of misbehavior, ungovernability, or unruliness which do not violate the criminal law and ordinarily refer to what is known as a Status Offense.

NONJUDICIAL PROBATION - (IJA-ABA Standards) - A nonjudicial disposition involving the supervision by juvenile intake or probation personnel.

NONSECURE FACILITY - (IJA-ABA Standards) - Refers to such residential programs as foster homes, group homes, and half-way houses, characterized by a small number of residents who have the freedom to enter or leave the premises under staff supervision.

NOTICE AND WAIVER OF LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS - A form which must be read by a counselor to the juvenile and his parents or custodians and signed by the parents or custodians, the juvenile, and the witnessing counselor before the counselor can proceed to question a juvenile about an alleged offense.

**OBJECTION** - The manner in which a request is made by a party's attorney for a ruling by a Court on the admissibility of evidence.

**OFFICE OF JUVENILE SYSTEM OVERSIGHT** - Has responsibility of investigating and reporting misfeasance and malfeasance within the juvenile services system, to conduct audits, to establish effectiveness with established responsibilities. The Office of Juvenile Justice Oversight shall conduct on-sight unannounced inspections of institutions and facilities providing services to children. The office is given authority to examine records and budgets, subpoena witnesses and hold public hearings, issue reports and publish findings. (10 O.S. 601.6)

**OFFICIAL** - This designation applies to those referrals which are disposed of by filing a petition and docketing the case for court.

**OKLAHOMA COMMISSION ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH** - Consists of 13 members whose duties are: to plan and coordinate the improvement of services for children and youth with the advice of Oklahoma Council on Juvenile Justice; to establish and maintain the Office of Juvenile System Oversight; to accept appropriations, gifts, loans and grants from whatever source; to enter into contracts or agreements for development of test models, programs and projects; to collect statistical, technical, administrative and operational services by interagency agreement or contract; to promulgate rules and regulations as necessary. (10 O.S. 601.1, 601.2, 601.3, 601.4 and 601.5)

**OKLAHOMA COUNCIL ON JUVENILE JUSTICE** - Consists of 25-50 members who serve as an advisory body for the planning, coordination, development and improvement of services to children and youth. The Council shall on or before October 1 of each year submit a report of its recommendations to agencies affected and to the Oklahoma Commission On Children And Youth. (10 O.S. 601.7)

**OMBUDSMAN** - A government official who hears and investigates complaints by inmates or private citizens against juvenile justice agencies and community agencies servicing juvenile court clientele.

**OPEN SUPERVISION** - This is a status in which a juvenile may be placed after being on probation for approximately half of his designated or implied period of probation. Positive behavior and compliance with the rules of probation are usually the prerequisites for open

supervision status. Open supervision differs from probation only in that the assigned probation counselor is not in contact with the juvenile or his family on a regular basis. The juvenile is expected to obey the rules of probation while on open supervision. The Court may order a child to be placed on open supervision or the responsible probation counselor may request that a juvenile be placed on open supervision in writing to his immediate supervisor.

ORDINANCE - A law enacted by the governing body of a city.

OUJIS - Refers to the Oklahoma Uniform Juvenile Information System which compiles data on each child referred to Juvenile Court statewide. This system provides a statistical base of information and is maintained by strict confidentiality.

-P-

PARENS PATRIAE - The English legal doctrine under which the Crown assumed the protection of certain minors, orphans, and other persons in need of protection. The phrase has sometimes been used to express the benevolent and rehabilitative philosophy of the juvenile court historically and in present day practice in the United States.

PAROLE SERVICES - Appropriate planning for and supervision of a juvenile who has been adjudicated delinquent and placed in custody of D.H.S. and is returned to the community after commitment or following institutional placement.

PER SE - By or through itself.

PETITION - A pleading filed to initiate proceedings in juvenile court, setting forth the alleged grounds for the Court to take jurisdiction of the case and asking the Court to do so and intervene. (See 10 O.S. §1103)

PHYSICAL CUSTODY - The actual possession and control of a child. (10 O.S. §1604.8)

PHYSICAL EVIDENCE - Items, things or traces of things found at a crime scene investigation.

P.I.N.S. - Person in Need of Supervision - Referred to in various jurisdictions as C.H.I.N.S. (Children in Need of Supervision), J.I.N.S. (Juvenile in Need of Supervision), M.I.N.S. (Minor in Need of Supervision) or as a beyond control, incorrigible or wayward youth who is involved in non-criminal misbehavior.

PLACEMENT - Refers to an alternative living arrangement for a juvenile that is approved by the court. Placements involve a voluntary agreement between the facility, the court, the juvenile's parents, and hopefully the juvenile himself. There are a number of facilities where a juvenile may be placed which are sponsored by church and civic organizations. See the Court Related and Community Services Division of D.H.S. guidelines.

PLAIN VIEW RULE - Readily observable things seen by an officer, in a place that he has a right to be, that are not the product of a search and are not subject to exclusion from evidence.

PLEA - The official response or answer to a charge brought against someone.

PLEA BARGAINING - Process whereby a respondent or defendant and the State bargain a certain plea for a reduced sentence. The agreement may or may not be supervised by the Court prior to approval.

PLEADINGS - Any formal written statement, accusation or defense in a case.

POST DISPOSITIONAL REVIEW - See "Review." (10 O.S. §1116.1-1116.5)

PRE- ADJUDICATORY DETENTION - See Detention.

PRE-ADOPTIVE PLACEMENT - Temporary placement of an Indian child in a foster home or institution after termination but prior to adoption. Indian Child Welfare Act §4(1) (iii).

PRECEDENT - A Court ruling bearing upon subsequent legal decisions in similar cases.

PRELIMINARY HEARING - Judicial examination of witnesses to determine whether a crime has been committed and whether there is reason to believe the person charged committed the crime. The preliminary hearing may also be used for the preservation of testimony and evidence. Also referred to in 10 O.S. 1111(b) where the Statute requires a "preliminary hearing" be conducted to determine whether there is prosecutive merit to the complaint, petition, or information.

PRELIMINARY INQUIRY - 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. (10 O.S. 1101.1)

PRESUMPTION - The drawing of a particular inference of one fact from the existence of a related known or proven fact.

PREVENTIVE DETENTION - Pretrial detention on the basis of a fear that the child will commit further crimes. This concept has been upheld in some jurisdictions such as New York, Charles L. v. Schupf, 350 N.E. 2nd 906 (1976).

PRIMA FACIE - First view; evidence in a criminal case that on its surface is sufficient to prove the charge.

PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATION - Communications between persons in a confidential relationship such as attorney and client, doctor and patient. The Court as a matter of public policy will not allow such communication to be disclosed.

PRO SE - (IJA-ABA Standards) - For himself, in his own behalf.

PROBABLE CAUSE - A conclusion of law that an offense was committed and the suspect or defendant committed it.

PROBABLE CAUSE HEARING - A hearing conducted in order for the Court to determine whether probable cause exists to hold juvenile as charged (10 O.S. 1111). IJA-ABA Standards recommend that in all delinquency proceedings the respondent should have the right to a judicial determination of probable cause unless adjudication is held within five days after the filing of the petition if the juvenile is detained and within 15 days if the juvenile is not detained. At the hearing, a determination is made as to whether there is probable cause to believe that an offense has been committed and that the respondent committed it.

PROBATION - A disposition which allows the minor to remain at liberty under the supervision of a probation officer. Very often the minor is required to comply with certain conditions. A court order allowing a juvenile to remain at home or in a suitable placement on the condition that he comply with the Court Ordered terms of probation.

PROSECUTIVE MERIT HEARING - A hearing conducted at the certification process similar to the preliminary hearing in an adult felony case. The Hearing

is conducted in order for the Court to determine whether probable cause exists to hold the juvenile as charged. (10 O.S. 1111.)

PROTECTIVE CUSTODY - (IJA-ABA Standards) - In child abuse and neglect cases, it is the emergency removal of a child from his home when the child would be in imminent danger if allowed to remain with the parents or custodians. A juvenile isolated at the juvenile's own request when such request arises out of a legitimate fear for his or her safety.

PUBLIC PLACE - A place exposed to the public where people gather together and pass to and fro and where whatever occurs would be seen by a number of persons.



-Q-

QUO WARRANTO - An extraordinary writ usually issued by a higher court to prevent continued assertion of unlawful authority by a public officer.

QUID PRO QUO - One thing given in return for another.

-R-

REASONABLE DOUBT- See Beyond a Reasonable Doubt.

RECIDIVISM - Falling back into prior criminal habits after punishment.

REFEREE - The Judge assigned to the Juvenile Division may, in certain counties, appoint an attorney(s) of his choice to serve as a Court Referee. Due to the unavailability of funds to compensate a Referee for his services, a Special Judge of the District Court is generally assigned to assist the Judge assigned to the Juvenile Division. Orders issued by the Referee must be approved by the Judge.

REFERRAL - A written statement by law enforcement agencies of a complaint against a specific juvenile. The content of a referral is generally determined by the offense alleged in the referral. The process by which a child is called to the attention of appropriated children's service agencies.

REGIONAL DETENTION FACILITY - (IJA-ABA Standards)- A detention facility that serves a geographic area of sufficient population to require a maximum daily capacity for that facility of at least twelve juveniles.

REHABILITATION - To restore to good repute.

REHABILITATIVE FACILITY - A facility maintained by the state exclusively for the care, education, training, treatment and rehabilitation of children in need of supervision. (10 O.S. 1101.S.)

REHEARING - In some states, an order by a referee or commissioner may be reviewed by the presiding judge of the juvenile court if minor or parents so request.

RELEASE - (IJA-ABA Standards) - The unconditional and unrestricted interim liberty of a juvenile limited only by the juvenile's promise to appear at judicial proceedings as required. However, a release on condition may be made releasing an accused juvenile under written requirements specifying the terms of interim liberty. A release under supervision may release an accused juvenile to an individual or organization that agrees in writing to assume the responsibility for directing the activities of the accused juvenile during the interim period.

RELEASE OF MEDICAL OR PSYCHOLOGICAL INFORMATION - The parents or legal custodians must sign a release form before the court worker is authorized to obtain medical or psychological information from an agency or clinic. The same release is necessary if the worker is to release confidential information in a juvenile's file.

RELEVANT - Evidence that is logically connected to and helps to prove a material point or issue in a case.

REMAND - To send back. Frequently used to describe the order certifying a minor to adult court for trial or an adult court's order sending a minor to the juvenile court. The process by which an appellate court sends back to the lower court a decision requiring that court to allow further proceedings in accordance with the appellate court opinion.

REPORT TO THE COURT - A report which usually contains some background account of the juvenile's adjustment while on probation, including school reports and employment. This report is usually written by a probation counselor when a juvenile is returning to court for a review of probation hearing or the arraignment on new allegations after being on probation or open supervision.

RESERVATION - Indian country and any lands to which title is either held by the United States in trust for the benefit of any Indian tribe or individual or held by any Indian tribe or individual subject to a restriction by the United States against alienation. Indian Child Welfare Act §4(10).

RES GESTAE - Exclamations and statements made by the participants, victims, or spectators of a crime immediately before, during or after the commission of the crime when such statements were made as a reaction to, or utterance inspired by, the occasion and where there was no opportunity for the declarant to deliberate or fabricate a false statement.

RES IPSA LOQUITUR- The thing speaks for itself; the doctrine that allows evidence to be admitted even though no one actually saw what happened, only the results are admitted for the trier of facts consideration.

RESPONDENT - The person charged by the juvenile petition. Also, the prevailing party in a court case against whom an appeal is taken.

REVERSE CERTIFICATION - See Mandatory Certification.

REVIEW - A practice by the court of reconsidering placement for a juvenile. In addition to judicial review of placement, a local board consisting of citizens may be authorized by statute or by the court to consider placement of a child in an advisory capacity. (See 10 O.S. §1116.1-1116.5)

REVIEW OF CUSTODY - A request made to the court through either an oral or written application requesting that the custody of a child or children be changed from one party to another party. A child...that is not a ward of the court must have legal counsel file an application in his behalf, or the party requesting such a custody change must act likewise through legal counsel. An oral application may be appropriate when a child is a ward of the court or his case is under advisement. (10 O.S. 1116.3A)

REVIEW OF PROBATION HEARING - This type of hearing involves returning to the juvenile on probation to court to consider new allegations of the violation of a public law or violation of the rules of probation. An application for review of probation or a supplemental petition is filed prior to the juvenile's returning to court. The possibility of revoking a juvenile's probation and making a placement exists at a review of probation hearing.

REVOCATION - An administrative process by which a juvenile's parole status may be terminated.

RIGHT TO PUBLIC TRIAL - (IJA-ABA Standards) - The juvenile justice standards provide that a respondent in a juvenile court adjudication proceeding

has a right to a public trial. Oklahoma provides that the hearings shall be private unless ordered by the judge to be public. (10 O.S. §1111)

RIGHT TO REMAIN SILENT - The privilege against self-incrimination as expressed in the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

RIGHT TO TREATMENT- The genesis of right to treatment is often traced to the field of mental health and by virtue of the juvenile court's parens patriae responsibility, it has a duty to exercise its statutory and inherent power in obtaining effective treatment for adjudicated delinquents.

RULES OF EVIDENCE - The laws that determine what evidence may be used to prove facts. These laws are not concerned with the outcome but with the admissibility of the evidence that may be used to prove facts.

RULES OF LAW - Once the facts are determined from the admissible evidence certain rules of law are applied to the facts that determine the outcome of the case.

RUNAWAY - A juvenile who is gone from the regular place of abode without permission from his parents, guardian or custodian. 10 O.S. §1101(c)(2) "A Child in Need of Supervision means a child who:--is wilfully 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."

SEALING - The closure of juvenile records to all inspection except by the minor upon petition to the court. 10 O.S. 1506(b): "All records relating to said person shall be confidential and withheld from inspection except upon authorization of said persons or his heirs."

SEARCH - To subject to a thorough inspection. Juvenile law, like its adult counterpart considers judicial opinions interpreting the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution in a case by case determination of whether a particular search and seizure by the police is legal. Juveniles have the right to be free from illegal searches and seizures under the Fourth Amendment as the Gault case (387 U.S.: 1, 1967) indicated in extending the Mapp doctrine (367 U.S. 643, 1961) to children's courts. (The Mapp doctrine holds that the Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution is applicable to the States.) Decisions in juvenile matters which have applied the exclusionary rule are : In re Marsh, 237 N.E.2d 529 (1968); In re R, 303 N.Y.S. 2d 406(1969). Searches may be conducted by a warrant properly issued or a limited search may be conducted incident to a valid arrest. However, search or seizure by public school officials have not been limited by the Fourth Amendment to the same degree as have searches and seizures by the police, since school authorities have an obligation to maintain discipline (In re Donaldson, 269 Cal.App. 2d 509 (1969). The school principal in dealing with the minor acts in loco parentis, not as an arm of the government, when he demands that the minor disclose the content of his pockets (Mercer v. State, 450 S.W.2d 715 (1970)).

SEARCH WARRANT - A legal process, issued by a judge upon a supporting affidavit, that authorizes a peace officer to search a person or place for evidence of an offense, contraband, or fruits of a crime.

SECURE FACILITY - (IJA-ABA Standards) - A facility which is designed and operated to ensure that all entrances and exits from the facility are under the exclusive control of the staff of the facility, whether or not the person being detained has freedom of movement within the perimeter of the facility, or which relies on locked rooms or buildings, fences or physical restraint in order to control behavior of its residents. (10 O.S. 1101.K.) Is a facility that is used exclusively for juveniles who have been adjudicated delinquent and is characterized by exclusive staff control over the rights of its residents to enter or leave the premises on a twenty-four hour basis.

SHELTER HEARING - A Court hearing to determine whether a child may be released from shelter to the parents or a parental substitute.

SHOW CAUSE HEARING - Where parties concerned or involved in a case appear as directed and present to the court, through legal counsel, such reasons and considerations as one has to offer why an order or decree should not be confirmed, take effect, or be executed, as the case may be. Show Cause Hearings may pertain to custody of a child or the parents' rights to the care and custody of a child or children.

SOCIAL HISTORY - Report prepared by a probation officer or social case worker for the judge's consideration at a dispositional hearing. The probation officer recommends, but the final decision as to disposition belongs to the judge. (Delinquency and the Unholy Alliance: A Formula For Success?, Alan J. Couch, 48 Okla.Bar Journ. Quarterly 148, Summer 1977.)

**SOCIAL STUDY** - An indepth report prepared by the probation counselor or in limited circumstances, the intake worker. This report contains information regarding the family and the juvenile.

**STAFFING** - Case load consultation required of a probation counselor with his supervisor.

**SUPERVISION** - The reasonable contact and accountability required of a probation officer when a juvenile gets into trouble.

**STANDARD OF PROOF** - There are varying requirements of proof in different kinds of judicial proceedings. In delinquency cases the standard or burden of proof to be established by the State or prosecution is beyond a reasonable doubt. In neglect, dependency or deprived cases the standard of proof is by a preponderance of evidence, generally. In some states, the standard of proof is by clear and convincing evidence a standard more stringent than preponderance of evidence and less demanding than proof beyond a reasonable doubt. In the Matter of Winship, 90 S.Ct. 1068(1970).

**STARE DECISIS** - To abide by, or adhere to, previously decided cases. Literally, to stand by the decision.

**STATUS DECISION** - (IJA-ABA Standards) - A decision made by an official that results in the interim release, control, or detention of an arrested juvenile. In the adult criminal process, it is referred to as the bail decision.

**STATUS OFFENSE** - Generally refers to non-criminal misbehavior that which would not be criminal if committed by an adult. The behavior is an offense only because of the minor's status as a minor, for instance run away, truant and etc. Alan J. Couch, "Diverting the Status Offender from the Juvenile Court," JUVENILE JUSTICE (Reno, Nevada: National Council of Juvenile Court Judges, Nov. 1974), pp 18-22.

**STATUTE** - A law enacted by a State Legislature.

**STIPULATION** - An agreement between the attorneys in a case allowing a certain fact to be established in evidence without the necessity for further proof.

**STOP AND FRISK** - The right of a police officer to detain suspicious individuals temporarily and to frisk (pat down) those who appear dangerous. The landmark case is Terry v. Ohio, 392 U.S. 1(1958) and is not a juvenile case but is probably applicable in juvenile cases in a majority of jurisdictions.

**SUBPOENA** - A legal document causing a witness to appear and give testimony, commanding him to appear before a Court or magistrate at a given time for the purpose of testifying in a case. Failure to obey a subpoena is punishable by contempt of court proceeding. The intake or probation counselor is required to fill out a praecipe for subpoena which enumerates the name and address of witness and when to appear in court.

**SUBPOENA DUCES TECUM** - A legal document served on a person who has custody of records, commanding that he bring those records with him on a day and time certain. Literally, bring with you.

**SUMMONS** - A legal document issued by a court officer, notifying the named person that a law suit or legal cause has been filed against or involves him and it notifies that person of dates of hearing or dates for responding to a petition or complaint.

**SUPPRESSION HEARING** - Formal motion by juvenile's attorney to suppress and reject as evidence whether tangible or intangible that was illegally obtained.

**SUPPLEMENTAL PETITION** - A petition that is filed when the pending allegations are against a juvenile who is a ward of the court and not on probation or when the adjudication category would change if a juvenile previously adjudicated was found to have participated in acts alleged in the petition.

**SURROGATE PARENT**- (IJA-ABA Standards) - An adult person who has been appointed by the court as a legal guardian of the juvenile, or an adult person who has voluntarily assumed the role of parent with respect to the juvenile.

**SUSPENDED COMMITMENT**- When a juvenile is committed to D.H.S. but this commitment is suspended in lieu of an alternative to such action. If a juvenile violated the rule of an alternative placement of the court order, commitment to D.H.S. is usually automatic.

-T-

TAKEN UNDER ADVISEMENT - The postponement of a decision for a designated period of time set by the Court, usually six to eight weeks at which time the Court may review information from whatever source, pertaining to a certain legal question. Some disposition regarding the matter is usually in order at the end of an advisement period.

TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS - A judicial proceeding where the review sought is to free the child from custody and control by a parent or parents. This proceeding may pave the way for adoption of the child. See 10 O.S. §1102.1; 1130; 1131; 1132; 1133; and 1134.

TEST CASE - A lawsuit initiated to assess the constitutionality of the application of a legislative or executive act.

TESTIMONY - A statement or declaration given under oath to establish a fact or facts.

TRAINING SCHOOL - An institution maintained by the state exclusively for the care, education, training, treatment and rehabilitation of delinquent children.

TRANSFER - The process by which a juvenile case is transferred from one jurisdiction to another within the State of Oklahoma as prescribed by 10 O.S. §1102 and 1125. Sometimes used to mean same as certification in other states.

TREATMENT CENTER - A facility maintained by the state for the care, education, training, treatment and rehabilitation of children who are in the custody of the Department and who have been found by the court to be in need of treatment. (10 O.S. 1101.T.)

TRIBAL COURT - Court with jurisdiction over child custody proceedings and which may be either a court of Indian offenses, or a court established and operated under code or custom of an Indian tribe. Indian Child Welfare Act §4 (12) 1978.

TRUANT - One who stays away from school; under Oklahoma law, A Child in Need of Supervision, 10 O.S. §1101(c) or a Deprived Child, 10 O.S. §1101(d).

TRUE BILL- Grand Jury indictment.

-U-

UNIFIED COURT SYSTEM - An integrated statewide or areawide court system, organized into divisions for more efficient distribution of case load and judges.

UNOFFICIAL - Applies to those referrals wherein an intake conference has been effected and a petition is not filed.

UTTERING - To publish, to put into circulation.



-W-

WAIVER - The voluntary relinquishment of a known right. Other jurisdictions use waiver to indicate the transfer or certification of a minor to adult court.

WARD - A minor who is under the jurisdiction of the Court for any reason such as delinquency, in need of supervision, or deprived. A person who has a legally appointed guardian is the ward of that guardian.

WARD OF THE COURT - A juvenile declared a ward of the court as delinquent, in need of supervision, or deprived gives the court the authority to initiate the concept of parens patriae.

WARRANT - Legal document issued by a judge authorizing the search of a place and seizure of specified items found there. Generally the judge issues the warrant on reasonable or probable cause supplied by an affidavit or testimony.

WEIGHT OF EVIDENCE- The extent to which evidence is to be believed.

WINSHIP CASE - A case decided by the United States Supreme Court that established the requirement of proof beyond a reasonable doubt in delinquent cases. In the matter of Winship, 90 S.Ct. 51068(1970).

WRIT - An order issued by a Court commanding that a certain act or acts be done or not done.

The End.

**MOST USED WORDS AND ACRONYMS**

**DELINQUENT** - Law violator

**C.I.N.S.** - Child in need of supervision - beyond control of parents

**C.I.N.T.** - Child in need of treatment - substantial disorder of emotional process

**DEPRIVED** - Homeless, abandoned and etc.

**D.H.S.** - Department of Human Service aka D.I.S.R.S. Department of Institutions, Social and Rehabilitative Services and D.P.W. Department of Public Welfare

**C.R.C.S.** - Court Related and Community Services, a division of Department of Human Services

**D.C.W.** - Department of Child Welfare, a division of Department of Human Services

**C.C.Y. & F.C.** - Cleveland County Youth and Family Center

**END**