

Utah Council on Criminal Justice Administration's
Project on Community Justice
Standards and Goals

CORRECTIONS

COMMUNITY RESOURCES FOR CORRECTIONS

44153

Approved by
Stan Constantine, Desk Force and
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200 South 1st East
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111



GALVIN L. HAMPTON
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STATE OF UTAH
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
SALT LAKE CITY

NCJRS

DEC 09 1977

Dear Citizens:

ACQUISITIONS

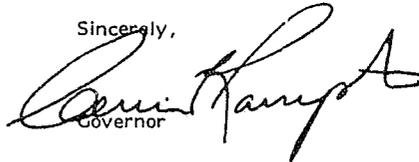
This pamphlet is one of a series of reports of the Utah Council on Criminal Justice Administration. The Council's five Task Forces: Police, Corrections, Judicial Systems, Community Crime Prevention, and Information Systems, were appointed on October 16, 1973 to formulate standards and goals for crime reduction and prevention at the state and local levels. Membership in the Task Forces was drawn from state and local government, industry, citizen groups, and the criminal justice profession.

The recommendations and standards contained in these reports are based largely on the work of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals established on October 20, 1971 by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. The Task Forces have sought to expand their work and build upon it to develop a unique methodology to reduce crime in Utah.

With the completion of the Council's work and the submission of its reports, it is hoped that the standards and recommendations will influence the shape of our state's criminal justice system for many years to come. Although these standards are not mandatory upon anyone, they are recommendations for reshaping the criminal justice system.

I would like to extend sincere gratitude to the Task Force members, staff, and advisors who contributed something unknown before--a comprehensive, inter-related, long-range set of operating standards and recommendations for all aspects of criminal justice in Utah.

Sincerely,


Governor

COMMUNITY RESOURCES FOR CORRECTIONS

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aid of Law Enforcement Assistance Administration funds.

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What is the Utah Council on Criminal Justice Administration (UCCJA)?

In 1968 the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act was passed resulting in the creation of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) in the U.S. Department of Justice. The act required the establishment of a planning mechanism for block grants for the reduction of crime and delinquency.

This precipitated the establishment of the Utah Law Enforcement Planning Council (ULEPC). The council was created by Executive Order of Governor Calvin Rampton in 1968. On October 1, 1975, the council was expanded in size and redesignated the Utah Council on Criminal Justice Administration (UCCJA).

The principle behind the council is based on the premise that comprehensive planning, focused on state and local evaluation of law-enforcement and criminal-justice problems, can result in preventing and controlling crime, increasing public safety, and effectively using federal and local funds.

The 27-member council directs the planning and funding activities of the LEAA program in Utah. Members are appointed by the governor to represent all interests and geographical areas of the state. The four major duties of the council are:

1. To develop a comprehensive, long-range plan for strengthening and improving law enforcement and the administration of justice . . .
2. To coordinate programs and projects for state and local governments for improvement in law enforcement.
3. To apply for and accept grants from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration . . . and other government or private agencies, and to approve expenditure . . . of such funds . . . consistent with . . . the statewide comprehensive plan.
4. To establish goals and standards for Utah's criminal-justice system, and to relate these standards to a timetable for implementation.

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INTRODUCTION

Historically, society has tried many ways to deal with the criminal from physically banishing, punishing, or killing the offender to an artificial banishment or civil death through incarceration. Recently, the benefits of the penitentiary have been considered transient at best. The philosophy of incarceration has changed to: Incarcerate only when nothing less will do and then incarcerate as briefly as possible. The result of this philosophical change is the development of many kinds of community-based and community-oriented programs.

This pamphlet addresses community-based and community-oriented correctional programs. Community-based programs are activities conducted in the community as an alternative to confinement in an institution, designed to enable the offender to become a law-abiding citizen. Community-oriented programs provide services to the incarcerated offender by releasing him to a community agency for services or providing community services within the institution. To be effective, these programs must use and coordinate with existing community agencies.

There are a multitude of these programs which are constantly being developed and modified. A few prove unworkable and quietly die. The programs included in the two standards in this pamphlet don't include all the possible or existing programs in Utah.

Standard 7.1, "Development Plan for Community-Based Alternatives to Confinement," suggests analyzing the current array of programs to find the needs, resources, and gaps in the state correctional system. As a result of this analysis, a systematic plan with a timetable and scheme for implementing a range of alternatives to institutionalization would be developed, hopefully by 1978. This plan should be conducted within the framework of total system planning suggested in **Standard 8.1, "Total System Planning,"** and the long-, intermediate-, and short-range planning and budgeting suggested in **Standard 2.2 "Planning and Organization."** Services to be provided by the correctional agency and those offered through other community resources should be specified.

Standard 7.2, "Marshalling and Coordinating Community Resources," addresses the need for each correctional system to establish effective working relationships with relevant community organizations and agencies, and should involve representatives of

these organizations in policy development and intra-/inter-agency coordination. Specific programs are discussed in greater detail in the pamphlets relating to the individual facilities. Each standard is stated as passed with a brief description of the current Utah status and a suggested method to implement the standard.

STANDARD 7.1 DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR COMMUNITY-BASED ALTERNATIVES TO CONFINEMENT

The Utah Division of Corrections and the correctional system of other units of government should begin immediately to analyze the present scope of the responsibility, facilities, needs, resources, and gaps in service, and to develop by 1978 a systematic plan with timetable and scheme for implementing a range of alternatives to institutionalization. The plan should specify the service to be provided directly by the correctional authority and those to be offered through other community resources. Community advisory assistance is essential. The plan should be developed within the framework of total system planning discussed in Chapter 8, "Local Adult Institutions," and state planning discussed in Chapter 2, "Correctional Management."

Minimum alternatives to be included in the plan should be the following:

1. Diversion mechanisms and programs prior to trial and sentence.
2. Probation and parole.
3. Residential alternatives to incarceration.
4. Community resources open to confined populations and institutional resources available to the entire community.
5. Pre-release programs.
6. Community facilities for released offenders in the critical re-entry phase, with provision for short-term return as needed.

UTAH STATUS AND COMMENTS

There is no one agency or mechanism in Utah, other than

UCCJA, to coordinate and prepare a plan as suggested in this standard. There are so many correctional agencies in Utah that no one agency could have the responsibility for preparing a plan including all of the specified alternatives. As a result, there has never been a comprehensive study like that suggested in the standard.

Many studies have analyzed the needs, resources, gaps, and duplications of Utah's juvenile correctional services. These studies have specified methods of implementation; however, implementation has been slow. The most recent analysis was the Beaser Report¹ and the Juvenile Justice Committee Report².

Several counties have recognized that their jails are overcrowded. They have conducted feasibility studies to assess correctional needs for both facilities and programs—building a new jail, providing additional jail space or discerning alternatives to relieve the overcrowding. Even when these studies have been as comprehensive as this standard suggests, they have not considered the coordination between the Division of Corrections and the county correctional system.

Each of the suggested alternatives is discussed below in terms of what Utah has available. Because Utah has a relatively small population, some agencies provide more than one of the alternatives. For example, the halfway houses in Utah provide both halfway-in (paragraph 3) and halfway-out (paragraph 5) services.

1. Diversion

Diversion takes place at few points in the criminal justice system. In most cases, there is no formal program in which to divert the offender who is released without further services.

- a. *Juvenile*: Because there are more formalized methods of diverting a juvenile than an adult, diversion is used more often for a juvenile.

¹Report of a Study Requested by Governor Calvin L. Rampton of the Utah Juvenile Justice System, conducted by H.E.W., December 16, 1971.

²*Juvenile Justice Committee Report, 1972.*

Youth service bureaus/systems have been, and are being, developed in Salt Lake, Weber, Davis, Carbon, Emery, and Grand counties. Each is a locally developed group, acting as a crisis intervention and referral agency for juveniles. They accept referrals from parents, school, police, Juvenile Court, and self-referrals. (Youth service bureaus are covered more fully in Chapter 5, Youth Service Bureaus.)

Most of the large police departments and sheriff's offices have a youth bureau to handle juvenile-related crimes. They may decide whether or not to refer the juvenile to Juvenile Court. They may also refer the juvenile to a youth service bureau or some other non-criminal justice agency.

Juvenile Court intake has diverted juveniles under Section 55-10-83, which provides that on the basis of a preliminary inquiry (made by the probation department) the court may authorize diversion treatment. However, the adjustment may not extend more than two months unless the judge approves an additional two months.

- b. *Adult*: There are no formal diversionary laws for adults. However, diversion takes place on an informal basis. The police officer may choose when to arrest or charge an offender. The county attorney has the option to prosecute or not. These decisions, made prior to trial, may divert an offender from the criminal justice system. There is additional information concerning police and court diversion in the *Police Report*³ and the *Court Report*⁴ and Chapter 3, "Diversion from the Criminal Justice Process" of the *Corrections Report*⁵.

³National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, *Police Report*, Standard 1.3 "Police Discretion," p. 21-27.

⁴National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, *Courts Report*, Chapter 2, "Diversion," p. 27-41.

⁵National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, *Corrections Report*, Chapter 3, "Diversion from the Criminal Justice Process," p. 73-97.

There are several programs which will not divert the offender from the criminal justice system, but may keep him in the community instead of incarcerating him prior to trial and sentence. In Weber and Salt Lake counties, there are formal programs designed to release people from the jail on their own recognizance. While these programs do not divert people from the criminal justice system, they release people from jail while awaiting trial who might not be able to raise bail money or hire a bail bondsman.

After an offender has been found guilty in a trial, the judge has three options: (1) sentence with no additional information, (2) sentence on the basis of a presentence report, or (3) sentence on the basis of a report submitted as the result of a ninety-day diagnostic commitment to the Division of Corrections (Section 76-3-404). The third option has been available since July 1, 1973. Most offenders are sentenced on the basis of a presentence report. The presentence and ninety-day diagnostic reports have kept many offenders in the community.

2. Non-Residential Supervision

Adult Probation and Parole has jurisdiction over probationers (Section 77-62-29) and parolees from the prison (Section 77-62-16). Parole services for those leaving jail are not available.

Under the jurisdiction of the Board of Juvenile Court Judges and the general administration of the judge(s) in each district is a director of probation to supervise the work of the department (Section 55-10-73). The State Industrial School is allowed to place children outside the school without losing legal custody, unless they are otherwise discharged (Section 64-6-8), which allows their aftercare (juvenile parole) system.

In Utah, a client receives non-residential supervision only through Adult Probation and Parole, Juvenile Court, or the State Industrial School aftercare system. Any other such services as suggested by this standard are coordinated by these agencies (i.e., the supervising agency brokers the client into other services).

3. Residential Alternatives

Utah has a variety of residential alternatives to incarceration, which may be used before or after incarceration, or as a pre-release program, depending upon the need of the offenders.

- a. *Shelter Care*: Used for children awaiting a Juvenile Court hearing who do not need the security custody of a detention center but cannot stay in their own homes. The Division of Family Services contracts with families to take these children, and they are paid on a daily basis.
- b. *Foster Care*: When Juvenile Court takes custody of a child from his parents, the child may be placed in foster care if he can function in a family situation and does not require secure custody. This service is also contracted with families on a daily basis.
- c. *Group Homes*: Contrasted with shelter/foster care homes, which take only up to three children, the group home has facilities for twelve children. Those placed in a group home are generally older and cannot function in a foster care situation, yet, do not require the secure custody of the State Industrial School. Services vary from a set of parents with social work services provided by the Division of Family Services to a complex network of social workers, psychologists, and psychiatrists. Most of the services are in the community (e.g., school, medical, etc.). Some group homes are direct alternatives to the State Industrial School. The child is placed by the Division of Family Services in the appropriate home on a contract basis. The home must be licensed.
- d. *Halfway Houses*: Three halfway houses—two in Salt Lake City and one in Ogden—are now being operated by the Division of Corrections. All three are used as halfway-in (i.e., placed there as a condition of probation rather than being committed to the prison), halfway-out (i.e., placed there as a part of a pre-release program), or as an alternative to being returned to prison on a parole violation. The Salt Lake City houses concentrate upon halfway-in or halfway-out functions. Almost all of the services come from the community.

- e. The Divisions of Corrections and Family Services contract with private and other state agencies to provide other types of treatment programs for individuals. For example, there are contracts with alcohol and drug treatment programs, YWCA, and the State Mental Hospital. The Division of Corrections has developed an adult foster care program for the women at the prison, with the help of the Division of Family Services.

4. Bridges Between the Inmate Confined in the Institution and the Community

There are a multitude of these programs in the Prison, the State Industrial School, and some detention centers. Generally, the jails do not have programs of this type. These programs are discussed in more detail in Corrections Standard 7.2, "Marshalling and Coordinating Community Resources," Standard 8.8, "Jail Release Programs," Standard 9.3 "Social Environment" (Prison) and Standard 11.4, "Social Environment" (State Industrial School).

5. Pre-Release Programs

- a. *Juvenile*: Since the detention centers are designed for juvenile pre-hearing confinement, they do not have any pre-release programs. The State Industrial School has a pre-release program which allows the child to return home for short visits before being released.
- b. *Adult*: The jails do not have a pre-release program, although some have programs allowing the inmate into the community.

The Prison has a large number of pre-release programs. Approximately 80% of those released are involved in some type of residential alternative to incarceration, which was discussed in paragraph 3. Most of them have their own pre-release program designed to ease the offender back into the community. The remaining 20% are directly released from the prison. These people may or may not be involved in some type of work or school release program. Approximately one week prior to release, there is a formal pre-release guidance program. Not all those to be released attend because they are involved in some residential program.

6. Community Facilities for Released Offenders in the Re-entry Phase, With Provision for Short-Term Return, as Needed

Most of the residential programs discussed in paragraph 3 have this in their reentry programs. One of the specific functions of the halfway houses is short-term return instead of return to the prison. The aftercare program at the State Industrial School also has this function.

METHOD OF IMPLEMENTATION

The implementation study for **Standard 1.1, "Unifying Correctional Programs,"** should specify the services that each correctional authority should be responsible for providing. The possibility of using private and contract services should not be excluded.

The governor should specify by an Executive Order an agency to provide the kind of master planning for all correctional agencies that this standard suggests, until the unified corrections study is completed.

Each correctional agency should continue to do the kind of needs assessment and planning suggested in this standard, within its own statutory authority.

STANDARD 7.2

MARSHALLING AND COORDINATING COMMUNITY RESOURCES

Utah correctional system and the systems of other units of government should take appropriate action immediately to establish effective working relationships with the major social institutions, organizations, and agencies of the community, including the following:

- 1. Employment resources—private industry, labor unions, employment services, civil service systems.**
- 2. Educational resources—vocational and technical, secondary, college and university, adult basic education, private and commercial training, government and private job development and skills training.**
- 3. Social welfare services—public assistance, housing, re-**

habilitative services, mental health services, counseling assistance, neighborhood centers, unemployment compensation, and private social service agencies.

4. The law enforcement system—federal, state, and local law enforcement personnel, particularly specialized units providing public information, diversion, and services to juveniles.

5. Other relevant community organizations and groups—ethnic and cultural groups, recreational and social organizations, religious and self-help groups, and others devoted to political or social action.

At the management level, correctional agencies should seek to involve representatives of these community resources in policy development and interagency procedures for consultation, coordinated planning, joint action, and shared programs and facilities. Correctional authorities should enlist the aid of such bodies in forming a broad-based and aggressive lobby that will speak for correctional and inmate needs and support community correctional programs.

At the operating level, correctional agencies should initiate procedures to work cooperatively in obtaining services needed by offenders.

UTAH STATUS AND COMMENTS

The Utah correctional system is administered in part by the State Division of Corrections, Division of Family Services, Juvenile Court, and individual cities and counties.

Since the system is fragmented, establishing working relationships is difficult except at the operational level. Few formal written service agreements exist among agencies. Ties are usually informal, existing among individuals rather than institutions.

The state juvenile system utilizes community resources the most while local jails utilize them the least. Specific programs are discussed in greater detail in the standards relating to individual facilities. The following comments present a general overview of the working relationships that exist in the juvenile and adult systems.

State Youth System (administered by the Juvenile Court and the Division of Family Services).

Employment: An informal relationship exists with Utah Job Service to provide job counseling, guidance, and training to delinquent youths. Of those referred, 95% came from probation and parole officers, although high school counselors, youth bureaus, the Juvenile Court, and the State Industrial School (SIS) also refer cases. Job Service acts as a liaison with private industry and numerous government programs, such as WIN, CMP, and Vocational Outreach. The SIS also has its own placement service. The State Board of Education Office of Rehabilitation works closely with both SIS and Job Service. Other programs exist on an individual basis, such as the program funded in the Second District Juvenile Court to pay hourly wages to youths working to pay restitution.

Education: Group and foster homes utilize the local school in the same manner as anyone else. SIS has its own academic program. However, a contract allows SIS students to attend Ben Lomond or Weber High School. A cooperative agreement exists among Vocational Rehabilitation, the State Juvenile Court, and the Division of Family Services (DFS). Vocational Rehabilitation has established a Work Evaluation and Work Adjustment Center at the State Industrial School allowing students to sample and train for jobs. Some students are placed in off-campus employment for further training and experience.

Vocational Rehabilitation has also assigned specific counselors to SIS, the SIS Placement center, and the First and Second Juvenile Court Districts. A specific person is not assigned to the Juvenile Court districts in Southern Utah. Counselors also work with the neighborhood probation units. Besides providing job guidance and counseling, Vocational Rehabilitation will pay for tuition, books, tools, and even supplies for any proprietary school in Utah. Many of the programs administered by Job Service offer skill training to youths. Working relations also exist among Juvenile Court probation and school counselors.

Social Services: The State Industrial School is under the Division of Family Services (DFS). However, their working relationship resembles that of two separate agencies. The Division of Family Services provides an inventory of welfare services to the families of SIS clients. As a result of Utah law (Section 55-15-10 (5)), DFS is also responsible for group homes, foster homes, and shelter care. Juvenile Court can commit custody of youths to these institutions. Therefore, DFS also provides a broad range of services to these youths and their families. In the past, it has been the policy of DFS to provide funds and services to youth only after

they have entered the criminal justice system. This policy excludes DFS involvement in any diversionary programs. However, this policy has recently changed.

Vocational Rehabilitation may also provide such services as medical and psychological treatment, which are relevant to the rehabilitation of an individual.

One of the most important and effective relationships is with the Division of Mental Health. Although no formal contract exists, the Division of Mental Health budgets for counselors to be assigned to the Juvenile Court project. These Mental Health units provide diagnostic care to those with serious psychological problems. The project also coordinates its work with schools, welfare, detention, SIS, and the State Hospital personnel. Mobile clinics providing similar services are in rural parts of the state. The youth program at the Utah State Hospital provides care and treatment for the psychotic and seriously disturbed child. Communities without a comprehensive mental health unit may refer cases to this program. The youth program accepts approximately 60% of their referrals from the Juvenile Court.

Law Enforcement: There are informal working ties with the various police youth bureaus around the state. Police agencies play an important role in the activities of the youth bureau and youth service system. As the Beaser Report pointed out, there is a lack of formal understanding in this area.

Other: Informal working relations exist on the operational level among the juvenile system and a variety of alcohol and drug treatment centers, recreational, and social organizations. An inventory of available youth services and resources entitled *Youth Organizations in Utah 1972* was compiled by the Utah Council on Criminal Justice Administration. Such contacts may be uncoordinated and infrequent. Several religious groups, including LDS Social Services, Catholic Charities, and Children Aid Society, give assistance in counseling, foster care, and referral services. Community churches provide religious services at SIS.

Local Youth System (Administered by the county).

This system is comprised of juvenile detention facilities. A county without such a facility may contract with another county to render the needed service. However, state law (Section 55-10-49.3) instructs DFS to assist counties in establishing and administrating these institutions. The *Utah Minimum Standards (1972)* state

that professional services may be obtained on a "full-time, part-time, or contractual basis or from community agencies." All four of these sources are utilized in varying degrees to provide needed services. A close relationship exists between the detention centers and the district Juvenile Courts. Most services provided to a juvenile come from Juvenile Court services. However, the detention centers provide some service of their own. Most detention facilities are licensed to hold a juvenile for 48 hours. Only three facilities are licensed to hold a juvenile for an extended period of time.

The three detention centers are required by law to offer a full-time educational program. Therefore, these institutions contract with the local school district for teachers. Local mental health units assist the clinical personnel and accept referrals in an emergency. Otherwise, most such referrals come from Juvenile Court services. DFS rarely provides operating services unless a detention client is also a client of one of their programs. Through volunteer programs, a variety of people from the community participate in social and recreational programs for the center.

Some law enforcement agencies have worked out diversionary counseling programs or procedures for referring children to other agencies. (See Standard 4.1, "Role of Police in Intake Decisions".) Nevertheless, police youth bureaus are undermanned, and often responsible for non-juvenile related duties.

Several religious groups provide assistance, including counseling, foster care, and general volunteer help. Non-denominational religious services are also provided by the community.

State Adult System (administered by the Board of Corrections)

Employment: An informal but effective working relationship exists with Job Service. The department has designated a counselor to assist in vocational testing, guidance, and job development for the prison, Adult Probation and Parole, halfway houses, and drug centers. This counselor also acts as a liaison between these agencies and the community. An informal relationship exists with the LDS Church, which has its own placement center working in cooperation with Job Service.

Education: The Office of Rehabilitative Services (Vocational Rehabilitation), the Division of Corrections, and the DFS entered into a cooperative agreement in 1969 in order to "provide maximum utilization of the services of each organization for the reha-

bilitation of the public offender." In fulfillment of this agreement, Vocational Rehabilitation provides not only guidance and counseling, but also assumes the cost of the study release programs; including tuition, books, tools, transportation, and supplies. They also fund a full-time college program at the prison, a self-confidence course ("ZOOM"), and an on-the-job training program (OJT), subsidizing employers. Vocational Rehabilitation provides training and assigns counselors to Adult Probation and Parole and the halfway houses.

Contracts exist with the prison, the Jordan School District, and Utah Technical College at Provo. An informal working relationship exists with the University of Utah to provide the prison with correspondence courses and college instructors. While the correspondence courses are free of charge, each inmate in the college prison program is charged the same amount in tuition and books as any other student. This amount is then paid by Vocational Rehabilitation.

BYU also provides correspondence courses to inmates, but charges the individual a standard fee. Weber State College is planning to offer courses at the prison in the future.

Social Welfare: A working relationship exists between the Division of Corrections and the Division of Mental Health to assist in counseling the more serious mental health problems among their clients. However, the Division of Mental Health has no program at the prison. Since a high percentage of inmates are veterans, the Office of Veterans Affairs seeks out offenders who qualify for benefits. This office also has special drug and alcohol units working at the prison. If a probationer or parolee meets the standard requirements, he is eligible for public assistance and related services. A parolee who cannot find a job is referred by the prison to DFS for assistance. However, a prisoner at a halfway house, although he must pay room and board, cannot receive any assistance since he is the responsibility of the prison. The LDS Church sponsors an extensive program where a family establishes a preliminary relationship with an inmate before his release. Upon release, the family is available to help him and his family through the transition. Families help in locating housing, employment, and, if necessary, church welfare. Other religious groups also provide help.

Law Enforcement: Law enforcement agencies work with the Prison and Adult Probation and Parole in returning escaped prisoners or missing parolees. The prison manual briefly mentions

a few of the restrictions placed upon police during an escape. Previously, there had been some confusion between the prison and law enforcement agencies as to when a person is considered an escapee and whether the sheriff should file an escape charge. On December 17, 1973, a meeting was held among the Warden, the Executive Secretary of the Board of Pardons, the Salt Lake County Attorney, representatives of the Salt Lake City Police Department, Salt Lake County Sheriff's Office, and the Utah Attorney General's Office to determine guidelines on these questions.

Other: Several speaking clubs, a rodeo club, and a basketball team exist at the prison. Religious and social organizations include the Catholic Men's Club, the Protestant Fellowship Club, the Salvation Army, and the Mutual Improvement Association of the LDS Church. There are also chapters of Alcoholics Anonymous at the prison and halfway houses. There is an exchange of AA speakers among members in the community and the prison. However, the prison manual reads that "organized groups will be permitted to involve no more than six civilian guests to two meetings per month." Adult Probation and Parole and the halfway houses have working relationships with alcohol and drug treatment centers and religious groups.

Social Services: In an effort to accomplish their goal, Vocational Rehabilitation may purchase a variety of services according to the needs of the individual. Costs may include medical and psychological treatment, transportation, and relevant services for a client's family. The basic services offered by the agency are listed in the cooperative agreement. In the past, Vocational Rehabilitation has paid for clinical psychologists and organized behavior modification treatment programs. The Division of Alcoholism and Drugs has a therapy program at the prison, which they hope to expand in the future. In laying the groundwork for this expansion, the division is informally coordinating all types of community resources.

Local Adult System (administered by cities and counties)

Community resources are not utilized in most of the jails and are used only marginally in the major jails. Informal working relationships may exist with the local mental health units, the Drug Referral Outreach Program, the county drug and alcohol department, Job Service, and the jail. Chaplains may also regularly visit the jail. Otherwise, no resources are provided. The exception is the Weber County Jail, which has a high school completion pro-

gram. In cooperation with interested social and rehabilitation agencies, the Weber School District conducts classes in the jail for inmates and in the community for probationers and parolees.

The program also includes a counseling, tutorial, and ombudsman element. The counseling program maintains, on an individual case basis, a working relationship with Vocational Rehabilitation, Skills Center, Weber County Mental Health, Vocational Printing, and Adult Probation and Parole. A few of the jails have small work release programs.

With respect to volunteer citizen advisory committees in the state, see **Standard 3.5, "Employment of Volunteers."** Juvenile Court law (Section 55-10-76) authorizes the establishment of state and district citizen advisory committees with membership and duties conforming to this standard. These councils exist on the state level and in Districts 1 and 2. The juvenile courts in Districts 3, 4, and 5 have not established such committees. However, each juvenile neighborhood probation unit has an advisory committee.

The Youth Service Bureau in Price has a committee which meets the standard. Group homes, which are private, non-profit organizations, have a board of directors. Depending upon its make-up, the board serves to involve community resources. The three publicly owned (non-private) group homes have advisory committees. Utah law (Section 55-10-49.1) provides for a citizen's advisory board for detention facilities in each county.

The prison has a vocational advisory committee composed of representatives from the State Board of Education, Vocational Rehabilitation, Job Service, prison staff, Division of Corrections, and industry. The Weber County Jail has an eight-member advisory board consisting of the different government agencies contributing to the High School Completion Program. Each of the three halfway houses has an advisory committee made up of a cross-section of citizens.

The most important committee is the Board of Corrections, whose statutory duties include "policy-making functions, power, duties, rights and responsibilities." (Section 64-9-1.1) for the Division of Corrections. Presently, the board consists of three businessmen, an attorney, an active Junior League member, an Equal Opportunity officer, and a representative or organized labor.

Interagency coordination procedures are informal. While

scheduled interagency meetings may occur on the State level, such working relationships vary on the district level, depending upon the agency and the district make-up.

METHOD OF IMPLEMENTATION

Encourage the adoption of cooperative agreements among agencies. Such agreements in and of themselves do not coordinate services, but are a step toward defining shared responsibilities. Each agency should seek to meet regularly with related agencies and community organizations on both the administrative and operational levels.