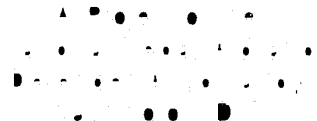


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ACQUISITIONS

STATE OF OKLAHOMA
SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT STUDY
DEMONSTRATION DEFENDER PROGRAMS

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT

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A Project of the
National Legal Aid and Defender Association

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Preface

The National Center for Defense Management is grateful to Mr. Marion P. Opala, Director, Administrative Office of the Judiciary, Supreme Court of Oklahoma for his cooperation in the planning and execution of this technical assistance assignment.

The Center and the consultant team greatly appreciate the assistance provided by Professor Robert E.L. Richardson of the Oklahoma Center for Criminal Justice for his invaluable contributions to all facets of this project. Staff Attorney David A. Rapoport is also to be commended for his assistance in the preparation of this report.

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

The basic standards governing the provision of defense services must be considered against the background of our common law system of justice. That system rests on certain basic assumptions: first, that an accused person is presumed innocent; second, that guilt must be established in an adversary proceeding in which the charging authority has the burden of proof; and third, that the parties may be aided by advocates capable of rendering effective assistance to the cause.

State and federal courts have become increasingly concerned with insuring the fundamental right of an accused unable to afford an attorney to have counsel provided. Decisions requiring state and local authorities to provide counsel to indigent defendants have been rendered in an increasing variety of criminal matters.

These expansions of the right to counsel have resulted in a great increase in the need to provide representation to indigents, a need not likely to diminish in the foreseeable future. Indeed, available projections indicate this trend will probably continue in all areas of the criminal justice system. It would be contrary to national standards to require either private attorneys or public defenders to represent indigent persons without receiving adequate compensation for their services.¹

The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals has recommended that every jurisdiction provide indigent defense services through a full-time public defender organization.² Noting the

¹ NAC Standard 13.7, Commentary.

² NAC Standard 13.5.

importance of active involvement in the criminal justice system by the bar membership, the Commission further recommended that a coordinated assigned counsel system be utilized with indigent cases apportioned between the public defender and appointed counsel in a manner that will encourage significant participation by the private bar in the criminal justice system.³

The National Advisory Commission's Standards propose that indigent defense services be financed by the state in order to assure that adequate defense services are uniformly provided for all criminally accused indigents. In its Commentary to that Standard 13.6, the Commission points out the lack of realism in expecting all local governmental units to have the capacity to adequately fund defense services:

"Financial support is a critical element in providing effective defender services. Local governments are less able than the State to finance such services, and it is often politically impossible to provide adequate funding for defense services on the local level. Further aggravating the situation is that counties with a low tax base often have a higher incidence of crime. Often an especially high percent of defendants in these counties are financially unable to provide counsel. Hence, where the need may be greatest, the financial ability tends to be the least. The only way to balance the resources so that counsel can be provided uniformly to all indigent criminally accused without imposing an unreasonable burden on some communities is through a State-financed system."⁴

Based upon a survey of existing defender programs conducted by NLADA and published in The Other Face of Justice⁵, it has been found that establishing a defender program may not only benefit accused indigents facing criminal charges but also results in substantial savings for the funding jurisdiction,

³ NAC Standard 13.5.

⁴ NAC Standard 13.6, Commentary.

⁵ The Other Face of Justice National Defender Survey, National Legal Aid and Defender Association, 1973.

without impeding the prompt, fair and efficient administration of criminal justice. Oklahoma's Commission on Representation of Indigents, directed by Professor Robert E.L. Richardson of the University of Oklahoma College of Law, recommended the establishment of a statewide public defender system to represent indigents and proposed legislation to accomplish this purpose.⁶

Despite Professor Richardson's comprehensive and persuasive presentation, a state defender bill which had been approved by the State Senate failed to pass the House chamber. Prospects for enactment remain problematic.

B. Nature of the Request

In November, 1975, Mr. Marion P. Opala, Director, Administrative Office of the Judiciary, Supreme Court of Oklahoma, submitted a request to the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) for an indigent defense systems study. The request sought technical assistance for the State of Oklahoma for improvements in the delivery of competent criminal defense services to indigents at a reasonable cost. The request was processed through LEAA Dallas Regional Office and on December 9, 1975, NCDM received approval of this request from LEAA (the TA request is attached at Appendix A).

Mr. Gustav Goldberger, NCDM Director, arranged for a preliminary visit to evaluate the dimensions of the defense services delivery problem in Oklahoma. An assessment visit was conducted by two defense services experts and NCDM staff on February 20, 1976 in accordance with a schedule prepared by Mr. Opala.

The purpose of this visit was to explore the basis for the request and determine the priority attached to the various aspects of the technical

⁶ An Analysis Concerning the Representation of Indigents Accused of Crimes in Oklahoma, Commission of Representation of Indigents Accused of Crimes, Oklahoma Center for Criminal Justice, 1971.

assistance sought. This was accomplished through extensive discussions with Mr. Opala, Professor Robert E.L. Richardson of the Oklahoma Center for Criminal Justice, the Chief Public Defenders in Tulsa and Oklahoma City, Presiding Judge William Means in Tulsa and other criminal justice system personnel in Oklahoma.

NCDM divided the technical assistance package into two components:

- Conduct a systems assessment of the nature, scope and quality of criminal defense services rendered by the Oklahoma County Defender Office; and
- Design Demonstration Defender Programs for three additional Oklahoma counties and for a statewide Appellate Defender Program.

This is a supplemental report which addresses the second component; it incorporates, by reference, the material presented in the assessment report already submitted. The presentation of these demonstration defender programs should prove useful to state officials in setting future goals and planning additional projects for the more efficient delivery of quality defense services.

C. Objectives

The National Center for Defense Management set two primary objectives for this technical assistance project:

- To determine the feasibility of a multi-county defender program to deliver defense services to accused indigents in a cost-effective manner.
- To design demonstration programs for trial and appellate defense services to serve as proto-types for regional and/or statewide systems.

This report presents basic program designs which may assist Oklahoma officials in planning for the provision of quality criminal defense services for indigents. It will make available to state decision-makers the specifications for demonstration defense systems that can serve as indicators of the resources required to upgrade these services for the entire state.

D. Procedures

This report incorporates the results of a site visit to Oklahoma's 21st Judicial District in May, 1976. The consultants involved in this project were Mr. Gustav Goldberger of NCDM, Mr. James Gramenos of the Cook County, Illinois, Public Defender's Office, Mr. Patrick Delfino of the Cook County, Illinois, State's Attorney's Office and Mr. Ted Rubin of the Institute for Court Management (resumes attached at Appendix B). In conducting this multi-county study a diverse sample of persons prominent in the judiciary, the private bar and the state legislature, as well as other citizens, were interviewed and included in substantive discussions of the demonstration defender program proposals. A representative of the Oklahoma Crime Commission was also briefed on the final proposal.

E. Summary of Recommendations

1. PENDING PASSAGE OF STATEWIDE PUBLIC DEFENDER LEGISLATION, A PUBLIC DEFENDER TRIAL PROJECT SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED IN THE TWENTY-FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT TO PROVIDE CRIMINAL DEFENSE SERVICES IN THE TRI-COUNTY AREA OF CLEVELAND, GARVIN AND McCLAIN COUNTIES.
2. AN APPELLATE DEFENDER PROJECT FOR THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED WHICH WOULD ACCEPT APPOINTMENTS IN CRIMINAL CASE APPEALS FROM ALL COUNTIES IN THE STATE WHICH DESIRE THE PROJECT TO PROVIDE APPELLATE SERVICES.

F. Purpose of Demonstration Programs

- The Demonstration Programs will provide competent defense services to indigent persons residing in the respective jurisdictions.
- They will serve as models for a statewide system in the event that the pending defender bill becomes law.
- The budgetary presentations will allow for more accurate cost analyses and will facilitate projections of future cost requirements.
- Legislators who currently oppose or are uncommitted towards a state defender bill will have the opportunity to be persuaded to a supportive position on this issue by means of personal observations and examinations of these demonstration programs.
- A demonstration program not totally dependent upon court funds will permit experimentation in regard to the issue of governance, assuring a defender office free from political influence and subject to judicial supervision only as much as lawyers in private practice. The issue of governance is a very sensitive one and a model program can serve to reassure those who harbor reservations in this regard.

FINDINGS

A. Scope of Defense Services

It was observed that despite the efforts of local and state officials to provide adequate defense representation services for indigents, serious shortcomings were apparent. As there is no defender office in the 21st Judicial District, these findings refer only to the existing assigned counsel operation.

- There is a complete lack of investigative services available in assigned cases.
- There are inadequate resources for expert witnesses and insufficient resource allocations to permit proper case preparation.
- There is inadequate compensation to counsel both for trial and appellate representation.
- There is no consistent policy for early client representation.
- There is no continuing legal education program to provide training for attorneys who represent indigents.

The study team recognizes that underfunded and less than comprehensive defense services programs may contribute to overtaxed court systems, increased incarceration expenditures and the growing rate of repeat offenders. A variety of systemic as well as individual impacts must be considered in formulating effective programs for the delivery of defense services to indigents.

Court records for these counties indicate⁷ that since 1973, just over two-thirds of all indigent defendants obtained counsel within zero to seven days of their arrest (a figure which may reflect a significant failure to comply with relevant national standards on early representation)⁸ while in over eighteen percent of the cases it took from one to three weeks for

⁷ The compilation of data in this format reflects a lack of sensitivity to the importance of early access to counsel for the provision of quality defense representation.

⁸ See NAC Standard 13.1 and ABA Standards 5.1.

appointments of counsel and more than three weeks in the remaining fourteen percent. Given the importance of early access to counsel in terms of initiating investigations, obtaining pretrial release, providing representation at preliminary and probable cause hearings, participation in the screening of charges and prosecutorial decision-making and planning defense strategy, it is clear that the existing system for the delivery of defense services in this jurisdiction is a dismal failure.

In 1974 and 1975, the following expenditures for trial defense services for indigents were made by the courts in each of the three counties in the Twenty-first Judicial District:

	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Cleveland	\$29,294.00	\$34,579.20
Garvin	\$ 6,925.00	\$ 6,475.00
McClain	<u>\$ 6,785.00</u>	<u>\$ 8,435.00</u>
	\$43,004.00	\$49,489.20

The available caseload and indigency data allowed derivation of the projected indigent caseload levels displayed below. The consultants noted that the district's indigency rates fall substantially below the national indigency averages for urban and rural jurisdictions.⁹ While some increases are anticipated, chiefly in Cleveland County, the demonstration programs outlined in this report would be sufficiently staffed to service the projected indigent caseload, displayed below. District and state officials could certainly expand the personnel for these programs to meet future caseload increases, as they develop.

⁹ The Other Face of Justice, p. 83. Indigency Rates: Felonies -- Urban 67%, Rural 61.6%; Misdemeanors -- Urban 41%, Rural 36%.

Indigent Caseload Projections

21st Judicial District

<u>Category</u>	<u>Total Cases</u>	<u>Indigency Rate</u> ¹⁰	<u>Indigent Caseload</u>
Felonies	799	23.2%	185
Misdemeanors	895	4.5%	40
Juvenile	123	6.4%	8
Postconviction	9	2.4%	0
Appeals	<u>20</u>	2.4%	<u>1</u>
	1846		234

There are approximately 7900 members of the Oklahoma Bar Association which includes all persons practicing law in the state; about 500 new lawyers are admitted to bar membership each year. There are approximately 1750 law students enrolled in the three law schools operating in Oklahoma.¹¹ Efforts should be made to harness the enthusiasm and energies of these large numbers of new lawyers and law students and involve them in clinical as well as volunteer programs to upgrade defense services, such as the model programs presented here.

B. District Profile

The demonstration programs were developed for the three-county area which constitutes the 21st Judicial District, selected for its mix of urban and rural characteristics. Located in south-central Oklahoma, the counties are Cleveland (population 81,839), McClain (24,874) and Garvin (14,157). Two of these counties include areas of approximately 550 square miles each, while Garvin covers an area of over 800 square miles.

Just over 9% of the families in Cleveland County had incomes below

¹⁰ The indigency rates in each and every case category are far below national averages, as discussed above.

¹¹ Vol. 47, The Journal, Oklahoma Bar Association, 6/26/76.

the federal poverty line in 1970 while in the other two jurisdictions the figure averaged almost double that level. However, the crime rates in this district for 1974 showed Cleveland County slightly above the statewide level of 40 per thousand population while Garvin's was less than half that figure and McClain's only a quarter of the state level.

After a careful review of demographic data and resource availability, and consultation with judges, Professor Richardson and members of the local bar knowledgeable about the criminal justice system, Cleveland, Garvin and McClain Counties were selected as the sites for the proposed trial project.

The following factors were considered in reaching this decision:

- (1) The population of Cleveland County ranks it among the largest in the state while Garvin and McClain Counties typify the more rural jurisdictions. This gives the desired blend of urban and rural characteristics.
- (2) These counties comprise one Judicial District.
- (3) There are no formal, organized defender offices serving this tri-county area.
- (4) The University of Oklahoma Law School and its Center for Criminal Justice, both located in Cleveland County, could provide significant resource assistance. The library facilities could be made available and law students could be utilized as clerks and legal interns.

Three factors led to the choice of the demonstration approach:

- (1) the legal community was receptive to this innovative, experimental concept;
- (2) their service capability would improve defense representation in these jurisdictions;
- and (3) the proximity of the resources of the College of Law and the availability of its dedicated personnel to assist in these programs.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND PROGRAM STRUCTURE

The National Center for Defense Management recommends that pending passage of a state public defender bill:

A DEMONSTRATION TRIAL DEFENDER PROGRAM BE ESTABLISHED IN THE TWENTY-FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Based on team findings and the input of those interviewed, defense services in Cleveland, Garvin and McClain Counties could be significantly upgraded by establishing a trial level defender office with the capability to deliver quality defense services, including investigations, early access to counsel, trial representation and defender training. The Twenty-first Judicial District should implement the demonstration trial defender program set forth below.

AN APPELLATE DEFENDER PROGRAM BE IMPLEMENTED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE OKLAHOMA CENTER FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

In order to supplement existing appellate representation in the state with a specialized unit of attorneys who devote their entire professional energies to appeals cases, it is urged that an Appellate Defender Program be established. This unit would operate under the auspices of the Oklahoma Center for Criminal Justice which has undertaken a variety of justice system improvement projects. Created by the Legislature and funded by grants from the State Crime Commission, the Center is directed by a broadly-representative ex-officio board.

The Center's board includes representatives of each branch of state government. Since the program components of the proposed demonstration units are not under the direct control of the board, the likelihood

of conflict is limited. Since the board will undoubtedly play a significant role in efforts to establish a state public defender system, the team concluded that it should play a key role in the demonstration projects. When a state system is established, its structure should include an independent and autonomous governing body.¹²

A. Design of a Prototype Defender Structure

To deliver effective services to clients at both the trial and appellate levels, a bifurcated defender program structure under the aegis of the Board of the Oklahoma Center for Criminal Justice is proposed.

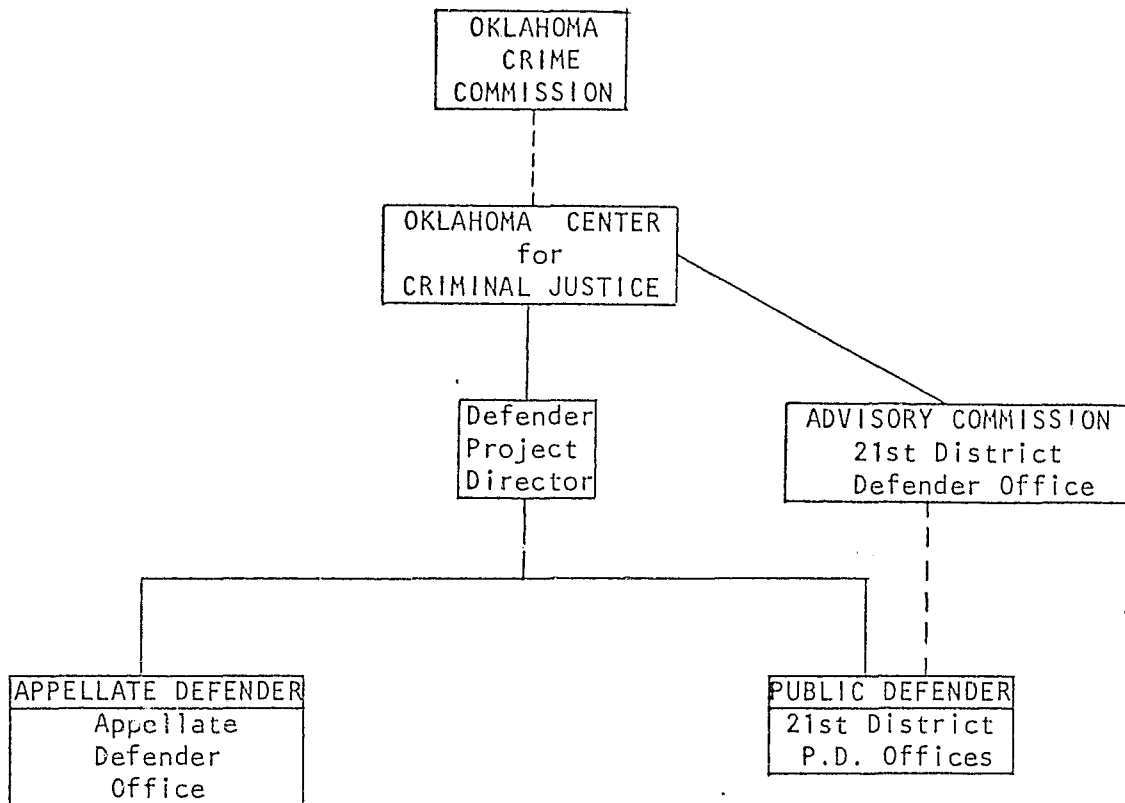
The Center was selected because of its outstanding legal and administrative resources and its capability to receive both state monies and LEAA funding. These features facilitate opportunities for both prompt implementation and continuing operation. Given the potential statewide nature of the Appellate Defender Project, the diverse makeup of the Board provides broadly representative support for this program.

An organizational diagram of the suggested structure of the Demonstration Defender Programs is displayed below. This proposed organizational structure was developed in an effort to minimize conflicts with national standards.

¹² NLADA, Proposed Standards for Defender Services, Standard 3.1 and Commentary.

PROPOSED STRUCTURE

DEMONSTRATION DEFENDER PROGRAMS



Control _____

Coordination - - - - -

The program would consist of two components, an Appellate Defender program to function under the guidance of the Center and a trial level Twenty-first Judicial District Defender project to operate in conjunction with an Advisory Commission which will be responsible to the Board. A Project Director would be employed by the Board to direct and coordinate both components.

The concentrated focus of the trial-level Defender program for the Twenty-first Judicial District indicates that the best approach would be to have the Board appoint an Advisory Commission to provide guidance for

this component.

In addition to the Ex-Officio Board's appointees, the consulting team believes that the Advisory Commission should consist of the Bar Presidents or their designates for each of the three counties in District 21 and three non-attorney citizens representing the client community in each county. The Ex-Officio Board should select the Chairman of the Advisory Commission and set appropriate staggered terms for Advisory Commission

B. Structure Rationale

Proposed defender bills previously introduced in the Oklahoma legislature were reviewed and analyzed. In order to enhance the prospects of future legislative initiatives, the Appellate Defender Program component outlined here will provide an excellent opportunity to evaluate the efficacy of a statewide approach to appellate representation. Meanwhile, existing defender offices may choose to utilize the Appellate Defender Program on a regular basis or continue to perform their own appellate work.

The existence of a District Defender's Office does not preclude the need for the appointment of private counsel in some cases at the discretion of the court. A mixed system approach should promote the continued involvement of local bar members in criminal defense work.

When the court appoints private counsel, it will do so with the knowledge that both the Appellate Defender and the District Defender will make available the resources of their respective offices, to the extent possible.

C. The Twenty-first Judicial District Defender Project

The Advisory Commission would, in consultation with the Project

Director, appoint the District Defender. Only attorneys licensed to practice in Oklahoma would be eligible for this position. The District Defender may appoint additional staff attorneys licensed to practice law in Oklahoma and any necessary investigative and clerical personnel. The Advisory Commission would have the responsibility for approving the District Defender's proposed budget within the guidelines of the project grant.

A mixed system for indigent representation is indicated for Cleveland county with the caseload to be divided equally between defenders and private attorneys. The District Defender's Office will have the exclusive responsibility for representing indigent persons in Garvin and McClain Counties when appointed to do so by the District Court. Pending court appointment, defender staff may provide early representation to indigent defendants either prior to, at the time of, or immediately following arrest. The Defender may establish clinical programs in cooperation with local law schools for the purpose of utilizing interested law students as legal assistants and interns. The establishment and supervision of training programs for the staff and for criminal defense attorneys who are eligible for court appointments will be within the Defender's mandate.

The initial staffing structure for the Defender's Office should include three attorneys.* The District Defender, who would devote most of his/her time as a staff attorney for Cleveland County, a full-time staff attorney to assist the District Defender in Cleveland County, one additional full-time attorney to service Garvin and McClain counties, one full-time and one part-time investigator and two secretaries. The Defender and the staff attorneys should be precluded from the private practice of law. The District Defender should provide legal, investigative and administrative assistance to court appointed counsel, when necessary and feasible.

A proposed budget for the District Defender Program is detailed below.

* Based on recent caseload increases in Cleveland County.

Budget for Trial Defender Program: First Year

EXPENSE CATEGORY	McClain		Garvin		Cleveland		TOTAL	
	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
<u>Personnel Services</u>								
Attorney/Director					1.0	\$27,000	1.0	\$27,000
Staff Attorneys*	.5	11,500	.5	11,500	1.0	23,000	2.0	46,000
Investigators (1 Senior, ½ Jr.)					1.5	16,500	1.5	16,500
Secretary (Executive)					1.0	10,000	1.0	10,000
Secretary					1.0	9,000	1.0	9,000
Law Student Interns (2 @ \$4/hr. @ 20 hr/wk)					1.0	8,000	1.0	8,000
SUBTOTAL	.5	11,500	.5	11,500	6.5	93,500	7.5	116,500
Fringe Benefits (15%)		1,725		1,725		14,025		17,475
TOTAL SALARIES	.5	13,225	.5	13,225	6.5	107,525	7.5	123,975
Contract Services (includes expert witness fees)		500		500		2,500		3,500
TOTAL PERSONNEL SERVICES	.5	13,725	.5	13,725	6.5	110,025	7.5	127,475
<u>Operating Expenses</u>								
Telephone (@ \$400/pos.)		200		200		2,600		6,000
Postage		25		15		60		100
Supplies		65		35		150		250
Copy Machine (1 unit)						865		865
Equipment Maintenance						200		200
Answering Service						332		332
Space Rental (\$7/150 sq. ft.)		1,050		1,050		7,875		9,975
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		1,335		1,300		12,082		14,722
<u>Travel and Subsistence</u>								
Mileage								
Attorneys		250		250		1,500		2,000
Investigators						700		700
SUBTOTAL		250		250		2,200		2,700
Subsistence								
Attorneys		396		396		500		1,292
Investigators						500		500
TOTAL TRAVEL AND SUBSISTENCE		646		646		3,200		4,492

* One fulltime staff attorney to cover Garvin and McClain Counties.

Budget for Trial Defender Program: First Year (cont.)

<u>Capital Outlay</u>	<u>McClain</u>	<u>Garvin</u>	<u>Cleveland</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Law Library**	2,411	2,411	3,411	8,233
Office Equipment & Furniture				
Attorneys	400	400	1,200	2,000
Investigators (includes general office and invest- igative equipment)			1,500	1,500
Secretaries			2,575	2,575
TOTAL CAPITAL OUTLAY	2,811	2,811	8,686	14,308
<u>Training***</u>			5,930	5,930
TOTAL BUDGET -- FIRST YEAR				\$166,926

** Assumes use of law school library

*** Includes Appellate Defender Program Staff; training budget detail presented below.

Budget Summary: First, Second and Third Years of Operation

	Personnel Services	Operating Expenses	Travel & Subsistence	Capital Outlay	Training	TOTAL
<u>2nd YEAR BASE</u>						
(1st YEAR BUDGET)	127,475	14,722	4,492.00		1,280	\$147,969.00
Adjustments:						
Add:						
5% Salary*	6,374					6,374.00
5% Price		736	224.60		64	1,024.60
Law Library Upkeep				2,178		
<u>3rd YEAR BASE</u>						
(2nd YEAR BUDGET)	133,849	15,458	4,716.60	2,178	1,344	157,545.60
Adjustments:						
Add:						
5% Salary*	6,693					6,693.00
5% Price		774	235.83	109	67	1,185.83
<u>3rd YEAR BUDGET</u>						
<u>TOTAL</u>	140,542	16,232	4,952.43	2,287	1,411	165,424.43

* The 5% salary increases do not include cost of living adjustments.

Training Budget Detail: First Year

<u>Consultants</u>		\$2,700
Out of State (20 @ \$135)	\$2,700	
<u>Travel, Transportation & Subsistence</u>		2,290
Consultant Travel (4 @ \$200)	800	
Consultant Subsistence (20 @ \$35)	700	
Participant Travel (600 miles @ 15¢/mile)	90	
Participant Subsistence	700	
<u>Office Supplies</u>		340
General	100	
Video Tapes (6 1-hr. tapes @ \$40/hr.)	240	
<u>Special Equipment</u>		
Videotape Package (2 @ \$300/wk.)	600	
<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>\$5,930</u>

D. The Appellate Defender Program

The Appellate Defender should be appointed, in consultation with the Project Director, by the Ex-Officio Board of the Center for Criminal Justice to serve a designated term with removal only for cause and after a hearing before the Board. Only attorneys licensed to practice in Oklahoma will be eligible for this position.

The Appellate Defender will be empowered to appoint staff attorneys licensed to practice law in Oklahoma and necessary clerical personnel. The Board and the Project Director will have responsibility for approving the proposed budget of the Appellate Defender Office, again, within project grant guidelines.

The Appellate Defender Program will provide representation to indigent persons on appeals in criminal matters when appointed to do so by the Supreme Court, the Court of Criminal Appeals or any District Court, subject to sufficient staff availability. Such judicial discretion will permit the options of having assigned private counsel handle appellate cases and also allow the existing defender offices to continue their appellate work.

The Appellate Defender should also establish clinical programs in cooperation with local law schools for the purpose of utilizing qualified law students as legal research assistants. The Appellate Program should establish and supervise training programs for the staff and all criminal defense attorneys who are eligible for court appointments in appeals cases.

The initial staffing structure for the Appellate Office should include the Appellate Defender, two staff attorneys and two secretaries. When their caseloads permit, the staff attorneys may be made available to provide assistance to the District Defender Program. The Appellate Defender and all full-time staff attorneys will be precluded from private practice.

A proposed budget for the Appellate Defender Program is presented below.

Appellate Defender Program

First, Second and Third Year Budgets

1. Three Year Budget Summaries

	<u>1st year</u>	<u>2nd year</u>	<u>3rd year</u>
a. Personnel Services	\$105,750	\$133,350	\$141,400
b. Contractual Services*	13,350	14,000	14,750
c. Telecommunications	6,000	6,000	6,000
d. Travel	5,000	5,000	6,000
e. Supplies	7,000	5,000	1,750
f. Printing	1,500	1,625	1,750
g. Library	11,505	1,105	1,200
h. Equipment*	6,575	875	950
i. TOTALS	\$156,680	\$166,955	\$178,050

2. Budget Details

Personnel Services

Chief Appellate Defender	\$ 27,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 32,000
Staff Attorneys (2;3 in subsequent years)			
1 @ \$23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000
1 @ \$16,000	16,000	18,000	20,000
1 @ 18,000		18,000	20,000
2 Law Student Interns @ \$4/hr. for 20 hrs/wk.	8,000	8,000	8,000
Secretaries (2)			
1 Executive	10,000	10,500	11,000
1 @ \$9,000	9,000	9,500	10,000
Fringe (15%)	<u>12,750</u>	<u>16,350</u>	<u>17,400</u>
TOTAL	\$105,750	\$133,350	\$141,400

* See budget details, below.

Contractual Services

Rent (\$ 7x150 sq.ft. x7)	<u>1st year</u> \$ 7,350
Postage	1,000
Equipment Rental	4,000
Equipment Maintenance	<u>1,000</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$13,350</u>

Expenses peculiar to second and third-year operations cannot be adequately anticipated at this time. Figures displayed reflect probable increases as general costs rise.

Equipment

<u>Items</u>	<u>Unit Cost</u>	<u>Total Year Cost</u>
7 desks	\$200	\$1,400
7 chairs	60	420
2 typewriters	600	1,200
5 4-door file cabinets	125	625
8 side chairs	60	480
3 bookshelves	150	450
5 dictating units	400	2,000
TOTAL		<u>\$6,575</u>

Expenses in the second and third years should be for only a few new items and replacement purposes.

E. Role of the Project Director

The responsibilities of the Project Director, selected for a set term by the Ex-Officio Board will include:

- (1) Carrying out daily operations under the direction of the Board;
- (2) Coordinating the activities of both the trial and appellate components;
- (3) In conjunction with both the Appellate Defender and District Defender, cooperating and consulting with state agencies, professional associations and citizens' groups concerning efforts to improve the criminal justice system and methods to enhance the delivery of defense services.

A suggested budget for the Project Director is presented below. The figures presented contemplate a fulltime director; if parttime is preferable, adjust accordingly.

PROJECT DIRECTOR'S BUDGET

Project Director	\$30,000
Executive Secretary	10,000
Fringe Benefits (15%)	6,000
Advisory Commission & Ex-Officio Board Expenses	2,500
	<hr/>
	\$48,500

APPENDIX A

T.A. Request

LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

DALLAS REGION VI

REQUEST FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Copy to Ops	_____
Assgd to	Lander
TA compl	_____
Rpt to Agcy	_____
Rpt to SPA	_____
Rpt to TAD	_____
Rpt to Ops	_____
Crit Recd	_____

REQUESTING AGENCY (To be filled out in duplicate by the person or agency requesting LEAA technical assistance. Send original to your state Criminal Justice Planning Agency, and duplicate copy to LEAA Regional Office.)
Use short answers.

Agency Name: Oklahoma Supreme Court
c/o Mr. Marian Opala Date: 12-4-75

Full Address: Administrative Director
of the Courts
State Capitol Building
Oklahoma City, OK Zip Code: 73105

1. Area of Concern: Police _____ Courts x Corrections _____ Systems _____
Narcotics _____ Manpower _____ Organized Crime _____ Other _____

2. Describe in summary form, the nature of the problem and specific type of technical assistance needed. Include specific areas of specialty required, and approximate date(s) for assignment. (Attach additional page if necessary.)

Presently, Oklahoma has a dual defense system, i.e. public defenders
in four counties and appointed councilors in the remaining seventy-
three counties. These services are under the administrative direction
of the Courts. Oklahoma needs a system (one system) which will
effectively deliver defense services at a reasonable cost.

3. Describe extent to which technical assistance resources have been sought from other agencies within the state. If competent assistance does not exist, so indicate.

Competent assistance is not available within the state.

Received
Region 6 - Field
Dept. of Justice

DEC 8 1975

AM PM
7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

(SPAs are encouraged to provide technical assistance directly to the requesting agency if at all possible, through the use of SPA or other state agency staff personnel -- in which case this form should not be forwarded to LEAA.)

1. SPA Contact Person: Helen C. Gigger Phone: 405-521-2821

2. State Planning Agency recommendations re TA request:

The Oklahoma Crime Commission recommends that the National Legal Aid and Defender Association be contacted to render such assistance.

3. Recommended technical assistance resources:

a. LEAA Regional Office Staff _____

b. LEAA HQ Staff _____

c. Other Agencies, Organizations, Institutes, Individuals _____

The National Center for Defense Management - a project of the NLADA.

4. Indicate reasons why technical assistance cannot be provided by the SPA or another State or local agency at this time:

Technical Assistance within the state in this area has not developed to the point that it can be provided to the Supreme Court.

5. Mail this completed form to:

Mr. N. T. Fisher
Technical Assistance Coordinator
U. S. Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
500 South Ervay, Suite 313C
Dallas, Texas 75201
(214/749-7211)

APPENDIX B

Consultant Team Resumes

GUSTAV GOLDBERGER
1401 Highland Drive
Silver Spring, Md. 20910
(301) 585-7177

2/8/76

EDUCATIONAL DATA

Elementary Schools: Public Schools
Copenhagen, Denmark 1940-43
Gothenburg, Sweden 1943-45
Montreal, Canada 1946-47

Secondary Schools: Matriculated High School
McGill University - Montreal, Canada
Attended Private School - Montreal, Canada

Colleges: McGill University
Montreal, Canada 1951-53
Sir George Williams University
Montreal, Canada
B.A. 1957

Post Graduate: Rutgers - The State University
School of Law
New Jersey 1957-61
J.D. Degree
Northwestern University
School of Law
Short Course for Prosecutors 1965

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

City of Akron: Assistant Law Director 1963-64
City of Akron: Chief Prosecutor 1964-66
Summit County Ohio: Assistant County Prosecutor 1966-67
Private Practice: Erickson, Sheppard, Goldberger & Wheeler
Akron, Ohio 1966-67
Goldberger, Thomasson, Lane & Rosenblithe
Akron, Ohio 1970-75
Project Director: O.E.O. Legal Services
Summit County, Ohio
September 1967-70
Deputy Director: Summit County Public Defender Office
Akron, Ohio 1974-75

Director: National Center for Defense Management
National Legal Aid and Defender
Association
Washington, D.C. 1975 to present

MEMBERSHIP

American Bar Association
Ohio Bar Association
Akron Bar Association
A.T.L.A.
Judicature Society
District of Columbia Bar Association

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE

Ohio Bar 1963
U.S. District Court
(Northern District of Ohio) 1964
U.S. Supreme Court 1968
D.C. Court of Appeals October 8, 1975

AWARD

Public Service Award: Summit County Prosecutor 1968

PUBLICATIONS

Legal Aid Divorces - A Practical Approach
American University Law Review
Volume 20, Number 1; August 1970

Book Review
Insanity Defense, by Richard Arens
University of Akron Law Review
Volume 7, Number 3; Spring 1974

ASSIGNMENTS

Reactor: National Colloquium on the Future of Defender
Services, January 1976

Study Team ● El Paso, Texas Defense Development Study
Captain: ● Iowa Defense Development Study
● Evaluation of Omaha Alternative to Incar-
ceration Project

JAMES N. GRAMENOS

ATTORNEY

300 NORTH STATE STREET

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60610

TELEPHONE 321-0791

February 1, 1975

R E S U M E

JAMES N. GRAMENOS

Date of Birth: April 21, 1932

at Detroit, Michigan.

Synopsis of Employment History

- 1964 to present - Assistant Public Defender, Director of Staff Training, Office of the Public Defender of Cook County, Circuit Court of Cook County.
- 1969 to present - Instructor, Trial and Appellate Practice, John Marshall Law School, Chicago, Illinois.
- 1962 to 1964 - Inspector, Office of the Regional Inspector, Internal Revenue Service, Chicago, Illinois.
- 1956 to 1962 - FBI Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Baltimore, Knoxville, Chicago, and Oklahoma City field offices.
- 9/56 to 11/56 Criminal Investigator, ATT, Internal Revenue Service, Chicago and Detroit field offices.
- 6/56 to 9/56 Investigator, United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C. and Detroit, Mich.
- 1953 to 1956 Wayne State University Law School, Detroit.
- 1950 to 1953 Wayne State University, School of Business Administration, Personnel Management.

Description of Employment History

August 1964 to the present time. Position - Trial and Appellate Attorney; Director of Staff Training and Education. Salary \$28,600.00 (\$30,000.00 effective 12/1/74.) Office of the Public Defender.

(1973-1974) Provide training and education to a staff of lawyers totaling 144 in number. Coordinate and advise the Public Defender of legal developments and the necessity for upgrading and improving office operations and administration. Coordinate clinical education programs with law

schools. Maintain an active case load of appellate cases. Represent clients in direct appeals of felony convictions and file Petitions for Leave to Appeal to the Illinois Supreme Court. Review all office cases involving appellate opinions. Analysis of opinions and make determination of which cases should secure additional attention by way of leave to appeal or certiorari. Personally handle a substantial number of the cases filed in the United State Supreme Court. Advise and guide the trial staff lawyers in improved methods of preparing cases for trial and using effective use of scientific evidence and references to experts who can help them with evidentiary problems and trial preparation.

(1969-1973) Staff Supervisor, Appellate Division. Handled the administrative records of the appellate division and lawyer performance records. Personally handled a case load of felony appellate cases before the Illinois Appellate and Supreme Court. I was the administrative assistant to the Public Defender of Cook County in providing record information to the Chief Judge of the County and the County Board. My responsibilities included setting up and implementing training programs and materials for the trial and appellate lawyer staff. I would bring in outside speakers, both private and institutional lawyers, to assist in upgrading lawyer skills in our office. I coordinated clinical legal education programs with the University of Chicago Law School; Northwestern University Law School; John Marshall Law School.

(1967-1969) Special Assistant to the Public Defender of Cook County in the handling of major felony case assignments for trial. I was assigned death penalty cases and major publicity cases. I was co-counsel with the Public Defender Mr. Gerald W. Getty in the trial of the publicity case entitled People v. Richard Speck. I was of counsel on appeal and argued the case before the Illinois Supreme Court. I trained lawyers and established guidelines for them to follow in presenting constitutional issues and related techniques in preparing case files. In addition, I personally handled a substantial appellate case load of felony appeals.

(1965-1967) Assigned to various court rooms in Cook County representing clients in felony cases following indictment. I personally handled over 1000 cases by way of a guilty plea either to the indictment or a reduced felony charge. I waived jury trial in several hundred cases and secured a finding of not guilty in over 50% of the cases I tried. Over 50 cases were tried by jury and I secured not guilty verdicts in over 50% of the cases and several were tried with the prepared defense of insanity and others with self-defense in homicide cases and consent theories in rape cases.

(1964-1965) Tried cases in municipal courts. Handled preliminary hearings in felony cases and thousands of misdemeanor cases. Often had a case load of 30 cases per day.

April 1969 to present. Instructor, John Marshall Law School, 315 S. Plymouth Court, Chicago, Illinois 60604. Salary \$3,000.00 per year.

Train senior honor students in the art of trial and appellate practice. I have taught moot court topics as well as clinical legal education by having students participate in the actual writing of a legal brief and the filing of the brief and supporting papers in the Appellate Court and Supreme Court of Illinois. I have taught various students the art of oral argument. Some students have filed Petitions for Leave to Appeal to the Illinois Supreme Court and one student filed a Petition for Certiorari with the United States Supreme Court.

Each honor student assigned to me is taught how to actually try a criminal case and all the students have actually written at least one appellate brief in an actual criminal case. Several students have orally argued the case before the Appellate Court of Illinois. A substantial number of the former students have secured appointments as prosecutors and defenders in various institutional offices in Illinois and various states throughout the country. Many students following admission to practice have made criminal law practice a substantial part of their private practice.

November 1962 to August 1964. Position - Inspector, Internal Revenue Service, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

Hired by Mr. Fred Robbinette, Washington, D.C. and assigned to the Chicago Regional Office. Assigned to special assignments in Chicago and New York City. Handled the administration of a case load involving bribery cases concerning IRS employees and taxpayers. Personally handled several sensitive cases involving accountants, lawyers and IRS personnel involved in bribery cases. Investigated the background and employment histories of applicants for positions as special agents, regional counsel, as well as financial background investigations. Prepared reports of investigation for submission to Washington Headquarters as well as the United States Attorney. Supervised activities of other Inspector personnel.

November 1956 to September 1962. Position - Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice.

(1961-1962) Assigned to the Oklahoma Field Office. Handled a variety of cases including bank robbery, theft from interstate shipment, espionage cases, theft of government property, FDIC bank shortage accounting cases, special assignments including the Billie Sol Estes financial crime case in the State of Texas. On special assignment to the Dallas Field Office of the FBI.

(1959-1961) Assigned to the Chicago Field Office. Initially assigned to Criminal Squad No. 1 handling extortion, bank robbery cases for the first six months. Thereafter assigned to security case work, physical surveillance work, involving internal security aspects of domestic intelligence work. Prepared reports for submission to Bureau Headquarters.

(1958-1959) Assigned to the Knoxville, Tennessee Field Office. Handled a variety of case assignments including bank robbery, interstate check violations (interstate transportation of stolen property), theft of government property, theft from military reservations. Prepared investigative reports for the United States Attorney and Bureau Headquarters.

(1957-1958) Assigned to the Baltimore Field Office. Handled many car theft cases and frequently assigned to experienced agent personnel in handling bank robbery violations. Assigned to many road trips throughout the State of Maryland and Delaware. Handled many cases involving U.S. Government military installations throughout the State of Maryland.

(11/56 to 3/57) Assigned to Quantico, Virginia FBI Academy with training in aspects of the FBI jurisdiction, firearms instruction, and the various subjects taught during the 16 weeks of instruction in Quantico and Washington.

September 1956 to November 1956. Position - Criminal Investigator, Internal Revenue Service.

Hired by the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit and assigned to the Chicago Field Office and later to the Detroit Office. Assisted other investigative personnel in surveillance work and raids with and without warrants in apprehending violators of the liquor laws. Conducted investigations of violations of the Federal Firearms Act resulting in seizures of illegal firearms. Trained in report writing and actually prepared reports of my investigative activities. Submitted the reports to the United States Attorney.

June 1956 to September 1956. Position - Investigator, United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C. and Detroit, Michigan.

Was trained and instructed in the operations of personnel investigations of cases involving employees assigned to atomic energy commission offices and private business operations handling atomic energy commission government contracts. I personally conducted full field investigations of such employees and applicants for employment, which included the interview of former employers and fellow employees, neighbors, references, police and credit bureau checks. Dictated investigative reports and submitted the completed reports of investigation to the Commission for dissemination to the Atomic Energy Commission.

June 1953 to June 1956 (Employment during law school). Position - Recreation. Instructor, City of Detroit, Department of Parks and Recreation.

The Director of Operations assigned me to various public school facilities and gymnasiums during the year for operating organized programs for various age groups ranging from five years of age to twenty years of age. I supervised and trained children in arts and craft projects, baseball, football, tennis, volley ball, track and field events.

I would organize teams for tournaments for teenagers and young adults. These activities were supervised by me and often I would act as referee or coach whenever appropriate. I developed tennis matches and maintained records of events and winners. Banquets were planned and held after major events often with my efforts to secure sponsors from local merchants and restaurant owners. I delegated responsibility to assistants to run various sporting events and activities. I was in charge of each major city facility as the representative of the Department of Parks and Recreation.

Education

Wayne State University School of Law.
I attended full time day school from
September 1953 to June 1956. I received
an LLB.

Wayne State University, School of Business
Administration, Major-Personnel Management,
January 1959 to June 1953.

High School, Southeastern High School,
Detroit, Michigan.

Special Training

FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia 11/56 to 3/57. Special training
in investigative techniques, criminal law, administration, In-
Service Training October-November 1960.

United States Civil Service Commission, 1956, two-week course
designed to teach interview techniques and report writing,

United States Treasury Agents School, Washington, D.C., two
week course in criminal investigation techniques, Feb. 1963.

Northwestern University Short Course for Defense Lawyers,
two week course each summer of 1966-1969; 1971-1974.

In addition, throughout the years I have attended various
Continuing Legal Education courses of instruction and the
Practicing Lawyers Institute courses. Often I have been an
instructor involved in these course lectures.

Admitted to practice law in the following jurisdictions

United States Supreme Court - April 1970.
State of Oklahoma (By examination) - July 1962.
State of Illinois (" ") - November 1963.
State of Michigan (On Motion) - June 1973.

Legal Articles Published

Effective Oral Argument on Appeal, Chicago Bar Association, Young Lawyer's Journal (two part article) Vol. 3, No. 6, July-August 1974, Vol. 4, No. 1 September-October 1974.

Post-trial Proceedings, Illinois Criminal Practice, Chapter 13, Illinois Institute for Continuing Legal Education (1974).

Interrogation and Police Reports, Vol 2, Chicago-Kent, Illinois Institute of Technology, Police Law Reporter, August 1969.

The Impact of Constitutional Law on Criminal Appeals, Vol. 57, Illinois Bar Journal, November 1968; Also published in Digest of Legal Articles, April 1969.

Investigation and Discovery in a Criminal Case, Vol. 49, Chicago Bar Record, June, 1968.

Tactical Judgments in the Trial of Criminal Cases, Vol 55, Illinois Bar Journal, August 1967. (Writing award winning article.)

Police School Lecturer

From 1967 to 1969 I was a regularly scheduled speaker before the Cook County Sheriff's Police Training Academy which included new recruits and experienced police officers from the surrounding municipalities within Cook County, Illinois.

Defender Office Evaluator

I participated in several evaluations of defender office operations during vacation periods. The evaluations consisted of fact-finding interviews and the application of American Bar Association Standards with the submission of a final report. The evaluations I have participated in and have been paid for are as follows:

March 1972 - I was one of eight evaluators who audited the entire operation of the State of Massachusetts Public Defender system and submitted a report urging certain changes to upgrade the office and the staff operation. The evaluation was funded by the Massachusetts State Planning Agency and the report submitted to the Board of Directors of the Massachusetts Defender Committee.

April 1972 - I was one of two evaluators appointed by the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission (State Planning Agency) to evaluate the performance of the \$60,000 grant to the Federal Defender Program, United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois in operating a student intern program. The final report was submitted to the Commission endorsing the continuation of the funding for future years in light of the successful accomplishments of the program.

May 1973 - I was one of four evaluators hired by the County Legislature, Monroe County, Rochester, N.Y. to evaluate the performance of the Public Defender office in that County. The five day evaluation resulted in the submission of a report urging wide-spread reforms which were implemented.

September 1974 - I was the chief evaluator of a team of four evaluators asked to audit the operation of the defender system of the Toledo Legal Aid Society, Toledo, Ohio. The office provides representation in the state and federal courts in the northern section of the state, primarily Lucas County, Ohio. The four day on-site evaluation resulted in the submission of a report to the Society.

References

Mr. Justice George Leighton, Illinois Appellate Court, 3000 Civic Center, Chicago, Illinois 60602.

Mr. Sherman Magidson, Attorney, 221 No. La Salle, Chicago 60603.

Mr. James Economos, Attorney, 111 W. Washington, Chicago 60602.

Mr. Patrick Delfino, Attorney, Chief, Planning and Research, State's Attorney of Cook County, 500 Civic Center, Chicago 60602.

Professor Ralph F. Turner, School of Criminal Justice, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Illinois 48824.

Mr. James Roberts, Chief Federal Defender, 600 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Michigan 48226.

Mr. Terence F. Mac Carthy, Executive Director, Federal Defender Program, 219 S. Dearborn Street, Suite 1744, Chicago 60604.

Professor Fred Inbau, Northwestern University Law School, 357 E. Chicago Avenue, Chicago 60611.

Helen Viney Porter, Attorney, 225 Maple Row, Northbrook, Illinois 60062. (former IRS associate; past-president National Association of Women Lawyers.)

Mr. Peter Kotsos, Chief, Illinois Parole Board, 10840 Longwood Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60643. (former FBI associate.)

Recent Defender Projects

I volunteered substantial time and effort in making surveys of defender systems, state and federal, in various communities throughout the United States, funded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, resulting in the publication of the report entitled, The Other Face of Justice, (1973). I visited areas in Atlanta, Georgia, Savannah, Georgia, and various large and small counties throughout the State of Georgia. In addition I spent several days in Nassau County, N.Y., and headed up a team of three lawyers in doing a detailed survey of the indigent representation of cases in the state and federal courts in Wayne County (Detroit), Michigan.

This report was later the basis for the awarding of a substantial grant by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to the NLADA to promote additional defender services in needed areas.

Lectures

In the recent past I have urged law students to involve themselves in the defense of indigent cases in state and federal courts either as appointed counsel or joining an institutional law office. I have by invitation appeared at various law schools in the Chicago area as well as out of state including the University of Kentucky, April 1974, University of Cincinnati, March 1974, Duke University, January 1974, Wayne State University November 1973.

Assist in Organizing Defender Office Operations

Through funding by the American University, Washington, D.C., I spent five days in the State of Virginia examining the newly organized Public Defender Commission pilot project in September 1973. I met with Mr. Overton Pollard, Head of the Commission, 1001 E. Main Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219 and visited the project offices in several of the counties in the State of Virginia. A report co-authored by me provided Mr. Pollard with organized forms for use in his work and the office staff for purposes of professionalizing the newly created operation. The entire record-keeping-system report as prepared was implemented by Mr. Pollard. Thereafter, I voluntarily met with Mr. Pollard and discussed the overall operation of his office and other offices throughout the country. I introduced him to Federal Defenders Jim Roberts and John Cleary resulting in a general discussion which aided Mr. Pollard in his work as assigned to him by the Governor of the State of Virginia.

Recently I participated in the first organized meeting of the State of Indiana Public Defenders and presented a lecture to the group of lawyers representing clients in state and federal cases. This session occurred in Indianapolis on October 10, 1974. Earlier this year I addressed the first organized meeting of the State of Washington defenders and assigned counsel in Seattle, Washington and assisted in resolving some of the many problems the newly created offices of that state were experiencing in representing indigent clients. The conference was sponsored by the Washington Criminal Justice Education and Training Center and held on May 31, 1974.

Professional Organizations Membership

American Bar Association (Since 1962)

Federal Bar Association (Since 1962)
Member of the Board of Directors
of the Chicago Chapter; formerly
chairman of the membership committee;
presently 1974-1975 Law Day Chairman.

Oklahoma Bar Association (Since 1962)

Illinois Bar Association (Since 1963)

Michigan Bar Association (Since 1973)

National Legal Aid and Defender Association (Since 1966)

Association of Defense Lawyers (Since 1969)
(Chicago)

State Criminal Justice Planning Agency

Member of the advisory task force for the
evaluation of the Illinois crime laboratory system.
Illinois Law Enforcement Commission (State Planning
Agency).

Member of the Illinois Academy of Criminology (Since
1967).



OFFICE OF THE STATE'S ATTORNEY
COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS

CHICAGO 60602

TRAINING, PLANNING AND
SPECIAL PROJECTS DIVISION
500 CHICAGO CIVIC CENTER
AREA 312-443-5456

BERNARD CAREY
STATE'S ATTORNEY

BIOGRAPHICAL

Patrick Delfino is currently Director of the Training, Planning and Special Projects Division of the Cook County State's Attorney's Office in Chicago, Illinois. He is a 1969 graduate of the University of Notre Dame Law School and is admitted to practice in Illinois, Indiana, and the federal courts where he has both trial and appellate experience.

Mr. Delfino has primary responsibility for developing and implementing all special prosecutorial programs and for the supervision and administration of a 2 million dollar Comprehensive Speedy Trial Project which includes screening, indictment, drug diversion, felony trial team, and investigative components. He also supervises the training of staff prosecutors and police-legal programs for law enforcement departments and serves as liaison to federal and state governmental agencies.

He formerly served as the Courts Specialist for the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission, the state criminal justice planning agency, where he designed and evaluated state and federal programs for courts, prosecution, and defender services, and represented the Commission in all review and appellate matters. This included the Illinois Defender Project, the nation's largest federally funded defender operation.

Mr. Delfino is an instructor at the John Marshall Law School; the vice-president of the Illinois Academy of Criminology; a member of the Cook County Planning Committee; a member of the Crime Prevention Committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry. He also serves as the Project Director of the regional National District Attorneys Association's Office on Victim-Witness Assistance.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name: H. Ted Rubin
Address: 1701 Forest Parkway
Denver, Colorado 80220
(303) 355-9887 534-3174
Date of Birth: January 18, 1926
Place of Birth: Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Education:

1943-1948 A.B. Pennsylvania State University
University Park, Pennsylvania
1948-1950 M.S.S.A. School of Applied Social Sciences
Western Reserve University,
Cleveland, Ohio
1953-1956 J.D. School of Law, De Paul University
Chicago, Illinois

Current Positions:

1971 - Present Director for Juvenile Justice
The Institute for Court Management
Denver, Colorado
1973 - Present Director, The Institute for Juvenile
Justice Management, The Institute
for Court Management, Denver, Colorado
1965 - Present Visiting Lecturer, School of Law and
Department of Graduate Sociology,
University of Colorado, Boulder,
Colorado
1971 - Present Reporter, Juvenile Justice Standards
Project, Institute of Judicial Admin-
istration - American Bar Association,
New York
1971 - Present Corrections Panel, National Assess-
ment Study of Correctional Programs
for Juvenile and Youthful Offenders,
University of Michigan

Curriculum Vitae (cont'd.)

Current Positions: (Cont'd.)

- 1973 - Present Advisory Board, National Pretrial Intervention Service Center, American Bar Association
- 1973 - Present Advisory Committee, National Science Foundation grant for Evaluation of Research into the Exercise of Discretion by Law Enforcement Officials, College of William and Mary
- 1974 - Present Advisory Committee, National Science Foundation grant for Research Assessment of Alternative Pretrial Intervention Strategies, Abt Associates, Inc., Boston, Massachusetts

Prior Employment Postions:

- 1951 - 1955 Caseworker, Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, Chicago, Illinois
- 1955 - 1956 Secretary to Budget Committees, Community Fund, Chicago, Illinois
- 1956 - 1957 Psychiatric Social Worker, Children's Diagnostic Center, Department of Psychiatry, University of Colorado Medical Center, Denver, Colorado
- 1957 - 1965 Attorney in Private Practice, Denver, Colorado
- 1957 - 1958 Assistant Executive Secretary, Family and Child Welfare Services, Metropolitan Council for Community Services, Denver, Colorado

Prior Elected Positions:

- 1961 - 1965 State Representative, Colorado House of Representatives, Denver, Colorado (Vice Chairman, Committee on State Institutions; Member, Judiciary Committee, Health and Welfare Committee, Labor and Employment Relations Committee, and Interim Committees on Migrant Labor, on a Woman's Prison, and on Implementation of the Judicial Reform Amendment.)
- 1965 - 1971 Judge, Denver Juvenile Court

Curriculum Vitae (Cont'd.)

Other Prior Positions:

- 1959 Chairman, Task Force on Family Services, Metropolitan Council for Community Services, Denver, Colorado
- 1962 - 1964 Vice-Chairman, Governor's Committee on Mental Illness Commitment Procedures (Colorado)
- 1962 - 1964 Special Advisor, President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime, Washington, D.C.
- 1963 - 1964 Chairman, Advisory Committee, Training Center for Delinquency Control, University of Denver, Denver, Colorado
- 1964 - 1965 Member, Regional Juvenile Delinquency Research Committee, Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education
- 1965 - 1966 Board Member, Denver's War on Poverty (OEO)
- 1965 - 1970 Project Director, VISTA Volunteer Project, Denver Juvenile Court
- 1965 - 1967 Project Director, Research Demonstration Project with Glue Sniffing Boys, Denver Juvenile Court (Grant from Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development, U.S.H.E.W.)
- 1966 - 1968 Commission Member, National Commission on Architectural Barriers to Rehabilitation of the Handicapped, U.S.H.E.W., Washington, D.C.
- 1966 Consultant, President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, Washington, D.C.
- 1967 - 1970 Coordinator of Law Instruction, and Instructor, The National College of Juvenile Justice, Reno, Nevada
- 1967 - 1970 Project Director, Halfway Houses Project, Denver Juvenile Court (Grant from Rehabilitation Services Administration, U.S.H.E.W.)

Curriculum Vitae (Cont'd.)

Other Prior Positions: (Cont'd.)

1967 - 1968	Consultant, Joint Commission on Correctional Manpower and Training, Washington, D.C.
1967 - 1970	Lecturer, Colorado Bar Refresher Course
1969 - 1970	Project Director, Training Project, Denver Juvenile Court (Grant from Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development, U.S.H.E.W.)
1969 - 1971	Legislative Chairman, Colorado Council of Juvenile Court Judges
1969 - 1971	Council of Judges, National Council on Crime and Delinquency
1969	Technical Advisor, Law Enforcement Education Program, U.S. Department of Justice
1970	Rapporteur, VIIIth Congress of the International Association of Youth Magistrates, Geneva, Switzerland
1970 - 1974	Advisor, International Association of Youth Magistrates
1970 - Present	Member, Western States Task Force on Drug Abuse, American Social Health Association, and Chairman 1972 - 1974
1970 - Present	Chairman, Denver Youth Services Bureau La Puente School
1972 - 1973	Consultant, Region VIII, Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention Administration, Social and Rehabilitation Services, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare
1973 - 1974	Consultant, Community Group Homes, Denver, Colorado

Curriculum Vitae (Cont'd)

Societies:

Phi Beta Kappa
Pi Gamma Mu
National Council of Juvenile Court
Judges
National Council on Crime and
Delinquency

Awards:

1961 Colorado Psychological Association
(Award for Legislative Contribution
to Psychology)

1968 Allied Jewish Community Council,
Denver, Colorado (Award for
Judicial Leadership)

1971 American Civil Liberties Union of
Colorado (Whitehead Award for
contributions to civil liberties)

Publications:

- *1. "Social Work Seeks a Voice and a Vote", Proceedings of the Fourth Social Action Workshop, National Association of Social Workers, March 7-8, 1963, Washington, DC, pp. 48-54.
- *2. "Legislation for Mental Health", Summary of a Regional Conference on Planning Mental Health Programs, Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, February 16-19, 1964, Portland, Oregon, pp. 38-45.
- *3. "The Judge and the Poor", The Colorado Story, Volume II, Bureau of Sociological Research, Institute of Behavioral Science, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, 1966, pp. 53-62.
- *4. "VISTA Volunteers in Denver", Juvenile Court Judges Journal, Volume 16, Number 4, Winter, 1966, pp. 164-165.
- *5. "Legal Issues in Juvenile Delinquency", Unpublished Consultant's Manuscript, President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, 1966.
- **6. "Constitutional Protection for the Juvenile", (With Richard S. Shaffer, co-author) Denver Law Journal, Volume 44, Number 1, Winter, 1967, pp. 66-87.

- * Single Authorship
** Joint Authorship, Senior Author
*** Project Director and Responsible for project publications

Curriculum Vitae (Cont'd)

Publications: (Cont'd)

- ***7. "Inhalation of Glue Fumes and Other Substance Abuse Practices Among Adolescents", Conference Proceedings, The Denver Juvenile Court, 1967.
- ***8. "Glue Sniffers: A Social-Psychological Assessment of Alternative Juvenile Court Rehabilitation Approaches", Robert C. Hanson with contributions by Ted Rubin, Lester C. Thomas, Ted Alex, Sue Dodson, The Denver Juvenile Court, 1968.
- *9. "Juvenile Justice and the Laity", Laymen-Layboards Corrections, Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, May, 1968, pp. 27-37.
- **10. "The Future of the Juvenile Court: Implications for Correctional Manpower and Training", (with Jack F. Smith, co-author), Consultants' Paper, Joint Commission on Correctional Manpower and Training, Washington, DC, June, 1968, 67 pages.
- **11. "The Future of the Juvenile Court: Implications for Correctional Manpower and Training", (an excerpt) with Jack F. Smith, co-author), Juvenile Court Judges Journal, Volume 19, Number 3, Fall, 1968, pp. 98-104.
- *12. "Denver Court Program for Young Delinquents", Rehabilitation Record, U.S.H.E.W., May and June, 1969, pp. 22-28.
- *13. "Law as an Agent of Delinquency Prevention", Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention Administration, Social and Rehabilitation Service, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1971, 60 pages.
- *14. "The Glue Sniffer", (with John C. Babbs, Jr., co-author), Federal Probation, Volume 34, Number 3, September, 1970, pp. 23-28.
- *15. "The Felony Processing System, Cuyahoga County, Ohio", The Institute for Court Management, June, 1971, 60 Pages.
- *16. "Three Juvenile Courts: A Comparative Study", The Institute for Court Management, June, 1972, 556 pages.
- *17. "Now to Make the Criminal Courts More Like the Juvenile Courts", Santa Clara Lawyer, Volume 13, Number 1, Fall, 1972, pp. 104-120.

- * Single Authorship
- ** Joint Authorship, Senior Author
- *** Project Director and responsible for project publications

Curriculum Vitae (Cont'd)

Publications: (Cont'd)

- ***18. "Court Improvement Programs: A Guidebook for Planners", National Center for State Courts, general editor, 295 pages, 1973.

Additional Publications in Process

19. "Comparative Court Studies", in "Proceedings, Conference on Court Studies", The Institute for Court Management, (in press).
20. "The Eye of the Juvenile Court Judge: A One Step Up View of the Juvenile Justice System", (completed chapter to be published in "Juvenile Justice System:, Sage Publications, Inc., Malcolm Klein, editor).
21. "Court Organization and Administration", volume for 23 volume series Juvenile Justice Standards Project, Institute of Judicial Administration - American Bar Association, (in process).
22. "Police, Courts and Corrections: An Introduction to Criminal Justice", college text to be published by Goodyear Publishing Company, Inc. Chapters on courts completed. (Co-authors: Dr. Thomas Phelps and C. R. Swanson, Jr.).
23. "The Courts - Fulchrum of the Justice System", paperback to be published by Goodyear Publishing Company, Inc. manuscript near completion.

* Single Authorship

** Joint Authorship, Senior Author

*** Project Director and responsible for project publications

Studies, Evaluations, and Consultations:

Fulton County Juvenile Court,
Atlanta, Georgia

Second District Juvenile Court,
Salt Lake City, Utah

King County Juvenile Court,
Seattle, Washington

Cuyahoga County Court of Common Pleas
Cleveland, Ohio

County Probation Department and Superior
Court, Juvenile Division
Ventura, California

Jefferson County Family Court,
Birmingham, Alabama

Adult Probation Services, Circuit Court
Birmingham, Alabama

Juvenile Court of Allen County
Ft. Wayne, Indiana

Lake County Juvenile Court,
Gary, Indiana

Metropolitan Dade County
Pretrial Intervention Project,
Miami, Florida

Operation de Novo, Hennepin County
Pretrial Diversion Project,
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Court Resources Project,
Boston, Massachusetts

Neighborhood Youth Resources Center,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Police-Social Services Project,
Wheaton, Illinois

Governor's Planning Committee on
Criminal Administration,
Hartford, Connecticut

Pretrial Release and Diversion Services,
State of Connecticut

Juvenile Defender Office,
Legal Aid and Defender Office,
Detroit, Michigan

Studies, Evaluations, and Consultations: (Cont'd.)

Domestic Relations Courts and
Probation Services,
State of New Hampshire

District Court Juvenile Probation Services,
State of Maine

Department of Juvenile Services,
State of Maryland

Metropolitan Criminal Justice Center,
Norfolk, Virginia

State Court Administrative Systems,
State of Colorado

State Court Administrative Systems,
State of Illinois

State Court Administrative Systems,
State of Connecticut

State Court Administrative Systems,
State of Florida

Courts of Juvenile Jurisdiction,
State of Louisiana

Youth Services Bureau,
Alamosa, Colorado

Tribal Courts, Navajo Nation,
Window Rock, Arizona

Tribal Courts, Oglala Sioux,
Pine Ridge, South Dakota

Sacramento County Probation Department,
Sacramento, California

Social Advocates for Youth,
San Francisco, California

Shawnee County Court Services,
Topeka, Kansas

American Justice Institute,
Sacramento, California

Memphis and Shelby County
Youth Guidance Commission,
Memphis, Tennessee

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