

fact, we are striking that provision and I think that was the major objection to the bill. So the amendments in the white copy do not contain that controversial section. The other major changes from the original green copy of the bill places the administration of this program under Probation rather than the Crime Commission. Why Probation? It seemed to us, after visiting with judges who have the primary responsibility, of course, of determining where these young people go, that this more closely ties this continuum of services to the courts and the services provided could be more adequately provided by Probation without building another whole direct service entity out there in the field, particularly when you get in the areas of intensive probation and diversion. It seemed to us the judges were comfortable with Probation because of the tie to the court and the court is the one using these services and it just seemed to be a logical move to make. We did eliminate a requirement for a Local Juvenile Services Commission. We had originally set up this commission and said you need to have a whole range of community representatives on the commission, again, recognizing that most of the people you're going to want on this are very busy people. If you're in a rural area, they sometimes are some distance apart, very, very difficult to bring those folks together. And so, to substitute for that language, we simply said you have to demonstrate you have interdisciplinary community-wide support and that can be done by providing letters or resolutions or whatever. Our main objection here is we don't want anybody going off and doing his or her own thing. It has to be a community driven effort with people in the community behind it. There's also a change in applicant. The original version of the bill required the county to apply for the grant with the local juvenile services commission preparing the plan and when we eliminated those local juvenile services commissions, we had to make it possible for some entity other than the county to make an application. So now other eligible applicants could be any community-based organization or agency, a community team, a political subdivision, a school district or a federally-recognized or state-recognized Indian team. I think that probably, again, makes the bill more flexible and more adaptable to what is, in fact, a very diverse state. And, finally, we created an Advisory Committee to Probation, referred to as the Juvenile Services Grant Committee for the purposes of reviewing grant applications and making recommendations to the Probation Administrator. The committee would also set standards for programs and would serve as a mechanism for coordinating the