LEGAL NOTICES

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT
IN AND FOR
OKLAHOMA COUNTY
STATE OF OKLAHOMA**

TTCU FEDERAL CREDIT UNION,
Plaintiff,

v.

RABIH KALIDY, Defendant.

**Case No: CJ-2026-5624
Honorable Don Andrews
NOTICE BY PUBLICATION**

THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA TO: RABIH KALIDY.

TAKE NOTICE that you have been sued by Plaintiff TTCU Federal Credit Union ("TTCU") and that you must answer the Petition of TTCU, filed in this matter on July 10, 2026, on or before the 2nd day of October, 2026, or the allegations of said Petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered against you, awarding TTCU the relief requested in its Petition.

WITNESS my hand and official seal this 13 day of August, 2026.

**Rick Warren
Oklahoma County District Court
By: Deputy Court Clerk
(SEAL)**

**Prepared by:
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(Published in The Tribune August 21, 28, and September 4, 2026)
LPXLP

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF OKLAHOMA COUNTY
STATE OF OKLAHOMA**

IN RE THE MARRIAGE OF:

GAREN ROBERT DONALDSON,
Petitioner,

and

SHARON ELAINE DONALDSON,
Respondent.

**Case No. FD-2026-1242
NOTICE OF PUBLICATION**

STATE OF OKLAHOMA TO: SHARON ELAINE DONALDSON

You have been sued in Oklahoma County District Court by Petitioner, Garen Robert Donaldson, in Oklahoma County Case No. FD-2026-1242 and that you must respond to the Petition for Dissolution of Marriage on or before the 2nd day of October, 2026, or the Petitioner will be granted his requested relief.

**RICK WARREN,
COURT CLERK
By Deputy
(SEAL)**

APPROVED AS TO FORM BY:

**/s/ Mackenzie M. Betchan
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LPXLP

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF OKLAHOMA COUNTY
STATE OF OKLAHOMA**

In Re the Marriage of:
Chance Alan James,
Petitioner

and

Amanda A. James,
Respondent.

**Case No. FD-2026-1658
NOTICE BY PUBLICATION**

THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA: TO THE ABOVE NAMED RESPONDENT: Amanda A. James

GREETINGS:

You will take notice that you have been sued in the above named Court by the above petitioner, for a Dissolution of Marriage on the grounds of incompatibility and that unless you answer the petition filed by this petitioner in said Court on or before the 16th day of October, 2026. said Petition will be taken as true and judgment granting to the petitioner a Dissolution of Marriage, annulling, canceling, setting aside and holding for naught the marriage contract with you and for other relief and orders rendered according to the prayer thereof.

WITNESS my hand and the seal of said Court this 8th day of August, 2026.

**/s/ Chance James
Petitioner**

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this 20 day of August, 2026.

/s/ Angela Smith, Notary Public
My commission expires
July 4, 2030
Commission Number: 22009046

(Published in The Tribune September 4, 11, and 18, 2026)
LPXLP

State gives released prisoners $50 and bus ticket; Norman's Better Way program to be shut down

Elizabeth Caldwell
Oklahoma Watch

On the day Cathy Lamb got out of Mabel Bassett Correctional Center in McLoud, she raised her hands toward the sky and thanked God. Her freedom seemed like a miracle. Once, she thought she would die in prison.

Oklahoma has been releasing more people from prison, but critics say the state has a long way to go in helping those people prepare for life outside.

Lamb was sentenced to life without parole for the murder of a 23-year-old expectant father. Lamb shot Darrell Lovell to death in an eastern Oklahoma bar parking lot in 1991 during a fight she didn't start. She fled the scene but later turned herself in and confessed.

Lamb was sure what she did was self-defense. She told police Lovell, who was 5'10" compared to her five feet, caused her to accidentally fire the gun she was holding when he shoved her against a truck. Lamb was so confident in her version of events that she turned down a plea deal.

But the trial didn't go Lamb's way. She was sentenced to life without parole and, despite the remorse of the man who prosecuted her, spent more than three decades in prison. In 2025, Gov. Kevin Stitt, prompted by a revitalization of Lamb's story in the news, commuted her sentence.

Lamb knew getting out on parole in 2026 would be an adjustment, but she wasn't prepared for the amount of trouble headed her way.

"I see why so many girls have such a hard time when they come out," Lamb said during an interview at her brother's apartment in Stigler.

Lamb, who is 74 and wheelchair-bound, is grateful for her family, but she never wanted to depend on them as she has to now. When she initially got out, she headed to Arkansas to live near her son. She went to about eight apartment complexes in the Charleston area but the answer was always the same: no felons.

Her parole officer wasn't much help either. Her release carried no unusual stipulations but he required her to be at her son's house every evening before dark. If she wanted to go to Fort Smith to go shopping, she had to get a pass.

"It was awful; it was like I was on house arrest," said Lamb.

Her presence in her son's household was causing tension. So after just a few months, she crossed the Oklahoma border again and moved in with her brother. Her new parole officer was less severe, but she still couldn't find her own place to live.

"If I lied on the application, they'd know, and they'd send me back to prison," Lamb said.

Lamb has a lot of company. Millions of people in the United States face barriers due to their criminal records.

Local Control

When someone is released from prison in Oklahoma, according to Department of Corrections policy, they're given $50 and a bus ticket.

What they aren't given, according to Lamb, is an education on how difficult it might be to find a home.

Federal rules only bar a few types of people, including sex offenders and meth manufacturers, from public housing or assistance payments. Despite that, many with unrelated convictions struggle. The Vera Institute estimates that 233,000 people in Oklahoma can't access housing assistance due to their criminal records.

The reason is that much housing policy is created at the local level, which leads to considerable variety. That idea has historical roots.

To ease the effects of the Great Depression, Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration built public housing nationwide. But local officials protested they didn't have enough say in construction. A system of public housing authorities, or PHAs, emerged, and over the years those agencies gained greater policy discretion.

PHA rules aren't always clear, though. For instance, the Norman Housing Authority says anyone with a violent or drug offense in the past five years is ineligible for public housing. But an online application puts that lookback period at 10 years.

Thirty miles away in Tuttle, the housing authority has no website or published policies.

That piecemeal landscape stands even as Oklahoma, which imposes sentences 70% longer for some crimes and has the fourth highest incarceration rate in the country, looks to free more people from prison.

A dashboard published by the governor's office notes the female prison population has decreased 28% since 2019, reflecting a priority of Gov. Stitt's administration.

But Kris Steele, director of The Education and Employment Ministry, said many service failures are still due to prejudice. He said people going through re-entry are wearing a scarlet letter.

"We're talking about people who have finished their sentence and have been deemed to be safe to be returned to the community," said Steele. "I would think, collectively, we would want an individual starting over to do well, to achieve stability."

But Steele said limiting housing eligibility does the opposite and makes reoffending look more attractive.

"Some of our policies tend to drive people deeper into criminal activity," said Steele.

Housing officials said they're choosing the best they can with limited resources.

Tax Credit Fix

One solution, reform advocates said, is to tie individualized tenant reviews to funding.

The idea is to nix blanket bans that bar certain people from aid. Instead, administrators would have to take into account a person's full background before denying benefits.

Legislation linking the government's most popular affordable housing program, the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit, to tenant reviews has been introduced several times in Oklahoma but hasn't yet made it through the Legislature.

LIHTC potentially provides millions to developers who commit to constructing affordable housing. The program has been expanded under the Trump administration.

Most recently, SB 274 by Sen. Dave Rader (Tulsa) and Rep. Tammy West (Oklahoma City), both Republicans, died after advancing out of committee in 2025.

Both West and Rader said they would be interested in reviving the proposal that died due to pushback from the housing industry. Rader said developers didn't want to deal with the extra red tape of background reviews.

"President Trump is behind initiatives like this," said Rader. "Some of the people that oppose, they're very pro-Trump, if not MAGA, so it's just confusing."

Michael Olson with Oklahomans for Criminal Justice Reform said a law like SB 274 would go a long way toward reducing crime. Homelessness is associated with a 44% higher risk of recidivism.

"In some ways, not allowing people to access housing is raising crime," Olson said.

"So Easy"

Now, Cathy Lamb is filling her days with advocacy plans. She thinks Oklahoma has some distance to go for an effective criminal justice system.

She said if the state parole board recommends something for a prisoner, a governor shouldn't be able to override it.

She used to have a dog in that fight: In 2000, Lamb was the first person sentenced to life without parole in Oklahoma recommended for a commutation. But Gov. Frank Keating didn't agree and overrode the board's suggestion.

Lamb went on to spend 25 more years in prison. She was often flabbergasted to see freed women return with new charges. But these days she has more sympathy.

"Now I know it would be so easy to go back," Lamb said.

"It Literally Saved My Life": Norman's A Better Way Program Will Be Shut Down

Jake Ramsey
Oklahoma Watch

The city of Norman sought new funding from the Oklahoma Attorney General's Office to continue A Better Way, a project intended as an alternative to panhandling. The request was ultimately denied.

The project is now being shut down at the end of August, further strangling Norman's homeless support services as the crisis deepens.

A Better Way was operated by Mental Health Association Oklahoma through a partnership with Norman, and was one of the few homeless support services offered in the city. The program offered people experiencing homelessness the opportunity to work cleaning up public spaces, and in return they would be paid, provided a meal and connected with service providers.

"It allows people to have instant income and they're able to become a little more self-sufficient," Carrie Blumert, Mental Health Association Oklahoma's CEO, said. "Of course, our long-term goal is always to help them find housing and stability."

The Attorney General's Office could not be reached for comment on why the grant was denied.

A Better Way

A Better Way in Norman was spawned from a Tulsa project of the same name, implemented in 2018.

The mission was simple: Help people experiencing homelessness get back on their feet by providing work, food and money. Then, connect them with services along the way.

"Our program is not meant to be permanent employment," Blumert said. "It's meant to be a temporary opportunity where they can earn money that day and get connected with services and get connected with housing."

The initial contract between Norman and Mental Health Association Oklahoma was for one year and carried a $383,633 price tag, with $333,633 appropriated from Opioid Settlement Funds.

According to internal data from Mental Health Association Oklahoma, in the project's year-long venture, there were 232 participants. The organization was able to use the program to connect 54 participants with mental health or substance abuse services. They also helped 25 participants obtain gainful employment, got 17 participants connected with housing and obtained vital documents for 28 participants.

One of those participants was Shelli Markcum.

"It Literally Saved My Life"

Markcum is from the Panhandle.

Her first time doing drugs was at 24-years-old, when she smoked marijuana.

After a series of events led her out of state, she said she was sold for drugs, raped and attempted suicide.

"I hit rock bottom," Markcum said. "It was a huge eye opener."

She said when she returned to Oklahoma, she was couch surfing with family in Henryetta, but due to the poor mental health services in the rural area, she was consistently relapsing into drug use.

Markcum said when she arrived in Norman, she was almost suicidal.

Then she saw the bus for A Better Way picking people up from the homeless shelter to go work.

"I saw the bus drive by, and I said, 'What's that?'" Markcum said.

Once she learned about the program, she signed up and said she bothered the driver every day to get on the bus.

Markcum said by getting on the bus to work, she was able to do something productive and didn't go looking for other, mostly illegal, ways to survive.

She said some people using the program were not there to get off the streets and instead were drug dealers seeking to use the money to further illicit activities.

"It's just the reality of being out there on the streets," Markcum said. "Which, I hope that it (A Better Way) encouraged the drug dealers to actually try to find jobs."

Markcum said she has a physical handicap and a mental handicap, and was scared that she couldn't even work, but the program gave her the encouragement she needed to seek the necessary help to get on her feet.

She's now in a sober living home, working part-time, and seeking a full-time job.

"Finding that place, it literally saved my life," Markcum said.

Spotlight on Norman

Norman's homelessness crisis has been in the spotlight for several months.

In May, Gov. Kevin Stitt's Operation SAFE was enacted in Norman, displacing 30 to 50 people from a field where they resided. The displacements occurred months after the state agreed to pay Oklahoma City up to $800,000 for housing and support services following the enactment of Operation SAFE there.

That was not offered to Norman.

In June, only a few weeks after Operation SAFE had displaced many people experiencing homelessness, a complaint led to the State Fire Marshals shutting down the Norman Night Shelter for four days.