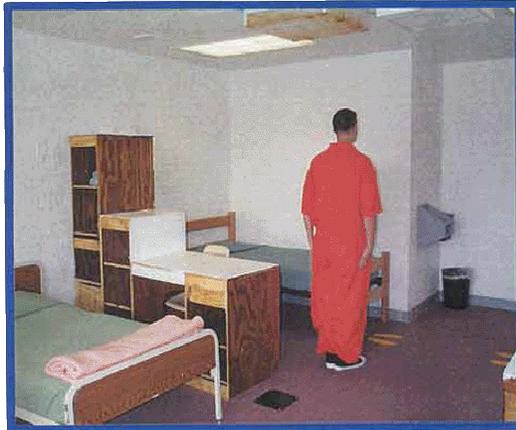
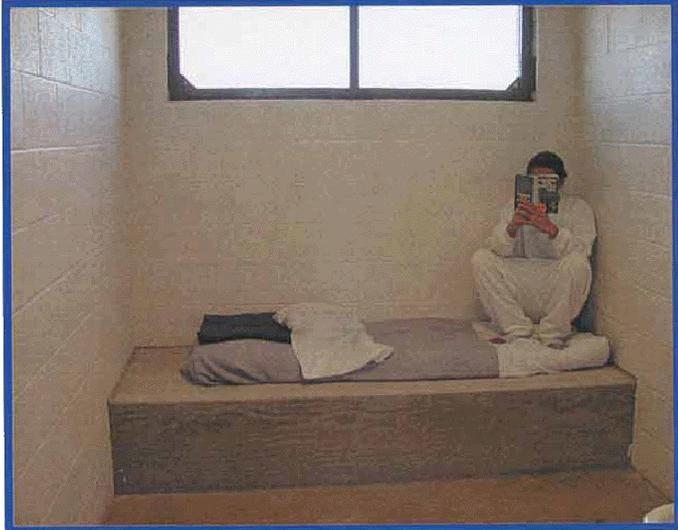


Office of Juvenile Affairs

FIVE YEARS OF PROGRESS



2000
Annual Report

Five Years of Progress

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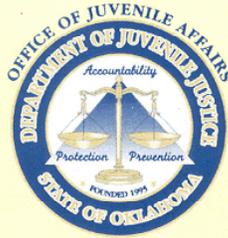
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**State of Oklahoma
Office of Juvenile Affairs**

3812 N Sante Fe Suite 400
Oklahoma City, OK 73126-8812
Main# (405) 530-2800 FAX # (405) 530-2890

The Office of Juvenile Affairs represents the very best of what the State of Oklahoma makes available to its troubled and in trouble youth. No longer just a place where juvenile delinquents are locked away, the young agency is deeply involved in every facet of the juvenile's life. Treatment plans are developed and administered by OJA staff that affect a child's life, long after he or she has left state custody or supervision.

The Office of Juvenile Affairs has a vision and a mandate that is reflected in its mission statement: "The Office of Juvenile Affairs is a state agency entrusted by the people of Oklahoma to provide professional prevention, education, and treatment services as well as secure facilities for juveniles in order to promote public safety and reduce juvenile delinquency."

Our goal is to fulfill that vision and mandate in a professional way that provides safety for our citizens, yet ensures the best rehabilitative services available at reasonable cost to the taxpayer. This goal requires stringent controls and continuous review of our programs and their effectiveness on the population we serve.

Information contained in this report will reflect the agency's first attempt to provide program outcomes based on a study by the Office of Planning and Research of OJA. This study was undertaken in order to establish benchmarks for the establishment of successful programs, and will become an integral part of the agency's future reports.

In addition, the Office of Juvenile Affairs Board of Directors, have undertaken to establish a vision for the agency that will serve to provide leadership and direction in the years to come. Dynamic, Innovative and Effective Services; Aggressive Program Analysis and Accountability; Highly Motivated and Satisfied Employees; Excellent Public Image; and Financial Stability: all attest to the commitment to excellence necessary to help this agency move forward in a positive way.

Finally, not enough can be said about the dedicated, professional caring staff of the Office of Juvenile Affairs, who work tirelessly every day to bring services to our kids and safety to our citizens.

Whether a direct care juvenile specialist at one of our institutions, group homes or a J.S.U. counselor in one of our county offices, they all bring a high level of pride and professionalism to a very difficult job. They all deserve the respect and gratitude of Oklahoma.

Richard DeLaughter
Executive Director
Office of Juvenile Affairs



House of Representatives
LOYD BENSON
SPEAKER EMERITUS
DISTRICT 63

In a landmark bill, the 1994 Oklahoma Legislature passed into law the Oklahoma Juvenile Reform Act of 1994 (HB 2640). It was one of the most comprehensive juvenile justice bills in the country. With its removal from the Department of Human Services, the Office of Juvenile Affairs and its subsidiary, the Department of Juvenile Justice was created.

The stated intent of the legislation was twofold; 1) to provide a focused mission of public protection; and 2) to prevent the occurrence of serious criminal activity by children who are currently at risk.

Increasing youth violence in Oklahoma and the level of fear present in our communities made it necessary for the Office of Juvenile Affairs to begin functioning as the driving force to bring communities together in a mobilized partnership.

The Office of Juvenile Affairs received this mandate and set about the mission to develop a comprehensive juvenile justice system. Additional secure institutional programs, community based group home programs, independent living programs, graduated sanctions programs, and others were created. An Individualized Service Plan was created for each client. This system was designed to give juvenile offenders a second chance at becoming productive citizens. Time and again, the Office of Juvenile Affairs has provided that second chance. With 16,500 youth entering the system each year, a dedicated and professional staff of juvenile services workers, institutional staff, support staff, and others work tirelessly to “make the difference” in the lives of these youth.

The foundation has been laid. Oklahoma has implemented and is refining a juvenile justice system that is on track to becoming one of the best in the country. I am extremely proud of the efforts set forth by the Office of Juvenile Affairs and its personnel, whom I consider to be “second to none, best of the best”.

Loyd Benson
Speaker Emeritus
Oklahoma House of Representatives
Oklahoma's 48th Legislature

Office of the Executive Director

Richard DeLaughter, Executive Director, is responsible for the Office of Juvenile Affairs' day-to-day operations. His management team for fiscal year 2001 consists of Brenda Bolander, Deputy Director/Department of Financial Services; Ron Harp, Deputy Director/Department of Support Services; James Johnson, Deputy Director/Department of Residential Services; Terry Smith, Deputy Director/Department of Juvenile Justice Services; Dorothy Brown, General Counsel; Rhonda Burgess, Media and Community Relations; Pat Reed, Affirmative Action Officer; Mike Heath; Public Integrity; Susan Krug, Advocate Defender; Dick Parish, Planning and Research; Marla Parish, Legislative Liaison; and Lisa Smith, Federal Programs. As of February 15, 2001 the agency had 1,145 employees on the job, including 1,035 local county staff.

Office of General Counsel -*The mission is to provide legal advice and representation for OJA and the Board of Juvenile Affairs, to render formal legal opinions and to review all agency contracts.*

Office of Media and Community Relations -*The mission is to promote a responsible image of the agency through proactive engagement with the media and the public.*

Office of Public Integrity -*The mission is to investigate internal matters as assigned by the Executive Director; certify and monitor detention centers, community intervention centers, municipal juvenile facilities; and monitor agency field offices, agency operated facilities and agency contracted programs for compliance with state statutes, OJA policy and Federal regulations.*

Advocate Defender Division -*The mission is to advocate for and defend the rights of juveniles in the physical and legal custody of OJA through a viable and active grievance process.*

Office of Planning and Research -*The mission is to support agency planning efforts and to conduct or oversee research to keep agency managers and stakeholders informed on the performance of the agency and on trends within the juvenile justice system.*

Office of Legislative Relations -*The mission is to promote a positive and cooperative relationship with the Oklahoma Legislature and its staff.*

Office of Federal Programs -*The mission is to provide administrative support to the State Advisory Group (SAG); to administer federal funds received through the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act consisting of Formula Grants, Title V Grants, and Challenge Grants, and other identified sources of federal funding; and to advise communities and groups on innovative intervention and preventive strategies for juvenile delinquency.*

State Office Divisions and Units

The Office of Juvenile Affairs modified the existing, internal organizational structure effective December 12, 2000. The "Zone Concept" was replaced by a more traditional program responsibility management model. Four separate departments were created, each administered by a deputy director. The new departments include the Department of Juvenile Justice, the Department of Residential Services, the Department of Support Services and the Department of Financial Services. The OJA Legislative Liaison, Affirmative Action Officer, Media/Community Relations Unit, General Counsel Services, Public Integrity Unit, Advocate General and the Planning and Research Unit report to the Executive Director.

*The **Department of Juvenile Justice** is composed of four units, the Juvenile Services Unit, Custody and Placement, Intake-Detention-Community Services and Prevention-Education. This department develops, implements and administers programs for pre and post adjudicated juveniles and their families while ensuring that the needs of the local community are met. The Department partners with the judiciary, district attorneys, law enforcement, public and private agencies, churches and local citizens to provide services.*

The Juvenile Services Unit provides intake probation and parole services to juveniles in all seventy-seven counties, except for those with duly constituted juvenile bureaus. Only parole services are provided in those counties. The bureaus are located in Comanche, Oklahoma and Tulsa counties. Services provided to juvenile offenders are balanced with public safety to ensure the public is protected. Contracted service programs, along with agency programs and public and private initiatives, assist the local staff, known as juvenile justice specialists, in developing an individualized service plan for each juvenile and family. A full continuum of services is provided to encourage and enhance positive, law-abiding behavior. Juvenile Services Unit staff work closely with the district courts and are accepted as expert witnesses when testifying before the courts on juvenile matters. Local JSU staff take an active role in their communities to develop a system of graduated sanctions to address juvenile problems at an early stage. JSU along with judges, district attorneys, law enforcement and youth services agencies work together to develop community-based resources for juveniles and their families.

Placement Unit staff are responsible for authorizing and ensuring the appropriate placement of all juveniles newly committed or recommitted to the custody of OJA by district courts, or those custody juveniles requiring a change of placement from one OJA operated or contracted placement to another. An appropriate placement is one which best meets the treatment needs of the juvenile while affording adequate protection of the public and is in the closest possible proximity to the juvenile's home.

The Intake-Detention-Community Services Unit provides technical support to field staff regarding issues related to Intake and Detention services. This unit is also responsible for the statewide coordination of graduated sanctions programs. OJA staff meet with judges, district attorneys, local JSU staff, service providers and community leaders to develop and implement graduated sanctions programs which meet the needs of individual communities.

The Prevention-Education Unit ensures that appropriate educational services are provided to all youth in OJA operated or contracted facilities. This unit reviews all OJA educational contracts and collaborates with the State Department of Education and all contracted public schools

regarding the allocation of state aid, certified teachers and instructional materials. Direct follow-up studies of pre and post academic progress of adjudicated juveniles are conducted as well.

The Prevention-Education Unit is working on implementation of "Future Focus-The Promise Approach". This multifaceted prevention model contains components for all students in grades K through 12 to be piloted in 33 school sites. This will involve approximately 35,000 students during the 2001-02 school year. It is designed to tap into the power of communities, families, colleges and public schools partnering together to ensure all youth have the skills and abilities to make positive choices to lead healthy and productive lives. Programs include Mentoring through Reading, Character Education and Resiliency Reinforcement with tutoring centers established in both the middle/junior high and high schools.

*The **Department of Residential Services** consists of three units, Institutional Services, Community-Based Residential Services, and Parole-Interstate Compact. The Department of Residential Services administers and/or supervises all programs in which juveniles in the custody of the Office of Juvenile Affairs are placed, coordinates parole services and processes youth involved with the court system that are exiting or entering the state.*

The Institutional Services Unit operates the agency's secure juvenile institutions. There are three state-operated institutions and one private contract institution. Each of the institutions function similarly to protect the public, provide treatment and prepare the juvenile for reintegration back to the community. The institutional programs provide care and services to youth who are adjudicated delinquent and who demonstrate violent, aggressive or serious habitual delinquent behavior. Basic academic education, individual and group treatment, and structured living experiences designed to enhance social living skills and the internalization of appropriate self-control are provided.

Central Oklahoma Juvenile Center is a 109-bed facility located in Tecumseh, Oklahoma, approximately forty-two miles southeast of Oklahoma City. It is an institution for youth adjudicated Delinquent and in the temporary custody of the Office of Juvenile Affairs. COJC provides the following programs to youth in institutional care:

*A 77-bed medium-secure institutional program for males
A 20-bed medium-secure institutional program for females
A 10-bed diagnostic and evaluation center for males
A 2-bed diagnostic and evaluation center for females
A drug and alcohol program*

Lloyd E. Rader Children's Center is a 188-bed facility located in Sand Springs, Oklahoma, approximately eight miles west of Tulsa. It is an institution for youth adjudicated delinquent and in the temporary custody of the Office of Juvenile Affairs. The Rader Center provides the following programs to youth in institutional care:

*A 91-bed medium secure institutional program for males
A 17-bed medium secure institutional program for females
A 56-bed maximum security institutional program for males
An 8-bed diagnostic and evaluation center for males
A 4-bed diagnostic and evaluation center for females
A 12-bed drug and alcohol program*

A vo-tech skills center

Southwest Oklahoma Juvenile Center is a 76-bed facility located in Manitou, Oklahoma, thirty miles west and nine miles south of Lawton. It is an institution for youth adjudicated delinquent and in the temporary custody of the Office of Juvenile Affairs. The Manitou Center, as it is often referred to, provides the following programs to youth in institutional care:

A 76-bed medium secure institutional program for males

A vo-tech skills center

Union City Juvenile Center is the only privately operated secure juvenile institution in the state. It is located in Union City, Oklahoma, approximately twenty-seven miles west of Oklahoma City. The Office of Juvenile Affairs contracts for eighty medium secure beds and their corresponding services.

The Residential Services Unit provides technical assistance, program monitoring, program development and oversight to all community-based residential programs. Community-based residential programs include foster care, therapeutic foster care, specialized community homes, all levels of group homes, boot camps, and adventure programs.

The Parole-Interstate Compact Unit provides two separate and distinct functions. Parole is the mechanism by which juveniles are released from secure institutions. This unit is responsible for the coordination of parole services including administrative transfers, parole revocations and the actual parole hearing process. Interstate Compact on Juveniles coordinates the movement of juveniles between Oklahoma and other states, provides for the return of Delinquent or In Need of Supervision juveniles from one state to another who have escaped or absconded, and provides for the return of non-delinquent juveniles who have run away from home.

*The **Department of Support Services** consists of four units, Human Resources Management, Management Information Services, Policy, and Training. The Department of Support Services serves all of the other OJA departments. This department recognizes the importance of serving those entities and individuals with whom the agency conducts business by maintaining high professional, service oriented standards.*

The Human Resources Management Unit conducts all civil rights, personnel, payroll, and safety functions and services.

The Management and Information Services Unit supports the operation, development and maintenance of all automated information systems for the Office of Juvenile Affairs.

The Policy Unit administers the development and promulgation of the agency's rules. This unit prepares the emergency and permanent rules for presentation to the Board of Juvenile Affairs. Preparation includes editing draft rules and publishing notice of public hearings to provide the general public an opportunity to make comments or suggestions relating to agency rules. The Policy Unit is also responsible for the OJA records management program.

The Training Unit coordinates and implements a wide variety of training and development programs for all agency staff.

The **Department of Financial Services** is responsible for the fiscal operations of the Office of Juvenile Affairs. A full range of effective and economical financial services are provided to ensure the timely delivery of quality supplies, materials and services at competitive prices while ensuring that funds and other assets are properly managed and accounted for in accordance with state and federal laws and procedures. Services are provided in budgeting, contracting, purchasing, claims processing, fiscal reporting, fixed assets, leasing, renting, and other fiscal or procurement activities deemed necessary. The DFS serves as the coordinating entity between OJA and other state agencies in fiscal and procurement matters. The unit is also responsible for identifying and securing federal funding resources for juvenile justice and delinquency prevention services. The department is composed of four units, Budget, Accounting, Federal Funds Development, and Procurement and Contracts.

Financial Summary-Fiscal Year 2000

□ Agency Expenditures by Source of Funds

State Appropriated Funds	\$98,314,431	84.28%
Federal Funds	\$16,950,445	14.53%
Other Funds	\$ 1,382,039	1.19%
Total	\$116,646,915	100%

□ Percent Distribution of Agency Expenditures by Program

Residential Services	43.84%
Non-Residential Services	33.43%
Community Based Services	14.44%
Administrative and Other Program Services	4.81%
OJJDP	1.15%
Santa Claus Commission	0.01%
JAIBG	2.04%
WtW	0.28%

□ Percent Allocation of Funds by Program and Source of Funds

Program	State	Federal	Other
Residential Services	79.60%	18.47%	1.93%
Non-Residential Services	90.26%	9.18%	0.56%
Community Based Services	100.0%		
Administrative and Other Program Services	97.76%	0.04%	2.20%
OJJDP		98.10%	1.90%
Santa Claus Commission	100.0%		
JAIBG		98.10%	1.90%
WtW		100.0%	

The Oklahoma Office of Juvenile Affairs recognizes the necessity of analyzing agency expenditures and confirming their value to Oklahomans. The programs conducted by this agency are funded by state funds appropriated by the Oklahoma Legislature, non-appropriated state funds, and federal funds. During the past two years, Oklahoma saw a 9.2 percent increase in expenditures that support agency activities: from \$106.8 million in fiscal year 1999 to \$116.6 million in fiscal year 2000. Federal government support increased from 7.4 million to \$16.95 million during this period. State appropriated dollars increased from \$96.7 million in fiscal year 1999 to \$98.3 million in fiscal year 2000. Non-appropriated state funds decreased during the last two years from \$2.7 million in fiscal year 1999 to \$1.4 million in fiscal year 2000.

The following information describes the distribution of agency expenditures by major program category in fiscal year 1999. Although accurate in terms of administrative accountability, these data do not represent all actual dollars supporting services at the local level:

The community-based services' 14.44 percent share of the agency's budget represents only direct funding for their activities. The juvenile bureaus in Oklahoma, Tulsa, and Comanche

counties are not under the state juvenile affairs' administrative control, therefore expenditures made by these entities are not included in this report.

An analysis of the source of funds expended by each major program area during fiscal year 2000 yields the following:

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) relies almost entirely (94.5 percent) on federal support.

Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) relies almost entirely 98.1 percent on federal support.

Welfare to Work Grant (WtW) relies 100 percent on federal support.

Community Based Services depends 100 percent on state funding.

The Santa Claus Commission relies entirely on private donations.

State appropriations fund 79.6 percent of Residential programs, 90.3 percent of Non-Residential programs and 97.8 percent of Administrative and Other Program Services.

Youthful Offenders

During fiscal year 2000, 96 juveniles were processed as Youthful Offenders including 1 whose case was dismissed; 6 sentenced as adults and transferred to the custody or supervision of the Department of Corrections; 85 remanded to the custody of OJA and 4 remanded to OJA supervision. Five Youthful Offenders originally remanded to the custody or supervision of OJA during fiscal year 2000 were later bridged to the Department of Corrections, including 2 who re-offended and 3 who failed to make progress. Of the 85 remanded to the custody of OJA, 66 (77.6%) were placed in secure institutions.

Literacy Assessments

All juveniles adjudicated by a district court as Delinquent or as In Need of Supervision are required to receive the Slosson Oral Reading Test (Revised) to determine their reading level if they are under the supervision of OJA. Six hundred and sixty-nine juveniles received this test during fiscal year 2000, 35.9% (240) scored below grade level and were required to participate in a literacy skills improvement program. The results of the test per age group is provided below:

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Total Juveniles Tested</i>	<i>Number Scoring below Grade Level and Requiring Improvement</i>	<i>Percent Scoring below and requiring Improvement</i>
<i>Under 13</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>19.2%</i>
<i>13 and 14 year olds</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>38.2%</i>
<i>15 and 16 year olds</i>	<i>305</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>34.4%</i>
<i>17 and older</i>	<i>207</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>38.6%</i>

Overview of Juvenile Justice Trends & Service Programs

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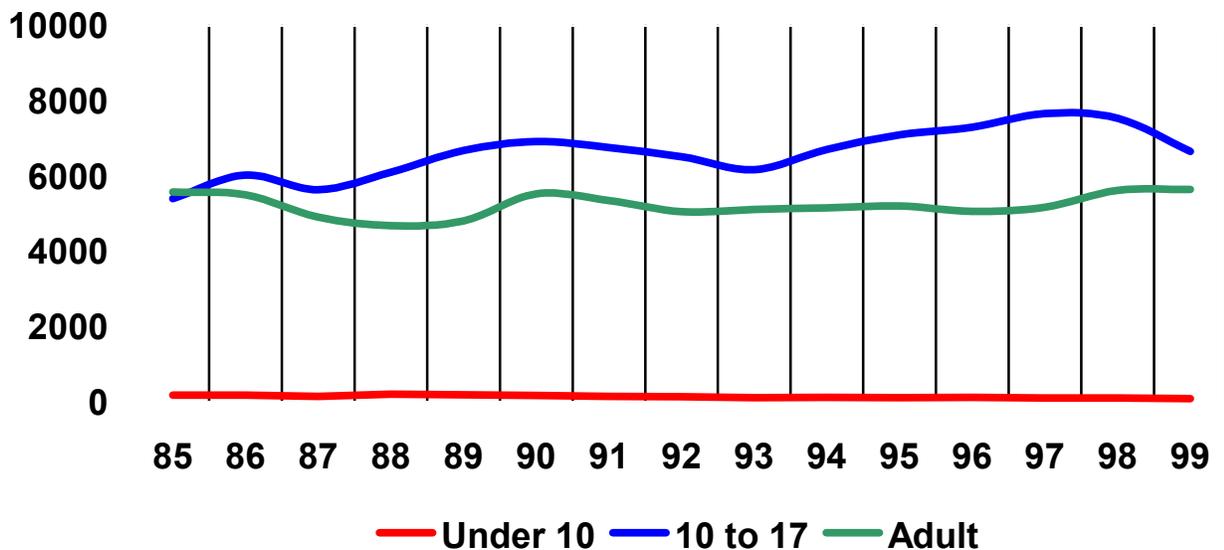
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- [Prevention Programs and Trends](#)
- [Community Protection Programs and Trends](#)
- [Juvenile Court Trends](#)
- [Residential Programs and Trends](#)
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Arrest, Referral and Intake Trends

- Arrest rates and referrals to the juvenile justice system for juveniles including arrest rates and referrals for violent index crimes are decreasing.
- The proportion of juveniles referred to the juvenile justice system for violent index crimes has remained stable at approximately 11% each year.
- The number of juveniles diverted from court to services or placed on informal probation is decreasing.
- The number of juveniles experiencing court intake as juveniles or subject to motions to certify as adults is increasing.

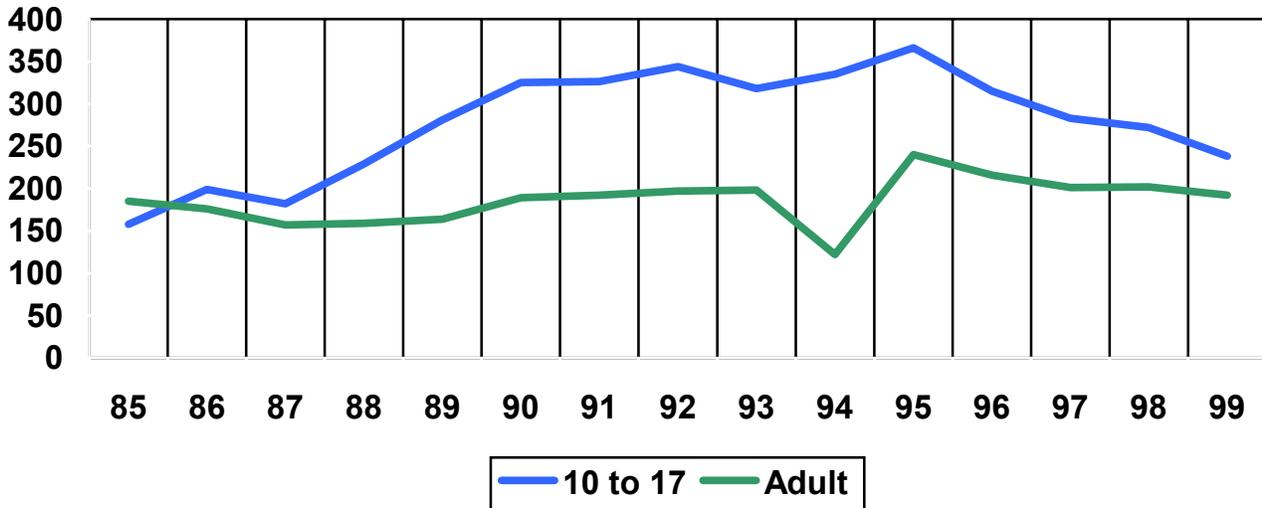
Total Arrest Rates per 100,000

- Since 1985, arrest rates for juveniles between 10 and 17 years of age have been greater than arrest rates for adults. Arrest rates for juveniles under 10 are the lowest and have been flat since 1985.
- Arrest rates for juveniles 10 through 17 years of age increased 39% from 5,409 in 1985 to 7,536 per 100,000 in 1998.
- Since 1998, arrest rates for juveniles has decreased 11.6% from 7,536 to 6,664.
- Arrest rates for adults only increased 1.2% from 5,585 per 100,000 in 1985 to 5,657 in 1999



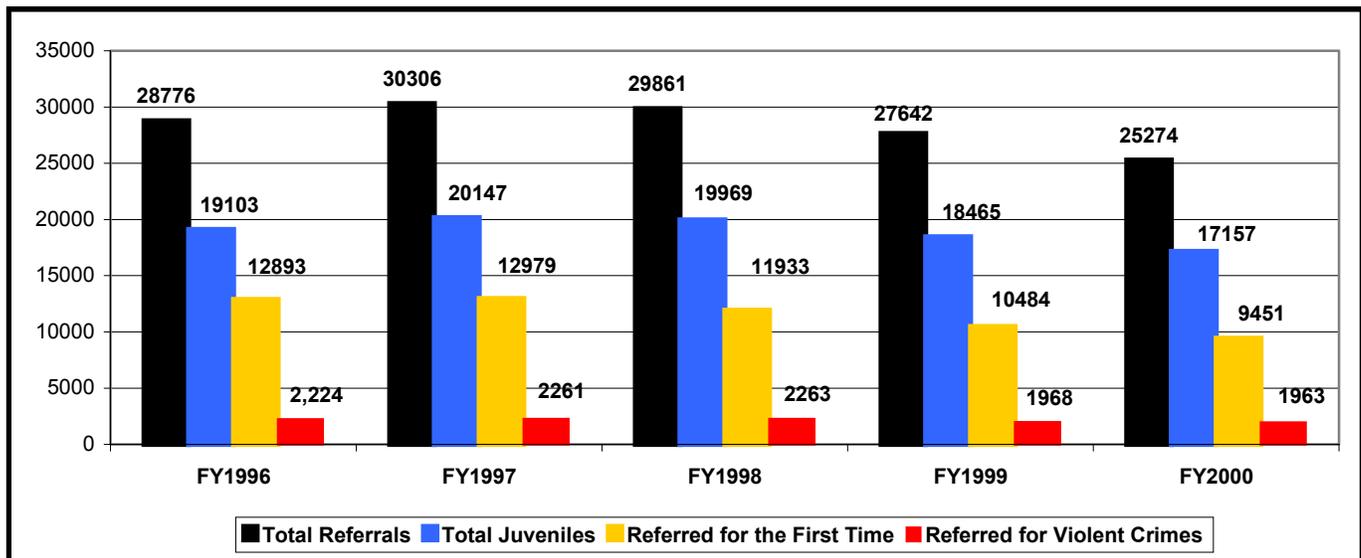
Violent Crime Arrest Rates per 100,000

- Since 1985, violent crime arrest rates for juveniles have been greater than those for adults.
- In 1985 the violent crime arrest rate for juveniles was 158, it peaked in 1995 at 366 per 100,000, an increase of 132%.
- Since 1995, the violent crime arrest rate for juveniles decreased 35% from 366 to 238 in 1999.
- The arrest rate for adults increased 55% from 185 in 1985 to 240 in 1999.
- Since 1995, the violent crime arrest rate for adults decreased 20% from 240 to 192 in 1999.



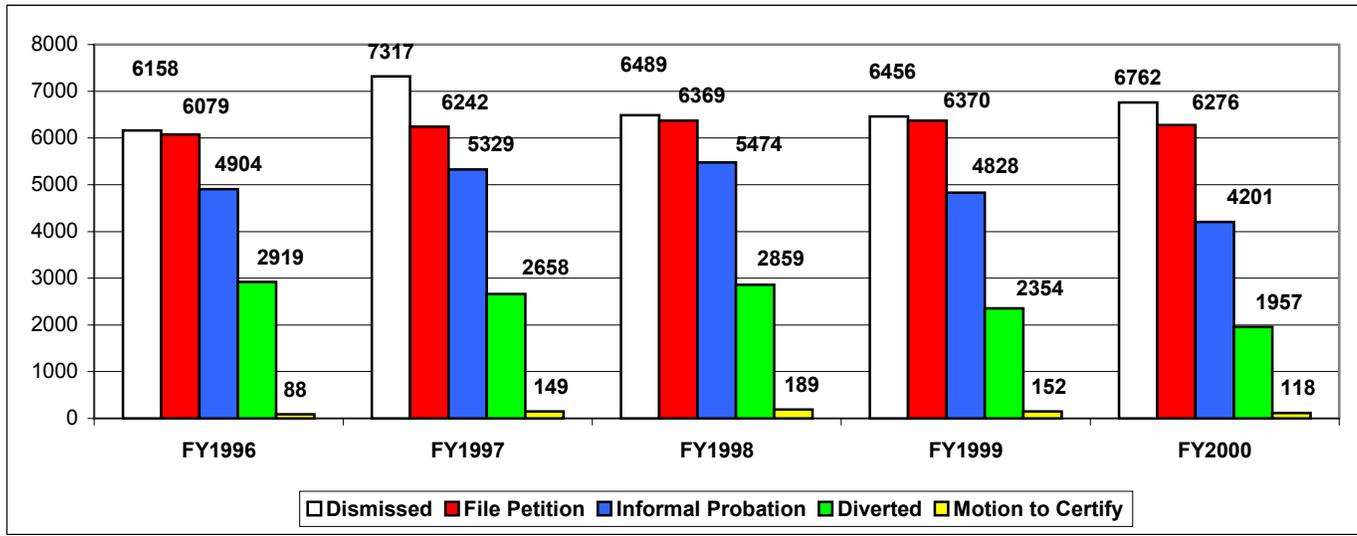
Juvenile Justice Referral Trends

- Total referrals have decreased 12.2% between 1996 and 2000 (28,776 to 25,274).
- The total number of juveniles referred has decreased 10.2% (19,103 to 17,157)
- The number of juveniles referred for the first time decreased 26.7% (12,893 to 9,451).
- The proportion of juveniles referred for the first time has decreased from 67.5% of the total in FY1996 to 55.1% in FY2000.
- The number of juveniles referred for violent crimes decreased 11.7% between FY1996 and FY2000 (2,224 to 1,963).
- The proportion of juveniles referred for violent crimes, of all juveniles, has been approximately 11% each year.



Juvenile Justice Intake Trends

- Between FY1996 and FY2000, the number of referrals that have been dismissed has increased 9.8% (6,158 to 6,762).
- The number of petitions filed has increased 3.2% (6,079 to 6,276).
- The number of juveniles placed on informal probation has decreased 14.3% (4,904 to 4,201).
- The number of juveniles diverted for services by other agencies has decreased 33% (2,919 to 1,957).
- The number of juveniles where motions to certify as adults were filed increased 34.1% (88 to 118).



Prevention Programs and Trends

- **Federally Funded Grants Programs**
 - **Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant**
 - **Formula Grants**
 - **Title V Grants**
 - **Challenge Grants**

- **State Funded Grants Programs**
 - **Delinquency Prevention and Gang Intervention Grants**

- **Service Programs**
 - **Community Based Youth Services Program**
 - **Outreach Program**
 - **First Offender Program**
 - **Emergency Shelter Program**

Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants (JAIBG)

- The block grant is authorized by Public Law 105-119, November 26, 1997.
- 50% of the funds will pass-through OJA directly to units of local government designated by the U.S. Department of Justice, based on a formula referencing Part I arrest rates and local expenditures for crime.
- The allocations for communities that would receive less than \$5000 each goes to the Sheriff's Association to provide training related to Graduated Sanctions.
- 50% of the funds are to go to organizations designated by the Statewide Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition of which OJA is a member.
- The target population is units of government with juvenile programs serving youth aged 13 to 18.
- The current JAIBG allocation is \$2,949,833 of which \$1,635,873 passed through to local governmental units and \$1,313,960 was subject to allocation decisions of the coalition. Funds must be spent in defined purpose areas:

Correctional/Detention construction.	Accountability-Based Programs.
Courts and Probation programs.	Hiring Prosecutors.
Prosecution of Drugs, Gangs, Violence.	Technology & Training for Prosecutors.
Juvenile Gun Courts.	Juvenile Drug Courts.
Information Sharing Systems.	Substance Abuse Testing.

Formula Grants

- The grants program was initiated by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 as amended and is administered by the federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.
- The grants of the U.S. Department of Justice – Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention fund community delinquency prevention programs.
- The target population is juveniles of all ages.
- Grantee applications are reviewed by the State Advisory Group (SAG) and services are cost reimbursable up to the limit of each grant amount.
- Grant awards for current recipients total \$815,981.
- Funds can be spent in several program areas including Delinquency Prevention and Diversion, Alternatives to Jail and Secure Detention, Community Based Services for Minority Youth, Community Based Services for Native American Youth, Character Enrichment, and Title V Planning Grants.

Title V Grants

- The Title V grants program was initiated by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended and is administered by the federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.
- Title V provides assistance to local units of government to 1) develop comprehensive plans to address juvenile delinquency and 2) implement delinquency prevention programs.
- The target population is all juveniles.
- Grantee applications are reviewed by the State Advisory Group (SAG) and services are cost reimbursable up to the limit of each grant amount.
- Awards to current recipients total \$300,000.

Challenge Grants

- The grants program was initiated by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 as amended and is administered by the federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.
- Grant awards are to provide funding for state or local improvements to the juvenile justice system as designated by OJA and the State Advisory Group (SAG).
- The target population is juveniles 13 to 18 years of age.
- Grantee services are cost reimbursable up to the limit of each grant amount.
- Grant awards for current recipients total \$102,000.

Delinquency and Youth Gang Intervention and Deterrence Act Program Grants

- The grants program began as a legislative initiative incorporated in the Juvenile Justice Reform Act (H.B. 2640) and is now codified at 10 O.S §7302 – 7.3
- The purpose of the grants is to fund a wide range of delinquency intervention, deterrence and prevention and early intervention service programs in high risk areas of the state where the incidence of juvenile crime is higher than the statewide average.
- The target population includes juveniles between 6 and 18 years of age and their families who live within at-risk areas.
- Costs of grantee service programs are reimbursed up to the limit of the grant amount.
- \$1,398,572 was awarded in FY2000. The budgeted amount for FY2001 is \$1,400,000.
- Grantees must initiate or be members of active broad-based community coalitions that include school districts, neighborhoods, local governmental units and service organizations.

Community Based Youth Services

- These services were originally authorized by SJR 13 (1975) and the Juvenile Justice Reform Act. They are defined in 10 O.S. Section 7302 3.3-3.6 (1995).
- A statewide network of 41 non-profit Youth Services agencies provide;

Program	FY2000 Expenditure	FY2001 Budgeted Expenditures
Community Development and Outreach Program	\$6,127,703.00	\$5,933,062.97
Emergency Shelter Program	\$7,434,951.79	\$7,584,269.79
First Offender Program	\$2,461,169.49	\$2,521,181.24

- State appropriations are the source of funding. Actual expenditure for FY2000 was \$16,023,825. Budgeted expenditure for FY2001 is \$16,038,514.
- During FY2000, direct services were provided to 60,126 youth and their families and an additional 468,702 persons received services from community education and community development activities.
- The target population includes all youth and their families.

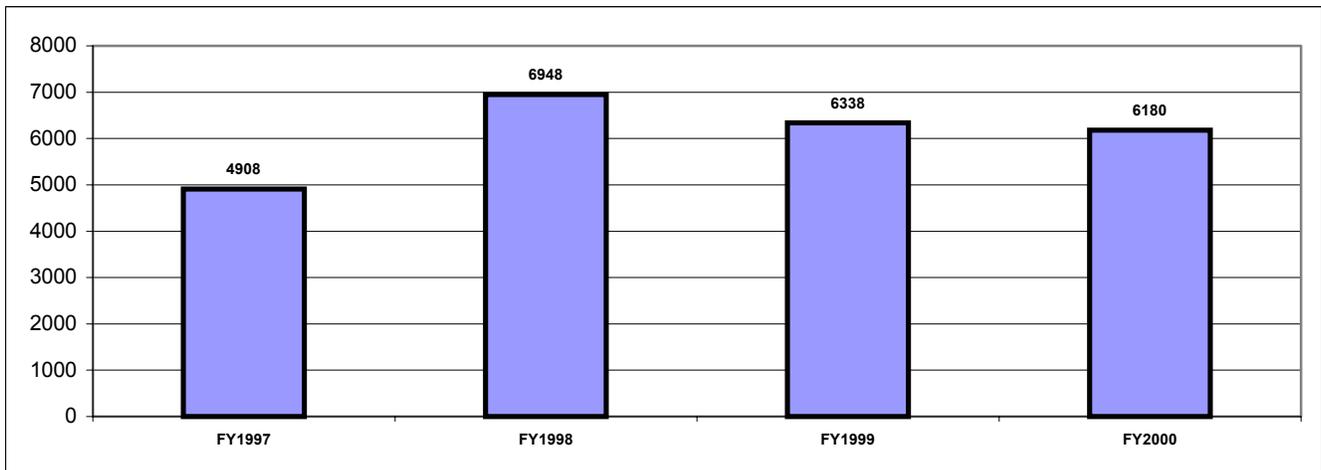
Youth Services Agencies: Community Development and Outreach Program

- During FY2000, direct behavioral services were provided to 23,938 new referrals including 343,064 hours of counseling, behavioral rehabilitation, school outreach and support services.
- An additional 194,108 hours of community development, community education and information/referral services were provided.

Emergency Shelter Services

- The program was originally authorized by Senate Joint Resolution No. 13 (1975).
- A statewide network of 32 Youth Services agencies provide licensed short term emergency shelter services including fully staffed facilities and host homes to youth in need of temporary housing.
- The target population is pre-adolescent and adolescent youth.

- Between FY1997 and FY2000, the number of admissions to emergency shelters has increased 25.9% (4,908 to 6,180).
- Since the peak of admissions, 6,948 in FY1998, admissions have declined each year.



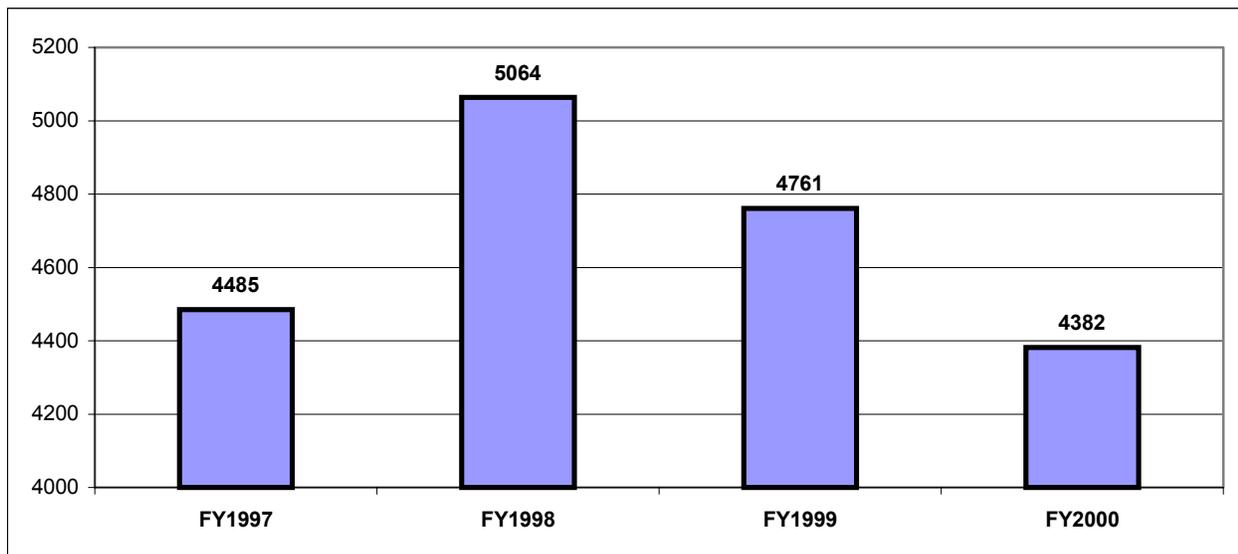
Data for Emergency Shelter Service admissions is derived from the Juvenile On-Line Tracking System (JOLTS). Data entry by youth services agencies began during FY1997.

Youth Services Agencies: First Offender Program

- The program was initiated through Senate Joint Resolution 13 (1975) and is defined at 10 O.S. Section 7302 3.3-3.6 (1995).
- A statewide network of 41 Youth Services agencies provide twelve hours of group services to families whose youth have committed misdemeanors and lesser felony offenses.
- The target population includes all juveniles arrested for the first time for misdemeanors and lesser felonies and referred by schools, OJA or the courts.

First Offender Program Referrals

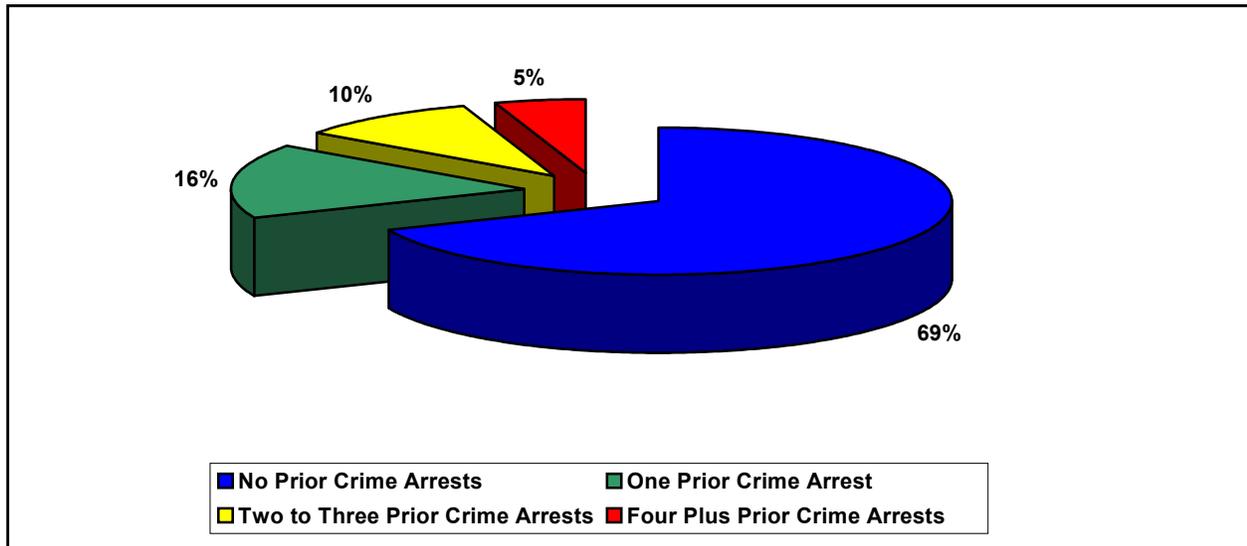
- Referrals decreased 2.3% from 4,485 in FY1997 to 4,382 in FY2000.



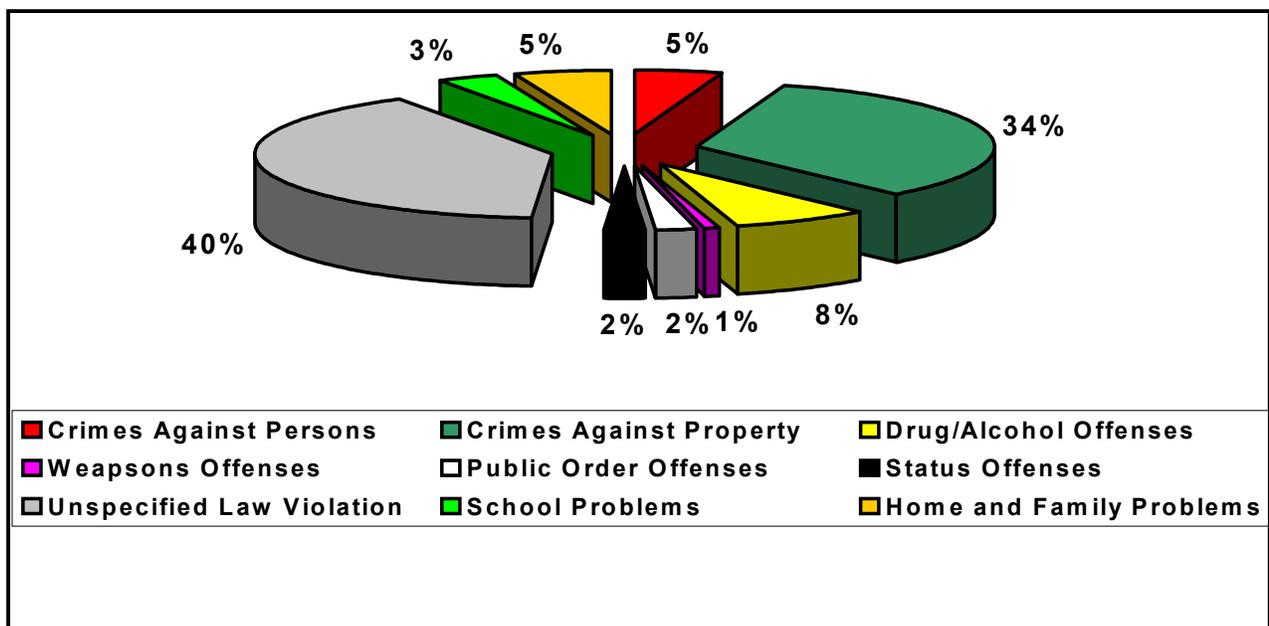
Data for the First Offender Program is derived from the Juvenile On-Line Tracking System (JOLTS) and has been checked against reports provided by the Oklahoma Association of Youth Services.

The First Offender Program Population

69% of juveniles referred to the program had no prior misdemeanor or felony arrests



Reasons for Referral to the First Offender Program



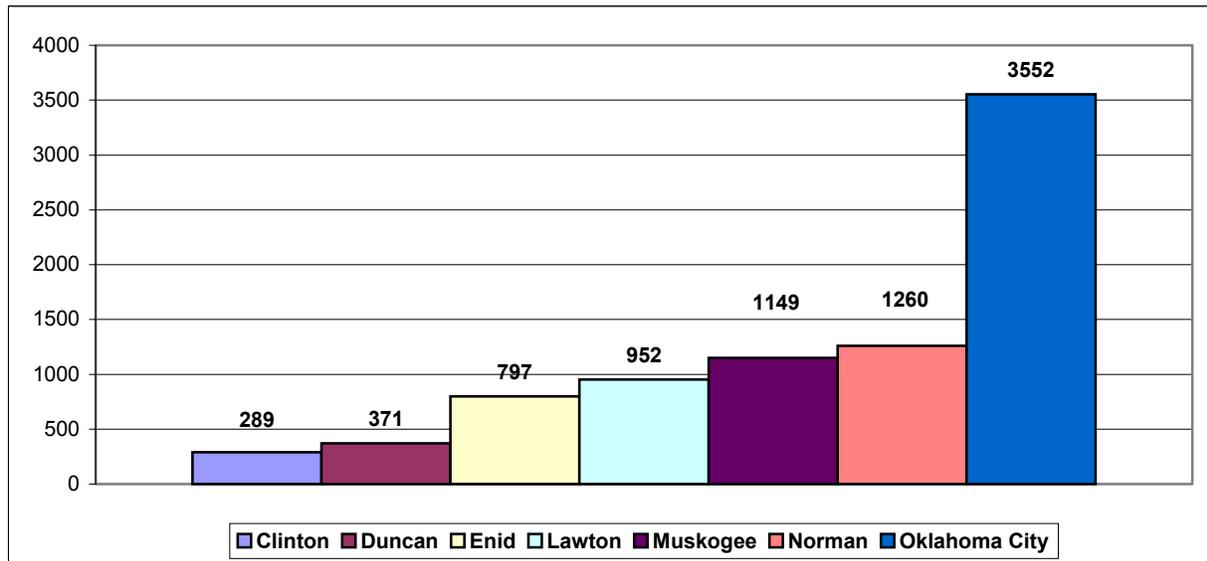
Community Protection Programs and Trends

- [Community Intervention Centers](#)
- [Secure Detention Centers](#)

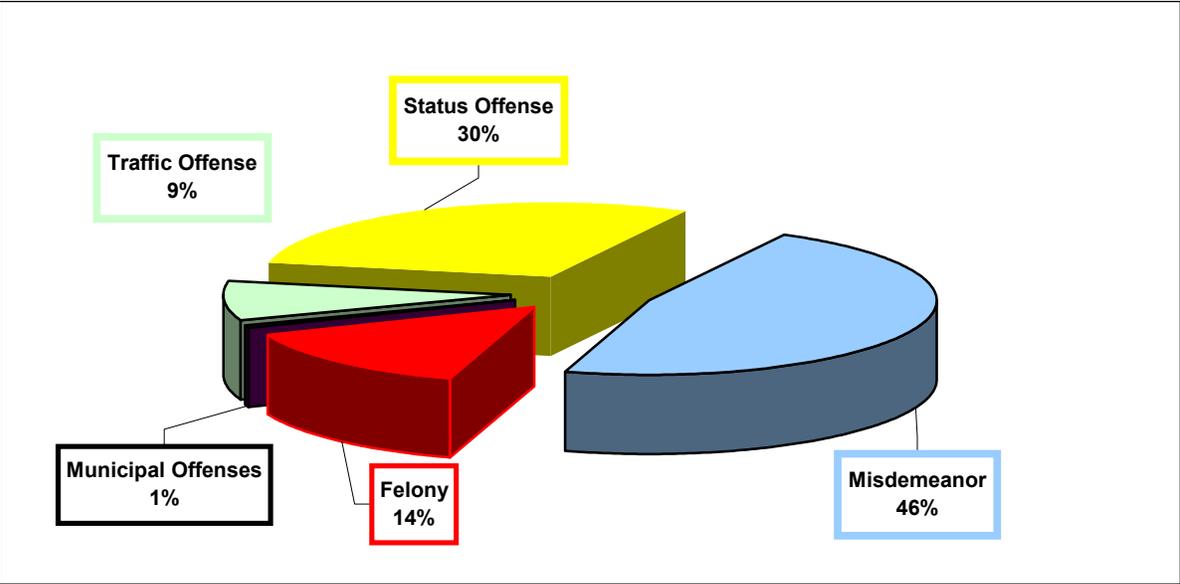
Community Intervention Centers

- Originally a federal matching funds program, it is now funded half by the state and half by local communities. The program is authorized at 10 O.S. 7302-3.5.
- Community Intervention Centers provide an immediate safe alternative to secure detention for juveniles arrested by police.
- The target population includes all juveniles arrested by local law enforcement officers.
- OJA has contracts with seven municipalities that subcontract the operation of centers.
- Actual expenditure for FY2000 was \$1,491,089. The budgeted expenditure for FY2001 is \$1,525,642.

Admissions to Community Intervention Centers in FY2000



Reasons for Admissions to Community Intervention Centers in FY2000

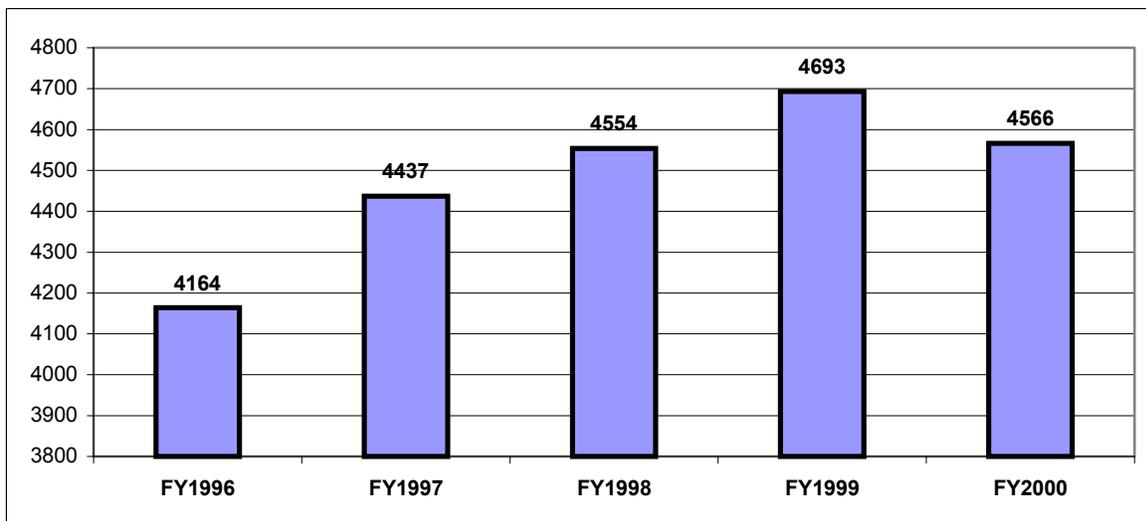


Secure Detention Centers

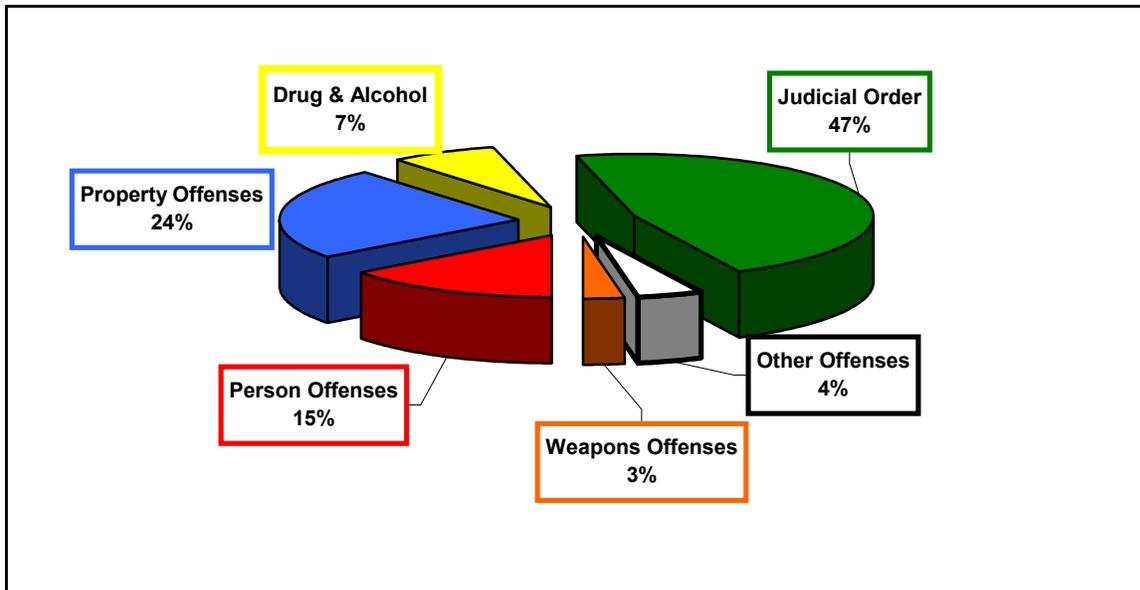
- The program was originally initiated through the State Plan for the Establishment of Juvenile Detention Centers per 10 O.S. § 7304-1.3.
- Sixteen secure detention centers and 77 county alternative programs detain serious and violent juvenile offenders after arrest or during their court process.
- Contracts with OJA are rate-based. Actual FY2000 expenditure was \$9,420,134. Budgeted expenditure for FY2001 is \$9,567,672.
- The costs per day per bed for secure detention centers varies by number of beds:
 - 6 bed - \$124.00 per day
 - 8 bed - \$115.00 per day
 - 10 bed \$95.00 per day
 - 12 bed \$89.00 per day
 - 26 bed \$84.00 per day
 - 55 bed \$80.00 per day
 - 79 bed \$79.90 per day

Secure Detention Center Admissions

- Admissions to secure detention centers have increased 9.7% between FY1996 and FY2000 (4,164 to 4,566).
- Admissions peaked during FY1999 and have declined



Reasons for Admissions to Secure Detention Centers in FY2000



Other offenses include status offenses, traffic violations and violations of public order.

Juvenile Court Trends

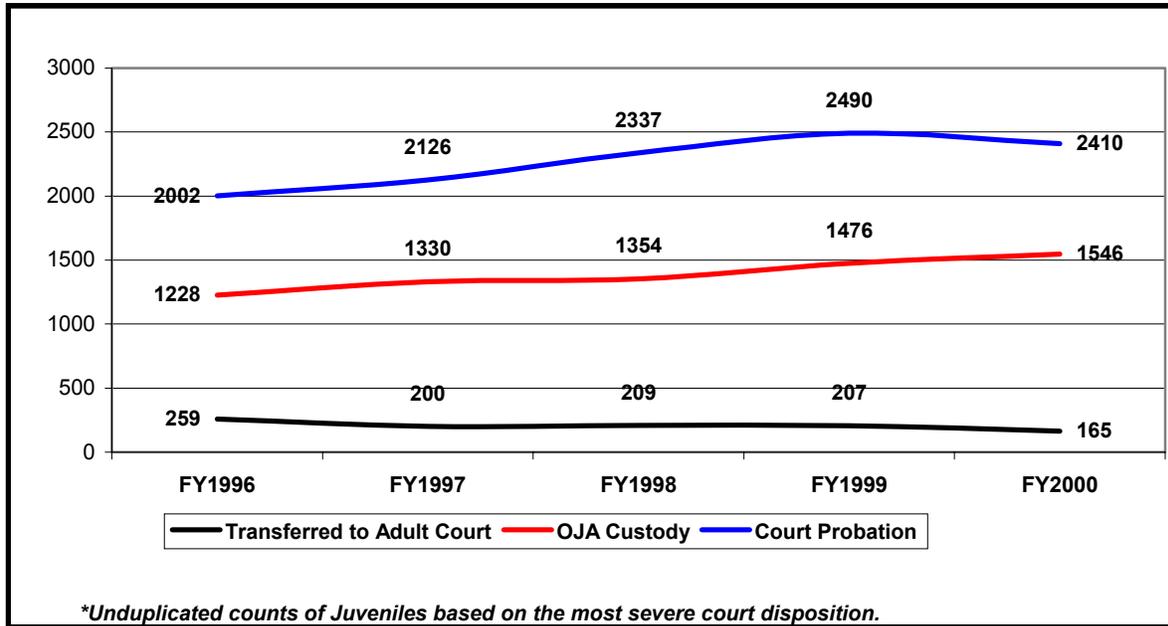
- The number of juveniles adjudicated as Delinquents and for violent crimes has increased.
- The number of juveniles adjudicated or convicted as Youthful Offenders is increasing.
- The number of juveniles transferred to adult criminal courts has decreased.
- The number of juveniles placed in the custody of the Office of Juvenile Affairs is increasing.
- The number of juveniles placed on court ordered probation increased.

Juvenile Court Adjudications

- The number of juveniles adjudicated as Delinquents has increased 10.1% between 1996 and 2000 (3,914 to 4,308).
- Within the Delinquent category, the number of juveniles adjudicated for violent crimes increased 3.3% (672 to 694).
- The number of juveniles adjudicated as Youthful Offenders has steadily increased since implementation in FY1998.
- The number of juveniles adjudicated as In Need of Supervision has increased 77.8% since FY1996.

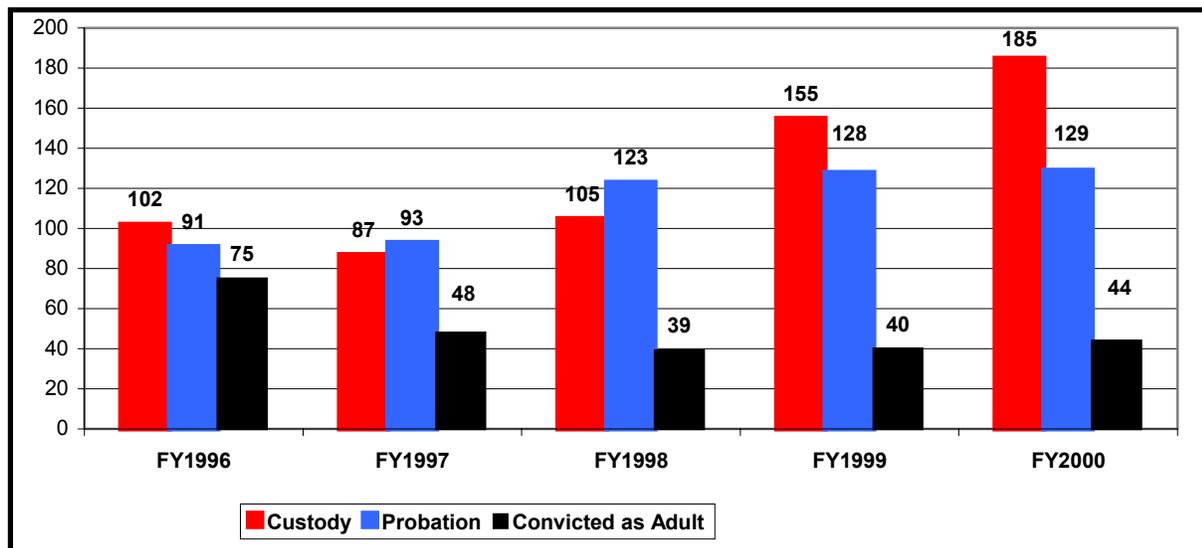
Juvenile Court Dispositions

- The number of juveniles transferred to adult criminal courts decreased 36.3% between FY1996 and FY2000 (259 to 165).
- The number of juveniles placed in custody of OJA increased 25.9% (1,228 to 1,546).
- The number of juveniles placed on probation increased 20.4% (2,002 to 2,410).



Court Dispositions of Violent Juvenile Offenders

- The number of violent juveniles convicted as adults has decreased 41.3% from 75 in FY1996 to 44 in FY2000.
- The number of violent juveniles placed in OJA custody increased 81.4% from 102 to 185.
- The number of violent juveniles placed on probation increased 41.8% from 91 to 129.



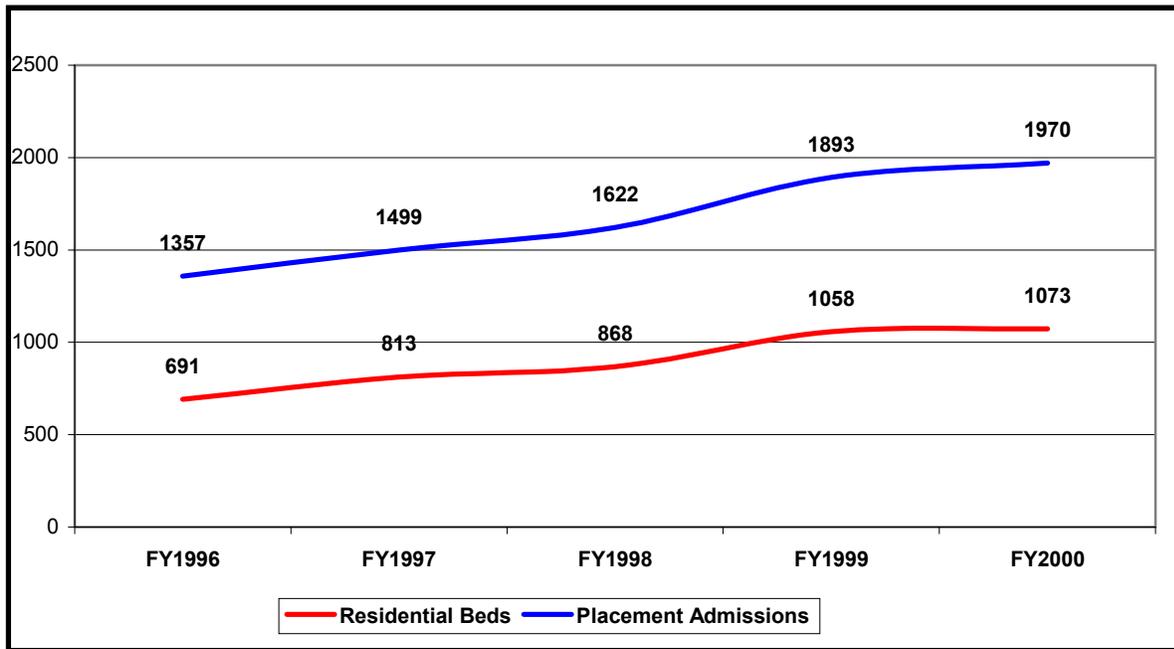
Residential Programs and Trends

- **Independent Living Program**
- **Foster Home Program**
- **Therapeutic Foster Home Program**
- **Specialized Community Homes**
- **Level C Group Homes**
- **OJA Operated Group Homes**
- **Level E Group Homes**
- **Wilderness Adventure Program**
- **Regimented Juvenile Training Program**
- **Secure Institutions Program**

Data for out of home custody placements and residential programs is derived from the Juvenile On-Line Tracking System (JOLTS).

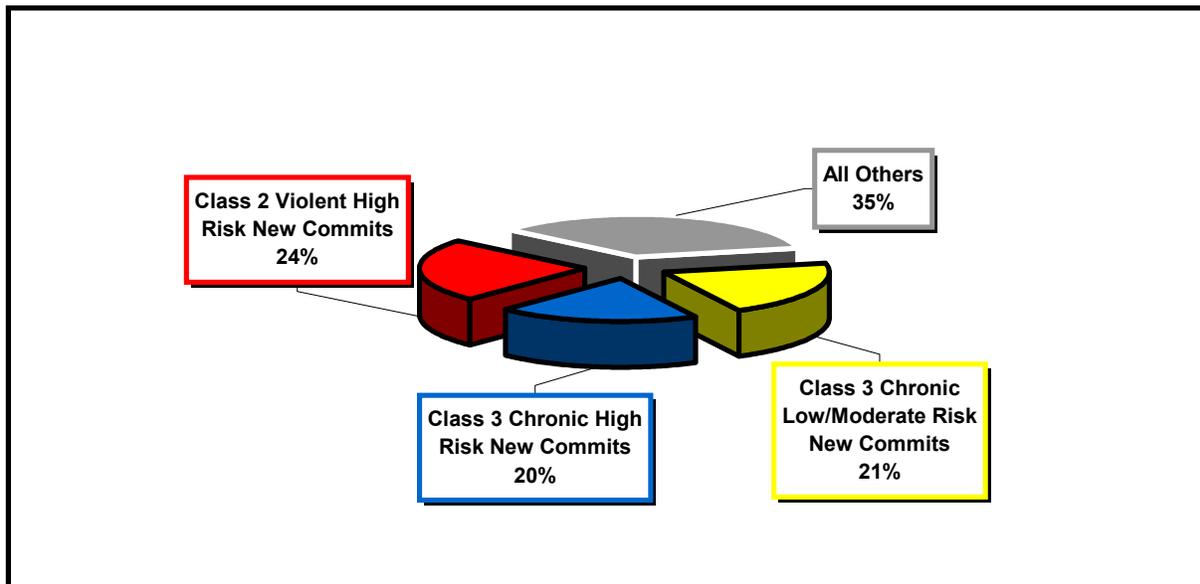
Annual Out-of-Home Placement Activity

- The number of out-of-home residential beds has increased 55.3% from 691 in FY1996 to 1,073 in FY2000.
- A corresponding increase of 45.2% has occurred in the number of placement admissions (1,357 to 1,970).



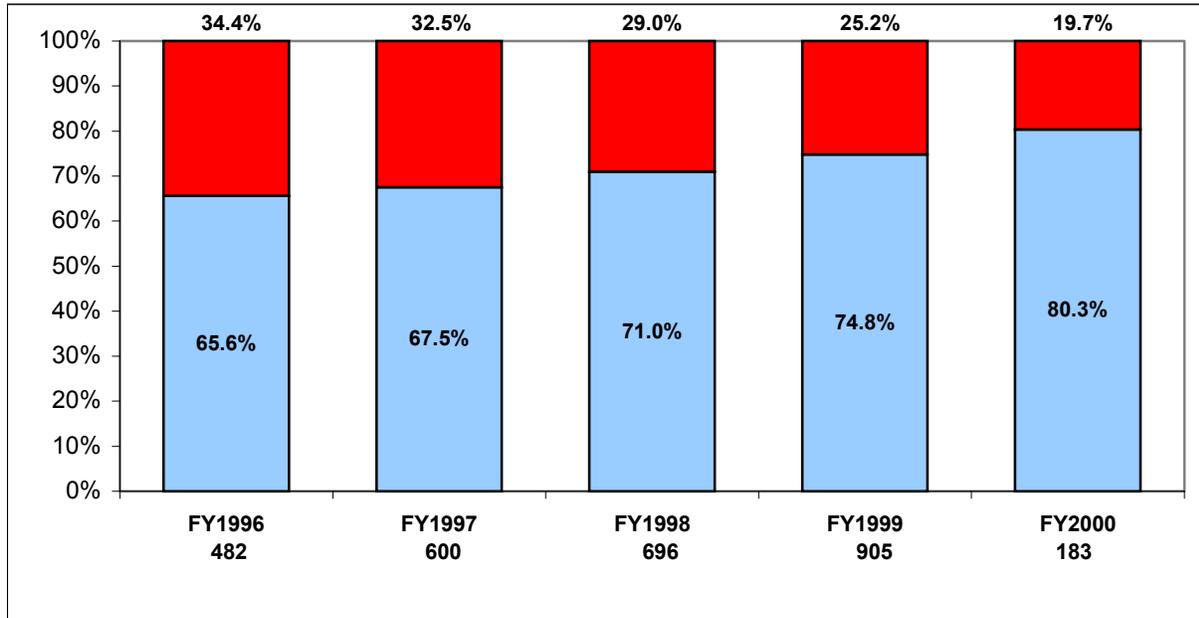
Offender Groups Accounting for Increases in Placement Admissions

- Three offender groups account for 65% of the increase of 613 placement admissions in FY2000:
 - Placement admissions for Class 3 chronic offenders with low to moderate risk and newly committed to custody increased 376.5% since FY1996 (34 to 162).
 - Placement admissions for Class 3 chronic high risk offenders newly committed to custody increased 125.0% since FY1996 (96 to 216).
 - Placement admissions for Class 2 violent high risk offenders newly committed to custody increased 93% since FY1996 (158 to 305).



Recidivism Rates for Residential Services

- Residential Services recidivism rates have decreased by nearly half since FY 1996, from 34.4% to 19.7%.



Recidivism is defined as the occurrence of a new referral or arrest for a criminal offense within a year of completion of placement services followed by admission of guilt and revocation of parole or placement on informal probation, or by adjudication as a Delinquent or Youthful Offender, or by conviction as an adult.

Reintegration Programs

- **State Transition And Reintegration Services (STARS)**
- **Stroud Intervention & Re-mediation Program (SIRP)**
- **Community At Risk Services (CARS)**

State Transition and Reintegration Services (STARS)

- STARS began through an OJA administrative initiative as a pilot to reduce recidivism and increase accountability of youth exiting custody placements. Tracking and mentoring services are mandated by 10 O.S. § 7302-5.1.
- The purpose of the program is to reduce the number of juveniles re-referred, increase the number of community service hours provided by custody youth, and provide immediate sanctions to ensure compliance.
- Eleven sites provide staff providing tracking, mentoring, and three levels of sanctions.
- The primary target population is all OJA custody youth assessed at medium to high risk. The secondary population includes low risk custody youth and youth on probation.
- Services are provided through a cost reimbursable contract with the Oklahoma Military Department.
- Actual expenditure for FY2000 was \$3,109,340 and the FY2001 budgeted expenditure is \$4,157,608. The increase d budget for FY2001 is due to the addition of STARS services for the Central Zone. The daily cost per juvenile is \$12.15.
- STARS began receiving referrals for services on October 1, 1998.
- To date, 2934 juveniles have been referred to STARS of which 25% were High Risk, 60% were Medium Risk and 15% were Low Risk.
- 1,363 juveniles have completed the STARS program.
- Of the 399 who have been at risk of recidivism for at least a year after discharge from STARS, only 36 (9%) have recidivated.
- Juveniles in STARS have completed 14,061 community service hours.
- During FY2000, 1,082 juveniles received services.

Data for the STARS program was derived from reports submitted by Oklahoma Military Department. OJA staff initiated discussions with the STARS staff to obtain their database on this program.

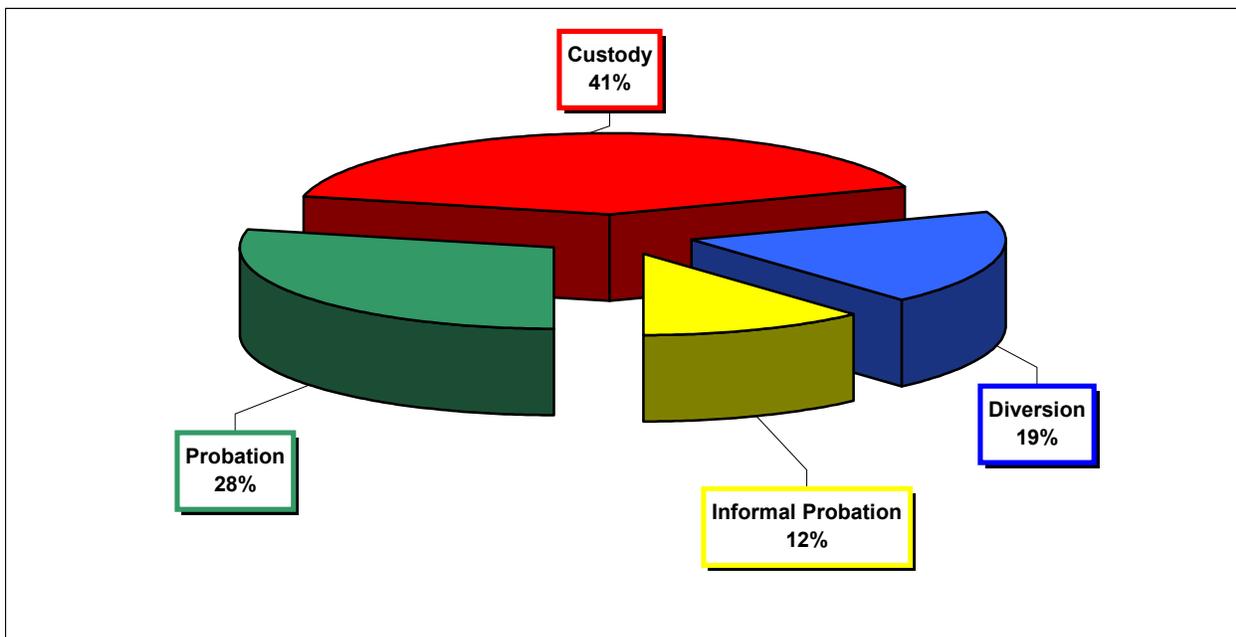
Stroud Intervention & Re-mediation Program (SIRP)

- SIRP was authorized by 10 O.S. § 7302-5.1(D).
- SIRP consists of two short term (one for 14 to 21 days and one for up to 5 days) intensive, highly structured temporary secure placements for delinquent custody youth. The purpose of the program is to provide immediate treatment of problems that threaten to disrupt community placements of juveniles.
- The target population is all OJA custody youth assessed at medium to high risk and youth under court supervision who violate court orders or the terms of their probation.
- Services are provided through a contract with the Oklahoma Military Department which have contracted with the Sac & Fox Detention Center to provide the temporary placement.
- The FY2001 budgeted expenditure for the long term service is \$657,000 and is \$520,392 for the short term service. The daily cost for the short term service is \$75.00 and the daily cost for the long term service is \$118.81.
- Since the beginning of this program there have been 1,150 admissions to the short term SIRP service and 467 admissions to the long term service.
- During FY2000 there were 348 admissions to the short term service and 101 admissions to the long term service.
- The average length of stay in the short term program is 5 days and the average length of stay in the long term program is 15 days.

Community At-Risk Services (CARS)

- Community At-Risk Services (CARS) began as an OJA administrative initiative to transition service delivery from multiple providers to the Oklahoma Association of Youth Services Agencies. 10 O.S. § 7302 – 3.5.
- The purpose of the program is to provide community based services to juveniles in custody or under the supervision of OJA to prevent out of home placement and to reintegrate juveniles returning from out of home placements.
- Designated Youth Services Agencies provide statewide mentoring, tutoring, counseling, diagnostic and evaluation services and supervision of youth in independent living.
- The target population includes juveniles in custody, probation or on deferred prosecution agreements with a primary emphasis on those that are medium or high risk.
- Actual expenditure for FY2000 was \$2,559,314 and the FY2001 budgeted expenditure is \$4,326,904.

During FY2000, 3469 Juveniles Were Referred to CARS



Board of Juvenile Affairs

The Board of Juvenile Affairs is responsible for developing and approving agency rules and policy, reviewing the budget for the Office of Juvenile Affairs, developing the mission and values for the agency, assisting in agency strategic planning, providing a public forum for receiving and disseminating information to the public, establishing contracting procedures and rate guidelines for vendor services.

Jim C. Helm *Chairman(Criminal Justice)*

Mr. Helm is a chief deputy for the Tulsa County Sheriff's Office where he has served for the last ten years. Mr. Helm serves on a number of boards governing the provision of emergency services and human services to communities and regions of Oklahoma.

Charles N. Nobles, *(At-Large Member)*

Mr. Nobles is a retired oil and gas financial executive. He is an active member of the Kiwanis Club of Oklahoma City and the Council of Petroleum Accountants Society, Oklahoma City, where he served each organization as a board member and president. Mr. Nobles has been active in youth programs for many years.

Jay Keel *(Oklahoma Commission on Children and Youth)*

Mr. Keel is a member of the Chickasaw Tribe from Ada where he serves the tribe as Administrator of the Division of Youth and Family Services. He is a licensed Baptist Minister, serving previously as a Youth Pastor. He currently serves as President of the Board of Directors for the Oklahoma Institute for Child Advocacy.

Ray Don Jackson *(District Attorney's Council)*

Mr. Jackson is the district attorney for Oklahoma's 26th District Attorney's District, comprised of Alfalfa, Dewey, Major, Woods, and Woodward counties. Mr. Jackson is past president of the Oklahoma District Attorneys Association.

Robert Milan *(Social Work)*

Mr. Milan is in private practice and serves as an adjunct professor for Cameron University. He has had extensive professional experience with substance abuse issues and has received state and national recognition for his work in that area. Mr. Milan has had a long history of community commitment and involvement.

Angie Moore *(Education)*

Ms. Moore is the safety education training officer for the Tulsa Police Department. She serves as a board member of the Tulsa Youth Development Alliance and is involved with various youth programs in public and nonprofit settings.

Robert Ravitz, *Vice-Chairman (Public Defender)*

Mr. Ravitz serves as the Public Defender for Oklahoma County and is also an adjunct professor at the Oklahoma City University School of Law. Mr. Ravitz is a member of several State Bar committees as well as the Oklahoma Sentencing Commission.

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Greg Delaney, District Supervisor
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Jefferson, Cotton, Tillman

Glossary: Juvenile Justice Process

Referral - A written report or request from a law enforcement agency, a school, or a public or private agency or individual to a local Juvenile Service Unit or juvenile bureau worker making certain allegations about problematic behavior a juvenile may be engaged in or exhibiting.

Intake - The processing of a referral, also known as a preliminary inquiry. The juvenile and his or her parents/guardians meet with a local Juvenile Services Unit or juvenile bureau intake worker. All parties discuss the allegation contained in the referral to determine what recommendation to make to the district attorney as to the appropriate response the juvenile justice system should take toward changing the juvenile's problematic behavior.

Intake Decision - The district attorney's final decision based upon information gathered at intake. Possible intake decisions appear below:

- \$ *Dismiss* - A decision to dismiss is made if the district attorney believes apprehension has served as a deterrent or if it is determined that further action would be inappropriate or ineffective because of a juvenile's age.
- \$ *Decline to File* - The filing of a petition is at the district attorney's discretion. Filing may be declined for any number of reasons, including lack of sufficient evidence, age of the juvenile, best interest of the juvenile, or a witness refusing to testify.
- \$ *Divert* - A decision by the district attorney to refer the juvenile to some type of available community agency or service designed to ameliorate the juvenile's problematic behavior when more severe legal sanctions appear inappropriate at the time.
- \$ *Informal Probation* - A decision by the district attorney to either enter into a Deferred Prosecution Agreement (DPA) or a Deferred Decision to File (DDF) with the juvenile; further adverse action being contingent upon whether the juvenile successfully follows an agreed upon set of rules or completes an agreed upon program.
- \$ *File a Petition* - The district attorney files a petition with the county court clerk's office making certain allegations against a juvenile when the seriousness of the offense warrants it, or prior attempts at diversion have failed to correct the juvenile's behavior.
- \$ *Transfer to Adult Court* - The process of attempting to have a juvenile prosecuted for an offense in adult criminal court instead of before the juvenile court. The district attorney initiates this process by filing a Motion to Certify with the county court clerk's office.

Disposition - Refers to the action taken on a petition by the district court. Following are

possible dispositions:

- *Dismiss - The court may, at its discretion, dismiss the petition if it believes it is in the best interest of the juvenile and the public.*
- *Court Probation - Status resulting from being adjudicated delinquent by a judge or jury at a formal adjudicatory hearing and then being made a ward of the court at a disposition hearing.*
- *OJA Custody - Status conferred upon a juvenile when the district court vests temporary physical custody of a juvenile with OJA.*

Juvenile Bureau - An agency of county government that provides intake and probation services to juveniles in counties where there are duly established juvenile bureaus according to applicable state statutes. In order for a county in Oklahoma to begin the process of establishing its own juvenile bureau, the population of the county must meet or exceed a statutorily established minimum. Currently, Comanche, Oklahoma, and Tulsa counties are the only counties in Oklahoma with juvenile bureaus.

Secure Detention - County-operated or contracted secure facilities located throughout the state designed to hold juveniles awaiting the outcome of prosecutorial or judicial decisions. Bond is set at a detention hearing held the morning of the first day the court is in session subsequent to a juvenile being securely detained.

Non-Secure Detention - Alternatives available when secure detention is deemed unnecessary or inappropriate. Those alternatives include homebound detention, electronic monitoring, attendant care, and tracking.

(Five Years of Progress)
Office of Juvenile Affairs
2000 Annual Report

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