Office of Juvenile Affairs
2001 Annual Report

About the Cover

The photograph on the cover of this report was taken by Stu Ostler of the Legislative Service Bureau. It portrays the model statue, "The Guardian," submitted by Oklahoma State Senator Kelly Haney in a blind competition for sculpture to top the newly constructed dome on the State Capitol.

The 17-foot tall bronze sculpture was installed on June 7, 2002. It presents a visualization of standing one's ground. The warrior's lance pierces a part of his clothing, symbolizing the Native American tradition of a warrior staking himself to the ground when facing overwhelming opposition. His circular shield is symbolic of the great importance of circles to Oklahoma Native American cultures. The four feathers on the shield symbolize the four directions, the four seasons, and the four cycles of life.

Senator Haney is of Seminole/Muscogee heritage and is the first full-blood Native American to serve in the Oklahoma Legislature. He earned the title of Master Artist of the Five Civilized Tribes, received the Governor's Art Award in 1978 and was a founding board member of Red Earth, Oklahoma City's Native American arts festival.

The Office of Juvenile Affairs chose this photograph for the cover of this report because it represents our dedication to guarding the quality of our important duties in completing our mission of reducing juvenile crime while protecting the public. Accountability is imperative for the public's entrusting this agency with the treatment and rehabilitation of youth who engage in criminal activity.

Office of Juvenile Affairs

Annual Report 2001

Contents

Executive Director's Comments iii

Introduction v

Office of the Executive Director 1

State Office Departments and Units 2

- Department of Juvenile Justice Services 2
- Department of Residential Services 5
- Department of Support Services 7
- Department of Financial Services 8

Financial Summary – Fiscal Year 2001 8

Youthful Offenders 10

Literacy Assessments 10

Overview of Juvenile Justice Trends and Office of Juvenile Affairs (OJA) Programs: FY1996 - FY2001 11

- Arrest, Referral and Intake Trends 11
  - Arrest Trends 11
  - Referral Trends 11
  - Intake Trends 12
- Community Protection Programs and Trends 13
  - Community Intervention Centers 13
  - Secure Detention Centers 14
- Prevention Programs and Trends 15
  - Federally Funded Grants Programs 15
  - State Funded Grants Programs 16
  - Service Programs 17

Juvenile Court Trends 19
Juvenile Court Adjudications 19
Juvenile Court Dispositions 19
Court Dispositions of Violent Juvenile Offenders 20

Residential Programs and Trends 21
Placement Admissions and Discharges 21
Recidivism Rates for Residential Services 21

Reintegration Programs and Trends 22
State Transition and Reintegration Services 22
Intensive Crisis Intervention Program 22
Community At Risk Services 23

Board of Juvenile Affairs 24

State Office Staff Listing 26

District Offices Staff Listing 28

Glossary 29

Executive Director's Comments

The dictionary's definition of "Accountability" is "Liable to being called to account; answerable". "Accountability" is also the theme of the Office of Juvenile Affairs' ***2001 Annual Report.*** *Its usual meaning in the juvenile justice system is holding juveniles accountable for their offenses, but it has a deeper meaning than that. It also means upholding the public trust and being answerable to the public for the conduct of the agency. This is exemplified by OJA's 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."*

The juveniles we serve are a challenging population: Four in ten have a serious drug problem; more than two in ten are seriously emotionally disturbed; many come from backgrounds of poverty, disorganization, and parental incarceration. Many are members of minority groups. Helping these youth become productive and responsible citizens is a major tenet of our mission and focus of our agency; at the same time, including public safety as a key component in decision-making and planning is essential, especially in times of diminishing resources.

Determining the impact and accountability of the programs that serve these youth is also a major focus of the Office of Juvenile Affairs. Outcome measures for all programs are assessed on a quarterly basis, and we have begun a nationwide comparison with those of other states. We have participated in the implementation of graduated sanctions programs in thirty-one counties; these programs supply rapid consequences for problem behaviors and are developed and administered at the local level.

During 2001, OJA and the Board of Juvenile Affairs worked to develop the ***2001 Vision/Goals Plan*** *and the* ***Strategic Plan for FY2003-2007.*** *Some of the identified issues discussed in these plans are an increased emphasis on substance abuse prevention, treatment, and aftercare for delinquent youth; increased supervision of and better risk assessment procedures for juvenile sex offenders; collaborative projects with the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services in the areas of mental health and substance abuse; and earlier intervention with high risk youth.*

Our efforts in the present and our plans for the future seek to protect the public safety, hold offenders accountable, and put the pieces of broken lives back together through enlightened policies in the juvenile justice system and resources to prevent and respond to juvenile crime. The Office of Juvenile Affairs is the state agency entrusted by the people of Oklahoma to do this, and we at OJA will do our best to be equal to this task.

Richard DeLaughter
Executive Director
Office of Juvenile Affairs

Introduction

Accountability to the citizens of Oklahoma is one of the Office of Juvenile Affairs' most important tasks in completing our mission of reducing juvenile crime while protecting the public.

The efficient use of public funds is a major consideration when evaluating our program performance. During fiscal year 2001 we began developing a system to integrate program performance with future funding decisions, and outcomes evaluations with the contracting process.

The Office of Juvenile Affairs is a leader regarding the implementation of performance measurement for system accountability. We have begun implementing a system that monitors program performance to ensure that expected services actually occurred in the manner and time frame mandated.

The preliminary results of a recent nationwide survey we conducted found that the Office of Juvenile Affairs is one of twenty-eight states' juvenile justice systems known to utilize a number of activity performance measures and one of eight states' systems that have developed outcomes performance measures.

Oklahoma also leads in measuring program recidivism rates. It is one of thirteen states that measure recidivism and one of two states that publish a recidivism rate based on arrests as well as on re-adjudications and convictions. It is one of eight states that measure recidivism as the occurrence of re-adjudication or conviction.

Another consideration is the timely provision of information throughout the juvenile justice system. We provide one of the most comprehensive computerized juvenile information systems in the nation. Efforts are ongoing to include all relevant parties of the juvenile justice system as well as related entities in sharing and utilizing needed information regarding youth involved in the system. Accurate, timely data entry is emphasized.

The OJA provides residential care from the least secure level of foster care to the most secure level of maximum-security institutional care. We regularly evaluate our residential care continuum to determine whether these facilities are providing the services required by OJA clients.

Our local workers regularly recommend that courts order payment of child support to the State by parents of youth in residential care so that these parents can demonstrate their responsibility for their children and are encouraged to participate in their treatment. For youth who are returning to the community from a residential facility, procedures begin immediately to track their whereabouts, monitor their activities, and provide appropriate services.

Non-residential treatment services are designed to provide effective intervention as early as possible to prevent youth from recidivating. Youth are held accountable for their actions as quickly as possible by utilizing such programs as Graduated Sanctions and Military Mentoring. Our local workers regularly recommend restitution and community service to courts to emphasize to youth that they have indebted themselves to their victims and also owe recompense to the community as a whole.

Our staff have mandated job tasks that are reviewed by supervisors at least three times a year. A structured performance improvement approach is used to improve job performance by employees experiencing difficulty in meeting expected competency levels. Staff must complete at least 40 hours of training each year designed to improve their job performance.

The Office of Juvenile Affairs shall continue to seek improved methods to complete our mission in the most effective and least costly manner.

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, Office of General Counsel; Rhonda Burgess, Office of Media and Community Relations; Pat Reed, Affirmative Action Officer; Mike Heath, Administrator, Office of Public Integrity; Donna Glandon, Advocate Defender; Richard Parish, Director, Office of Planning and Research; Marla Parish, Legislative Liaison; and Lisa Smith, Administrator, Office of Federal Programs. As of June 30, 2001 the agency had 1,056 employees.

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 and municipal juvenile facilities; and monitor agency field offices, agency-operated facilities and agency-contracted programs for compliance with state statues, 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 State Office is composed of the Executive Division and four separate departments. The OJA Legislative Liaison, the Affirmative Action Officer, the Media/Community Relations Unit, the General Counsel Services, the Office of Public Integrity, the Advocate General and the Office of Planning and Research report to the Executive Director. The four departments, each administered by a Deputy Director, are the Department of Juvenile Justice Services, the Department of Residential Services, the Department of Support Services, and the Department of Financial Services.

- ***The Department of Juvenile Justice Services*** is composed of five units: Juvenile Services; Custody and Placement; Intake-Detention-Community Services; and Prevention-Education and Substance Abuse. This department provides programs for pre and post-adjudicated juveniles and their families while ensuring that the needs of the local community are met. The department develops, implements and administers programs that partner with the judiciary, district attorneys, law enforcement, public and private agencies, churches and local citizens to provide services. This department also coordinates agreements entered into by OJA with local community-based prevention and diversionary youth service programs throughout the State of Oklahoma.

  - **The Juvenile Services Unit (JSU)** provides intake, probation and parole services to juveniles in all seventy-seven counties, except 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. JSU staff work closely with the district courts and are accepted as expert witnesses when testifying before the courts on juvenile matters. JSU staff along with judges, district attorneys, law enforcement and youth services agencies work together to develop community-based resources for juveniles and their families. The unit also serves a liaison capacity between the Department of Juvenile Justice Services and the Department of Residential Services pertaining to issues of custody youth in residential facilities.

JSU staff take an active role in their communities to develop a system of graduated sanctions to address juvenile problems at an early stage. The Graduated Sanctions Program is a community-based initiative designed to provide accountability and to facilitate services for non-compliant youth within the State of Oklahoma. The goal of the program is to prevent further penetration of lesser offending youth into the juvenile justice system.

To accomplish this goal, a youth guidance council is established in each county. The council members come from a wide variety of occupations: teachers, police officers, counselors, ministers, bankers, etc. These councils also involve members of the juvenile justice system, such as district attorneys, OJA intake workers, and others who provide leadership and guidance to ensure that referrals receive the proper attention and services. It is their responsibility to explain to parents and youth that participation in these programs must be voluntary. It is the responsibility of the council to review the youth's service plan and to determine appropriate sanctions if violations occur.

This program receives remarkable support from the communities. The participants' willingness to be involved in these programs has been indicated by the extremely successful program outcomes. A total of 1,417 youth were referred to the program in FY 2001; of these, only 91 (6.4%) re-offended. Of those who did have additional offenses, 24 (26.4%) were placed in the custody of the Office of Juvenile Affairs and subsequently were admitted to treatment facilities.

In FY 2002 our vision is to expand the number of Graduated Sanctions Programs throughout the state. This would help to establish a network of Graduated Sanctions Programs that has the possibility of retarding the progression of offending youth into the juvenile justice system.

Graduated Sanctions Programs are funded by the federal government through Juvenile Accountability and Incentive Block Grants (JAIBG), and by Parental Responsibility Funding whereby parents pay child support for youth placed in the custody of OJA who are residing in treatment facilities. There is currently no contribution of state dollars toward the funding of this very successful community-based program.

GRADUATED SANCTIONS PROGRAMS STATISTICS FOR FY 2001

	COUNTY	CITY	# OF REFERRALS*	# WHO REOFFENDED	# ADMITTED**	GRANT AMOUNT
1.	Beckham	Elk City	88	8	2	0
2.	Blaine	Watonga	58	2	0	0
3.	Caddo	Anadarko	216	0	0	0
4.	Canadian	El Reno	12	0	0	0
5.	Cherokee	Tahlequah	19	0	0	$10,000.00
6.	Coal	Coalgate	25	2	0	$3,500.00
7.	Cotton	Walters	32	1	1	$10,000.00
8.	Custer	Arapaho	42	9	11	0
9.	Garvin	Pauls Valley	60	8	0	$10,000.00
10.	Grady	Chickasha	193	12	0	0
11.	Jackson	Altus	73	4	3	0
12.	Jefferson	Waurika	25	4	1	$10,000.00
13.	Johnson	Tishamingo	0	0	0	0
14.	Kay	Ponca City	0	0	0	$10,000.00
15.	Kiowa	Hobart	0	0	0	0
16.	LeFlore	Poteau	45	8	1	$10,000.00
17.	Mayes	Pryor	22	1	0	$10,000.00
18.	McCurtain	Idabel	106	7	2	$8,797.00
19.	Nowata	Nowata	0	0	0	0
20.	Okfuskee	Okemah	10	2	0	$10,000.00
21.	Okmulgee	Okmulgee	51	0	0	$7,920.00
22.	Pittsburg	McAlester	20	2	0	$7,794.00
23.	Rogers	Claremore	67	3	0	$11,374.00
24.	Seminole	Seminole	17	0	0	$10,000.00
25.	Sequoyah	Sallisaw	13	0	0	0
26.	Stevens	Duncan	121	12	1	$10,145.00
27.	Tillman	Frederick	0	0	0	0
28.	Wagoner	Wagoner	47	0	0	$10,000.00
29.	Washington	Bartlesville	43	4	2	$15,925.00
30.	Woods	Alva	12	2	0	0
31.	Woodward	Woodward	0	0	0	0
	TOTALS		**1417**	**91**	**24**	**$165,455.00**

* Counties with 0 referrals are new programs that were not in operation during FY 2001.
** Refers to youth who entered OJA custody and were admitted to a treatment facility.

- **Custody and 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 facility to another. An appropriate placement is one which best meets the treatment needs of the juvenile while affording adequate protection of the public. When possible placements are made to ensure the juvenile is in the closest proximity to the juvenile's home. The unit also serves a liaison capacity between the Department of Juvenile Justice Services and the Department of Residential Services pertaining to issues of custody youth in residential facilities.

- **The Intake-Detention-Community Services Unit** provides technical support to JSU field staff regarding issues related to the Department of Juvenile Justice Services programs. This unit is also responsible for the statewide coordination of graduated sanctions programs. Staff in this unit meet with judges, district attorneys, local JSU staff, service providers and community leaders to develop and implement programs which meet the needs of individual communities, their youth and the youth's families.

- **The Prevention-Education and Substance Abuse 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 unit provides technical support to field and residential staff regarding issues related to substance abuse. This unit is responsible for the statewide coordination and review of substance abuse services. The services provided include prevention, intervention and treatment in all OJA operated and contracted facilities and programs.

  Ongoing development, administration and review of programs ensure that appropriate and effective substance abuse services are provided to all OJA youth. In addition, this unit is responsible for the development of collaborative relationships with other state agencies and the private sector to assist in the growth of an effective continuum of care.

- ***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 facilities 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 who 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 functions 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 or Youthful Offender 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 (COJC) is a 94-bed facility located in Tecumseh, approximately forty-two miles southeast of Oklahoma City. COJC primarily serves the needs of youth adjudicated delinquent and in the custody of the Office of Juvenile Affairs. Youthful Offenders are also placed at this facility. COJC provides the following programs to youth in institutional care:

- A 60-Bed Medium Secure Institutional Program for Males
- A 20-Bed Medium Secure Institutional Program for Females
- A 14-Bed Medium Secure Drug and Alcohol Program for Males

- Lloyd E. Rader Center is a 184-bed facility located in Sand Springs, approximately eight miles west of Tulsa. It is an institution for youth adjudicated delinquent and in the custody of the Office of Juvenile Affairs. Youthful Offenders are also placed at this facility. The Rader Center provides the following programs to youth in institutional care:

  - An 80-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 for Males
  - A 7-Bed Orientation & Assessment Program
  - A Vo-Tech Skills Center for Males

- Southwest Oklahoma Juvenile Center is a 78-bed facility located in Manitou, thirty miles west and nine miles south of Lawton. It is an institution for males adjudicated delinquent and in the custody of the Office of Juvenile Affairs. Youthful Offenders are also placed at this facility. The Manitou Center, as it is often called, provides the following programs to males in institutional care:

  - A 78-Bed Medium Secure Institutional Program
  - 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, approximately twenty-seven miles west of Oklahoma City. The Office of Juvenile Affairs contracts for eighty medium secure beds and their corresponding services. This program is currently in the transition process of becoming entirely a Youthful Offender Program. Union City Juvenile Center provides the following programs to males in institutional care:

  - A 72-Bed Medium Secure Institutional Program
  - An 8-Bed Transitional Living Program

The Community-Based 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, regimented juvenile training programs, and wilderness 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 procedures, including administrative transfers, parole revocations and the parole hearings.
  - The Interstate Compact on Juveniles coordinates the movement of juveniles between Oklahoma and other states, provides for the return from one state to another of Delinquent or In Need of Supervision juveniles 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 Systems; 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 personnel, payroll, and safety functions and services.

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

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

- 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 revisions to OJA policy and procedures, the OJA records management program, and coordinates the re-accreditation of OJA Group Homes, the Juvenile Services Unit, and OJA Institutions.

■ ***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 three units: Budget; Accounting; and Procurement and Contracts.

Financial Summary-Fiscal Year 2001

Agency Expenditures by Source of Funds

SOURCE	AMOUNT	PERCENT
State Appropriated Funds	$ 99,318,847	81.90
Federal Funds	$ 21,028,863	17.34
Other Funds	$ 921,322	0.76
Total	$121,269,032	100.00

Percent Distribution of Agency Expenditures by Program

PROGRAM	PERCENT
Residential Services	43.53
Non-Residential Services	33.07
Community-Based Services	14.43
Administrative and Other Program Services	4.41
Juvenile Accountability & Incentive Block Grant	3.00
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	1.29
Other (Santa Claus Commission and Welfare to Work)	.27
Total	100.00

Percent Allocation of Funds by Program and Source of Funds

Program	Percent		
	State	Federal	Other
Residential Services	79.01	19.70	1.28
Non-Residential Services	86.47	13.11	.42
Community-Based Services	100.00	.00	.00
Administrative and Other Program Services	99.05	.33	.62
Juvenile Accountability and Incentive Block Grant	.00	99.00	1.00
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	8.22	91.78	.00
Welfare to Work	.00	100.00	.00
Santa Claus Commission	.00	.00	100.00

Dollar Allocation of Funds by Program and Source of Funds*

PROGRAM	State	Federal	Other
Residential Services	41.7	10.4	0.7
Non-Residential Services	34.7	5.2	0.2
Community-Based Services	17.4	0.0	0.0
Administrative and Other Program Services	5.3	0.0	0.0
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	0.2	1.5	0.0
Juvenile Accountability and Incentive Grant	0.0	0.0	0.0
Welfare to Work	0.0	3.6	0.0
Santa Claus Commission	0.0	0.3	0.0
Total	99.3	21.0	0.9

*** By Millions**

Total expenditures of $116.6 million in FY 2000 increased to $121.3 million in FY 2001, resulting in a four percent increase. Federal support increased from $16.95 million to $21.0 million during this period. State appropriated dollars increased from $98.1 million in FY 2000 to $99.3 million in FY 2001. Other funding sources decreased from $1.47 million in FY 2000 to $.9 million in FY 2001.

Some juvenile-related expenditures are funded by local governments or from other sources. The funding from local governments or other sources is not included in the expenditures in this report. Examples include the following:

- Juvenile bureaus in Oklahoma, Tulsa, and Comanche counties provide services that are similar to services provided by the Office of Juvenile Affairs in all other counties. County government resources primarily fund the three bureaus.
- The Office of Juvenile Affairs contracts with various youth service agencies to provide various services. Those agencies also receive support from other state agencies and various other local sources.
- Some of the federal grants administered and awarded by the Office of Juvenile Affairs require the recipient to provide matching funds from local resources for those grants.

Youthful Offenders

Since implementation of the Youthful Offender Act in 1998, 371 juveniles have been convicted as Youthful Offenders. During FY 2001, 117 juveniles were convicted as Youthful Offenders including 4 sentenced as adults and transferred to the custody or supervision of the Department of Correction, 100 remanded to the custody of OJA and 13 remanded to OJA supervision. Five Youthful Offenders originally remanded to the custody or supervision of OJA during FY 2001 were later bridged to the Department of Corrections. As of the end of the fiscal year, the Office of Juvenile Affairs had responsibility for 212 Youthful Offenders including 20 under supervision and 192 in custody.

Literacy Assessments

All juveniles adjudicated by a district court as Delinquent or as In Need of Supervision are required to receive a test, such as the Slosson Oral Reading Test (Revised), to determine their reading level if they are under the supervision of OJA. Five hundred and sixty-nine juveniles received this test during fiscal year 2001, 29.7% (169) 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:

Age Group	Total Juveniles Tested	Number and Percent Scoring Below Grade Level and Requiring Improvement
Under 13	28	14 (50.0%)
13 and 14 year olds	105	22 (20.9%)
15 and 16 year olds	224	75 (33.4%)
17 and older	212	58 (27.3%)

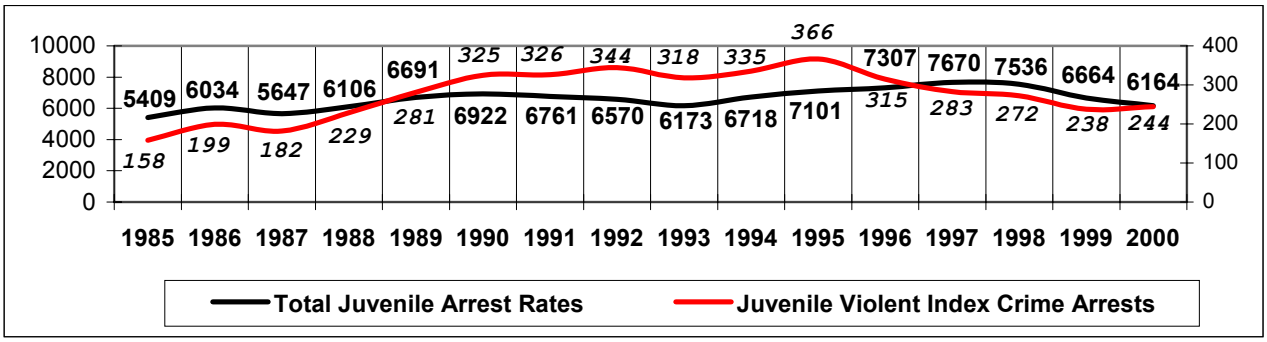
Overview of Juvenile Justice Trends & OJA Programs

Arrest, Referral and Intake Trends

Arrest Rates

- Total juvenile arrest rates are decreasing.
- Juvenile arrest rates for violent index crimes (Murder, Rape, Robbery, and Aggravated Assault) declined between 1995 and 1999 but an increase occurred in year 2000.

Arrest Rates per 100,000

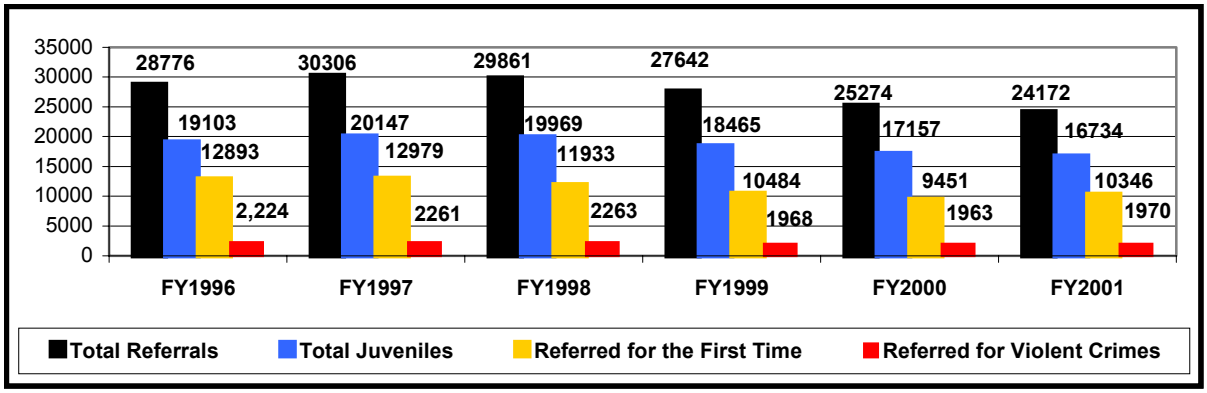


Note: The chart is based on arrest data from the OSBI Uniform Crime Report for 2000 for juveniles between 10 and 17 years of age and Census 2000 data for that population of juveniles obtained from the Oklahoma Department of Commerce. Arrest rates are calculated by dividing the number of arrests by the population number and multiplying the result by 100,000.

Referral Trends

- Total referrals for FY 2001 (24,172) to the Office of Juvenile Affairs and the Juvenile Bureaus decreased 16% as compared to FY 1996 (28,776).
- The total number of juveniles referred for FY 2001 (16,734) decreased 12.4% as compared to FY 1996 (19,103).
- The number of juveniles referred for the first time in FY 2001(10,346) decreased 19.8% as compared to FY 1996 (12,893).
- The proportion of juveniles referred for the first time decreased from 67.5% of the total number of juveniles in FY 1996 compared to 61.8% in FY 2001.
- The proportion of all juveniles referred for violent crimes has been approximately 11% for each year from FY 1996 through FY 2001.

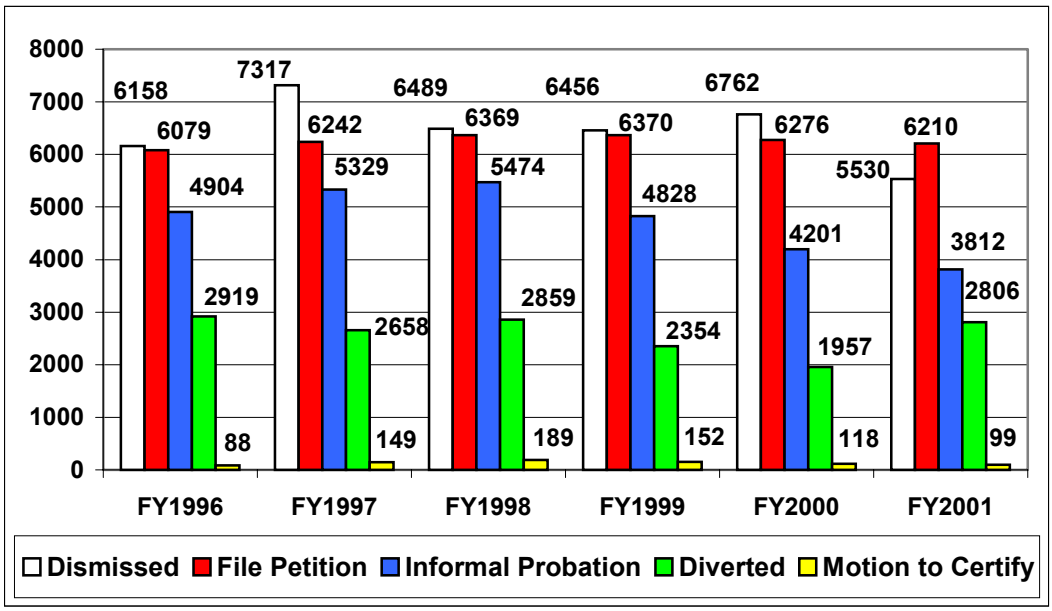
Referrals



Intake Trends

- The number of referrals that were dismissed in FY 2001 (5,530) decreased 10.2% as compared to FY 1996 (6,158).
- The number of petitions filed in FY 2001(6,210) increased 2.2% as compared to FY 1996 (6,079).
- The number of juveniles placed on informal probation in FY 2001 (3,812) decreased 22.3% as compared to FY 1996 (4,904).
- The number of juveniles diverted for services provided by other agencies in FY 2001 (2,806) decreased 3.9% as compared to FY 1996 (2,919).
- The number of juveniles with motions to certify as adults in FY 2001 (99) increased 12.5% as compared to FY 1996 (88).

Intake Decisions

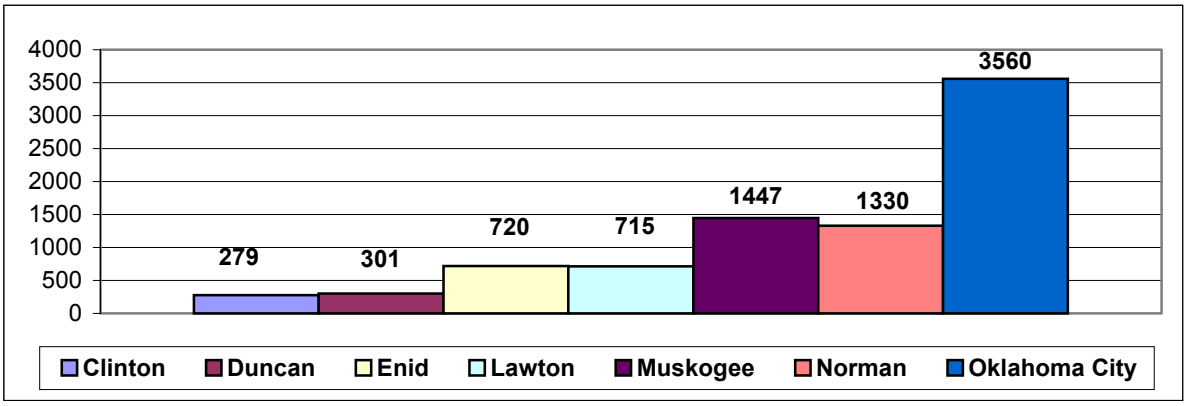


Community Protection Programs and Trends

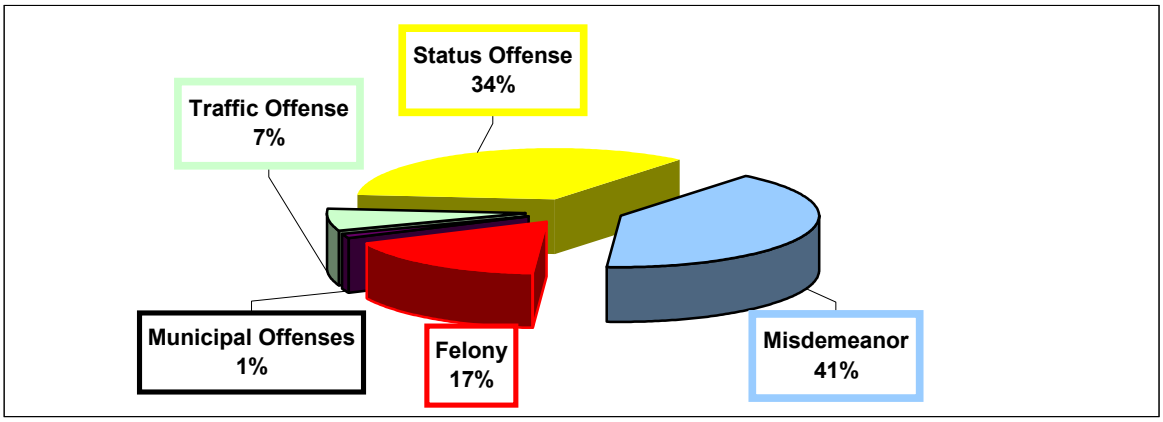
Community Intervention Centers

- Originally a federal matching funds program, it is now funded half by the state and half by local communities per 10 O.S. § 7302-3.5 enacted in 1995.
- 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. Actual expenditure for FY 2001 was $1,501,402.08.

Admissions to Community Intervention Centers in FY 2001



Reasons for Admissions to Community Intervention Centers in FY 2001



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.
- Seventeen secure detention centers and 77 county alternative programs detain serious and violent juvenile offenders after arrest or during their court process.
- Utilization rates at the secure detention centers during FY 2001 ranged from 83.8% to 100%.
- Contracts with OJA are rate-based. Actual FY 2001 expenditure was $9,589,172.04.
- The cost per day per bed for secure detention centers varies by number of beds:

6 - 7 bed - $124.00 per day
8 - 9 bed - $115.00 per day
10 - 11 bed -$95.00 per day
12 - 13 bed -$89.00 per day
14 - 17 bed -$86.00 per day
18 - 29 bed - $85.00 per day
30 - 54 bed -$82.00 per day
55 - 78 bed -$80.00 per day
79+ bed -$79.90 per day

Secure Detention Center Utilization

Detention Center	# of Beds	Bed Capacity (Beds * 365)	FY 2001 Bed Days Used	FY 2001 Utilization Rate
Beckham County	6	2,190	2,087	95.3%
Bryan County	6	2,190	2,059	94%
Canadian County *	10	3,282	2,989	91.1%
Cleveland County	26	9,490	8,644	91.1%
Comanche County	25	9,125	9,063	99.3%
Craig County	10	3,650	3,650	100%
Garfield County	10	3,650	3,355	91.9%
LeFlore County	10	3,650	3,522	96.5%
Muskogee County	10	3,650	3,650	100%
Oklahoma County	79	28,835	27,178	94.3%
Osage County **	6	732	452	61.8%
Pittsburg County	10	3,650	3,377	92.5%
Pottawatomie County	14	5,110	4,913	96.1%
Sac and Fox	12	4,380	4,380	100%
Texas County	6	2,190	2,073	94.7%
Tulsa County	55	20,075	16,823	83.8%
Woodward County	8	2,920	2,794	95.7%

*** Canadian County changed from 6 beds to 10 beds on 10/01/2000. ** Osage County opened in 3/2001 and its utilization was based on 122 days.**

Prevention Programs and Trends

Federally Funded Grants Programs

Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants (JAIBG)

- The block grant is authorized by the 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 age 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:

1. Correctional/Detention Construction
2. Courts and Probation Programs
3. Prosecution of Drugs, Gangs, and Violence
4. Gun Courts
5. Information Sharing Systems
6. Accountability-Based Programs
7. Hiring Prosecutors
8. Technology and Training for Prosecutors
9. Juvenile Drug Courts
10. 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.
- The State Advisory Group (SAG) reviews grantee applications. 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.
- The State Advisory Group (SAG) reviews grantee applications 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.

State Funded Grants Programs

Delinquency Prevention and Gang Intervention Grants

- The grants program began as a legislative initiative incorporated in the Juvenile Justice Reform Act (House Bill 2640) and is enacted in 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 at-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.
- $1,400,000 was awarded in FY 2001. The budgeted amount for FY 2002 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.

Service Programs

Community-Based Youth Services Program

A statewide network of 41 non-profit Youth Services agencies provides the following programs to a target population that includes all youth and their families:

Program	FY 2001 Expenditure	FY 2002 Budgeted Expenditure
Community Development and Outreach Program	$6,185,894.40	$6,119,832.12
Emergency Shelter Program	$7,665,295.98	$7,762,813.52
First Offender Program	$2,412,583.62	$2,442,192.36

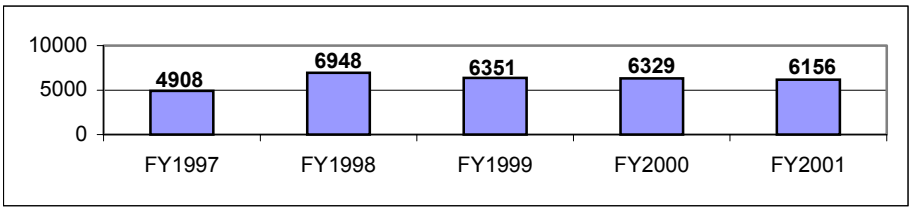
FY 2001 Community, Prevention and Diversion Services

19,880 new non-residential referrals were provided with 324,525 hours of direct services. An additional 183,377 hours of community development, community education and information/referral services were provided.

FY 2001 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.
- Admissions peaked in FY 1998 (6,948) and have declined each year since.

Emergency Shelter Admissions

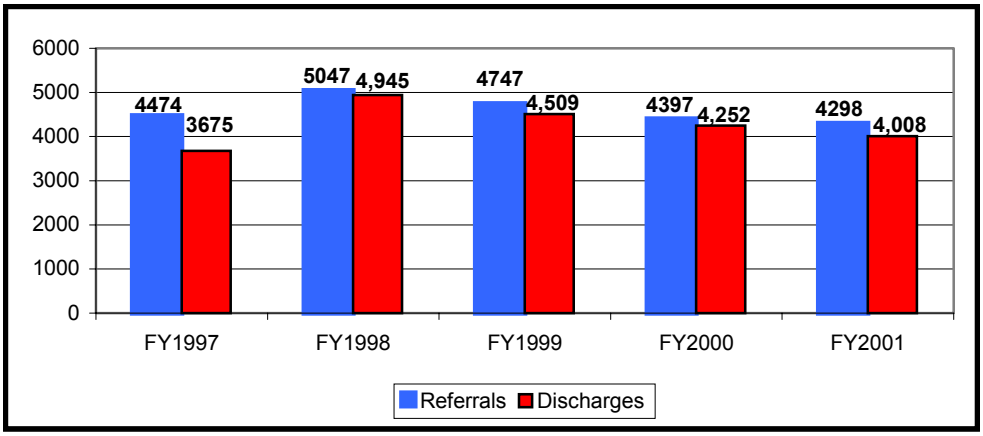


Data for Emergency Shelter Service admissions is derived from JOLTS. Data entry by youth services agencies began during FY1997.

FY 2001 First Offender Program

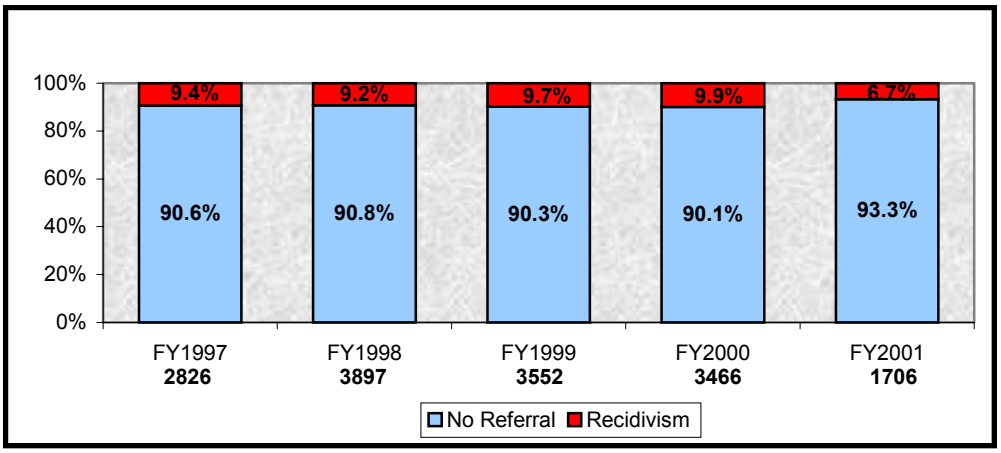
- The program was initiated through Senate Joint Resolution No. 13 (1975) and 10 O.S. Section 7302 3.3-3.6 (1995).
- A statewide network of 41 Youth Services agencies provide twelve hours of group services to families whose youth have committed misdemeanors and lesser felony offenses.
- The target population includes all juveniles arrested for the first time for misdemeanors and lesser felonies who were referred by schools, OJA or the courts.
- Referrals decreased 3.9% from 4,474 in FY1997 compared to 4,298 in FY 2001.
- 10,901 offenders and parents were provided 18,625 hours of direct counselor services.
- 71,129 client service hours were provided.

First Offender Program Referrals and Discharges



Data for the First Offender Program is derived from JOLTS and has been checked against reports provided by the Oklahoma Association of Youth Services.

First Offender Program Recidivism Rates

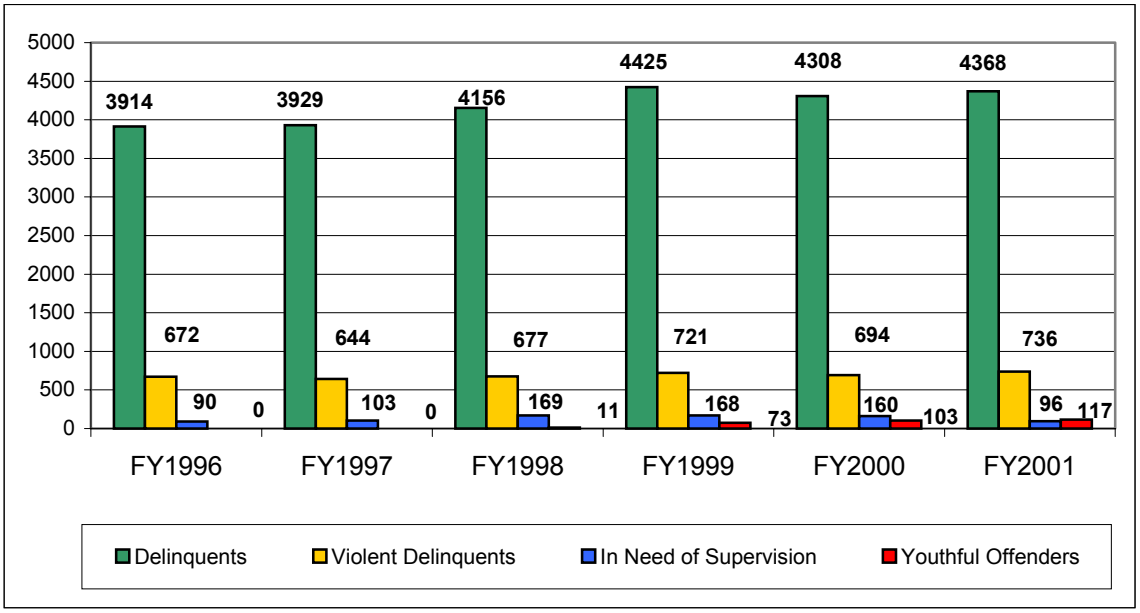


Juvenile Court Trends

Adjudications

- The number of juveniles adjudicated as Youthful Offenders has steadily increased since implementation in FY 1998.
- In comparing FY 1996 (3,914) to FY 2001 (4,368), the number of juveniles adjudicated as Delinquent increased 11.6%.
- Within the Delinquent category, in comparing FY 1996 (672) with FY 2001 (736) the number of juveniles adjudicated for violent crimes increased 9.5%.
- The number of juveniles in FY 2001 (96) adjudicated as In Need of Supervision has increased 6.7% compared to FY 1996 (90).

Types of Adjudication

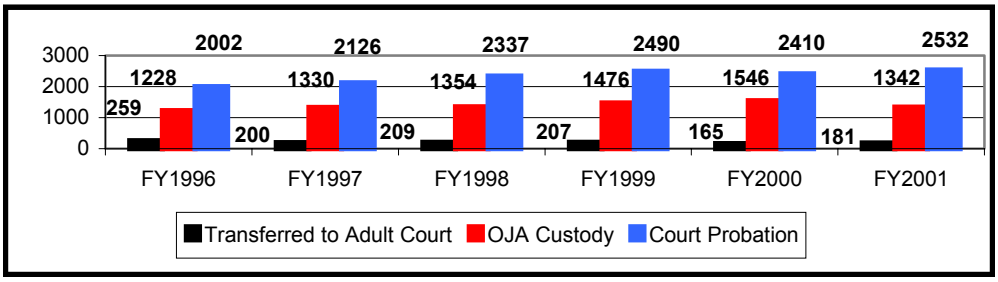


Dispositions

- The number of juveniles transferred to adult criminal courts in FY 2001 (181) decreased 30.1% compared to FY 1996 (259).
- The number of juveniles placed in custody of OJA in FY 2001 (1,342) increased 9.3% compared to FY 1996 (1,228).

- The number of juveniles placed on probation in FY 2001 (2,532) increased 26.5% compared to FY 1996 (2,002).

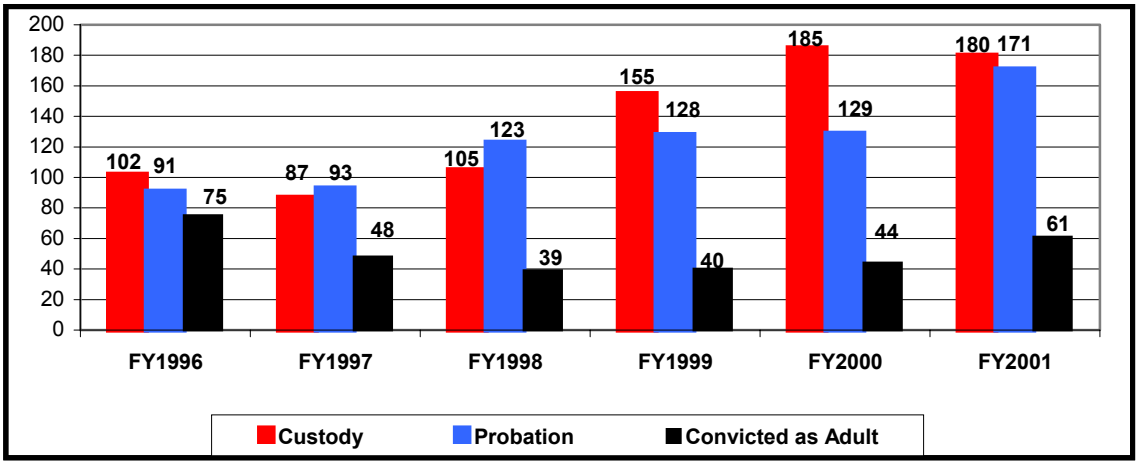
Unduplicated Counts of Juveniles Based On the Most Severe Court Disposition



Dispositions of Violent Juvenile Offenders

- The number of violent juveniles convicted as adults in FY 2001 (61) decreased 18.7% compared to FY 1996 (75).
- The number of violent juveniles placed in OJA custody in FY 2001 (180) increased 76.5% compared to FY 1996 (102).
- The number of violent juveniles placed on probation in FY 2001 (171) increased 87.9% compared to FY 1996 (91).

Types of Dispositions of Violent Juvenile Offenders



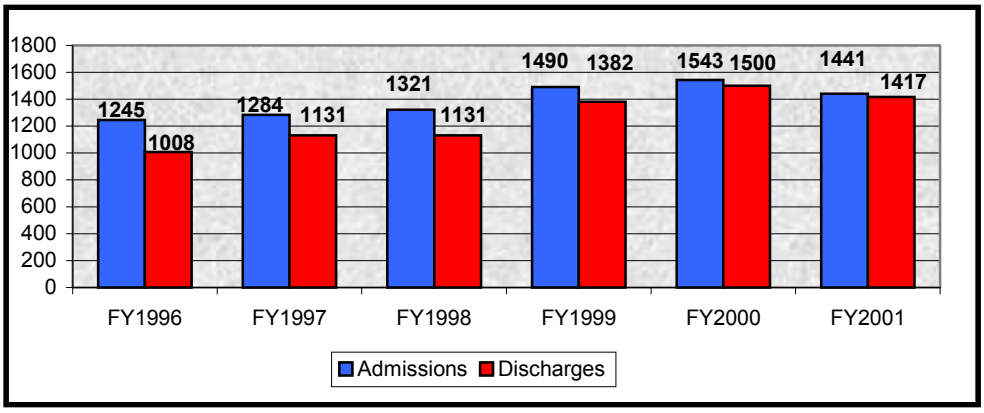
Residential Programs and Trends

- Foster Homes
- Specialized Community Homes
- Level C Group Homes
- OJA Operated Group Homes
- Level E Group Homes
- Wilderness Programs
- Regimented Juvenile Training Programs
- Secure Institutions Programs

Data for out of home custody placements and residential programs is derived from JOLTS.

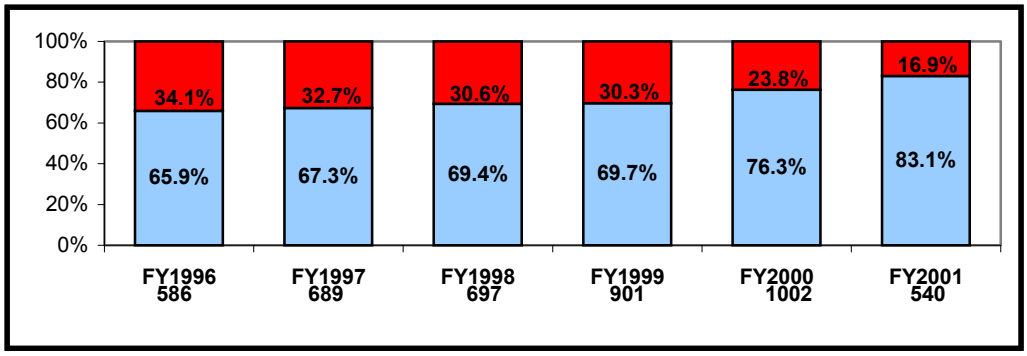
Annual Out of Home Placement Admissions and Discharges

Out of home placement admissions and discharges have declined since FY 2000.



Recidivism Rates for Residential Services

The recidivism rate for out-of-home placements has declined steadily since FY 1996.



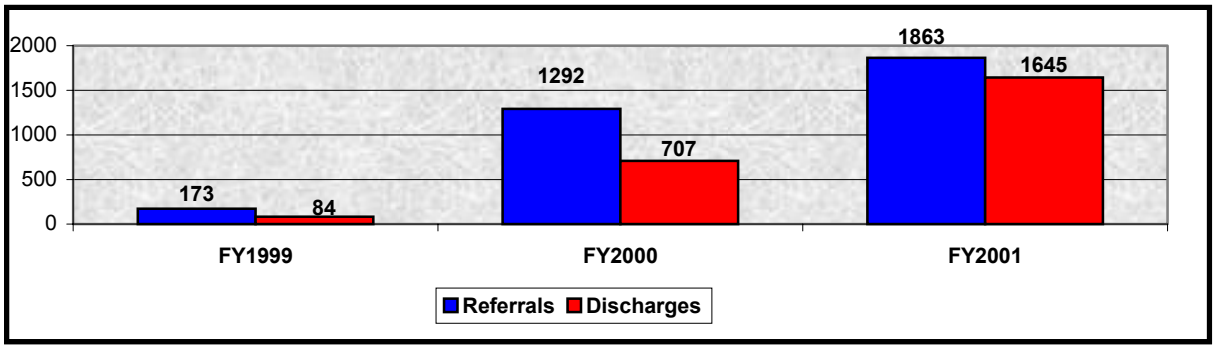
Recidivism is defined as the occurrence of a new referral or arrest for a criminal offense within a year of completion of placement services, followed by admission of guilt and revocation of parole or placement on informal probation, or by adjudication as a Delinquent or Youthful Offender, or by conviction as an adult. The recidivism rate for FY 2001 is based on those juveniles who completed services and who have had 365 days of tracking for new offenses. Only 540 of the 973 juveniles completing residential services in FY 2001 have been tracked for 365 days.

Reintegration Programs

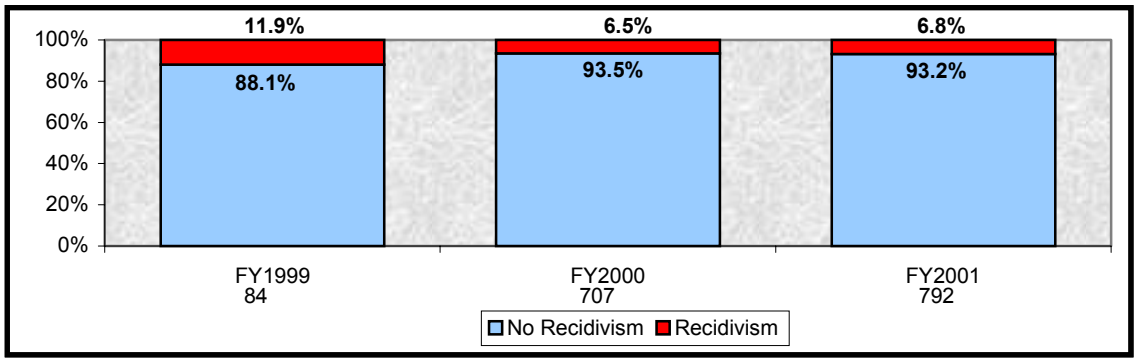
State Transition and Reintegration Services (STARS)

- 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 with the treatment plan.
- The program was first implemented in the Eastern Zone during FY 1999 and later expanded to the rest of the state in FY 2000. FY 2001 actual expenditure was $4,157,608.00.

Annual STARS Referrals and Discharges



Annual Recidivism Rates for the STARS Program



Intensive Crisis Intervention Program

- The Intensive Crisis Intervention program is authorized by 10 O.S. § 7302-5.1(D) and is designed to provide intensive, highly structured temporary secure placements for delinquent youth who violate court orders or terms of probation.
- Youth are admitted either to a long-term (21 day) program or to a short-term

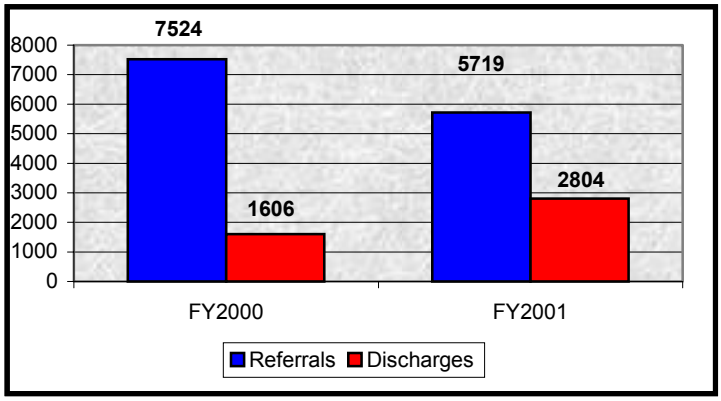
(3 to 5 day) program.

- During FY 2001 there were 262 admissions to the long-term program and 525 admissions to the short-term program.
- During FY 2001 actual total expenditure for both programs was $1,177,392.00.

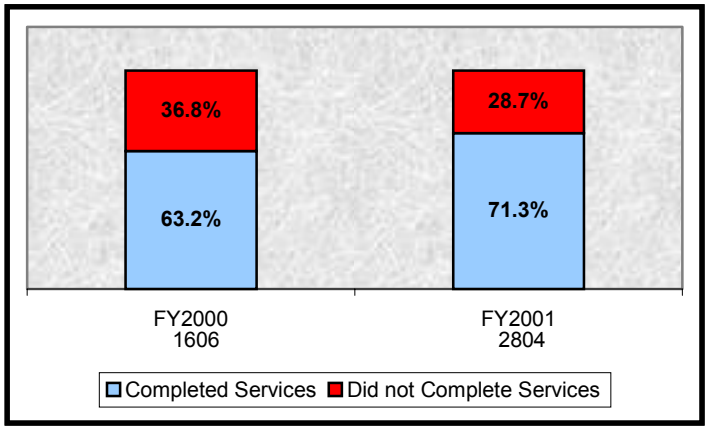
Community At Risk Services (CARS)

- CARS began in FY 2000 as an OJA administrative initiative to transition service delivery from multiple providers to the Oklahoma Association of Youth Services Agencies and is authorized by 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.
- Actual expenditure during FY 2001 was $3,630,643.37.

Annual CARS Referrals and Discharges



Annual Recidivism Rates for the CARS Program



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, and for 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 eleven years. Mr. Helm serves on a number of boards governing the provision of emergency services and human services to communities and regions of Oklahoma.

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.

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 of Oklahoma City. He served each organization as a board member and president. Mr. Nobles has been active in youth programs for many years.

Jay Keel (Representing Oklahoma Tribal Government)

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 Attorneys 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.

Office of Juvenile Affairs State Office Staff Listing

As of May 2002

Office of the Executive Director

Executive Director
Richard DeLaughter
405-530-2800

General Counsel Services
Dorothy Brown
405-530-2813

Media and Community Relations
Rhonda Burgess
405-530-2822

Public Integrity and Affirmative Action Officer
Mike Heath
405-530-2921

Planning and Research
Richard Parish
405-530-2943

Advocate General
Donna Glandon
405-530-2939

Legislative Liaison
Marla Parish
405-530-2866

Department of Juvenile Justice

Deputy Director
Terry Smith
405-530-2860

Assistant Deputy Director
Tom Ray
405-530-2882

Federal Funds
Ginger Spear
405-530-2853

Intake and Community Services
Jerry Davis
405-530-2848

Detention, Custody and Placement
Keith Goodwin
405-530-2896

Substance Abuse
Mary Jo Sullivan
405-530-2898

Department of Residential Services

Deputy Director
James Johnson
405-530-2877

Community-Based Residential Services
Jim Beene
405-530-2872

Assistant Deputy Director, Institutional Services
Rodney Oliver
405-530-2871

Parole and Interstate Compact
R.L. Doyle
405-530-2884

Prevention and Education
Dr. Earlene Smith
405-530-2854

Department of Support Services

Deputy Director
Howard Snowbarger
405-530-2875

Training
Jeff Gifford
405-579-1770

Human Resources
Cindy Braun
405-530-2976

Policy
Everett Gomez
405-579-1770

Management Information Services
Len Morris
405-530-2844

Department of Financial Services

Deputy Director / CFO
Eddie Rothermel
405-530-2949

Accounting
Riley Shaull
405-530-2847

Budget
Don Bray
405-530-2988

Procurement and Contracts
Kevin Clagg
405-530-2986

Department of Juvenile Justice Services Field Offices

As of May 2002

District A
Jenny Small, District Supervisor
580-256-2344
Cimarron, Texas, Beaver, Harper, Woods, Ellis, Dewey, Woodward, Major, Alfalfa, Grant and Garfield counties

District B
Viva Coulter, District Supervisor
580-323-4076
Roger Mills, Beckham, Greer, Harmon, Custer, Washita, Blaine, Caddo, Kingfisher, Canadian and Grady counties

District C
Charlotte McKey, District Supervisor
405-743-1724
Kay, Osage, Noble, Pawnee, Payne, Logan and Lincoln counties

District D
Harold Beatty, District Supervisor
405-713-6735
Oklahoma county

District E
Kim Sardis, District Supervisor
405-579-2411
Pottawatomie, Cleveland and McClain counties

District F
Mike Phillips, District Supervisor
918-581-2073
Creek and Tulsa counties

District G
Lindon Thompson, District Superviso
918-825-5460
Washington, Nowata, Ottawa, Craig, Rogers, Mayes and Delaware countie

District H
Ron Coplan, District Supervisor
918-683-9160
Wagner, Cherokee, Adair, Okmulgee Muskogee, Sequoyah and McIntosh counties

District I
Tim Thomas, District Supervisor
918-423-8270
Pittsburg, Haskell, Latimer, LeFlore, Coal, Atoka, Pushmataha, Choctaw a McCurtain counties

District J
Kinny Davis, District Supervisor
580-332-4049
Seminole, Okfuskee, Hughes, Garvin Pontotoc, Murray, Carter, Johnston, Love, Bryan and Marshall counties

District K
Greg Delaney, District Supervisor
580-355-7466
Kiowa, Jackson, Comanche, Stepher Jefferson, Cotton and Tillman countie

Glossary of Terms Used in the 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 JSU office or juvenile bureau making certain allegations about a juvenile's problematic behavior.

Intake - The processing of a referral, also known as a preliminary inquiry. The juvenile and his/her parents/guardians meet with a local JSU worker or a juvenile bureau intake worker. They discuss the allegation contained in the referral to decide what recommendation to make to the district attorney regarding 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 the information gathered at intake. Possible intake decisions are:

- Decline to File - The filing of a petition is at the district attorney's discretion. Filing may be declined for several 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 that the juvenile is to be referred to an 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 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 decides to file a petition with the county court clerk's office making certain allegations against a juvenile when the seriousness of the offense warrants it or when prior attempts have failed to correct the juvenile's behavior.

- Transfer to Adult Court - The process of prosecuting a juvenile in adult criminal court instead of in the juvenile court. The district attorney initiates this process by filing a Motion to Certify with the county court clerk's office.

Disposition Decision - 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 - The juvenile is adjudicated delinquent by a judge or jury at a formal adjudicatory hearing and then is made a ward of the court at a disposition hearing, remaining in the parents'/guardians' legal custody.

- OJA Custody -The district court vests temporary legal custody of the adjudicated youth to OJA at the disposition hearing.

Juvenile Bureau - An agency of county government that is duly established according to applicable state statutes to provide intake and probation services to juveniles. 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.

NOTES

This publication, printed by Kinko's, is issued by the Office of Juvenile Affairs as authorized by Executive Director Richard DeLaughter. 100 copies were printed in June 2002 at a cost of $1,447.00. Copies have been deposited with the Publications Clearinghouse of the Oklahoma Department of Libraries.

OFFICE OF JUVENILE AFFAIRS

DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE

Accountability

Protection Prevention

FOUNDED 1995

STATE OF OKLAHOMA