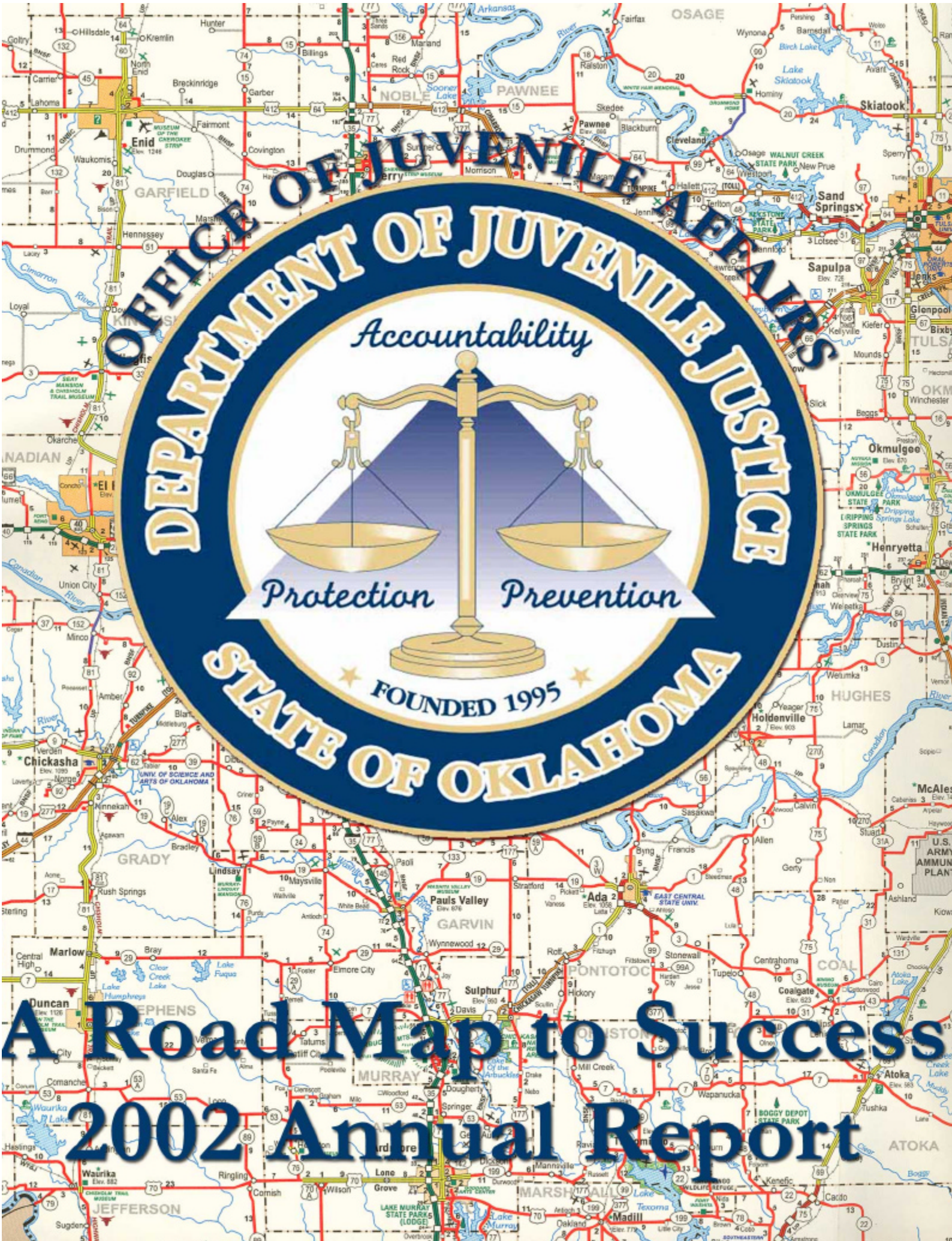

A Road Map to Success
2002 Annual Report

OFFICE OF JUVENILE AFFAIRS (OJA)
Annual Report 2002

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Executive Director's Comments

Protection is the theme of the Office of Juvenile Affairs' 2002 Annual Report. Protection is included in the mission statement of the Office of Juvenile Affairs in its reference to public safety: "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." It also appears in our logo as one of the three key tasks of the agency.

OJA regards the protection of the public as its ultimate goal, achieved by providing appropriate, timely treatment for youth who are having difficulties with offending behaviors. Meeting the needs of the youth's family is a critical part of this treatment, as the family is the bedrock upon which our young people learn to be productive members of our society. This is the main reason OJA makes every attempt to supply needed treatment services to youth in their own homes. When that isn't achievable, OJA ensures that youth receive appropriate treatment in as homelike an environment as possible in a residential facility.

Including protection of the public as a key component in decision-making and planning is essential, especially in times of diminishing resources such as those being experienced by the State of Oklahoma. OJA's population of youth present some of the most demanding challenges in assisting them to become responsible citizens who offer positive contributions to their communities. Many youth have been negatively impacted by life circumstances such as severely disorganized family life, serious mental or physical health problems, substance abuse problems, learning difficulties, and parental incarceration.

Determining the impact and accountability of the programs that serve these youth continues to be an important concern of the Office of Juvenile Affairs. Outcome measures for programs are assessed on a quarterly basis. We have participated in the implementation of Graduated Sanctions Programs in forty-five communities and our efforts to expand these programs in other communities will continue. These programs are developed and administered at the local level and supply timely intervention into problem behaviors.

During 2002 OJA and the Board of Juvenile Affairs worked to develop the 2002 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 carry out this mandate, and we at OJA will be equal to this task.

Richard DeLaughter
Executive Director
Office of Juvenile Affairs

Board of Juvenile Affairs

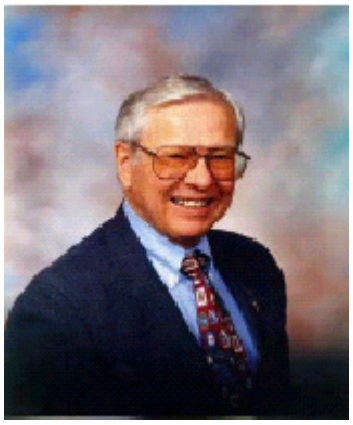
The Board of Juvenile Affairs is responsible for developing and approving agency rules and policy, reviewing the budget for the Office of Juvenile Affairs, developing the mission and values for the agency, assisting in agency strategic planning, providing a public forum for receiving and disseminating 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.

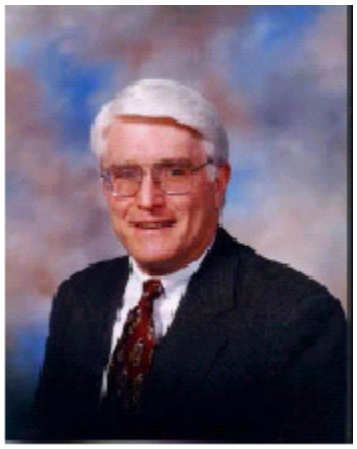


Charles N. Nobles *(At-Large Member)*

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.

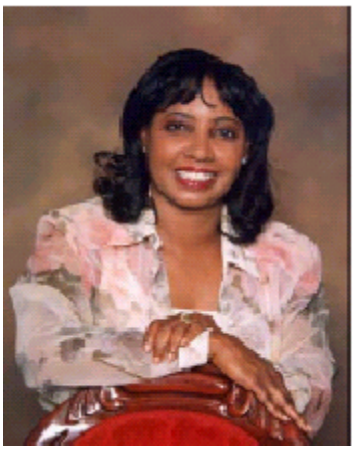


Ray Don Jackson *(District Attorneys Council)*

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 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



Lonelia L. Simmons *(Education)*

Mrs. Simmons is a teacher in the Muskogee Pubic School System. She has been an educator for 21 years. She also taught school in El Paso, Texas for five years, has a lifetime teaching certificate in Texas and is licensed in California. Mrs. Simmons has been involved in various youth projects and is a building representative for, as well as a member of, the M.E.A., O.E.A. and N.E.A.

Introduction

Protection of the citizens of Oklahoma is the foremost consideration of the Office of Juvenile Affairs (OJA). Although fiscal year (FY) 2002 brought OJA a second year of budget reductions caused by the State's economic downturn, we consider protection of the public to be the core of our mission and have carefully weighed how to distribute the reduction in funds in such a manner that the public remains as secure from youthful criminality as possible.

One way of ensuring the protection of the public is to reduce juvenile criminal behavior before it starts, or after the initial occurrence. OJA staff participate in efforts with other agencies, schools, and civic groups in their local communities to thwart tendencies towards youthful criminal behaviors. Through educating youth about the juvenile justice system, assisting with referrals for treatment of unmet needs, and encouraging pro-social activities and behaviors, many youth are diverted from involvement in the juvenile justice system.

OJA also contracts for special services developed especially for first time juvenile offenders and their families. Other contracted services are available to youth before involvement with juvenile court as determined by the level of risk for offending and the availability of funding.

OJA actively encourages local communities to start their own Graduated Sanctions Programs by offering assistance with applications for grants and consultation for program elements. These Programs are created by citizens of the community who design a system of sanctions to be tailored to each youth's individual needs to avoid future criminality. A system of positive sanctions to encourage continued non-offending behaviors is also provided.

OJA also ensures protection of the public by administering a continuum of residential care for those youth who are unable to benefit from treatment provided while they live in their own homes or in relatives homes. The continuum of residential care offers eleven levels of care ranging from foster home care to secure care. Every effort is made to admit youth to residential care that is close to their home communities and that does not unnecessarily restrict their daily activities.

During the process of planning for a youth's discharge from residential care, providers of contracted reintegration services are involved in the development of the youth's treatment plan and successful return to the home community. This helps to ensure that the benefits of the treatment received in residential care is enhanced by subsequent treatment in the client's home.

OJA continues to refine our system of integrating program performance and outcomes evaluations with the contracting process. We continue to emphasize system accountability through performance measurement. Program performance is monitored to ensure that expected services actually occurred in the manner and time frame mandated.

Oklahoma is one of a few states that measure program recidivism rates based on arrests and convictions. Another strength is 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 activity. Accurate, timely data entry is emphasized.

The Office of Juvenile Affairs shall continue to seek improved methods to complete our mission, which is to provide for the creation of all reasonable means and methods that can be established by a state for:

1. The prevention of delinquency;
2. The care and rehabilitation of delinquent children; and
3. The protection of the public.

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 2003 consists of Eddie Rothermel, Deputy Director, Department of Financial Services; Howard Snowbarger, 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; Mike Heath, Administrator, Office of Public Integrity and Affirmative Action Officer; Donna Glandon, Advocate Defender; Richard Parish, Director, Office of Planning and Research; and Marla Parish, Legislative Liaison. As of June 30, 2002 the agency had 1,065 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.

State Office Departments and Units

The State Office is composed of the Executive Division and four separate departments. The Office of Legislative Relations, the Office of Media and Community Relations, the Office of General Counsel, the Office of Public Integrity, the Advocate Defender Division 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 (DJJS)*** is composed of five units: Juvenile Services; Detention, Custody and Placement; Intake and Community Services; Substance Abuse; and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants. This department provides programs for pre- and post-adjudicated juveniles and their families while ensuring that the needs of the local community are met. DJJS 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 that the public is protected. Contracted service programs including agency, public and private program 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 also work with Judges, District Attorneys, law enforcement and youth services agencies in local communities to develop community-based resources for juveniles and their families.

    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 progression of lesser offending youth into the juvenile justice system.

    To accomplish this goal, Community Councils are 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, JSU 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 1,920 youth were referred to the program in FY 2002; of these, only 240 (12.5%) re-offended. Of those who did have additional offenses, 51 (2.7%) were placed in the custody of OJA and subsequently were admitted to treatment facilities.

In FY 2003 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 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 (2003-2004)

1. Alfalfa County
2. Beckham County
3. Blaine County
4. Caddo County
5. Canadian County
6. Cherokee County
7. City Of Moore (Direct Allocation)
8. Coal County
9. Comanche County (Direct Allocation)
10. Cotton County
11. Custer County
12. Del City (Direct Allocation)
13. Delaware County
14. Garvin County
15. Grady County
16. Hughes County (Direct Allocation)
17. Jefferson County
18. Johnston County (Tishomingo)
19. Kay County (Direct Allocation)
20. Latimer County
21. LeFlore County
22. Mayes County
23. McCurtain County
24. Nowata County
25. Okfuskee County
26. Okmulgee County
27. Ottawa County
28. Pittsburgh County
29 Rogers County
30. Seminole County
31. Sequoyah County
32. Stephens County
33. Tulsa County (Bureau)
34. Wagoner County
35. Washington County
36. Washita County (Burns Flat)

PROPOSED PROGRAMS FOR 2003-2004

1. Atoka County: A meeting was held with community leaders and funding is pending.
2. Carter County (Direct Allocation)
3. Logan County: A meeting was held with community leaders and funding is pending.
4. Murray County: The Coalition has met and funding is pending.
5. Pottawatomie County (Direct Allocation)
6. Pushmataha County
7. Roger Mills County
8. Tillman County
9. Woods County: Reorganization occurred last year.

Detention, Custody and Placement Unit staff are responsible for overseeing detention services statewide. This unit also authorizes and ensures 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 and Community Services Unit provides technical support to JSU field staff regarding issues related to DJJS programs in the field offices. 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 Substance Abuse Services 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 JJDP Unit provides administrative support to the State Advisory Group (SAG), administers the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) program, administers 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 advises communities and groups on innovative intervention and preventive strategies for juvenile delinquency.

Juvenile Caretakers Satisfaction Survey results provide the information used in an analysis completed on February 18, 2003. The survey was designed to examine strengths and weaknesses of the juvenile justice system in providing mandated services.

- Of the caretakers interviewed, 3.7% had not been visited during the three months prior to their interview while 99.7% had been visited.
- 97.9% of the responding caretakers stated that their JSU worker did explain the legal process to them.
- Most caretakers did not ask their JSU workers for help in obtaining ancillary services. Of those who did ask for help, the majority received assistance from their worker.
- It is important that caretakers believe that juveniles returning to their supervision after intervention by the juvenile justice system are better able to handle their problems. In this regard, 87.1% of the 280 caretakers who responded to this question believed that their youth were better able to handle problems.

Juvenile Satisfaction Survey results were also analyzed. JJS workers are responsible for visiting juveniles under their supervision, referring them for services and explaining the legal process to them.

- 75.9% of the juveniles had been referred for services to counselors, psychologists, mentors and tutors during the three months prior to the interview.
- 89.9% of responding juveniles had been visited at least once a month and 3.8% had not been visited at all.
- 79.3% of responding juveniles received an explanation of the legal process and the reason for each court hearing.
- Juveniles were asked whether they had participated in the following six programs and whether the services had helped them:

1. Community At-Risk Services (CARS);
2. Statewide Transition and Reintegration Service (STARS);
3. The First Offender Program;
4. Military Mentoring;
5. Vocational Education; and
6. Graduated Sanctions.

79.6% had participated in one or more of these service programs. The majority of juveniles who participated in each program felt that the program had helped them.

- A critical element in effective treatment is the emotional support and encouragement that juveniles receive from significant others while they are involved in treatment programs. Juveniles were asked if support from any of these significant others was not applicable. Support may not be applicable if people have died or if the juvenile for some reason discounts the importance of the relationship.

Only .7% of the juveniles indicated that support from all of these sources was not applicable. The proportion of juveniles indicating that support was applicable is provided below for each relationship:

1. Mothers - 93.5%
2. Fathers - 78.4%
3. Siblings - 84.9%
4. Relatives - 86.7%
5. Friends - 86.3%

- If support was applicable, juveniles were asked to rate the degree of support and encouragement they received from these other persons. Overall, some or a lot of support was perceived as coming from mothers, followed by relatives, siblings and friends. Nearly a third (28.9%) of the juveniles for whom paternal support was applicable felt that they got no support from their fathers.
- 95.1% of the juveniles felt that their JSU worker cared about them. 92.1% stated that their DJJS worker had treated them in a professional manner.
- School attendance and employment reduce the risk of recidivism and are prominent indicators of pro-social attitudes and behaviors. The development of pro-social attitudes and behaviors is the goal of treatment in the juvenile justice system. 56.1% of the juveniles were unemployed and in school. 17.2% were employed and in school. 9.4% were not in school but were employed. 17.3% were not in school and were unemployed.
- After involvement in the juvenile justice system, it is important that juveniles believe that they are better able to handle their problems. 93.5% of the responding juveniles stated that they believed they were better able to handle problems.

- **Judicial Survey** responses were also analyzed as of October 3, 2002.

  - Survey results show that a majority of judicial perceptions are favorable towards OJA as a juvenile justice system team member.
  - Survey results show that a majority of judges perceive their working relationships with OJA management favorably.
  - Survey results show that more than 90% of the judges have a favorable perception of OJA workers.
  - Survey results show that more than 90% of the judges indicated satisfaction with the CARS and STARS programs. Most of the judges sought a greater range of available and effective services to utilize in meeting juveniles' needs. They also indicated a need for more detention beds.

The Department of Residential Services consists of four service areas: Institutional Services; Community-Based Residential Services; Parole-Interstate Compact; and Education. The Department of Residential Services administers and/or contracts with 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.

Institutional Services 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 (LERC)** 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 and Assessment Program
  - A Vo-Tech Skills Center for Males

- **Southwest Oklahoma Juvenile Center (SOJC)** 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

- **Community-Based Residential Services** provides technical assistance, program monitoring, program development and oversight to all community-based residential programs. Community-based residential programs include Therapeutic Foster Care, Specialized Community Homes, Group Homes, Wilderness/Adventure programs and Regimented Juvenile Training Programs.

COMMUNITY-BASED RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS
Effective FY 2002

Contracted Group Homes (Level E)

Nine contracted group homes provide:

- 12 beds for males supplying substance abuse treatment;
- 24 beds for males supplying sex offender treatment;
- 26 beds for Delinquent females;
- 12 beds for emotionally disturbed Delinquent males; and
- 72 beds for Delinquent males.

146 beds Total

OJA-Operated Group Homes

- 19 beds for delinquent males at Enid and Lawton.

19 beds Total

Specialized Community Homes

Eleven specialized community homes provide:

- 35 beds for In Need of Supervision and/or Delinquent males; and
- 16 beds for In Need of Supervision and/or Delinquent females.

51 beds Total

Regimented Juvenile Treatment Programs

- 40 beds operated by the Oklahoma Military Department for males and females at Pryor; and
- *60 beds for males operated by a contract provider in Faxon.

100 beds Total

* Beds eliminated through budget cuts.

Wilderness Programs

- 16 beds operated by a contract provider at Foss Lake;
- 12 beds operated by a contract provider at Hydro;
- 30 beds operated by a contract provider at Wewoka; and
- 18 OJA-operated beds at Park Hill.

76 beds Total

Acute Inpatient Psychiatric Care Service Contracts

OJA administers service contracts with ten residential psychiatric care facilities statewide. OJA custody youth enter into long-term care through Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services (DMHSAS) gatekeeping/screening.

Therapeutic Foster Care Service Contracts

OJA administers thirteen service contracts for the provision of therapeutic foster care for 40 beds annually. OJA custody youth enter these facilities through DMHSAS gatekeeping/screening.

- **Parole-Interstate Compact** provides two separate and distinct functions:

  - Parole is the mechanism by which juveniles are released from secure institutions. Personnel are responsible for the coordinating parole services including administrative transfers, parole revocations and 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 (INS) juveniles who have escaped or absconded, and provides for the return of non-delinquent, non-INS juveniles who have run away from home.

- The **Education** Specialist ensures that appropriate educational services are provided to all youth in OJA-operated or contracted facilities. The Education Specialist 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.

- **Juvenile Residential Exit Surveys** were analyzed as of October 10, 2002.
  - A majority of juveniles exiting residential facilities believed that they had been entitled to access to treatment services, to have their safety secured, and to have access to family and friends during their residential stay.
  - A majority of juveniles exiting residential facilities were satisfied with facility services including food quality, building cleanliness, clothing, educational services, recreational activities, and counseling services.
  - A critical element in the treatment progress of juveniles residing in out-of-home treatment facilities is the support and encouragement they receive from others including their family, friends and others such as facility staff, counselors, teachers and their JSU worker. A majority of juveniles exiting residential facilities perceived themselves as receiving support from every source listed by the survey. The greatest sources of support for juveniles in residential facilities were their families and their JSU workers. The source providing the least support was friends.

- In addition, it is important that juveniles believe, upon discharge from residential facilities, that they are better able to handle their problems. In this regard, a majority of the juveniles believed they were better able to handle their problems.

■ ***The Department of Support Services*** consists of six units: Human Resources Management; Management Information Systems (MIS); the Training Unit; the HIPAA/Policy Unit; Safety/Risk Management; and the State Advisory Group. 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 and payroll functions as well as employee relation services.

  - **Report of Separation Survey**
    In FY 2002 this unit began administering exit interview surveys to employees who voluntarily left their job positions with OJA. Of 150 employees eligible to complete a survey, 67 employees responded. These survey results are based on the responses of those 67 exiting employees.

    The majority of respondents reported they left OJA because they secured a better job. In most cases the new job had a higher salary, represented a promotion, had a better shift or schedule, or was a change in vocational fields.

    Most exiting employees reported pay or "Nothing" as the thing they liked least about their job at OJA. Most exiting employees reported that working with the youth was what they liked most about their job with OJA.

    Current budget constraints limit what measures can be taken to address issues that cause employees to leave OJA. Because of the relatively small number of exiting employees completing the survey, measures have been instituted to ensure better results in the future.

- The MIS Division of OJA oversees and manages all computerized and telecommunication functions for the agency. We manage and support a statewide network of over 120 sites consisting of JSU offices, Youth Services agencies, detention centers, secure institutions, group homes and various contractors. Within those sites, we provide hardware, software and technical support to over 1,000 computers and those users. OJA manages a direct link from the Juvenile On-Line Tracking System to the Oklahoma Law Enforcement Telecommunications System, which provides direct search capability to all law enforcement agencies. This is a critical link monitored and maintained 24 hours a day 7 days a week.

MIS is responsible for all application design, development and implementation regarding all facets of agency operations. These systems include:

JOLTS (Juvenile On-Line Tracking System)
HRIS (Human Resource Information System)
Trust Account Finance System
ITSP (Individualized Treatment Service Plan)
Advocate Defender Database
Placement Tracking Database
Grievance Tracking Database
Random Moment Time Study
Internet / Intranet Web Sites

MIS is responsible for managing the statewide video teleconferencing system. This includes 12 designated sites strategically located throughout the State of Oklahoma to provide maximum utilization by agency staff. Equipment, communications and scheduling are coordinated and managed through MIS.

The MIS Division manages and is responsible for the day-to-day tracking, reporting and operation of the Juvenile Sex Offender Registry.

◆ The Training Unit is responsible for identifying individual and organizational development needs for the agency, developing programs to meet those needs, promoting and then delivering the programs to agency personnel. The Training Unit also operates the agency's Employee Development Center. In addition to a variety of training classes and workshops, training personnel plan and host numerous meetings, conferences, and special events.

◆ The HIPAA/Policy Unit is responsible for ensuring HIPAA (privacy and security) compliance by the development, coordination, implementation, maintenance of and adherence to all policies and procedures required by HIPAA, State Law and state/local procedures regarding privacy, security and confidentiality and the use of personal health information.

This unit also 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 the editing of draft rules, publishing the notice of rule making intent for public hearings to provide the general public an opportunity to make comments or suggestion relating to agency rules and incorporating any agreed upon changes in the final draft rules.

◆ The Safety/Risk Management Unit is responsible for employee safety awareness and safety training. This unit also reviews and processes Workers' Compensation claims and appears in court for required cases.

■ ***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 Department is also responsible for accounting for federal funds and maintenance of a federal cost allocation plan. The department is composed of four units: Budget; Accounting; Federal Accounting; and Procurement and Contracts.

Financial Summary-Fiscal Year 2002

Agency Expenditures by Source of Funds

Source	Amount *	Percent
State Appropriated Funds	$102,199,329	84.62
Federal Funds	$12,550,702	10.39
Other Funds	$2,360,749	1.96
Carry Over	3,658,056	3.03
Total	$120,768,836	100.00

* Budgetary basis as of 3/22/03

Percent Distribution of Agency Expenditures by Program

Program	Percent *
Residential Services	42.63
Non-Residential Services	32.85
Community-Based Services	14.77
Administrative and Other Program Services	4.66
Juvenile Accountability and Incentive Block Grant	2.68
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	1.26
Trust Fund	0.51
Canteen	0.07
Donations	0.00
Allowance	0.04
Capital Outlay	0.53
Other (Santa Claus Commission and Welfare to Work)	0.00
Total	100.00

* Budgetary basis as of 3/22/03

Percent Allocation of Funds by Program and Source of Funds

Program	Percent *			
	State	Federal	Carry Over	Other
Residential Services	87.75	7.61	2.42	2.22
Non-Residential Services	84.85	9.71	4.57	0.87
Community-Based Services	99.98	0.00	0.00	0.02
Administrative and Other Program Services	96.79	1.79	0.00	1.42
Juvenile Accountability and Incentive Block Grant	0.09	99.11	0.00	0.80
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	4.89	94.59	0.00	0.52
Santa Claus Commission	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Trust Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Canteen	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Donations	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Allowances	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Capital Outlay	0.00	5.55	94.45	0.00

* Budgetary basis as of 3/22/03

Dollar Allocation of Funds by Program and Source of Funds*

Program	State	Federal	Carry Over	Other
Residential Services	45.2	3.9	1.3	1.2
Non-Residential Services	33.7	3.9	1.8	0.4
Community-Based Services	17.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Administrative and Other Program Services	5.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
Juvenile Accountability and Incentive Block Grant	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.0
Santa Claus Commission	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trust Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Canteen	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Donations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Allowances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Capital Outlay	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
Total	102.2	12.5	3.7	2.4

* By Millions presented on a budgetary basis as of 3/22/03

Total expenditures of $121.3 million in FY 2001 decreased to $120.7 million in FY 2002, resulting in a $.53 million decrease. Federal support decreased from $21.0 million to $12.5 million during this period. State appropriated dollars increased from $99.3 million in FY 2001 to $102.2 million in FY 2002. Other funding sources increased from $.9 million in FY 2001 to $2.4 million in FY 2002. A carry over of $2.4 million in FY 2001 increased to $3.7 million in FY 2002.

Youthful Offenders

Since implementation of the Youthful Offender Act in 1998, 468 juveniles have been convicted as Youthful Offenders as of the date this report was prepared. During FY 2002, 117 juveniles were convicted as Youthful Offenders including 7 sentenced as adults and transferred to the custody or supervision of the Department of Correction, 103 remanded to the custody of OJA and 7 placed under OJA supervision. Two Youthful Offenders originally placed in the custody of OJA during FY 2002 were later bridged to the Department of Corrections. As of the end of the fiscal year, the Office of Juvenile Affairs had responsibility for 221 Youthful Offenders including 21 under supervision and 200 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. 705 juveniles received this test during FY 2002. 35.5% (250) 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	29	10 (34.4%)
13 and 14 year olds	137	38 (27.7%)
15 and 16 year olds	329	120 (36.5%)
17 and older	210	82 (39.0%)

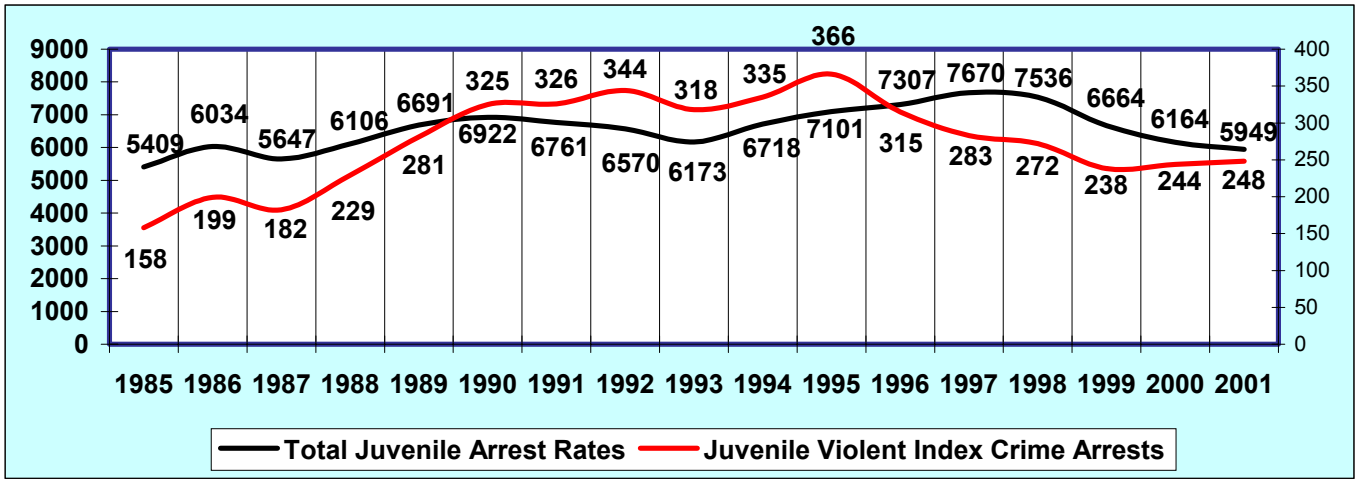
Overview of Juvenile Justice Trends and OJA Programs

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 increased slightly in 2000 and 2001.

Arrest Rates per 100,000

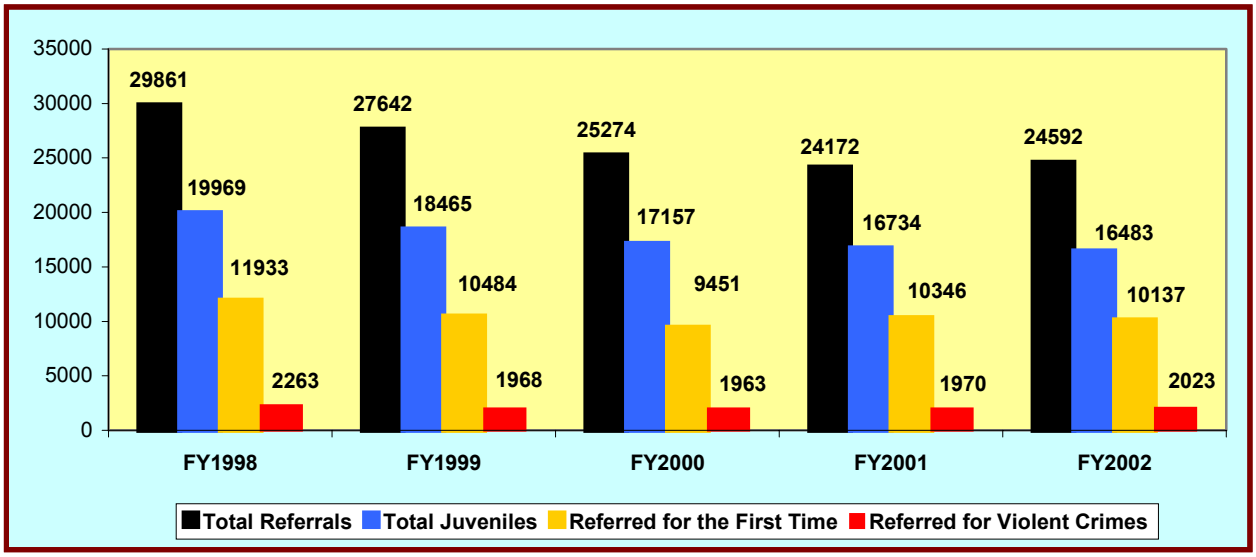


Note: The chart is based on arrest data from the OSBI Uniform Crime Report for 2001 for juveniles between 10 and 17 years of age and Census 2000 data for that population of juveniles obtained from the Oklahoma Department of Commerce. Arrest rates are calculated by dividing the number of arrests by the population number and multiplying the result by 100,000.

Referral Trends

- The number of referrals for FY 2002 (24,592) to the Office of Juvenile Affairs and the Juvenile Bureaus decreased 17.6% as compared to FY 1998 (29,861).
- The number of juveniles referred for FY 2002 (16,483) decreased 17.5% as compared to 1998 (19,969).
- The number of juveniles referred for the first time in FY 2002 (10,137) decreased 15.1% as compared to FY 1998 (11,933).
- The proportion of juveniles referred for the first time was 61.5% of the total number of juveniles in FY 2002 compared to 59.8% in FY 1998.
- The number of juveniles referred for violent crimes in FY 2002 (2,023) decreased 10.6% as compared to FY 1998 (2,263).
- The proportion of juveniles referred for violent crimes was 12.3% of the total number of juveniles in FY 2002 compared to 11.3% for FY 1998.

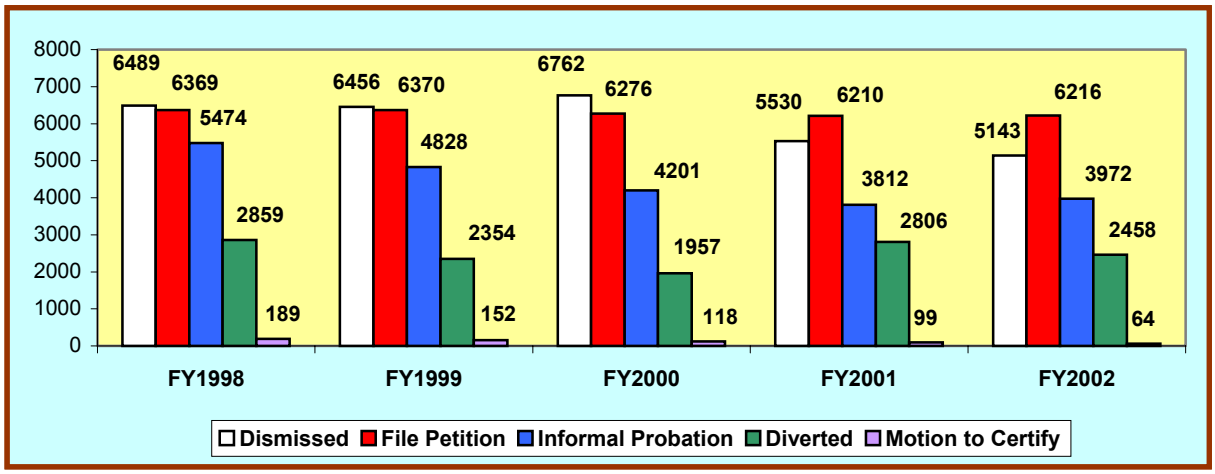
Juvenile Justice Referrals



Intake Trends

- The number of dismissed referrals in FY 2002 (5,143) decreased 20.7% as compared to FY 1998 (6,489).
- The number of petitions filed in FY 2002 (6,216) decreased 2.4% as compared to FY 1998 (6,369).
- The number of juveniles placed on informal probation in FY 2002 (3,972) decreased 27.4% as compared to FY 1998 (5,474).
- The number of juveniles diverted to other agencies for services in FY 2002 (2,458) decreased 14.0% as compared to FY 1998 (2,859).
- The number of juveniles with motions to certify as adults in FY 2002 (64) decreased 66.1% as compared to FY 1998 (189).

Intake Decisions

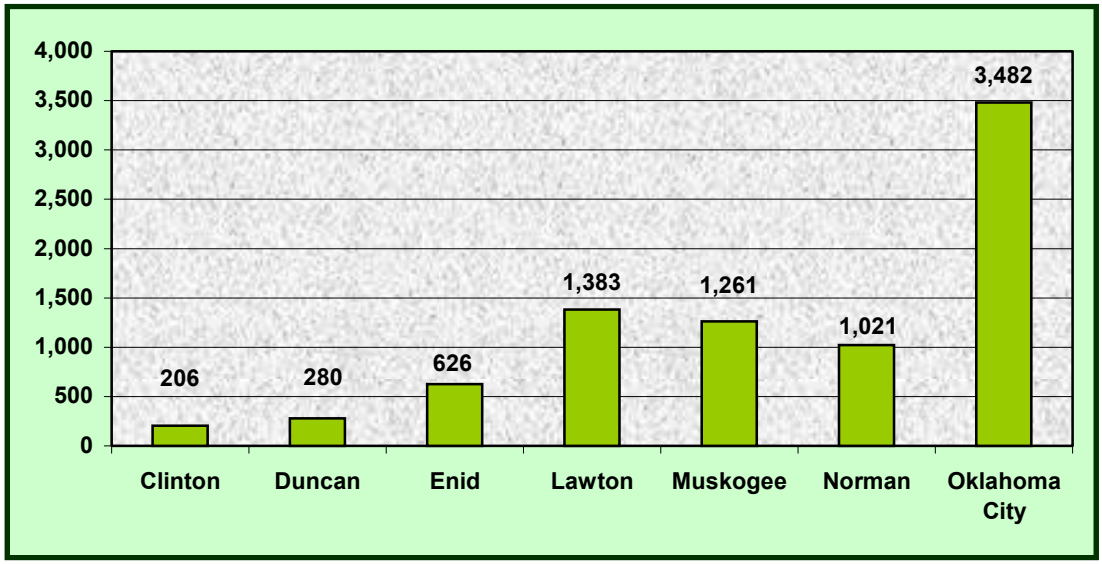


Community Protection Programs and Trends

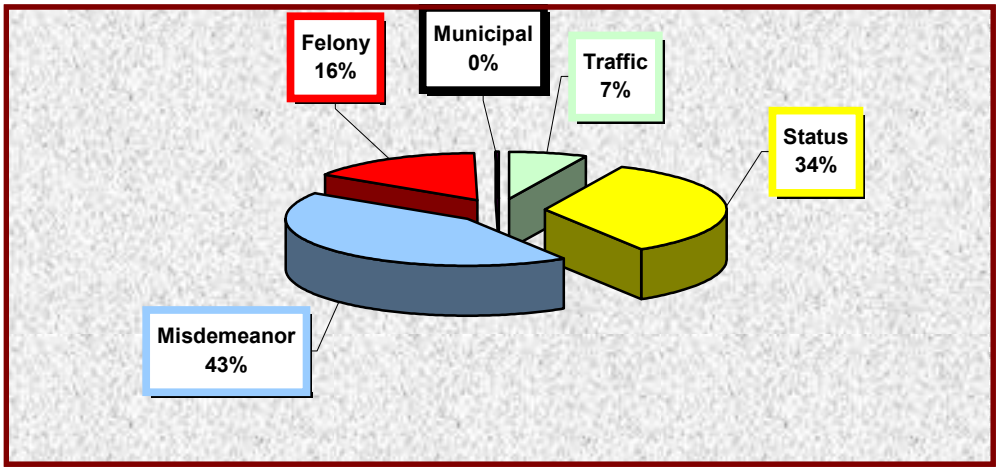
Community Intervention Centers

- 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 2002 was $1,683,612.32.

Admissions to Community Intervention Centers in FY 2002



Reasons for Admissions to Community Intervention Centers in FY 2002



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 2002 ranged from 75.2% to 100%.
- Contracts with OJA are rate-based. Actual FY 2002 expenditure was $9,728,381.50.
- 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

Center	# of Beds	Bed Capacity (Beds * 365)	FY 2002 Bed Days Used	FY 2002 Utilization Rate
Beckham County	6	2,190	1,961	89.5%
Bryan County	6	2,190	2,106	96.2%
Canadian County	10	3,650	3,429	93.9%
Cleveland County	26	9,490	9,135	96.3%
Comanche County	25	9,125	9,019	98.8%
Craig County	10	3,650	3,620	99.2%
Garfield County	10	3,650	3,616	99.1%
LeFlore County	10	3,650	3,425	93.8%
Muskogee County	10	3,650	3,650	100.0%
Oklahoma County	79	28,835	25,724	89.2%
Osage County	6	2,190	2,177	99.4%
Pittsburg County	10	3,650	3,235	88.6%
Pottawatomie County	12	4,020	3,737	93.0%
Sac & Fox	12	4,380	4,363	99.6%
Texas County	6	2,190	1,646	75.2%
Tulsa County	55	20,075	18,294	91.1%
Woodward County	8	2,920	2,562	87.7%
Total	301	109,505	101,699	92.9%

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.
- Units of local government that did not qualify for a direct allocation were given the opportunity to apply for JAIBG funds through a grant application process.
- 50% of the funds are awarded to organizations designated by the Statewide Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition (JCEC), 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 $3,225,800 of which $1,612,900 passed through to local governmental units. Funds must be spent within defined purpose areas:

1. Correctional/detention construction and training correctional personnel;
2. Accountability-based sanctions;
3. Hiring juvenile judges, probation officers and court-appointed defenders and funding pre-trial services;
4. Hiring additional prosecutors to prosecute violent offenders and reduce back-logs;
5. Enable prosecutors to address drug, gang and youth violence;
6. Provide funding for technology, equipment and training to assist prosecutors in prosecuting violent offenders;
7. Enable juvenile courts and probation officers to hold offenders accountable and reduce recidivism;
8. Target juvenile firearm offenders through establishment of gun courts;
9. Establish drug courts;
10. Establish and maintain interagency information-sharing programs;
11. Establish accountability-based programs to protect students and school personnel from drug, gang and youth violence; and
12. Implement a policy of controlled substance 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 $926,000.
- Funds can be spent in several program areas including Delinquency Prevention and Diversion, Community-Based Services for Minority Youth, Community-Based Services for Native American Youth, Character Enrichment, Partnerships with Faith-Based and Underutilized Community Resources, 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 develop comprehensive plans to address juvenile delinquency and implement delinquency prevention programs.
- The target population is all juveniles.
- The SAG reviews grantee applications and services are cost reimbursable up to the limit of each grant amount.
- Awards to current recipients total $471,000.

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 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 $97,000.

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 2002. The budgeted amount for FY 2003 is $1,206,215.
- 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 2002 Expenditure	FY 2003 Budgeted Expenditure
Community Development and Outreach Program	$6,133,835.04	$6,170,303.08
Community Intervention Centers	$1,683,612.32	$1,677,674.00
Emergency Shelter Program	$7,753,972.76	$7,714,469.58
First Offender Program	$2,434,944.78	$2,428,652.34

Community Intervention Centers

Contract Provider	Town/City	County
Jerri Shepherd, CIC Director Multi-County Youth Services	Clinton	Custer
Tim Whaley, Director Stephens County Youth Services CIC	Duncan	Stephens
Derek Levins, CIC Manager Enid CIC, Police Department	Enid	Garfield
Dwight Shegog, Program Director Marie Detty Youth and Family Center CIC	Lawton	Comanche
Darrin Smith, Program Director M.C.O.Y.S. CIC	Muskogee	Muskogee
Anthony Stafford, Director of Residential Services Cleveland County Youth and Family Center JIC	Norman	Cleveland
Tresa Yancey, Director of CIC Youth Services for Oklahoma County	Oklahoma City	Oklahoma

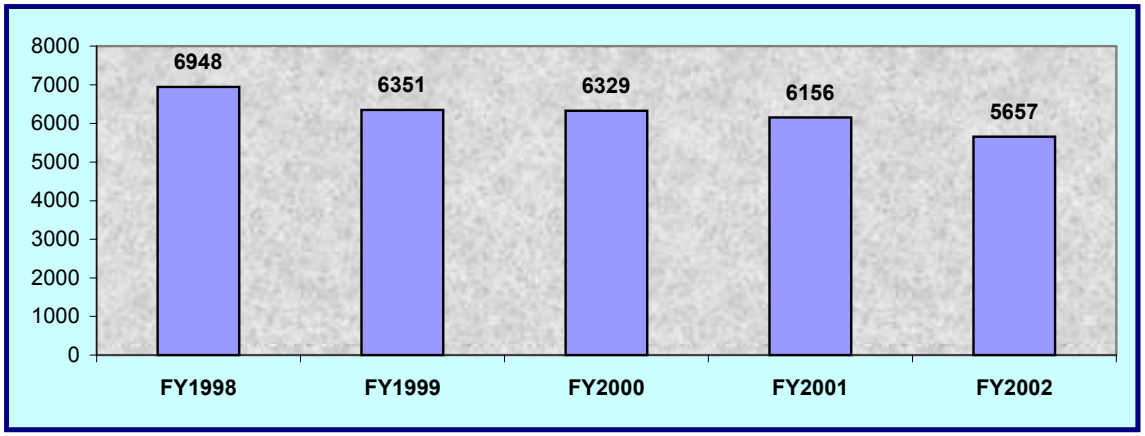
FY 2002 Community, Prevention and Diversion Services

21,478 new non-residential referrals were provided with 455,199 hours of direct services. An additional 205,101 hours of community development, community education and information/referral services were provided.

FY 2002 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

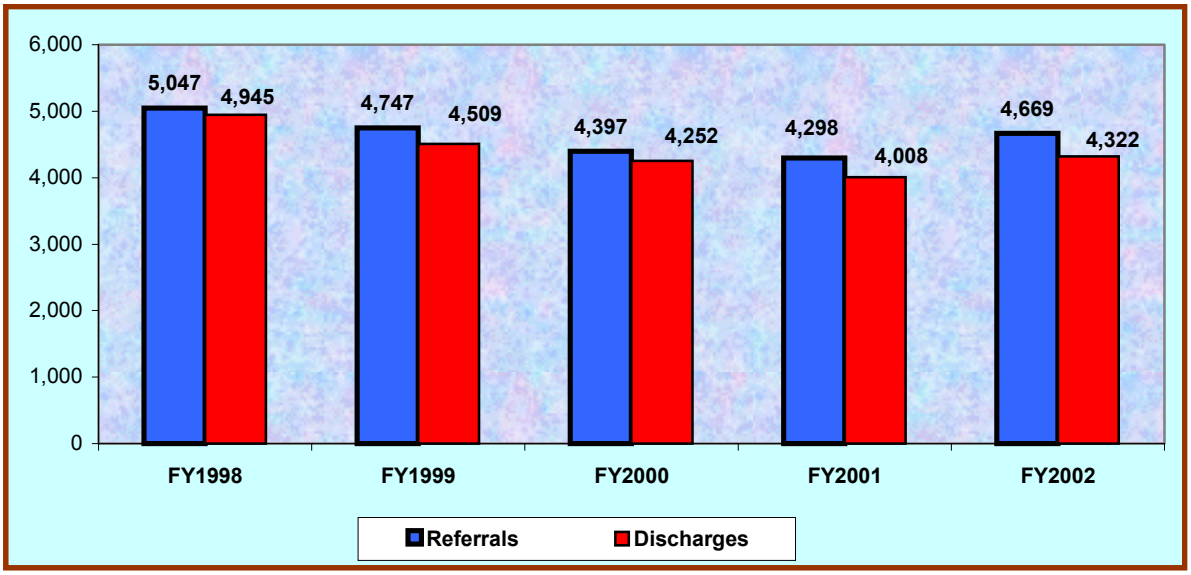


Data for Emergency Shelter Service admissions is derived from JOLTS. Data entry by youth services agencies began during FY 1997.

FY 2002 First Offender Program

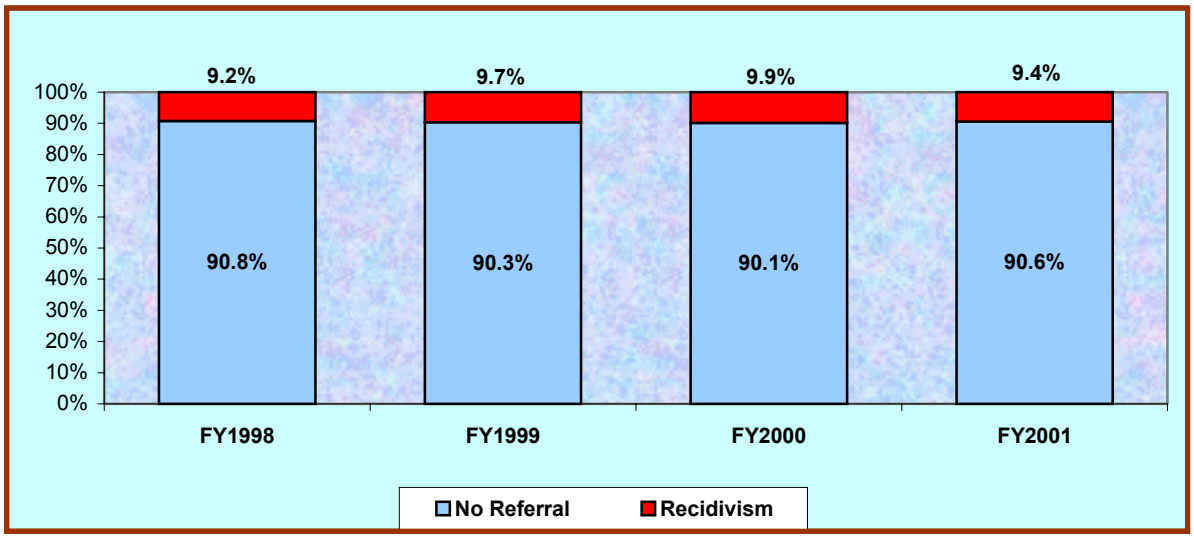
- The program was initiated through Senate Joint Resolution No. 13 (1975) and 10 O.S. Section 7302 3.3-3.6 (1995).
- A statewide network of 41 Youth Services agencies provides twelve hours of group services to families whose youth have committed misdemeanors and lesser felony offenses.
- The target population includes all juveniles arrested for the first time for misdemeanors and lesser felonies who were referred by schools, OJA or the courts.
- Referrals decreased 7.1% from 5,047 in FY 1998 compared to 4,669 in FY 2002.
- 4,683 offenders and 6,790 parents were provided 80,021 service hours.

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

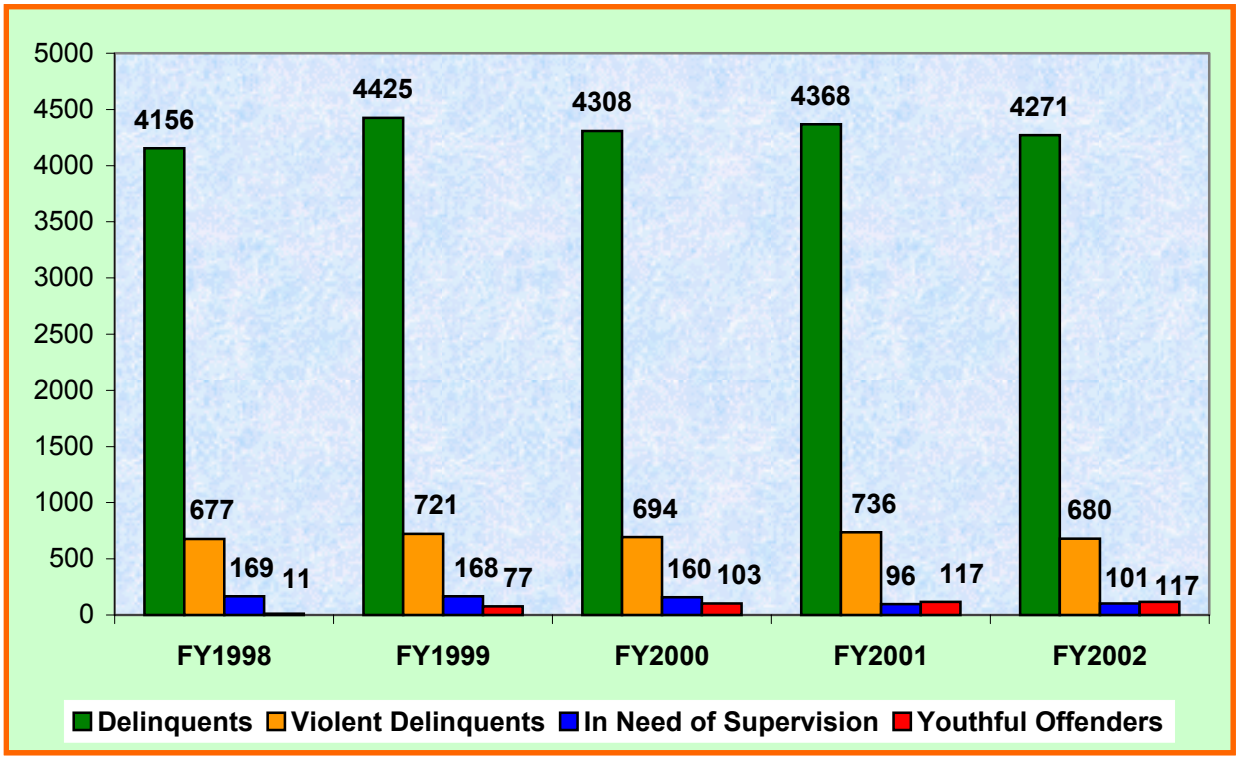


Juvenile Court Trends

Adjudications

- The number of juveniles adjudicated as Youthful Offenders has leveled off at 117 since FY 2001.
- Between FY 1998 (4,156) and FY 2002 (4,271), the number of juveniles adjudicated as Delinquent increased 2.8%.

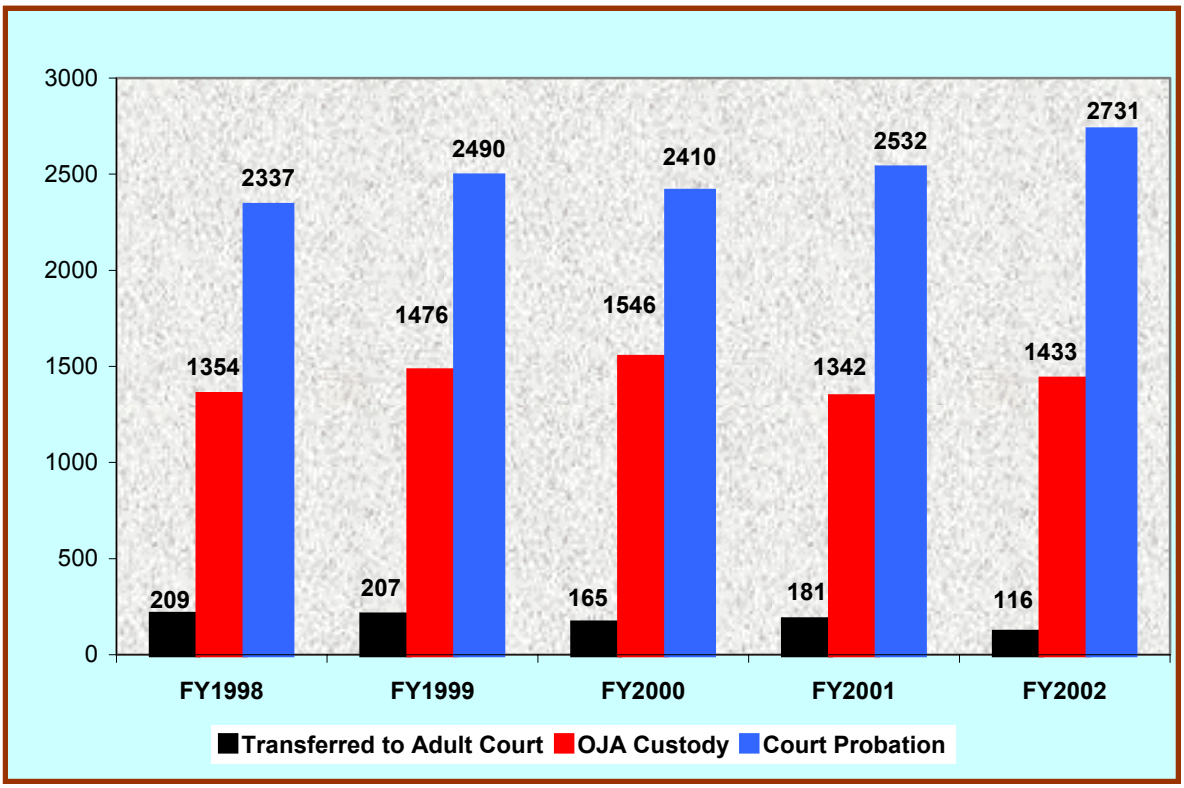
Types of Adjudication



Dispositions

- The number of juveniles transferred to adult criminal courts decreased 44.5% from 209 in FY 1998 to 116 in FY 2002.
- The number of juveniles placed in custody of OJA in FY 2002 (1,433) increased 5.8% compared to FY 2001 (1,342).
- The number of juveniles placed on probation increased 16.9% from 2,337 in FY 1998 to 2,731 in FY 2002.

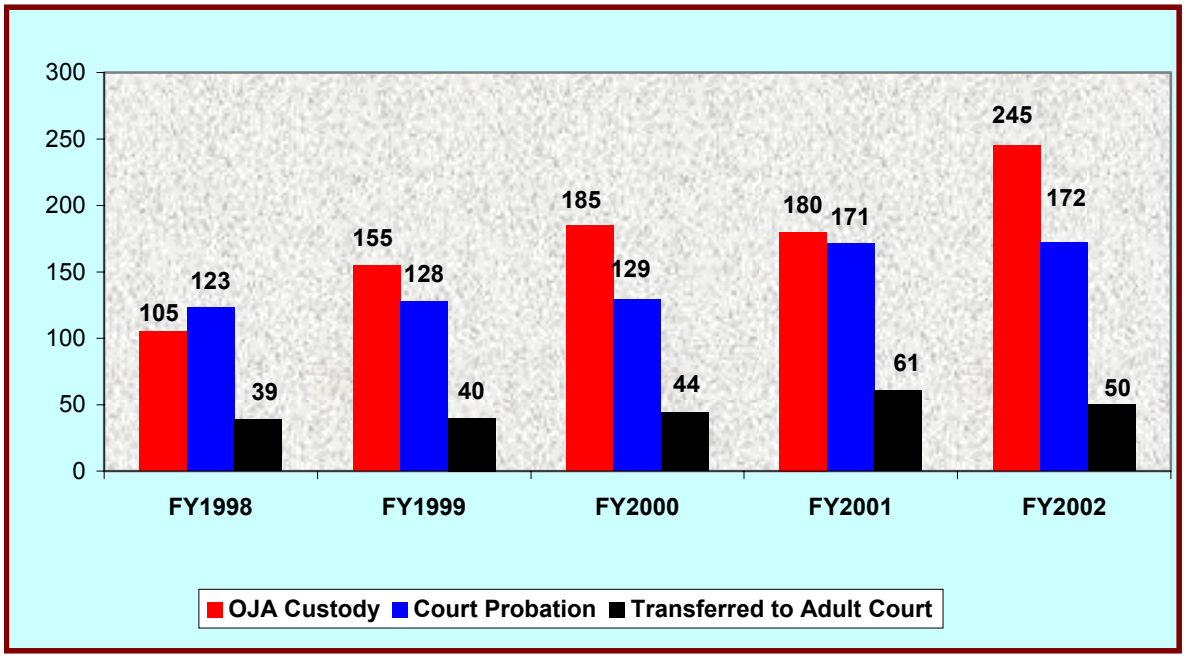
Juvenile Court Dispositions



Dispositions of Violent Juvenile Offenders

- The number of violent juveniles transferred to adult courts in FY 2002 (50) decreased 18.0% from FY 2001 (61).
- The number of violent juveniles placed in OJA custody in FY 2002 (245) increased 36.1% compared to FY 2001 (180).
- The number of violent juveniles placed on probation in FY 2002 (172) is on a par with the 171 placed on probation in FY 2001.

Types of Dispositions of Violent Juvenile Offenders

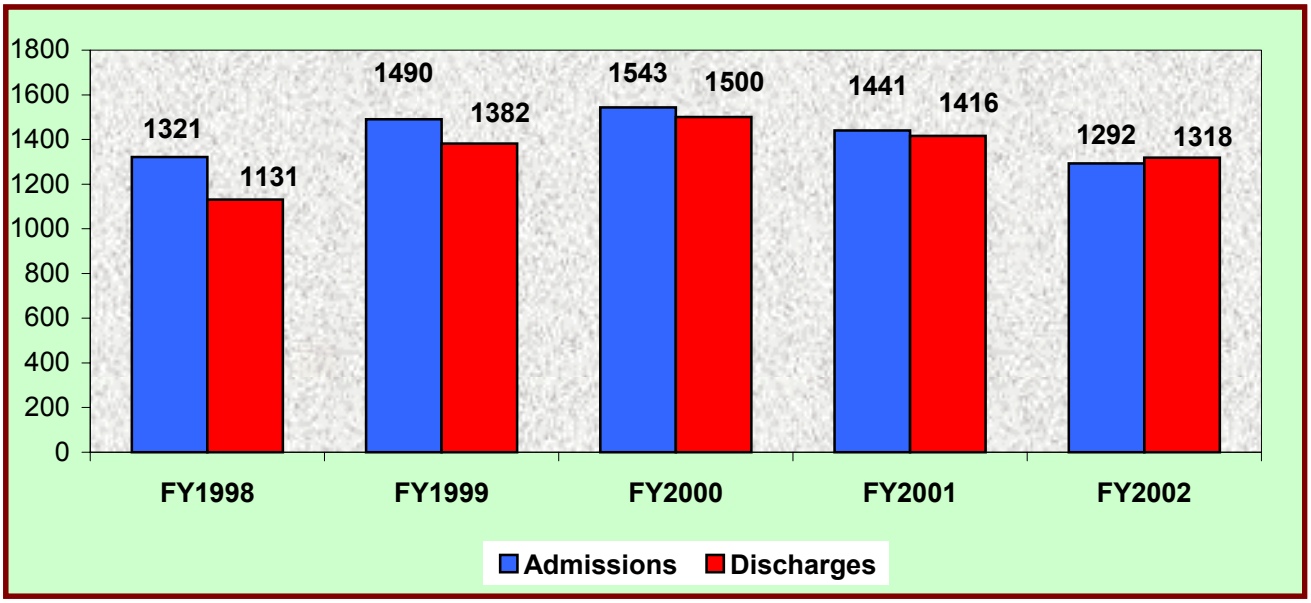


Residential Programs and Trends

- **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**

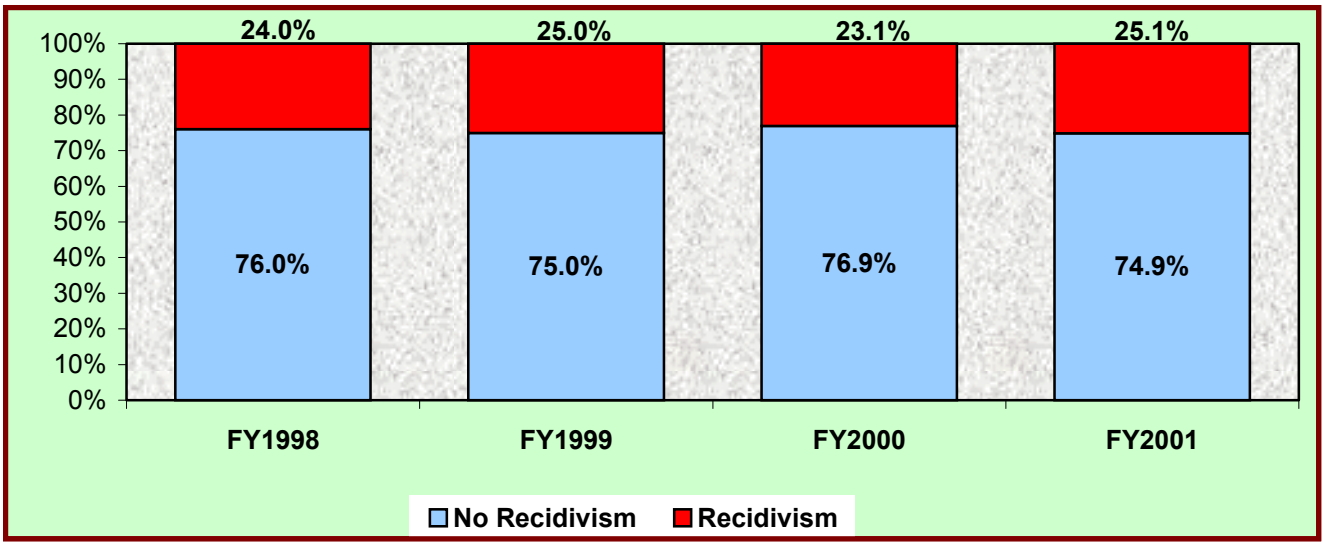
Data for out-of-home custody placements and residential programs is derived from JOLTS.

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



Recidivism is defined as the occurrence of a new referral or arrest for a criminal offense within a year of completion of 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 is provided for juveniles completing services during FY 2001 because they have had 365 days of tracking for new offenses.

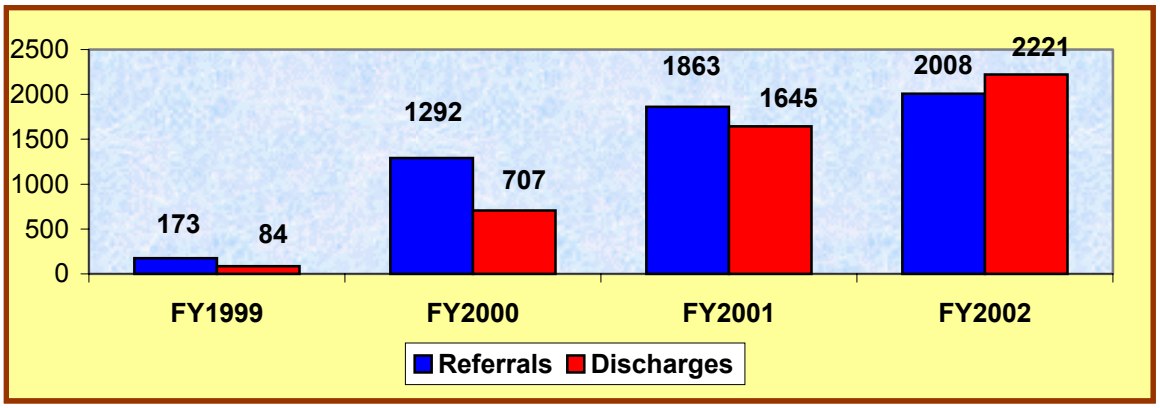
Reintegration Programs

State Transition and Reintegration Services (STARS)

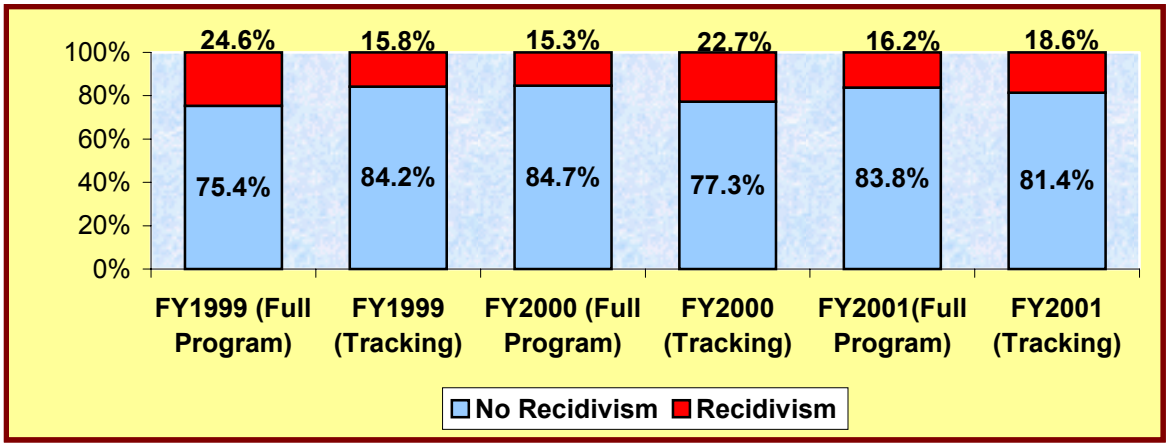
- STARS began through an OJA administrative initiative as a pilot to reduce recidivism and increase accountability of youth exiting custody placements. Tracking and mentoring services are mandated by 10 O.S. § 7302-5.1.
- The purpose of the program is to reduce the number of juveniles re-referred, increase 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 2002 actual expenditure was $4,157,608.00.

Annual STARS Referrals and Discharges

Referrals to the STARS program are for full services or for tracking. A referral for tracking can be followed by a request for full services. Full services include assignment of a mentor and completion of community services projects in addition to tracking supervision.



Annual Recidivism Rates for the STARS Program



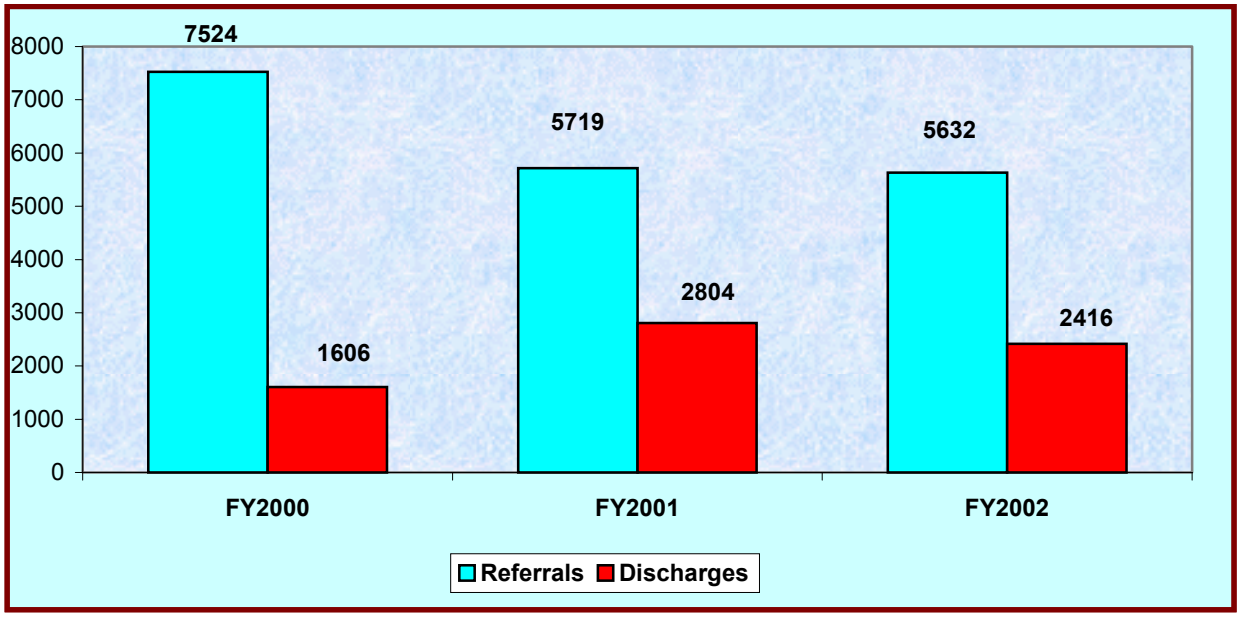
Intensive Crisis Intervention Program

- 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 were admitted either to a long-term (21 day) program or to a short-term (3 to 5 day) program.
- During FY 2002 there were 368 admissions to the long-term program and 676 admissions to the short-term program since it opened in August 2001.
- During FY 2002 actual total expenditure for the long-term program was $878,365.20.
- During FY 2002 actual total expenditure for the program was $373,312.00.

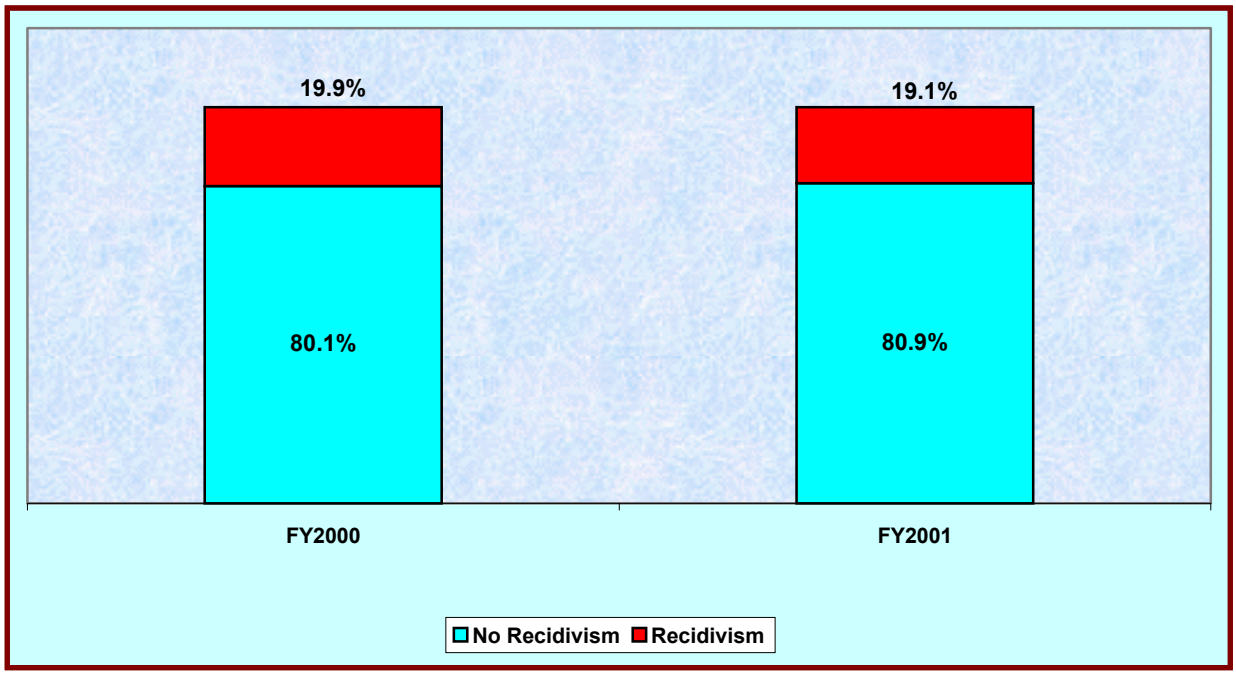
Community At Risk Services (CARS)

- 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 2002 was $4,012,079.39.

Annual CARS Referrals and Discharges



Annual Recidivism Rates for the CARS Program



Office of Juvenile Affairs State Office Staff Listing

As of May 2003

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405-530-2813

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Advocate General
Donna Glandon
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Legislative Liaison
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Department of Juvenile Justice Services

Deputy Director
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Assistant Deputy Director
Tom Ray
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JSU Field Operations/Programs Unit
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Tony Sardis
405-530-2838

Detention, Custody and Placement
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Mary Jo Sullivan
405-530-2898

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Rodney Oliver
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405-530-2988

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Laura Drexler
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Marie Moore
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As of May 2003

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District B
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Roger Mills, Beckham, Greer, Harmon, Custer, Washita, Blaine, Caddo, Kingfisher, Canadian and Grady counties

District C
Charlotte McKey, District Supervisor
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Kay, Osage, Noble, Pawnee, Payne, Logan and Lincoln counties

District D
Harold Beatty, District Supervisor
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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 Supervisor
918-825-5460
Washington, Nowata, Ottawa, Craig, Rogers, Mayes and Delaware counties

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Wagner, Cherokee, Adair, Okmulgee, Muskogee, Sequoyah and McIntosh counties

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As of May 2003

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Rebecca Virtue

Deputy Superintendent
Gene Parsons

Volunteer Coordinator
Tamara Lawson

L. E. RADER CENTER

918-246-8001

Superintendent
John Miller

Deputy Superintendent
William Sharp

Volunteer Coordinator
DeeAnn Paisley

SOUTHWEST OKLAHOMA JUVENILE CENTER

580-397-3511

Superintendent
Marc Norvell

Deputy Superintendent
Mike Moriarty

Volunteer Coordinator
Janet Johnson

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

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OFFICE OF JUVENILE AFFAIRS

DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE

Accountability

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