

HOPE



EDUCATION



REHABILITATION

◦ OFFICE OF JUVENILE AFFAIRS ◦

2008 ANNUAL REPORT

STATE OF OKLAHOMA



OFFICE OF JUVENILE AFFAIRS (OJA)

The Fiscal Year 2008 Annual Report

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THE MISSION OF THE OFFICE OF JUVENILE AFFAIRS

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.



Executive Director's Comments

A decade ago, then OJA Executive Director Jerry Regier wrote in the OJA Annual Report of the concept of "Youth at Promise." He said *"In this new Promise Approach we speak of "Youth at Promise" rather than "Youth at Risk." We do not buy into the old view of juvenile justice, which is a medical model looking at the youth as a patient, a victim, or a person who is sick and needs treatment. Rather, we believe the youth is responsible for his actions and that behavior can be changed... In this approach we tell the youth that there are certain and swift consequences for delinquent and criminal behavior. We will not tolerate his anti-social actions. We will not tolerate his disrespect and self-centeredness. He is responsible for his behavior and must change, and we will help him to change while he is in our custody by holding him accountable and providing tools to change."*

My question ten years later is, did we keep our promise? Did we help the youth in our custody to change by holding them accountable and providing tools for change? Is there more that we can do and should do? Have we at OJA changed? Have the youth that we serve changed?

Throughout the world, this time in history is being defined by "change". I sincerely believe that the behavior of our youth can be changed. I further sincerely believe that their future and that of our state depends upon our ability to provide this necessary change. The young men and women in our custody and under our supervision today are and will continue to be into the near future, parents of the next generation. Will they be "risky parents" or "parents with promise?"

Today I ask the questions, but tomorrow we must seek the answers because history will judge our successes and failures. We can change the future by changing the present, and the future starts today.

Robert "Gene" Christian
Executive Director
Office of Juvenile Affairs

Board of Juvenile Affairs

Oklahoma Statutes Title 10, § 7302-1.1 authorizes the Board of Juvenile Affairs (Board) to be the governing body for the Office of Juvenile Affairs. The Board consists of seven members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Oklahoma Senate. The term of office for a Board member is six years. Appointments are limited to two terms. The Board meets monthly in a manner consistent with the Oklahoma Open Meeting Act [Oklahoma Statutes Title 25, § 301 *et seq.*].

The Board of Juvenile Affairs sets broad policy for the Office of Juvenile Affairs (OJA) and is its rulemaking body. The Board is responsible for reviewing and approving the budget, assisting the agency in planning activities related to the priorities and policies of the agency, providing a public forum for receiving comments and disseminating information to the public, and establishing contracting procedures for the agency and guidelines for rates of payment for services provided by contract.



Mr. Charles Jackson

Charles Jackson was appointed to the OJA Board of Directors in March 2004. Mr. Jackson and his wife, Tamara, reside in Tulsa. He brings 35 years of experience in law enforcement and is a retired Deputy Police Chief from the Tulsa Police Department.

Mr. Jackson also serves on the Board of Directors for the *Tulsa Community Services Council* and *Tulsa Area United Way*.



The Honorable George W. Lindley, Chair

A Duncan native, Judge Lindley graduated from the University of Oklahoma and obtained his law degree from the University of Texas at Austin in 1970. His wife, Susan, serves as a Priest for the Episcopal Church. He has spent over 30 years serving the citizens of Oklahoma, first as Special Judge and then as Associate District Judge, before being elected District Judge in 1978. He was Presiding Judge of the Southwest Judicial Administrative District from 1994 until his retirement in December 2004.

In addition, Judge Lindley was Chairman of the Oklahoma Trial Judges Association, Chairman of the Assembly of Presiding Judges, Presiding Judge of the Appellate Court on the Judiciary, committee chairman for the National Conference of State Trial Judges, faculty member of the National Center for State Courts, and an instructor for the National College of the State Judiciary.



Mr. Jay Keel

Jay Keel is a Chickasaw 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.

Mr. Keel currently serves on the Board of Directors of the *Oklahoma Institute for Child Advocacy*. He is also a member of the Board of Directors of *McCalls Chapel Mental Health Community* as well as *Caring For Ada's Children*.

He and his wife Donna have three children



Ms. Lonelia L. Simmons

Lonelia L. Simmons is a teacher in the Muskogee Public 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, as well as a member of the *M.E.A.*, *O.E.A.* and *N.E.A.*



Mr. Edward L. Smith

Edward L. Smith is the Chief of Police for the Seminole Police Department with a long and distinguished career in law enforcement management. Chief Smith received his Master's Degree in Criminal Justice Administration from Oklahoma City University. He has also served as Assistant Director of the Oklahoma Alcohol Beverage Control Board (now the ABLE Commission) and as Leadership Assistant (Chief of Staff) to the Minority Leader of the Oklahoma State Senate. In 2002, he received a gubernatorial appointment to the OSBI's Board of Commissioners.

He has authored numerous articles and served as an adjunct instructor of Criminal Justice at a number of public and private institutions of higher education.

Chief Smith is a past President of the Oklahoma Association of Chief's of Police. He has served on the Board of Directors of two Youth Services agencies as well as three terms as President of the *Chisholm Trail Mental Health Center*. Mr. Smith also served as the *Bethany Chamber of Commerce* President. He is a graduate of *Leadership Oklahoma*, Class XX.



Mr. Gary A. Taylor, Vice-Chair Elect

Gary A. Taylor is an attorney and the Executive Director of *Legal Aid Services of Oklahoma, Inc.* He was named the Outstanding Family Law Attorney by the Family Law Section of the *Oklahoma Bar Association* in 1994.

Throughout his 30-year legal career he has been involved with children's issues in various capacities including service on post-adjudicatory review boards, *Oklahoma Bar Association* committees and legislative task forces. He lives in Oklahoma City with his wife, Sandra, and son, Noah.



Dr. Linda Ware Toure

Dr. Linda Ware Toure is Regional Executive Director in the Oklahoma City Public School District and has been a professional educator for over 30 years. She received a Bachelor of Science in Education from Langston University, a Master of Education degree in Administration from the University of Central Oklahoma, and a doctorate in Curriculum and Instruction at Oklahoma State University in 1993. She has served as a classroom teacher, principal, elementary school director and Executive Director of Student Performance. Dr. Toure has served as an educational consultant for school districts, community organizations and other entities.

Dr. Toure is active in community and civic educational organizations including *Langston University Alumni Association*, *Delta Sigma Theta Sorority*, *Oklahoma City Metropolitan Association of Black School Educators*, *National Association of Elementary School Principals*, and the *Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development*. She was married to the late State Representative Opio Toure who served District 99 for thirteen years. She has two sons and a daughter-in-law and has three grandchildren. The family is actively involved with St. Paul Baptist Church in Oklahoma City.

A Vision of a Seamless Juvenile Justice System Built on a Foundation of Values

The Office of Juvenile Affairs spent fiscal year 2008 continuing to build toward a vision of having “A seamless, comprehensive juvenile justice system which provides the most effective services to youth and their families at the right time in the most appropriate settings.” OJA is building this seamless system from a foundation of core values: community; commitment; communication; collaboration; customer service; character; and a “can do” attitude.

Community – The community is where a child lives, learns, and grows. OJA believes the community should be the place where a child is habilitated also. Without strong community based programs, OJA sees too many youth quickly return to their bad habits. OJA has called upon the business community, the faith community, and volunteer community to provide support beyond the service structures of schools, social services, mental health, and juvenile justice.

Commitment – The youth served by OJA face a number of risk factors, and, without the commitment of a dedicated staff, the job of integrating these youth into their communities as productive citizens would be impossible. This often means staff must go above and beyond the call of duty to serve youth.

Communication – While a juvenile is in the agency’s care, staff must communicate effectively with each other to ensure comprehensive planning to address a juvenile’s needs. Likewise, external communication with parents and community members is important, so everyone understands their role in the habilitation process of the juvenile.

Collaboration – Upon entering the juvenile justice system, most youth face multiple challenges they must overcome to become successful citizens. These include usually being years behind their peers in academic skills, lack of supportive families, and having mental and physical health problems. OJA understands any single agency cannot fix the whole youth unless each of these challenges is addressed. For this reason, OJA staff must collaboratively work internally and with multiple external agencies to serve the whole youth.

Customer Service – Customers of OJA include: youth; parents; schools; staff; communities; and the public. No matter which of these groups OJA is serving, it is understood that quality service is necessary. OJA seeks to build relationships with each of its clients.

Character – OJA staff are role models for youth and their families. There is no doubt that youth learn from watching the adults in their lives; therefore, OJA calls upon staff to show the highest level of moral integrity where the gap between what is said and what is done is minimal.

A Year of Challenges ... A Year of Progress

Fiscal Year 2008 was a year of challenges and a year of great progress for the Office of Juvenile Affairs. The greatest challenge came about because of the outmoded condition of the the L. E. Rader Center. The number of beds that can be occupied at the facility has declined both because of physical deterioration and because of very high staff turnover and the difficulty in recruiting staff for the facility. The architectural problems contributed to safety problems resulting in a federal lawsuit.

After strenuous efforts, the agency is now on a path towards resolving those difficulties at the facility. As a part of those efforts, the agency voluntarily implemented a nationally recognized standardized ongoing data collection and analysis process, the Performance-based Standards (PbS) system referencing agency operations and conditions of confinement. One major area of focus of the implementation of this system has been to improve and centralize the incident reporting process at the L. E. Rader Center. The PbS system allows frontline staff to enter information directly into a centralized database eliminating the need for staff to complete six separate reports. The system is being implemented in other units of the agency.

The agency's commitment to developing and maintaining partnerships with other state agencies has enabled the further development of programs serving juveniles with multiple problems. In partnership with the Developmental Disabilities Division of the Oklahoma Department of Human Services and Sequoyah Enterprises, the agency now has access to a specialized group home for juvenile delinquents with developmental disabilities. In partnership with the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services and local provider agencies, the agency is extending its involvement in the Systems of Care network to develop programs for children and youth with mental health problems including juvenile delinquents.

The Agency has spent much effort building the capacity of communities to prevent juvenile delinquency through supporting the needs of youth. Our partnerships with Youth Services agencies have paid off by pushing juvenile crime in Oklahoma to an eight year low. There were 2,875 fewer delinquent complaints received by the juvenile justice system across the state, down from 25,274 in fiscal year 2000 to 22,399 in fiscal year 2008. The number of juveniles referred to the juvenile justice system is also at its lowest point in eight years, down 2,400 from 17,157 in fiscal year 2000 to 14,757 in fiscal year 2008. However, the number of juveniles referred for violent crimes has steadily increased since fiscal year 2004, from 1,497 to 1,561 in fiscal year 2008. A corollary to this trend has been the increasing population of older violent offenders in the agency's secure institutions.

Today's youth live in an extremely fast-paced, technologically driven world. In order to "build up" youth in the 21st century, education has to be designed to help students have the opportunities to reach their full potential in a competitive world. The education staff in our facilities works hard to make sure students leave with skills that will help them

truly succeed. All three of the agency's secure institutions are implementing or expanding vocational programs in collaboration with Career Tech and community groups; programs that provide training and experience so that young people leaving these facilities will be better prepared for the responsibilities and obligations of adulthood. In addition, eligible students take the ACT tests for higher education universities and colleges. All juveniles adjudicated by a district court and under the supervision of OJA are required to be tested to determine their reading level. During FY2008, 1,833 juveniles were tested with 444 (24.2%) scoring below grade level and required to participate in a literacy skills improvement program.

The agency recognizes that one of the greatest factors contributing to delinquency and overall risk for poor transition to adulthood is out-of-school time and dropping out of school. During 2007, the Census Bureau estimated that 19,000 teens in Oklahoma were not in school and not working. The agency has begun planning an initiative to develop community partnerships with local school districts. OJA has also sought out partnerships with other local agencies and coalitions with regard to the issue of the successful transition of youth to adulthood. The agency has benefitted from a partnership with a nationally recognized YouthBuild program operated by the Eagle Ridge Institute in Oklahoma City. The YouthBuild program, funded by the United States Department of Labor, accepts young offenders into their youth workforce development and leadership program. OJA is supporting the efforts of local coalitions to bring this program to other areas in Oklahoma as well as to support programs that help youth be better prepared for adulthood.

Although this was a year of building and a year of progress, there is no time to rest upon accomplishments. The agency's continued focus on youth and building from a strong foundation of core values will be necessary to meet the vision of a seamless juvenile justice system. OJA will continue building toward the future where every juvenile will be served in a comprehensive juvenile justice system receiving the right service at the right time to meet their needs.

Financial Summary Fiscal Year 2008

Agency Expenditures by Source of Funds

Source	Amount *	Percent
State Appropriated Funds	\$110,317,220	88.94
Federal Funds	\$10,124,644	8.16
Other Funds	\$1,626,543	1.31
Carry Over	\$1,974,615	1.59
Total	\$124,043,022	100.00

* Budgetary basis as of 11/30/08

Total expenditures of \$118.2 million in FY 2007 increased to \$124 million in FY 2008, resulting in a \$5.78 million increase. Federal support decreased from 11.3 million in FY 2007 to 10.1 million in FY 2008. State appropriated dollars increased from \$104 million in FY 2007 to \$110.3 million in FY 2008. Other funding sources increased from \$1.5 million in FY 2007 to \$1.6 million in FY 2008. A carry over of \$1.3 million in FY 2007 increased to \$1.9 million in FY 2008.

Percent Distribution of Agency Expenditures by Program

Program	Percent *
Residential Services	41.72
Non-Residential Services	30.74
Community-Based Services	19.46
Administrative and Other Program Services	5.31
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant	0.26
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	0.73
Trust Fund	0.32
Canteen	0.10
Donations	0.00
Dedicated Accounts	0.00
Restitution	0.06
Capital Outlay	1.30
Other (Santa Claus Commission and Welfare to Work)	0.01
Total	100.00

* Budgetary basis as of 11/30/08

Percent Allocation of Funds by Program and Source of Funds

Program	Percent *			
	State	Federal	Carry Over	Other
<i>Residential Services</i>	85.58	9.62	3.20	1.59
Non-Residential Services	88.68	10.06	0.83	0.43
Community-Based Services	100	0.00	0.00	0.00
Administrative and Other Program Services	96.48	2.73	0.00	0.79
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant	2.90	97.10	0.00	0.00
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	9.43	90.57	0.00	0.00
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
Dedicated Accounts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Restitution	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
Capital Outlay	100.0	0.00	0.00	0.00

* Budgetary basis as of 11/30/08

Dollar Allocation of Funds by Program and Source of Funds*

Program	State	Federal	Carry Over	Other
Residential Services	44.29	4.98	1.66	0.82
Non-Residential Services	33.82	3.84	0.32	0.16
Community-Based Services	24.14			
Administrative and Other Program Services	6.36	0.18		0.05
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant	0.01	0.31		
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	0.08	0.82		
Santa Claus Commission				0.01
Trust Fund				0.40
Canteen				0.12
Donations				
Dedicated Accounts				
Restitution				0.06
Capital Outlay	1.62			
Total	110.32	10.13	1.98	1.62

*By Millions presented on a budgetary basis as of 11/30/08

Literacy Assessments

All juveniles adjudicated by a district court and under the supervision of OJA are required to be tested to determine their reading level. OJA uses the Slosson Oral Reading Test (Revised). During FY2008, 1,833 juveniles were tested with 444 (24.2%) scoring below grade level and 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	60	15 (25.0%)
13 and 14 year olds	307	72 (23.5%)
15 and 16 year olds	718	177 (24.7%)
17 and older	748	180 (24.1%)

Youthful Offenders

Since the implementation of the Youthful Offender Act in January of 1998 until the end of FY 2008, 1,150 juveniles have been convicted as Youthful Offenders including 106 sentenced directly to the Department of Corrections (DOC), 908 placed in the custody of OJA and 136 placed under the supervision of OJA. Of the 908 Youthful Offenders placed in OJA custody, 187 have been bridged to DOC. Of the 136 Youthful Offenders placed on probation, 14 have been bridged. The following table provides the breakdown of the initial disposition status for Youthful Offenders by each fiscal year.

Immediate Court Disposition of Youthful Offenders By Fiscal Year

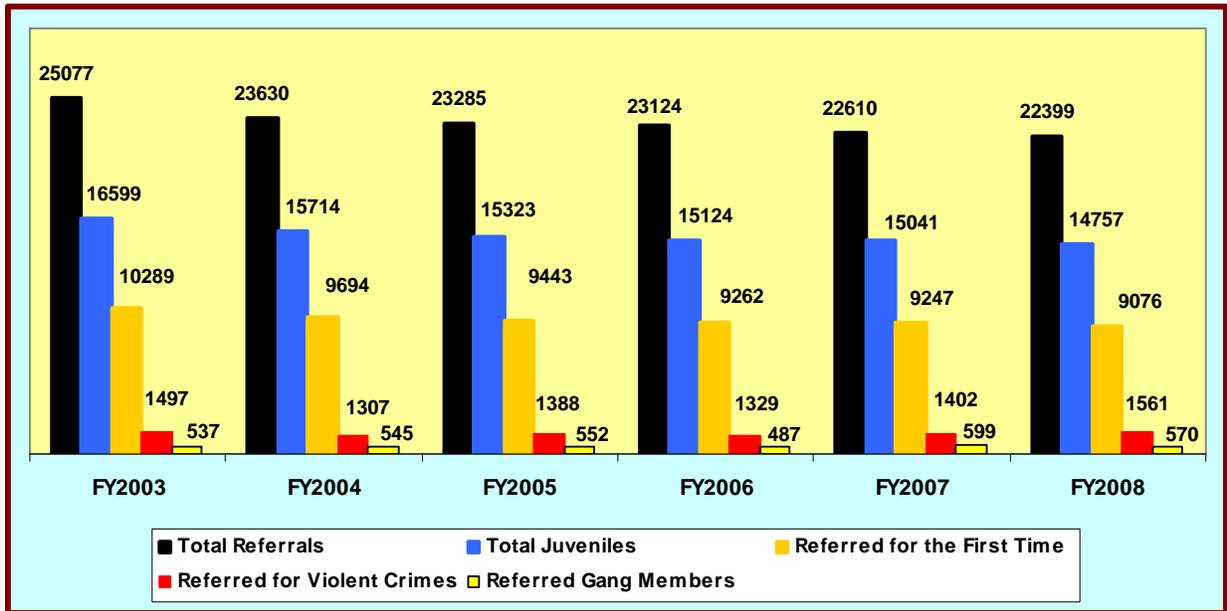
<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Sentenced Directly To DOC</i>	<i>Placed In OJA Custody</i>	<i>Placed Under OJA Supervision</i>	<i>Total</i>
1998	1	7	3	11
1999	16	59	4	79
2000	15	81	12	108
2001	14	103	13	130
2002	11	104	10	125
2003	6	92	12	110
2004	6	69	6	81
2005	6	74	13	93
2006	9	80	9	98
2007	11	118	15	144
2008	11	119	41	171
Total	106	908	136	1,150

Overview of Juvenile Justice Trends

✦ Referral Trends

- ✦ The number of referrals to the juvenile justice system decreased 0.9% from 22,610 in FY 2007 to 22,399 in FY 2008.
- ✦ The number of juveniles referred to the juvenile justice system declined 1.9% from 15,041 in FY 2007 to 14,757 in FY 2008.
- ✦ The number of juveniles referred for the first time to the juvenile justice system decreased 1.8% from 9,247 in FY 2007 to 9,076 in FY 2008.
- ✦ The number of juveniles referred to the juvenile justice system for violent crimes¹ increased 11.3% from 1,402 in FY 2007 to 1,561 in FY 2008.
- ✦ The number of gang members referred to the juvenile justice system decreased 4.8% from 599 in FY 2006 to 570 in FY 2007.

Juvenile Justice Referrals and Juveniles Referred to the Juvenile Justice System



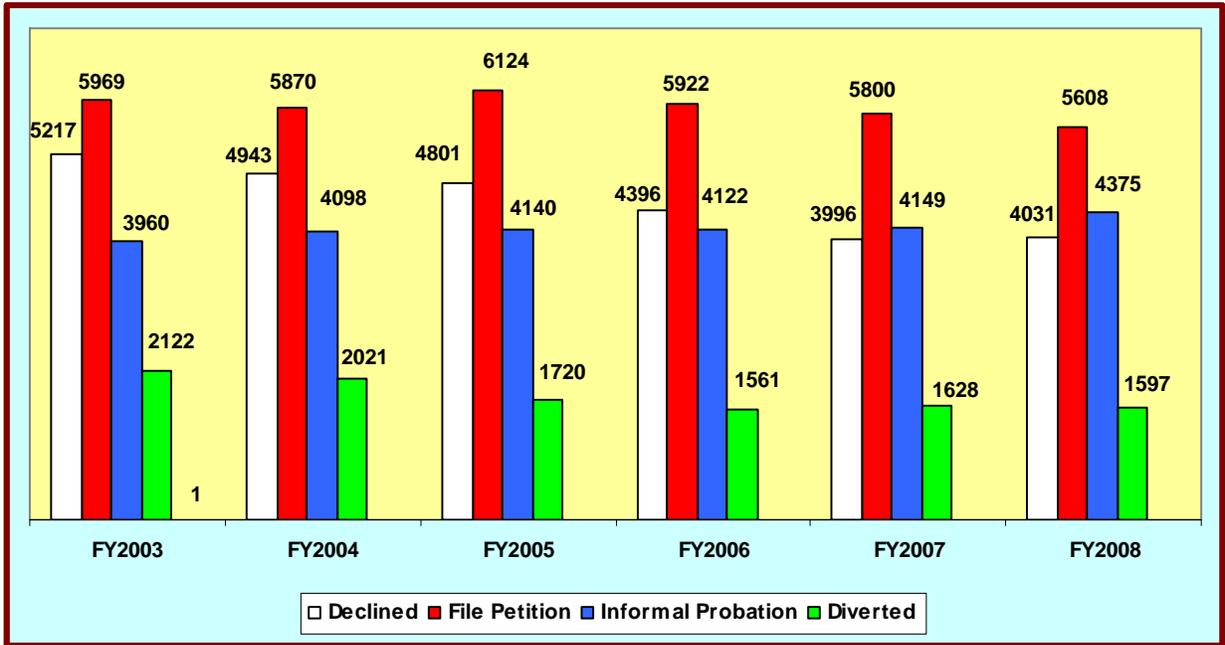
✦ Intake Trends

- ✦ The number of juveniles with petitions filed by prosecutors for juvenile court involvement declined 3.3% from 5,800 in FY 2007 to 5,608 in FY 2008.
- ✦ The number of juveniles placed on informal probation increased 5.4% from 4,149 in FY 2007 to 4,375 in FY 2008.
- ✦ The number of juveniles diverted to other agencies for services decreased 1.9% from 1,628 in FY 2007 to 1,597 in FY 2008.
- ✦ The number of juveniles whose cases were declined increased 0.9% from 3,996 in FY 2007 to 4,050 in FY 2008.

¹ Violent crimes has now been defined to include only the following offenses: Any assault or assault and battery combined, or aggravated assault with a dangerous or deadly weapon; any assault and battery on governmental employees; arson in the first degree; burglary in the first degree; child maltreatment; child endangerment; conspiring to commit violence; felony sex crimes; kidnapping; murder; manslaughter; placing explosive devises in homes or property; poisoning; robbery; shooting or pointing weapons at another or using weapons in the commission of a felony; and soliciting murder.

2007 to 4,031 in FY 2008.

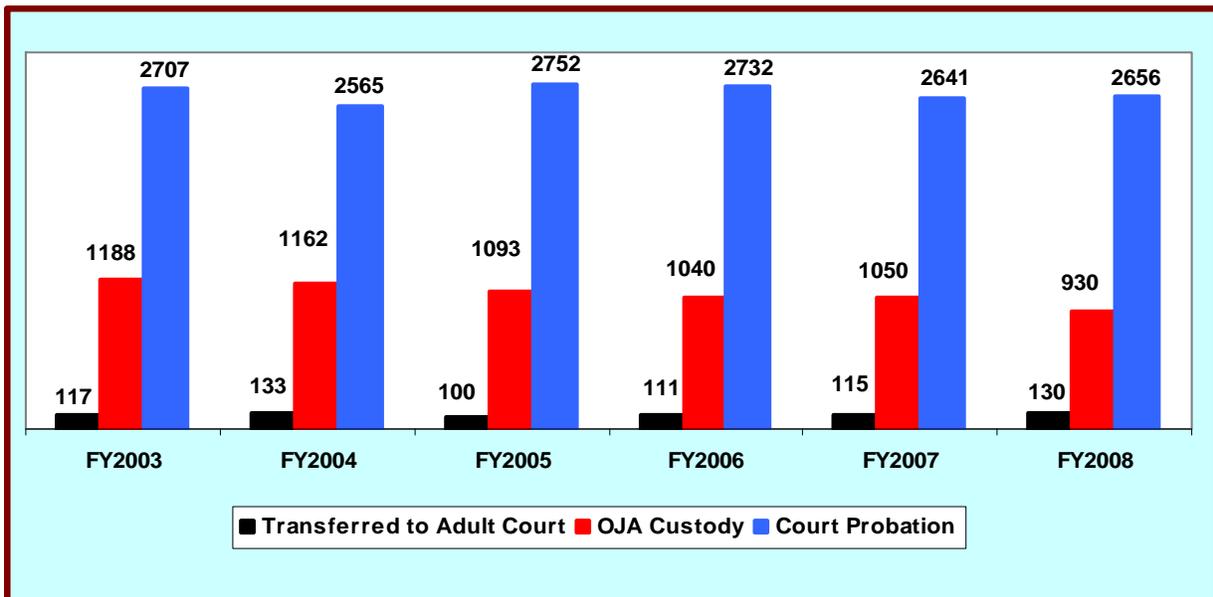
Intake Decisions for Juveniles Referred to the Juvenile Justice System



⊕ Juvenile Court Trends

- ⊕ The number of juveniles transferred to the adult criminal courts increased 13.0% from 115 in FY 2007 to 130 in FY 2008.
- ⊕ The number of juveniles placed in OJA custody decreased 11.4% from 1,050 in FY 2007 to 930 in FY 2008.
- ⊕ The number of juveniles placed on court ordered probation increased 0.6% from 2,641 in FY 2007 to 2,656 in FY 2008.

Juvenile Court Dispositions



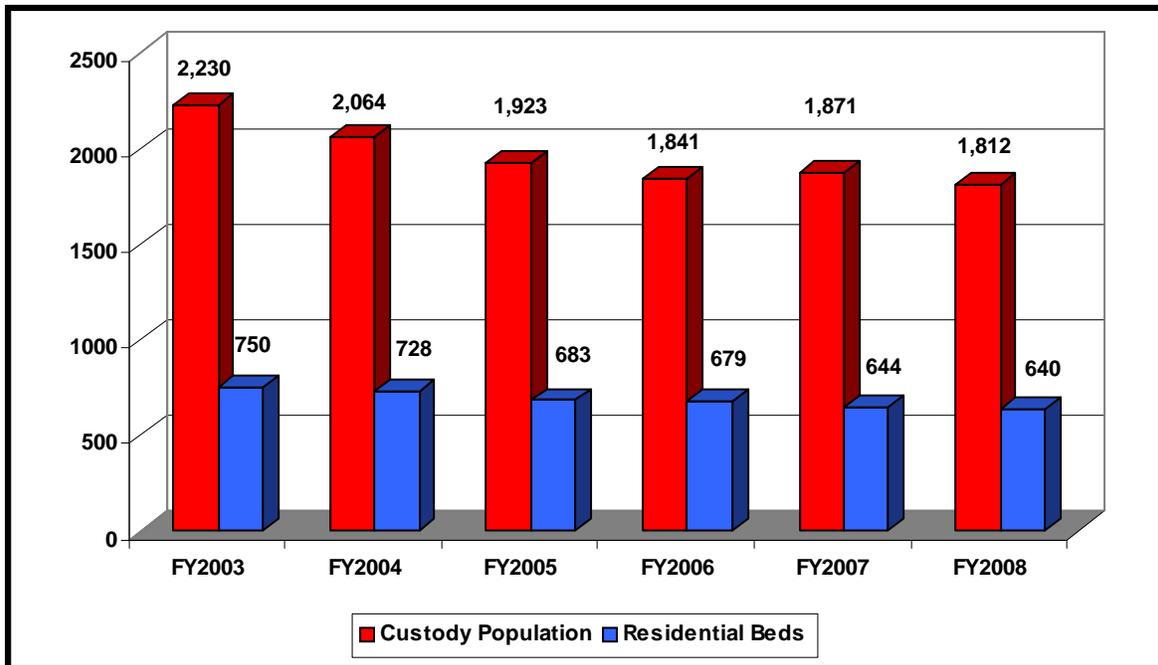
✦ **Custody Out-of-Home Residential Bed Trends**

- ✦ The total number of residential beds has declined 14.7% from 750 in FY 2003 to 640 in FY 2008.
- ✦ The number of secure institutional beds has decreased 16.7% from 418 in FY 2003 to 348 in FY 2008.
- ✦ The number of community-based beds has declined 10.3% from 292 in FY 2003 to 262 in FY 2008.

Number of OJA Beds by Placement Type

Bed Numbers				
Fiscal Year	Secure Institution	Community Based	Regimented Treatment	Total Beds
2003	418	292	40	750
2004	397	291	40	728
2005	380	271	32	683
2006	380	267	32	679
2007	348	266	30	644
2008	348	262	30	640

Custody Population and Residential Beds

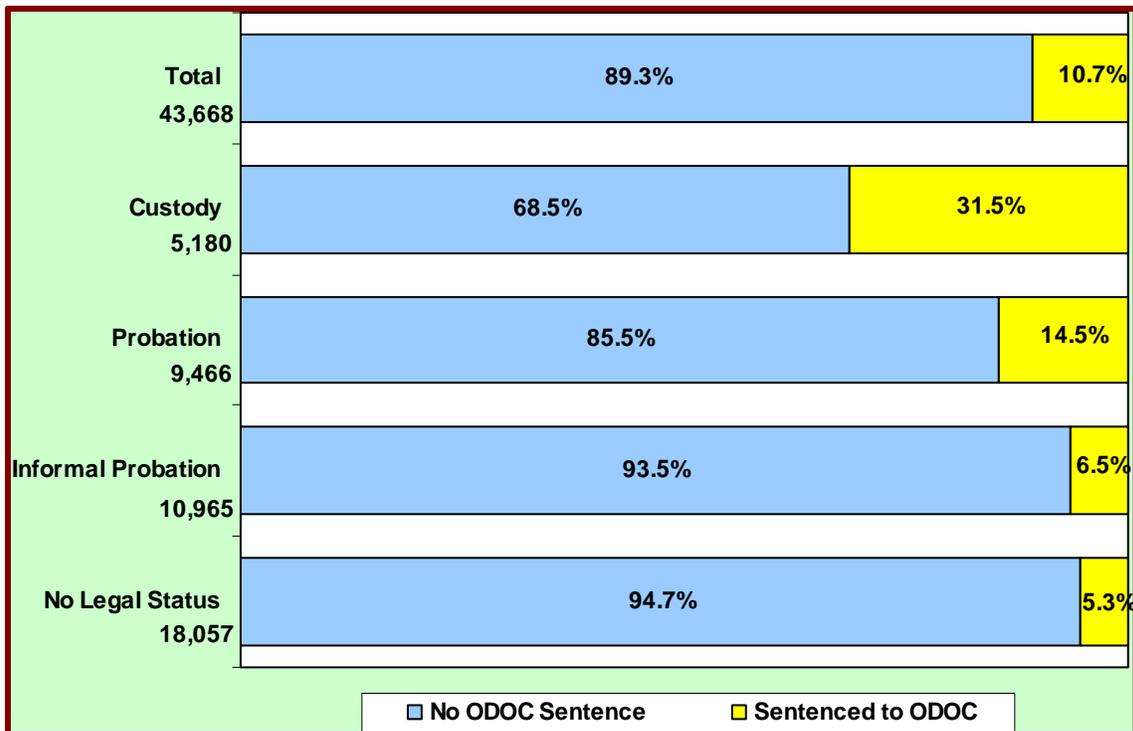


✦ System Outcomes

Between FY 2003 and FY2008, 43,688 juveniles between the ages of 16 and 21 exited the juvenile justice system and 4,762 (10.7%) were later sentenced as adults to the Oklahoma Department of Corrections (ODOC). The percentage later sentenced to ODOC varied in accordance with the extent of their former juvenile justice involvement:

- ✦ 1,634 (31.5%) of 5,180 youth who had been in custody of the Office of Juvenile Affairs were later sentenced to ODOC.
- ✦ 1,373 (14.5%) of 9,466 youth who had been on court ordered probation as juveniles were later sentenced to ODOC.
- ✦ 710 (6.5%) of 10,965 youth who had been on informal probation as juveniles were later sentenced to ODOC.
- ✦ 955 (5.3%) of 18,057 youth who had received juvenile justice diversion services were later sentenced to ODOC.

Former Juvenile Offenders and ODOC Sentencing



Of the 43,688 juveniles discharged from the juvenile justice system, there were 1,124 gang members and 373 (33.2%) were later sentenced to the custody or supervision of ODOC.

During calendar year 2007, 4,866 juveniles between 16 and 21 years of age exited the juvenile justice system and 3,884 (79.8%) were employed in Oklahoma during 2008 according to records matched by the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission. Of the 3,884 former juvenile offenders who were employed, 920 (23.7%) were employed during all of 2008 and 99.6% of them had annual incomes below \$10,787, the Federal poverty threshold. Employment in three sectors accounted for 83.7% of the employment of former juvenile offenders including retail trades (40.5%), services (23.1%) and government (20.1%) accounted for 83.7%.

Overview of Juvenile Justice Programs

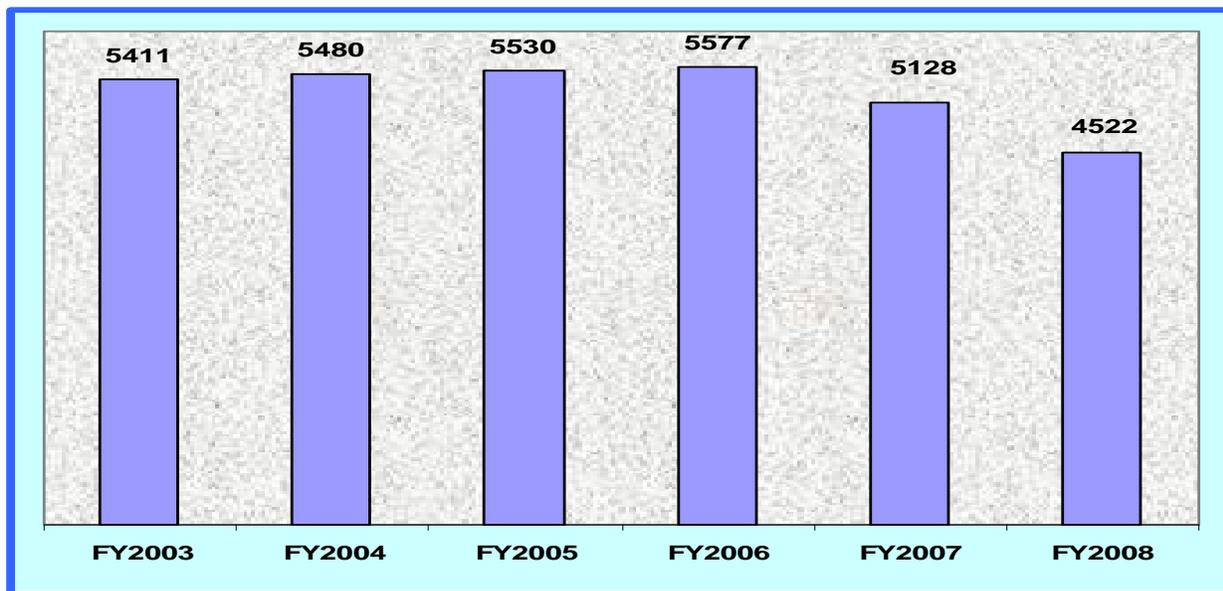
■ Community Prevention Programs

Graduated Sanctions Program: The program is a community-based initiative designed to provide accountability for offenders at an early stage and provide immediate consequences for non-compliant youth. Community Councils in each participating city and county provide leadership and guidance to ensure that referred juveniles receive proper attention and services and to determine appropriate sanctions if violations occur. Participation by parents and youth in the program is voluntary.

Community-Based Youth Services Programs: A network of designated youth services agencies provides a statewide service delivery system of prevention, diversion, and treatment programs to keep juveniles from entering or progressing further into the juvenile justice system. Funding is legislatively mandated and passed through OJA for contracting purposes.

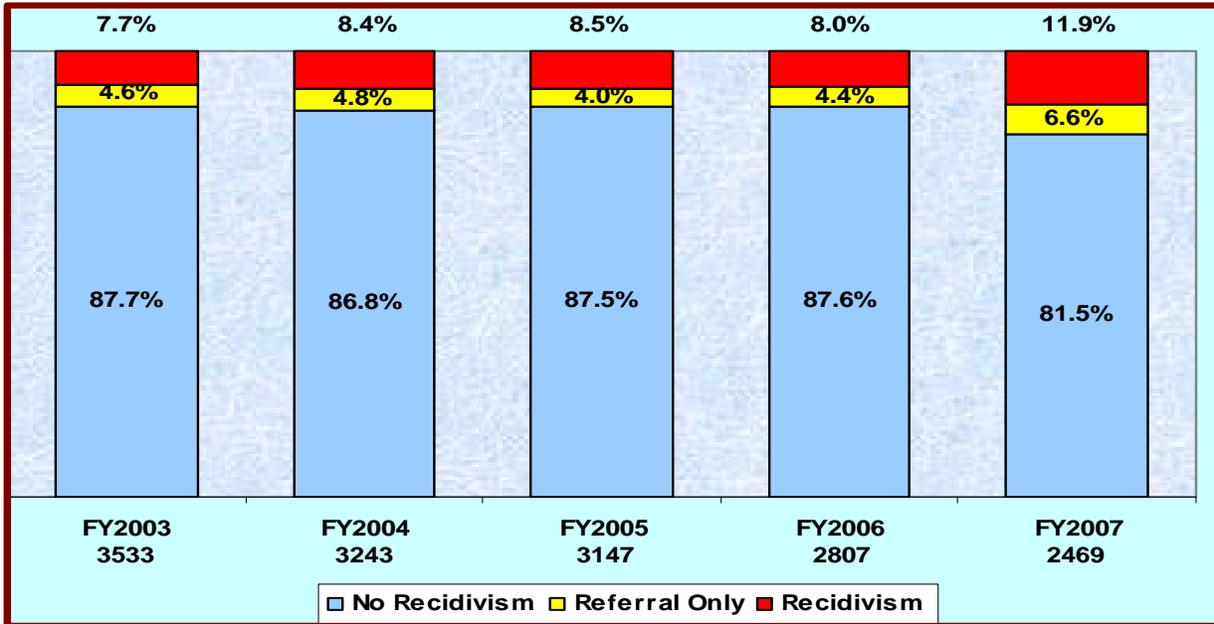
- ⊕ Forty-one agencies provide Community Prevention and Diversion Services through school-based counseling services, community presentations, and counseling services focused on youth and family problems.
- ⊕ Thirty-two agencies provide Emergency Shelter services for children needing temporary shelter.
- ⊕ Forty-one agencies provide First Offender Program services for youth and families referred to the juvenile justice system for the first time.

Emergency Shelter Admissions²



² Data for the Emergency Shelter program were derived from JOLTS.

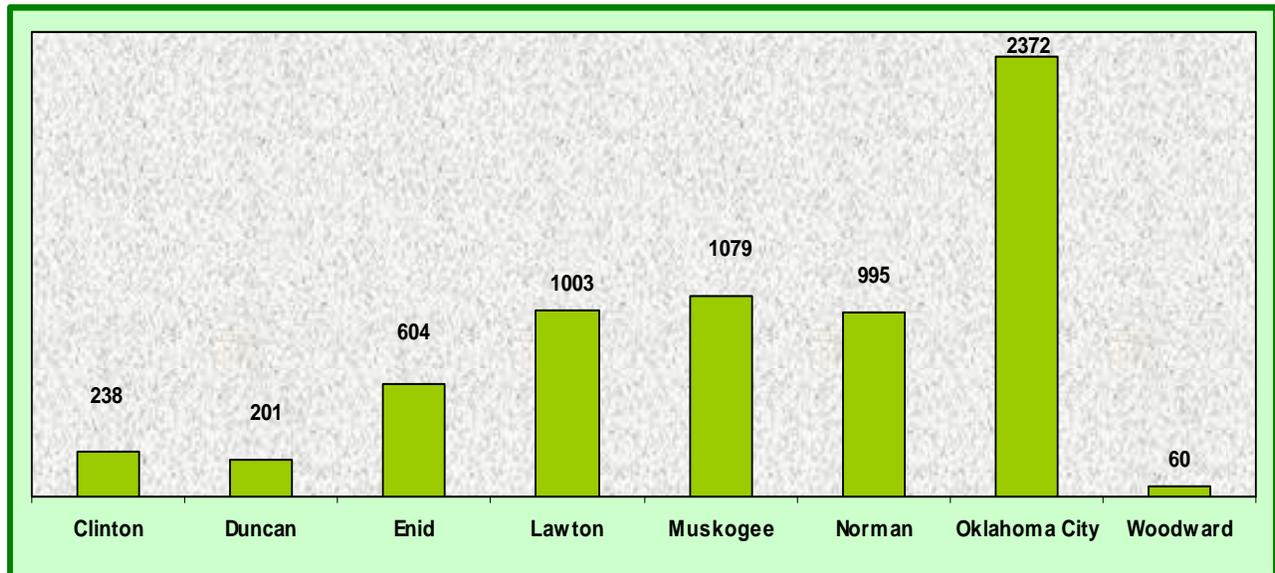
First Offender Program Recidivism Rates



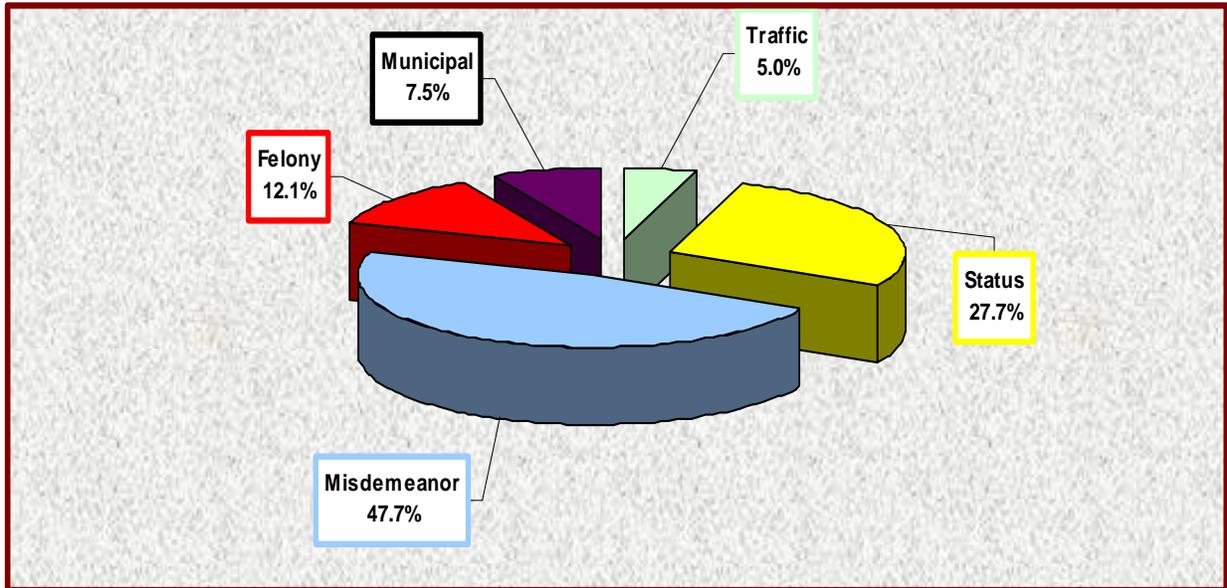
Community Protection Programs

Community Intervention Centers: OJA contracts with seven municipalities for the provision of Community Intervention Centers (CICs). These programs provide police with an alternative when arresting juveniles for violations not requiring secure detention. The CICs provide short-term holding facilities, assessment services, and referrals to other agencies or municipal courts. The centers are additionally supported with federal and local funds. The target population includes all juveniles arrested by local law enforcement officers for municipal and state law violations. During FY 2008, 6,552 admissions were made to the seven centers at an average cost per admission of \$269.94.

Admissions to Community Intervention Centers

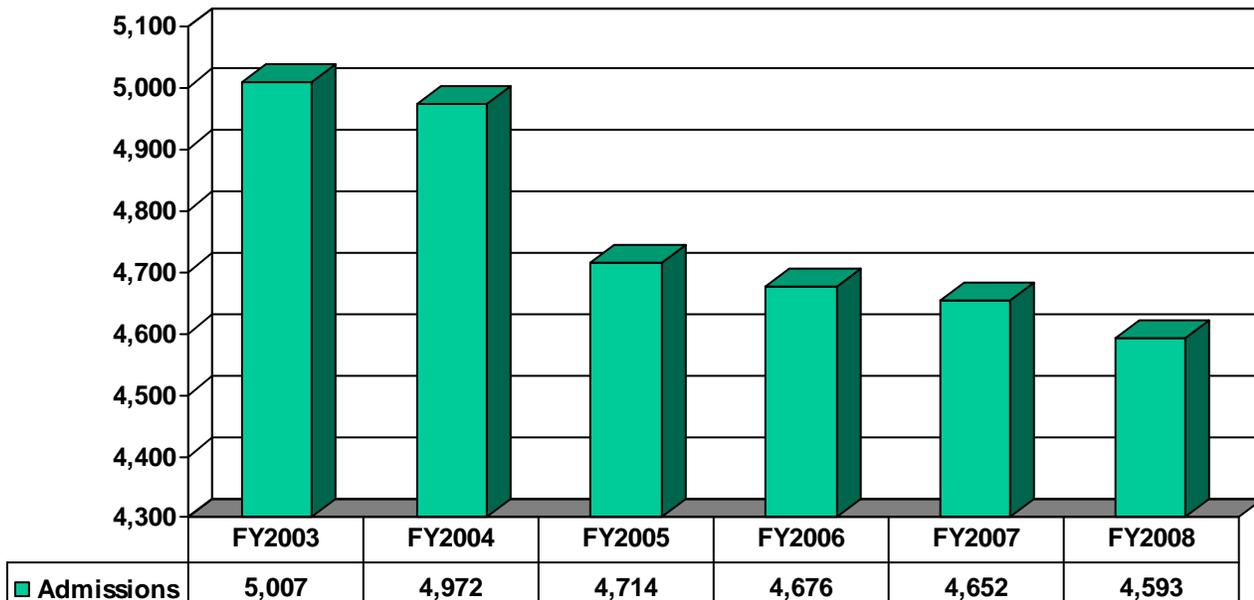


Reasons for Admissions to Community Intervention Centers



Secure Detention Centers: OJA contracts with sixteen counties and one Native American tribe for the provision of secure detention centers available on a statewide basis. In addition, OJA contracts with counties for the provision of alternatives to detention such as attendant care, home bound detention, and court shelter homes. Detention centers provide educational and recreational services on a regular basis, and medical and mental health services on an as needed basis. The target population includes serious and violent juvenile offenders after arrest or during their court process. The Office of Juvenile Affairs contracts for 301 beds out of the total of 327 available.

Secure Detention Center Admissions



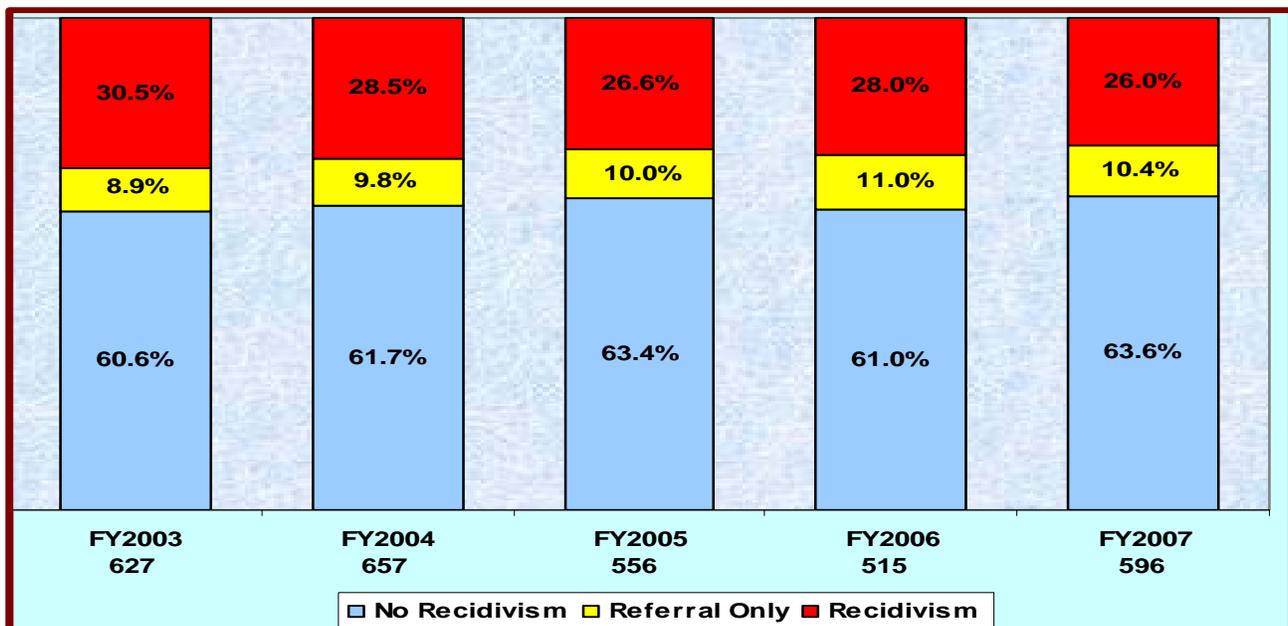
Anti-Gang Program: OJA has four contracts for the provision of anti-gang programs in Oklahoma and Tulsa counties. The target population includes juveniles who are gang involved or at the highest risk of gang involvement with a focus on adjudicated delinquents, juveniles living in at-risk neighborhoods, and gang-identified juveniles returning to those communities from secure institutions or group homes.

■ Treatment Programs

Out-of-Home Residential Programs: OJA directly provides and contracts for the provision of out-of-home residential facilities providing care for juveniles placed in the custody of OJA. The continuum of types of facilities provides a range of services including room and board, treatment, and educational services to low, moderate, and high-risk juveniles.

- ⊕ Contracted foster homes provide basic residential care for rehabilitated or low-risk juveniles unable to return to their own homes.
- ⊕ A contracted network of therapeutic foster homes provides specialized foster home services including professional therapy for juveniles certified for mental health treatment services.
- ⊕ Contracted specialized community homes provide residential care, counseling, and independent living preparation skills for low to moderate-risk juveniles.
- ⊕ Contracted group homes provide residential care and professional treatment services for moderate and high-risk juvenile offenders.
- ⊕ The Regimented Juvenile Training Program operated by the Oklahoma Military Department provides residential care and treatment services for low and moderate-risk juveniles.
- ⊕ Secure institutions operated by OJA provide physically secure residential care and professional treatment services for high-risk serious and violent juvenile offenders.

Residential Program Recidivism Rates



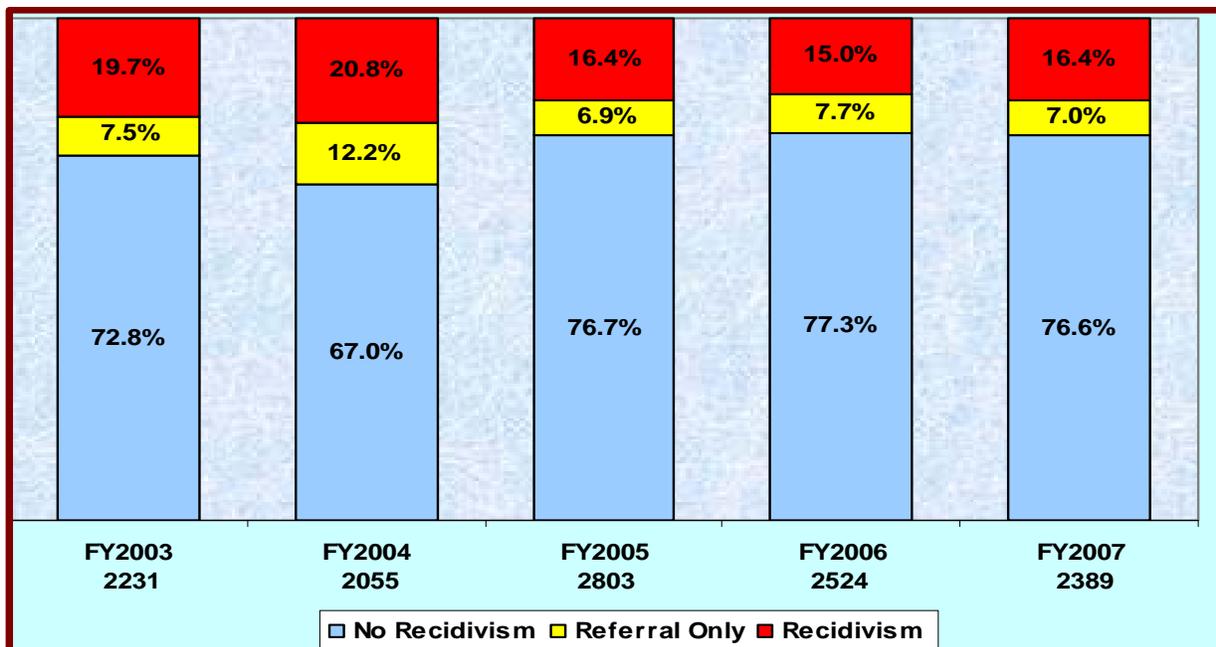
Sanctions Program: OJA contracts for the provision of two sanctions residential programs designed to provide an intensive immediate short-term intervention for juveniles violating the terms of their probation or conditions of custody. The programs include professional counseling and educational services.

- ✦ The short-term (3 to 5 day) 12-bed program in Canadian County serves juveniles who violate court orders or the terms of their probation and who are court-ordered to attend the program. The program is provided through a contract with the county commissioners. During FY 2008, the program served 919 juveniles at a daily cost of \$113.64 per bed and achieved an 83.0% utilization rate.
- ✦ The long-term 12-bed program (up to 21 days) in Stroud, Oklahoma serves juveniles in custody who violate the terms of their supervised community placement or parole rules. The program is provided through a contract with the Sac & Fox Tribe. During FY 2008, the program served 243 juveniles at a daily cost of \$108.60 and had a utilization rate of 75.5%.

Maintenance and Reintegration Programs: Two programs enable moderate and high-risk juveniles involved with OJA to either remain in their own homes or to successfully return to their homes following out-of-home placement.

- ✦ The State Transition and Reintegration Services (STARS) program operated by the Oklahoma Military Department tracks OJA custody youth to ensure that moderate to high risk juveniles are in compliance with court orders, conditions of parole, or terms of probation. The program served 1,351 juveniles in FY 2008 and only 128 (9.5%) were subsequently re-arrested.
- ✦ Designated youth services agencies provide the Community At Risk Services (CARS) program reintegrating juveniles with their communities and preventing their behavior from becoming more serious.

CARS Program Recidivism Rates



Office of Juvenile Affairs Staff Listing

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As of March 2009

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General Counsel

Dorothy Brown
405-530-2813

Legislative Liaison

J'Lynn Hartman
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405-664-0823

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Division Director

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Assistant Division Administrator

Jim Goble
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Prevention, Intervention and Intake

Carol Marsh
405-530-2883

Federal Funding and Quality Assurance

Yavette (T. C.) Johnson
405-530-2925

Placement and Interstate Compact

Paula Haney
405-530-2834

Custody, Accountability , Reintegration & Detention

Shelley Waller
405-530-2837

Juvenile Services Unit

Refer to the following list of District Offices.

Juvenile Services Division District Offices

District A

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

District B

Jerry Skinner, 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

Janelle Bretten, District Supervisor
405-713-6726
Oklahoma county

District E

Vera Morris, 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

Linda Coffman, District Supervisor
918-825-5460
Washington, Nowata, Ottawa, Craig,
Rogers, Mayes and Delaware counties

District H

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

District I

Kinny Thomas, District Supervisor
918-423-8270
Pittsburg, Haskell, Latimer, LeFlore, Coal,
Atoka, Pushmataha, Choctaw and McCurtain
counties

District J

Allen Miller, 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,
Stephens, Jefferson, Cotton and
Tillman counties

Institutional Services Division

Division Director

Elizabeth Stewart
405-530-2881

Assistant Division Administrator

Rodney Oliver
405-530-2871

Assistant Division Administrator

Richard Parish
405-530-2888

Program Administrator

R.L. Doyle
405-530-2884

Institutional Services Division Institutions

Central Oklahoma Juvenile Center

405-598-2135

Superintendent

James Johnson

Deputy Superintendent

Gene Parsons

Volunteer Coordinator

Jamie Dukes

L.E. Rader Center

918-246-8000

Superintendent

Mike Moriarity

Deputy Superintendent

Julius Smith

Volunteer Coordinator

DeeAnn Paisley

Southwest Oklahoma Juvenile Center

580-397-3511

Superintendent

Marc Norvell

Deputy Superintendent

(Vacant)

Volunteer Coordinator

Janet Johnson

Community Based Youth Services Division

Division Director

Dennis Gober
405-530-2823

Assistant Division Administrator

Marvin Hill
405-530-2882

Program Manager

John Wall
405-530-2851

Federal Grants

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405-530-2804

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Director/CFO

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405-530-2948

Assistant Director

Kevin Clagg
405-530-2986

Budget Analyst

Don Bray
405-530-2988

Contracts/Procurement

Laura Drexler
405-530-2999

Comptroller

Amber Miller
405-530-2989

Support Services

Director

Jeff Gifford
405-530-2870

Information Technology

Len Morris
405-530-2844

Operations and Policy

Robert Morey
405-530-2820

Human Relations

Cynthia Hollier
405-530-2977

Glossary of Terms/Acronyms Used in the Juvenile Justice System

JSU – Juvenile Services Unit, part of the Juvenile Services Division of the Office of Juvenile Affairs.

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 Canadian, Comanche, Oklahoma, and Tulsa counties are the only counties in Oklahoma with Juvenile Bureaus.

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 set of rules or 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 judge. Following are possible dispositions:

▶ **Dismissal** – The court may, at its discretion, dismiss the petition if it believes it is in the best interest of the juvenile and the public.

▶ **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.

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

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.



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