



2013 Annual Report

OFFICE OF JUVENILE AFFAIRS

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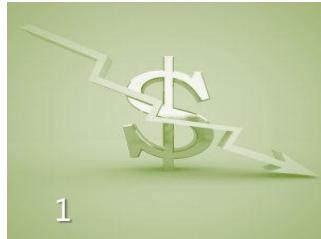
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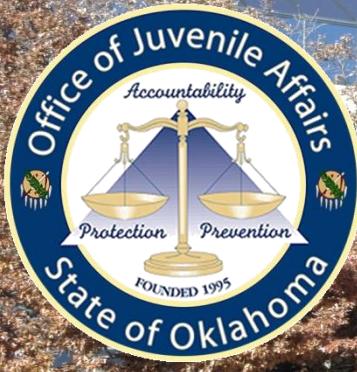


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OJA BOARD of DIRECTORS



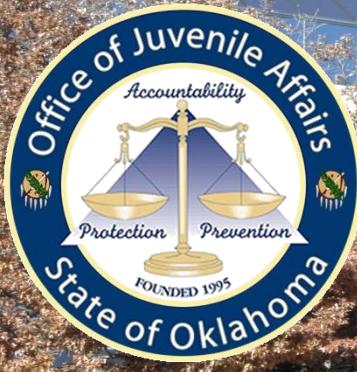
Board Chairman

Chairman Donnie L. Nero's distinguished career in education began as a teacher for the Sapulpa Public Schools immediately after earning his 1971 Bachelor of Science degree in education, majoring in health and physical education. He concluded his educational career on June 30, 2011 after 38 years in the field. His success in public education led him into higher education where he progressed through the ranks at Tulsa Community College to become Provost of the TCC Southeast Campus. He achieved the presidency of Connors State College in 2000, becoming the first African American to become president of a predominately -white college or university in the state of Oklahoma. Nero earned a Master of Science degree in Educational Administration in 1977 and a Doctor of Education Degree in Occupational and Adult education in 1993 from Oklahoma State University. He once said, "Without the education I received from Dunjee and East Central, there is no way I would be where I am today. That foundation, excellent instruction, and the people I still know today have been priceless." A native of Spencer, Nero graduated from Dunjee High School in 1967. He focused on attending another college when a relative from Ada persuaded him to look at East Central State College, now ECU. Along with some friends and his cousin, Nero made a campus visit and decided to stay. "The experience I was getting, the ability I had to study with people from other cultures, and the diversity provided me with a different world view and an excellent opportunity," Nero said. "I discovered we were different in many ways, but more alike than we realized. That discovery was crucial to my experience," he said. This experience prepared Nero to work with the

adversities he faced as provost and president in higher education in later years. The Sapulpa classroom teacher fresh out of college also coached baseball and soon rose through the Sapulpa school system to become a counselor and then junior high school principal in 1973. He was a program analyst with Rockwell International for two years before returning to Sapulpa Public Schools as assistant principal of the high school. He joined the TCC staff in 1985 and served an instructor and Dean of Student Services before becoming the Provost. He left TCC to become the 15th President of Connors State College, which has campuses in Warner and Muskogee. While president at Connors State College, Nero served as president of the Oklahoma Council of Two-Year Presidents, and for 11 years, participated in all the Councils' committees and served as the colleges Secretary/Treasurer. He also served as President of the Oklahoma Association of Community Colleges. Nero is a founder of the Oklahoma Legal Issues Conference, a graduate of Leadership Tulsa Class XVIII and Oklahoma State Coordinator of the National Association Student Personnel Administrators. In addition, he is a member of the Oklahoma Global Education Consortium, founder of the Oklahoma African American Educators Hall of Fame and has served on various boards and committees, spoken at many high school graduations and various functions, chaired many meeting, and traveled thousands of miles for educational purposes. He has provided leadership to countless students, teachers, administrators, and staff and has been a champion of higher education throughout his many years in Oklahoma education. Through his guidance, Connors State College has experience record student enrollment and campus renovation and he left Connors with a valuable legacy of academic programs, innovation and growth.

In 2002, ECU named Nero Distinguished Alumnus and he addressed the 2002 ECU graduating class during the commencement ceremony. In 2010, East Central University inducted Nero into the ECU Educators Hall of Fame along with Jimmy Scales, making them the first African Americans inducted into the ECU Hall of Fame.

In 2011, the Oklahoma Educators Hall of Fame and the Oklahoma Higher Education Hall of Fame inducted Dr. Nero into their Halls of Fame. Dr. Nero is married to Shirley Ballard Nero. They have made their home in Clearview, OK, Shirley's hometown. They have two children, D.J and his wife Carroll live in La Habra, California. Tanya and her husband Marvin Blades Jr. live in Glenpool, OK with their three beautiful children Makai, Jordan, and Jada.



OJA BOARD of DIRECTORS

OJA Board Members:

Dr. Donnie L. Nero
Janice Smith
Deanna Hartley-Kelso
Richard Rice
Scott Williams
Mark Hixson
Dr. Steve Grissom

Title 10A § 2-7-101 authorizes the Board of Juvenile Affairs (Board) as 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 four years. Appointments are limited to two terms. The Board meets monthly in a manner consistent with the Oklahoma Open Meeting Act [Title 25, O.S. § 301].

The Board of Juvenile Affairs was created February 1, 1995. On February 14, 1995, the seven (7) members of the Board were appointed by Governor Frank Keating with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The Board of Juvenile Affairs sets broad policy for the Office of Juvenile Affairs (OJA) and is the rulemaking body for OJA. 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.

Prior to 1995, services for Oklahoma's in-need-of-supervision and delinquent youth were provided by the Department of Human Services. In January, 1978, the Terry D. v. Rader lawsuit was filed in Federal Court in Oklahoma City. The suit alleged abusive practices, unconstitutional use of isolation and restraints, the absence of adequately trained staff, and the mixing of offenders with non-offenders.

As a result, a number of public institutions were closed, and the Department of Human Services implemented a variety of community-based programs for children and youth, including both residential and non-residential services.

In 1994, the Oklahoma Legislature passed the Juvenile Reform Act (H.B. 2640) creating the Office of Juvenile Affairs (OJA) as the state juvenile justice agency, effective July 1, 1995.

This legislation also created the Youthful Offender Act to provide swift justice for serious and habitual juvenile offenders 15 through 18.5 (changed in 2007) years of age.

OJA was given the responsibility and authority to manage the state's juvenile affairs, and on April 5, 1996, OJA was able to meet the Federal Court requirements for dismissal of the Terry D. lawsuit. A new era of innovative programs, increased community involvement, and an enhanced, open relationship with the judiciary had begun.

Executive Director

My first full year as Executive Director of the Office of Juvenile Affairs has been exciting and full of challenges. We continue to have significant turnover in our staff at all levels. Even with regard to senior staff our inability to compete with other agencies on salary together with retirement has led to significant change. On the positive side we have been able to find quality replacements for lost staff. We were also able to create the position of Chief of Programs and fill that position with a person who has great experience and knowledge along with a passion for helping the youth succeed.



T. Keith Wilson

The agency continues to suffer from deep cuts in staff and facilities that it has suffered over the past few years, and in spite of much effort being made over the past year, only nominal progress was made in obtaining funding. After a careful analysis of the Office of Juvenile Affairs' programs and facilities, we concluded that the most critical situation that we had to deal with was the fact that we had both male and female youth housed in the same medium secure institution. With much planning and effort we have been able to remove the female population and place them in a new facility where they now receive additional gender specific treatment which greatly improves the probabilities for their success. At the same time this has allowed the staff working with the remaining male population to concentrate on a gender specific program for them. While this change creates financial stress, the positive results are quickly becoming apparent.

Over the course of the last year the agency has lost four of its seven board members. Edward L. Smith was replaced because he took new employment in another state. T. Hastings Siegfried was appointed to the Department of Corrections board and could not serve on two boards. The Honorable George W. Lindley finished his second four year term and was therefore not eligible for reappointment. Benjamin Brown successfully filled the remainder of a prior board member's term. Each of these board members had unique education and experience which will be missed; however, each has been replaced with someone who possesses equally unique qualities.

We continue to strive for better and more effective methods to address the serious mental health issues and unique educational challenges that burden many of the youth in our custody. We expect many improvements in the areas to be made over the coming year.

It continues to be my goal, with the support and help of our dedicated staff, to upgrade and improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the agency as we work to protect public safety and to improve the lives of Oklahoma's youth.



FINANCE Report

* Budgetary basis as of 06/30/13

2013 Budget Work Plan

Program	Amount	Percent
State Appropriated Funds	\$96,187,205	85.90%
Federal Funds	\$10,374,197	9.26%
Other Funds	\$1,190,923	1.06%
Carry Over	\$4,229,880	3.78%
Total	\$111,982,205	100.00%

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.

2014 Budget Work Plan

Program	Amount	Percent
State Appropriated Funds	\$98,187,205	82.27%
Federal Funds	\$15,675,077	13.13%
Other Funds	\$5,490,923	4.60%
Carry Over	\$-	-%
Total	\$119,353,205	100.00%

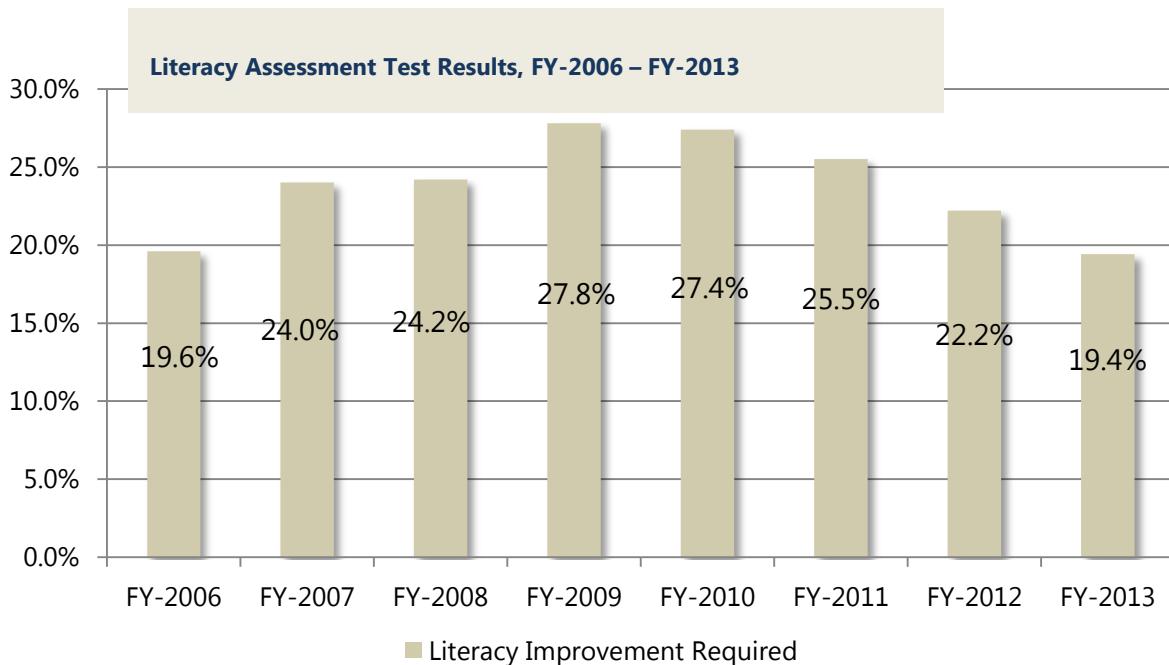
Total expenditures of \$104.5 in FY-2012 increased to \$105.5 in FY-2013, resulting in a \$1,000,000 increase. Federal support decreased from \$10.9 million in FY-2012 to \$10.4 million in FY-2013. State appropriated dollars increased from \$95.9 million in FY-2012 to \$96.2 million in FY-2013. Other funding sources increased from \$0.8 million in FY-2012 to \$1.2 million in FY-2013. A carryover of \$4.9 million in FY-2012 decreased to \$4.2 million in FY-2013.

2013 Budget Work Plan - Breakdown

Program	Percent
Residential Services	36.80%
Non-Residential Services	32.21%
Community-Based Services	21.19%
Administrative Services	5.86%
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant	0.46%
IT Services	1.11%
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	1.15%
Santa Claus Commission	0.01%
Trust Fund	0.73%
Canteen	0.19%
Donations	0.06%
Dedicated Accounts	0.00%
Restitution	0.23%
Total	100.00%



LITERACY Report



The OJA is mandated by state statute (Title 10A, § 2-2-502) to conduct an assessment and evaluation of all youth committed to the OJA. All juveniles adjudicated as delinquent or as in need of supervision (INS) and under the supervision of the OJA are tested to determine their reading level. OJA uses the Slosson Oral Reading Test to determine the literacy of OJA juveniles.

If the literacy assessment shows the juvenile's reading level is 2 grade levels below their current grade level and staff recommend literacy improvement, then the juvenile is referred to a literacy improvement program.

The above chart presents the percentage of juveniles each fiscal year that were referred for literacy improvement.

OJA Institutions



Oklahoma

Juvenile Justice State Profile

DELINQUENCY SERVICES SUMMARY

Oklahoma is a decentralized state, meaning that delinquency services are organized at both the state and county level in Oklahoma. The Office of Juvenile Affairs, oversees juvenile detention and contracts for service from a range of providers. However, facilities are created and operated by county government. The Office of Juvenile Affairs also provides probation supervision services in 73 counties and commitment and parole services in all 77 counties. Canadian County, Comanche County, Oklahoma County, and Tulsa County have juvenile bureaus that provide intake and probation. Legislation authorizes the county executive in certain size counties to create Juvenile Bureaus. However, administrative authority resides with the juvenile court judge and presiding judge of the local District Court who are employees of the State Court.



The Institution Services Division –

Institution Services Division (ISD) operates the agency's two medium secure institutions and contracts a medium secure facility for the OJA female population. Secure Institutions are locked and fenced facilities that provide OJA's most intensive level of residential programming. 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. This level of intervention is reserved for youth whose behavior represents the greatest risk to themselves and the public. The institutions provide treatment, protect the public and prepare the juvenile for reintegration back to the community. Services include academic education and vocational skill building, individual and group treatment, chemical dependency groups, and cognitive behavioral intervention programs. The structured living experience is designed to improve social skills, competence, moral reasoning and the internalization of appropriate self-control.

Central Oklahoma Juvenile Center (COJC)

COJC provides:

- 80 – Bed Medium Secure Program for Males

Personnel provide the following services in the treatment programs:

- Conduct Disorder Group Using Cognitive Behavior Therapy
- Anger Management
- Chemical Dependency
- Sexual Offender Groups
- Youthful Offender Groups
- Life Skills
- Survivors Groups
- Family Therapy
- Individual Therapy
- AA/NA Groups
- High School classes through the Tecumseh Public School System
- GED Preparation

The Central Oklahoma Juvenile Center (COJC) in Tecumseh, is a 80-bed physically secure facility that includes 16-beds dedicated to male sex offenders.

<http://www.ok.gov/oja/COJC/index.html>



Southwest Oklahoma Juvenile Center (SWOJC)

SWOJC provides:

- 64 – Bed Medium Secure Program designated as a Youthful Offender facility

Personnel provide the following services in the treatment programs:

- Technology Center Program through the Oklahoma Department of Career and Technology Education
- High School Classes through the Tipton Public School
- GED Preparation
- Chemical Dependency Groups using Cognitive Behavior Therapy
- Sex Offender Group Therapy
- Individual Therapy
- Issues Group
- Anger Management Group
- Social Skills Group
- AA/NA Groups

Southwestern Oklahoma Juvenile Center (SWOJC) is a 64-bed physically secure facility for males. It provides services and programs for Delinquents and Youthful Offenders.

<http://www.ok.gov/oja/SOJC/index.html>



Southern Plains Secure Services (SPSS)

SPSS provides:

- 22 – Bed Medium Secure Program for Females

Personnel provide the following services in the treatment programs:

- Gender Specific Programming
- High School Classes through the Norman Public School
- GED Preparation
- Chemical Dependency Groups using Cognitive Behavior Therapy
- Individual Therapy
- Issues Group
- Anger Management Group
- Social Skills Group
- AA/NA Groups
- Girls Circle
- Seeking Safety

This privately run facility became the newest medium secure program for females. The girls were moved from the Central Oklahoma Juvenile Center (COJC) facility at the end of August of 2013. The goal for this facility is to provide improved gender specific treatment and care for girls.

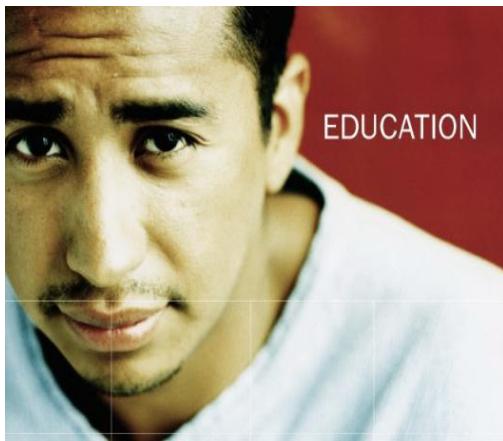


OJA has two state-operated medium-secure institutions for boys and one privately contracted institution for girls. Each facility provides treatment and care to the youth for reintegration back into the community with the ability to function within society.



REHABILITATION

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Aggression Replacement Training Groups• Process Groups• Youthful Offender Groups• Chemical Dependency Groups• Individual Chemical Dependency Counseling• Individual Counseling• Girl Scouts• AA/NA• Sex Offender Groups• Battery Cessation Group• Sexually Inappropriate Behavior Group• High School Education• Career Technology Education• GED Preparation• Department of Rehabilitation Services• Art Therapy• Gang Intervention Treatment• Experiential Therapeutic Recreation Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chapel Programs• Mentoring• Monthly Birthday Parties• Torch Program• Bible Study• Community Events• Short Story Discussion• Community Outings• Structured Recreation Activities• Wednesday Night Movie Program• Fitness Incentive Program• Intramural Program• Leisure Room• Organized Athletic Teams• Anger Group/Relaxation• Parenting• Cooking• Independent Living Services
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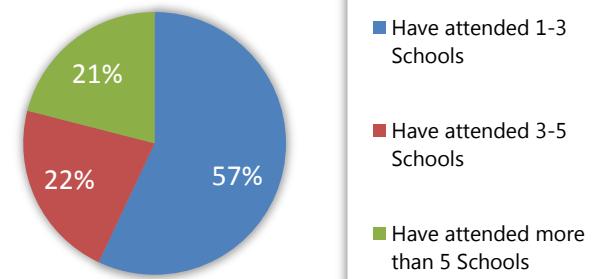
AT INSTITUTIONS

In the next few years, it is the goal of OJA to raise test scores on average by 10%. But to do so, we must work together as an agency and with our educational partners. Coordination of planning and instruction from institution to public school to real world is key. It is also a goal for OJA to start making gains in middle and high school while not losing focus on vocational and career tech needs.

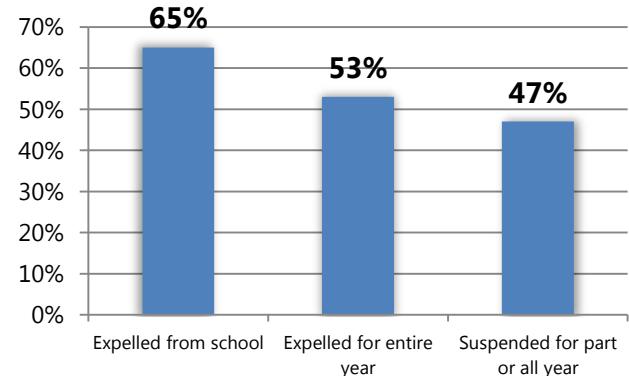
The June 2013 Student Demographics Report provided the following information on students prior to being enrolled in OJA education:

- 100%** of the students have been suspended from school.
- 91%** of the students interviewed had been suspended more than once.
- 58%** of the students have been suspended more than five times.
- 65%** of the students have been removed from school.
- 53%** of the students have been expelled for the entire year.
- 16%** of the students have not attended a regular school for 2 years or more.
- 21%** have not attended a regular school for 1 to 2 years.
- 31%** have not attended a regular school for 6 months to 1 year.
- 95%** of those attending had never attempted an End of Instruction Test.
- 37%** had previously dropped out of school.
- 13%** of the students enrolled have been suspended for weapons related violations.
- 64%** had been suspended for violence (fighting).
- 13%** of OJA students had been suspended for threatening or assaulting a teacher, administrator or school staff.
- Historically, **35% or more** are special needs students.

Since 7th Grade Level



Expelled from School



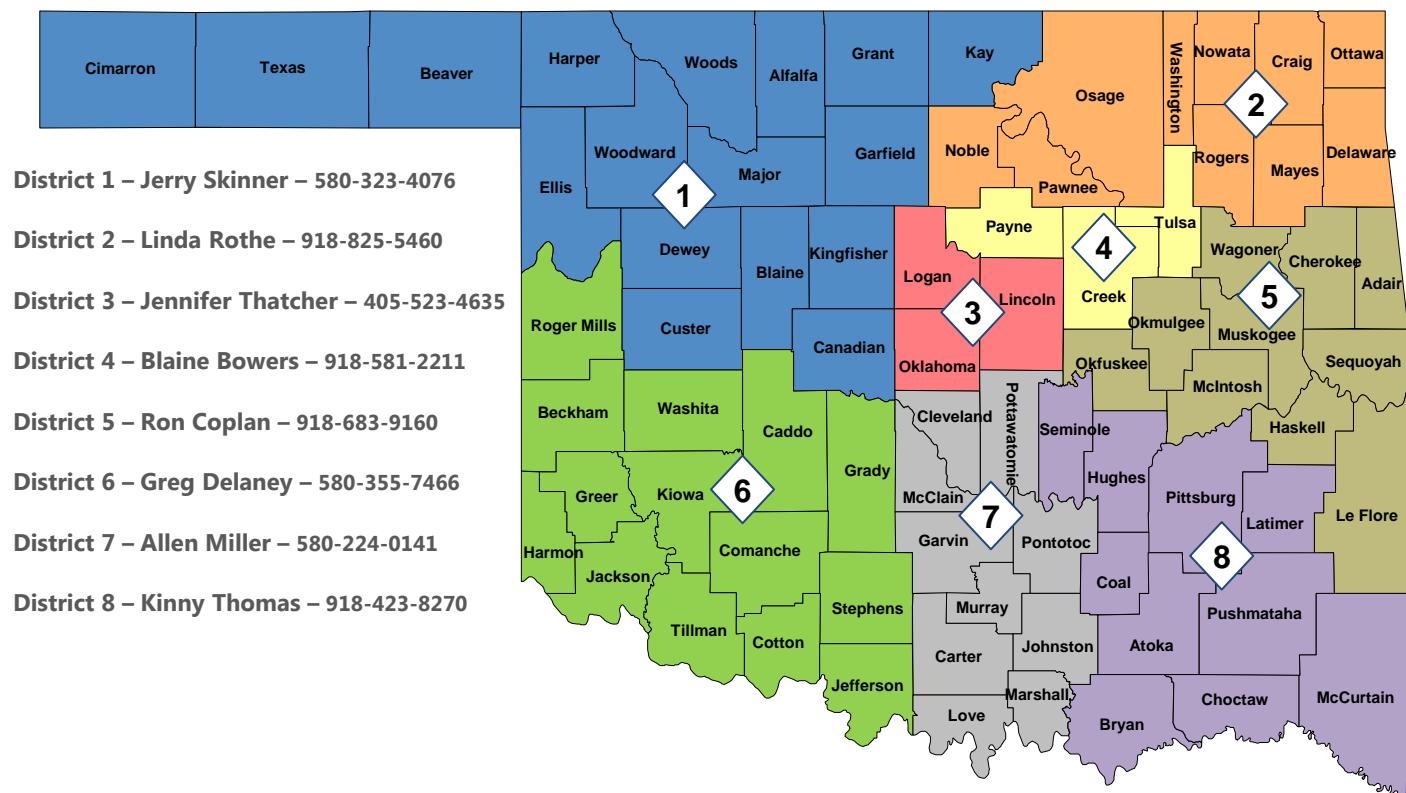
*Graphs are latest results from Southwest Oklahoma Juvenile Center (SWOJC) info.



OJA Juvenile Services Division

JUVENILE SERVICES DIVISION

The Juvenile Services Division includes program and administrative staff located in the State Office as well as field and supervisory staff in all seventy-seven counties in Oklahoma, known as the Juvenile Services Unit (JSU). Program responsibilities at the State Office include the Placement Unit, Detention Centers, Group Homes, Specialized Community Homes, Therapeutic Foster Care, High Risk Transportation, Sanctions, Psychiatric Hospitals and Interstate Compact on Juveniles. Administrative and Program Managers at the State Office provide program development, consultation, as well as contract reviews and monitoring to ensure all contractors are within contractual mandates and requirements. JSU is comprised of eight (8) Districts across the state to provide services and supervision for both pre- and post-adjudicatory youth on a local level. JSU staff takes an active role in their communities and in a partnership with the Judiciary, District Attorneys, law enforcement and youth serving agencies, all while working together in an effort to develop community-based resources for juveniles and their families throughout the State.

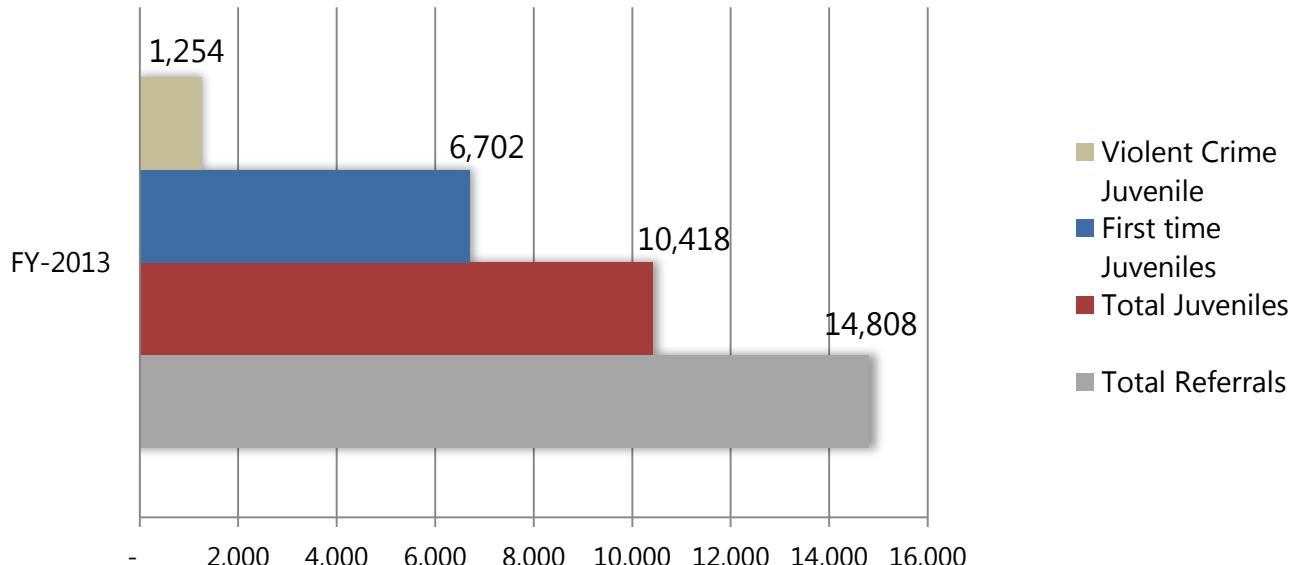


JUVENILE SERVICES DIVISION

Intake, Probation, Custody and Parole Services

The Juvenile Services Unit (JSU) provides intake, probation and parole services to juveniles in all seventy-seven counties, except for those with duly constituted Juvenile Bureaus. JSU only provides parole services in those counties. The Juvenile Bureaus are located in Canadian, Comanche, Oklahoma and Tulsa counties. Services provided to juvenile offenders are balanced with prevention, education, accountability and treatment to ensure public safety. A full continuum of services is provided to encourage and enhance positive, law-abiding behavior. Often times, JSU staff are called on as expert witnesses when testifying before the courts on juvenile matters.

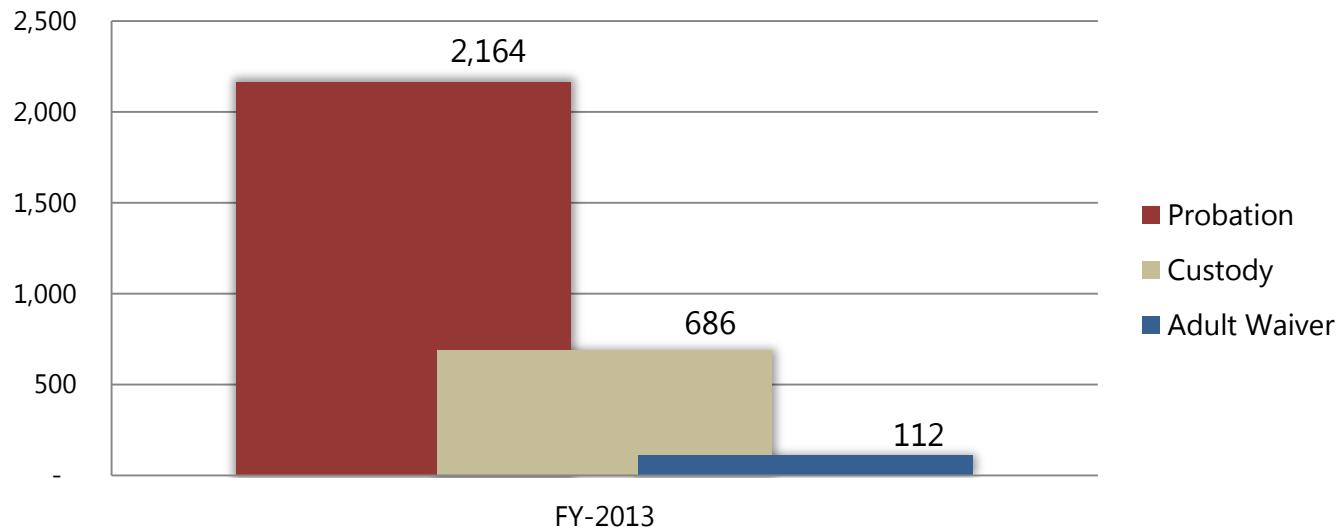
The intake process is designed to gather information about the juvenile and their family, the alleged crime committed and assess the risks and needs of the juvenile. The intake information is then used to make a recommendation to the District Attorney as to the most appropriate disposition of the referral. JSU staff provide supervision to those juveniles on deferred programs, probation, OJA custody youth and parole status. Juveniles are provided a thorough risk and needs assessment, individualized treatment plan or rehabilitation plan and services and programs designed to meet their needs and build upon their strengths. The same JSU worker follows the juvenile from intake, through the court process, out of home placement (if necessary) and in their return to the community upon parole.



JUVENILE SERVICES DIVISION

Court Disposition

FY-2013 saw 112 juveniles waived into the adult system, while 686 were placed into OJA custody. A total of 2,164 juveniles were made wards of the court, placed on probation and supervised by JSU in the community.



The chart below depicts both juveniles who are on the caseloads of the Juvenile Bureaus and the Office of Juvenile Affairs. The counts exclude those juveniles who were only referred to municipal courts.

	FY-2013
Total Juveniles	15,167
Bureau Only	5,766
OJA Only	8,841
Bureau & OJA	560



JUVENILE SERVICES DIVISION

Placement Unit

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



Level E Group Homes

OJA currently contracts with fifteen (15) group homes for a total of 244 beds. These group homes provide a highly structured environment where OJA custody youth receive treatment, education, medical care, recreation, independent living and social skills. Crisis intervention is available 24 hours a day. Several group homes specialize in different areas such as substance abuse, Career Tech programs, sex offender treatment, developmentally delayed youth and those with mental health issues.

Location	# of Beds	Location	# of Beds
Allaxis –Muskogee	16 males	People, Inc –Sallisaw	16 males
Butler Skills Development Center – Butler	16 males	ROCMND, Inc. – Miami	16 males
Cedar Canyon – Weatherford	16 males	Sequoyah Enterprises – Chickasha	16 females
Cornerstone – Norman	16 males	Sequoyah of Enid – Enid	16 males
Foss Lake – Foss	16 males	Speck Homes – OKC	12 males
Harbor House – Norman	16 males	Spencer House – Spencer/OKC	12 males
Lawton	16 males	Sequoyah DDSD – Wayne	12 males
Lighthouse – Norman (2 separate programs)	32 males		

JUVENILE SERVICES DIVISION

Secure Detention Centers and Sanctions Detention Program

OJA contracts with local counties for secure detention services and adheres to the State Plan for the Establishment of Juvenile Detention Centers. There are currently seventeen (17) juvenile detention centers across the state that provide 309 beds, serving both males and females after arrest, during the court process and pending OJA placement.

Location	# of Beds	Location	# of Beds
Beckham County – Elk City	6	Oklahoma County – OKC	79
Bryan County – Durant	6	Osage County – Pawhuska	6
Canadian County – El Reno	10	Pittsburg County – McAlester	10
Cleveland County – Norman	26	Pottawatomie County – Shawnee	12
Comanche County – Lawton	25	Lincoln/Sac & Fox – Stroud	12
Craig County – Vinita	18	Texas County – Hooker	6
Garfield County – Enid	10	Tulsa County – Tulsa	55
LeFlore County – Talihina	10	Woodward County – Woodward	8
Muskogee County – Muskogee	10		

The Sanctions Detention Program is located in Canadian County and is a seven (7) bed, highly structured program. It serves as a court-ordered sanction for 3 – 5 days for juveniles who violate the Rules and Conditions of Probation. The Sanctions Detention Program served 456 juveniles during FY-2013.



JUVENILE SERVICES DIVISION

Interstate Compact on Juveniles (ICJ)

ICJ coordinates the movement of juveniles between Oklahoma and other states, providing for the return of delinquent juveniles who have escaped or absconded from one state to another. ICJ also provides for the return of non-delinquent juveniles who have run away from home. ICJ is also responsible for the coordination of supervision between states of those juveniles who are placed on probation or parole and may be moving to or from Oklahoma. During FY-2013, ICJ dealt with 562 juveniles.



Federal Funding Unit

OJA receives Medicaid funds from the Title XIX Social Security Act and this unit is responsible for providing training, technical support and monitoring the field and residential case records regarding issues surrounding the collection of these funds in two program areas: 1) Targeted Case Management (TCM); and 2) Residential Behavioral Management Services (RBMS). TCM funds are provided to administer targeted case management services to eligible clients in accordance with the Oklahoma Health Care Authority's rules and requirements. OJA's objective in this area is to provide medical assistance and related services to juveniles under supervision and their families. RBMS has rules requiring minimal therapeutic treatment for juveniles placed in community residential programs including psychological, behavioral, emotional and social needs that require more intensive care than can be provided in a family or foster home setting.



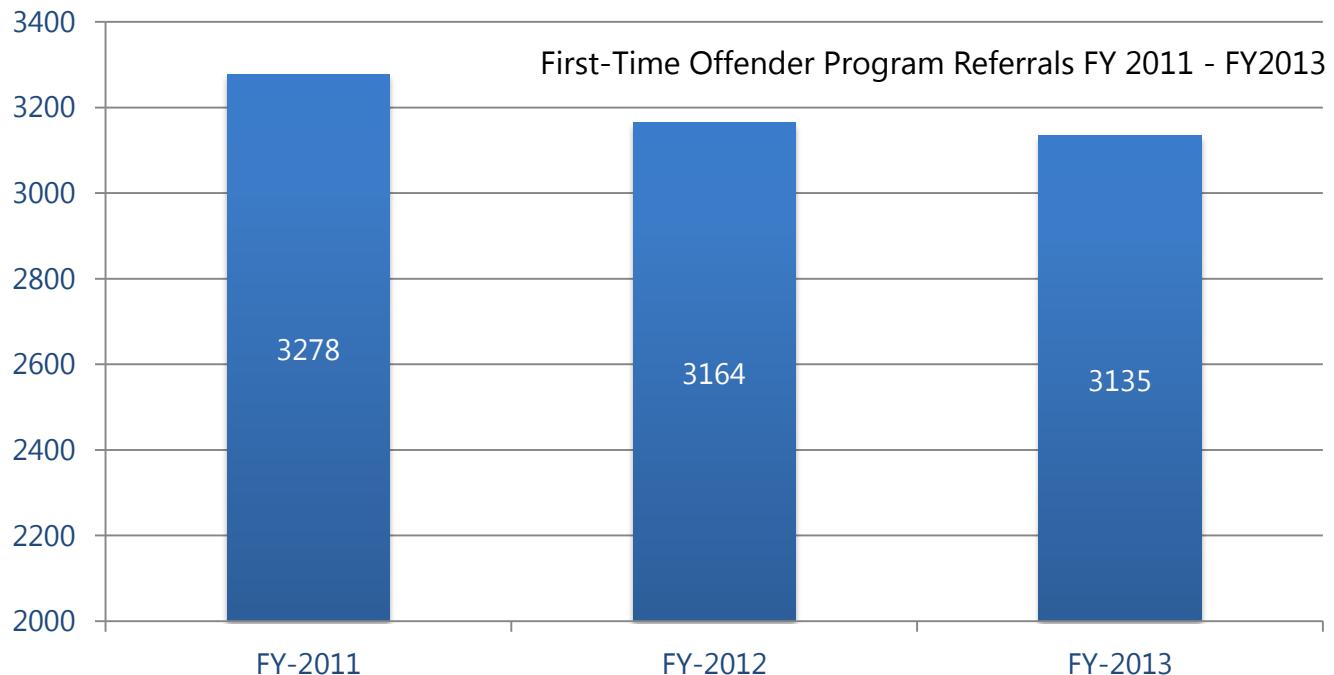
OJA Community-Based
Serving the state's youth

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 42 designated youth service agencies provide 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 with the youth service agencies.

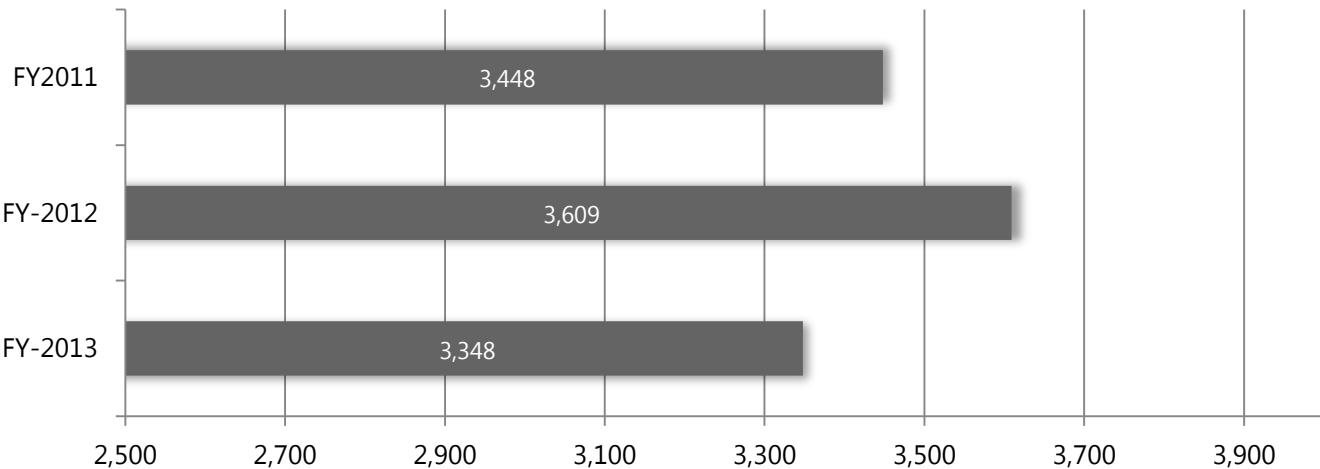
- Forty-two agencies provide Community Prevention and Diversion Services through school-based counseling services, community presentations, and counseling services focused on youth and family problems.
- Thirty-two agencies provide Emergency Shelter services for children needing temporary shelter.
-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



*These First-Time Offender Program (FTOP) numbers are derived from the Juvenile Online Tracking System (JOLTS).

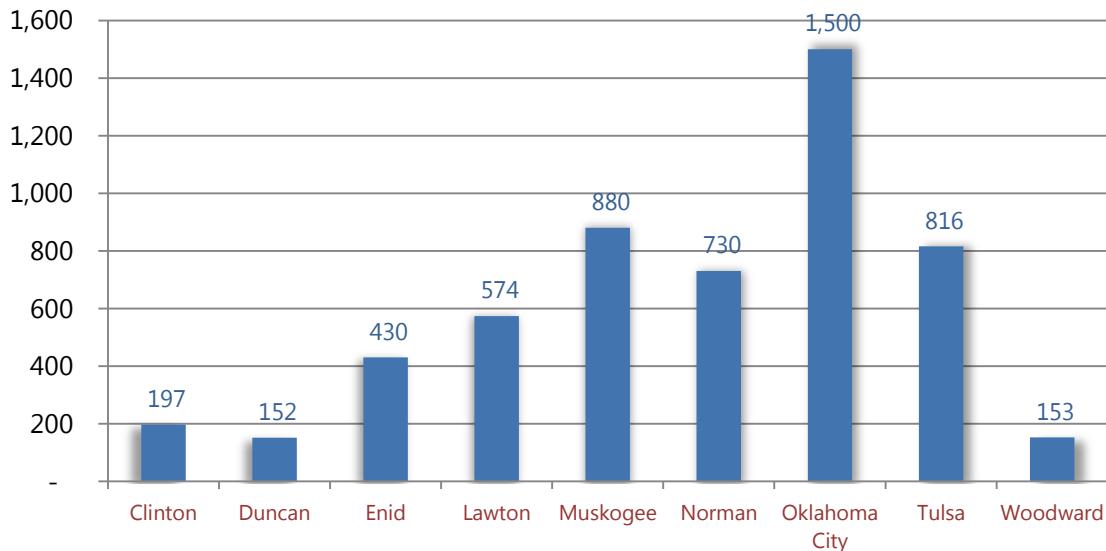
Community Prevention Programs

Admissions to Emergency Shelters



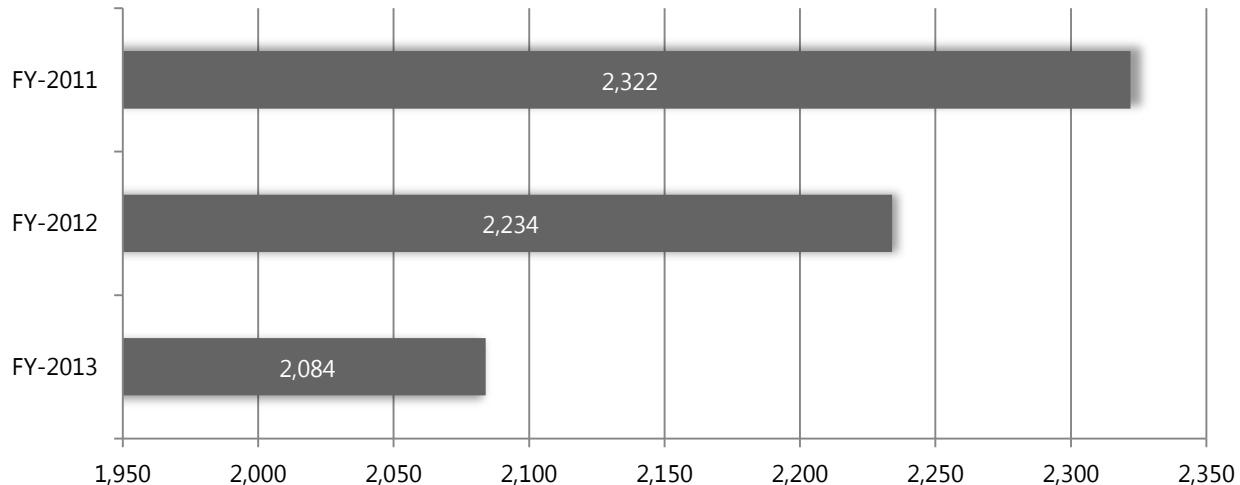
Community Intervention Centers: OJA contracts with nine municipalities for the provision of Community Intervention Centers (CICs). These programs provide police with an alternative when arresting juveniles for violations not requiring secure detention. The CICs provide short-term holding facilities, assessment services, and referrals to other agencies or municipal courts. The centers are additionally supported with local funds. The target population includes all juveniles arrested by local law enforcement officers for municipal and state law violations.

Admissions to Community Intervention Centers,



Community Prevention Programs

Youth Receiving Community At Risk Services



- Community At Risk Services (CARS) began as an OJA administrative initiative to transition service delivery from multiple providers to the Oklahoma Association of Youth Services Agencies. 10A O.S. § 2-7-305.
- 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 placements.
- Designated Youth Services Agencies provide statewide treatment plan development, mentoring, tutoring, counseling, diagnostic and evaluation services and supervision of youth in independent living.
- The target population includes juveniles in custody, probation or on informal adjustment with a primary emphasis on those that are medium or high risk.

http://www.ok.gov/oja/Community_Based_Youth_Services/index.html

Community Prevention Programs

The Community-Based Youth Services (CBYS) Division maintains and monitors contracts with a comprehensive network of 42 Designated Youth Service agencies who provide prevention and diversion services available in all 77 counties. The core services provided under these contracts are comprised of: The First-Time Offender Program; Outreach Counseling, Prevention, and Diversion services; CARS services; and Emergency Youth Shelter services for youth in out-of-home care.

Emergency Youth Shelters - FY-2013

As the Department of Human Services' Oklahoma Pinnacle Plan took effect, the CBYS Division and its 42 Youth Service agencies



responded by incorporating the Pinnacle Plan guidelines into their established operational procedures. The CBYS Division and the OAYS Shelter Committee met with DHS representatives and developed plans for working together to ensure improved services for youth in out-of-home care. DHS representatives gained an understanding of the issues facing emergency youth shelters and an appreciation of their role in the statewide continuum of care. The co-neutral framers of the Pinnacle Plan conducted an assessment of youth service shelters and deemed the quality of the care and the array of services provided far exceeded the definition of "Emergency Youth Shelters". Based upon this finding, the youth service emergency shelters are exploring reclassifying their care as Therapeutic Transition and Assessment Homes. DHS also partnered with the CBYS Division to make more shelter beds available across the state and to re-establish a shelter hotline to aid in locating available Youth Service shelter beds. The CBYS Division, OAYS, and DHS continue with plans to improve collaborative efforts to serve children.

In FY-2013, 3,348 youth stayed in emergency youth shelters and shelter host homes for 68,663 days. Compared with other years, the length of youths' stays in shelter placements have increased.

First-Time Offender Program - FY-2013

Since its inception in 1995, the First-Time Offender Program has maintained a recidivism rate of 9-10%, demonstrating its effectiveness as a prevention program. Youth and families who have completed the program have praised the resulting improvements in their family relationships, including; patterns of communicating, decision-making skills, and enhanced abilities to avoid risky situations. Participant feedback has been so overwhelmingly positive that youth service agencies have further expanded this program or a similar Life Skills program into the schools as a part of Outreach services. Schools that participated in offering these programs to kids who were exhibiting disruptive behaviors, or at risk of being suspended,

First-Time Offender Program - FY-2013 (cont.)

reported involvement in the program led to fewer behavioral disruptions and missed days of school as a result. For FY-2013, the legislature recognized the value of these programs and awarded funding to the Oklahoma Association of Youth Services to develop and implement a School-Based Curriculum for Life Skills and prevention across the state. The CBYS Division is assisting this implementation of the Botvin Life Skills program, by developing processes to provide, bill for, and measure the effectiveness of services provided by this program.

In FY-2013, there were 3,135 juveniles served in the First-Time Offender Program.

Outreach Services - FY-2013

Outreach services in the youth service agencies take many forms, ranging from individual and family counseling through psycho-educational skill-building programs, to tutoring and other forms of behavioral and academic rehabilitation. Providing these prevention services, either individually or in groups, allows the youth services agencies to serve a large number of youth throughout their catchment areas for minimum cost.

In addition to the skills developed in prevention services themselves, the services also often serve as a gateway to other services as the youth and counselor recognize the presence of other behavioral, emotional, or mental needs. One agency reports that 18% of youth who participate in Outreach prevention services request further services to address other issues. This pattern serves another important but often overlooked advantage of Outreach services, they often represent a child's first **positive** experience with helpful adults and resources. As they re-examine their behaviors during their participation in services, they build increased awareness to view the efforts of authority figures as in their best interests. These youth are then likely to utilize resources in the future, strengthening their coping and resiliency skills creating an enhanced ability to turn toward a positive supportive network.

In FY-2013, there were 9,305 youth served underneath these services statewide.

Altogether, Community-Based Youth Services programs served 19,873 youth across the state of Oklahoma in FY-2013. Evidence demonstrates most of these youth will successfully avoid further legal problems as a result of these interventions. Therefore, it can be clearly affirmed the state of prevention in Oklahoma is strong.



Emergency Shelters

Host Homes and CIC Locations



CIC Locations

Cleveland, Comanche,
Custer, Garfield, Muskogee,
Oklahoma, Stephens, Tulsa,
Woodward



Youth Service

Locations with Host Homes

Choctaw, Craig, Grady,
Hughes, Johnston, McClain,
Sequoyah



Youth Service

Locations with Host Homes

Jackson, Muskogee, Okmulgee,
Texas, Woods



Youth Service

Locations with No Shelters

Bryan, Canadian, Carter, Cherokee,
Cleveland, Comanche, Creek, Custer,
Garfield, Kay, LeFlore, Logan, McCurtain,
Oklahoma, Osage,
Payne, Pittsburgh, Pontotoc,
Pottawatomie, Rogers, Stephens, Tulsa,
Washington, Woodward

Disproportionate Minority Contact

Annual Oklahoma Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Assessment

OJA obtains DMC data for all 77 counties in Oklahoma. This data, combined with the University of Oklahoma research, is used to guide state and local strategies. Oklahoma has three targeted DMC reduction sites, Comanche County, Oklahoma County and Tulsa County.

All three local jurisdictions have or are currently receiving the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's CASP (Community and Strategic Planning) training to assist with the implementation of a data driven local strategy. Training regarding DMC is provided to key stakeholders to assist them as they examine their current system to identify policy, practice, and/or procedures which contribute to racial disparity issues. The Connecticut model provides evidence-based training for law enforcement and is currently taught in police academies in Comanche, Oklahoma, and Tulsa Counties.

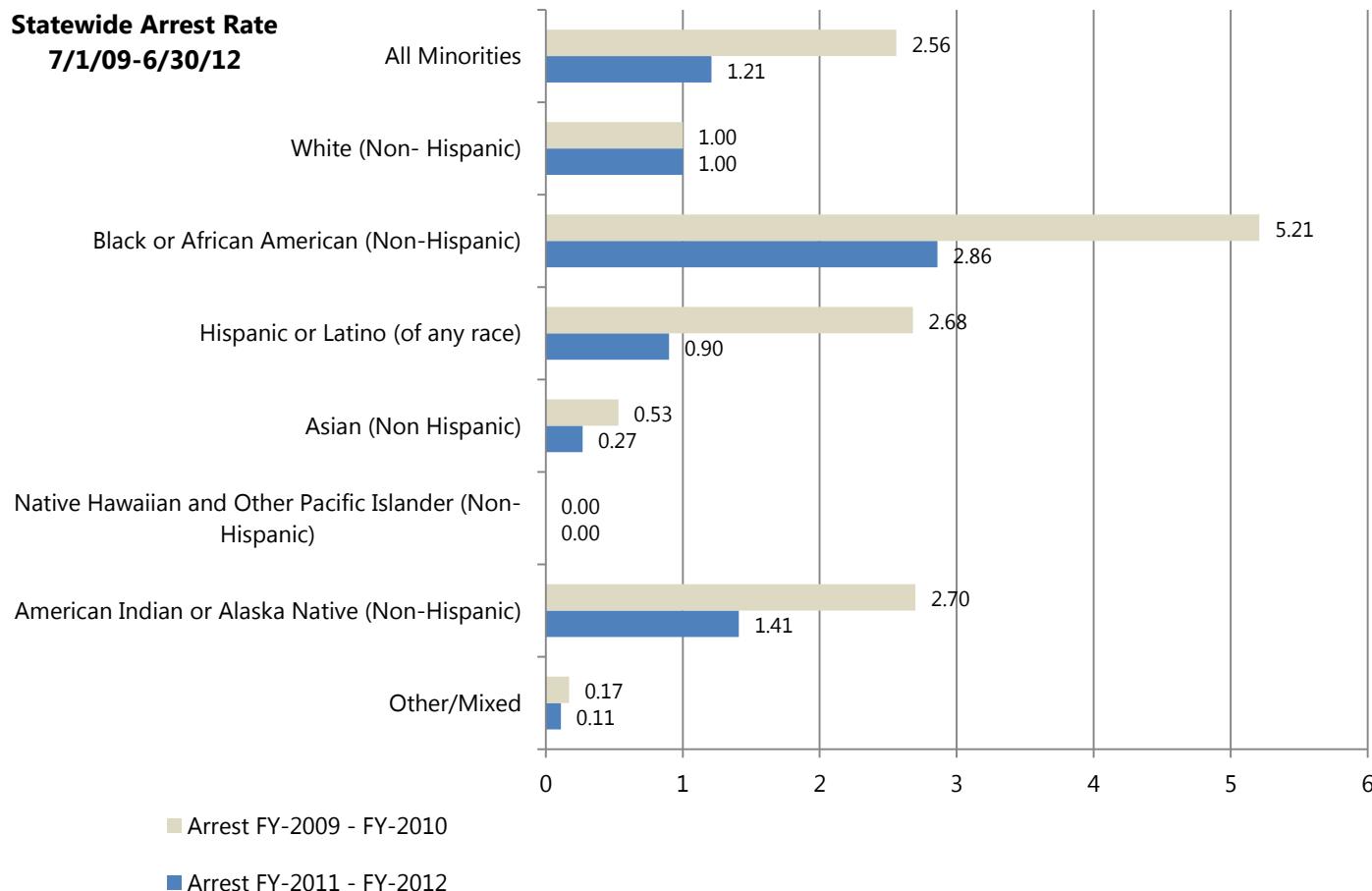
Current DMC Initiatives

- CASP Curriculum Training: Monthly meetings are held to train key stakeholders about DMC using the CASP model and curriculum and a Federal CASP trainer provides on-site training.
- Facilitate Local Assessment/Social Autopsy: An integral component of the local assessment process and is a key component of the CASP curriculum in which stakeholders and the local and state DMC Coordinators work together to review the cases and identify issues within the continuum of care for each juvenile.
- Juvenile Online Tracking System (JOLTS) Training: JOLTS training is provided to assist key stakeholders with understanding where and how data is obtained to calculate the Relative Rate Index (RRI).
- OJJDP Core Mandate Training: The state Compliance Monitor and the state DMC Coordinator train stakeholders on the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act.
- Research is provided by the University of Oklahoma explaining the findings from the assessment study.
- Implement Disproportionate Minority Contact Website (www.ok.gov/okyouth) and launch public service announcement.

Through education and partnership building, OJA and key stakeholders have an ongoing DMC Strategy in place. Law enforcement, the Juvenile Bureaus (Intake, Probation, and Detention), Juvenile Services Units (Custody and Parole youth), Service Providers, Public Defenders, and the Juvenile Court Judges have partnered in this effort.

During FY-2010, Black youth were arrested at more than five times the rate of White youth (**5.21**). Both Hispanic (**2.68**) and Native American youth (**2.70**) were also significantly overrepresented at the arrest contact point.

During FY-2012, the rate of arrest for all minority youth declined significantly. Overrepresentation still exists for Black youth (**2.86**) and Native American youth (**1.41**), however, the extent of the disparity has improved. This trend is promising.



Data Source: Oklahoma Office of Juvenile Affairs JOLTS



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Community
Education
YOUTH
Justice
Intake
Services
Rehabilitation

Juvenile GLOSSARY

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 parent/guardians meet with 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 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 Informal Adjustment (IA) or a Deferred Decision of 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.

Glossary of Terms

Acronyms Used in the Juvenile Justice System

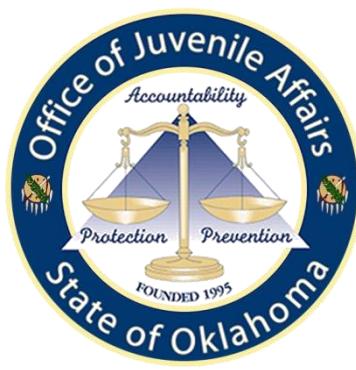
- **Disposition Decision** – The action taken on a petition by the district court judge. Following are possible dispositions:

- **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'/guardian's 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.



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