

Office of
Juvenile Affairs

Annual Report

2014



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Mission Statement



The Office of Juvenile Affairs is a state agency entrusted by the people of Oklahoma to provide professional prevention, education, and treatment services as well as secure facilities for juveniles in order to promote public safety and reduce juvenile delinquency.

Purposes and Responsibilities

The Office of Juvenile Affairs operates under the statutory authority of the "Oklahoma Juvenile Code," Title 10A, Oklahoma Statute, § 2-1-101. et seq. The Office of Juvenile Affairs (OJA) was created on July 1, 1995, as a result of legislation enacting the Oklahoma Juvenile Code. OJA provides programs and services to juveniles involved in the juvenile justice system. Among its responsibilities are the following as specified by Oklahoma statute § 2-7-301:

- Serve as the state planning and coordinating agency for statewide juvenile justice and delinquency prevention services;
- Provide court intake, probation, and parole for delinquent children;
- Engage in juvenile justice and delinquency prevention activities relating to the provisions of the Oklahoma Juvenile Code; and
- Collect and disseminate information.

As part of the Juvenile Justice System, the Office of Juvenile Affairs, authorized by Title 10A, § 2-1-102, fulfills its mission through means that are fair and just, that:

- Recognize the unique characteristics and needs of juveniles;
- Give juveniles access to opportunities for personal and social growth;
- Maintain the integrity of substantive law prohibiting certain behavior and developing individual responsibility for lawful behavior;
- Provide a system for the rehabilitation and reintegration of juvenile delinquents into society;
- Preserve and strengthen family ties whenever possible, including improvement of home environment;
- Remove a juvenile from custody of parents if the welfare and safety of the juvenile or the protection of the public would otherwise be endangered;
- Secure for any juvenile removed from the custody of parents the necessary treatment, care, guidance, and discipline to assist the juvenile in becoming a responsible and productive member of society; and
- Provide procedures through which the provisions of the law are executed and enforced and which will assure the parties fair hearings at which their rights as citizens are recognized and protected.

Message from the Executive Director



T. Keith Wilson

In many ways FY-14 has been a stabilizing year for the Office of Juvenile Affairs. Over a period of two years, six of the seven Board members changed. The new Board will now be stable for a period of at least three years. This provides the agency with the ability to enter into long range planning knowing that there will be stability in the Board that guides that planning. In addition, in the last two years the agency has accrued a new Chief of Staff, a new Chief of Programs, a new Finance Director, a new Juvenile Services Division Director, a new Institutional Services Division Director, a new Chief Psychologist, and the list could go on. While some of these positions were filled with individuals who were employed in other positions by the agency, each has now assumed an important leadership role. In spite of serious financial challenges, I believe the Office of Juvenile Affairs can accomplish great things for the children we serve under the direction of this Board, with the vision of a great executive staff and employees all over the state of Oklahoma who are dedicated to helping children.

In FY-14, the Office of Juvenile Affairs increased its collaboration efforts with other state agencies.

These include the following collaborations:

- A data sharing agreement between the Office of Juvenile Affairs, the Department of Human Services, the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse and the Department of Corrections.
- An agreement between the Department of Human Services and the Office of Juvenile Affairs to study dually involved/adjudicated youth.
- A study with the Department of Corrections regarding Young Offenders.
- An agreement with the Department of Human Services regarding Foster Care/Homeless.

These joint efforts result in financial savings for all involved and help eliminate duplication of services. They also help identify "holes" in the services available to at-risk children.

Budget reductions starting in 2009 resulted in closure of the Office of Juvenile Affairs' planning and research unit. That five member unit was responsible for gathering and analyzing data on all Office of Juvenile Affairs' programs and contracted services. The lack of this critical information makes our goal of continually upgrading and improving effectiveness and efficiency more challenging. However, with the data available, we continue to strive for improvement.

Letter from the Chairman of the Board of Juvenile Affairs



Dr. Donnie L. Nero Sr.

Serving as Chairman of the Board of the Office of Juvenile affairs has been rewarding from the standpoint of the accomplishments achieved and the anticipation of future successes. The accomplishments would not be evident minus a dedicated and professional team of administrators and staff. An insurmountable number of years have been given by these employees to meet the goals of the agency. As Chairman of the Board, I will continue to advocate for pay increases and equalizing pay among other state agencies.

It is imperative as an agency to maximize existing resources, while being visionary to future demands. Many of such demands can be addressed, but are contingent on additional funding for institutional, juvenile, community-based youth and agency wide services. The agency and Board of Directors remain receptive to continued dialogue with legislators to enhance these services.

Moving forward as an agency, we must remain cognizant to the extent in which we control much of our destiny. We must remain proactive in providing the best possible services to those individuals within the care of OJA. Programs and initiatives must always focus on improving self-worth, while maintaining a supportive environment, an environment which must be the precursor of reducing recidivism and increasing the potential of becoming a productive citizenry.

Board of Juvenile Affairs

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 establishes 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.

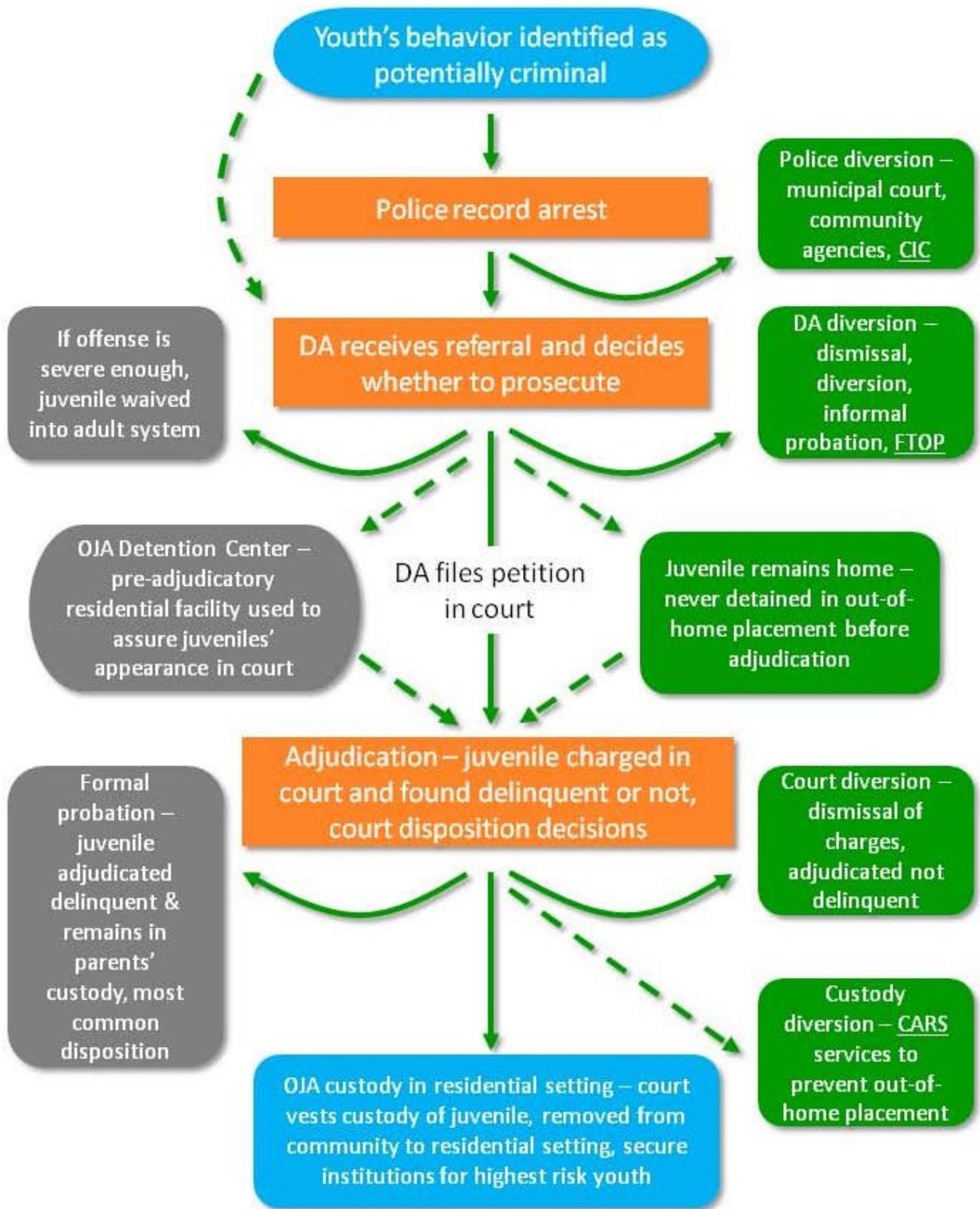
This legislation also created the Youthful Offender Act to provide swift justice for serious juvenile offenders who meet certain age criteria.

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.

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

Oklahoma Juvenile Justice System





Overview of Juvenile Justice Processes, Detention and Diversion Points.

This chart is intended to show the points of contact and possible outcomes for juveniles involved in the juvenile justice system. It is not intended as a comprehensive overview of Oklahoma's juvenile justice system.

*Oklahoma Institute for Child Advocacy 2014 Kids Count

The Office of Juvenile Affairs is a state-wide agency charged with rehabilitating, educating and reintegrating youth adjudicated by the courts back into their communities after they have completed their programs.

OJA utilizes a network of 42 youth service agencies designated by the Board of Juvenile Affairs and overseen by the Community Based Youth Services (CBYS) Division to 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.

- 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.

Youth are most usually referred to the system by law enforcement for commission of an offense: status, delinquent, or misdemeanor; however, parents, educators and public or private agency personnel can also refer youth. Such "non-law enforcement" referrals are to be made directly to the OJA or Juvenile Bureau court intake worker.

The authority for law enforcement to apprehend a juvenile is found in Oklahoma law at 10A O.S. § 2-2-101. In cities and towns this will be a city police officer. In larger cities this may be an officer whose only responsibility is juvenile matters. In rural areas it will most likely be the sheriff or a deputy. Upon apprehension by law enforcement, a decision is made whether to question and release or to proceed further.

The Juvenile Services Division (JSD) of OJA provides intake, probation and parole services to juveniles in all seventy-seven counties, except for those with duly constituted Juvenile Bureaus. JSD only provides parole services in those counties. The Juvenile Bureaus are located in Canadian, Comanche, Oklahoma and Tulsa counties. The JSD includes program and administrative staff located in the State Office as well as field and supervisory staff in all seventy-seven counties in Oklahoma. 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, JSD staff are called on as expert witnesses when testifying before the courts on juvenile matters.

If an officer decides to make a formal report, he/she may take the youth home or the officer may take a youth to a secure detention facility in the Bureau counties as allowed by the juvenile presiding judge. Some counties also have a Community Intervention Center (CIC) and youth may be brought to the facility by law enforcement for processing and released to parents or a guardian. In other counties a judge may deny the request for detention or order placement in a detention center, home-bound detention, or shelter care. The decision to detain is based upon criteria listed in Title 10A, O. S. § 2-3-101.

The criteria are related to the seriousness of offense, status of juvenile in terms of prior probation or parole, and assertiveness of juvenile, as well as whether the juvenile is on escape status from a placement. At any time the judge may order a youth released to a custodian on a Promise to Appear.

The initial detention screening may be handled by law enforcement or another entity designated by the court. In most counties, the OJA is the designated screener. When this occurs, the judge makes the decision based on information from the screener. The screener gathers information on the offense from law enforcement and anyone else involved in the situation. The screener may or may not speak directly with the youth. The judge may be contacted or the screener may have the authority to place the youth in detention which often depends on intake processing; court dockets, available slots both in detention and in alternatives to detention programs; and, of course, on the protection of the youth and the public.

A youth may be held at a police station or sheriff's office (sight and sound separated from adults) for up to 6 hours pending processing. The juvenile may also be held in a CIC for up to 24 hours. Once detained in either non-secure or secure detention, the youth shall not be detained in custody beyond the next judicial day; or for good cause shown due to transportation problems, beyond the next two judicial days at which time the youth must be taken before a judge for a detention hearing. At the hearing, information is provided to the court as to why the youth was removed from his/her home or apprehended. The court worker, along with the district attorney, recommends to the court as to continued detention or release. The youth may be held for up to five judicial days pending filing of a petition. Once a petition is filed pending adjudication, a recommendation for continued detention must be made every 10 days (10A, O.S. § 2-3-101).

The formal intake or preliminary inquiry is accomplished by Juvenile Bureau staff in the four Juvenile Bureau counties and by OJA in the 73 non-bureau counties. A parent or custodian must be present during the intake and the youth and parent must be informed of their rights under the law. During the intake, information is gathered from both the youth and parent to include: demographic data, tribal affiliation, socio-economic, academic, and behavioral information, as well as information on the alleged offense.

Factors deemed important are whether the juvenile is currently on parole, is a known drug/alcohol abuser, or is currently on probation. Seriousness of the offense and amenability of the youth and parent toward services are important factors. Based on information derived from the intake, the intake worker makes a recommendation to the district attorney. Decisions made by the district attorney are based in part on recommendations by intake workers and could result in one of the actions listed below:

- No action
- Decline/Dismiss
- Defer action for up to 30 days
- Divert the youth away from the system
- Informal Adjustment or Deferred filing
- File petition

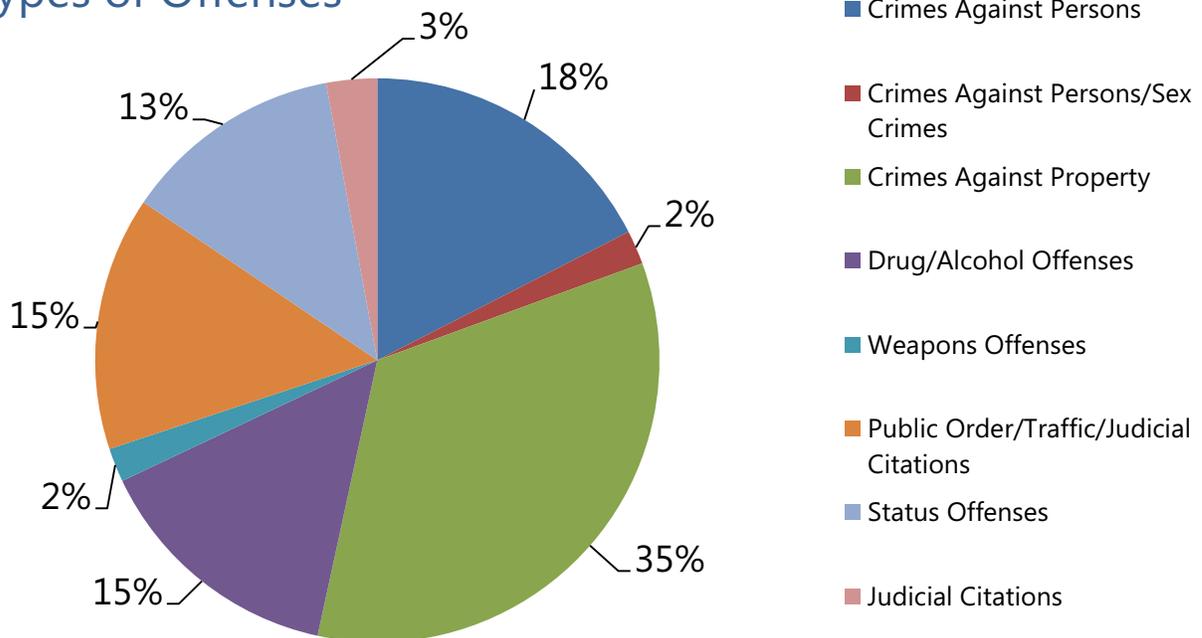
The juvenile court process in Oklahoma is a bifurcated process. Thus, after the adjudicatory hearing, a dispositional hearing is set. The Adjudicatory Hearing is a juvenile trial where both sides present evidence, attorneys argue the case, and the judge determines if a juvenile is delinquent. Adjudicatory Hearings in the juvenile justice system may be open or closed. The dispositional hearing is similar to a sentencing hearing, where the judge decides what is best for the juvenile and to a large degree, determines the level a youth penetrates into the system. It is possible to go into the dispositional stage directly from the adjudicatory state in what is called an *instanter* disposition. This occurs when all parties agree to do so. Usually, however, the dispositional hearing takes place within 30 days of the adjudicatory hearing.

Following is a statistical profile of juveniles that entered the Juvenile Justice System in FY-2014.

Referrals to the Juvenile Justice System – FY14

- A total of 9,952 juveniles were referred during 2014
- These juveniles accounted for 14,096 total arrests and
- 20,138 total offenses
- 69% of the juveniles were male, 31% female
- 74% of the juveniles were 16 years of age or younger - 11% were under the age of 13
- Race: 52% White 22% Black
15% Native American 9% Hispanic 1% Other

Types of Offenses



Top 5 Reasons Juveniles were referred:

- Malicious Injury/Destruction of Property
- Assault and Battery
- Burglary II
- Possession of Marijuana
- Petit Larceny

In terms of the disposition of a youth adjudicated delinquent, the following recommendations are possible:

- Probation with intensive supervision;
- Probation with normal supervision;
- Probation with minimum supervision;
- Custody to a private agency;
- Custody vested with OJA;
- Custody with OJA and extension of jurisdiction and custody up to age 19.

When a judge makes the decision to place a youth in the custody of OJA, OJA utilizes the recommendation of the judge, the district attorney, and the JSU worker as communicated by the JSU worker to determine placement. The objective of custody is to provide rehabilitative services in the least restrictive placement that is closest to the youth's home and takes into consideration the protection of the community.

Local OJA staff, through the CBYS Community At Risk Services (CARS) program, provides 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. CARS provides counseling, mentoring, independent living skills, and many other services. OJA staff provides accountability as a part of parole services.

Under Oklahoma law a review hearing must be held every six months while the youth is a ward of the court. The purpose of the review hearing is to determine if the individual service plan is working, if court orders are being followed, and whether all parties are fulfilling their responsibilities. Possible actions are to update and continue the current individual service plan, to modify the original dispositional order, or to change or terminate jurisdiction.

Residential Services are also provided in the community for youth who require out-of-home resources. The out-of-home residential programs include:

- Group Homes
- Specialized Community Homes
- Therapeutic Foster Care
- Foster Care

Within 30 days of a custody youth being removed from the home, a report is filed with the court. Each time the youth's placement is changed the court is notified.

State law 10A, O.S. § 2-7-503 permits placement in a secure juvenile institution if consistent with the youth's treatment needs and if the youth has:

- Exhibited seriously violent, aggressive or assaultive behavior; or
- Committed a serious felony constituting violent, aggressive and assaultive behavior; or
- Habitually committed serious delinquent acts; or
- Committed multiple serious delinquent acts such that placement in a secure institution is necessary for the protection of the public.
- Violated probation or parole conditions.

Oklahoma has two state-operated and one contracted secure institutions with a total of 166 beds:

- Central Oklahoma Juvenile Center (COJC) is a 80-bed medium security facility for males.
- Southwest Oklahoma Juvenile Center (SWOJC) is a 64-bed medium security facility for males.
- *Southern Plains Secure Services (SPSS) is a privately run, 22-bed medium secure facility for females.*

As previously mentioned, in Oklahoma a youth may be certified to stand trial as an adult pursuant to one of three processes, all of which are found in Title 10A.

One process is known as certification, the second is known as reverse certification for qualifying offenses committed prior to January, 1998. And the third, youthful offender. Statutes provide guidelines for consideration by the court in deciding whether to certify a youth. An intake worker may recommend certification to the District Attorney or the District Attorney may decide to seek certification after reviewing charges and intake information.

When a decision is made to seek certification, a preliminary hearing is held. If prosecutive merit is found, a certification hearing is held for the judge to determine the whether the youth should be held accountable for his acts as an adult. State law outlines seven guidelines for consideration by the court when deciding on certification. The guidelines contemplate:

- Seriousness of the offense;
- Whether the offense was against persons or property with greater weight being given to crimes against persons;
- Sophistication and maturity;
- Prior record and history of the juvenile;
- Prospects for protection of the public;
- Likelihood of rehabilitation if treated in the juvenile system; and
- Whether the juvenile was on escape status.

At the conclusion of the certification hearing, the juvenile may be certified as an adult or may remain in the juvenile justice system. If criminal proceedings have not begun within 30 days of certification, unless stayed by an appeal, the certification is null and the court will consider the juvenile petition. Once a juvenile is certified and convicted or certified and judgment is deferred, he/she is no longer subject to the juvenile court on subsequent charges.

The Youthful Offender Act, first implemented in 1998, created a new class of juvenile offenders who can be transferred to the adult criminal justice system if they fail to meet certain conditions related to their stay in the juvenile justice system.

Under the Act, a "Youthful Offender" means a person:

- a. Thirteen (13) or fourteen (14) years of age who is charged with murder in the first degree and certified as a youthful offender;
- b. Fifteen (15), sixteen (16), or seventeen (17) years of age and charged with the following:
 1. Murder in the second degree,
 2. Kidnapping,
 3. Manslaughter in the first degree,
 4. Robbery with a dangerous weapon or a firearm or attempt thereof,
 5. Robbery in the first degree or attempt thereof,
 6. Rape in the first degree or attempt thereof,
 7. Rape by instrumentation or attempt thereof,
 8. Forcible sodomy,
 9. Lewd molestation,
 10. Arson in the first degree or attempt thereof, or
 11. Any offense in violation of Section 652 of title 21 of the Oklahoma Statutes;

- c. Sixteen (16) or seventeen (17) years of age and charged with the following:
 1. Burglary in the first degree or attempted burglary in the first degree,
 2. Battery or assault and battery on a state employee or contractor while in the custody or supervision of the Office of Juvenile Affairs,
 3. Aggravated assault and battery of a police officer,
 4. Intimidating a witness,
 5. Trafficking in or manufacturing illegal drugs,
 6. Assault or assault and battery with a deadly weapon,
 7. Maiming,
 8. Residential burglary in the second degree after two or more adjudications that are separated in time for delinquency for committing burglary in the first degree or residential burglary in the second degree,
 9. Rape in the second degree, or
 10. Use of a firearm while in the commission of a felony if the felony was committed on or after January 1, 1998.

It is the purpose of the Youthful Offender Act to better ensure the public safety by holding youth accountable for the commission of serious crimes, while affording courts methods of rehabilitation for youth the courts determine may be amenable to such methods. It is the further purpose of the Youthful Offender Act to allow those youthful offenders whom the courts find to be amenable to rehabilitation the methods prescribed in the Youthful Offender Act to be placed in the custody or under the supervision of the Office of Juvenile Affairs for the purpose of accessing the rehabilitative programs provided by OJA.

Any person thirteen or fourteen years of age who is charged with murder in the first degree shall be accountable for the act as an adult provided the person may be certified as a youthful offender or a juvenile.

Any person fifteen, sixteen or seventeen years of age who is charged with murder in the first degree shall be held accountable for the act as if an adult and shall not be subject to the provisions of the Youthful Offender Act or the provisions of the Juvenile Code for certification as a juvenile. The person shall have all the statutory rights and protections of an adult accused of a crime. All proceedings shall be for a criminal action and the provisions of Title 22 of the Oklahoma Statutes shall apply.

The Institution Services Division (ISD) operates the agency's two secure institutions and contracts a 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.

Following are statistical profiles of juveniles that entered the OJA Institutions .

Profile of the COJC/SWOJC Male Residents

Total Residents: 123 juveniles (males)

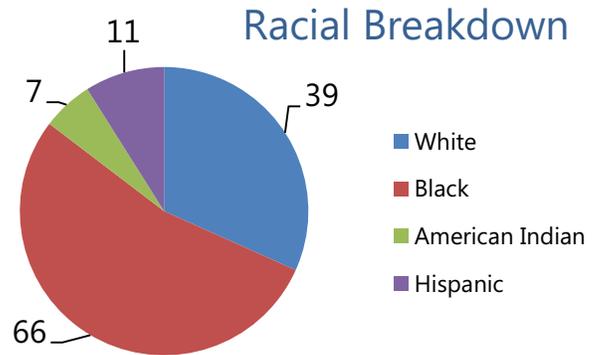
Racial Breakdown: 39 (31.70%) - White / 66 (53.65%) - Black / 7 (5.69%) - Native American / 11 (8.94%) - Hispanic

Average Age at Admission: 16

Average Length of Stay: 238 days
(low of 8 days – high of 776 days)

Legal Status:

- OJA Custody – 53
- Extended Custody – 17
- Youthful Offender – 46
- Youthful Offender Extended to 18.5 – 7



Average # of Prior Detention Stays: 4 (low of 1 – high of 13)

Average # of Prior Placements: 1 (low of 0 – high of 11)

Average # of Felony Adjudications: 5 (low of 1 – high of 22)

Average # of Misdemeanor Adjudications: 3 (low of 1 – high of 16)

COJC/SWOJC Residents accounted for a total of:

- 301 prior misdemeanor adjudications
- 653 prior felony adjudications

Top 5 Prior Adjudications:

- Concealing Stolen Property
- Burglary II
- Assault/Battery – Assault/Battery on an OJA Contractor
- Robbery with a Firearm
- Unauthorized Use of a Motor Vehicle

Crimes Against Property	364	36.14%
Crimes Against Persons	338	33.56%
Public Order/Public Decency	84	8.34%
Drug/Alcohol	66	6.55%
Crimes Against Persons – Sex Crimes	47	4.66%
Judicial Citations	38	3.77%
Weapons	34	3.37%
Traffic	19	1.88%
Status Offenses	17	1.68%

Profile of the Southern Plains Female Residents

Total Residents: 23 juveniles (females)

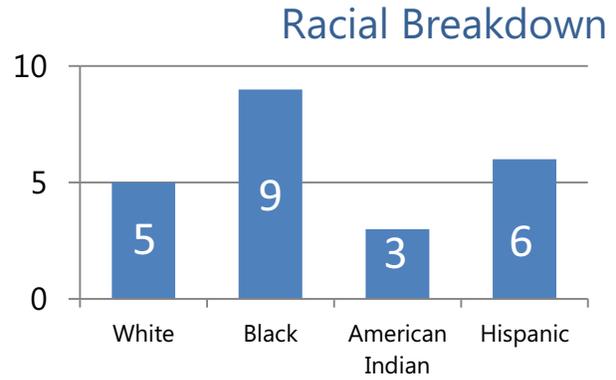
Racial Breakdown: 5 (22%) - White / 9 (39%) - Black / 3 (13%) - Native American / 6 (26%) - Hispanic

Average Age at Admission: 16

Average Length of Stay: 168 days
(low of 6 days – high of 217 days)

Legal Status:

- OJA Custody – 12
- Extended Custody – 5
- Youthful Offender – 5
- Youthful Offender Extended to 18.5 - 1



Average # of Prior Detention Stays: 5 (low of 1 – high of 14)

Average # of Prior Placements: 2 (low of 1 – high of 96)

Average # of Felony Adjudications: 4 (low of 1 – high of 15)

Average # of Misdemeanor Adjudications: 5 (low of 1 – high of 9)

SPSS Residents accounted for a total of:

- 83 prior misdemeanor adjudications
- 107 prior felony adjudications

Top 5 Prior Adjudications:

- Assault/Battery – Assault/Battery on OJA Contractor
- Obstruction of Public Officer
- Petit Larceny – Grand Larceny
- Unauthorized Use of Motor Vehicle
- Malicious Injury/Destruction of Property – Misc.

Crimes Against Persons	74	35%
Crimes Against Persons Property	66	35%
Public Order/Public Decency	22	12%
Drug/Alcohol – Possession of	13	6.8%
Judicial Citations	7	.04%
Status Offenses	3	.02%
Traffic	2	.01%
Crimes Against Persons – Sex Crimes	2	.01%
Weapons Possession of	1	.005%

Volunteer/Mentor Program



Volunteer/Mentor Program

The Office of Juvenile Affairs in its mission to provide quality services has a focus to recruit and utilize volunteers and mentors in our field offices and institutions. OJA strives to build relationships and cooperation with citizen volunteers and student interns to achieve the agency's mission.

Citizen volunteers, mentors and student interns provide additional resources and enhance program and reintegration efforts for juveniles and their families. Citizen volunteers, mentors and student interns may perform services in any area of agency operations where needs are identified and the necessary accountability and resources are provided in the same manner as with OJA employees.

In 2014, OJA had approximately 190 volunteers, mentors, and student interns participating in the volunteer/mentor program. There are also numerous OJA staff that contribute and volunteer their time to provide and supplement additional programming to juveniles in our care and custody. Some of these staff volunteer programs are highlighted in the following pages.



Edgar Garcia, a juvenile at Southwest Oklahoma Juvenile Center; and Allen Thompson, a SWOJC Recreation Therapist participated in the Second Annual Wagon Wheel Run at Lake Frederick, east of Manitou on October 25.

Janet Johnson, Volunteer Services Coordinator, serves on the Tillman County Youth and Family Coalition, one of the race sponsors. Superintendent Marc Norvell approved her request to allow interested Community level juveniles to participate with the assistance of Thompson. Resident Garcia stepped forward, was very interested in participating and began running laps during his regular recreation time. Thompson is an avid runner, having completed several running events.

Thompson began training with Garcia several weeks before the race. They ran side by side throughout the race. "There were times I wanted to quit but Mr. Thompson always encouraged me and pushed me to finish," Garcia said. "It was a lot harder running on the trail at the lake but we made it!"

Garcia placed second in his age division and fifth overall in the race. Thompson placed first in his division and fourth place overall. They completed the race in just over 25 minutes.

Kairos Prison Ministry International is a Christian faith-based ministry that addresses the spiritual needs of incarcerated men, women, youth, their families and those who work with them.



Kairos Torch Oklahoma Volunteers/Mentors

Kairos Oklahoma is active in prison ministry with our two facilities, Southwest Oklahoma Juvenile Center in Manitou and Central Oklahoma Juvenile Center in Tecumseh.

“Each of these programs is building and expanding to impact the lives of the incarcerated,” said Vicki Spurgeon, Kairos Board member.



Kairos Torch Oklahoma History / Impact on Incarcerated

Torch is an introductory two-day program for youth 13 - 18 years of age who live in a secure juvenile facility. The weekend is a combined effort of an ecumenical Torch Team with the Chaplaincy to provide for spiritual need of the youth and to lay the

groundwork for the youth's spiritual life during the term of the detention and beyond.

The weekends will be followed with a mentoring program matching one to two adults with each youth, both by gender and race. The Torch weekend, combined with mentoring, is designed to build the self-esteem of each participating youth and to give each a greater hope and plan, apart from gangs and crime, for their lives.



Many times our youth earn day passes to travel into the communities as they acclimate back into society. One of our community partners is the Altus Air Force Base.



In November, as a part of a statewide initiative to recruit volunteers and mentors, Southwest Oklahoma Juvenile Center and the Office of Juvenile Affairs joined head football coaches Bob Stoops of the University of Oklahoma and Mike Gundy of Oklahoma State University to team up with the Oklahoma Foundation for Excellence through its Boren Mentoring Initiative to host the Oklahoma Coaches' Mentoring Challenge.

“We are always looking for new avenues for recruitment and we were excited to be a part of this challenge. During that period, we added 4 more volunteers to our list” Janet Johnson said.

The Muskogee JSD Office has two volunteer programs to be very proud of. They have great volunteers who help with translation needs during court appointments and with family communication needs and conduct an annual run for at-risk youth.

Marcella Ellison has been a volunteer at the Muskogee Juvenile Services office for over a year and has been helping case workers with Spanish translation. "She has been an invaluable resource for our staff, but has brought so much more to our youth and their families as a mentor", said District Supervisor Ron Copland.



Photo: Wendy Bellora, Marcella Ellison and Ron Copland

The **Run 4 Pride** is a free, community-based program, that was started by the Muskogee County Office of Juvenile Affairs (OJA) in March 2012 in order to provide a positive alternative to juveniles in the area. Community members, volunteer their time three days per week to run along side area youth with the purpose of training to complete a 5k, 10k, or 15k at the end of the 12-14 week program.

All Muskogee County Youth are welcome to participate in the program as peers, and mentors on a voluntary basis. Youth that are in the program must attend practice and the running event.



Run The Streets is a mentoring program developed in the Bartlesville JSD office by Bob Williams, Leslie Lewis, and Dave Zelnick which uses long distance running as a vehicle for change with at-risk and delinquent youth.



Photo: Dave Zelnick, Linda Rothe, Leslie Lewis, Tracie Goad and Bob Williams

Youth between the ages of 12 and 18 years of age train with adult mentors to run a half-marathon after 13 weeks of training.

During the season, youth and mentors log approximately 175 miles together in training.

The training is three days per week: Tuesdays and Thursdays in collective running groups at 4:00 p.m., 5:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m. and on Saturday mornings with the entire group at 7:30 a.m.

Since 2009, the Run the Streets program has served a total of 443 youth.



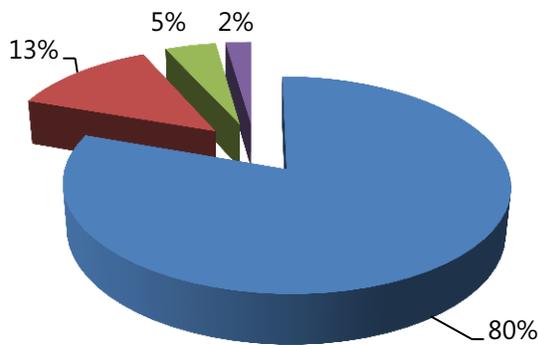
Administrative and Financial Information



Financial Report

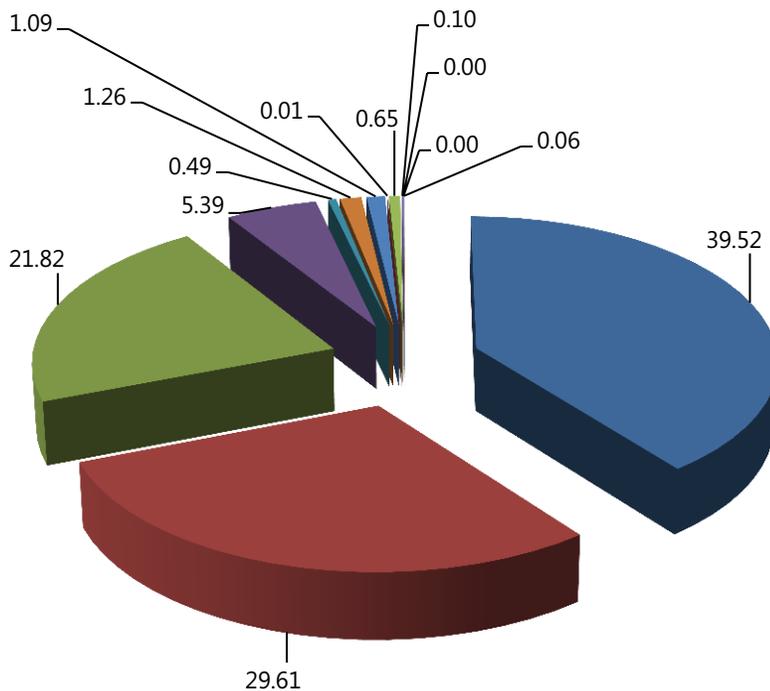
FY-2014 Budget Work Plan

Total - \$122,114,125



- State Appropriated Funds - \$98,187,205 / 80.40%
- Federal Funds - \$15,675,075 / 12.84%
- Other Funds - \$5,490,923 / 4.50%
- Carryover - \$2,760,922 / 2.26%

FY-2014 BWP - Breakdown



- Residential Services
- Non-Residential Services
- Community Based Services
- Administrative Services
- Juvenile Accountability Block Grant
- IT Services
- Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
- Santa Claus Commission
- Trust Fund
- Canteen
- Donations
- Dedicated Accounts
- Restitution

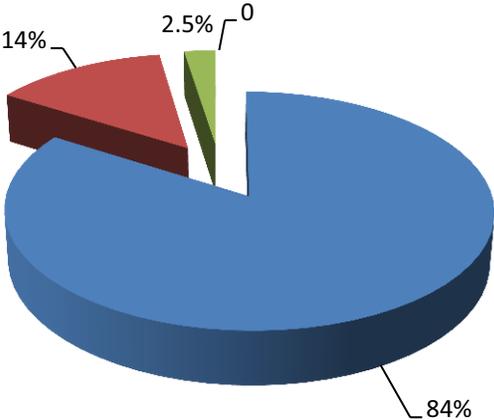
- Residential Services – 39.52%
- Non-Residential Services – 29.61%
- Community Based Services – 21.82%
- Administrative Services – 5.39%
- Juvenile Accountability Block Grant – 0.49%
- IT Services – 1.26%
- Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention – 1.09%
- Santa Claus Commission – 0.01%
- Trust Fund – 0.65%
- Canteen – 0.10%
- Donations – 0.00%
- Dedicated Accounts – 0.00%
- Restitution – 0.06%

Financial Report

Budgetary basis as of 06/30/2014

Total expenditures of \$105.5 million in FY-2013 increased to \$111.0 million in FY-2014, resulting in a \$5.5 million increase. Federal support increased from \$10.4 million in FY-2013 to \$15.7 million in FY-2014. State appropriated dollars increased from \$96.2 million in FY-2013 to \$98.2 million in FY-2014. Other funding sources increased from \$1.2 million in FY-2013 to \$5.5 million in FY-2014. Carryover of \$4.2 million in FY-2013 decreased to \$2.8 million in FY-2014.

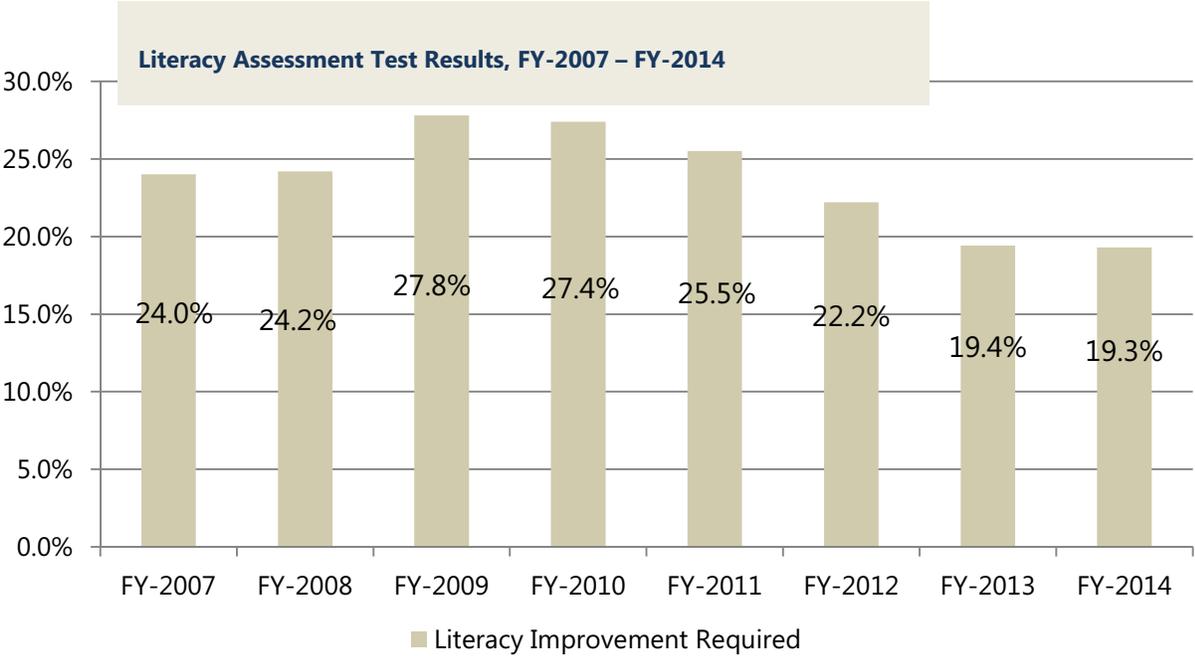
FY-2015 Budget Work Plan



Total - \$114,898,664

- State Appropriated Funds - \$96,499,033 / 83.99%
- Federal Funds - \$15,553,582 / 13.53%
- Other Funds - \$2,846,049 / 2.48%
- Carryover - \$0 / 0.00%

Literacy Report



The OJA is mandated by state statute (Title 10A, O.S. § 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 Staff Listings

Office of the Executive Director

T. Keith Wilson – Executive Director (405) 530-2800
James Adams – Chief of Staff (405) 530-2832
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Mark James – Deputy Superintendent (405) 598-4105
Rick Chastain – Deputy Superintendent (405) 598-2223



Southwest Oklahoma Juvenile Center

Marc Norvell - Superintendent (580) 397-2105
Jessie Gomez – Deputy Superintendent (580) 397-3511
Kevin Kopp – Deputy Superintendent (580) 397-3511
Kimberly Watson – Deputy Superintendent (580) 397-3511



OJA Staff Listings

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Finance Division

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Elda Walker - Financial Manager/Comptroller (405) 530-2988

Kim Gray - Comptroller (405) 530-2948

Jeanette Wedington-Wagner - Contracts/Procurement (405) 530-2805



Support Services Division

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James Eakins - Operations and Policy (405) 530-2884

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