



State of Oklahoma

OFFICE OF JUVENILE AFFAIRS

Board of Juvenile Affairs and Board of Oklahoma Youth Academy Charter School

Meeting Minutes

March 22, 2022

Board Members Present

Bart Bouse

Sidney Ellington

Amy Emerson (via videoconference)

Stephen Grissom

Janet Foss

Jenna Worthen (via videoconference)

Timothy Tardibono (arrived at 10:22 a.m.)

Karen Youngblood

Absent

Mautra Jones

Call to Order

Chair Youngblood called the March 22, 2022 Board of Juvenile Affairs and Board of Oklahoma Youth Academy Charter School meeting to order at 10:07 a.m. and requested roll be called.

Public Comments

There were no public comments.

Discussion and/or possible vote to amend and/or approve the proposed minutes for the February 15, 2022 board meeting

Mr. Bouse moved to approve with a second by Judge Foss

Aye: Bouse, Ellington, Emerson, Foss, Worthen, and Youngblood

Abstain: Grissom

Nay:

Absent: Jones and Tardibono

The proposed minutes for the February 15, 2022 board meeting was approved.

Presentation on Office of Juvenile Affairs Data and Data Governance

Chief Data Officer Morris discussed the attached presentation.

Mr. Bouse: Len, do we coordinate any of this data with OSBI on the crime statistics on arrests? It is interesting you didn't mention them in the OMES group. I think that would be very relevant for us.

Chief Data Officer Morris: We've actually had discussions with OSBI in being able to match against their data. I have worked with Erin Henry, at OSBI, we are working with them to match. That is a set of data we don't have any visibility into at all.

Mr. Bouse: I think OSBI has some federal mandates and reporting requirements from these police departments.

Chief Data Officer Morris: Yes.

Mr. Bouse: That is a huge gap if we're not interacting with that data. The interesting thing when we're talking on about these graphs, I noticed on OSBI statistics that we did have a reduction of 28% in juvenile arrests from 2019 to 2020 but it seems like, according to your graph, we've had additional significant drop-off from 2021 and 2022. OSBI has not released their 2021 crime statistics yet. What do you attribute that to?

Chief Data Officer Morris: Probably because we only get those referrals that come through the DAs and things like that. OSBI gets everything reported at the municipal level. We don't have visibility at the municipal level where the referrals never reach the state.

Mr. Bouse: Why do you think referrals have dropped so significantly in 2021?

Director Holt: Covid.

Mr. Bouse: Covid? I know that it dropped.

Director Holt: It would contribute.

Mr. Bouse: According to OSBI, we had 28% reduction in juvenile arrests between 2019 and 2020. We haven't seen the other statistics. You can see the decline on the graph. There is a little confusion on how the graph is working at the end, it looks backwards.

Chief Data Officer Morris: It is correct on that one.

Mr. Tardibono arrived, in person, at 10:22 a.m.

Mr. Bouse: Yes. You notice from 2020 to 2021 there is that reduction but there seems to be a huge reduction after that. Do you still think that is related to Covid? Or has there been any thought into that?

Director Holt: Preventive services.

Mr. Bouse: That is wishful thinking.

Director Holt: Yes.

Chief Data Officer Morris: I, honestly, don't know if I could answer that question, I am just looking at the data side of that. There might be prevention and other issues.

Mr. Bouse: Who determines what a referral under this graph? Is that the frontline OJA worker or the DA?

Chief Data Officer Morris: That would be any referral that was sent to OJA.

Mr. Bouse: So that would be either the police or the District Attorney.

Director Holt: Or the school.

Mr. Bouse: School, ok. You alluded to this earlier in the conversation, garbage in garbage out. That is what I worry about when I start looking at graphs like this. I am a softball coach I was a youth softball coach for 15 years. Statistics are only as good as the statistician. I get worried when I see these graphs. Although, I will say your graph, at least prior to the 2021 – 2022 year, seems in line with the OSBI is reporting as well.

Director Holt: OSBI would report all arrests, even at the municipal level. This is just tracking referrals to us at the state level at OJA from DAs, police, and schools.

Mr. Bouse: OSBI kind of splits out those that are not, 40% of juvenile arrests are weeded out at the municipal level, essentially. The kids are sent home. I assume those are not referrals.

Director Holt: Correct, not to us.

Mr. Bouse: I don't have any answers, I just have questions, right. I am asking to understand.

Chief Data Officer Morris: That is the point, I want to be able to answer those questions.

Dr. Grissom: Isn't that kind of the point to being data driven? Is when you get data, then that generates questions and stimulates us to look behind.

Chief Data Officer Morris: Right.

Director Holt: Correct.

Dr. Grissom: If you don't look at the data, you don't know to ask the questions.

Director Holt: For us, these are referrals at the state level but it's good that it is matching what OSBI is seeing at a broader state level. That the referrals and arrests are declining. These are just referrals that are coming into us.

Mr. Bouse: Another softballism, is that I worry about us, I kind of understand why corporations want to be data driven because that is the bottom line. I am not so sure that is workable for state agencies, our bottom line is recidivism. Are we tracking that well enough? Because that is where the rubber meets the road. The other softballism, is sometimes statistics don't really matter sometimes there are those intangibles. A kid does well in practice, but her batting average sucks but sooner or later it is going to catch up. Does that make sense?

Chief Data Officer Morris: Right.

Mr. Bouse: I worry about if we rely too much on this were not paying attention, we get blinders because of the data. Those are things to watch as well.

Chief Data Officer Morris: Exactly.

Director Holt: These referrals going down means what we are left with, the kids we are left with are the highest-level needs, highest level of crimes. We weeded out the knuckleheads when we are at these low numbers.

Mr. Bouse: It is the worst ones.

Director Holt: It does not mean our population is going to be an easier or any less expensive to treat.

Mr. Bouse: I can't remember the term OSBI for those types of crimes, but they split out those higher level.

Chief Data Officer Morris: Great conversation.

Mr. Bouse: This is all 0 to 18, correct?

Chief Data Officer Morris: This is any referral on a kid we received.

Mr. Bouse: Anybody under the age of 18, essentially?

Director Holt: Correct, the few over 18, it gets referred because the crime occurred before they turned 18.

Mr. Bouse: If they are 18, this is definitely on a crime they committed before they were 18 and have turned 18 in detention?

Director Holt: Yes, and they are likely waiting for their case to be disposed on. We hope they are not waiting on a placement, but on their case to be done.

Chief Data Officer Morris continued with the presentation.

Director Holt: If I could say, the break down by race, obviously that is a real problem we are way over-represented on African American children being detained. Which is part of SB1282 doing a universal risk screener assessment for detention, so that every child being considered for detention is done based on a risk score to inform the judges on their decisions. Because there is no universal screener there is no way to track how this detention decision is being made. This way the judges will have this screener to look at, have these things to consider, and, ultimately, have the decision. If we see certain areas, certain counties that this continues to overrepresented we could target all of the stakeholders in there OJA workers, law enforcement, judges, and DAs.

Mr. Bouse: I think, if I remember correctly, OSBI reported in their last statistics 2020, 46% of juvenile arrests were black male. We can't change the arrest rate.

Director Holt: Correct. We can use a universal screener to pull data to figure out where and what can maybe be done. Is it law enforcement? Is it more after school programming in that area to keep these kids busy?

Judge Foss: Is the screening mechanism more of an administrative thing? Because the statute clearly delineates who is eligible for detention and who is not.

Director Holt: Yes, so the screener asks all those detention questions. You know, 77 different counties, a million different ways. Sometimes a kid is before you in court on probation on so many violations and the judge is going to say you are going to detention for sanctions, the screener allows for judicial orders. Arrest warrants, bench warrants, youthful offender charges those are automatic detention. It asks for prior history, runaway history, past refusals, and failure to appear. It does lay out is this a detainable offense, is it a felony, it has that statutory language in it. As the intake worker is working through that screener, they can provide this information to the judge.

Mr. Bouse: Is this real time data, is it pulled from JOLTS?

Chief Data Officer Morris: Yes.

Mr. Bouse: Are we creating these charts off of JOLTS?

Chief Data Officer Morris: Yes, they are linked directly into the data, created in real time.

Mr. Bouse: Is there a possibility the Board could have access to that so that we could view that data by county? That would be interesting. Again, referring to what I read in the OSBI crime statistics, breaking it down almost 3,000, or a vast majority, of the juvenile arrests were in Oklahoma and Tulsa County. And Oklahoma had more than twice of Tulsa County. If you look at the statistics of the arrests for black males, you can quickly dissect down on the problem areas and where do we need to be focused as a state the majority of our resources? It is clearly Oklahoma County and, clearly, the black population. What do we

do to fix that? Is it early intervention, after school programs? I think, especially if we match that OSBI data, you can clearly start to make assumptions that may help there.

Director Holt: Our largest youth service agency, in Oklahoma County, we just talked about this in rates and standards now has a partnership with Oklahoma City Public Schools to provide Botvin Life Skills to every 9th grader in OKCPS. That is the largest school district in the state and, certainly, in Oklahoma County.

Mr. Bouse: I assume, this data can be broken down by police department, by area.

Director Holt: We can by zip code.

Chief Data Officer Morris: One of the things I will show you is by zip code. When we have a referral, we have to list the referring agency. We can break to that level.

Mr. Bouse: You guys probably already know, but what is the worst zip code for juvenile crime? That is where we ought to be pumping funds into, I think.

Mr. Tardibono: Can I ask a question on the screener? If I am hearing you correctly, we are going to be bringing in objective data and criteria into that decision-making process, where right now it is more subjective?

Director Holt: Yes, the goal is, you know right now its 77 counties 100 different ways, at least now, all kids will have the screener. It works through, ultimately, it is always the judge's decision on detention, however, it helps whoever is doing the intake, its usually OJA, to remember to ask those questions. You are not going to have all the answers at 3 o'clock in the morning but the judge can then at the detention hearing, will have a paper copy and be able to look at the history and see if detention is still merited. Have things changed? Is mom here to pick them up? Can he make a promise to appear?

Mr. Tardibono: Will it go so far as to say, Johnny or Jane could go to X program here or Y program there? Or is it a referral to youth services?

Director Holt: Right, it is just to help at the moment of detention with rather or not there is a low, moderate, or high-risk level for them to be detained.

Dr. Grissom: Question, I thinking at the moment, all the training we paid for out of SAG?

Director Holt: Laura Broyles, what was the name of the training?

Ms. Broyles: Effective Police Interactions with Youth, the Connecticut model.

Dr. Grissom: Yes.

Director Holt: How many staff and law enforcement did we train?

Ms. Broyles: It was over 500 trained.

Dr. Grissom: What occurs to me, is that from the standpoint of needs assessment for training, what you were saying, drilling down by zip code on arrest rates, we could certainly use this kind of data for future planning on where we want to focus that sort of training. Because you are right, we have to take what is sent to us we don't affect the arrest rate in our work. With that training we might affect those arrest rates.

Director Holt: Those interactions, yes.

Mr. Bouse: With those early interventions and after school programs is where we want to affect the arrest rate. I understand what you are saying to.

Dr. Grissom: What we are getting to is a more fundamental perspective on those folks deciding do I arrest them, or do I take them home?

Mr. Bouse: I think, like the Director said, we are very quickly getting to where those arrests are now those serious kids.

Dr. Grissom: Sure

Director Holt: Yes.

Mr. Bouse: We are not going to drive a murder home.

Dr. Grissom: Well, no.

Director Holt: Yes, and a lot of that training was done right during Covid, so now that we have emerged from Covid, and we are looking at what do we do with the second round of training. Where do we target it?

Dr. Grissom: There is a larger issue here as well, there exists research literature that shows when you are using advance statistical techniques, when you remove the variation in academic achievement that is due to socioeconomic status out of the equation racial differences in achievement disappear. So that what we see often, in racial differences are in fact socioeconomic differences because minorities are overrepresented in the lower socioeconomic areas. I've seen some reviews that suggest there are some similar correlation results when we start talking about arrests. It's not the same quality yet. It also occurs to me, it that larger picture when we are drilling down on where those arrests rates different kinds of offenses are, at some level, going to be connected to socioeconomic issues for those areas. Because quite frankly, I am convinced at this point, that socioeconomic issues drive things much more than racial or ethnic issues. Because once you pull socioeconomics out of the equation than you don't see racial or

ethnic issues. In the larger sense, it's not where do we need to look at where and how we police. It's how do we provide social supports to those families in those areas? That is not OJA's job. But as part of this larger data group, that is a DHS issue in terms of a variety of different kinds of supports.

Director Holt: Right.

Chief Data Officer Morris: One of the things I will mention later on, is we have a data matching agreement with the State Department of Education. One of the data elements the committee asked for was economically disadvantaged.

Dr. Grissom: Ok.

Chief Data Officer Morris: We actually get that at each grade level so that can tie directly into what you are talking about. Now that we have that we've got detailed information on education, we can dive deeper into that and cross-reference into DHS and things like that.

Dr. Grissom: You are going to find disparities in health and mental health services in those areas.

Chief Data Officer Morris continued with the presentation.

Mr. Bouse: Obviously, this does not differentiate the offense, correct?

Chief Data Officer Morris: Correct, this is just the highest legal status of that case.

Mr. Bouse: That might really affect that also between what type of felony. Obviously, when we are talking about Youthful Offender or custody, we are not talking about misdemeanors, generally. The type of offense by race might also affect that.

Chief Data Officer Morris: We can directly correlate that.

Mr. Tardibono: This might be coming later, but do we track, for those that are on probation, how many of them end up in our more serious categories.

Chief Data Officer Morris: Yes, we track the entire length of their legal status. We track the complete history throughout the system.

Dr. Emerson: May I ask a question? I would love to hear from fellow board members who have been in the legal system, with regards to socioeconomic status which I don't know that we'll ever be able to track that sort of data and it gets complicated. But in my mind, if your parents can't pay then it's going to change your outcome. That is regardless of other aspects than what we are looking at here. Is that just something in our minds that we know is going to affect a kid's case but we can never drill down to that, or am I wrong?

Mr. Bouse: I'll jump in on that. I think at some higher-level crimes, let's say if you are charged with murder, if the family does have the ability to hire a very expensive lawyer, there is certainly a benefit. That is sort of the elephant in the room in criminal justice. Not any different than in the adult system. At lower levels, at least in Northwest Oklahoma, the attorneys are very competent, and you are, generally, not going to get a different outcome between the court appointed attorney and a hired one on most things. But let's say in Woodward County you were charged with murder, I can't remember the statistics in Woodward County we probably average 1 or 2 murders a year, so there is not an attorney in Woodward that typically handles murder litigation. So those court appointed attorney is not going to have that experience. If you had a family that was able to hire experienced attorney out of Oklahoma City or Tulsa area you might very well have a different outcome. That is true in the adult system as well, probably more so in the adult system as well. I think the adult system is worse. If you pull aside an OIDS attorney there going to truthfully tell you have overwhelmed they are in the adult system. Not being able to speak with their clients or spend time with each one. That's not generally true in the juvenile system. I think that the court appointed attorneys spend time with their clients, at least in the rural areas. So yes and no is my answer.

Judge Foss: I would say, I worked in Cleveland County, I would say the majority of the kids were filed on in court were represented by the Oklahoma Indigent Defense System (OIDS) and it was very rare to see a private attorney on a case in that courtroom. I would say that OIDS was very overwhelmed. I think they tried to do a really good job, but it is hard. The way the system is set up, it is like a cattle call every week. It's difficult. So, I would say the stakes are lower, typically, in a delinquency proceeding than a criminal proceeding so even if you felt that there were some inefficient representations at the end of the day the cases ended up where they needed to be.

Director Holt: In the juvenile system.

Judge Foss: In the juvenile system. I would say, in Cleveland County, the kids that were filed on as youthful offenders most of them probably, you can look at the statistics, ended up in the adult system. Very few of them came back to juvenile court because their offenses were so serious. The resources in the juvenile system, at least during my tenure on the bench, were pretty minimal, so to protect the public many of them go over to the adult system.

Mr. Bouse: I think Judge Foss is saying as I am. It is not as big of a problem as you might think. It is a problem in some cases, but not as, I think it is worse in the adult system.

Chair Youngblood: Ben, I'm just curious, from your interaction, representation, and history if you have something you can add to the perspective for us.

General Counsel Brown: With regard to murder cases, OIDS, the Oklahoma County and Tulsa County public defenders have specialized attorneys assigned to that. Private bar does 1, 2, or 3 on their career, probably. That is how many I carried when I was on the OIDS capitol team at any given time. As with anything else, the more you do something the better you get at it. Statewide, with regard to murder cases and specifically capitol cases, the private bar does not have nearly the experience that the public

defenders' offices have, nor do they have the resources. With very wealthy clients, they can match dollar for dollar. OIDS and public defender offices can go out and spend 50, 20, 30 thousand dollars on an expert, where most people can't.

Mr. Bouse: So, your saying, in Oklahoma and Tulsa County, it's not even in the murder cases it is not that big of a problem.

General Counsel Brown: Not even just there, OIDS is statewide. With regards to juvenile cases, especially the youthful offender cases, the private bar does not do nearly what the public defenders offices do. In Oklahoma County about 85 to 90% of the cases are represented by the Oklahoma County public defender's office. OIDS has similar statistics throughout juvenile. In Oklahoma and Tulsa County, there are specifically trained attorneys assigned to the juvenile dockets who understand the youthful offender code who know how to read and work it.

Chair Youngblood: Interesting perspective, thank you for sharing that.

Mr. Bouse: That is a good point. As I mentioned, in the adult system I think there is an issue there. I talked to an OIDS attorney the other day, he said, "I pulled off your brief and redid for my case to use it, I hope you don't mind." I thought you are OIDS, you are statewide, how do you not have a file system.

Dr. Emerson: I really appreciate that discussion and insight on the system. I think it is something we need to keep in mind, we will never be able to control for some of those things that do matter. I do appreciate hearing it may not be as big of a factor for juveniles as I might have imagined it was.

Chair Youngblood: It's a factor worth considering but there still may be some other levers we can pull before we get to that one becoming a deciding factor.

Dr. Grissom: So, the discussion prompts another question. You said earlier some things about bottom line, for me bottom line has always been doing everything we can to make sure we don't throw a kid away. For me, the bottom line is that every kid gets the opportunity to make corrections and get out from under the horrible life. Form the kind of data we are collecting, youthful offenders, what percent get bridged to DOC, what percent successfully complete programs and are released? Is there a way to get at that?

Director Holt: We have that dashboard. I pulled it up for you.

Mr. Bouse: I think he is getting there. The bottom line is, we failed, maybe that isn't the word. We shouldn't be happy if any of these kids 2 to 3 years later, 5 years later, are in DOC custody. All those goals are achieved if they stay out of DOC custody. Obviously, none of them were achieved if they are in DOC custody. They didn't improve their lives if they ended up in prison.

Director Holt: Yes.

Dr. Grissom: I live on a continuum instead of in boxes. I've seen kids improve but not improve enough.

Director Holt: In 2021, the youthful offender cases that were closed, within calendar year 2021, over 75% their cases were dismissed successful 20% were bridged to DOC.

Dr. Grissom: That sounds pretty good. As an intermediate outcome.

Director Holt: In 2020, 86% were closed successfully.

Mr. Bouse: How long can we track them? Can we track them for 10 years after they age out? After the age out, do we know the statistics? Within 10 years, did they end up with a felony arrest or in DOC custody? That would be important to know for recidivism.

Director Holt: That is what we are going to talk about.

Chief Data Officer Morris: Yes, that is one of the things I am going to talk about is our matching with DOC. We've actually looked back historically, one thing I will mention is incarcerated parents. As we continue to do those matches, we can look as far into the future as we want. We can look at kids we had 10 or 15 years ago to see how far in advance they penetrated the adult system, if at all.

Mr. Tardibono: Will you say that again, you can track if they had an incarcerated parent?

Chief Data Officer Morris: Yes, what we do is send data to DOC to match on. We send parent information and that allows us to see if they matched if the parent were also incarcerated. Either on probation or actually admitted into a prison? We can begin looking at that incarcerated parent, where the kids and parents may not reveal that information at intake, we have the data to actually say they did. They could steer services and treatment for the kid knowing they had an incarcerated parent.

Judge Foss: Do we have the stats on total number of youthful offenders were filed on and how many went into OJA versus probation or DOC? Do we have those stats?

Chief Data Officer Morris: We will now because we have the DOC data. We can go back into those historical cases. Now that we have established this relationship with DOC, we can always get current data, I plan to get it every 6 months or at least every year. They can give us this historical data if they are able to match on it. I am going to continue.

Mr. Tardibono: On the Health Care Authority, when we're releasing young people, who are hopefully in some sort of family unit, do we do a screen for eligibility on Medicare/Medicaid?

Director Holt: Yes.

Mr. Tardibono: If eligible, we encourage them to enroll?

Chief Data Officer Morris: Yes. Our Payne County office is working on some thinking outside the box, one of the things they have mention is enrolling in SoonerCare. They want to set up a computer in their office so they can walk them over there to help them get the process started.

Mr. Tardibono: In Oklahoma County at the Diversion Hub, they have brought in all sorts of agencies. One of them is the Health Care Authority so they can do that. What we are trying to figure out how to get that screening done at the jail because not everyone goes to the Diversion Hub. The Health Care Authority has been very open with us trying to figure out how to make that eligibility screening happen. So that we can say to them, you are free to go but you should go see a doctor or a mental health professional.

Chief Data Officer Morris: I think for us, were they receiving mental health services before they came to us? When they left us, did they continue that? If they didn't, and they went to DOC, was that a key factor in what happened?

Mr. Tardibono: Even on the medical side, we are finding adults are getting their first ever medical treatment in the jail. We are trying to say, we have Variety Care and other providers just for your physical health as a foundation for mental and behavioral health.

Chief Data Officer Morris: Exactly. Continuing with the presentation.

Dr. Ellington: If I may, that is part of it, but the bigger part in my mind is juvenile to adult recidivism back to what Bart said earlier. I am assuming that's what you mean rather than juvenile back to juvenile.

Chief Data Officer Morris: I think it is both. I think when we define recidivism it can be a lot of different things. When you look at recidivism, you can look at reoffending within the juvenile system or reoffending into the adult system.

Dr. Ellington: I assume we have been tracking that all along.

Chief Data Officer Morris: Yes.

Mr. Bouse: I was trying to dive into the definitions, it would seem to me, maybe we have a category of recidivism where the successfully completed but returned before 18? Then, maybe we have another one, did they have a new misdemeanor or felony arrest within 10 years of turning 18. Or were they incarcerated in jail or prison within 10 years. If they are going to get in trouble its usually within 10 years. I don't know if you could correlate something that happened 15 years later. It is always humorous I hear so many juvenile and adult offenders say I didn't get in trouble for a year and a half. No, you just didn't get caught for a year is what happened. I really think, we can't just look at a snap chat, they did they stay out of trouble until they were 20, it doesn't give us a whole lot of information on how successful we really were. It kind of dovetails, I've always thought about, and I think it is probably universally true, we're successful with a vast majority of offenders, adult and juvenile. We know that a vast majority never reoffend, that is just true of all ages. We also know that a small subset always, it's a revolving door, from

family member to family member, it is generational. We laugh about it. Some of it is socioeconomic issue. We just see a revolving door from certain families and people that are continually in the system. What's so sad from a perspective, is the state has literally interjected millions of dollars into one family. We've done early intervention, after school, systems of care, we had them in juvenile, incarcerated their parents, and it just keeps happening. When I am in the Woodward County Courthouse, one of the juvenile DA will say we just filed against that one, and it's some kid where I had that parent 15 years ago. Those are the ones that are so frustrating, how do we stop that revolving door with that certain socioeconomic group or family?

Dr. Grissom: Most of the things I can think of that would stop that would be illegal. Len, I think on the next slide, you get into definitions. Are those proposed or are those what we are working with?

Chief Data Officer Morris: The next 4 to 5 slides, I am just going to summarize because they kind of say the same things.

Dr. Grissom: Then I want to ask this question ahead. Across my entire career, number 1, if you define your success on recidivism, you are using failure rate to define success rate which is backwards. It is too difficult to say what success is because it can be so many different things. It says to me we have to be really clear on what we mean when we say a person recidivated. To me, it is determined legally, you recidivate when you are adjudicated or convicted. It bothers me when we see recidivism definitions that say subsequent arrest because that is not recidivism because you don't know they did it. I had to many kids in my custody, in my facility get charged in their home community with something they could not have done because they were in my facility. People get arrested based on their history, it doesn't mean they did it. If we are going to say recidivism means a failure, then it needs to be a documented, legally established failure. Arrest is not a failure until you are convicted.

Chief Data Officer Morris: You are exactly right. That is what a few of those slides are. With CJJA, I serve on a data subcommittee, and a lot of those are definitions from other jurisdictions on how they defined it. It is so across the board. They use rearrest, they do re-adjudication, they do custody only, out of home placement. I used that to show the complexity that all jurisdictions look at. That is one of the things Director Holt has asked the Data Governance Group to look at.

Mr. Bouse: I understand what you are saying, but I am guessing, Director Holt wasn't filing felonies, when she was in the DA's office, she did not think applied. I think, that statistically, if you look, the DAs one their conviction rate is extremely high, and their determination of probable cause is extremely high. There are not a whole lot of people that did not do it. It is just not a very high percentage; it is extremely low.

Dr. Grissom: It is what it is, but I just want us to be objective. When we are data-driven, we need to have reliability, in order to have validity. That means we have to be consistent.

Director Holt: That is what this discussion is all about.

Mr. Bouse: It is data integrity.

Chief Data Officer Morris: That is why I showed all these examples. I am not going through all of these. But you can look at it, it is all over the place.

Mr. Bouse: When will we define, and is that something the Board should have input on what we define or determine? So that the Board has stake in what is recidivism so that moving forward, that is what I would like to see, is that the Board vote on what we determine, what we want to define recidivism as. Obviously, we need some help, whether that is a subcommittee, or something, or maybe you draft a definition, or your committee draft a definition. Then, we review that and maybe review other states then and ultimately, we determine what data we want to call recidivism, at least internally. I don't know that it needs to be our public definition of recidivism. We may have different definitions, different categories so we can get a handle on what is occurring out there.

Director Holt: Yes.

Chief Data Officer Morris: Exactly.

Mr. Tardibono: When you say data governance, are you talking about the interagency or statewide.

Chief Data Officer Morris: Internally. We have a committee of about 25 employees that handle that internally.

Judge Foss: My observation is, it takes a lot to really pile on a kid unless it is a felony level offense, in juvenile court. If they progress through the juvenile system, and they end up at COJC, most of those kids have been through a wide gamete of everything we have to offer. COJC is the last resort, that is it. The chances are pretty good already, that those kids when they get their case dismissed or bridged to DOC. The odds are pretty good they are going to end up in further criminal involvement. That is my observation.

Mr. Bouse: The unfortunate reality.

Judge Foss: That's the reality. So, if we are trying to hold the agency accountable, for success rates and we've got these wonderful programs, we are already working an uphill battle in my opinion.

Dr. Grissom: That is why, historically for years, states have bragged at the institution level, if the recidivism is 50% or below. Because their starting point is mostly chronic, i.e. repeat offenders, to start with. If you can cut recidivism in half in that group, you've done something.

Judge Foss: To me, what the agency ought to be focusing on successful programs that let these kids do independent living and not sending them back to where they came from. That is really what we ought to be looking at when we put kids at COJC, alternative plans and not send them back.

Mr. Bouse: I love this discussion everyone is having today. It is clear, this is where rubber meets the road. This is really what we have to be interested in, what are our recidivism rates, how we define that, do we have multiple definitions, and are we having progress. The sad thing though is it's pretty clear that we haven't been doing that as a state, we don't really know our recidivism. How in 2022, how did we get to this point, that we don't really know or were not really analyzing it as we should.

Chief Data Officer Morris: We publish recidivism rates historically. Every year in our annual reports we publish the rates and definitions. As data changed across the last 3 or 4 years, I think that is why this conversation came back up. Not only, as Judge Foss mentioned, but we can use recidivism to show success. Or can also show success, by what happens, can we divert them from not going to COJC. Can we see historically these programs and services have been working and seeing it in the data. So, let's veer them in that direction. Hopefully, that is what the data will allow us to do.

Dr. Ellington: I think without tracking, you don't know.

Chief Data Officer Morris: Exactly.

Dr. Ellington: To me, that seems like an important indicator of what works and what doesn't. You can drill down, this person, Sidney, had program XY and it didn't work. So, the next kid, that fits the profile, lets maybe try something different or adjust XY.

Director Holt: Right.

Chief Data Officer Morris: You are exactly right. Now that we have all this data, be able to look at that and do predictive analysis. Yes, exactly.

Dr. Ellington: I don't think anyone is holding OJA's feet to the fire. How do we inform ourselves so that we can be a better agency? To do good for the state, to do good for rural families as well as the urban.

Chief Data Officer Morris: I am jumping to the end of the presentation.

Dr. Grissom: The nice thing about that is you can do that ongoing, cumulative slice in time, which in the past we were unable to do.

Chief Data Officer Morris: Right, for example, we went 6 months, 12, 24 and 36.

Dr. Grissom: I like going DOC data because you don't get in DOC because you were arrested but because your convicted. So, we have clarity on the actual outcome.

Mr. Bouse: Absolutely, and sometimes convicted multiple times. So, the old definition of recidivism, is that OJA's old definition?

Chief Data Officer Morris: That is OJA's old definition.

Mr. Bouse: That is very limiting.

Chief Data Officer Morris: That it is why it needs to be reviewed.

Dr. Ellington: So that is something that is being worked.

Chief Data Officer Morris: Yes.

Mr. Bouse: I read that and thought that is not just very helpful.

Director Holt: Yes, that is why we're doing data governance.

Dr. Grissom: Across my career, there were two different times we did recidivism studies on Radar kids. On one of those studies, we did up to 2 years, if I recall, most kids if they are going to recidivate it is going to be within a couple of years, that gets the vast majority. We ran about 45% for medium secure program, about 35% on New Start, and about 50% on ITP. Dr. Parks did his dissertation on sex offenders, we did DOC and NCIC, 8.2% which is consistent with national trends. With this, we are going to be able to do different slices and subgroups.

Mr. Bouse: It is interesting that you mention that because the general public thinks well you never fix a sex offender, they are always reoffending.

Dr. Grissom: That is because everything the public knows about sex offenders is based with adults with adults in prison. They are very different than kids, particularly with sex offenses.

Dr. Ellington: Back to this point about recidivism definitions, so conviction in the adult system with an offense committed in one year, I think we have reached a consensus this is not enough.

Director Holt: Yes, this is just what other jurisdictions use as a definition.

Dr. Ellington: These are the examples.

Mr. Bouse: I would like to see 1 year, 3 years, and 10 years. I don't even think 10 years is enough, it's a lot, but I don't think it is too much.

Dr. Ellington: For sure, I would think, research shows that at about the age 26 is when it starts clicking for a young Sidney, and they think that it is not so good. I think tracking to that point as at least a minimum, would you agree or disagree?

Dr. Grissom: I don't disagree. I think, when you are talking juvenile system, if they are going to do something again, it is going to be 2 or 3 years. I like the different slices, 1 year is not long enough, 2 years, 5 years, 10 years you are going to catch pretty much everyone.

Chief Data Officer Morris: Six months is a pretty good place to start, because between 6 to 12 months we are seeing that at a national level, that is a good indicator.

Mr. Tardibono: I would want us to check with the Department of Mental Health, because I know that at least with the adult risk assessment there is a certain period, I think it's within 5 years, they don't ask beyond that because there are too many variables and factors. I don't remember the exact marker, but they say you really should go 20 years a lot can happen, and you can't say that something that did or did not happen at OJA and now at 40 you are committing a crime, that is not really our fault.

Dr. Grissom: Good point, my rule of thumb always was, if a kid could stay out of trouble for a couple of years, and they get in trouble again, my general thought was that is not on us. A lot can happen in a person's community or family in those couple of years that we don't have anything to do with. If because of our intervention, someone stays arrest or conviction free for a couple of years, then I think we did our job. Past that, there are too many things that can enter in to change the picture.

Mr. Bouse: At the very least, we have after former conviction laws we've got 10 years as kind of the limit on there on DUIs, for instance. Anything beyond 10 years is not real relevant.

Mr. Tardibono: The other thing I would like to know is, on the offense category, is there any other way to slice even further on property crimes, where maybe they also have a known substance abuse problem. It may not show up as a substance abuse charge, but what we've seen anecdotally, is a lot of property crime is driven by substance abuse issues is there a way to at least say someone has identified they have substance abuse issues, and they have a property crime?

Chief Data Officer Morris: Most of the youth, Greg jump in if you need to, we do a youth level assessment at a certain level, I think it is IA and above. We do a YLSI, it has 8 different domains, one of those domains is substance abuse. We can use that assessment tool, and any other assessment tool to correlate to those offenses.

Mr. Tardibono: I would like to see those correlations between property crimes and substance abuse and not necessarily a chart.

Dr. Grissom: YLSI has 8 domains, we added 2 more, to included mental health.

Chief Data Officer Morris: Yes.

Dr. Grissom: So, 1 of the 2 we added was mental health. In essence, we have the risk data from the 8 YLSI domains plus the 2 we added.

Chief Data Officer Morris: Yes, plus we have that back 10 plus years. So, we have a lot of data.

Dr. Emerson: I would love to jump in and state the obvious, but I feel it's important at this point. I really appreciate this discussion for my perspective; it has been incredibly meaningful, and it is really at the

heart of what we are tasked with doing, which was said earlier. I want to thank Laura and Len for, I know, a lot a time and energy that has been devoted to this. The Director's emphasis of this right now, I know in the context of OJA, this is just something we have prioritized over the last year, but it has taken awhile to even get to this point because it is a slow-moving train. I also want to say, I think **we all** have indicated how important this is and it really determines the why of what we do and that means it's going to be an investment of not only of staff time but also money for infrastructure costs. It seems that right now is the time, money that is now available from the federal level, other opportunities that are out there, if this is important it is one thing to collect data, it is a whole other ball game to collect meaningful data, and it is a whole nother realm to meaningfully integrate that data. That requires money. I just want to point out, if we are saying that this is important as a Board, I think we have to be prepared that there are costs associated with this priority that we may encounter. There may be opportunities that OJA is probably looking at right now and working in conjunction with other entities in our state. I just want to say, I fully support making wise decisions at this moment in time that will have big impacts for 10 plus years for our kiddos.

Ms. Worthen: If I can add on to what Dr. Emerson said, because this is what I was thinking throughout this time. Huge shout out to Len and Laura. I know that I've worked with you all on getting me some data I have asked for. I just really appreciate you all. I know this is not easy work and I know this isn't new. The second thing, I want to make sure we are clear on, as we start talking about definitions of recidivism and these things that are incredibly important and meaningful that we need to make happen. We don't operate in a silo. So, I think to Tim's point, the Department of Mental Health, DHS, the Governor's emphasis on creating these Hope Centers to start consolidating access to resources within communities for different folks, I just think it is incredibly important that we consider our definitions. I want to see some broad ones that we can collaborate with these partners that are also bringing the services that are truly needed to deter folks. Additionally, creating definitions that are what are actually within our OJA purview to "control," because we know there is so much we can't really control. I think it important; the whole discussion is pointed to this but, there is so much more to the story than just the data which I think is part of the next slide. But to remember some of those nuances are going to be really important or else we're never going to like our rates. I want to make sure we keep that at the forefront as well. Also, to echo Dr. Emerson, I am sorry that I am not there in person. This discussion is incredibly important, and it is the crux of why I am on this board to recognize disparity and make sure we're delivering and keeping public safety in mind at the same time. Thank you all that is what I wanted to comment.

Chief Data Officer Morris wrapped up the presentation with a story on a OJA juvenile's success.

Dr. Ellington: That is our north star. As an organization, that is our north star. Replicating that in every case should be our goal. Fifty percent may be what we get, but that is our north star.

Director Holt: Yes.

Mr. Tardibono: Do we know what happened in his life that made those educational drops?

Chief Data Officer Morris: We did not. He did show up as economically disadvantaged through his entire education. During 6, 7, and 8th grade he was listed as being homeless. That could have been an indicator early on.

Dr. Ellington: The previous slide, that said Data Governance Committee, is that our committee?

Chief Data Officer Morris: Yes, that is a strictly an OJA staff committee. Comprised of leadership staff, like Constanzia, Mr. Delaney, Ben Brown, and the director. Mid-level management like district supervisors. We have people from the institutions down to frontline staff. It is strictly an OJA group.

Director Holt: They will look at coming up with definitions for recidivism. That we will then present to the Board. We will adopt definitions to collect data.

Mr. Tardibono: I am sorry I missed some of this. Is this, did we get a new system that we have all this data available?

Chief Data Officer Morris: It is the same system we have always had. We've made modifications, one of the things we are always looking at in data governance, are we using the data we are collecting? Are we missing data that we need to start collecting?

Chair Youngblood: Two things, what a wonderful discussion, thank you all very much. You can see all of us geeking out on our particular perspectives, which is what makes for a good board. Each one of us brings a rich history and a rich passion to various elements. So, thanks for that.

Update on 2022 legislative session

Chief of Staff Nizza gave an update on the 2022 legislative session.

Director's Report

Director Holt discussed the attached report.

Chair Youngblood: I will say, speaking for the Board, we really appreciate the reports. I know sometimes you must sit there and think, wow do they even read this long list of stuff that we're doing. We really do read it, and it means a lot to us to see the different things. When we look through the reports, we interact with them. It is neat that they went there, or that is the third time I have seen that on the report.

Mr. Tardibono: I think the real question is, where are the clones our staff? If we can figure out how to monetize that, we'd have all the funding.

Chair Youngblood: There is an awful lot of stuff in there. I know we get a brief rundown from you, Rachel. Please understand, for the whole staff, we do get those reports and they are treasured.

Chief Financial Officer (CFO) Clagg updated the Board on the timeline on the process of creating and modifying the rates and standards and discussed the attached presentation.

Public Comment on proposed Rates and Standards

There were no public comments on the proposed rates.

Discussion and/or possible vote to approve or amend the proposed modification to rates and standards – Screening, Assessment, and Diagnostic Evaluation (originally submitted to OMES as RS19-004-028 – 030), RS22-004-020

Dr. Ellington moved to approve with a second by Mr. Bouse

Aye: Bouse, Ellington, Emerson, Foss, Grissom, Tardibono, Worthen, and Youngblood

Nay:

Absent: Jones

The proposed modification to rates and standards RS22-004-020 - Screening, Assessment, and Diagnostic Evaluation (originally submitted to OMES as RS19-004-028 – 030) was approved.

Discussion and/or possible vote to approve or amend the proposed rates and standards – Screening and Assessment, RS22-004-021 and 022

Dr. Ellington moved to approve with a second by Mr. Bouse

Aye: Bouse, Ellington, Emerson, Foss, Grissom, Tardibono, Worthen, and Youngblood

Nay:

Absent: Jones

The proposed rates and standards RS22-004-021 and 022 – Screening and Assessment were approved.

Chief Financial Officer discussed the attached presentation on the Juvenile Detention Improvement Revolving fund.

Mr. Tardibono: On this fund, is that something within our budget, we will put a line item in our budget for a certain amount, or is the Legislature appropriating?

Chief Financial Officer Clagg: We are funding it internally. We mentioned in the State Plan for Detention that as funds are available, we would look at putting the positive funds into the revolving fund. To answer your question, it is coming from within the agency, the Legislature does not appropriate to the fund.

Mr. Tardibono: Do we have internal goals or how much we want to have in there or should be in there?

Chief Financial Officer Clagg: The State Plan we list a target of \$50,000.00. The first year, we were playing catch up, so we doubled it. We will start the process again once we analyze our budget and make a determination on the budget. We will ask for projects in July once we close FY22 and know our carryover.

Discussion and/or possible vote to award, and/or adjust proposed award, Juvenile Detention Improvement Revolving Fund, [10A O.S. § 2-7-401](#), funds to the Garfield County Juvenile Detention Center in the amount of \$2,760.11

Mr. Bouse moved to approve with a second by Dr. Grissom

Aye: Bouse, Ellington, Emerson, Tardibono, and Youngblood

Nay:

Absent: Grissom, Jones, Foss, and Worthen

The proposed award from the Juvenile Detention Improvement Revolving Fund funds to the Garfield County Juvenile Detention Center in the amount of \$2,760.11 was approved.

Update on the Next Generation Campus Project

CFO Clagg introduced the video update and informed the Board there were no action items for the month.

Discussion and/or possible vote to approve the year-to-date OJA Finance Report

Judge Foss moved to approve with a second by Mr. Bouse

Aye: Bouse, Ellington, Emerson, Tardibono, and Youngblood

Nay:

Absent: Grissom, Jones, Foss, and Worthen

The year-to-date OJA Finance Report was approved.

CFO Clagg discussed the attached Oklahoma Youth Academy Charter School finance reports.

Discussion and/or possible vote to approve the 2021-2022, FY2022, year-to-date Oklahoma Youth Academy Charter School Finance Report

Dr. Ellington moved to approve with a second by Judge Foss

Aye: Bouse, Ellington, Emerson, Tardibono, and Youngblood

Nay:

Absent: Grissom, Jones, Foss, and Worthen

The 2021-2022, FY2022, year-to-date Oklahoma Youth Academy Charter School Finance Report was approved.

Discussion and/or possible vote to approve modifications to the 2021-22, FY2022, school year encumbrances for the Oklahoma Youth Academy Charter School

Judge Foss moved to approve with a second by Dr. Grissom

Aye: Bouse, Ellington, Emerson, Tardibono, and Youngblood

Nay:

Absent: Grissom, Jones, Foss, and Worthen

Modifications to encumbrance 2022-24, to the 2021-22, FY2022, encumbrances for the Oklahoma Youth Academy Charter School not to exceed \$1,000.00 was approved.

Executive Session

N/A

Discussion and possible vote to return to regular session

N/A

Discussion and/or possible vote on items arising from executive session

N/A

Announcements/ comments

There were no announcements/comments.

New business

There was no new business.

Adjournment

Dr. Ellington moved to adjourn with a second by Mr. Bouse

Aye: Bouse, Ellington, Emerson, Foss, Grissom, Tardibono, Worthen, and Youngblood

Nay:

Absent: Jones

Chair Youngblood adjourned the meeting at 12:15 p.m.

Minutes approved in regular session on the 19th day of April, 2022.

Prepared by:

Signed by:

Audrey Rockwell
Audrey Rockwell (Apr 19, 2022 13:27 CDT)

Audrey Rockwell, Secretary

Karen Youngblood
Karen Youngblood (Apr 19, 2022 13:18 CDT)

Karen Youngblood, Chair

amended - proposed - Mar 2022 minutes

Final Audit Report

2022-04-19

Created:	2022-04-19
By:	Audrey Rockwell (Audrey.rockwell@oja.ok.gov)
Status:	Signed
Transaction ID:	CBJCHBCAABAA-I0yNzyYGAq4_EuIFNBfVKpFaYJcBH10

"amended - proposed - Mar 2022 minutes" History

-  Document created by Audrey Rockwell (Audrey.rockwell@oja.ok.gov)
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-  Document emailed to Karen Youngblood (karen.youngblood@oja.ok.gov) for signature
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2022-04-19 - 6:27:35 PM GMT



**Board of Juvenile Affairs
Voting Record**

Date: March 22, 2022	
Item I - Recording of Members Present and Absent	
Meeting convened at <u>10:07 a.m.</u>	
Member	Present/ Absent
Bouse	Present
Ellington	Present
Emerson - videoconference	Present
Foss	Present
Grissom	Present
Jones	Absent
Tardibono - arrived 10:22 a.m.	Present
Worthen - videoconference	Present
Youngblood	Present

Date: March 22, 2022	
Item Vote to Adjourn Meeting adjourned at <u>12:15 p.m.</u>	
Motion:	Ellington
Second:	Bouse
Member	Vote
Bouse	Yes
Ellington	Aye
Emerson	Yes
Foss	Aye
Grissom	Yes
Jones	Absent
Tardibono	Yes
Worthen	Yes
Youngblood	Yes



**Board of Juvenile Affairs
Voting Record**

Date: March 22, 2022	
Item III(A) - Vote to approve the proposed minutes for the February 15, 2022, board meeting	
Motion By: Bouse	
Second: Foss	
Member	Vote
Bouse	Yes
Ellington	Aye
Emerson	Yes
Foss	Aye
Grissom	Abstain
Jones	Absent
Tardibono	Absent
Worthen	Yes
Youngblood	Yes

Date: March 22, 2022	
VII(B) - Vote to approve the proposed modification to rates and standards – Screening, Assessment, and Diagnostic Evaluation (originally submitted to OMES as RS19-004-028 – 030), RS22-004-020	
Motion By: Ellington	
Second: Bouse	
Member	Vote
Bouse	Yes
Ellington	Aye
Emerson	Yes
Foss	Aye
Grissom	Yes
Jones	Absent
Tardibono	Yes
Worthen	Yes
Youngblood	Yes



**Board of Juvenile Affairs
Voting Record**

Date: March 22, 2022	
Item VII(C) - Vote to approve the proposed rates and standards – Screening and Assessment, RS22-004-021 and 022	
Motion By: Ellington	
Second: Bouse	
Member	Vote
Bouse	Yes
Ellington	Aye
Emerson	Yes
Foss	Aye
Grissom	Yes
Jones	Absent
Tardibono	Yes
Worthen	Yes
Youngblood	Yes

Date: March 22, 2022	
Item VIII - Vote to approve the proposed award from the Juvenile Detention Improvement Revolving Fund to the Garfield County Juvenile Detention Center in the amount of \$2,760.11	
Motion By: Bouse	
Second: Grissom	
Member	Vote
Bouse	Yes
Ellington	Aye
Emerson	Yes
Foss	Aye
Grissom	Yes
Jones	Absent
Tardibono	Yes
Worthen	Yes
Youngblood	Yes



**Board of Juvenile Affairs
Voting Record**

Date: March 22, 2022	
Item X(A) - Vote to approve the year-to-date OJA Finance Report	
Motion By: Foss	
Second: Bouse	
Member	Vote
Bouse	Yes
Ellington	Aye
Emerson	Yes
Foss	Aye
Grissom	Yes
Jones	Absent
Tardibono	Yes
Worthen	Yes
Youngblood	Yes

Date: March 22, 2022	
Item XI(A) - Vote to approve the 2021-22 year-to-date, FY2022, Oklahoma Youth Academy Charter School Finance Report	
Motion By: Ellington	
Second: Foss	
Member	Vote
Bouse	Yes
Ellington	Aye
Emerson	Yes
Foss	Aye
Grissom	Yes
Jones	Absent
Tardibono	Yes
Worthen	Yes
Youngblood	Yes



**Board of Juvenile Affairs
Voting Record**

Date: March 22, 2022	
Item XI(B) - Vote to approve modifications to the 2021-22, FY2022, encumbrances for the Oklahoma Youth Academy Charter School	
Motion By: Foss	
Second: Grissom	
Member	Vote
Bouse	Yes
Ellington	Aye
Emerson	Yes
Foss	Aye
Grissom	Yes
Jones	Absent
Tardibono	Yes
Worthen	Yes
Youngblood	Yes

Date:	
Motion By: Motion	
Second: Second	
Member	Vote
Bouse	Vote
Ellington	Vote
Emerson	Vote
Foss	Vote
Grissom	Vote
Jones	Absent
Tardibono	Vote
Worthen	Vote
Youngblood	Vote



Board of Juvenile Affairs
Voting Record

Board did not enter Executive Session

Date:	
Vote to enter executive session Board entered Executive Session at _____	
Motion: Motion	
Second: Second	
Member	Vote
Bouse	Vote
Ellington	Vote
Emerson	Vote
Foss	Vote
Grissom	Vote
Jones	Vote
Tardibono	Vote
Worthen	Vote
Youngblood	Vote

Date:	
Vote to return to regular session Returned to Regular Session at _____	
Motion: Motion	
Second: Second	
Member	Vote
Bouse	Vote
Ellington	Vote
Emerson	Vote
Foss	Vote
Grissom	Vote
Jones	Vote
Tardibono	Vote
Worthen	Vote
Youngblood	Vote



**Board of Juvenile Affairs
Voting Record**

Date:	
Motion By: Motion	
Second: Second	
Member	Vote
Bouse	Vote
Ellington	Vote
Emerson	Vote
Foss	Vote
Grissom	Vote
Jones	Vote
Tardibono	Vote
Worthen	Vote
Youngblood	Vote

Date:	
Motion By: Motion	
Second: Second	
Member	Vote
Bouse	Vote
Ellington	Vote
Emerson	Vote
Foss	Vote
Grissom	Vote
Jones	Vote
Tardibono	Vote
Worthen	Vote
Youngblood	Vote

March 22, 2022

Board of Juvenile Affairs Meeting



OKLAHOMA
Juvenile Affairs





Proposed minutes for the February 15, 2022 board meeting



State of Oklahoma

OFFICE OF JUVENILE AFFAIRS

Board of Juvenile Affairs and Board of Oklahoma Youth Academy Charter School

Meeting Minutes

January 18, 2022

Board Members Present

Bart Bouse

Sidney Ellington

Amy Emerson

Janet Foss

Timothy Tardibono

Karen Youngblood

Absent

Stephen Grissom

Mautra Jones

Jenna Worthen

Call to Order

Chair Youngblood called the February 15, 2022 Board of Juvenile Affairs and Board of Oklahoma Youth Academy Charter School meeting to order at 10:08 a.m. and requested roll be called.

Public Comments

There were no public comments.

Discussion and/or possible vote to amend and/or approve the proposed minutes for the January 18, 2022 board meeting

Mr. Tardibono moved to approve with a second by Mr. Bouse

Aye: Bouse, Ellington, Emerson, Foss, Tardibono, and Youngblood

Nay:

Absent: Grissom, Jones, and Worthen

The proposed minutes for the January 18, 2022 board meeting were approved.

Update on 2022 legislative session

Chief of Staff Nizza gave an update on the 2022 legislative session.

Chair Youngblood: As part of your legislative report, since it is listed on the agenda, to share with the Board. I am sharing with who will be on the legislative committee. Those are board appointed so that is not anything we need to bring forward to vote upon. The chair will be Jenna, Mr. Bouse and Mr. Tardibono.

Director Holt: I would like to say what a gift it is to have Constanzia on board the OJA team. She has such a great reputation in that building that it is helping me. I am getting a lot of credit for a good hire. She came from DHS she is still within the cabinet there. The trust is there. The agency is benefitting from her relationships. We will be 6 days in and 2 bills through committee.

Director's Report

Director Holt discussed the attached report.

Director Holt: It is our intention to consider the State Plan for Detention at the June meeting, She also informed the Board about the Sac and Fox detention center's decision to terminate their contract with the Lincoln County. Sac and Fox nation has 42 licensed beds and 12 contracted beds. After the McGirt decision, they began contracting with tribal nations across the state. We believe they will be using their facility solely for tribal youth. The utilization rate over the past year has been about 42%, we believe we will be able to absorb the kids that are there within the system.

Judge Foss: Are they the only tribe that has a juvenile detention facility?

Director Holt: Currently, yes.

Mr. Tardibono: Does currently mean that others are considering?

Director Holt: I think others are considering. Yes, they have to find the space. We have let them know that current law is that OJA licenses all detention beds and contracts for a specific number of beds based on the state plan. Tribal nation can contract for those additional licensed beds. We believe that now Sac and Fox will have no contract with the state and take on additional tribal contracts. We will keep an eye on what that means for the system and discuss it is June.

Dr. Emerson: It has been a while since we have seen the demographics of our current population. Do you have any idea on real-time demographics?

Director Holt: I do have them, they are on a dashboard, Jeremy Andrews sends them to me on board meeting mornings. Of the 172 detained, 12 or 6.98% identify as Native American, 53 or 30.81% are white/Caucasian, 18 or 10.47% are Hispanic, 82 or 47.67% are African American, and 7 or 4.07% are listed as other. Again, we see high numbers for children of color. SB1282, risk assessments for detention will help frame the detention conversation around risk levels. As we develop a universal screener in the JOLTS system, hopefully, this will help judges and district attorneys frame the conversation around risk levels.

Chief Financial Officer (CFO) Clagg updated the Board on the timeline on the process of creating and modifying the rates and standards and discussed the attached presentation.

Public Comment on proposed Rates and Standards

There were no public comments on the proposed rates.

Discussion and/or possible vote to approve or amend the proposed modification to rates and standards – Individual Counseling (originally submitted to OMES as RS19-004b-019 – 021), RS22-004-001

Dr. Ellington moved to approve with a second by Mr. Bouse

Aye: Bouse, Ellington, Emerson, Foss, Tardibono, and Youngblood

Nay:

Absent: Grissom, Jones, and Worthen

The proposed modification to rates and standards – Individual Counseling (originally submitted to OMES as RS19-004b-019 – 021), RS22-004-001 was approved.

Discussion and/or possible vote to approve or amend the proposed rates and standards – Individual Outreach, RS22-004-002 and 003

Mr. Bouse moved to approve with a second by Dr. Ellington

Aye: Bouse, Ellington, Emerson, Foss, Tardibono, and Youngblood

Nay:

Absent: Grissom, Jones, and Worthen

The proposed rates and standards – Individual Outreach, RS22-004-002 and 003 was approved.

Discussion and/or possible vote to approve or amend the proposed modification to rates and standards – Group Counseling (originally submitted to OMES as RS06-001-005a, b, and c), RS22-004-004

Dr. Ellington moved to approve with a second by Mr. Bouse

Aye: Bouse, Ellington, Emerson, Foss, Tardibono, and Youngblood

Nay:

Absent: Grissom, Jones, and Worthen

The proposed modification to rates and standards – Group Counseling (originally submitted to OMES as RS06-001-005a, b, and c), RS22-004-004 was approved.

Discussion and/or possible vote to approve or amend the proposed rates and standards – Group Outreach, RS22-004-004, 005, and 006

Dr. Ellington moved to approve with a second by Mr. Bouse

Aye: Bouse, Ellington, Emerson, Foss, Tardibono, and Youngblood

Nay:

Absent: Grissom, Jones, and Worthen

The proposed rates and standards – Group Outreach, RS22-004-004, 005, and 006 were approved.

Discussion and/or possible vote to approve or amend the proposed modification to rates and standards – Family Counseling (originally submitted to OMES as RS19-004-016, 017, and 018), RS22-004-007

Dr. Ellington moved to approve with a second by Mr. Bouse

Aye: Bouse, Ellington, Emerson, Foss, Tardibono, and Youngblood

Nay:

Absent: Grissom, Jones, and Worthen

The proposed modification to rates and standards – Family Counseling (originally submitted to OMES as RS19-004-016, 017, and 018), RS22-004-007 was approved.

Discussion and/or possible vote to approve or amend the proposed rates and standards – Family Outreach, RS22-004-008 and 009

Dr. Ellington moved to approve with a second by Mr. Bouse

Aye: Bouse, Ellington, Emerson, Foss, Tardibono, and Youngblood

Nay:

Absent: Grissom, Jones, and Worthen

The proposed rates and standards – Family Outreach, RS22-004-008 and 009 were approved.

Discussion and/or possible vote to approve or amend the proposed modification to rates and standards – Truancy Intervention Program Services (originally submitted to OMES as RS19-005-002, 003, and 004) RS22-004-010

Dr. Ellington moved to approve with a second by Mr. Bouse

Aye: Bouse, Ellington, Emerson, Foss, Tardibono, and Youngblood

Nay:

Absent: Grissom, Jones, and Worthen

The proposed modification to rates and standards – Truancy Intervention Program Services (originally submitted to OMES as RS19-005-002, 003, and 004) RS22-004-010 was approved.

Discussion and/or possible vote to approve or amend the proposed modification to rates and standards – Counseling for Detained Youth-Jail or Juvenile Detention Center (originally submitted to OMES as RS19-006-002a, b, and c), RS22-004-011 and 012

Dr. Ellington moved to approve with a second by Mr. Bouse

Aye: Bouse, Ellington, Emerson, Foss, Tardibono, and Youngblood

Nay:

Absent: Grissom, Jones, and Worthen

The proposed modification to rates and standards – Counseling for Detained Youth-Jail or Juvenile Detention Center (originally submitted to OMES as RS19-006-002a, b, and c), RS22-004-011 and 012 were approved.

Discussion and/or possible vote to approve or amend the proposed rates and standards – Outreach for Detained Youth-Jail or Juvenile Detention Center, RS22-004-013, 014, 015, and 016

Dr. Ellington moved to approve with a second by Mr. Bouse

Aye: Bouse, Ellington, Emerson, Foss, Tardibono, and Youngblood

Nay:

Absent: Grissom, Jones, and Worthen

The proposed rates and standards – Outreach for Detained Youth-Jail or Juvenile Detention Center, RS22-004-013, 014, 015, and 016 were approved.

Discussion and/or possible vote to approve or amend the proposed modification to rates and standards – Crisis Intervention Counseling (originally submitted to OMES as RS19-004-013, 014, and 015), RS22-004-017

Dr. Ellington moved to approve with a second by Mr. Bouse

Aye: Bouse, Ellington, Emerson, Foss, Tardibono, and Youngblood

Nay:

Absent: Grissom, Jones, and Worthen

The proposed modification to rates and standards – Crisis Intervention Counseling (originally submitted to OMES as RS19-004-013, 014, and 015), RS22-004-017 was approved.

Discussion and/or possible vote to approve or amend the proposed rates and standards – Crisis Intervention Outreach, RS22-004-018 and 019

Dr. Ellington moved to approve with a second by Mr. Bouse

Aye: Bouse, Ellington, Emerson, Foss, Tardibono, and Youngblood

Nay:

Absent: Grissom, Jones, and Worthen

The proposed rates and standards – Crisis Intervention Outreach, RS22-004-018 and 019 were approved.

A short video update on the Next Generation Campus was shown to the Board.

Update on the Next Generation Campus Project

CFO Clagg gave the attached update on the next generation campus project.

Dr. Ellington: Part of the 20-man hours was negotiating the installation of the gutters, is that true? I have not seen any paperwork.

CFO Clagg: That is correct.

Discussion and/or possible vote to amend and/or approve change order NGF-124 to Flintco contract – exterior restoration of existing administration building, \$23,833.30

Mr. Bouse moved to approve with a second by Dr. Emerson

Aye: Bouse, Ellington, Emerson, Foss, Tardibono, and Youngblood

Nay:

Absent: Grissom, Jones, and Worthen

Change order NGF-124 to Flintco contract – exterior restoration of existing administration building, \$23,833.30 was approved.

Judge Foss: We did have a very productive subcommittee meeting. A lot of questions. I felt like having had the Flintco manager present and having the opportunity to talk to our consultants. The costs are reasonable given the current economic climate. I appreciated Kevin's presentation I think he simplified what we did very well. I put him on the hot seat, and he handled himself well. We are good.

Chair Youngblood: That is extremely reassuring. We've had an incredible committee involved in the entire building of the campus. I think it is important to hear for us your thoughts, comments, and support on the issues. That is very reassuring.

Mr. Bouse: The committee is convinced we should do this now instead of waiting to see what happens in the market a year or 2 years down the road.

Judge Foss: Our picture is that it is not going to get better any time soon. I think, we have always been in agreement that the current dining room building that exists now needs to be demolished. It is old, it has mold problems, it is not conducive to fine dining. It needs to go. The big issue has been do we have the money? I am convinced that we do and that now is the time to do it.

Mr. Bouse: Listening to certain things on the economy right now, the Fed is hopefully they can keep it from getting it out of hand, but it is probably not going to get better, but it might get it a lot worse.

Dr. Ellington: Not only do we basically lock this in. One of the things we grappled with, on the Next Gen project was change order after change order. Steven Johnson, what I walked with from that meeting, that this is a high number, but he felt very confident that we would not exceed that. That there would not be a lot of change orders adding to that cost coming down the road. He was even optimistic we

would not even spend all of it and some of it would come back. I felt that was reassuring. They are on the ground, they know the area, and they battled a lot of problems; they being Flintco. I feel confident based on the subcommittee meeting that \$11 million is the ceiling and that we are not going to have change order after change order coming down the pipe adding to the cost. Did you walk away feeling the same? Kevin's got the money.

Judge Foss: I did.

Dr. Emerson: I appreciated OMES being a part of these discussions and being present. I don't know if you want to speak to that Kevin. That to me, was also reassuring. I would be very concerned if they had not been engaged or were at this point were raising red flags.

Chair Youngblood: I am glad that you did. That was one of my questions.

CFO Clagg: Paul Haley was under the weather when we had our meeting. He was available if we needed him, but we did not call him in. Terry and I talked to him right after the meeting and we discussed the meeting. He felt like it was fair proposal, and his recommendation was we proceed. We talked about, if the Board approved, how the emergency letter would look like, they are the ones that have to accept it, and once accepted we would contract. We went over that with Paul, it was a brief conversation, but he is fully onboard.

Judge Foss: He has provided written documentation of his opinion.

Chair Youngblood: As always, I believe, our process has been very accountable and transparent. I appreciate that continuing and appreciate that we have been in contact with our partners and doing it out in the open.

Dr. Ellington: Rachel has basically already given the Legislature a second increased emergency request was coming.

Chair Youngblood: But we are not bonding?

Director Holt: No. Just keeping our Legislators informed. To Mr. Bouse's point, one of the things I learned from the subcommittee meeting, that gambling and waiting with all the influx of federal money they anticipate all these construction projects. They anticipate it will be hard to get a crew for a year or two to do any project.

Mr. Tardibono: Just one point of clarification, we have the money, or we are asking the Legislature for it?

Judge Foss: We have it.

Director Holt: We have the money. Just so they don't get nervous that we would be asking for additional funds or we were not prepared for this.

Discussion and/or possible vote to approve a revised emergency purchase in the amount of \$11,000,000.00 for the Central Oklahoma Juvenile Center (COJC) Next Generation Campus (NGC), located in Tecumseh, Oklahoma; for construction of the Cafeteria/Supply room and family meeting center

Judge Foss moved to approve with a second by Dr. Ellington

Aye: Bouse, Ellington, Emerson, Foss, Tardibono, and Youngblood

Nay:

Absent: Grissom, Jones, and Worthen

Revised emergency purchase in the amount of \$11,000,000.00 for the Central Oklahoma Juvenile Center (COJC) Next Generation Campus (NGC), located in Tecumseh, Oklahoma; for construction of the Cafeteria/Supply room and family meeting center was approved.

Board discussed moving to executive session with the potential loss of quorum.

Discussion and possible vote to enter executive session

Dr. Emerson moved to enter executive session with a second by Dr. Ellington

Aye: Bouse, Ellington, Emerson, Foss, Tardibono, and Youngblood

Nay:

Absent: Grissom, Jones, and Worthen

Board entered executive session at 10:52 a.m.

Judge Foss left the meeting at 11:05 a.m.

Discussion and possible vote to return to regular session

Mr. Tardibono moved to return with a second by Dr. Ellington

Aye: Bouse, Ellington, Emerson, Tardibono, and Youngblood

Nay:

Absent: Grissom, Jones, Foss, and Worthen

Board returned from executive session at 11:09 a.m.

Discussion and/or possible vote on items arising from executive session

There were not items to vote on from executive session

Chair Youngblood moved back to the normal agenda.

CFO Clagg gave a brief update on the attached OJA finance report.

Discussion and/or possible vote to approve the year-to-date OJA Finance Report

Mr. Bouse moved to approve with a second by Mr. Tardibono

Aye: Bouse, Ellington, Emerson, Tardibono, and Youngblood

Nay:

Absent: Grissom, Jones, Foss, and Worthen

The year-to-date OJA Finance Report was approved.

CFO Clagg gave a brief update on the attached Oklahoma Youth Academy Charter School finance reports.

Discussion and/or possible vote to approve the 2021-2022, FY2022, year-to-date Oklahoma Youth Academy Charter School Finance Report

Mr. Bouse moved to approve with a second by Dr. Emerson

Aye: Bouse, Ellington, Emerson, Tardibono, and Youngblood

Nay:

Absent: Grissom, Jones, Foss, and Worthen

The 2021-2022, FY2022, year-to-date Oklahoma Youth Academy Charter School Finance Report was approved.

Discussion and/or possible vote to approve modifications to the 2021-22, FY2022, school year encumbrances for the Oklahoma Youth Academy Charter School

Mr. Bouse moved to approve with a second by Dr. Ellington

Aye: Bouse, Ellington, Emerson, Tardibono, and Youngblood

Nay:

Absent: Grissom, Jones, Foss, and Worthen

Modifications to encumbrance 2022-24, to the 2021-22, FY2022, encumbrances for the Oklahoma Youth Academy Charter School not to exceed \$1,000.00 was approved.

Discussion and/or possible vote to amend and/or approve proposed modifications to the 2021-22, FY2022, Estimate of Need for the Oklahoma Youth Academy Charter School

Mr. Bouse moved to approve with a second by Dr. Emerson

Aye: Bouse, Ellington, Emerson, Tardibono, and Youngblood

Nay:

Absent: Grissom, Jones, Foss, and Worthen

Proposed modifications to the 2021-22, FY2022, Estimate of Need for the Oklahoma Youth Academy Charter School were approved.

Announcements/ comments

There were no announcements/comments.

New business

There was no new business.

Adjournment

Mr. Bouse moved to adjourn with a second by Dr. Emerson

Aye: Bouse, Ellington, Emerson, Tardibono, and Youngblood

Nay:

Absent: Foss, Grissom, Jones, and Worthen

Chair Youngblood adjourned the meeting at 11:14 a.m.

Minutes approved in regular session on the 15th day of March, 2022.

Prepared by:

Signed by:

Audrey Rockwell, Secretary

Karen Youngblood, Chair

Data and Data Governance Being Data Driven

Len Morris | Chief Data Officer
Office of Juvenile Affairs | State of Oklahoma



OKLAHOMA
Juvenile
Affairs

Agenda

REVIEW OF DATA GOVERNANCE

NEW REPORTING TOOLS

OBTAINING DATA FROM OTHER AGENCIES
(DATA MATCHING)

OUTCOMES AND RECIDIVISM

Data Driven Decision Making

Data-driven means progress in an activity that is compelled by [data](#), rather than by [intuition](#) or [personal experience](#). It is often labeled [evidence-based decision making](#).

- "A data-driven company is an organization where every person who can use data to make better decisions, has access to the data they need when they need it. Being data-driven is not about seeing a few canned reports at the beginning of every day or week; it's about giving the business decision makers the power to explore data independently, even if they're working with big or disparate data sources."
- "To become a data-driven organization the belief in the **importance of the integrity and quality** of information needs to permeate the culture of the organization at all levels. It is not enough to start a formal **data governance program**, becoming data-driven requires a disciplined shift in the mindset of all employees towards maintaining the integrity and quality of their data,"
- Data-driven decision management (DDDM) is an approach to business governance that values decisions that can be backed up with verifiable data. The success of the data-driven approach is reliant upon the quality of the data gathered and the effectiveness of its analysis and interpretation.

What is Data Governance

Data governance refers to the overall management of the availability, usability, integrity, and security of the [data](#) used in an organization.

Data governance addresses:

- data quality,
- data management,
- data policies,
- business process management,
- change management surrounding the handling of data

Why do we need Data Governance

Ensures data is

- Reliable and consistent
- Valid
- Complete
- Easily available to those with a legitimate need for it
- Unavailable to others

OJA Data Governance

Data Governance Council Project Charter was developed in Late 2019

Vision: Create a data-informed treatment and service delivery model that results in positive, lasting change for the youth, families, and communities we serve.

Membership: 25 staff comprised of leadership, management and front-line employees from all divisions within the agency that meet twice a month. Starting in March 2022, OJA has been asked to participate in a multi-agency Data Governance Council being developed by OMES.



III. LONG-TERM AGENCY IT DATA MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

CULTURE	Reinforce adaptive agency culture changes that enable, equip and support data-guided mindsets and behaviors to achieve targeted outcome goals.
ACCESSIBILITY	Automated, monitored data access for internal and external users.
QUALITY	Improve and measure data accuracy, consistency, completeness and availability.
STANDARDIZATION	Standardized data system permissions, policies, protocols and procedures.
BUSINESS INTELLIGENCE	Develop procedural and technical infrastructure needed to gather, store, report, share and analyze data to help people make business decisions.
LITERACY	Develop agency-wide data management literacy and analysis expertise.
EFFICIENCY	Optimized internal processes and procedures that support equitable information management, sharing and deployment efficiencies.
SECURITY	Standardize control, distribution and use to safeguard data assets and reduce risk.

Why do we need Data Governance

Data Snapshot of OJA Systems that collect Juvenile Information

• Juvenile On-Line Tracking System (JOLTS)	2,759 data elements
• Case Management System (CMS)	674 data elements
• Incident Reporting System (IRS)	597 data elements
Total	4,030

Data Governance Takeaways

- From an overall perspective, data governance is the practice of making strategic and effective decisions regarding the agency's information assets.
- Agency personnel at all levels must have access to real-time, accurate data regarding the programs and services we provide.
- Data Governance involves ALL staff that collect or use data within our agency.
- We must educate and train our staff explaining the importance of data and how it is used to drive decision making within the agency.
- Data Governance is not a quick fix process, it's a long-term solution

NEW REPORTING TOOLS



Reporting Tool on Referral Trends



2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022

Page Reset

District
All

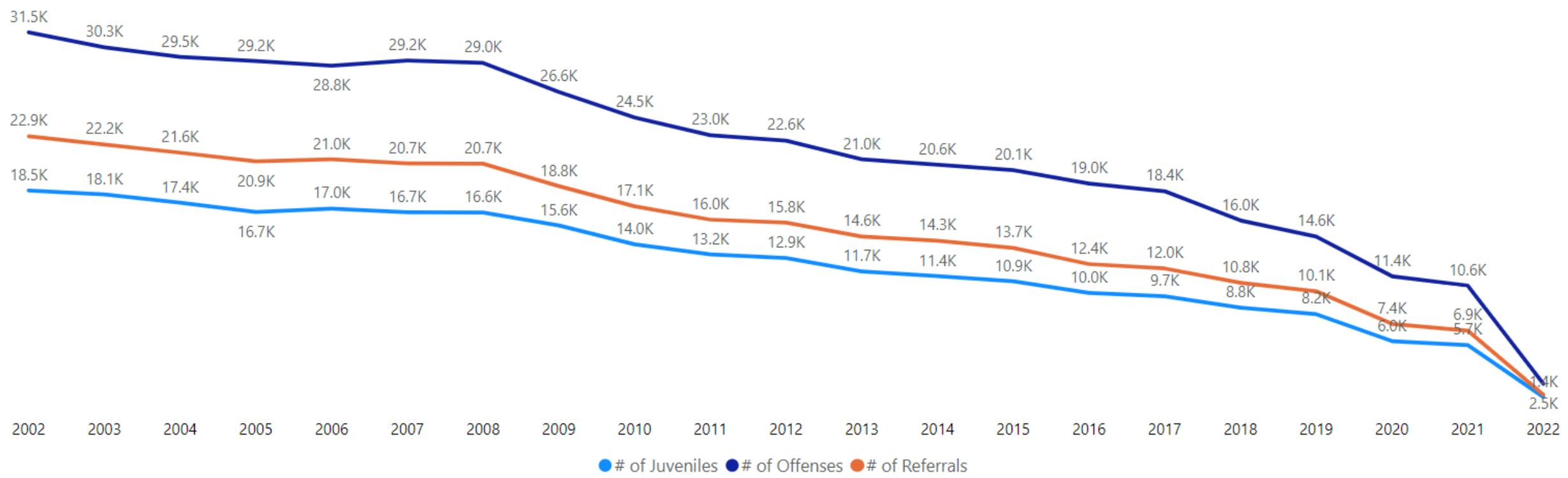
County
All

Race
All

Gender
All

Tribal Affiliation
All

Count of Juveniles, Offenses & Referrals by Year



2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022

Page Reset

District
All

County

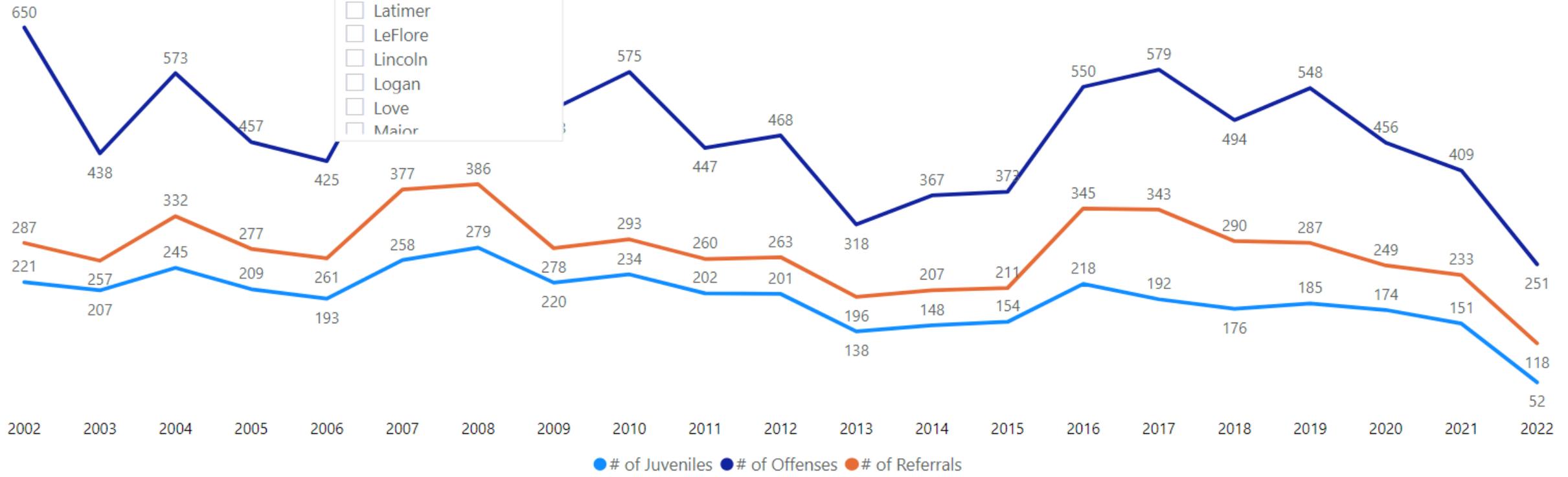
- Jefferson
- Johnston
- Kay
- Kingfisher
- Kiowa
- Latimer
- LeFlore
- Lincoln
- Logan
- Love
- Major

Race
All

Gender
All

Tribal Affiliation
All

Juveniles, Offenses & Referrals by Year



2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022

Page Reset

District

1

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7

County

All

Race

All

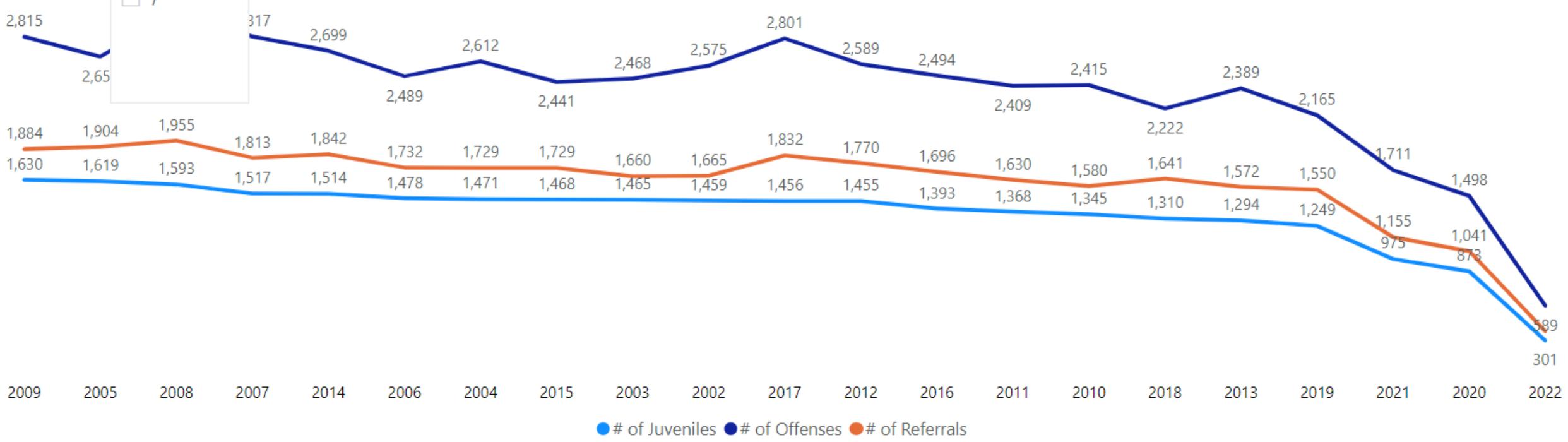
Gender

All

Tribal Affiliation

All

Count of Juveniles, Offenses & Referrals by Year



● # of Juveniles ● # of Offenses ● # of Referrals

Reporting Tool on Offenses





District

All

County

All

Race

All

Gender

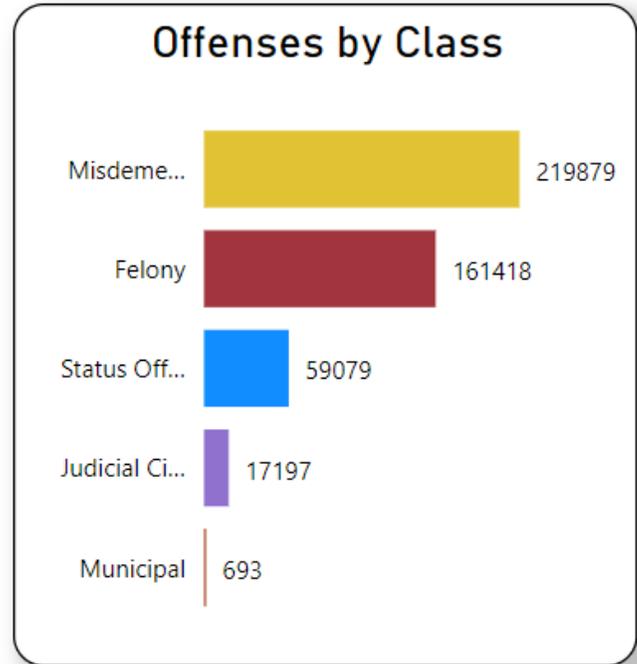
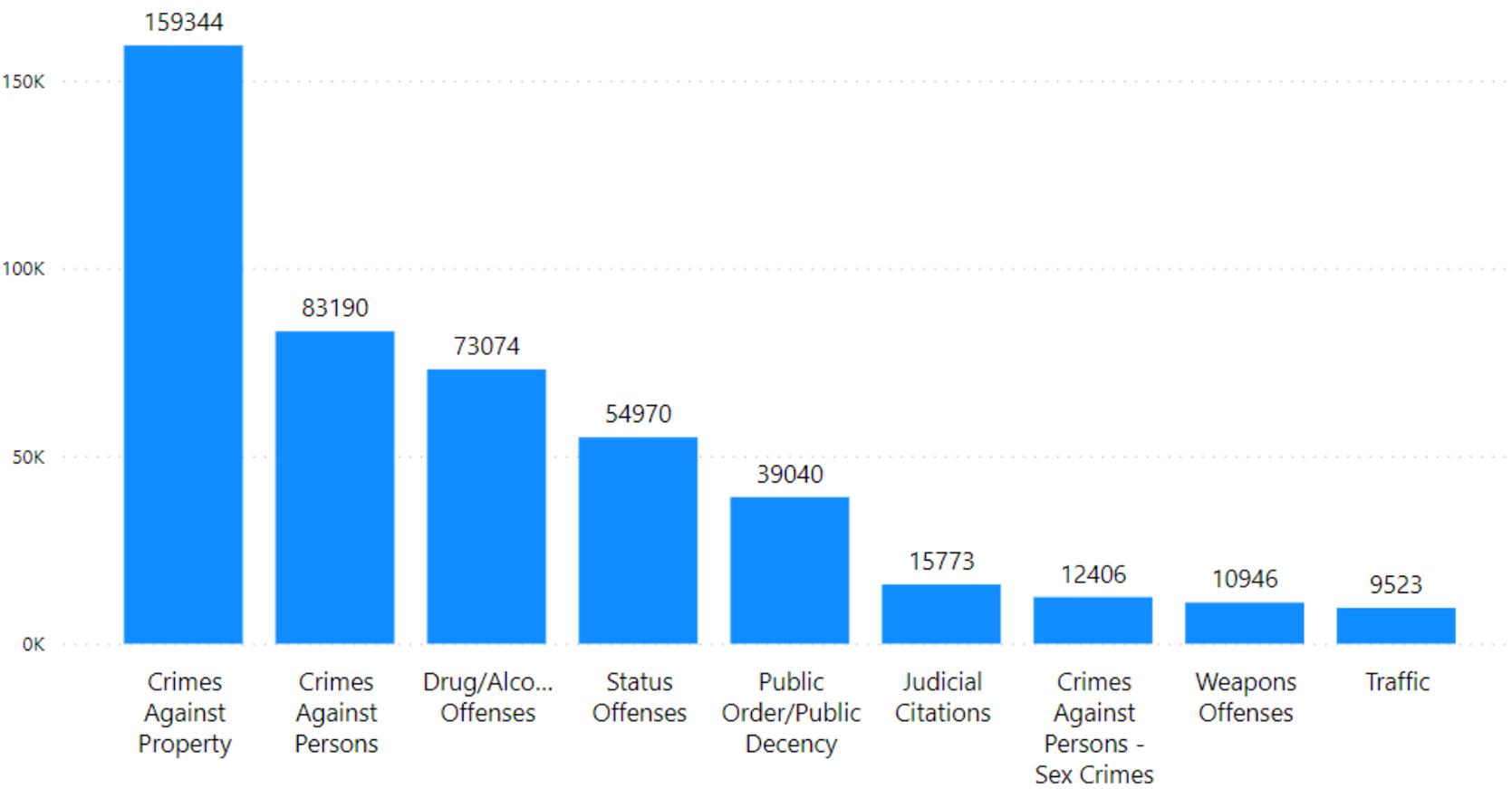
All

Tribal Affiliation

All

Average Age
15.29

Offenses by Category



Reporting Tool on Detention



Page
Reset

Total Youth
Detained
185

Class

- Felony
- Misdemeanor
- Warrants/Violation of Parole

Tribal

All

Minimum Age

12.46

Average Age

16.25

Maximum Age

18.16

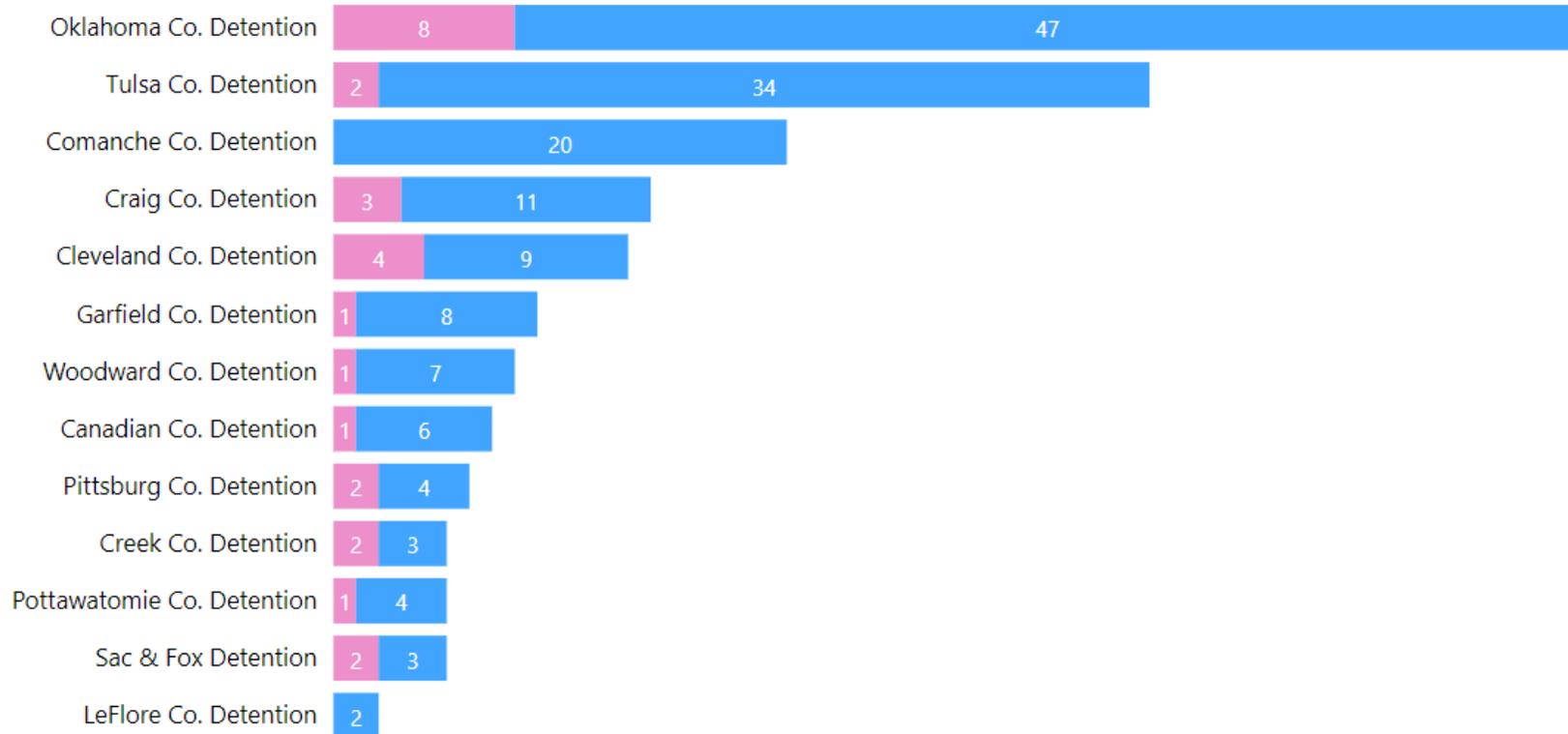
Statewide
Utilization Rate

68.40%

Juveniles in Secure Detention as of 8:00a.m.



Gender ● Female ● Male



Location	Current Utilization Rate
Canadian Co. Detention	70.00%
Cleveland Co. Detention	50.00%
Comanche Co. Detention	80.00%
Craig Co. Detention	87.50%
Garfield Co. Detention	90.00%
LeFlore Co. Detention	20.00%
Oklahoma Co. Detention	110.00%
Pittsburg Co. Detention	60.00%
Pottawatomie Co. Detention	41.67%
Sac & Fox Detention	41.67%
Tulsa Co. Detention	90.00%
Woodward Co. Detention	80.00%

Last Refresh Date

3/16/2022

Page
Reset

of Juveniles
Detained
185

Location
All

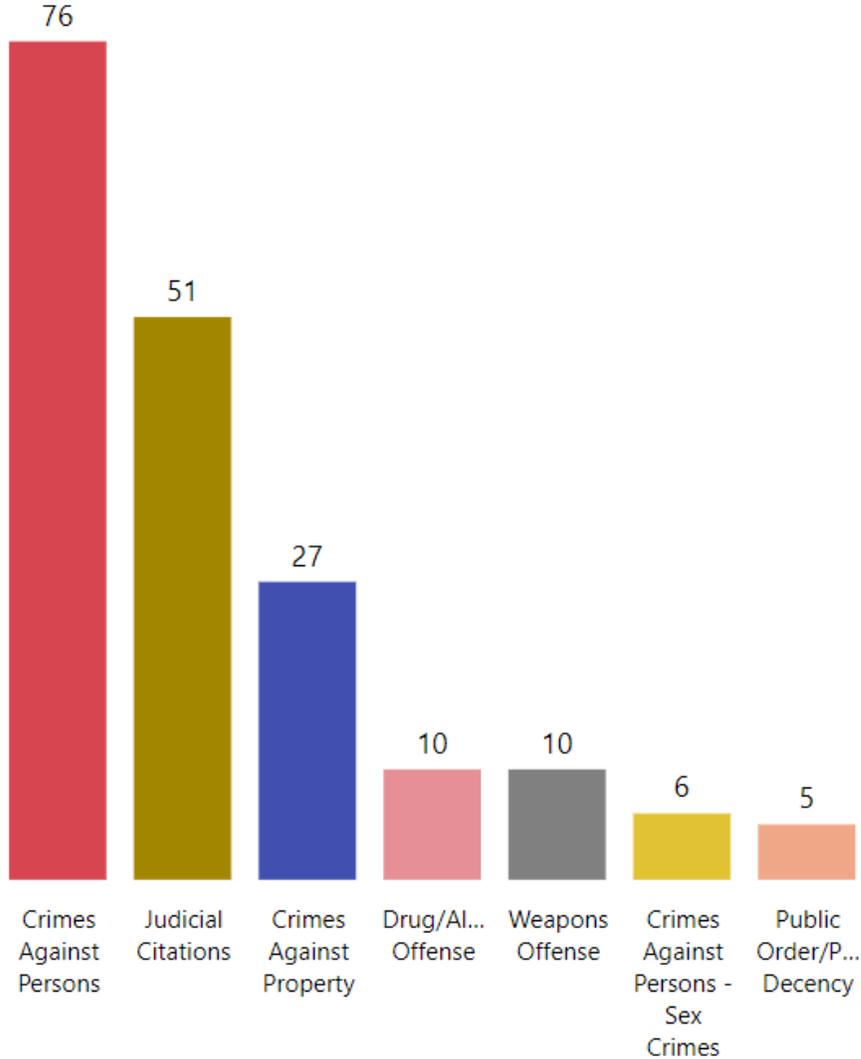
Legal Status
All

of Tribal Youth
19

of Dual
Custody Youth
5

DHS Custody
Youth
17

Most Serious Offense Category at Admission



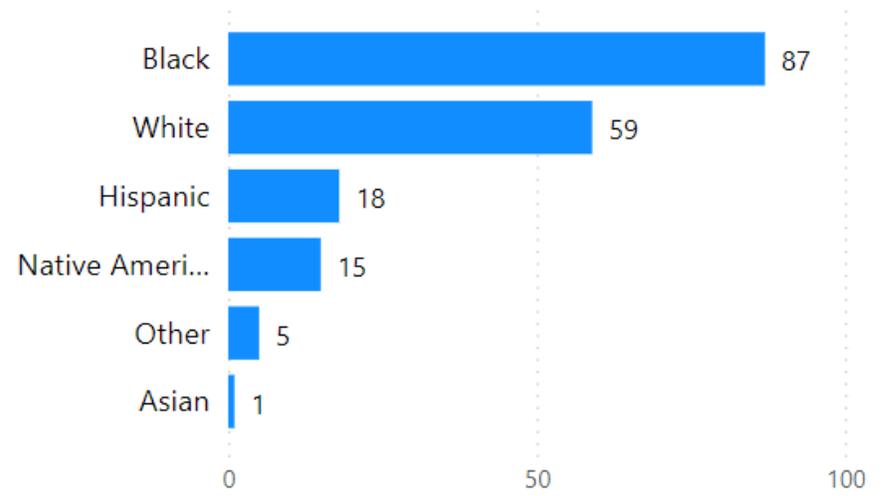
Average Age

16.25

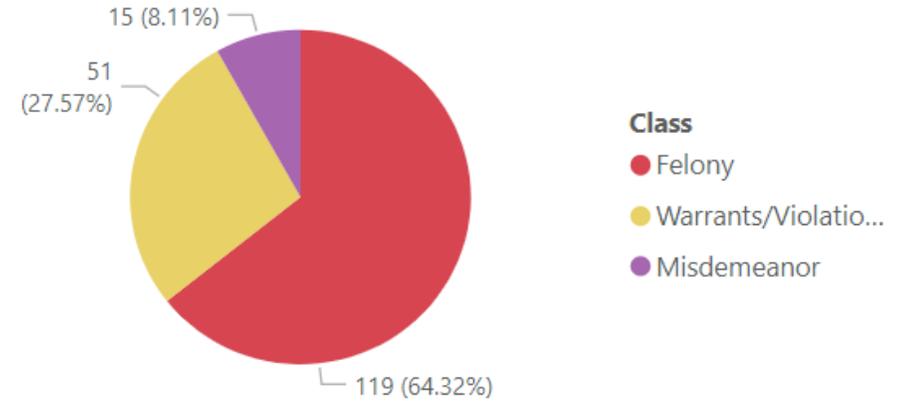
Average Length of
Stay (Days)

52.93

Breakdown by Race



Offense Classification



Page
Reset

of Juveniles
Detained
31

Location
All

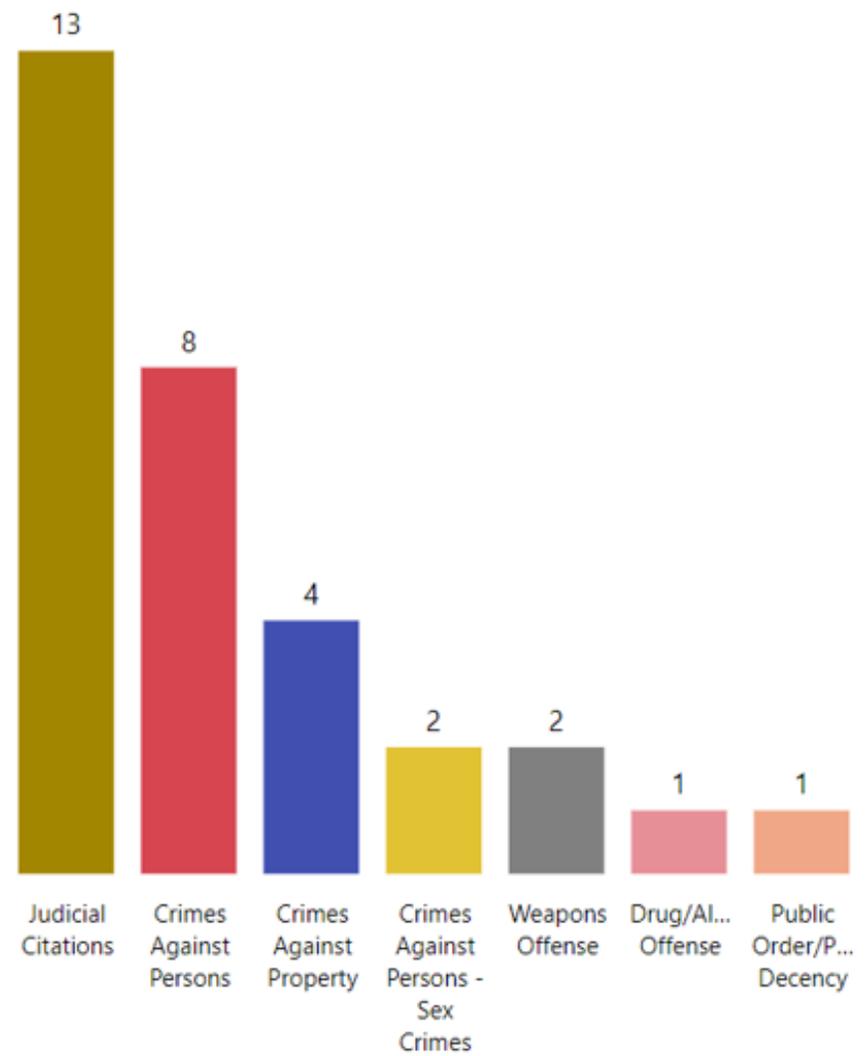
Legal Status
OJA Custody
 (Blank)
 OJA Custody
 Youthful Offender

of Tribal Youth
3

of Dual
Custody Youth
5

DHS Custody
Youth
5

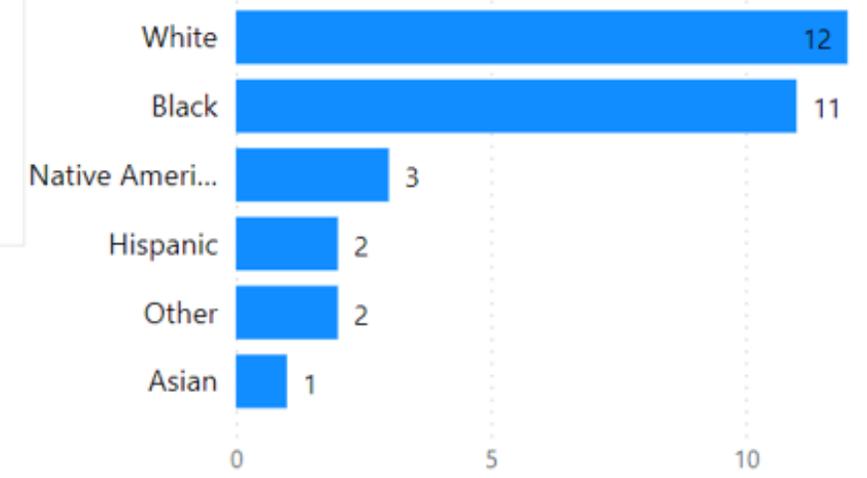
Most Serious Offense Category at Admission



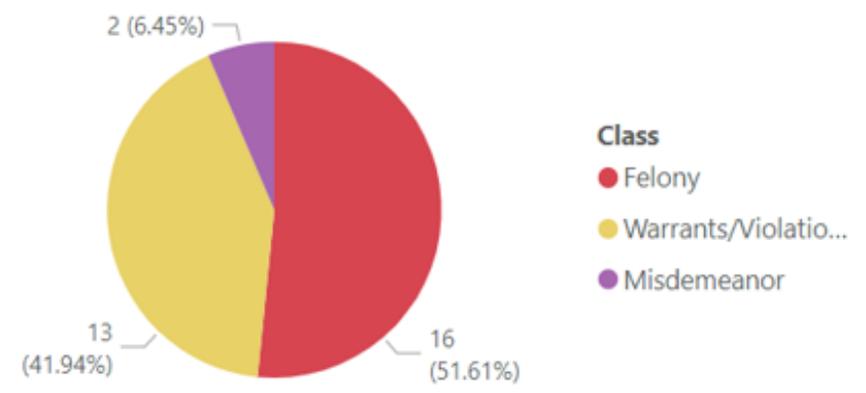
Average Age
16.09

Average Length of
Stay (Days)
51.03

Breakdown by Race



Offense Classification



Reporting Tool on Caseloads



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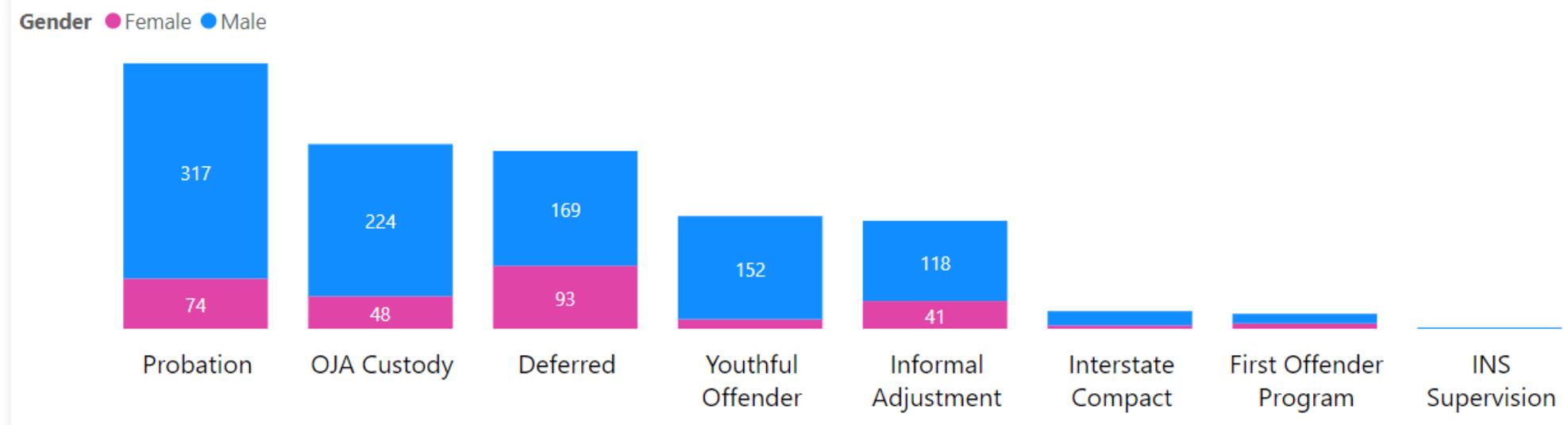
District
All

County
All

Asian
 Hispanic
 Other
 Black
 Native American
 White

Average Age
16.28

Juveniles with Open Legal Statuses by Gender



Female
272

Male
974

District	%
1	22.31%
2	9.07%
3	22.71%
4	15.33%
5	10.19%
6	13.64%
7	9.39%

Statewide Totals as of the 1st Day of the Month

Legal Status	2021/02	2021/03	2021/04	2021/05	2021/06	2021/07	2021/08	2021/09	2021/10	2021/11	2021/12	2022/01
OJA Custody	274	266	268	258	248	252	253	252	258	263	276	271
OJA Supervision	432	431	415	384	350	362	381	359	363	413	473	489
Probation	408	406	390	404	396	374	379	358	364	359	357	366
Youthful Offender	185	186	187	190	186	185	186	177	171	172	172	166
Total	1299	1289	1260	1236	1180	1173	1199	1146	1156	1207	1278	1292

Date Last Refreshed

Page
Reset

District
All

County
All

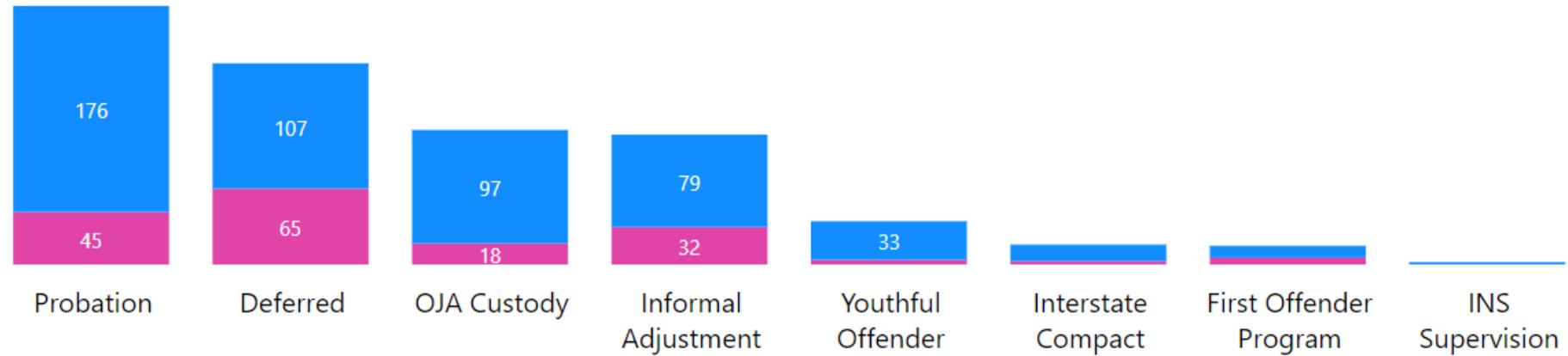
Asian Hispanic Other
Black Native American White

Average
Age

16.02

Juveniles with Open Legal Statuses by Gender

Gender ● Female ● Male



Female
168

Male
496

Statewide Totals as of the 1st Day of the Month

Legal Status	2021/02	2021/03	2021/04	2021/05	2021/06	2021/07	2021/08	2021/09	2021/10	2021/11	2021/12	2022/01
OJA Custody	274	266	268	258	248	252	253	252	258	263	276	271
Probation	408	406	390	404	396	374	379	358	364	359	357	366
Youthful Offender	185	186	187	190	186	185	186	177	171	172	172	166
Total	867	858	845	852	830	811	818	787	793	794	805	803

District	%
1	23.19%
2	10.69%
3	15.81%
4	13.25%
5	11.90%
6	14.16%
7	12.95%

Page
Reset

District
All

County
All

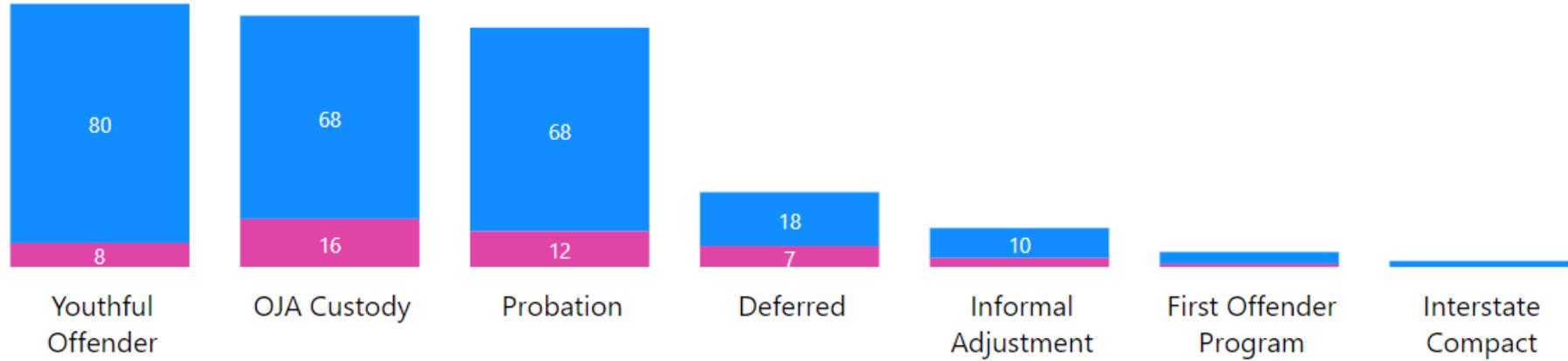


Average
Age

16.74

Juveniles with Open Legal Statuses by Gender

Gender ● Female ● Male



Female

44

Male

237

District %

1	9.25%
2	4.98%
3	37.37%
4	27.05%
5	7.83%
6	10.68%
7	7.47%

Statewide Totals as of the 1st Day of the Month

Legal Status	2021/02	2021/03	2021/04	2021/05	2021/06	2021/07	2021/08	2021/09	2021/10	2021/11	2021/12	2022/01
OJA Custody	274	266	268	258	248	252	253	252	258	263	276	271
Probation	408	406	390	404	396	374	379	358	364	359	357	366
Youthful Offender	185	186	187	190	186	185	186	177	171	172	172	166
Total	867	858	845	852	830	811	818	787	793	794	805	803

Utilizing Geocoding for Data Analysis



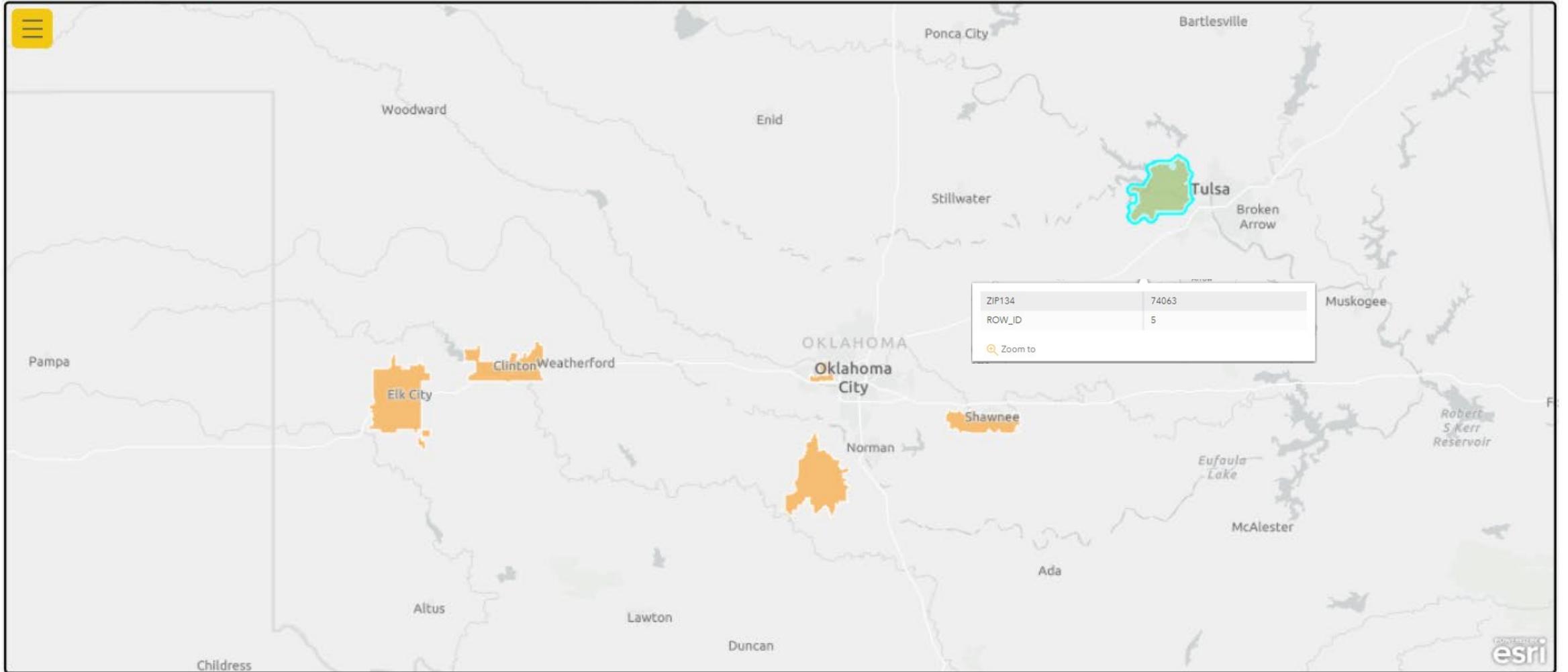
Offense



Arson I 21-1401



Offenses by Residence Zipcode



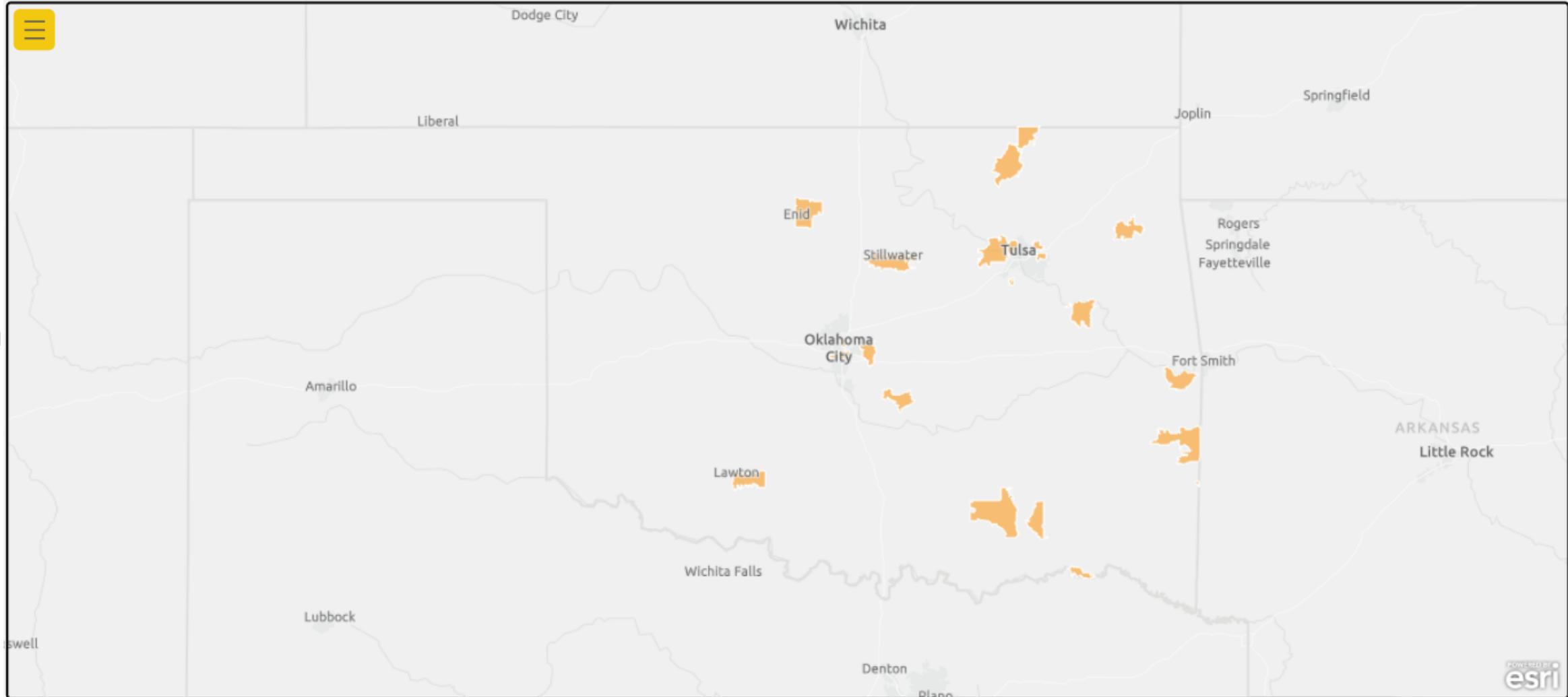
Offense



Assault w/Deadly Weapon 21-652



Offenses by Residence Zipcode



Data Matching With Other State Agencies

Working with other state agencies that may have useful information regarding youth in OJA care can help eliminate inaccurate or incomplete personal data, assist OJA with appropriate treatment, track outcomes by obtaining information directly from the source

State Department of Education

- Subcommittee within Data Governance headed by Melissa White, Director of Education, produced several data elements that would help our staff have a more complete picture of a youth Education history. Suggestion information included:
 - Running list of schools, the youth are attending including dates and status
 - IEP Status, State Test Scores, Homelessness indicator, 504 Status, Grade Level information, Graduate Status
 - Working with SDE Chief Data Officer, we were able to develop a data sharing agreement and are successfully receiving this information

Department of Human Services

- OJA/DHS have a direct interface between their database systems that allow staff from both agencies to have real time search capabilities to see involvement between agencies
- Currently OJA is using daily status information from DHS to identify dually identified, dually involved, dually adjudicated and dual custody youth

Oklahoma Employment Security Commission

- Determine outcomes on employment

Department of Career and Technology Education (new)

- Determine outcomes on obtaining further education/certifications
- Determine outcomes on who has obtained their GED

Department of Corrections

- Look for former youth who entered the adult correctional system for recidivism analysis
- Incarcerated parent indicator

Oklahoma HealthCare Authority

- Look at mental health/ medical services a youth may have received prior to entering the juvenile justice system
- Did they continue services after leaving the juvenile justice system

Outcomes/ Recidivism

Our overall goal is determining “success” within the programs and services provided to the youth in OJA care. I believe it is critical that we utilize an outside organization with experience in these areas to help OJA define how we look at outcomes and define recidivism. It also allows our agency partners, legislature and the OJA Board the assurance these critical points are being examined not only by OJA, but outside entities.

Therefore, to get this process started, we contracted with the University of Oklahoma – ETEAM to assist us with creating a system of definitions and data collection. The ETEAM is a division within the university that specializes in research and evaluations to help organizations understand and use information and data to solve real-world problems. They have assisted other agencies including Department of Human Services, Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse, and Department of Corrections.

National work on Outcomes/ Recidivism

- National organizations, like the Council of Juvenile Justice Administrators (CJJA), are working to develop a national recidivism definition. Currently each state looks at this definition differently.
- The Reauthorization of the JJDP Act requires OJJDP to develop a National Recidivism Measure. “National Recidivism Measure—The Administrator, in accordance with applicable confidentiality requirements and in consultation with experts in the field of juvenile justice research, recidivism, and data collection, shall— (1) establish a uniform method of data collection and technology that States may use to evaluate data on juvenile recidivism on an annual basis; (2) establish a common national juvenile recidivism measurement system; and (3) make cumulative juvenile recidivism data that is collected from States available to the public.” See [34 U.S.C. § 11161\(f\)](#).
- I currently serve on the CJJA Data and Analysis subcommittee which provides us insight into how other states are looking at data, outcomes and recidivism. Director Holt is serving as the CJJS Southern Region Chair.

Defining Recidivism

- Youth who are adjudicated for new offenses while in custody;
- Youth supervised in the community who have a subsequent arrest or adjudication/conviction while on supervision;
- Youth discharged from juvenile court jurisdiction (i.e., released from custody or discharged from community supervision) and then have a subsequent arrest, adjudication or conviction

Recidivism reduction is the primary goal for juvenile justice systems and its measurement is a key indicator of system performance. Preventing future re-offending and protecting public safety is a goal shared by all agencies in the justice system.

Defining Recidivism

Measuring Performance

Reporting

Most juvenile correctional agencies do not use multiple definitions of recidivism that allow for meaningful comparisons.

Only 21 agencies use more than one of the standard definitions of recidivism: rearrest, readjudication or conviction, and recommitment to a juvenile or adult corrections facility. The most common definition is readjudication or conviction (28 agencies), but fewer than half define recidivism to include either a subsequent arrest (16 agencies) or commitment to a juvenile or adult corrections facility (25 agencies). Furthermore, some states do not follow juveniles long enough to adequately measure their reoffending. At least 21 agencies follow offenders for 12 months after release, but only 19 track recidivism for 36 months. A total of 30 agencies are able to follow juvenile offenders into the adult criminal justice system.

Using multiple definitions and requiring longer follow-up periods help policymakers spot areas in need of attention, from law enforcement practices to court case processing to correctional programming.

Defining Recidivism

Measuring Performance

Reporting

Many juvenile corrections agencies do not track detailed measures of recidivism over time or compare across groups of offenders.

Thirty-two agencies regularly collect recidivism data that allow them to make comparisons with cohorts released in previous years. Tracking recidivism over time is a necessary first step for states to evaluate system performance. To make appropriate comparisons of recidivism rates across groups, states must also be able to differentiate offenders by risk. Only 21 agencies compare recidivism by offender risk, determined either by the score from a risk assessment or by a measure based on common factors that predict likelihood of reoffending, such as age at first offense or offending history. The composition of the release cohort changes annually, and a meaningful assessment of recidivism trends must be able to account for changes in the offender risk profile.

Examples of recidivism definitions from other Juvenile Justice Systems

- Return to Custody following the release from a first-time commitment
- Subsequent adjudication, adjudication or convictions for offenses that occur within 12 months of their release from commitment programs or 6 months within release from a prevent program
- Conviction for a new felony within 3 years of release
- Adjudication of guilt in juvenile court or conviction in adult court for a new law violation with 12, 24, or 36 months of discharge from juvenile probation or custody
- Incarceration within 3 years of the juvenile's date of release from a facility
- Re-Adjudication post-release from supervision or release after a predisposition investigation report if no supervision was given
- Youth placed back into the juvenile justice system as a result of a subsequent adjudication or placed into custody
- Conviction in the adult system for an offense committed within 1 year of discharge
- After parole out of a secure facility, receiving a new referral or arrest within a 1 year
- Return to criminal or delinquent activity after previous criminal or delinquent involvement. There are many different indicators of recidivism. These include rearrests; adjudication, re-adjudication, conviction or reconviction; incarceration or reincarceration and revocation.
- Re-conviction within 1 year of community release

Old Definition of Recidivism

Recidivism rates are calculated for juveniles that have completed program services. Juveniles who have completed program services are tracked for one year from their program discharge date for the occurrence of a new referral for a felony or misdemeanor offense. New referrals for felonies or misdemeanors are then tracked indefinitely for the occurrence of a new adjudication or an informal probation agreement. In addition, juveniles who have completed program services are tracked for eighteen months for the occurrence of reception by the Oklahoma Department of Corrections with respect to incarceration or community supervision.

Recidivism is measured for all juveniles who complete program services and who are 17 years of age or less at discharge. Recidivism is defined as the occurrence of a new referral or arrest for a criminal offense within a year of completion of services followed by revocation of parole; or placement on informal probation; or by adjudication as a Delinquent or as a Youthful Offender. Recidivism rates may change as court information is updated.

Where is OJA on recidivism analysis

- The Director tasked the Data Governance committee to define begin data collection.
- We provided the ETEAM with a list of offenses and court related and program/services data for 2018. This will allow us to look 36 months into the future.
- They have completed a review our data layouts and started looking at calculating recidivism based upon definition(s).
- We forwarded to the Department of Corrections last month for analysis.
 - DOC data included both probation and prison admissions, which included offense data.
 - This will allow us to review recidivism into the adult system
 - We were also able to provide parental information to DOC for matching and received decent matches in response. This will be beneficial for an analysis on incarcerated parents.

Telling a story from data alone

**DATA-DRIVEN
STORYTELLING**

SHOW ME THE DATA!

Director's Report





OKLAHOMA

OFFICE OF JUVENILE AFFAIRS

Rachel Canuso Holt, Executive Director

MARCH 2022 BOARD UPDATE

OJA Operations

1. COJC visit
2. Visited SWOJC with Liberty
3. Lunch & Learn with Nathan Gunter, Editor for Oklahoma Today
4. Near Science Training
5. OJJDP Training: Raising the Bar on Juvenile Reentry: Ways Probation Officers Use Data
6. CJA Board of Directors Meeting – report at Chair of South Region
7. SWOJC day at COJC
8. Journal Record Legislative Kickoff
9. CJA Positive Youth Development Webinar
10. Met with Garfield County JSU staff
11. COJC Talent Show
12. Attended District 1 meeting in Weatherford

Partner Engagement

1. Secretary Justin Brown
2. Annette Jacobi, OCCY
3. Kathryn Brewer, DAC
4. Eric Epplin, DAC
5. Dr. Peter Messiah, OAYS
6. Jari Askins, Administrative Director of the Courts
7. Dan Cowen, Casey Family Programs
8. Colleen Flory, Office of the State Chief Operating Officer
9. Sterling Zearley, OPEA
10. Quarterly JJOAC meeting
11. William Alexander, Logan Community Services
12. Toured Youth & Family Services North Central Oklahoma with Executive Director Tree Kelly
13. Toured Garfield County Detention with Director Thursa Roye
14. Brenda Myers and T.J. Bailey, Comanche County Juvenile Bureau
15. Anthony Taylor, Alondo and Cortez Tunley, Tulsa County Juvenile Bureau

Legislative & Executive

1. Senator Jessica Garvin
2. Senator John Haste
3. Senator Kay Floyd
4. Senator Michael Brooks
5. Senator Julia Kirt
6. Senator George Young
7. Senator Mary Boren

8. Senator J.J. Dossett
9. Senator Carri Hicks
10. Senator Darcy Jech
11. Senator Darrell Weaver
12. Senator Jo Anna Dossett
13. Senator Julie Daniels
14. Senator Chris Kidd
15. Representative Mark Lawson
16. Representative Cyndi Munson
17. Representative Trey Caldwell
18. Representative Logan Phillips



Juvenile Service Unit
Board Report for March 2022
Contacts and Activities for February 2022

- **Division Statistics**
 - 2,368 active cases...1,300 court involved including 439 youth in OJA custody
 - 339 new referrals-average age of 15.45
 - 10,426 individual contact notes written
 - 26 youth activated/monitored by GPS during the month
 - 42 new placement referrals received: 36 Level E, 6 secure care
 - 39 youth placements made during the month: 33 Level E, 6 secure care
 - A total of 51 youth paid \$6,793.21 for restitution and other fees

- **Deputy Director Activities**
 - Participated in Executive staff meetings
 - Participated in joint OJA/DHS staffings
 - Reviewed placement recommendations/participated in executive staffing's for high acuity and/or high-profile cases
 - Held leadership meetings with CBS program staff and the District Supervisors
 - Participated in a Personnel Strategy meeting
 - Participated in Monday morning trainings
 - Presented at the new employee orientation training
 - Presented to the Interdisciplinary Program at the OUHSC
 - Participated in a meeting regarding new OJA/District intranet maps
 - Participated in meeting regarding an Evolution Foundation grant
 - Attended a meeting regarding SB1136
 - Participated in a meeting regarding District ARTIC results
 - Participated in a meeting with the New Worker Academy trainers
 - Attended an OYACS SWOJC graduation virtually
 - Participated in a meeting regarding detention contract language
 - Attended a training with Jimmy Widdefield
 - Participated in case staffings at Scissortail Pointe
 - Held a meeting regarding up-coming CE-CERT statewide training
 - Participated in a meeting with Lighthouse
 - Participated in a meeting regarding placement policy updates
 - Attended OJA Board of Director's meeting
 - Participated in a discussion about purchases for youth
 - Participated in a meeting to discuss the pending Family/Advisory grant
 - Participated in a meeting regarding the transition of SWOJC youth
 - Attended a meeting to set up court room testimony training

- Participated in a meeting regarding OCA and Group home staff
 - Attended a Lunch and Learn training
 - Participated in an “in-patient” round table with ODMHSAS staff
 - Attended “Near Science” training for SO staff
 - Attended a meeting regarding the pending “Family Grant” staffing
- **Division Activities**
 - Jennifer Thatcher, JSD Program Assistant Administrator, had 26 youth on GPS monitoring during the month. She completed 1 URC Step Down/Extension request and received 2 restitution applications. She worked on the modified Sac and Fox detention final billing due to the contract cancellation effective February 18, 2022. Ms. Thatcher participated in multiple executive case staffings.
 - Rex Boutwell, Placement Program Manager, received 42 placement worksheets and referred 39 youth for placement. He participated in 8 executive case staffings.
 - Jennifer Creecy , JSD Federal Funding Program Field Rep, reviewed 619 Targeted Case Management notes for Title XIX reimbursement. Ms. Creecy processed 8 internal TCM audits. She met with Justice Benefits Inc. and the Canadian County Juvenile Bureau for the TCM pilot program. She attended meeting with YLS/CMI Taskforce and instructed a refresher and follow-up course on Targeted Case Management for Canadian Co. Juvenile Bureau. She also attended the state office NEAR Science training.
 - Jeremy Evans, JSD Level E/Detention Program Manager, visited Lighthouse, Scissor Tail Point, Cornerstone group homes and the Cleveland County detention center. He participated in multiple executive case staffings, reviewed parole reports and attended a policy task force meeting.
 - Our Resident Care Specialists (JSD transport staff) continued additional deliveries of COVID CARES Act PPE and supplies to group homes, detention centers and youth shelters across the state.

District Activities – From District 5 Supervisor Ron Coplan:

Working with OKDHS to work out an office share agreement in McIntosh County to allow OKDHS staff to utilize office equipment/space as needed.

Participated in the virtual Team’s meetings with Ben Brown to work on the YO/ Certification reports.

Visited with Robert Hampton, Piney Ridge Treatment Center to discuss their ability to treat youth on a case-by-case basis with Oklahoma Medicaid.

Worked with the Muskogee County Commissioners to maintain our office in the courthouse. This allows us to work with all sides of the justice system for quick and efficient results for our youth. We also have a similar set up in McIntosh County.

Had my monthly meeting with Jackie Miller, Director of Okmulgee/Okfuskee County Youth Services. We discussed her monthly report and the services provided to the youth in our care.

District Activities – From District 1 Supervisor Jerry Skinner:

District 1 welcomed 3 new employees Luzella Williams (Custer County), Rita Kemble (Kay County), and Jazmya Cabrera (Canadian County).

Our two High Risk Transfer Officers (HRTO) drove a combined 3700 miles transporting 19 youth to placements. Dalanie Temple was instrumental in getting more Cares Act supplies delivered from the state office to the detention centers, youth service agencies, and Level E programs within the district.

Assistant District Supervisor Jodi Josserand reports 20 new referrals this month which has kept her 2 staff rather busy. She reports Guymon has a new school resource officer and police chief. She met with the new chief to explain the detention screening process and emphasized the importance of obtaining medical clearance for any youth being transported to secure detention. Teresa Barnes, JJS, referred a youth on her caseload in Cimarron County to the Oklahoma Parents Center who assisted the youth in receiving an IEP. Between the parents the OK Parents Center, and our worker we found a solution to meet this youth's treatment needs while allowing him to continue attending school.

ADS Rhonda Smith reports juvenile justice specialists Eddie Garcia and Lyndsay Clarkson worked with the local library to get books donated to the Garfield Detention Center. JJS Chad Middelstett worked to get one of his youth into a transitional living program where he is reportedly doing very well. Finally, Rhonda indicated Lyndsay donated some clothes, shoes, and a coat to a youth in need.

ADS Belinda Hannon, Canadian County, reports February was a quick and steady month. JJS Alysa Parker gave food and money to a youth on her caseload due to his family's situation. Alysa is also transporting a youth on her caseload between the Mustang Treatment Center and the JSU office weekly so that she can participate in on-line counseling with OU Child Study Center. This allows the young woman to participate in her treatment program privately. Belinda and JJS Gabby Cole were invited to participate in some school meetings with the Kingfisher ADA and other law enforcement to discuss the dangers of social media.

ADS Chris Walker indicates Western Plains YFS is trying to implement a new community program. Their plan is to repurpose their shelter into a day treatment program for 5th – 8th grade students. The Woodward middle schools are experiencing a higher frequency of out of school suspensions, many of those being long term. They will train and certify their staff as tier 1 paraprofessionals. These paraprofessional staff would assist the suspended student with their academic work and provide counseling and independent living skills. The Woodward school superintendent stated the school would provide transportation to and from Western Plains, as well as provide meals. Finally, Chris reports his staff have remained busy during the month as referrals have picked up a bit.

ADS Carlos Sanchez stated activity in Kay County has also increased a bit. He was excited to welcome Rita Kemble to the team.



State of Oklahoma
OFFICE OF JUVENILE AFFAIRS
Residential Placement Support

Carol Miller, Deputy Director Residential Placement Support

Board Report – March 2022

February 1st to 28th activity

Releases (3) from Secure Care

Paroles: COJC – 0, SWOJC – 1

Released at Court: COJC – 0, SWOJC - 1

Bridged to DOC: COJC – 1, SWOJC - 0

February 2022

Intakes (4) for Secure Care

Intakes COJC – 4, SWOJC – 0

Central Oklahoma Juvenile Center (COJC) facility events

- Black History Program held.
- OKC Thunder Community Engagement Program Manager spoke to residents about the Black Heritage Creative Art Contest.
- COJC was informed 2 youth were finalist in the Thunder Black Heritage Art Contest.
- 2 COJC youth attended the OU-OSU Wrestling courtesy of State Rep. John Talley. Afterwards they went to Louie's to eat and seen all the cool things about going to college.
- Leadership Academy continues for all new hires and existing COJC staff.
- MAN UP program continues using the MAN UP lesson book for new residents.
- Transformation Church, Grace Baptist Church and Boys Prayer Team were offered.
- Cottage art project continues with Angel Little and residents.
- Employee Recognition event held celebrating employee of the month, birthdays, anniversaries, and staff achievements
- COJC continues to conduct Leadership Academy Trainings for tenured employees.

Southwest Oklahoma Juvenile Center (SWOJC) facility events

- Black History Program was enjoyed by staff and residents.
- The SWOJC career tech auto shop is in process of moving to COJC with the assistance of Career Tech.
- Kairos Torch Prison Ministry International Reunion held
- Volunteers and Mentors continue to send cards, letters and items to encourage residents. Currently 61% of residents engaged with a mentor.
- Sunday Service held with 34 residents participating.
- Valentines day was celebrated with residents making all of their own homemade candy and sweets including chocolate dipped strawberries.
- Residents worked Community Service hours and work program hours to build job skills.
- The 2021 employee of the year and the employee of the month was recognized.

Division Leadership Activities

- Visited on site at COJC and SWOJC throughout the month. Employee of the Year
 - Ensured facilities were supplied and prepared for upcoming winter storms and possible shortage of staff due to travel delays.
 - Director Holt presented the agency Mission, Vision and Goals to COJC Leadership Team.
 - Participated in weekly case/placement staffing meeting to assist in least restrictive placement.
 - Held weekly TEAMS meetings with Division staff to ensure quality coverage of all liaison and oversight duties to ensure we are working toward division goals.
 - Attended Virtual High School Diploma Graduation ceremony for SWOJC youth and GED Graduation for COJC youth.
-



State of Oklahoma
OFFICE OF JUVENILE AFFAIRS
Residential Placement Support

Carol Miller, Deputy Director Residential Placement Support

- Participated in the weekly Personnel Strategy meeting to discuss approach for employee progressive discipline and retraining issues.
- Attended COJC Performance Profile Review with new PbS coach Janice Shallcross to review PbS reports, Data and Facility Improvement Plan.
- Attended Fusion/OJA Key Decision Working session regarding new Electronic Health Records.
- Presented Residential Placement Overview at the New Employee Orientation Meeting.
- Met weekly with Facility Superintendents to address goals and facility issues.
- Participated in demonstration for electronic preventative maintenance tracking and solution.
- Attended demonstration of work order system for Next Generation Campus maintenance program.
- Participated in weekly OJA Executive Team meetings with State Office Leadership.
- Participated in the OJA Next Generation Subcommittee meeting.
- Attended OJA Board Meeting virtually.
- Continued meeting to create Behavior Accountabilities for secure care.
- Participated in CJA Code of Practice Committee to determine a nationwide response to de-escalation practices.
- Attended virtual meeting to discuss placement policy language.
- Attended Liberty job opportunity presentation to staff at SWOJC to answer questions for possible secure care staff transfers.
- In conjunction with treatment staff created incentive points for residents who obtain their GED/High School Diploma.
- Participated in COJC tour for potential Behavioral Health Clinician Supervisors.
- Attended NEAR Science Training: Beyond ACES to become familiar with core protective systems and the importance of support.

Agency Collaboration updates

- DMHSAS – Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services
 - Chuck Fletcher of Evolution Foundation Federation of Families contract with DMH visits each facility twice a month providing wrap around services for youth and families. These services follow the youth to a step-down facility and to their return to their community.
 - DMHSAS is active in working with OJA to find appropriate placements for youth with disabilities.
- DRS - Department of Rehabilitative Services
 - DRS embedded staff currently has 8 youth on caseload at COJC with 38 clients outside of facility that originated at COJC. 10 COJC youth are part of the on-site paid work program.
 - DRS embedded staff at SWOJC currently has 33 clients outside of the facility that originated at SWOJC.
 - Current emphasis on obtaining birth certificates, state issued IDs and resume for employment.

COVID19 in Secure Care Update for February 2022

- No positive COVID cases for youth in COJC nor SWOJC.
 - COVID protocols and precaution efforts continue.
-

Board Report March 2022

- **Children’s State Advisory Workgroup (CSAW)**
 - Co-chaired CSAW meeting and updated members on progress with Thriving Families Safer Children (TFSC) coordinated community investment work. Agenda included discussion on subcommittees, conducting visioning sessions, and use of community assessments and data.
 - Attended weekly planning meetings with core team and attended meetings with Systems of Care Coalitions in Oklahoma and Leflore Counties moving TFSC work forward.
 - Attending meetings with Evolution Foundation and Oklahoma Family Network regarding TFSC grant project to engage family voice and developing OJA family advisory council. Working with districts to identify family members who may be interested.
 - Co-chaired Trauma-Informed Practices workgroup meeting. Continuing discussions on Oklahoma projects and taking further steps/engaging partners on how we can create and sustain a website hub for Oklahoma initiatives.
 - Attended monthly Systems of Care State Advisory Team meeting.
- **Science of Hope Initiative**
 - Working with team on process in identifying OJA staff to participate in Hope Navigator training. Hope Navigators will be responsible for supporting the use of hope centered and trauma informed framework in their organizational space (Districts, state office, secure care etc.). Hope Navigators will support goals to include infusing hope into intake and treatment planning processes, as well as family engagement.
 - Participating in JSU led *Hope Rising, How the Science of Hope Can Change Your Life* book club.
- **Attitudes Related to Trauma Informed Care (ARTIC) Scale**
 - JSU and State Office employees have participated in viewing the Resilience documentary film and attended NEAR science training in February.
 - Meeting held to discuss plan/dates for secure care staff tentatively for May.
- **Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory**
 - Team met and scheduled next YLS/CMI training for OJA staff for March 30th and 31st.
- **Tribal Liaison**
 - Scheduled YLS/CMI training with tribal partner for April.
- **Governor’s Interagency Council on Homelessness (GICH)**
 - Serve as GICH Vice-Chair and represent OJA. Attended GICH Council meeting that was hosted by Pivot. Reported on Education, Employment and Training subcommittee goals. Council reviewed GICH annual report and by-laws. Pivot provided presentation of their services and tour for council members and others in attendance.
 - Attended Advancing State Policy Integration for Recovery and Employment (ASPIRE) Leadership training.
 - Conducted first of eight Homeless Children and Youth Forums. Forums are hosted by GICH and the first one was held March 2nd within the Oklahoma City Continuum of Care (CoC) region. The next forum is scheduled for North Central CoC April 6th and then SE CoC on May 4th.
- **Oklahoma Mentor Training**
 - Attended meeting led by OCCY regarding initial discussion on developing standardized training for mentors.

- **Building Alliances with Residents and K9s (BARK)**
 - MOU partnership with Friends for Folks was updated and submitted to move forward with next steps.
- **Parent Advisory Council**-Attended bi-weekly meeting in which agenda includes work surrounding Parent Partnership Learning Communities.
- **Youth Homeless Demonstration Grant/Oklahoma City**
 - Continue to represent OJA at weekly planning/technical assistance meetings to develop and finalize coordinated community plan. Partnered with lead from Oklahoma City on this project to present about their work at the GICH Homeless Children and Youth Forum.
- **OYACS Graduations**-Attended one graduation ceremony.
- **OJA Standing Meetings**
 - Executive Team, Executive Team Quarterly Recharge, Rates and Standards, data governance, JJS Support meetings, and Lunch and Learns.
- **Training**-Continuing participation in secondary trauma and traumatic stress webinar series provided through OJJD. Attended two more sessions in the series.

Proposed Rates and Standards



Timeline of Proposed Rates and Standards

- On February 15, 2022, the Rates and Standards Committee voted to recommend to the Board of Juvenile Affairs the rates and standards proposed in this presentation.
- In accordance with 74 O.S. 85.7(A)(6)(f), the proposed rates and standards were sent to the Office of Management Enterprise Services (OMES) for consideration and approval by Dan Sivard, State Purchasing Director, on February 22, 2022, letter attached in board packet. On March 16, 2022, Director Sivard approved the proposed rates, contingent on the Board's approval, letter attached in board packet.
- This presentation is a brief summary of the proposed new and modified rates and standards. Full descriptions of the proposed rates and standards were attached to the letter sent on February 22, 2022.

Summary of Proposed Rates and Standards

R&S #	Summary of Rate
RS22-004-020	Screening, Assessment, and Diagnostic Evaluations modifications to RS19-004-028, 029, and 030
RS22-004-021	Screening Assessment - Level A \$12.94 per 15 minutes
RS22-004-022	Screening Assessment - Level B \$15.09 per 15 minutes

Services	Definition	Requirements & Standards	Rate(s)
<p>RS19-004-028, 029, and 030 <u>Modification</u> <u>RS22-004-020</u></p> <p>Screening, Assessment, and <u>Diagnostic</u> Evaluation</p> <p>Limit of 3 hours per event Supported by service documentation</p> <p>Can include up to 2 hours of face-to-face time and 1 hour of non-face-to-face time (of the qualified staff) for report preparation.</p> <p><u>Added "Diagnostic"</u></p>	<p>A face-to-face formal screening and evaluation by a licensed professional to determine risk level of child or adolescent and may result in clinical diagnosis, or diagnostic impression. An evaluation shall include an interview with the client and family, if deemed appropriate; may also include scaling of the severity of each problem identified for treatment; and /or pertinent collaborative information. The screening and evaluation will determine an appropriate course of assistance, which will be reflected in the treatment plan.</p>	<p>M.D., D.O., Ph.D., LPC, LMFT, LCSW, LBP, LADC or APN: includes individuals under supervision for licensure.</p>	<p><u>RS22-004-020</u> \$ 18.87 per 15 minutes</p>

Services	Definition	Requirements & Standards	Rate(s)
<p>NEW RATE <u>RS22-004-021 and 022</u></p> <p><u>Screening and Assessment</u></p> <p><u>Limit of 3 hours per event</u> <u>Supported by service documentation</u></p> <p><u>Can include up to 2 hours of face-to-face time and 1 hour of non-face-to-face time (of the qualified staff) for report preparation.</u></p>	<p><u>A face-to-face formal screening and assessment by a qualified professional to determine risk level of child or adolescent and may result in referral to appropriate services. An assessment shall include an interview with the client and family, if deemed appropriate; may also include scaling of the severity of each problem identified for treatment; and/or pertinent collaborative information. The screening and assessment will determine an appropriate course of assistance, which will be reflected in the treatment plan.</u></p>	<p>A. <u>1. Bachelor's degree in a behavioral science and one year of experience in juvenile justice, social work, education, community-based prevention, or diversionary youth service programs; or</u></p> <p>A. <u>2. Bachelor's degree and two years' experience in juvenile justice, social work, education, community-based prevention, or diversionary youth service programs.</u></p> <p>A. <u>Master's degree in a behavioral science; or Master's degree and one year of professional experience in juvenile justice, social work, education, community-based prevention, or diversionary youth service programs.</u></p>	<p><u>RS22-004-021</u> \$12.94 per 15 minutes</p> <p><u>RS22-004-022</u> \$15.09 per 15 minutes</p>

Summary of Proposed Rates and Standards

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Proposed Award
Juvenile Detention Improvement
Revolving Fund

Juvenile Detention Revolving Fund

10A O.S. § 2-7-401 – Juvenile Detention Improvement Revolving Fund

A. There is hereby created in the State Treasury a revolving fund for the Office of Juvenile Affairs to be designated the "Juvenile Detention Improvement Revolving Fund". The fund shall be a continuing fund, not subject to fiscal year limitations, and shall consist of all monies appropriated to the Juvenile Detention Improvement Revolving Fund and monies which may otherwise be available to the Office of Juvenile Affairs for use as provided for in this section.

B. All monies appropriated to the fund shall be budgeted and expended by the Office of Juvenile Affairs for the purpose of providing funds to counties to renovate existing juvenile detention facilities, to construct new juvenile detention facilities, to operate juvenile detention facilities and otherwise provide for secure juvenile detention services and alternatives to secure detention as necessary and appropriate, in accordance with state-approved juvenile detention standards and the State Plan for the Establishment of Juvenile Detention Services provided for in Section 2-3-103 of this title. The participation of local resources shall be a requirement for the receipt by counties of said funds and the Department shall establish a system of rates for the reimbursement of secure detention costs to counties. The methodology for the establishment of said rates may include, but not be limited to, consideration of detention costs, the size of the facility, services provided and geographic location. Expenditures from said fund shall be made upon warrants issued by the State Treasurer against claims filed as prescribed by law with the Director of the Office of Management and Enterprise Services for approval and payment.

Applications for FY2022

Request to replace Video Security System

- Current system is outdated
- Not enough cameras to cover all areas of the facility

Garfield County Juvenile Detention Center

Request	\$2,760.11
Match	\$487.07
Total	\$3247.18

Application Summary

Summary

Garfield County

\$2,760.11

Total

\$2,760.11



Next Generation Campus Updates & Proposed Change Orders

OJA Finance Report



FY-2022 Operation/Capital Budget Projections As of: 02/28/2022



\$59,658,841

Year-To-Date
Expenditures



\$33,896,706

Encumbrances



\$31,702,881

Balance as of
002/28/2022



\$20,234,581

Less: Remaining Payroll
Budget



\$123,951

Less: Remaining Travel
Budget



\$505,893

Less: Grant Funds



\$8,000,000

Less: Pending
Encumbrances



\$2,208,456

Available Balance as of
02/28/2022



\$124,628,428

FY2022 Budget Work
Program

FY2022 Payroll Costs

As of: 02/28/2022

	Administration	Residential	Non-Residential	Total
■ YTD Budget	1,528,915	13,953,457	9,902,043	25,384,415
■ YTD Expenditures	1,516,485	13,297,061	9,688,274	24,501,819
■ YTD Variance-Expenditures to Budget	12,430	656,396	213,769	882,596
■ % Variance	0.8%	4.7%	2.2%	3.5%

General Revolving Fund Revenue

As of:
02/28/2022

Revenue Source	FY-22 Budget	Budget to Date	Receipts	In-Transit	Over (Under) Budget
SSI and SSA	\$ 12,336	\$ 8,224	\$ 15,071	\$ -	\$ 6,847
Income from Rent	930	620	11,101		10,481
Charter School State Aid/Grants	833,052	555,368	669,945		114,577
School Breakfast/Lunch/Snacks Program	117,903	78,602	123,302		44,700
Refunds & Reimbursements <small>(includes CARES)***</small>	430,940	287,293	1,216,398		929,105
Sales	18,585	12,390	10,798		(1,592)
Child Support	150,730	100,487	94,985		(5,502)
Other Receipts	18,905	12,603	12,057		(546)
Total Revolving Funds	\$ 1,583,381	\$ 1,055,587	\$ 2,153,657	\$ -	\$1,098,070

Federal Grants Revenue

As of:
02/28/2022

Source – FFP Revolving Fund	Projected Annual Revenue	Projected YTD Revenue	Actual Revenue	In-Transit	Variance
Residential Behavior Management Services (RBMS)	\$ 6,700,000	\$ 4,466,667	\$ 4,219,583	\$ 1,030,791	\$ 783,707
Targeted Case Management (TCM)	2,100,000	1,400,000	1,236,987	256,620	93,607
IV-E Shelter	100,000	66,667		147,556	80,889
Indirect Cost Reimbursement (OHCA)	100,000	66,667	47,661		(19,006)
Grants (Formula)	800,000	533,333	150,897		(382,437)
DAC-RSAT	180,000	120,000	42,844	20,106	(57,050)
Total	\$ 9,980,000	\$ 6,653,333	\$ 5,697,971	\$ 1,455,073	\$ 499,711

700 Fund Accounts As of: 02/28/2022



Established to account for all the funds a juvenile received or expended while in OJA custody.

Cash Balance as of 02/28/2022 was **\$4,678.86



Established to account for all the funds a juvenile received or expended while in OJA custody.

Cash Balance as of 02/28/2022 was **\$13,231.41



Established to account for all the funds a juvenile received or expended while in OJA custody.

Cash Balance as of 02/28/2022 was **\$1,325.13



Established to account for all the funds a juvenile received or expended while in OJA custody.

Cash Balance as of 02/28/2022 was **\$20,503.84

The Oklahoma Economy



February gross receipts of \$1.06 billion are up by almost 12% compared to the same month of last year. That is a record high for February collections but reflect the slowest rate of growth in seven months. Twelve-month receipts of \$15.61 billion are up by more than 19% compared to the prior period.

The annual inflation rate hit 7.5% in January, up one-half of a percentage point from December. The Ukrainian War-fueled upsurge in oil prices and the spillover effect of Russian sanctions are expected to impact inflation in the months ahead.

Gross production collections in February jumped by 95.3 percent. Those monthly payments come from December sales when West Texas Intermediate crude oil averaged \$70.71 per barrel and Henry Hub natural gas was priced at \$3.76 per million BTU. Increased gross production collections are expected in the coming months. February prices, to be reflected in April receipts, averaged \$91.64 for crude oil and \$4.69 for natural gas.

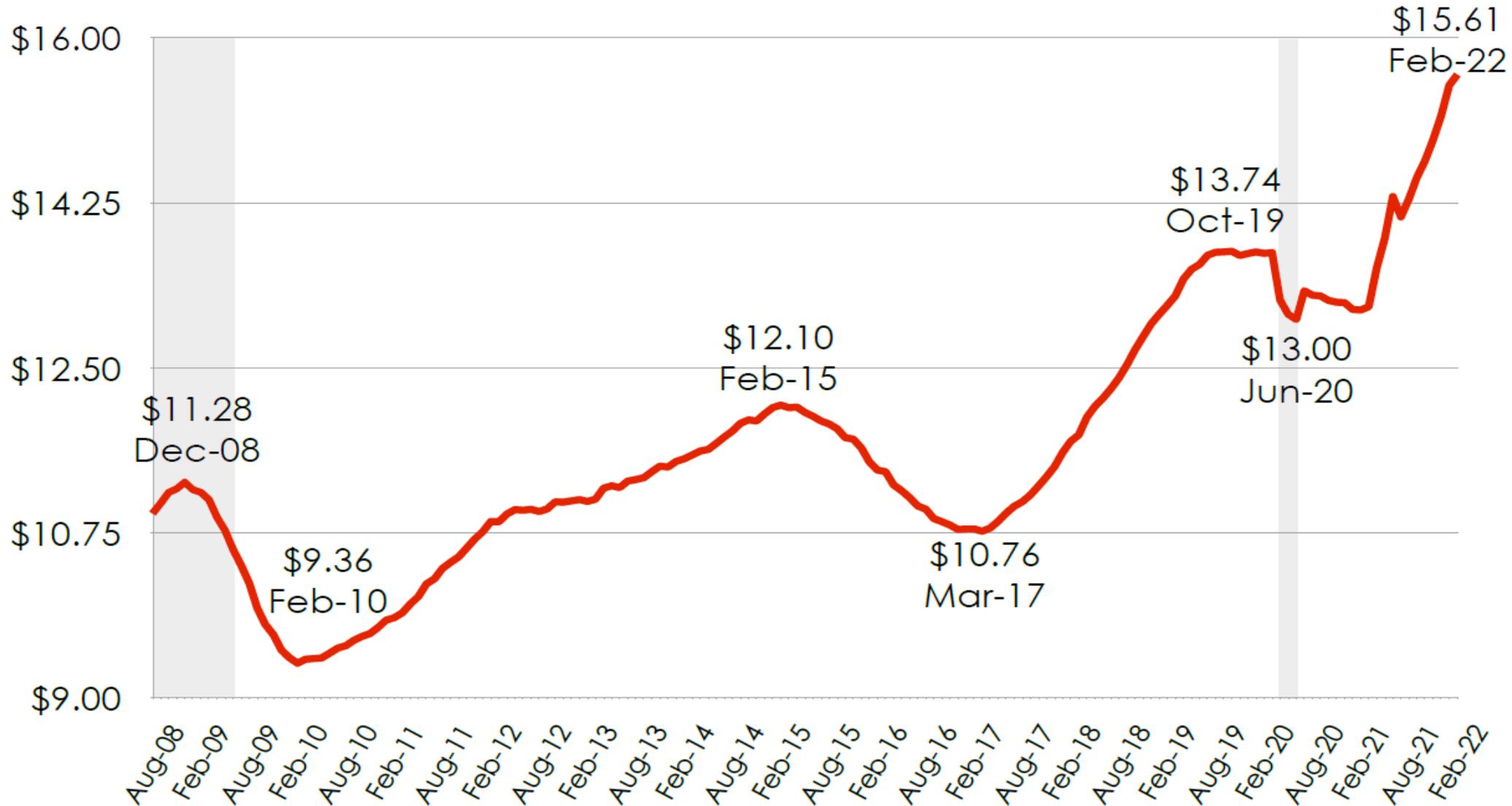
The monthly Oklahoma Business Conditions Index improved in spite of concerns with the Russian invasion of Ukraine. The February index was set at 68.1, up from 59.6 in January, but down from 70.3 in December. The outlook remains positive as numbers above 50 indicate expected expansion during the next three to six months.

Unemployment numbers for Oklahoma will be released next week, but I expect that we will still be around 2%. Inflation for our region is reported at 6.8% lower than the national average, but still a concern.



12-Month Gross Receipts

12 months ending August 2008 – 12 months ending February 2022 (in \$ billions)



NOTE: Shaded area denotes U.S. recessions.

Sole Source Purchases As of: 02/28/2022

None to report.



Emergency Purchases As of: 02/28/2022

EMR#	Date	Vendor	Description	Location	Amount
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None to Report

Oklahoma Youth Academy Charter School (OYACS)



OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma Youth Academy Charter School Combined Statement of Revenue, Expenditures and Fund Balances School Year 2021-2022 as of February 28, 2022		OJA General and Revolving Funds	Fund 25000	Totals as of 02/28/2022	COJC (972)	SOJC (975)	Total
Revenues							
State Aid	\$ -	\$ 374,295.44	\$ 374,295.44	\$ 187,147.71	\$ 187,147.73	\$ 374,295.44	
IDEA-B Flow through		16,180.35	16,180.35	8,090.17	8,090.18	16,180.35	
Alternative Ed Grant		61,873.56	61,873.56	30,936.78	30,936.78	61,873.56	
Redbud School Funding Act		10,784.67	10,784.67	5,392.33	5,392.34	10,784.67	
Title I N&D		109,085.95	109,085.95	43,677.92	65,408.03	109,085.95	
Title IA		13,276.36	13,276.36	6,638.18	6,638.18	13,276.36	
Title IIA		13,000.00	13,000.00	6,500.00	6,500.00	13,000.00	
Title IV-A LEA		2,704.00	2,704.00	1,352.00	1,352.00	2,704.00	
Textbooks/Ace Technology		5,771.20	5,771.20	2,885.60	2,885.60	5,771.20	
Child Nutrition Program _Breakfast		39,278.36	39,278.36	18,282.77	20,995.59	39,278.36	
Child Nutrition Program _Lunches and Snacks		84,023.41	84,023.41	39,110.90	44,912.51	84,023.41	
Office of Juvenile Affairs **	797,242.63		797,242.63	413,894.69	383,347.94	797,242.63	
Total Revenues	\$ 797,242.63	\$ 730,273.30	\$ 1,527,515.93	\$ 763,909.05	\$ 763,606.88	\$ 1,527,515.93	
Expenditures							
Equipment and Library Resources	\$ 54,902.56		\$ 54,902.56	\$ 27,374.50	\$ 27,528.06	\$ 54,902.56	
Operational Expenses	50,722.31	128,380.65	179,102.96	105,410.93	73,692.03	179,102.96	
Payroll Expenses	683,570.82	679,267.99	1,362,838.81	648,619.90	714,218.91	1,362,838.81	
Professional Fees	900.00		900.00	450.00	450.00	900.00	
Training and Travel	7,146.94	8,071.85	15,218.79	5,423.84	9,794.95	15,218.79	
Total Expenditures	\$ 797,242.63	\$ 815,720.49	\$ 1,612,963.12	\$ 787,279.17	\$ 825,683.95	\$ 1,612,963.12	
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	\$ -	\$ (85,447.19)	\$ (85,447.19)	\$ (23,370.12)	\$ (62,077.07)	\$ (85,447.19)	
Fund Balances July 1, 2021	-	328,325.95	247,555.17	205,638.47	122,687.48	328,325.95	
Fund Balances 2021-2022 School Year	\$ -	\$ 242,878.76	\$ 162,107.98	\$ 182,268.35	\$ 60,610.41	\$ 242,878.76	
**OJA Funds							
		COJC (972)	SOJC (975)	Total			
Fund 19101/19111	\$	17,737.58	\$ 7,398.41	\$ 25,135.99			
Fund 19201	\$	379,837.85	\$ 374,614.94	\$ 754,452.79			
Fund 20000	\$	157.00		\$ 157.00			
Fund 41000	\$	16,162.26	\$ 1,334.59	\$ 17,496.85			
	\$	413,894.69	\$ 383,347.94	\$ 797,242.63			

**Office of Juvenile Affairs
Oklahoma Youth Academy
Encumbrances for Approval - School Year 2021-2022
March 22, 2022, Board Meeting**

2022-55	Destiny Library Circulation Program 12 months Renewal, new expiration date 03/31/2023		Follett School Solutions	This program is essential for checking textbooks and art materials for the students and tracking library inventory as well.		\$922.19	\$922.19	\$1,844.38
2022-56	Reimbursement to OJA for books purchased for OYACS, previously Board Approved purchases but was not booked as school purchases.		Office of Juvenile Affairs	Reimbursements to OJA for prior years Board approved purchases for the school but was recorded as OYACS expenditures and this will be offsetted against the Textbooks Aid received from OSDE over the years.		\$8,000.00	\$8,000.00	\$16,000.00
2022-57	On line license 1 year renewal of the Woodcock-Johnson IV (WJ IV).		Riverside Insights (the new Houghton Mifflin Harcourts)	The Woodcock-Johnson IV (WJ IV) is structured to offer the ease of use and flexibility that examiners need to accurately evaluate learning problems for children and adults in a way that no other assessment solution can.			\$69.00	\$69.00

OYACS School Admin Report





QUESTIONS