The State Of South Dakota

Council of Juvenile Services

Fiscal Year 2008
Annual Report

South Dakota Council Of Juvenile Services

Serving as the principal juvenile justice planning entity for the State of South Dakota.

Council of Juvenile Services
South Dakota Department of Corrections
415 North Dakota Avenue
Sioux Falls, SD 57104

This project was supported by Award No. 2006-JF-FX-0013 awarded by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs.

The opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this publication are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Department of Justice.

January 2009

Governor M. Michael Rounds
Chief Justice David E. Gilbertson
Members of the South Dakota Senate
Members of the South Dakota House of Representatives

Dear Governor Rounds, Chief Justice Gilbertson and Members of the South Dakota Senate and House of Representatives:

It is with great pleasure that I present to you the *Council of Juvenile Services Fiscal Year 2008 Annual Report*.

The Council of Juvenile Services oversees the State's participation in the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act Formula Grants Program and is required to make an annual report to the Governor and Legislature on the State's progress in meeting the requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended. The Council is also responsible, pursuant to SDCL 1-15-30 (8), for making an annual report to the Governor, Chief Justice and the Legislature on the status of Children in Need of Supervision. This document serves to meet both of these reporting requirements.

The Council of Juvenile Services has continued to work diligently in the past year to enhance juvenile services in the state. The following pages of the Annual Report is a condensed summary of the accomplishments over the past year, but I believe you will be proud of the critical and relevant work that has been done in our State since South Dakota came into compliance with the Act. Furthermore, federal fiscal year 2008 Formula Grant, Juvenile Accountability Block Grant, and Title V Delinquency Prevention Grant applications were submitted and approved by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. These three grants will provide over $941,000 for juvenile justice planning and projects in South Dakota for the next few years.

I want to thank you all for your support and I look forward to working with you on behalf of South Dakota's children.

Very Best Regards,

Carol Twedt

Carol Twedt, Chairperson

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COUNCIL OF JUVENILE SERVICES

The Council of Juvenile Services (Council) is the state advisory group for the State's participation in the Formula Grants Program of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (the Act). The Department of Corrections (DOC) is the designated state agency to receive and expend Formula Grant funds. The DOC provides staff support to the Council and it's committees. State Fiscal Year 2008 represents the fifth year of the State's renewed participation in the Formula Grants Program.

SDCL 1-15-30, as amended by Senate Bill 8 in the 2003 Legislative Session, outlines the responsibilities of the Council of Juvenile Services.

(1) In conjunction with the secretary of the Department of Corrections, establish policy on how the formula grants program of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act is to be administered in South Dakota;

(2) Approve the state plan, and any modifications thereto, required by 223(a) of the Act prior to submission to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention;

(3) Submit annual recommendations to the Governor and Legislature concerning the functions of the Council of Juvenile Services and the status of the state's compliance with the Act;

(4) Approve or disapprove grant applications and other funding requests submitted to the Department of Corrections under § § 1-15-27 to 1-15-31, inclusive, and assist with monitoring grants and other fund awards;

(5) Assist the Department of Corrections in monitoring the state's compliance with the Act;

(6) Study the coordination of the various juvenile intervention, prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation programs;

(7) Study effective juvenile sentencing, adjudication, and diversion policies and provisions;

(8) Make a special study of and make an annual report to the Governor, the Unified Judicial System, and the Legislature by June thirtieth of each year, concerning the appropriate administration of and provision for children in need of supervision in this state;

(9) Contact and seek regular input from juveniles currently under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system; and

(10) Perform other such activities as determined by the Governor, the Secretary of the Department of Corrections, or the Council of Juvenile Services.

COUNCIL OF JUVENILE SERVICES

The following individuals were members of the Council of Juvenile Services at the close of Fiscal Year 2008:

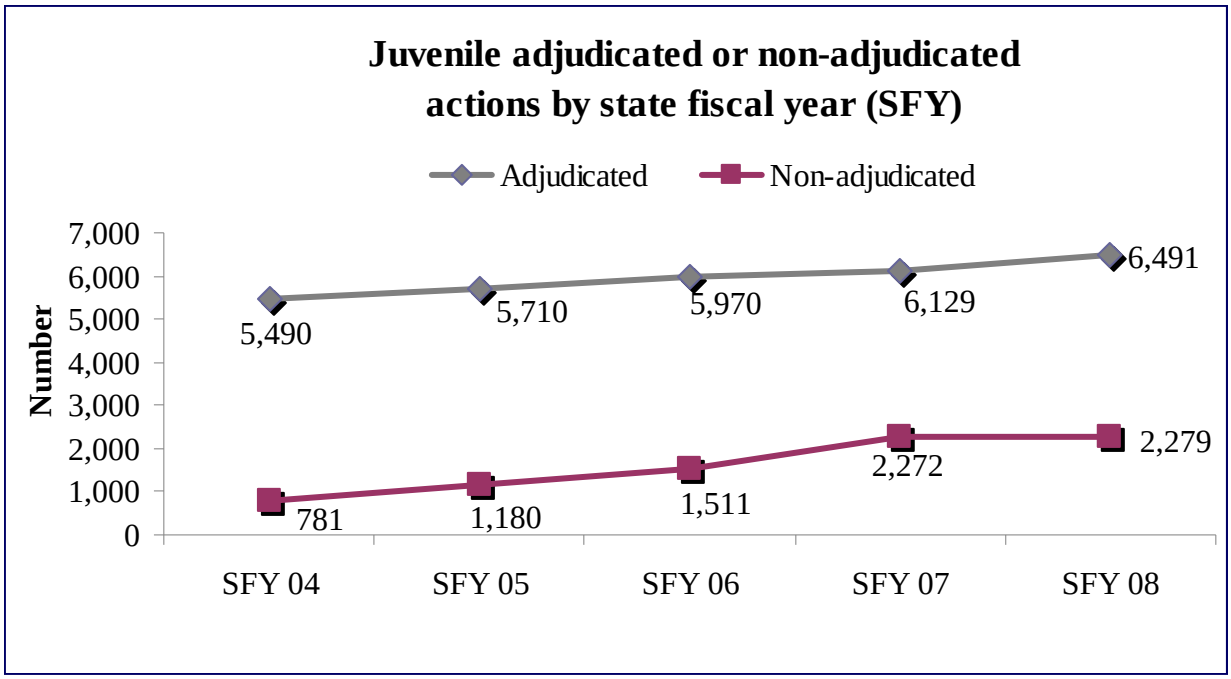
- **Carol Twedt, Minnehaha County Commissioner, Sioux Falls**
- **Sheriff Mike Leidholt, Hughes County Sheriff, Pierre**
- **Nancy Allard, Unified Judicial System, Pierre**
- **Dr. J.C. Chambers, Stronghold Counseling, Sioux Falls**
- **Victor Erlacher, Foster Care Provider, Arlington**
- **Dave Nelson, Minnehaha County States Attorney, Sioux Falls**
- **Dr. Susan Randall, South Dakota Voices for Children, Sioux Falls**
- **Tara Russell, Youth Member, Pierre**
- **Doug Herrmann, Department of Corrections, Pierre**
- **Judge Karen Jeffries, Children's Court Judge, Eagle Butte**
- **Judge Janine Kern, 7th Circuit Court, Rapid City**
- **Elizabeth Heidelberger, Youth Member, Rapid City**
- **Beth O'Toole, University of Sioux Falls, Sioux Falls**
- **Virgena Wieseler, Department of Social Services, Pierre**
- **Ella Rae Stone, YST Correctional Facility, Lake Andes**
- **Gib Sudbeck, Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse, Pierre**
- **Chief Jo Vitek, Watertown Police Department, Watertown**
- **Jason Goette, Youth Member, Aberdeen**
- **Grant Walker, Walworth County States Attorney, Selby**
- **Richard Erickson, Youth Member, Yankton**

Values

The Council of Juvenile Services has developed and adopted the following values to guide their work in assisting the state in meeting the requirements of the Formula Grants program and in making improvements to South Dakota's juvenile justice system:

- *Children and adolescents shall receive developmentally and culturally appropriate services.*
- *All children will have the same access to needed services – regardless of income, geography, race, or jurisdiction.*
- *Safety – of the community and of the child.*
- *Place youth in the least restrictive community-based environment available and provide services that are evidence-based.*
- *Accountability – of the child, parents, and the juvenile justice system.*
- *Effective early intervention services that are evidence-based.*
- *Family-based, family-centered services.*
- *Equal justice regardless of race – address Disproportionate Minority Contact.*
- *Early and effective legal representation, including an assessment of competence and a timely and just legal process.*

South Dakota's juvenile justice system impacts thousands of youth and their families on an annual basis. The following table provides a summary of juvenile justice numbers in our state for adjudicated youth by state fiscal year, provided by the UJS and referenced in the 2008 South Dakota Kids Count Factbook:



Definition of terms:

Adjudicated—a juvenile found to have committed an offense based on allegations within a CHINS or a delinquent petition.

Non-adjudicated—a juvenile found not to have committed an offense based on allegations within a CHINS or a delinquent petition.

CHILDREN IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

The following table provides a summary of juvenile justice, child protection activities, and alcohol and drug services for State FY2003 through FY2008:

	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008
UJS Referrals						
Adjudicated	5,693	5,490	5,710	5,970	6,129	6,491
Non-Adjudicated	1,978	782	1,180	1,511	2,272	2,279
DOC Commitments *	384	352	368	379	355	376
Child Abuse & Neglect Initial Assessments (children)	9,664	8,748	7,729	7,476	6,377	6,971
Substantiated	5,309	2,445	1,485	1,701	1,769	2,337
Unsubstantiated	4,355	6,303	6,244	5,775	4,608	4,634
**Alcohol and Drug (juvenile admission to treatment) ** **	3,143	3,029	2,456	1,992	1,790	1,681

Source: The 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 South Dakota Kids Count publications (University of South Dakota, Business Research Bureau) is the source of the data, (with the exception of DOC Commitments) in the above table.

* DOC commitment data provided by the Department of Corrections. Data only accounts for the number of new juveniles that receive a disposition of commitment to DOC.

* *Starting with FY2006 a new information system was implemented, which provided unduplicated counts.

The increasing number of children in the court system and the high number of commitments to the DOC emphasize the importance of continued leadership and funding to develop community based alternatives to detention, early intervention and prevention efforts.

PROBLEM STATEMENTS

The Council identified the following problems to be addressed through FY2008 Formula Grant funds and activities:

1. Maintaining compliance with deinstitutionalization of status offenders, jail removal, and sight and sound separation requirements of the Act, as amended, is critical for continued juvenile justice system improvement.

2. Disproportionate Minority Contact – Minority youth, primarily Native American youth, are over-represented at most stages of South Dakota's juvenile justice system.

3. The Native American Tribal juvenile justice systems have a critical lack of basic resources to address the needs of youth coming before the Tribal courts, thus compromising due process and outcomes.

4. There is a need for a significant expansion of community-based prevention and early intervention programs and services to include:
   - Prevention
   - Effective Early Intervention
   - Children and Family Services – Child Abuse and Neglect
   - Mental Health Services
   - Developmental Disabilities Services
   - Services for Children in Need of Supervision
   - Services/Interventions Addressing Prevalence of Substance Abuse Among Youth in the Juvenile Justice System
   - Education
   - Fetal Alcohol Syndrome Disorder

5. Monitoring of compliance with the Acts core requirements is critical to continued involvement in the Formula Grants Program.

6. Because South Dakota has one of the highest incarceration rates of detention per capita, there is a need to develop alternatives to detention, commitment to the Department of Corrections, or out-of-home placement for:
   - Young Offenders
   - CHINS
   - Special Needs Offenders
   - Low-risk Delinquent Offenders

Federal Requirements

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, as amended, establishes four core protections with which participating states and territories must comply in order to receive grants under the Act:

(1) *Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO)*

Refers to the removal of status offenders and non offenders from secure juvenile detention and correctional facilities, jails and lockups for adult offenders.

(2) *Sight and Sound Separation*

Refers to providing separation between adults and juveniles in secure settings.

(3) *Jail Removal*

Refers to the removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups.

(4) *Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)*

Refers to the reduction of minority over-representation where it exists within the juvenile justice system.

To be eligible to receive Formula Grant funds and Title V (delinquency prevention) Grant funds, states must:

- designate a State agency to prepare and administer the State's comprehensive 3-year juvenile justice and delinquency prevention plan;
- establish a state advisory group, appointed by the Chief Executive, to provide policy direction and participate in the preparation and administration of the Formula Grants Program plan; and
- commit to achieve and maintain compliance with the four core requirements of the Act.

South Dakota is currently in compliance with all core requirements of the Act.

Facilities Monitored & Method of Monitoring

A compliance monitoring system has been developed and implemented to monitor the State's compliance with the Jail Removal, Sight and Sound Separation, and Deinstitutionalization requirements of the Formula Grants Program.

All facilities in the state have been classified according to federal definitions. During the fiscal year, site visits were conducted to verify facility classifications, to collect and verify data, to identify if violations of the Formula Grants Program requirements are occurring, and to provide technical assistance and training on the Act's requirements.

Admission and release data is collected and analyzed throughout the year and reported annually to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) for secure locations including jails, regional juvenile detention centers, collocated juvenile detention centers, secure state correctional facilities, and secure private facilities.

Compliance Summary

In 2007, South Dakota's DSO violation rate was 5.65/ 100,000 youth, which places the State in full compliance with the de minimis exception rate. A DSO violation rate of 29.5 or higher would mean that the State would be noncompliant with the DSO requirement. The jail removal violation rate of 10.27/100,000 youth means the State is eligible for numerical de minimis compliance if an acceptable plan is developed to eliminate noncompliant incidences. There were two separation violations in 2007; therefore, South Dakota is still eligible for a finding of compliance if an acceptable plan is developed to eliminate noncompliant incidences.

COMPLIANCE WITH CORE REQUIREMENTS

The following table displays a history (number and rate) of the violations for the requirements of DSO, Jail Removal, and Separation since South Dakota renewed participation in the Act:

Summary of Compliance Monitoring Violation History				
		DSO	**Jail Removal**	**Separation**
2002	Violations	115	291	9
	Violation Rate**	56.75	143.6	
	OJJDP Finding	--	--	--
2003*	Violations	16	34	0
	Violation Rate**	8.18	17.38	
	OJJDP Finding	In Compliance	In Compliance	In Compliance
2004	Violations	9	5	1
	Violation Rate**	4.6	2.56	
	OJJDP Finding	In Compliance	In Compliance	In Compliance
2005	Violations	11	16	1
	Violation Rate**	5.62	8.18	
	OJJDP Finding	In Compliance	In Compliance	In Compliance
2006	Violations	7	6	1
	Violation Rate**	3.72	3.19	
	OJJDP Finding	In Compliance	In Compliance	In Compliance
2007	Violations	11	20	2
	Violation Rate**	5.65	10.27	
	OJJDP Finding	In Compliance	In Compliance	In Compliance
* Data Projected from July through December 2003 admission.				
** Rate per 100,000 youth under the age of 18. Juvenile Population as per OJJDP.				

Based on the small number of violations and the fact that the violations are isolated incidents that do not constitute an ongoing pattern, the OJJDP determined that the State of South Dakota is in compliance with the Act requirements and therefore, eligible to receive continued funding.

Compliance Programming— Reimbursement Program

Meeting the temporary custody needs of juveniles consistent with the Act can be a burden on county governments. The Council of Juvenile Services authorized the development of a reimbursement system utilizing Formula Grant funds to provide financial support to counties. During Fiscal Year 2005, a reimbursement system was implemented that provided financial support to counties or arresting entities that lack appropriate temporary custody options for youth. Services eligible for financial assistance include detention, shelter care, attendant care, transportation, electronic monitoring, and training.

The following chart outlines the expenditures of the Reimbursement Program since South Dakota renewed compliance with the Act:

Period	Secure Detainment	Non-secure Detainment	Alternatives to Detainment	Transportation	Total
FY2005	$66,255.00	$84,198.75	$74,855.21	$61,273.49	$286,582.45
FY2006	$50,455.00	$61,983.75	$57,294.83	$41,089.69	$210,823.27
FY2007	$78,570.00	$61,249.50	$78,948.65	$43,252.08	$262,020.23
FY2008	$85,080.00	$99,130.83	$104,870.97	$56,789.53	$345,871.33

During Fiscal Year 2008, a total of $345,871.33 was reimbursed to 22 local governments and other agencies for services consistent with the reimbursement program. The table on the following page provides a summary of the entities receiving reimbursement and the program services accessed to provide services to 1,626 juveniles in FY2008.

South Dakota Department of Corrections
Reimbursements to Counties for Juvenile Services
FY08 Report By Entity

County	Shelter Care	Detention	Transportation	Holdover	Equipment	Electronic Monitoring Passive	Electronic Monitoring Active	Total	Juveniles Served
BON HOMME			$411.00					$411.00	3
BROOKINGS			$6,512.01			$274.89		$6,786.90	90
BRULE	$3,000.00	$1,440.00	$199.90					$4,639.90	13
CHARLES MIX			$10,001.01	$16,327.50				$26,328.51	157
CLAY						$414.06		$414.06	8
CODINGTON	$3,400.00		$4,790.72					$8,190.72	34
DAVISON	$22,100.00	$8,880.00	$9,691.01			$71.10		$40,742.11	149
DEUEL						$115.50		$115.50	3
GRANT	$595.00	$1,400.00	$885.03					$2,880.03	11
GREGORY	$700.00	$840.00	$260.88					$1,800.88	4
HUGHES	$6,800.00	$34,440.00	$5,270.82	$38,068.58				$84,579.40	263
HUTCHINSON						$69.30		$69.30	1
MINNEHAHA							$34,335.00	$34,335.00	149
PENNINGTON			$3,429.22				$69,165.00	$72,594.22	496
PERKINS		$1,680.00	$634.40					$2,314.40	4
ROBERTS		$14,580.00	$228.24					$14,808.24	32
STANLEY		$2,040.00		$2,849.75				$4,889.75	12
SULLY	$690.00	$1,680.00	$247.24					$2,617.24	7
TRIPP	$1,400.00	$11,640.00	$4,392.00					$17,432.00	54
UNION	$3,200.00	$6,460.00	$2,127.39			$426.12		$12,213.51	62
Vermillion - City of			$217.46					$217.46	3
YANKTON			$7,491.20					$7,491.20	71
Total	**$41,885.00**	**$85,080.00**	**$56,789.53**	**$57,245.83**	**$0.00**	**$1,370.97**	**$103,500.00**	**$345,871.33**	**1626**

Starting *07/01/2007*
Ending *06/30/2008*

Disproportionate Minority Contact Committee

The Disproportionate Minority Contact Committee was created by the Council to monitor, research, and make recommendations to address DMC. As part of the work of the DMC Committee, local workgroups are located in Sioux Falls, Rapid City, and Sisseton. The Committee as well as each local workgroup is in charge of the steps of the DMC process as follows:

- **Identify** the existence/extent of disproportionality through "between race" comparisons within jurisdictions and at specific decision points in the system;
- **Assess** data about DMC to target detailed studies by identifying points of needed intervention, and allocate resources for system interventions;
- **Intervene** to reduce DMC by assisting policymakers in choosing jurisdictions that should receive increased attention and intervention;
- **Evaluate** how DMC responds to policy initiatives and system interventions;
- **Monitor** trends in DMC within and across jurisdictions.

Identification

In Fiscal Year 2005, the Department of Corrections collected data on juvenile justice system activity for calendar year 2002 in order to identify baseline data, and to determine if a disproportionate number of minority youth were represented throughout the juvenile justice system. Consistent with Formula Grant Program requirements, South Dakota DMC strategies should target reducing overrepresentation for those minority populations that make up at least 1% of the total population by youth. In South Dakota, Black and Native American youth were the minority groups that meet the 1% rule. Based on the initial identification information, Black youth were found to be overrepresented at the stages of arrest, detention, and petition and Native American youth were found to be disproportionately represented at the stages of arrest, diversion, detention, petition, adjudication, probation, and secure placement.

DMC Assessment

In the second phase of the DMC Process, the Department of Corrections contracted with researchers from Mountain Plains Research to conduct an assessment of DMC in order to assist the Council in identifying interventions that can reduce the occurrence of DMC. As part of the assessment effort, the researchers organized twelve focus groups in four different South Dakota communities to gather pertinent information. The focus groups included youth in the juvenile justice system, parents, service providers, and juvenile justice practitioners.

The focus groups identified a number of factors they believe impact DMC in South Dakota. Information obtained during the assessment phase was used to guide the strategies and implementation of local DMC pilot projects to begin working towards the reduction of minority overrepresentation within the juvenile justice system.

DMC Interventions

Based on the review of DMC identification information and assessment results, the South Dakota DMC Committee developed strategies to be implemented as initial steps to addressing disproportionality. Based on the recommendations from the DMC Committee, the Council of Juvenile Services implemented strategies and programs as follows:

DMC Intervention Strategies		
DMC Project	**Funding**	**Description**
DMC Allocation	**$260,320**	
Statewide DMC Strategies	$32,000	DMC Committee; Statewide DMC Program Coordinator; and Statewide DMC Activities and Projects
DMC Pilot Project - Minnehaha County	$89,440	**Native American Outreach Program**-A position that works with Native American children and their families upon the child's entrance to the juvenile justice system to help the juvenile and the family understand the juvenile justice system; **Parenting Skills**—provide culturally appropriate parenting skills to minority parents to help prevent contact with the juvenile justice system and help them deal with issues relating to contact with law enforcement and state agencies; and **Local DMC Advisory Group Coordination**.
DMC Pilot Project - Pennington County	$89,440	**Middle School Prevention Specialists -** Two positions that focus on providing services to minority youth—at Dakota and North Middle Schools—who are at risk of entering the juvenile justice system and providing them and their families with cultural opportunities, activities, and events; and **Local DMC Advisory Group Coordination.**
DMC Pilot Project - Roberts County	$49,440	**School Resource Officer -** A position placed within the Sisseton school to deal with issues that arise on the grounds during school time, improve rapport, and provide justice related education; and **Local DMC Advisory Group Coordination.**

In addition to the three local pilot intervention projects, the Council of Juvenile Services approved the allocation of $40,000 towards the implementation of training DMC pilot sites to include Sioux Falls and Rapid City. The purpose of this program is to decrease the overrepresentation of Native American youth in South Dakota's juvenile justice system by developing and implementing effective Native American culture awareness training and agency cultural assessment training for juvenile justice practitioners and service providers. Initial training sessions for the pilot project are anticipated to begin in the spring of 2009 and will consist of staff from Court Services, Detention, and Juvenile Corrections.

Current Status of DMC/Ongoing Monitoring

As a part of the DMC requirement, states are responsible for the ongoing monitoring of the juvenile justice system for overrepresentation of minority youth for any group that comprises at least 1% of a jurisdiction's juvenile population. States must develop a Relative Rate Index (RRI) using state-specific data to compare the rate of activity at a specific stage of the juvenile justice system (i.e. arrest, detention, adjudication, etc.) to the corresponding rate for White youth. Data pertaining to the ongoing monitoring is compiled from the different stages of the system to monitor RRI trends, evaluate progress, and to help guide strategies for addressing DMC.

Findings from stages showing the largest disparity for Native American youth include:

* Based on population, in 2006 the arrest rate for Native American youth is 3.07 times higher than the arrest rate for White youth.
* Based on juvenile arrests, in 2006 the detention rate for Native American youth is 1.39 times higher than the detention rate for White youth.
* Based on adjudications, in 2006 the commitment rate for Native American youth is 1.81 times higher than the commitment rate for White youth.

Statewide RRI—Native American			
	2002	**2004**	**2006**
Arrest	2.23	2.39	3.07
Detention	1.25	1.39	1.39
Petition Filed	0.75	0.82	0.82
Adjudication	0.92	1.02	0.85
Probation	1.11	1.21	1.11
DOC Commitment	1.78	1.59	1.81

Findings from stages showing the largest disparity for Black youth include:

* Based on population, in 2006 the arrest rate for Black youth is 2.20 times higher than the arrest rate for White youth.
* Based on juvenile arrests, in 2006 the detention rate for Black youth is 1.69 times higher than the detention rate for White youth.

Statewide RRI—Black			
	2002	**2004**	**2006**
Arrest	2.24	2.32	2.20
Detention	1.39	1.55	1.69
Petition Filed	0.67	0.73	1.19
Adjudication	**	**	0.91
Probation	**	**	0.85
DOC Commitment	**	**	**

Based on information collected since South Dakota's renewed participation, Black and Native American youth continue to be overrepresented throughout South Dakota's juvenile justice system with the greatest disparity occurring at the stage of arrest.

CHILDREN IN NEED OF SUPERVISION

South Dakota Codified Law 1-15-30 requires the Council of Juvenile Services to make a special study of, and make an annual report to the Governor, the Unified Judicial System, and the Legislature concerning the appropriate administration of and provision for Children in Need of Supervision (CHINS) in this state. It is the intent of the Council of Juvenile Services that this document satisfies this reporting requirement.

A Child in Need in Supervision is defined in State law as follows:

26-8B-2. In this chapter and chapter 26-7A, the term, child in need of supervision, means:

(1) Any child of compulsory school age who is habitually absent from school without legal excuse;

(2) Any child who has run away from home or is otherwise beyond the control of the child's parent, guardian, or custodian;

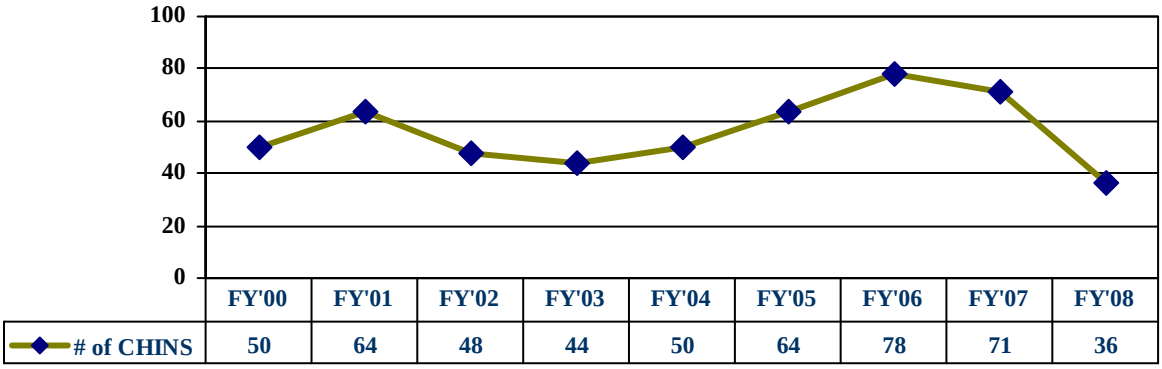
(3) Any child whose behavior or condition endangers the child's own welfare or the welfare of others;

(4) Any child who has violated any federal, state, or local law or regulation for which there is not a penalty of a criminal nature for an adult, except violations of subdivision 34-46- 2(2) (tobacco possession), or petty offenses; or

(5) Any child who has violated § 35-9-2 (alcohol possession) or 32-23-21 (zero tolerance DUI).

If a CHINS petition is filed and the child is adjudicated, the most common disposition is probation. A Court Services Officer supervises CHINS on probation. If, in the opinion of the Judge, the youth needs out of home placement, the child is committed to the DOC until the child turns 21 unless discharged sooner by the DOC.

Concern has been expressed about whether commitment to the DOC is the appropriate manner in which to provide residential services to status offenders. Concern has also been expressed whether status offenders and their families are receiving sufficient services to prevent out of home placement or appropriate services to reintegrate the youth into the community after placement. The following information was obtained from the DOC and identifies CHINS commitments to the DOC during fiscal year 2000 through 2008:



CHILDREN IN NEED OF SUPERVISION

The Council of Juvenile Services recognized the importance of service provisions to CHINS and addressed this issue in the 2006-2008 Three-Year Plan, and also in their FY2008 Plan Update. Fiscal Year 2008 activities of the Council of Juvenile Services related to Children in Need of Supervision include the following:

- In conjunction with the Unified Judicial System, the development of a Probation Support Program to provide access to needed services for youth on probation supervision.
- Continued funding of System Improvement subgrants that focus on the status offenses of underage drinking, truancy, and a day treatment program for CHINS on probation. These two programs, Connecting Point and Reconnecting Youth, are model programs for the State.

  * ***Lewis and Clark Mental Health Center, Connecting Point Program***

    "Connecting Point" is an intensive intervention program for CHINS in Charles Mix County. Services include counseling/therapy, recreational opportunities, education/tutoring, life skills, assistance in obtaining jobs, crisis intervention, and therapeutic foster care. In the first year of the project, Connecting Point provided services to a total of 29 youth and families, with 12 of these having successfully completed the requirements of the program. Twenty-four of these youth avoided placement with the Department of Corrections due to receiving services through Connecting Point, providing a net savings of approximately $822,000 to the State of South Dakota. In FY07 and FY08, Connecting Point staff made over 4,483 contacts with individuals and families and served 106 youth, with only eight of these youth being remanded to the DOC.

    Although the Systems Improvement subgrant has ended, the Connecting Point Program continues to operate by receiving financial support from the UJS and the DOC to serve youth who are under the jurisdiction of these agencies.

  * ***Lifeways, Inc., Reconnecting Youth Program***

    Funds were awarded to implement an evidenced-based program for specific high-risk youth that attend the Rapid City Academies. "Reconnecting Youth" is an evidence based, in-school prevention and indicated intervention program for youth in grades nine through twelve (14-18 yrs) who are at risk for school drop out. The youth also may

exhibit other behavior problems, such as substance abuse, aggression, depression, or suicide risk behaviors. It is a for-credit full semester class in which the students learn key skills that will assist them throughout their lives. Three central goals of Reconnecting Youth are to increase school performance, decrease substance use, and increase mood management. In FY07, a total of 74 youth were served and 72 successfully completed the Reconnecting Youth Program. Thirty-nine of these youth had substance use issues and 33 youth had family relationship issues to which they were addressing/exhibiting a desired change. In FY08 (6 months), a total of 20 youth were served and all 20 successfully completed the Reconnecting Youth Program. Twelve of these youth had substance use issues and twelve youth had family relationship issues to which they were addressing/exhibiting a desired change.

At the close of the Systems Improvement subgrant, the Reconnecting Youth Program sustained private funding in order to continue serving youth.

NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAMS

The Formula Grants Program requires participating states to pass on a specified portion of their funds to Native American Tribes who perform their own law enforcement. The amount that South Dakota is required to pass on in FY2008 is $39,000. States may allocate additional funds beyond the minimum and may also provide funds to those Tribes who do not have law enforcement responsibilities but who conduct other juvenile justice functions.

The total amount allocated to the Native American Pass-Through program by the Council of Juvenile Services far exceeds the minimum pass-through amount set by OJJDP. The Council has allocated $270,000 over two calendar years for this purpose. All nine Tribes in South Dakota are eligible to access up to $30,000 over two years. The Native American Pass-Through grant process was initially implemented in Fiscal Year 2005.

In Fiscal Year 2008, Tribes accessed their fourth year of funding. Supplemental grants were also made available in 2008 to Tribes on a competitive basis. The supplemental grant funds are Native American Pass-Through funds not accessed by eligible Tribes. The following table shows the allocation amount for each of the Tribes who applied for funds and their planned use of funds:

TRIBE	GRANT	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	AWARD
Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe	NAP Grant	Juvenile Probation Officer	$25,304
Crow Creek Sioux Tribe	NAP Grant	Juvenile Probation Officer	$30,000
Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe	NAP Grant	Juvenile Probation Officer	$22,500
Rosebud Sioux Tribe	NAP Grant	Juvenile Court Service Officer	$8,059
Sisseton Wahpeton Oyate Tribe	NAP Grant	Juvenile Tracker/Probation Officer	$22,500
Yankton Sioux Tribe	NAP Grant	Probation Officer	$30,000
Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe	NAP Supplemental Grant	Juvenile Probation Officer	$9,904
Crow Creek Sioux Tribe	NAP Supplemental Grant	Juvenile Probation Officer, Program Analyst	$15,000
Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe	NAP Supplemental Grant	Juvenile Probation Officer, Talking Circle Speakers	$14,000

ADDITIONAL FY2008 INITIATIVES

In addition to the aforementioned activities and projects, the Council also helped fund and/or support a number of projects and initiatives. A brief summary of those projects and initiatives is as follows:

* Juvenile Justice Tribal Advisory Group

The Juvenile Justice Tribal Advisory Group (TAG) provides Native American perspective and expertise to assist the Council of Juvenile Services in meeting the requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act and provides communication between the Tribes and Council to assist Tribes in their juvenile justice initiatives. The Council provides funding for TAG meetings. In FY2008, the Council supported strategic planning technical assistance for the TAG.

* Age of Compulsory School Attendance

As the result of action taken by the 2007 Legislature, the compulsory age of school attendance will increase from age 16 to 18 in 2009. The Council of Juvenile Services was in support of Senate Bill 199, the school age bill that passed in the 2007 Legislature. In addition to supporting this important legislation, the Council funded and convened a juvenile justice symposium designed to offer practical assistance to educators and the range of professionals who work with at-risk youth and to help form community partnerships to keep kids in school. The symposium was held in September 2007 and was titled "Community Partnerships That Keep Kids In School".

* Centralized Intake

The Unified Judicial System began a pilot of the Centralized Intake System, which will significantly assist with obtaining statewide data for compliance monitoring purposes. The Council subgranted funds to the Minnehaha County Juvenile Detention Center for an intake officer to assist with testing and implementing the Centralized Intake System.

* Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD)

Assessment of fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD) among youth in the juvenile justice system was addressed through a multi-year project by the University of South Dakota Center for Disabilities. The overall goal of this project was to develop a sustainable system for identifying individuals with FASD in the State's juvenile justice system and providing appropriate treatment services. The Council awarded the Center a subgrant in the amount of $13,726.00 to assist with meeting this project goal.

SOUTH DAKOTA
COUNCIL OF JUVENILE SERVICES

60 copies of this report were published at a cost of $7.929 per copy.