

South Dakota Department of Corrections

External Report: Council of Juvenile Services

Year: 2023

COUNCIL MEMBERS AT END OF SFY2023

Beth O'Toole, Chair

Sara McGregor-Okroi,
Vice-Chair

Dadra Avery

Pat Bad Hand

Judge Tami Bern

Keegan Binegar

Melanie Boetel

Kristi Bunkers

Kim Cournoyer

Charles Frieberg

Jennifer Johnson

Doug Herrmann

Brad Howell

Mason Best

Angela Lisburg

Daniel Haggar

Dave McNeil

Betty Oldenkamp

Tierney Scoblic

Cindy Heiberger

Cassidy Wright

Skyllir Skipper

INTRODUCTION

The Council of Juvenile Services (Council) was established to fulfill the responsibilities of a state advisory group as directed by **Section 223(a)(3) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) of 1974** and as outlined under **SDCL 1-15-30**.

The Council reviews juvenile justice policy, advises and advocates on juvenile justice issues, and strives to keep South Dakota in compliance with the requirements of the Formula Grant Program authorized by the JJDP. State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2023 represents the **twentieth year** of the State's renewed participation in the Formula Grants Program. A list of members at the close of SFY2023 is displayed to the left.

Meeting Information and Materials along with the previous Annual Reports are available on the SD Boards and Commissions website:

<http://boardsandcommissions.sd.gov/Meetings.aspx?BoardID=59>



JJDP CORE REQUIREMENTS

The JJDP, as amended, establishes four core requirements with which participating states and territories must comply in order to receive juvenile justice funding under the JJDP.

Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO): The removal of status offenders and non-offenders from secure juvenile detention and correctional facilities, jails, and lockups for adult offenders.

Sight and Sound Separation: Providing separation between adults and juveniles in secure settings.

Jail Removal: The removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups.

Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RE/D): The reduction of minority over-representation where it exists within the juvenile justice system.

States participating in the JJDP Formula Grants Program must provide for an adequate system of monitoring jails, detention facilities, correctional facilities, and non-secure facilities to ensure that the core requirements are met at each step within the juvenile justice system.

The South Dakota Compliance Monitoring System is set up in order to ensure that the juveniles of the state are being held in appropriate placements according to state and federal law and can be found in South Dakota's Compliance Manual at: https://doc.sd.gov/documents/SD%20Compliance%20Manual_March%202024.pdf

The table below shows confirmed compliance violations from the past five years based on review and findings by OJJD. All violations were within South Dakota's allowance of violations to remain in full compliance with the JJDP.

Compliance Monitoring Violations			
Calendar Year	DSO	Jail Removal	Separation
2018	4	0	0
2019	1	0	0
2020	6	0	0
2021	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0

To comply with the federal RE/D requirements, states are responsible for ongoing monitoring of the juvenile justice system for overrepresentation of minority youths for any group that comprise at least 1% of the juvenile population.

The South Dakota DOC employs a part-time RE/D Coordinator who is responsible for:

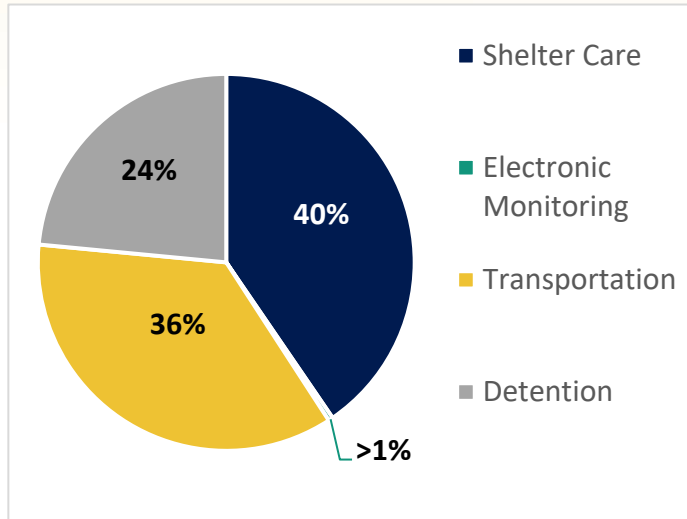
- Collecting race data for required contact points in the juvenile justice system;
- Updating data annually into South Dakota's Formula Grant Application;
- Monitoring contact point trends over time; and
- Monitoring RE/D subrecipient performance measures and project application.

JJPA CORE REQUIREMENTS AND SD COUNTIES

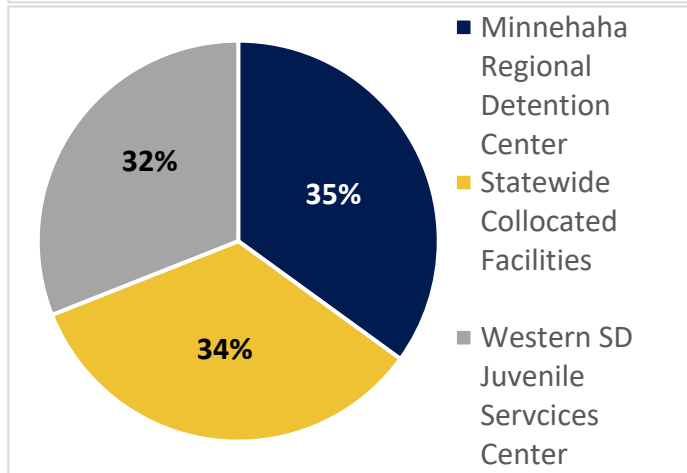
The JJPA, as amended, establishes four core requirements with which participating states and territories must comply in order to receive juvenile justice funding under the JJPA.

The chart to the right shows how \$22,991.33 was reimbursed to 7 law enforcement entities.

- 36% of the funds reimbursed to law enforcement entities for reimbursement were from transporting the youth to and from approved juvenile facilities outside of their jurisdiction.
- Shelter care reimbursement was used more than detention, with 40% of the reimbursements being for shelter care placements and 24% being for detention placements.
- Electronic monitoring accounted for less than 1% of reimbursements.



Meeting the temporary custody needs of juveniles consistent with the JJPA can be a financial burden on county governments. The Council authorized the development of a reimbursement system utilizing Formula Grant funds to provide financial support to counties. Since 2005, a reimbursement system has been in place to provide financial support to counties or arresting entities that lack appropriate temporary custody options for youth. It has been the goal of the Council to work with counties to eventually decrease their dependence on the reimbursement program and to help them develop alternatives to detention and alternative funding sources. During SFY2023, a total of \$22,991.33 was reimbursed to seven local governments for services rendered to a total of 113 youth.



- 1,635 juveniles were admitted to juvenile detention facilities in SFY2023.
- 66% of admissions were reported from the regional detention centers located in Minnehaha and Pennington Counties.
- 34% of admissions were from the statewide collocated facilities (a juvenile facility that is in the same building or on the same grounds as an adult jail or lockup) in Beadle, Brown, Codington, Day, Hughes, and Roberts Counties.

COUNCIL SUPPORTED SUBGRANTS

At the close of SFY2023, the Council approved the following subgrants for services to be implemented in SFY2024:

Entity	Program Area	Services	Award Amount
Brown County	Racial / Ethnic Disparities	Oyate Court	\$20,000
Brown County	Alternatives to Detention	Court Resource Homes	\$25,350
Codington County	Alternatives to Detention	Court Resource Homes	\$21,860
Davison County	Alternatives to Detention	Court Resource Homes	\$21,896
Hughes/Stanley County	Alternatives to Detention	JDAI coordination of diversion, case management, and referral services	\$74,249.74
Lincoln County	Alternatives to Detention	JDAI coordination of diversion, case management, and referral services	\$87,152
Northern Hills	Alternatives to Detention	JDAI Coordination and Teen Court Support	\$120,000
Yankton County	Alternatives to Detention	JDAI Coordination and Teen Court Support	\$71,300
Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe	Native American Programs	Truancy Officer	\$50,000
Crow Creek Sioux Tribal Court	Native American Programs	Tribal Healing to Wellness program	\$60,000
Oglala Lakota Housing Authority	Native American Programs	Diversion	\$75,000
Lutheran Social Services	Strengthening Families	Intervention program involving parents and their children.	\$93,262
Total			\$720,069.74

CONCLUSION

The Council of Juvenile Services supports South Dakota communities in developing a continuum of juvenile justice services ranging from prevention to intervention to reentry with the assistance of Title II Formula Grants. South Dakota benefits from this as research and data reflect that these efforts promote public safety, hold youth accountable, and provide better outcomes for youth and families while controlling juvenile justice costs.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT:

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