

**SOUTH DAKOTA
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**

**Title II - Formula Grants Program
2015 - 2017
3-Year Plan**

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Prepared by: South Dakota Department of Corrections and the
Council of Juvenile Services
3200 E. Hwy 34 Suite 8
Pierre, SD 57501

Prepared for: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Office of Justice Programs
810 Seventh Street NW.
Washington, DC 20531



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Program Abstract

The State of South Dakota will utilize FY 2017 Title II Formula Grant funds consistent with federal requirements and the FY 2015 3-Year Plan. The budget is based on the FY 2015 allocation of \$400,000. The designated state agency, the South Dakota Department of Corrections, will ensure that subgrantees use funds consistent with Title II requirements and program purpose areas.

South Dakota will allocate funds consistent with program purpose areas: 06 Delinquency Prevention, 19 Compliance Monitoring, 20 Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders, 21 Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC), 24 Indian Tribe Programs, 26 Jail Removal, 27 Juvenile Justice System Improvement, 28 Planning and Administration, 31 Separation of Juveniles from Adult Inmates, and 32 State Advisory Group.

Funds allocated to the program areas ensure that at least 66 and 2/3 percent of South Dakota's award will be expended through programs of units of local governments, programs of local private agencies, programs of Indian Tribes that perform law enforcement functions, or directly by the state through outlined program areas.

Activities that will be implemented to achieve the project goals and objectives include:

- maintaining compliance with the core requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act by assisting counties in funding alternatives to secure detention and jail;
- monitoring compliance with core requirements by inspecting facilities and collecting and verifying juvenile admission data;
- supporting DMC intervention efforts including local DMC planning and early intervention and diversion programs;
- funding Native American Tribal juvenile justice programs;
- supporting juvenile delinquency prevention projects;
- assisting with the implementation of South Dakota's juvenile justice reform, the Juvenile Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JJRI) ; and
- supporting the Council of Juvenile Services (State Supervisory Group for Title II program).

Progress toward goals and objectives will be measured through quarterly performance measure reporting. Staff of the Department of Corrections will submit required annual performance measure reports to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) through the Data Collection and Technical Assistance Tool (DCTAT) and the Grant Management System (GMS).

A. Structure and Function of Juvenile Justice System

Law Enforcement

South Dakota law enforcement consists of 73 Municipal Police Departments, 66 County Sheriff's Offices, State Law Enforcement (South Dakota Highway Patrol and the Division of Criminal Investigation), and Tribal and Federal Law Enforcement. Generally, the responsibilities of law enforcement in the juvenile justice system include investigating alleged acts committed by juveniles which may constitute delinquent or child in need of supervision (CHINS) violations, taking juveniles into temporary custody with or without court involvement, transporting juveniles to court hearings if they have been held in temporary custody pending court action, and responding to child protection issues including investigations of abuse or neglect and enforcing protection orders.

Juvenile Detention and Other Pretrial Programs

Counties are authorized by state law to operate juvenile detention centers, enter into compacts with other counties for detention operation, and contract for detention or shelter care services. There are two regional detention centers in South Dakota: the Minnehaha County Juvenile Detention Center (Sioux Falls) and the Western South Dakota Juvenile Services Center (Rapid City). There are seven additional county operated detention centers in South Dakota located in Brown, Beadle, Codington, Day, Hughes, Roberts, and Walworth Counties. Licensed group care and residential treatment centers provide non-secure custody services for counties on a fee for service basis.

Courts System

Prosecution- The State's Attorney is responsible for representing the state in all abuse and neglect, CHINS, or delinquency proceedings and are responsible for conducting preliminary juvenile investigations, determining whether a petition shall be filed, and representing the state in all juvenile proceedings. The federal government has concurrent jurisdiction with tribal courts for felony prosecutions of crimes, committed by Native Americans, on the nine Native American reservations in South Dakota.

Judiciary - The circuit courts are the general trial courts of the Unified Judicial System (UJS). These courts have original jurisdiction in all civil and criminal cases. They are the only courts that can try and determine criminal felony cases, civil cases that involve more

than twelve thousand dollars in damages, and appeals from magistrate court decisions. (Source: UJS website) The circuit courts of South Dakota have exclusive civil jurisdiction over juvenile proceedings. The 66 counties in South Dakota form seven judicial circuits with forty-one circuit judges.

Court Services Officers - Court Service Officers conduct pre-dispositional reports, pre-sentence investigations, and recommend to the sentencing judge plans for dealing with juvenile and adult offenders who may be placed on probation. The officers also provide in-state probation supervision, interstate compact supervision, counseling, and/or community referral services to those placed on probation.

Department of Corrections

The Department of Corrections, or DOC, provides out-of-home placement and aftercare services for CHINS and delinquents committed to their care. Once juveniles complete their program and are recommended for release, they are placed under the aftercare supervision of a Juvenile Corrections Agent. The child, the child's parent or custodian, and the child's Juvenile Corrections Agent sign an aftercare contract. Revocation of the child's aftercare may take place through an administrative due process procedure that is utilized to determine if the child violated the conditions of the aftercare contract.

Community-based Services

The Department of Social Services, Division of Behavioral Health consists of prevention services, community based outpatient services, inpatient chemical dependency, psychiatric hospitalization and services for offenders incarcerated in state correctional facilities to best support and strengthen children and adults with behavioral health needs. In order to highlight the importance of prevention and early intervention, a separate prevention program was also created.

A flow chart of the Juvenile Justice System along with South Dakota's Juvenile Code can be found in Appendix A.

FY 2016 UPDATES

South Dakota's Juvenile Justice System's structure and function is the same as described in the FY2015 plan. On January 1, 2016 a cited violations process was added to the flow of the system and is outlined in Appendix A.

FY 2017 UPDATES

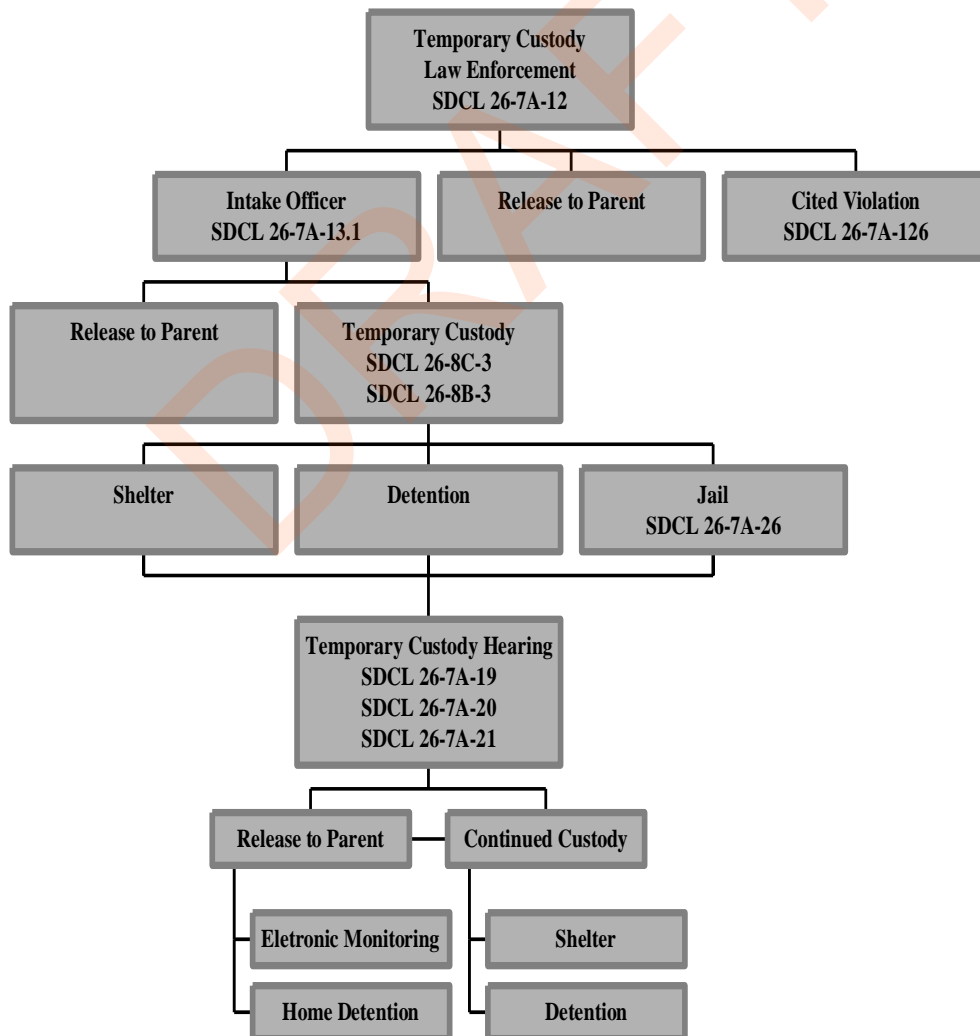
South Dakota's Juvenile Justice System's structure and function is the same as described in the FY2015 plan and as outlined in the flow chart of the system which was updated in FY2016. South Dakota began implementation of the Juvenile Justice Public Safety Improvement Act in 2015 and continues to evaluate the best practices for serving youth and communities throughout the South Dakota juvenile justice system.

DRAFT

Appendix A

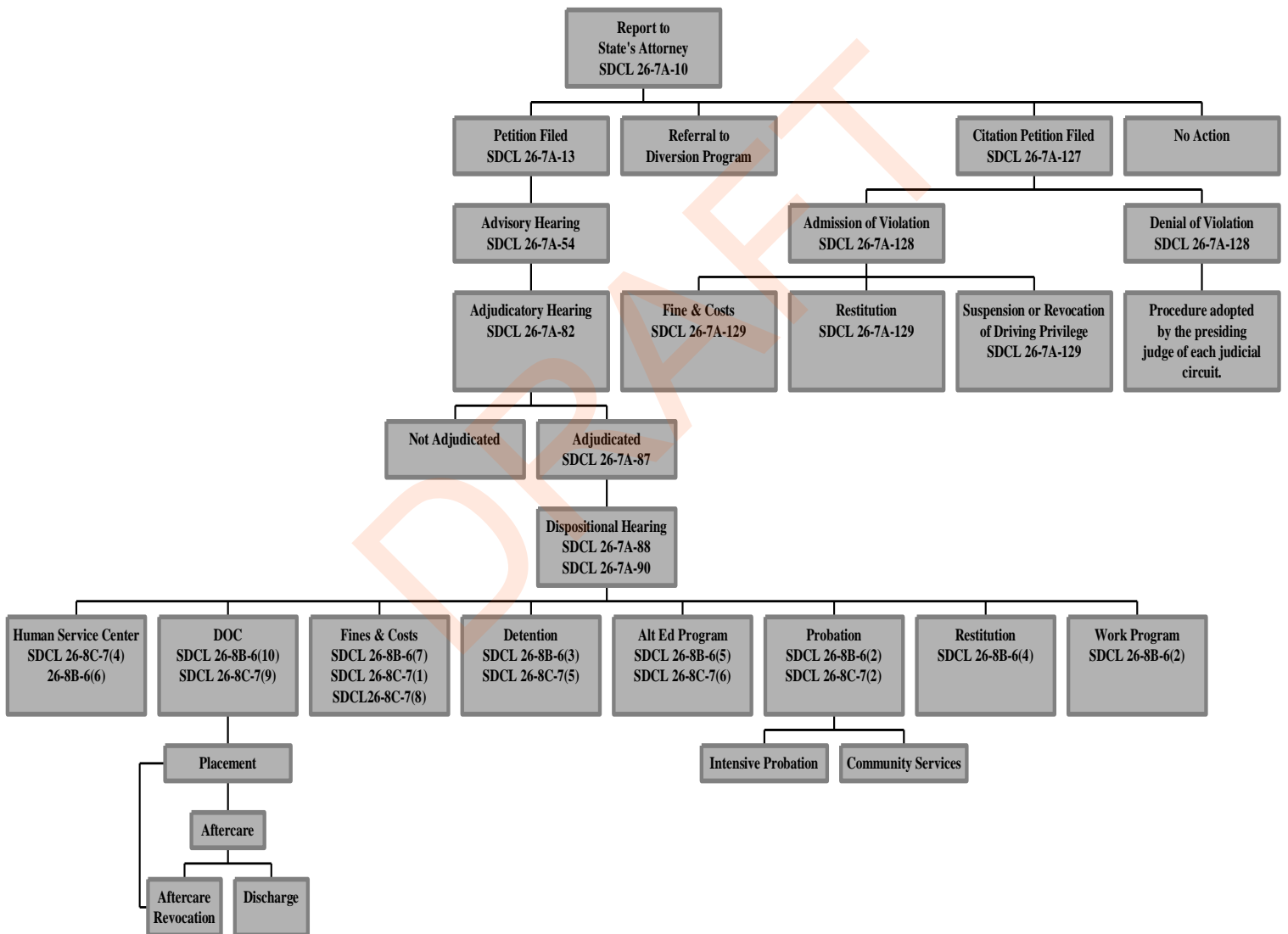
Temporary Custody

Temporary custody is defined as the physical and legal control of a child prior to final disposition. This includes the time the child is in the physical custody of law enforcement prior to release to parents, as well as physical custody of a child in detention or shelter care. The following system flow chart depicts the initial stages of temporary custody, which begins at the time a youth is taken into custody by law enforcement and lists South Dakota Codified Laws (SDCL) associated with the stages.



Petition, Adjudication, and Disposition

The following system flow chart depicts petition, adjudication and disposition stages of the juvenile justice system and lists the South Dakota Codified Laws (SDCL) associated with the stage.



B. Analysis of Juvenile Crime Problems

FY 2016 UPDATES

Updated charts and graphs are identifiable with new columns or rows with yellow headings or a yellow background.

FY 2017 UPDATES

Updated charts and graphs are identifiable with new columns or rows with green headings or a green background.

FY 2015 Arrest

Arrest data is published by the Statistical Analysis Center of the Attorney General's Office. The *2013 Crime in South Dakota Report* includes adult and juvenile arrests reported by 116 law enforcement agencies which is a participation rate of 95%.

Under the current reporting practices there are two categories of arrests. Both incidents and arrests are reported for Group A offenses. Only arrests are reported for Group B offenses. In 2013, 41,798 Group A Offenses were reported by local law enforcement agencies which is a decrease of 0.36% from the 41,949 Group A Offenses in 2012. Group B Offenses for 2013 totaled 21,534 which is a 4.79% increase from the 20,550 Group B Offenses reported in 2012.

In 2013, there were 6,265 Group A offenses committed by juveniles. The most common Group A offenses for juveniles were drug/narcotic violations, larceny, simple assault, shoplifting, and destruction/damage/vandalism of property. There were 2,848 Group B juvenile arrests in 2013. The most common Group B offenses that juveniles were arrested for were liquor law violations.

The following table outlines 2013 juvenile arrests based on one offense per incident.

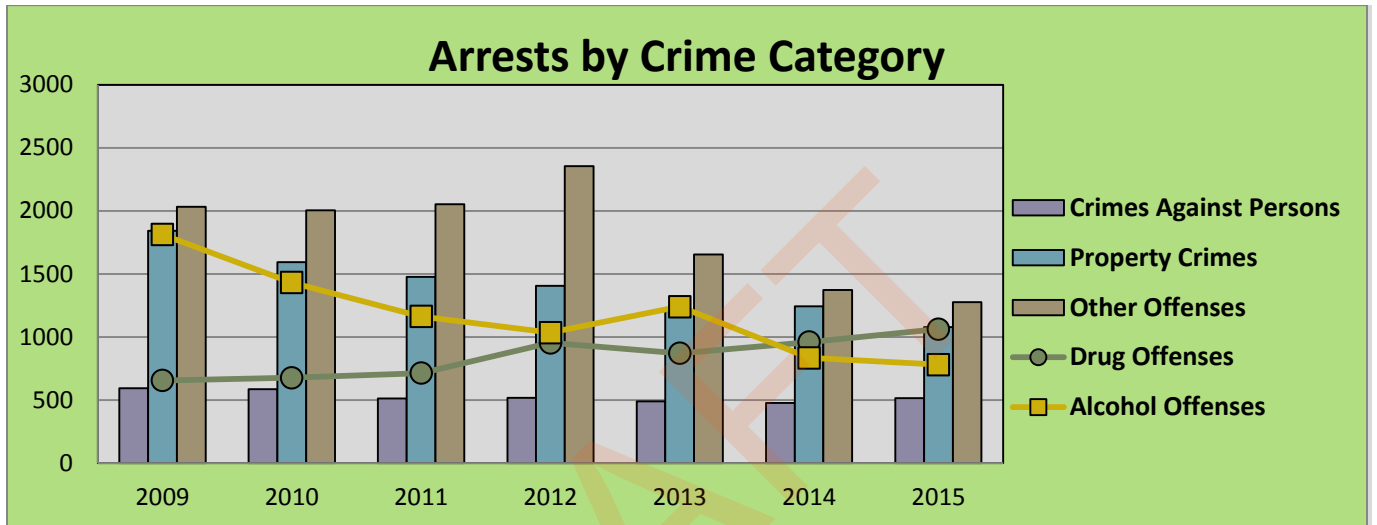
NOTE: Data associated with years 2009 – 2012 has been updated from previous submissions of South Dakota's 3-Year Plan and Plan Updates in an effort to be consistent with other arrest publications.

Summary of Arrest Information

	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		'09-'13	'10-'14	'11-'15
Law Enforcement Participation	95%		95%		95%		95%		95%		95%		95%		—	—	—
	#	%	#	%	#	%	%	#	#	%	#	%			% Change		
Crime Category	6,936		6,291		5,916		6,265		5,458		4,887		4,711		-21%	-22%	-20%
Crimes Against Persons	594	9%	587	9%	513	9%	518	8%	490	9%	478	10%	515	11%	-18%	-19%	0%
Property Crimes	1,842	27%	1,594	25%	1,476	25%	1,405	22%	1,204	22%	1,244	25%	1,078	23%	-35%	-22%	-27%
Drug Offenses	655	9%	676	11%	713	12%	953	15%	871	16%	959	20%	1,062	23%	33%	42%	49%
Alcohol Offenses	1,812	26%	1,431	23%	1,162	20%	1,034	17%	1,240	23%	834	17%	780	17%	-32%	-42%	-33%
Other Offenses	2,033	29%	2,003	32%	2,052	35%	2,355	38%	1,653	30%	1,372	28%	1,276	27%	-19%	-32%	-38%
Crime Type	6,936		6,291		5,916		6,265		5,458		4,887		4,711		-21%	-22%	-20%
Status Offenses	859	12%	963	15%	925	16%	894	14%	500	9%	231	5%	234	5%	-42%	-76%	-75%
Delinquent Offenses	6,077	88%	5,328	85%	4,991	84%	5,371	86%	4,958	91%	4,656	95%	4,477	95%	-18%	-13%	-10%
Sex	6,936		6,291		5,916		6,265		5,458		4,887		4,711		-21%	-22%	-20%
Male	4,198	61%	3,852	61%	3,636	61%	3,899	62%	3,353	61%	3,112	64%	2,917	62%	-20%	-19%	-20%
Female	2,738	39%	2,439	39%	2,280	39%	2,366	38%	2,105	39%	1,775	36%	1,794	38%	-23%	-27%	-21%
Race	6,936		6,291		5,916		6,265		5,458		4,887		4,711		-21%	-22%	-20%
White	4,005	58%	3,402	54%	3,216	54%	3,301	53%	2,825	52%	2,578	53%	2,381	51%	-29%	-24%	-26%
Native American	2,013	29%	1,928	31%	1,883	32%	1,957	31%	1,772	32%	1,433	29%	1,392	30%	-12%	-26%	-26%
Asian	59	1%	46	1%	41	1%	62	1%	51	1%	41	1%	46	1%	-14%	-11%	12%
Black	274	4%	364	6%	334	6%	483	8%	367	7%	347	7%	396	8%	34%	-5%	19%
Hispanic	264	4%	254	4%	264	4%	272	4%	343	6%	289	6%	274	6%	30%	14%	4%
Other	321	5%	297	5%	178	3%	190	3%	100	2%	199	4%	222	5%	-69%	-33%	25%

Sources: 2009-2015 SD Crime in SD Report and SD Division of Criminal Investigation

The following chart shows an overall decrease in arrests, specifically under the other offenses and property crime categories. Since 2009, arrests for crimes against persons decreased the least with a decrease of 18%. Drug offenses have increased 33% since 2009 but have decreased 9% since 2012. Alcohol offenses have decreased 32% since 2009 but increased 20% since 2012.



FY 2016 UPDATES - Arrest

Arrest data is published by the Statistical Analysis Center of the Attorney General’s Office. The *2014 Crime in South Dakota Report* includes adult and juvenile arrests reported by 116 law enforcement agencies which is a participation rate of 95%.

Under the current reporting practices there are two categories of arrests. Both incidents and arrests are reported for Group A offenses. Only arrests are reported for Group B offenses. In 2014, 44,035 Group A Offenses were reported by local law enforcement agencies which is an increase of 5.4 % from the 41,798 Group A Offenses in 2013. Group B Offenses for 2014 totaled 21,058 which is a 2.2% decrease from the 21,534 Group B Offenses reported in 2013.

In 2014, there were 4,830 Group A offenses committed by juveniles. The most common Group A offenses for juveniles were drug/narcotic violations, simple assault, shoplifting, destruction/damage/vandalism of property, and larceny. There were 2,103 Group B

juvenile arrests in 2014. The most common Group B offenses that juveniles were arrested for were liquor law violations.

Since 2013, arrests for crimes against persons decreased the least with a decrease of 2%. Drug offenses increased 10% and alcohol offenses decreased 33%.

FY 2017 UPDATES - Arrest

Arrest data is published by the Statistical Analysis Center of the Attorney General's Office. The *2015 Crime in South Dakota Report* includes adult and juvenile arrests reported by 116 law enforcement agencies which is a participation rate of 95%.

Under the current reporting practices there are two categories of arrests. Both incidents and arrests are reported for Group A offenses. Only arrests are reported for Group B offenses. In 2015, 49,549 Group A Offenses were reported by local law enforcement agencies which is an increase of 12.5 % from the 44,035 Group A Offenses in 2014. Group B Offenses for 2015 totaled 21,465 which is a 1.9% decrease from the 21,058 Group B Offenses reported in 2014.

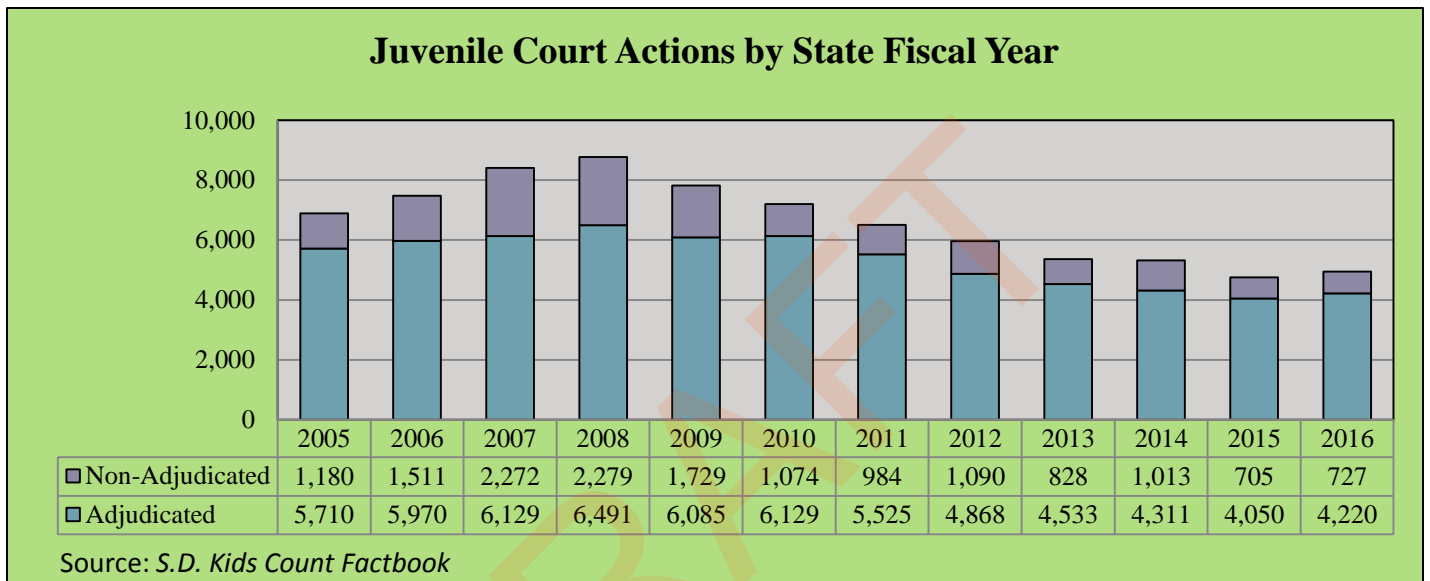
In 2015, there were 5,896 Group A offenses committed by juveniles. The most common Group A offenses for juveniles were drug/narcotic violations, drug equipment violations, simple assault, shoplifting, destruction/damage/vandalism of property, and larceny. There were 1,954 Group B juvenile arrests in 2015. The most common Group B offense that juveniles were arrested for was liquor law violations.

Since 2014, arrests for alcohol offenses decreased the least with a decrease of 6% and arrests for property crimes decreased the most with a decrease of 13%. Drug offenses increased 11% and crimes against persons increased 8%.

FY 2015 Juvenile Court Referrals

The number of juvenile referrals represents the number of youth less than eighteen years of age referred to the Unified Judicial System (UJS) by the state's attorney. Based on

information obtained from the *S.D. Kids Count Factbook*, statewide adjudicatory actions decreased 33.58% since a peak of 6,491 actions in state fiscal year (SFY) 2008 and there was a 55.55% decrease in non-adjudicatory actions during that same time period. The overall activity decreased by 39.29% between SFY 2008 and SFY 2014. It should be noted that non-adjudicatory actions are actually higher than indicated in the table as some diversion programs operated by states attorneys are not included in the non-adjudicatory actions below.



FY 2016 UPDATES - Juvenile Court Referrals

Statewide adjudicatory actions decreased 37.61% in SFY 2015 since a peak of 6,491 actions in state fiscal year (SFY) 2008 and there was a 69.07% decrease in non-adjudicatory actions during that same time period. The overall activity decreased by 45.78% between SFY 2008 and SFY 2015. From 2014 to 2015, non-adjudicatory actions decreased 30% and adjudicatory actions decreased 6%.

FY 2017 UPDATES - Juvenile Court Referrals

Statewide adjudicatory actions decreased 34.99% in SFY 2016 since a peak of 6,491 actions in state fiscal year (SFY) 2008 and there was a 68.10% decrease in non-adjudicatory actions during that same time period. The overall activity decreased by 43.59% between SFY 2008 and SFY 2016. From 2015 to 2016, non-adjudicatory actions increased 3.12% and adjudicatory actions increased 4.20%.

FY 2015 Unified Judicial System

The following table reflects the Court Service activities from SFY 2010 to SFY 2014. It should be noted that diversion numbers indicated in the table do not include some diversions made directly by states attorneys. These diversions have increased because of the availability of Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) funds that are frequently used to operate Teen Courts and other diversion programs.

Court Service Activities										
Juvenile Service Categories	FY'10	FY'11	FY'12	FY'13	FY'14	FY'15	FY'16	%Change FY'10-'14	%Change FY '11-'15	%Change FY '12-'16
Juvenile Pre-hearing Social Case Study	652	588	453	371	422	233	119	-35.3%	-60.4%	-74%
Placed in 90 Day Diversion	719	648	735	803	479	676	673	-33.4%	4.3%	-8%
Placed on Probation	2,915	2,800	2,296	2,297	2,117	1,777	1,323	-27.4%	-36.5%	-42%
On Probation End of FY	1,995	2,173	1,914	1,728	1,621	1,156	649	-18.7%	-46.8%	-66%
Placed in Case Monitoring	561	454	324	222	222	284	220	-60.4%	-37.4%	-32%
Active Case Monitoring End of FY	336	361	311	202	162	118	64	-51.8%	-67.3%	-79%
Placed on Intensive Probation	216	193	183	158	158	108	180	-26.9%	-44.0%	-2%
On Intensive Probation End of FY	134	119	116	114	120	86	111	-10.4%	-27.7%	-4%
Added During FY	5,063	4,683	3,991	3,851	3,398	3,078	2,515	-32.9%	-34.3%	-37%
Active End of FY	2,676	2,653	2,341	2,044	1,903	1,360	824	-28.9%	-48.7%	-65%
Source: UJS Fiscal Year Report										

FY 2016 UPDATES - Unified Judicial System

SFY 2015 numbers and the percent change between SFY 2011 and SFY 2015 were added to the chart and show an increase in use of 90 Day Diversion and Case Monitoring since SFY 2014. All other activities decreased from SFY 2014 to SFY 2015.

FY 2017 UPDATES - Unified Judicial System

SFY 2016 numbers and the percent change between SFY 2012 and SFY 2016 were added to the chart and show an increase in use of intensive probation since FY 2015. All other activities decreased from FY 2015 to FY 2016. The number of juveniles on probation at the end of the fiscal year decreased by 66% from SFY 2012 to SFY 2016.

FY 2015 Court Services Activity

The following table provides Court Services activity information for SFY 2014 by Circuit Court. The majority of probationary activities occur within the Second and Seventh Circuits. South Dakota’s two largest cities and the only metropolitan statistical areas, Sioux Falls (Minnehaha County) and Rapid City (Pennington County), are located in the Second and Seventh Circuits, respectively. Once again, the diversion services numbers appear to be under reported due to some diversion programs operating outside of the formal juvenile court system.

Court Services Activities - SFY 2014								
Service Categories	First Circuit	Second Circuit	Third Circuit	Fourth Circuit	Fifth Circuit	Sixth Circuit	Seventh Circuit	State
Juvenile Service:								
Prehearing Social Case Study	65	134	25	45	16	73	64	422
Informal Diversions Added	58	231	62	11	24	29	64	479
Placed on Probation	336	677	268	94	168	139	435	2,117
On Probation at End of FY	289	567	162	104	149	145	205	1,621
Restitution Received	\$27,878	\$48,282	\$39,154	\$7,955	\$17,209	\$11,999	\$28,629	\$181,106
Case Service Monitoring:								
Placed in Program During FY	0	176	45	0	1	0	0	222
Active Cases at End of FY	0	157	5	0	0	0	0	162
Interstate Compact Cases - In	4	2	0	2	2	1	2	13
Interstate Compact Cases - Out	17	18	0	7	4	0	0	46

Source: *Unified Judicial System*

NOTE: *Data does not include juvenile intensive cases.*

FY 2016 UPDATES - Court Services Activity

The following table provides Court Services activity information for SFY 2015 by Circuit Court. The majority of probationary activities continue to occur within the Second and Seventh Circuits. Juvenile services categories all experienced a decrease between SFY 2014 and SFY 2015 except for added informal diversions. There were also more youth placed in case service monitoring programming in SFY 2015 than SFY 2014. As with

previous years, the diversion services numbers appear to be under reported due to some diversion programs operating outside of the formal juvenile court system.

Court Services Activities - SFY 2015								
Service Categories	First Circuit	Second Circuit	Third Circuit	Fourth Circuit	Fifth Circuit	Sixth Circuit	Seventh Circuit	State
Juvenile Service:								
Prehearing Social Case Study	40	67	28	25	5	40	28	233
Informal Diversions Added	100	415	59	39	16	21	26	676
Placed on Probation	264	471	247	97	178	109	411	1,777
On Probation at End of FY	228	237	143	91	157	115	185	1,156
Restitution Received	\$36,925	\$21,035	\$28,456	\$17,764	\$21,319	\$10,246	\$18,922	\$154,667
Case Service Monitoring:								
Placed in Program During FY	0	237	45	0	1	1	0	284
Active Cases at End of FY	0	111	7	0	0	0	0	118
Interstate Compact Cases - In	6	5	1	2	0	3	3	20
Interstate Compact Cases - Out	13	13	1	9	4	2	1	43
Source: Unified Judicial System NOTE: Data does not include juvenile intensive cases.								

FY 2017 UPDATES - Court Services Activity

The following table provides Court Services activity information for SFY 2016 by Circuit Court. The majority of probationary activities continue to occur within the Second and Seventh Circuits. Juvenile services categories all experienced a decrease between SFY 2015 and SFY 2016. Case service monitoring programming also decreased from SFY 2015 to SFY 2016. As with previous years, the diversion services numbers appear to be under reported due to some diversion programs operating outside of the formal juvenile court system.

Court Services Activities - SFY 2016

Service Categories	First Circuit	Second Circuit	Third Circuit	Fourth Circuit	Fifth Circuit	Sixth Circuit	Seventh Circuit	State
Juvenile Service:								
Prehearing Social Case Study	9	23	13	12	12	15	35	119
Informal Diversions Added	103	422	39	15	28	59	7	673
Placed on Probation	168	265	220	72	156	56	386	1323
On Probation at End of FY	74	123	98	56	126	53	119	649
Restitution Received	\$14,491	\$28,949	\$17,406	\$8,949	\$17,442	\$13,414	\$15,069	\$115,720
Case Service Monitoring:								
Placed in Program During FY	0	170	49	0	1	0	0	220
Active Cases at End of FY	0	58	5	0	1	0	0	64
Interstate Compact Cases - In	3	5	1	1	3	3	3	19
Interstate Compact Cases - Out	7	4	1	8	4	0	1	25
Source: <i>Unified Judicial System</i> NOTE: Data does not include juvenile intensive cases.								

FY 2015 Diversion Programs

In addition to court initiated diversion, the state's attorney can also initiate diversions and operate diversion programs. These programs operate in order to reduce the number of first time offenders exposed to the juvenile court system, assess and provide services to meet the needs of these offenders and their families, and hold juveniles accountable for their actions. Options available for diversion include:

- Community Service hours
- Essays and reports
- Restrictions (curfew, contact with peers, driver's license, etc.)
- Educational classes
- Restitution

The following is a summary of diversion and teen court programs. Please note that the data may not include all diversion programs utilized by state's attorneys in the listed locations.

Diversion Programs CY2013																
	Sioux Empire Teen Court		Pennington County State's Attorney's Office		Brown County Teen Court		Lawrence County Teen Court		Brookings County Teen Court		Central South Dakota Teen Court		Codington County Teen Court		Total	
Sex	105		1,382		47		38		18		79		15		1,684	
Female	63	60.0%	633	45.8%	23	48.9%	18	47.4%	10	55.6%	40	50.6%	3	20.0%	790	47.1%
Male	42	40.0%	749	54.2%	24	51.1%	20	52.6%	8	44.4%	39	49.4%	12	80.0%	894	53.3%
Race	105		1,382		47		38		18		79		15		1,684	
White	84	80.0%	509	36.8%	41	87.2%	36	94.7%	16	88.9%	51	64.6%	14	93.3%	751	44.9%
Black	4	3.8%	31	2.2%	1	2.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.3%	0	0.0%	37	2.2%
Asian	0	0.0%	9	0.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	5.6%	1	1.3%	0	0.0%	11	0.7%
Native American	4	3.8%	752	54.4%	4	8.5%	1	2.6%	1	5.6%	24	30.4%	0	0.0%	786	46.7%
Hispanic	13	12.4%	32	2.3%	1	2.1%	1	2.6%	0	0.0%	2	2.5%	1	6.7%	50	3.0%
Other/Missing	0	0.0%	49	3.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	49	2.9%
Offense Type	105		1,382		47		38		18		79		15		1,684	
Status	0	0.0%	1,097	79.4%	25	53.2%	18	47.4%	14	77.8%	35	44.3%	1	6.7%	1,190	70.7%
Delinquent	105	0.0%	285	20.6%	22	46.8%	20	52.6%	4	22.2%	44	55.7%	14	93.3%	494	29.3%
Completed Cases	105		369		47		38		18		79		15		671	
Successful	103	98.1%	302	81.8%	40	85.1%	32	84.2%	18	100.0%	63	79.7%	9	60.0%	567	85.4%
Unsuccessful	2	1.9%	67	18.2%	7	14.9%	6	15.8%	0	0.0%	16	20.3%	6	40.0%	104	15.7%
Information was obtained from individual programs. *Pennington County Completed Cases excludes 1013 truancy referrals.																

In 2013 there were 1,684 diversion cases documented, 894 male (53.3%) and 790 female (47.1%). Native American participants were the largest number of participants with 786 juveniles making up 46.7% of those served. Status offenses account for 70.7% of offenses while delinquent offences account for 29.3%. For those programs that successful completions are reported, South Dakota's diversion programs have a successful completion rate (juvenile complete the program requirements) of 85.4%.

FY 2016 UPDATES - Diversion Programs

In 2014 there were 1,708 diversion cases documented which is a 1.43% increase from 2013. There were 881 male (51.6%) and 827 female (48.4%) participants. Native American participants were the largest number of participants with 771 juveniles making up 45.1% of those served. Status offenses account for 71.7% of offenses while delinquent offences account for 28.3%. For those programs that successful completions are reported, South Dakota's diversion programs have a successful completion rate (juvenile complete the program requirements) of 88.3%.

Diversion Programs CY2014																
	Sioux Empire Teen Court		Pennington County State's Attorney's Office		Brown County Teen Court		Lawrence County Teen Court		Brookings County Teen Court		Central South Dakota Teen Court		Codington County Teen Court		Total	
Sex	138		1,333		36		39		84		53		25		1,708	
Female	69	50.0%	662	49.7%	16	44.5%	17	43.6%	31	36.9%	24	45.3%	8	32.0%	827	48.4%
Male	69	50.0%	671	50.3%	20	55.5%	22	56.4%	53	63.1%	29	54.7%	17	68.0%	881	51.6%
Race	138		1,333		36		39		84		53		25		1,708	
White	120	87.0%	460	34.5%	31	86.1%	35	89.8%	35	41.7%	38	71.7%	23	92.0%	742	43.4%
Black	8	5.8%	28	2.1%	3	8.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.9%	0	0.0%	40	2.3%
Asian	3	2.2%	11	0.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	14	0.8%
Native American	3	2.2%	749	56.2%	1	2.8%	1	2.5%	2	2.4%	14	26.4%	1	4.0%	771	45.1%
Hispanic	4	2.9%	42	3.2%	1	2.8%	0	0.0%	2	2.4%	0	0.0%	1	4.0%	50	2.9%
Other/Missing	0	0.0%	43	3.2%	0	0.0%	3	7.7%	45	53.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	91	5.3%
Offense Type	138		1,333		36		39		84		53		25		1,708	
Status	56	40.6%	1,048	78.6%	17	47.2%	15	38.5%	54	64.3%	30	56.6%	5	20.0%	1,225	71.7%
Delinquent	82	59.4%	285	21.4%	19	52.8%	24	61.5%	30	35.7%	23	43.4%	20	80.0%	483	28.3%
Completed Cases	120**		275*		36		39		84		53		25		632	
Successful	113	94.2%	237	86.2%	29	80.6%	38	97.4%	76	90.5%	43	81.1%	22	88.0%	558	88.3%
Unsuccessful	7	5.8%	38	13.8%	7	19.4%	1	2.6%	8	9.5%	10	18.9%	3	12.0%	74	11.7%
Information was obtained from individual programs. *Pennington County Completed Cases excludes 1,058 truancy referrals. ** Sioux Empire Teen Court Completed Cases only include cases completed in the calendar year.																

FY 2017 UPDATES - Diversion Programs

In 2015 there were 1,628 diversion cases documented which is a 5% decrease from the same programs reported in 2014. In 2015, there were 882 male (54.2%) and 746 female (45.8%) participants. Native American participants were the largest number of participants with 761 juveniles making up 46.7% of those served. Status offenses account for 70.6% of offenses while delinquent offences account for 29.4%. For those programs that successful completions are reported, South Dakota's diversion programs have a successful completion rate (juvenile complete the program requirements) of 86.6%.

Diversion Programs CY2015																
	Sioux Empire Teen Court		Pennington County State's Attorney's Office		Brown County Teen Court		Lawrence County Teen Court		Brookings County Teen Court		Central South Dakota Teen Court		Codington County Teen Court		Total	
Sex	137		1,218		42		43		78		67		43		1,628	
Female	56	40.9%	556	45.6%	20	47.6%	20	46.5%	35	44.9%	34	50.7%	25	58.1%	746	45.8%
Male	81	59.1%	662	54.4%	22	52.4%	23	53.5%	43	55.1%	33	49.3%	18	41.9%	882	54.2%
Race	137		1,218		42		43		78		67		43		1,628	
White	105	76.6%	427	35.1%	34	81.0%	38	88.4%	58	74.4%	39	58.2%	38	88.4%	739	45.4%
Black	11	8.0%	43	3.5%	0	0.0%	1	2.3%	0	0.0%	1	1.5%	0	0.0%	56	3.4%
Asian	11	8.0%	9	0.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	2.3%	21	1.3%
Native American	3	2.2%	716	58.8%	6	14.3%	2	4.7%	8	10.3%	26	38.8%	0	0.0%	761	46.7%
Hispanic	7	5.1%	17	1.4%	2	4.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.5%	4	9.3%	31	1.9%
Other/Missing	0	0.0%	6	0.5%	0	0.0%	2	4.7%	12	15.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	20	1.2%
Offense Type	137		1,218		42		43		78		67		43		1,628	
Status	36	26.3%	962	79.0%	39	92.9%	13	30.2%	36	46.2%	31	46.3%	33	76.7%	1,150	70.6%
Delinquent	101	73.7%	256	21.0%	3	7.1%	30	69.8%	42	53.8%	36	53.7%	10	23.3%	478	29.4%
Completed Cases	103**		318*		42		43		78		67		43		694	
Successful	99	96.1%	276	86.8%	34	81.0%	40	93.0%	61	78.2%	51	76.1%	40	93.0%	601	86.6%
Unsuccessful	4	3.9%	42	13.2%	8	19.0%	3	7.0%	17	21.8%	16	23.9%	3	7.0%	93	13.4%
Information was obtained from individual programs. *Pennington County Completed Cases excludes 900 truancy referrals. ** Sioux Empire Teen Court Completed Cases only include cases completed in the calendar year.																

FY 2015 Juvenile Offenders in Detention and Jails

A significant amount of progress has been made in meeting the Formula Grant Program compliance requirements since compliance legislation went into effect on July 1, 2003. The following information represents the changes from 2002 to 2013.

Summary of Compliance Monitoring Violation History					
Compliance Monitoring Reporting Year	Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders		Jail Removal		Separation
	Violations	Rate**	Violations	Rate**	Violations
2002	115	56.75	291	143.60	9
2003*	16	8.18	34	17.38	0
2004	9	4.60	5	2.56	1
2005	11	5.62	16	8.18	1
2006	7	3.72	6	3.19	1
2007	11	5.65	20	10.27	2
2008	6	3.05	4	2.03	0
2009	3	1.52	0	0.00	0
2010	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
2011	3	1.52	0	0.00	0
2012	9	4.44	0	0.00	0
2013	6	2.96	0	0.00	0
2014	7	3.45	0	0.00	0
2015	3	1.53	0	0.00	0
* Data Projected from July through December 2003 admission.					
** Rates per 100,000 population under 18. Population determined by OJJDP					

Between 2002 and 2004, there was a 92.2% decrease in Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO) violations, a 98.3% decrease in Jail Removal violations, and an 88.9% decrease in Sight and Sound Separation violations. Since South Dakota began working towards compliance, a few incidences of violations have occurred which are typically addressed through advocacy, education of staff, and ensuring that cases have appropriate screenings completed prior to admission.

FY 2016 UPDATES - Juvenile Offenders in Detention and Jails

South Dakota reported seven violations of the DSO requirement in 2014 resulting in the state being in de minimis compliance with the requirement. South Dakota remained in full compliance with the Jail Removal and Separation requirements.

FY 2017 UPDATES - Juvenile Offenders in Detention and Jails

South Dakota reported three violations of the DSO requirement in the compliance monitoring reporting period for 2015 of January 1, 2015 – September 30, 2015 resulting in the state being in de minimis compliance with the requirement. South Dakota remained in full compliance with the Jail Removal and Separation requirements.

FY 2015 Juvenile Detention Centers

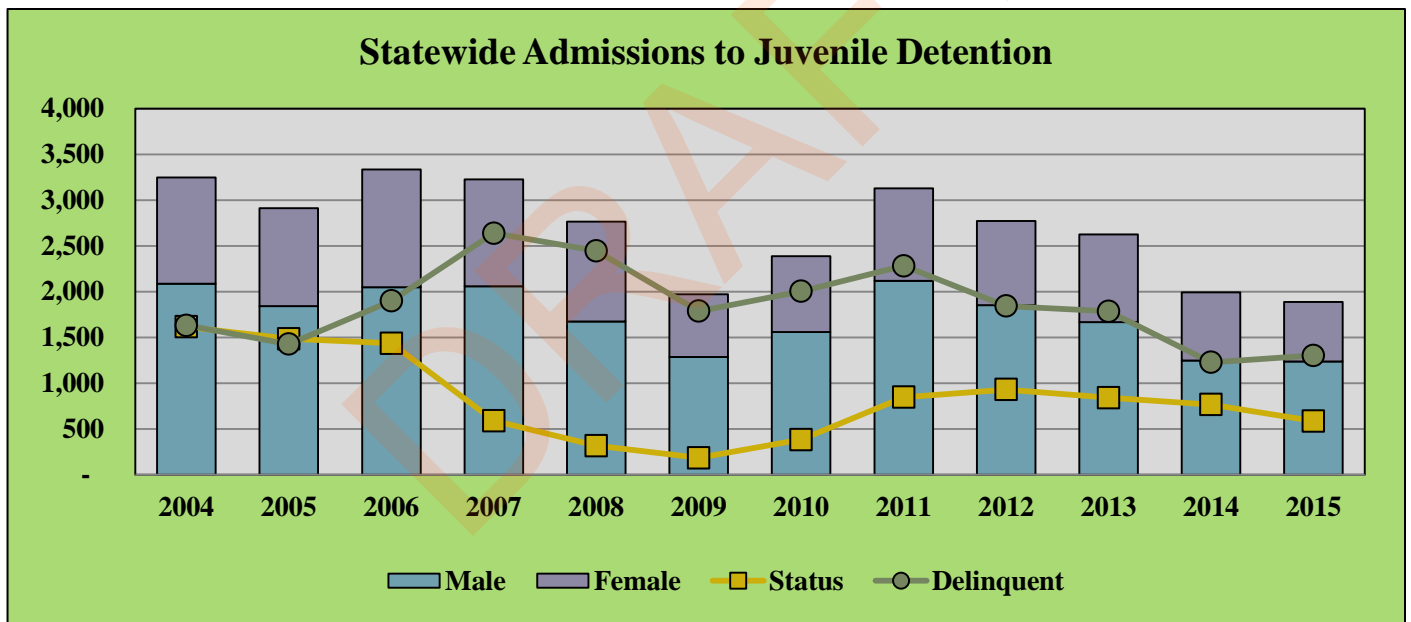
The following table summarizes youth admissions to juvenile detention centers within South Dakota for 2011 through 2015 by race, sex, and offense type.

Statewide Admissions to Juvenile Detention Facilities														
	Asian		Black		Hispanic		Native American		White		Other		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2011	16	1%	172	5%	25	1%	1,295	41%	1,509	48%	113	4%	3,130	
Male	12	0%	113	4%	16	1%	795	25%	1,087	35%	95	3%	2,118	68%
Status	0	0%	14	0%	3	0%	250	8%	236	8%	13	0%	516	16%
Delinquent	12	0%	99	3%	13	0%	545	17%	851	27%	82	3%	1,602	51%
Female	4	0%	59	2%	9	0%	500	16%	422	13%	18	1%	1,012	32%
Status	1	0%	10	0%	2	0%	193	6%	122	4%	3	0%	331	11%
Delinquent	3	0%	49	2%	7	0%	307	10%	300	10%	15	0%	681	22%
2012	24	1%	151	5%	43	2%	1,242	45%	1,255	45%	60	2%	2,775	
Male	21	1%	88	3%	31	1%	767	28%	902	33%	45	2%	1,854	67%
Status	9	0%	11	0%	10	0%	220	8%	293	11%	11	0%	554	20%
Delinquent	12	0%	77	3%	21	1%	547	20%	609	22%	34	1%	1,300	47%
Female	3	0%	63	2%	12	0%	475	17%	353	13%	15	1%	921	33%
Status	0	0%	11	0%	6	0%	205	7%	148	5%	7	0%	377	14%
Delinquent	3	0%	52	2%	6	0%	270	10%	205	7%	8	0%	544	20%
2013	19	1%	179	7%	73	3%	1,197	46%	1,130	43%	30	1%	2,628	
Male	10	0%	117	4%	61	2%	655	25%	800	30%	24	1%	1,667	63%
Status	2	0%	20	1%	13	0%	186	7%	251	10%	4	0%	476	18%
Delinquent	8	0%	97	4%	48	2%	469	18%	549	21%	20	1%	1,191	45%
Female	9	0%	62	2%	12	0%	542	21%	330	13%	6	0%	961	37%
Status	3	0%	20	1%	4	0%	221	8%	118	4%	0	0%	366	14%
Delinquent	6	0%	42	2%	8	0%	321	12%	212	8%	6	0%	595	23%
2014	10	1%	116	6%	33	2%	973	49%	812	41%	51	3%	1,995	
Male	6	0%	82	7%	27	2%	562	45%	535	43%	36	3%	1,248	63%
Status	2	0%	25	6%	13	3%	207	46%	201	44%	6	1%	454	23%
Delinquent	4	1%	57	7%	14	2%	355	45%	336	42%	30	4%	794	40%
Female	4	1%	34	5%	6	1%	411	55%	277	37%	15	2%	747	37%
Status	3	1%	7	2%	3	1%	174	56%	120	38%	6	2%	313	15%
Delinquent	1	0%	27	6%	3	1%	237	55%	157	36%	9	2%	434	22%
2015	15	1%	124	7%	82	4%	909	48%	739	39%	21	1%	1,890	
Male	13	1%	86	7%	61	5%	551	45%	513	41%	14	1%	1,238	66%
Status	3	1%	23	7%	10	3%	167	48%	144	41%	2	1%	349	18%
Delinquent	10	1%	63	7%	51	6%	384	43%	369	42%	12	1%	889	47%
Female	2	0%	38	6%	21	3%	358	55%	226	35%	7	1%	652	34%
Status	1	0%	13	5%	6	3%	136	57%	77	32%	4	2%	237	13%
Delinquent	1	0%	25	6%	15	4%	222	53%	149	36%	3	1%	415	22%

The following chart displays the significant decrease in detention numbers of both male and female youth and delinquent and status offenders since the beginning of implementing the Annie E. Casey Foundation’s Juvenile Alternatives to Detention Initiative (JDAI) in 2011.

The chart also shows that status and females offenders have consistently been placed in detention at a lower rate than male and delinquent offenders.

In 2011, South Dakota had 3,130 juvenile admissions to juvenile detention centers. In 2012 this number slightly decreased to 2,775 and then continued to decrease to 1,718 in 2013. This represents a 45% decrease from 2011-2013. The number status offenders admitted to detention has decreased 47.90% since South Dakota’s renewed participation in 2004.



FY 2016 UPDATES - Juvenile Detention Centers

2014 detention center admission data was added to both the table and the chart which continue to show that status and females offenders have consistently been placed in detention at a lower rate than male and delinquent offenders.

The number of admissions to juvenile detention facilities continued to decrease in 2014 with 1,995 youth admitted, a 24% reduction from 2013. The number status offenders

admitted to detention has decreased 52.54% since South Dakota's renewed participation in 2004

FY 2017 UPDATES - Juvenile Detention Centers

2015 detention center admission data was added to both the table and the chart which continue to show that status and females offenders have consistently been placed in detention at a lower rate than male and delinquent offenders.

The number of admissions to juvenile detention facilities continued to decrease in 2015 with 1,890 youth admitted, a 5% reduction from 2014. The number of status offenders admitted to detention has decreased 63.74% since South Dakota's renewed participation in 2004

FY 2015 Adult Jails and Lockups

Since coming into compliance with the JJDP, admissions to jails in South Dakota have significantly decreased. Prior to coming into compliance, there were 291 Jail Removal violations and nine Separation of Juveniles from Adult Offender violations in 2002. South Dakota has been able to report zero violations under Jail Removal and Separation of Juveniles from Adult Offenders since 2009 due to educating county jails regarding the appropriate holding of juveniles in adult jails or where adult offenders may be present. Reporting zero violations reflects South Dakota's appropriate use of the six hour Jail Removal exception and adherence to Sight and Sound requirements.

FY 2016 UPDATES - Adult Jails and Lockups

South Dakota reported zero violations under Jail Removal and Separation of Juveniles from Adult Offenders again in 2014. Reporting zero violations reflects South Dakota's continued appropriate use of the six hour Jail Removal exception and adherence to Sight and Sound requirements.

FY 2017 UPDATES - Adult Jails and Lockups

South Dakota reported zero violations under Jail Removal and Separation of Juveniles from Adult Offenders for the compliance monitoring reporting period for 2015 of January

1, 2015 – September 30, 2015. Reporting zero violations reflects South Dakota’s continued appropriate use of the six hour Jail Removal exception and adherence to Sight and Sound requirements.

FY 2015 Other Information Relevant to Delinquency Prevention Programming

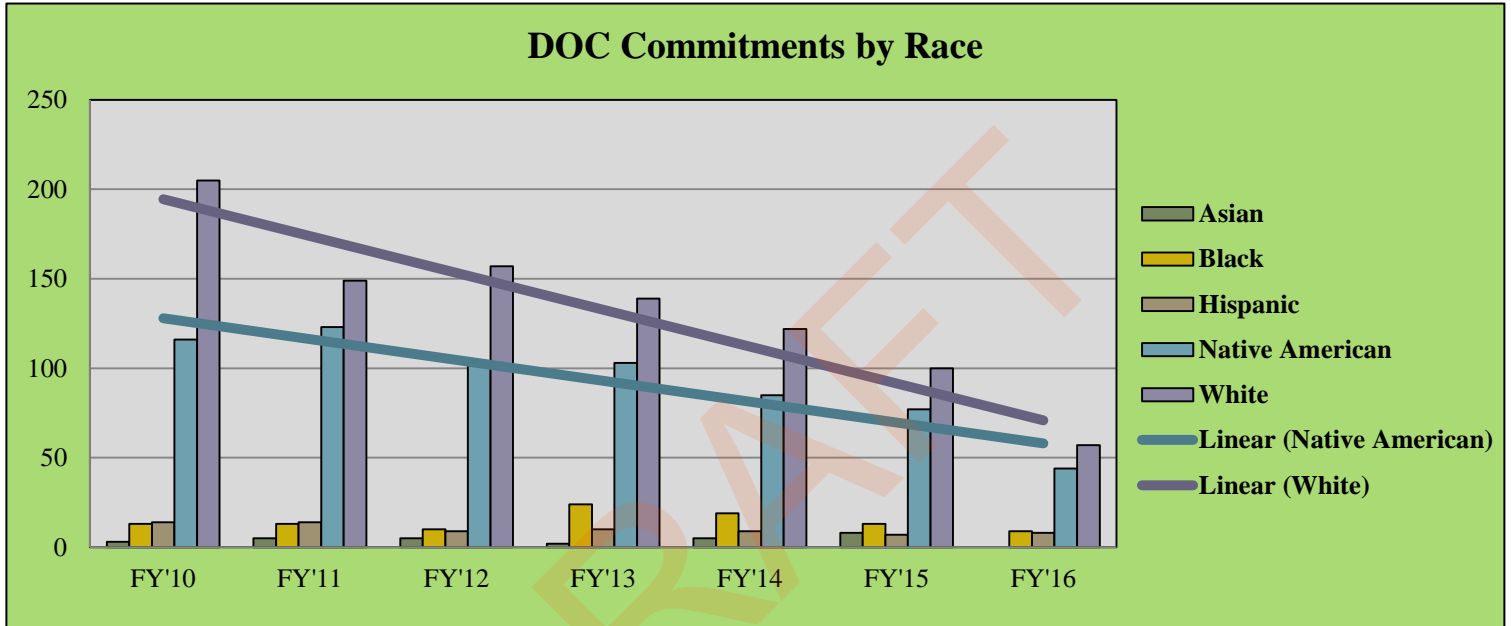
FY 2015 Department of Corrections New Commitments - Judges may commit a youth to the Department of Corrections (DOC) as a disposition for adjudication as a Child in Need of Supervision (CHINS) or a delinquent child. Upon commitment, the DOC places the youth in a facility or program that meets the needs of that specific juvenile. These needs are fulfilled through juvenile correction facilities, residential treatment facilities, group care facilities, or foster care. The statewide breakdown for new commitments status, sex, age, and race for by fiscal year can be found in the following table:

DRAFT

Demographic Summary of Juvenile Commitments

	SFY'10		SFY'11		SFY'12		SFY'13		SFY'14		SFY'15		SFY'16		'10-'14	'11-'15	'12-'16
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%			% Change	% Change	% Change
Commit Status	351		304		284		278		240		205		118		-31.6%	-32.6%	-58.45%
CHINS	36	10%	31	10%	27	10%	27	10%	19	8%	20	10%	4	3%	-47.2%	-35.5%	-85.19%
Delinquent	315	90%	273	90%	257	90%	251	90%	221	92%	185	90%	114	97%	-29.8%	-32.2%	-55.64%
Sex	351		304		284		278		240		205		118		-31.6%	-32.6%	-58.45%
Male	267	76%	206	68%	204	72%	223	80%	170	71%	142	69%	92	78%	-36.3%	-31.1%	-54.90%
Female	84	24%	98	32%	80	28%	55	20%	70	29%	63	31%	26	22%	-16.7%	-35.7%	-67.50%
Age	351		304		284		278		240		205		118		-31.6%	-32.6%	-58.45%
<10	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	-100%	0.0%	0.00%
10-12	10	3%	11	4%	9	3%	9	3%	3	1%	5	2%	3	3%	-70.0%	-54.5%	-66.67%
13-14	52	15%	40	13%	42	15%	40	14%	35	15%	32	16%	11	9%	-32.7%	-20.0%	-73.81%
15	66	19%	49	16%	41	14%	43	16%	48	20%	28	14%	23	19%	-27.3%	-42.9%	-43.90%
16	75	21%	73	24%	65	23%	72	26%	60	25%	54	26%	30	25%	-20.0%	-21.9%	-53.85%
17	87	25%	84	28%	85	30%	77	28%	66	28%	54	26%	37	31%	-24.1%	-35.7%	-56.47%
18 or over	60	17%	47	15%	42	15%	37	13%	28	12%	32	16%	13	11%	-53.3%	-31.9%	-69.05%
Race	351		304		284		278		240		205		118		-31.6%	-32.6%	-58.45%
Asian	3	1%	5	2%	5	2%	2	1%	5	2%	8	4%	0	0%	66.7%	60.0%	-100.00%
Black	13	4%	13	4%	10	4%	24	9%	19	8%	13	6%	9	8%	46.2%	0.0%	-10.00%
Hispanic	14	4%	14	5%	9	3%	10	4%	9	4%	7	3%	8	7%	-35.7%	-50.0%	-11.11%
Native American	116	33%	123	40%	103	36%	103	37%	85	35%	77	38%	44	37%	-26.7%	-37.4%	-57.28%
White	205	58%	149	49%	157	55%	139	50%	122	51%	100	49%	57	48%	-40.5%	-32.9%	-63.69%

The following chart shows that since 2010, there has been a decline in commitments from every race except for increases in Asian and Black youth who comprised a combined 10% of the commitment population in FY 2014. The chart also contains linear lines that show the rate of decline in commitment is greater for white youth than Native American youth.



In SFY 2014, DOC data reflects 240 new juvenile commitments.

Of these commitments, 90.3% of juveniles are committed for delinquent behavior; 80.2% were male; 17.6% of juveniles were young offenders (14 and under); 37.1% were Native American; and all other minority races make up 12.9%.

The overall commitment rate in South Dakota is 11.54 per 10,000 youth in the population. The largest number of new commitments in FY 2014 to the Department of Corrections came from Minnehaha (60 commitments) and Pennington (36 commitments).

Population data from *OJJDP's Easy Access to Juvenile Populations 2013 Report* was used to compute commitment rates for each county. The highest overall commitment rate is found in Charles Mix County with a rate of 47.86 commitments per 10,000 juveniles

(13 juvenile commitments compared to 2,716 juveniles in the population); the highest rate of commitments for CHINS in a county that had more than one commitment was also in Charles Mix County with 3 CHINS commitments (rate of 11.05 CHINS commitments per 10,000 juveniles in the population); and the highest rate of commitments for young offenders (14 years of age and under) is found in Custer County with 2 young offender commitments and 1,111 juveniles in the population that were 14 years of age or younger for a rate of 18.00 per 10,000 juveniles.

The statewide breakdown for all new commitments, CHINS commitments, and young offender (14 and under) commitments can be found by county in the following table. Please note that only counties with at least one commitment for the three year date range are displayed. The top two counties across all three years are Minnehaha and Pennington Counties followed by Brown, Codington, Charles Mix, Hughes, and Yankton Counties.

New Juvenile Commitments to DOC (By County*)

Young = 14 & Under	SFY 2012			SFY 2013			SFY 2014			SFY 2015			SFY 2016		
	All	CHINS	Young	All	CHINS	Young	All	CHINS	Young	All	CHINS	Young	All	CHINS	Young
STATEWIDE	331	27	51	278	27	15	240	19	38	205	20	37	118	4	15
AURORA	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
BEADLE	59	2	4	9	0	1	4	1	2	15	2	1	2	0	0
BENNETT	4	0	0	3	1	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0
BON HOMME	4	1	1	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BROOKINGS	6	0	0	8	1	0	15	3	0	10	0	2	11	0	0
BROWN	22	2	5	9	2	0	8	0	1	6	1	1	4	0	1
BRULE	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0
BUTTE	4	3	1	3	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
CAMPBELL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
CHARLES MIX	17	3	5	7	2	2	13	3	1	14	1	3	7	1	3
CLARK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
CLAY	9	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0
CODINGTON	14	0	1	14	0	0	10	0	4	10	0	2	3	0	0
CUSTER	6	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
DAVISON	9	3	1	13	1	5	5	0	0	6	2	0	4	0	1
DAY	4	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
DEUEL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0
DOUGLAS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EDMUNDS	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
FALL RIVER	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0
GRANT	3	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	4	1	1	0	0	0
GREGORY	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
HAMLIN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
HUGHES	16	2	4	9	1	0	12	1	2	12	1	2	4	0	0
HUTCHINSON	6	1	2	1	0	0	3	1	1	2	0	1	5	1	0
JERAULD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
JONES	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
KINGSBURY	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAKE	3	0	1	4	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	0
LAWRENCE	8	0	0	9	5	1	6	1	3	2	1	0	1	1	1
LINCOLN	5	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	1	11	1	3	4	0	1
LYMAN	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MARSHALL	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MCCOOK	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MCPHERSON	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
MEADE	8	2	1	10	2	1	7	2	5	5	2	1	4	0	2
MELLETTE	6	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
MINER	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
MINNEHAHA	33	2	9	64	3	0	60	1	7	40	1	10	23	0	2
MOODY	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
PENNINGTON	47	0	9	45	1	2	36	0	5	20	0	4	17	0	2
PERKINS	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ROBERTS	5	0	1	7	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	2	3	0	0

Young = 14 & Under	SFY 2012			SFY 2013			SFY 2014			SFY 2015			SFY 2016		
	All	CHINS	Young	All	All	All	All	CHINS	Young	All	CHINS	Young	All	CHINS	Young
SPINK	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0
STANLEY	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
TRIPP	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
TURNER	2	1	1	4	2	0	4	0	0	3	1	0	2	0	0
UNION	4	1	0	5	1	0	4	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
WALWORTH	3	2	0	8	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
YANKTON	14	1	1	16	0	0	7	0	1	4	0	1	2	0	0

*Counties not listed had 0 commitments for the date range displayed.

FY 2016 UPDATES – Department of Corrections New Commitments

In SFY 2015, DOC data reflects 205 new juvenile commitments, a decrease of 14.6% from SFY 2014. Of these commitments, 90.2% of juveniles are committed for delinquent behavior; 69.3% were male; 18.0% of juveniles were young offenders (14 and under); 37.6% were Native American; and all other minority races make up 13.7%.

The overall commitment rate in South Dakota is 9.74 per 10,000 youth in the population under 18 years old and based on the updated SFY 2015 data. The largest number of new commitments in FY 2015 to the Department of Corrections came from Minnehaha (40 commitments) and Pennington (20 commitments).

The statewide breakdown for all new commitments, CHINS commitments, and young offender (14 and under) commitments by county was updated to include SFY 2015 commitments. The top two counties remained Minnehaha and Pennington Counties followed by Beadle, Charles Mix, Hughes, and Lincoln Counties for SFY 2015.

Population data from *OJJDP's Easy Access to Juvenile Populations 2014 Report* was used to compute commitment rates for each county. The highest overall commitment rate was in Charles Mix County with a rate of 51.11 commitments per 10,000 juveniles (14 juvenile commitments compared to 2,739 juveniles in the population); the highest rate of commitments for CHINS in a county that had more than one CHINS commitment was in Davison County with a rate of 4.38 CHINS commitments (two CHINS commitments compared to 4,569 juveniles in the population); and the highest rate of commitments for young offenders (14 years of age and under) in a county with more than one young commitment was found in Charles Mix County with three young offender commitments and 2,305 juveniles in the population that were 14 years of age or younger for a rate of 13.02 per 10,000 juveniles.

FY 2017 UPDATES – Department of Corrections New Commitments

In SFY 2016, DOC data reflects 118 new juvenile commitments, a decrease of 42.4% from SFY 2015. Of these commitments, 96.6% of juveniles were committed for delinquent behavior; 78.0% were male; 12.7% of juveniles were young offenders (14 and under); 37.3% were Native American; and all other minority races make up 14.4%.

The overall commitment rate in South Dakota based on SFY 2016 commitments and *OJJDP's Easy Access to Juvenile Populations 2015 Report's* population of South Dakota youth under 18 years old is 5.58 per 10,000 youth. The largest number of new commitments in FY 2016 to the Department of Corrections came from Minnehaha (23 commitments) and Pennington (17 commitments).

The statewide breakdown for all new commitments, CHINS commitments, and young offender (14 and under) commitments by county was updated to include SFY 2016 commitments. The top two counties for total commitments remained Minnehaha and Pennington Counties followed by Brookings, Charles Mix, and Hutchinson Counties for SFY 2016.

Population data from *OJJDP's Easy Access to Juvenile Populations 2015 Report* was used to compute commitment rates for each county. The highest overall commitment rate with more than one commitment was in Mellette County with a rate of 64.94 commitments per 10,000 juveniles (4 juvenile commitments compared to 616 juveniles under 18 years old in the population); and the highest rate of commitments for young offenders (14 years of age and under) in a county with more than one young commitment was found in Tripp County with two young offender commitments and 992 juveniles in the population that were 14 years of age or younger for a rate of 20.16 per 10,000 juveniles. There was not a county with more than one CHINS commitment resulting in the county with the highest rate of commitment of CHINS not being reported.

FY 2015 Department of Corrections Placements - The following table depicts the average daily populations by state fiscal year for placement categories utilized by the DOC for youth committed to their care and for which the Department either operates the program or pays for care through a placement contract.

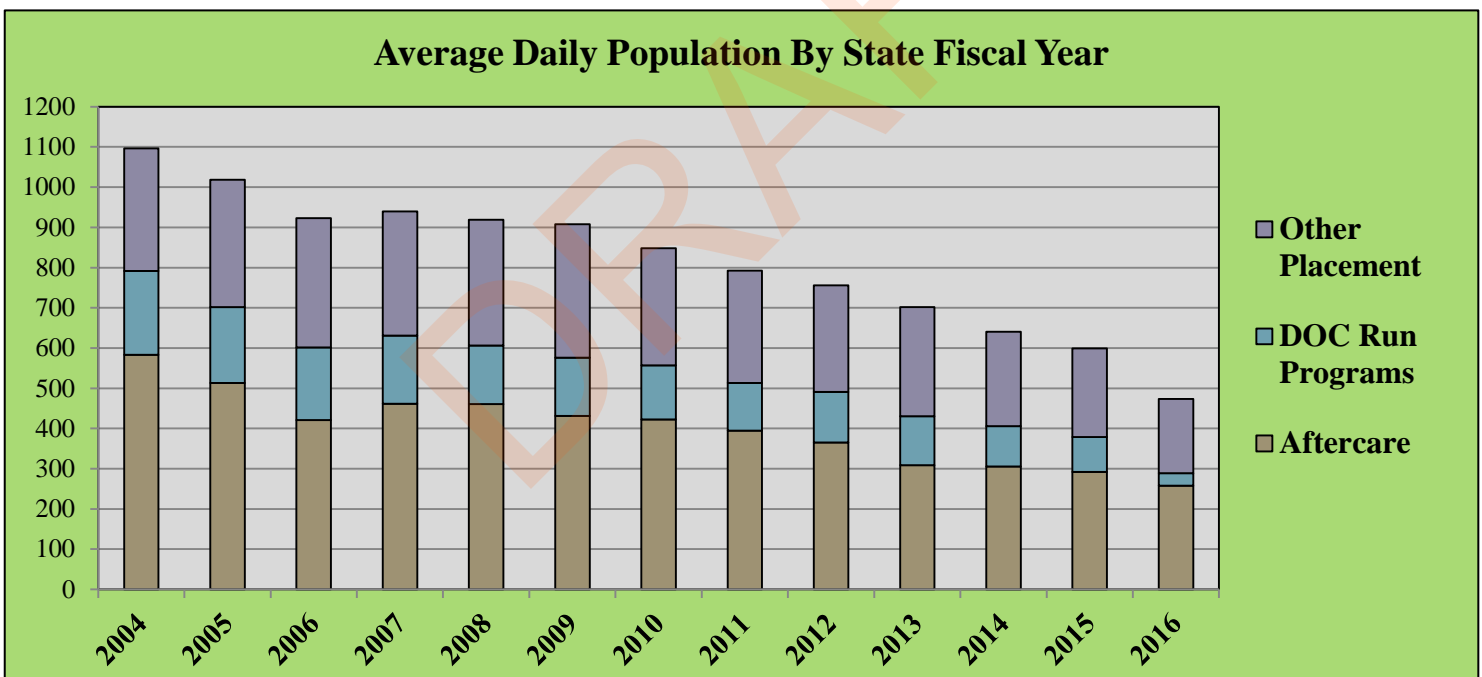
Average Daily Population By State Fiscal Year							
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
All Juvenile Community Corrections Placements	848.1	792.6	755.6	701.9	640.6	599.5	473.5
Aftercare	422.8	394.4	365.3	309.4	305.3	291.7	257.6
Absconder	16.5	16.7	21.5	20.0	20.0	19.8	24.1
Fostercare	16.8	13.9	10.8	11.4	8.3	7.4	5.0
Halfway Houses	3.7	2.7	2.9	2.4	1.6	0.9	0.3
Home	310.1	291.3	268.2	232.7	200.1	189.2	158.3
Independent Living	9.8	10.3	10.5	8.5	9.8	12.3	8.2
Independent Living Training	14.7	13.9	16.2	23.0	25.9	18.2	17.1
Job Corps	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.0
Other (Out of State, Boarding School)	17.4	16.1	14.4	9.2	11.1	9.4	9.1
Other Fostercare	12.2	6.2	4.9	1.7	5.1	3.8	4.9
Transitional Group Care	21.4	23.3	15.0	0.4	22.9	30.3	30.5
DOC Run Programs	134.4	119.0	125.7	121.3	100.8	86.7	31.4
STAR Academy East Campus	33.0	43.2	36.5	34.7	23.6	25.5	10.6
STAR Academy West Campus	101.4	75.8	89.2	86.6	77.2	61.2	20.9
Other Placement	290.9	279.0	264.6	271.3	234.5	221.1	184.4
Department of Human Services	8.5	9.3	4.3	5.8	5.2	4.8	3.3
Detainment	36.2	38.3	43.5	45.0	32.5	31.1	28.2
DOC Paid County Jail	5.7	5.1	6.0	4.5	3.8	4.3	2.2
DOC Paid Detention Center	13.7	12.8	13.9	12.3	9.3	9.9	8.4
Non-DOC Paid County Jail	6.3	10.0	10.9	15.4	10.4	9.0	8.5
Non-DOC Paid Detention Center	10.4	10.4	12.6	12.7	9.0	8.0	9.1
In-State Private - DOC Paid	163.7	154.2	141.3	154.2	140.0	129.3	100.6
In-State DOC Paid Group Care	46.2	49.8	51.1	51.5	35.8	40.4	27.1
In-State DOC Paid Intensive Residential	36.5	35.7	32.5	36.5	39.4	38.2	35.1
In-State DOC Paid Residential Treatment (PRTF)	80.9	68.7	57.7	66.1	64.9	50.6	38.4
In-State Private - Non DOC Paid	24.0	23.7	19.5	16.6	14.3	12.9	12.9
Out of State Private - DOC Paid	52.3	53.5	56.1	49.7	42.5	42.2	38.2

Note: Groups are based on the definitions implemented by the department in July 2007.

The private placement numbers include youth placed in private programs with the cost of care paid for by the Department of Corrections. Youth placed in out-of-state facilities either have severe mental health issues, require sex offender treatment, or cannot be served by an in-state facility due to the youth’s needs or because no space is available in South Dakota private facilities.

Youth under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections are also placed in private facilities based on their eligibility for services due to mental health needs, developmental disability, or chemical dependency diagnoses.

The following graph shows the average daily population by placement type. The three categories of Other Placement, DOC Run Programs, and Aftercare have significantly decreased since 2004 with Aftercare consistently being the largest placement category.



FY 2016 UPDATES - Department of Corrections Placements

SFY 2015 average daily population data was added to the previously displayed table and chart. SFY 2015 numbers show a continued decrease in the average daily population count with a 6.4% decrease since SFY 2014. On April 8, 2016 the DOC run programs at

STAR Academy closed making SFY 2015 the last full year of data for DOC run programs.

FY 2017 UPDATES - Department of Corrections Placements

SFY 2016 average daily population data was added to the previously displayed table and chart. SFY 2016 numbers show a continued decrease in the average daily population count with a 21% decrease since SFY 2015. Due to the DOC run programs at STAR Academy closing in April 2016, data associated with DOC run programs is not a full year's worth of data.

FY 2015 South Dakota's Juvenile Incarceration Rate - The following information is from OJJDP's *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement: 1997-2011* which describes the number of juveniles and the rate of incarceration per 100,000. The count for this census was done on October 26, 2011.

Top 10 States Juveniles in Residential Placement Rates 2011 (per 100,000)						
State of Offense	All groups	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian
United States	196	112	521	202	361	36
District of Columbia	618	107	791	198	0	0
South Dakota	492	298	716	424	1,588	261
Wyoming	433	388	1,378	416	1,166	0
Nebraska	337	197	1,476	340	1,683	70
Oregon	281	231	888	359	751	108
West Virginia	278	232	715	193	898	0
Alaska	270	156	639	49	568	44
Indiana	258	204	602	147	429	24
Kansas	255	191	1,003	171	314	106
Nevada	245	166	684	243	284	66
North Dakota	241	153	608	290	916	0

South Dakota had 429 juveniles in placement on October 26, 2011. Of these juveniles 306 were male (71%) and 123 were female (29%). This equates to a placement rate of 492 per 100,000 juveniles held in residential facilities that were between 10 and 17 years of age. South Dakota had the highest juvenile incarceration rate (575/100,000) in the United States with a rate nearly 2.6 times higher than the national placement rate in 2010.

In 2011, South Dakota dropped to second behind the District of Columbia and was 2.5 times higher than the national placement rate of 196 per 100,000 juveniles.

Although South Dakota's rate of juvenile offenders decreased 26.8% between the census in 2006 and the census completed in 2011, from 672 to 492 per 100,000, South Dakota once again has one of the highest incarceration rates in the nation. It is also important to note that only three jurisdictions (District of Columbia, South Dakota, and Wyoming) and had rates greater than 400 while seven jurisdictions had rates less than 100 (Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Hawaii, North Carolina, and Vermont).

FY 2016 UPDATES - South Dakota's Juvenile Incarceration Rate

The following information is from OJJDP's *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement: 1997-2013* which describes the number of juveniles and the rate of incarceration per 100,000. The count for this census was done on October 23, 2013.

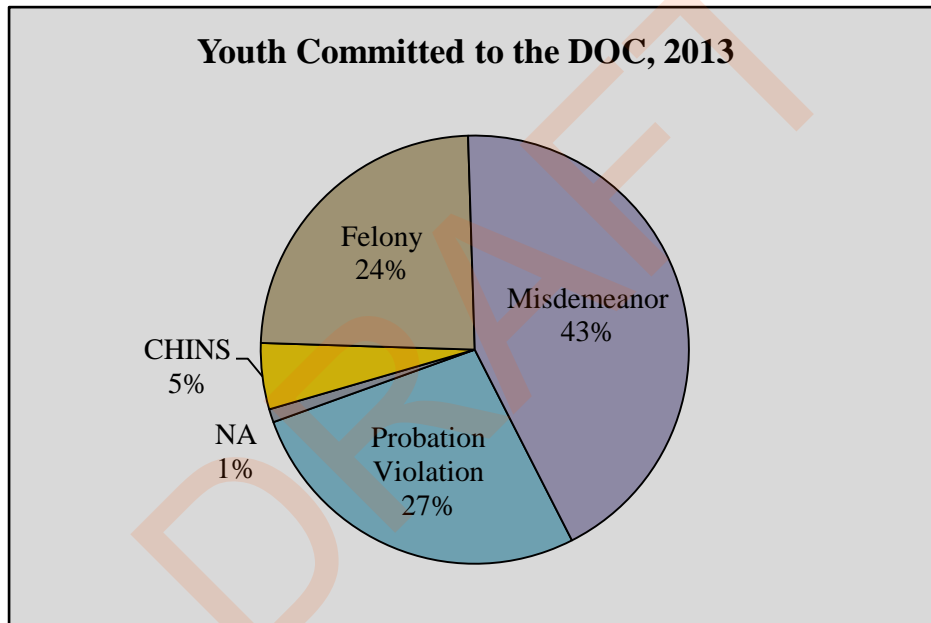
Top 10 States Juveniles in Residential Placement Rates 2013 (per 100,000)						
State of Offense	All groups	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian
United States	173	100	464	173	334	28
District of Columbia	560	144	671	498	0	0
South Dakota	376	211	713	294	1,264	199
West Virginia	294	255	712	92	1,017	0
Oregon	281	229	913	338	934	118
Wyoming	279	225	276	425	1,113	0
Kansas	278	176	1,079	329	411	97
North Dakota	253	160	727	329	837	0
Alaska	241	150	413	228	414	82
Idaho	236	217	628	278	576	0

South Dakota had 333 juveniles in placement on October 23, 2013. Of these juveniles 264 were male (79%) and 69 were female (21%). This equates to a placement rate of 376 per 100,000 juveniles held in residential facilities that were between 10 and 17 years of age which is a 23.6% decrease since the 2011 census. South Dakota remains at the top of the list when compared to all states in the United States with a rate nearly 2.2 times higher than the national placement rate of 173 in 2013.

FY 2017 UPDATES - South Dakota's Juvenile Incarceration Rate

The census data displayed in the FY2016 update is the most current data available therefore there are no changes or updates for FY2017.

FY 2015 Juvenile Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JJRI) – South Dakota's high incarceration rate demonstrated a need for juvenile justice reform activities. South Dakota's reform, the JJRI, was established after deep analysis of youth within the South Dakota juvenile justice system. The following chart shows that more than a quarter of commitments to the DOC are probation violators and that nearly half of the commitments are for misdemeanor and CHINS offenses.



The JJRI Work Group found that while juvenile commitments to the DOC have decreased 20 percent since 2004, the average time spent out-of-home during commitment has increased. On average, youth discharged from DOC in 2013 had spent 29 months in some combination of out-of-home placement and aftercare which is 16 percent longer than youth discharged in 2007. The average time spent out-of-home during a DOC commitment increased 27 percent since 2007 to 15.3 months in 2013. The JJRI Work Group also found that new admissions to probation have decreased by 24 percent in the last the ten years but the time spent on probation has increased from 6.3 months to 8.4

months since 2005. (Source: *Juvenile Justice Reinvestment Initiative Work Group Final Report*)

Additional information concerning JJRI can be found in the “Coordination of State Efforts” section of this comprehensive 3-Year Plan.

FY 2016 UPDATES - Juvenile Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JJRI)

The JJRI continues to be implemented in South Dakota after the signing of Senate Bill 73 on March 12, 2015 which was based on the JJRI Work Group’s recommendations. Additional information concerning JJRI can be found in the “Coordination of State Efforts” section of this comprehensive 3-Year Plan.

FY 2017 UPDATES - Juvenile Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JJRI)

The JJRI continues to be implemented and information concerning JJRI can be found in the “Coordination of State Efforts” section of this comprehensive 3-Year Plan.

FY 2015 Education - Based on the collection information from the South Dakota Department of Education, statistics show that there are a variety of educational attainment gaps they related to the advantages and disadvantages of youth in South Dakota. The following tables outline basic information pertaining to 2014 enrollment and the 2014 *Statewide No Child Left Behind Summary*.

Statewide Enrollment Summary

	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
All Students	146,486		147,999		149,605		150,778		152,958	
White	109,107	74.48%	109,205	73.79%	109,437	73.15%	109,286	72.48%	109,818	71.80%
Black	3,768	2.57%	3,779	2.55%	4,004	2.68%	4,164	2.76%	4,406	2.88%
Asian	2,402	1.64%	2,446	1.65%	2,496	1.67%	2,512	1.67%	2,592	1.69%
Pac. Islander	152	0.10%	144	0.10%	134	0.09%	150	0.10%	146	0.10%
Native American	22,398	15.29%	22,641	15.30%	22,586	15.10%	22,664	15.03%	22,859	14.94%
Hispanic	5,819	3.97%	6,235	4.21%	6,814	4.55%	7,292	4.84%	7,901	5.17%
Multiple Races	2,840	1.94%	3,549	2.40%	4,134	2.76%	4,710	3.12%	5,236	3.42%
Male	75,482	51.53%	76,259	51.53%	77,125	51.55%	77,813	51.61%	78,934	51.61%
Female	71,004	48.47%	71,740	48.47%	72,480	48.45%	72,965	48.39%	74,024	48.39%

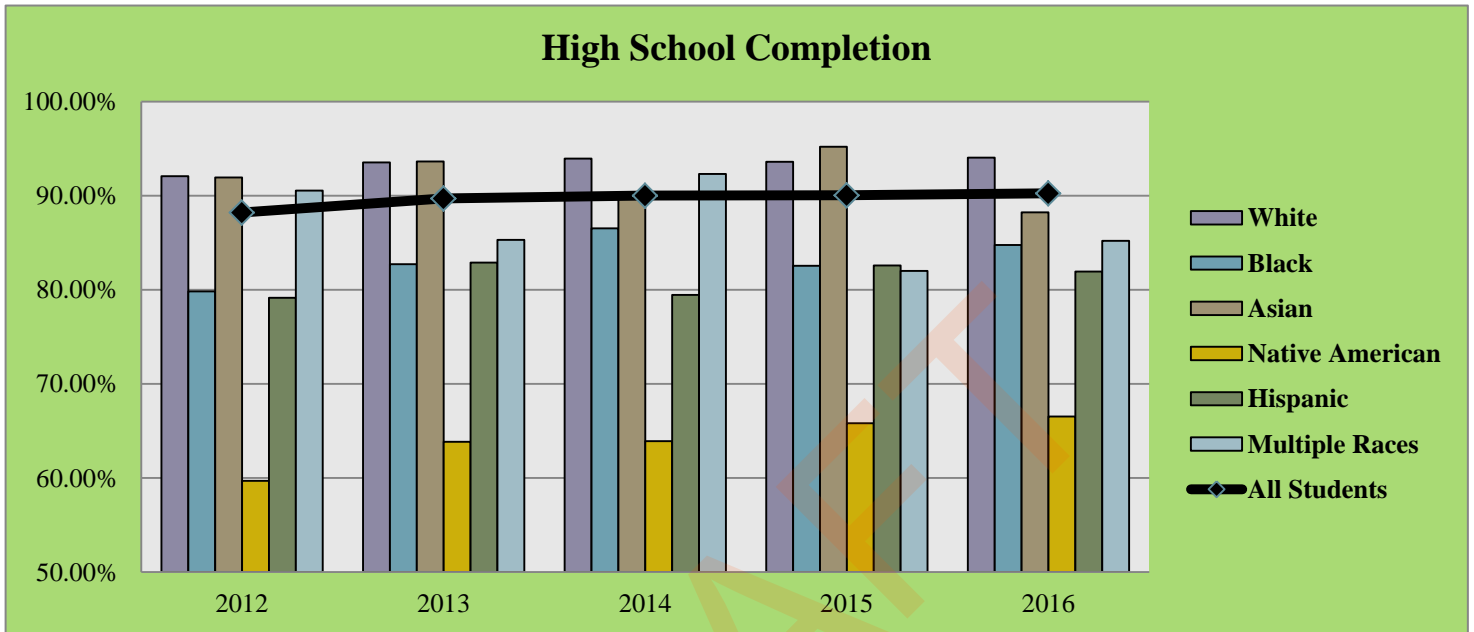
Source: South Dakota Department of Education

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Statewide No Child Left Behind Summary

	High School Completion					Four-Year Cohort Graduation					Attendance**		
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014
All Students	88.21%	89.72%	90.01%	90.05%	90.26%	83.32%	82.68%	82.74%	83.86%	84.07%	95.81%	95.34%	95.96%
White	92.08%	93.54%	93.94%	93.60%	94.06%	88.84%	87.98%	88.49%	89.54%	89.45%	96.16%	95.93%	96.59%
Black	79.83%	82.72%	86.52%	82.55%	84.77%	66.95%	71.71%	73.33%	72.02%	76.23%	95.36%	95.21%	96.44%
Asian	91.95%	93.63%	89.77%	95.21%	88.24%	85.52%	84.97%	80.57%	81.77%	82.46%	96.71%	96.48%	97.18%
Pac. Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	41.67%	95.39%	95.74%	94.80%
Native American	59.68%	63.86%	63.93%	65.81%	66.52%	46.70%	49.16%	46.98%	49.47%	51.44%	94.28%	91.97%	92.47%
Hispanic	79.15%	82.88%	79.45%	82.57%	81.94%	67.21%	69.15%	70.61%	70.06%	72.70%	94.58%	94.25%	95.15%
Multiple Races	90.54%	85.29%	92.31%	82.00%	85.19%	80.52%	80.00%	76.12%	72.15%	78.00%	95.07%	94.61%	94.98%
Economically Disadvantaged	81.29%	82.24%	81.84%	79.58%	81.07%	67.24%	66.53%	65.22%	66.96%	67.28%	94.17%	93.67%	94.56%
Students with Disabilities	78.79%	81.03%	80.59%	74.63%	81.05%	63.80%	59.67%	59.35%	59.92%	61.41%	94.96%	94.55%	95.12%
English Language Learners	80.47%	80.58%	79.15%	75.88%	67.01%	60.00%	58.87%	57.01%	56.32%	56.94%	95.53%	95.28%	95.59%
Male	87.00%	88.83%	88.55%	88.87%	88.55%	81.66%	79.70%	79.34%	81.56%	81.04%	95.87%	95.42%	95.99%
Female	89.56%	90.65%	91.55%	91.29%	92.03%	85.14%	85.86%	86.28%	86.29%	87.20%	95.73%	95.25%	95.93%
Migrant Students	95.00%	92.00%	81.82%	94.12%	72.22%	77.27%	80.77%	73.68%	73.53%	65.38%	96.87%	96.33%	97.19%
Source: South Dakota Department of Education 2012, 2013, 2014, and 2015 No Child Left Behind Report Cards													
*No data displayed due to subgroup not meeting the minimum size for reporting purposes.													
** Comparable attendance data is not available after 2014.													

The chart below shows Native American, Hispanic, and Black youths, have a lower percentage of high school completers when compared to white students and the all student average.



FY 2016 UPDATES - Education

2015 data pertaining to statewide enrollment and the 2015 *Statewide No Child Left Behind Summary* were added to the tables and chart shown above. The addition of 2015 data shows an increase in statewide enrollment, high school completion, and four-year cohort graduation for all students. Also in 2015, Black, Native American, Hispanic, and Multiple Race youth completed high school at lower percentages than that of white and Asian students and the all student average.

FY 2017 UPDATES - Education

2016 data pertaining to statewide enrollment and the 2016 *Statewide No Child Left Behind Summary* were added to the tables and chart shown above. The addition of 2016 data shows an increase in statewide enrollment, high school completion, and four-year cohort graduation for all students. Black, Asian, Native American, Hispanic, and Multiple Race youth completed high school at lower percentages than that of white students and the all student average in 2016.

FY 2015 Substance Abuse - Juveniles in South Dakota that are in need of inpatient services are admitted to state accredited drug and alcohol treatment programs which are overseen by the South Dakota Department of Social Services, Division Correctional Behavioral Health. According to information submitted from the department for the *2013 South Dakota Kids Count Factbook*, 1,083 youth were admitted to drug or alcohol treatment programs during SFY 2013. Of these admissions, the primary drug used was marijuana (54.7%) followed by alcohol (39.2%).

In addition to accrediting facilities, the South Dakota Department of Social Services Behavioral Health Division, along with the Department of Education and the Department of Health support the biennially administered *Youth Risk Behavior Survey*. This survey is used to track health-risk behaviors in youth that result in the greatest amount of morbidity, mortality, and social problems. The following table outlines the questions as they pertain to violence and drug and alcohol use among youth in South Dakota.

Youth Risk Behavior Survey Summary 2005-2015

	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Violence						
Percentage of students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months	26.5%	29.8%	27.1%	24.5%	24.2%	21.7%
Percentage of students who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property on more or more of the past 30 days	8.3%	6.3%	9.2%	5.7%	6.8%	7.1%
Percentage of students who did not go to school on one or more of the past 30 days because they felt they would be unsafe at school or on their way to or from school	3.9%	4.0%	2.9%	3.9%	5.2%	4.7%
Percentage of students who had been threatened or injured with a weapon such a gun, knife, or club on school property one or more times during the past 12 months	8.1%	5.9%	6.8%	6.0%	5.0%	7.3%
Percentage of respondents whose property, such as their car, clothing, or books had been stolen or deliberately damaged on school property one or more times during the past 12 months	27.4%	24.0%	27.7%	22.8%	18.7%	Not in Report
Alcohol Use						
Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days	46.6%	44.5%	40.1%	39.2%	30.8%	28.0%
Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during their life	76.9%	76.1%	72.7%	69.1%	64.0%	60.3%
Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol other than a few sips before age 13 years	24.0%	20.8%	19.1%	19.0%	17.2%	18.4%
Percentage of students who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours, on more or more of the past 30 days	34.2%	30.0%	26.3%	26.2%	17.2%	14.3%
Drug Use						
Percentage of students who used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days	16.8%	17.7%	15.2%	17.8%	16.1%	12.4%
Percentage of students who used marijuana one or more times during their life	36.9%	33.9%	30.0%	32.8%	29.6%	25.0%
Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years	8.2%	8.7%	5.3%	7.8%	7.2%	6.0%
Percentage of students who used methamphetamines one or more times during their life	7.3%	5.0%	2.7%	3.5%	4.2%	3.8%
Percentage of students who used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life	3.0%	2.4%	1.7%	2.1%	3.0%	2.2%
Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug by someone on school property during the past 12 months	20.9%	21.1%	17.7%	16.0%	15.4%	19.0%
Source: 2015 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Summary						

FY'16 UPDATES- Substance Abuse

According to information submitted from the department for the *2015 South Dakota Kids Count Factbook*, 924 youth were admitted to drug or alcohol treatment programs during SFY 2015. Of these admissions, the primary drug used was marijuana (58.3%) followed by alcohol (33.5%). The *2015 Youth Risk Behavior Survey* is not available resulting in there not being an update to the table displayed in this plan.

FY'17 UPDATES- Substance Abuse

According to information submitted from the department for the *2016 South Dakota Kids Count Factbook*, 862 youth were admitted to drug or alcohol treatment programs during SFY 2016. Of these admissions, the primary drug used was marijuana (60.1%) followed by alcohol (31.7%).

The *2015 Youth Risk Behavior Survey* results were added in the previously displayed table. The largest decrease between 2013 and 2015 occurred with the percentage of students who used marijuana one or more times during their life which decreased 4.6%. The largest increase occurred with the percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug by someone on school property during the past 12 months which increased 3.6% between 2013 and 2015.

FY 2015 Correctional Behavioral Health - The Correctional Behavioral Health program within the Department of Corrections provides the substance abuse and mental health programming at the Department of Corrections' State Treatment and Rehabilitation (STAR) Academy. The FY 2014 diagnostic data for youth placed at STAR Academy reveals that substance and alcohol abuse are significant issues for youth in the juvenile justice system.

Of the 258 assessments completed for males in FY 2014, 164 (64%) had a dependence diagnosis of dependency and 49 (19%) had an abuse diagnosis. Of the 56 assessments completed for females, 45 (80%) had a dependence diagnosis and 3 (5%) had an abuse diagnosis. Marijuana was the drug of choice followed by alcohol.

FY 2016 UPDATES – Correctional Behavioral Health

The FY 2015 diagnostic data for youth placed at STAR Academy reveals that substance and alcohol abuse are significant issues for youth in the juvenile justice system.

Of the 134 assessments completed for males in FY 2015, 96 (72%) had a substance dependence diagnosis of dependency and 15 (11%) had a substance abuse diagnosis. Of the 45 assessments completed for females, 28 (62%) had a substance dependence diagnosis and 2 (4%) had a substance abuse diagnosis. Marijuana was the drug of choice.

FY 2017 UPDATES – Correctional Behavioral Health

The FY 2016 diagnostic data for youth placed at STAR Academy reveals that substance and alcohol abuse are significant issues for youth in the juvenile justice system.

Of the 35 assessments completed for males in FY 2016, 22 (63%) had a substance dependence diagnosis of dependency and 6 (17%) had a substance abuse diagnosis. Of the 16 assessments completed for females, 10 (63%) had a substance dependence diagnosis and 4 (25%) had a substance abuse diagnosis. Cannabis and amphetamine were the drugs of choice.

FY 2015 Native American Tribes of South Dakota- There are nine federally recognized Native American Tribes in South Dakota. The nine federally recognized tribes are listed below:

- Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe
- Crow Creek Sioux Tribe
- Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe
- Lower Brule Sioux Tribe
- Oglala Sioux Tribe (Pine Ridge)
- Rosebud Sioux Tribe
- Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Oyate
- Standing Rock Sioux Tribe
- Yankton Sioux Tribe

Tribal Law Enforcement Functions - According to information prepared by South Dakota Voices for Children, five of the Tribes provide their own law enforcement with the remaining tribes having their law enforcement agency operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). (Source: *South Dakota Tribal Juvenile Justice Directory*)

Provide Own Law Enforcement	BIA Contracted Law Enforcement
Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe	Crow Creek Sioux Tribe
Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe	Lower Brule Sioux Tribe
Oglala Sioux Tribe (Pine Ridge)	Standing Rock Sioux Tribe
Rosebud Sioux Tribe	Yankton Sioux Tribe
Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Oyate	

Tribal Juvenile Detention - Many Tribes in South Dakota do not have the need or the capacity to run a full time juvenile detention facility. Those Tribes that do not have full-time detention facilities contract with other Tribes or county facilities to hold their juvenile offenders. Those Tribes that run their own facility include:

- Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe
- Lower Brule Sioux Tribe
- Oglala Sioux Tribe
- Rosebud Sioux Tribe
- Standing Rock Sioux Tribe

Tribal Juvenile Justice Needs - Based on the funding of Native American Programs during SFY 2014, the applying Tribes were required to identify the greatest needs of their juvenile justice system.

Based on the information submitted within the applications, the greatest need identified was a lack of resources dedicated to the juvenile court system and culturally appropriate ways of teaching youth on probation values and traditions. Due to lack of funding resources, Tribes have not been able to provide the

services of a probation officer or court services officer to oversee youth sentenced to probation or provide programming for youth on probation.

FY 2016 UPDATES - Native American Tribes of South Dakota

The nine federally recognized Native American Tribes in South Dakota remain the same along with their law enforcement functions. The Tribal Detention Center for the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe opened on May 1, 2016 and is currently holding youth. The SFY 2015 Native American Programs applications again identified a lack of resources for the juvenile court system and methods of informing youth of cultural traditions and values.

FY 2017 UPDATES - Native American Tribes of South Dakota

The nine federally recognized Native American Tribes in South Dakota remain the same along with their law enforcement functions. The SFY 2016 Native American Programs applications again identified a lack of resources for the juvenile court system.

Analysis of Data

- Juvenile arrests for status offenders decreased by 42% between 2009 and 2013
- Overall juvenile court actions decreased by 39% between 2008 and 2014
- Status offenders admitted to detention decreased by 68% since South Dakota renewed participation in 2004
- New juvenile commitments to the Department of Corrections decreased by 32% between 2010 and 2014 but the average time spent out-of-home during commitment has increased
- Minority youth, especially Native American Youth, continue to be overrepresented in the juvenile justice system.
- Incarceration rate is the second highest in the nation as of the *2011 Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement*.
 - Since the census, South Dakota has worked to implement alternatives to detention and begin statewide juvenile justice reform to aid in reducing the incarceration rate.

FY 2016 UPDATES – Analysis of Data

- Juvenile arrests for status offenders decreased by 76% between 2010 and 2014
- Overall juvenile court actions decreased by 46% between 2008 and 2015
- Status offenders admitted to detention decreased by 53% since South Dakota renewed participation in 2004
- New juvenile commitments to the Department of Corrections decreased by 33% between 2011 and 2015.
- Minority youth, especially Native American Youth, continue to be overrepresented in the juvenile justice system.
- Incarceration rate is decreasing but is still the second highest in the nation as of the *2013 Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement*.
 - Since the census, South Dakota has worked to implement alternatives to detention and begin statewide juvenile justice reform to aid in reducing the incarceration rate.

FY 2017 UPDATES – Analysis of Data

- Juvenile arrests for status offenders decreased by 75% between 2011 and 2015
- Overall juvenile court actions decreased by 44% between 2008 and 2016
- Status offenders admitted to detention decreased by 64% since South Dakota renewed participation in 2004
- New juvenile commitments to the Department of Corrections decreased by 58% between 2012 and 2016.
- Minority youth, especially Native American Youth, continue to be overrepresented in the juvenile justice system.
- Incarceration rate is decreasing but is still the second highest in the nation as of the *2013 Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement*.
 - Since the census, South Dakota has worked to implement alternatives to detention and begin statewide juvenile justice reform to aid in reducing the incarceration rate.

FY 2015 Additional Requirements

Rural Areas - South Dakota is a predominantly rural state with 56.4% of the entire population residing outside of a Metropolitan Statistical Area. Although there are many needs throughout the state relating to the juvenile justice system, the Council of Juvenile Services continues to provide funding to help relieve the financial burden of the counties associated with bringing the state into compliance with the core requirements under the JJDP.

Gender-Specific Services - The Council of Juvenile Services and the Department of Corrections will promote sex-specific and gender appropriate programming to be considered by subgrant applicants, especially those applying to implement delinquency prevention programming. South Dakota is unable to limit awards based on sex-specific services due to the rural nature of the state, small subgrant award amounts, and small populations being served prior to restrictions based on the sex of a child. Sex-specific data is also monitored and reported for compliance, commitment to the Department of Corrections, and juvenile community corrections caseloads.

Mental Health Services - The Council of Juvenile Services has committed to funding delinquency prevention programming and is currently in the pilot stage of implementation. The Department of Corrections along with current delinquency prevention subgrants have contracted with a local provider to develop a screening tool which will include a mental health component to ensure that juveniles in the system who most require mental health services will receive them.

Youth and Family Involvement – The Council of Juvenile Services and the Department of Corrections understand the importance of involving youth and families to attain positive outcomes for youth through analyses of problem areas, development of solutions, and assessment of results. The Council of Juvenile Services and the Department of Corrections will continue to enhance the engagement of youth and families through having youth members on the Council of Juvenile Services, encouraging prevention and family focused services, and having all meetings open to the public with notification of the meeting agenda released to media entities prior to the meeting. The

Department of Corrections will also schedule at least one Council of Juvenile Services meeting a year at a youth correctional, detention, or residential treatment facility to allow an opportunity for members to interact with youth.

FY 2016 UPDATES - Additional Requirements

Rural Areas - The Council of Juvenile Services and the Department of Corrections continued to work toward serving youth in rural areas following the submission of the FY 2015 plan through continued use of the county reimbursement program.

Gender-Specific Services - Gender-specific services were not directly implemented under the purview of the Formula Grants Program, but data continues to be broken down by sex to track the impact of each stage of the system on both males and females.

Mental Health Services - Mental health screenings continue to take place with delinquency prevention subgrants through a developed screening tool.

Youth and Family Involvement – The Council of Juvenile Services welcomed three new youth members in 2015 all of which have ties to juvenile justice system programming. The Council of Juvenile Services also held their September 2015 meeting at STAR Academy which contained DOC run programs. While at the academy, the Council of Juvenile Services also had the opportunity to hear from youth currently in the programs and tour the facility. The Council of Juvenile Services also awarded a subgrant award to Minnehaha County to implement Functional Family Therapy to strengthen minority families under the program area of Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC).

Child Welfare Records Legislation - In 2006, the Council of Juvenile Services requested technical assistance from the OJJDP to address the appropriate sharing of child welfare records with the Court and juvenile corrections.

Through this technical assistance, staff from the Child Welfare League of America facilitated the efforts of the Juvenile Justice Records Committee to develop legislation to provide for the sharing of child welfare records.

In October of 2006, the draft legislation developed by the Committee was approved by the Council for submission in the 2007 Legislative Session. The draft legislation authorized child abuse registry checks on individuals who were being considered as placement options by the Court or the Department of Corrections. Further, the legislation provided for the sharing of abuse and neglect file information in CHINS and delinquency proceedings and for individuals committed to the DOC. The legislation also authorized the DOC to share its records with the Court and Child Protection Services.

The legislation, in the form of House Bill 1059, passed both houses of the Legislature with overwhelming majorities and was signed into law by Former Governor Rounds on February 2, 2007.

Establishing Policies and Systems to Incorporate Child Protective Services Records into Juvenile Justice Records - Juvenile arrest records are routinely shared with the courts, Child Protection Services, and the Department of Corrections. South Dakota's juvenile justice system utilizes a Release-of-Information form signed by the juvenile and /or parents/guardian in order to share education, mental health, and substance abuse records consistent with federal law. Historically, the sharing of Child Protection records with the courts and the Department of Corrections has been a problem. With the authorization to share records provided by House Bill 1059, the Juvenile Justice Records Committee and the participating agencies have addressed and continue to monitor this barrier by developing the necessary protocols, agreements, policies and forms to allow for the sharing of these records and the incorporation of this information into the treatment and case planning processes of the various agencies.

The Department of Corrections and the Department of Social Services are collaborating efforts to address the issue of youth that crossover between both agencies. These two departments are working together to best provide services and address problems when joint custody exists between both agencies, and subsequently develop clear protocols for those youth under joint custody.

FY 2017 UPDATES - Additional Requirements

Rural Areas - The Council of Juvenile Services and the Department of Corrections continued to work toward serving youth in rural areas following the submission of the FY 2016 plan through continued use of the county reimbursement program.

Gender-Specific Services - Gender-specific services were not directly implemented under the purview of the Formula Grants Program, but data continues to be broken down by sex to track the impact of each stage of the system on both males and females.

Mental Health Services - Mental health screenings continue to take place with delinquency prevention subgrants through a developed screening tool.

Youth and Family Involvement – The Council of Juvenile Services continues to encourage involvement from its youth members and hold meetings at locations offering juvenile services or residential placements to have the opportunity to hear from youth currently in the programs and tour the facilities.

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C. State Priority Juvenile Justice Needs/Problem Statements

Value Statements

South Dakota's Council of Juvenile Services has developed and adopted the following core values that it plans to use as a guide for purposes of future juvenile justice planning and development within the state:

- All children shall receive developmentally and culturally appropriate services.
- All children shall have the same access to needed services regardless of family income, geography, gender, race, disability, or jurisdiction.
- All children shall have the right to be safe in the community in which they live.
- All children shall receive evidence-based services consistent with the needs of the child in the least restrictive community-based environment available.
- All children, parents, communities, and the juvenile justice system shall demonstrate accountability in the development and provision of services for youth.
- All children shall receive early intervention services that are evidence-based.
- All children shall receive services that are family-based and family-centered.
- All children shall receive culturally appropriate justice which is essential to effectively address Disproportionate Minority Contact.
- All children shall have access to early and effective legal representation, including an assessment of competence and a timely and just legal process.

Problem Statements

The Council identified the following problems, in order of priority, to be addressed through formula grant funds and activities during the period covered by this program plan (2015-2017):

- Monitoring and 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.
 - Supporting qualitative information is located in the section “Analysis of Juvenile Crime Problems and Juvenile Justice Needs” of this comprehensive 3-Year Plan and the section “Plan for Compliance With the First Three Core Requirements of the JJDP Act and the State’s Compliance Monitoring Plan” which is submitted separately from this comprehensive 3-Year Plan to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.
 - Associated with the program purpose areas of Compliance Monitoring, Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders, Jail Removal, and Separation.
- Disproportionate Minority Contact – Minority youth are over-represented at most stages of South Dakota’s juvenile justice system.
 - Supporting qualitative information is located in the section “Analysis of Juvenile Crime Problems and Juvenile Justice Needs” of this comprehensive 3-Year Plan and in the section “Plan for Compliance with the Disproportionate Minority Contact Core Requirement” which is submitted separately from this comprehensive 3-Year Plan to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.
 - Associated with the DMC program purpose area.
- 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.
 - Supporting qualitative information is located in the section “Analysis of Juvenile Crime Problems and Juvenile Justice Needs” of this comprehensive 3-Year Plan.
 - Associated with Indian Tribal Programs program purpose area and Native American Pass-Through dollars.
- While local substance abuse and suicide prevention programming exists, there is no system of delinquency prevention programming in South Dakota. Prevention programming, specifically in a school setting, is needed to address the increasing number of delinquent arrests.
 - Supporting qualitative information is located in the section “Analysis of Juvenile Crime Problems and Juvenile Justice Needs” of this comprehensive 3-Year Plan.
 - Associated with the program area of Delinquency Prevention.

- South Dakota’s high incarceration rate of detention per capita demonstrates a need to support juvenile justice reform activities. There is a need to support expansion of diversion programming and performance measurement associated with the State’s juvenile justice reform initiative.
 - Supporting qualitative information is located in the sections “Analysis of Juvenile Crime Problems and Juvenile Justice Needs” and “Coordination of State Efforts” of this comprehensive 3-Year Plan.
 - Associated with the program area of Juvenile Justice System Improvement.

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D. Coordination of State Efforts

Overview of State Efforts

South Dakota has streamlined and improved its juvenile justice system over the past decade. New commitments to the Department of Corrections (DOC) have fallen 20 percent and probation admissions are down 24 percent since 2004. The three-year juvenile recidivism rate has come down from 53 percent in 2005 to 45 percent in 2010. However, South Dakota still has one of the highest incarceration rates in the nation which needed to be addressed.

In June 2014, South Dakota began to study the juvenile justice system and develop policy recommendations to increase public safety by improving outcomes for youth and families regarding juvenile recidivism, effectively holding juvenile offenders more accountable, and reducing juvenile justice costs by investing in proven community-based practices and reserving residential facilities for serious offenders.

The Juvenile Justice Reinvestment Initiative Work Group was formed to conduct extensive analysis of data and engage juvenile justice stakeholders across the state to recommend policies to address juvenile justice reform. The work group's analysis of juvenile populations in the custody of the DOC and under the supervision of the Unified Judicial System (UJS) led to a set of key findings that were subsequently used to develop policy recommendations. The work group found that:

- (1) pre-court diversion is used inconsistently across the state,
- (2) most DOC commitments are for misdemeanor offenses, CHINS violations, and probation violations,
- (3) fewer youth are being committed to DOC, but they are staying longer,
- (4) admissions to probation are declining but increasingly lower risk,
- (5) length of probation supervision is increasing, and
- (6) evidence-based interventions for juvenile offenders are not sufficiently available in the community.

The findings by the work group led to Senate Bill No. 73, an Act to improve public safety regarding juvenile justice. SB 73 outlined policy changes to improve the juvenile justice system in South Dakota by focusing residential placements on youth who are a public safety risk, preventing deeper involvement in the juvenile justice system, improving outcomes by expanding access to evidence-based interventions in the community, and ensuring quality and sustainability of reforms. (*Juvenile Justice Reinvestment Initiative Work Group Final Report*)

Senate Bill No. 73 was passed in the 2015 Legislative Session with implementation of the reform beginning in state fiscal year (SFY) 2016.

In addition to the recent focus on statewide juvenile justice reform, the South Dakota Department of Social Services, Division of Behavioral Health had previously established numerous programs throughout the state that focus on prevention and treatment for juveniles. These programs include the following:

- South Dakota Community Coalitions
- Prevention Resource Centers
- Diversion Programs
- Early Intervention Services
- School Based Prevention Programming
- Suicide Prevention

These prevention efforts are still in place and have ties to South Dakota's Formula Grant funds through delinquency prevention subgrants.

South Dakota is also embarking on the statewide implementation of the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative. Since 2011, two jurisdictions in the State of South Dakota, Minnehaha County and Pennington County, have been implementing the Annie E. Casey Foundation's Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) which began under the direction of South Dakota's State Advisory Group, the Governor's Council of

Juvenile Services. Since that time, both jurisdictions have experienced a decrease in the detention population without compromising public safety, an increase in the alternative to detention programming options, a more streamlined case process, and have formed a collaborative work group that oversees the implementation. In July of 2013, the direction of the JDAI transitioned from the Governor's Council of Juvenile Services to the Unified Judicial System (UJS) to take the initiative to scale in South Dakota. A statewide coordinator, who works within the Trial Court Services Department in the State Court Administrator's Office, was hired to manage the expansion throughout the State. A statewide steering committee was formed which consists of key stakeholders from across the state to help guide the expansion process.

Juvenile justice work funded through this award compliments statewide efforts to best serve the juveniles of South Dakota. Over the course of this 3-year plan, South Dakota's awards will continue to support evidence-based interventions through the program area of delinquency prevention, which partners nicely with the Division of Behavioral Health's focus on prevention. The awards will also continue to support American Indian Programs and encourage the Tribes of South Dakota to align their efforts with the goals of South Dakota's statewide reform to prevent deeper involvement for youth in the juvenile justice system without compromising public safety. South Dakota's Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) subgrants will continue to work to address DMC in South Dakota's largest two communities and compliment the strong JDAI foundation which has been established in those two communities. South Dakota's commitment to maintain compliance with the core requirements of Sight and Sound Separation, Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders, and Jail Removal will ensure that reform is being carried out consistent with the core requirements especially when more youth may be held in detention to avoid a longer stay in a juvenile correctional setting. Finally, South Dakota's SAG will continue to lead our Formula Grant efforts with the state's reform efforts in its forefront. Several of the SAG members were on the Juvenile Justice Reinvestment Initiative Work Group and are connected with statewide prevention and JDAI efforts which keep the SAG updated on the status of reform efforts as members

continue to be active in implementation efforts. Formula grant staff has been assigned to assist with various aspects of implementation of juvenile justice reform initiatives.

State Agency Partnerships

South Dakota's state agency, the DOC, has shown a strong commitment to partner with non-justice system agencies and other stakeholders who have a vested interest in or influence to enhance, leverage and expand the work in the juvenile justice arena. The DOC has reached out to community coalitions to lead delinquency prevention efforts, will work with diversion providers to assist in implementing South Dakota's Juvenile Justice Reinvestment Initiative with the focus on evidence-based practices, and encourages community partnerships with the DMC and American Indian Program subgrant programs.

South Dakota's JDAI implementation also ensures that non-justice system agencies and vested stakeholders are involved through steering committees on the local and state levels which started under the staff support of the DOC prior to the redirection under the UJS to take the initiative to scale.

The DOC also provides staff support to South Dakota's SAG which is made up of vested stakeholders from both the community and unites of government to best determine how Formula Grant funds should be allocated to better the youth in South Dakota.

Challenges and Plans to Improve Coordination and Joint Decision Making

Coordination and joint decision making is currently taking place to begin statewide juvenile justice reform and to continue to implement prevention and JADI efforts. The most foreseeable challenge is the tracking of an individual through multiple stages of the justice system and being able to share data across jurisdictions. Joint decision making will continue between stakeholders throughout the justice system if challenges arise with implementation of statewide efforts.

FY 2016 UPDATES

Juvenile Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JJRI): JJRI implementation has been led by the Department of Corrections, Department of Social Services, and the Unified Judicial System. Areas of focus that are in the beginning stages of implementation include a diversion fiscal incentive program, Native American study of youth outcomes, new procedures for cited violations, Department of Corrections violators, length of probation, and informal diversions, detention cost sharing study, community-based treatment that is evidence-based, development of community response teams, and development of a graduated response grid. Performance measures continue to be developed and tracked to ensure that all activities are being implemented in accordance with the new state law and to evaluate effectiveness.

Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI): The Statewide JDAI Steering Committee, led by the Unified Judicial System (UJS), consists of a diverse group of individuals from across the state that continues to meet in order to review available data and provide recommendations for effective statewide expansion of the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI).

During the discussions, the implementation of a standardized objective Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI) was identified as the first step to embark upon the expansion of JDAI across the state. It was determined that the optimal process for implementation of the RAI was via a Supreme Court Rule. The Presiding Judges in the state met in October 2014 to review a draft of a Supreme Court Rule and agreed that the Intake Officers completing the RAIs should be detention center staff. The draft Supreme Court Rule was approved by the Supreme Court at their January 2015 Rules Hearing to be effective in July 2015. Following the approval of Supreme Court Rule 15-14 regarding the implementation of the RAI, the Presiding Judges identified and appointed Intake Officers within each of the judicial circuits in order for training to occur prior to implementation. The RAI was implemented for use across the state on July 15, 2015.

Partnership with State Efforts: South Dakota's designated state agency, the Department of Corrections, and the State Advisory Group (SAG) continue to demonstrate

strong partnerships throughout the juvenile justice system and with non-justice system agencies to enhance and expand the work in the juvenile justice arena through the programs implemented under the Formula Grants program. These partnerships are shown through work with community coalitions, state agencies, Native American Tribes, and justice related workgroups.

Challenges: The challenges of tracking an individual through multiple stages of the justice system and being able to share data across jurisdictions continue to be the most foreseeable challenges. Joint decision making between stakeholders throughout the justice system will continue to take place to address any challenges that arise with implementation of statewide efforts.

FY 2017 UPDATES

Juvenile Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JJRI): JJRI implementation continues to be led by the Department of Corrections, Department of Social Services, and the Unified Judicial System to increase public safety through improving outcomes for youth in the juvenile justice system, holding youth more accountable, and reducing costs by investing in proven community-based practices while reserving residential facilities for youth who are a public safety risk. Most of the reforms under JJRI had a January 1, 2016 implementation date and performance measures continue to be developed and tracked to ensure that all activities are being implemented in accordance with the new state law and to evaluate effectiveness. Successes observed early in the reform process include fewer youth being committed to the Department of Corrections, youth referred to court approved diversion programs successfully completing programs 69% of the time, shorter initial probation terms, development and implementation of a graduated response system for youth on probation, and expanding access to evidence-based treatment in communities including statewide availability of Functional Family Therapy (FFT) services.

Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI): Since the implementation of the standardized objective Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI) in July of 2015, the Unified

Judicial System (UJS) along with its local partners in six designated Intake Centers across the state, have collected over a year's worth of data on the youth entering our detention centers. In 2016, one year worth of data was put together and analyzed in order to create an expansion plan for JDAI outside of the pilot sites of Minnehaha and Pennington Counties. Six potential expansion counties were identified by the RAI data, as being the counties with the next highest numbers of RAI's completed.

In 2016, UJS hired One in 37 Research Inc. out of Cody, Wyoming to complete a validation study on the RAI that was developed and implemented in South Dakota. The validation study was funded by a technical assistance grant from the Annie E. Casey Foundation. The purpose of the study was to determine whether the RAI accurately classifies youth into risk levels that correspond to their risk to public safety, whether the RAI produces results that are equitable across race and gender, and whether any modifications to the RAI's scale could improve its performance. The results were extremely positive, stating the "South Dakota RAI is a well-designed instrument that identifies youth for outright release or placement in an ATD (Alternative to Detention) who have low rates of recidivism. The instrument produces similar results across both gender and race/ethnicity, indicating its fundamental fairness. We do not recommend any changes to the application of the scale to youth who are screened using the RAI." This validation study has cast South Dakota and its implementation of the RAI into the National spotlight, due to the hard work and dedication of the many workgroup members who created this tool and the efforts of the partners to use the same tool statewide.

Partnership with State Efforts: South Dakota's designated state agency, the Department of Corrections, and the State Advisory Group (SAG) continue to demonstrate strong partnerships throughout the juvenile justice system and with non-justice system agencies to enhance and expand the work in the juvenile justice arena through the programs implemented under the Formula Grants program. These partnerships are shown through work with community collations, state agencies, Native American Tribes, and

justice related workgroups. The Department of Corrections and SAG also continue to partner with the South Dakota Department of Social Services, Division of Behavioral Health through delinquency prevention implementation and an evidence-based practices workgroup.

Challenges: The challenges of tracking an individual through multiple stages of the justice system and being able to share data across jurisdictions continue to be the most foreseeable challenges. Joint decision making between stakeholders throughout the justice system will continue to take place to address any challenges that arise with implementation of statewide efforts.

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E. Goals, Objectives, and Implementation (Activities and Services)

PROGRAM AREA: 06

Delinquency Prevention

Problem Statement: While local substance abuse and suicide prevention programming exists, there is no system of delinquency prevention programming in South Dakota. Prevention programming, specifically in a school setting, is needed to address the increasing number of delinquent arrests.

Goal 1: Provide educational opportunities to juvenile justice system practitioners and interested non system practitioners that promote juvenile justice change and increase the awareness of juvenile delinquency prevention.

Objective 1: Increase the awareness juvenile justice system practitioners and interested non system practitioners who offer youth services of South Dakota’s need for delinquency prevention services and possible interventions.

Activity 1: Provide ongoing data regarding the juvenile justice system risk and protective factors.

Activity 2: Provide for educational opportunities to learn about ideas and strategies relating to juvenile delinquency prevention.

Goal 2: Maintain compliance with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act and decrease South Dakota’s juvenile arrest rate through prevention and early intervention programs.

Objective 1: Financially support the implementation of evidence-based juvenile delinquency prevention interventions in three communities to provide appropriate comprehensive services for youth at risk or involved with the state juvenile justice system.

Activity 1: Identify jurisdictions in which to implement juvenile delinquency prevention programs.

Activity 2: Provide training and technical assistance to identified jurisdictions to implement and assess the chosen programs with fidelity to evidence-based models.

Mandatory Performance Measures as of May 2015

Number of program youth served

Number and percent of program youth who re-offend during the reporting period

Number and percent of program youth who offend during the reporting period

Number and percent of program youth completing program requirements

Fiscal Year	Formula Grant Funds (\$)	State/Local/Private Funds (\$)	Total (\$)
2015	\$150,000.00	\$0.00	\$150,000.00
2016	\$150,000.00	\$0.00	\$150,000.00
2017	\$150,000.00	\$0.00	\$150,000.00
Number of Subgrants:	Three subgrants anticipated.		

PROGRAM AREA: 19

Compliance Monitoring

Problem Statement: Monitoring and 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.

Goal 1: Maintain and improve South Dakota’s compliance monitoring system consistent with Formula Grants Program requirements.

Objective 1: Improve the South Dakota Compliance Monitoring System in order to increase compliance with JJDP core requirements.

Activity 1: Collect juvenile admission information from secure facilities, analyze data for violations, and compile data into the Compliance Monitoring Report and submit to OJJDP.

Activity 2: Develop compliance-related materials to assist facilities in accurately holding and reporting juvenile offenders.

Activity 3: Conduct meetings, monitoring visits, inspections, and training to aid in the development of compliance strategies.

Activity 4: Update and classify compliance monitoring universe on an annual basis.

Objective 2: Increase the knowledge of staff working within the South Dakota Compliance Monitoring System in order to increase compliance with JJDP Core Requirements.

Activity 1: Provide opportunities for staff working with the JJDP Core Requirements to receive training and attend any mandatory trainings provided by OJJDP.

Mandatory Performance Measures (State Level) as of May 2015

Number and percent of program staff trained

Number of hours of program staff training provided

Funds allocated to adhere to Section 223 (a) (14) of the JJDP Act of 2002

Number of activities that address compliance with Section 223 (a) (14) of the JJDP Act of 2002

Number of facilities receiving TA

Number of program policies/procedures created, amended, or rescinded

Submission of complete Annual Monitoring Report to OJJDP

Number and percent of staff with increased knowledge of program area

Fiscal Year	Formula Grant Funds (\$)	State/Local/Private Funds (\$)	Total (\$)
2015	\$20,000.00	\$0.00	\$20,000.00
2016	\$20,000.00	\$0.00	\$20,000.00
2017	\$20,000.00	\$0.00	\$20,000.00
Number of Subgrants:	0		

PROGRAM AREA: 20

**Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders
(DSO)**

Problem Statement: Monitoring and 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.

Goal 1: Maintain a system of services in areas where youth are at risk for being held in secure facilities in violation of the DSO requirement so that youth can be housed appropriately in the community.

Objective 1: Maintain a county reimbursement system for alternatives to secure custody to improve South Dakota’s compliance with the DSO requirement.

Activity 1: Operate the Reimbursement Program consistent with requirements set by the Council of Juvenile Services.

Goal 2: Monitor compliance with DSO requirement and provide feedback, information and support to facilities and decision-makers impacted by the DSO requirement.

Objective 1: Provide information and support to decisions-makers impacting DSO.

Activity 1: Collect juvenile admission information from facilities, analyze data for violations, and compile data into the Compliance Monitoring Report and submit to OJJDP.

Objective 2: Increase the knowledge of staff working within the South Dakota Compliance Monitoring System in order to increase compliance with DSO Requirements.

Activity 1: Provide opportunities for staff working with the JJDPA Core Requirements to receive training on DSO.

Mandatory Performance Measures (State Level) as of May 2015

- Funds allocated to adhere to DSO
- Number of programs implemented
- Number of shelter beds contracted
- Number and percent of program staff trained
- Number of hours of program staff training provided
- Number of site visits conducted.
- Number of facilities receiving TA
- Number of program youth served.
- Change in the number of violations of DSO

Fiscal Year	Formula Grant Funds (\$)	State/Local/Private Funds (\$)	Total (\$)
2015	\$20,000.00	\$0.00	\$20,000.00
2016	\$20,000.00	\$0.00	\$20,000.00
2017	\$20,000.00	\$0.00	\$20,000.00
Number of Subgrants:	Expect that up to 25 entities would utilize the reimbursement programs.		

PROGRAM AREA: 21

Disproportionate Minority Contact

Problem Statement: Minority youth, primarily Native American youth, are over-represented at most stages of South Dakota’s juvenile justice system.

Goal 1: Decrease Disproportionate Minority Contact within the juvenile justice system through identification, assessment, intervention, evaluation, and ongoing monitoring of juvenile justice system activity.

Objective 1: Financially support the implementation of the Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) intervention efforts and initiatives in two communities that focus on reduction strategies for populations of minority youth that have over-representation in the juvenile justice system.

Activity 1: Once the plan is approved by the Council of Juvenile Services, establish a subgrant agreement between DOC and local entities to implement the local interventions.

Objective 2: Evaluate and monitor local DMC efforts and initiatives for performance and effectiveness in the two DMC intervention communities.

Activity 1: Local projects to provide local updates and Performance Measures to the Department of Corrections.

Mandatory Performance Measures as of May 2015

- Number of program youth served
- Number and percent of program youth who re-offend during the reporting period
- Number and percent of program youth who offend during the reporting period
- Number of programs implemented
- Number and percent of program staff trained
- Number of hours of program staff training provided
- Number of planning activities conducted
- Number of assessment studies conducted
- Number of data improvement projects implemented
- Number of decision-making tools developed
- Number of program youth exhibiting desired change in targeted behaviors (substance use, antisocial behavior, family relationships, and social competencies).

Fiscal Year	Formula Grant Funds (\$)	State/Local/Private Funds (\$)	Total (\$)
2015	\$75,000.00	\$0.00	\$75,000.00
2016	\$75,000.00	\$0.00	\$75,000.00
2017	\$75,000.00	\$0.00	\$75,000.00
Number of Subgrants:	Expect two DMC funded intervention sites.		

PROGRAM AREA: 24

Indian Tribe Programs

Problem Statement: Native American Tribal juvenile justice programs lack the resources to address the needs of youth coming before the Tribal courts.

Goal 1: Through a collaborative state-local-tribal governmental effort, utilize Indian Tribal Programs and Native American Pass-Through funding to support the development, implementation, and maintenance of juvenile justice programs both on and off the reservations.

Objective 1: Improve planning and development of Native American Programs.

Activity 1: Hold Tribal Advisory Group meetings in order to assess the needs of Native American youth in the state and tribal justice systems; document the existing services to meet those needs; identify barriers that restrict access to these services; identify service gaps; and develop, implement, and evaluate programs to address the barriers and service gaps to help guide decisions relating to tribal juvenile justice programs.

Activity 2: Compile needs and services inventories and submit to the Council of Juvenile Services for consideration in the development of Native American programs.

Objective 2: Work with Native American Tribes to develop and implement of culturally specific juvenile justice programs that meet the needs of Native American youth in the tribal justice systems.

Activity 1: SAG subgrants Native American Programs funding for juvenile justice programs based on results and analysis of needs and services inventories.

Activity 2: Conduct ongoing monitoring and program evaluations on subgrants.

Activity 3: Advocate for the development of a stable funding stream for Tribal juvenile justice program.

Mandatory Performance Measures as of May 2015

Number of program youth served.

Number and percent of program youth completing program requirements.

Number and percent of program youth who re-offend during the reporting period

Number and percent of program youth who offend during the reporting period

Number of program youth exhibiting desired change in targeted behaviors (substance use, antisocial behavior, family relationships, and social competencies).

Fiscal Year	Formula Grant Funds (\$)	State/Local/Private Funds (\$)	Total (\$)
2015	\$60,000.00	\$0.00	\$60,000.00
2016	\$60,000.00	\$0.00	\$60,000.00
2017	\$60,000.00	\$0.00	\$60,000.00
Number of Subgrants:	Expect three subgrants.		

PROGRAM AREA: 26

Jail Removal

Problem Statement: Maintaining compliance with jail removal requirements of the Act, as amended, is critical for continued Formula Grants Program compliance and juvenile justice system improvement.

Goal 1: Maintain a system of services in areas where children are at risk of being held in jails in violation of the jail removal requirement so that youth can be housed appropriately in the community.

Objective 1: Maintain a county reimbursement system for alternatives to secure custody to improve South Dakota’s compliance with the jail removal requirement.

Activity 1: Operate the Reimbursement Program consistent with requirements set by the Council of Juvenile Services.

Goal 2: Monitor compliance with jail removal requirement and provide feedback, information and support to facilities and decision-makers impacted by the jail removal requirement.

Objective 1: Provide information and support to decisions makers impacting jail removal.

Activity 1: Collect juvenile admission information from facilities, analyze data for violations, and compile data into the Compliance Monitoring Report and submit to OJJDP.

Objective 2: Increase the knowledge of staff working within the South Dakota Compliance Monitoring System in order to increase compliance with jail removal requirements.

Activity 1: Provide opportunities for staff working with the JJDPA Core Requirements to receive training on jail removal.

Mandatory Performance Measures (State Level) as of May 2015

Funds allocated to adhere to jail removal

Number of hours of program staff training provided

Number and percent of program youth who re-offend during the reporting period

Number and percent of program youth who offend during the reporting period

Number of programs implemented

Number of facilities receiving TA

Number of program youth served

Change in the number of violations of jail removal

Fiscal Year	Formula Grant Funds (\$)	State/Local/Private Funds (\$)	Total (\$)
2015	\$20,000.00	\$0.00	\$20,000.00
2016	\$20,000.00	\$0.00	\$20,000.00
2017	\$20,000.00	\$0.00	\$20,000.00
Number of Subgrants:	Expect that up to 25 entities would utilize the reimbursement programs.		

PROGRAM AREA: 27

Juvenile Justice System Improvement

Problem Statement: South Dakota’s high incarceration rate of detention per capita demonstrates a need to support juvenile justice reform activities. There is a need to support expansion of diversion programming and performance measurement associated with the State’s juvenile justice reform initiative.

Goal 1: The Department of Corrections will provide staff support to aid in the implementation of South Dakota’s Juvenile Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JJRI).

Objective 1: Provide staff support to the JJRI in order to assist in fulfilling the responsibilities under state law.

Activity 1: Develop and administer a program in incentivize and support county use of court-approved diversion programs.

Activity 2: Identify data elements required to be reported to the JJRI Oversight Council.

Mandatory Performance Measures as of May 2015

Formula Grant funds awarded for juvenile justice system improvement.

Number of programs implemented.

Number of program youth served.

Average length of time between initial court appearance and disposition.

Fiscal Year	Formula Grant Funds (\$)	State/Local/Private Funds (\$)	Total (\$)
2015	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	\$10,000.00
2016	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	\$10,000.00
2017	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	\$10,000.00
Number of Subgrants:	No subgrants anticipated.		

PROGRAM AREA: 28

Planning and Administration

Problem Statement: The Department of Corrections has been designated to provide staff support for the State’s participation in Formula Grants Programs.

Goal 1: The Department of Corrections will provide staff support to Formula Grants Programs and the Council of Juvenile Services in order to meet the federal requirements and state statutory responsibilities.

Objective 1: Provide staff support to the Council of Juvenile Services in order to assist them in fulfilling their responsibilities under the Formula Grants Programs and state law.

Activity 1: Track planning and administration activities.

Objective 2: Provide staff support for the subgrants and contract processes for the programs implemented to address DSO, jail removal, separation, DMC, Native American Programs, System Improvement and Delinquency Prevention Programs.

Activity 1: Implement and evaluate programs implemented with Formula Grant Funds.

Mandatory Performance Measures as of May 2015

Funds awarded for planning and administration.

Number of full-time equivalents funded.

Number of subgrants awarded.

Number and percent of programs using evidence-based strategies

Average time from receipt of subgrant application to date of award.

Fiscal Year	Formula Grant Funds (\$)	State/Local/Private Funds (\$)	Total (\$)
2015	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$40,000.00
2016	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$40,000.00
2017	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$40,000.00
Number of Subgrants:	No subgrants anticipated.		

PROGRAM AREA: 31

Separation

Problem Statement: Maintaining compliance with sight and sound separation requirements of the Act, as amended, is critical for continued Formula Grants Program compliance and juvenile justice system improvement.

Goal 1: Maintain a system of services in areas where youth are at risk for being held in secure facilities in violation of the separation requirement so that youth can be housed appropriately in the community.

Objective 1: Maintain a county reimbursement system for alternatives to secure custody to improve South Dakota’s compliance with the separation requirement.

Activity 1: Operate the Reimbursement Program consistent with requirements set by the Council of Juvenile Services.

Goal 2: Monitor compliance with separation requirement and provide feedback, information, and support to facilities and decision-makers impacted by the separation requirement.

Objective 1: Provide information and support to decisions-makers impacting compliance with the separation requirement.

Activity 1: Collect juvenile admission information from facilities, analyze data for violations, and compile data into the Compliance Monitoring Report and submit to OJJDP.

Objective 2: Increase the knowledge of staff working within the South Dakota Compliance Monitoring System in order to increase compliance with separation requirements.

Activity 1: Provide opportunities for staff working with the JJDPA Core Requirements to receive training on separation.

Mandatory Performance Measures (State Level) as of May 2015

Funds allocated to adhere to separation.

Number of programs implemented.

Change in the number of violations of separation.

Number and percent of program youth who are (re)victimized

Fiscal Year	Formula Grant Funds (\$)	State/Local/Private Funds (\$)	Total (\$)
2015	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	\$10,000.00
2016	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	\$10,000.00
2017	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	\$10,000.00
Number of Subgrants:	Expect that up to 25 entities would utilize the reimbursement programs.		

PROGRAM AREA: 32

State Advisory Group Allocation

Problem Statement: There is a need to fund and operate the Council of Juvenile Services to serve as the State Advisory Group in order to fulfill the responsibilities required by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, as amended, and to provide the opportunity for citizen and practitioner input in the state’s participation in the Formula Grants Program.

Goal 1: Maintain the Council of Juvenile Services as the state advisory group for the state’s participation in the Formula Grants Program.

Objective 1: Conduct planning and development of effective juvenile justice programs within South Dakota.

Activity 1: Fund programs consistent with priorities as identified by the Council of Juvenile Services.

Activity 2: Hold planning meetings to identify and prioritize juvenile justice problems to be address under the Formula Grant Program.

Activity 3: Submit annual report and recommendations to Governor, Chief Justice, and Legislature.

Goal 2: Increase collaboration with Native American Tribes and the state juvenile justice system in order to improve coordination and access services operated by tribal entities including temporary custody, diversion, and treatment services instead of relying solely on existing state operated or contracted programs.

Objective 1: Foster networking by juvenile justice practitioners from the nine tribes with one another and with representatives from other groups or organizations who have resources or collateral interests

Activity 1: Convene regular meetings of the South Dakota Tribal Advisory Group.

Activity 2: Advise the Council of Juvenile Services on matters as requested

Mandatory Performance Measures as of May 2015

- Number of grants funded with Formula Grant funds
- Number and percent of programs using evidence-based models
- Number and percent of plan recommendations implemented
- Number of SAG (Council of Juvenile Services) meetings held
- Number of SAG subcommittee meetings held
- Submission of annual report to the governor

Fiscal Year	Formula Grant Funds (\$)	State/Local/Private Funds (\$)	Total (\$)
2015	\$15,000.00	\$0.00	\$15,000.00
2016	\$15,000.00	\$0.00	\$15,000.00
2017	\$15,000.00	\$0.00	\$15,000.00
Number of Subgrants:	0		

FY 2016 UPDATES

South Dakota has not begun to expend its FY 2015 Formula Grant award. All goals, objectives, and implementation plans remain the same and activities described below, with the exception of the program area of Juvenile Justice System Improvement, were implemented under previously awarded Formula Grant awards following the submission of the FY2015 plan.

Delinquency Prevention: Three subgrants were awarded under the program area of Delinquency Prevention by South Dakota's State Advisory Group (SAG) at their June 2015 meeting to implement evidence-based programs in a school setting. Each subgrant was previously funded for one year and was monitored for compliance within the program area. South Dakota's Juvenile Justice Specialist continues to monitor subgrant progress in conjunction with a private consultant. A statewide training was also offered for school systems to be trained on the implementation of the evidence based program Positive Action in June 2015.

Compliance Monitoring: Compliance with the core requirements was monitored through twenty two site visits and monthly reporting from holding facilities. The annual compliance monitoring report was successfully submitted to OJJDP. South Dakota's Compliance Monitor also attended the Coalition of Juvenile Justice's Annual Conference in April 2016 which was co-hosted by OJJDP. Compliance activities in South Dakota continue to be monitored by the Compliance Monitor who works to ensure that all juveniles taken into custody are held appropriately and that juveniles held under the Valid Court Order Exception follow steps outlined in requirement twenty three of the JJDPA.

Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO): South Dakota reported seven DSO violations in its 2014 compliance monitoring report which continues to keep South Dakota in de minimis compliance with the requirement. To assist in remaining in compliance, the Council's County Reimbursement Program continues to be implemented to provide an incentive for counties to appropriately hold youth. In calendar year 2015, 217 youth were served across all aspects of the program.

Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC): South Dakota's DMC Coordinator continues to evaluate and monitor local DMC efforts in South Dakota's two largest communities, Minnehaha and Pennington Counties. The local projects currently being implemented were approved by South Dakota's SAG at their September 2015 meeting. South Dakota's DMC Coordinator also attended the Coalition of Juvenile Justice's Annual Conference in April 2016 which was co-hosted by OJJDP.

Indian Tribe Programs: Three subgrants were awarded under the program area of Indian Tribe Programs by South Dakota's State Advisory Group (SAG) at their June 2015 meeting. Each award was to a tribe that performs law enforcement functions to meet the Native American Pass-Through requirement.

Jail Removal: South Dakota reported zero Jail Removal violations in its 2014 compliance monitoring report which continues to keep South Dakota in full compliance with the requirement. To assist in remaining in compliance, the Council's County Reimbursement Program continues to be implemented to provide an incentive for counties to appropriately hold youth. In calendar year 2015, 217 youth were served across all aspects of the program.

Juvenile Justice System Improvement: South Dakota's Juvenile Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JJRI) continues to be implemented by the Department of Corrections, Department of Social Services, and the Unified Judicial System. Formula Grant staff and South Dakota's SAG work with and are in support of JJRI but activities under the initiative have not been tied to Formula Grant funding to date.

Planning and Administration: South Dakota's Juvenile Justice Specialist, under the supervision of the Director of Grants and Research, monitored implementation of Formula Grant program areas, organized a successful OJJDP site visit in July 2015, submitted performance measures to OJJDP through their data collection tool in December 2015, developed and distributed the Council of Juvenile Services' Annual Report in January 2016, and attended the Coalition of Juvenile Justice's Annual Conference in April 2016 which was co-hosted by OJJDP.

Activities conducted by both the Juvenile Justice Specialist and the Director of Grants and Research continue to be expended under the program area of Planning and Administration.

Separation: South Dakota reported zero Separation violations in its 2014 compliance monitoring report which continues to keep South Dakota in full compliance with the requirement. To assist in remaining in compliance, the Council's County Reimbursement Program continues to be implemented to provide an incentive for counties to appropriately hold youth. In calendar year 2015, 217 youth were served across all aspects of the program.

State Advisory Group: South Dakota's SAG (the Council of Juvenile Services) met twice after approving the FY2015 plan for submission in June 2015. Appointments and reappointments from the Governor occurred in October 2015 and their Annual Report was submitted in January 2016.

FY 2017 UPDATES

South Dakota has not begun to expend its FY 2015 or FY 2016 Formula Grant awards. All goals, objectives, and implementation plans remain the same and activities described below, with the exception of the program area of Juvenile Justice System Improvement, were implemented under previously awarded Formula Grant awards following the submission of the FY2016 plan.

Delinquency Prevention: Two subgrants were awarded under the program area of Delinquency Prevention by South Dakota's State Advisory Group (SAG) at their June 2016 meeting to implement evidence-based programs in a school setting. Each subgrant was previously funded for one year and was monitored for compliance within the program area. South Dakota's Juvenile Justice Specialist continues to monitor subgrant progress in conjunction with a private consultant. A statewide training was also offered for school systems to be trained on the implementation of the evidence based program Positive Action in June 2015. At the SAG's September meeting, supplemental funding was awarded to the two previously award subgrants to expand delinquency prevention services in their community or in surrounding communities.

Compliance Monitoring: Compliance with the core requirements was monitored through twenty eight site visits and monthly reporting from holding facilities. The annual compliance monitoring report was successfully submitted to OJJDP. Compliance activities in South Dakota continue to be monitored by the Compliance Monitor who works to ensure that all juveniles taken into custody are held appropriately and that juveniles held under the Valid Court Order Exception follow steps outlined in requirement twenty three of the JJDPA.

Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO): South Dakota reported three DSO violations in its 2015 compliance monitoring report which continues to keep South Dakota in de minimis compliance with the requirement. To assist in remaining in compliance, the Council's County Reimbursement Program continues to be implemented to provide an incentive for counties to appropriately hold youth. In calendar year 2016, [REDACTED] youth were served across all aspects of the program.

Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC): South Dakota's DMC Coordinator continues to evaluate and monitor local DMC efforts in South Dakota's two largest communities, Minnehaha and Pennington Counties. The local projects currently being implemented were approved by South Dakota's SAG at their September 2016 meeting.

Indian Tribe Programs: One subgrant was awarded and is currently implementing their approved project under the program area of Indian Tribe Programs by South Dakota's State Advisory Group (SAG) at their June 2016 meeting. The awarded tribe performs law enforcement functions to meet the Native American Pass-Through requirement.

Jail Removal: South Dakota reported zero Jail Removal violations in its 2015 compliance monitoring report which continues to keep South Dakota in full compliance with the requirement. To assist in remaining in compliance, the Council's County Reimbursement Program continues to be implemented to provide an incentive for counties to appropriately hold youth. In calendar year 2016, [REDACTED] youth were served across all aspects of the program.

Juvenile Justice System Improvement: South Dakota's Juvenile Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JJRI) continues to be implemented by the Department of Corrections, Department of Social Services, and the Unified Judicial System. Formula Grant staff and South Dakota's SAG work with and are in support of JJRI but activities under the initiative have not been tied to Formula Grant funding to date.

Planning and Administration: South Dakota's Juvenile Justice Specialist, under the supervision of the Director of Grants and Research, monitored implementation of Formula Grant program areas, submitted performance measures to OJJDP through their data collection tool in December 2016, and developed and distributed the Council of Juvenile Services' Annual Report in January 2017.. Activities conducted by both the Juvenile Justice Specialist and the Director of Grants and Research continue to be expended under the program area of Planning and Administration.

Separation: South Dakota reported zero Separation violations in its 2015 compliance monitoring report which continues to keep South Dakota in full compliance with the requirement. To assist in remaining in compliance, the Council's County Reimbursement Program continues to be implemented to provide an incentive for counties to appropriately hold youth In calendar year 2016, [REDACTED] youth were served across all aspects of the program.

State Advisory Group: South Dakota's SAG (the Council of Juvenile Services) met four times after approving the FY2016 plan for submission in June 2016. Appointments and reappointments from the Governor occurred in October 2016 and their Annual Report was submitted in January 2017.

F. SAG (Council of Juvenile Services) Membership

	Name	Representation	F/T Govt	Date of Appointment	Date of Reappointment	Term Expiration	Residence
1**	Betty Oldenkamp, Chair Betty.Oldenkamp@LssSD.org	D		10/31/2012	10/31/2015	10/30/2018	Sioux Falls, SD
2**	Beth O'Toole, Vice-Chair Elisabeth.O'Tolle@usioxfalls.edu	D		10/07/2004	11/03/2016	10/30/2019	Sioux Falls, SD
3**	Taniah Apple Bridget.Coppersmith@state.sd.us	Y		10/31/2015	11/07/2016	10/30/2019	Martin, SD
4**	Keith Bonenberger kbon@gwlc.net	B, E		12/12/2016		10/30/2019	Kadoka, SD
5**	Kim Cournoyer kimberlycournoyer@gppssf.com	H		10/31/2013	11/07/2016	10/30/2019	Sioux Falls, SD
6**	Sara McGregor-Okroi Saram@aliive.org	D, G		10/31/2013	11/03/2016	10/30/2019	Sisseton, SD
7**	Miskoo Petite Sr. Miskoo.petite@rstjustice.org	B	X	11/07/2016		10/30/2019	Okreek, SD
8**	Charles Frieberg Charles.Frieberg@uj.s.state.sd.us	B	X	10/07/2016		10/30/2018	Pierre, SD
9*	Keegan Binegar KB3462@k12.sd.us	F, Y		10/31/2015		10/30/2018	Pierre, SD
10*	Kristi Bunkers Kristi.Bunkers@state.sd.us	B, C	X	3/31/2016		10/30/2018	Sioux Falls, SD
11*	Judge Steven Jensen steven.jensen@uj.s.state.sd.us	B	X	10/31/2015		10/30/2018	Elk Point, SD
12*	Sheriff Mike Leidholt, mike.leidholt@co.hughes.sd.us	A, B	X	06/06/2003	10/31/2015	10/30/2018	Pierre, SD
13*	Lyndon Overweg LyndonO@mitchelldps.com	B, G, H	X	10/30/2012	10/31/2015	10/30/2018	Mitchell, SD
14*	Virgena Wieseler Virgena.Wieseler@state.sd.us	C, H	X	09/26/2006	10/31/2015	10/30/2018	Pierre, SD
15	Dadra Avery dadra.avery@k12.sd.us	C, G	X	10/31/2014		10/30/2017	Sturgis, SD
16	Austin Biers austin003@hotmail.com	F, Y		10/31/2014		10/30/2017	Sturgis, SD
17	Renee Gallagher Reneegallagher5@gmail.com	F, Y		10/31/2015		10/30/2017	Pierre, SD
18	Aaron McGowan amcgowan@minnehahacounty.org	A, B	X	08/14/2008	10/31/2014	10/30/2017	Sioux Falls, SD
19	Vanessa Merhib vmerhib@greatfuturessed.org	D, G		12/31/2014		10/30/2017	Brookings, SD
20	Carol Twedt caroltwedt@sio.midco.net	E		06/06/2003	10/31/2014	10/30/2017	Sioux Falls, SD

The SAG serves as the supervisory board.

- A. Locally elected officials representing general purpose local government.
- B. Representatives of law enforcement and juvenile justice agencies (juvenile and family court judges, prosecutors, counsel for children and youth, probation workers).
- C. Representatives of public delinquency or treatment agencies (welfare, social services, mental health, education, special education, youth services).
- D. Representatives of private nonprofit organizations including persons concerned with family preservation and strengthening, parent groups and parent self-help groups, youth development, delinquency prevention and treatment, neglected or dependent children, quality of juvenile justice, education, and social services for children.
- E. Volunteers who work with juvenile justice.
- F. Youth workers involved with programs that are alternatives to confinement, including organized recreation activities.
- G. Persons with special experience and competence in addressing problems related to school violence and vandalism and alternatives to suspension and expulsion.
- H. Persons with special experience and competence in addressing problems related to learning disabilities, emotional difficulties, child abuse and neglect, and youth violence.
- Y. Youth Appointments (under the age of 24 at the time of appointment)- 4 members

Confidential polls are conducted on a regular basis to ensure that at least three members of the SAG have been or are currently under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system. If the number falls below three, this requirement will be taken into consideration for future appointed members.

FY 2016 UPDATES

SAG Members with an asterisk were either appointed or reappointed by the Governor of South Dakota in 2015 or were elected to serve as Chair or Vice-Chair in accordance with South Dakota Codified Law (SDCL) 1-15-29. South Dakota's SAG met three times since the submission of the FY 2015 Title II Application and approved sub-awards under the program areas of Native

American Programs, Delinquency Prevention, Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC), and Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA).

FY 2017 UPDATES

SAG Members with two asterisks were either appointed or reappointed by the Governor of South Dakota in 2016 or were elected to serve as Chair or Vice-Chair in accordance with South Dakota Codified Law (SDCL) 1-15-29. South Dakota's SAG met four times since the submission of the FY 2016 Title II Application and approved sub-awards under the program areas of Native American Programs, Delinquency Prevention, and Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC).

SAG Membership:

SDCL 1-15-29. Council of Juvenile Services--Appointment--Terms. There is hereby established a twenty-member Council of Juvenile Services to be appointed by the Governor and shall be comprised of individuals who have training, experience, or special knowledge of juvenile delinquency prevention or treatment or of the administration of juvenile justice. The membership of the Council of Juvenile Services shall comply with Section 223(a)(3) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Act. The initial members to be appointed shall draw lots to determine who will hold the eight three-year terms, the six two-year terms, and the six one-year terms. Thereafter, each member shall serve a term of three years. Members may be reappointed and may continue to serve an expired term until replaced by the Governor. A chairperson, who may not be a full-time federal, state, or local employee, for the Council of Juvenile Services shall be chosen annually by a majority vote of its members at the first meeting each fiscal year.

SAG Responsibilities:

The responsibilities of South Dakota's SAG, the Council of Juvenile Services are clearly laid out in SDCL 1-15-30 to ensure compliance with the third requirement of the JJDPA.

SDCL 1-15-30. Responsibilities of Council of Juvenile Services. The Council of Juvenile Services shall be responsible for the following:

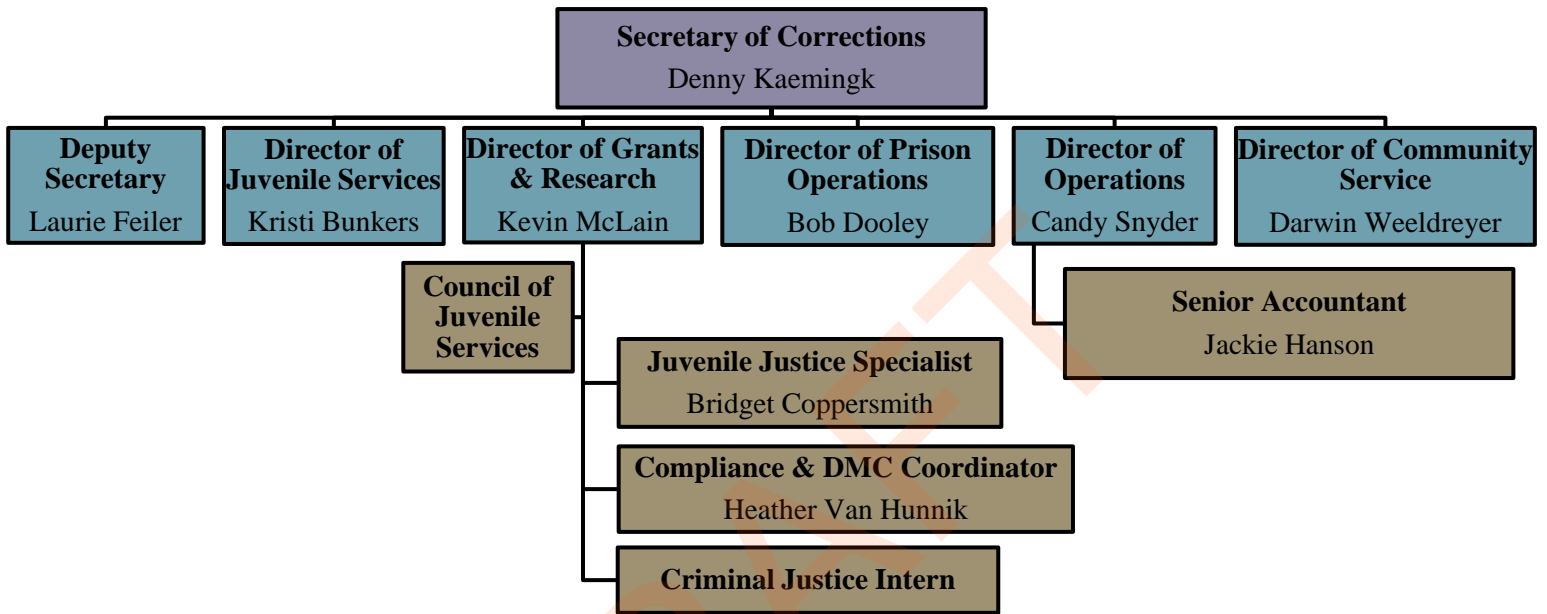
(1) In conjunction with the secretary of the Department of Corrections, establish policy on how the formula grants program of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act is to be administered in South Dakota;

- (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.

G. Staff of the JJDP Formula Grants Program

1). Organizational Chart

The following chart is an organizational layout of the Department of Corrections as it relates to the implementation of grants received by the department.



Grants Administered

The following information pertains to the programs administered by the designated state agency:

US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE GRANTS					
Grant Award	Project	Start Date	End Date	Extension to:	Amount
2011JFFX0019	FY11 JJDPA Formula	10/1/2010	9/30/2013	9/30/2015	\$600,000
2012JFFX0007	FY12 JJDPA Formula	10/1/2011	9/30/2014	9/30/2016	\$400,000
2012JBFX0030	FY12 JABG	2/1/2013	1/31/2016		\$152,029
2013MUFX0130	FY13 JJDPA Formula	10/1/2012	9/30/2017		\$403,949
2013MUFX0130	FY14 JJDPA Formula Supplemental	Award Date: 9/30/2014	9/30/2017		\$393,667
2013JBFX0030	FY13 JABG	3/16/2014	3/15/2017		\$116,919
2014JFFX0115	FY14 JJPDA Formula PREA Reallocation and Supplemental Award	10/1/2014	9/30/2015	9/30/2016	\$13,295
2015JFFX0024	FY15 JIPA Formula	10/1/2015	9/30/2018		\$393,667
2016JFFX0001	FY16 JJDPA Formula	10/1/2016	9/30/2019		\$400,336

2). Staffing Plan

The following table provides information about staff time designated for the JJDP program.

Staff	Funding Source / Percentage of Time Devoted
Kevin McLain (10% time)	Title II Part B Formula Administration/50% General Funds Match/50%
Bridget Coppersmith (75% time)	Title II Part B Formula Administration/50% General Funds Match/50%
Heather Van Hunnik (25% Compliance/ 25% DMC)	Title II Part B Formula Compliance/50% Title II Part B Formula DMC/50%
Intern Position (100% Compliance)	Title II Part B Formula Compliance/100%

3). Staff Duties

Kevin McLain - Director of Grants and Research

- Manage State’s participation in JJDP formula grants program;
- Supervise Juvenile Justice Specialist, Compliance Monitor-DMC Coordinator and Intern;
- Ensure compliance monitoring system and reports meet Act and formula grant requirements.

Bridget Coppersmith - Corrections Program Specialist:

- Serve as State’s Juvenile Justice Specialist;
- Conduct all Grants Management System processes and complete all required DOJ reports;
- Conduct initial review of subgrant and contract reimbursement requests;
- Draft budget and projection documents.

Heather Van Hunnik - Compliance Monitor and DMC Coordinator

- Serve as Compliance Monitoring Coordinator including providing support to Compliance Monitoring System including data system, data collection, drafting plans, manuals, and reports;
- Serve as DMC Coordinator including providing support for data collection, reports, and evaluation.

Criminal Justice Intern

- Provide support to the Compliance Monitoring System.

Jackie Hanson - Senior Accountant

- Maintenance of accounts;
- Generate warrants;
- Draw down funds from DOJ;
- Complete fiscal reports.

FY 2016 UPDATES

Formula Grant staff closed out South Dakota's 2011 JJDPA Formula Grant Award and South Dakota's 2012 JABG Award after the submission of the FY2015 plan. South Dakota also received an extension to the FY 2012 JJDPA Formula Grant award, received a supplemental PREA award to the FY 2014 PREA Award, and received the FY 2015 JJDPA Formula Grant Award in the fall of 2015.

All Formula Grant staff remained the same but there were two changes at the director level of the Department of Corrections flow chart. Kristi Bunkers is the new Director of Juvenile Services and Candy Snyder is the new Director of Operations.

FY 2017 UPDATES

Formula Grant staff closed out South Dakota's 2012 JJDPA Formula Grant Award and the 2014 PREA Award after the submission of the FY2016 plan. South Dakota received the FY 2016 JJDPA Formula Grant Award in the fall of 2016.

All Formula Grant and director level staff remained the same.

Legislative Authority:

The South Dakota Department of Corrections is the sole designated state agency responsible for supervising the preparation and administration of the state's plan and has authority per South Dakota Codified Law (SDCL) 1-15-28 to implement the plan in conformity with the JJDPA.

SDCL 1-15-28. Department of Corrections to supervise participation in Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. The Department of Corrections shall be responsible, through the Council of Juvenile Services established in § 1-15-29, for supervising the preparation and administration of the state's plan required by Section 223(a) for participation in the formula grants program of the Act. The Department of Corrections shall be responsible for providing staff and support services to the Council of Juvenile Services and implementing the plan in a manner which will ensure compliance with Sections 223(a)(12), (13), and (14) of the Act. The department shall seek necessary authority and take all necessary action as provided by law to enforce compliance with the Act.

Assurances:

DOC Formula Grant staff assures that:

1. Any assistance provided under the JJDPa will not cause displacement (including a partial displacement, such as a reduction in the hours of nonovertime work, wages, or employment benefits) of any currently employed employee;
2. Activities assisted under the JJDPa will not impair an existing collective bargaining relationship, contract for services, or collective bargaining agreement;
3. No such activity that would be inconsistent with the terms of a collective bargaining agreement shall be undertaken without the written concurrence of the labor organization involved; and
4. If South Dakota receives under section 222 [42 USC § 5632] for any fiscal year an amount that exceeds 105 percent of the amount the state received under such section for fiscal year 2000, all such excess shall be expended through or for programs that are part of a comprehensive and coordinated community system of services.

Subgrant Monitoring:

All subgrants awarded under the Formula Grants Program are overseen and monitored by Department of Corrections staff. Pursuant to requirement 21 of the JJDPa, South Dakota will to the greatest extent practicable, give priority in funding to evidence-based programs and activities. During the application process, the Council of Juvenile Services will require programs

and activities that are evidence-based to indicate this status. The application packet will contain information on OJJDP's Model Programs Guide and Database to assist potential applicants in the development of their program. Applicants will be encouraged to use the database to locate evidence-based juvenile justice strategies that will fit their needs and enhance their likelihood for success.

Subgrant projects will be awarded on an annual basis for no more than three years. Subgrantees will be given the opportunity to re-apply, if funding is available, each year to ensure that only those programs that are successful and achieved substantial success in meeting the goals specified in their original application are being funded for additional years. Programs that fail to demonstrate substantial success in achieving the goals specified in their application after a two year period will not be considered for a third year. Subgrant success is analyzed through quarterly performance reports, site visits and the reimbursement process.

The department senior accountant provides fiscal control and fund accounting procedures to assure prudent use, proper disbursement, and accurate accounting of funds received under each award. The accountant acts as an internal control and processes all reimbursement claims from subgrant recipients after the approval of Formula Grant staff. Following the approval of the Juvenile Justice Specialist and senior accountant, the claims are reviewed by the State Auditor's office for final approval.

Performance Measures and Statewide Research:

Staff of the Formula Grants Program understands that performance measures will be required for successful applicants. Staff will track and work with subgrantees to ensure that performance is monitored and tracked as appropriate for the individual programs. All records with identifiable informational are secured with Formula Grant staff to ensure that the privacy rights of recipients of services under this state plan are protected.

The Department of Corrections as a whole, under the Division of Grants and Research, compiles juvenile justice data in conjunction with other state agencies and through the utilization of private consultants to ensure that there is adequate research, training, and evaluation within the state.

H. Collecting and Sharing Juvenile Justice Information

Efforts for Statewide Information Sharing

In an effort to be consistent with information already published, project staff extensively utilizes existing summary data as provided by the various state agencies' fiscal year reports. Summary information is accessed from the Departments of Education, Human Services, and Social Services.

Arrest information is collected by the Attorney General's Division of Criminal Investigation to complete their *Annual Crime in South Dakota Report* and specific data runs are completed for project staff upon request.

Court data consists of information from the Unified Judicial System's annual report. For the purposes of DMC and Compliance Monitoring, court data also consists of summary data obtained from an annual computer download of the Unified Judicial System's juvenile data system and access to the juvenile data system for compliance data verification.

Project staff collects juvenile specific secure custody admission data from South Dakota jails and juvenile detention and corrections facilities. This admission data is utilized for compliance monitoring and DMC identification and monitoring. Detention admission data is also compiled and shared with detention facilities and South Dakota's JDAI Statewide Coordinator.

Detailed Department of Corrections' juvenile data is readily available for use.

Kids Count Factbook is an annual publication completed on a statewide basis, and funded through the Annie E. Casey Foundation. Departments throughout the state report information for this publication.

Barriers to Information Sharing

South Dakota has encountered many barriers in the collection of information of juvenile justice data. Major barriers that have been identified include:

- Juvenile Matching – Due to the separate juvenile systems and process for assigning identification numbers, many juvenile records are not able to be matched across agencies in order to track juveniles through the justice system.
- While detention admission data is available, juvenile specific screening and temporary custody information is not available electronically on a statewide basis. This makes it difficult to identify the number and demographics of youth being diverted from secure custody and how many of the youth are repeatedly being taken into temporary custody and how many are first time offenders.
- There is an inconsistency in what data is collected. Many departments collect basic data while not documenting other important demographic components.
- There is a lack of law enforcement, detention and Tribal Court data available from the Native American Tribes.

FY 2016 UPDATES

Information sharing between agencies continues to occur through the methods outline in this section. While many of the barriers listed in the section remain, progress has been made in compilation, analysis, and sharing of detention center data. Admission and release data collected for compliance monitoring purposes is now being analyzed and shared with the detention centers providing the data and also shared with the state's JDAI imitative.

FY 2017 UPDATES

Information sharing between agencies and outlined barriers continue to occur through the methods described in this section. Progress continues to be made in compilation, analysis, and sharing of available data.

I. South Dakota Department of Corrections FY17 Formula Grant Application Budget Worksheet

Program Area	Program Area Title	FY2017	FY2017 Match	FY2017 Total
28	Planning & Administration	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$40,000
	Planning & Administration Detail			
	Personnel	\$14,750	\$14,750	\$29,500
	Fringe Benefits	\$4,500	\$4,500	\$9,000
	Travel	\$750	\$750	\$1,500
	Program Contracts & Sub Awards Total	\$380,000	\$0	\$380,000
6	Delinquency Prevention	\$150,000 P		\$150,000
19	Compliance Monitoring	\$20,000		\$20,000
20	Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders	\$20,000 P		\$20,000
21	Disproportionate Minority Contact	\$60,000 P		\$60,000
21	Disproportionate Minority Contact	\$15,000		\$15,000
24	Indian Tribe Programs	\$60,000 P		\$60,000
26	Jail Removal	\$20,000 P		\$20,000
27	Juvenile Justice System Improvement	\$10,000		\$10,000
31	Separation of Juveniles from Adult Inmates	\$10,000 P		\$10,000
32	State Advisory Group	\$15,000		\$15,000
	Total:	\$400,000	\$20,000	\$420,000

A "P" next to a line item demonstrates that the budget category is passed through to units of local governments, programs of local private agencies, programs of Indian tribes that perform law enforcement functions, or directly by the state. South Dakota is planning to pass through \$320,000 which exceeds the required \$256,641 (((\$400,000 - \$15,000 (SAG)) * 0.666).

Budget Detail Worksheet
South Dakota Department of Corrections
FY17 Formula Grant Application
Budget Narrative

The budget allocations to program areas and the narratives providing an explication of funds are the same for all three years of this comprehensive 3-Year Plan

<p>Delinquency Prevention (\$150,000): South Dakota’s SAG committed to move forward with awarding juvenile delinquency prevention subgrants in the Fall of 2013. Funds allocated to Delinquency Prevention will be used to support three juvenile delinquency prevention subgrants at \$50,000 each.</p>
<p>Compliance Monitoring (\$20,000): Funds allocated to this program area will be used to cover the cost of a part-time compliance monitoring position at \$20,000 for salary and benefits. Funds under this program area may also be used to cover part of an intern’s salary under a time study process.</p>
<p>Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO) (\$20,000): Funds allocated to DSO are used to support a statewide county reimbursement program to partially reimburse expenses incurred by counties in complying with the DSO requirement. The allocation amount is based on historical expenses and the goal of decreasing dependency on the program to encourage counties to sustain DSO compliance efforts on a local level.</p>
<p>Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) (\$75,000): The DMC allocation will support a part-time DMC coordinator position at \$15,000 for salary and benefits and DMC intervention subgrants in Minnehaha and Pennington Counties at \$30,000 per site.</p>
<p>Indian Tribal Programs (\$60,000): It is anticipated that three subgrants at \$20,000 each or two subgrants at \$30,000 each will be made to Native American Tribes to support juvenile justice system improvement or delinquency prevention activities. This allocation contains the anticipated minimum allocation of \$34,004 required to be spent under the FFY2017 Native American Pass-Through.</p>
<p>Jail Removal (\$20,000): Funds allocated to the jail removal program area are used to support a statewide county reimbursement program to partially reimburse expenses incurred by counties in complying with this requirement. The allocation amount is based on historical expenses and the goal of decreasing dependency on the program to encourage counties to sustain jail removal compliance efforts on a local level.</p>
<p>Juvenile Justice System Improvement (\$10,000): Funds allocated to the juvenile justice system improvement program area will be used to support South Dakota’s Juvenile Justice Reinvestment Initiative by paying for staff time to implement components associated with diversion and performance measures.</p>
<p>Planning and Administration (\$20,000 fed/ \$20,000 state match): The federally required planning and administration allocation will cover costs associated with the salary, benefits, and travel of the full-time Juvenile Justice Specialist and will also be used to cover time devoted to the Formula Grant Program by the Director of Grants and Research. Other planning and administration expenses incurred by the Department such as computer fees and equipment, and space allocations will also be charged here. All costs and expenses covered by the planning and administration allocation will be paid 50% federal and 50% state match.</p>

Separation of Juveniles from Adult Inmates (\$10,000):

Funds allocated to the separation program area are used to support a statewide county reimbursement program to partially reimburse expenses incurred by counties in complying with this requirement. The allocation amount is based on historical expenses and the goal of decreasing dependency on the program to encourage counties to sustain separation compliance efforts on a local level.

State Advisory Group Allocation (SAG) (\$15,000):

The federally required SAG allocation will be used to cover the cost of Council of Juvenile Services meetings and support any subcommittees or subgroups of the Council. The cost is lower than the allowed allocation due to holding a portion of the meetings through video conferencing to save on cost and travel time.

Supplanting Prohibition: Federal Funds will be used to supplement existing funds for program activities and will not replace or supplant non-Federal funds that have been appropriated for the same purposes.

Lobbying Prohibition: Federal Funds will not be used, either directly or indirectly, to support the enactment, repeals, modification or adoption of any law, regulation, or policy, at any level of government, without the express approval by the Office of Justice Programs.

FY 2016 UPDATES

The program area of Planning and Administration is broken down to show detailed program area costs by the subcategories of personnel, fringe benefits, and travel.

The budget also shows that at least 75% of the funds received by the state, other than state advisory group funds, are expended through programs of units of local governments, programs of local private agencies, programs of Indian tribes that perform law enforcement functions, or directly by the state through outlined program areas.

FY 2015 funds have not been expended as South Dakota is currently expending previous awards.

FY 2017 UPDATES

The program area of Planning and Administration is broken down to show detailed program area costs by the subcategories of personnel, fringe benefits, and travel.

The budget also shows that at least 75% of the funds received by the state, other than state advisory group funds, are expended through programs of units of local governments, programs of local private agencies, programs of Indian tribes that perform law enforcement functions, or directly by

the state through outlined program areas. South Dakota is required to pass through at least \$256,641 and is budgeted to pass through \$320,000 in FY 2017.

FY 2015 and FY 2016 funds have not been expended as South Dakota is currently expending previous awards.

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