

Juvenile Justice Reinvestment Initiative Terms

Adjudication

The court process that determines if the juvenile committed the act for which he or she is charged. In juvenile cases, judges make this determination. The term "adjudicated" is analogous to "convicted" and indicates that the court concluded the juvenile committed the act. Dispositional decree: If a child has been adjudicated delinquent, the court shall enter a decree of disposition according to the least restrictive alternative available in keeping with the best interests of the child.

Aftercare

A juvenile supervision program established by the Department of Corrections to supervise juveniles in the community, if they have been conditionally released from a department facility or program, the Human Services Center, detention, shelter, group home, group care center or residential treatment center. On aftercare, youth are typically released home with a case plan that targets identified areas of risk and need; and prepares youth for progressively increased responsibility and independence in the community.

Aggression Replacement Training (ART)

ART is designed to alter behaviors of chronically aggressive youth by using guided group discussions to correct anti-social thinking. ART is appropriate for youth between the ages of 12 and 18. It is generally 30 sessions in length and includes three interventions; social skills, anger control, and moral reasoning.

Children in Need of Supervision (CHINS)

Youth whose violations, if committed as an adult, would not be considered crimes. It is defined by SDCL 26-8B-2 as any child of compulsory school age who is a habitual truant from school; who has run away from home or is otherwise beyond the control of a parent, guardian, or other custodian; or whose behavior or condition is such as to endanger his or her own welfare or the welfare of others; any child who has violated any federal, state, or local law or regulation for which there is not a penalty of a criminal nature for an adult, except unlawful actions related to tobacco and alcohol, or petty offenses.

Cannabis Youth Treatment (CYT):

CYT is a substance use disorder treatment curriculum that utilizes Motivational Interviewing (MI), Motivational Enhancement Therapy (MET), and Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT), for promoting and sustaining motivation to not use substances in youth with substance use disorder and/or co-occurring disorders.

Children, Youth and Family (CYF) Services

CYF services are specialized outpatient services provided to youth with serious emotional disturbance (SED). Services may include case management, individual, group and/or family counseling.

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Cognitive Behavioral Interventions for Substance Abuse (CBISA):

CBISA is an evidence-based chemical dependency treatment curriculum targeting justice involved youth. CBISA was developed by the University of Cincinnati's Corrections Institute. It includes six modules; including motivational engagement, cognitive restructuring, emotion regulation, social skills, problem solving, and success planning. The CBISA Aftercare component of this treatment curriculum allows for further skill development using more challenging situations to practice and role-play.

Commitment

Defined by SDCL 26-7A-1 as the transfer of custody of a person. When a juvenile is committed to the Department of Corrections, the Secretary of Corrections becomes that juvenile's legal guardian according to SDCL 26-7A-92.

Community Mental Health Center (CMHC):

Any facility accredited pursuant to article 67:62.

Community Response Team

A support team tasked with finding viable community resources to help rehabilitate delinquent children and children in need of supervision in community-based settings who are at risk for commitment to the Department of Corrections.

Department of Social Services (DSS)

The Department of Social Services, Division of Behavioral Health is the division of State Government that provides oversight for the evidence-based community treatment interventions, which are part of the Juvenile Justice Reinvestment Initiative/Senate Bill 73. For more information about the Department of Social Services, please visit <http://dss.sd.gov/>.

Detention

Defined by SDCL 26-7A-1 as the temporary custody of a child in secured physically restricted facilities for children, sight and sound separated from adult prisoners.

Dispositional decree

If a child has been adjudicated delinquent, the court shall enter a decree of disposition according to the least restrictive alternative available in keeping with the best interests of the child.

Division of Behavioral Health (DBH):

The DBH accredits and contracts with community mental health centers and substance use treatment agencies to provide mental health and substance use disorder services to individuals with Serious Mental Illness, Serious Emotional Disturbance, and/or Substance Use Disorders.

Evidence-Based Practice (EBP)

Evidence-Based Practice refers to programs, practices, and policies that have been rigorously evaluated and shown to be effective at preventing or reducing problem behaviors associated with emotional disturbances and/or substance use disorders.

Family Support Program (FSP)

FSP provides financial and other support to assist with the unique challenges of youth who are involved or at risk of involvement with the juvenile justice system and their families. FSP is available to all at-risk youth accessing publicly funded behavioral health services in South Dakota.

Functional Family Therapy (FFT)

FFT is a family-based therapy that focuses on building skills to improve family relationships, reduce behavioral issues, and improve school performance. The identified client is typically between the ages of 10 and 18, and treatment is generally 3 to 5 months in length. FFT therapists will meet with the family as often as necessary within the family's home or location of the family's choosing.

Global Appraisal of Individual Needs-Short Screener (GAIN-SS):

The GAIN-SS is used as a simple measure of change after intervals of a month or more in areas including Internalizing Disorders, Externalizing Disorders, Crime and Violence, and Substance Use. The GAIN-SS can be used at the group level as an outcome measure.

Intensive Family Services (IFS)

IFS are support services provided to the families of youth currently in a residential placement. The goals of IFS are to support parents and families of youth in residential placement, support successful reunification of the youth into their family, and reduce the likelihood of the youth returning to a residential placement.

Intensive residential treatment center "IRTC," or "facility")

A facility licensed by the department to care for not less than seven children that provides more intensive and frequent services and supervision of children and individualized treatment to prevent runaway behavior, rage and physical aggression, and the likelihood of children injuring themselves or others (67:42:15:01)

Juvenile Justice Oversight Council

The council established by SB 73, also known as the Juvenile Justice Public Safety Improvement Oversight Council.

Juvenile Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JJRI)

The Juvenile Justice Reinvestment Initiative originates as a component of Senate Bill 73, also known as the Juvenile Justice Public Safety Improvement Act (JJPSIA). The JJRI Program funds evidence-based programming for justice involved youth, youth at risk of being involved in the justice system, as well as youth exhibiting delinquent behaviors.

Juvenile Cited Violation

A designated delinquency or children in need of supervision violation handled by law enforcement with the uniform traffic ticket pursuant to § 23-1A-2. This option is only available for petty theft, intentional damage to property under \$400, under 21 alcohol violations and truancy.

Misdemeanor

A crime that is less serious than a felony. Example: marijuana use, simple assault, and petty theft

Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT):

MRT combines education, group and individual activities, and structured exercises to assist participants in addressing negative thought and behavior patterns. MRT is appropriate for youth between the ages of 13 and 18 and includes 12 steps focusing on issues such as honesty, trust, acceptance, healing relationships, and setting goals.

Quality assured

Monitoring to determine the extent to which individuals delivering treatment to juveniles are administering that treatment consistently and as designed.

Recidivism (DOC)

Recidivism for the DOC is a juvenile commitment or conviction in adult court for a felony resulting in a sentence to the Department of Corrections within one year, two years, or three years of discharge from the custody of the DOC. The definition for recidivism for the DOC is not the same as the definition for the UJS and should not be compared.

Recidivism (UJS)

Recidivism for the UJS is being adjudicated delinquent while on probation or adjudicated delinquent or convicted of a felony in adult court within one year, two years, or three years after discharge from juvenile probation. The definition for recidivism for the UJS is not the same as the definition for the DOC and should not be compared.

Residential treatment center

A facility licensed to care for not less than seven children who have behavioral or emotional problems requiring intensive professional assistance and therapy in a highly structured, self-contained environment (67:42:08:01).

Risk factors

Characteristics and behaviors that, when addressed or changed, affect a child's risk for committing delinquent acts. The term includes prior and current offense history, antisocial behavior, antisocial personality, attitude and thinking about delinquent activity, family dysfunction, low levels of education or engagement in school, poor use of leisure time and recreation, and substance abuse.

Serious Emotional Disturbance (SED)

A serious emotional disturbance is diagnosed in individuals under 18 who are experiencing mental health disorders and functional impairments that significantly interfere with functioning in the community, school and family.

Serious Emotional Disturbance Services (SED)

SED services are services provided by CMHCs to any youth meeting the eligibility criteria provided in § 67:62:11:01.

Substance Use Disorder (SUD)

A substance use disorder is a disease that occurs when the recurrent use of alcohol and/or drugs causes significant impairments. Impairments may include health problems, disability and failure to meet major responsibilities at work, school or home.

Substance Use Disorder Services (SUD)

SUD services are services provided to any youth with a diagnosable substance use condition.

Systems of Care (SOC)

SOC includes a wraparound approach to care coordination and service delivery for youth and families with complex needs. SOC helps families navigate and access services, with a goal of reducing barriers that would otherwise put the youth at risk of justice system involvement and giving families the skills they need to become self-reliant.

Telehealth Based Services (TBS)

Telehealth Based Services are services delivered through a technology platform. Services can be received through a hub location or the client's personal device. Telehealth based services reduce barriers to service and are provided statewide.

Treatment

When used in a juvenile justice context, targeted interventions that utilize evidence-based practices to focus on juvenile risk factors, to improve mental health, and to reduce the likelihood of delinquent behavior.

Validated risk and needs assessment

A tool scientifically proven to identify factors for delinquency and predict a child's risk to reoffend.