

SOUTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Title II - Formula Grants Program 2018 - 2020 3-Year Plan

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A. Structure and Function of Juvenile Justice System

Law Enforcement

South Dakota law enforcement consists of 72 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 County State's Attorney is responsible for representing the state in all abuse and neglect, CHINS, or delinquency proceedings and is 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 prosecution 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-three 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.

B. Analysis of Juvenile Crime Problems

Arrest

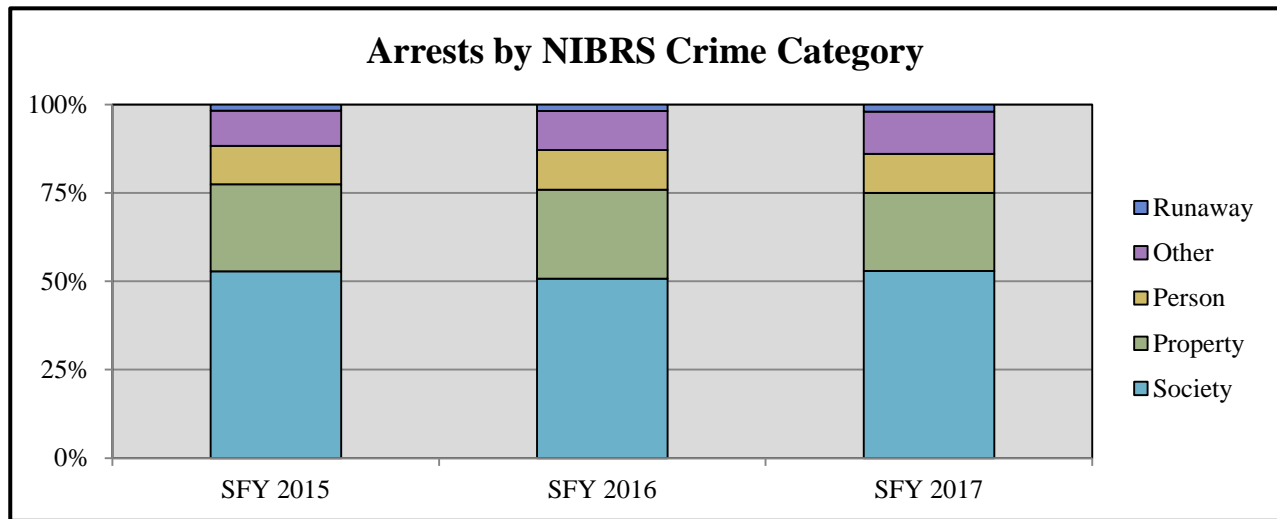
Arrest data was provided by the Statistical Analysis Center of the Attorney General's Office Division of Criminal Investigation for State Fiscal Years (SFY) 2015, 2016, and 2017.

Between SFY 2015 and SFY 2017, arrests have increased 8% and the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) crime category of crimes against society represented 53% of juvenile arrests in SFY 2017. Examples of crimes against society included drug/narcotic offenses, weapon law violations, curfew/loitering/vagrancy violations, disorderly conduct, driving under the influence, and trespass of real property.

In all three fiscal years, male juveniles comprised two-thirds of those arrested. Over the three-year period, the number of male arrests increased 11% and females arrested increased 2%. Half of the juveniles arrested were White and one-third were Native American. The number of Native American youth arrested increased 26% over the reporting period while White youth arrested increase 2%.

Summary of Arrest Information							
	SFY 2015		SFY 2016		SFY 2017		2015 - 2017
	#	%	#	%	#	%	% Change
NIBRS Crime Category	4,900		4,814		5,292		8%
Person	531	11%	542	11%	586	11%	10%
Property	1,207	25%	1,210	25%	1,170	22%	-3%
Society	2,590	53%	2,445	51%	2,799	53%	8%
Other	487	10%	528	11%	633	12%	30%
Runaway	85	2%	89	2%	104	2%	22%
Sex	4,900		4,814		5,292		8%
Male	3,076	63%	3,003	62%	3,426	65%	11%
Female	1,824	37%	1,811	38%	1,866	35%	2%
Race	4,900		4,814		5,292		8%
White	2,539	52%	2,408	50%	2,598	49%	2%
Native American	1,384	28%	1,526	32%	1,739	33%	26%
Asian	55	1%	34	1%	44	1%	-20%
Black	392	8%	400	8%	426	8%	9%
Hispanic	286	6%	252	5%	265	5%	-7%
Other and Unknown	244	5%	194	4%	220	4%	-10%
Source: South Dakota Division of Criminal Investigation							

The following chart shows that roughly 75% of all juvenile arrests are under the NIBRS crime categories of crimes against society or property. Arrests for runaways made up 2% of juvenile arrests each year.



The following table displays the offenses that juveniles were arrested for in SFY 2015, SFY 2016, and SFY 2017 along with their NIBRS category. The percent change between SFY 2015 and SFY 2017 is also displayed for offenses with 25 or more arrests in SFY 2017 as offense descriptions with low number of arrests could give a perception of a more drastic increase or decrease in the percentage of arrests.

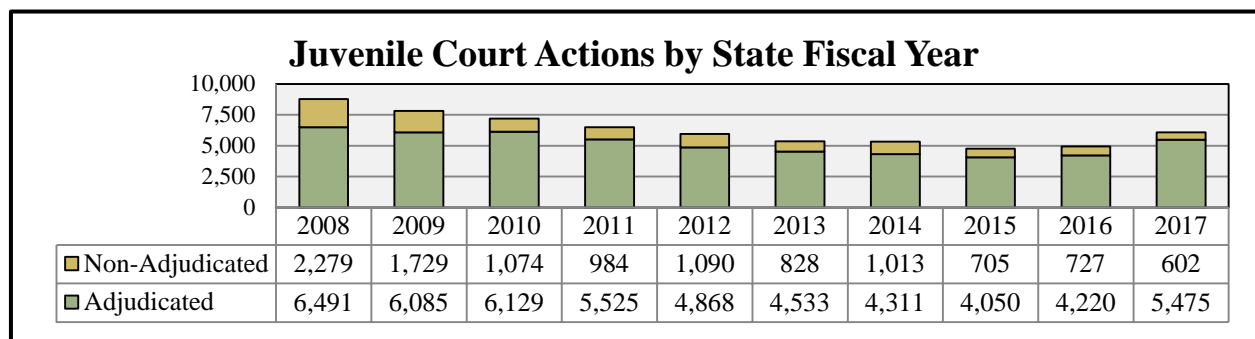
The top five offenses in both SFY 2015 and SFY 2016 were made up of drug/narcotic violations, liquor law violations, shoplifting, simple assault, and all other offenses. In SFY 2017, nonviolent family offenses replaced shoplifting in the top five and had the highest percent increase of all offenses by increasing 275.9% since SFY 2015. The offense of drug/narcotic violations was the number one offense all three years.

Crime Against:	Offense Description:	SFY 2015	SFY 2016	SFY 2017	% Change '15 - '17
Person	Aggravated Assault	39	71	72	84.6%
Person	Forcible Fondling	9	4	11	*
Person	Forcible Rape	9	6	4	*
Person	Forcible Sodomy	2	1	2	*
Person	Intimidation	29	37	41	41.4%
Person	Kidnapping/Abduction	1	0	3	*
Person	Murder & Nonnegligent Manslaughter	1	0	0	*
Person	Negligent Manslaughter	0	1	0	*
Person	Simple Assault	428	413	444	3.7%
Person	Statutory Rape	13	9	9	*

Crime Against:	Offense Description:	SFY 2015	SFY 2016	SFY 2017	% Change '15 - '17
Property	All Other Larceny	118	136	139	17.8%
Property	Arson	8	6	1	*
Property	Bad Checks	0	0	1	*
Property	Burglary/Breaking & Entering	89	103	107	20.2%
Property	Counterfeiting/Forgery	0	2	2	*
Property	Credit Card/Automated Teller Machine Fraud	4	2	3	*
Property	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	179	161	189	5.6%
Property	Embezzlement	6	9	5	*
Property	False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game	4	6	5	*
Property	Identity Theft	0	0	2	*
Property	Impersonation	59	47	34	-42.4%
Property	Motor Vehicle Theft	72	72	123	70.8%
Property	Pocket-picking	1	1	0	*
Property	Robbery	7	10	12	*
Property	Shoplifting	514	523	365	-29.0%
Property	Stolen Property Offenses	25	32	35	40.0%
Property	Theft From Building	38	29	45	18.4%
Property	Theft From Coin-Operated Machine or Device	2	0	0	*
Property	Theft From Motor Vehicle	80	69	101	26.3%
Property	Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories	1	2	1	*
Society	Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations	139	122	129	-7.2%
Society	Disorderly Conduct	315	318	338	7.3%
Society	Driving Under the Influence	58	70	54	-6.9%
Society	Drug Equipment Violations	177	146	157	-11.3%
Society	Drug/Narcotic Violations	849	889	855	0.7%
Society	Drunkenness	10	1	1	*
Society	Family Offenses, Nonviolent	170	241	639	275.9%
Society	Liquor Law Violations	800	581	561	-29.9%
Society	Peeping Tom	0	0	1	*
Society	Pornography/Obscene Material	17	8	2	*
Society	Prostitution	0	0	1	*
Society	Trespass of Real Property	26	26	9	*
Society	Weapon Law Violations	29	43	52	79.3%
Not a Crime	Runaway	85	89	104	22.4%
Person, Property, or Society	All Other Offenses	487	528	633	30.0%
Total:		4,900	4,814	5,292	8.0%
* Percent change not displayed due to total number of arrests in SFY 2017 being less than 25. Source: South Dakota Division of Criminal Investigation					

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 in SFY 2017 decreased 15.65% since a peak of 6,491 actions in SFY 2008 and there was a 73.58% decrease in non-adjudicatory actions during that same time period. The overall activity decreased by 30.71% between SFY 2008 and SFY 2017. 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.



South Dakota Unified Judicial System

The following table reflects the Court Service activities from SFY 2015 to SFY 2017. It should be noted that diversion numbers indicated in the table do not include some diversions made directly by state's attorneys.

Statewide Court Service Activities				
SERVICE CATEGORIES	SFY'15	SFY'16	SFY'17	% Change 15-17
Juvenile Service:				
Juvenile Pre-hearing Social Case Study	233	119	147	-37%
90 Day Diversion Services Added	676	673	502	-26%
Placed on Probation During FY	1,777	1,323	1,465	-18%
Active Probation End of FY	1,156	649	647	-44%
Case Services Monitoring:				
Placed in Case Monitoring During FY	284	220	139	-51%
Active Case Monitoring End of FY	118	64	62	-47%
Intensive Probation:				
Placed on Intensive Probation During FY	108	180	138	28%
On Intensive Probation End of FY	86	111	91	6%
Total of All Categories:				
Added During FY	3,078	2,515	2,391	-22%
Active End of FY	1,360	824	800	-41%
Source: Unified Judicial System Fiscal Year Report				

The Juvenile Justice Public Safety Improvement Act (JJPSIA), a result of Senate Bill No. 73 in the 2015 South Dakota Legislative Session, was designated to increase public safety by improving outcomes for youth in the juvenile justice system, effectively hold juveniles more accountable, and reduce costs by investing in proven community-based practices while reserving residential facilities for juveniles who are a public safety risk. A majority of the policy changes included in the JJPSIA went into effect January 1, 2016.

Shorter initial probation terms were implemented to prevent youth from being in the juvenile justice system too long and ensure that needed services are provided to youth as soon as possible. Juvenile Citations were also implemented to address certain delinquency violations. Citations can either be dismissed or have a judgment imposed by the court requirement the youth to participate in a diversion program, pay a fine, or complete community services (Source: FY 2016 and FY 2017 JJPSIA Annual Reports). Both of these changes helped to reduce the number of youth on probation in SFY 2016 and SFY 2017.

Since SFY 2015, the number of juveniles placed on probation during the fiscal year has decreased 18% and the number on probation at the end of the fiscal year decreased 44% while the number of juveniles placed on intensive probation during the reporting period has increased 28%.

Court Services Activity by Circuit

The following table provides Court Services activity information for SFY 2017 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 by Circuit- SFY 2017

SERVICE CATEGORIES	First Circuit	Second Circuit	Third Circuit	Fourth Circuit	Fifth Circuit	Sixth Circuit	Seventh Circuit	State
Juvenile Service:								
Prehearing Social Case Study	16	64	17	17	2	9	22	147
Informal Diversions Added	64	302	37	17	44	38	0	502
Placed on Probation	210	466	185	90	150	52	312	1,465
On Probation at End of FY	97	211	45	45	81	36	132	647
Restitution Received	\$24,812	\$31,003	\$36,097	\$9,794	\$51,764	\$12,549	\$10,766	\$176,785
Case Service Monitoring:								
Placed in Program During FY	0	117	17	1	4	0	0	139
Active Cases at End of FY	0	60	2	0	0	0	0	62
Interstate Compact Cases - In	2	2	2	2	0	2	6	16
Interstate Compact Cases - Out	5	5	0	4	2	0	0	16
Source: Unified Judicial System								
NOTE: Data does not include juvenile intensive cases.								

Diversion Programs

In addition to court initiated diversion, 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

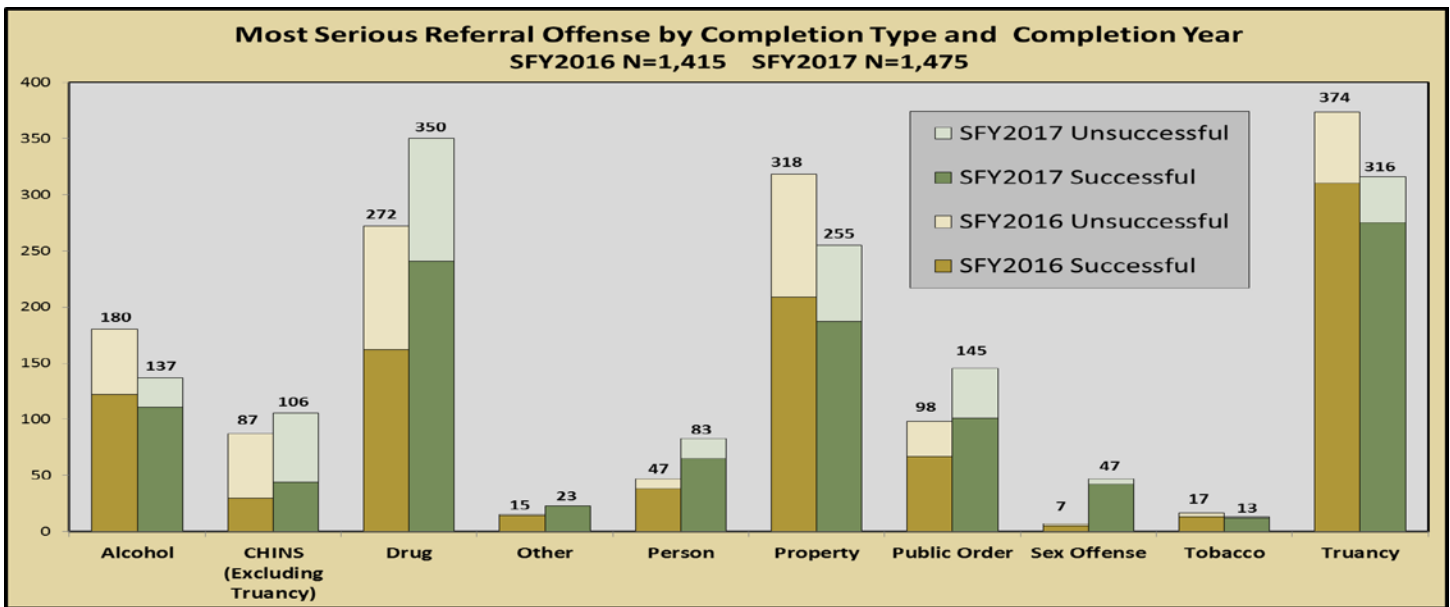
Starting in SFY 2016, a new diversion program was created through the JJPSIA to expand the use of diversion by providing fiscal incentives to counties who utilize court approved diversion programs for juveniles. More information regarding the Fiscal Incentive Diversion Program under the Juvenile Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JJRI) can be found at: http://www.sdlegislature.gov/Statutes/Codified_Laws/DisplayStatute.aspx?Type=Statute&Statute=26-8D-2.

The chart below displays the juveniles who were referred to the program in SFY 2016 and SFY 2017 and completed, either successfully or unsuccessfully, a court approved diversion program.

JJRI Fiscal Incentive Diversion Program Summary						
	SFY 2016			SFY 2017		
	Successful	Unsuccessful	Total	Successful	Unsuccessful	Total
Sex						
Female	424	189	613	440	141	581
Male	546	256	802	661	233	894
Race						
Asian	13	5	18	5	6	11
Black	55	44	99	46	46	92
Hispanic	72	23	95	69	29	98
Native American	278	138	416	297	116	413
Other	7	0	7	14	2	16
Unknown	3	24	27	7	3	10
White	542	211	753	663	172	835
Referral Offense						
Alcohol	122	58	180	111	26	137
CHINS (Excluding Truancy)	30	57	87	44	62	106
Drug	162	110	272	241	109	350
Other	14	1	15	23	0	23
Person	38	9	47	65	18	83
Property	209	109	318	187	68	255
Public Order	67	31	98	101	44	145
Sex Offense	5	2	7	42	5	47
Tobacco	13	4	17	12	1	13
Truancy	310	64	374	275	41	316
Total Completers	970	445	1415	1101	374	1475
Source: South Dakota Department of Corrections						

In SFY 2017 there were 1,834 referrals to court approved diversion programs of which 1,475 of the referrals completed either successfully or unsuccessfully during the fiscal year. Successful completers made up 74.6% of the completers in SFY 2017 which was an increase from 68.6% successful completions in SFY 2016.

The chart below shows the number of successful and unsuccessful completers of court approved diversion programs in SFY 2016 and SFY 2017 by referral offense category. In SFY 2016, the category with the most completers was truancy. Truancy was second to drug offenses in SFY 2017.



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 2016.

Summary of Compliance Monitoring Violation History					
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
2016	32	15.4	30	14.2	0

* Data Projected from July through December 2003 admission.
 ** 2015 Reporting Period was 1/1/2015 - 9/30/2015
 Rates per 100,000 population under 18 years old.
 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.

For the 2016 reporting period, South Dakota was found in full compliance with the Separation requirement and in de minimis compliance with the Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders and Jail Removal requirements. While the rates of violations for the reporting period exceeded prior years, the rates did not place South Dakota in a state of non-compliance. One facility was responsible for almost all of the DSO and Jail Removal violations and the practices leading to the violations have ceased.

South Dakota's findings of full and de minimis compliance reflect South Dakota's appropriate use of allowable exceptions and strong adherence to the Sight and Sound requirement. South Dakota Formula Grant Staff and State Advisory Group Members continue to educate adult and juvenile facilities and criminal and juvenile justice stakeholders on the importance of adherence to the requirements of the JJDPA.

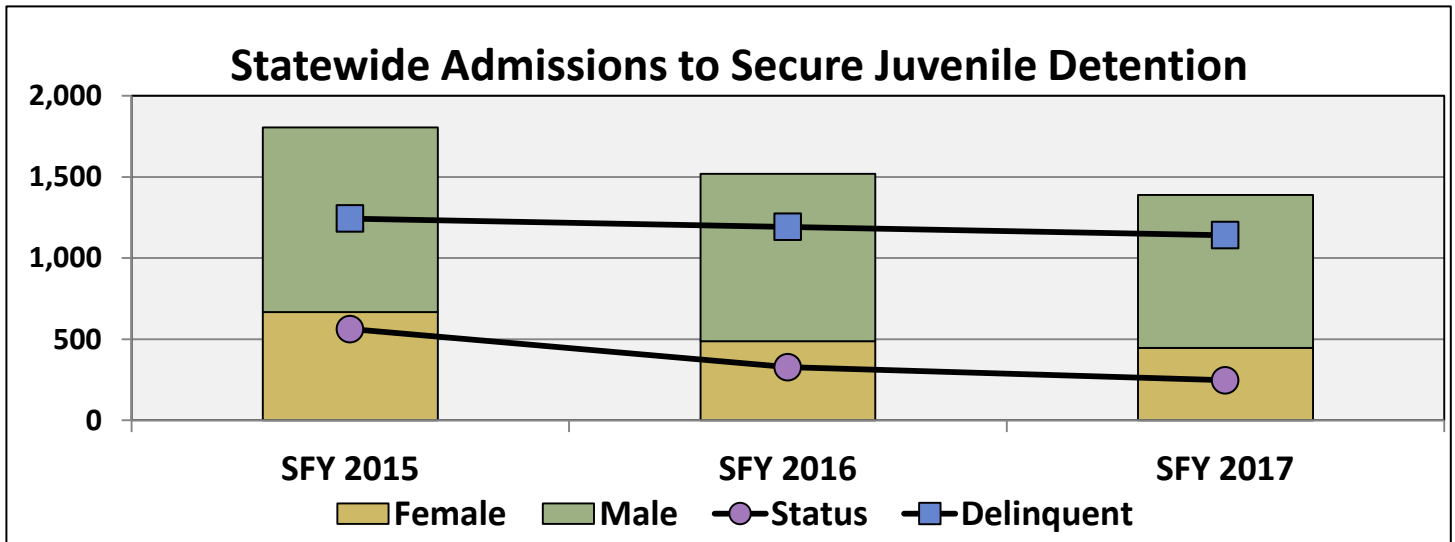
Juvenile Detention Centers

The following table summarizes admissions of status and delinquent juveniles to secure portions of juvenile detention centers within South Dakota for SFY 2015, SFY 2016, and SFY 2017 by race, sex, and offense type.

There was a 23.1% decrease in total admissions to secure detention from SFY 2015 to SFY 2017 which supports a statewide goal to supervise youth in non-secure or community settings.

Statewide Admissions to Secure Juvenile Detention Facilities														
	Asian		Black		Hispanic		Native American		White		Other		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
SFY 2015														
Female	2	0%	35	5%	24	4%	344	51%	258	39%	5	1%	668	37%
Status	2	100%	9	26%	9	38%	120	35%	90	35%	2	40%	232	35%
Delinquent	0	0%	26	74%	15	63%	224	65%	168	65%	3	60%	436	65%
Male	12	1%	83	7%	71	6%	475	42%	480	42%	16	1%	1,137	63%
Status	2	17%	22	27%	10	14%	164	35%	128	27%	4	25%	330	29%
Delinquent	10	83%	61	73%	61	86%	311	65%	352	73%	12	75%	807	71%
Total	14	1%	118	7%	95	5%	819	45%	738	41%	21	1%	1,805	100%
Status	4	29%	31	26%	19	20%	284	35%	218	30%	6	29%	562	31%
Delinquent	10	71%	87	74%	76	80%	535	65%	520	70%	15	71%	1,243	69%
SFY 2016														
Female	2	0%	22	5%	6	1%	309	63%	146	30%	3	1%	488	32%
Status	1	50%	4	18%	2	33%	101	33%	36	25%	1	33%	145	30%
Delinquent	1	50%	18	82%	4	67%	208	67%	110	75%	2	67%	343	70%
Male	3	0%	58	6%	46	4%	485	47%	428	42%	11	1%	1,031	68%
Status	0	0%	9	16%	5	11%	85	18%	82	19%	1	9%	182	18%
Delinquent	3	100%	49	84%	41	89%	400	82%	346	81%	10	91%	849	82%
Total	5	0%	80	5%	52	3%	794	52%	574	38%	14	1%	1,519	100%
Status	1	20%	13	16%	7	13%	186	23%	118	21%	2	14%	327	22%
Delinquent	4	80%	67	84%	45	87%	608	77%	456	79%	12	86%	1,192	78%
SFY 2017														
Female	1	0%	20	4%	14	3%	252	57%	153	34%	6	1%	446	32%
Status	1	100%	2	10%	0	0%	56	22%	34	22%	1	17%	94	21%
Delinquent	0	0%	18	90%	14	100%	196	78%	119	78%	5	83%	352	79%
Male	14	1%	67	7%	39	4%	391	42%	423	45%	8	1%	942	68%
Status	5	36%	10	15%	5	13%	59	15%	73	17%	1	13%	153	16%
Delinquent	9	64%	57	85%	34	87%	332	85%	350	83%	7	88%	789	84%
Total	15	1%	87	6%	53	4%	643	46%	576	41%	14	1%	1,388	100%
Status	6	40%	12	14%	5	9%	115	18%	107	19%	2	14%	247	18%
Delinquent	9	60%	75	86%	48	91%	528	82%	469	81%	12	86%	1,141	82%

The following chart displays admissions to secure detention by sex and offense type. The chart shows that admissions for both male and female juveniles have been decreasing between SFY 2015 and SFY 2017. In the same timeframe there was a 56.0% decrease in admissions for status offenses and an 8.2% decrease in admissions for delinquent offenses.



Other Information Relevant to Delinquency Prevention Programming

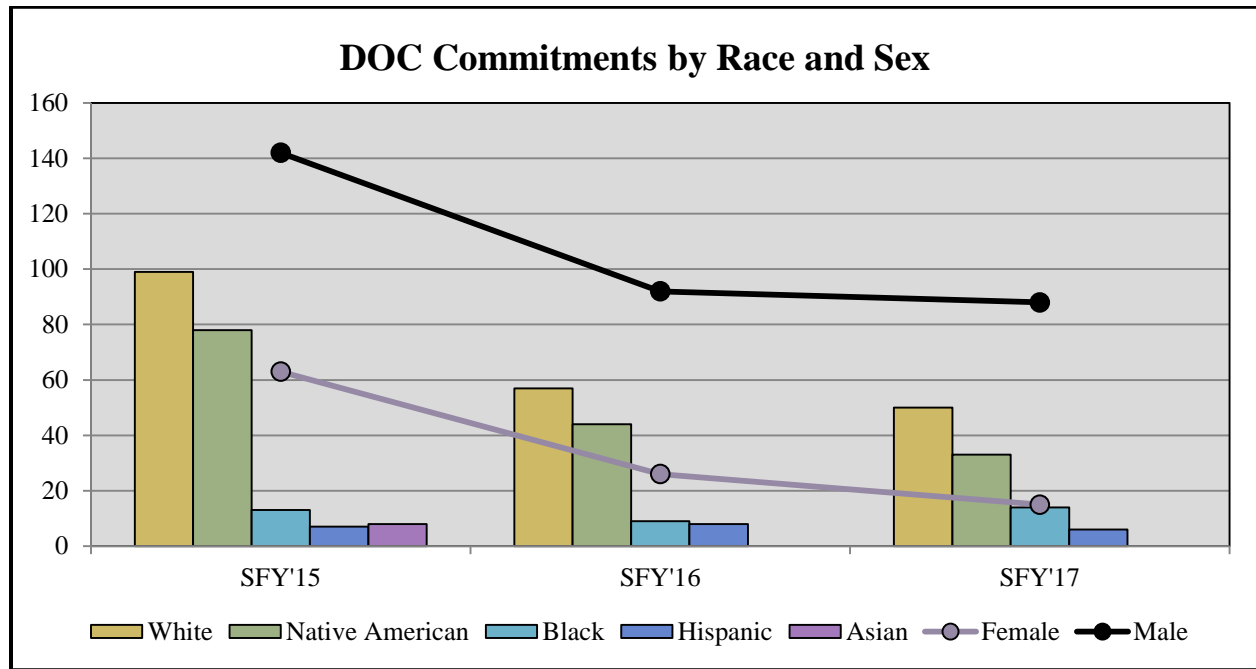
Department of Corrections New Commitments - Judges may commit a youth to the Department of Corrections (DOC) as a disposition for adjudication as a Child in Need of Supervision (CHINS) or a delinquent child. Upon commitment, the DOC places the youth in a facility or program that meets the needs of that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

Demographic Summary of New Juvenile Commitments							
	SFY'15		SFY'16		SFY'17		'15-'17
	#	%	#	%	#	%	% Change
Commit Status	205		118		103		-49.76%
Status	20	10%	4	3%	2	2%	-90.00%
Delinquent	185	90%	114	96.6%	101	98%	-45.41%
Sex	205		118		103		-49.76%
Male	142	69%	92	78.0%	88	85%	-38.03%
Female	63	31%	26	22%	15	15%	-76.19%
Age	205		118		103		-49.76%
<10	0	0%	1	0.8%	0	0%	0.00%
10-12	5	2%	3	2.5%	1	1%	-80.00%
13-14	32	16%	11	9.3%	13	13%	-59.38%
15	28	14%	23	19%	17	17%	-39.29%
16	54	26%	30	25%	22	21%	-59.26%
17	54	26%	37	31%	34	33%	-37.04%
18 or over	32	16%	13	11%	16	16%	-50.00%
Race	205		118		103		-49.76%
Asian	8	4%	0	0.0%	0	0%	-100.00%
Black	13	6%	9	7.6%	14	14%	7.69%
Hispanic	7	3%	8	6.8%	6	6%	-14.29%
Native American	78	38%	44	37.3%	33	32%	-57.14%
Other	0	0	0	0%	0	0%	0.00%
White	99	49%	57	48%	50	49%	-50.00%
Source: South Dakota Department of Corrections							

In SFY 2017, DOC data reflects 103 new juvenile commitments. Of these commitments, 98% of juveniles were committed for delinquent behavior; 85% were male; 7% of juveniles were young offenders (14 and under); 32% were Native American; and all other minority races made up 20% of the new commitments.

Beginning in January 2016, the JJPSIA established commitment criteria that has led to a reduction of the number of new commitments to DOC. Since SFY 2015, the number of status offenders committed to DOC decreased 90% and the number of delinquents is down 45%.

The following chart shows that since SFY 2015, there has been a decline in commitments from every race except for increases Black youth who comprised 14% of the commitment population in SFY 2017 versus 6% in SFY 2015. The chart also shows that commitments for both males and females have been decreasing. Between SFY 2015 and SFY 2017, commitments for female juveniles decreased 76.19% and commitments for male juveniles decreased 38.03%.



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. 41% of new commitments in SFY 2017 to the Department of Corrections came from South Dakota's two largest counties Minnehaha (33 commitments) and Pennington (10 commitments).

New Juvenile Commitments to DOC (By County*)									
Young = 14 & Under	SFY 2015			SFY 2016			SFY 2017		
	All	CHINS	Young	All	CHINS	Young	All	CHINS	Young
STATEWIDE	205	20	37	118	4	15	103	2	14
AURORA	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
BEADLE	15	2	1	2	0	0	2	0	1
BENNETT	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
BROOKINGS	10	0	2	11	0	0	7	0	1
BROWN	6	1	1	4	0	1	3	0	0
BRULE	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
BUTTE	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
CAMPBELL	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHARLES MIX	14	1	3	7	1	3	3	0	1
CLARK	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
CLAY	4	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0
CODINGTON	10	0	2	3	0	0	2	0	1
CUSTER	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
DAVISON	6	2	0	4	0	1	3	0	0
DAY	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEUEL	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
EDMUNDS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FALL RIVER	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
GRANT	4	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
GREGORY	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HAMLIN	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HUGHES	12	1	2	4	0	0	4	0	0
HUTCHINSON	2	0	1	5	1	0	0	0	0
JERAULD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
JONES	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
LAKE	2	0	1	2	0	0	4	0	1
LAWRENCE	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
LINCOLN	11	1	3	4	0	1	9	0	0
MARSHALL	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
MCPHERSON	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MEADE	5	2	1	4	0	2	3	0	0
MELLETTE	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
MINER	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
MINNEHAHA	40	1	10	23	0	2	33	0	3
MOODY	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PENNINGTON	20	0	4	17	0	2	10	0	1

	SFY 2015			SFY 2016			SFY 2017		
	All	CHINS	Young	All	CHINS	Young	All	CHINS	Young
ROBERTS	5	0	2	3	0	0	1	0	0
SPINK	3	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
STANLEY	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
TRIPP	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
TURNER	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
UNION	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	1
WALWORTH	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
YANKTON	4	0	1	2	0	0	5	1	2
*Counties not listed had 0 commitments for the date range displayed.									
Source: South Dakota Department of Corrections									

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

State Fiscal Year Average Daily Population By Placement			
	SFY 2015	SFY 2016	SFY 2017
All Juvenile Community Corrections	599.5	473.5	334.2
Aftercare	291.7	257.6	197.6
DOC Run Programs	86.7	31.4	0.0
STAR Academy East Campus	25.5	10.6	0.0
STAR Academy West Campus	61.2	20.9	0.0
Other Placement*	221.1	184.4	136.6
Department of Human Services	4.8	3.3	0.6
Detainment	31.1	28.2	26.5
In-State Private - DOC Paid	129.3	100.6	57.5
Group Care	40.4	27.1	20.3
Intensive Residential	38.2	35.1	14.9
Residential Treatment (PRTF)	50.6	38.4	22.3
In-State Private - Non DOC Paid	12.9	12.9	11.1
Out of State Private - DOC Paid	42.2	38.2	39.2
*Other Placement Total includes escapes from facilities			
Source: South Dakota Department of Corrections			

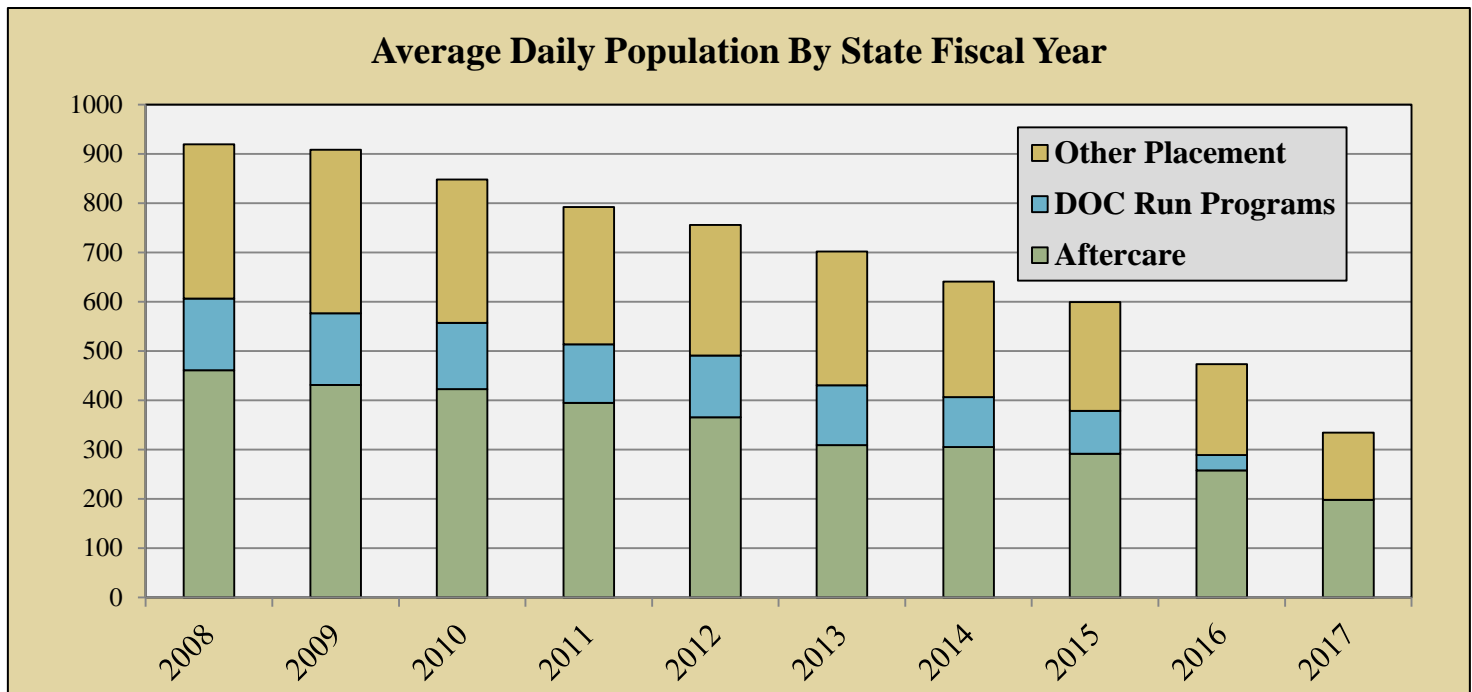
The private placement numbers include youth placed in private programs with the cost of care paid for by the Department of Corrections. Youth placed in out-of-state facilities either have severe mental health issues, require sex offender treatment, or cannot be

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 2008 with Aftercare consistently being the largest placement category.

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.



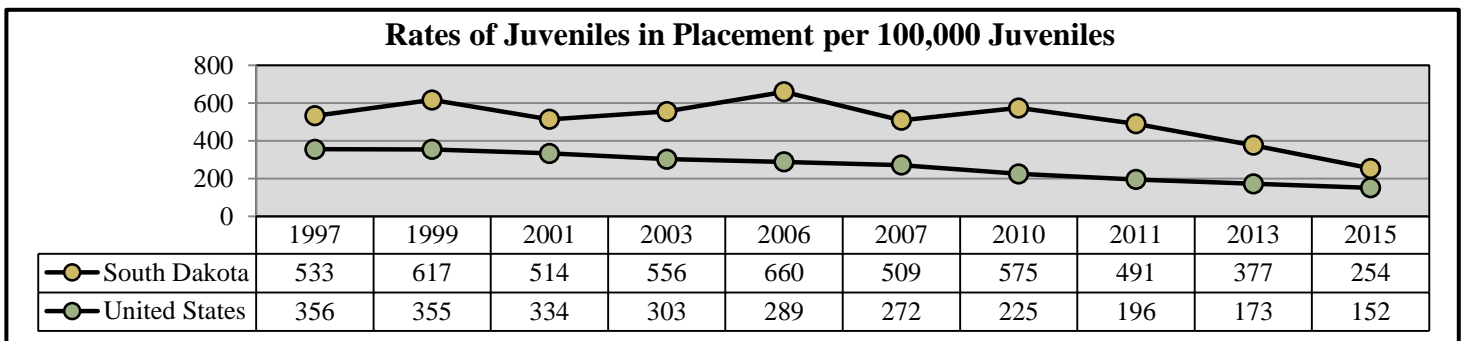
The State's participation in JDAI and juvenile justice reinvestment, along with the DOC's adoption of evidenced-based practices, has led to a 64% decrease in the average daily population of the number of youth under DOC commitment from SFY 2008 to SFY 2017.

South Dakota's Juvenile Incarceration Rate - The following information is from OJJDP's *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement: 1997-2015* which describes the number of juveniles and the rate of incarceration per 100,000. The count for the 2015 census was done on October 28, 2015.

Rates* of Juveniles in Residential Placement in 2015 (*Per 100,000 juveniles)						
State of Offense	All groups	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian
United States	152	86	433	142	261	23
West Virginia	329	301	566	238	1,053	0
Wyoming	296	243	1,166	297	1,075	0
Oregon	286	235	1,103	330	776	56
Alaska	262	176	710	46	459	39
South Dakota	254	162	341	135	727	183
District of Columbia	251	0	363	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	228	93	862	312	255	26
Nebraska	225	123	811	335	913	106
Indiana	217	154	621	143	157	18
Nevada	209	131	736	160	400	48
West Virginia	329	301	566	238	1,053	0

South Dakota had 228 juveniles in placement on October 28, 2015. Of these juveniles 168 were male (74%) and 60 were female (26%). This equates to a placement rate of 254 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 2015, South Dakota dropped to fifth behind West Virginia, Wyoming, Oregon, and Alaska and was 1.67 times higher than the national placement rate of 152 per 100,000 juveniles.

The following graph shows a comparison of the rates from South Dakota and the United States for each census from 1997 to 2015.

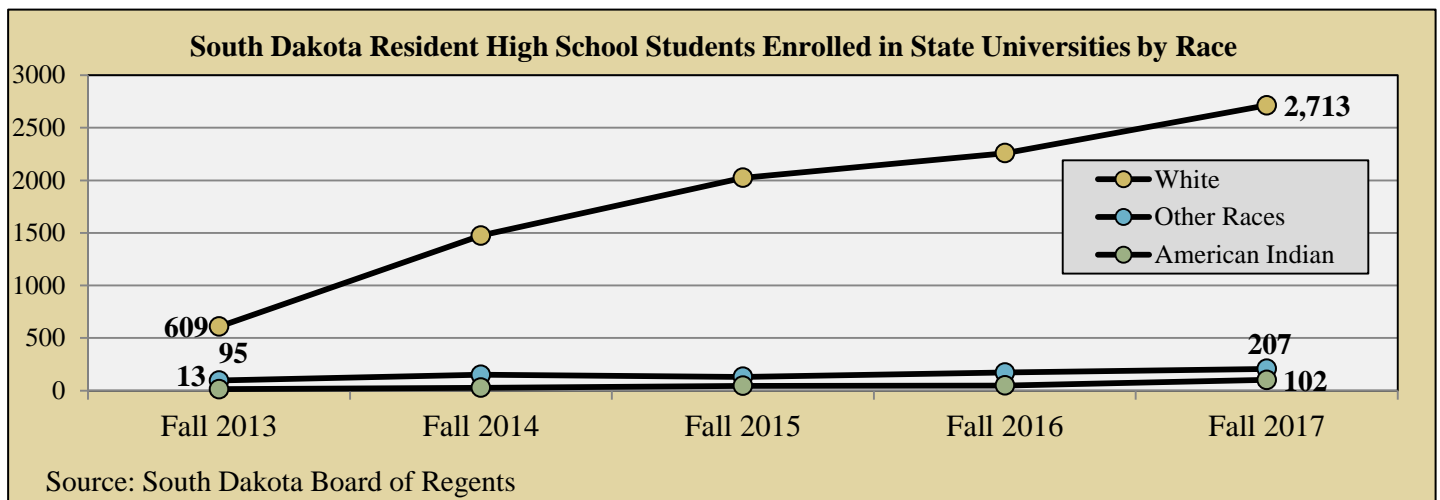


South Dakota's rate of juvenile offenders decreased 61.52% between the census in 2006 which had South Dakota's highest rate and the census completed in 2015. It is anticipated that through Department of Corrections strategies which focus on evidence-based practices, strengthening aftercare services, expedited placement in aftercare services, and timely discharges and the continued implementation of JDAI and juvenile justice reinvestment in South Dakota that South Dakota's rate will continue to decrease in future censuses.

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 table outlines 2015, 2016, and 2017 enrollments by race from the South Dakota Department of Education which shows a total 2% enrollment increase since 2015.

Statewide Enrollment Summary						
	2015		2016		2017	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
All Students	150,778		152,958		153,789	
White	109,286	72.48%	109,818	71.80%	109,798	71.40%
Black	4,164	2.76%	4,406	2.88%	4,648	3.02%
Asian	2,512	1.67%	2,592	1.69%	2,632	1.71%
Pac. Islander	150	0.10%	146	0.10%	176	0.11%
Native American	22,664	15.03%	22,859	14.94%	22,309	14.51%
Hispanic	7,292	4.84%	7,901	5.17%	8,547	5.56%
Multiple Races	4,710	3.12%	5,236	3.42%	5,679	3.69%
Male	77,813	51.61%	78,934	51.61%	79,101	51.43%
Female	72,965	48.39%	74,024	48.39%	74,688	48.57%
Source: South Dakota Department of Education						

The following chart shows the number of South Dakota resident high school students enrolled in state universities by race. The numbers for all races have increased since the fall of 2013 by 321.48% with the enrollments for white students increasing the most at 345.48%.



The following table outlines the percent of students completing high school, graduating under the four-year cohort standard, and attending 94% or more of enrolled days by various subgroups.

Education Summary by School Year									
	High School Completion			Four-Year Cohort Graduation			Attendance		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
All Students	90.05%	90.23%	91.31%	83.86%	83.88%	83.74%	79.66%	80.23%	79.32%
White	93.60%	94.05%	94.90%	89.54%	89.30%	89.54%	85.22%	86.18%	85.23%
Black	82.55%	85.19%	86.82%	72.02%	76.95%	78.17%	81.66%	80.50%	78.99%
Asian	95.21%	88.18%	89.50%	81.77%	81.60%	85.47%	88.78%	89.62%	88.66%
Pac. Islander	*	*	*	*	41.67%	*	69.30%	75.00%	74.04%
Native American	65.81%	66.22%	69.76%	49.47%	50.80%	50.05%	54.31%	53.37%	52.93%
Hispanic	82.57%	81.94%	82.38%	70.06%	72.70%	70.57%	70.59%	71.21%	69.88%
Multiple Races	82.00%	85.09%	87.62%	72.15%	78.00%	78.16%	72.60%	73.69%	73.65%
Economically Disadvantaged	79.58%	80.98%	81.94%	66.96%	67.04%	66.92%	69.40%	69.26%	68.06%
Students with Disabilities	74.63%	80.56%	80.70%	59.92%	60.42%	60.18%	74.14%	74.13%	73.26%
English Language Learners	75.88%	67.01%	71.57%	56.32%	57.21%	59.41%	81.72%	82.13%	81.65%
Male	88.87%	88.51%	90.31%	81.56%	80.83%	80.94%	79.76%	80.43%	79.68%
Female	91.29%	92.01%	92.41%	86.29%	87.04%	86.85%	79.54%	80.02%	78.93%
Migrant Students	94.12%	70.59%	63.16%	73.53%	61.54%	61.90%	89.15%	84.20%	85.36%
Source: South Dakota Department of Education 2015, 2016, and 2017 Report Cards									
*No data displayed due to subgroup not meeting the minimum size for reporting purposes									

In 2017, all minority students had a lower percentage of high school completers when compared to white students and the all student average. Minority youth, especially Native American youth, also had a lower percentage of four-year cohort graduation and attendance during the year when compared to white students. The only exception was that Asian students had a better attendance percentage than white students with 88.66% versus 85.23%. Female students had higher percentages under high school completion and four-year cohort graduation compared to male students.

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 *2017 South Dakota Kids Count Factbook*, 864 youth were admitted to drug or alcohol treatment programs during SFY 2017. Of these admissions, the primary drug used was marijuana (60.0%) followed by alcohol (31.0%) and meth (4.0%).

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 from the 2015 survey which is the most recent survey available.

The largest decrease between the 2013 and 2015 surveys 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.

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						

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 - Six 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: BIA Law Enforcement Department)

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	
Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Oyate	
Yankton Sioux Tribe	

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
- Yankton Sioux Tribe

Tribal Juvenile Justice Needs - Based on the funding of Native American Programs during SFY 2017, the applicant identified that prevention services in schools and detention centers is needed to help prevent patterns of offenses among juveniles and adults.

Statewide Justice Programs

South Dakota has streamlined and improved its juvenile justice system since coming into compliance with the JJDPa in 2003. Since state fiscal year (SFY) 2004, juvenile commitments to the Department of Corrections (DOC) decreased by 70.8% and probation admissions decreased 52.1%. However, South Dakota still has one of the highest incarceration rates in the nation which continues to encourage collaboration and improvement throughout the state.

The Juvenile Justice Reinvestment Initiative: 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 (JJRI) 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 was used inconsistently across the state,
- (2) most DOC commitments were for misdemeanor offenses, CHINS violations, and probation violations,
- (3) fewer youth were being committed to DOC, but they were staying longer,
- (4) admissions to probation were declining but increasingly lower risk,
- (5) length of probation supervision was increasing, and

(6) evidence-based interventions for juvenile offenders were 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. (*Source: 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 SFY 2016.

Some key takeaways from the *Juvenile Justice Public Safety Improvement Act FY 2017 Annual Report* noted that in SFY 2017:

- Youth supervised on probation decreased 20% from SFY 2016;
- Fewer youth were placed on probation for a CHINS violation;
- 96% of youth completed their term of probation which was up from 85% in SFY 2014;
- The number of probation violations dropped by 62% from SFY 2014;
- New commitments to the DOC decreased by 57% since SFY 2014;
- The total number of youth under the jurisdiction of the DOC fell by 54% since SFY 2014;
- 92.2% of the youth discharged from DOC custody in SFY 2016 did not return to DOC custody within one year;
- There was an 84% reduction in the number of DOC aftercare revocations from SFY 2014; and
- 985 youth were referred for community-based services which was a nearly 72% increase in referrals as compared to SFY 2016 referrals over the same time period of January through June.

More information regarding the Juvenile Justice Public Safety Improvement Act and the implementation of the Juvenile Justice Reinvestment Initiative can be found at: <http://boardsandcommissions.sd.gov/Meetings.aspx?BoardID=134> and <http://jjri.sd.gov/>.

Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative: 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 SAG. Since beginning implementation in 2011, 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 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, including current SAG members, to help guide the expansion process.

The Statewide JDAI Steering Committee identified the implementation of a standardized objective Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI) 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 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.

In 2017, UJS continued to work on expanding JDAI to additional jurisdictions across South Dakota and held its first annual state JDAI conference to continue educating juvenile justice stakeholders around the state. More information on JDAI implementation in South Dakota can be found at: <http://uj.s.sd.gov/Information/jdai.aspx>.

Analysis of Data

- Juvenile arrests have increased by 8% between SFY 2015 and SFY 2017. Arrests for runaway youth made up 2% of juvenile arrests in SFY 2015, SFY 2016, and SFY 2017.
- Overall juvenile court actions decreased by 30.71% between SFY 2008 and SFY 2017.
- Status offenders admitted to secure detention decreased by 56% between SFY 2015 and SFY 2017.
- New juvenile commitments to the Department of Corrections decreased by 49.76% between SFY 2015 and SFY 2017.
- Minority youth, especially Native American Youth, continue to be overrepresented in the juvenile justice system.
- Incarceration rate is decreasing but is still the fifth highest in the nation as of the *2015 Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement*.
- Statewide Juvenile Justice Programs are continuing to expand and provide positive results.
 - Youth supervised on probation decreased 20% from SFY 2016 and fewer youth were placed on probation for a CHINS violation.
 - Number of youth under DOC jurisdiction fell by 54% since SFY 2014.
 - 985 youth were referred for community-based services which was a nearly 72% increase in referrals as compared to SFY 2016 referrals over the same time period of January through June.
 - Three additional jurisdictions began the initial steps of becoming JDAI implementation sites.

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 that are evidence-based and data-driven.
- All children shall have the same access to needed services regardless of family income, geography, gender, sexual orientation, race, religion, 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 (2018-2020):

- **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.
- **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 Disproportionate Minority Contact 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.**
 - 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.
- **There is no coordinated statewide delinquency prevention programming in South Dakota. Prevention programming, specifically in a school setting, is needed to address arrests for delinquent acts.**
 - 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 incarceration rate of detention per capita demonstrates a continuing need to support juvenile justice reform activities. There is a need to sustain and enhance diversion programming, performance measurement, and incarceration alternatives.**

- Supporting qualitative information is located in the sections “Analysis of Juvenile Crime Problems and Juvenile Justice Needs” of this comprehensive 3-Year Plan.
- Associated with the program area of Juvenile Justice System Improvement.

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

PROGRAM AREA: 20 - Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO)

Priority Ranking: First (Compliance with the Core Requirements)

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 the 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 JJDP Core Requirements to receive training on the DSO requirement.

PROGRAM AREA: 26 - Jail Removal

Priority Ranking: First (Compliance with the Core Requirements)

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 the 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 the jail removal requirement.

PROGRAM AREA: 31- Separation

Priority Ranking: First (Compliance with the Core Requirements)

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 the 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 JJDP Core Requirements to receive training on the separation requirement.

PROGRAM AREA: 19 - Compliance Monitoring

Priority Ranking: First (Compliance with the Core Requirements)

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.

PROGRAM AREA: 21- Disproportionate Minority Contact

Priority Ranking: Second

Problem Statement: Minority 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 the 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 will provide local updates and performance measures to the DOC.

PROGRAM AREA: 24 - Indian Tribe Programs

Priority Ranking: Third

Problem Statement: 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.

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

Activity 1: Work with applicants in order to assess the needs of Native American youth in the tribal justice systems; identify barriers that restrict access to services; identify service gaps; and assist in developing, implementing, and evaluating programs to address the barriers and service gaps to help guide decisions relating to tribal juvenile justice programs.

Activity 2: Financially support Native American Programs subgrants for juvenile justice programs based on results and analysis of their needs and services.

Activity 3: Conduct ongoing monitoring and program evaluations of subgrants.

Activity 4: Subgrantees provide local updates and performance measures to the DOC.

PROGRAM AREA: 06 - Delinquency Prevention

Priority Ranking: Fourth

Problem Statement: There is no coordinated statewide delinquency prevention programming in South Dakota. Prevention programming, specifically in a school setting, is needed to address arrests for delinquent acts.

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 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.

Activity 3: Conduct ongoing monitoring and program evaluations of subgrants.

Activity 4: Subgrantees provide local updates and performance measures to the DOC.

PROGRAM AREA: 27 - Juvenile Justice System Improvement**Priority Ranking:** Fifth

Problem Statement: South Dakota's incarceration rate of detention per capita demonstrates a continuing need to support juvenile justice reform activities. There is a need to sustain and enhance diversion programming, performance measurement, and incarceration alternatives.

Goal 1: The DOC 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 to incentivize and support county use of court-approved diversion programs.

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

Additional Requirements

Rural Areas - South Dakota is a predominantly rural state with half of the population residing outside of a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). 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 JJDPA.

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 second round of implementation. The Department of Corrections, along with current and previous delinquency prevention subgrants, has 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.

SAG (Council of Juvenile Services) Membership

	Name	Representation	F/T Govt	Date of Appointment	Residence
1	Beth O'Toole, Chair Elisabeth.O'Tolle@siouxfalls.edu	D		10/07/2004	Sioux Falls, SD
2	Sara McGregor-Okroi, Vice-Chair Saram@aliive.org	D, G		10/31/2013	Sisseton, SD
3	Taniah Apple Bridget.Coppersmith@state.sd.us	Y		10/31/2015	Martin, SD
4	Dadra Avery dadra.avery@k12.sd.us	C, G	X	10/31/2014	Sturgis, SD
5	Judge Tami Bern tami.bern@ujs.state.sd.us	B	X	11/28/2017	Vermillion, SD
6	Keegan Binegar Keeganbinegar63@gmail.com	F, Y		10/31/2015	Pierre, SD
7	Keith Bonenberger kbon@gwtc.net	B, E		12/12/2016	Kadoka, SD
8	Kristi Bunkers Kristi.Bunkers@state.sd.us	B, C	X	3/31/2016	Sioux Falls, SD
9	Kim Cournoyer kimberlycournoyer@gppssf.com	H		10/31/2013	Sioux Falls, SD
10	Charles Frieberg Charles.Frieberg@ujs.state.sd.us	B	X	10/07/2016	Pierre, SD
11	Renee Gallagher Reneegallagher5@gmail.com	F, Y		10/31/2015	Pierre, SD
12	Alexis Kohler mirenda27@hotmail.com	Y		11/03/2017	Sioux Falls, SD
13	Sheriff Mike Leidholt, mike.leidholt@co.hughes.sd.us	A, B	X	06/06/2003	Pierre, SD
14	Aaron McGowan amcgowan@minnehahacounty.org	A, B	X	08/14/2008	Sioux Falls, SD
15	Vanessa Merhib vmerhib@greatfuturessed.org	D, G		12/31/2014	Brookings, SD
16	Betty Oldenkamp Betty.Oldenkamp@LssSD.org	D		10/31/2012	Sioux Falls, SD
17	Lyndon Overweg LyndonO@mitchelldps.com	B, G, H	X	10/30/2012	Mitchell, SD
18	Miskoo Petite Sr. Miskoo.petite@rstjustice.org	B	X	11/07/2016	Okreek, SD
19	Carol Twedt caroltwedt@sio.midco.net	E		06/06/2003	Sioux Falls, SD
20	Virgena Wieseler Virgena.Wieseler@state.sd.us	C, H	X	09/26/2006	Pierre, 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.

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;

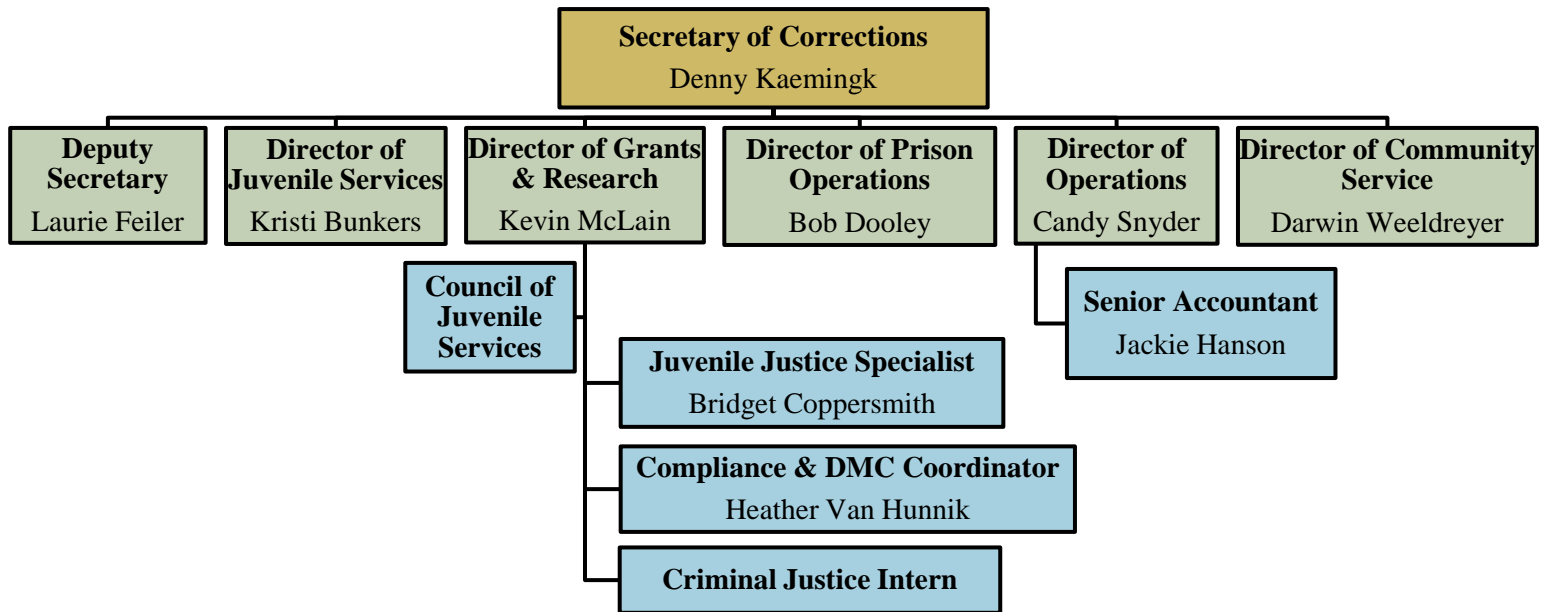
(9) Contact and seek regular input from juveniles currently under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system; and

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

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 Number	Award Name	Start Date	End Date	Extension to:	Amount
2013MUFEX0130	FY13 JJDP Formula	10/01/2012	09/30/2017	09/30/2018	\$403,949
2013MUFEX0130	FY14 JJDP Formula Supplemental	Award Date: 9/30/2014	09/30/2017	09/30/2018	\$393,667
2015JFFX0024	FY15 JJDP Formula	10/01/2015	09/30/2018		\$393,667
2016JFFX0001	FY16 JJDP Formula	10/01/2016	09/30/2019		\$400,336
2017JFFX0025	FY17 JJDP Formula	10/01/2017	09/30/2020		\$400,478

2). Staffing Plan

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

Staff	Funding Source for 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 (75% Compliance)	Title II Part B Formula Compliance/100%

3). **Staff Duties**

Kevin McLain - Director of Grants and Research

- Manage South Dakota's participation in Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act's (JJDP A) Formula Grants Program;
- Supervise Juvenile Justice Specialist, Compliance Monitor-Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Coordinator and Intern;
- Ensure compliance monitoring system and reports meet JJDP A 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 Department of Justice 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.

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 house 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 JJDP, 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:

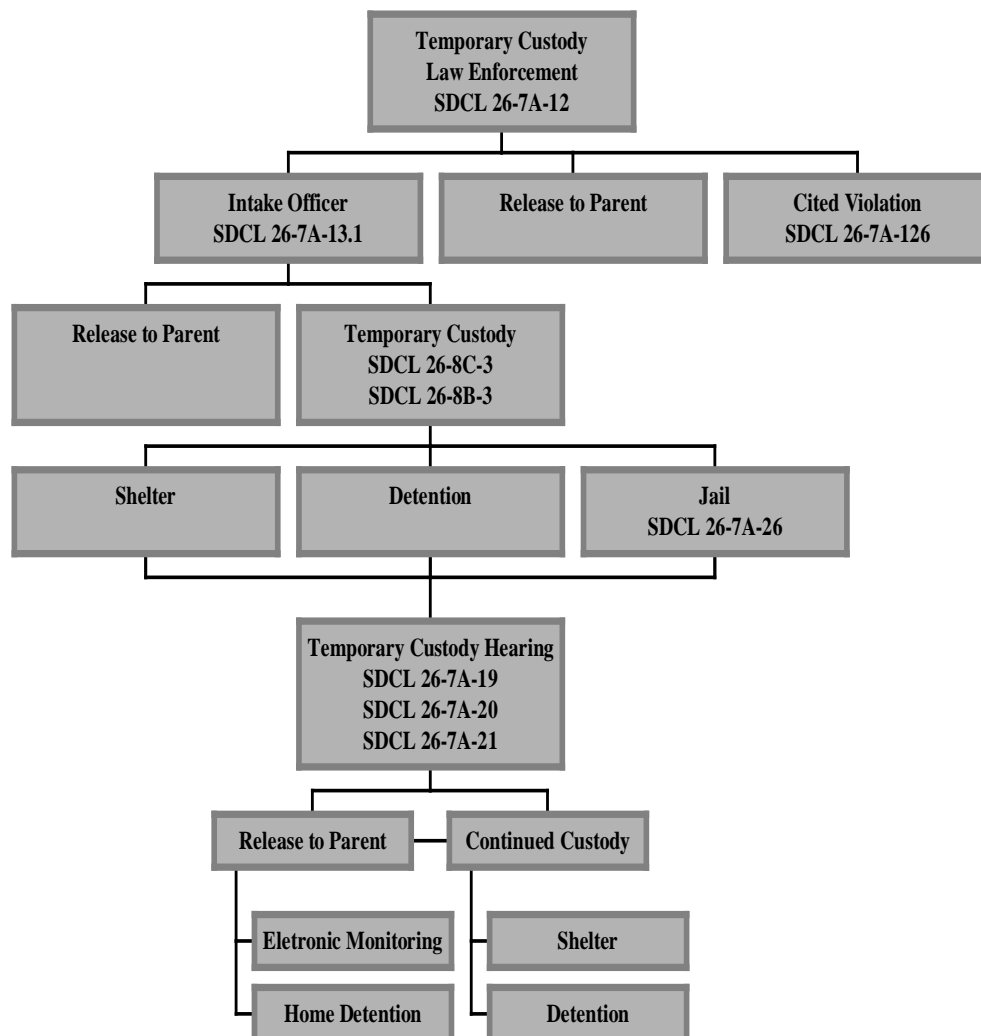
Staff of the Formula Grants Program understands that performance measures will be required for successful applicants. Staff will track and work with subgrantees to ensure that performance is monitored and tracked as appropriate for the individual programs. All records with identifiable informational 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.

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.

