



2013 NORTH DAKOTA JUVENILE COURT ANNUAL REPORT



Mission Statement

THE MISSION: BALANCED AND RESTORATIVE JUSTICE

Following the principles of Balanced and Restorative Justice, the mission of the North Dakota Juvenile Court is to promote public safety, hold juvenile offenders accountable, and increase the capacity of juveniles to contribute productively to their community. Juvenile Court staff empower victims, encourage community participation and support parental responsibility.

Repairing Harm, Reducing Risk and Creating Opportunities

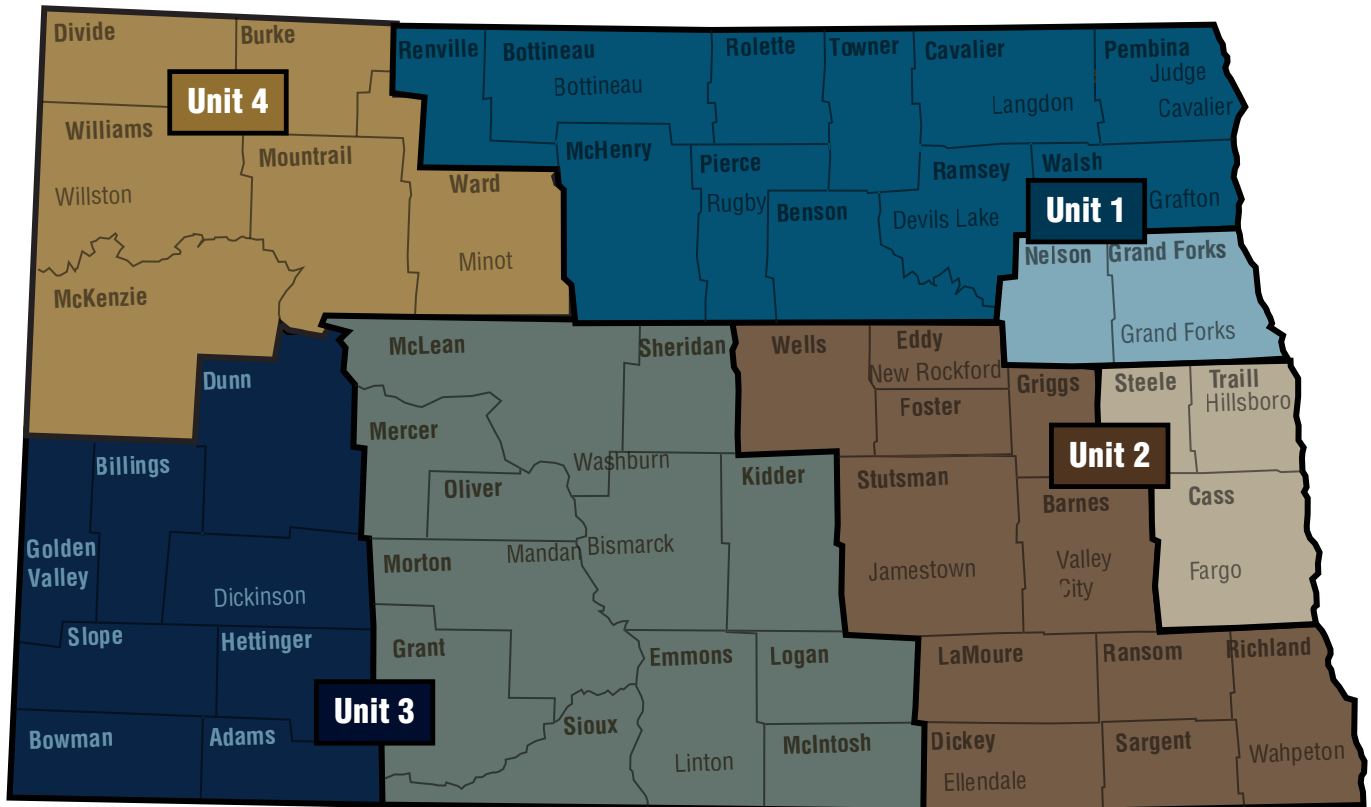


Table of Contents

Mission Statement.....	2
North Dakota Juvenile Court	4
The Administration of North Dakota Juvenile Court	5
North Dakota Juvenile Court Jurisdiction	6
2013 Juvenile Referrals	8
2013 Juvenile Court Dispositions	12
Director Summary	21
Unit Summaries	22
Glossary of ND Juvenile Programs	30

North Dakota Juvenile Court

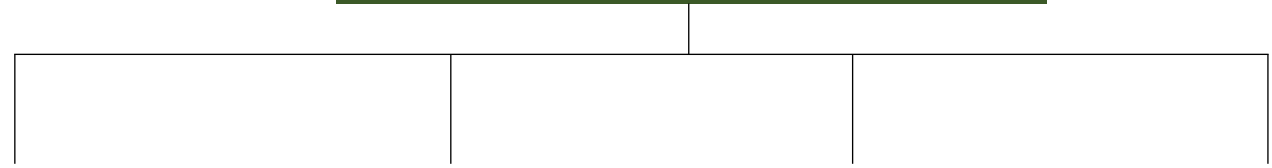
North Dakota Juvenile Court Structure: Since 2004, the administration of the Juvenile Courts in North Dakota has been divided into four administrative units, each under the supervision of a Unit Court Administrator.



Organizational Structure

Within each unit, there is a Director of Juvenile Court who supervises the juvenile court staff and is responsible for the planning and directing of all juvenile court services in the unit. Under the direction of the Director of Juvenile Court, the Juvenile Court Officer III assists in providing advanced investigative, diagnostic, supervisory, and probation services in their designated juvenile court office as well as provides supervision of juvenile court officers and staff.

Unit Court Administrators



Unit 1
Director of
Juvenile Court Services
Shawn Peterson

Juvenile Court Offices:
Grand Forks
Jim Fish, JCO III

Grafton
Jenie Sveningson, JCO III

Bottineau
Robin Gense, JCO III

Devils Lake
Patricia Rime, JCO III

Unit 2
Director of
Juvenile Court Services
Karen Kringle

Juvenile Court Offices:
Fargo
Nicole Leitner, JCO III

Wahpeton
Charles Sheeley, JCO III

Jamestown/Valley City-
Brian Washburn, JCO III

Unit 3
Director of
Juvenile Court Services
Cory Pedersen

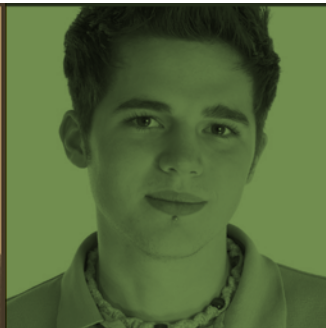
Juvenile Court Offices:
Bismarck
Kerry Gullickson, JCO III

Dickinson
Carrie Hjellming, JCO III

Unit 4
Director of
Juvenile Court Services
Scott Hopwood

Juvenile Court Offices:
Minot
Kristi Chole, JCO III

Williston
Holly Volk, JCO III



North Dakota Juvenile Court Jurisdiction

Delinquent and Unruly Case Referrals: In North Dakota, the Juvenile Court has exclusive jurisdiction over youth ages seven to age eighteen who are alleged to have committed a delinquent or an unruly act. A delinquent act would be a crime if committed by an adult, while an unruly act is behavior such as truancy from school, runaway, ungovernable behavior, or minor consuming alcohol, all of which are based on age.

Deprived Case Referrals: The Juvenile Court also has exclusive jurisdiction over children until age eighteen who are alleged to be deprived of proper care or control by their parent, guardian, or other custodian. More commonly known as child abuse and neglect, these cases are referred to the courts by the county social service agencies after a child abuse and neglect investigation.

2013 Referrals to Juvenile Court

Total Referrals Decrease Statewide with Increase in Deprivation Referrals: Juvenile Court referrals are received from law enforcement, schools, social services agencies, and parents. Juvenile Court Officers screen referrals from law enforcement, schools, and agencies determining how they should be processed; making detention or emergency shelter care decisions on some of them, preparing court recommendations on those that proceed to the formal courts, and processing the vast majority of the cases (67%) via an informal adjustment conference or diversion.

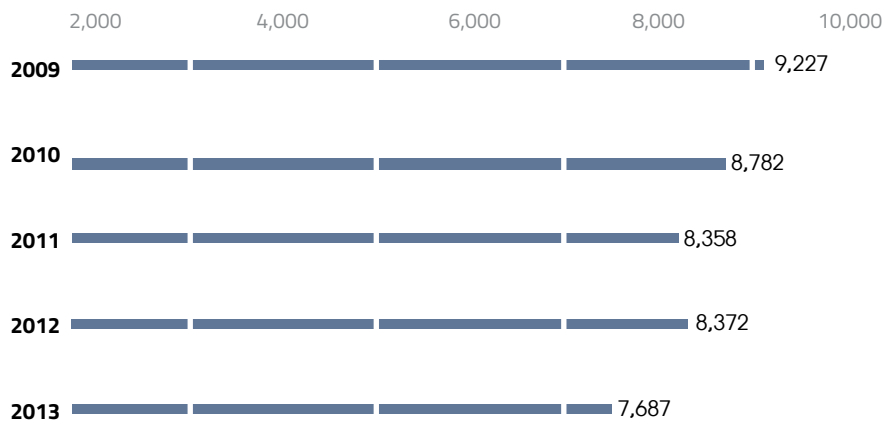
Total referrals to N.D. Juvenile Courts have declined 9% in the past year to 9,891. Nationally, both adult and juvenile crime is at an all-time low. North Dakota has seen similar decreases in unruly and delinquent referrals. The chart below reflects the total number of charges referred to the juvenile courts, in the three legal categories of unruly, delinquent, and deprived cases over the past five years. Note the increase in deprivation referrals.

Total Referrals by Year

	Unruly	Delinquent	Deprivation
2009	4248	6735	1719
2010	4096	6036	1554
2011	3500	5648	1878
2012	3539	5445	1968
2013	2813	4796	2282

Primary Charges: Another way to look at the total number of cases referred to the Juvenile Courts is to examine the number of primary charge referrals received. This method counts the cases by the most serious offense in an event, not by the total of any lesser included charges. Primary charge referrals declined 8% statewide from 8,372 in 2012 to 7,687 in 2013.

STATE-WIDE PRIMARY CHARGE REFERRALS BY YEAR



Intake decisions are a critical function of the juvenile court:

Intake of all juvenile referrals is required by North Dakota law to be conducted by the Director of Juvenile Court or a designated court officer. Juvenile Court intake staff is knowledgeable about North Dakota criminal and juvenile law as well as the techniques of juvenile treatment and rehabilitation. They screen for probable cause and make decisions regarding the appropriate manner to handle the case whether via diversion, informal adjustment or the formal court process. Whether to detain a delinquent youth or take an unruly or deprived child into protective custody are also authorized powers of the juvenile court under the Century Code.

2013 Juvenile Referrals by Case Type

Delinquent Referrals: Of all the delinquent referrals received in 2013, 84% were misdemeanors, 13% were felonies, and 3% were infractions. In 2013, the most common delinquent referral received by the juvenile courts was Theft, which made up 12% of all delinquent referrals received, followed by drug related offenses at 8%.

Unruly Referrals: Of all the unruly referrals received in 2013, 34% were referrals of unlawful possession/consumption of alcohol, 24% were for ungovernable behavior, 19% for runaway, 12% were for school truancy, and 11% were for other unruly referrals including tobacco and curfew violations.

Deprivation Referrals: 43% of deprivation referrals resulted in a formal petition to the Court, 5% involved the filing of a termination of parental rights petition and 52% involved cases where the families cooperated with services or the matter was otherwise diverted by social services from the formal court system.

2013 Primary Referrals by Case Type

	Against Person Offenses	Property Offenses	Public Order	Unruly	Deprivation	Traffic
2009	649	1695	930	3050	1719	291
2010	596	1628	987	2906	1554	253
2011	500	1189	799	2481	1878	213
2012	646	1384	757	2586	1968	295
2013	486	1076	705	2088	2282	243

Referral Types

Against Person Offenses

All assaults, menacing, harassment, terrorizing, gross sexual imposition, robbery

Property Offenses

Shoplifting, burglary, criminal mischief/vandalism, criminal trespass, all thefts

Public Order

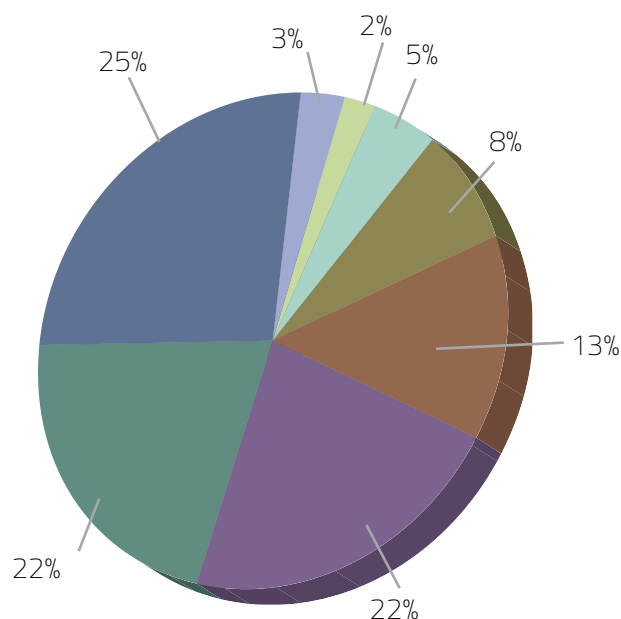
Disorderly conduct, disturbance of a public school, failure to appear, resisting arrest

Analysis of Juvenile Offenders

The age of criminal responsibility in North Dakota begins at 7 years old. At that age, youth can be referred to the North Dakota Juvenile Courts on charges of unruly or delinquent behavior.

In 2013, the most common age of youth referred to the juvenile courts for delinquent or unruly behavior was 17 years of age. Juveniles age 13 and younger accounted for 18% of all referrals to the courts, a percentage that remained virtually unchanged from the previous year.

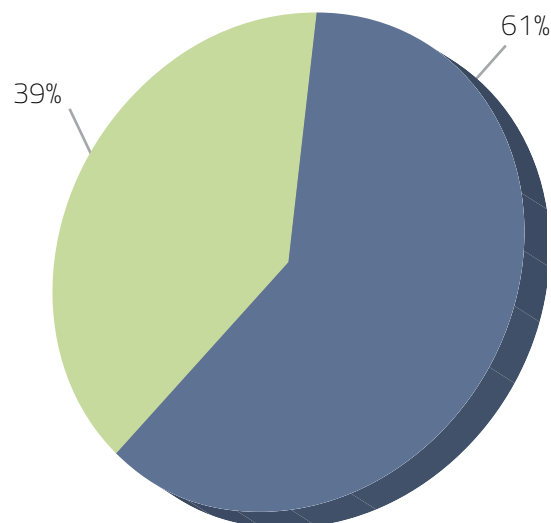
Age at time of referral to Juvenile Court	# of referrals in 2013
10 and under	174 - 3%
11 years	115 - 2%
12 years	247 - 5%
13 years	430 - 8%
14 years	719 - 13%
15 years	1,169 - 22%
16 years	1,156 - 22%
17 years	1,338 - 25%



In 2013, males committed 61% of delinquent and unruly acts referred to the juvenile courts, while females accounted for 39% of referrals.

Primary Charge Delinquent & Unruly Referrals % by Gender 2013

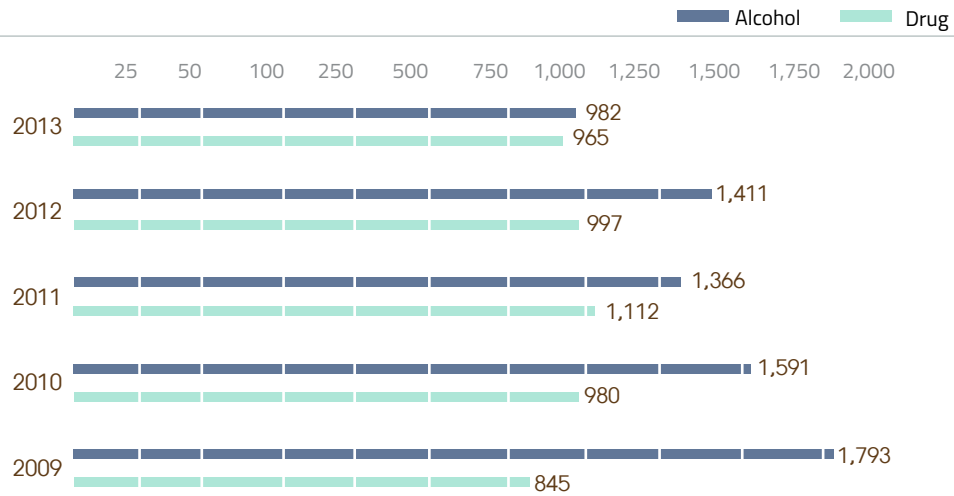
Male	3,181 - 61%
Female	2,017 - 39%



Analysis of Juvenile Offenders

Despite a decrease in alcohol-related offenses over the past five years, Minor Consuming or Minor in Possession of Alcohol continues to be the most common unruly offense referred to the ND Juvenile Courts.

ALCOHOL AND DRUG RELATED OFFENSES

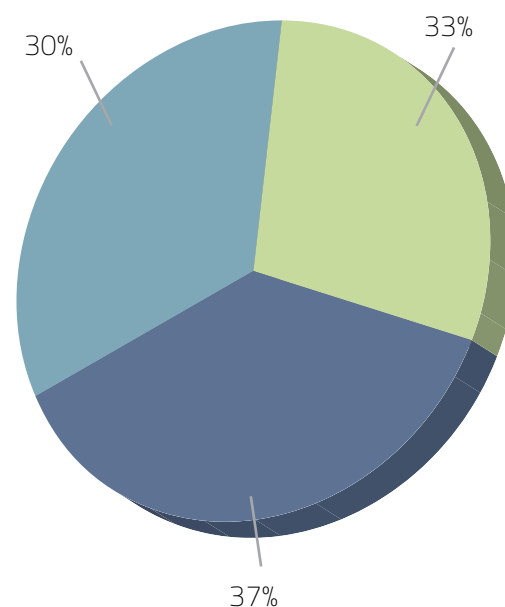


Juvenile Court Processes for Delinquent & Unruly Case Types

North Dakota law provides a system whereby the vast majority of juvenile cases are handled quickly and efficiently by juvenile court officers. All juvenile referrals are screened by a juvenile court officer for diversion to a program such as an educational class or counseling, informal adjustment (a meeting of the youth, parents, court officer and victim, if the victim so chooses), or for formal court processing by referring the matter to the States Attorney for the filing of a petition and proceedings before a judge. Most low-level offenses and early offenders are handled via diversion or informal adjustment. This is an advantage for youth, family and victim as diversion and the consent-driven informal adjustment process can address the matter quickly after an offense occurs. Typically, felony-level cases, youth requiring placement, and contested matters are heard by a District Court Judge or Judicial Referee.

Juvenile Court Processes for Delinquent & Unruly Case Types

■ Diversion to Programs	1,543 - 30%
■ Informal Adjustment	1,938 - 37%
■ Formal Court Process	1,727 - 33%

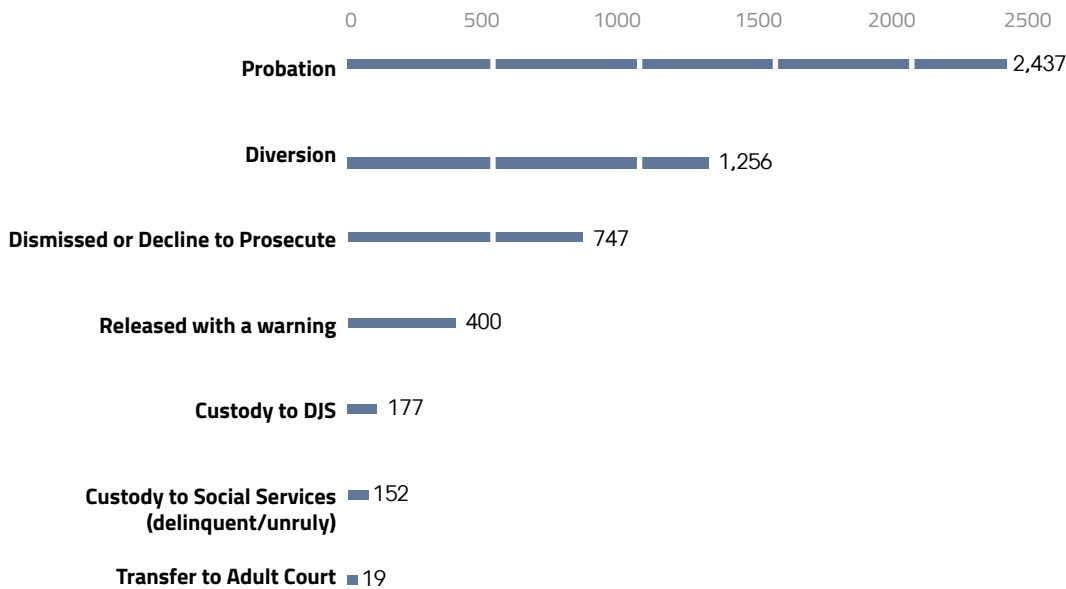


67% of all juvenile cases are handled outside of the courtroom through either a diversion to programming or an informal adjustment conference conducted by a juvenile court officer.

2013 Juvenile Court Dispositions for Delinquent and Unruly Case Types

Disposition Types: North Dakota law allows a great deal of flexibility in outcomes once a juvenile has admitted or been found to have committed a delinquent or unruly offense. This allows justice to be administered on an individual basis depending on the child’s needs and risks as well as the needs of the victim and community. Custody is removed from a parent only as a last resort.

DELINQUENT/UNRULY DISPOSITIONS 2013



Juvenile Probation—The Workhorse of the Juvenile Justice System: Juvenile probation is the oldest and most widely used means of delivering a range of court-ordered services while supervising the youth within the community. Staff engage behavioral change, hold the youth accountable, and increase offender competency at one-tenth of the cost of out-of-home placements. For youth whose primary issue is with addiction, Juvenile Drug Court is an option in six North Dakota cities and the youth are supervised by juvenile probation staff.

Transfer to Adult Court: Studies have shown that transferred youth quickly reoffend and at much higher rates than juveniles kept in the juvenile system. Further, national studies have shown that transferred youth detained pretrial in adult jails are at serious risk of rape, assault, death or suicide. Transfer is an option of last resort but some youth do request transfer to adult court as a matter of legal strategy.

In 2013, only five (5) youth were transferred to adult court involuntarily. Those cases involved serious charges of against person felonies. There were 12 youth who voluntarily requested transfer. In 2012, there were 18 total transfers to adult court, 4 of these were involuntary and the remainder were granted at the request of the child.

2013 Juvenile Court Dispositions in Deprived Child Cases

Deprivation Cases Referred: In North Dakota, deprivation cases are referred to the Juvenile Court by local county social service departments. The referrals are received after a child abuse or neglect investigation is conducted by a child protective worker. If services are found to be required, the case is referred to Juvenile Court and a decision whether to file a petition is made by the County State's Attorney's office based on information gathered in the investigation. In 2013, 52% of all deprivation cases referred to the juvenile court did not result in a petition for a variety of reasons such as the family was already cooperating with services or the State's Attorney declined to file a petition. In 42% of the cases referred, the States Attorney determined it necessary to file a petition and a court hearing was scheduled and held before the court. In 5% of all 2013 cases, a termination of parental rights petition was filed, and of those, 1% was at the request of the parents or child's legal custodian.

Continued Foster Care: Since 2011, youth ages 18 to 21 who have been or are currently in foster care may choose to stay in foster care to support them in continuing with education and make a successful transition to adulthood. In 2012, there were 20 continued foster care cases filed in North Dakota and in 2013, there were 17 cases.

Disposition Types: Under North Dakota law, if a child is found to be deprived, the court may order services for the parents, place the child with a willing relative or guardian or place the child with a local county social services agency for foster care placement. In the last two years, approximately 12% of all youth placed in the custody of social services were placed with relatives.

North Dakota law defines a deprived child as a child who is without proper parental care or control necessary for the child's physical, mental or emotional health, or morals, and the deprivation is not due primarily to the lack of financial means of the child's parents, guardian or other custodian. §27-20-02(8) N.D.C.C.

DEPRIVED CASES 2013

Services Required, No Petition Filed	1189
Deprived Petition Filed	971
Involuntary Termination of Parental Rights Filed	86
Voluntary Termination of Parental Rights Filed	24

DEPRIVED DISPOSITIONS 2013

Custody to Social Services	504
Dismissed	110
Custody to Department of Human Services	80
Court Ordered Services	55
States Attorney Declined to Prosecute	18
Transferred to Tribal Court	2

2013 Juvenile Court Dispositions for Delinquent and Unruly Case Types

Probation is the most widely-used community-based juvenile court program. During the period of probation supervision, a juvenile offender remains in the community and continues normal activities such as school and work while complying with individualized probation rules such as curfew, community service, payment of restitution, and attendance at classes or counseling. The supervision of offenders in their communities enhances community safety and prevents the need for costly out-of-home placement. N.D. juvenile court officers are dedicated professionals who believe that young persons who break the law have the ability to change their behavior.

Making smart choices means providing the right sanctions and services to the right juveniles at the right time without regard to biases or prejudices but based upon each child's unique risks and needs.

Risk and Needs Assessments: Effective probation supervision requires a reliable and valid offender assessment to assist the court officer to determine appropriate supervision level, supervision strategies and ensure proper matching of treatment programming. North Dakota Juvenile Court has adopted the Youth Assessment Screening Inventory or YASI to assess the likelihood of recidivism and the specific needs of each child. By using the YASI, court officers make decisions about supervision levels, programs, and treatment needs. Based on each youth's risks and needs, the juvenile court officer develops a case plan in order to focus resources on the area(s) most likely to cause the youth to reoffend and to refer youth to appropriate programming.

The statewide average probation caseload in 2013 was 32 youth per court officer and averaging 11 high and moderate risk youth at any given time. In urban areas the caseloads were higher, but those court officers generally had fewer miles to drive to visit youth in schools and communities. Each probation youth has a case plan developed by the assigned court officer which sets goals for the probation time frame based on court ordered requirements.

2013 Juvenile Court Dispositions for Delinquent and Unruly Case Types

Behavioral Health Assessment: A mental health assessment called the MAYSI-2 is used to assess a broad scope of possible mental health needs. These assessments are conducted immediately upon entry into probation and re-administered as needed. Referrals to behavioral health services, including crisis intervention, are made as appropriate.

Competency Development: North Dakota Juvenile Court Officers teach skills and cognitive restructuring programming to probation youth and their families. Examples of some of the locally offered cognitive restructuring programming include: Decision Making 101, Life Management, Anger Management, Relationships & Communication Group, Boundaries Classes, Girls Groups, and SPARCS, a trauma-based program.



Restoring Justice to Victims and Communities

Victim Rights in Juvenile Cases: Despite the fact that Juvenile Court cases are closed to the public in North Dakota, state law allows victims of juvenile crime the same rights as victims of adult crimes. In petitioned proceedings it is the state's attorney who is tasked with giving all victims notice of the charges filed, hearings scheduled, and their ability to give input as to the disposition. Non-petitioned proceedings result in the juvenile court staff contacting victims, informing them of their rights, and seeking their active input in the resolution of a case. Victims are invited to attend the Informal Adjustment conference. Some cases are referred to an offender accountability conference for resolution.

Restitution: Offenders are required by the Court to pay for the harm they have caused their victims. In 2013, \$334,076 was ordered as restitution. Of that amount ordered, the total amount of restitution collected by juvenile court staff and returned to the victims at the end of the calendar year was \$188,845. Restitution collection is challenging with young people as some are unable to work due to age or placement out of the home. In some cases, victims elect to pursue a civil action against parents as a more viable means of being repaid for losses.

\$188,845 in restitution was collected by probation staff and returned to victims

Community Service: Offenders may also be required to perform community service as a way to repay the victims and the community for any harm suffered because of the youth's behavior. The amount of community service hours completed by youth referred to juvenile courts in 2013 was 12,484 hours. The value of these hours to the community if the youth were employed at a minimum wage would be \$90,509.

Examples of ways juvenile offenders give back to the community:

Helping at Senior Centers | Assisting with Meals-On-Wheels | Working with the Humane Society
Assisting with Apple Festival | Assisting with citywide cleanups | Work projects with local parks
and zoo's Habitat for Humanity, landscaping | YMCA | community safety/neighborhood block
party picnics | Salvation Army bell-ringing | local food pantry

Restoring Justice to Victims and Communities

Victim Empathy Seminars and Offender Accountability Conferences: In support of the balanced and restorative justice mission, the Courts contract with Lutheran Social Services of North Dakota to provide victim empathy classes, offender accountability conferences, and community circles. The four-hour victim empathy class is educational and helps juveniles and their parents to understand how delinquent behavior impacts others. Accountability Conferences bring together the offender, victim, key supporters and a trained facilitator to discuss the impact of the juvenile's behavior and ways to repair the harm caused. Community Circles provide a community response to crime.

In 2013, 233 juveniles were referred to participate in an Offender Accountability Conference, 200 juveniles completed a Victim Empathy Seminar in their community, and two participated in the Community Circles.

Juvenile Court Officer Surveys: In 2012, the Juvenile Directors implemented a Juvenile Court Officer Survey to collect feedback from youth who had been placed on supervised probation. The survey questions are designed to measure the opinions of youth regarding the relationship they had with their probation officer. A survey is mailed to all youth when they are closed out from supervised probation, whether the probation period was successful or not. Statewide in 2013, a total of 641 surveys distributed, with a return rate of approximately 32%.

A few examples of some comments youth made about their probation officers on the surveys:

"My probation officer showed respect and fairness to me."

"My JCO helped me get back on the right path."

"She was very nice and respectful towards me and saw great potential in me even when I couldn't sometimes."

"Thanks for everything! So far I'm 102 days sober because of you and your dedication."

Restoring Justice to Victims and Communities

Victim Surveys: In 2013, the Juvenile Directors implemented a Victim Survey to collect feedback from victims of juvenile offenses. The survey questions are designed to measure the opinions of victims regarding receiving their rights and the overall service they received from the juvenile court office. A survey is mailed to all victims who the courts have been able to have contact with once the case has reached final disposition. Statewide in 2013, a total of 153 surveys distributed, with a return rate of approximately 31%.

A few examples of some comments victims made about their experience with the Juvenile Court as a victim.

"We left with a feeling of satisfaction and were treated with respect- good to see- were grateful!"

"I was provided all of the information I needed."

"Juvenile Court did a great job, I am very thankful!"

"I was very satisfied."

"The Juvenile Court Staff were a very courteous and respectful group."

Community Safety

Juvenile Detention: Juvenile detention centers are intended to temporarily house dangerous youth pending trial. It is critical to not use detention for low-level offenders because secure confinement has a profoundly negative impact on a teen’s physical and mental well-being as well as interrupting school, employment, and family connections. Research conducted over the past decade has pointed out to juvenile justice professionals the dangers of using secure detention with low-risk youth. Studies have shown that not only is secure detention ineffective for low-risk youth, it actually increases recidivism. There has been increased screening by law enforcement and the Juvenile Court prior to placing a youth in secure detention to ensure only those that truly pose a risk to the community are held securely. The following graph shows the physical placement of detention by facility but note that the juveniles placed there may be from different counties or regions of the state.

Facility	2011	2012	2013
Cass County Detention Center	259	282	249
Grand Forks County	163	163	147
Lake Region	64	52	61
Southwest Multi-County	25	12	7
Youth Correctional Center Detention	118	124	104
Ward County Detention	106	107	92
Williams County	4	1	5

Detention Screening Tool: In 2010 the Burleigh/Morton County area began using a Detention Screening Tool to objectively assess risk when making detention decisions. This screening tool will be used statewide starting in January of 2014. The goal is to objectively evaluate risk level and assist the detention decision-making process. The purpose is to ensure release of appropriate youth back into the community with the minimum risk of re-offending or not appearing for a scheduled hearing.

Community Safety

Alternatives to Detention: Since the use of the detention assessment tool is to help guide the decision to determine whether to place a youth in detention or not, it is important to establish and maintain viable alternatives to detention that are available in communities to maintain community safety and assure that youth will appear for future court hearings on the pending charge or charges. The following are some alternatives available currently in North Dakota:

Attendant Care – As an alternative to secure detention, the North Dakota Attendant Care Program began in 1989. Attendant Care is a non-secure pre-adjudicatory supervision option in lieu of secure juvenile detention. Attendant Care is direct adult supervision of youth that have been picked up by law enforcement on a citable offense and need short-term supervision until the arrival of a parent/guardian or until a court appearance. The average length of stay in 2013 was 21.5 hours and most youth are released quickly to an appropriate parent or guardian. If there is a family crisis that predicated the placement, Juvenile Court staff can access unruly child or family crisis services to assist in the successful release without the need for shelter care or foster care. There are eight sites in North Dakota and the following chart shows admissions to attendant care by site in 2013.

Location of Attendant Care Site	Pre-Adjudicatory Supervision Youth
Burleigh/Morton Counties	112
Cass County	164
Grand Forks County	76
Ramsey County	9
Stark County	36
Stutsman County	45
Ward County	33
Williams County	61

House Arrest and Electronic

Monitoring – Another alternative to pre-adjudicatory detention is the use by the Juvenile Court of house arrest either as monitored by a Juvenile Court Officer using a voice verification system to confirm a youth’s location or in conjunction with GPS electronic monitoring systems. Electronic monitoring is a continuous monitoring device that attaches around a youth’s ankle and allows them to stay at home pending further court hearing. Voice monitoring and GPS electronic monitoring have been increasingly used by North Dakota Juvenile Court staff as an alternative to detention. Electronic monitoring can cost as little as seven dollars per day which is much lower than the cost of secure detention and allows the youth to remain in their home and in their community.

Director's Summary Page

Balanced and Restorative Justice is a guiding principle for North Dakota Juvenile Court Officers. This principle is utilized to improve and impact the lives of the youth, families, and communities in which they work. Priorities for the Juvenile Court are repairing harm to victims and compliance with programming geared at reducing the risk of the offender while increasing the overall competency of the offender to contribute to society.

The North Dakota Juvenile Court staff is guided by goals developed through strategic planning. The strategic plan, approved by the Juvenile Policy Board, is updated every five years and will be implemented over multiple years. Goals of the North Dakota Juvenile Courts for 2014 include the following:

1. Analyzing the data collected from the Victim Satisfaction Surveys and the Probation Officer Surveys and utilizing the feedback to improve juvenile court services to youth and victims.
2. Striving for quality assurance with statewide assessment tools, such as the YASI, MAYSI 2, and the detention screening tool.
3. Participating in a study of the current Juvenile Court case management system, CMS. The study will identify ways to minimize duplication of efforts, reduce the need for and retention of paper documents, use computer processing for standard decision-making with case management, and identify best practices in business processes to increase efficiency.
4. Conducting cross-unit data entry audits of our case management system, CMS, to improve quality assurance.
5. Screening all youth entering secure detention and analyzing data collected to reduce any observed disproportionate impact.
6. Working collaboratively with individuals and agencies within the juvenile justice system in a manner that serves the best interest of youth, families, victims and communities.

Respectfully Submitted,
Directors of Juvenile Court Services

UNIT ONE	NEJD		NECJD										
	Grand Forks		Devils Lake			Bottineau					Grafton		
	GF	Nelson	Benson	Ramsey	Towner	Bottineau	McHenry	Pierce	Renville	Rolette	Cavalier	Pembina	Walsh
Juvenile Court Programming													
Amachi Mentoring				◆	◆	◆							
Alive at 25	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Anger Management			◆	◆	◆								
Apology Letter	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
CAPH						◆	◆	◆	◆	◆			
CD Counseling	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
CD Outpatient	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
CD Day Treatment	◆	◆				◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
CD Education	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
CD Evaluation	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
CD I.O.P (Intensive Outpatient)	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
CD Inpatient	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Commitment to Change (Intensive Cog)			◆	◆	◆								
Community Council			◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Community Service	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Counseling-Intensive In-Home	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Counseling- Family	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Counseling-Individual	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Day Treatment	◆	◆								◆	◆	◆	◆
Day Report													
DD Services	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Defensive Driving	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Divert	◆	◆		◆									◆
Driving Restrictions	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Drug Court	◆		◆	◆	◆								
Drug Testing	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
DUI Program	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
EMS (GPS)	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Family Group Decision Making	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Family Assessment	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Family Focus	◆	◆									◆	◆	◆
Girls Asserting Power	◆												
House Arrest	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Hunter Education	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Job Corps	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Little Shell Shelter										◆			
MIP Class	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
MAYSI II	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Offender Accountability Conferences	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Parent aid	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Partnership Program	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Police Dept. Ride Alongs/ Mentoring	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆								
Prime for Life											◆	◆	◆
Psych Evaluation	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Psychiatric Inpatient	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆

UNIT ONE	NEJD		NECJD										
	Grand Forks		Devils Lake			Bottineau					Grafton		
	GF	Nelson	Benson	Ramsey	Towner	Bottineau	McHenry	Pierce	Renville	Rolette	Cavalier	Pembina	Walsh
Juvenile Court Programming													
Psychiatric Outpatient	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Report or Research Paper	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
RoboCUFF/Shadow Tracks	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
SPARCS Group	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Psychosexual evaluation	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Sex Offender Education (CAR)	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Third Millenium	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Tracking Intensive	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆								
Victim Impact Panel (VIP)			◆	◆	◆								
Victim Empathy Class	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Victim Reparation Fund	◆	◆											
YASI	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
YES Shoplifting Program	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
YIELD Program	◆	◆									◆	◆	◆
Youth Cog Program	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆

UNIT TWO	ECJD Fargo			SEJD										
				Wahpeton			Valley City				Jamestown			
	Cass	Trill	Steele	Richland	Ransom	Sargent	Barnes	Dickey	LaMoure	Griggs	Stuts- man	Eddy	Foster	Wells
Juvenile Court Programming														
Adult Court Observation/ Report	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Adult MIP Class	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Alive at 25	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Anger Management	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Apology Letter	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
CAPH	◆	◆	◆											
Carebed Program	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆				
CD Aftercare	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
CD Counseling	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
CD Day Treatment	◆													
CD Evaluation	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
CD I.O.P (Intensive Outpatient)	◆	◆	◆				◆				◆			
CD Inpatient (only with mental health)	◆													
Community Council	◆	◆												
Community Service	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Counseling-Intensive In-Home	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆								
Counseling- Family	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Counseling-Individual	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Day Treatment	◆	◆												
Day Report							◆				◆			
DD Services	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
DecisionMaking 101	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Defensive Driving	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Divert														
Driving Restrictions	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Drug Court	◆	◆					◆				◆			
Drug Testing	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
24/7 Sobriety Program	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
DUI Seminar	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Electronic Monitoring (GPS)	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
EQUIP	◆						◆				◆			
Family Group Decision Making	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
PATH Family Support	◆						◆							
GAP Girls Group	◆	◆	◆											
GREAT Girls Group	◆	◆	◆											
House Arrest	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Hunter Education	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Life Management	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆				
MIP Class	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
MAYSI II	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Offender Accountability Conferences	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Parent aid	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Partnership Program	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Psych Evaluation	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Psychiatric Inpatient	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Psychiatric Outpatient	◆													

UNIT TWO	ECJD Fargo			SEJD										
				Wahpeton			Valley City				Jamestown			
	Cass	Trill	Steele	Richland	Ransom	Sargent	Barnes	Dickey	LaMoure	Griggs	Stutsman	Eddy	Foster	Wells
Juvenile Court Programming	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Voice Monitoring (ShadowTracks)	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
SPARCS Group	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Psychosexual evaluation	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Sex Offender Education (CAR)	◆	◆		◆	◆		◆							
Theft Awareness Class (TAP)	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆						
Victim Impact Panel (VIP)	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆				
Victim Empathy Class	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Video Report	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
YIELD	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Youth Court	◆	◆	◆											

UNIT THREE	SWJC -Dickinson								SCJC - BISMARCK											
	Stark	Adams	Hettinger	Dunn	Billings	Godlen Valley	Slope	Bowman	Burleigh	Morton	Emmons	Logan	McIntosh	Sioux	Grant	Oliver	McLean	Mercer	Sheridan	Kidder
Juvenile Court Programming	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Adult Court Observation/ Report	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Adult MIP Class	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Alive at 25	◆								◆	◆							◆	◆		
Anger Management	◆								◆	◆							◆	◆	◆	
Apology Letter	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Boundaries	◆								◆	◆						◆	◆	◆		
CAPH									◆	◆										
CD Aftercare	◆								◆	◆									◆	
CD Counseling	◆	◆							◆	◆									◆	
CD Outpatient	◆	◆							◆	◆									◆	
CD Day Treatment	◆								◆	◆										
CD Education	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
CD Evaluation	◆	◆					◆	◆	◆	◆				◆				◆		
CD I.O.P (Intensive Outpatient)	◆								◆	◆										
CD Inpatient									◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Community Council	◆	◆	◆		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆										
Community Service	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Counseling-Intensive In-Home	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Counseling- Family	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆					◆		◆	◆	◆	
Counseling-Individual	◆	◆						◆	◆	◆					◆		◆	◆	◆	
Day Treatment	◆								◆	◆										
Day Report	◆								◆	◆										
DD Services	◆								◆	◆										
Defensive Driving	◆								◆	◆										
Drivers Safety	◆								◆	◆										
Driving Restrictions	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Drug Court									◆	◆										
Drug Testing	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
DUI Program	◆	◆							◆	◆							◆		◆	
DUI Seminar	◆	◆							◆	◆							◆		◆	
EMS/GPS Monitoring	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
EQUIP	◆								◆	◆										
Family Team Decision Making									◆	◆										
Family Group Decision Making	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Family Assessment	◆								◆	◆										
Family Focus	◆								◆	◆										
Family Support	◆								◆	◆										
Group Counseling	◆								◆	◆										
House Arrest	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Hunter Education	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Indepenant Living Program	◆								◆	◆										
MIP Class	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
MAYSI 2	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆

UNIT THREE	SWJC -Dickinson								SCJC - BISMARCK											
	Stark	Adams	Hettinger	Dunn	Billings	Godlen Valley	Slope	Bowman	Burleigh	Morton	Emmons	Logan	McIntosh	Sioux	Grant	Oliver	McLean	Mercer	Sheridan	Kidder
Juvenile Court Programming	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Offender Accountability Conferences	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Parent aid	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Partnership Program	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆			◆		◆	◆	◆			
Prime for Life	◆	◆							◆	◆										
Psych Evaluation	◆								◆	◆						◆	◆	◆		
Psychiatric Inpatient									◆	◆										
Psychiatric Outpatient	◆								◆	◆										
Report or Research Paper	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
RoboCUFF	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
SPARCS Group	◆								◆	◆										
Psychosexual evaluation	◆								◆	◆										
Relationships & Communication Group	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆												
Sex Offender Education (CAR)	◆								◆	◆										
Tracking Intensive									◆	◆										
Theft Awareness Class (TAP)	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Victim Impact Panel (VIP)	◆																			
Victim Empathy Class	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆							◆		◆	
MEMS - Alcohol Monitoring									◆	◆										
Attendant Care	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
PYB									◆											
SYB	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆												
MCYB																		◆		
YSD										◆										
3rd Millennium	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
YIELD									◆	◆										
YCAP									◆	◆				◆						

***Note that most programs are offered in the larger areas or county seats but are available to rural youth when they can travel to the site of the program, class or treatment.

UNIT 4	NWJD WILLISTON			NWJD MINOT		
	Divide	McKenzie	Williams	Burke	Mountrail	Ward
Juvenile Court Programming						
Adult Court Observation/Report						
Adult MIP Class						◆
Alive at 25			◆			◆
Anger Management			◆			◆
Apology Letter	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
CAPH						◆
Carebed Program						
CD Aftercare			◆			◆
CD Counseling			◆			◆
CD Outpatient			◆			◆
CD Day Treatment						
CD Education			◆			◆
CD Evaluation			◆			◆
CD I.O.P (Intensive Outpatient)			◆			◆
CD Inpatient						◆
Community Council						
Community Service	◆	◆	◆			◆
Counseling-Intensive In-Home	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Counseling- Family			◆			◆
Counseling-Individual			◆			◆
Day Treatment						
Day Report						
DD Services			◆			◆
DecisionMaking 101						
Defensive Driving			◆			◆
Divert						
Drivers Safety						
Driving Restrictions	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Drug Court						◆
Drug Testing	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
DUI Program						
DUI Seminar			◆			◆
EMS	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
EQUIP						
Family Group Decision Making						◆
Family Assessment						
Family Focus						
Forward Thinking Interactive Journals	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Family Support						
GAP Girls Group						
Girls of Tomorrow			◆			◆
GREAT Girls Group						
Group Counseling			◆			◆
House Arrest	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Hunter Education			◆			◆
Keys to Innervision						

UNIT 4	NWJD WILLISTON			NWJD MINOT		
	Divide	McKenzie	Williams	Burke	Mountrail	Ward
Juvenile Court Programming						
Life Management						
MIP Class			◆			◆
MAYSI II	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Offender Accountability Conferences	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Parent aid	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Partnership Program			◆			◆
Prime for Life						
Psych Evaluation						◆
Psychiatric Inpatient						◆
Psychiatric Outpatient			◆			◆
Report or Research Paper	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
ShadowTracks	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
SPARCS Group			◆			◆
Psychosexual evaluation						◆
Sex Offender Education						◆
Third Millenium	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Tracking Traditional						
Tracking Intensive(Drug Court)						
Theft Awareness Class (TAP)						
Victim Impact Panel (VIP)			◆			◆
Victim Empathy Class			◆			◆
Video Report						
YIELD						◆
Youth Court						
ACCI Cog Lifeskills Workbooks						
Keeping Life In Balance						◆
Strike Two						
Sunrise Youth Bureau	◆	◆	◆			
Youth Cog Program						
NW Youth Assessment Center			◆			
Juvenile Detention Center			◆			◆
Attendant Care						◆
Transition Program						◆
Stay In School Project						◆
Sheltercare						◆
** Note - Many of the programs are located in Williston and Minot, however are available to youth throughout the entire unit.						

GLOSSARY OF ND JUVENILE PROGRAMS

ACT TEAM- Referrals made to the ACT team involve families with complex issues involving their child/children. Identification of needed services and who can provide it are the goal of the first meeting. Representatives from many different agencies sit at the referral meeting and offer services to the family on the spot. A plan is constructed and a follow-up is scheduled to monitor progress. Also case management through the Human Service Center is available to families in need.

ADULT COURT OBSERVATION PROGRAM- Juveniles attend adult hearings to observe and report back on the types of offenses and sentences received in district court adult criminal proceedings.

ADULT MIP CLASS- An education class on alcohol and other drugs for juvenile court offenders who have reached the age of 18.

ALIVE AT 25- A series of defensive driving classes designed to educate juveniles on the dangers of drinking and driving. Classes provided by the North Dakota Safety Council.

AMACHI MENTORSHIP- Provides Adult Retired Senior volunteer mentors for youth. The program is designed primarily for children with an incarcerated parent, but all youth are considered if a mentor is available.

ANGER MANAGEMENT- This is a program to assist juveniles in recognizing anger issues, and learning skills to cope with and diffuse inappropriately expressed anger.

ACCOUNTABILITY AND SANCTION PROGRAMS- There are several educational and/or accountability programs utilized by the Juvenile Court to allow the child to gain insight into their behavior, and to allow them an opportunity to take responsibility for their behavior. These include: Letter of apology, Community Service, Research or Report Paper, Video Report, House Arrest, Shadowtracks or Electronic Monitoring (EMS).

BOUNDARIES: A class for parents and teenagers to help recognize why boundaries are important. The goal is for parents and teens to understand how boundaries reflect personal values, identify negotiable and non-negotiable rules in their lives, and respectfully work through disagreements with authority figures.

CAPH- This program is a partial hospitalization program designed for children and adolescents age 17 and under who have a variety of behavioral and emotional difficulties. The program is highly structured and allows the child to participate in a hospital program without actually being hospitalized.

CAREBED PROGRAM- A low intensity residential CD treatment provided by Path Foster Homes.

CD SERVICES- Chemical dependency services includes: Screening, Evaluation, Education, Outpatient, Day Treatment, Inpatient, and Aftercare.

COGNITIVE RESTRUCTURING- These are educational programs which have been shown to be one of the most effective programs in working with at-risk youth. These programs address decision-making from our experiential perspective to providing tools and skills to change behavior and follow through with that change. Some of the cognitive programs offered throughout the state include: KEYS to Innervations, Youth Cog Program, Decision-Making 101, GREAT Girls Group, GAP Girls Group, STRIKE TWO, Life Management, and EQUIP.

COMMUNITY COUNCIL (a.k.a. COMMUNITY RESTORATIVE JUSTICE COUNCIL)- An accountability conference where the victim is not present or the victim is the community or a business rather than an individual. Panels of community members sit in place of the victim, and represent their interests at the meeting. A mutually acceptable agreement is developed on ways to repair the harm caused.

COMMUNITY SERVICE- Imposed as a condition of probation, community service requires the offender to work a certain number of hours as reparation to the community. Many different sites are utilized. Some courts have their own program, and others contract or network with community agencies for work sites.

COUNSELING- An array of services that range from individual to family counseling. This may include individual evaluation, treatment and/or counseling for a specific problem area. This could also be for the entire family, to include assessment, treatment, Intensive In-Home counseling or even just support.

DAY TREATMENT- A program in the schools developed for students who have behavioral and/or emotional problems in the classrooms who are referred by Juvenile Court, and who need to be away from the mainstream classroom, but do not meet other special needs criteria. Special staff is assigned who include not only academic services, but also social work methodologies as well. Care is taken to include family as well as the student in addressing student needs.

DAY REPORT- A program provided by Lutheran Social Services in Grand Forks to attend to the needs of Juveniles in the hours after school, when they would otherwise be unsupervised. This program runs from 3-8:00 pm. Dinner is provided as well as after-school tutoring, and life skill training. A similar program is run by the Juvenile Court in Valley City.

DD SERVICES- Services provided by the Human Service Centers for the Developmentally Disabled.

DECISION-MAKING 101 - An entry level cognitive restructuring program for youth and their parents designed to help one make better decisions through group activities, and to provide tools and support for effective long term change in behavior.

DRIVING PROGRAMS- Referrals are made to local law enforcement and private providers when a juvenile has a driving or related offense which shows a need for more driving education. These are occasionally alcohol related events as well. The programs available are: ALIVE @ 25, Drivers Safety, YIELD, DUI Seminars and Defensive Driving.

DRUG COURT- Juvenile Drug Court is a decade long program in the state which addresses the needs of chemically dependent children for whom other forms of treatment have been ineffective. The program is from 9-12 month in duration, and monitors every aspect of the child's life over a long period time. The program includes weekly court sessions with the JDC judge and team, rewards and sanctions for behavior, and upon successful completion, may be eligible to have offenses dismissed.

DRUG TESTING- Juveniles on probation may be randomly screened by urinalysis or mouth swab for use of illegal substances. Drug kits are purchased and available to parents as well who request them for home use or parents are referred to a local drug testing agency.

ELECTRONIC MONITORING- (EMS/GPS) A home electronic "bracelet" system that allows for restricting and monitoring an offender within the home as an alternative to incarceration.

EQUIP- A cognitive restructuring program designed to help one make better decisions through group activities, and to provide tools and support for effective long term change in behavior.

FAMILY GROUP DECISION MAKING- The Village Family Services provides this program for utilizing nuclear and extended family for determining the best potential placement for a child who is to be placed out of the home. Extensive research and meetings help to determine a collaborative decision.

FAMILY TEAM DECISION MAKING - The Village Family Services provides this program in partnership with local county social service offices and the North Dakota Department of Human Services. When there is an emergency removal of children from the home, a referral is made to hold a FTDM meeting within 24-72 hours of the report/removal. In FTDM processes, a trained facilitator, who is independent of the case, brings together the children (when appropriate), family members, county social service staff, and other community support people to make an immediate placement decision and/or safety plan for children. The main goal of the FTDM process is to make a collaborative decision on the immediate safety/placement of children.

FAMILY ASSESSMENT-To assess and recommend services to families with juveniles at risk of out of home placement. The assessment is based on a session with the family in their home and includes current life situations and stressors, and a psycho-social history. Upon completion, an assessment report and recommendations are given to Juvenile Court.

Forward Thinking Interactive Journals- Cognitive behavioral journals which use evidence-based strategies to assist youth in making positive changes to their thoughts, feelings and behaviors and applying the concepts to their own lives to achieve the goal of responsible living.

GAP GIRLS GROUP- (GIRLS ASSERTING POWER) A therapeutic group designed to promote self esteem, assertiveness, and to gain self awareness for their potential to succeed. This is free, and taught by Juvenile Court Staff.

GIRLS OF TOMORROW- A six week group for girls with focus on building a positive self-image, increased social identity and increased self-esteem. The group includes topic areas of healthy lifestyles, safety & relationships, social skills and decision making.

GREAT GIRLS GROUP –(GIRLS RESPECTING EACH OTHER AND THEMSELVES) A free weekly group provided by Juvenile Court staff for girls to obtain tools for positive peer relationships, and respecting themselves and the prevention of bullying. This group is for younger girls.

HUNTER EDUCATION- Provided by the North Dakota Game and Fish Department in the area of gun and hunting safety, with testing at the conclusion for a satisfactory passing grade. Juveniles are referred for hunting or hunting-related gun violations.

INTENSIVE IN-HOME- Counseling provided for families in the home setting allowing for more flexibility around family work schedules. The sessions may be several times a week for a period of several months.

JOB CORPS- Job Corps is a program administered by the United States Department of Labor that offers free-of-charge education and vocational training to youth ages 16 to 24. The Quentin Burdick Job Corps located in Minot is the main referral source for North Dakota courts.

KEEPING LIFE IN BALANCE - The “Keeping Life In Balance” Program is a diversion program developed for unruly youth referred to the court for first time runaway and curfew violations.

KEYS TO INNERVISION- A cognitive restructuring program designed to help one make better decisions through group activities, and to provide tools and support for effective long term change in behavior.

LIFE MANAGEMENT- A cognitive restructuring group designed to help one make better decisions through group activities, and to provide tools and support for effective long term change in behavior.

MAYSI 2- The Juvenile Court standardized initial mental health screening tool for juveniles placed on probation to determine indicators of mental health issues. Follow up is done when there are red flags for immediate risk to self or others.

MEMS UNIT- A deep lung breath monitor used to detect alcohol 24/7 by use of breath sample and picture ID for high surveillance drug court participants.

MERCER COUNTY YOUTH BUREAU- (MCYB) - A diversion agency with programming to work with low level/ low risk youth to keep them out of Juvenile Court.

OFFENDER ACCOUNTABILITY CONFERENCES- Provided by Lutheran Social Services, a trained mediator sets up a face-to-face contact with the victim of the offense and the offender. The victim and offender attempt to gain closure, and come up with a mutually signed agreement that satisfies the victim, while allowing the offender to make reparations, both for himself and the victim.

POLICE YOUTH BUREAU-(BISMARCK) - A diversion program provided by the Bismarck Police Department designed to work with low level/low risk youth to keep them out of Juvenile Court.

PRIME FOR LIFE- A drug and alcohol *education* program. (SEE CD SERVICE)

PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES- The Juvenile Courts have an array of services provided by the state Human

Service Centers. These would include: Psychological Evaluations, Treatment, Psychosexual Evaluation, Sex Offender Education (CAR), Psychiatric Evaluations, Treatment, Family Evaluations, Counseling, and Addiction Services. There are also private providers, such as the local medical facilities or private therapists as well.

Relationships & Communication Group - To help educate juveniles and parents on different kinds of relationships, and to help them identify healthy and unhealthy relationships. The participants will also receive skills and tools to use to help them make healthy relationships in the future, and set appropriate boundaries in their current relationships.

SHADOWTRACKS- A computerized voice recognition system designed to randomly contact a juvenile who is on home restrictions. When called by the computer, the juvenile must repeat a set of numbers back to the computer when called at home, and the computer can recognize the juvenile's voice. If it does not recognize the appropriate voice, a message is sent to the probation officer via email to alert them of the failed cases.

SPARCS- (Structured Psychotherapy for Adolescents Responding to Chronic Stress). This is a group counseling setting for youth who may be traumatized with chronic stress and are acting out in the community and is taught either by Human Service Center staff or trained juvenile court officers.

SHORT TERM EVALUATION PROGRAM (STEP) – A program offered at the Minot Dakota Boys and Girls Ranch campus that offers assessment and evaluation services to assist with short and long term planning for children. The goal of STEP is to accurately determine the needs of the client, focus on the primary issues and be a resource in finding the most appropriate level of care.

SUNRISE YOUTH BUREAU [SYB] - A diversion agency with programming to work with low level/low risk youth to keep them out of Juvenile Court.

THEFT AWARENESS CLASS- (TAP)- A diversion awareness class for shoplifters or other theft offenders.

THIRD MILLENIUM- An education program that is done online. It is four hours of online education relating to one of the following areas: 1) Alcohol 2) Marijuana 3) Shoplifting. This concept will be expanding in the future as the rural areas are a site of huge potential growth for this type of online program.

VICTIM IMPACT PANEL- The Victim Impact Program is meant to provide juveniles the opportunity to hear real stories on impaired driving and the effects it has on people. Speakers talk from experience and share how their life was before the crash, immediately after and how their life has changed since.

VICTIM EMPATHY CLASS- This class is designed to teach juvenile offenders about the human consequences of crime, with the goal of the juvenile offender accepting responsibility for their past harmful actions. These classes are done when the victim chooses not to participate in an accountability conference, or circumstances would preclude holding a face to face meeting.

YASI- (YOUTH ASSESSMENT SCREENING TOOL)- The Juvenile Court standardized screening tool for juveniles placed on probation to determine their risk level and area of risk, and also to identify strengths and needs for program planning.

YDP-YOUTH DIVERSION PROGRAM- An alcohol and drug education program designed to educate first time or early offenders on alcohol and other drugs.

YCAP (Bismarck) - Youth Cultural Achievement Program for Native American youth offered by Youthworks. The programs include youth mentoring, wraparound family services and individual counseling.

YCAP- (Williston) A program offered by Human Services for adolescents receiving their first alcohol offense. It is offered every other month, for period of six to eight hours.

YES PROGRAM- A “correspondence” education program for first time juvenile shoplifters.

YIELD- A traffic diversion program designed to educate juveniles who have driving or traffic related offenses.

YOUTH SERVICES BUREAU [YSB] (MANDAN)- A diversion agency with programming to work with low level/low risk youth to keep them out of Juvenile Court.

YOUTHWORKS- A diversion agency with programming to work with unruly and low level/low risk youth experiencing family dysfunction with the aim to keep them out of Juvenile Court. Youthworks also provides Attendant Care in Bismarck and a short-term shelter in both Bismarck and Fargo.