



# North Dakota Juvenile Court Annual Report 2011

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# The Mission: Balanced & Restorative Justice

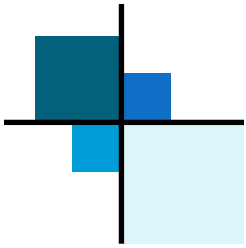
**Repairing Harm  
Reducing Risk  
And  
Creating  
Opportunities**

Following the principals 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. The courts empower victims, encourage community participation and support parental responsibility.

In 2011, nearly 11,000 total charges (8,723 delinquent/unruly and 2,249 child deprivation) were handled by the Juvenile Courts of North Dakota. Virtually every single case has contact with a juvenile court officer at some point in the process. Juvenile Court Officers screen law enforcement, school and agency referrals 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 (51%) via an informal adjustment conference. Juvenile probation is one of the most widely used tools to ensure court requirements are met.

Court goals include repairing the harm to the victim, compliance with programming geared at reducing the risk of the offender while increasing the overall competency of the offender to contribute to society.

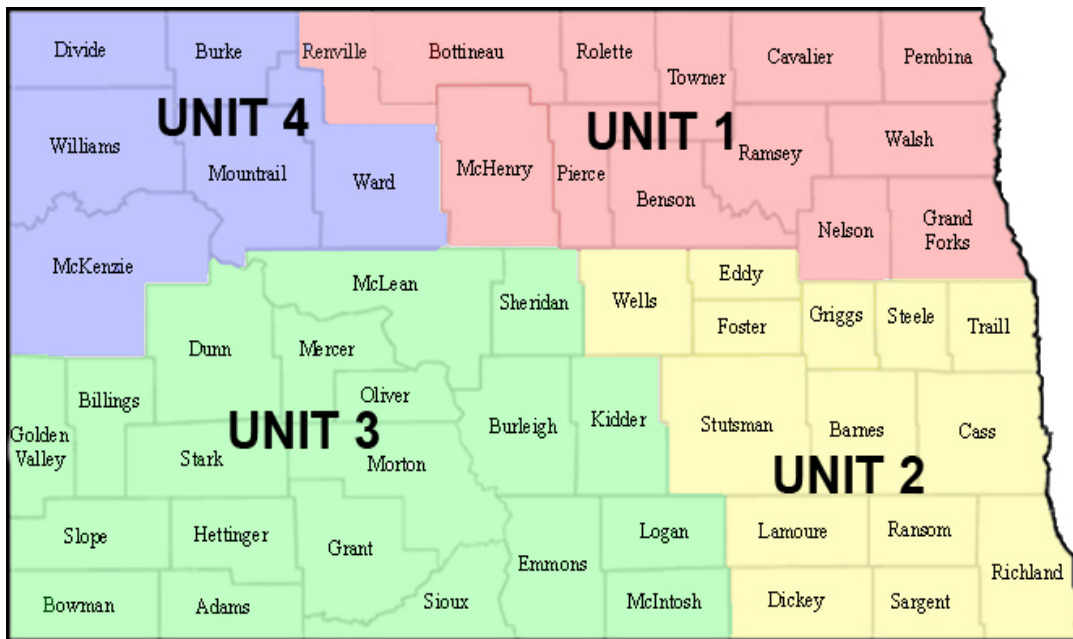
Using the guiding mission of Balanced and Restorative Justice, North Dakota Juvenile Court officers improve and impact the lives of the youth, families and communities in which they work.



# North Dakota Court Administration

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

The geographical areas of these administrative units are as follows:



## **Unit One: Northeast and Northeast Central Judicial Districts**

Juvenile Offices: Grand Forks, Devils Lake, Bottineau, Grafton

## **Unit Two: East Central and Southeast Judicial Districts**

Juvenile Offices: Fargo, Jamestown, Valley City, Wahpeton

## **Unit Three: Southwest and South Central Judicial Districts**

Juvenile Offices: Bismarck and Dickinson

## **Unit Four: Northwest Judicial District**

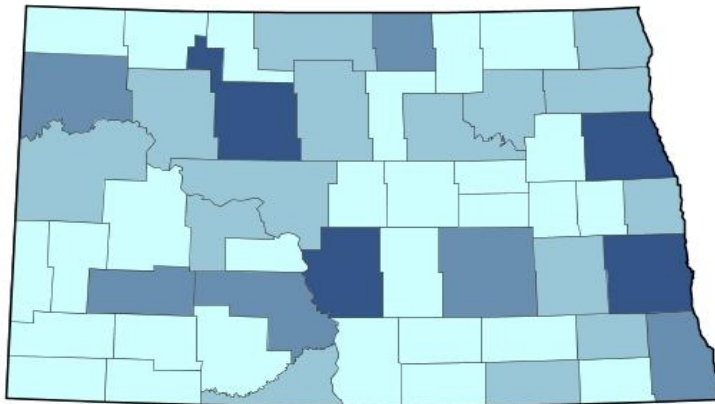
Juvenile Offices: Minot and Williston



# N.D. Juvenile Court Jurisdiction

**Delinquent or Unruly Youth:** North Dakota Juvenile Court has exclusive jurisdiction over youth ages seven to seventeen who are alleged to have committed a delinquent act, an act which would be a crime if committed by an adult, or youth who have committed unruly acts, laws that apply to them only based on their age such as truancy, runaway, ungovernable behavior or minor consuming.

**Deprived Children:** The Juvenile Court also has exclusive jurisdiction over children from birth until age seventeen who are alleged to be deprived of proper care or control by their parent, guardian or other custodian. This would be more commonly known as child abuse and neglect cases and they are referred to the courts by the county social service agencies after a child abuse and neglect investigation.



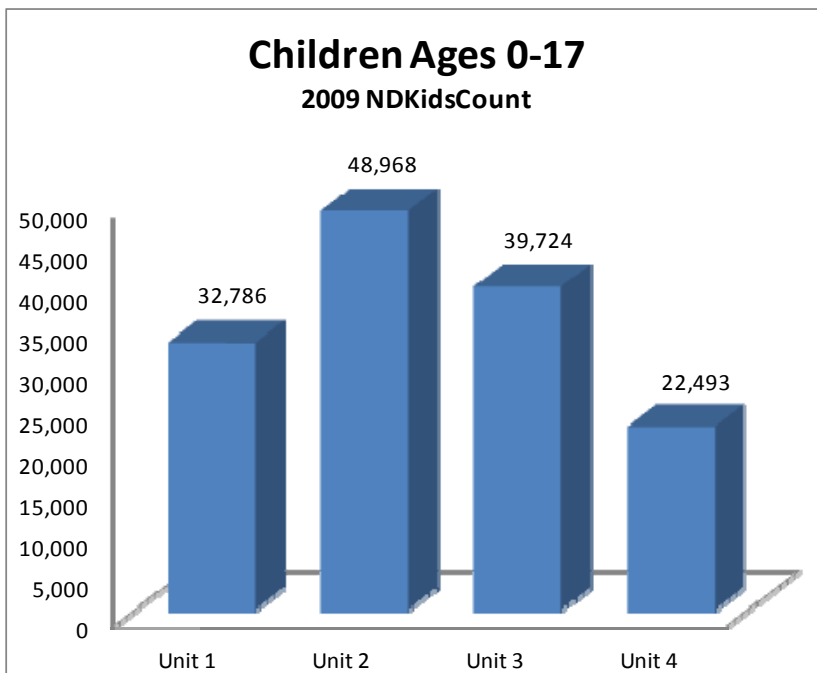
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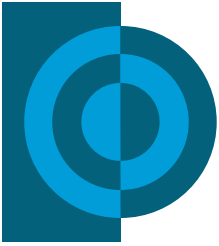
## ND Kids Count Data:

- In 2009, children ages 0 to 17 comprised 22 percent of North Dakota’s total population, compared to 25 percent in 2000 and 28 percent in 1990.
- From 2003, to 2009, the majority of North Dakota counties, (31 of 53) had an increase in the number of young children ages 0 to 5.
- The number of white children is still the majority but has declined 12% in the last 9 years to 86% of all N.D. children.
- From 2000 to 2009, the number of America Indian children grew 14 percent (13,522 to 15,360); Hispanic children increased 77 percent (3,377 to 5,962); the number of African American children increased 76 percent (2,248 to 3,951) and the number of Asian children increased 41 percent (1,311 to 1,854).
- The number of children living in foster care totaled 1,912 in 2010, representing 1 percent of all children ages 0 to 18 statewide. The majority of N.D. children receiving foster care services in 2010 were in a family home (76 percent) and only one in five was in a group home or institution (22 percent).
- In 2009, 14 percent of N.D. children lived in poverty, a rate which has not improved in ten years. (See [www.ndkidscount.org](http://www.ndkidscount.org))

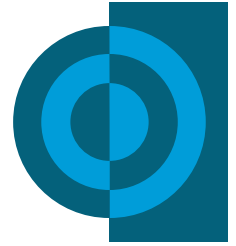
## Children by Age Group: Ages 0-17 (Number) – 2009

North Dakota KIDS COUNT  
KIDS COUNT Data Center, [www.kidscount.org/datacenter](http://www.kidscount.org/datacenter)  
A Project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation



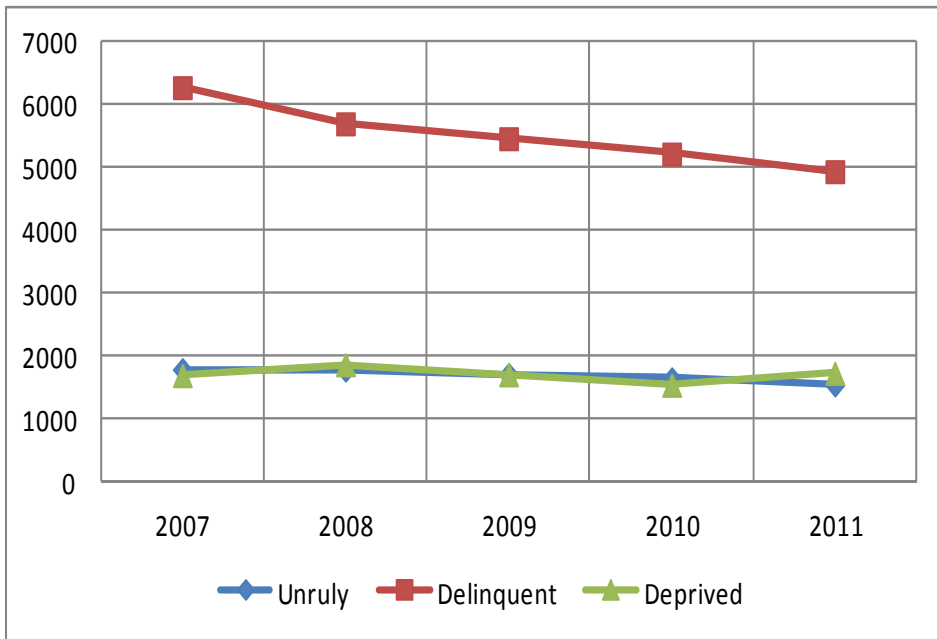


# 2011 Juvenile Court Referrals



**Total Referrals Decrease Statewide with Slight Increase in Child Deprivation Referrals:** Juvenile Court referrals are received from law enforcement, schools, social services agencies and parents. Referrals to N.D. Juvenile Court have declined 16% in the past five years from 9,758 in 2007 to 8,210 in 2011. As population has relocated from rural to more urban areas, the urban courts have seen increased caseloads.

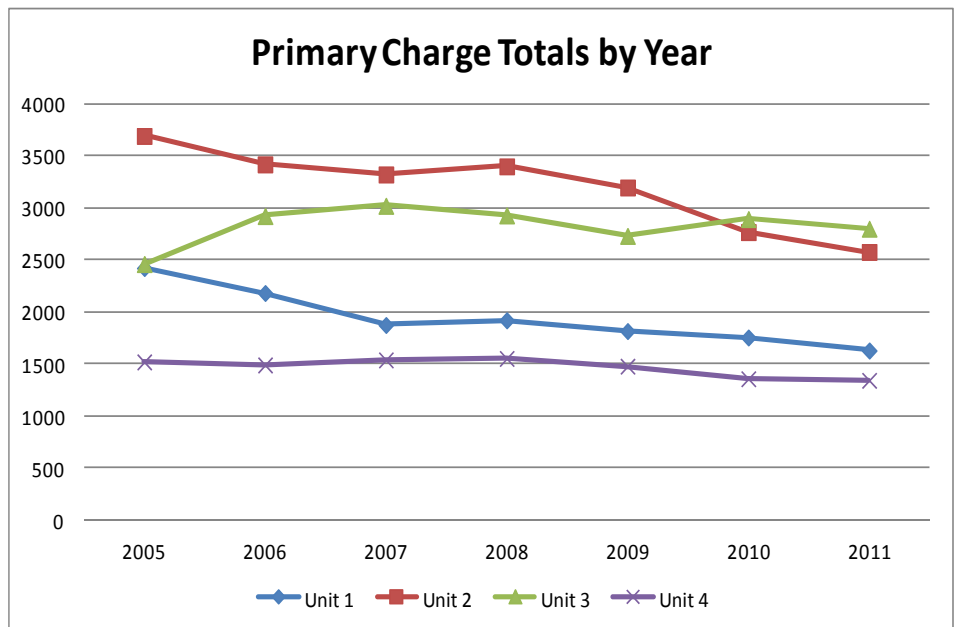
The following chart indicates the total number of charges referred to the juvenile courts, in the three legal categories of unruly, delinquent and deprived cases over the past five years.



**Trends:** Nationally, both adult and juvenile crime are at all-time lows. North Dakota has seen similar decreases. The following shows the percentage increase or decrease by case type over a five year period in North Dakota:

- 14% decrease in unruly referrals.
- 20% decrease in delinquent referrals.
- 2% increase in deprived referrals.

**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. In other words, counting the cases by the most serious offense in an event, which excludes any lesser charges that occurred at that same event and which will be handled together as one case.

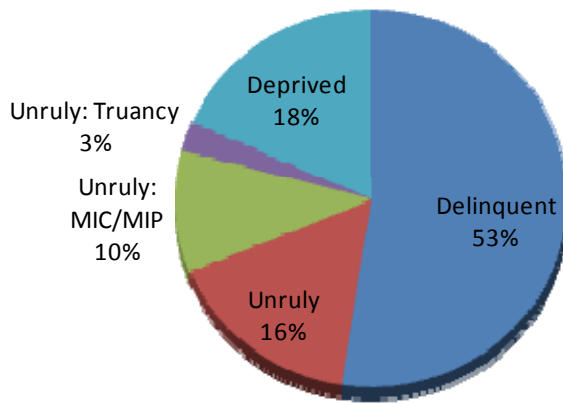


# Analysis of 2011 Juvenile Referrals by Case Type



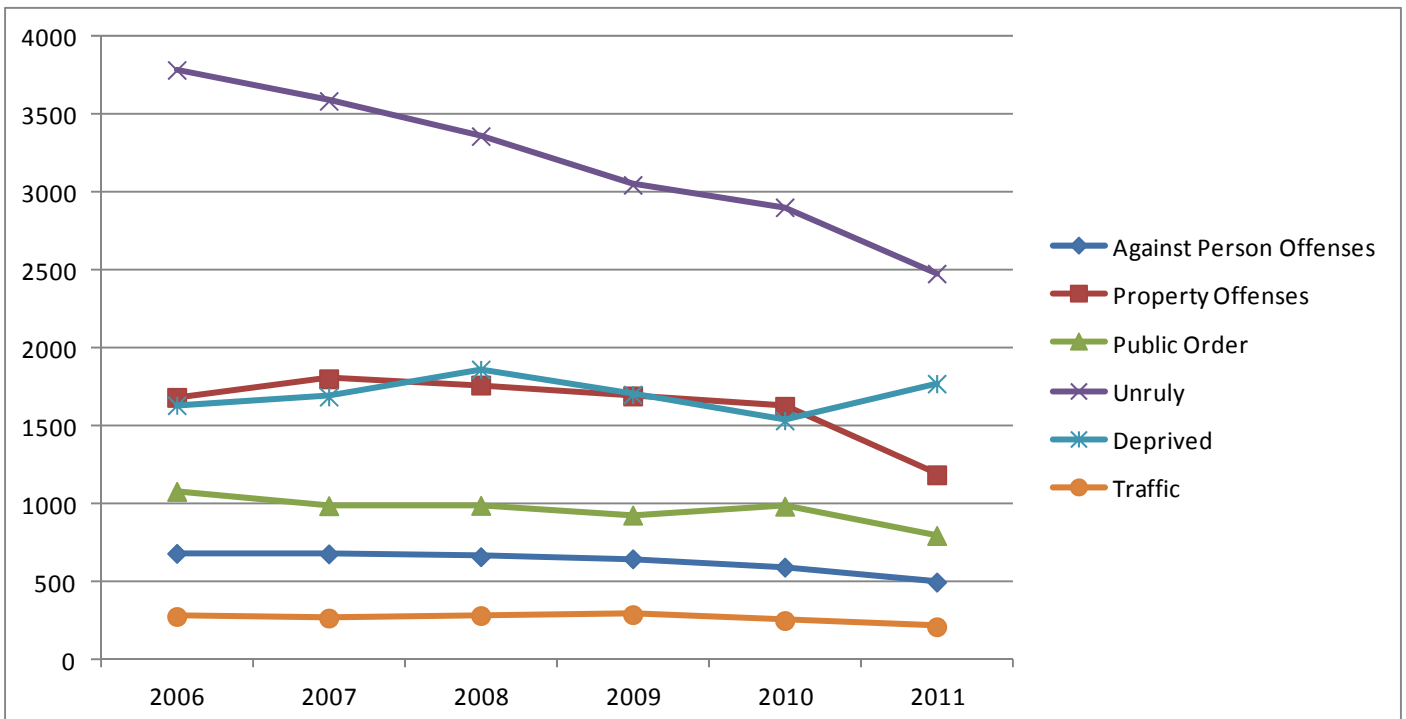
In 2011, a total of 29% of all referrals received had an unruly case type as the most serious charge with 10% of all cases having to do only with minors consuming or possessing alcohol. 53% had a delinquent charge and only 18% of all cases received fell under the deprived (child abuse and neglect) category.

## Total 2011 Referrals by Case Type



Of the delinquent referrals, 88% would be misdemeanors if committed by an adult, 11% are felony level offenses and 1% consist of infractions.

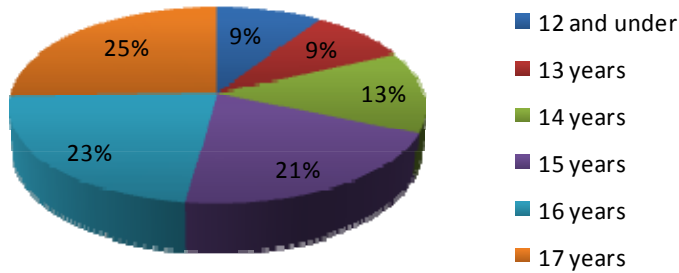
As noted in the chart to the left, only 3% of all referrals are school truancies, 10% are alcohol offense as the primary charge and the remaining 16% are ungovernable behavior or runaway referrals.



The chart above shows juvenile court referrals case types over a six year period of time.



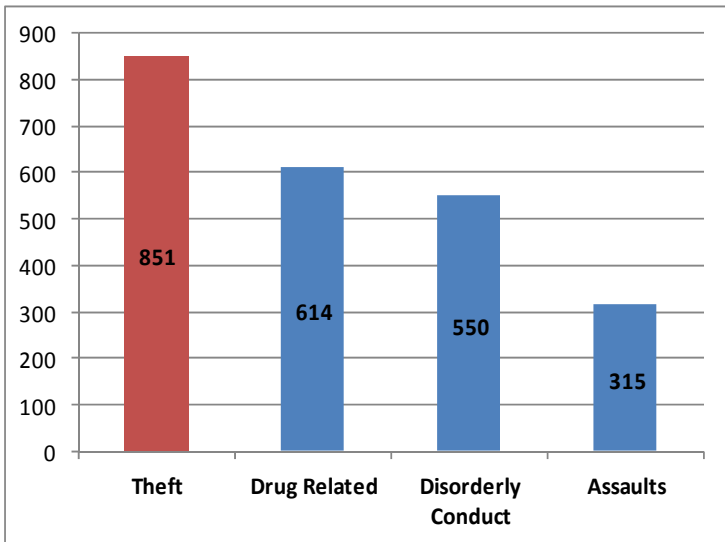
### Referrals by Age



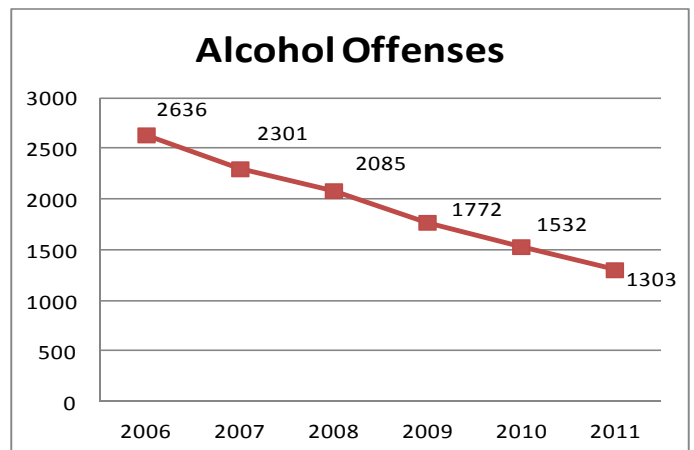
Seven years old is the age of criminal responsibility in North Dakota. At that age, youth can be referred to the North Dakota Juvenile Courts on charges of unruly or delinquent behavior.

In 2011, the most common age of youth referred to the juvenile courts for delinquent or unruly behavior was 17 years of age. Juveniles younger than age 13 accounted for only 9% of all referrals to the courts.

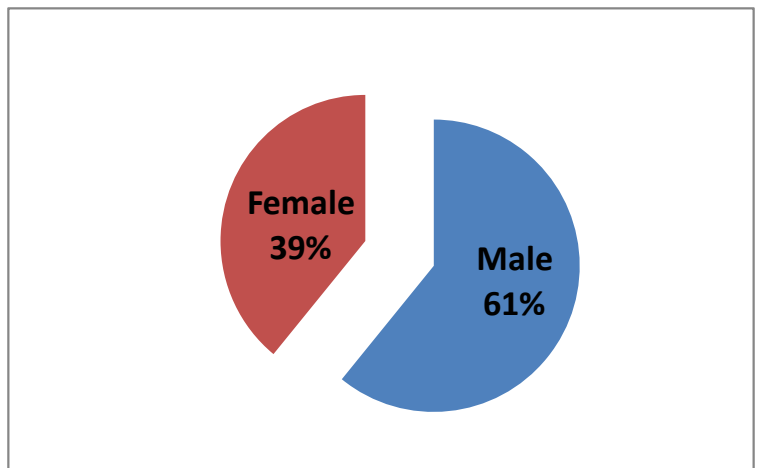
**Most Common Referral Types:** Theft was the most common delinquent referral received by the juvenile courts in 2011. Minor Consuming or Minor in Possession continues to be the most common unruly offense but on a positive note, this referral type is trending downward as reflected in the chart below which shows



the underage alcohol referrals to juvenile court over the past six years in North Dakota.



**Gender and Juvenile Court Referrals:** More boys are referred to the juvenile courts than girls but the number of adolescent girls referred continues to rise. It is not known if this is a true rise in girl delinquency or rather a change in societal response to girl behavior. Studies indicate that most juvenile girls referred to the courts have been victims of abuse, physical or sexual and that risk factors for girls include early onset of puberty, sexual abuse, depression and anxiety.



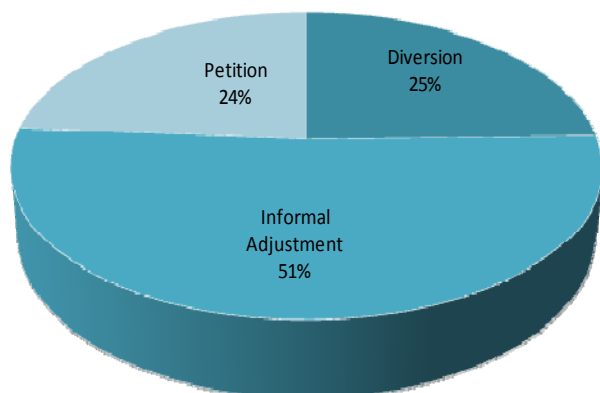


## 2011 Juvenile Court Dispositions for Delinquent & Unruly Case Types

North Dakota law wisely 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 possible diversion to a program such as a class or counseling, the holding of an informal adjustment (a meeting of the youth, parents, court officer and victim, if the victim so chooses) or by accessing

**76% of all juvenile cases were handled outside of the courtroom through either a diversion to programming or an informal adjustment conference.**

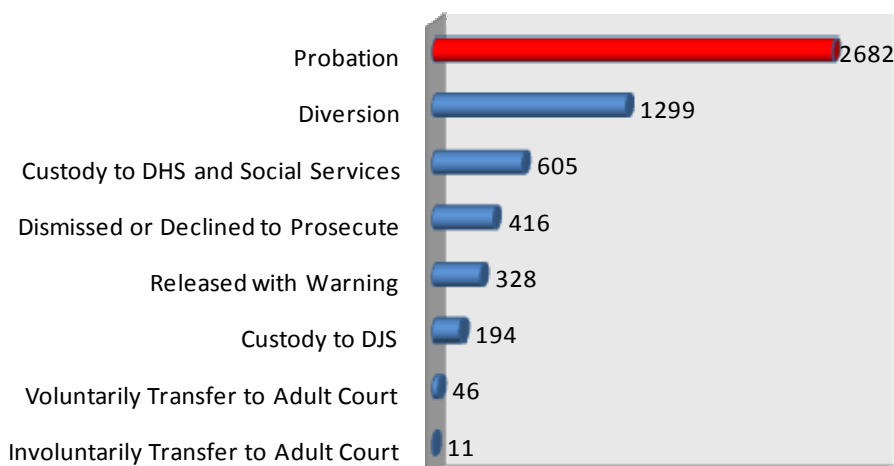
the formal court process by referring the matter to the States Attorney for the filing of a petition and hearing of the matter before a judge or judicial referee.



Most low-level offenses and early offenders are handled via diversion or informal adjustment. This benefits the youth, family and victim as diversion and the consent-driven informal adjustment process can address a wrong quickly after an offense occurs. Typically, in felony-level cases, youth requiring placement and contested matters appear before a District Court Judge or Judicial Referee. A process which takes more time and resources before reaching conclusion.

**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 individual 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 and removing custody from a parent only as a last resort.

**Juvenile Probation—The Workhorse of the Juvenile Justice System:** Juvenile probation is the oldest and most widely used means to deliver a range of court-ordered service while supervising the youth within the community. Engaging behavior change, holding the youth accountability and increasing offender competency at one-tenth of the cost of out-of-home placements.



# Probation Supervision

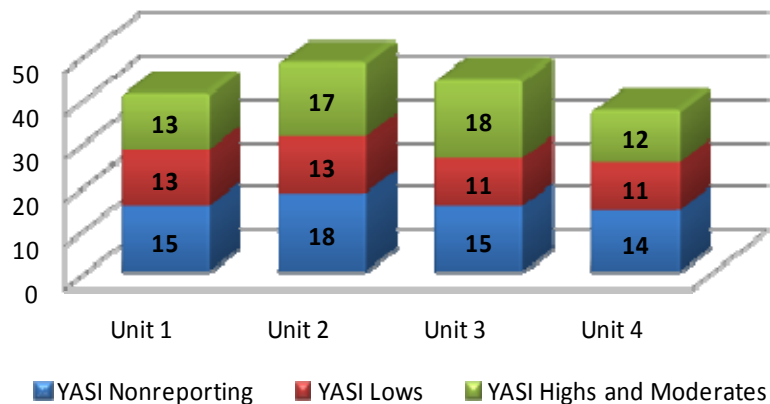
*Making smart choices means providing the right sanctions and services to the right juveniles at the right time without regard to biases or prejudices but based upon each child's unique risks and needs .*

**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.

**Risk and Needs Assessments:** Juvenile Court Officers use a risk assessment instrument called the 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, program 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 most likely to cause the youth to reoffend. A mental health assessment called the MAYSI-II is used to assess a broad scope of possible mental health needs. N.D. juvenile court officers are dedicated professionals who believe that young persons who break the law have the ability to change their behavior.

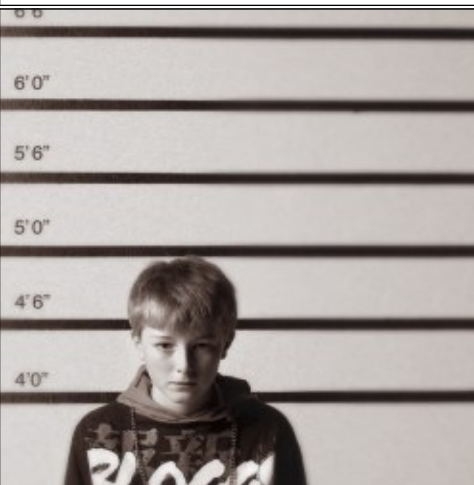
The most current national caseload standards for juvenile probation officers recommends 35 juveniles per probation officer. (National Center for Juvenile Justice) North Dakota Juvenile Best Practices Manual recommends that a court officer have no more than 30 YASI high and moderate risk youth but does not limit the low risk caseload. For many ND juvenile staff a significant amount of time is spent traveling rural roads in order to supervise youth.

**Probation Caseload Averages 2011**



**Transfer to Adult Court:** Studies have shown that transferred youth quickly reoffend and at much higher rates than juvenile kept in the juvenile system. Further, nationally, 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 as a means to elude the rehabilitative work that would be required of them in the juvenile system.

**In North Dakota in 2011, only 11 youth were transferred to adult court involuntarily and 46 youth voluntarily requested transfer.**





# Restoring Justice to Victims



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 states 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 Informal Adjustment conference and some do choose to be involved. 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 2011, \$302,432 was ordered in restitution and 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 \$183,728. Of the total ordered in 2011, 56% was collected and restored to victims. Restitution collection is challenging with young people as some are unable to work due to age or placement out of the home. Note that in some cases,

victims chose to pursue a civil action against parents as a more viable means of being repaid for losses.

**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 2011 was 22,479 hours.

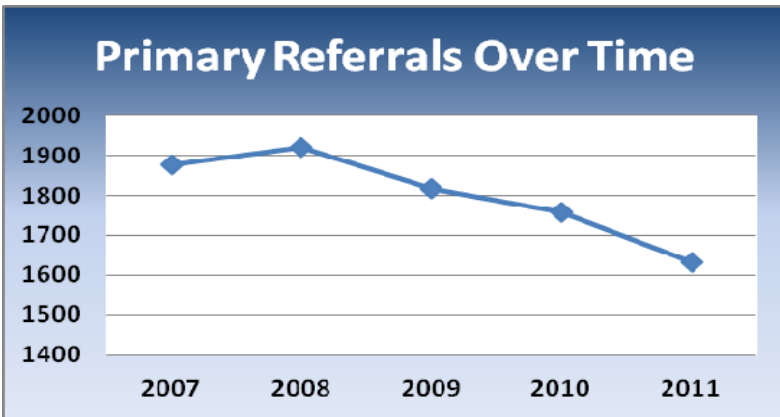
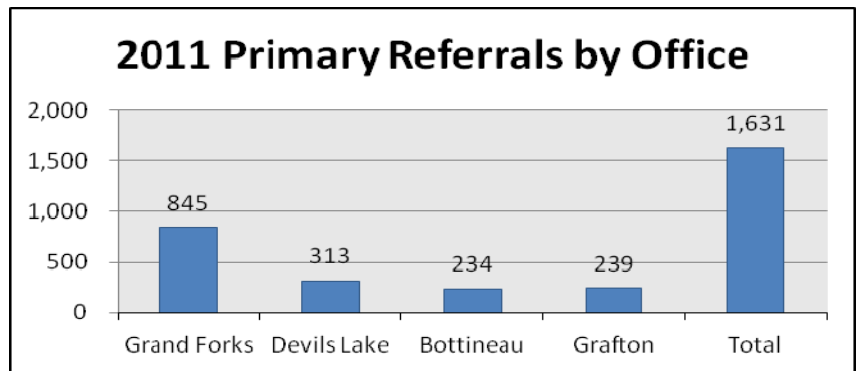
**Victim Empathy Seminars and Offender Accountability Conferences:** In support of the balanced and restorative justice mission, the courts contract with Lutheran Social Services of North Dakota to provide victim empathy classes and offender accountability conference state-wide. The 4-hour victim empathy class is educational and intended to help the juvenile and their parents understand how their behavior impacts others. The Accountability Conferences bring together the offender, victim and key supporters to discuss the impact of the juvenile's behavior and ways to repair the harm caused with the assistance of a trained facilitator. In 2011, 225 juveniles participated in an Offender Accountability Conference and 301 juveniles completed the Victim Empathy Seminar in their community.

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# Unit One

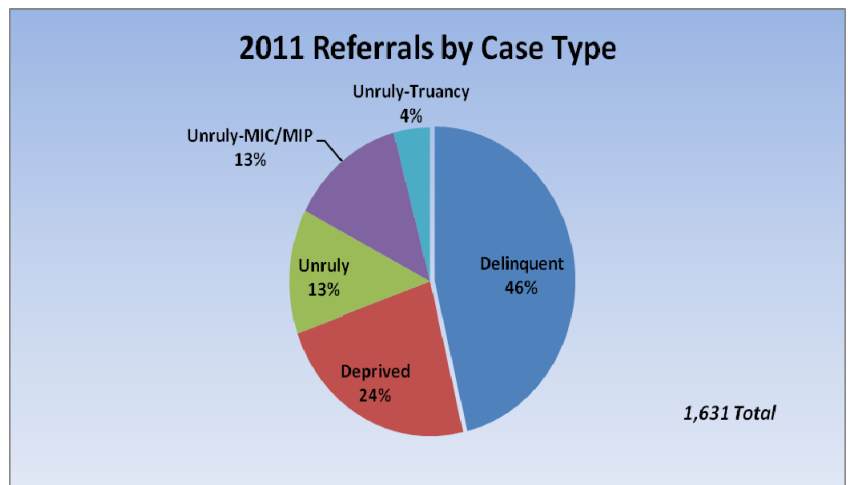
2011 was a year of change for the Juvenile Court Offices in Unit One – not in regards to the excellent service and programming that is provided to youth and families, but in terms of personnel and leadership. The Unit has a new Director of Juvenile Court Services after the retirement of Deborah Carlson, who worked diligently for the Juvenile Court for the past 30 years. The Grafton and Grand Forks Offices also experienced changes in Juvenile Court Officer III’s in the past year. While change is never easy, we look forward to new perspectives and energies that can have a positive impact on the juvenile justice systems in our communities.

During the past year, the Juvenile Court Offices in Unit One processed over 2,000 total offenses contained in 1631 primary referrals, as displayed in the chart to the right. The Grand Forks office represented 51% of the referrals, followed by Devils Lake with 19%, and Bottineau and Grafton at 15% each.

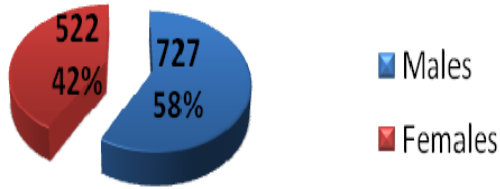


The adjacent graph illustrates the primary referrals for Unit One over the past five years. The 1,631 primary referrals in 2011 represent approximately a 7% decline from 1,756 primary referrals in 2010. Multiple factors can be attributed to declining referrals, including increased use of evidence based programming, resulting in reduced recidivism as well as declining youth populations in many counties.

Delinquent offenses made up the largest percentage (46%) of referrals to the juvenile courts in Unit One, followed by unruly offenses (30%), and then deprivations (24%). In the chart to the right, the unruly cases are separated into categories of general unruly behavior, such as running away from home and curfew violation, and minor in possession/consumption of alcohol, and truancy from school.



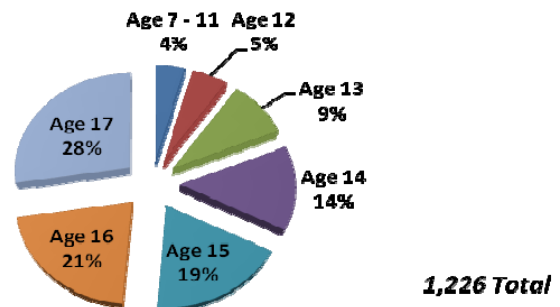
## Delinquent & Unruly Referrals by Gender



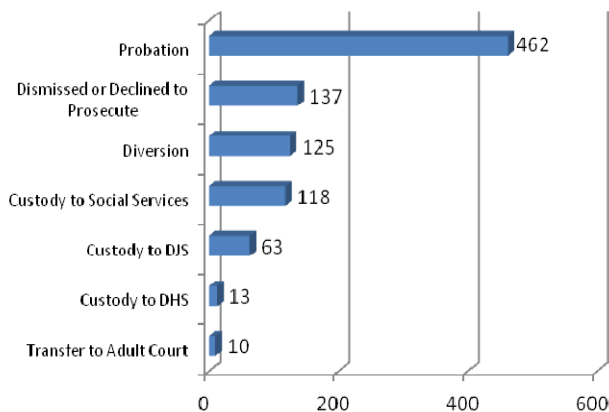
Boys in Unit One continue to make up a higher percentage of juvenile court referrals than girls, accounting for 58% of the total delinquent and unruly referrals in 2011. The 42% represented by females was a 4% increase over 2010, when girls made up approximately 38% of referrals in Unit One. Female involvement in the juvenile justice system has been on the rise in recent years. The Grand Forks Juvenile Court began utilizing an educational program specific to girls (Girls Asserting Power) in 2011 and more classes are scheduled in 2012. This class was developed by the Fargo Juvenile Court Office and we appreciate their willingness to share this excellent program with other Courts.

Seventeen year olds made up the largest percentage of delinquent and unruly referrals in 2011 at 28% of the total, followed by sixteen and then fifteen year olds at 21% and 19%, respectively. Juveniles under the age of twelve represented only 4% of the delinquent and unruly referrals in Unit One. The chart to the right breaks down each age group.

## 2011 Delinquent/Unruly Referrals by Age



## Disposition Types



Probation continues to be the most common disposition in delinquent and unruly cases in Unit One. Juvenile Court Officers complete the Youth Assessment Screening Inventory to help determine the strengths and needs of the clients. The risk level assigned helps to determine the supervision level for each youth on probation.

While on probation, youth are referred to programs designed to help reduce the risk of re-offending. Cognitive restructuring and Restorative Justice programming are heavily utilized in Unit One. Intensive In-Home Family Therapy is another valued program which can have excellent results in improving communication and reducing conflict in families.

Juvenile Court Officers also conduct testing for the use drugs and alcohol on appropriate youth. Test results are used to assist parents in getting children evaluated by addiction counselors, often resulting in recommendations for alcohol and drug education or treatment.

The Juvenile Drug Court Programs in Devils Lake and Grand Forks continue to make a positive impact on the lives of young people with addiction issues. We want to thank the team members from each program for their continued dedication. The Devils Lake Program graduated six (6) youth from the program in 2011 while only terminating one, which is a terrific graduation rate. The Grand Forks Program has graduated a total of sixty four (64) youth since its inception in 2000.

The Devils Lake Juvenile Court had extra reason to celebrate in 2011. Lisa Nihill, Juvenile Court Officer II, received the Award of Excellence from the North Dakota Juvenile Court Association. The award was presented at the Association's Annual Banquet in Grand Forks last September. Congratulations Lisa!

## **Unit One Goals-2012**

1. To conduct a unit-wide recidivism analysis of our Cognitive Restructuring Program. Unit One currently contracts with Sandi Luck, who developed the Youth Cognitive Program, to provide classes for court-referred youth throughout the Unit. In 2011, 165 youth completed the program.
2. To further evaluate all programming offered by the Juvenile Courts in Unit One and to maximize the use of evidence-based programming, which will result in increased skill levels for youth and lower rates of recidivism.
3. To promote professional development of juvenile court staff through participation in continuing education programming. To use technology to increase access to educational opportunities on both a regional and a national level.

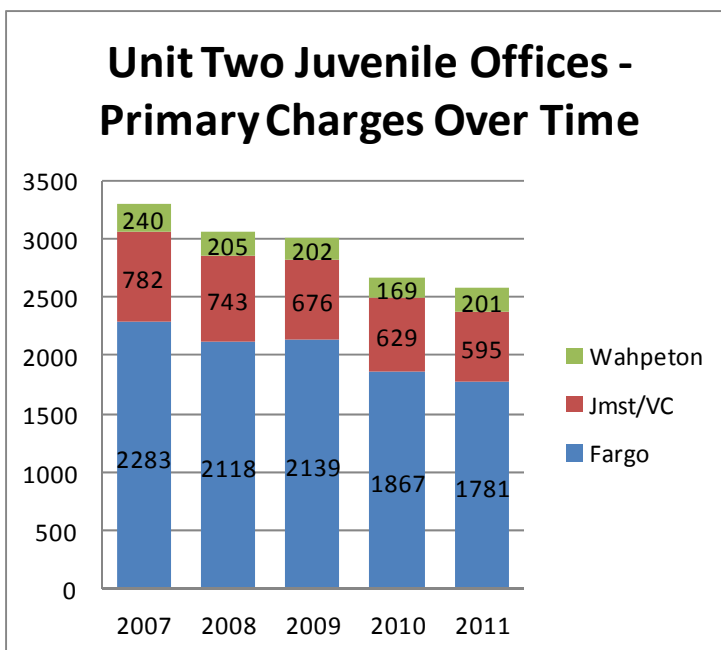
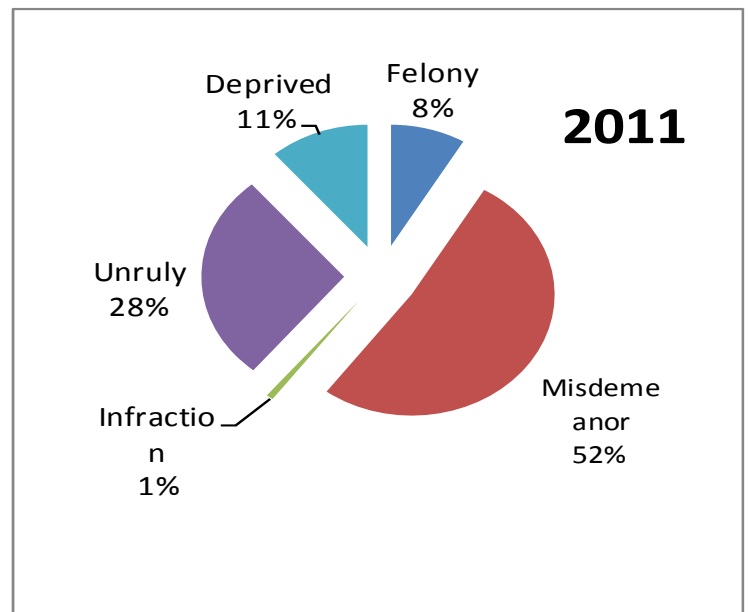
Respectfully Submitted,

Shawn Peterson  
Director of Juvenile Court  
Administrative Unit One

# Unit Two

**Referrals and Case Processing:** In 2011 a total of 3,305 juvenile charges were handled by the staff of the Unit Two Juvenile Court. Every referral received is screened by a juvenile court officer in order to make intake, detention and shelter care decisions. Of the total number of referrals received 71% were handled via the nonpetitioned process (diversion or informal adjustment) and 29% (723 cases) resulted in formal hearings before a Judicial Referee or District Court Judge via the petitioned process. The Chart below shows that the vast majority of referrals are misdemeanors.

**Age and Gender:** The most common age of referral is 17 years of age and more boys (65%) are referred than girls (35%). Boys committed 87% of all felony charges and girls were more likely than boys to be referred for running away or other unruly behavior. The juvenile court officers teach classes and run groups that are specifically geared for girl offenders. This year in response to younger girls being referred in the Fargo area for bullying and assaultive behaviors the Fargo juvenile officers created a younger girls group called G.R.E.A.T. , “Girls Respecting Each Other and Themselves”.

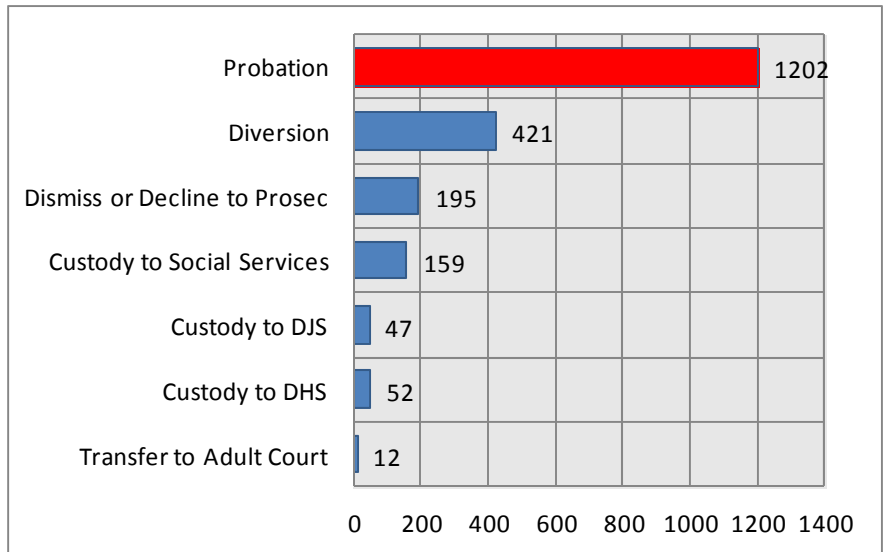


**Trends over Time:** Nationally, as well as statewide, crime is down. It is no surprise then that referrals to juvenile court have also been on the decline. This can be attributed to an enhanced array of community-based services which research supports as having a greater impact on recidivism reduction than traditional punitive methods. Juvenile cases are complex and often involve family dysfunction, addiction and mental health issues in addition to the offense which brings the matter before the Court. It is challenging work but when done well, the savings in preventing future adult crime, family dysfunction and addiction treatment costs are critical to our society.

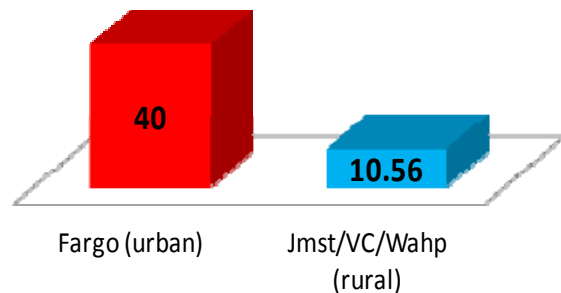
**Probation remains the most likely disposition for juvenile referrals in Unit Two:**

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 which allows individual 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. Probation can be court ordered or voluntary. In 2011, 67% of all probation cases were entered into voluntarily via an informal adjustment whereby the youth and family agree to cooperate with service and supervision knowing that if they successfully complete all terms the probation case will be terminated without any formal court processing or the gaining of a formal court record.

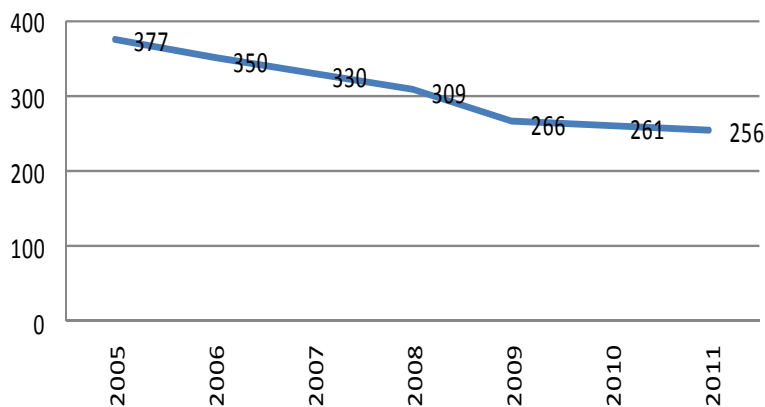
**Measuring Success:** Starting in July of 2011, Unit Two juvenile court officers began capturing the number of probation cases that successfully completed all conditions of their probation and were released early. The chart to the right indicates the average number of cases released per month in the urban/Fargo juvenile office and in the rural juvenile offices. Our unit will continue to track early successful releases.



**Monthly Average of Early Successful Releases from Probation**



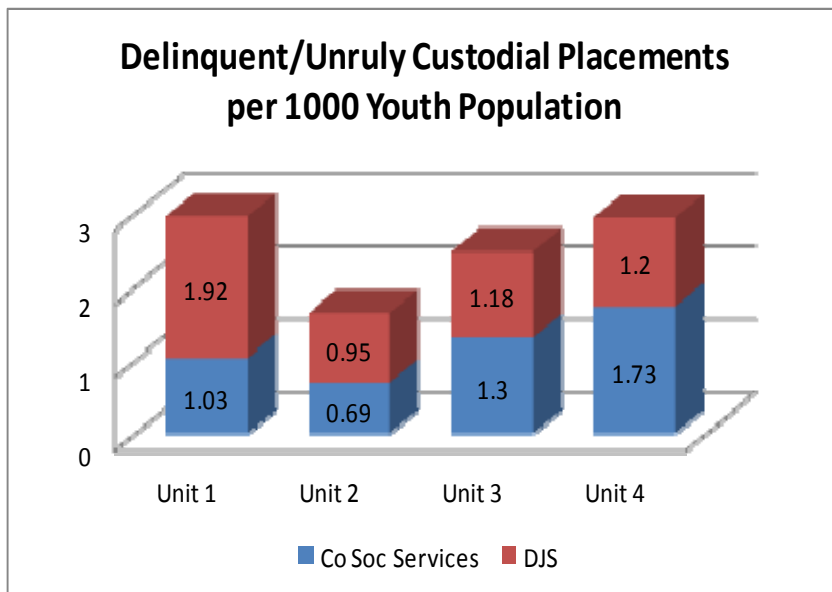
**Youth Securely Detained at Cass Co Detention Center**



**Decreases in Use of Secure Detention:** Detention centers are intended to temporarily house dangerous youth pending trial. It is critical to not use detention for low-level offenders as 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. Unit Two has focused for the last five years on reducing the length of detention stays as well as the number of youth securely detained. Average length of stay in 2011 was 8.04 days and average residents per day was 6. Average age of residents was 15.53 years.



**Fewer Youth Placed Out-Of-Home:** Unit Two strives to advance public safety and reduce delinquency by keeping youth supervised within their community settings if at all possible. Research encourages appropriate community placement for youth because positive assets such as family life, schooling and friends can continue uninterrupted. The chart to the right indicates the number of custodial placement either with the Division of Juvenile Services or County Social Services for treatment and rehabilitation per 1000 youth population.



**Collecting Restitution for Victims of Juvenile Delinquency:** One of the most important activities of a juvenile court office is collecting restitution for victims of juvenile crime. In 2011, Unit Two collected 58% of all restitution ordered. There was a total of \$66,358.96 collected and restored to victims.



**Increasing Youth Competency:** Unit Two juvenile staff are committed to providing the most comprehensive array of juvenile cognitive restructuring programs in the State. Below is a listing of programs offered by Unit Two juvenile staff and the number of youth completing each program in 2011. Descriptions of the programs can be found in the glossary on page 25. These programs are offered free of charge.

**Decision Making 101** - This is an entry level cognitive class offered monthly in the Fargo area and quarterly in the Jamestown/Valley City and twice a year in Wahpeton. In 2011 81 youth, 96 parents completed the program in Fargo, 90 youth and parents

in the Jamestown/Valley City region and 12 youth and parents in the Wahpeton region completed the class.

**G.A.P. Girls Group** - (GIRLS ASSERTING POWER) 17 girls in 2011 completed this ten week group.

**G.R.E.A.T. Girls Group** –(GIRLS RESPECTING EACH OTHER AND THEMSELVES) This is a new group created for girls ages 10-14 and this Fall eight girls completed the group.

**Life Management**—18 youth in the Fargo region completed this ten week, intensive life skills program.

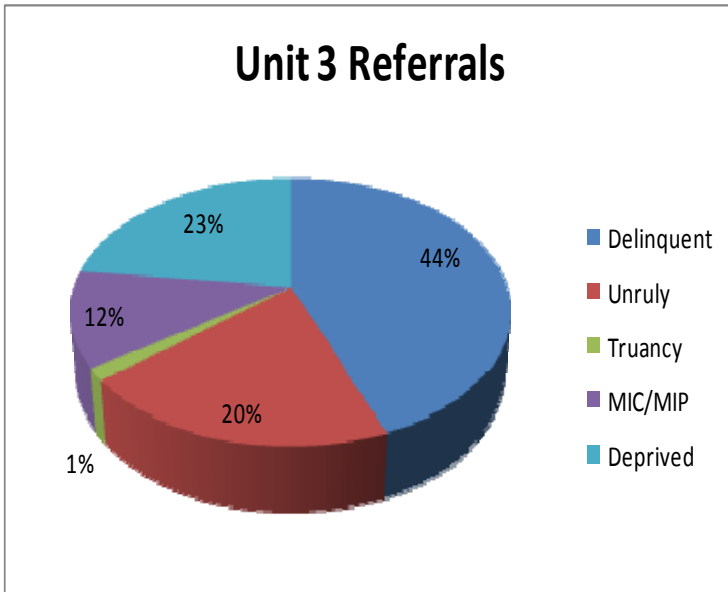
**Anger Management**—This entry level class began in September of 2011 and six youth completed the first course.

- Unit Two Juvenile Court Goals for 2012:**
1. Analysis efficacy and maintain quality control over in-house programming.
  2. Implement a Unit Two victim satisfaction survey.
  3. Implement cognitive restructuring programming at the detention center.
  4. Continue to track early successful releases from probation.
  5. Increase and maintain staff skills in facilitating cognitive groups to youth and families.

Respectfully Submitted,  
*Karen Kringlie*  
 Karen Kringlie, J.D.  
 Director of Juvenile Court  
 Unit Two

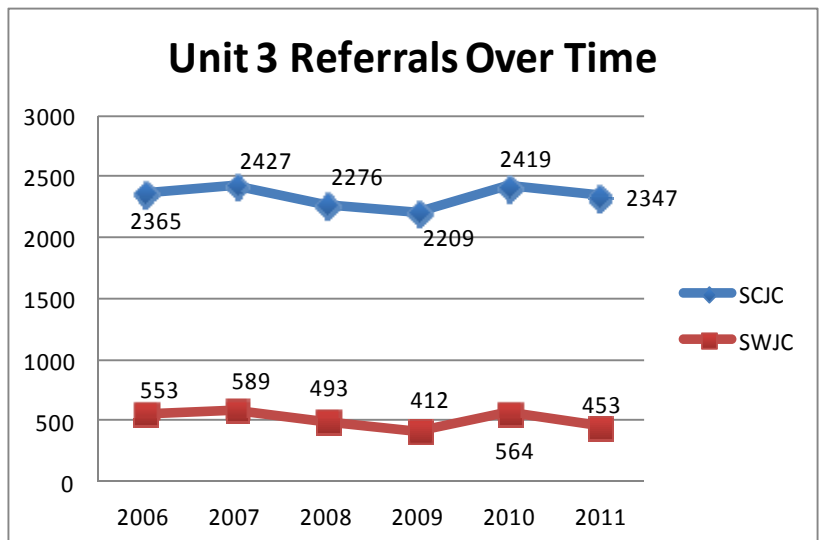
# Unit Three

**2011 Referrals:** Unit Three Juvenile Court processed 3,654 charges in 2011. The unit consists of twenty counties, two Juvenile Court Officer IIIs who intake all of the referrals for the unit, and 8 Juvenile Court Officers who do probation case management. Those intake decisions set the course of action to assist in behavior changes in the juveniles to better empower victims and protect the community. Only 18% of all juveniles referred to Juvenile Court in Unit Three saw the inside of the court room. Unit 3 will continue staying true to our mission and holding youth accountable at the least restrictive level of the juvenile justice system.



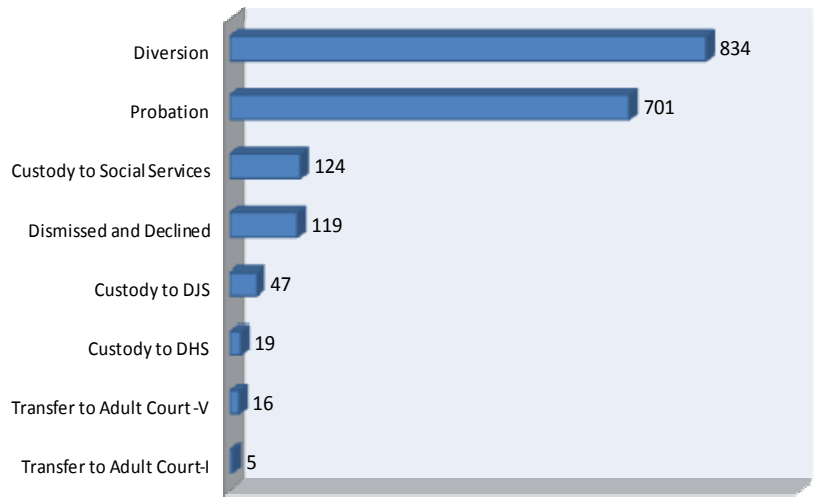
**Referrals by Level of Offense:** The graph to the left shows over 71 % of referrals in Unit 3 fall in the low level categories of misdemeanors and status/unruly offenses. While males account for 70% of the delinquent referrals for Unit 3, unruly and deprived referrals are split evenly between males and females. In Unit 3, the males accounted for 85 % (154) of the felonies and 62% (728) of the misdemeanors referred. The average age of delinquent referrals for both males and females remains the same as last year at 17 years old.

**Six Years of Referrals:** The number of juveniles referred to South Central Juvenile Court in Bismarck has seen minimal change in the total juveniles served. The Southwest Juvenile Court in Dickinson has seen some ups and downs over the last six years and even though we are preparing for increases with the new oil field population, the Juvenile Court has yet to see its full impact. The court officers use their skills and training to motivate changes in the lives of juveniles and their families.



**Dispositions:** Research continues to show that keeping juveniles in their communities with services is best for their long term success. Unit 3 court officers understand their recommendations to the court influence lives of children everyday. Staff continue to use diversion programs whenever appropriate. Diversion programming was utilized in approximately 30% of the juvenile court referrals in 2011. Just as important to note, after diversion and probation services were tried, 8%(211) of juveniles ended up placed with another agency or transferred to adult court. Juvenile Court

**Unit 3 2011 Dispositions**

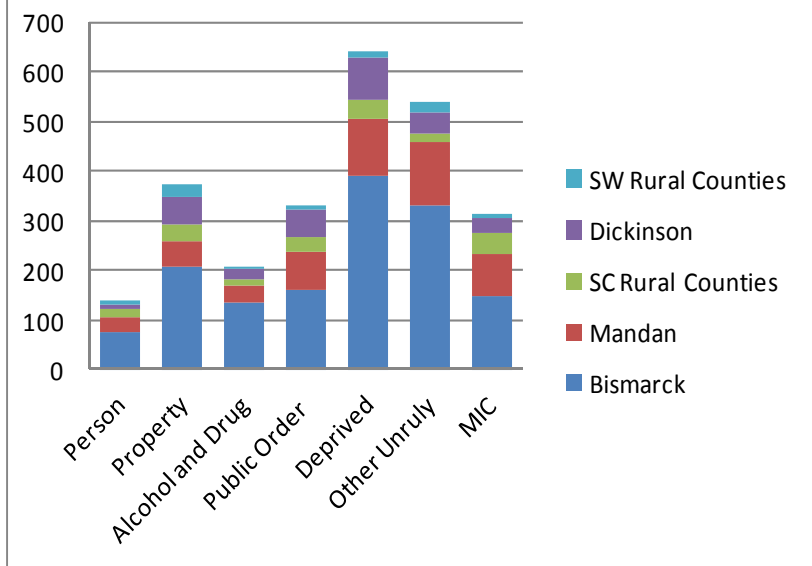


will continue to follow trends and research as it looks at outcomes for the juveniles we serve.

**New to Unit 3 in 2011:** Juvenile Court Officers started teaching cognitive groups. Bismarck Juvenile Court started an Anger Management Class in April 2011 to juveniles on probation. The group runs for six weeks with an average of 8-12 juveniles. In 2011, 20 juveniles completed the course. The skills juveniles learn will give them tools to handle real life situations with their families, peers, school, and community. Dickinson Juvenile Court collaborated with Badlands Human Service Center to start a drug and alcohol education class for juveniles on probation. 3<sup>rd</sup> Millennium, online classes for juveniles in the outlining counties, help fill the gaps in services in the rural communities. In the last quarter of 2011, Unit 3 started using interactive journaling “Forward Thinking”. These interactive journals are used to engage juveniles in supporting behavior changes.

**Diversion Program Audits:** In 2011, the court officers evaluated all diversion and community programs in the region. (See programs with \* in Unit 3 programming chart, page 32) The programs observed were evaluated on the effectiveness of the program. It is important to know the quality and efficiency of the programs used as referral sources. The staff spent time with the agencies and reported back to the other court officers in the unit. The offices gained knowledge, insight and feedback on changes to the programs and also how we could improve.

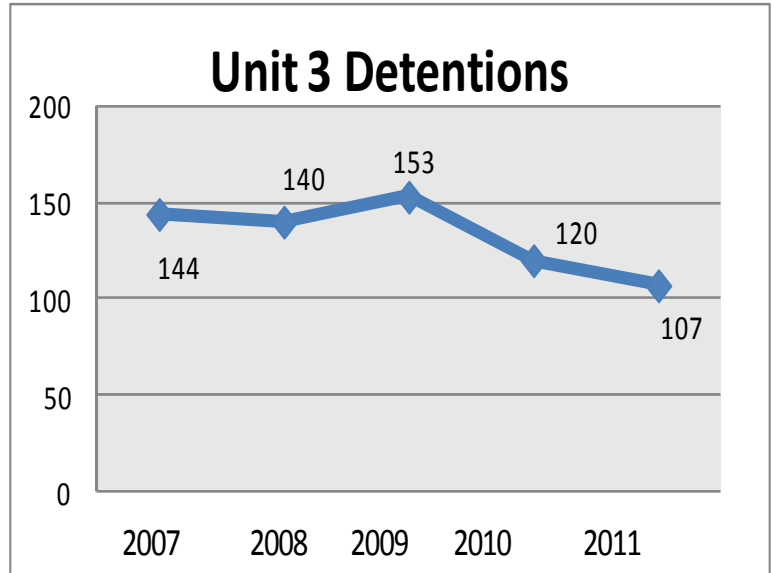
**Common Referrals**



**Common Referrals:** The graph to the left breaks out referrals into categories of commons referrals in the three more urban communities and the 17 rural counties. 88% of the referrals remain in the three larger areas. Even though only 12 % of the referrals come from outlining counties, court officer responsivity is important. Both Juvenile Court Offices provide a consistent and steady presence in all counties with collaborative efforts from all other agencies that provide services to juveniles and families in those counties.

## Detention Over Time

The Unit 3 detention screening tool pilot continued through 2011. All cases entering detention in Unit 3 were scored using the tool 2011. The graph shows detention numbers of juveniles over time in Unit 3. The unit will continue to use detention screening tool as it adds to the awareness of the community partners that detention is used as a last resort to protect the community. The total number of days juveniles spent in detention for 2011 was 640, an average of 6 days per juvenile. A total of 121 total detention screening tools were completed in 2011. A focus will be placed on using GPS electronic monitoring, shelter care, attendant care, house arrest, and RoboCuff in the unit to support the efforts of using alternatives to detention. 65%(79) met the criteria to be detained. Every law enforcement request to securely detain a juvenile will be screened with the detention screening tool. Juvenile Court Officers understand that evidence-based research suggests locking up young people ultimately increases their overall risk to reoffend. Every screened juvenile will be used to educate juvenile staff and community partners to use detention as a last resort.



## Unit Three—Goals for 2012

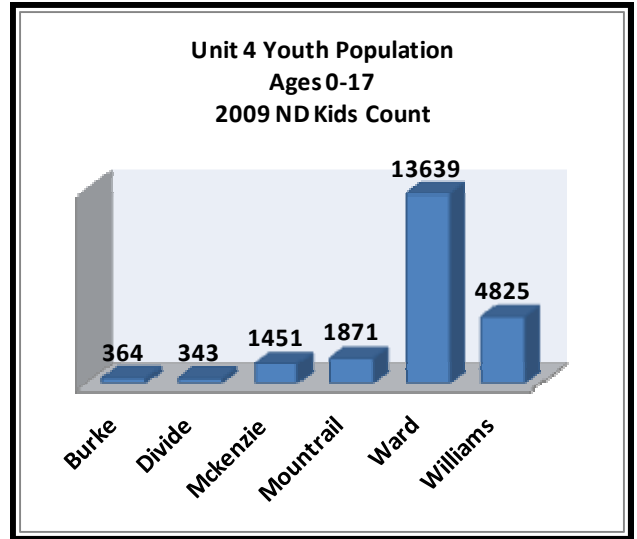
- Juvenile Court Officers will support and motivate juveniles on probation to have 25 percent of juveniles successfully complete all probation requirements early.
- Start a second cognitive restructuring class in both Southwest and South Central Juvenile Court.
- Promote alternatives to detention and reduce the total days in detention by 10 percent.
- Increase restitution collection by 10 percent to a yearly average of 61 %.

Respectfully Submitted,

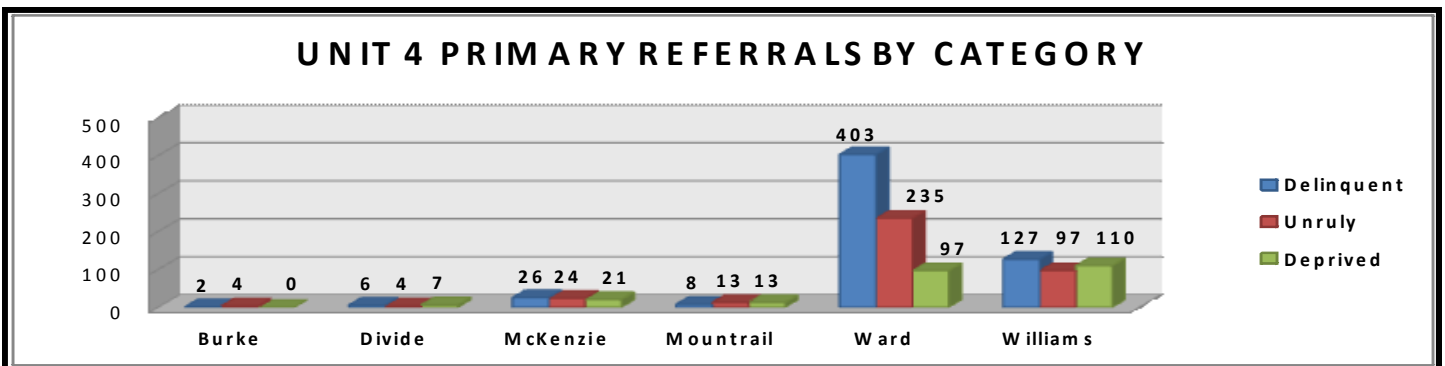
Cory T. Pedersen  
Director of Juvenile Court  
Unit Three

# Unit Four

In 2011, Unit Four Juvenile Court offices handled a total of 1,777 juvenile referrals, slightly down from 2010. Of those 61% were male and 39% were female. The most common age at referral was seventeen years of age. A total of \$46,479 was ordered in restitution. Juvenile Court Officers collected 56% of that total and returned that to the victims. The impact of the increased oil activity and new families relocating to the area with no fixed addresses has been felt district-wide. In addition, Ward County experienced summer flooding causing many families to be forced from their homes. The staff has worked diligently to adapt to these challenges and strive to provide each youth with the necessary services that provide the best outcomes.

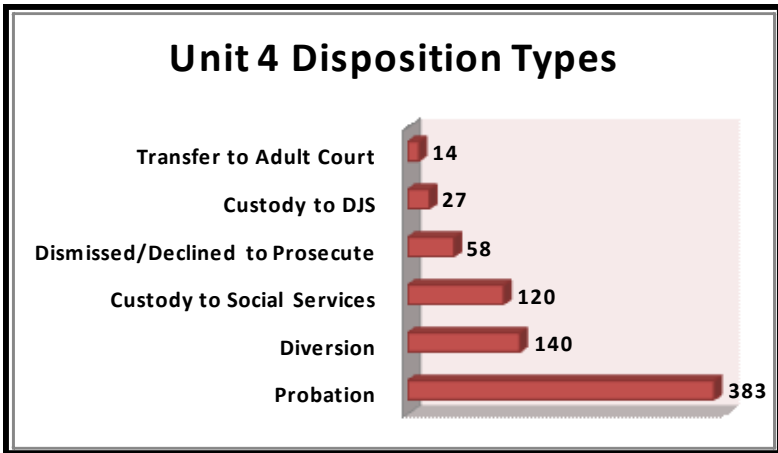


**NWJD – Williston Office** – The Williston Juvenile Court office serves Divide, McKenzie and Williams Counties. Juvenile Court has begun to experience the challenges that accompany an increased population of transient families. There have been significant requests for supervision of out of state youth currently residing in these counties. These cases entail more involvement in gathering background information. Coordination with family members is often difficult since many families relocating to the area do not have permanent addresses. It is challenging and time consuming to locate these families to dispose of cases. There has been a considerable increase in the number of deprivation cases which has a direct impact on the court calendar. Juvenile Court continues to utilize the Sunrise Youth Bureau for diversion cases involving first time, minor offenses in each of the counties. This has proven very useful in reducing the amount of staff time that was previously dedicated to processing these low level offenders. The Williston Juvenile Court utilizes the Youth Cognitive Program which emphasizes youth coping skills to deal with anger, stress, and self-esteem to increase their quality of living through making positive choices in life. The Williston Drug Court program continues on hold at this time pending training of new team members.

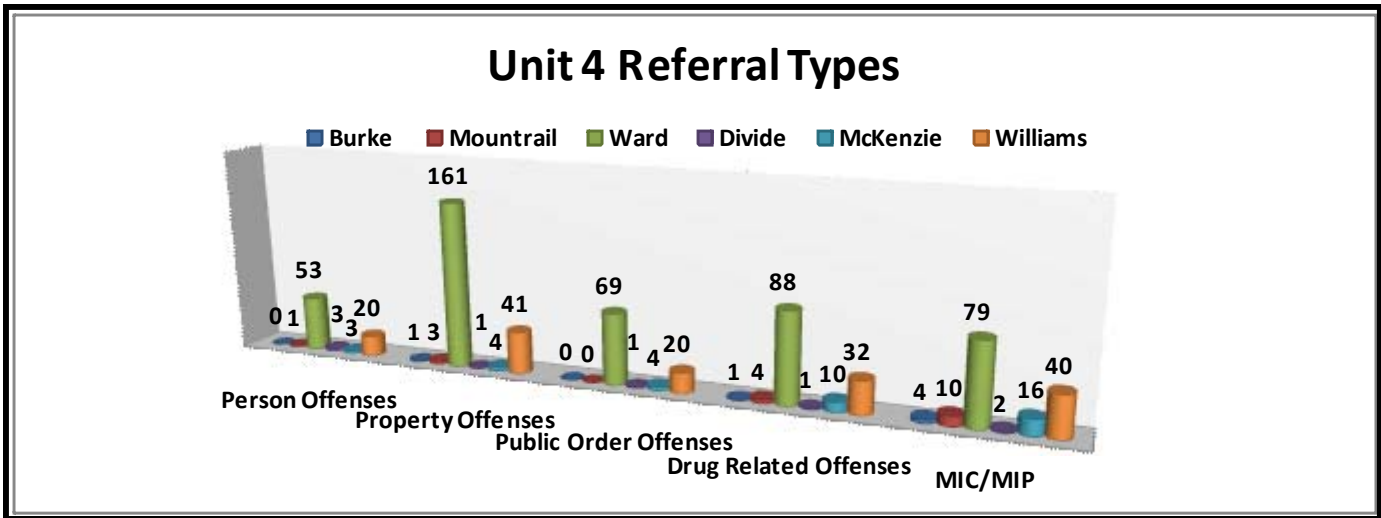


**NWJD – Minot Office** – The Minot Juvenile Court office serves Burke, Mountrail and Ward Counties. The Minot office experienced a period of transition as a result of retirement and the hiring of new staff. In addition, numerous challenges presented themselves as a result of the 2011 summer flooding in Ward County. A large portion of the population was displaced due to the flood, making it challenging to locate families that were forced to move from the area. There were numerous community service projects related to flood fighting efforts. Juveniles and staff

assisted with sand bagging, volunteering time with the Salvation Army, as well as assisting family, friends and neighbors any way they could during this devastating time. The Youth Cog Program continues to be utilized for probation youth to develop appropriate coping and decision making skills; and Scott Weston provides diversion programs for low risk youth. In addition, juvenile court staff utilized Restorative Justice Programming through Lutheran Social Services which contributed to the overall success in restitution collection.



**Juvenile Drug Court (JDC)** celebrated its fifth anniversary in January 2012. There were ten active juveniles in 2011 who participated in JDC three of which were male and six females. Two juveniles were terminated and the five remaining graduated from the program. One juvenile moved from the area due to the flood, however enrolled and completed the program with the Grand Forks Juvenile Drug Court. The remaining two juveniles are currently working the program. A total of 29 juveniles have participated in JDC since its inception in January 2007. Judge Cresap assumed the primary judge role for JDC in 2011. Marilyn Carlson joined the team as a family support specialist and assists in addressing family issues that surface with JDC juveniles and their families. She has implemented the “Why Try” program for JDC participants. The program provides hands on solutions for school dropouts, truancy and failure reduction, drug/alcohol prevention, violence prevention and anti-bullying. Family sessions are also completed on a monthly basis. Marilyn has been a great addition to the team. JDC members completed CPR and First Aid training and became certified upon completion. JDC members gave back to the community by doing projects with Habitat for Humanity, Kiwanis pancake breakfast, Salvation Army holiday gift wrapping and bell ringing and the Minot Area Chamber of Commerce cookie drive for the troops. Each summer the JDC works in conjunction with Roosevelt Park and Zoo on community service projects. However, due to the flood, this was not possible, but we are hopeful to resume this relationship in the future.



## Goals for 2012:

- Increase the use of early intervention programs for at risk youth and families, i.e. intensive in-home, tracking and diversion programs;
- Continue to monitor and evaluate existing contracts and services, and begin analyzing data to determine programming effectiveness;
- Enhance community interaction and support through consistent communication with community partners in order to improve knowledge, understanding and needs of youth in our communities.

*Respectfully Submitted:*

*Scott Hopwood*

*Director of Juvenile Court*

*Unit Four*

## Director's Summary & Goals for 2012

The Juvenile Courts of North Dakota continue to work on the goals in the strategic plan written by the four Directors of Juvenile Court and approved by the Juvenile Policy Board. The strategic plan is updated every five years and will be implemented in the upcoming years in the court system. The directors have also added the following goals for 2012 to enhance the mission and goals of the strategic plan.

1. Juvenile Court Officers will complete 90 percent of case plans within the first 60 days of when the youth is assigned to probation.
2. Complete and enhance the pilot juvenile probation surveys and develop and implement a victim satisfaction survey.
3. Develop a graduated sanction grid to be included in the best practice manual for juvenile court officers to use to enhance the consistency with juveniles on supervised probation.
4. The four YASI specialists (one from each unit) will improve quality assurance and training of the state risk assessment tool by developing and implementing unit audits and ongoing training.
5. The directors will work to develop strategies on collecting accurate probation recidivism rate as to improve programs we refer a juvenile to complete.

The Juvenile Court Directors continue to review the most current research, and move the juvenile court and its staff in the direction which serves the best interests of the victims, communities, and young offenders. Some of the most important topics include continued compliance with the federal mandates of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, reducing the number of youth transferred to the adult court, spreading awareness of adolescent brain development and its impact on delinquent behavior, seeking alternatives to securely detaining youth or removing youth from their homes to access treatment.

The youth and families we deal with are complex and have a wide variety of needs. It is important that we lead our staff to focus on criminogenic needs and risks of our youth and base decisions for the juveniles on evidence-based approaches.

***Children are  
100% of our  
future***





## GLOSSARY OF 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 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 classes designed to educate juveniles on the dangers of drinking and driving. 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, Robocuff or Electronic Monitoring (EMS).

**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, 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 Innervision, 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 about 2-8:00 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)** 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 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.

**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.

**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.

**HUNTERS SAFETY-** 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.

**ROBOCUFF-** 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.

**STRIKE TWO-** A cognitive program that is geared toward first time minor delinquency referral or second time unruly offenders. This is a diversion program that alerts the participant that they have reached the point in the juvenile system where one more "strike" could lead to them to falling deeper into the system.

**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 four 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.

**TRACKING- Traditional:** This type of tracking is a mentoring program. The child and tracker develop a relationship through positive recreational activities and relationship building experiences. *Intensive:* This type of tracking is an accountability type of tracking where the tracking is mainly checking for drug activities through drug testing, curfew checks, and behavior monitoring.

**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.







Drug Court	√	*				*								
Drug Testing	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
DUI Program														
DUI Seminar	√	*	*	*	*	*					√	*	*	*
EMS	√													
EQUIP	√	*					√	*	*	*	√	*	*	*
Family Group Decision Making	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Family Assessment	√													
Family Focus	√	√	√	√	√			√	√					
Family Support							√							
GAP Girls Group	√	*												
GREAT Girls Group	√	*												
Group Counseling														
House Arrest	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Hunters Safety	√	√	√	*	*	√	√	√	√	*	√	√	√	√
Keys to Innervation	√													
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	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
RoboCUFF	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
SPARCS Group	√	*					*		*	*	√			
Psychosexual evaluation	√	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sex Offender Education (CAR)	√	*	*	*		*	*							
Tracking Traditional	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Tracking Intensive	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Theft Awareness Class (TAP)	√	*	*	*	*	*	*							

Victim Impact Panel (VIP)	√	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				
Victim Empathy Class	√	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	√	*	*	*
Video Report	√	*	*	*	*	*	√	*	*	*	*	√	*	*	*
YIELD	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Youth Court	√														

A check mark (√) indicates program offered locally; an \* indicates the program is available but family must drive to the program located in a nearby county.





Family Assessment	√								√	√											
Family Focus	√								√	√											
Family Support	√								√	√											
Group Counseling	√								√	√											
House Arrest	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Hunters Safety	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
**Keys to Innervision	√								√	√											
Indepenant Living Program	√								√	√											
MIP Class	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
MAYSI II	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
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	√								√	√											
Sex Offender Education (CAR)	√								√	√											
Tracking Traditional	√							√	√	√				√					√		
Tracking Intensive	√							√	√	√				√				√	√	√	
Theft Awareness Class (TAP)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Victim Impact Panel (VIP)	√								√	√											
**Victim Empathy Class	√								√	√							√			√	
Youth Court/Teen Court									√	√											
MEMS - Alcohol Monitoring									√	√											
Attendant Care	√								√	√											
**PYB									√												
**SYB	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√													
MCYB																				√	
**YSD										√											
3rd Millennium	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
YIELD									√	√											
**YCAP									√	√											

\*\* Note diversion programs audited by Unit 3 in 2011

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
<b>Juvenile Court Programming</b>						
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						
Family Support						
GAP Girls Group						
GREAT Girls Group						
Group Counseling						
House Arrest	√	√	√	√	√	√
Hunters Safety			√		√	√
Keys to Innervision						
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	√	√	√	√	√	√
RoboCUFF	√	√	√	√	√	√
SPARCS Group			√			√
Psychosexual evaluation						√
Sex Offender Education						√
Tracking Traditional		√	√			√

Tracking Intensive		√	√			√
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						√
Why Try						√

**\*\* Note - Many of the programs are located in Williston and Minot, however are available to youth throughout the entire unit.**