

**Annual Report
of the
South Carolina**



**Governor's
Juvenile Justice
Advisory Council
2005-2006**

This report is a summary of the activities of the Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Council (GJJAC), in support of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (*Public Law 93-415*), 42 U.S.C. 5601 *et seq.*, as amended. The Act was reauthorized in 2002 and requires (Section 223(a)(3)(D)(II)) that the state advisory group report annually to the chief executive officer and the legislature describing state compliance with the core requirements of the Act and progress related to grant funded programs. As the state agency designated by the Governor to administer juvenile justice funding, staff of the South Carolina Department of Public Safety (SCDPS), Office of Justice Programs, provide support for the GJJAC, administer and monitor juvenile justice grant funds, collect juvenile justice system data, and monitor facilities for compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP Act. The program information addresses subgrants that were active between October 1, 2005, and September 30, 2006. The activities of the GJJAC are summarized for the same period. Data in the charts pertaining to compliance with the core principles are for time periods noted in each chart. State laws cited are those which were in effect at the CLCse of the grant award cycle, (September 30, 2006).

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I. The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act was passed by the United States Congress in 1974. It has been amended on several occasions and was reauthorized in 2002. The act has served as a major reform measure for juvenile justice in the United States and has redirected resources toward more innovative approaches to juvenile justice, emphasizing prevention and early intervention rather than simply focusing on the handling of juvenile delinquents. The core principles of the Act seek to remove status offenders (runaways, violations of curfew, truants and incorrigibles, etc.) from secure facilities, separate juveniles from adult offenders in all placements, remove all juveniles from adult detention facilities, and reduce the disproportionate representation of minorities throughout the juvenile justice system. In each participating state, the JJDP Act requires the creation of an advisory group to inform the Governor and other elected officials of issues concerning juvenile justice and other related matters.

The advisory groups in each state and territory assist and guide elected officials in addressing juvenile related issues. The Coalition for Juvenile Justice (CJJ) gathers together the state advisory groups in a national cooperative effort to exchange knowledge, innovations and data, develop consensus for national juvenile justice policy, and promote advocacy for youth in the juvenile justice system.

South Carolina's Response

In South Carolina, the Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Council (GJJAC) consists of volunteer private citizens with an abiding interest and training in children's issues as well representatives from state and local governmental agencies involved in juvenile justice and delinquency prevention. Created by South Carolina statute (Section 23-4-210) in 1975, the GJJAC is charged with the responsibility of advising policy makers on the state level about the needs of children and the juvenile justice system.

The GJJAC works toward the welfare of all youth, supports community efforts to build safe communities, recommends improvements in juvenile justice services, and offers technical assistance to state and local agencies in the planning and implementing of programs to improve the juvenile justice system. The GJJAC believes that keeping children out of the juvenile justice system through delinquency prevention and early intervention programs is critical to improving both the juvenile justice system and the quality of life for all of South Carolina's citizens.

The GJJAC also supports Balanced and Restorative Justice. This concept incorporates concern for public safety, accountability of the offenders to the victim(s) and the community, and the need to build skills in the juvenile offender. The location where this should take place and the severity of the sanctions depend upon the severity of the crime

and the risk to the community of having this juvenile in the community while restoration is taking place. This strategy recognizes the importance of early intervention as a component of both prevention and graduated sanctions and the need to increase alternatives to detention, improve youth education, and increase employment opportunities.



Pickens County Youth Court Hearing

The GJJAC has been actively involved in keeping youth charged with non-criminal misbehavior from being detained with violent juvenile offenders, and has proposed a variety of successful programs (through grant programs), which hold juvenile offenders accountable for their behavior.

GJJAC members strive to increase the effectiveness of the Council by delivering information on proven programs, policies, practices and educating state and local policy makers on juvenile justice issues. The committee feels it should increase public awareness of prominent issues in juvenile justice through communications and publications as well as developing and implementing innovative strategies to prevent and reduce delinquency.

II. Focus on the Core Principles of the JJDP Act

The JJDP Act of 2002, as amended, requires compliance with the following federal core principles:

A. Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO):

Status offenders (juveniles who commit acts which would not be offenses if committed by adults, i.e. runaways, truants, violations of curfew) shall not be placed in secure detention facilities or secure correctional facilities.

B. Separation of Juveniles from Adult Offenders (Sight and Sound Separation)

Neither juveniles alleged to be or found to be delinquent, nor status offenders, shall be detained or confined in any institution in which they have contact with adult persons incarcerated because they have been convicted of a crime or are awaiting trial on criminal charges.

C. Removal of Children from Adult Jails (Jail Removal)

Juveniles are not to be detained or confined in any jail or lockup for adults for a period not to exceed six hours for processing or release, while awaiting transfer to a juvenile facility, or in which period such juveniles make a court appearance, and only if such juveniles do not have sustained sight or sound contact with adult inmates

D. Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)

The disproportionate representation of minority children in the juvenile justice system must be addressed in all phases of the juvenile justice system. This core principle requires states to examine the extent to which DMC exists, assess the reasons for its occurrence, and develop a plan to address these reasons.

A. Core Principle One: Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO)

In 1996, the state enacted legislation that would allow secure confinement of status offenders, status contemnors and status probation violators to be committed to the custody of the South Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) or to a secure evaluation center operated by DJJ for a determinate period not to exceed ninety days. A revision was signed into law on August 17, 2000, that circumscribes the conditions under which status offenders, particularly truants, may be committed to secure facilities. Because truancy is the most common reason for referral to DJJ, each year this legislation has positively impacted the state's compliance with the JJDP Act. In 2004, after many years of non-compliance, South Carolina at last regained compliance with this core requirement and

efforts will continue in order to decrease the current rate of 12.07 (124 violations) to the OJJDP benchmark of 5.8 violations per 100,000 youth. A detention standards committee, convened in December 2006 by South Carolina Department of Corrections (SCDC) and the South Carolina Association of Counties, may include clarification of the criteria for secure detention as well as clarification of the valid court order process in its draft of revised detention legislation for submission in March 2007. If such legislation were submitted and passed, the state's rate of compliance with DSO would likely improve even further. Existing state law regarding DSO is as follows:

Section 20-7-7210 (E) states, "A child who is taken into custody because of a violation of law that would not be a criminal offense under the laws of this State if committed by an adult must not be placed or ordered detained in an adult detention facility. A child who is taken into custody because of a violation of law that would not be a criminal offense under the laws of this State if committed by an adult must not be placed or ordered detained more than twenty-four hours in a juvenile detention facility, unless an order previously has been issued by the court, of which the child has notice and which notifies the child that further violation of the court's order may result in the secure detention of that child in a juvenile detention facility. If a juvenile is ordered detained for violating a valid court order, the juvenile may be held in secure confinement in a juvenile detention facility for not more than seventy-two hours, excluding weekends and holidays. However, nothing in this section precludes a law enforcement officer from taking a status offender into custody."

Section 20-7-7810 (F) states, "Notwithstanding subsections (A) and (E), a child may be committed to the custody of the Department of Juvenile Justice or to a secure evaluation center operated by the department for a determinate period not to exceed ninety days when:

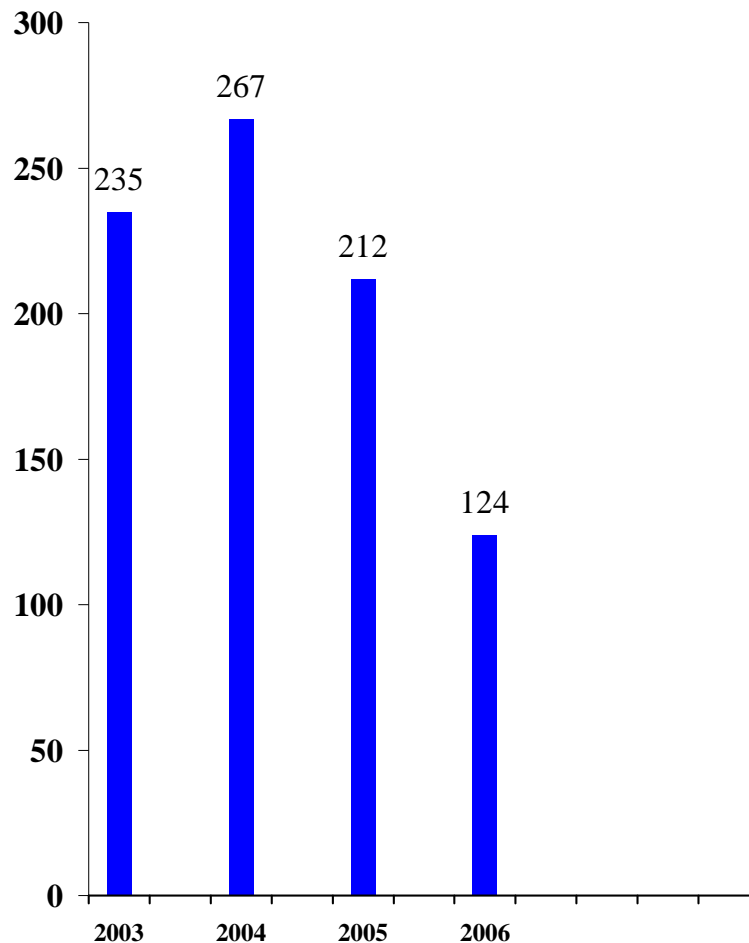
- (1) the child has been adjudicated delinquent by a family court judge for a status offense, as defined in Section 20-7-6605, excluding truancy, and the order acknowledges that the child has been afforded all due process rights guaranteed to a child offender;
- (2) the child is in contempt of court for violation of a court order to attend school or an order issued as a result of the child's adjudication of delinquency for a status offense, as defined in Section 20-7-6605; or
- (3) the child is determined by the court to have violated the conditions of probation set forth by the court in an order issued as a result of the child's adjudication of delinquency for a status offense, as defined in Section 20-7-6605, including truancy.

Orders issued pursuant to this subsection must acknowledge:

- (a) that the child has been advised of all due process rights afforded to a child offender; and
- (b) that the court has received information from the appropriate state or local agency or public entity that has reviewed the facts and circumstances causing the child to be before the court.

A child committed under this section may not be confined with a child who has been determined by the department to be violent."

Status Offenders Placed in Secure Detention or Correctional Facilities (number of violations per OJJDP regulations)



There are many programs funded through the Formula Grant Program which address the DSO issue. Proposals for new and continuation funding are currently being submitted for consideration in FY2007. These new and continuation programs have a projected start date of October 1, 2007. In addition to the Formula grant funds, the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program Area Two (Correction / Detention Facilities) has been selected as the funding priority and will improve compliance with the DSO mandate by increasing community alternatives to secure detention for status offenders and other less serious offenders.

Other continuing efforts to address the placement and diversion of status and low-risk nonviolent offenders include DJJ's continued partnership with Clemson University's Youth Development Center, which began in May 2004. This partnership has resulted in the

creation of an alternative, nonsecure setting for 45 low risk offenders in Aiken County. Also, SCDJJ began a partnership in 2004 with the faith-based community and the Legislative Black Caucus to facilitate the opening of Teen After School Centers (TASC) for prevention and early intervention services for at-risk youth. By early 2007, 16 sites had been established in 13 cities and served 161 youth in FY2005-2006. Three of these sites were supported with Formula grant funds.

Another project that will impact data collection and ultimately the handling of status offenders that come into contact with DJJ is the Juvenile Justice Management System (JJMS), has completed three years of JABG funding. JJMS was fully implemented statewide October 1, 2006, and will be far more efficient and accurate than the previous system, particularly regarding status offenders and court orders.

The federal reauthorization of the Safe and Drug Free Schools Act passed in December 2000 requires each state education department to establish a uniform management information and reporting system. In order to comply, the South Carolina Department of Education (SCDOE) has reformatted the current school database systems to track truancy rates. SCDOE provided training to school attendance staff on the revised database and data collection using this system, which began in the 2004-2005 academic school year. SCDOE and the Children's Law Center continue to work with local school districts on the federal and state regulations, the Valid Court Order process, the handling of status offenders at the school and school district levels, as well as data collection needs. The data that will be produced over time will identify information gaps and guide further intervention. In November 2003, the State Board of Education finalized both the uniform definition of truancy and revised State School Regulation R43-274, which provides education professionals a guideline for intervention when addressing school attendance. Since FY2003-2004, the number of truancy cases referred to solicitors has been reduced by almost 60 percent. The number has been reduced by almost 70 percent since FY1999-2000.

The South Carolina Department of Education (SCDOE) has received \$2.48 million dollars from the United States Department of Justice to investigate and develop alternative community and school-based prevention and intervention programs as well as technological strategies that can target and track truancy and youth at-risk for truancy. SCDOE has used these funds to establish the South Carolina Truancy and Dropout Prevention Initiative, which is a statewide strategic effort to curtail school dropouts, court appearances, the secure confinement of status offenders, and truancy among youth in South Carolina. Activities of the Center have included the following:

- Continued dissemination of four publications developed in 2005: the Legal and Economic Aspects of Truancy, Model Programs and Practices to Reduce Truancy, Successful Collaborations to Reduce Truancy, and Planning, Implementing, and Evaluating an Effective Truancy Program.

- Provided five statewide SASI (truancy data reporting) trainings as well as several at the district level upon request.
- Held Regional Roundtable sessions to disseminate information and solicit ideas and input on the issue of truancy.
- Gave presentations at a number of conferences including the School Social Worker Conference, South Carolina School Resource Officers Association, School Attendance Supervisors, and the South Carolina Department of Mental Health School-Based Mental Health Counselors Fall Meeting

The Truancy Center will continue providing training for truancy reporting, as well as offer roundtable meetings twice a year. The Center plans to conduct a statewide truancy conference in late summer-early fall of 2007.



A hearing as part of the Tenth Judicial Circuit's Truancy Intervention Program

With the cooperation of the Family Court Judges Advisory Council, information has been provided to judges regarding due process checklist issues such as court of competent jurisdiction, truancy intervention plans, and due process rights. As indicated earlier, training also continues for school district personnel concerning the state's truancy intervention plan and process, and school districts and judicial circuits have revised their procedures concerning status offenders. As a result, a significantly higher percentage of court orders are now valid per the federal Valid Court Order checklist. This percentage

will be even greater when the orders dated prior to the November 2003 State School Regulation are no longer in effect as the youth turn 17 years old.

SCDC is responsible by law for the monitoring and inspection of all jails, detention centers, and correctional facilities on an annual basis. Its Division of Jail and Prison Inspections determines if a facility complies with state law and regulations regarding DSO and certifies whether the facility complies with standards for the detention of juveniles. Staff of the South Carolina Department of Public Safety's (SCDPS) Office of Justice Programs also monitors facilities statewide for compliance with this core requirement, collects data, and provides training and technical assistance to help facilities comply with both state and federal law and regulations.



The Department of Juvenile Justice's Teen After School Center Program

B. Core Principle Two: Sight and Sound Separation

The Constitution of the State of South Carolina requires that, "The General Assembly shall provide for the separate confinement of juvenile offenders under the age of seventeen from older confined persons." (Article VII, Section 3, of the South Carolina Constitution.)

The South Carolina Code of Laws, Section 20-7-7810 (A), states, "A child, after the child's twelfth birthday and before the seventeenth birthday, or while under the jurisdiction of the family court for disposition of an offense that occurred prior to the child's seventeenth birthday, may be committed to the custody of the Department of Juvenile Justice which shall arrange for placement in a suitable corrective environment. Children under the age of twelve years may be committed only to the custody of the department, which shall arrange for placement in a suitable corrective environment other than institutional confinement. No child under the age of seventeen years may be committed or sentenced to any other penal or correctional institution of this state." Section 20-7-7225 states, "No child may be transported to a juvenile detention facility in a police vehicle which contains adults under arrest. When a child is to be transported to or from a juvenile detention facility following a detention screening review conducted by the Department of Juvenile Justice or after a detention order has been issued by the court, the local law enforcement agency which originally took the child into custody shall transport this child to or from the juvenile detention facility. Transportation of juveniles between department facilities, if necessary, is the responsibility of the department."

South Carolina has achieved full compliance with the requirements of Section 223(a) (13), and assures that adequate plans and resources are available to maintain full compliance. The state also ensures that offenders are not reclassified administratively and transferred to a correctional authority to avoid the intent of segregating adults and juveniles in correctional facilities. Separation of juveniles from adult offenders is state law and is included in the South Carolina Constitution.

SCDC is responsible by law for the monitoring and inspection of all jails, detention centers, and correctional facilities on an annual basis. Its Division of Jail and Prison Inspections determines if a facility meets sight and sound separation requirements and certifies whether the facility complies with standards for the detention of juveniles. SCDPS staff also monitors facilities statewide for compliance with this core requirement, collects data, and provides training and technical assistance to help facilities comply with both state and federal law and regulations.

C. Core Principle Three: Jail Removal

South Carolina Code Section 20-7-7210 (C) states, "No child may be placed in secure confinement or ordered detained by the court in secure confinement in an adult jail or other place of detention for adults for more than six hours. However, the prohibition against the secure confinement of juveniles in adult jails does not apply to juveniles who have been waived to the court of general sessions for the purpose of standing trial as an adult. Juveniles placed in secure confinement in an adult jail during this six-hour period must be confined in an area of the jail which is separated by sight and sound from adults similarly confined." Section 20-7-7210 (D) states, "Temporary holdover facilities may hold juveniles during the period between initial custody and the initial detention hearing before a family court judge for a period up to forty-eight hours, excluding weekends and state holidays."

Currently, South Carolina is out of compliance with the Jail and Lockup Removal requirement of Section 223(a)(13) of the JJDP Act. South Carolina's Jail Removal de minimis rate of 94.73 is well above the minimum acceptable rate of 9 per 100,000. The new priority funding area of Alternatives to Secure Juvenile Detention for both the JABG and Formula Grant programs will assist the state in regaining compliance with this mandate. If legislation were passed to prohibit 48-hour holdover facilities, with exceptions as allowed by the JJDP Act, OJJDP would declare the state compliant with this core requirement. A detention standards committee, convened in December 2006 by SCDC and the South Carolina Association of Counties, may include this revision in its draft of revised detention legislation for submission in March 2007. If such legislation were submitted and passed, the financial penalty for noncompliance with Jail Removal would be eliminated and South Carolina would receive its full annual allocation of grant funding.

South Carolina developed this Jail Removal issue due to increasing population densities and the certification of facilities as 48-hour secure juvenile holdovers. Greenville County, which accounted for the overwhelming majority of the violations in 2006 (911), is actively addressing the issue and has received grant and local funds to build a separate juvenile detention facility to accommodate jurisdictions in the Upstate region. It is scheduled for construction in 2007. York County's 48-hour facility has been granted a special exception by OJJDP due to its CLCse proximity to the out-of-state metropolitan statistical area of Charlotte. The third 48-hour facility, the Myrtle Beach Police Department, only accounted for four violations in 2006.

SCDC is responsible by law for the monitoring and inspection of all jails, detention centers, and correctional facilities on an annual basis. Its Division of Jail and Prison Inspections determines if a facility complies with state law and regulations regarding Jail Removal and certifies whether the facility complies with standards for the detention of juveniles.

SCDPS staff also monitors facilities statewide for compliance with this core requirement, collects data, and provides training and technical assistance to help facilities comply with both state and federal law and regulations.



Youth in the Juvenile Arbitration Program, a partnership between Edgefield County and the Eleventh Circuit Solicitor's Office, tackle the climbing wall at a ropes course.

D. Core Principle Four: Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)

South Carolina has completed Phases I (Identification) and II (Assessment) of the DMC plan as required by the JJDP Act and Regulation and is in full compliance with this principle. Efforts continue in Phases III (Intervention), IV (Evaluation), and V (Monitoring). Although there is no state law that specifically addresses this core principle, legislation passed in the summer of 2006 requires law enforcement agencies to electronically report data to SCDPS including race, age, and gender for each traffic stop. These data will enable the state to track and assess any degree of disproportionality at the contact phase and to better comply with federal reporting requirements.

DMC is defined as a *rate* of contact with the juvenile justice system among juveniles of a specific minority group that is significantly different than the *rate* of contact for Whites (i.e., non-Hispanic Caucasians) or for other minority groups. The Relative Rate Index (RRI) is the tool used to measure DMC and involves comparing the relative volume (rate) of activity for each major stage of the juvenile justice system for minority youth with the volume of that activity for White (majority) youth. This method of comparison provides a single index number which indicates the extent to which the volume of that form of contact or activity is different for minority youth from white youth. If the number is 1.0, there is no disproportionality. A number greater than one indicates that a minority group is represented more often than Whites at that stage of the juvenile justice system, while a number below 1.0 indicates the minority group is less frequently represented.

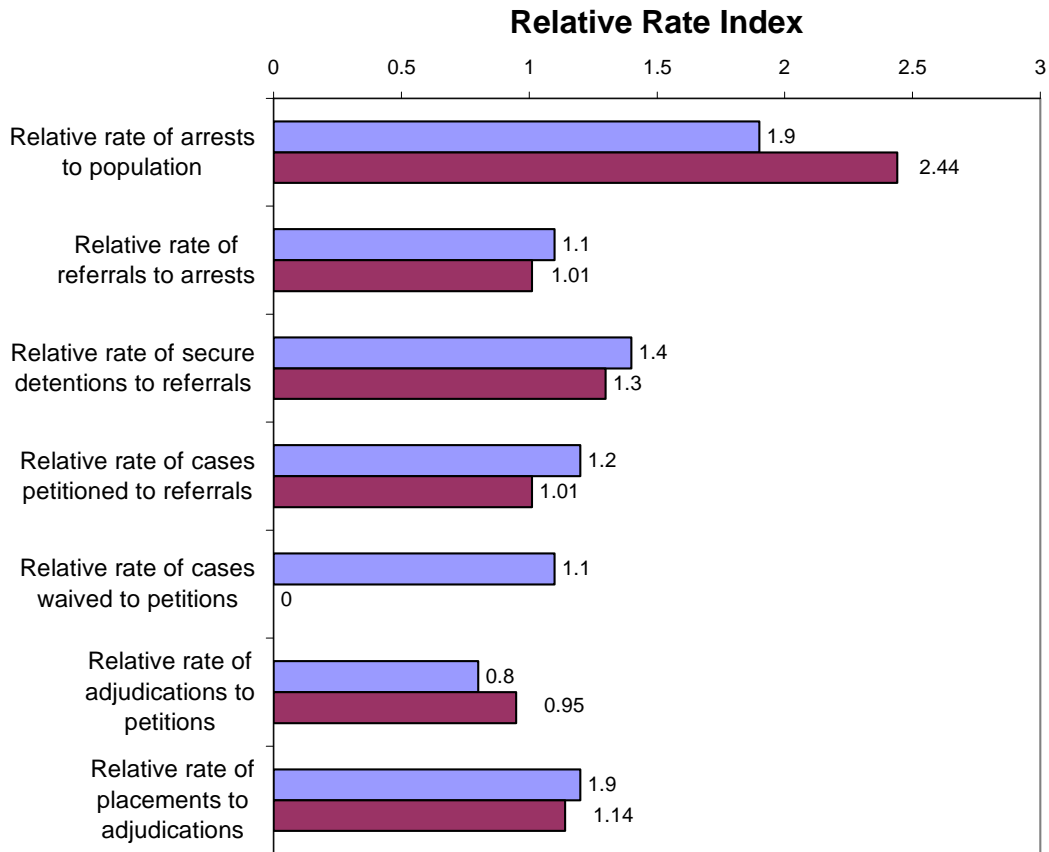
In South Carolina, the only minorities that meet the federal reporting threshold of one percent of the juvenile population are Blacks and Other/Mixed. According to RRI data for the period of July 2005 to June 2006, statistically significant DMC rates occur on a statewide basis at the arrest (2.37 for all minorities), detention (1.31) and commitment (1.15) phases of the system. The statewide RRI for Blacks is 2.44 for arrests, 1.30 for secure detention and 1.14 for secure commitment. At all other phases of the system, Blacks are underrepresented or the data are not statistically significant.

Five counties were selected for RRI analysis, of which two (Greenville and Florence) were selected because they participated in the state's DMC study several years ago and the remaining three (Richland, Spartanburg, and Berkeley) were selected because they are likely pilot sites for the Children's Law Center/DJJ detention reform initiative due to high caseloads or high detention rates. Two of these counties (Richland and Florence) have served as DMC analysis counties for many years. Each of the five counties analyzed had high RRI rates for Blacks at arrest, ranging from 2.19 in Berkeley to 5.29 in Richland. However, RRI rates decreased sharply in the remaining phases in all five counties and statewide. Only one county, Greenville, had sufficient cases of Other/Mixed youth for analysis in the remaining phases, and the data indicated that these youth were overrepresented at the arrest, referral, and diversion phases (1.49, 1.24, and 1.32, respectively). Three counties had DMC at secure detention for Blacks (Spartanburg, 1.68;

Greenville, 1.69; Berkeley, 1.92). One county had a rate of cases petitioned for Black youth that was statistically significant (Spartanburg, 1.18). Florence County had a rate of 1.23 for delinquent findings, but very few of these youth were securely committed. Only two of the five counties had DMC at the secure commitment phase (Greenville, 1.12; Spartanburg, 1.29; Richland, 1.23).

Since the previous year, the rate of DMC for Blacks, as measured by RRI has increased at the detention stage, from 1.15 to 1.30 statewide, a trend mirrored by the five counties. Conversely, the RRI for secure commitment decreased from 1.23 to 1.14 statewide. It also decreased in Richland and Spartanburg Counties (from 1.74 to 1.23 and from 1.44 to 1.29, respectively).

Overrepresentation of African-Americans youth is evident at three phases in South Carolina’s juvenile justice system: arrest, secure detention, and secure commitment. As the chart below indicates, the statewide rates of African-American overrepresentation are generally lower than the national rates. South Carolina data is represented by red bars and national figures are represented by blue bars.



Source: National statistics from OJJDP’s “Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 2006 National Report”

The GJJAC DMC advisory group members, DJJ and SCDPS staff and those subgrantees that are undertaking projects that have the potential to make a significant impact in the area of DMC will continue to focus efforts to meet the OJJDP requirements regarding identification, assessment, intervention, and monitoring of DMC. The University of South Carolina's Institute for Families in Society (IFS) was awarded a Formula subgrant to conduct a comprehensive assessment and to develop strategies to address the issue of DMC in South Carolina. IFS used qualitative and quantitative data to identify and recommend general intervention strategies to address DMC statewide and specific interventions to support efforts in the identified priority communities of Allendale, Florence and Greenville. The full report of the findings was released in 2004 and is available on the SCDPS website, www.scdps.org/ojp.

The quantitative study investigated whether there were differences in the manner in which minority and white youth were processed at four stages or decision points in the juvenile justice system: pre-trial detention; prosecution; reception and evaluation; and commitment. The factors that were investigated to find their association with the four decision points were in two categories, demographic and legal history. Three analytic models were run to assess the disparity between the races at the various points in the juvenile justice system. Model 1 included only the extra legal variables of gender, minority status and age. Model 2 added legal history variables and Model 3 added referral county location (urban/rural). Multivariate logistic regression (odds ratio) and relative risk (predictive probability) were used for data analysis.

In addition to these analyses, the (IFS) completed an additional quantitative analysis in its third year of funding. After controlling for socioeconomic factors such as educational status, living arrangements, history of family delinquency, and family income, it was found that not being at a normal education level and not living with both parents influenced the probability of secure confinement, no disparity existed between minority youth and white youth at pre-trial detention in all four cohorts, and no disparity existed at R&E in three of the four cohorts. White youth were more likely to be prosecuted in all four cohorts, but minority youth were more likely to be detained and committed in two of the four cohorts studied.

During 2006, 10 Formula and three JABG subgrants to impact DMC were operational. Five of these were diversion from court, six were prevention and early intervention, and two were state level initiatives, the first to increase DMC awareness, provide training and technical assistance to local jurisdictions, and improve policies and procedures, and the second to help communities develop alternatives to secure detention. Youth in the prevention/early intervention programs improved their grades, attendance, decision-making skills, and behavior. These factors continue to be important because of the study's findings that after controlling for socioeconomic factors, DMC disappeared, and that single-parent households and education level were the most significant indicators. An example of the impact of diversion programs is the Urban League of the Upstate's "Right Step"

(Greenville). Ninety-nine youth were diverted in the second year and the one-year recidivism rate over the three years of the program was 3.8 percent. Additional information about the accomplishments of subgrants is located in Section III, Programs Funded.

The Children's Law Center (CLC) at the University of South Carolina is implementing two projects that will address DMC. The first provided a full-time position to coordinate and disseminate information about DMC throughout the state. DMC information has been posted on the CLC website that provides a variety of information relative to DMC issues. The DMC Project Fact Sheet has been revised and updated to reflect accurate DMC information and terminology and throughout the grant period, over 1,100 have been distributed. Three different DMC training presentations have been created in order to provide individuals and communities with information. With support from this Formula subgrant, the GJJAC, the CLC and SCDPS sponsored a statewide DMC conference on October 11, 2006. The conference was attended by over 200 representatives of law enforcement, social services, education, private nonprofit, and juvenile justice agencies. Conference evaluations were extremely positive and many participants requested that the conference become an annual event. Requests for DMC-related training and information have since increased significantly.

The second subgrant is designed to increase the availability of alternatives to secure juvenile detention statewide. This initiative will include detention case tracking assessment, development of a detention risk assessment screening instrument (RAI), establishing public defender liaisons to review juvenile detention cases, provide statewide training, publish a report on detention in the state, review detention statutes and propose model legislation. A prototype RAI has been implemented in Laurens County, and several other jurisdictions have begun to develop and implement one as well. The project has expedited an average of 16 juvenile detention cases per month and has created and distributed a Public Defender Case Expeditor Training Manual and a Juvenile Detention Report.

GJJAC members serve on the GJJAC DMC sub-committee and have been active on a national level for several years. During this time period, a GJJAC member served as the National Chair of the Ethnic and Cultural Diversity Committee. The national committee conducts training sessions at least one time annually relating to DMC and provides a forum for discussing practices across the nation. South Carolina's DMC Committee members review local initiatives and are available to provide technical assistance regarding this issue.

The GJJAC plan goals for DMC are: 1) Identification of specific target counties for additional assessment and intervention 2) Development of an information dissemination strategy, to include legislators and potential grant applicant communities, organizations, and agencies and 3) Identification and implementation of statewide intervention strategies.

III. Programs Funded

The following charts summarize programs funded with Juvenile Justice grant monies during the period of October 1, 2005, through September 30, 2006. Each summary lists the grant funding stream, the recipient, the project location (if not part of the agency title), the project title, award amount, contact information, the grant period, the target population, and a brief description of the program and its highlights.



The Department of Juvenile Justice’s Teen After School Center Program

Grant Funding Stream	Agency/ Program Location	Program Title	Amount	Contact Person / Telephone	Grant Period	Annual Target Population	Program Description	Highlights
<p>Formula 1J01001;</p> <p>Second year, 1J02001</p> <p>Third year, 1J03007</p>	University of South Carolina	Disproportionate Minority Confinement Project	<p>\$194,824</p> <p>\$172,381</p>	Dr. Patricia Motes (803) 777-4698, pmotes@gwm.sc.edu	<p>10/1/01-9/30/02;</p> <p>10/1/02 – 9/30/03</p> <p>10/1/03 – 9/30/04</p>	Minority juveniles incarcerated in South Carolina	<p>The project continues to study the overall extent of DMC in SC's juvenile justice system, determine the probability of selected outcomes for minorities and white youth, assess multiple risk and protective factors, and evaluate the social and political context of DMC.</p>	<p>In the first six months of the project's third year, both the quantitative and qualitative assessments of the three targeted areas (Greenville, Florence, and Allendale) have been completed. On site meetings have been held with these three sites to assess and identify technical assistance and evaluation needs. Currently, this project is providing evaluation support to three DMC projects that are currently being funded through SCDPSOJP. This project in consultation with each local project has identified specific baseline data needs and identified a strategy to retrieve this information. The Institute for Families in Society is working on a grant application that may provide funding</p>

								opportunities to the Allendale community. Additional quantitative analysis is currently being planned using other datasets that will be provided by the Budget and Control Board.
<p>Formula 1J01007;</p> <p>Second year, 1J00009</p> <p>Third year, 1J03006</p>	<p>SC Department of Education</p>	<p>Youth Court</p>	<p>\$46,122</p>	<p>Elizabeth Adams (803) 734-5801, eadams@sde.state.sc.us</p>	<p>10/1/01-9/30/02;</p> <p>10/1/02 – 9/30/03</p> <p>10/1/03 – 9/30/04</p>	<p>500 to 800 nonviolent juvenile offenders in Richland and Lee Counties.</p>	<p>Youth Court Coordinator works with SROs to coordinate Youth Courts in the targeted area. Each youth court will recruit, train, and supervise juveniles to serve as judges, prosecutors, clerks, defense attorneys, and bailiffs; Cases are diverted from Family Court.</p>	<p>This third year program has served 57 youth in the first six months of operation. Of these youth only one youth has recidivated and was referred to Family Court. The remaining 88 youth have completed the youth court process successfully. Also, there were 16 adult volunteers and 34 student volunteers that participated in this program.</p>
<p>Formula 1J01006;</p> <p>Second year, 1J00008</p>	<p>Pickens County</p>	<p>ReSTART</p>	<p>\$49,718</p>	<p>Mary Ann Brookshire (864) 898-5619, Brooksma@pickens.k12.sc.us</p>	<p>10/1/01-9/30/02;</p> <p>10/1/02 – 9/30/03</p>	<p>240 behaviorally at risk youth in Pickens County in grades 4-8</p>	<p>Recreation therapist works with the Rebound Alternative School to identify and provide intervention for juveniles in early stages of chronic</p>	<p>In the first six months of this program's third year 137 youth have been served. Of these youth 94% have had no DJJ referrals or charges following entry into the</p>

Third year, 1J03001					10/1/03 – 9/30/04		truancy; implement a therapeutic recreation program for youth pre-disposed to delinquency; and provide aftercare services.	program. In addition, 90% of project participants have had fewer suspensions in the four months after program entry compared to their suspensions in mainstream school before program entry. Ninety-three percent of these youth have increased their grades by one letter grade or more, and 93% of students have decreased their use of alcohol, drugs, and tobacco products.
Formula 1J03003 1J04003	Florence County	DMC Diversion and Prevention; Truant Explorers	\$10,369 \$10,369	Stephanie Duer, (843) 665-2121, sduer@fcsso.org	10/1/03 – 9/30/04 10/1/04 – 9/30/05	15 Truants attending Sneed Middle School.	Addresses truancy in the school districts of Florence County; provides a structured curriculum to teach participants about civic responsibility, peer pressure, alcohol and drug abuse, decision making, goal setting, and violence prevention.	This second year program served 33 youth from Sneed Middle School; 65% were promotable; 94% increased their knowledge of goal setting, and 88% improved their decision-making skills; 88% were satisfied with the program; 92% indicated increased self esteem
Formula 1J03004 1J04009	City of Spartanburg	Southside Prevention and Intervention	\$53,736 \$53,736	Joyce Lipscomb, (864) 596-2010,	10/1/03 – 9/30/04	150 youth at four community safe havens	Program components include instruction and tutorial assistance to youth who have been	During the summer of the third year, program services were provided to 49 youth identified

1J03010		Project	\$53,096	jlipscomb@cityofspartanburg.org	10/1/04 – 9/30/05 10/1/05 – 9/30/06		referred from DJJ and who have a criminal record; youth who have been identified as having anger management and/or self-esteem problems; identified status offenders or those who have been identified as being at-risk for committing status offenses	as having the potential to be status offenders. There was an overall improvement of 10.1% in the scores on taking personal responsibility for their behavior among the participants compared to the planned 15%. During the grant period, there was a total of 211 youth served in the different sites of which 7.3% exhibited a desired change in antisocial behavior for those in the after school program and a 3.6% improvement in the scores for the summer program. 47% of the youth successfully completed the program.
Formula 1J03005 1J04007 1J05009	Urban League of the Upstate	Greenville County Right Step Program (DMC)	\$149,833 \$149,833 \$149,833	Barbara Bass, (864) 239-3887, bbass@urbanleagueoftheupstate.org	10/1/03 – 9/30/04 10/1/04 – 9/30/05 10/1/05 – 9/30/06	100 Greenville County first and second-time youthful offenders ages 8-17 that have been charged with misdemeanors or gross misdemeanors	Designed to prevent minority youth who are in the early stages of criminal involvement from becoming further involved in the juvenile justice system; participants and their families will be assessed and provided consultation and referral to	In the third year, 99 youth were served; 92% of participants have successfully completed the program and 100% of project participants have completed their assigned restitution and community service. Since inception three years ago, the one-year recidivism rate is 3.8%.

						s	specialized community and/or agency services and provided skill-building services as needed	100% of victims that have agreed to meet with project participates have also rated their experience as “very helpful” or “helpful”. Currently the program has 53 adult volunteers.
Formula 1J03008 1J04010 1J04013	Greenville Family Partnership	Cops and Communities Working Together	\$48,285 \$48,285 \$48,285	Gina Ogden, (864) 467- 4099, gina@gfpdru gfree.org	10/1/03 – 9/30/04 10/1/04 – 9/30/05 10/1/05 – 9/30/06	30 youth ages 10-17 who reside in the Southernside Community of Greenville	Improve relationships between the youth and their community patrol officers to reduce in the incidence of juvenile delinquency and increase options for youth training and activities	In the third year, 21.4% had an increase in perceived risk; 40% had an increase in conflict management skills; almost 50% more parents reported being involved or very involved in 2006 than the percentage that reported being involved or very involved in 2005; 12 youth are involved in ongoing positive activities; 16.7% of participants for whom data is available increased their school attendance; 45.5% of participants for whom data is available had a decrease in school discipline problems. There was an 11.2% increase overall in trust towards police officers.
	City of	Lancaster	\$54,519	Lavilla	10/1/04	Between 30	This program will	In the second year,

Formula 1J04006	Lancaster	Scholars Project	\$54,519	Brevard (803) 283- 3915 lbrevard@mail.lcsd.k12.sc.us	– 9/30/05 10/1/05 – 9/30/06	and 50 at-risk minority youth living at Carolina Courts housing project	provide tutoring, computer instruction and substance abuse prevention classes. Program will also provide parenting classes to those who have children participating in the program.	95% of the students demonstrated an increase in academics (20 students made honor roll); 95% of students scored basic or proficient on PACT test with significant improvement; 95% of the students attend school regularly; 10% of the students showed a reduction in attitude favorable to the use of tobacco, alcohol or drugs; 95% of the students demonstrated an increase in school performances.
1J05010			\$54,519		10/1/06 – 9/30/07			
1J04017								
Formula 1J04008	SC Department of Mental Health	Fairfield Status Offender/Dive rsion Project	\$48,832	Melvin Haywood (803) 737- 3039 Mth70@dmh.state.sc.us	10/1/04 – 9/30/05	25 Fairfield County youth ages 12-16 who have been identified as truant, have been court ordered to attend school, or have been referred to the Fairfield County School Board for disruptive behavior	Participants will have an individualized treatment plan developed for them by a Mental Health Counselor. Services will be based on the Multi Systemic Therapy Model (MST) and include individual and family counseling, mentoring, and monitoring; the Mental Health Counselor will also visit families in their homes and assist with tutoring arrangements	There were 27 youth served during the second year; no youth were referred to Fairfield County Solicitors office; 48% improved their school attendance; 57% of students served earned a GPA of at least 2.0; antisocial behavior decreased by 12% based upon discipline referrals received
1J05006			\$48,683		10/1/05 – 9/30/06			
1J04015			\$48,683		10/1/06 – 9/30/07			

							and transportation as needed; both psychiatric medication and nursing services will be available	
Formula 1J02008	SC Department of Juvenile Justice	Teen After School Centers (TASC)	\$48,825	Brett MacGargle (803) 896- 9792 bmmacg@scdjj.net	6/1/04 – 5/31/05	30 youth in grades 6-9 who are at- risk for committing truancy, or other status offenses, and/or have a history of delinquent behavior.	This program will establish three Teen After School Centers (TASC) in the counties of Richland, Greenville, and Charleston. These sites will provide tutoring, community service projects, arts and crafts, and mentoring. Participants will be referred by local DJJ staff, law enforcement, and Family Court, and parents.	Of the 72 students who entered the program, 62 completed; 29 students have shown improvement in school attendance while enrolled – an improvement rate of 47%; 39 Students have improved grades by at least 5 points (an improvement rate of 62.9%). The sites continue to build partnerships with the local colleges for academic assistance.
1J04011			\$48,825		10/1/05 – 9/30/06			
1J04018			\$48,825		10/1/06 – 9/30/07			
Formula 1J04004	Boys and Girls Clubs of the Midlands	Project You Turn	\$65,500	Carter Clark (803) 252- 9578 Carter@BGCMidlands.org	10/1/04 – 9/30/05	50 youth in grades 8 and 9 ages 10-16 attending Hand Middle School and Dreher High School. Participants are selected based on their history of absenteeism and	This program is based on two phases, an intervention phase and a prevention phase. Through participation youth will learn decision-making skills, conflict resolution and anger management skills, and career exploration techniques. Participants will also be provided educational assistance	During the second year, the program served 50 youth at risk of delinquency and anti- social behavior; over 80% of program participants reduced levels of truancy; the rate of suspensions dropped by over 80%, there were no expulsions; 40 youth maintained participation in Club programming over the
1J05012			\$65,500		10/1/05 – 9/30/06			
1J05014			\$65,500		10/1/06 – 9/30/07			

						behavioral issues.	through tutoring.	past year.
Formula 1J03009 1J04016	10th Judicial Circuit Solicitor's Office	Early Intervention Truancy Program	\$130,777 \$130,777	Kellie Herlong, (864) 260- 1027 kellie@solil0th.com	10/1/05 – 9/30/06 10/1/06 – 9/30/07	350-400 truants youth in Anderson and Oconee County schools	Designed to reduce the number of status offenders, particularly minority youth, who are committed to the Department of Juvenile Justice . A Truancy Task Force team formed by the Tenth Circuit Solicitor's Office will oversee a Truancy Hearing Officer and program assistant. who will hear cases, assist in preparation of intervention plans, and coordinate services.	During the first year, 111 out of 126 (JDPP participants enrolled for 3 quarters) had less than 5 unlawful school absences since entering JDPP; 109 out of 126 JDPP participants cooperated with recommendations and abided by the Hearing Officer's rulings. During the 3 quarters, the number of cases referred to Family Court was reduced by 111. These were the cases in which the school districts would have normally filed a petition to send to Family Court but instead agreed to place them in JDPP.

<p>Formula 1J04014</p>	<p>Youth Advocate Programs, Inc.</p>	<p>Community-Based Alternative to Incarceration</p>	<p>\$132,501</p>	<p>Dorienne Silva (843) 381-6268 dsilva@yapi-nc.org</p>	<p>10/1/05 – 9/30/06</p>	<p>70-100 youth ages 6-17 in Horry and Georgetown Counties who are subject to compulsory placement, supervision, or incarceration in institutions for offenses such as probation violation, contempt of court, aftercare violation, and disturbing schools</p>	<p>A community-based alternative; staff will assess each youth and develop individualized service plans within two weeks of referral. An Advocate will then provide each family with 10 hours per week of intensive management and supervision and help the families develop community-based service and support networks that will remain in place after program involvement has ended. Staff will be available for crisis intervention services for families 24 hours per day, seven days per week</p>	<p>During the first year, the program served 42 youth; 88.1% of those receiving services did not penetrate further into the system and were not incarcerated; 75% improved knowledge of the importance of developing appropriate life skills; during the course of the program, skills were reinforced and developed; at program discharge 75% improved social and analytical skill development.</p>
<p>Formula 1J05004</p> <p>Title V 1L05002</p>	<p>Edgefield County</p>	<p>Tri-County DMC Arbitration Coordinator</p>	<p>\$50,632 \$50,632</p>	<p>Kathryn Barton (803) 785-8384 kbarton@lex-co.com</p>	<p>10/1/05 – 9/30/06 10/1/06 – 9/30/07</p>	<p>100 first-time, nonviolent juvenile offenders from the formal court system in the Eleventh Judicial Circuit counties of Edgefield,</p>	<p>A diversion program that incorporates the principles of restorative justice by holding the offenders accountable and addressing the needs of victims, to include restitution. The juveniles will be referred to Community Juvenile Arbitration, a voluntary</p>	<p>During the first year, 73 juveniles participated in Arbitration hearings; 59 juveniles successfully completed the program; 81% of youth successfully completed the program requirements. An Advisory Board was created and consist of 14 active</p>

						McCormick, and Saluda	mediation/arbitration restorative justice process where a trained volunteer arbitrator conducts a hearing; addresses the issue of Disproportionate Minority Contact with the juvenile justice system and will establish a DMC Advisory Board to consider additional ways to address DMC in the judicial circuit.	members. The number of volunteer arbitrators increased by 20% during this grant period; 268 non-program personnel were trained on the issues of DMC and the Arbitration Program; 75% of the contact points reported reduction in Disproportionality at the local level. Decrease was shown in arrest, diversion, probation, referrals, adjudication, and commitments.
Formula 1J05013	University of South Carolina, Children's Law Center	DMC Information Resource	\$123,945	Harry Davis (803) 777-1795 hwDavis@wm.sc.edu	10/1/05 – 9/30/06	Youth statewide who are subject to secure detention	To promote greater awareness of DMC issues within local communities throughout the state, to disseminate accurate information, to encourage the development of strategies to address DMC, and to promote alternatives. A full-time Information Resource position will serve as a resource on DMC for law enforcement and other juvenile justice	A DMC website page has been created through the CLC website that provides a variety of information relative to DMC issues. Through data analysis and compilation, South Carolina has identified the Relative Rate Index (RRI) for each of the 46 counties and for each major stage of the juvenile justice system for minority (African American) youth. The DMC Project Fact Sheet has been revised
1J06001			\$122,867		10/1/06 – 9/30/07			

							professionals.	and updated to reflect accurate DMC information and terminology. Throughout the grant period, over 1100 DMC Project Fact sheets have been distributed. Three different DMC training presentations have been created in efforts to provide individuals and communities with information regarding Disproportionate Minority Contact within the juvenile justice system. SC presented its first DMC conference and 215 attended. The DMC Resource Bank (Resource Manual) has been updated.
Formula 1J06002	City of Spartanbur g	Spartanburg Alternatives to Detention	\$124,182	Joyce Lipscomb, (864) 596- 2010 jlipscomb@cityofspartanburg.org	10/1/06 – 9/30/07	Juvenile offenders in the community as an alternative to incarceration	Will provide alternatives to allow youth to stay in the Spartanburg community if they are charged with a crime rather than being detained at DJJ in Columbia; a case manager will provide case management and frequent checks on	In the first several months of operation, a uniformed police officer was hired as the case manager in January 5, 2007 and began meeting with law enforcement, DJJ, and the Solcitor's Office.

							youth, officers to do unannounced house checks, and wrap around services for youth who are not medicaid eligible; other components may include curfews and mentoring	
<p>Challenge 1Q01002;</p> <p>Second year, 1Q01004</p> <p>Third year, 1Q03001</p>	City of Spartanburg	Attendance by Choice Program (ABC)	\$24,483	Joyce Lipscomb, (864) 596-2010 jlipscomb@cityofspartanburg.org	10/1/01-9/30/02; 10/1/02 – 9/30/03 10/1/03 – 9/30/04	Truant students in Spartanburg County School Districts 1-7, who are at risk of obtaining a Contempt of Court charge	The Spartanburg County DJJ Office will serve as a coordinator between the School Districts, Carolina Counseling, and Family Court by referring youth to Carolina Counseling. Carolina Counseling will then provide psycho-educational therapeutic group services to students and parents.	At the end of this program's third year of operation, 287 youth have been served. In this program's last year, 86 youth were referred for truancy, 16 of which were referred to the Family Court. Over a three year period only two students have received a determinate sentence for Contempt of Court. Of the 96 surveys that were returned to program staff, 96 students indicated that the program made a positive impact on their lives.

Challenge 1Q02001	Town of St. George	Discovery Program	\$45,513	Kenneth Pinckney, (843) 851- 7386, kpinkney@mail.dd4.k12.sc.us	10/1/02 – 9/30/03	65 suspended and expelled students ages 13-16 from Woodland High School, St. George Middle School, and the Alternative School	Eight-week program to reduce the number of suspensions and expulsions in Dorchester School District Four; components include conflict resolution training, anger management, team building and problem solving.	In this program's third year, 58 youth have been served. The number of youth with suspensions of 5 days or more has decreased from 6 to 0. Unlawful absences have decreased by 35%, and the number of classes passed by the participants increased by 7%.
1Q03004			\$45,399		10/1/03 – 9/30/04			
1J04005			\$43,399		10/1/04 – 9/30/05			
Challenge 1Q03002	SC Department of Mental Health	Contempt of Court/Disturbing Schools	\$42,523	Pete Camelo, (864) 962- 5710, PFC84@SCDMH.ORG	10/1/03 – 9/30/04	45 juveniles arrested for contempt of court and/or disturbing school in the southern and eastern quarters of Greenville County	An alternative to incarceration; youth are referred to the Piedmont Center for Mental Health Services for screening, evaluation; services include Multisystemic Therapy (MST), clinic based outpatient treatment, psychiatric medication, nursing services, school based services, community resource centers, crisis management, access to inpatient psychiatric hospitalization and an after hours crisis line for youth and their families	In the third year of funding, six youth were served; two have successfully completed the program and two are in a higher level of care; all participants increased their school attendance by five days. The program clinical position became vacant in May 2006 and new personnel could not be hired.
1J04001			\$42,523		10/1/04 – 9/30/05			
Formula 1J05001			\$42,523		10/1/05 – 9/30/06			
Challenge 1Q03003	City of Florence	Alternatives to Incarceration	\$30,000	Ralph Porter, (843) 230- 5526,	10/1/03 – 9/30/04	15 youth aged 12-17 who have	Funds will enable an alternative school, Choices, to serve	48 youth were served in the second year; 93% improved math

1J04002 Formula 1J04012		and Expulsion	\$30,000 \$30,000	choicesrrp@bellsouth.net	10/1/04 – 9/30/05 10/1/05 – 9/30/06	been expelled in Florence School District One	additional youth; because of the high proportion of African-American males who typically attend this school, the project is also expected to have a positive impact on the issue of minority overrepresentation in Florence County	grade by at least half a grade (avg gain was 2.3 grade levels); 83% improved reading by at least half a grade (avg gain was 1.1 grade levels); 7 youth were released from DJJ under the condition that they attend school, and this program was their only option; 3 students were diverted from institutionalization by attending; school attendance increased by 25%; 0% enrolled for expulsion and criminal conduct did not recidivate; school attendance increased by 25% to 93%.
Title V Local Delinquency Prevention 1L01008/ 1L02001 Second year, 1L01009/ 1L02004 Third year,	Town of Batesburg- Leesville	Town Action for Prevention	\$313,275 \$277,781 \$175,000	Donna Padgett, (803) 532- 8039, dpadgett@lex3.k12.sc.us	10/1/02 – 9/30/03 10/1/03- 9/30/04 10/1/04 – 9/30/05	632 students and 150 parents in Lexington County School District 3	Delinquency prevention programs to address risk factors of negative attitudes toward school, academic failure, family history of behavior problems, and child victimization/maltreat ment Components include life skills, cultural and social experiences, counseling, parent	In the third year of funding, over 120 third, fourth and fifth grade students have been served. The percentage of students who did not have any days in in- school suspensions (ISS) increased by 6.8%, and no out-of- school suspensions (OSS), 11%. Demerits decreased by 44%. The counselor conducted 98 individual counseling

1L04001							education, conflict resolution, leadership training, tutorial assistance, mentoring, career planning, health education, goal setting, and anger management.	sessions and 30 parents attended parenting skills workshops.
Title V 1L05001	Town of Lexington	Lexington Keeping Every Youth Safe (KEYS)	\$83,195	Capt. Jay Koon, (803) 359-6260 jkoon@lexsc.com	10/1/06 – 9/30/07	75 at-risk elementary and middle school youth and their parents in the Town of Lexington who are affected by the risk factors of economic deprivation, gang involvement, and the availability of drugs	Five days per week plus summertime activities including anger management, computer skills, nutrition education, financial management, academic assistance, and job skills training. Expected results are improved academic performance, improved nutritional knowledge, and improved life skills.	

Grant Funding Stream	Agency/ Program Location	Program Title	Amount	Contact Person / Telephone	Grant Period	Annual Target Population	Program Description	Highlights
JAIBG 1JS0007/ 1JL0001 1JL02001 1JL03001	City of North Charleston	Project Youth Court	\$64,813 \$8,776 \$6,925	Shannon Praete, (843) 740-2588, spraete@northcharleston.org	7/1/01-9/30/02 6/1/03 – 5/31/04 4/1/04 – 3/31/05	Non-violent, first time juvenile offenders in the City of North Charleston	Recruits, trains, and supervises juveniles to serve as judges, prosecutors, clerks, defense attorneys, and bailiffs within the Youth Court; cases are diverted from Family Court within one month of offense	In the past year, 120 cases were heard; the recidivism rate was 9%; the length of time from offense to sanction ranged from 7 to 14 days; 47 youth serve as volunteers
JAIBG 1JS0032/ 1JI0103 1JS02022	SC Department of Education	Having Opportunities Present Everyday (HOPE)	\$119,385 \$116,090	Amy Bosch (803) 894-2000 abosch@lexington1.net	7/1/01-9/30/02 1/1/03-9/30/03 6/1/03 – 5/31/04	80 at risk youth, ages 5-8 in the Pelion community	Provides an after school program for 80 at-risk youth in the rural community of Pelion. Also offers parenting workshops.	61 participants were served in this project's third year. 100% of participants increased their MAP scores in math and 84.3% increased their reading scores; life skills scores increased by 14%; disciplinary referrals decreased
JAIBG 1JS0102 1JS02012 1JS03016	SC Department of Mental Health/ Richland and Lexington Counties	Violence Prevention Initiative	\$269,985 \$269,985 \$269,652	Beth Freeman, (803) 898-8328, evf88@co.dmh.state.sc.us	7/1/02-9/30/03 6/1/03 – 5/31/04 4/1/04 – 3/31/05	Students in grades 5-8 in 5 elementary schools and family members	Delinquency prevention and early intervention; based on the national FAST model; includes therapy, case management, home visits, and weekly meetings and structured activities to improve family functioning and academic performance	The project served 333 youth during the third year; participants' Behavior Towards Others improved significantly; family functioning also improved; out-of-school suspensions and crime incidents decreased; staff provided 73 family

								therapy and 721 individual counseling sessions
JAIBG 1JS0103 1JS02016 1JS03012	SC Department of Juvenile Justice	Juvenile Justice Management System	\$326,177 \$326,177 \$326,177	Raymond Gray (803) 896- 9136, regray@main.djj.state.sc.us	7/1/02- 9/30/03 6/1/03 – 5/31/04 4/1/04 – 3/31/05 4/1/04 – 3/31/05	All juveniles in contact with the DJJ System, as well as all professionals working within DJJ	Design and implementation of new Juvenile Justice Information Management System to provide for better tracking of juveniles within the system, as well as for more accurate data collection and dissemination.	JJMS was fully integrated statewide in October 2006.
JAIBG 1JS0104 /1JI0105 1JS02019/ 1JS02020 1JS0309/1 0	Aiken County Solicitor's Office	Juvenile Drug Court	\$128,156 \$114,399 \$114,399	Kristi Deer- Bodie (803) 642- 1557 Ext. 110, kbodie@aikencounty.net	7/1/02- 9/30/03 6/1/03 – 5/31/04 4/1/04 – 3/31/05	Alcohol / drug involved juvenile offenders aged 12-16 in Aiken, County	Alternative treatment program for drug and alcohol offenders; compliance with the program is a condition of probation; includes drug testing, sanctions, incentives, intensive case management, and home visits	28 youth participated in the second year; six youth graduated in January; of five graduates last year, four were tracked and had remained drug/alcohol free; 5% of drug screens were positive during the third year, a 6% decrease from the previous year; family functioning improved on average from a 1 to a 4
JAIBG 1JS0105 1JS02013	Fourteenth Circuit Solicitor's Office/ Hampton County	Beaufort Juvenile Drug Court	\$195,496 \$135,851	Susan Stillinger (843) 982- 0300, sstillinger2@yahoo.com	7/1/02- 9/30/03 6/1/03 – 5/31/04	Alcohol / drug involved juvenile offenders aged 12-16	Alternative treatment program for drug and alcohol offenders; compliance with the program is a condition of probation; includes	12 youth participated; the program's first graduation took place in February 2004; at the end of the second year one youth

1JS03005			\$132,342		4/1/04 – 3/31/05	in Beaufort County	drug testing, sanctions, incentives, intensive case management, and home visits	completed his GED and is attending a post-secondary institution; the program now includes family counseling and community support groups; all parents have completed the Parent to Parent program and have reported improvement in their children's attitudes
JAIBG 1JS0106 1JS02017 1JS03019	University of South Carolina	SC Status Offender Project	\$190,840 \$157,482 \$155,683	Beth Mackinem, (803) 576-5576, bethmackinemsc@aol.com	7/1/02-9/30/03 6/1/03 – 5/31/04 4/1/04 – 3/31/05	Juvenile justice professionals statewide	Develops model juvenile legislation, policy, procedures, and protocol; conducts trainings and disseminates information statewide, for the purpose of reducing presence of status offenders within the DJJ system	All school districts have been offered training on the new truancy regulations; referrals to court are decreasing in some areas; the rate of correct court orders according to federal criteria has improved from 42% to 89%; information has been presented to judges, solicitors and public defenders; the accuracy of record-keeping has improved by 70%; the state has regained compliance with the DSO requirement

<p>JAIBG 1JS0107</p> <p>1JS02018</p> <p>1JS03012</p>	<p>SC Department of Education</p>	<p>Youth Court Expansion Initiative</p>	<p>\$262,877</p> <p>\$242,041</p> <p>\$203,989</p>	<p>Elizabeth Adams (803) 734- 5801, edams@sde.sate.sc.us</p>	<p>7/1/02- 9/30/03</p> <p>6/1/03 – 5/31/04</p> <p>4/1/04 – 3/31/05</p>	<p>Non-violent, first time juvenile offenders in 8 school districts: Greenville, Marlboro, Darlington, Colleton, Hampton 2, Kershaw, Richland 1, Greenwood 51, Fairfield, Clarendon 3</p>	<p>Recruits, trains, and supervises juveniles to serve as judges, prosecutors, clerks, defense attorneys, and bailiffs within the Youth Court; cases are diverted from Family Court within one month of offense</p>	<p>In the third year, 223 youth court volunteers participated and 153 cases were heard; trainings and technical assistance were provided across the state to potential youth court sites; the recidivism rate was 5.5%; 6 of the 8 school districts are expected to continue the courts after grant funding ends and two are questionable.</p>
<p>JAIBG 1JS0112</p> <p>1JI0106</p> <p>1JS03008</p>	<p>Allendale County</p>	<p>Allendale Youth Court</p>	<p>\$98,671</p> <p>\$81,069</p> <p>\$47,867</p>	<p>Mary Fleetwood (803) 584- 7067, youthcourt03@yahoo.com</p>	<p>7/1/02- 9/30/03</p> <p>6/1/03 – 5/31/04</p> <p>4/1/04 – 3/31/05</p>	<p>Non-violent, first time juvenile offenders in Allendale County</p>	<p>Recruits, trains, and supervises juveniles to serve as judges, prosecutors, clerks, defense attorneys, and bailiffs within the Youth Court; cases are diverted from Family Court within one month of offense</p>	<p>28 cases were heard in the third year; none have recidivated; 60% of respondents chose to become youth court volunteers</p>
<p>JAIBG 1JS0119 /1JI0101</p> <p>1JS02007</p> <p>1JS03014</p>	<p>Richland County Sheriff's Office</p>	<p>Gang Unit</p>	<p>\$130,723</p> <p>\$92,429</p> <p>\$92,410</p>	<p>Valerie Ingram (803) 576- 3104, vingram@rcsd.net</p>	<p>7/1/02- 9/30/03</p> <p>6/1/03 – 5/31/04</p> <p>4/1/04 – 3/31/05</p>	<p>Gang involved youth, as well as youth at risk of gang violence</p>	<p>A two investigator unit for the purpose of conducting gang prevention education, as well as active gang suppression and investigations</p>	<p>In the third year, two officers have provided 160 classes to over 5,020 students, parents and teachers; 120 classes were provided to 4,200 citizens statewide; classes have been conducted for over 1,000 law enforcement personnel;</p>

								over 200 locations around the county have had gang graffiti removed, and citizens have been trained to recognize, report, and remove graffiti. The program was awarded the SCASRO 2004 Most Innovative Crime Prevention Program
<p>JAIBG 1JS0122</p> <p>1JS02009</p> <p>1JS02031</p>	Darlington County Solicitor's Office	Juvenile Prosecutor	<p>\$51,792</p> <p>\$50,025</p> <p>\$49,846</p>	<p>Safrona Finch (843) 398-4120, safronafinch@infoave.net</p>	<p>7/1/02-9/30/03</p> <p>6/1/03 – 5/31/04</p> <p>10/1/04 – 9/30/05</p>	All juveniles charged in Darlington County	Provides a juvenile prosecutor for Darlington County to allow for more rapid disposition of cases	In the third year the project served 387 youth; the number of youth who participated in diversion programs rose from 15 to 50 per month; average detention time for juveniles decreased from 10 to 4 days; case preparation time rose from 10 to 15 hours per term of court; length of time on the docket decreased from 25 to 23 days
<p>JAIBG 1JS0123</p> <p>1JI0108</p> <p>1JS03018</p>	Richland County	JCAP Curriculum Development	<p>\$14,950</p> <p>\$6,846</p> <p>\$5,632</p>	<p>Mitch Mackinem (803) 576-1878 mitchellmackinem@richlandonline.com</p>	<p>7/1/01-9/30/02</p> <p>6/1/03 – 5/31/04</p> <p>4/1/04 – 3/31/05</p>	Juveniles between age 12 and 16 who commit anti-social crimes, or are charged with Disturbing Schools	Juvenile Court Alternatives Program (JCAP) will hire a consultant to develop a curricula and train a pool of instructors in order to implement the program as an alternative to Juvenile Court.	The curriculum was provided to 125 youth as an alternative to court; a training was provided to 41 individuals representing over 12 different agencies who are interested in offering this

								alternative; in the third year, the program has contracted with the Boys and Girls Club in Columbia to provide the curriculum
JAIBG 1JS0131 1JS03011 1JS04002	Aiken County	Juvenile Services Investigator	\$56,486 \$26,486 \$50,982	Kristi Deer-Bodie (803) 642-1557 Ext. 110, kbodie@aikencounty.net	1/1/04 – 9/30/04 4/1/04 – 3/31/05 4/1/05 – 3/31/06	Youth referred to Family Court in the 2 nd Judicial Circuit or the Juvenile Drug Court	Assists the only solicitor working with juveniles in the Family Court with trial preparations, diversion options where appropriate, investigations, and transportation; provides assistance to the Aiken County Juvenile Drug Court	During the third year, the investigator investigated 125 cases (67 of which involved drugs, gangs, or youth violence); investigated / prepared 58 trial cases; supervised 3 juvenile drug court cases; the average time to case disposition has been reduced from 76 days to 30 days
JAIBG 1JS0134 1JS03020 1JS04012	Greenwood County	Youth Court	\$29,533 \$29,533 \$37,727	Perry Bradley, (864) 227-0400 pbradley-cisgwd@earthlink.net	1/1/04 – 9/30/04 4/1/04 – 3/31/05 4/1/05 – 3/31/06	First-time nonviolent offenders age 12 to 17 in the Greenwood 51 school district	Recruits, trains, and supervises juveniles to serve as judges, prosecutors, clerks, defense attorneys, and bailiffs within the Youth Court; cases are diverted from Family Court within one month of offense	In the first 6 months of the third year, the court has 4 adult and 32 trained youth volunteers, and training, to include mock trials, is held on a regular basis. At least two cases are heard weekly, and the Coordinator conducts weekly classes involving character building, academic enrichment, and community service activities; the program handles 35% of district

								offenses
JAIBG 1JS03011 1JS04008 1JS05002	SC Dept. of Mental Health	Horry County Truancy Intervention Program	\$44,007 \$44,007	Richard Dantzler, (843) 448-9112, dantzlerconw@aol.com	4/1/04 – 3/31/05 4/1/05 – 3/31/06 4/1/06- 3/31/07	40 truant youth ages 6 through sixteen and their families in four Myrtle Beach area schools	Provides an intensive, community-based alternative to suspensions, expulsions, and incarceration for truant youth; a coordinator will work with the youth and family to develop an individualized intervention plan, and services may include individual and family counseling, mentoring, and tutoring	During the first half of the third year, the program served youth in 29 families; the time between commitment of the offense and the imposition of consequences has been reduced from 4-6 months to one week; school attendance orders have been reduced by 25 and the number of referrals to DJJ by 35
JAIBG 1JS0005 /1JS0116 1JS02001	City of North Charleston	School Resource Officer (SRO)	\$43,854 \$47,406	Shannon Praete (843)740-2501, spraete@northcharleston.org	9/1/01- 9/30/03 6/1/03 – 5/31/04	6 th through 8 th grade students at Morningside Middle School	Law enforcement officer at school; improves / maintains safety, teaches law-related education, counsels students	In the third year, 1 officer conducted 99 classes / presentations; 30 arrests; 590 conferences; 19 referrals
JAIBG 1JS0020 /1JS0110 1JS02003	Florence County	School Resource Officer (SRO)	\$73,351 \$44,649	Stephanie Duer (843) 665-2121 sduer@fcso.org	9/1/01- 9/30/03 6/1/03 – 5/31/04	Hannah Pamplico Elementary/ Middle School	Law enforcement officer at school; improves / maintains safety, teaches law-related education, counsels students	During the second year, 1 deputy conducted 35 classes / presentations; 22 arrests; 274 conferences; 13 referrals.
JAIBG 1JS0108 1JS02004	Florence County	School Resource Officer (SRO)	\$79,405 \$44,649	Stephanie Duer (843) 665-2121 sduer@fcso.org	7/1/02- 9/30/03 6/1/03 – 5/31/04	450 Students at J. Paul Truluck Middle School	Law enforcement officer at school; improves / maintains safety, teaches law-related education, counsels students	1 deputy conducted 12 classes / presentations; 3 arrests; 9 conferences; 2 referrals.

1JS03001			\$44,359	org	4/1/04 – 3/31/05			
JAIBG 1JS0113	Florence County	School Resource Officer (SRO)	\$79,405	Stephanie Duer (843) 665-2121 sduer@fcso.org	7/1/02-9/30/03	330 Students at Hannah-Pamplico High School	Law enforcement officer at school; improves / maintains safety, teaches law-related education, counsels students	1 deputy conducted 24 classes / presentations; 5 arrests; 91 conferences; 5 referrals.
1JS02005			\$44,747		6/1/03 – 5/31/04			
1JS03006			\$44,657		4/1/04 – 3/31/05			
JAIBG 1JS0117	City of Charleston	School Resource Officer (SRO)	\$97,567	Lt. Blake (843) 965-4027	7/1/02-9/30/03	2,809 Students at West Ashley High and C.E. Williams Middle Schools	Law enforcement officer at school; improves / maintains safety, teaches law-related education, counsels students	2 officers conducted 270 classes / presentations; 98 arrests; 333 conferences; 2 referrals. The Charleston Police Dept. was awarded the SCASRO 2004 SRO Program of the Year
1JS02014			\$97,567		6/1/03 – 5/31/04			
1JS03013			\$83,964		4/1/04 – 3/31/05			
JAIBG 1JS0118	Georgetown County	School Resource Officer (SRO)	\$46,254	Sheriff Lane Cribb (843) 545-3344	7/1/02-9/30/03	1,000 Students at Andrews High School	Law enforcement officer at school; improves / maintains safety, teaches law-related education, counsels students	1 deputy conducted 10 classes / presentations; 15 arrests; 149 conferences
1JS02021			\$28,465		6/1/03 – 5/31/04			
JAIBG 1JS0124	Town of New Ellenton	School Resource Officer (SRO)	\$59,784	Anita Smith, (803) 652-7770	7/1/02-9/30/03	250 students at New Ellenton Middle School	Law enforcement officer at school; improves / maintains safety, teaches law-related education, counsels students	1 officer conducted 9 classes / presentations; 11 arrests; 1,450 conferences; 23 referrals.
1JI0107/ 1JS0127			\$43,894		6/1/03 – 5/31/04			
JAIBG 1JS0125	City of North Charleston	School Resource Officer (SRO)	\$141,587	Shannon Praete, (843) 740-2588, spraete@no	7/1/02-9/30/03	2,314 students at Toole Military Magnet	Law enforcement officer at school; improves / maintains safety, teaches law-related education, counsels students	3 officers conducted 92 classes / presentations; 87 arrests; 741 conferences; 18 referrals.
1JS02002			\$141,587		6/1/03 – 5/31/04			

1JS03007			\$141,333	rthcharleston.org	4/1/04 – 3/31/05	School, Brentwood and Alice Birney Middle schools		
JAIBG 1JS0126 1JS02025 1JS03022	City of Moncks Corner	School Resource Officer (SRO)	\$70,709 \$52,565 \$52,565	Camille Peterson, (843) 719-7934, cpetersenmc@homexpresway.net	7/1/02-9/30/03 6/1/03 – 5/31/04 4/1/04 – 3/31/05	780 students at Berkeley Intermediate School	Law enforcement officer at school; improves / maintains safety, teaches law-related education, counsels students	1 officer conducted 60 classes / presentations; 0 arrests; 122 conferences
JAIBG 1JS02008 1JS03004 1JS04004	Lexington County	Juvenile Gang Investigation Unit	\$172,003 \$125,980 \$125,978	Nandalyn Heaitley, (803) 951-2405, nheaitley@lex-co.com	6/1/03 – 5/31/04 4/1/04 – 3/31/05 4/1/05 – 3/31/06	Gang involved youth, as well as youth at risk of gang violence	Two investigators will work to prevent, identify, intervene, and disband juvenile gangs, and will educate and protect students and school personnel	During the third year of the , the investigators have 8 trainings for 100 law enforcement officers plus 4 trainings for detention officers, and investigated and are prosecuting 50 gang members. They are involved in the Gang Investigators Assoc.
JAIBG 1JS0211 1JS03023	Bamberg County	Youth Court	\$48,468 \$48,468	Lawrence Clark, (803) 245-5191, l_r_clark@yahoo.com	6/1/03 – 5/31/04 4/1/04 – 3/31/05	Youth in Bamberg County referred to Family Court for first-time, nonviolent offenses	Recruits, trains, and supervises juveniles to serve as prosecutors, clerks, defense attorneys, and bailiffs within the Youth Court; cases are diverted from Family Court	45 student volunteers have been trained; cases were heard beginning in January 2004; seven participants have completed and none have recidivated
JAIBG 1JS02015 1JS03003	Anderson County	Juvenile Drug Intervention Court	\$61,110 \$61,110	Tasha Metcalfe, (864) 260-4186,	6/1/03 – 5/31/04 4/1/04 –	200 students ages 12-17 in Anderson County;	Mental health counseling, drug abuse counseling, individual and group counseling,	35 participants were served during the third year; the recidivism rate is 5%; the

1JS04001			\$61,110	tmetcalf@oli10th.com	3/31/05 4/1/05 – 3/31/06	focus on students and families who have a history of truancy and drug abuse/use.	weekly court appearances and attendance reporting to intervention court from school officials. Youth are court ordered and voluntary participants.	percentage of youth with school disciplinary issues decreased by 97%; regular school attendance rose from 20% of youth to 100%; passing grades rose from 25% to 75%.
JAIBG 1JS02023 1JS03002 1JS04013	Town of Ridge Spring	School Resource Officer (SRO)	\$56,197 \$33,854 \$34,133	Chief Beth Settle, (803) 685-7411, rstownhall@pbtcomm.net	6/1/03 – 5/31/04 4/1/04 – 3/31/05 4/1/05 – 3/31/06	743 students at Ridge Spring Middle School, grades 6-8	Law enforcement officer at school; improves / maintains safety, teaches law-related education, counsels students	In the third year, 1 officer made 1 arrest and conducted 115 conferences; the officer used alternatives to arrest or suspension, such as community service, in 21 cases; in 5 cases of truancy, the officer referred the youth's family to DSS instead of referring the youth to DJJ.
JAIBG 1JS02028 1JS03015	Allendale County	Juvenile Investigator/ Gang Investigator	\$60,127	Sheriff Tom Carter, (803) 584-7067, sheriffcarter@allendalecountysheriffice.com	6/1/03 – 5/31/04	Youth ages 12-18 and their parents in Allendale Co. who demonstrate behavior such as truancy, violence, and drug use.	One juvenile investigator will identify, monitor, prevent and reduce gang membership and activities, to include gang awareness education for schools, law enforcement personnel, and community organizations.	In six months of employment, the officer developed lesson plans and held 6 trainings – three for school students and three for local law enforcement; photographed and removed graffiti.
JAIBG 1JS0129	Richland County	RCSD Drug Prevention Project	\$5,670	Valerie Ingram, (803) 576-	1/1/04 – 9/30/04	1,225 fifth graders in Richland	Too Good For Drugs, a Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services	One officer has taught the curriculum to 214 youth in 8 fifth-grade

				3104, vingram@rcsd.net		County School District One, Richland County School District Two, and Lexington/Richland School District Five	Administration (SAMHSA) Model Program, will increase social and competency skills, prevent juveniles from using or trying drugs, and increase parental opportunities to influence children's decisions to abstain from drug use	classes; classes will begin at additional schools in the spring of 2005; the program includes a Home Workout component that has increased parent involvement with their children
JAIBG 1JS0130 1JS02032	Town of Moncks Corner	Redirection for Success – SRO	\$59,409 \$59,432	Camille Petersen, (843) 719-7934, cpetersenmc@homeexpressway.net	1/1/04 – 9/30/04 10/1/04 – 9/30/05	250 youth in grades 7-12 at Berkeley Alternative School	Law enforcement officer at school; improves / maintains safety, teaches law-related education, counsels students	1 officer conducted 20 classes / presentations; 29 arrests; 119 conferences; 29 referrals
JAIBG 1JS0128 1JS04003	University of South Carolina	Gang Database Development and Field Test	\$27,720 \$27,674	Dr. Mitch Miller, (803) 777-6546, jmmiller@gwm.sc.edu	1/1/04 – 9/30/04 4/1/05 – 3/31/06	Law enforcement agencies	Completes development of a gang database using Microsoft Access; provides four regional trainings to law enforcement agencies on the use of the software and distributes a copy to each agency; facilitates the policing of gangs and research on gang presence and activities and enhances officer safety	Database templates were developed into PC-based software program. Trainings were conducted regionally. Distributed 124 CD copies of the gang database to officers attending the training.
JAIBG 1JS0132 1JS02030	Pickens County	Youth Court	\$27,000 \$27,235	Joe Board, (864) 878-2627, joeb77@bell	1/1/04 – 9/30/04 10/1/04	Youth in Pickens County referred to	Recruits, trains, and supervises juveniles to serve as prosecutors, clerks, defense	82 youth volunteers have been trained and are hearing cases using the peer jury model; in

1JS05001			\$27,235	south.net	– 9/30/05 4/1/06- 3/31/07	Family Court for first-time, nonviolent offenses	attorneys, and bailiffs within the Youth Court; cases are diverted from Family Court	the first six months of the third year, 36 cases have been heard; no cases have recidivated to date.
JAIBG Local Entitleme nt 1JL0101 1JL02004 1JL03002 1JS04007 1JS05006	Richland County	Antiviolen ce and Crime Prevention Project	\$18,958 \$15,564 \$11,987 \$12,848 \$12,848	Valerie Ingram, (803) 576- 3104, vingram@rcs d.net	7/1/02- 9/30/03 6/1/03 – 5/31/04 4/1/04 – 3/31/05 4/1/05 – 3/31/06 4/1/06- 3/31/07	At risk youth in Richland County	To provide summer camp programs for youth, and a crime prevention robot/puppet system.	97 youth were served by this program in the second year as a standard JABG program (after 3 years as a local entitlement). Three two-week summer camps were held during the grant period and included sessions on bullying, personal safety, cultural diversity, team building, health education, and crime prevention; youths’ perceptions of the risk associated with drug and alcohol use increased measurably.
JAIBG Local Entitleme nt 1JL0104 1JL02003 1JL03003	City of Spartanbur g	Risky Business	\$21,629 \$18,265 \$9,834	Joyce Lipscomb, (864) 596- 2010, jlipscomb@c ityofspartanb urg.org	7/1/02- 9/30/03 6/1/03 – 5/31/04 4/1/04 – 3/31/05	200 Juveniles mandated as a condition of probation or release from DJJ	Risky Business program seeks to teach skills to adolescents to resist participation in risky behavior, focusing on alcohol/drug abuse, violence and sexual activity	187 youth from three sites have participated; of these youth, 83% demonstrated retention of knowledge from the program; 75% committed to changing behaviors to either delay the onset of sexual activity or increase contraceptive use

<p>JAIBG Local Entitlement 1JL0105</p> <p>1JL02002</p>	Greenville County Solicitor's Office	Juvenile Drug Court System Improvement	<p>\$21,897</p> <p>\$18,820</p>	<p>Judy Steadman, (864) 467-7203, jsteadman@greenvillecounty.org</p>	<p>7/1/02-9/30/03</p> <p>6/1/03 – 5/31/04</p>	Alcohol / drug involved juvenile offenders aged 12-16 in Greenville County	Alternative treatment program for drug and alcohol offenders; compliance with the program is a condition of probation; includes drug testing, sanctions, incentives, intensive case management, and home visits	During the grant year, 1,271 drug tests were administered; the rate of positive tests decreased by half, to 2.5% during the last 6 months
<p>JAIBG Local Entitlement 1JL0106</p> <p>1JL02006</p> <p>1JS02029</p>	Beaufort County Sheriff's Office	Juvenile Crime Coordination	<p>\$6,970</p> <p>\$12,771</p> <p>\$7,838</p>	<p>Lt. Steve Mendoza, (843) 470-3200, stevem@bcgov.net</p>	<p>7/1/02-9/30/03</p> <p>6/1/03 – 5/31/04</p> <p>10/1/04 – 9/30/05</p>	100 at risk youth, first time offenders, and juveniles charged with a misdemeanor in Beaufort County	Serves as an alternative to detention, the program focuses on modifying offenders' behavior, and educating juveniles about the legal repercussions of continued criminal activity.	In the third year, the program served 347 youth; 92% completed the program; 8% of participants recidivated. The program coordinated with 55 community services sites.
<p>JAIBG Local Entitlement 1JL02005</p>	Sumter County	Project Info	\$5,222	<p>Lana Odom, (803) 436-2276, southsctr@ftc-i.net</p>	6/1/03 – 5/31/04	Juvenile offenders and at-risk youth in Sumter County aged 10-16.	Establish an interagency information sharing system to enable a comprehensive approach to providing services for juveniles in Sumter County.	Collaborative meetings are ongoing to establish the medium for the data and procedures and policies for maintenance of the data.
<p>JAIBG 1JI0109</p>	City of Belton	Replacement of Temporary Holding Facility	\$4,988	<p>Capt. Robert Yarborough, (864) 338-8448, rcyarb@aol.com</p>	6/1/04 – 9/30/04	Youth securely detained in Anderson County	Improve the safety of the temporary holding cell at the facility; will meet SCDC detention code requirements	The cell has been successfully installed; quality and durability have been improved by using welding instead of bolts
<p>JAIBG 1JI0110</p>	City of Liberty	Upgrade and Renovation	\$10,645	<p>Chief Leland Miller, (864) 850-3506, lmiller@libertyga.gov</p>	6/1/04 – 9/30/04	Youth securely detained in Pickens	Increases safety and security by providing a camera system to monitor the facility 24	The camera security system has been installed and staff has been trained on its

				tysc.com		County	hours	operation.
JAIBG 1JI02001	Greenville County	Juvenile Detention Facility	\$750,000	Major Scotty Bodiford, (864) 467- 2305, sbodiford@greenvillecounty.org	10/1/04 – 9/30/05	Youth securely detained in Greenville County and parts of the Upstate	Secure juvenile detention facility to detain youth charged with all ranges of offenses, to include status offenses	Soil borings are complete; the old building on site has been demolished; landscaping and site preparation are underway, including driveway paving and the relocation of a gas line; upgraded laundry and kitchen equipment has been ordered; estimated completion is 2008
JAIBG 1JI02002	Horry County	Interagency Juvenile Detention Facility	\$250,000	Tom Fox, (843) 915- 6861, foxt@horrycounty.org	10/1/04 – 9/30/05	Youth nonsecurely detained in Horry County	20-bed staff secure facility will detain status offenders and youth charged with minor offenses for up to 48 hours	Because of time constraints and other projects within the county, the county has declined this grant
JAIBG 1JS04005 1JS05005	SC Department of Juvenile Justice	Disproportionate Minority Contact and Mental Health	\$161,760 \$161,760	Craig Williams, (803) 896- @scdjj.net	4/1/05 - 3/31/06 4/1/06- 3/31/07	Youth, primarily minority, referred to DJJ in Spartanburg, Laurens, Aiken, and Marion Counties	Contract with SCDMH to provide a clinician in each county to screen youth for possible mental health needs within 14 days of their referral to DJJ; provide comprehensive mental health assessments and offer individual, group, family therapy to minority youth and their families	The Parenting with Love and Limits training was conducted in October; 359 juveniles have been provided services including case management, family therapy, and initial assessments.

<p>JAIBG 1JS03027</p> <p>1JS05007</p>	<p>Sixth Circuit Solicitor's Office</p>	<p>Family Court Prosecutor</p>	<p>\$49,317</p> <p>\$49,317</p>	<p>Chris Taylor, (803) 377- 1141, christaylor@ chestertel.co m</p>	<p>4/1/05 – 3/31/06</p> <p>4/1/06- 3/31/07</p>	<p>Juveniles referred to court in the Sixth Judicial Circuit counties of Chester, Fairfield, and Lancaster</p>	<p>A full-time prosecutor will be dedicated to reviewing and prosecuting juvenile cases filed in the Sixth Judicial Circuit</p>	<p>During the second grant year, 35 pending status offender cases have been reduced to 0, and the prosecutor now participates in truancy intervention programs; case backlog has been cleared in Chester and Fairfield Counties, and the Lancaster backlog has been reduced; in Chester and Fairfield, the average case processing time has decreased from over 60 days to 45 days or less in 90% of cases; in Lancaster, 70% of cases are being processed in less than 60 days, and many are being diverted to arbitration; court is now held twice as frequently in all three counties</p>
<p>JAIBG 1JS04009</p> <p>1JS04014</p>	<p>University of South Carolina</p>	<p>Juvenile Detention and Disproporti onate Minority Contact Initiative</p>	<p>\$198,999</p> <p>\$198,780</p>	<p>Harry Davis, (803) 777- 1795, hwdavis@g wm.sc.edu</p>	<p>4/1/05 – 3/31/06</p> <p>4/1/06- 3/31/07</p>	<p>Statewide, with a focus on Richland County as a pilot area for specific program aspects</p>	<p>The Children's Law Center will coordinate efforts that include detention case tracking assessment, development of a detention screening instrument, establishing public defender liaisons to review juvenile</p>	<p>The project has implemented a prototype RAI in Laurens County DJJ. Met with Berkeley, Orangeburg, Florence law enforcement and DJJ regarding piloting a RAI. The project expedited 16 cases per</p>

							detention cases, provide statewide training, publish a report on detention in the state, review detention statutes and propose model legislation	month. Created and distributed a Public Defender Case Expeditor Training Manual and SC Juvenile Detention Report.
JAIBG 1JS04010 1JS04016	United Way of Kershaw County	Kershaw County Youth Court	\$23,537 \$23,537	Donald Supplee, (803) 432-0951, uwkc@chart-er.net	4/1/05 – 3/31/06 4/1/06- 3/31/07	First-time, nonviolent offenders ages 7-17 in Kershaw County	Recruits, trains, and supervises juveniles to serve as prosecutors, clerks, defense attorneys, and bailiffs within the Youth Court; cases are diverted from Family Court	The coordinator has trained 15 youth volunteers and has processed 12 cases since April 2006. Participants are scheduled to take part in the SC Street Law Conference in March 2007.
JAIBG 1JS03027 1JS04015	SC Department of Mental Health	Project Safe Passages at Lexington School District 2	\$102,928 \$101,028	Melissa Craft, (803) 898-8636, mlc75@dmh.org	4/1/05 – 7/15/06 4/1/06- 3/31/07	75 youth and their families in grades 3-12 at Lakeview Education Center in Lexington District 2	A full-time Mental Health Professional will provide youth and their families with traditional mental health services, such as therapy and crisis intervention, in addition to violence prevention services	49 students were served in the during the grant year; 5 adult volunteers were trained to assist with the Rites of Passage program; an Advisory Team has been formed to help guide the project. Youth who received counseling and preventive services decreased the number of offenses committed by 23.5%

IV. Future Directions and Recommendations: Detention Reform and Disproportionate Minority Contact

In the coming years, the GJJAC will continue to place the highest priority on funding programs that address the issue of detention reform, specifically ones that provide alternatives to secure detention in cases where youth are not a flight risk or a threat to public safety. These types of programs will also address the issue of DMC with the juvenile justice system because South Carolina statistics indicate that DMC is more pronounced at the detention phase of the system. The state will also endeavor to hold a second annual statewide DMC conference in the fall of 2007. The GJJAC and SCDPS will assist the detention standards committee in revising the state detention statute and regulations for consideration by the legislature in the spring of 2007.

The GJJAC recommends the following to the Governor and members of the legislature:

1. Pass legislation as proposed by the juvenile detention standards committee that would revise the juvenile detention statute to eliminate 48-hour juvenile holdover detention facilities except as allowed by the JJDP Act of 2002, as amended.
2. Pass legislation as proposed by the juvenile detention standards committee that would revise the detention statute to clarify the circumstances under which law enforcement officers may securely detain juveniles.
3. Pass legislation as proposed by the juvenile detention standards committee that would revise the detention statute to give SCDPS the authority to monitor juvenile facilities and collect detention and institutionalization data in accordance with the requirements of the JJDP Act of 2002, as amended.
4. Support community-level efforts to develop alternatives to secure detention for juvenile offenders who are not deemed a flight risk or a threat to public safety.
5. Support DJJ community initiatives such as Teen After School Centers, Auxiliary Probation, and electronic monitoring.
6. Support Department of Education truancy prevention and intervention initiatives.

V. GJJAC Members

LaLita Yvonne Ashley is Children, Youth and Family Coordinator with the Aiken Department of Public Safety, where more than 20 years of service have provided her with experience in juvenile law enforcement, school resource programs, D.A.R.E., delinquency prevention, child abuse and neglect, mentoring programs and Youth Court. She holds a Master of Criminal Justice Degree from the University of South Carolina and has served as an adjunct faculty member at Aiken Technical College and the University of South Carolina-Aiken. She has been an active member of local religious, fraternal, and youth community service organizations, such as the United Way, the Cumbee Center for Abused Persons and Leadership Aiken County. A member of the South Carolina GJJAC Minority Overrepresentation Committee, she also serves on the Coalition of Juvenile Justice National Steering Committee as Chair of the Ethnic and Cultural Diversity Committee. She also served as a member of the 2003 Board of Editors for the CJJ Annual Report on Juvenile Detention Reform.

William R. Byars, Jr. is the Director of the South Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice. At DJJ Judge Byars oversees a staff of 1,500 who are responsible for the daily care, treatment, and education of approximately 1,600 juveniles who are incarcerated in DJJ's long-term institutions and 7,000 juveniles who are served throughout the communities in arbitration, diversion, and alternative placement programs. Overall, the Department of Juvenile Justice serves approximately 28,000 juveniles annually.

Prior to this position, he served as Director of the Children's Law Center at the University of South Carolina School of Law and as Family Court Judge for the Fifth Judicial Circuit from 1989 to August 1999. He resigned his judgeship to assume the position with the Children's Law Center and work full time on legal issues involving children and families. From 1994-1998 Judge Byars served as an executive committee member of South Carolina's Families for Kids, working for child welfare reform. He served as the Chair of the Governor's Task Force on Juvenile Justice from 1995-1999 and as President of the South Carolina Conference of Family Court Judges in 1995-1996. From 1995-1999 he served on the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention at the U.S. Department of Justice. He served as Co-Chair of the South Carolina Truancy Task Force and chaired the South Carolina Underage Drinking Task Force. He Co-Chaired the Blue Ribbon Task Force of the South Carolina Fatherhood Policy Project Office and serves on the Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee.

Among his honors and awards have been the Champion for Children Award from the Alliance

for South Carolina's Children in 1998, and awards from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Commissioner for "Outstanding Leadership and Service in the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect" in 1996 and 1998. Also in 1998 Judge Byars received a Child Advocacy National Certificate of Recognition from the ABA's Young Lawyers Division for "significant legal contributions advancing the welfare of our nation's children." In 1999 Judge Byars received South Carolina's highest civilian award: "The Order of the Palmetto" from the Governor for "leadership in juvenile justice and children's law reform," as well as awards from Prevent Child Abuse South Carolina and The American Professional Society on the Abuse of Children. In 2000 he was recognized by South Carolina Families for Kids for "Outstanding leadership in improving services to children in South Carolina," and also received a special award from the American Academy of Adoption Attorneys for "Extraordinary Commitment to the Welfare of Children." The South Carolina Council on Adoptable Children presented the Judge a Lifetime Achievement Award in April 2002.

The Judge has spoken in over half of the states at conferences on legal issues involving children and families and has appeared as a commentator on numerous news shows and in foundation documentaries on children and family issues. He has an ongoing relationship with the Supreme Court of Minnesota and the Minnesota Department of Social Services, which has undertaken a comprehensive, multiyear effort to improve the administration of justice to children and families of that state.

Judge Byars received a B.A. in government from Louisiana State University and a J.D. from the University of South Carolina School of Law. He is a Vietnam Veteran where he was a Military Intelligence Officer and was awarded the Army Commendation and the Bronze Star Medals. Prior to his time on the bench he was a partner in the law firm of Savage, Royall, Sheheen and Byars in Camden, South Carolina. He was serving as Chairman of the Kershaw County School Board at the time of his election to the bench.

Jorge Calzadilla currently serves as the Executive Director of the Youth Learning Institute at Clemson University. In this position, he oversees the development, administration, and operation of over 40 experiential education programs with over 21,000 participants each year. This newly created Institute is a direct result of his leadership and vision for reaching youth. The Institute is designed to help fulfill the University's mission of teaching, research, and service by using the expertise of University faculty to develop programs specifically for youth.

He began his work with Clemson University in 1988, serving as the Director of the R.M. Cooper 4-H Leadership Center in Summerton, South Carolina. Within a few years, the W.W. Long 4-H Leadership Center in Aiken, South Carolina, was added to his responsibilities. Under his leadership, the number of participants involved in camping programs annually has risen from 2,000 to over 21,000. While he has increased the number of constituents reached by

Clemson University public service programs, he has decreased dependency on state funding from 40% to 10%, and now operates with 90% self-sustained funding. Current programs of the Youth Learning Institute include Youth at Risk, Family and Adult Outreach, Youth Leadership, Disabilities and Special Needs, and Academic Programs such as marine science and wildlife ecology/management.

Jorge received his BS degree in Secondary Education and his MS degree in Education.

The Honorable E. L. “Ed” Clements, III, obtained his undergraduate degree from Francis Marion University in 1979 and was then employed as the Director of Youth Ministries at Trinity United Methodist Church in Sumter from 1979 to 1982. From 1983 to 1984, he served as Director of Youth Ministries at First Presbyterian Church and as Director of Youth Ministries at St. Paul United Methodist Church in Florence from 1985 to 1987.

Solicitor Clements attended the University of South Carolina School of Law, where he received his law degree in May of 1990. He worked as the Judicial Law Clerk for the Honorable John H. Waller, Jr., Resident Circuit Court Judge in the Twelfth Judicial Circuit, and now Associate Justice of the South Carolina Supreme Court.

Solicitor Clements then worked with the law firm of Saleeby and Cox, managing their Florence office until elected as the Solicitor for the Twelfth Judicial Circuit in November of 1998, taking office on January 13, 1999. Solicitor Clements was appointed by Governor Hodges to the GJJAC in February of 2000 and appointed to the Governor’s Task Force on Domestic Violence. He was appointed to the Magistrate’s Court Advisory Board by the Honorable Jean Hofer Toal, Chief Justice of the South Carolina Supreme Court. He was also appointed to serve as Chair of the Truancy Steering Committee by State Superintendent of Education Inez Tenenbaum and the Director of the Department of Juvenile Justice, William R. Byars, Jr. Mr. Clements was named Solicitor of the Year in 2003 at the Solicitor’s Association Annual Conference. Also in 2003, he was named “Alumnus of the Year” by Frances Marion University. Solicitor Clements’ hobbies include sports and music, and he plays guitar and sings with the band “Midlife Crisis”. He is a Dixie Youth Baseball coach and YMCA basketball coach. His greatest honor and duty is being the father of Zac and Ben Clements.

Jose R. Cuyar has spent 19 ½ years in law enforcement, with 9 of those years as a New York State Parkway Police Officer and 10 years with the Greenville City Police Department. Currently a deputy with the Greenville County Sheriff’s Office, he is the School Resource Officer at Berea Middle School and serves as the Spanish Interpreter and Hispanic Liaison for the Office. He is also a certified HIV/AIDS and Preventing Disease Transmission Instructor for the Red Cross and a Specific Skills Instructor for the Sheriff’s Office. As a Commissioned

Officer in the Puerto Rico Army National Guard and the New York State Army National Guard, he earned the rank of Captain and is presently a member of the South Carolina National Guard assigned to the 263rd AAMDC in Anderson, South Carolina. Cpl. Cuyar has an Associate's Degree in Biblical Studies and is currently working on his Bachelor's Degree.

Harry W. Davis, Jr. is the current Director of the Children's Law Center at the University of South Carolina School of Law. Prior to this, he was an attorney in private practice in the City of Columbia. The areas of emphasis of his practice include Domestic Relations, Juvenile Criminal Defense, Estate Planning, and Government Law. Mr. Davis is a 1974 graduate of the University of South Carolina Law School. Previously, he served as the Director of the Department of Juvenile Placement and Aftercare and as the Director of the South Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice from 1976 to 1989. He served as Assistant Attorney General from 1975 to 1976 and was an Infantry Lieutenant in the United States Army and served from 1969 to 1972. In 1987, former Governor Richard Riley awarded Mr. Davis the Order of the Palmetto for his service and dedication to the state of South Carolina. Formerly, he served as Chairman of the Board of Directors for the Midlands Marine Institute and is currently a member of the Board of Directors of the Associated Marine Institutes. Mr. Davis served as the GJJAC Chair for five years. Upon becoming the director for the Children's Law Center and therefore a full-time state employee, he was required by federal regulations to step down as Chair. In May of 2005, he was appointed by Governor Mark Sanford as the GJJAC Vice-Chair.

Johnny (John) Dewese is an Area Supervisor III with the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department in West Columbia, SC, where he has served for more than 30 years. He holds a Master of Education degree in guidance and counseling from Winthrop University in Rock Hill, South Carolina, and a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration from Benedict College in Columbia, South Carolina. His extensive community involvement includes service as a Board Member of the Lancaster Youth Endowment, Immediate Past-President of the South Carolina State Employees Association, Vice-President of COPE (Coalition of Public Employees), President of the Lancaster Community Center Board, Secretary/Treasurer Mitford Water & Sewer District. Mr. Dewese is a Past Chair of the National Coalition for Juvenile Justice and Chairs the CJJ Fundraising Committee. He is a member of the GJJAC Grants Committee and serves as Chair of the DMC Committee. He also serves on the Sixth Judicial Circuit Governor's Youth Council.

John D. (Jay) Elliott is an attorney in private practice in Columbia, South Carolina. A member of the GJJAC for 20 years, he currently serves as chair of the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant subcommittee. He is a former vice-chair of the Juvenile Justice Committee of the American Bar Association Criminal Justice Section and a Chair of the Child Custody Committee of the ABA Family Law Section. Actively involved in legislation and

litigation about children and young people for almost 25 years, Mr. Elliott received the ABA's 1985 Pro Bono Publico Award for his service to children and the 1999 John Minor Wisdom Award for his representation in death penalty cases and other significant criminal litigation.

Fred Ettline served on the faculty of the College of Charleston from 1971 until his retirement in 1998. He received his Ed.D. degree in Curriculum and Instruction from the University of Virginia with a specialty in mathematics, which he taught at the undergraduate and graduate levels. He is the GJJAC Grants Committee Chair and serves on the Executive and JABG Committees.

J. Harold Hill has been a realtor since 1985 and opened his own company, Hill and Silver Realty, Inc. in 1992. He is currently Broker in Charge and Sales Manager of Century 21 Blackwell & Co. in Spartanburg. Mr. Hill is a graduate of Boiling Springs High School and attended Spartanburg Junior College. He is active in community and civic affairs, including service as a charter member and past president of Boiling Springs Sertoma and the Boiling Springs Area Council of the Spartanburg Area Chamber of Commerce, where he serves on the Board of Directors. Mr. Hill is a member of the American Cancer Society and of the Spartanburg Board of Realtors, where he serves as 2001 President and is serving a 3-year term as a Director of the South Carolina Association of Realtors. He is a charter member and past Master of Boiling Springs Masonic Lodge #413. He has worked with young people through PTA's and S.T.O.P. Drugs Now. Mr. Hill has extensive service in other civic and professional boards and associations.

Judge Deadra L. Jefferson was elected Judge of the Circuit Courts of South Carolina, Ninth Judicial Circuit on May 30, 2001. She has served continuously in this position since that time. She formerly served as Family Court Judge of the Ninth Judicial Circuit for Charleston, SC from 1996-2001. Formerly, Judge Jefferson was a law clerk to the Honorable Richard E. Fields, retired Judge for the Circuit Courts of the State of South Carolina.

Judge Jefferson is a graduate of Converse College where she received a Bachelor of Arts Degree in English and Politics in 1985. She received a Juris Doctor Degree from the University of South Carolina in 1989 and was admitted to practice law in South Carolina in that same year. Judge Jefferson is also admitted to practice before the Federal Bar. She is a member of the South Carolina Bar Association, S.C. Circuit Court Judges Association, South Carolina Women Lawyers, the Charleston County Bar Association, South Carolina Children's Task Force and the South Carolina Commission on Alternative Dispute Resolution. She is also active in a number of community organizations. She is a faithful member of the Life Center of Charleston Church.

Elizabeth G. “Libba” Patterson is a Professor of Law at the University of South Carolina, specializing in child and family issues and public law. Professor Patterson is a well-respected child advocate who has been an active and visible presence in the public and policy arena for many years. She was instrumental in creating the Children’s Law Center at USC and the Children's Committee of the SC Bar and served as the initial leader of both entities. She has also served as Director of the Center for Families in the Legal System at USC's Institute for Families in Society. Professor Patterson worked closely with the Bench-Bar Committee that successfully led the restructuring of S.C. laws affecting abused and neglected children, and drafted much of the 1996 Child Protection Reform Act as well as many other statutes affecting children and families. In 1999 she was appointed State Director of the South Carolina Department of Social Services, continuing in that position until 2003. She was a member of the Board of Directors of the American Public Human Services Association and of the Executive Committee of the National Council of State Human Service Administrators. In 2003 she was presented with the Commissioner's Award for "outstanding leadership and service in the prevention of child abuse and neglect" by the US Department of Health & Human Services. Professor Patterson is a graduate of Agnes Scott College and obtained her law degree from the University of Arizona College of Law. Prior to attending law school, she worked with the Head Start program and with poverty programs of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Patricia Rainey was named by Governor Mark Sanford as the GJJAC Chair in May of 2005. From 1977 to 1987, Ms. Rainey was a pilot in the United States Navy and was the recipient of the Gold Medal Award from President Reagan. During her service, she was the first woman to land a jet on an aircraft carrier. As a long-time pilot for Delta airlines, she was promoted to Captain in 1997 and currently captains international flights. She was a member of the founding Board of Directors of the Beaufort YMCA and served on the Board of Directors for the Beaufort Marine Institute.

Mary Louise Resch is the Marketing Director for the Town of Lexington, South Carolina. Ms. Resch has a Masters of Science-Education degree in community-agency counseling as well as professional certifications as a Certified Senior Grants Specialist, and Certified Professional Contracts Manager. Ms. Resch also has over twenty years of experience in developing public and private sector initiatives, including the development and implementation of community-based partnerships in the areas of substance abuse prevention, juvenile justice diversion, and drop-out prevention. In her tenure with the Town of Lexington, she has been responsible for securing over \$5 million dollars in grants and loans for the Town and its programs. Additionally, she was instrumental in the development of the Town’s “Adopt-a-Cop” program that won the 2003 Municipal Association of South Carolina’s Public Safety Program of the year, and will be featured as a national best practice at the 2003 National League of Cities Conference in December 2003. She was recognized by former President George H.W. Bush and the National Points of Light Foundation as National Point of Light

1887 in April of 1991, for her work in the area of community-based prevention services, especially in the area of juvenile justice programming. She was the 2002 recipient of the President's Award from Excelsior College in Albany, New York for outstanding alumni community service. Finally, Ms. Resch has been recognized by the SC Association of Prevention Professionals and Advocates as the inaugural recipient of the N. Peter Johnson Award for Excellence in Prevention, and also received the President's Award from the SC Association of Crime Prevention Officers for support of crime prevention programming in South Carolina.

Chris Ross is a Lieutenant with the North Charleston Police Department. Lt. Ross has been a Police Officer for 28 years and has worked with children for over 20 years. He served as the Juvenile Division supervisor for 12 years and has worked in the Uniform Division, Investigations Division, SRO Unit and has worked with domestic violence victims. Lt. Ross earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Political Science from Charleston Southern University and a Master of Criminal Justice degree from the University of South Carolina. He is a Past President of the South Carolina Juvenile Officers Association and has been with the Association since its inception. As a Certified Juvenile Officer and Adjunct Instructor through the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy, he has taught courses relating to various juvenile issues for a number of years. He is currently in charge of the Investigations Bureau at the North Charleston Police Department.

Jesse P. Schaudies retired in 1986 as an executive for Scott Paper Company where he worked for 35 years. Mr. Schaudies received his undergraduate degree from Emory University and his M.B.A. from Michigan State University. He is past president of the Rotary Club of Beaufort, past President of the Boys and Girls Club of the Lowcountry, and past Chair of the Beaufort Memorial Hospital Foundation Board. In 1998 he received the "Service Above Self" award from Rotary International. He is also President and Treasurer of the Lowcountry Habitat for Humanity. Mr. Schaudies previously served as GJJAC Chairman, currently serves on the GJJAC Grants Committee, and is a member of the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit Governor's Youth Council. At the national level, he serves on the Finance Committee of the Coalition for Juvenile Justice.

Julius L. Scipio has over forty (40) years of experience in the pastoral ministry. Rev. Scipio is the founder and director of a non-profit organization called "The Elephant Men". He named his group after the practice of the elephants in the wild, who when facing a threat, encircle their young to protect them. Rev. Scipio's group works as a surrogate family for endangered youth, providing the strong male leadership so lacking in the lives of many youth. Rev. Scipio, a native of Darlington, is married to the former Amanda Melinda McDonald and has five children. He received a Bachelor of Arts from Claflin College, a Master of Divinity from Gammon Theological Seminary, and completed post-graduate work at Howard University. He

holds an Honorary Doctorate of Divinity degree from Southern Wesleyan University. Rev. Scipio has received such recognition as the Order of the Palmetto from Governor Carroll Campbell, the local, national, and lifetime achievement Jefferson Awards, Civitan Award, Citizen of the Year Award from Pickens, SC, and was inducted into the Hall of Fame for Toastmasters International.

Blake E. Taylor, Jr. is the Director of the Division of Inspections and Operational Review for the South Carolina Department of Corrections. He has been employed as a corrections professional for more than 30 years, holding a number of positions during his career, including service as a Warden, a Regional Administrator, and Director of Internal Affairs. He serves on the Membership Committee of the National Coalition for Juvenile Justice and on the 2001 Conference Planning Committee of the National Coalition for Juvenile Justice. He is currently Secretary and a member of the Board of Directors for the National Jail Inspectors Association, and a member of the Field Advisory Committee to the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections and to the Standards Committee of the American Correctional Association. He is also a member of the Special Committee to rewrite the Adult Local Detention Facility Standards for the American Correctional Association. Mr. Taylor was appointed to the South Carolina Local Jail Task Force by Governor Hodges, and is presently the Chairman, having been elected by the other members. Mr. Taylor is also a volunteer at the Department of Juvenile Justice through his church.

Inez M. Tenenbaum recently concluded her fourth term as South Carolina's fifteenth State Superintendent of Education.

Throughout her career, Inez has been an energetic and determined advocate for children. A former schoolteacher and an attorney, she is committed to raising the quality of education in South Carolina through comprehensive and sustained reform. Her priorities include raising academic standards through accountability, making sure every child starts school ready to learn, improving the quality of the state's principals and teachers, ensuring that schools are safe and healthy places for learning, and increasing the support of parents and communities in public schools.

As State Superintendent, Inez has led the way on these important issues. Under her leadership, high school students improved their SAT scores at the fastest rate in the nation. More children are testing ready for school than ever before in the state's history, and a record number of South Carolina teachers have achieved National Board certification. Her accomplishments include leading the successful effort to provide more than \$750 million for school construction without raising taxes, reducing class size, raising teachers' salaries, and providing more guidance counselors and resource officers for our schools. She created the first-ever School Leadership Executive Institute to train our principals and superintendents and helped launch

the landmark First Steps to School Readiness initiative to ensure that every child starts school ready to learn.

Inez received her Bachelor of Science and Master of Education degrees from the University of Georgia. She taught elementary school; served as the Director of Research for the Medical, Military, Public, and Municipal Affairs Committee of the South Carolina House of Representatives; and entered the University of South Carolina Law School. She received her law degree in 1986. Inez practiced with the law firm of Sinkler & Boyd, P.A. from 1986–92 in the areas of environmental, health, and public policy law. She is the recipient of several honorary degrees and has been recognized by a number of state and community organizations for her civic work.

Inez is married to Samuel J. Tenenbaum, and they live in Lexington County.

Greg Tolbert, a native of Spartanburg, is the Executive Director of Boys & Girls Clubs of Metro Spartanburg. He received his Bachelor of Science degree in Accounting from Clemson University in 1991. Working for Ernst & Young in Spartanburg, Mr. Tolbert became a Certified Public Accountant (CPA) in 1993. Mr. Tolbert joined Coopers & Lybrand to assist in the formation of a Spartanburg office. In 1995, he joined the Boys & Girls Clubs of Metro Spartanburg Board of Directors and served as Treasurer before resigning to apply for the position of Executive Director. A graduate of Leadership Spartanburg and Leadership South Carolina, he is a past-president of the Leadership Spartanburg Alumni Association. Mr. Tolbert serves as the Treasurer of the South Carolina Alliance of Boys & Girls Clubs. On the national level, he serves as a Boys & Girls Clubs of America Field Consultant. He is a member of First Baptist Church of Spartanburg. Mr. Tolbert is married to Lori Wilson, formerly of Anderson, and they have twin sons.

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Special thanks to Trudi C. Trotti, Director of Research and Statistics at the Department of Juvenile Justice, who provided much of the statistical information needed for this report.