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SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

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U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

South Carolina Department of Youth Services
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South Carolina Department
of Youth Services

ANNUAL REPORT 1986-1987

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Printed Under The Direction Of The
State Budget And Control Board



Harry W. Davis, Jr.
Commissioner

111655
Youth Services

P.O. Box 7367/Columbia, S.C. 29202

Telephone (803) 734-1340

The Honorable Carroll A. Campbell, Jr.
Office of the Governor
State of South Carolina
Columbia, South Carolina

NCJRS
JUN 7 1988
ACQUISITIONS

Dear Governor Campbell:

On behalf of the Board and staff of the Department of Youth Services, we are pleased to submit the 1986-87 Annual Report. During FY 1986-87, the Department of Youth Services faced problems of institutional overcrowding, inadequate numbers of staff, and deteriorating physical facilities. These problems posed the inevitability of operating deficits and the need for alternatives to institutionalization to relieve overcrowding. During the year, the regular dormitories at the three long-term juvenile correctional institutions operated at critical overcrowding levels averaging 167% capacity.

During FY 1986-87, we directed development of a comprehensive plan which addresses institutional overcrowding, understaffing and inadequate physical facilities. The plan proposes to resolve these problems not by building additional costly institutions, but rather through a complex system of strategies to reduce the current and projected institutional population, while upgrading staffing and facilities. Strategies include the development of a system of cost effective residential and non-residential community-based programs as alternatives to commitment; reducing recidivism, which contributes to institutional overcrowding; increasing the numbers of direct line staff to an adequate level; and renovating, augmenting, or replacing current institutional facilities.

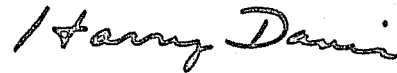
Recognizing the problems and needs of the Agency, the Budget and Control Board and the General Assembly exempted DYS from mid-year budget cuts, provided funds to address FY 1987-88 operating deficits, and funded a new marine institute to provide some relief to institutional overcrowding. Because of intensifying problems with overcrowding, you also exempted DYS from line item vetoes necessitated to balance the budget.

The Board and staff of the Department of Youth Services acknowledge and deeply appreciate the continued Executive and Legislative awareness and leadership in support of juvenile justice programs for South Carolina. We continue to look ahead toward innovative programs to reduce delinquency through strong prevention and diversion initiatives, effective alternatives to institutionalization, and meaningful counseling and education in the institutions.

Respectfully Submitted



Rev. Alonzo W. Holman
Chairman



Harry W. Davis, Jr.
Commissioner

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HISTORY OF JUVENILE CORRECTIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

South Carolina's modern juvenile justice system incorporates a comprehensive network of services geared toward rehabilitating delinquent youth. However, juvenile corrections originated as an offshoot of the adult system, and for many years its orientation was punitive rather than rehabilitative.

State recognition of the delinquency problem actually dates from 1875 when a wing of the state penitentiary was designated a "reformatory" to accommodate young boys. Between 1900 and 1920, three separate juvenile correctional institutions segregated by race and sex were established under auspices of the State Board. Legislation enacted in 1946 placed management and operation of these facilities under the Board of State Industrial Schools. A Division of Placement and Aftercare, added in 1954, was empowered to authorize a child's release prior to the twenty-first birthday.

Although the Board of State Industrial Schools maintained administrative authority over the institutions, each functioned as a separate entity evidencing little coordination of effort. State funding was concentrated in physical improvements, and no resources were allocated to recruitment of professional staff. The result was a highly inadequate level of treatment and rehabilitation. Education programs remained outside the mainstream of the state instructional system since they received neither funding nor supervision from the Department of Education. While these deficiencies in operation and effectiveness were recognized increasingly by concerned citizens, reforms were not instituted until the late 1960's.

Legislation enacted during 1966 changed the name of the governing body to the Board of Juvenile Corrections, which, in the following year, appointed a State Director. Although the new Director was charged with the responsibility of centralizing and coordinating the administration of all units inclusive of integrating the operational facilities and divisions, no staffing was provided to his office. Integration was not accomplished until 1968, when a class action suit was prosecuted successfully in federal court. Court-ordered compliance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964 then freed access to federal funding through the Elementary and Secondary School Act, engendering major improvements in academic and vocational instruction. In 1971, passage of the Federal Omnibus Safe Street Act and related juvenile delinquency legislation authorized establishment of State Law Enforcement Planning Agencies. Task forces were then appointed to examine the problems of crime and delinquency and assess long and short-term needs.

In 1969 the State Legislature responded to the issue of juvenile justice reform by creating an entirely new agency, the Department of Juvenile Corrections. The enabling legislation affirmed Placement and Aftercare as a separate Division, which subsequently achieved Departmental status in 1971. Within the two

new agencies, professional staff developed and implemented programs. During this time, the institutional population began to drop as a new thrust toward community-based services was initiated.

Legislation enacted during 1972 changed the name of the Department of Juvenile Corrections to Youth Services, and further stipulated its organization into two internal divisions: Juvenile Corrections, responsible for treating institutionalized children; and the Youth Bureau, responsible for implementation of community programs. A major focus of the Youth Bureau was the deinstitutionalization of status offenders in South Carolina.* A substantial federal grant, awarded in 1975, funded support services and other community alternatives.

Further significant progress in services to delinquent youth was reflected in 1976 by passage of the Judicial Reform Act which expanded the network of individual county family courts into a unified system operated by the state. This Act was amended during 1978 to provide that the Department of Juvenile Placement and Aftercare administer intake and probation. In 1980, JP&A assumed the additional responsibility of detention/release decisions for children taken into custody by law enforcement.

Although the years of 1969-1980 represented substantial progress in assuring uniform and appropriate services to delinquent youth in South Carolina, it became widely recognized that the evolution of a two-agency system had resulted in costly duplication of effort, particularly in the areas of administration and community programs. To remedy that inefficiency, the Legislature passed the Youth Services Act of 1981, merging Juvenile Placement and Aftercare and Youth Services into a single Department of Youth Services effective on October 1, 1981.

Cited in the enabling legislation were the following organizational and programmatic considerations: 1) the need to develop a single policy direction for juvenile justice; 2) the need to offer a comprehensive array of community-based treatment and prevention programs; 3) the need to combine management structures and supportive functions to avoid duplication and free resources for enhancement of services; 4) the need to eliminate the competition for funding inherent in a two-agency system; and 5) the need to present to the public a consistent and comprehensible system of juvenile justice services. The Youth Services Act created a Policy Board to guide the Department's

*Status offenders are juveniles charged with offenses which would not be crimes if committed by an adult such as running away, incorrigibility, and truancy.

administration of services and a separate and independent Juvenile Parole Board responsible for determining the time of release for institutionalized children. Descriptions of the two Boards, the Department's organizational components, and the range of services provided are included in following portions of this Report.

In addition to its organizational provisions, the merger legislation embodied several major changes in the juvenile code. It prohibited the commitment of status offenders to the Department except for purposes of evaluation, and it increased from ten to twelve the minimum age for institutionalization of all other offenders. Age restrictions also were mandated for local jail detention, requiring court orders for eleven and twelve year olds and abolishing such confinement for children under the age of eleven. Thus, the Youth Services Act of 1981 culminated twelve years of organizational, programmatic and legal reforms by creating a unified Department responsive to the treatment needs of individual children at any point of entry into the juvenile justice system.

THE STATE BOARD OF YOUTH SERVICES

The State Board of Youth Services governs the Department. It is comprised of one member from each of the state's six Congressional Districts, appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. Additionally, the State Superintendent of Education or his designee serves as an ex-officio voting member and the Supervising Chaplain of the Department as an ex-officio non-voting member. Thus the State Board has eight members of whom seven are voting members.

Members serve for terms of five years and until successors are appointed and qualified. The Board elects from its body a chairman, who serves for one year and cannot succeed himself, a vice chairman and a secretary. Meetings are held monthly.

The Board maintains exclusive responsibility for Departmental policy. It is vested with the authority to hire a Commissioner and to delegate to the Commissioner management of Departmental affairs. The Board may enter into agreements with the governing bodies of other state agencies to accomplish more efficient management of programs, negotiate contracts and expend such public funds as necessary within the appropriated limit to carry out its responsibilities.

THE JUVENILE PAROLE BOARD

The Juvenile Parole Board is charged with the responsibility of reviewing the progress of children committed to the custody of the Board of Youth Services and making the decision to release or to revoke release. The Board consists of ten members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, including one from each of the six Congressional Districts and four from the state at-large. Members serve four year terms and until their

successors are appointed and qualified. The Board elects from its body a chairman, who serves for one year and cannot succeed himself, a vice chairman and a secretary. Meetings are held at least monthly and as often as necessary to ensure that the case of each child committed to the Department's correctional facilities is considered on a quarterly basis.

The Parole Board has the authority to issue temporary and final discharges or release youths conditionally by prescribing certain conditions for their aftercare. To that end it is mandated to issue written guidelines for release consideration. By law, the Board may order restitution as a condition of release. During fiscal year 1986-87, the Board released 840 juveniles of which 547 were placed on conditional status.

THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

The administrative offices of the Department of Youth Services are located in downtown Columbia at 1122 Lady Street. The Department employs approximately 1,000 staff members dispersed throughout the state in regional and local offices as well as in Columbia at the institutional and administrative locations. Youth Services is mandated to provide a full range of juvenile justice services, including: prevention programming; detention/release screening; intake; probation supervision; aftercare supervision, restitution; community supportive functions; institutional treatment and education; and Interstate Compact administration. To respond to these broad responsibilities, the Department is divided into six organizational components: 1) Commissioner's Office; 2) Administration; 3) Community Programs; 4) Institutional Programs; 5) Education; and 6) Treatment Services. The functions of each are described below.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

The Commissioner, in conjunction with the State Board of Youth Services, develops and implements Departmental policy. He is charged with ensuring efficient management of the Department, bearing the ultimate responsibility for planning, organization, staffing, budgeting, reporting and day-to-day operations. Working closely with the Commissioner is a Deputy Commissioner and an Executive Assistant. The Deputy Commissioner oversees operational aspects of interrelated programs and activities for the Agency's major divisions and serves as Acting Commissioner when the Commissioner is absent. The Executive Assistant to the Commissioner oversees the day-to-day operations of the Commissioner's Office; coordinates activities which are inter-governmental or legislative in scope; and supervises personnel who perform support functions for the Commissioner's Office, which include internal audit, public information, volunteer services coordination, ombudsman and aftercare services, and administrative support.

The internal audit functions are conducted by an Audit Supervisor who initiates and plans financial and performance audits to examine agency fiscal operations and policy, ensuring conformity with state regulations and accepted accounting practices.

Public information activities are carried out by the Public Information Director who develops and disseminates the Agency's quarterly newsletter, brochures, newspaper articles, and audio/visual presentations, and coordinates all media contacts. The Department is committed to promoting public awareness of juvenile justice programs in South Carolina. To that end, the Public Information Director provides information to stimulate interest in agency activities and increase general knowledge of the Agency's responsibilities, objectives, and policies.

Volunteer services are coordinated by the Volunteer Services Program Consultant who recruits, screens, trains, places and supervises agency volunteers. Realizing the diversity of talents potentially available through volunteers, an ongoing objective of the Volunteer Program is to increase the variety of placements offered within the Department.

Ombudsman and aftercare services are administered by the Agency Ombudsman who plans, organizes, and directs a system for reporting, receiving, investigating and collecting data on client complaints and charges of child abuse/neglect made by agency clients. Investigations of child abuse/neglect are investigated by the Assistant Ombudsman whose findings are written up and reported in writing by the Ombudsman to the Commissioner and to the appropriate authorities. The Ombudsman's Office also administers an aftercare program for DYS clients who have "special needs" and require special services to facilitate the transition from DYS institutions back to their home communities. The Ombudsman supervises an External Advocate who performs advocacy services on behalf of DYS clients to obtain access to services necessary for successful community re-entry.

The Agency's Attorney also is housed in the Commissioner's Office. Because of DYS' inherent involvement in the judicial system, agency staff are constantly in need of legal advice. The Agency attorney provides legal interpretations, court representation, and legislative review. He is also available to the Boards, the Commissioner, and Agency staff to review proposed policies as they relate to state and federal law.

ADMINISTRATION

The Administrative Division furnishes primary support to the Commissioner and the Institutional, Educational, Community, and Treatment components. Headed by an Assistant Commissioner, this division encompasses four key sections critical to the daily operations of the Department: Finance; Personnel and Staff Development; Administration Services; and Planning and Information

Systems. Administration is staffed by approximately 130 employees, comprising about twelve percent of the Departmental work force.

Finance

The Finance Section provides DYS with a fiscal management system for all funds made available to the Agency. Finance is composed of three working units: Accounting, Purchasing and Budgeting. Accounting maintains records of expenditures and receipts and manages fiscal aspects of federal grants. The Purchasing Unit procures all goods and handles leases and contracts, while Budgeting monitors the Agency's overall funding status and coordinates internal management of funds.

Personnel and Staff Development

The Personnel and Staff Development Section consists of four units: Employee Relations, Staff Development, Operations and Recruitment. This section is responsible for a myriad of personnel management functions including: training, classification of positions, employee benefits, Agency-wide staff performance evaluation procedures and new employee orientation. All actions pertaining to human resource management are coordinated by Personnel. In addition to supporting Agency management, Personnel provides employee relations assistance to all staff.

Administrative Services

The Administrative Services Section is organized into three basic units: Physical Plant, Food Services and Administrative Support Services. Physical Plant oversees implementation of permanent improvement programs; maintains the motor vehicle fleet, buildings, equipment and grounds of the Department; and manages the beef and dairy herds. Food Services, under the direction of a registered dietician, is responsible for providing nutritional meals to the Department's residential population. Administrative Support Services incorporates Central Records, the Central Laundry, and Supply Services.

Overall, the Administrative Services Section has primary responsibility for maintaining over 105 automobiles, 100 buildings and 1000 acres of land, as well as feeding and clothing a population averaging 604 residential clients on any given day.

Planning and Information Systems

The Planning and Information Section plays a lead role in the development of state-mandated programmatic, budgetary, capital improvement and information technology plans as well as proposal writing and grants management. Monitoring, evaluation and special research studies are among the other responsibilities of this section which also provides staff support to the Agency's Budget and Research Committees. Central to performing all of these functions is maintenance of the Management Information System (MIS), an on-line client-tracking mechanism now in its eighth year of operation. MIS generates critical statistical information used

throughout the Department and criminal justice system for monitoring systems flow and activities, case management, grants and planning processes, routine reporting, and responses to demand information requests.

The Planning and Information Section also includes a four-station Word Processing Unit having cataloging and extended storage capacity. Word Processing generates in a timely and cost-efficient manner the majority of documents necessary for operation of the Department's Central Administrative Offices.

COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

The Community Programs Division, headed by an Assistant Commissioner, administers prevention, diversion, detention/release screening, intake, probation and aftercare supervision, restitution, and community-based support services. For management purposes, the state is divided into six geographic regions which encompass the sixteen judicial circuits. Regional Directors manage services in each of these multi-county areas. Further, each judicial circuit or subdivision thereof is directed by a local Counselor-in-Charge.

About 340 Agency employees, or approximately one-third of the Agency's work force, are assigned to Community Programs.

Prevention/Diversion

This Section focuses its efforts on the prevention and deterrence of juvenile crime. The State Program Coordinator provides statewide direction for this program area and oversees implementation of the State Prevention Plan. Additionally, prevention specialists are assigned to each regional office and the larger family court offices. These staff members work with the local community to plan and develop specific programs and activities which promote positive youth development in the home, school and community.

Twenty-Four Hour Detention/Release Screening

The Department of Youth Services through its Community Programs Division is responsible for determining whether youths taken into custody by law enforcement should be detained in jail or released pending court appearance. To accomplish this responsibility in a uniform manner throughout the state, certain criteria define those circumstances which justify detention. The criteria reflect guidelines concerning community protection, an orderly court process, and the safety of the child. Law Enforcement concurrence is required for release in the event that a child has been charged with a felony.

Twenty-four hour statewide coverage has necessitated recruitment of contractual agents for evening, weekend and holiday calls. These agents meet educational and age criteria, are subject to a criminal records check and must complete a twelve hour training program. Answering services, beepers or direct call

systems enable prompt communication between Departmental staff/agents and law enforcement agencies in each county. Law Enforcement can reasonably expect on-site response by a counselor or agent within one hour of notification.

Through intervention at the front end of the system, the Department is working toward the goal of eliminating jail detention except as a "last resort" alternative when a youth is judged to be dangerous to self or to the community. During fiscal year 1986-87, 4,274 youths were screened for preadjudicatory detention, and of those, 2,432 (57%) were released to their parents or other appropriate community placements.

Intake

Intake staff are available to provide immediate assistance when a child is taken into custody or brought to the attention of the Family Court. They offer crisis intervention counseling, conduct preliminary interviews with children and their families and make referrals for clients who exhibit special needs. When a child has been taken into custody, Intake is equipped to seek alternatives to detention or expedite court processing of the case. Law Enforcement accounts for the majority of referrals to Intake, although cases also originate from parents, schools and social service agencies.

Intake staff provide information and recommendations to assist solicitors in making prosecutorial decisions. They also prepare pre-dispositional reports for the Family Court Judges to assist in selection of dispositional alternatives for children adjudicated delinquent.

Table I presents referrals to intake by type of offense, sex and county for 1986-87. The state as a whole recorded 16,006 referrals with Spartanburg showing the highest number of referrals with 1,251. As indicated in Figure 1, 64% of the referrals statewide were derived from crimes against property/public order, while only 5% resulted from crimes against person. Status offenses accounted for the remaining 31%.

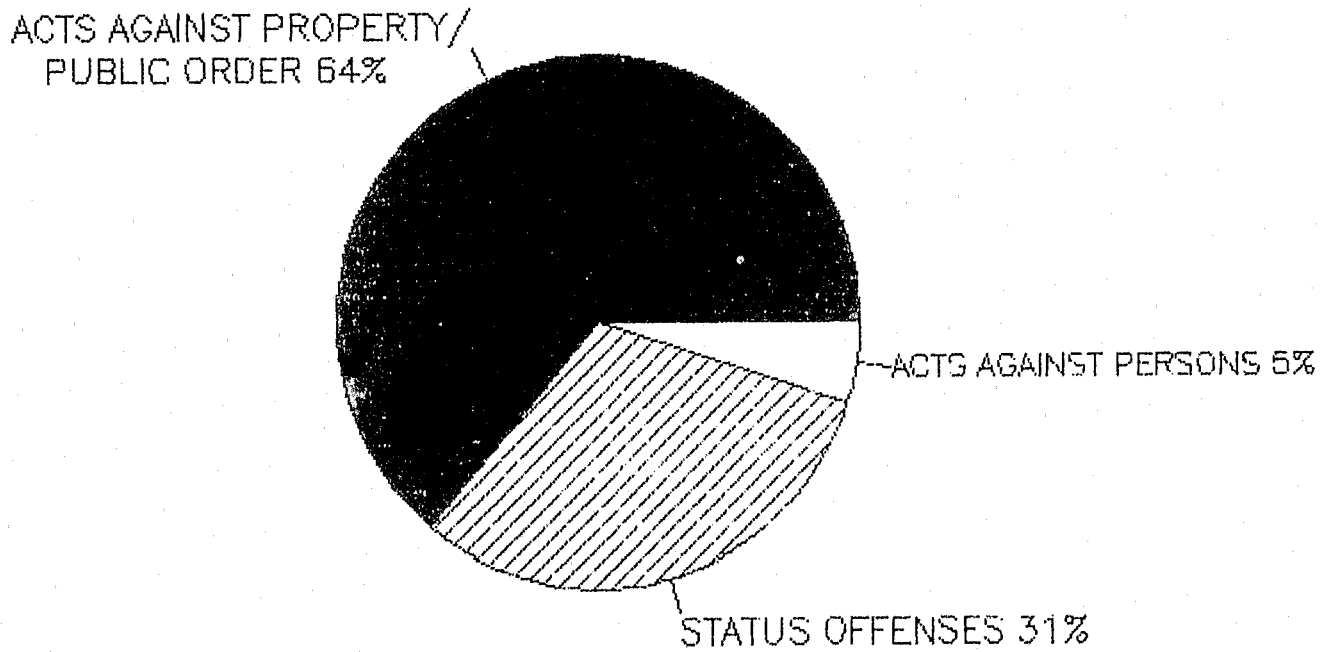
SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

TABLE I

Referrals to Intake by Type of Offense,
Sex, and County, FY 1987

County	Acts Against Persons		Acts Against Property		Status Offenses		Total		Total
	Male/Female		Male/Female		Male/Female		Male/Female		
ABBEVILLE	2	3	52	9	10	8	64	20	84
AIKEN	18	5	300	84	68	75	386	164	550
ALLENDALE	3	3	36	6	10	13	49	22	71
ANDERSON	14	1	242	87	249	171	505	259	764
BAMBERG	1	1	53	4	19	6	73	11	84
BARNWELL	2	0	44	5	21	11	67	16	83
BEAUFORT	13	0	133	36	40	50	186	86	272
BERKELEY	22	2	300	59	126	137	448	198	646
CALHOUN	4	0	12	0	5	5	21	5	26
CHARLESTON	99	9	696	176	123	108	918	293	1211
CHEROKEE	16	4	144	34	114	110	274	148	422
CHESTER	14	0	115	12	15	13	144	25	169
CHESTERFIELD	11	4	76	15	39	29	126	48	174
CLARENDON	0	0	46	12	10	12	56	24	80
COLLETON	16	2	68	16	20	21	104	39	143
DARLINGTON	3	0	131	30	49	38	183	68	251
DILLON	12	0	68	11	34	25	114	36	150
DORCHESTER	14	3	201	63	24	28	239	94	333
EDGEFIELD	0	0	24	6	1	0	25	6	31
FAIRFIELD	5	1	46	20	18	17	69	38	107
FLORENCE	15	1	282	80	99	97	396	178	574
GEORGETOWN	19	0	87	14	16	11	122	25	147
GREENVILLE	60	3	645	184	94	65	799	252	1051
GREENWOOD	9	4	197	62	23	49	229	115	344
HAMPTON	9	0	52	18	21	15	82	33	115
HORRY	13	2	279	76	68	78	360	156	516
JASPER	1	1	47	23	14	23	62	47	109
KERSHAW	8	1	146	42	51	51	205	94	299
LANCASTER	17	1	215	55	79	62	311	118	429
LAURENS	7	0	161	24	34	20	202	44	246
LEE	3	0	13	5	4	9	20	14	34
LEXINGTON	8	1	299	115	109	197	416	313	729
MCCORMICK	0	0	11	0	3	1	14	1	15
MARION	11	0	143	25	40	24	194	49	243
MARLBORO	9	1	81	12	15	10	105	23	128
NEWBERRY	9	0	84	17	31	33	124	50	174
OCONEE	6	1	72	26	65	49	143	76	219
ORANGEBURG	15	4	179	28	100	38	294	70	364
PICKENS	11	0	129	26	40	36	180	62	242
RICHLAND	95	9	665	229	36	52	796	290	1086
SALUDA	2	1	19	6	2	3	23	10	33
SPARTANBURG	51	8	640	178	168	206	859	392	1251
SUMTER	15	0	286	43	85	72	386	115	501
UNION	4	2	108	22	43	39	155	63	218
WILLIAMSBURG	5	0	62	19	21	19	88	38	126
YORK	44	2	314	58	274	244	632	304	936
OUT OF STATE	12	1	113	31	34	35	159	67	226
TOTAL	727	81	8116	2103	2564	2415	11407	4599	16006

S.C. DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES
FIGURE 1
OFFENSE INVOLVEMENT AT INTAKE, STATEWIDE
FY 1987



Probation and Aftercare

Probation and aftercare counselors supervise youths placed on probation by the Family Court or discharged from institutions on conditional release status by the Juvenile Parole Board. These counselors work with the child and his/her family to establish behavioral guidelines and set treatment objectives in a written treatment plan. Progress in meeting the objectives is monitored through monthly office, home and school visits. Referrals are made as necessary to appropriate community programs. In the event that a child on probation must be committed to a juvenile correctional facility, the counseling relationship is maintained through contact with Student Development staff at the residential campus.

During 1986-87, the average probation caseload statewide on any given day was 2,576, while that for parole (aftercare) was 424.

Restitution

Legislation enacted in 1980 authorized the Family Court and the Juvenile Parole Board to impose restitution in the form of supervised community service or monetary reparation up to the amount of \$500. Accordingly, Youth Services established a restitution program based on an accountability model which offers services responsive to victim, community and offender needs. The Department encourages use of restitution as a dispositional alternative to incarceration and as a special or sole condition of probation or parole. Intake counselors may recommend that judges order restitution for probationers, while Community Programs' staff may suggest through Student Development counselors that the Parole Board order restitution as a condition of institutional release.

Fire stations, animal shelters, churches, recreation departments and law enforcement agencies are typical of the public and private non-profit organizations recruited as work sites for community service. Some of the sites utilized in 1986-87 included Tega Cay Community, Goose Creek High School, Cheraw Police Department, American Cancer Society, Aiken City Recreational Department, and Riverbanks Zoo. The Juvenile Restitution Program, Inc., in Charleston, a private non-profit organization, has provided technical assistance to the Department and coordinated efforts in that locale.

During fiscal year 1986-87, 2,213 restitution orders were mandated statewide including 944 in the monetary category and 1,269 in the community service category. Dollar amount ordered was \$202,837, while hours of community service ordered were 73,953. A total of 1,701 restitution orders were successfully completed during this reporting period.

Community Support Services

Community Support provides specialized ancillary services for Community Programs. This section is responsible for administering the Interstate Compact on Juveniles, Residential Care, Placement Services, and St. Luke's Center.

The Interstate Compact on Juveniles reflects a cooperative agreement among the fifty states, the District of Columbia and Guam. In South Carolina, the Commissioner of the Department of Youth Services acts as its administrator, assuming responsibility for:

1. cooperative supervision of delinquents on probation or parole;
2. interstate return of delinquents who have escaped or absconded;
3. interstate return of non-delinquent runaways; and
4. such other measures for the protection of juveniles and the public as party states deem desirable to undertake cooperatively.

The Community Programs Division, through its Support Services Section, supervises daily operations relating to the Compact. During 1986-87, 127 probation and parole cases were accepted into South Carolina from other states, while 147 from South Carolina were transferred to other states. Some 235 runaways apprehended in South Carolina were returned to homes out of state, and 212 South Carolina runaways were brought back to this state.

Residential Care oversees five Department-operated group homes and shelters as well as a special intensive program for chronic status offenders. In addition to these Agency group homes, the Department contracts with fifteen (15) residential programs throughout the state to provide short and long-term placements. The Department-operated shelters include Hope House, a short-term placement facility, and Crossroads, a "walk-in" or self-referral shelter affiliated with the National Runaway Hotline. Hope House is centrally located in Columbia, while Crossroads in Charleston serves mainly the coastal area. These facilities provide normal subsistence requirements, medical care, crisis intervention counseling and general assistance in reuniting runaway children and their families. During 1986-87, Hope House and Crossroads together accepted 548 youths for residential services.

The Departmental group homes are Charleston Place for male clients; Greenville Boys Home; and Columbia Group Home, a co-educational facility located in Columbia. These homes provide residential based treatment programs which tap local resources for educational, recreational and health services. The goal during a child's three to six month stay is resolution of those interpersonal conflicts and behavioral problems which impair his/her functioning in the home setting. During 1986-87, a total of 150 children received services in Agency group homes.

The shelter and group home programs receive federal support through the Social Services Block Grant and The Runaway and Homeless Youth Act funds.

The Chronic Status Offender Program (CSOP) is a special, intensive treatment program for the repeat status offender whose needs have not been met in the home community. During their 50-day stays at CSOP, residents participate in a variety of skills-building courses aimed at improving interpersonal skills and basic life skills, as well as counseling and regular academic work. Family involvement is considered a vital component of treatment, and every effort is made to ensure at least two therapeutic sessions during the child's stay. During 1986-87, a total of 208 admissions were recorded at the Chronic unit.

Placement Services supports intake, probation and parole staff in securing alternative placements. Placement Specialists based in each of the six Regional Offices recruit, screen and certify foster families; provide training and counseling assistance; disburse monthly subsistence allowances; and arrange placements on a contractual basis in non-Agency group homes around the state.

During 1986-87, a total of 898 contractual placements were made, including 305 to foster care and 593 to contractual group homes.

St. Luke's Center, located in Columbia, is a neighborhood center which provides life skills and restitution opportunities to youths while serving as a channel of communication for the community-at-large. Referrals to St. Luke's originate from the Richland County field office. All activities are conducted using group work methods. Groups include life skills, social skills, anger control, and assertiveness training.

Community-Based Alternatives

The South Carolina Department of Youth Services contracts with the Associated Marine Institutes of Tampa, Florida, to provide two programs in the state. One program is located in Charleston and the other is in Beaufort county.

The Marine Institutes are educational/vocational training programs for juvenile offenders under the supervision of the Department. The programs are designed to work with chronic and serious juvenile offenders and serve as an alternative to placing nonviolent juvenile offenders in more costly, overcrowded juvenile correctional institutions. A Marine Institute offers a six-month outdoor experience where youths pursue their high school GED degree, and depending upon the particular locale of the institute, learn a variety of vocational skills in such areas as boat maintenance, welding, engine repairs, seamanship, wildlife management, forestry, and park maintenance. Specific employment skills which are taught reflect input from local industries and such agencies as the Employment Security Commission, the State

Development Board, the Wildlife Commission and PRT. Each institute accommodates approximately 75 youths per year. The program curriculum reflects a combination of life skills training, remedial education for the completion of a high school GED degree so that the juvenile will be eligible for employment without having to return to the public schools, and the development of a strong work ethic and relevant job skills in an interesting and challenging learning environment. As a form of restitution in the course of their training, the juveniles accept various environmental and local community service projects and offer assistance to PRT, Wildlife and Forestry.

The Marine Institute in Charleston is located on Patriots Point. The program is co-educational and serves day students primarily from the Charleston area. The other program, located on Honeybee Island in Beaufort County, is a residential program for male students.

Camp Paupi-Win

Each year the Community Division sponsors a special week-long summer camp named "Paupi-Win" from an Indian word meaning laughter. The more than 100 campers, mostly 12 to 15 year olds, may reflect any level of community service from intake to aftercare. Staffed primarily by DYS employees, the camp program includes a wide variety of activities such as backpacking, canoeing, drama, and law-related education. Employee enthusiasm for the project, coupled with generous donations of funds and goods from the public, have enabled Camp Paupi-Win to become an annual event eagerly anticipated by campers and staff alike.

INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMS

The Institutional Programs Division, headed by an Assistant Commissioner, operates four facilities centrally located in Columbia. The Reception and Evaluation Center (R&E) provides diagnostic services to children temporarily committed by the Family Court, while the three long-term care campuses serve youths committed on final judicial orders. The Institutional Division also provides recreational and religious services for its client population and security is maintained by the Public Safety Section. Overall, the Division's staff incorporates 387 employees accounting for more than 38% of the Departmental work force. During 1986-87, the average daily population of all institutional programs was 604.

Table II provides a distribution of commitments to R&E and the three correctional facilities by county for fiscal year 1986-87. As one might expect, South Carolina's most populous counties, (Charleston, Greenville, Richland, and Spartanburg), contributed the largest number of youths to the institutional population. Figures 2 and 3 illustrate the proportions of temporary and final commitments attributable to crimes against person, property, public order, rule violation of probation or

parole clients and status offenses. Only 8% of the R&E commitments and 12% of commitments to the correctional facilities were derived from offenses against persons. The largest categories of commitments to R&E were acts against property (36%) and acts against public order (23%). For the long-term care facilities, acts against property accounted for 41% of commitments followed by acts against public order at 27%.

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

TABLE II

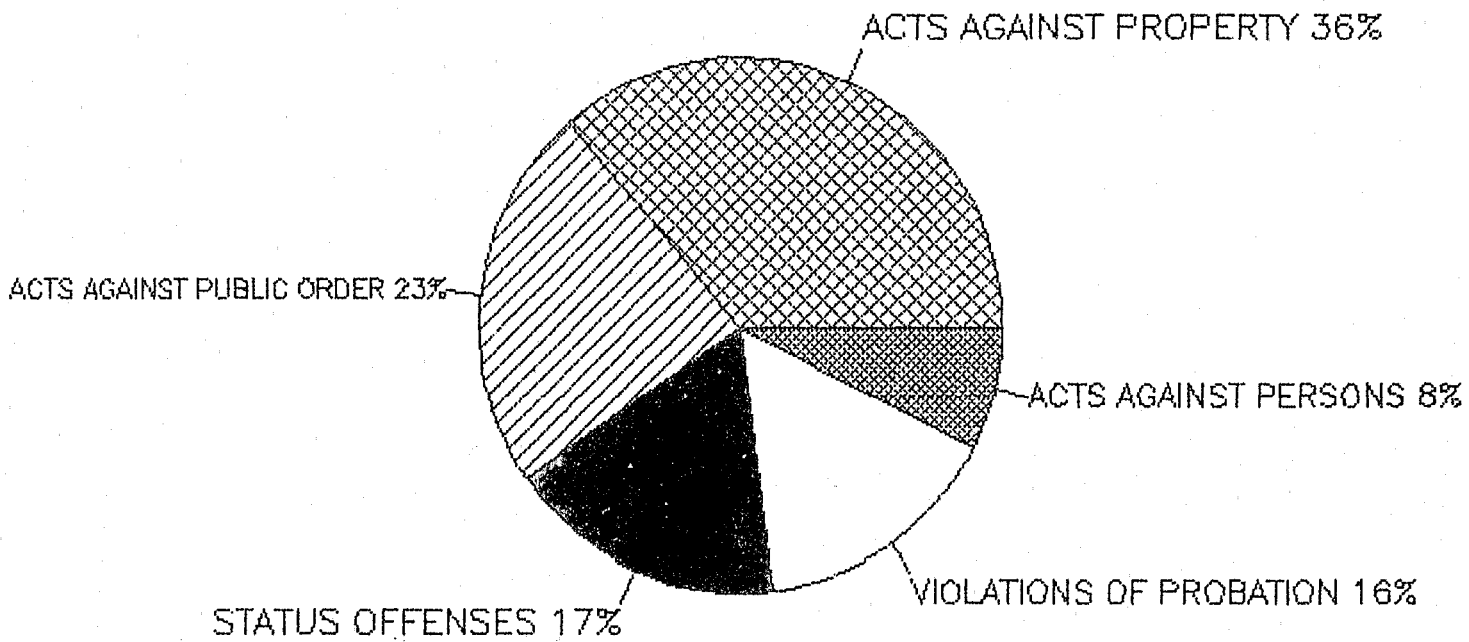
Commitments to Institutional Programs
by County, FY 1987

County	Reception and Evaluation Center	Correctional Facilities	County Total
ABBEVILLE	11	7	18
AIKEN	42	25	67
ALLENDALE	5	2	7
ANDERSON	96	30	126
BAMBERG	8	6	14
BARNWELL	13	5	18
BEAUFORT	31	13	44
BERKELEY	43	15	58
CALHOUN	5	5	10
CHARLESTON	76	62	138
CHEROKEE	29	9	38
CHESTER	39	18	57
CHESTERFIELD	21	14	35
CLARENDON	11	6	17
COLLETON	12	12	24
DARLINGTON	28	16	44
DILLON	10	10	20
DORCHESTER	37	26	63
EDGEFIELD	4	4	8
FAIRFIELD	21	10	31
FLORENCE	48	36	84
GEORGETOWN	18	9	27
GREENVILLE	119	63	182
GREENWOOD	35	19	54
HAMPTON	15	1	16
HORRY	50	21	71
JASPER	9	3	12
KERSHAW	38	13	51
LANCASTER	50	33	83
LAURENS	14	3	17
LEE	1	3	4
LEXINGTON	54	17	71
MCCORMICK	3	1	4
MARION	23	10	33
MARLBORO	17	12	29
NEWBERRY	25	19	44
OCONEE	27	13	40
ORANGEBURG	63	48	111
PICKENS	27	13	40
RICHLAND	132	69	201
SALUDA	6	3	9
SPARTANBURG	162	69	231
SUMTER	42	22	64
UNION	25	8	33
WILLIAMSBURG	20	7	27
YORK	92	50	142
OUT OF STATE	20	6	26
TOTAL	1677	866	2543

S.C. DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

FIGURE 2

OFFENSE INVOLVEMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL COMMITMENTS, STATEWIDE
FY 1987

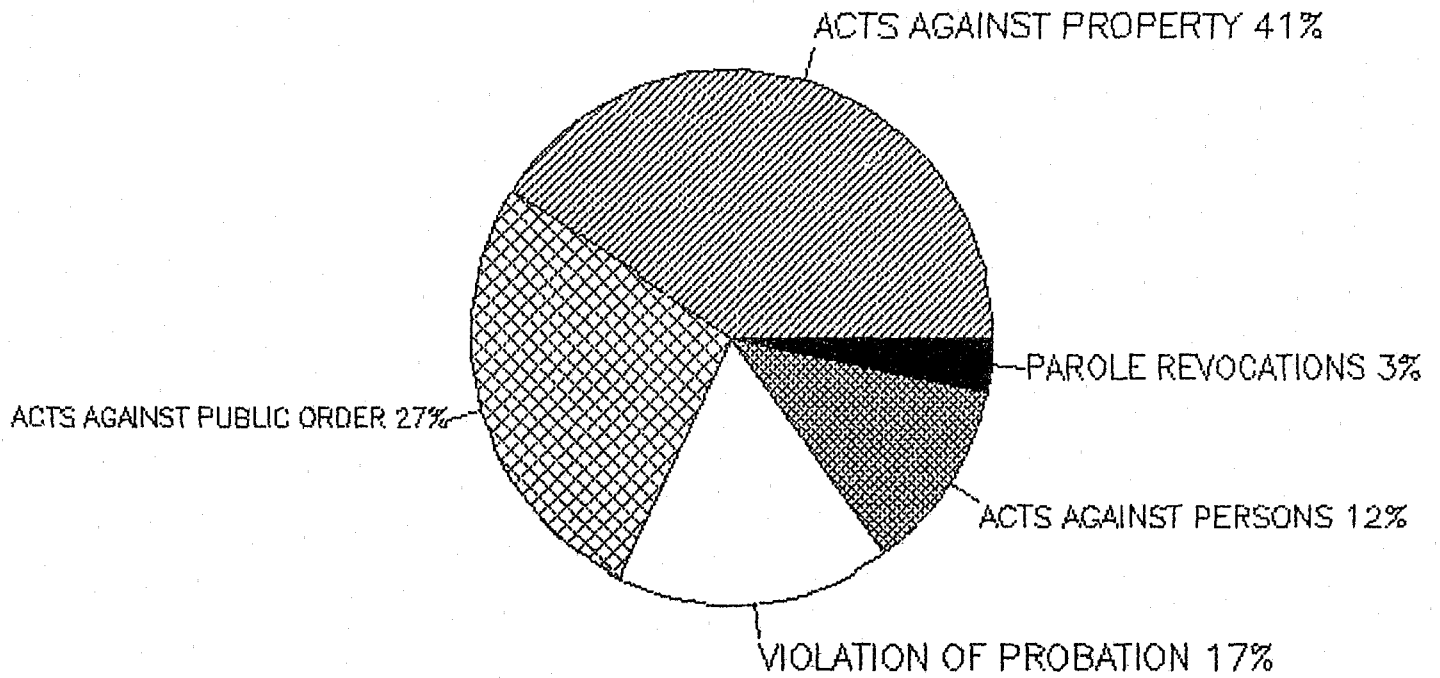


RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTER

S.C. DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

FIGURE 3

OFFENSE INVOLVEMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL COMMITMENTS, STATEWIDE
FY 1987



CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

Reception and Evaluation Center

The Reception and Evaluation (R&E) Center offers a comprehensive array of diagnostic services for clients committed temporarily, pending dispositional outcomes in Family Court. According to state law, an evaluation at R&E must precede commitment to a juvenile correctional facility and the evaluation period may not exceed 45 days.

The evaluation process includes medical, psychological, educational and vocational assessments and, where indicated or requested; dental or psychiatric examinations. Classroom instruction is also provided to ensure that school attendance credits are not forfeited.

All children return to the committing court with a complete written evaluation including dispositional recommendations. In these recommendations staff make every effort to encourage the use of community-based programs rather than long-term institutionalization. During 1986-87, 1,677 children were admitted to the Reception and Evaluation Center.

Residential Campuses

The residential campuses - Willow Lane, John G. Richards, and Birchwood - house and treat youth judicially committed on final orders until their release by the Parole Board. During 1986-87, a total of 866 youth were admitted to these facilities, with stays averaging seven months.

Campus assignment of youth is based on age, sex, type of offense, and treatment needs. Willow Lane, the only co-educational campus, accommodates the entire female population and male offenders between the ages of 12 to 14. John G. Richards houses older male property offenders between the ages of 15 to 17, and the Pet Therapy Program. Birchwood offers special intensive services to males 15 to 17 years old charged with crimes against persons and receives on a transfer basis, youths who exhibit serious assaultive behavior while assigned to another campus. Birchwood also accommodates the small number of youths tried as adults in the Court of General Sessions, including nine (9) who were admitted during 1986-87. These youths remain with the Agency until they reach the age of seventeen and then are transferred to the Department of Corrections to complete the remainder of their sentence.

Although somewhat diversified in function because of the uniqueness of their client populations, the three campuses share a philosophy of treating the whole child by addressing his/her psychological, social, educational, physical and spiritual needs. Multi-disciplinary treatment teams develop plans for and with the client to overcome specific problems, identify pre-release goals, and prepare the client for community re-entry. Treatment plans are based on the premise of providing clients with the opportunity to learn social, academic and vocational skills while developing realistic self-concepts. Team members monitor clients' progress

closely during their stay, maintaining contact with the Parole Section, the community counselor, the child's family, and when necessary, placement specialists to facilitate a successful community readjustment.

Recreational Services

Recreation staff conduct general and therapeutic programs for students assigned to the correctional facilities. All students receive these services on a regular basis. Recreational programs are under the direction of the Campus Director at each institution and staff is supplemented by college interns and volunteers, who contribute to both the quality and quantity of services.

General activities such as sports, games, crafts, and special outings structure leisure time and foster learning experiences important to the rehabilitation of clients. Additionally, a Recreational Interests and Skills Assessment (RISA) is completed on each client to guide treatment planning. Therapeutic recreation programs may then be prescribed to meet specific needs of individuals or small groups.

Chaplaincy

The Department of Youth Services offers a comprehensive, non-denominational religious program for its children. Under direction of the Supervising Chaplain, Chaplains are assigned to each of the four correctional facilities. All are seminary graduates with specialized clinical training in working with the emotionally disturbed child.

Children may select from a wide range of religious activities, including formal church services on campus, Sunday School classes, vespers, and religious programs in the community. The clients have access to printed religious material subsidized through solicitation of free literature and correspondence Bible study courses. The Chaplain maintains close contact with the child's religious advisor at home to facilitate long-term adjustment upon return to the community. Additionally, chaplains offer spiritual counseling and are available for consolation to students and their families as well as Agency staff in times of sickness, crisis or death. Chaplains are also involved closely with the Agency's volunteer program.

Public Safety

The functions of the Public Safety Division include: perimeter security of the institutions, internal security, employee identification and background checks, student identification, transportation and emergency preparedness.

Public Safety Officers provide twenty-four hour surveillance and with assistance from the State Law Enforcement Division and local authorities, apprehend students who escape. During 1986-87,

the rate of apprehension for runaways was nearly 99%. The Division also has promoted public awareness by establishing a positive relationship with the surrounding community.

The Identification Unit of Public Safety fingerprints and photographs all students at institutional intake. These records are retained for a reasonable period and then destroyed if the client does not return to Agency custody. It also provides employee identification cards and other data as necessary.

Public Safety is also responsible for Departmental emergency preparedness and in the event of a man-made or natural disaster, directs staff response. Example of situations which might require activation of the emergency preparedness plan include: potential mass arrests of children, weather-related emergencies and institutional disturbances.

EDUCATION

The Department of Youth Services is designated by law as a school district which operates a twelve-month comprehensive educational program for its institutional population. This program is directed by a Superintendent of Education, whose role in the Agency organizational structure is analogous to that of an Assistant Commissioner. The Department's Policy Board functions as the Board of Trustees for the district in all administrative matters, including the receipt and expenditure of funds. The State Superintendent of Education, whose designee serves as an ex officio member of the Board, administers the standards related to academic and vocational training, including those governing certification of the seventy-three member staff. A Defined Minimum Program for Youth Services has been developed to reflect these standards.

The provision of educational services for all students committed to the Department is a vital component of the treatment process. Willow Lane Junior High School offers seventh through ninth grade subjects, and Birchwood High School provides secondary courses. Willow Lane Junior High School Annex, located at the Reception and Evaluation Center, has the responsibility of conducting an evaluation to assess the student's educational needs and recommending a specific educational plan, while ensuring the maintenance of school attendance credits. Upon final commitment, the student is further evaluated, placed in an individualized program commensurate with his functional level and needs and allowed to progress at his own pace. The identification of handicapped students for assignment to special education resource classes is an important aspect of the overall school program. Special education students are also assigned routinely to vocational classes.

A broad range of educational curriculums in the schools is designed to meet remedial and regular requirements of: 1) students who will not be returning to school, but need educational

skills; 2) students needing Carnegie unit courses to return to the public schools; and 3) older students who do not plan to return to public school and need GED preparatory courses. Adjunct programs include driver education, general educational development, career education, vocational education (including ten trade courses), and Chapter I and state remedial learning laboratories in the areas of reading and mathematics.

Supplemental funding for educational programs is derived federally through Chapter I and Chapter II monies for disadvantaged youths and the provisions of Public Law 94-142 for handicapped clients. Additionally, the State Department of Education administers an allotment for library resources.

Another service available to DYS students is provided by the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department. The Vocational Rehabilitation Facility, located at Birchwood High School, operates a cooperative program between the South Carolina Department of Youth Services and the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department. The purpose of this program is to provide vocational rehabilitation services to clients with disabilities who are committed to the South Carolina Department of Youth Services. The goal of the program is to provide vocational assessment, career counseling, and adjustment services necessary for the development of skills and behaviors that will enable these youths to move into competitive employment. The information gathered in assessment is also provided to DYS school guidance counselors, social workers, and teachers.

TREATMENT SERVICES

Treatment Services, headed by an Assistant Commissioner, administers specialized treatment for youths in the Department's Institutional and Community Programs. The Division is comprised of Institutional Psychology (including psychiatric services), Institutional Medical Services (including Dental, Nursing, and Pharmacy Services), Community Psychology, Parole Services, Aftercare Violation Hearings, Substance Abuse Program, and Internal Client Advocacy Program. An ongoing basic responsibility of Treatment Services is liaison with the Departments of Mental Health and Mental Retardation to develop cooperative strategies for treating emotionally handicapped and mentally retarded youth. The highly trained and specialized permanent staff of this Division constitute about four percent of the total Agency work force.

Institutional Psychology

Institutional Psychology is staffed by a Chief Psychologist and seven full-time and four part-time Psychologists, three of whom are on contract from the University of South Carolina. Three of the full-time Psychologists are assigned to the residential campuses while the remainder are assigned to the Reception and Evaluation Center. The Section offers a wide range of services to institutionalized youths including: 1) psychological evaluations

of all those committed to the R&E Center; 2) identification of needs and advocacy for mentally-handicapped youths by in-depth evaluations and special staffings with the Department of Mental Retardation, Department of Mental Health or Continuum of Care for appropriate placement; 3) assessments of youths committed to the residential campuses geared toward planning treatment programs; 4) individual/group/family psychotherapy for the residential campus population; 5) input for special staffings of youths with particular problems; 6) 24-hour crisis intervention services by on-call Psychologists and Psychiatrists; 7) consultation on cases or program development; and 8) monthly case reviews to ensure the quality of therapy occurring on all campuses. Additionally, psychology personnel conduct training sessions for professional and paraprofessional employees and assist in the required employee orientation held by the Department's Staff Development Section.

Medical Services

A group of Family Practice Physicians serve resident clients on a part-time basis and one physician serves as Medical Director. Providing for the total health care of resident clients, services include Nursing, Pharmaceutical and Dental Services.

Nursing Services consist of a Director of Nursing, who is responsible for the nursing care of resident clients. Upon admission, each client receives a physical examination which includes a diphtheria-tetanus booster, a past medical history and screening for tuberculosis, scoliosis, sexually transmitted diseases, vision and hearing abnormalities, and pregnancy testing on all females. This physical exam often proves to be the youngster's first exposure to the primary health care system since his/her preschool years and encompasses relevant health education during the visit to the Infirmary.

The Clinical Nurse Specialist and contractual Family Practice Physicians work collaboratively in diagnosing, treating and referring to specialized providers, when indicated, clients with medical problems.

The Central Infirmary serves all four institutional facilities and a nearby group home on a 24-hour a day, 7-day per week basis, with a satellite unit at the Reception and Evaluation Center operating Monday through Friday from 8:30 a.m. until 5:00 p.m.

The Infirmary staff consists of a Director of Nursing, two Head Nurses, seven Staff Nurses, a Clinical Nurse Specialist, an Administrative Specialist, and a Custodian.

Pharmacy Services are provided by a Director of Pharmacy and a part-time assistant who are responsible for purchasing, storing, dispensing, and record-keeping of all medications needed by resident clients. The Director of Pharmacy also consults with physicians and other staff about the interaction of various medications.

Dental Services are coordinated by a Director of Dental Services and a Dental Assistant who provide emergency and routine dental care to all resident clients as well as health education related to dental needs.

Community Psychology

Community Psychology is staffed by a Chief Psychologist, seven full-time Psychologists and three part-time Psychologists who are on contract from the University of South Carolina. The mission is to provide specialized assistance to community-based counselors in an effort to prevent the repetition of delinquent behavior among clients and reduce the incidence of institutionalization. Community Psychology provides direct psychological services and also makes referrals to appropriate community resources.

The Section offers a wide variety of services to community youth including: 1) community evaluations to the Family Courts to assist in disposition hearings and help obtain appropriate services for youths who are retained in the community; 2) psychological services provided by Psychologists who also assist in carrying out such treatment as may be recommended by the Juvenile Parole Board or Institutional staff for clients returning to the community sector; 3) progress monitoring through Community Psychology of handicapped clients whose needs are reported as not being met. Special emphasis is placed on the multi-handicapped child, where the Psychologists serve as advocates for obtaining necessary services from various agencies; 4) statewide interagency staffings with the Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation and the Continuum of Care to develop programs and monitor progress of clients served by multi-agencies; 5) consultation services provided by Psychologists to the Hearings Officer responsible for conducting probable cause hearings for violation of probation in order to provide appropriate treatment to clients returning to the institutions; 6) in-service training by Community Psychologists for paraprofessional and professional staff; and 7) individual, group, and family psychotherapy on a limited basis.

Parole Services

The Parole Section, under the supervision of a Director, includes six Parole Examiners (two assigned to each residential campus). The Parole Examiners function as liaisons between institutional and community-based staff. They consult with the clients' treatment teams and aftercare counselors to coordinate pre- and post-commitment goals. Parole Examiners also have the responsibility of preparing and presenting cases to the Juvenile Parole Board for release consideration. The total number of cases presented to the Board for release consideration in 1986-87 was 2,438.

The preparation of cases and Parole Board actions on cases reflect written guidelines established as mandated by the Youth Services Act of 1981 and adopted by the Board that October. These

guidelines weigh the seriousness of the committing offense, the juvenile's overall judicial history and his/her behavior since institutionalization and assign a range of months suggested for the institutional stay. The Board may elect to release a client early or detain the client longer than the originally recommended range in the presence of mitigating or aggravating circumstances.

Aftercare Violation Hearings

A Chief Hearings Officer assigned to the Treatment Division and supervised by the Assistant Commissioner is responsible for conducting probable cause hearings when a juvenile is alleged to have violated the terms of conditional release. If probable cause is established, the juvenile may be referred for formal proceedings before the Juvenile Parole Board. During 1986-87, preliminary hearings were delegated to the Regional Directors as the Chief Hearings Officer position was unfilled because of a shortage of funding.

Substance Abuse Services

The program coordination for Substance Abuse Services is provided by the Parole Director who is responsible for the planning, development, implementation and coordination of substance abuse prevention, education and treatment programs in the Institutional and Community Divisions. Through contractual agreement with the Lexington-Richland Alcohol and Drug Abuse Council, a full range of assessment, treatment and referral services is provided for the clients at the correctional facilities. Additionally, a comprehensive alcohol and drug education curriculum is offered within the DYS school system. Throughout the state, many local DYS offices have established working agreements with local alcohol and drug commissions to provide counseling and educational services to juveniles on probation and parole.

Internal Advocacy Program

The Advocacy program was begun in late 1987 and little data is available at this time. The program includes an internal advocate to represent special needs clients and those who are handicapped to ensure that their needs are met in residential and educational settings.

VOLUNTEERISM

The South Carolina Department of Youth Services embraces the concept that volunteers can and do play an important role in the treatment of juvenile offenders and the general operations of the agency. They are not substitutes for staff members, but they strengthen and enhance the existing programs. The Agency is committed to maintaining a full scale volunteer program which includes recruitment, screening, training, evaluation and recognition. During this past year, 2,033 volunteers provided 97,412 hours of vital service in areas such as group activities, sponsorship, religion, education, tutoring, and restitution supervision.

Within the institutional setting, Chaplains and other staff members utilize volunteers and interns in working with the clients. Each year, the Southern Baptist Convention sponsors student summer missionaries from different states to work with youths for ten weeks. Church and civic groups frequently sponsor a cottage or an entire campus for recreational activities, parties, meals or worship services.

In the community, each regional office has staff members actively promoting the recruitment and utilization of volunteers and interns. Volunteers and interns participate in such areas as professional services, tutoring, counseling, sponsorship and coaching sport activities. Last year, more than 500 volunteer restitution job site monitors supervised over 1,300 youths in a total of 43,000 service hours.

Donations to community and institutional programs help Departmental clients in many ways. During 1986-87, over \$23,000 in cash donations were received enabling youths in the community to participate in summer camping activities and the United States Youth Games. Merchandise donations ranged from clothing, Christmas gifts and books to camping supplies at a total fair market value of \$48,777.

Two groups of volunteers provided assistance to Youth Services clients in FY 1987. Through the federally funded ACTION Program, six Vista Volunteers were made available to the Department. Vista Volunteers assigned to the community worked with DYS regional prevention specialists in prevention programming and fund raising while those assigned to the institutions recruited, trained, and supervised volunteers for the student tutorial program. Three foster grandparents work with the institutional classroom teachers four hours a day providing individualized academic help to clients.

A major new thrust in the use of volunteers in FY 1986-87 was the creation of a pilot volunteer program in Lexington County involving collaboration between DYS and community churches to establish meaningful one-to-one relationships between adult volunteers and youth ages 7 to 17 who have been in contact with

the Family Court. The program, called R.E.A.C.H., seeks to create opportunities for youth to develop a sense of responsibility through encouragement, acceptance, caring, and hope offered by volunteers. The program projects serving 100 children during the first year and has tremendous potential for statewide replication.

Another new program involves the Lexington Rotary and St. Andrews Kiwanis Clubs who sponsor a "client of the month" program for Birchwood and Willow Lane Jr. High. The clients of the month received a plaque/certificate and were honored by the clubs during breakfast at a local restaurant.

The Department of Youth Services held an Agency-wide reception in April, which coincided with National Volunteer Month, to honor its dedicated volunteers. More than 300 volunteers and staff members attended. Many outstanding volunteers received plaques from the Agency for their continued support. Governor Carroll Campbell was the guest speaker.

Table III presents more detailed information about volunteer utilization including the type of services rendered, the number of volunteers and hours of service, the total dollar value for volunteer hours as required by the Governor's Office on Volunteerism, and an accounting of merchandise and cash donations.

VOLUNTEER UTILIZATION FOR 1986 - 1987

I. TYPE OF SERVICE	NO. OF VOLUNTEERS	HOURS	DOLLAR VALUE
Interns	97	16,031	\$ *
Restitution Site Supervisors	500	43,000	387,000
Vista	6	10,741	*
Group	895	5,235	47,115
Religion	187	5,796	52,164
Education	95	6,672	60,048
Student Missionaries	4	1,600	14,400
Sponsors	118	2,175	19,575
Recreation	62	1,136	10,251
Foster Grandparents	3	2,500	*
Counseling	21	255	2,295
Arbitration	3	879	7,911
Board Members	16	846	10,998
Steering Committee	5	100	900
Professional Service	11	240	2,160
Woodwork	1	54	480
Pet Therapy	3	34	315
Living Skills	1	8	72
Cooking	4	49	441
Clerical	1	120	600
TOTALS	2,033	97,472	\$ 616,659

II. MERCHANDISE DONATED

\$ 48,777

III. CASH DONATED

\$ 23,000

*Dollar value assigned according to guidelines published by the Governor's Office, which does not provide for three categories of DYS Volunteers.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF 1986-87

Commissioner's Office

The most pressing problems facing DYS during FY 1986-87 were institutional overcrowding, inadequate numbers of staff, and deteriorating physical facilities. These problems posed the inevitability of operating deficits, the threat of a lawsuit, and the need for alternatives to institutionalization to relieve overcrowding. During the year, the three long-term juvenile correctional institutions operated at critical overcrowding levels reaching a peak of 201% of bedspace capacity. The three long-term residential facilities averaged 169%, 154%, and 185% of capacity for the year.

To address these problems, the Commissioner directed development of a comprehensive five-year plan which addresses the problems of institutional overcrowding, understaffing and inadequate physical facilities, not by building additional costly institutions, but rather through a complex system of strategies to reduce the current and projected institutional population, while upgrading staffing and facilities. Strategies include the development of a system of cost effective residential and non-residential community-based programs as alternatives to commitment; reducing recidivism, which contributes to institutional overcrowding; increasing the numbers of direct line staff to an adequate level; and renovating, augmenting, or replacing current institutional facilities.

The Commissioner communicated these problems and needs to the public, the General Assembly, the Budget and Control Board, and their respective staff through legislative subcommittee and committee presentations, meetings with individual legislators, a press conference, individual interviews with the press, and by conducting tours of DYS institutions.

The Commissioner also coordinated a meeting of Family Court Judges in conjunction with the Joint Legislative Committee on Children. Representatives of the House Ways and Means Committee, the Joint Legislative Committee on Children, the Juvenile Parole Board, the DYS Policy Board, and the Family Court Judges Advisory Committee attended. The Commissioner presented an overview of problems associated with overcrowding in DYS' three long-term institutions, conducted a tour of the Charleston Marine Institute and discussed alternative programs. As a result, attendees adopted a commitment to pursue a network of marine institutes. The success of this meeting culminated with the General Assembly funding a new marine institute to be developed in Columbia in FY 1987-88. Recognizing the problems and needs of the Agency, the Budget and Control Board and the General Assembly exempted DYS from mid-year budget cuts, provided funds to address FY 1987-88 operating deficits, and funded a new marine institute to provide some relief to institutional overcrowding. Because of

intensifying problems with overcrowding, the Governor also exempted DYS from line item vetoes necessitated to balance the budget.

The major focus of public information activities during FY 1986-87 was on building public awareness of the Agency's major problems of overcrowding, understaffing, and poor physical facilities. As a result, Youth Services issues and programs were featured in over 100 newspaper articles in 19 newspapers geographically distributed across the state, as well as in numerous TV and radio reports.

The primary accomplishment of the Ombudsman's Office during FY 1986-87 was implementation of a new external advocacy program to assist clients with special needs in making the transition from DYS institutions back to the Community. During the year, an external advocate was employed, policies and procedures were developed for the advocacy program, and service was initiated to 30 clients. Additionally, the Ombudsman's Office conducted investigations of 148 allegations of abuse and neglect, referred 46 cases to the Department of Social Services, and provided ongoing training to agency employees.

In the area of volunteerism, over 2,000 volunteers were recruited, trained, and placed during FY 1986-87 to assist with the children under the Agency's supervision. Agency volunteers from throughout the state were honored at a recognition program and reception at which Governor Carroll Campbell addressed the assembly, and the Commissioner presented awards and plaques acknowledging the contributions of agency volunteers.

Administration

The Administration Division continued to refine support systems during FY 1986-87. In keeping with the Department's philosophy of ensuring maximum administrative strength without subjugating service program leadership to administrative procedure, the Administrative Division initiated a number of quality control programs designed to make support systems easier for service program managers to use. Leading this effort was a project to offer enhanced computer backup to line staff. By the end of FY 1987-88, a goal of 80% implementation has been established for the Department's inter-office computer network. Other projects initiated during FY 1986-87 and planned for completion in FY 1987-88 include upgrading the Department's Financial Management System and establishing a direct computer link between DYS Personnel and State Personnel.

During FY 1986-87, the Department was pleased to receive a clean audit of financial activity from the State Auditor. This marked the third year in a row that DYS received a clean audit. Also, during FY 1986-87, the Department's procurement authority was increased from \$2,500 to \$10,000, following an audit of all procurement activity.

Community Programs

The Department's Prevention Staff continued their efforts to infuse Law-Related Educational concepts into the social studies curriculum of elementary and middle schools by conducting awareness programs and teacher training workshops for school districts statewide. Prevention staff also assisted court programs in fourteen counties to implement the Juveniles and the Law Diversion Program with Parenting Training. This ten week, twenty hour program provides law education instruction to juvenile offenders and skills training for their parents. The program is funded by a grant from the Governor's Office and is highly successful in diverting first-time offenders from the juvenile justice system. Additionally, the Prevention Staff, under a grant from the Kettering Foundation in Dayton, Ohio, helped the cities of Greenville, Columbia, Florence and Charleston County plan and conduct community forums. This program called "Youth: Year 2000" is an attempt to help local communities focus on the problems of at-risk youth and develop holistic strategies for local program implementation.

A major community prevention activity this year was the Department's co-sponsorship of the statewide Double Dutch rope jumping competitions with McDonald's restaurants and the YMCA. Over 3,000 jumpers competed in local and regional competitions and the state finals were held at Charles Towne Landing. The South Carolina state champions also competed in the world finals in Washington, DC.

In the area of Support Services, point systems which were previously implemented at Charleston Place Group Home and Crossroads Runaway Shelter were also implemented at Columbia Group Homes, Hope House, and the Greenville Boys Home. These point systems focus on behavior management and evaluate client progress based on individual treatment plans. Community Services projects were introduced as a component of group home programming. Group home clients offered their services to nursing homes, to assist with yard work for the elderly, and to participate in various clean-up projects around the community. In January of 1987, Charleston Place Group Home, based on referral demands, was changed from girls to boys. This has proven to be a very positive change for maximum utilization. All group home clients enjoyed a field day at Charles Towne Landing and 30 group home clients who achieved the most progress in the programs enjoyed a field trip to Washington, DC.

Placement Services held foster parent recognition events in three locations throughout the state. The third marine institute to be located in Columbia was funded for FY 1987-88, providing residential services for selected repeat offenders as an alternative to institutionalization.

The Restitution Program received national attention when it was selected as one of five national host training sites for the RESTTA (Restitution Education, Specialized Training and Technical Assistance) initiative of the U.S. Department of Justice. South Carolina's program is recognized for its unique statewide application and public/private cooperation. Over 225 people from throughout the nation attended training on restitution as a part of this project.

Institutional Programs

The 1986-87 year was very productive in establishing new treatment programs in the Institutional Division. The Pet Therapy Program, a joint venture between Department of Youth Services and the Animal Protection League, began in September of 1986 and has served approximately 50 clients. These clients assist in caring for lost, abandoned and neglected animals. Through caring for "their pets," the clients have become more responsible and affectionate and less manipulative and aggressive.

The Institutional Division built a ropes course which provides an excellent outdoor classroom for clients to improve their self-image, self-confidence and intradependence. During a seven hour adventure, a small group (8-12) of clients are exposed to several challenges (some of which are 20-25 feet above the ground). To successfully complete, these challenges require trust, open communication and problem-solving skills. A debriefing session gives the clients an opportunity to transfer what they learn to everyday situations.

The number of clubs (4-H, Explorers, Octagon) continued to expand during FY 1986-87, benefiting clients and decreasing security problems of the Institutional Division. The clubs give clients an opportunity to be involved in positive peer-oriented groups, providing closer staff supervision and a decrease in the number of escapes.

Education

A major accomplishment for the Department of Youth Services School District during the past school year was the implementation of a remedial program for students as required by the Education Improvement Act. All remedial math, reading, and writing students at the Willow Lane Annex, Willow Lane Junior High School, and Birchwood High School are being identified and placed in an appropriate basic skills remedial program that offers intensive instruction in each student's specific deficient areas. These remedial students will also receive intensive instruction in all Basic Skills Assessment Program (BSAP) objectives in the subject areas of reading, writing and math.

To meet this objective, a classroom management system using the California Achievement Tests was designed in cooperation with the South Carolina Department of Education. Programmers from the Research Triangle in North Carolina also assisted Division Staff

in developing a program to compensate for a student body having an average length of stay in the DYS schools of only seven months. This new system allows immediate determination of BSAP deficiencies. During an audit conducted by the South Carolina Department of Education between March 16-19, 1987, it was noted that the DYS remedial programs met or exceeded all state standards that applied to the DYS School District.

Ninety-two (92) DYS students received their GED certificates during 1987 graduation exercises at the Birchwood High School. Over the past twelve years, DYS students have earned 52 high school diplomas and 460 GED certificates. Further evidence of academic progress is indicated by very positive Chapter I test results. The district test scores indicated that 72% of the Chapter I math students (a total of 211 students) gained one month academically in math for each month of enrollment in the programs, and out of this group of students, 60% showed a three month gain. The district test scores for Chapter I reading students (a total of 206 students) indicated that 65% gained one month academically in reading and 51% showed a gain of three months for each month they were enrolled in the Chapter I reading programs.

A special education program coordinator has been employed to supervise an expanded special education program that now includes two school psychologists, a coordinator for the behavior management area, ten special education teachers, and four additional support staff. DYS now has the capability to identify all special education students and place them in an appropriate special education program.

At Birchwood High School, a marketing education program was added to the curriculum. This program, which includes a marketing education teacher and two job developers, offers students an opportunity to work on and off campus and receive training in cooperative programs that will help tie the community with vocational courses. One of the first placement programs was with the Animal Protection League shelter on the Birchwood Campus where marketing education students are being trained in the care of small domestic animals. DYS students have also been placed off campus with Hardee's and McDonald's restaurants.

Willow Lane Junior High School has greatly updated its computer-assisted instruction and computer-assisted instruction has been added to Willow Lane Annex's reading and math programs. The math program at Willow Lane is in the process of establishing a new computer lab to assist remedial students. The Annex program incorporated 16 Apple IIe computers and four (4) printers into its remedial program. At Willow Lane, disk drives were added to make current computers "double disk drive compatible" with the new diagnostic BSAP computer program. Additional computers were added to the social and home economics classes. Currently, there are 29 computers in the academic program at Willow Lane, 16 in the academic program at the Annex, four (4) at Chronic Status Offender Program, five (5) at Zeta Cottage, and two (2) in the library for a program total of 56.

Treatment Services

Institutional Psychology developed and implemented a treatment modality for abused clients and provided increased involvement in treatment planning, treatment, and advocacy for special needs clients. Advocacy services were greatly enhanced by the addition of an Internal Client Advocate position.

Community Psychology increased monitoring of special needs clients and training to agency staff and added one psychology position. The number of evaluations completed in the community rather than at the Reception and Evaluation Center was significantly increased.

Nursing Services provided a more comprehensive physical examination to each student upon admission and added a Clinical Nurse Specialist position. Nursing also increased dental health education to clients.

Parole Services emphasized a more efficient and comprehensive flow of information between institutional and field staff. Accountability measures were developed to assure more complete and accurate presentation of cases to the Juvenile Parole Board for release consideration.

GOALS FOR 1987-88

Administration

A primary goal of the Administrative Division during FY 1987-88 will be to oversee the successful development of a new alternative program site located on the Broad River. The Administrative Division has identified other goals for the year as follows: secure approval for all Department employees to enter the Police Retirement System; secure additional authority from State Personnel to classify positions and establish initial salaries for new employees; integrate all Department supply inventories into an overall system for audit and control; increase procurement authority from \$10,000 to \$25,000; implement an internal janitorial service employing juveniles committed to the Department; and successful accomplishment of the majority of major maintenance projects included in the FY 1987-88 component of the Department's 20-year maintenance schedules.

Community Programs

Community Programs in the prevention/diversion area will continue to expand law-related education in schools, promote the Juveniles and the Law Diversion Program with Parenting skills and expand the "Youth: Year 2000" community forums to six new sites. At the intake level, increased availability of diversion options such as arbitration and the Juveniles and the Law Diversion Program together will reduce the number of first time offenders who undergo judicial processing.

Ongoing Community Program goals include monitoring and expanding restitution activity to ensure that service standards are met while providing training to the southeast region of the country in restitution services. The number of referrals and acceptances to the Summer Youth Employment Training Program will be increased, ensuring that service standards are met. A survey of probationers' parents will be repeated to assess their perceptions of services being provided to their children. Efforts will also be made to continue to balance and reduce probation/aftercare caseloads and use new treatment formats focusing on pro-social and life skills.

Support services will expand specialized foster care services through contracts with the Mentor Program, a private in-home placement agency which provides intensive treatment services. Within residential support services, skills building will be used in conjunction with behavior modification in Agency group homes as the primary treatment modality.

During the coming year, the major focus in the group home programs will be strengthening the Life Skills component with the introduction of "Becoming a Champion: A Life Management Success System." The Group Home focus will be broadened to include providing services to clients as an alternative to the institution. The Hope House Shelter will become a full service runaway shelter.

The third marine institute will become fully operational in Columbia during the coming year. The primary focus will be proper identification and referral of youth to ensure that these programs serve as an alternative to institutions will be a primary focus.

Institutional Programs

The Institutional Division has set several goals for the 1987-88 year as it strives to meet the needs of clients. These goals include expanding the Pet Therapy Program, implementing a fishing program at ponds located on DYS property, developing a family visitation site, encouraging more community service projects, and increasing the number of independent/social skill programs.

Education

The DYS Education Division has received approval to be included in the South Carolina Department of Education's Pathways Project. This project is the result of the Education Improvement Act's mandate to reduce teacher paperwork through the use of technology. The implementation of this program will soon be included in all schools in the state. The program will provide microcomputers, printers, and optical scanners, the Osiris School Administrator software package, and training. The Osiris School Administrator will be fully implemented by the end of 1987. This State Department of Education funded project will computerize all administrative functions in each school. All aspects of the student, teacher, course, and class data bases will be phased in, including scheduling, discipline recording, grade reporting, and attendance. The manual systems for attendance and enrollment will be maintained as backups for one to two years to ensure that all computer generated reports required for state and federal funding agree 100% with the manual systems.

The Program for Effective Teachers (PET), which is one of the state recommended training programs for teachers, will be implemented during the 1987-88 school year. All DYS teachers will be trained under the PET system in two years. This type of training is also mandated under the Education Improvement Act.

The South Carolina Department of Education has approved two experimental programs at the Willow Lane Annex for the 1987-88 school year. The Substance Abuse and Sex Education for Juvenile Delinquents course will attempt to teach the students values clarification, increase their awareness of alternatives to substance abuse and promiscuity, and give them some assertiveness training on how to say "No" to the participation in an activity that could be harmful to their mental or physical health. The experimental Law-Related Education course at the Annex will offer these same students the opportunity to learn about the legal system and how it affects their lives. The curriculum will be developed, in part, using the Law in Action series, Sports and the Law, and Street Law. About 1,700 students from all parts of South Carolina attend the Willow Lane Annex School on the Reception and Evaluation Center (R&E) Campus each year for an average of about

five weeks. These two experimental courses, which will be organized into five or six compact one-week units, could have a very positive impact on the delinquent youth in our state.

A Special Education Services Director has been employed and all seventeen special education teachers, psychologists, and support staff have been organized into a special education unit. Construction of the Behavior Management Area for students at Birchwood High School should be completed and in full operation by December of 1987.

Another major goal is to complete construction of the driver education classroom in the vocational building at Birchwood High School by June of 1988. The driver education classroom was previously located in the academic building and had to be vacated to provide a classroom for a new business education program.

Treatment Services

Institutional Psychology will increase programs for specific offenders and will increase training coordination with other disciplines. A more effective method of identifying Special Needs Clients and suggesting alternative programs will also be developed.

Dental Services will implement innovative methods of client education.

Nursing Services will make some physical changes to the Infirmary building and also put an emphasis on recruiting more nursing staff. A policy for handling infectious diseases will be refined and updated.

Pharmacy Services will develop a formulary and increase training consultation with other disciplines. The Pharmacy will also be expanded to provide more floor and storage space for the handling of prescriptions.

Community Psychology will provide more evaluations to help prevent unnecessary commitments to the Columbia's Reception and Evaluation Center. Working in concert with community program staff, a goal of 10% fewer commitments has been established.

Parole will develop, in coordination with the training division, a workshop for improving Parole Board Reports. An automated parole report will be implemented for use by all Department staff. In addition, the Parole Section will become affiliated with the American Parole and Probation Association and participate in their activities.

Internal advocacy will refine policies and procedures and develop the Treatment Division's client advocacy function.

APPENDIX

MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD

OF

YOUTH SERVICES

1986-87

Rev. Alonzo W. Holman, Chairman.....Charleston
Mr. Wade H. Shealy, Vice-Chairman.....Simpsonville
Mr. Joseph W. Hudgens, Secretary.....Newberry
Mr. Michael D. Glenn.....Anderson
Dr. Sylvia H. Weinberg.....Manning
Mr. James W. Richardson, Jr.....Columbia
Ms. Gloria Y. Leevy.....Columbia
Dr. Charlie G. Williams, Ex-Officio Member.....Columbia
Rev. Horace B. Youngblood, Ex-Officio Member.....Columbia

MEMBERS OF THE

STATE JUVENILE PAROLE BOARD

1986-87

Ms. Amelia L. Walker, Chairman.....Lexington
Mr. Earl D. Scott, Vice-Chairman.....West Columbia
Rev. Z. L. Grady, Secretary.....Charleston
Mrs. Jo Bell.....Greenville
Mr. James P. Coggins, Jr.....Newberry
Dr. William L. Arthur.....Columbia
Ms. Linda J. Pearson.....Enoree
Ms. Marlene McClain.....Anderson
Mr. Cubby Culbertson.....Columbia
Ms. Molly Moore.....Myrtle Beach

Correspondence and communications to Board Members may be made to:

**Department of Youth Services
Post Office Box 7367
Columbia, South Carolina 29202**

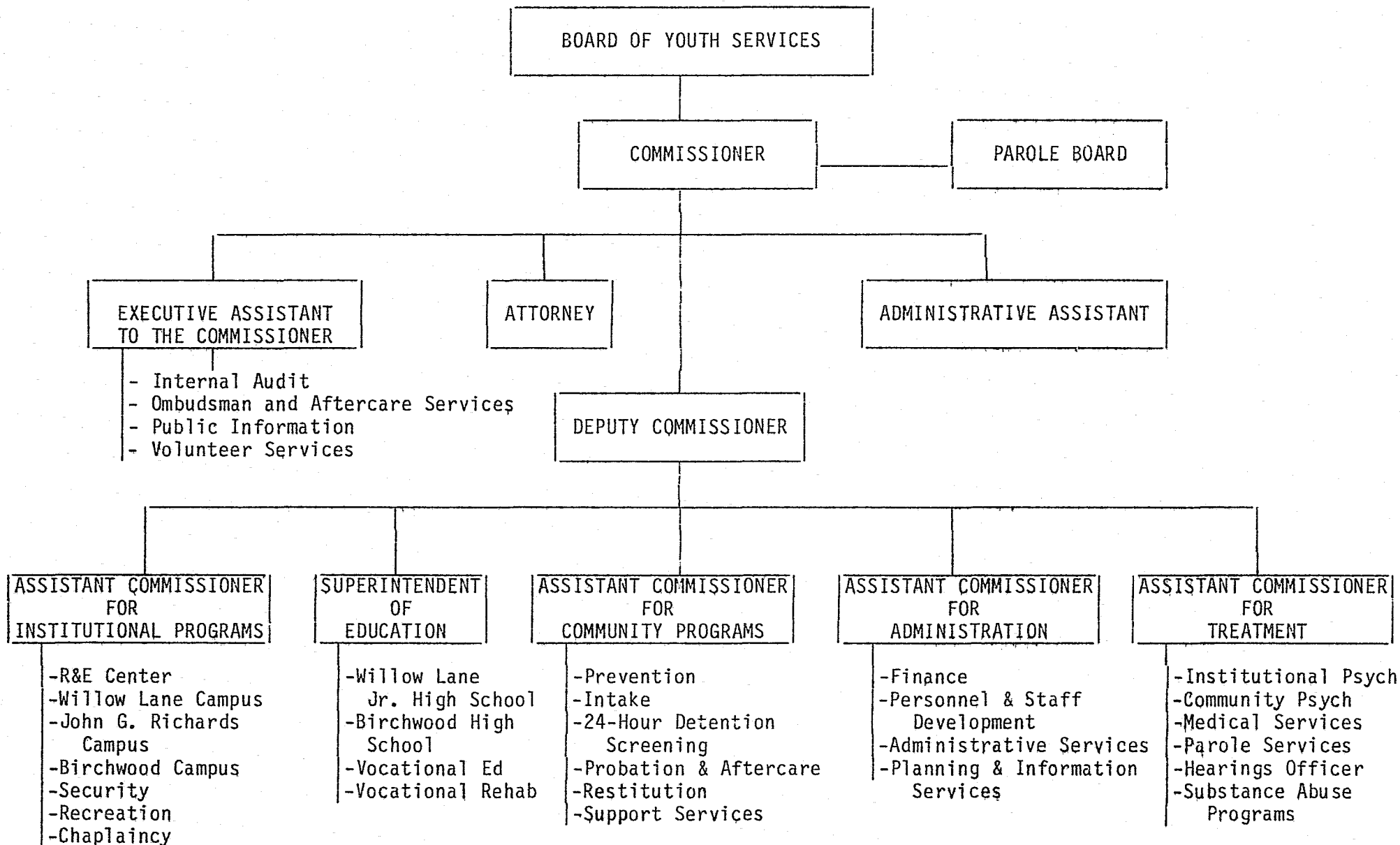
Telephone: (803) 734-1420

EXECUTIVE STAFF

1986-87

Commissioner.....Harry W. Davis, Jr.
Deputy Commissioner.....Norwood I. Church
Executive Assistant.....Mary Barnett
Attorney.....Larry L. Vanderbilt
Assistant Commissioner for
Administration.....Susan DeWitt
Assistant Commissioner for
Community Programs.....Joe E. Benton, Jr.
Assistant Commissioner for
Institutional Programs.....John E. Moore
Superintendent of Education.....Dr. J. Blaine Kollar
Assistant Commissioner for
Treatment Services.....Dr. Jarrell M. Smith

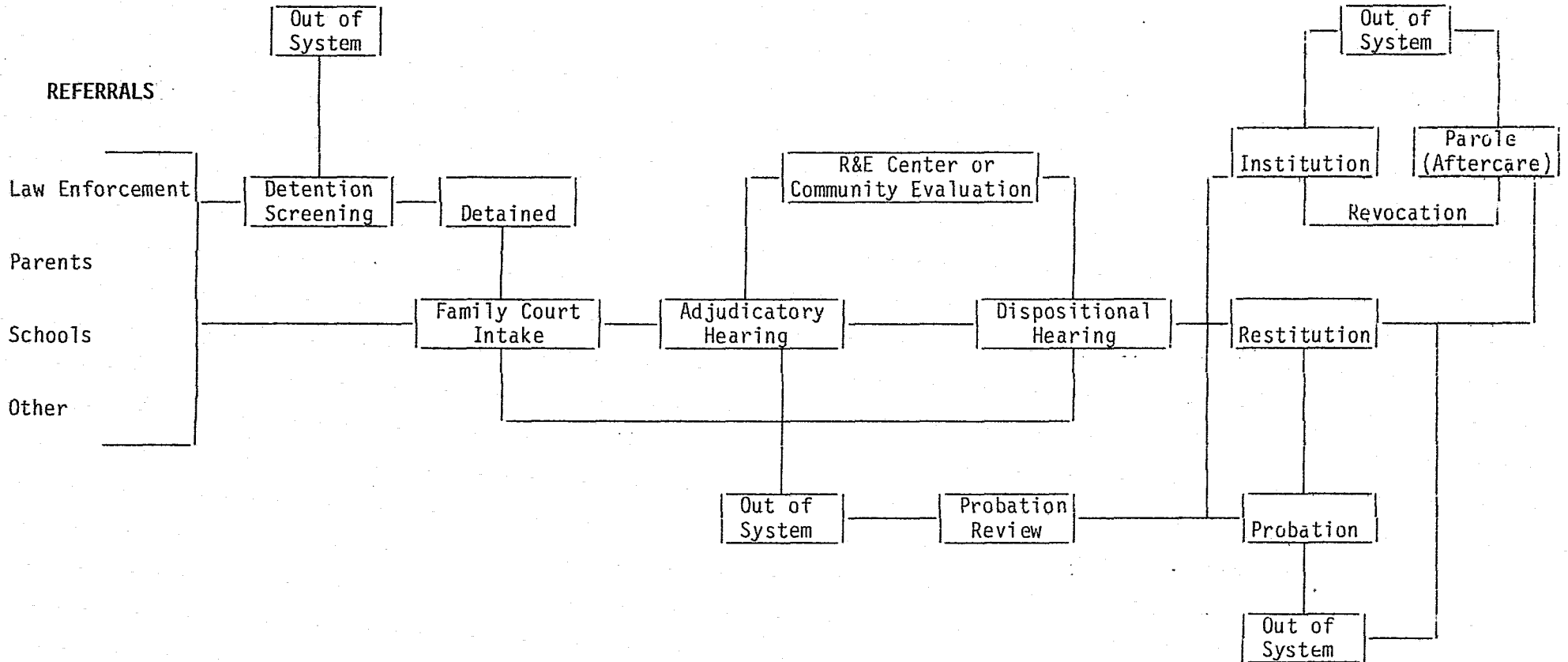
**SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
FY 1986-87**



SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

FLOW CHART



**POPULATION STATISTICS
1985-86**

COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

Referrals to Intake.....16,006
Average Probation Caseload.....2,576
Average Aftercare (Parole) Caseload.....424

Support Services

Interstate Compact:

Probation/Parole Accepted into South Carolina.....127
Probation/Parole Transferred to Other States.....147
Runaways Returned to South Carolina.....212
Runaways Returned to Other States.....235

Total.....721

Residential Care:

Clients Served, Crossroads and Hope House Shelters.....548
Clients Served, Departmental Group Homes.....150
Clients Served, Chronic Status Offender Program.....208

Total.....906

Placement Services:

Foster Care Placements.....305
Contractual Group Home Placements.....593

Marine Institute Programs..... 181

Total.....1,079

INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMS

Admissions, Reception and Evaluation Center.....1,677
Admissions, Correctional Facilities.....866
Average Daily Population.....604

FY 1986-87 FINANCIAL STATEMENT

	State	Federal	Other	Total	Disbursements	Balance
I. OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER						
Personnel	\$ 321,779.90	\$	\$	\$ 321,779.90	\$ 321,779.90	\$
Per Diem	6,195.00			6,195.00	6,195.00	
Contractual Services	39,284.00		19.84	39,303.84	36,753.26	2,550.58
Supplies & Materials	8,400.00		1,477.83	9,877.83	9,184.29	693.54
Fixed Charges & Cont.	1,455.00			1,455.00	1,376.97	78.03
Travel	24,700.00			24,700.00	24,279.65	420.35
Equipment	2,948.40			2,948.40	2,948.40	
Case Services	0.00		1,168.40	1,168.40	1,168.40	
Transportation	610.00			610.00	603.07	6.93
TOTAL	\$ 405,372.30	\$ 0.00	\$ 2,666.07	\$ 408,038.37	\$ 404,288.94	\$ 3,749.43
II. INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMS						
Personnel	\$ 5,702,526.64	\$	\$	\$ 5,702,526.64	\$ 5,702,526.64	\$
Temporary Positions	15,772.00			15,772.00	15,772.00	
Student Earnings	14,790.28			14,790.28	14,790.28	
Contractual Services	196,719.00			196,719.00	195,086.77	1,632.23
Supplies & Materials	232,246.00		142.51	232,388.51	227,847.57	4,540.94
Fixed Charges & Cont.	22,780.00		20.00	22,800.00	22,509.38	290.62
Travel	31,800.00			31,800.00	30,249.37	1,550.63
Equipment	20,689.71			20,689.71	20,660.98	28.73
Purchase for Resale			29,536.53	29,536.53	29,536.53	
Case Services	5,950.00		119.00	6,069.00	5,986.04	82.96
Light, Power, Heat	416,128.00			416,128.00	416,110.95	17.05
Transportation	22,364.00			22,364.00	20,701.21	1,662.79
TOTAL	\$ 6,681,765.63	\$ 0.00	\$ 29,818.04	\$ 6,711,583.67	\$ 6,701,777.72	\$ 9,805.95

FY 1986-87 Financial Statement
Page Two

	State	Federal	Other	Total	Disbursements	Balance
III. EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS						
Personnel	\$ 1,237,463.90	\$ 345,990.30	\$692,502.18	\$ 2,275,956.38	\$ 2,275,950.30	\$ 6.08
Temporary Positions	29,262.59	1,887.33	24,758.78	55,908.70	55,908.70	
Student Earnings		576.50		576.50	576.50	
Contractual Services	29,553.99	1,744.74	69,353.93	100,652.66	100,652.66	
Supplies & Materials	51,446.01	33,391.75	89,511.08	174,348.84	173,601.66	747.18
Fixed Charges & Cont.		420.00	11,703.13	12,123.13	12,123.13	
Travel		2,125.63	4,629.55	6,755.18	6,755.18	
Equipment	2,046.96	35,622.71	29,459.81	67,129.48	67,129.48	
Case Services		4,230.00	200.00	4,430.00	4,430.00	
Light, Power, Heat			77,154.44	77,154.44	77,154.44	
Transportation			230.17	230.17	230.17	
TOTAL	\$ 1,349,773.45	\$ 425,988.96	\$999,503.07	\$ 2,775,265.48	\$ 2,774,512.22	\$ 753.26
IV. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION	\$ 63,796.00	\$	\$	\$ 63,796.00	\$ 62,815.56	\$ 980.44
V. COMMUNITY PROGRAMS						
Personnel	\$ 5,776,924.36	\$ 228,223.85	\$ 607.50	\$ 6,005,755.71	\$ 6,005,755.71	\$
Temporary Positions	20,766.17	1,862.00		22,628.17	22,628.17	
Special Cont. Agents	129,626.00			129,626.00	129,626.00	
Contractual Services	397,381.90	41,030.20	4,212.25	442,624.35	432,569.25	10,055.10
Supplies & Materials	180,597.00	12,526.65	11,550.00	204,673.65	201,257.41	3,416.24
Fixed Charges & Cont.	140,624.10	2,294.77	2,610.60	145,529.47	142,929.21	2,600.26
Travel	215,643.00	4,474.64	6,423.70	226,541.34	226,310.91	230.43
Equipment	47,565.66	3,304.35	3,463.55	54,333.56	53,882.34	451.22
Case Services	1,698,100.00	92,964.00	15,243.30	1,806,307.30	1,805,435.76	871.54
Petty Cash	125.00			125.00	125.00	
Light, Power, Heat	58,037.00			58,037.00	52,256.37	5,780.63
Transportation	14,061.00		432.19	14,493.19	13,962.93	530.26
Stipends	700.00			700.00	614.25	85.75
TOTAL	\$ 8,680,151.19	\$ 386,680.46	\$ 44,543.09	\$ 9,111,374.74	\$ 9,087,353.31	\$24,021.43

FY 1986-87 Financial Statement
Page Three

	State	Federal	Other	Total	Disbursements	Balance
VI. JUVENILE RESTITUTION	\$ 128,700.00	\$	\$	\$ 128,700.00	\$ 128,700.00	\$
VII. RESIDENTIAL TREAT/EM	\$ 55,000.00	\$	\$	\$ 55,000.00	\$ 55,000.00	\$
VIII. JUVENILE ARBITRATION	\$ 35,000.00	\$	\$	\$ 35,000.00	\$ 34,879.86	\$ 120.14
IX. ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES						
Personnel	\$ 2,002,464.27	\$ 98,669.23	\$	\$ 2,101,133.50	\$ 2,101,133.50	\$
Temporary Positions	75,411.67			75,411.67	75,411.67	
Contractual Services	719,553.00	7,150.11	19,020.59	745,723.70	730,233.01	15,490.69
Supplies & Materials	390,257.47	268,888.16	41,612.78	700,758.41	698,003.27	2,755.14
Fixed Charges & Cont.	253,277.00		32,982.15	286,259.15	283,424.88	2,834.27
Travel	30,071.00	454.33		30,525.33	26,702.57	3,822.76
Equipment	238,274.58	18,743.48		257,018.06	256,546.80	471.26
Light, Power, Heat	80,473.53	8,061.55		88,535.08	87,058.67	1,476.41
Transportation	16,431.76			16,431.76	13,464.76	2,967.00
TOTAL	\$ 3,806,214.28	\$ 401,966.86	\$ 93,615.52	\$ 4,301,796.66	\$ 4,271,979.13	\$ 29,817.53
X. EQUIPMENT & FURNISHINGS	\$ 114,700.00	\$	\$	\$ 114,700.00	\$ 113,022.22	\$ 1,677.78
XI. TREATMENT SERVICES						
Personnel	\$ 1,009,469.65	\$	\$	\$ 1,009,469.65	\$ 1,009,469.65	\$
Temporary Positions	54,228.50			54,228.50	54,228.50	
Overtime & Shift Diff.	11,758.59			11,758.59	11,758.59	
Contractual Services	104,082.00			104,082.00	103,926.29	155.71
Supplies & Materials	35,848.56			35,848.56	35,228.22	620.34
Fixed Charges & Cont.	17,668.44			17,668.44	16,764.61	903.83
Travel	17,100.00			17,100.00	15,976.85	1,123.15
Equipment	5,791.93			5,791.93	5,413.30	378.63
Case Services	435,452.00			435,452.00	434,232.76	1,219.24
Light, Power, Heat	15,795.00			15,795.00	14,617.90	1,177.10
Transportation	940.00			940.00	223.86	716.14
TOTAL	\$ 1,708,134.67	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 1,708,134.67	\$ 1,701,840.53	\$ 6,294.14

FY 1986-87 Financial Statement
 Page Four

	State	Federal	Other	Total	Disbursements	Balance
XII. EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS	\$ 3,354,116.48	\$ 145,143.08	\$ 33,658.64	\$ 3,532,918.20	\$ 3,528,330.37	\$ 4,587.83
XIII. ROOF REPAIRS	\$ 300,000.00	\$	\$	\$ 300,000.00	\$ 300,000.00	\$
XIV. CAPITAL PROJECTS	\$	\$	\$ 609,873.51	\$ 609,873.51	\$ 609,873.51	\$
AGENCY TOTAL	\$26,682,724.00	\$ 1,359,779.36	\$1,813,677.94	\$29,856,181.30	\$ 29,774,373.37	\$81,807.93

FY 1986-87 Financial Statement
Page Five

	State	Federal	Other	Total	Disbursements	Balance
AGENCY: DYS						
Personnel	\$16,050,322.72	\$ 672,883.38	\$693,109.68	\$17,416,315.78	\$ 17,416,309.70	\$ 6.08
Temporary Positions	195,746.93	3,749.33	24,758.78	224,255.04	224,255.04	
Per Diem	6,195.00			6,195.00	6,195.00	
Overtime & Shift Diff.	11,758.59			11,758.59	11,758.59	
Inmate Earnings	14,790.28	576.50		15,366.78	15,366.78	
Special Contract Agents	129,626.00			129,626.00	129,626.00	
Contractual Services	1,486,573.89	49,925.05	92,606.61	1,629,105.55	1,599,221.24	29,884.31
Supplies & Materials	898,795.04	314,806.56	144,294.20	1,357,895.80	1,345,122.42	12,773.38
Fixed Charges & Cont.	435,804.54	2,714.77	47,315.88	485,835.19	479,128.18	6,707.01
Travel	319,314.00	7,054.60	11,053.25	337,421.85	330,274.53	7,147.32
Equipment	317,317.24	57,670.54	32,923.36	407,911.14	406,581.30	1,329.84
Purchase for Resale			29,536.53	29,536.53	29,536.53	
Case Services	2,139,502.00	97,194.00	16,730.70	2,253,426.70	2,251,252.96	2,173.74
Petty Cash	125.00			125.00	125.00	
Light, Power, Heat	570,433.53	8,061.55	77,154.44	655,649.52	647,198.33	8,451.19
Transportation	54,406.76		662.36	55,069.12	49,186.00	5,883.12
Stipends	700.00			700.00	614.25	85.75
SPECIAL ITEMS						
Vocational Rehabilitation	63,796.00			63,796.00	62,815.56	980.44
Juvenile Restitution	128,700.00			128,700.00	128,700.00	
Residential Treatm/EM	55,000.00			55,000.00	55,000.00	
Juvenile Arbitration	35,000.00			35,000.00	34,879.86	120.14
Equipment & Furnishings	114,700.00			114,700.00	113,022.22	1,677.78
Roof Repairs	300,000.00			300,000.00	300,000.00	
Capital Projects			609,873.51	609,873.51	609,873.51	
Employer Contributions	3,354,116.48	145,143.08	33,658.64	3,532,918.20	3,528,330.37	4,587.83
TOTAL	\$26,682,724.00	\$ 1,359,779.36	\$1,813,677.94	\$29,856,181.30	\$ 29,774,373.37	\$81,807.93