



**South Dakota Department of Corrections
Annual Report
FY 2007**

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South Dakota Department of Corrections Mission Statement

To protect the people of South Dakota by providing safe and secure facilities for juvenile and adult offenders committed to our custody by the courts, to provide opportunities for their rehabilitation, and to provide effective community supervision upon their release.

The South Dakota Department of Corrections is responsible for the management of the state adult prison system, the state adult parole system and the state juvenile corrections system. This includes juveniles committed to the Department of Corrections and placed in residential out-of-home placement, as well as youth that have completed their correctional placement and are on supervised release (aftercare).

Administrative offices for the South Dakota Department of Corrections are located in the Solem Public Safety Center in Pierre, SD.

South Dakota Department of Corrections
Solem Public Safety Center
3200 East Highway 34
Pierre, SD 57501
Phone: (605) 773-3478
Fax: (605) 773-3194

Additional information regarding the South Dakota Department of Corrections is available on the department website at: www.state.sd.us/corrections.

A Message from the Secretary



Fiscal Year 2007 has indeed been noteworthy. For the first time since 1989 the average daily count of adult prison inmates has decreased from the previous fiscal year, and the 1989 decrease was due to a change in the law that made additional inmates eligible for parole.

On August 29, 2006, Governor M. Michael Rounds issued a stay of execution because of a discrepancy that existed between the statutes which identified a two-drug protocol and currently accepted practice which is to use three drugs. A bill to eliminate this discrepancy passed during the 2007 legislative session. As this fiscal year comes to a close our staff is in the final stages of preparing to conduct the first execution by means of lethal intravenous injection in the history of this state. My prayers are with our staff who will carry out the order of the court, and with the victims of the crime for which this death sentence was imposed.

Another bill that was passed during the 2007 authorized us to purchase up to 30 acres of land south of Rapid City along SD Highway 79 for use as a site of a 260-bed minimum custody unit for adult inmates. We have struggled to secure a suitable site for this purpose for several years and are hopeful that this site proves to be acceptable from an environmental, engineering and operational standpoint. The legislature also approved our plan to provide Intensive Meth Treatment for women inmates at the newly-created H Unit which is located in the former DCI building. We are hopeful that this treatment program will result in positive outcomes for the many women inmates who enter prison with a meth dependency.

Our juvenile division experienced a rather remarkable year as well. The legislature passed a bill we introduced to allow our department to utilize community-based services as an option to residential placement under certain circumstances. Providing needed services to kids in the communities where they live is proven to have better outcomes for many of the youth committed to our care. We adopted this paradigm shift rather quickly after we were notified that we would no longer be eligible for a significant portion of the federal Title XIX funds which have traditionally funded a substantial portion of our juvenile residential placement costs. For the sake of our kids (and their families) I am extremely hopeful that this new treatment philosophy will not only be effective among the youth committed to us from the courts, but will also be used as an option to placement with us to begin with.

The changes announced to Title XIX eligibility also caused us to review our state-run juvenile programs at STAR Academy. We closed the Living Center, expand the Youth Challenge Center, restructured the Brady Academy and created an intake unit for girls. These changes will result in a budgetary reduction of \$720,324 and 10 FTEs.

During the fall of 2006 Clinicare, a Wisconsin based private corporation, re-opened the Plankinton campus. They will operate under the newly created Intensive Residential Treatment (IRT) level of licensure. IRT will allow us to serve 84 DOC and DSS children who would previously have needed to go out of state for treatment, to be served here in South Dakota. Sixty-six of the children will be served at the Aurora Plains Academy and the other 18 by LSS at their Summit Oaks II program in Sioux Falls.

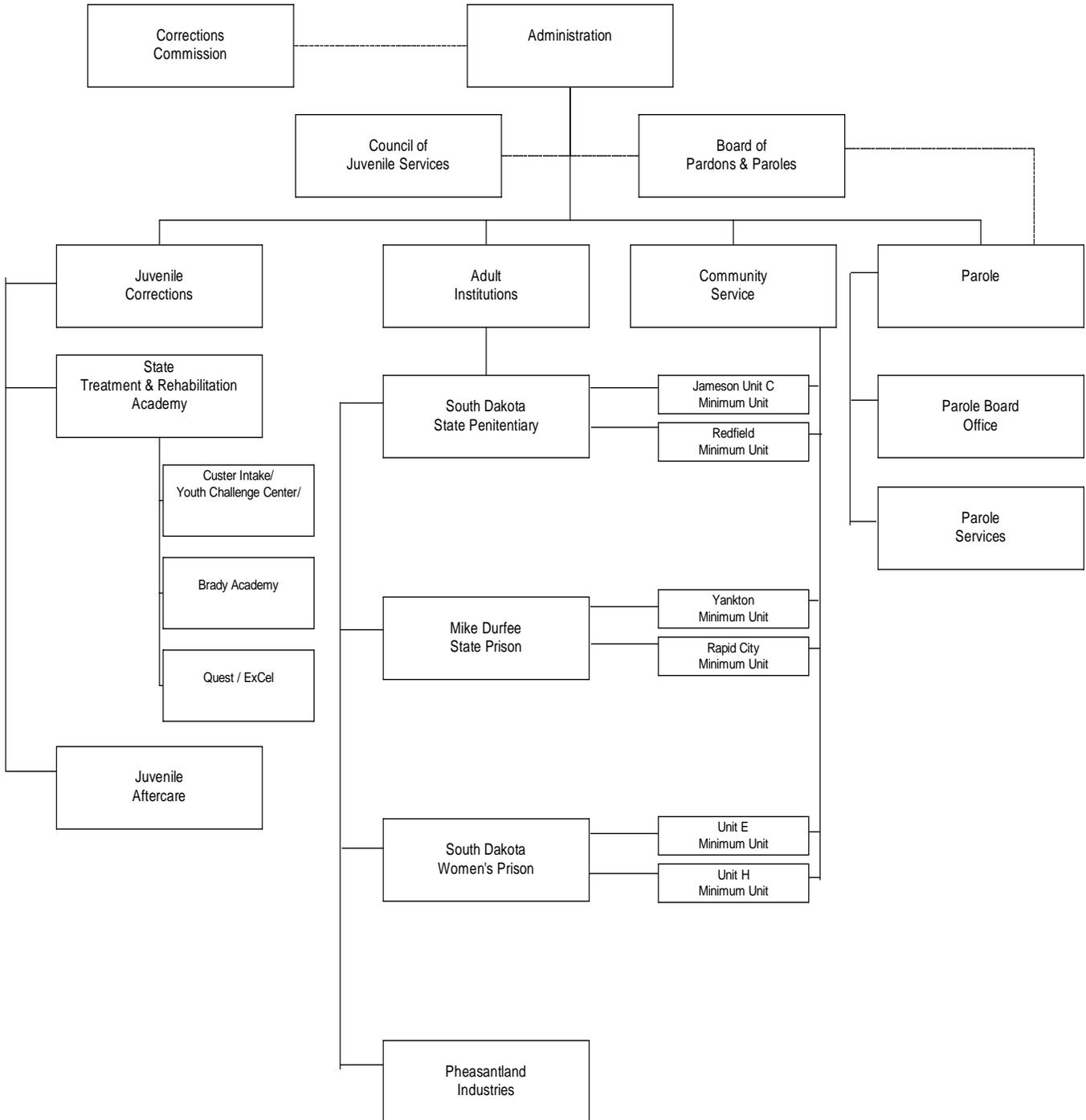
The parole and juvenile community corrections divisions always seem to avoid the spotlight. It is certainly not because the services they provide are any less important than those provided in our institutions. In fact, it is in our communities that success is more important than ever. When our adult and juvenile offenders are able to succeed upon their release, the net result is increased public safety, lower recidivism rates and a more dollars available to address other areas of need.

I would be remiss if I were not to acknowledge the efforts of those who work in DOC Administration. I continually rely on these team members for their remarkable dedication, ingenuity and unmatched work ethic. If the successes of FY 2008 even approach what we have just experienced, it will certainly be considered a good year.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Tim Reisch". The ink is dark and the signature is fluid and legible.

Organizational Structure

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS



Contact Information

South Dakota Department of Corrections Administration

3200 East Highway 34,
c/o 500 East Capitol Ave.
Pierre, SD 57501-5070
Phone: (605) 773-3478
Secretary of Corrections Tim Reisch
Deputy Secretary Laurie Feiler
Director of Prison Operations Doug Weber
Director of Juvenile Services Doug Herrmann
Director of Grants & Research Kevin McLain
Director of Operations Scott Bollinger
Senior Staff Attorney Max Gors
Director of Community Service Darwin Weeldreyer
Communications & Information Manager Michael Winder

South Dakota State Penitentiary

1600 North Drive
P.O. Box 5911
Sioux Falls, SD 57117-5911
Phone: (605) 367-5051
Warden Doug Weber

Mike Durfee State Prison

1412 Wood Street
Springfield, SD 57062
Phone: (605) 369-2201
Warden Bob Dooley

Redfield Minimum Unit

17262 West 6th Street
RR 3, Box 500
Redfield, SD 57469
Phone: (605) 472-4424
Unit Manager Randy Christensen

Rapid City Minimum Unit

2317 Creek Drive
Rapid City, SD 57703
Phone: (605) 394-5294
Unit Manager Brett Krenzke

STAR Academy – West Campus

12279 Brady Drive
Custer, SD 57730
Phone: (605) 673-2521
Superintendent Chuck Gilson
(Brady Academy, Youth Challenge Center, Intake and Holding)

Board of Pardons and Paroles

1600 North Drive
P.O. Box 5911
Sioux Falls, SD 57117-5911
Phone: (605) 367-5040
Executive Director Ed Ligtenberg

Jameson Annex

1600 North Drive
P.O. Box 5911
Sioux Falls, SD 57117-5911
Phone: (605) 367-5120
Warden Doug Weber

South Dakota Women's Prison

3200 E. Highway 34
C/o 500 E. Capitol Avenue
Pierre, SD 57501
Phone: (605) 773-6636
Warden Dwane Russell

Yankton Minimum Unit

P.O. Box 9108
Yankton, SD 57078
Phone: (605) 668-3355
Unit Manager Becc Coyle

Pheasantland Industries

1600 North Drive
P.O. Box 5911
Sioux Falls, SD 57117-5911
Phone: (605) 367-5111
Director Bob Rae

STAR Academy – East Campus

25298 Badger Clark Road
Custer, SD 57730-9705
Phone: (605) 255-4835
Superintendent Chuck Gilson
(QUEST and EXCEL)

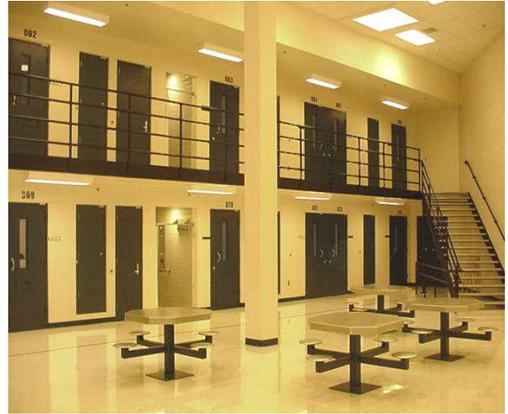
Budget and Expenditures

	<u>Budgeted FY07</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Expenditures FY07</u>	<u>%</u>
Administration	\$1,493,283	1.58	\$1,420,766	1.53
Adult	\$62,414,123	65.96	\$61,052,367	65.61
<u>Juvenile</u>	<u>\$28,847,935</u>	<u>32.46</u>	<u>\$30,574,260</u>	<u>32.86</u>
Total	\$94,627,163	100.0	\$93,047,394	100.0

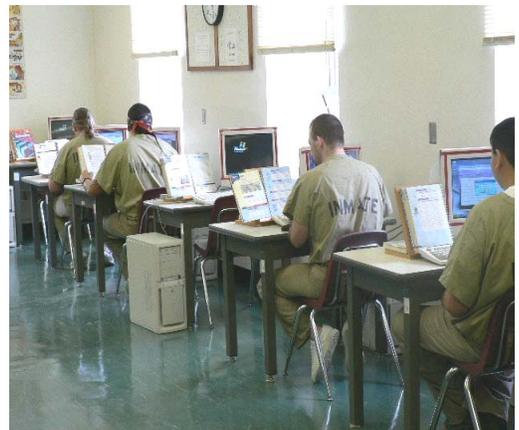
Administration includes DOC Administration office less Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG).
 Adult Division includes the adult facilities, minimum units, community services, Pheasantland Industries, Parole, Sex Offender Management, Classification and Transfers and Inmate Medical.
 Juvenile Division includes STAR Academy and its programs, Juvenile Community Corrections, Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act and JABG grants.

Full Time Employees

<u>Budget Programs</u>	<u>FY 07</u>
ADMINISTRATION	31.0
MIKE DURFEE STATE PRISON	182.0
STATE PENITENTIARY	291.0
WOMEN'S PRISON	50.0
PHEASANTLAND INDUSTRIES	14.0
COMMUNITY SERVICE	82.5
PAROLE SERVICES	59.0
JUVENILE COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS	48.5
YOUTH CHALLENGE CENTER	41.0
BRADY ACADEMY	36.0
STAR ACADEMY	42.5
<u>QUEST/EXCEL</u>	<u>27.0</u>
TOTAL DOC	904.5



ADULT CORRECTIONS



Adult Facilities

The Adult Corrections System consists of the three main adult facilities, a prison annex, four minimum-security units, prison industries and parole. The state Department of Human Services provides mental health and chemical dependency services for the adult institutional system. The state Department of Health provides medical, dental and optometric services.

South Dakota State Penitentiary and Jameson Annex

Sioux Falls, SD

Doug Weber, Chief Warden and Director of Prison Operations



A view of West Hall, left, and the Old Warden's House, right, which now houses the Board of Pardons and Paroles offices.



An aerial view of the South Dakota State Penitentiary and Jameson Annex.



The entrance to the G. Norton Jameson Annex to the Penitentiary where higher security inmates are housed.

The South Dakota State Penitentiary was built in the early 1880's as the original Dakota Territory prison. The facility is still used today and contains three housing units; West, South and North. The Penitentiary houses mainly high-medium security inmates.

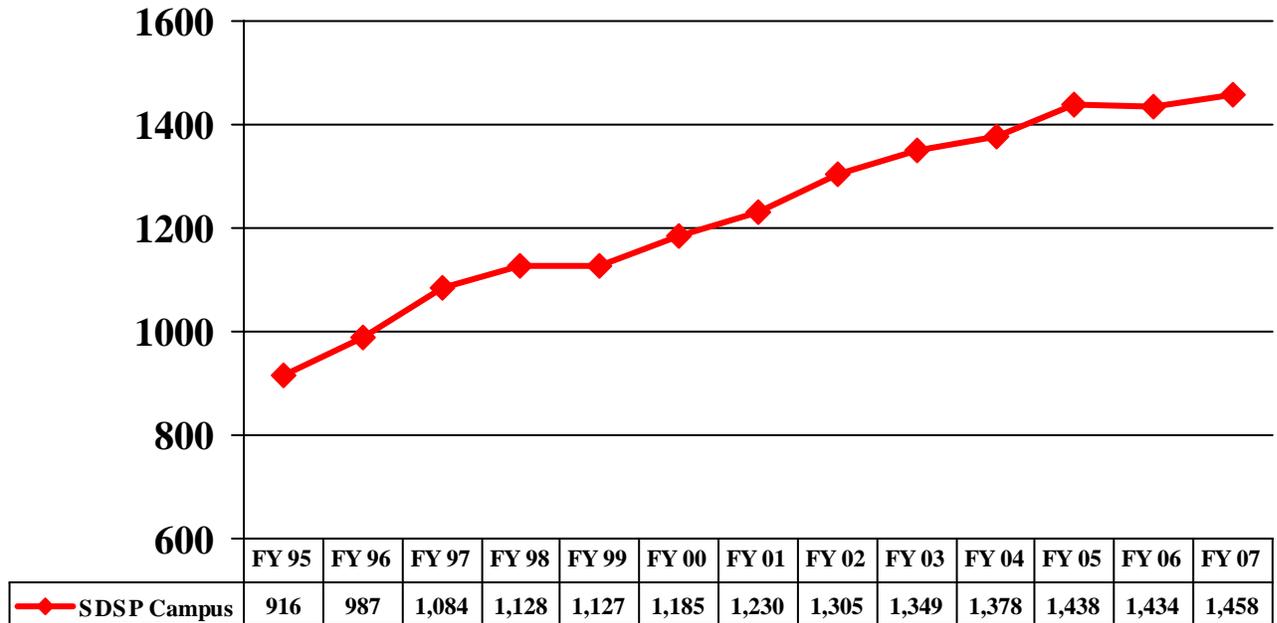
The G. Norton Jameson Annex to the Penitentiary contains three housing units within a secure perimeter, Unit A, Unit B and Unit D. These units are utilized for maximum custody inmates and as disciplinary and administrative segregation units. Also located in the Jameson Annex are the Admissions and Orientation Unit for new inmates entering the South Dakota Department of Corrections and the Mental Health Unit. There is a minimum-security unit located outside the perimeter fence, Unit C. The Jameson Annex is named for G. Norton Jameson, who served as warden of the Penitentiary from 1938 to 1963.

A minimum-security unit under the supervision of the penitentiary is located at the Redfield Minimum Unit in Redfield, South Dakota.

Inmate employment within the Penitentiary and Community Service units consists of institutional support and prison industries. Institutional support includes those employed in food service, as clerks for various departments, as cell orderlies and those working in maintenance.

Community Service work is provided by minimum custody inmates to tax supported and non-profit agencies. Inmates have access to academic education, chemical dependency services, sex offender programming and various other programs and services.

South Dakota State Penitentiary Average Daily Count FY 1995 - 2007



Includes: State Penitentiary and Jameson Annex.

Mike Durfee State Prison

Springfield, SD

Bob Dooley, Warden



An exterior view of Gill Hall, home of the administrative offices of the Mike Durfee State Prison.



An aerial view of the Mike Durfee State Prison.



Inmates construct homes for the Governor's Housing Project

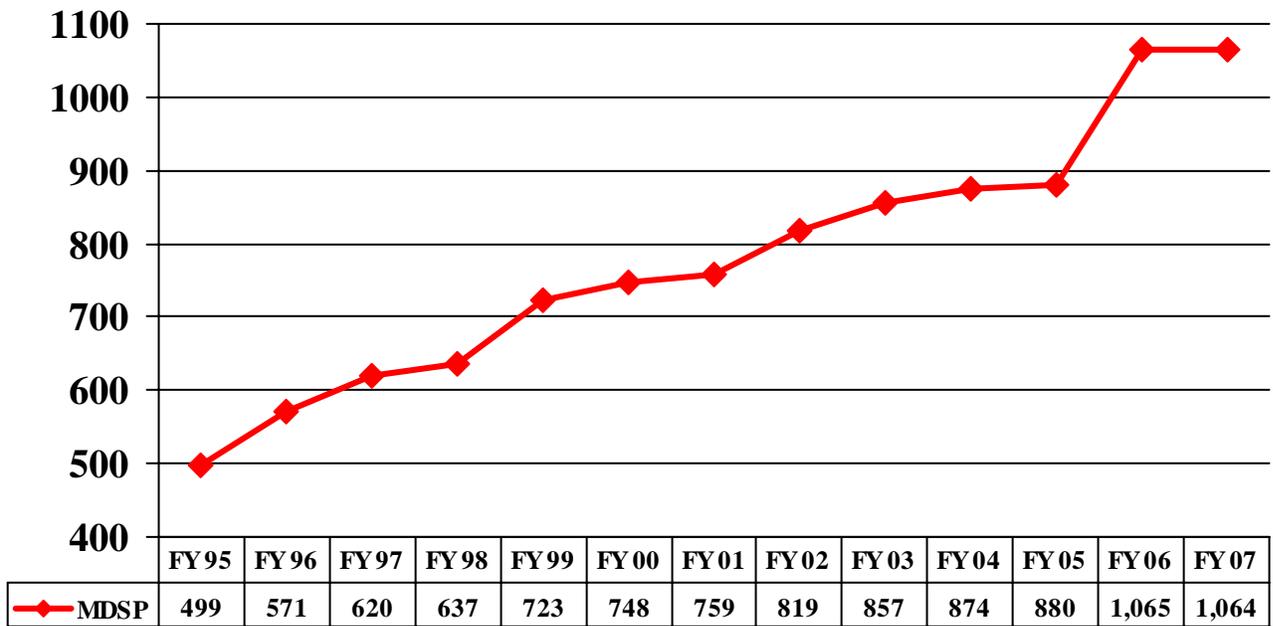
The Mike Durfee State Prison is located on the campus of the former University of South Dakota at Springfield. The 1984 Legislature closed USD/S and authorized the Board of Charities and Corrections to establish the correctional facility. Springfield State Prison opened in December of 1984 when the female inmates from the Women's Correctional Facility in Yankton, SD were transferred to the new institution. Male inmates began transferring to the institution in January 1985.

The institution remained co-ed with both males and females located on the same campus for several years. With the opening of the Herm Solem Public Safety Center in Pierre, SD in November 1997, the women were transferred to the South Dakota Women's Prison within the Solem Public Safety Center, and the Springfield State Prison became an all-male institution for the first time. On September 10, 1999 the prison was renamed in honor of Mike Durfee, Deputy Secretary of the South Dakota Department of Corrections.

Most inmates at MDSP are Low Medium custody inmates. There is also a disciplinary segregation unit at MDSP. The prison is home to many programs, including Literacy, Adult Basic Education and GED classes. Vocational Education classes in Welding, Machine Tool, Auto Body, Landscape/Horticulture and Auto Mechanics are also offered. Treatment programs are available for chemical dependents and sex offenders. Many of the inmate work programs are based at the Durfee State Prison.

A minimum-security unit under the supervision of Durfee State Prison is located at the Yankton Minimum Unit. Another minimum-security unit, the Rapid City Minimum Unit, is also under the supervision of the Durfee State Prison.

Mike Durfee State Prison Average Daily Count FY 1995 - 2007



South Dakota Women's Prison Units

Pierre, SD

Dwane Russell, Warden



An exterior view of the Solem Public Safety Center, home of the South Dakota Women's Prison.



An aerial view of the South Dakota Women's Prison.



A view of the dayroom in the Parents and Children Together house on the SDWP grounds.

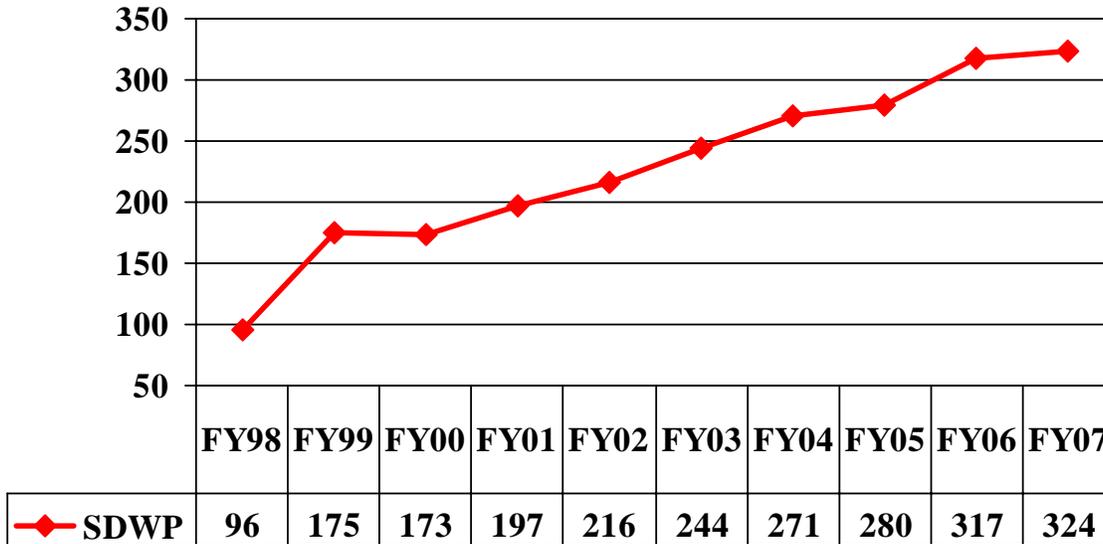
The South Dakota Women's Prison is part of the Solem Public Safety Center, a unique facility that houses a prison, state corrections offices, and law enforcement agencies of the state, county and city governments.

The South Dakota Women's Prison opened and was dedicated on October 23, 1997. The Women's Prison houses all custody levels. Two low custody units are tied administratively to the Women's Prison - Unit E, which is a minimum-security unit, and Unit H, which is a minimum and low medium security unit.

Work at the Women's Prison includes data entry for government agencies, institutional support and community service work. Inmates can take classes for literacy, Adult Basic Education and GED as well as clerical and C-Tech vocational course work is available. Treatment is offered for chemical dependency and sex offenders.

Because so many of the female inmates have children, several programs have been established to help the inmate maintain the bond between them and their children. One of those programs is the Parents and Children Together (P.A.C.T.) house, an extended visitation program in which children of qualified inmates can come stay with their incarcerated mother for the weekend. Other Mother-Infant programs include Mother Goose, in which inmates take classes that are focused on helping them introduce and encourage math and science skills to children ages 4-7, and Mother Making Memories, in which inmates read books to their children onto audio tape. The tapes are then sent to their children to enjoy. Female inmates have access to parenting and preventing domestic violence programming.

SD Women's Prison Average Daily Count FY 1998 - 2007



Minimum Security Units

Rapid City, Redfield, Sioux Falls, Yankton



A view of the exterior of the Redfield Minimum Unit on the campus of the South Dakota Developmental Center.



A view of the front entrance to Unit C of the Jameson Annex to the South Dakota State Penitentiary in Sioux Falls.



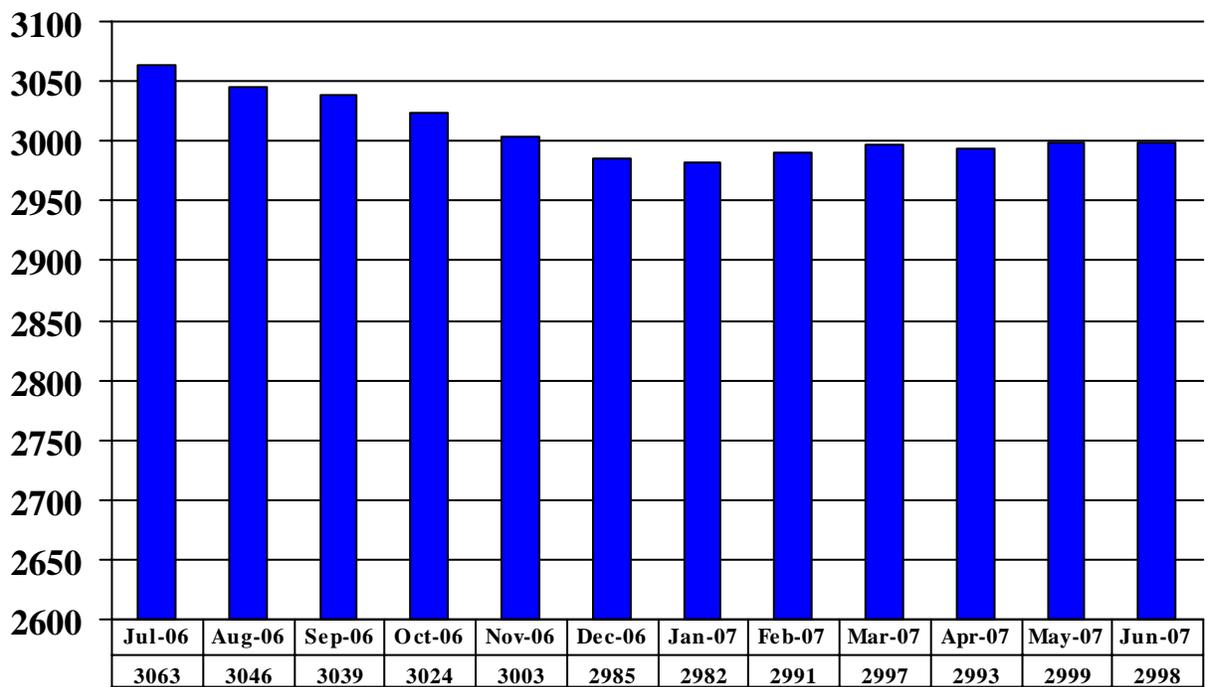
The Yankton Minimum Unit is located in the Pierce Building on the grounds of the Human Services Center in Yankton.

Minimum Security Units provide a location in which adult male inmates work and live in an environment different than that of the main prison facility. Minimum Units are located in Sioux Falls, Rapid City, Yankton and Redfield.

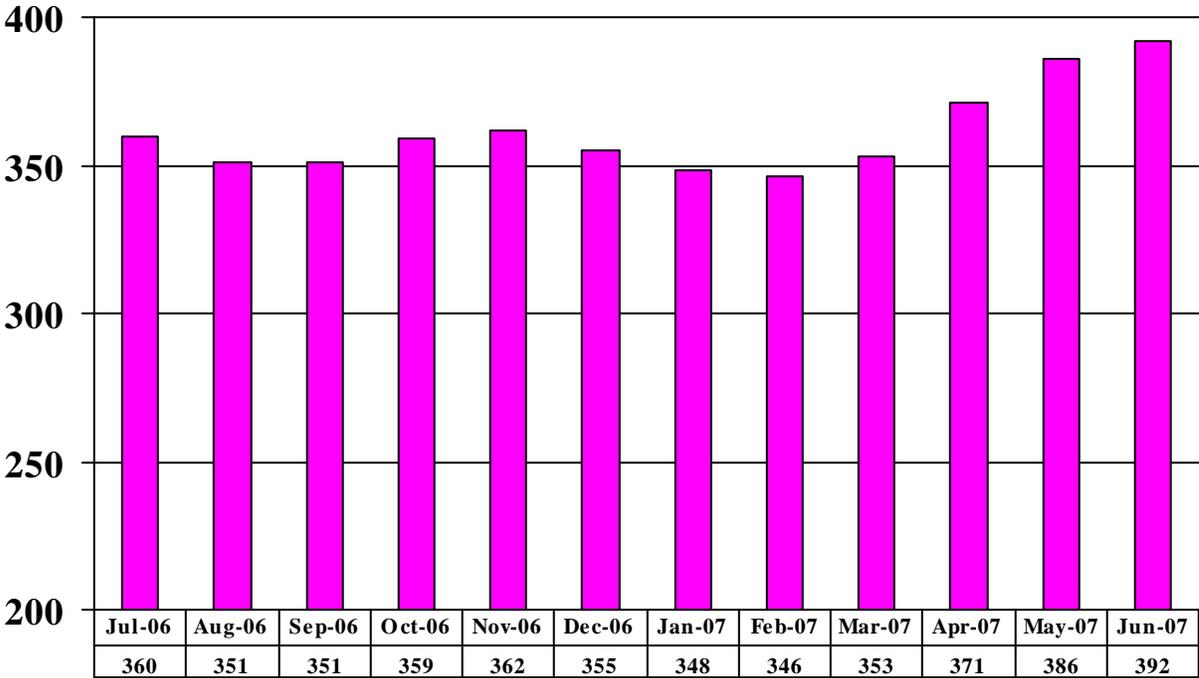
Many inmates at minimum security units are on work release status, working in the community for employers while preparing to transition back into society. Other inmates are assigned to community service projects, assisting with other state, federal or local government agencies or with other non-profit agencies across the state. Minimum security inmates also provide support at the DOC institutions or for the host agencies where the minimum units are located. Yankton provide support to the Human Services Center and the inmates housed in Redfield provide support to the South Dakota Developmental Center.

Minimum units provide GED classes and elective classes for education, a wide range of recreational activities, and a variety of religious services.

Male Inmate ADC by Month FY 2007



Female Inmate ADC by Month FY 2007



Community Service



Traditionally, inmate labor has been involved with activities that directly support correctional institutions and other state institutions. Today, inmate labor not only provides support to correctional and other state institutions, but is involved in activities with other state agencies, federal and local governments and not-for-profit agencies.

On any given day there are approximately 600 inmates assigned to the community service work program. These inmates work side by side with state employees, federal and local government employees and not-for-profit employees. Through these work experiences inmates are gaining a work ethic and a sense of value and self worth. The work experiences have provided them with the tools and skills to make them productive members of the community when they are released. Inmates are becoming proficient in all facets of the construction trades, office skills, building maintenance, conservation and many other skills.

The inmate work program has allowed the State to accomplish more with less. Using inmate labor has saved tax dollars and allowed projects that would have otherwise been deferred to reach fruition. The citizens also recognize that it is a good use of a valuable resource that would otherwise be a burden to society rather than an asset.

If you would like to request information on arranging for an inmate crew to do community service work, call the Department of Corrections at 605-773-3478.

FY2007 Inmate Hours Worked

DOC Institutional support hours – 1,602,127
Other State Institutional support hours – 266,289
Other State agency support hours – 194,147
Community work hours – 94,108
Non-profit work hours – 50,731
Fire fighting hours – 5,142

Emergency Response and Fire Suppression



Since 1996, the South Dakota Department of Corrections has developed a readiness to address any type of disaster or special project that arises. Upon direction of the Governor or the Office of Emergency Management, the department will respond to the State's need for emergency response.

Each Department of Corrections facility has a disaster response trailer that is fully supplied with chain saws, generator, power and hand tools, shovels, rakes and other equipment necessary for disaster response. Each facility has transportation capable of moving groups of inmates to work in a non-correctional setting. The Department of Corrections has staff specifically trained and equipped to respond to an emergency call at any time of day.

The Department of Corrections maintains a roster of inmates who are able to participate in operations off the unit. Inmates are screened for type of crime, and medical or physical limitation that would prevent them from doing the work or put them or the community at risk. Any special training an inmate may have such as a fire fighter certification is also noted.

Inmates and DOC staff have assisted in cleaning up after tornadoes and thunderstorms and in preventing flooding and other natural disasters.

In order to help protect the state from the ravages of wildfire, the Department of Corrections maintains a wildfire-fighting team made up of inmates and correctional staff. These inmates and staff have passed the physical requirements and completed the training necessary to become certified fire fighters. This group has become a major component of the state's fire fighting capability in the Black Hills.

The inmate fire fighters continue to help prevent potential forest fires throughout the year. Inmates have been engaged in fire suppression activities in Custer State Park and on U.S. Forest Service lands in the Black Hills, cutting dead, dying and broken trees, creating new fire lines, thinning over grown stands of brush pine and eliminating the potential in this area for large devastating wild fires.

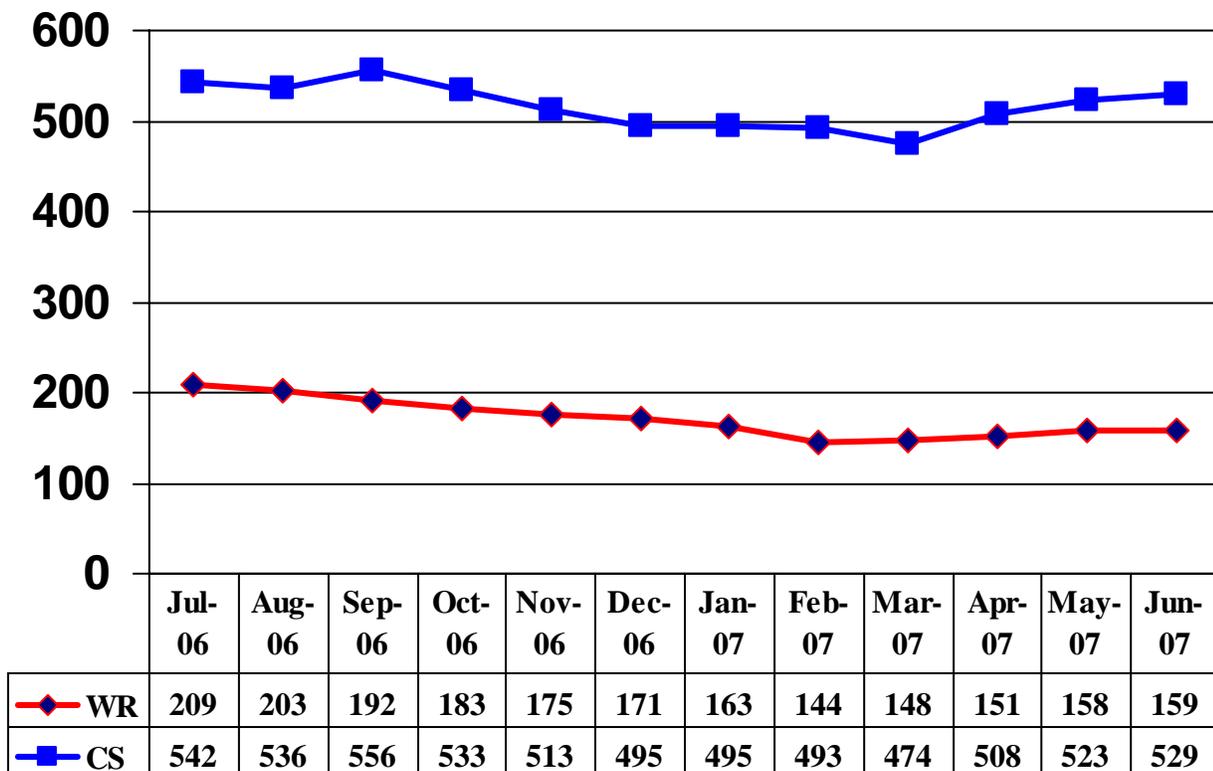
Work Release

The Department of Corrections maintains a work release program to allow authorized inmates the opportunity to be competitively employed in the community. Inmates applying for work release must be classified to minimum custody status. Inmates who are serving a sentence for a violent crime are not eligible for work release status.

Inmates on work release are required to apply a portion of their work release earnings toward any court ordered fines, restitution, child support and attorney fees.

Work release inmates assigned at Sioux Falls Unit C, Redfield Minimum Unit, Yankton Minimum Unit, South Dakota Women's Prison, Rapid City Minimum Unit, Minnehaha County Work Release Center and private contract facilities Glory House in Sioux Falls and Community Alternatives of the Black Hills (CABH) in Rapid City.

Inmates on Work Release & Community Service Status



Pheasantland Industries



An inmate worker finishes work on a cabinet for a Governor's House.



An inmate works on a highway sign in the Sign Shop.

Pheasantland Industries consists of traditional prison industries as well as private sector industry.

Traditional prison industries consisted of 14 industries: upholstery, printing, sign, decal, bookbinding, braille unit, tactile graphics, license plates, cabinet, custom furniture, garments, screen printing, data entry, wheelchair refurbishing and stocking hat knitting.

All traditional industries operate at the State Penitentiary in Sioux Falls, except the garment and screen print shops which are located at the Mike Durfee State Prison in Springfield and the data entry project which is located at the Women's Prison in Pierre. Prison industry shops are designed to meet standards established by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. They are also inspected annually by the State Fire Marshal and must meet all standards established by that office.

By law, traditional prison industries can provide work only for government agencies, non-profit organizations and employees of the State of South Dakota.

Private sector businesses operating during FY2007 included Metalcraft Industries, which has welding and machine tool operations at the Jameson Annex. Because Metalcraft Industries is a Prison Industries Enhanced Program, they must pay the inmate's wages that are comparable to local industry. In turn, minimum wages were paid to inmates that pre-laced window components for South Dakota Achieve and Balance Systems Incorporated.

Pursuant to SDCL 24-7-37, Pheasantland Industries presents an Annual Report to the Governor's Office and the state legislature. The report provides a general overview of the activities of Pheasantland Industries. Copies of Pheasantland Industries Annual Reports are available on the DOC website at: www.state.sd.us/corrections/annual_reports.htm.

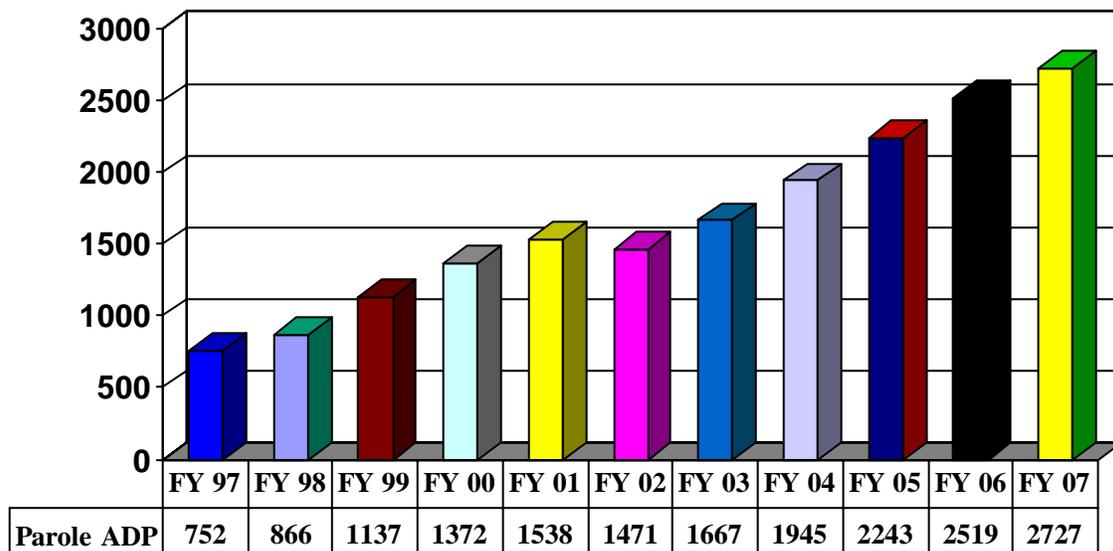
Parole Services

Parole Services is responsible for the supervision of adults released on parole or to suspended sentence. Parole Services staff consists of the Parole Agents, supervisors and support staff who are responsible for monitoring the day-to-day activities of the parolee. Parole Agents provide supervision, case management, program referral, conduct investigations and assist with parole revocation hearings.

Parole Services employs thirty parole agents statewide. Parole Services offices are located in Aberdeen, Brookings, Huron, Mitchell, Pierre, Rapid City, Sioux Falls, Spearfish, Watertown and Yankton. The average caseload for a parole agent in FY 2007 was 61.

A supervision level is assigned to each parolee in accordance with individual parolees' needs, risk factors, and their potential threat to the community, as determined by a Community Risk Assessment/Re-Assessment instrument.

**Parole Services
Average Daily Population**



Board of Pardons and Paroles

The Board of Pardons and Paroles is a nine member appointed board charged with the authority to make decisions of parole, the revocation of parole, parole policy and procedure and recommendations for clemency. Three of the board members are appointed by the Governor of South Dakota, three are appointed by Attorney General, and the remaining three are appointed by the South Dakota Supreme Court. One of the appointees by each appointing authority must be an attorney. Each member of the board must be a resident of South Dakota and be appointed with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Board members are appointed for terms of four years. Members are eligible for reappointment. In the case of a vacancy, the appointing power makes an interim appointment to expire at the end of the next legislative session.

The Board of Pardons and Paroles is administered under the jurisdiction and direction of the Department of Corrections but retains quasi-judicial, quasi-legislative, advisory and other non-administrative functions independent of the Department of Corrections.

Individual members may act as a hearing officer and provide recommendations to the Board. Panels of two or more members may also act as a hearing board and they have full authority in decisions of parole. No recommendation for the commutation of a sentence or for a pardon may be made by less than the majority vote of all members of the Board of Pardons and Paroles. Hearings may also be conducted via teleconference. The Board generally holds hearings 3-4 days each month in multiple locations. The majority of Board hearings are to consider a parole release or a parole violation. However, the Board also conducts hearings on clemency requests, early final discharges and an occasional hearing regarding the revocation of a juvenile's aftercare.

The current members of the Board of Pardons and Paroles are:

- Jerome Lammers, Madison, Chair
- Thomas Cihak, Yankton, Vice-Chair
- Dennis Kaemingk, Mitchell
- Sara Burnette, Sioux Falls
- Michael McGreevy, Sioux Falls
- Mark Marshall, Sioux Falls
- James Sheridan, Huron
- Theodore Pins, Jr., Wentworth
- Debra Flute, Sisseton

Community Transition Program

In October 2004 the Department of Corrections began a community transition program designed to identify and assist offenders in need of support in their transition to community supervision. This program is provided at DOC facilities located in Sioux Falls, Springfield, Pierre, Yankton, Rapid City, and Redfield. Transition Case Managers and Parole Agents work together in developing an Individual Transition Plan (ITP) for each offender involved in the program. This ITP lists specific behavior guidelines and/or program requirements tailored for each offender. Behavior guidelines include but are not limited to curfew hours, financial management, and residence information. Program requirements include, but are not limited to, chemical dependency treatment, employment, sex offender treatment, and corrective thinking courses.

OBJECTIVES

- Provide pre-release services and interim housing options for select released offenders in order that they may pursue job and program opportunities while waiting for a community placement.
- Provide temporary housing and address re-entry programming issues for released offenders who have relapse/chemical dependency needs in lieu of revoking the parole or suspended sentence of these offenders.

TARGETED PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS

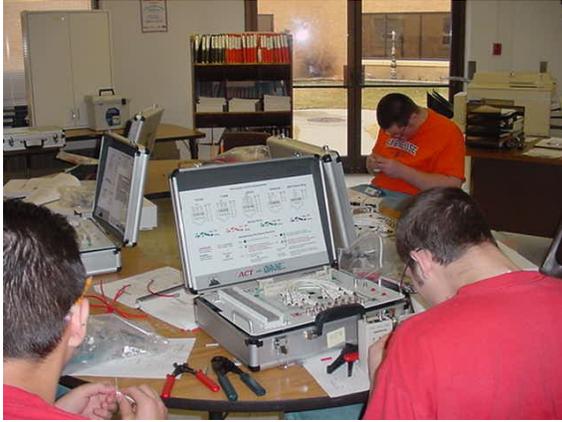
- Offenders who are past their programmed/discretionary parole release.
- Offenders directed to program by the Parole Board.
- Offenders under community supervision who relapse.
- Offenders releasing to suspended sentence supervision.

There are two phases to the program. Phase 1 consists of core programming (Chemical Dependency, Commitment to Change, Job Finding and Keeping, and Financial Responsibility) specifically designed and implemented to address these identified areas of need.

Phase 2 consists of securing a job in the community, saving money, and transitioning towards a stable housing situation in the community. Each offender receives an Individual Transition Plan (ITP) specifically designed on the offenders needs. This ITP lists specific behavioral guidelines and/or programming requirements tailored for each offender. Behavioral guidelines include, but are not limited to, curfew hours, financial management, and residence information. Program requirements include, but are not limited to, chemical dependency, employment, sex offender treatment, and corrective thinking courses.

CTP was a regional finalist in 2007 for the prestigious Innovations Award Program of the Council of State Governments.

FY'2007 Committed to CTP	Graduates	Terminated	Successful on Supervision	Violated Supervision	Success Rate
599	493	162	235	258	47.66%



JUVENILE CORRECTIONS



STAR Academy

Administration offices for the STAR Academy are located on the grounds of the former state sanitarium approximately four miles south of Custer. Also located on the same campus are the STAR Academy Intake and Holding Center, Patrick Henry Brady Academy, The Living Center, and Youth Challenge Center programs. Collectively, these programs, as well as the QUEST and EXCEL Programs for females in Custer State Park, are known as the STAR Academy.



An aerial view of the West Campus of STAR Academy.



An aerial view of the EXCEL program for girls in Custer State Park.

Intake and Holding Center

The Intake and Holding Center (IHC) is the first step in the behavior modification process of the STAR Academy. It is here that newly adjudicated and recommitted youth come to receive a medical, mental health, chemical dependency, educational, social skills, and behavioral assessment to determine the best appropriate placement. While in the intake and holding center, youth begin a physical fitness program, educational classes, group counseling, life skills classes, and work on laundry/kitchen details. Also, they begin self-discipline, self-accountability, and self-betterment through a daily regimented schedule and gain helpful information on teamwork and proper authority responses.

Each new youth to the Intake and Holding Center receives a medical physical and assessment. Medical staff will then dictate to the staff the current status of the youth, medications, special medical needs, and limitations. A full time psychologist and other mental health professionals address mental health concerns (depression, suicidal ideations). Chemical dependency concerns are handled through the ADEPT staff here on campus. Each youth receives a chemical dependency evaluation within 14 days of arrival.

The average length of stay in the Intake and Holding Center is 25.7 days. Some will stay a shorter length due to the date they arrived. Some will be held back an extra month for reasons of physical fitness, mental stability or behavior. The capacity of the IHC is 46.

Patrick Henry Brady Academy

The Patrick H. Brady Academy program is designed to improve the quality of life for young men through a short-term comprehensive approach that includes counseling, education, life skills development, substance abuse services and positive role modeling for participants. The Brady Academy utilizes a highly structured military lifestyle to deliver these services.

A typical stay at Brady Academy will be four months and involves the students participating in counseling, life-skills development, educational classes, physical activity, learning structure and self-discipline. Each student will progress through a series of phases comprising elements necessary to successfully complete the Brady Academy. Each phase is approximately 40 days in length. Students in all phases are in required to participate in educational services and counseling sessions throughout their stay in Brady Academy.

Each student is placed on an Individual Treatment Plan within 30 days of entering the program. The student, parents, guardians, JCA and counselor are all involved in identifying strengths and needs of each student. Each plan consists of goals and objectives for the student to address during their placement. Specific time frames are established to allow students to measure their progress against the established plan.

Brady Academy has a capacity of 72 youth.

Living Center

The Living Center is a residential community program and students that enter this program have successfully completed another placement, and do not have an appropriate home to be placed in. Living Center students have far greater access to the community than students do in correctional programs. Living Center students may be involved in a variety of weekday activities. Several youth attend Custer High School and often attend or participate in extracurricular activities. During the summer months the vast majority of Living Center students are employed by private employers in the community of Custer and earn at least minimum wage.

The central mission of the Living Center program is to provide young men with a stable home style environment, where they have access to the community and can continue to grow and develop skills to successfully transition back into society. The Living Center is loosely structured, compared to correctional programs, and students are given the freedom, empowerment and encouragement to make decisions that directly impact their current lives and future.

The Living Center has a capacity of 36 youth.

Youth Challenge Center

The Youth Challenge Center program is designed to improve the quality of life for young men through a comprehensive approach that includes counseling, education, life skills development, substance abuse services, vocational training and positive role modeling for participants.

All students served at the Youth Challenge Center have been diagnosed as needing treatment for substance abuse.

A typical stay at Youth Challenge Center will be 6 to 9 months and involves the students participating in counseling, life-skills development, educational classes, vocational education, substance abuse treatment, wellness activity, and self-discovery. Each student will progress through a level system necessary to successfully complete the Youth Challenge Center.

The Youth Challenge Center has a capacity of 36 youth.

EXCEL

The EXCEL program is designed to improve the quality of life for female offenders through a short-term comprehensive wellness approach that includes counseling, education, life skills development and positive role modeling for participants.

EXCEL is licensed as a Group Care facility in accordance with all regulations established by the State of South Dakota, the Department of Social Services and Federal regulations.

A typical stay at EXCEL will be four months and involves the girls participating in counseling, life-skills development, educational classes, physical activity, learning structure and self-discipline. Each girl is placed on an Individual Treatment Plan within 30 days of entering the program. The student, parents, guardians, JCA and counselor are all involved in identifying strengths and needs of each student. Each plan consists of goals and objectives for the student to address during their placement. Specific time frames are established to allow students to measure their progress against the established plan.

The EXCEL Program has a capacity of 24 youth.

QUEST

The QUEST program is designed to improve the quality of life for female offenders through counseling, treatment and education. QUEST is licensed as a Group Care facility in accordance with all regulations established by the State of South Dakota, the Department of Social Services and Federal regulations. The program has a capacity of 24 youth.

QUEST serves girls that have in many cases been physically or sexually abused or have significant chemical dependency issues requiring a level of treatment that is generally not available within a community setting. A typical stay at QUEST will be 6 to 9 months and involves the girls participating in counseling, life skills development, educational classes, physical activity, learning structure and self discipline.

Each girl is placed on an Individual Treatment Plan within 30 days of entering the program. The student, parents, guardians, JCA and counselor are all involved in identifying strengths and needs of each student. Each plan consists of goals and objectives for the student to address during their placement. Specific time frames are established to allow students to measure their progress against the established plan.

FY 2007 Average Daily Count by Program/Location

West Farm	Brady	YCC	LC	IHC	EXCEL	QUEST	Private	Detention	Foster Care	Out of State	Total
23.6	57.9	29.3	15.3	21.6	19.9	21.3	167.7	9.2	33.8	83.7	484.1

Foster Care

The purpose of the foster care program is to provide care for youth in the custody of the Department of Corrections who have completed their placement in a correctional facility or alternative care placement and are prepared to live in a family environment but are not able to live with their own family.

One Juvenile Corrections Agent will be assigned by the Department to supervise all placements within a home. This person will help the foster parent to secure all needed resources for youth in placement. Accessibility to agency staff and support will be provided at all times. Youth in the home will meet weekly with the Juvenile Corrections Agent. All known background information relating to a youth will be provided to the foster parent.

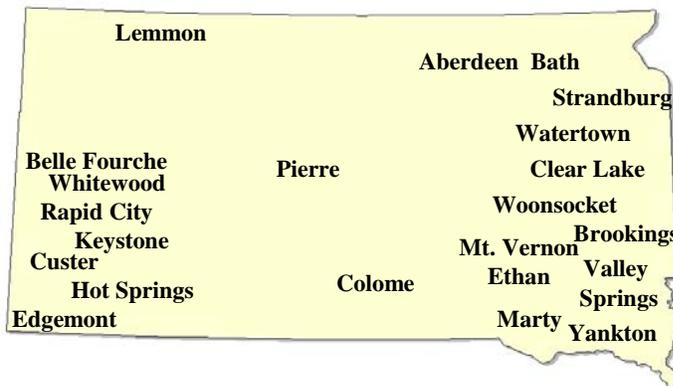
The foster parent must be able to meet all South Dakota requirements for licensure as foster parents. The foster parent will be licensed through the Department of Social Services who will also be responsible for annual renewal.

The daily rate of \$33.50 per child is to be used to meet the food, clothing and miscellaneous expenses of a youth in placement. The foster parent will not be responsible for payment of medical expenses incurred by the youth in placement. However, the foster care parent must take all youth to Medicaid providers for medical/dental care.

Foster Care supervisors are located in Rapid City and Watertown.



DOC Contractual Foster Care Home Locations



Juvenile Community Corrections

Juvenile Community Corrections are the offices within the Division of Juvenile Corrections that provide intake, placement, case management, and aftercare services for juveniles who have been committed to the Department of Corrections.

At the time of commitment, a Juvenile Corrections Agent (JCA) is assigned to the juvenile who will work with that juvenile until his or her discharge from the Department of Corrections.

JCA Offices are located in Aberdeen, Brookings, Chamberlain, Custer, Huron, Mitchell, Mobridge, Pierre, Rapid City, Sioux Falls, Sisseton, Spearfish, Watertown, White River, Winner and Yankton.

Working with the juvenile, family, and the intake facility, the Juvenile Corrections Agent conducts the intake, assessment, and classification process to determine initial placement.

The classification system is designed to structure placement decisions allowing for uniform response to risk and program needs. Factors such as the juvenile's history of violence, the number of previous adjudications and/or out-of-home placements, and behavior are all considered when it comes to classifying a juvenile.

While in placement, the Juvenile Corrections Agent works with the placement entity, juvenile, and family providing case management and aftercare planning services. Once released to aftercare, the Juvenile Corrections Agent provides supervision and brokerage of services and will initiate aftercare revocation proceedings if needed.

Juvenile Community Corrections is divided into three regions: East, West and Southern. Each region has a regional Juvenile Corrections Agent Supervisor. The Director of Classification and Community Services supervises the efforts of each regional supervisor.

Grants Programs

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Formula Grants Program

The Formula Grants Program supports state and local delinquency prevention and intervention efforts and juvenile justice system improvements. Through this program, the Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention provides funds directly to states, territories, and the District of Columbia to help them implement comprehensive state juvenile justice plans based on detailed studies of needs in their jurisdictions. The Formula Grants Program is authorized under the JJDP Act of 2002 (42 U.S.C. 5601 *et seq.*).

Title V

The Title V Community Prevention Grants Program is a Federal grants program to fund collaborative, community-based delinquency prevention efforts. The Community Prevention Grants Program integrates six fundamental principles-comprehensive and multidisciplinary approaches, research foundation for planning, community control and decision making, leveraging of resources and systems, evaluation to monitor program progress and effectiveness, and a long-term perspective-that combine to form a strategic approach to reducing juvenile delinquency. The program provides communities with funding and a guiding framework for developing and implementing comprehensive juvenile delinquency prevention plans. The 3-year prevention plans are designed to reduce risk factors associated with juvenile delinquency and decrease the incidence of juvenile problem behavior.

Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Program

The Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program is authorized under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 2002 (42 U.S.C. 3796ee *et seq.*). The purpose of this program is to support state and units of local government in their efforts to strengthen their juvenile justice system.

Prison Rape Elimination Act

The Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (PREA, P.L. 108-79) was enacted by Congress to address the problem of sexual abuse of persons in the custody of U.S. correctional agencies. The Act applies to all public and private institutions that house adult or juvenile offenders and is also relevant to community-based agencies. Major provisions of PREA include:

- Development of standards for detection, prevention, reduction, and punishment of prison rape;
- Collection and dissemination of information on the incidence of prison rape; and
- Award of grant funds to help state and local governments implement the purposes of the Act.

Council of Juvenile Services

The Council of Juvenile Services is a product of two bills passed by the state legislature and signed into law by Governor M. Michael Rounds in 2003. Senate Bill 202 made the necessary changes to state law to bring South Dakota back into compliance with the Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention Act (JJJPA). Senate Bill 8 formed a 20-member group to oversee the state's compliance with the JJJPA.

The JJJPA requires:

- the removal of juveniles from adult jails (can still be held up to 48 hours in rural areas with sight and sound separation from adult prisoners);
- sight and sound separation of juveniles from adults when held securely;
- status offenders (Children in Need of Supervision or CHINS in SD) not held in secure detention (probation violators can be held in juvenile detention in some circumstances);
- identification of and addressing of disproportionate minority confinement.

South Dakota participated in the JJJPA during the 1970's, but the state later opted out of compliance. In 1994, the state moved into compliance with the act again. In 1996, legislation was passed that allowed for the placement of both CHINS and delinquent juveniles in adult jails provided that they are physically separated from the adult prisoners.

With the passage of SB 202, the state of South Dakota is eligible for \$600,000 in formula grant funds. At least 80% of these funds will support community services to lessen the financial impact on counties, including detention and shelter care subsidies, transportation reimbursements, holdover sites, and the costs of home detention and electronic monitoring.

Governor Rounds appointed the council. The council is made up of a circuit court judge, a tribal judge, a county commissioner, states attorney, sheriff, counselors, youth and representatives of the state Department of Social Services and Department of Corrections and Unified Judicial System.

The council is responsible for:

- Establishing policy along with the Secretary of Corrections on how the formula grants program of the JJJPA is to be administered in South Dakota;
- Approving a state plan required by the federal act;
- Submitting an annual recommendation to the Governor and the Legislature concerning the council and the status of the state's compliance with the act;
- Approving or disapproving grant applications and other funding requests submitted to the Department of Corrections;
- Assisting the Department of Corrections in monitoring the state's compliance with the act;

- Studying the coordination of various juvenile intervention, prevention, treatment and rehabilitation programs;
- Studying effective juvenile sentencing, adjudication and diversion policies and provisions;
- Making a special study of, and making an annual report to the Governor and the Legislature concerning the appropriate administration of and provision for CHINS;
- Contacting and seeking regular input from juveniles currently under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system; and
- Performing other activities as determined by the Governor, the secretary of the Department of Corrections or the Council.

The initial members of the council will draw lots to determine who will hold the eight three-year terms, six two-year terms and six one-year terms. Thereafter, each member will serve three-year terms. Members can be reappointed and may continue to serve an expired term until replaced by the Governor. A chairperson will be selected annually by the council members. The chairperson cannot be a full-time federal, state or local employee.

The Department of Corrections is responsible for supervising and administering the state's plan for participation in the formula grants program of the act. The Department is also required to provide staffing and support services to the Council of Juvenile Services.

The Council of Juvenile Services is made up of:

Carol Twedt, Chair
 J.C. Chambers
 Lindsay Ambur
 Nancy Allard
 Dave Nelson
 Virgena Wieseler
 Gib Sudbeck
 Sean Gilmore
 Jason Kittles
 Ella Rae Stone

Sheriff Mike Leidholt
 Grant Walker
 Doug Herrmann
 Judge Janine Kern
 Susan Randall
 Joanna Vitek
 Joseph Verhulst
 Beth O'Toole
 Vic Erlacher
 Judge Karen Jefferies

Corrections Commission

The state Corrections Commission was established in South Dakota Codified Law 1-15-1.13 to assist the Department of Corrections in examining criminal justice issues and developing initiatives to address problems in corrections and the criminal justice system. The statute also charges the commission to undertake a continuing study of criminal sanctions in South Dakota, including a review of current felonies, felony sentences, and sentencing options.

In addition, no funds, other than those for normal operating costs and replacement of existing necessary equipment, may be expended from the prison industries revolving fund for the purposes of enhancement, development, or expansion of prison industries without approval of the commission.

The commission consists of nine members:

Three members are appointed by the Governor. The Governor must appoint: one member from a list of three nominees provided by the Industry and Commerce Association of South Dakota; one member from a list of three nominees provided by the South Dakota Retailers Association; and one member representing labor;

Two senators, one from each political party, appointed by the respective political party caucus leader;

Two representatives, one from each political party, appointed by the respective political party caucus leader; and

Two members appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Current members of the Corrections commission include:

<u>Commission Member</u>	<u>Representation</u>	<u>Appointing Authority</u>	<u>Residence</u>
Representative Garry Moore, Chair	House Democrats	House Minority Leader	Yankton
Senator Ken Albers, Vice-Chair	Senate Republicans	Senate Majority Leader	Canton
Paul Alyward	Labor	Governor	Huron
Senator Julie Bartling	Senate Democrats	Senate Minority Leader	Burke
Judge Kathleen Caldwell	2 nd Circuit Court	Chief Justice	Sioux Falls
Brad Drake	SD Retailers Assn.	Governor	Watertown
Representative Carol Pitts	House Republicans	House Majority Leader	Brookings
George W. Prest	Industry & Commerce	Governor	Brookings
Justice Steven Zinter	SD Supreme Court	Chief Justice	Pierre

Adult Performance Based Measures System



ASCA Performance-Based Measures Project

PBMS

In March 2006, the South Dakota Department of Corrections initiated participation in the Association of State Correctional Administrators (ASCA) Performance Based Measures System (PBMS). The PBMS system is an effort of state correctional administrators to develop standards that measure correctional performance, enabling review and research of performance across jurisdictions. South Dakota was one of the first seven states to participate in this initiative which includes standards on public safety, institutional safety, substance abuse, mental health, justice, fiscal and education. This involvement ensures "apples to apples" comparisons of key measures of correctional performance and will allow the South Dakota Department of Corrections to measure its adult institutional system's against other states and eventually regional and national averages and standards.

Juvenile Performance based Standards Project



The Department of Corrections Juvenile Division participates in the Performance based Standards (PbS) Project administered by the Council of Juvenile Correctional Administrators (CJCA). The PbS project ensures quality care in its facilities as it pertains to conditions of confinement and as it relates to reintegration standards for youth transitioning back to the community.

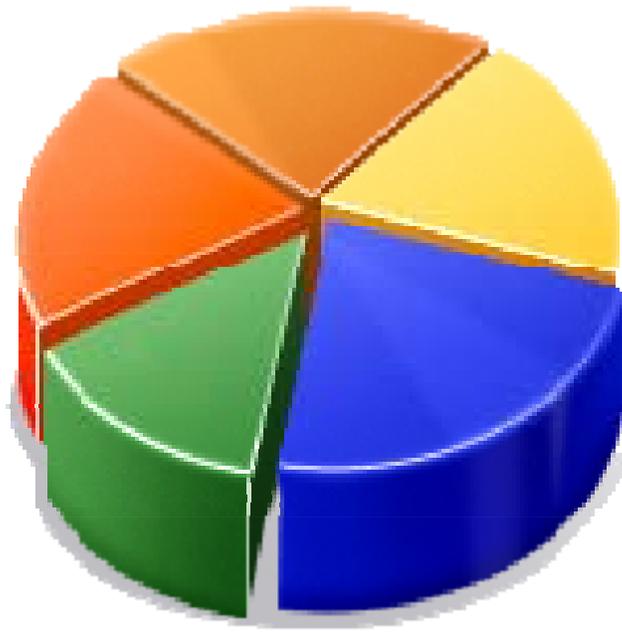
Twice each year, site coordinators at each program gather data, including an Administrative report that assesses daily population and human resource data such as staff misconduct, file reviews of all juveniles who were released to aftercare during the month of data collection, and a review of all incident reports that occur in all participating facilities during the month of data collection. The data is included in an annual report to the Governor and Legislature. This report provides a summary of each program and their performance as it relates to outcome measures.

Legislative Summary

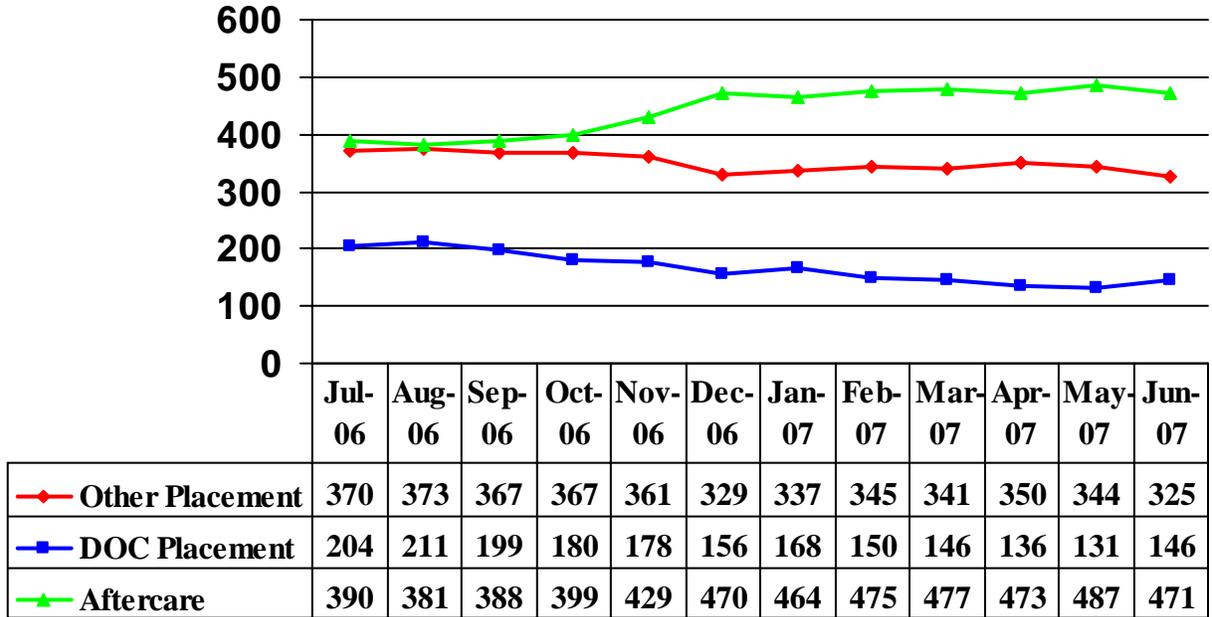
Lawmakers gave their approval to several bills dealing with the Department of Corrections.

- House Bill 1175 revised the chemical protocol used to carry out an execution. While state law previously called for a two-drug protocol to be given to an inmate during an execution, the new law calls for death to be inflicted by "intravenous injections of a substance or substances in a lethal quantity." The new law also allows those sentenced to death to choose the manner of the execution, whether it be by two or three drugs.
- House Bill 1160 repealed the requirement to have doctors present at an execution.
- House Bill 1060 allows the DOC to purchase up to thirty acres of land from the City of Rapid City for a permanent minimum-security unit. The bill originally was drafted to allow the state to buy five acres near the current temporary unit. When that site was deemed inappropriate, a new search led to the city owned land south of the city landfill along Highway 79.
- Senate Bill 136 clarifies what information in the semi-annual report from the Juvenile Corrections Monitor is to be confidential. The bill also adds a description to the semi-annual report of any finding of abuse or neglect by the Monitor.
- House Bill 1058 allows juveniles under DOC jurisdiction that have turned 18 to be served by residential treatment and group care centers as well as allowing juveniles to be placed in community based services as an alternative to out-of-home placement. It also allows the Secretary of Corrections to discharge a juvenile from DOC custody for other than satisfactory evidence of reformation.
- House Bill 1059 allows the DOC, the courts and Department of Social Services to share child protection records.
- House Bill 1057 clarifies what information is included in a judgment of conviction when a person is sentenced to prison and requires that a certified judgment be presented with the inmate upon admission.
- The passage of Senate Bill 50 provides direction on parole date calculation for inmates that are released on parole and then violate their parole by committing a new felony and receiving a new consecutive sentence. The bill also adds abuse or neglect of a disabled adult as a crime of violence for purposes of parole eligibility.
- Senate Bill 59 amended the state budget for Fiscal Year 2007 to allow DOC to spend \$373,000 in federal grant funds as part of the Prison Rape Elimination Act. The same bill authorized \$428,428 in other fund authority to allow DOC to move forward with a biomass energy project upgrade at STAR Academy.

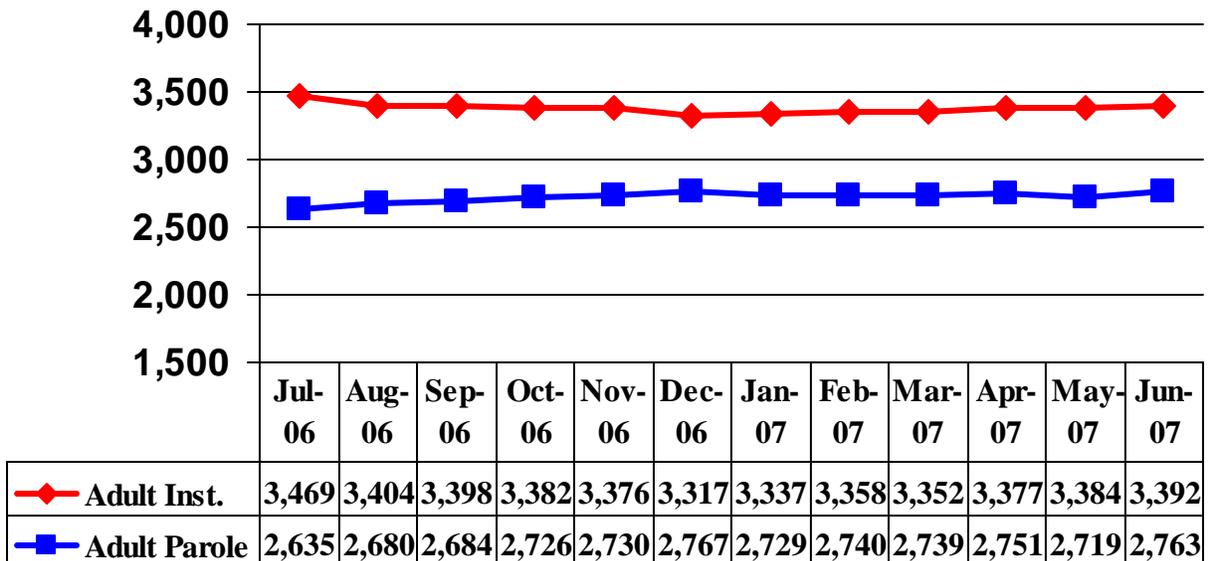
Statistical Information



Juvenile Population Summary



Adult Population Summary



Per Diems

In state fiscal year 2007 (July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007), the average cost to house an inmate per day in an adult facility broke down as follows:

Mike Durfee State Prison	\$44.50	Yankton Minimum Unit	\$26.32
Rapid City Minimum Unit	\$38.75	SD State Penitentiary	\$53.22
Redfield Minimum Unit	\$28.65	Jameson Unit C	\$21.95
SD Women's Prison	\$61.43	SDWP Minimum Unit	\$28.11
		SDWP Meth Unit	\$45.80

The average daily cost to supervise someone on Parole was \$4.29.

Adult Inmates by Race – June 30, 2007

White	Black	Pacific Islander	Native American	Hispanic	Asian	Other
2127	192	0	904	105	7	1

Crimes

The top ten crimes that adult inmates were serving as of June 30, 2007:

Crime	Number
DWI (3rd, 4th and 5th)	485
Possession of a Cont. Substance	475
Grand Theft	340
Burglary (I, II, III, IV)	320
Aggravated Assault	261
Rape (I, II, III)	260
Sexual Contact with a child	155
Robbery (I, II)	121
Distribution of a Controlled Substance	120
Murder (I and II)	103

As of June 30, 2007 thirty-nine percent of inmates were serving time for a violent crime. Sixty-one percent were serving time for a non-violent crime.

**Top 10 Counties for Commitment of Adult Inmates
June 30, 2007**

County	Number	Percent
Minnehaha	773	22.6
Pennington	736	21.5
Codington	144	4.2
Brown	143	4.2
Lawrence	130	3.8
Davison	122	3.6
Meade	116	3.4
Yankton	115	3.4
Roberts	99	2.9
Brookings	89	2.6

**Custody Level of Adult Inmates
June 30, 2007**

Custody	Number	Percent
Maximum	442	13.08%
High Medium	687	20.34%
Low Medium	1254	37.12%
Minimum	995	29.46%
Total	3378	100.00%

**Juvenile Offenders by Race/Ethnicity
June 30, 2007**

	Patrick Henry Brady Academy	Youth Challenge Center	YCC 2 (Formerly LIVING CENTER)	Intake and Holding Center	QUEST	EXCEL	EXCEL Intake	Private Placement	Detention
Caucasian	24	13	12	11	10	6	1	176	2
Native American	16	9	11	8	6	7	4	116	6
African American	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	11	1
Hispanic	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	10	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

South Dakota Department of Corrections

80 copies of this report were published at a cost of \$4.16 per copy.