



South Dakota Department of Corrections

**Annual Report
FY 2008**

Table of Contents

Mission Statement	5
Message from the Secretary	6
Fiscal Year 2008 Significant Events	8
Organizational Structure	11
Contact Information	12
Budget and Expenditures	13
ADULT CORRECTIONS	15
Adult Facilities	16
South Dakota State Penitentiary and Jameson Annex	16
Mike Durfee State Prison	18
South Dakota Women's Prison	20
Minimum Security Units	22
Community Service	23
Emergency Response and Fire Suppression	24
Work Release	25
Pheasantland Industries	26
Parole Services	28
Board of Pardons and Paroles	29
Community Transition Program	30
JUVENILE CORRECTIONS	31
STAR Academy	32
STAR Academy Admissions	33
Patrick Henry Brady Academy	33
Youth Challenge Center	34
EXCEL	35
QUEST	35
DOC Foster Care	36
Juvenile Community Corrections	37
Grants Programs	39
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act Formula Grants Program	39
Title V	39
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Program	39
Prison Rape Elimination Act Grant	39
Council of Juvenile Services	40
Corrections Commission	41
Legislative Summary	42
Statistical Information	43

South Dakota Department of Corrections Mission Statement

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

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.doc.sd.gov.

Message from the Secretary



FY 2008 was remarkable in many respects for the South Dakota Department of Corrections. The fiscal year started on a historic note with the first ever lethal injection in the state's history conducted on July 11, 2007. Countless hours of planning by Chief Warden Doug Weber and his staff resulted in the execution being carried out in the most humane and professional manner possible.

For the second consecutive fiscal year the adult prison population decreased. The average daily count (ADC) during FY 2008 was 3,344, which was 34 less than 2007, and 84 less than 2006. This is a truly remarkable occurrence that stands in stark contrast to the overall national trend which has had increasing prison numbers year after year after year. Although we cannot yet directly tie our decreasing prison numbers to the fact that we have moved to evidence-based programming, I truly believe that the work of our transition case managers, the increased utilization of halfway houses, emphasis toward increasing work release opportunities and use of the Community Transition Program are combining to help inmates succeed upon their release into the community.

We made the news on May 16, 2008 when it was announced that we would be closing the Redfield Minimum Unit prior to the end of the calendar year. The unit was established in 1996 to provide support to the South Dakota Developmental Center, but the needs of the Developmental Center and the focus of our minimum security units have evolved significantly over the past 12 years. Our minimum security units serve to prepare inmates to transition from prison back into the community, but options for work release jobs in the Redfield area have always been limited. Fourteen dedicated full-time DOC employees will lose their jobs when the unit is ultimately shut down, but we are actively identifying other jobs that they can transition into. The closure of the Redfield unit is the right thing to do because it will result in increased opportunities for the inmate population. Our ultimate goal is that all inmates releasing from prison secure stable employment, pay taxes and remain crime free.

During FY 2008 we also observed the 125th anniversary of the arrival of the first 29 inmates at what was then known as the Dakota Penitentiary in 1882. It is interesting that our territorial government determined they needed to build a penitentiary several years before we had even secured statehood. Public safety was important even in those days and the construction of the penitentiary was a clear testament to that.

We finished FY 2008 with 541 inmates working in community service which is up 12 from a year ago. Pheasantland Industries ended the year with 319 inmates on its payroll, up 16 from the close of FY 2007. We also ended the fiscal year with 185 inmates on work release which is an increase of 26 from a year ago. We hope to increase the number of inmates on work release even more in FY 2009 as a result of the Redfield unit's closure which is scheduled for December of 2008.

The Parole Division turned in another good year. The average end of month count was 2,785, up from 2,727 in FY 2007. Collection of child support, restitution and fines topped 2.2 million dollars for the fiscal year, and 468 early final discharges were granted.

I was disappointed that the appropriation for Unit H and the Intensive Methamphetamine Treatment program at the Women's Prison were again removed from our base budget during the 2008 legislative session. Legislators created a special (*one year*) appropriation for it again, but we hope to get this much needed package to stay in the base budget next year.

FY2008 was a significant year for our Juvenile Division as well with the reorganization of STAR Academy. This restructuring truly was a major paradigm shift for our juvenile division. The former standards for program completion have been replaced with a more individualized approach that better targets the needs of our youth and encourages them to apply themselves to complete their program as soon as possible. In addition to doing a better job of rewarding good behavior, this approach works in concert with the evidence-based philosophy that favors community-based treatment over that which is provided in an institutional setting. The establishment of several new community-based treatment providers during FY 2008 has enhanced our system of treatment options, and has contributed to a significant decrease in the number of CHINS in placement.

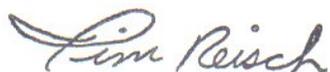
In August, STAR Academy's Youth Challenge Center was awarded the first ever Barbara Allen-Hagen Award in recognition of being named the "Outstanding Correctional Facility" as a part of the Performance-based Standards (PbS). This prestigious award represents the culmination of seven years of participation in the PbS project. Numerous other states made site visits at STAR Academy over the last couple years because, quite frankly, our Juvenile Division has gained the reputation as being experts and STAR Academy is deemed a model for other states to imitate.

Comparable to the reduction in the number of adult offenders, our number of juveniles also dropped during the fiscal year. We had a total of 932 kids in placement and on aftercare at the end of FY 2007. That number dropped to 895 on the last day of FY 2008. Aftercare numbers dropped from 471 to 414, however, our numbers in placement actually increased from 461 to 481. Our Juvenile Corrections Agents continue to conduct assessments, recommend placement and provide supervision from the time of a child's commitment to the date of their discharge.

Just prior to the close of the fiscal year, I signed a contract with Syscon Justice Systems that will pave the way for creation of our new offender management system. I want to personally thank Laurie Feiler, Kim Edson, Scott Bollinger, Max Gors and all of the others who played a role in the negotiations process and in developing the contract language. This sets the stage for an arduous 28-month period of information gathering, software development, training and implementation of our new comprehensive offender management system. This is going to be a very demanding period of time for our department, but in the end, it will be well worth our effort.

It has been 5 ½ years since I took over as cabinet secretary and there have been many changes in the corrections business during that time. Along with the growing appropriation of dollars to fund corrections, comes the expectation that we are utilizing those dollars in the most effective manner possible. The days of creating and implementing correctional programs that are not grounded in research-based, outcome-driven principles are over. We have come a long way toward implementing evidence-based philosophies here in South Dakota but must continue to press ourselves even further in that regard.

I want to close by saying how very proud I am to serve as the leader of this department. The dedication and professionalism of our staff is unparalleled, and the beneficiaries of that hard work are the citizens of the State of South Dakota who often take public safety for granted. Our business is unique in the fact that how well we do our jobs can be measured by the number of media stories we are not featured in. Judging by that standard (*and many others*), FY 2008 was indeed a very good year.



Fiscal Year 2008 Significant Events

During FY 2008, the Department of Corrections determined that the operation of the Redfield Minimum Unit would be phased out. Opportunities to help inmates transition from prison back into the community were limited in Redfield and there was less need for the inmates to assist the Developmental Center. Inmates would be redistributed to other minimum-security units and staff members were provided opportunities to transition into other state government positions.

The Women's Prison marked its 10th Anniversary during state Fiscal Year 2008. The Intensive Methamphetamine Treatment program at the Women's Prison continued to prove successful. The program began in August 2006. As of June 1, 2008, 165 inmates had been involved in the program and 137 were either still involved or had successfully completed the program, a success rate of 83 percent. As of June 30, 2008, just 28 of the 165 (17%) participants were listed as program failures.

Chief Warden and Director of Prison Operations Doug Weber was named the winner of the Satnan-Canary Award by the South Dakota Corrections Association for his contributions to the corrections field.

Kristi Bunkers, Director of Juvenile Community Corrections, was named the Outstanding Member of the South Dakota Corrections Association during state Fiscal Year 2008.

Work was completed on a Biomass Boiler system at STAR Academy's West campus. The Biomass Boiler allows for the burning of wood chips to more efficiently heat the buildings on campus. The system uses wood chips instead of fossil fuels like gas or oil to provide heat. The wood chips come from either saw mills or timber projects in the Black Hills. The system is also more environmentally friendly, because they burn cleaner and have virtually no visible emissions or odors and emit far less particulate matter than other systems.

Execution of Elijah Page

On July 11, 2007, South Dakota conducted the state's first execution by lethal injection. This was also the first execution carried out in South Dakota in sixty years.

Chester Allan Poage was kidnapped and murdered in Lawrence County on March 12-13, 2000. The following month, Poage's body was discovered in Higgins Gulch. Elijah Page, Briley Piper and Darrell Hoadley were all convicted of first-degree murder. Page was sentenced to death on February 16, 2001. However, as is customary, he appealed his conviction which served to delay the carrying out of the execution for several years.

On January 30, 2006, state officials received a letter from Page asking to waive all appeals, and Page later officially confirmed this to be his intent during court proceedings conducted in Lawrence County. After the determination was made that Page was mentally competent to proceed, Circuit Court Judge Warren Johnson ordered that Page's execution be set for the week of August 28, 2006.

Warden Doug Weber set August 29, 2006 as the date of the execution, however Governor M. Michael Rounds granted a stay of execution that day due to a conflict between state law and what the DOC had adopted as its execution protocol.

The DOC introduced a bill to address the issue during the 2007 session of the SD State Legislature, and it was passed into law. Judge Johnson ordered that the execution be set for the week of July 9, 2007 and the Warden set the execution date for July 11, 2007.

The following is a timeline of events from that night.

- Inmate Elijah Page was removed from his holding cell at 9:40 PM.
- He was secured to a table in the execution chamber at 9:43 PM.
- IV lines were started in his left arm at 9:46 PM and in his right arm at 9:49 PM.
- Witnesses were escorted to the viewing rooms beginning at 9:51 PM.
- At 10:00 PM, Warden Doug Weber ordered that the curtains to the viewing rooms be opened.
- Calls were made to Governor, Chief Justice of the SD Supreme Court and Attorney General to ascertain that no last-minute appeals had been filed nor stays granted.
- At 10:01 PM, Corrections Secretary Tim Reisch announced that there had been no stays issued, and informed Warden Weber that he could proceed to carry out the order of the court.
- At 10:02 PM Warden Weber asked Inmate Page if he had anything to say prior to being executed. Page declined to make a last statement and thereafter the lethal drugs were injected into the IV line.
- At 10:04 PM the injection of the drugs was completed.
- Page was pronounced dead at 10:11 PM.

Barbara Allen-Hagen Award for Excellence

STAR Academy was originally accepted into the Performance-based Standards (PbS) Project in April 2001. STAR Admissions, Brady Academy, and Youth Challenge Centers I & II were the four programs participating at that time. The QUEST and EXCEL programs were added in 2002.

In November of 2003, STAR Academy was selected for a detailed Data Quality Certification Review by the Council of Juvenile Correctional Administrators' PbS Project Manager and Consultant. The results of this extensive review confirmed that South Dakota was implementing PbS at a more effective level than any other state in the nation, distinguishing STAR Academy a model state for the PbS Project. Since that time, juvenile corrections officials from Arkansas, Hawaii and South Carolina have traveled to South Dakota to observe and learn from the STAR staff.

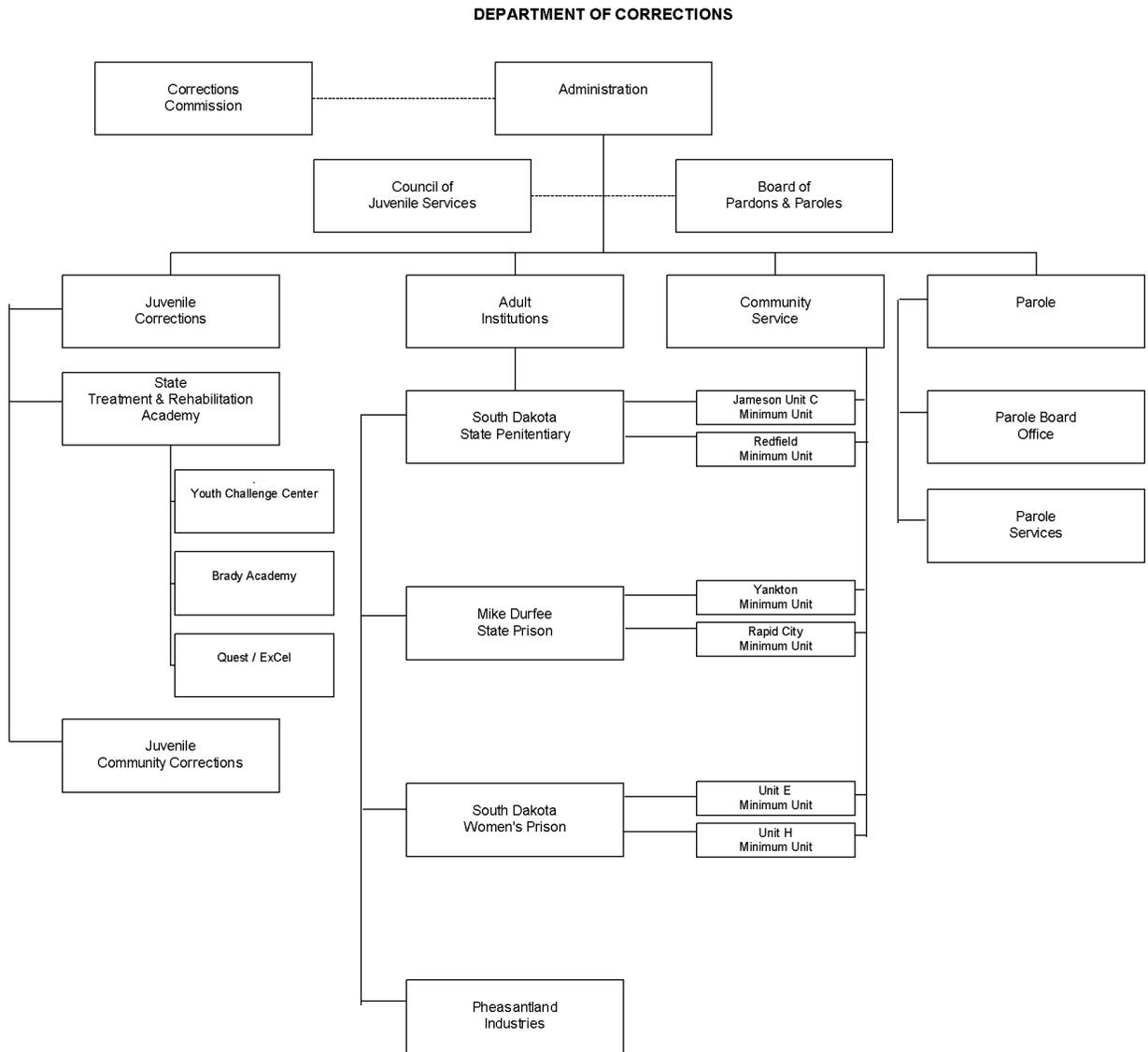
On August 12th, 2007 STAR Academy was honored by the Council of Juvenile Correctional Administrators' Performance-based Standards Project as the first-ever recipient of the Barbara Allen-Hagen Award for excellence in its state operated juvenile corrections program. PbS cited the Youth Challenge Center at STAR Academy as the "Outstanding Correctional Facility" of the year at a ceremony conducted in Kansas City, Missouri.

"The team at STAR Academy is to be commended for winning this prestigious award and they have solidified their leadership within the field of juvenile corrections," said Doug Herrmann, Director of Juvenile Services. "The Youth Challenge Center was selected in large part due to its focus on safety issues and integration of PbS into their daily management operations."



Barbara Allen-Hagen, (*far right*) presents the 2007 Outstanding Correctional Facility award to (*left to right*) Jason Gillaspie, Jodi Larabee and Tonya Wright Cook of STAR Academy.

Organizational Structure



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
Note: Unit was to be closed in December 2008.

Rapid City Minimum Unit

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

STAR Academy – West Campus (Boys)

12279 Brady Drive
Custer, SD 57730
Phone: (605) 673-2521
Superintendent Norbert Mohnen Jr.
(Brady Academy, Youth Challenge Center, STAR Admissions)

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 (Girls)

25298 Badger Clark Road
Custer, SD 57730-9705
Phone: (605) 255-4835
Superintendent Norbert Mohnen Jr.
(QUEST and EXCEL)

Budget and Expenditures

	Budgeted FY08	Percentage	Expenditures FY08	Percentage
Administration	\$1,652,660	1.62%	\$2,615,350	2.64%
Adult	\$66,244,909	65.07%	\$62,136,015	62.83%
Juvenile	\$33,905,210	33.31%	\$34,139,754	34.53%
Total	\$101,802,779	100 %	\$98,891,119	100 %

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. Administration expenditures includes \$1 million for Offender Management Information System purchase and development. Does not include the Intensive Methamphetamine Treatment program, which was funded as a special appropriation.

Per Diems

In state fiscal year 2008 (July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008), the average cost to house an inmate per day in an adult facility broke down as follows:

FY 2008 Average Costs by Location			
Location	Cost per day	Location	Cost per day
Mike Durfee State Prison	\$44.26	Yankton Minimum Unit	\$19.98
Rapid City Minimum Unit	\$38.14	SD State Penitentiary	\$63.69
Redfield Minimum Unit	\$25.51	Jameson Unit C	\$15.74
SD Women's Prison	\$69.38	SDWP Minimum Unit	\$28.94
		SDWP Meth Unit	\$52.37

The average daily cost to supervise an offender on Parole was \$3.69.

Full Time Employees

Program	FTE	Program	FTE
Administration	34.0	Juvenile Community Corrections	48.5
Mike Durfee State Prison	182.0	Youth Challenge Center	26.0
State Penitentiary	291.0	Brady Academy	26.0
Women's Prison	50.0	STAR Academy	58.5
Pheasantland Industries	15.0	<u>QUEST/EXCEL</u>	<u>26.0</u>
Community Service	81.5		
Parole	59.0	Total	897.5



ADULT CORRECTIONS



Adult Facilities

The Adult Corrections System consists of the three main adult facilities, a prison annex, six minimum security units and prison industries. 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.



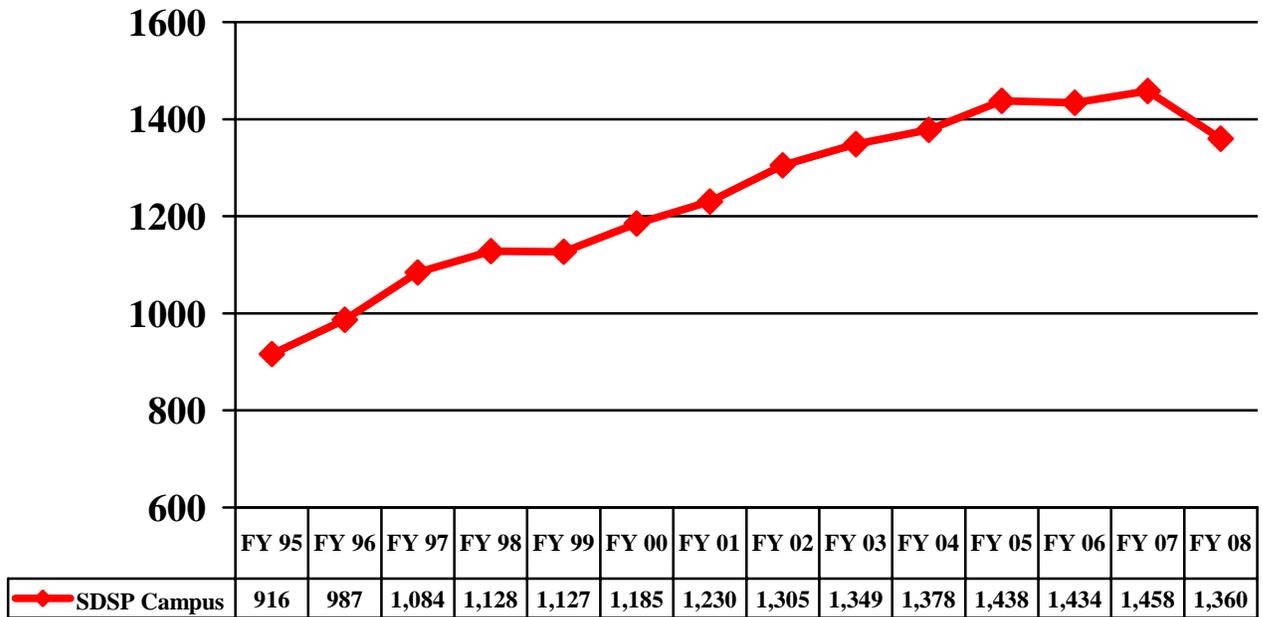
The entrance to the G. Norton Jameson Annex to the Penitentiary where higher security inmates are housed.

The South Dakota State Penitentiary 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. The Redfield Minimum Unit, also under the supervision of the Penitentiary, will be closed in December 2008.

Inmate employment within the Penitentiary 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. 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 - 2008



Includes the South Dakota State Penitentiary, Jameson Annex and Unit C.

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.



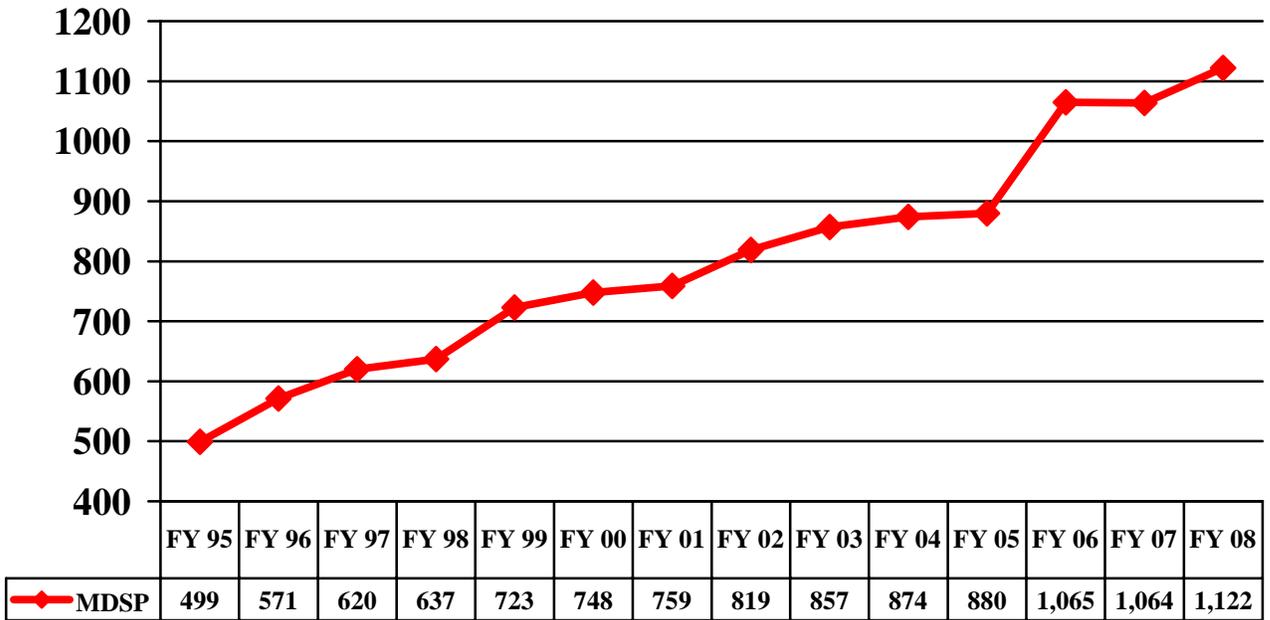
Inmates work on many projects in the Construction Technology Shop.

The Mike Durfee State Prison (MDSP) 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. On September 10, 1999 the prison was renamed in honor of Mike Durfee, Deputy Secretary of the South Dakota Department of Corrections.

MDSP is a low-medium custody facility. 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. Many of the inmate work programs are based at the Durfee State Prison.

The minimum security units located in Yankton and Rapid City are also under the supervision of Mike Durfee State Prison.

Mike Durfee State Prison Average Daily Count FY 1995 - 2008



Includes only the Mike Durfee State Prison.

South Dakota Women's Prison

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.



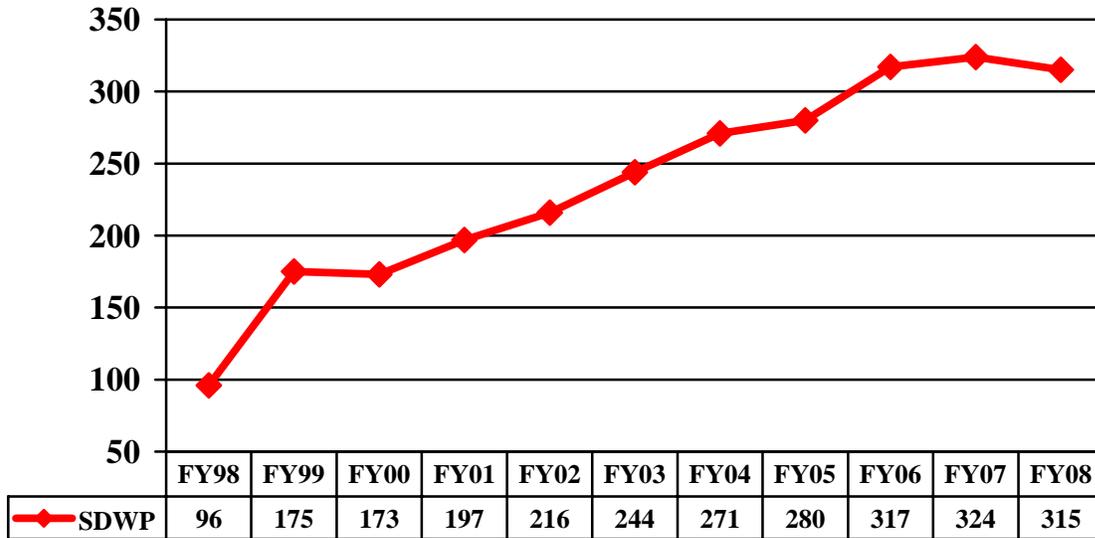
A view of the Parents and Children Together house on the SDWP grounds.

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 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 that includes the Intensive Methamphetamine Treatment program.

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. 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.

SD Women's Prison Average Daily Count FY 1998 - 2008



Includes South Dakota Women's Prison, Unit E and Unit H.

Minimum Security Units

Sioux Falls, Redfield, Yankton, Pierre, Rapid City



Sioux Falls Unit C



Redfield



Yankton



Pierre Unit H



Pierre Unit E



Rapid City

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

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 inmates 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.

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 550 inmates assigned to the community service work program. These inmates work side by side with state, federal and local government 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 gain work experience in construction trades, office skills, building maintenance, conservation and many other areas.

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 be completed. 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.

FY2008 Inmate Hours Worked	
DOC Institutional support	1,653,279
Other State Institutional support	282,691
Other State agency support	198,906
Community work	95,689
Non-profit work	60,572
Fire fighting	3,066

Emergency Response and Fire Suppression



Since 1996, the South Dakota Department of Corrections has responded to many types of disasters. Upon direction of the Governor or the Office of Emergency Management, the department provides support to the state's need for emergency response.

Each Department of Corrections facility has a disaster response trailer that is 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 emergency calls.

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 responding to 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.

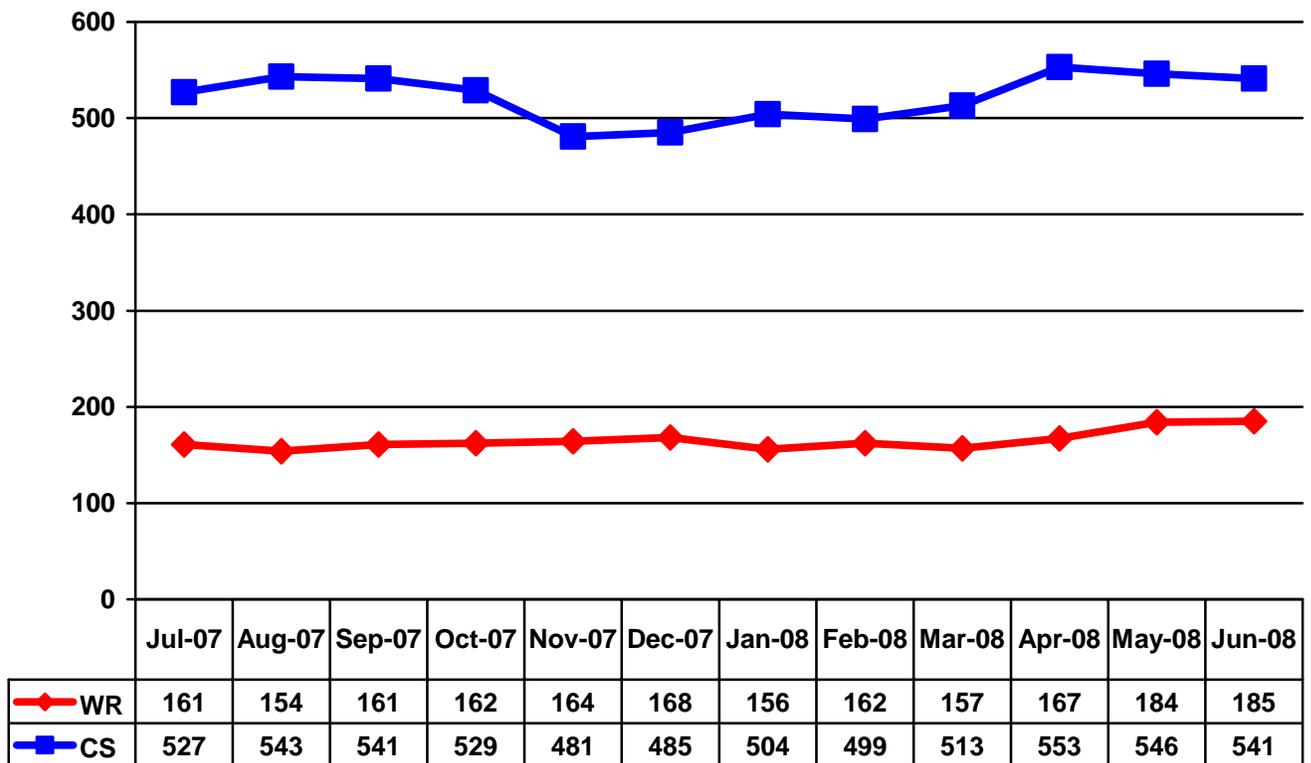
Work Release

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 court ordered fines, restitution, child support and attorney fees.

Work release inmates are assigned to 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



Pheasantland Industries



A view of a Pheasantland Industries shop at the South Dakota State Penitentiary.



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 include the following:

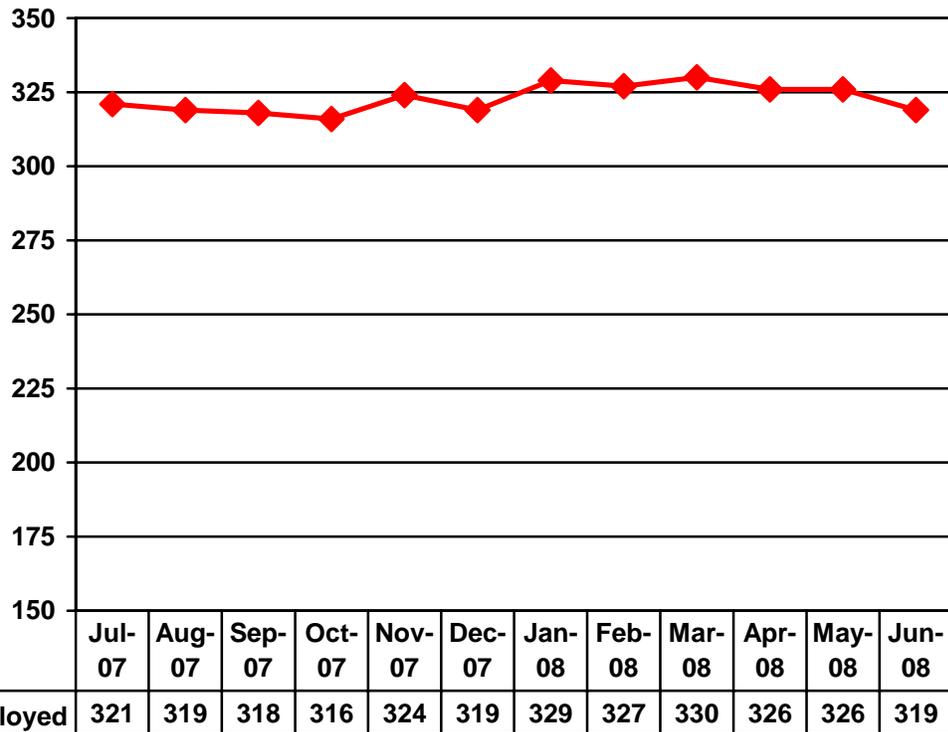
- Upholstery
- Printing
- Sign
- Decal
- Bookbinding
- Braille and tactile graphics
- License plates
- Cabinetry and custom furniture
- Garments/screen printing
- Data entry

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. Traditional prison industries provide goods and services for government agencies, non-profit organizations and individuals.

Private sector businesses operating during FY2008 included Metalcraft Industries, which has welding and machine tool operations at the Jameson Annex. Because Metalcraft Industries is a Prison Industries Enhancement Program, they must pay the inmates wages that are comparable to local industry.

Copies of Pheasantland Industries Annual Reports are available on the DOC website at: <http://doc.sd.gov/about/publications/>.

Pheasantland Industries Inmate Employees by Month



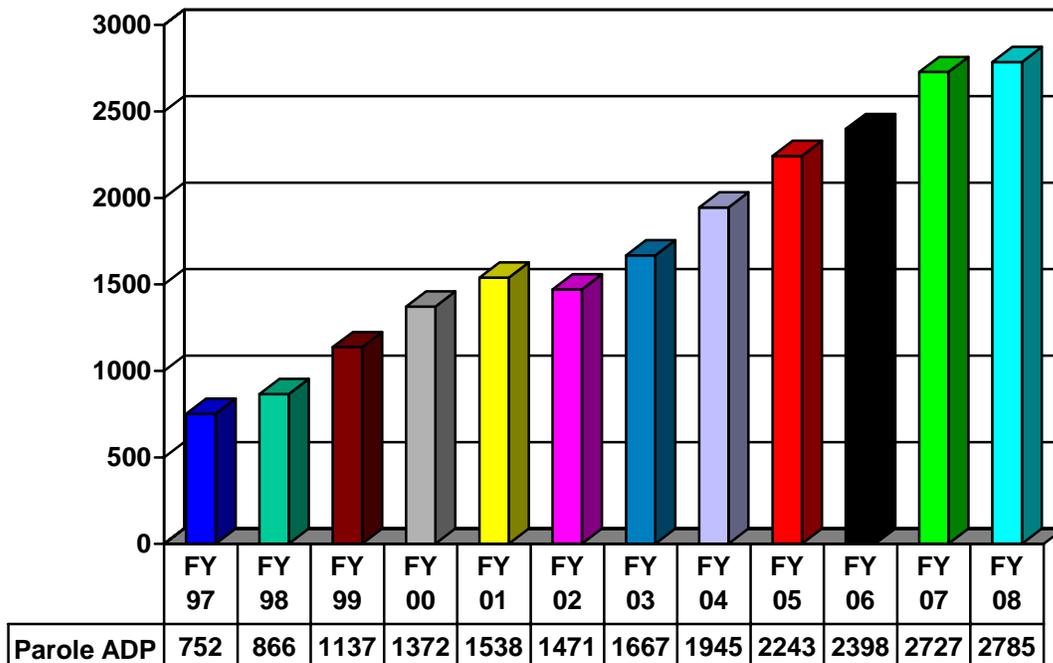
Parole Services

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 forty 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 2008 was 63.

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 End of Month Population



Board of Pardons and Paroles

The Board of Pardons and Paroles is a nine member appointed board that makes decisions regarding parole, the revocation of parole, 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 three to four 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.

Members of the Board of Pardons and Paroles are:

Name	Appointment	Appointing Authority	Residence
Thomas Cihak, Chair	2002	Governor	Yankton, SD
Sara Burnette, Vice-Chair	2006	Chief Justice	Sioux Falls, SD
Jerome Lammers	2002	Attorney General	Madison, SD
Michael McGreevey	2004	Chief Justice	Sioux Falls, SD
Mark Marshall	2002	Chief Justice	Sioux Falls, SD
James Sheridan	1996	Attorney General	Huron, SD
Dennis Kaemingk	2002	Attorney General	Mitchell, SD
Theodore Pins Jr.	1999	Governor	Wentworth, SD
Debra Flute	2006	Governor	Sisseton, SD

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. 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 treatment, employment, sex offender treatment, and corrective thinking courses.

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.

From the start of the program through June 30, 2008, there have been 2,369 placements in the Community Transition Program. Seventy-seven percent of participants have completed the program, and of the program completions, sixty-five percent remain in the community.

Community Transition Program Participants	Number
From program start through June 30, 2008	2,369
Number in CTP as of June 30, 2008	163
Total released from CTP	2,206
Completions	1,690
Did not complete	516
Completions that remain in community	1,106



JUVENILE CORRECTIONS



STAR Academy

Administration offices for the STAR Academy are located approximately four miles south of Custer. Also located on the same campus are the STAR Academy Admissions, Patrick Henry Brady Academy 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.

The education program at STAR Academy operates as an accredited high school. Students may also earn a GED if they are significantly behind in their education and do not intend to return to the public school system. Special education services are also provided at STAR Academy. Individual and group counseling is provided at STAR Academy, with emphasis placed on Reality Therapy, Behavioral Therapy and Corrective Thinking models. Chemical Dependency, mental health and medical services are also provided at STAR Academy.

The DOC has identified the major areas that are required to be a successful individual and is committed to assisting the students at STAR Academy:

- Instill and promote self-reliance, self-confidence, self-discipline, self-respect, respect for authority, respect for others, teamwork, skill acquisition, responsibility, and pride in accomplishment;
- Promote personal growth by developing a work ethic and acquiring personal hygiene habits and social skills;
- Enhancement of overall physical and mental wellness;
- Promote functional family discussion through continued family involvement;
- Develop the knowledge and skills to establish positive relationships;
- Recognize and develop empathy and compassion for others;
- Develop skills to meet their basic needs; and
- Learn the skills required to succeed in the community.

STAR Academy Admissions

Processing through the Admissions Unit is the first step for male youth entering placement at STAR Academy. It is here that newly adjudicated and recommitted youth receive medical, mental health, chemical dependency, educational, social skills, and behavioral assessments to determine the best program for them to complete.

While in the Admissions Unit, youth begin an exercise program, educational classes, group counseling, life skills classes, and also work on laundry, food service and janitorial details. The youth also practice self-discipline and accountability through a daily regimented schedule and gain helpful information about living with the other youth and the proper responses to authority while in placement at STAR Academy.

Each new youth to the Admissions Unit receives a medical physical and assessment. Medical staff inform the appropriate program staff of the current status of the youth's medications, special medical needs, and any physical limitations. Two mental health specialists from the Department of Human Services are assigned to STAR Academy to address youth's mental health issues and make referrals for psychiatric or other counseling services and treatment options. Chemical dependency assessments and recommendations for treatment are completed by the Department of Human Services chemical dependency staff at STAR Academy.

Placement decisions are made after a final staffing that includes participation from education, medical, mental health, chemical dependency and program staff. Juvenile Corrections Agent (JCA) and parental input is also considered in making a decision for placement. The average length of stay in the Admissions Unit is 14 days.

Patrick Henry Brady Academy

The Patrick Henry 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 program to deliver these services.

Each student will progress through a series of levels comprising elements necessary to successfully complete the program. Students in all levels are required to participate in educational services and counseling sessions throughout their stay in Brady Academy.

An individualized Treatment Plan is developed for each youth within three weeks of arrival. 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 Brady Academy program is located in a building behind the main administration building on the STAR Academy West campus.

Brady Academy has a capacity of 48 youth.

Youth Challenge Center

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

Length of stay is determined by the treatment needs of the juvenile 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 levels comprising elements necessary to successfully complete the Youth Challenge Center program. Students in all levels are required to participate in educational services and counseling sessions throughout their stay.

Youth Challenge Center programs are located in the Administrative Building of the STAR Academy. Youth Challenge Center has two separate units, each with a capacity of 24 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, self-discipline, physical activity and positive role modeling for participants.

Wellness includes the following six areas:

- Intellectual
- Social
- Spiritual
- Occupational
- Emotional
- Physical

The EXCEL Program has a capacity of 18 youth. An additional six beds are utilized as an intake program for girls.

QUEST

The QUEST program is designed to improve the quality of life for female offenders through counseling, treatment and education.

QUEST serves girls that have 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.

The program has a capacity of 24 youth.

Both the QUEST and EXCEL programs are licensed as group care facilities in accordance with all regulations established by the State of South Dakota, the Department of Social Services and federal regulations.

DOC Foster Care

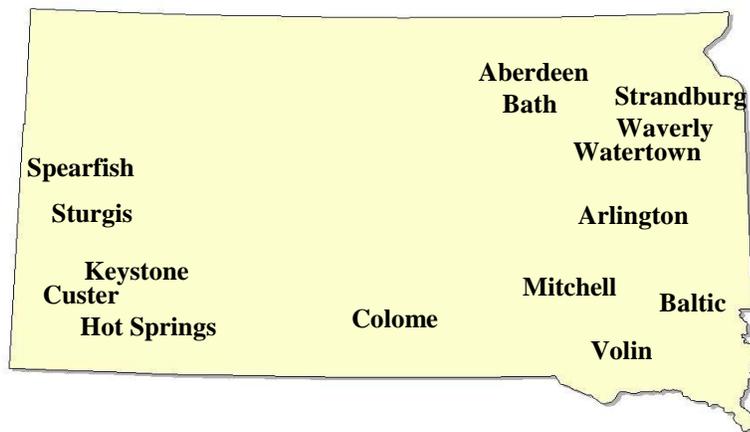
The purpose of the DOC foster care program is to provide care for youth in the custody of the Department of Corrections who have completed their residential placement but are unable to return to their own family.

A Juvenile Corrections Agent is assigned to supervise the aftercare of all youth in a home.

All DOC foster care providers are licensed by the Department of Social Services. The daily rate of \$35.00 per child is to be used to meet the food, clothing and other expenses of the youth.

Regional foster care specialists are based in Rapid City and Watertown. The foster care specialists receive referrals and facilitate the placement process and work with the families and youth throughout the placement.

DOC Contractual Foster Care Home Locations As of June 30, 2008



Juvenile Community Corrections

Juvenile Community Corrections provides intake, placement, case management, and aftercare services for juveniles who have been committed to the Department of Corrections. Offices are located in Aberdeen, Brookings, Chamberlain, Custer, Huron, Mitchell, Mobridge, Pierre, Rapid City, Sioux Falls, Sisseton, Spearfish, Watertown, White River, Winner and Yankton.

A JCA is assigned to each youth upon commitment to the DOC. The JCA works with the juvenile until discharge from the DOC.

Working with the juvenile, family and the intake facility, the JCA completes a variety of assessments to determine the level of care necessary to meet the needs of the youth.

Using a standardized risk assessment system, the JCA evaluates each juvenile's risks, needs, and responsivity factors, and matches services to the identified criminogenic needs. Risk and needs assessments are used to determine the services to be provided during the commitment period.

While in placement, the JCA works with the placement facility, youth and family or future caregivers to provide case management and aftercare planning services. Upon release to the community, the JCA provides community supervision and brokers referrals to community based services as necessary.

In FY 2008, the average caseload for a JCA was 24.7.

Grants Programs

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act Formula Grants Program

The Formula Grants Program supports state and local delinquency prevention and intervention efforts and juvenile justice system improvements. In FY2008, \$345,871 was provided to counties to assist with complying with the Act's core requirements of jail removal, maintaining separation of juveniles from adult offenders and keeping status offenders out of secure detention. Six Native American tribes in South Dakota received subgrants to fund tribal juvenile probation officers. Also, funds were provided to the Rapid City, Sioux Falls, and Sisseton communities to address the over-representation of Native American youth in South Dakota's juvenile justice system.

Title V

The Title V Community Prevention Grants Program is a Federal grants program to fund collaborative, community-based delinquency prevention efforts. The program provides communities with funding and a guiding framework for developing and implementing comprehensive juvenile delinquency prevention plans. The three year prevention plans are designed to reduce risk factors associated with juvenile delinquency and decrease the incidence of juvenile problem behavior. During FY2008, the city of Pierre continued with third and final year of delinquency prevention funding. The communities of Watertown, Brookings and Charles Mix County were awarded their initial \$35,000 grant.

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. The purpose of this program is to support state and units of local government in their efforts to strengthen their juvenile justice system. Sioux Falls, Rapid City and Rosebud Sioux Tribes each received JABG allocations in amounts determined by the United States Department of Justice. Discretionary grants were award to support teen courts in Brown, Butte, Hughes, Lawrence, and Minnehaha Counties.

Prison Rape Elimination Act Grant

The Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 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.

In FY2008 grant funds were used to support the prevention of sexual assault in the state's adult and juvenile corrections systems. Subgrants for video monitoring equipment were provided to Brookings, Davison, Hughes, and Pennington Counties.

Council of Juvenile Services

The Council of Juvenile Services serves as the advisory group for the state's participation in the Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention Act (JJJPA) Formula Grants program.

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); and
- identification of and addressing of disproportionate minority confinement.

The Governor appoints the council, whose membership includes a circuit court judge, a tribal judge, a county commissioner, states attorney, sheriff, counselors, youth and representatives of the state Department of Social Services, Department of Corrections and Unified Judicial System.

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

The following were members of the Council of Juvenile Services in FY 2008:

Name	Appointment	Residence
Carol Twedt, Chair	2003	Sioux Falls, SD
Sheriff Mike Leidholt, Vice-Chair	2003	Pierre, SD
Dave Nelson	2003	Sioux Falls, SD
Elizabeth Heidelberger	2007	Rapid City, SD
Gib Sudbeck	2003	Pierre, SD
Victor Erlacher	2005	Arlington, SD
Virgena Wieseler	2006	Pierre, SD
Joanna Vitek	2006	Watertown, SD
Nancy Allard	2006	Pierre, SD
Richard Erickson	2007	Yankton, SD
Tara Russell	2007	Ft. Pierre, SD
Judge Janine Kern	2003	Rapid City, SD
Dr. Susan Randall	2003	Sioux Falls, SD
Doug Herrmann	2003	Rapid City, SD
Jason Goette	2007	Aberdeen, SD
Grant Walker	2003	Selby, SD
Beth O'Toole	2004	Sioux Falls, SD
JC Chambers	2003	Sioux Falls, SD
Judge Karen Jeffries	2005	Eagle Butte, SD
Ella Rae Stone	2005	Lake Andes, SD

Corrections Commission

The South Dakota Corrections Commission is 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 commission is required to submit an annual report on its activities to the Governor, Chief Justice and Legislature.

There are nine Commission 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.

Members of the Corrections commission at the end of Fiscal Year 2008:

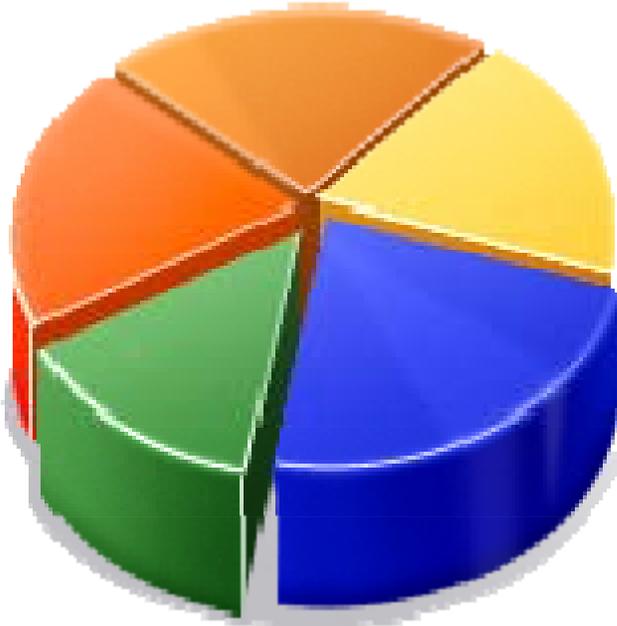
Name	Appointment	Appointing Authority	Residence
Rep. Garry Moore, Chair	1999	House Minority Leader	Yankton, SD
Sen. Ken Albers, Vice-Chair	2006	Senate Majority Leader	Canton, SD
Sen. Julie Bartling	2007	Senate Minority Leader	Burke, SD
Rep. Carol Pitts	2007	House Majority Leader	Brookings, SD
Judge Kathleen Caldwell	2007	Chief Justice	Sioux Falls, SD
Judge John Brown	2008	Chief Justice	Pierre, SD
Brad Drake	2003	Governor	Watertown, SD
George W. Prest	2003	Governor	Brookings, SD
Paul Alyward	2003	Governor	Huron, SD

Legislative Summary

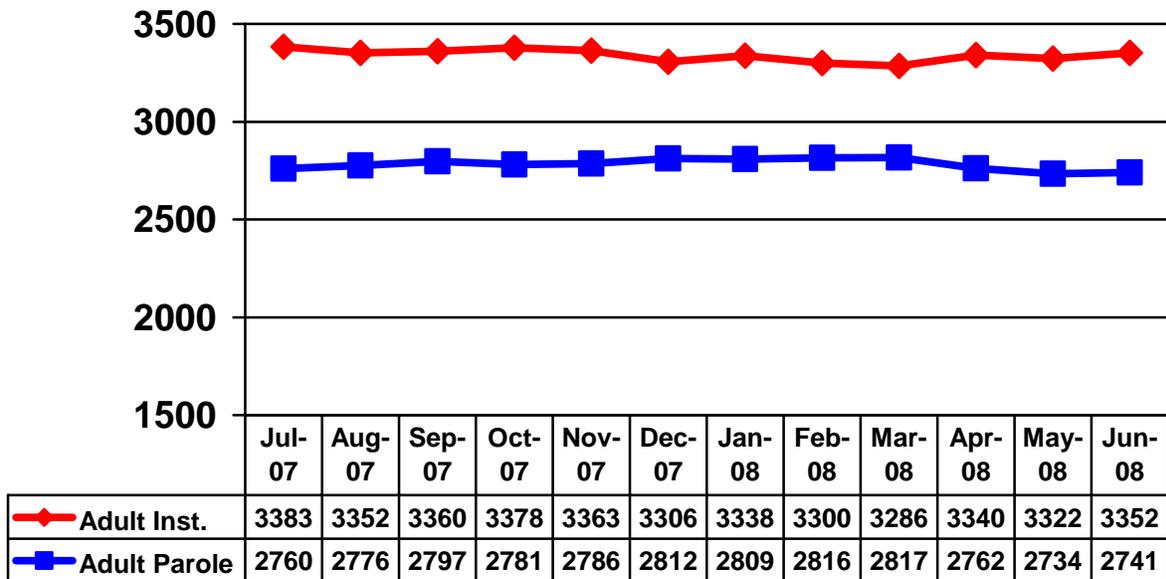
Lawmakers gave their approval to several bills dealing with the Department of Corrections during the 2008 Legislative Session:

- Senate Bill 53 revised certain provisions related to capital punishment. The bill added the standard for mental competency into statute and revised procedures in the event that a death row inmate appears to be mentally incompetent to include a hearing process by the sentencing court which mirrors current competency statutes at the time of trial. The bill also provided for the confidentiality of the persons who administer the intravenous injection in an execution and in the communications regarding the execution while also specifying that persons participating in the execution are immune from civil and criminal liability. The bill clarified documents that are issued following an execution, including specifying the recipients of those documents and the recipients. The bill also updated Chapter 23A-27A of state statute to reference the Department of Corrections, which was created in 1989, after most of the state laws on capital punishment were enacted.
- House Bill 1065 clarified statutory provisions governing the Attorney General's 24/7 sobriety program to allow the Department of Corrections to place parolees on electronic monitoring as a condition of their parole supervision.
- House Bill 1111 revised the responsibilities of the Corrections Commission and required the Commission to file an annual report to the Legislature, Governor and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
- House Bill 1173 revised certain provisions pertaining to the effect of suspended impositions of sentence on parole eligibility. The bill clarified that a suspended imposition of sentence for a felony offense committed on or after July 1, 2008 be considered a prior felony conviction for the purpose of establishing an initial parole date.
- House Bill 1178 authorized an appropriation for costs related to the Intensive Methamphetamine Treatment program at the Women's Prison.

Statistical Information



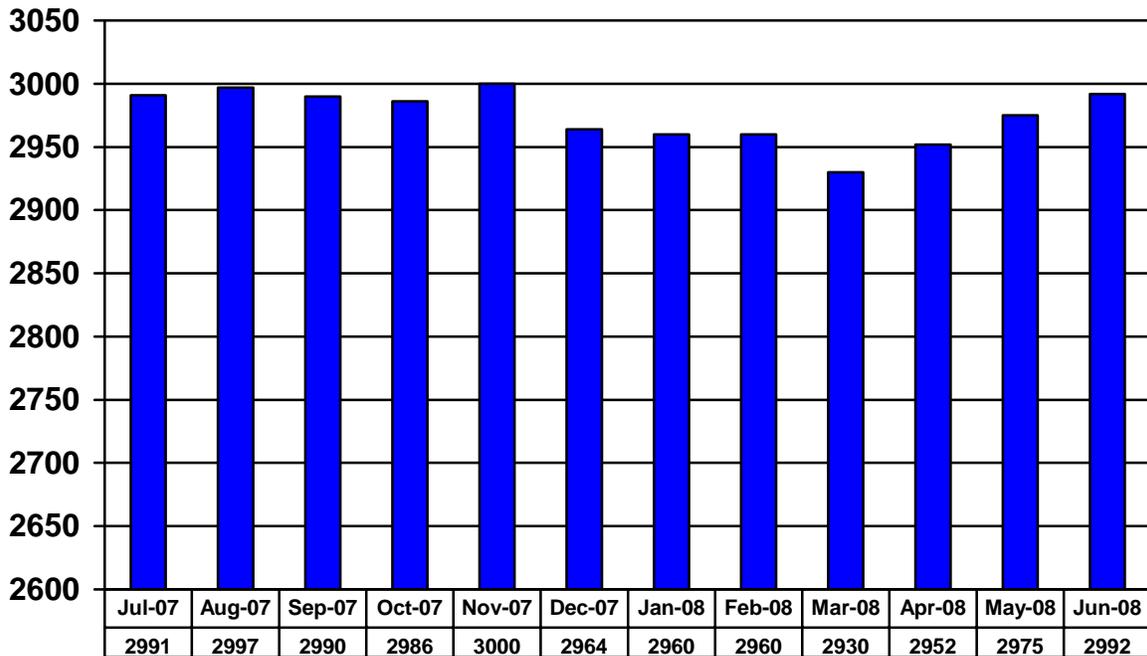
Adult Institutional and Parole Population



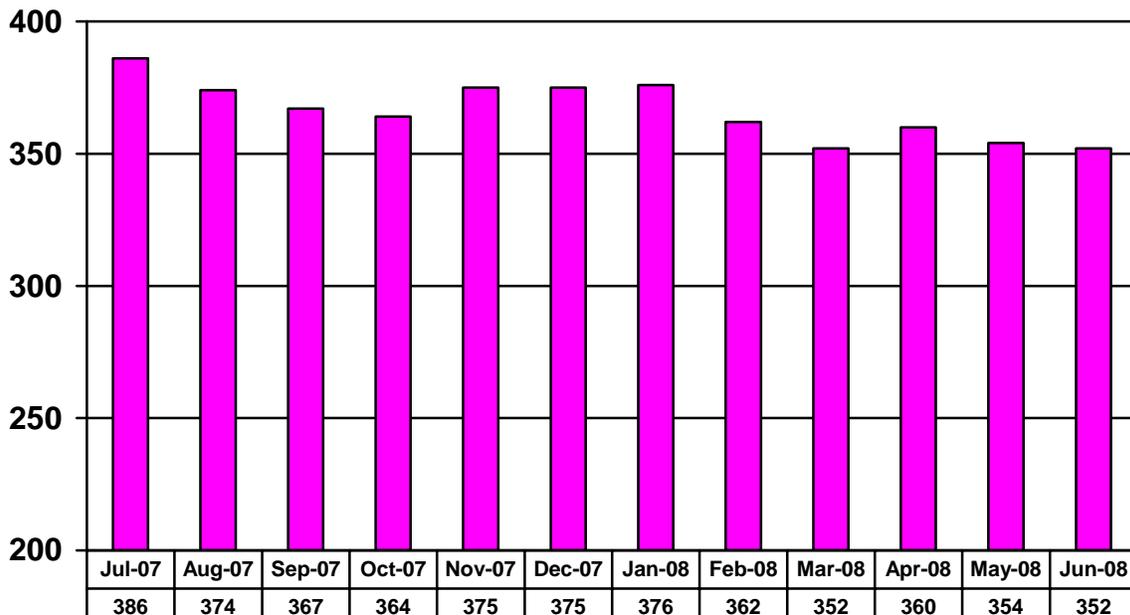
Adult Population Summary - June 30, 2008

	State Males	State Females	State Total	Federal Males	Federal Females	Total Inmates
State Penitentiary	648		648	33		681
Jameson Annex	405		405			405
Jameson Unit C	266		266			266
Durfee State Prison	1173		1173			1173
Yankton Minimum Unit	266		266			266
Women's Prison		178	178		7	185
Women's Prison Unit E		72	72			72
Women's Prison Unit H		65	65			65
Redfield Minimum Unit	118		118			118
Rapid City Minimum Unit	98		98			98

Male Inmate Average Daily Count by Month



Female Inmate Average Daily Count by Month



Adult Inmates Population History

Average Daily Count FY 1995 through FY 2008

Growth rate in ADC Total Population

Year	Number	% Growth
FY 95-96	1733-1908	10%
FY 96-97	1908-2119	11%
FY 97-98	2119-2267	7%
FY 98-99	2267-2424	7%
FY 99-00	2424-2518	4%
FY 00-01	2518-2590	3%
FY 01-02	2590-2781	7%
FY 02-03	2781-2954	6%
FY 03-04	2954-3059	4%
FY 04-05	3059-3144	3%
FY 05-06	3144-3428	9%
FY 06-07	3428-3378	(1%)
FY 07-08	3378-3344	(1%)

ADC Female Population

Year	Number	% Growth
FY 95-96	109-135	24%
FY 96-97	135-149	10%
FY 97-98	149-171	15%
FY 98-99	171-200	17%
FY 99-00	200-194	(3%)
FY 00-01	194-207	8%
FY 01-02	207-222	7%
FY 02-03	222-249	12%
FY 03-04	249-286	15%
FY 04-05	286-302	6%
FY 05-06	302-358	19%
FY 06-07	358-362	1%
FY 07-08	362-366	1%

ADC Male Population

Year	Number	% Growth
FY 95-96	1624-1773	9%
FY 96-97	1773-1970	11%
FY 97-98	1970-2096	6%
FY 98-99	2096-2224	6%
FY 99-00	2224-2324	4%
FY 00-01	2324-2383	3%
FY 01-02	2383-2559	7%
FY 02-03	2559-2705	6%
FY 03-04	2705-2773	3%
FY 04-05	2773-2842	2%
FY 05-06	2842-3070	8%
FY 06-07	3070-3016	(2%)
FY 07-08	3016-2978	(1%)

Custody Level of Adult Inmates- June 30, 2008

Custody	Overall	Male	Female
Specialized	8.9%	9%	7%
Maximum	3.9%	4%	<1%
High Medium	17.2%	18%	8%
Low Medium	39.7%	41%	35%
Minimum	25.7%	23%	45%
Community Transition Program	4.6%	5%	4%

Adult Inmates – June 30, 2008

Age	Inmates	Percentage
Under 18	0	0.0%
18-19	39	1.2%
20-25	696	20.8%
26-30	642	19.2%
31-35	441	13.2%
36-40	414	12.4%
41-45	381	11.4%
46-50	365	10.9%
51-55	182	5.4%
56-60	97	2.9%
61-65	54	1.6%
Over 65	36	1.1%

Age range is from 18 to 80 years.

Average age is 36 years.

Race	Inmates	Percentage
Caucasian	2070	61.66%
Black	215	6.40%
Pacific Islander	0	0.00%
Native American	949	28.27%
Hispanic	109	3.25%
Asian	12	0.36%
Other	2	0.06%

Crimes

The top ten crimes that adult inmates were serving time for as of June 30, 2008:

Crime	Number
DWI (3rd, 4th and 5th)	485
Possession of a Cont. Substance	401
Grand Theft	328
Burglary (I, II, III, IV)	321
Aggravated Assault	257
Rape (I, II, III)	255
Sexual Contact with a child	168
Robbery (I, II)	124
Distribution of a Controlled Substance	113
Murder (I and II)	105

As of June 30, 2008 forty percent of inmates were serving time for a violent crime.

Sixty percent were serving time for a non-violent crime.

Adult Inmates by County of Commitment - June 30, 2008

County	Number	Percentage	County	Number	Percentage
Aurora	18	0.6%	Hyde	1	0.0%
Beadle	82	2.6%	Jackson	4	0.1%
Buffalo	0	0.0%	Jerauld	3	0.1%
Brookings	79	2.5%	Jones	3	0.1%
Bon Homme	13	0.4%	Kingsbury	14	0.4%
Brule	9	0.3%	Lawrence	132	4.1%
Brown	158	4.9%	Lake	28	0.9%
Bennett	24	0.7%	Lincoln	78	2.4%
Butte	33	1.0%	Lyman	12	0.4%
Campbell	2	0.1%	Minnehaha	787	24.5%
Codington	118	3.7%	McCook	16	0.5%
Clark	10	0.3%	Meade	107	3.3%
Clay	25	0.8%	Marshall	3	0.1%
Charles Mix	39	1.2%	McPherson	1	0.0%
Corson	4	0.1%	Miner	4	0.1%
Custer	34	1.1%	Mellette	13	0.4%
Day	16	0.5%	Moody	20	0.6%
Douglas	7	0.2%	Pennington	572	17.8%
Davison	111	3.5%	Perkins	9	0.3%
Deuel	6	0.2%	Potter	0	0.0%
Dewey	0	0.0%	Roberts	87	2.7%
Edmunds	4	0.1%	Sanborn	0	0.0%
Faulk	2	0.1%	Shannon	0	0.0%
Fall River	39	1.2%	Spink	24	0.7%
Grant	17	0.5%	Stanley	11	0.3%
Gregory	21	0.7%	Sully	3	0.1%
Hand	2	0.1%	Todd	2	0.1%
Haakon	2	0.1%	Tripp	30	0.9%
Hamlin	6	0.2%	Turner	16	0.5%
Harding	2	0.1%	Union	69	2.2%
Hanson	2	0.1%	Walworth	36	1.1%
Hutchinson	13	0.4%	Yankton	123	3.8%
Hughes	98	3.1%	Ziebach	2	0.1%

Parole Services - June 30, 2008

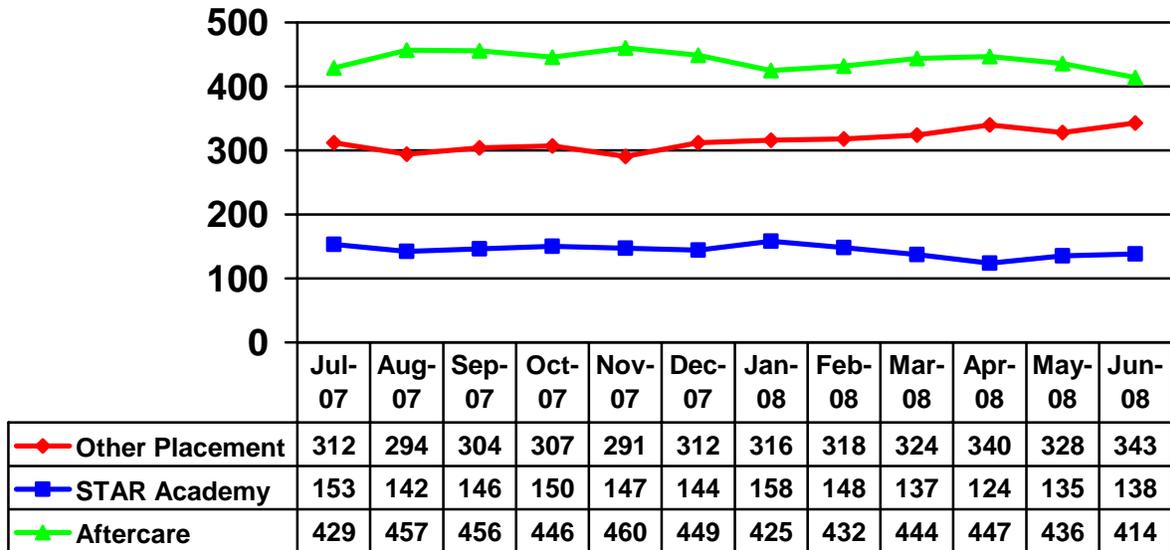
Parole and Suspended Sentence Supervision	2258
SD Parolees in Other States	417
Other State Inmates in SD	66
Parole Supervision Total	2741

FY 2008 Inmates Released to Supervision & Revocations

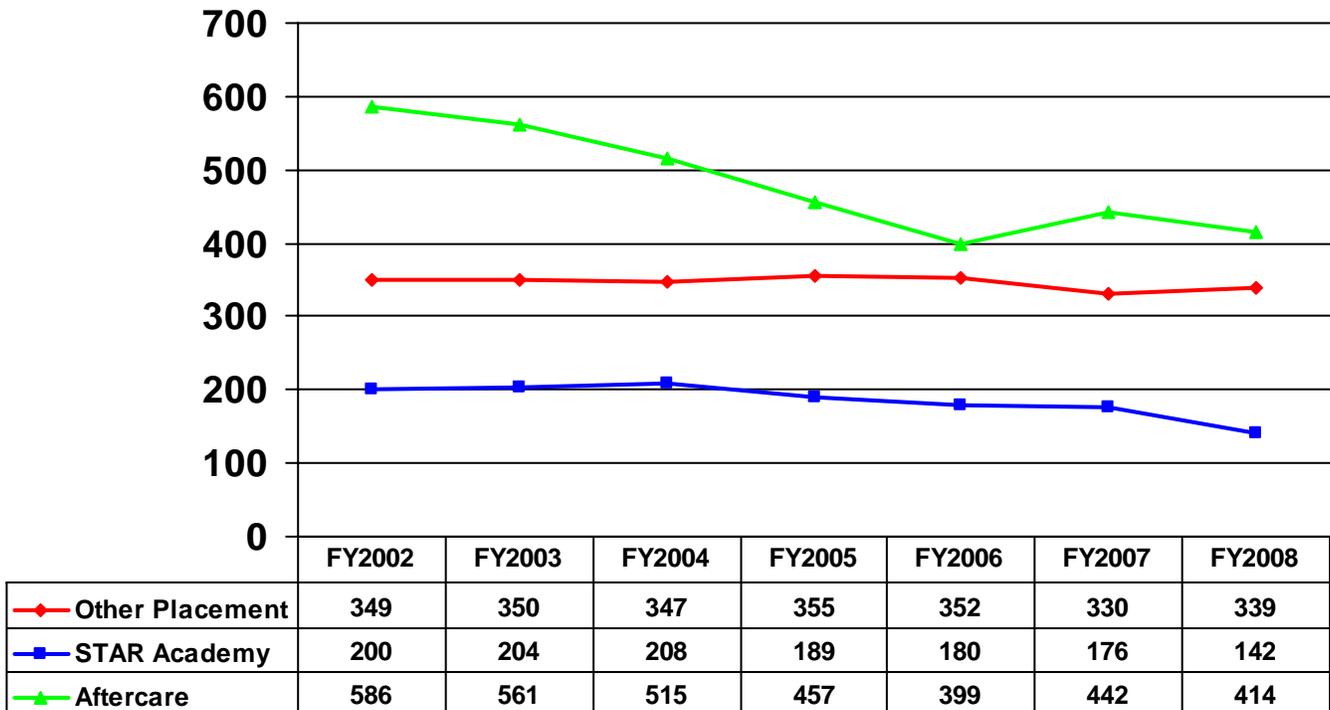
Month	Releases to Supervision	Supervision Revoked
July-07	147	99
August-07	181	56
September-07	137	83
October-07	164	73
November-07	111	48
December-07	122	68
January-08	195	63
February-08	138	77
March-08	144	62
April-08	147	78
May-08	180	89
June-08	149	70
Total	1,815	866

Includes parole and suspended sentence releases and revocations.

Juvenile End of Month Count



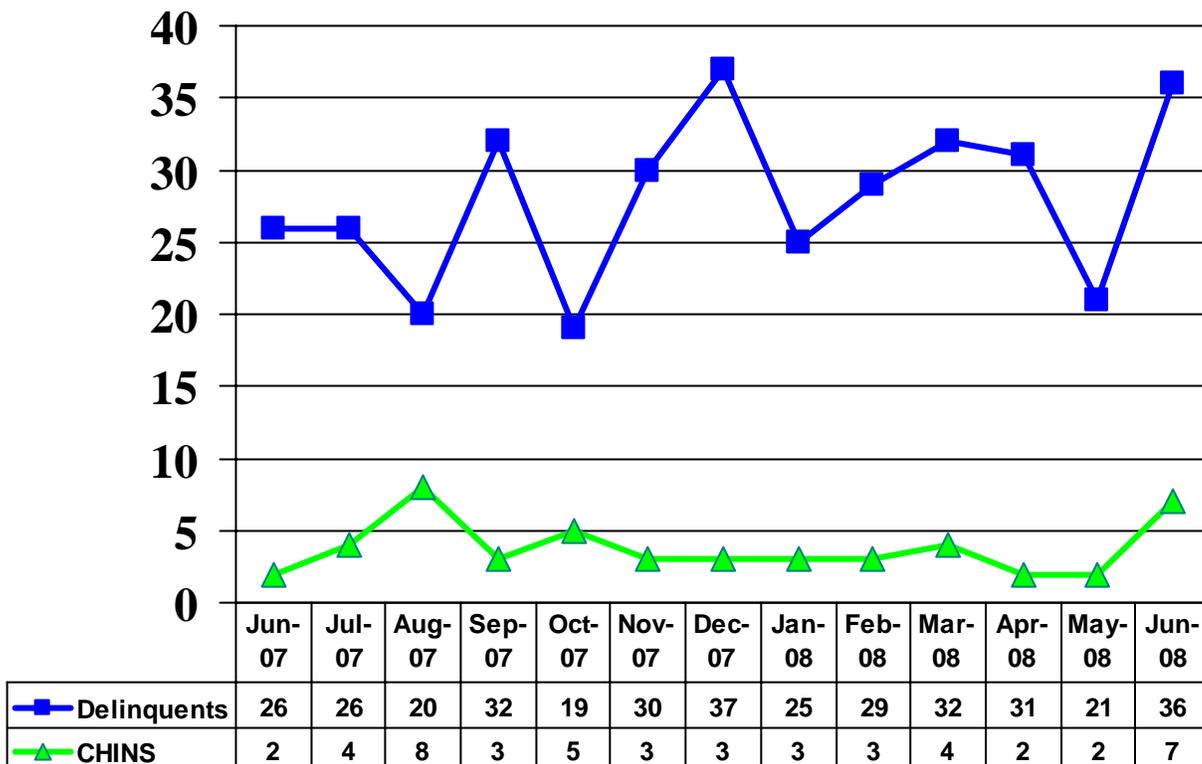
Juvenile Average Daily Population by Fiscal Year



Juvenile Commitments by County FY 2008

County	Juveniles	County	Juveniles
Minnehaha	78	Union	4
Pennington	73	Edmunds	3
Davison	22	Stanley	3
Codington	21	Walworth	3
Charles Mix	17	Bon Homme	2
Yankton	17	Brule	2
Brown	15	Deuel	2
Beadle	14	Mellette	2
Roberts	14	Perkins	2
Bennett	9	Clark	1
Lawrence	9	Fall River	1
Meade	8	Gregory	1
Hughes	7	Hamlin	1
Lincoln	7	Hanson	1
Brookings	6	Jackson	1
Butte	4	Lake	1
Clay	4	Marshall	1
Custer	4	Moody	1
Day	4	Spink	1
Grant	4	Sully	1
Tripp	4	Total	375

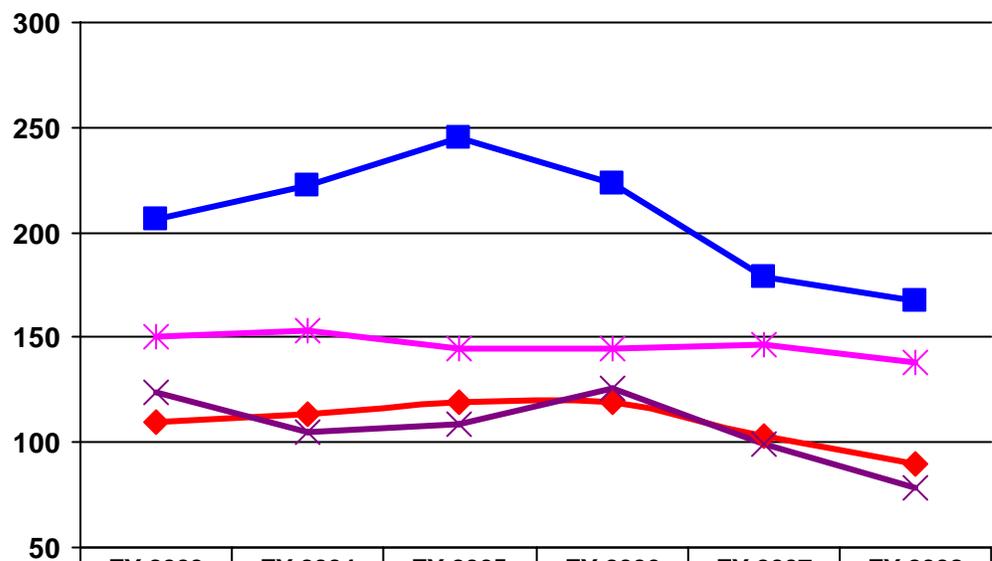
Juvenile Commitments by Month



Juvenile Offenders by Race/Ethnicity- June 30, 2008

Race	Inmates	Percentage
Caucasian	222	48.5%
Black	13	2.8%
Pacific Islander	0	0%
Native American	196	42.8%
Hispanic	20	4.4%
Asian	7	1.5%
Other	0	0%

STAR Academy Programs Average Length of Stay in Days by Fiscal Year



	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
Brady Academy	109.3	113.4	119	119.3	103.3	90.1
Youth Challenge Center 1	205.9	222.2	245	223.5	179	167.4
Excel	123.5	104.6	109	126.2	99.2	78.7
Quest	150.2	153.3	145	144.8	146.6	138.5

South Dakota Department of Corrections

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