

8.1. A.2 Parole & Suspended Sentence Revocation Hearings

I Policy Index:

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Affected Units: SD Board of Pardons and Paroles

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Revision Number: 8

Office of Primary Responsibility: Parole Board Office

II Purpose:

To outline the authority, responsibility, and procedures of the board of pardons and paroles in the revocation of offenders on supervision with the Department of Corrections.

III Definitions:

Detainer

A document issued by the Parole Services Division, through its parole agents, for the arrest and detention of a person under supervision (see ARSD 17:61:01:01 (4) & 17:61:01:11). The document authorizes a parolee to be detained in jail or a designated DOC facility for a period of time as a disciplinary sanction or for investigative purposes (see DOC Policy 1.5.G.8).

Evidence

Evidence at the final (revocation) hearing may include testimony, affidavits, letters, and other materials not ordinarily admissible in a criminal proceeding (see ARSD 17:60:03:08 & 17:60:11:08). The provisions of chapters 19-9 to 19-12, inclusive, and chapters 19-14 to 19-18, inclusive, do not apply in proceedings before the Parole Board (see SDCL: 24-13-12).

Standard of Proof

If the board is reasonably satisfied that the conditions, special limitations, or rules of supervision have been violated, the board may revoke supervision. The board shall give full consideration to any mitigating circumstances presented by the parolee (see ARSD 17:60:03:09 & 17:60:11:09).

Designation of Hearing Officers:

The chair of the board may designate individual board members as hearing officers who may conduct hearings pursuant to SDCL chapters 24-13, 24-14, 24-15, and 24-15A, take testimony and make recommendations to the board.

Designation of Hearing Panels:

The chair of the board may designate panels of two or more board members to conduct hearings pursuant to SDCL chapters 24-13, 24-14, 24-15, and 24-15A, take testimony, and take final action (See SDCL 24-15A-10).

Final Hearing

An offender charged with violating a condition, special limitation, or other rule of supervision will be afforded a final revocation hearing before the parole board within ninety (90) days following their return to a South Dakota Department of Corrections (DOC) facility (see ARSD 17:60:03:03 & 17:60:11:07).

Types of Revocation Hearings

The following revocation hearings are subsequent to the disposition meeting process (see Parole Board Policy 8.1.A.2 *Dispositional Meetings* & Parole Board Office OM 9.1.A.2 *Dispositional Meetings – Parole Revocations and Attachment 6 – Violation Sanctioning Guidelines*):

- A. Revocation Waiver Hearing - the offender (with or without counsel) has reached an agreement of sanction, which is presented to a hearing panel or hearing officer.
- B. Initial/Contested – the offender did not reach an agreement and is contesting the allegations specified in the violation report.
- C. Mitigation Only - the offender has requested to appear before a hearing panel or hearing officer, admit to the alleged violations and offer mitigation.
- D. Rejected Recommendation – the hearing panel or hearing officer has rejected the agreed upon resolution and requested the offender appears before a new hearing panel or hearing officer for final revocation action.

Street Time

For new system offenders, all time spent on supervision, including time spent on suspended sentence, will be considered street time. For old system offenders, all time spent serving the suspended portion of the sentence will be considered street time (see attachment #6 – *Maximum Potential Sanctions*). When calculating the amount of street time an offender has accumulated, the date released to parole (start) and the in custody date (end) will be used.

Good Time

For old system offenders, all time considered and calculated as good time on an offender's sentence. Good time is not applicable to new system offenders (see attachment #6 – *Maximum Potential Sanctions*).

Dead Time

For old system offenders, all time spent on absconder status will be considered dead time. Dead time is not applicable to new system offenders (see attachment #6 – *Maximum Potential Sanctions*). When calculating the amount of dead time an offender has accumulated, the absconder date (or ATL date; the date indicating the start of absconding behavior will be used) (start) and the detainer custody date (end) will be used (the date indicating the start of absconding behavior will be used).

Official Record

An official record of the revocation proceedings will be created and maintained. A court report or recording device will be present at all revocation hearings, and each hearing will be recorded. Recordings will be transcribed as needed for litigation purposes. All recordings will be kept for a period of three (3) years after an offender's final discharge of sentence.

IV Procedures:

Revocation Hearing Procedures:

- A. A hearing panel or hearing officer will conduct revocation hearings.
- B. A court reporter or recording device will record the hearing for the official record.
- C. All offenders will be read and explained their constitutional rights before individual proceedings begin (see attachment #1 – *Revocation Hearing – Reading of Rights – Script*).

- D. All offenders and other witnesses offering testimony will be administered an oath by a board member or court reporter:
- E. Revocation hearings will be conducted in accordance with the applicable revocation hearing scripts.
 - 1. Hearing procedures will vary based upon hearing types:
 - a. Initial hearing (see attachment #2 – *Revocation Hearing (Initial) Script*).
 - b. Contested hearing (see attachment #3 – *Revocation Hearing (Contested) Script*).
 - c. Mitigation only hearing (see attachment #4 – *Revocation Hearing (Mitigation Only) Script*).
 - d. Rejected waiver hearing (see attachment #5 – *Revocation Hearing (Rejected Waiver) Script*).
- F. Board staff will assist the hearing panel as needed.
- G. When a hearing officer conducts a hearing pursuant to this section the hearing officer shall make a recommendation in writing to a hearing panel who may adopt, modify, or reject the recommendation.

Offender's Right to a Final Hearing

- A. An offender charged with violating a condition, special limitation, or other rule of supervision will be afforded a final revocation hearing before the parole board within ninety (90) days following their return to a South Dakota Department of Corrections (DOC) facility (see ARSD 17:60:03:03 & 17:60:11:07).
 - 1. If the offender, counsel, the board, or the state requests a continuance in the matter and it is granted, the offender's right under this rule is tolled for the period of the continuance. Continuances may be made by the previously identified parties and may be granted in the best interests of justice or for good cause.
 - 2. For calculation purposes, the ninety (90) day period will commence the day the offender is admitted to a South Dakota DOC facility under the authority of a warrant of arrest issued by the executive director or designee. Any and all time spent under the authority of a detainer (prior to the issuance of a warrant of arrest and admission to a DOC facility) will not be counted toward the ninety (90) day period.
 - a. Detainment for investigative purposes either in a jail or at a designated DOC facility prior to the issuing of a warrant is not considered time to be counted toward the 90 days to a final hearing.
 - 3. If the parolee is to have a hearing ordered on an appeal or collateral attack, the ninety (90) day period for final hearing shall commence to run from the date of order on appeal or collateral attack, or the filing of the mandate on remand.
 - 4. The following periods shall be excluded in computing the ninety (90) day period for a final hearing:
 - a. The period of delay resulting from other proceedings concerning the offender, including but not limited to, an examination and hearing on competency; and the period during which he/she is incompetent to be heard; the time from filing until final disposition of pre-hearing motions of the offender; and the time consumed in the trial or disposition of other proceedings against the offender.
 - b. The period of delay resulting from a continuance granted at the request or with the consent of the offender or his/her counsel, provided it is approved by the board and recorded.

- c. The period of delay resulting from a continuance granted by the board at the request of the state's counsel for good cause and in the best interest of justice.
 - d. The period of delay resulting from the absence or unavailability of the offender.
 - e. Other periods of delay not specifically addressed in this policy, but only if and when the board finds that they are for good cause.
5. Once a final hearing has commenced, it may be adjourned or continued from time to time and the commencement of the final hearing ends the running of the ninety (90) day time period.
 6. If an offender does not have a final hearing before the conclusion of the ninety (90) day period for a final hearing, as extended by excluded periods, the offender shall be entitled to a dismissal without prejudice by the board, or the violation charges and any other violations required by law to be joined with the violation charged.

Offender's Right to Counsel

- A. Offenders have the right to be represented by an attorney at a revocation hearing. If they cannot afford an attorney, they may request one through their sentencing court.
 1. *Old System Offenders* ARSD 17:60:03:06. Right to counsel. If the parolee appears without counsel at the final hearing, the board shall determine that the parolee understands the right to counsel. If the board is satisfied that the parolee's waiver of counsel is knowingly, intelligently, and freely made, the board shall accept a waiver of counsel. If the parolee desires counsel and is without means to obtain counsel, the board shall notify the sentencing court and request the appointment of counsel.
 2. *New System Offenders*: ARSD 17:60:11:05. Right to counsel. If the inmate appears without legal counsel at the hearing, the board shall determine that the inmate understands the right to counsel. If the board is satisfied that the inmate understands the right to counsel and waives the right knowingly, freely, and intelligently, the board may accept the waiver of counsel and proceed. If the inmate raises any substantial reason which justifies or mitigates the inmate's action or if the reason is complex and otherwise difficult to develop or present, and if the inmate is financially unable to obtain counsel and requests counsel, the board shall notify the sentencing court, request the appointment of counsel, and continue the hearing until a later date.

Final Decision-making

- A. The hearing officer /panel's decision may be one of the following:
 1. Revoke, with the setting of a next review date;
 2. Revoke and reinstate parole;
 3. Reinstate parole (dismiss violation);
 4. Continue hearing to a later date
- B. Revocation actions for old system offenders (see attachment #6 – *Maximum Potential Sanctions*):
 1. *SDCL 24-15-24 Modification or revocation of parole and reduction of good conduct time on finding of violation--Restoration or modification of parole on finding of no violation*. If the Board of Pardons and Paroles is satisfied that any provision of § 24-15-20 has been violated, it may revoke the parole and

reinstate the terms of the original sentence and conviction or it may modify conditions of parole and restore parole status. In addition, the board may order the reduction of time in full or in part for good conduct granted under § 24-5-1. If the board does not find that the provisions of § 24-15-20 have been violated, the board may restore the parolee to the original or modified terms and conditions of parole.

2. At the board's discretion, all time considered and calculated as street time under the current admission and violation may be denied credit towards the offender's sentence.
 - a. If an offender is serving multiple sentences (transactions), any sentence that has flattened while on parole will not have the street time denied credit.
 3. At the board's discretion, it may be ordered that all time considered and calculated as good time on the offender's sentence be denied credit or reduced in full or in part.
 4. At the board's discretion, all time considered and calculated as dead time under the current admission and violation may be denied credit towards the offender's sentence.
 5. If the board denies an offender credit for any time considered street time, dead time, or good time, the offender may only request the reinstatement of that time at subsequent discretionary parole hearings (see ARSD 17:60:03:13 and ARSD 17:60:11:13).
 6. At the board's discretion, any suspended portion of an offender's sentence(s) (both concurrent and consecutive) may be imposed, in part or in full, under the current admission and violation.
 - a. When the board imposes a suspended sentence, good time is not taken. Good time is not granted under 24-5-1, until after the sentence is imposed and Central Records calculates the good time and sets the official dates.
 7. Any time credited to an offender through a partial early final discharge (see Parole Board Policy 8.1.A.7 *Early Discharges*) may be rescinded upon a subsequent finding that the offender is in violation of community supervision.
- C. Revocation hearings for new system offenders (see attachment #6 – *Maximum Potential Sanctions*):
1. *SDCL 24-15A-28 Revocation or modification of parole.* If the board is satisfied that any provision of § 24-15A-27 has been violated, it may revoke the parole and reinstate the terms of the original sentence and conviction or it may modify conditions of parole and restore parole status. In addition, the board may order the denial of credit for time served on parole. If the board does not find that the provisions of § 24-15A-27 have been violated, the board may restore the parolee to the original or modified terms and conditions of the parolee's parole.
 2. *SDCL 24-15A-29 Discretionary parole date established on revocation--Discretionary hearings.* If a parole is revoked, the board shall establish a discretionary parole date of not more than two years from the date of revocation. Subsequent discretionary hearings shall be held at intervals of not more than two years. The board is not required to see an inmate for a discretionary parole hearing at two-year intervals following a revocation if the inmate receives an additional felony sentence or has a suspended sentence imposed which carries a first parole date longer than two years from the revocation. If a suspended sentence is revoked and the sentence is imposed, a discretionary parole date shall be calculated based on the entire imposed term.
 3. At the board's discretion, all time considered and calculated as street time under the current admission and violation may be denied credit towards the offender's sentence.

- a. If an offender is serving multiple sentences (transactions), any sentence that has flatted while on parole may not have the street time added to that sentence.
 - b. Any inmate who spends time on supervision while in the Community Transition Program (CTP) or extended detainment may not be denied credit for such time.
4. If the board denies an offender credit for any time considered street time, the offender may only request the reinstatement of that time at subsequent discretionary parole hearings (see ARSD 17:60:11:13).
 5. At the board's discretion, any suspended portion of an offender's sentence(s) (both concurrent and consecutive) may be imposed, in part or in full, under the current admission and violation.
 6. Any time credited to an offender through a partial early final discharge (see Parole Board Policy 8.1.A.7 *Early Discharges*) may be rescinded upon a subsequent finding that the offender is in violation of community supervision.
- D. The hearing officer / panel will prepare the applicable Findings of Facts, Conclusions of Law, and Order.
1. In certain cases, the hearing panel/officer may order the state's counsel to prepare the necessary documents for approval and entry.
 2. In certain cases, the hearing panel/officer may request counsel for both parties to submit briefs, prior to the hearing panel making its final decision. In such a case, the decision will be entered at a later date.
- E. The hearing officer/panel's decision will be in writing.
1. If the board orders a revocation, the decision shall be in writing and shall specifically state the findings of fact and conclusions of law, which support the order. (see ARSD 17:60:03:11 & 17:60:11:11).
- F. The hearing panel's/officer's decision will be furnished to the offender and necessary counsel as soon as practical, within ten (10) days of the decision (see ARSD 17:60:03:12 & 17:60:11:12).
- G. In hearings conducted by one hearing officer, the officer's written Findings of Facts, Conclusions of Law, and Order will be submitted to a two-person panel who may adopt, modify, or reject the recommendation.
1. Notification to counsel will be made through US first class mail.

Appeal of the Board's Final Decision

- A. Offenders have the right to appeal the board's decision to the circuit court In accordance with SDCL Ch 1-26.

V Related Directives:

South Dakota Codified Laws: Chapters 1-26, 24-15 and 24-15A

South Dakota Administrative Rules: Chapters 17:60 & 17:61

Board of Pardons and Paroles Policy 8.1.A.3 *Dispositional Meetings*

Board of Pardons and Paroles Policy 8.1.A.7 *Early Discharges*

DOC Policy 1.5.G.8 Detainers and Arrest on Violation

Parole Board Office OM 9.1.A.2 *Dispositional Meetings - Revocations*

VI Attachments

- Attachment 1: Revocation Hearing: Reading of Rights – Script
- Attachment 2: Revocation Hearing: Initial – Script
- Attachment 3: Revocation Hearing: Contested – Script
- Attachment 4: Revocation Hearing: Mitigation Only – Script
- Attachment 5: Revocation Hearing: Rejected Waiver – Script
- Attachment 6: Violation Sanctioning Guidelines

VII Revision Log:

February 2009: **Revise** and reordered document. Grammar and language through-out, updated to DOC format for policies. **Revise**: standard of proof; expanded definitions. **Add**: Final Hearing Definitions items A through F.

Add Definition on Detainer

July 2010 **Revise** Policy Format. **Revise** complete policy in accordance with correct format. **Revise** Policy purpose. **Add/Delete** Policy definitions. **Revise** all policy procedures. **Add** SDCL changes, including changes to 24-15A-29, regarding next review past 24 months when SS imposed and recalculated date. **Revise/Add** all attachments. **Add** procedures regarding court reporter fees. **Remove** definition outlining previous decisions of board minutes, as board has adopted attachment outlining Maximum Potential Sanctions. **Add** reference and procedures for rescindment of partial early final discharge.

September 2012: **Add**: Designation of Hearing Officers:

May 2013: Remove Court Reporter Fees - All court reporter fees associated with an individual's revocation hearing will be the responsibility of the offender appearing before the board...

Remove Maximum Potential Punishment attachment.

March 2015: No changes.

July 2016: **Change** updates to forms instead of links. Minor language changes.

October 2017: Minor language changes. **Remove** Attachment 6 (In disposition policy).

August 2021: **Remove** outdated reference to clemency voting requirements from Designation of Hearing Panels definition. **Add** "or extended detainment" to Final Decision Making section C.3.b regarding not denying street time. **Add** Attachments heading. **Add** Attachment 6 and references to Violation Sanctioning Guidelines. Minor formatting/grammar/language changes. **Change** street time calculation end date from "detainer custody" date to "in custody" date.

Myron Rau, Chair

Date

Attachment 1: Revocation Hearing – Reading of Rights – Script



STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA
BOARD OF PARDONS AND PAROLES
1600 N. Drive, P.O. Box 5911
Sioux Falls, SD 57117-5911

Reading of Rights - Revocation Hearing

All inmates appearing for an Initial Revocation Hearing and Contested Revocation Hearing should be brought into the hearing room – those appearing for a rejected recommendation hearing should not appear with this group. Security Staff will escort offender out at conclusion of hearing.

Hearing Officer/Hearing Panel:

- A. Request that each inmate present identify themselves by their full name and inmate ID number.
- B. When all inmates appearing for an Initial Revocation Hearing and a Contested Revocation Hearing are determined to be present, they will be read their rights:

Reading of rights:

1. *You have the absolute right to remain silent. You need not put on any evidence in your defense. You may rely upon the state's burden to prove its case for revocation.*
 2. *Should you give up your right to remain silent, you do have the right to testify on your own behalf if you so desire. You may call witnesses on your own behalf, and may place before the Board any documentary evidence you wish for us to consider. If you choose to testify on your own behalf, you are subject to cross-examination by the state and counsel.*
 3. *You have the right to confront any witnesses called to testify against you and to cross-examine them. Additionally, the state may place into evidence against you certain documentary evidence, which would normally be termed hearsay – these would be letters, affidavits, police reports or depositions – that type of thing.*
 4. *You have the right to be represented by an attorney, at your own expense. If you cannot afford an attorney, one will be appointed to you through your sentencing court.*
 5. *You have the right to know the charges or allegations against you.*
 6. *You have the right to a final hearing and to have your case disposed of within ninety (90) days of your return to a South Dakota Department of Corrections facility. However, if you, your counsel, the Board, or the state request a continuance in the matter and it is granted, your right under this rule is waived. Continuances may be made by the previously identified parties and may be granted in the best interests of justice or for good cause.*
- C. Have each inmate again identify themselves to the Board and indicate whether they do or do not fully understand the rights in these proceedings.
 - D. Once all inmates present indicate they understand their rights, all the inmates will be sworn in or "given the oath." Each inmate needs to respond, "I do."
 - E. The inmates may be excused and will wait to be called individually before the Board for their hearing.

Attachment 2: Revocation Hearing – Initial – Script

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA
 BOARD OF PARDONS AND PAROLES
 1600 N. Drive, P.O. Box 5911
 Sioux Falls, SD 57117-5911

Revocation Hearing (Initial Appearance) Script

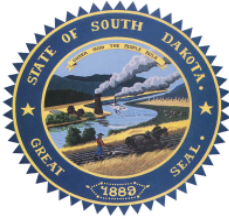
All inmates appearing for an Initial Revocation Hearing will have already been read their rights and sworn in/given the oath – security staff will escort the individual inmate into the hearing room

Hearing Officer/Hearing Panel - Conducting the first Initial Revocation Hearing:

- A. Begin the hearing by introducing the Board members present for the hearing (for the record).
- B. State to the inmate:
 1. “This is the time and place set for the revocation hearing in the matter of inmate ___.”
 2. Ask the Counsel for the state to introduce themselves (for the record)
 3. To the inmate: “Please state your name and South Dakota inmate ID number, for the record.”
 - a. (If necessary) “Please introduce your guests for us.”
 - b. (If necessary) Request that any other visitors for this hearing would introduce themselves
 4. Ask the inmate if he/she was present earlier for the reading of the rights?
 - a. If “**yes**” – proceed; If “**no**” – reread the rights
 5. Ask the inmate if he/she could hear and understands the rights as they were read?
 - a. If “**yes**” – proceed; If “**no**” – reread the rights and offer explanations
 6. At this time, are you prepared to have this revocation hearing or will you (or your counsel) be requesting a continuance?
 - a. If requesting a continuance, and if granted, the hearing will be continued to a later month
 - 1) Explain to the inmate/counsel:
 - a) You have the right to a final hearing and to have your case disposed of within ninety (90) days of your return to a South Dakota Department of Corrections facility. However, if you, your counsel, the Board, or the state request a continuance in the matter and it is granted, your right under this rule is waived. Continuances may be made by the previously identified parties and may be granted in the best interests of justice or for good cause.
 - b. If requesting to proceed at this time:
 - 1) Ask the state’s counsel if they are prepared to move forward today?
 - 2) If all parties are ready to move forward today, proceed to the *Revocation Hearing (Contested) Script – do not continue below.*
 7. The request for a continuance made by ___ has been granted and this matter will be continued to ___.
 8. That will conclude this hearing.

****REMINDER: Board staff are present at hearings as a resource to the board and may answer questions/provide clarification**

Attachment 3: Revocation Hearing – Contested – Script



STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA
BOARD OF PARDONS AND PAROLES
1600 N. Drive, P.O. Box 5911
Sioux Falls, SD 57117-5911

Revocation Hearing (Contested) Script

All inmates appearing for a Contested Revocation Hearing will have already been read their rights and sworn in/given the oath – security staff will escort the individual inmate into the hearing room

Hearing Officer/Hearing Panel - Conducting the first Contested Revocation Hearing:

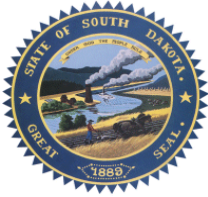
- A. Begin the hearing by introducing the Board members present for the hearing (for the record).
- B. State to the inmate:
 1. “This is the time and place set for the revocation hearing in the matter of inmate ____.”
 2. Ask the Counsel for the state to introduce themselves (for the record)
 3. To the inmate: “Please state your name and South Dakota inmate ID number, for the record.”
 - a. (If necessary) “Please introduce your guests for us.”
 - b. (If necessary) Request that any other visitors for this hearing would introduce themselves
 4. Ask the inmate if he/she was present earlier for the reading of the rights?
 - a. If “yes” – proceed
 - b. If “no” – reread the rights
 5. Ask the inmate if he/she could hear and understands the rights as they were read?
 - a. If “yes” – proceed
 - b. If “no” – reread the rights and offer explanations
 6. Advise that it is the understanding of the Board that, at this time, the state and the inmate/counsel are prepared to proceed with this revocation hearing.
 7. *If the inmate is without counsel - further explain the following:*
 - a. One of those rights is the right to be represented by an attorney. An attorney can help you in the presentation of evidence and protection of your legal rights. Do you wish to proceed without an attorney?
 - 1) If “yes” – proceed
 - 2) If “no” – the proceeding will be continued, and an attorney will be requested by the inmate through the courts.
- C. Address the Violation Packet (Mark the packet as exhibit #1)
 1. Ask the inmate if they were served a copy of the violation packet?

2. Refer to the Supervision Agreement within the violation Packet
 - a. Ask the inmate if they have seen this agreement and if they have signed the agreement, and if they received a copy of the agreement
 - b. Ask the inmate to verbally state the date they signed the agreement (for the record)
 - c. Ask inmate/counsel: "Do you have any objection to entering the violation packet into evidence?"
3. Review the inmate's original conviction, sentence and release date to parole/suspended sentence
4. Refer to the Violation Report within the packet
 - a. Acknowledge that the violation report contains alleged violations of specific conditions of the supervision agreement previously reviewed
 - b. Ask the inmate: "Have you received a copy of the violation report?"
 - 1) Should respond yes – every violator is served an exact copy of the violation packet
 - c. Address the preliminary hearing
 - 1) "It is the Board's understanding that you (waived or had) a preliminary hearing in this matter."
 - a) Is this correct?
 - 2) "Did you (and your counsel) receive a copy of the preliminary hearing report?"
 - a) Should respond yes
 - b) If not, one can be provided by the Board Office staff
5. Specifically address the violations
 - a. Review the Maximum Potential Punishment with the inmate/counsel
 - 1) "Do you understand that if you admit, or if the Board finds you have violated the conditions of supervision, we can revoke your parole/suspended sentence, return you to an institution, and take any or all of your good time and/or street time?"
 - a) If yes – proceed
 - b) If no – clarify
 - 2) "Were you made any promises or were you threatened in any way to make a certain decision today?"
 - a) If yes – clarify
 - b) If no – proceed
 - 3) **For each specific allegation - Read the alleged conditions violated from the Violation Report**
 - a) "Regarding condition ___, do you admit or deny being in violation?"
 - b) Repeat for multiple conditions
6. Allow the state's counsel to begin presenting their case
 - a. For each witness, allow for cross-examination by the inmate/counsel and rebuttal
 - b. For each document/evidence, accept or deny admittance into evidence
7. Allow the inmate/counsel to present their case

- a. For each witness, allow for cross-examination by the state's counsel and rebuttal
- b. For each document/evidence, accept or deny admittance into evidence
8. The Board should ask any questions they have or clarify any issues raised.
- D. Closing the hearing
 1. Allow counsel for the state to offer their closing argument(s)
 2. Allow the inmate/counsel to offer their closing argument(s)
 3. Allow for any rebuttal
 4. Inform the inmate and hearing participants that a final decision will be made and they will be notified of that decision by the close of business on Friday.
 5. The hearing is concluded.

*****REMINDER: Board staff are present at the hearings as a resource to the board and may answer questions / provide clarification.***

Attachment 4: Revocation Hearing – Mitigation Only – Script



STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA
BOARD OF PARDONS AND PAROLES
1600 N. Drive, P.O. Box 5911
Sioux Falls, SD 57117-5911

Revocation Hearing (Mitigation Only) Script

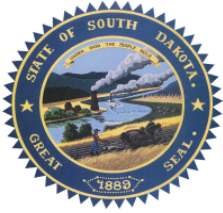
All inmates appearing for a Mitigation Only - Revocation Hearing will have already been read their rights and sworn in/given the oath – security staff will escort the individual inmate into the hearing room

Hearing Officer/Hearing Panel - Conducting the Hearing:

- A. Begin the hearing by introducing the Board members present for the hearing (for the record).
- B. State to the inmate:
 1. “This is the time and place set for the revocation hearing in the matter of inmate __.”
 2. Ask the Counsel for the state to introduce themselves (for the record)
 3. To the inmate: “Please state your name and South Dakota inmate ID number, for the record.”
 - a. (If necessary) “Please introduce your guests for us.”
 - b. (If necessary) Request that any other visitors for this hearing would introduce themselves
 4. Ask the inmate if he/she was present earlier for the reading of the rights?
 - a. If “yes” – proceed; If “no” – reread the rights
 5. Ask the inmate if he/she could hear and understands the rights as they were read?
 - a. If “yes” – proceed; If “no” – reread the rights and offer explanations
 6. Advise that it is the understanding of the Board that a dispositional meeting was held on this matter on _____. Further, it is the Board’s understanding that at that dispositional meeting the inmate made the decision to admit to the alleged conditions violated but chose to proceed to a hearing before the Board in order to offer mitigation.
 - a. Read the specific alleged conditions violated.
 - b. Ask the inmate if this is correct?
 - 1) If “yes” – proceed; If “no” – clarify
- C. Allow inmate to proceed with their case and present any mitigation for the Board to consider in their decision.
- D. Allow state’s counsel to present their case, present any relevant testimony, and offer any evidence.
- E. Closing the hearing
 1. Inform the inmate and hearing participants that a final decision will be made, and they will be notified of that decision by the close of business on Friday. The hearing is concluded.

*****REMINDER: Board staff are present at the hearings as a resource to the Board and may answer questions / provide clarification.***

Attachment 5: Revocation Hearing – Rejected Waiver – Script



STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA
BOARD OF PARDONS AND PAROLES
1600 N. Drive, P.O. Box 5911
Sioux Falls, SD 57117-5911

Revocation Hearing (Rejected Waiver) Script

All inmates appearing for a Rejected Waiver - Revocation Hearing should not have been read their rights with the other violation cases – they will have their rights read and be sworn in/given the oath at the time of their individual hearing.

Security staff will escort the individual inmate into the hearing room.

Hearing Officer/Hearing Panel - Conducting the Hearing:

- A. Begin the hearing by introducing the Board members present for the hearing (for the record).
- B. State to the inmate:
 1. “This is the time and place set for the revocation hearing in the matter of inmate ____.”
 2. Ask the Counsel for the state to introduce themselves (for the record)
 3. To the inmate: “Please state your name and South Dakota inmate ID number, for the record.”
 - a. (If necessary) “Please introduce your guests for us.”
 - b. (If necessary) Request that any other visitors for this hearing would introduce themselves
 4. **Reading of the Rights:**
 - a. Upon review of this recommended sanction, the Board rejected the recommendation that was agreed upon by you and the Executive Director, which has resulted in this hearing. At this hearing, the Board will hear evidence and argument, if any, and decide what sanctions will be imposed for the violation of your parole.
 - b. At this proceeding, you have the absolute right to remain silent; you are not required to put on any evidence.
 - c. Should you give up your right to remain silent, you have the right to testify and/or call witnesses on your behalf as to why you believe the recommended sanction, or any other sanction, should be imposed. If you choose to testify on your own behalf, you are subject to cross-examination by the state and counsel. You also have the right to confront and cross-examine any witnesses called by the state.
 - d. You have the right to be represented by an attorney, and if you cannot afford an attorney, one will be appointed for you and this proceeding will be adjourned until you have had an opportunity to consult with an attorney.
 5. Ask the inmate if he/she could hear and understands the rights as they were read?
 - a. If “yes” – proceed

- b. If “no” – reread the rights and offer explanations
6. Once the inmate indicates they understand their rights, the inmate will be sworn in. Each inmate needs to respond “I do.”
7. Advise that it is the understanding of the Board that a dispositional meeting was held on this matter on _____. Further, it is the Board’s understanding that at that dispositional meeting the inmate made the decision to admit to the alleged conditions violated, waived your personal appearance before the Board, and accepted the sanction recommended by the Executive Director.
 - a. Read the specific alleged conditions violated.
 - b. Ask the inmate if this is correct?
 - 1) If “yes” – proceed
 - 2) If “no” – clarify
8. Upon reviewing the recommended sanction, the Board rejected the recommendation or _____, which brings us to this hearing.
9. Advise it is this hearing panel’s understanding that the recommendation was rejected by the Board due to: _____
- C. If the Board chooses, you may allow the state’s counsel or Board Office staff to present their case behind the recommended sanction.
- D. If the Board chooses, you may allow the inmate to testify as to why they agreed to the sanction and why the sanction should be imposed, or why a lesser sanction should be imposed.
- E. Closing the hearing
 1. Inform the inmate and hearing participants that a final decision will be made and they will be notified of that decision by the close of business on Friday.
 2. The hearing is concluded.

*****REMINDER: Board staff are present at the hearings as a resource to the Board and may answer questions / provide clarification.***

Attachment 6: Violation Sanctioning Guidelines

Non- Absconder			
<u>Supervision Level</u>	<u>Violation Count</u>	<u>NRD</u>	
Intensive/ Maximum	1st violation	4-6 months	
Intensive/Maximum	2nd violation	5-7 months	
Intensive/Maximum	3rd/subsequent violation	6-8 months	
Medium/Minimum/ Indirect	1st violation	3-5 months	
Medium/Minimum/ Indirect	2nd violation	4-6 months	
Medium/Minimum/ Indirect	3rd violation/subsequent violation	5-7 months	
<p>Deviations from the matrix must be noted on the disposition investigative summary paperwork, for parole board panel review.</p>			
Absconding			
<u>Supervision Level</u>	<u>Violation Count</u>	<u>Loss of</u>	<u>NRD</u>
ALL	1st violation	absconding time	3-5 Months
	2nd violation	absconding time	4-6 months
	3rd violation	absconding time	5-7 months
	4th/ subsequent violation	absconding time	6-8 months

* SDCL 24-15A-29 Can be taken into consideration.

The next review date and loss of street time sanction may be based on but not limited to the inmate's behavior while on supervision, previous violations/non-compliance this admission and behaviors indicating an intention to re-offend. Time that has lapsed in between revocations will also be taken into consideration.

Jail time and detainment time can be considered when determining the amount of street time to take as a sanction and if they turned themselves in (TSI) prior to their apprehension. Absconding time can be taken up to amount of days absconded.

This document or its application shall not bind the Board, Director or designee. Neither this document nor its application may be the basis for establishing a constitutionally protected liberty or due process interest in any prisoner.

Updated 12/18/2020