



FY2018

ANNUAL REPORT



South Dakota
SOUTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS



Mission

OUR MISSION

To protect the citizens of South Dakota by providing safe and secure facilities for juveniles 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.

Vision

OUR VISION

A national leader in corrections that enhances public safety by employing evidence-based practices to maximize the rehabilitation of offenders.

Values

OUR VALUES

We value our staff as our greatest asset.

We value a safe environment for staff and offenders.

We value community support and collaboration.

We value public trust in the operation of our department.

We value the use of evidence-based practices to maximize offender rehabilitation.

We value diversity and the respect for all individuals.

We value professionalism, teamwork and the highest standard of ethics.

We value investment in our staff through training in sound correctional practice and through the provision of opportunities for development and career advancement.

Greetings!

Fiscal Year 2018 ended with a historic mark, but not one that any of us should take pride in. We finished state Fiscal Year 2018 with a record number of state prison inmates—4,001—entrusted to our custody. The methamphetamine epidemic continues to contribute to the rise in the number of inmates in our state, especially with the female inmate population. At the end of Fiscal Year 2018, 65% of the female inmates were serving time for a drug offense and nearly one-third of all state prison inmates were serving sentences for drugs. The vast majority of female inmates, 86-percent, are in our prison system for non-violent crimes.



When I began to serve as Corrections Secretary in May of 2011, there were 391 females in the prison system, with 36-percent of them in our system for drug offenses. By the end of state Fiscal Year 2013, the percentage of females in prison for drug offenses had risen to 41-percent.

The number of women in prison has increased 35 percent since 2013. By comparison, the number of men in prison grew only 9 percent in that time period.

South Dakota now has the fourth-highest rate of incarceration of women in the country, behind only Oklahoma, Wyoming and Kentucky. The South Dakota rate is nearly twice the national average. Too many women are being incarcerated rather than treated for drug addictions. We think that locking individuals up is going to solve their addiction problem. In many cases it makes the problem worse. Criminalizing addiction, especially among women who are mothers, is enabling a pattern in which the children of inmates are more likely to end up in prison themselves. National studies that have shown that up to 80 percent of children who have a parent in prison will someday end up in prison. Imprisonment in South Dakota is generational. The females behind prison walls have experienced that as a child. The generation we have back there now as inmates experienced the same things when they were children.



I am encouraged by the strategies we have developed within the department to combat the rising prison population. We implemented the Intermediate Correctional Intervention Program (ICIP) in partnership with Pennington County and Lutheran Social Services in hopes of reducing the number of Native American females sent to prison, particularly those who violated their probation. That program includes utilization of a risk assessment, curriculum and cultural responsiveness that are new to our system.

The adoption of earned discharge credits for inmates for the completion of work hours, academic, vocational or evidence based programs and heroic acts such as assisting with fighting fires shows promise. In the first few months after adoption of the earned discharge credits, inmates were showing more of an interest in the programming being offered and the opportunity to earn time off of their sentence by completing one or more of the eligible programs.

We were pleased that the Legislature approved funding for more Community Transition Program (CTP) contract beds in the community. This began as a pilot program as part of the Public Safety Improvement Act and continues to develop an expanded community capacity to provide services for offenders in the community rather than in our community work centers. We also continue to utilize the extended confinement program to allow low-risk inmates within six months of release to be placed at home under parole supervision on GPS.

Our PREP reentry program is providing incentives for promoting successful returns to society from prison and shows a reduction in recidivism.



Secretary Denny Kaemingk
South Dakota Department of Corrections



The summary of State Fiscal Year 2018 is best told with numbers

The state finished the year with a record number of adult offenders in the state prison system. At the end of the fiscal year, there were 4,001 state prison inmates, a record high in the number of inmates in the system at the end of a fiscal year. The FY 2018 average daily count of 3,909 inmates was 64 above the budgeted amount of 3,845.

DOC had 4,001 adults in the prison system (3,437 males and 564 females) at the end of June 2018. The male inmate average daily count has increased from 3,013 in FY 2009 to 3,380 for FY 2018. The female average daily count has increased from 302 in FY 2009 to 529 for FY 2018. The male average daily count increased by 1.93 percent from FY 2017 to FY 2018, down from the 4.8 percent increase from FY 2016 to FY 2017. The female average daily count increased by 6.87 percent from FY 2017 to FY 2018, down from the 17.3 percent increase from FY 2016 to FY 2017.

The majority of state prison inmates are serving time for non-violent crimes (53% of males and 86% of females as of June 30, 2018). Nearly two-thirds of female inmates (64%) are serving time for drug crimes, while more than a quarter of male inmates (27%) are serving time for drug crimes. During state Fiscal Year 2018, only 3.5% of female admissions to prison were for violent crimes. A total of 24% of male admissions to prison were for violent crimes.

Overall juvenile placement numbers are down considerably, with the total DOC juvenile population decreasing from 520 at the end of FY 2015 to 233 at the end of FY 2018. The number of juvenile commitments to DOC also fell from 205 in FY 2015 to 84 in FY 2018. The average length of stay in residential placement has decreased for in-state group care programs (DOC paid) and out-of-state private placement programs (DOC paid), but has increased for in-state residential treatment programs.



The 2018 Legislature passed several measures that will impact DOC operations.



Earned Discharge Credits (EDC)

State lawmakers approved House Bill 1053, which was sponsored by the Department of Corrections to establish a system of earned discharge credits for inmates. The new law allows the DOC to grant up to 90 days of earned discharge credits (EDC) to inmates for the completion of 360 hours of work, not to exceed 180 days in 12 months; up to 90 days for completion of academic, vocational or evidence based programs; and up to 365 days for heroic actions, including disaster response. This bill became effective July 1, 2018, for work hours, program completion and heroic acts that occur after that date.

While all inmates, except those serving a life or death sentence or those serving a sentence for a crime committed prior to July 1, 1996, are eligible for credits, an award of EDCs is not guaranteed. There will be inmates who will be denied credits based on their risk, conduct and other factors. Inmate eligibility, the actual number of days that can be earned and other procedures will be set by DOC policy. These credits give inmates an opportunity to actually earn time off their sentence and provide incentive to participate in work and rehabilitative programming.



Compassionate Parole

The Legislature also passed House Bill 1109, known as the Compassionate Parole bill. The intent of the bill is to provide a means of early release for seriously ill or infirm inmates and aged inmates prior to their original parole eligibility date. The new law took effect July 1, 2018. As required by the legislation, the medical provider or warden may refer an inmate to the Secretary of Corrections for consideration of compassionate parole. At the Secretary's discretion, an inmate may be referred to the Board of Pardons and Paroles (Board) for a discretionary hearing within three months. Compassionate parole is completely discretionary by the Board.



The Board shall consider the following factors in determining the grant or denial of a compassionate parole: the inmate's assessed risk level; the inmate's conduct in prison; the inmate's conduct while on extended confinement, if applicable; sentence served and sentence remaining; offense and chronicity of criminal behavior; prognosis and incapacitation level; the inmate's compliance with health care ordered by a health care provider; release plan including provisions for health care; input, if any, of the sentencing judge, the prosecuting attorney, and the victim; if the care and supervision that the inmate requires and is

anticipated to require can be provided in a more medically appropriate or cost effective manner than the Department of Corrections; allowing a geriatric or terminally ill person to live at a location outside of prison prior to death; and the ability to adequately monitor the inmate, after release, to ensure public safety.

The release plan and condition of parole must include provisions for medical care and payment of medical care. Those on compassionate parole are subject to the supervision and revocation laws that currently exist for inmates on parole. Once an inmate reaches their initial parole date or is granted parole, they are no longer under the provisions of compassionate parole. There is no constitutionally protected liberty, property or due process interest for any inmate with the compassionate parole process. An inmate is not entitled to compassionate parole or to be considered for compassionate parole. The decision of the Board is final and not subject to appeal by the inmate

Juvenile Correction Agents

The Legislature approved a revision to the classification of Juvenile Corrections Agents for inclusion as Class B members of the South Dakota Retirement System. The Department of Corrections worked with all necessary appointing authorities



as defined in SDCL 3-6A-2 and the Commissioner of the Bureau of Human Resources and the Commissioner of the Bureau of Finance and Management to obtain required permissions and justification to taxpayers.

This change was a result of DOC seeking to retain qualified staff by addressing the obvious equity issues that exist in state government for juvenile justice system employees. While Court Service Officers were classified as Class B, Juvenile Corrections Agents were not. By nature of their role in the system, Juvenile Corrections Agents serve a more complex and challenging population that represents a greater risk to the safety of staff and the general public.

Legislators also approved DOC-sponsored bills to:

- add aggravated criminal battery of an unborn child, aggravated battery of an infant, fluid assault by jail inmate and assault with intent to cause serious permanent disfigurement to list of violent crimes for purposes of parole eligibility calculations; and
- revise SDCL 24-15-14 and 24-15-21 to allow for the Executive Director of the Board of Pardons and Paroles to issue a warrant if an inmate on extended confinement escapes.

Other bills which passed the Legislature and were signed into law include:

House Bill 1280- Clarifies that the total sentence length for setting the sentence discharge date is the sum of imprisonment time and any suspended time or for a fully suspended sentence it is the term of imprisonment that has been suspended;

House Bill 1281- Creates a self-executing provision that if a probationer is sentenced to DOC for a different case, the probation supervision is automatically terminated. The court that imposed the probation sentence could still revoke the probation and impose a prison sentence.

Transitional Housing Budget Increase

The legislative-approved budget for state Fiscal Year 2019 includes \$1,144,640 in funding for 50-70 contract beds in the community for parole transitional housing and case management. A staff position was also authorized for administrative and case management functions. DOC issued a Request for Proposals for Community Residential services for Parole Reentry. The Department is seeking community based beds for parolees currently in the Community Transition Program and housed in DOC Community Work Centers. The DOC is negotiating contracts with the Glory House in Sioux Falls for 10-15 beds for male inmates and with Cornerstone Mission in Rapid City for 12 beds for female parolees and 27-35 beds for male parolees. This will free up prison beds for inmates.



Criminal Justice Reinvestment Initiatives

Work continued in state FY 2018 on both the adult and juvenile criminal justice reinvestment initiatives. While the prison population was above the 2012 performance goal at the end of FY 2018, the total inmate population was 281 below what it would have been without the changes made in passage of the Public Safety Improvement Act (PSIA) in 2012. The standing parole population increased 5.5% from FY 2017 to FY 2018, but the average parole agent caseload remains below the pre-PSIA levels.



Since the passage of the PSIA, parole has discharged a total 9,579 years of unnecessary supervision through earned discharge credits. More than 84% of eligible parolees earned discharge credits through compliant supervision during FY 2018.

The percentage of adult offenders who recidivated—returned to prison for a new felony conviction or for a revocation of parole or suspended sentence supervision—within one year of their release date during calendar year 2016 was 23.3%. That's a slight increase from those released during calendar year 2015 (23%), but far less than the 29.5% rate for those released in 2004.

On the juvenile side, court commitments to DOC have decreased by 63% since 2014. That's consistent with focusing out-of-home placements on more serious youth and targeting placements, supervision and services.

Juvenile recidivism rates have steadily declined from the one-year mark of 46.2% for releases in 2005 to 15.6% for those released in 2016 and have been out for one-year. Juvenile recidivism includes offenders who have their aftercare supervision revoked, are adjudicated for a new offense and recommitted/remanded back to DOC and those who commit a crime and are admitted to adult prison.

More information on the adult and juvenile reforms are available at psia.sd.gov/ and jjri.sd.gov/.



Bob Dooley Retires

Director of Prison Operations, Chief Warden and Mike Durfee State Prison Warden Bob Dooley retired in June 2018 after more than 35 years of service to the state.

Bob was involved in the transition of the University of South Dakota-Springfield campus into a prison facility, ensuring the security of the facility, drafting policies, assisting with conducting hundreds of interviews of prospective employees and creating a staffing schedule. Bob worked his way through the security ranks at the Springfield facility before being appointed Warden of the Mike Durfee State Prison in 1995, and Chief Warden and Director of Prison Operations in 2013, overseeing all of the adult correctional facilities.



Secretary of Corrections Denny Kaemingk took part in ceremonies honoring Warden Dooley and was on hand to present him with a plaque commemorating his distinguished career.



Governor Dennis Daugaard proclaimed June 8, 2018 as "Bob Dooley Day" in South Dakota in honor of Bob's dedicated service.



FY 2018 brought several leadership changes at SD DOC facilities.

(L-R) With Bob Dooley's retirement, SDSP Warden Darin Young was elevated to Chief Warden and appointed Director of Prison Operations. Brent Fluke took the helm of Mike Durfee State Prison, and Wanda Markand, a prison administrator in Tennessee, was appointed warden of the Women's Prison to succeed him.



The state began partnering during FY 2018 with Lutheran Social Services and Pennington County on a new Intermediate Correctional Intervention Program (ICIP).

The target population of the ICIP program is prison-bound adult female offenders from Pennington County. There are currently more female inmates in the state prison system committed from Pennington County than any other county, with Pennington County committed inmates making up more than a quarter of the state's female prison population.

The goals of the program are to reduce corrections costs by reducing unnecessary prison confinement, expand and promote collaboration among those working in the criminal justice system to support justice reinvestment and use evidence-based practices to reduce recidivism and prevent re-incarceration. Those admitted to the program can be as an alternative to prison. DOC's preference with this program is that it will be used primarily by the state court system to divert probation violators from prison.

Pennington County will provide the housing and custodial care for these women while Lutheran Social Services will provide the programming. We will use the Women's Needs Risk Assessment (WRNA) for the offenders in this program. We will also focus on change readiness and implement the "Moving On" Curriculum. Participants will access Cognitive Behavioral Interventions for Substance Abuse (CBISA), Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT), and mental health services in the community. The program will also focus on cultural responsiveness, due to the fact that the majority of participants will likely be Native American.



Strengthening Individuals,
Families & Communities

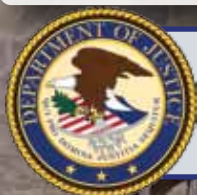


With the grant, funds are available for residential costs, case management, community-based services and housing assistance.

The current program design and budget supports 12 residential spots. Funds also have been budgeted for Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitoring (SCRAM) and Global Positioning System (GPS) monitoring, jail costs and flexible funds to address individual specific needs. Funding is also earmarked for program development and evaluation consultants.

Components of the program include:

- 90-day residential programming phase;
- 9 month community phase;
- emphasis on individualized, assessment-based evidence-based practices;
- 100 hours of Cognitive-based programming onsite by vendor;
- access to existing state and local services and resources; and
- enhanced case management.



Funding for the ICIP comes from a **Justice Reinvestment Initiative: Maximizing State Reforms** grant from the U.S. Department of Justice that was awarded in 2016. The grant is for \$1.75 million over three years, with no state match required. All of the funds are budgeted as contractual services.



The Restrictive Housing (RH) program continued to evolve during FY 2018.

A few years ago, DOC reshaped our approach to RH in order to have safer facilities, fewer high risk releases from segregation, and ultimately, safer communities. DOC developed a system composed of a five-level program provided to inmates, allowing them an opportunity to enhance and demonstrate their readiness to return to general population and/or the community through successful participation in prescribed programming and by earning progressive privileges through advancement in the established program levels.

RH is a status for inmates whose continued presence in the general population poses a serious threat to life, property, self, staff, other inmates, or the security and/or orderly operation of the institution. Placement on RH status is based on the acts and behaviors of the inmate but does not include disciplinary segregation, Investigative Purpose (IP) or protective custody status inmates. Placement on RH status is not used as a disciplinary sanction or punitive response.

The American Correctional Association changed their definition of Restrictive Housing during FY 2018. Offenders who are out of their cells for at least three hours per day do not meet the new ACA definition of being on Restrictive Housing. Inmates who were considered to be in Level 5 of the RH program have since been removed from the RH count. The inmates now go from Level 4 to a step down status known as Modified Housing and are reviewed to determine if they are ready to return to general population.

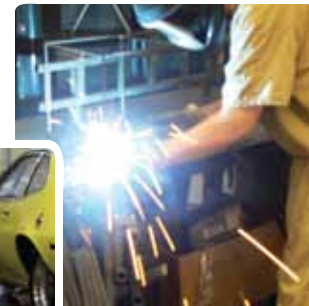
The definition change led to a reduction in the RH average daily count.

Restrictive Housing Avg. Daily Count



As of June 30th
of each year





Vocational Education

The Department of Corrections revised its vocational education programming during FY 2018 to impart labor market skills, support programs that provide workforce ready credentialing, and connect individuals directly with prospective employers, thus improving job placement outcomes.

The change involves inmates within 1-2 years of potential release from prison who have a verified high school diploma or General Equivalency Diploma (GED) and have completed the National Career Readiness exam. Individuals seeking to get into the vocational program will need to have the scores compatible with that program.

The welding, auto mechanics, and auto body programs started January 1, 2018, with the construction technology following suit in March. The new welding program is 240 hours long and culminates with American Welding Society certification. Construction Technology is 1,080 hours with the goal of being able to build a house similar to what the career and technical education programs in the community do.

Auto mechanics is 240 hours in duration and the inmates will complete by taking the National Institute for Automotive Service Excellence (ASE) certification exam. They can earn certification in up to 9 areas and for each area they certify in they receive a certificate from ASE.

Auto Body basic is 120 hours and the inmates will also take the ASE student certification exam. Auto body advanced is 1,560 hours and has an advanced knowledge-based test.





Corrections Secretary Denny Kaemingk participated in a congressional briefing on Innovations and Challenges in Providing Mental Health Services to Prisoners and Returning Citizens on May 24, 2018 in Washington, D.C.

Secretary Kaemingk discussed the state's approach to providing services to individuals with mental illness and substance abuse disorders within the prison system.

Photo courtesy Association of State Correctional Administrators.

Tribal Parole Program

The DOC and Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe (FSST) continued discussions during FY 2018 to develop a Tribal Parole program. The FSST would utilize a resource team approach and maintain jurisdiction over the case until it requires a transfer to another area or it meets the standards of violation.

Because the tribal parolee numbers in the area are low, the casework and supervision would be provided by the current state parole agent covering the area, with oversight by the team.



Several new work opportunities were added at the Women's Prison during FY 2018.

Badlands Quilting was approved as a Private Sector/Prison Industries Enhancement program in December 2017 by the U.S. Bureau of Justice Assistance, the third operating in South Dakota. Inmates cut fabric that is sewn together to complete star quilts for the company based in Martin, SD.

Under the federal guidelines, inmates who work in PS/PIE programs must be paid the prevailing wage. Inmates are making \$8.90 per hour upon completion of training.



The State Archives Special Projects Program that assists with microfilming records and converting the microfilm to digital was moved from Mike Durfee State Prison in Springfield to the Women's Prison during FY 2018. Inmates at the in Pierre operate the cameras (left) to microfilm newspapers and records from various state agencies and county offices.

Women's Prison inmates (right) have been trained to use a lensmeter, which measures the power of a pair of eyeglasses that have been donated through programs such as the Lions Club Recycle for Sight.





DOC Employees of the Year

Back row (left to right)- Steve Hoiten, State Penitentiary; Todd Taylor, Women's Prison; and Gerald Lucero, Mike Durfee State Prison.

Front row (left to right)- Jeremy Ortman, Yankton Parole Agent; and Amber Nogelmeier, Watertown Juvenile Corrections Agent.

South Dakota Corrections Association Awards

(Left to Right)-
Travis Tjeerdsma of MDSP, left, received the Outstanding Service Award.

SDSP Warden Darin Young received the 2017 Satnan-Canary Award, the most prestigious award given by the SDCA.

Parole Agent Jeremy Ortman of the Yankton Field Office, received the Herm Venekamp Outstanding Member Award.



DOC crews provided more than two million hours of work for state institutions; state, federal and local government agencies; and non-profit groups during FY 2018.



About the Program

Our Community Service Program allows offenders to work in the community and provides low-cost labor to state agencies, federal and local governments (city, township, county) and non-profit organizations.

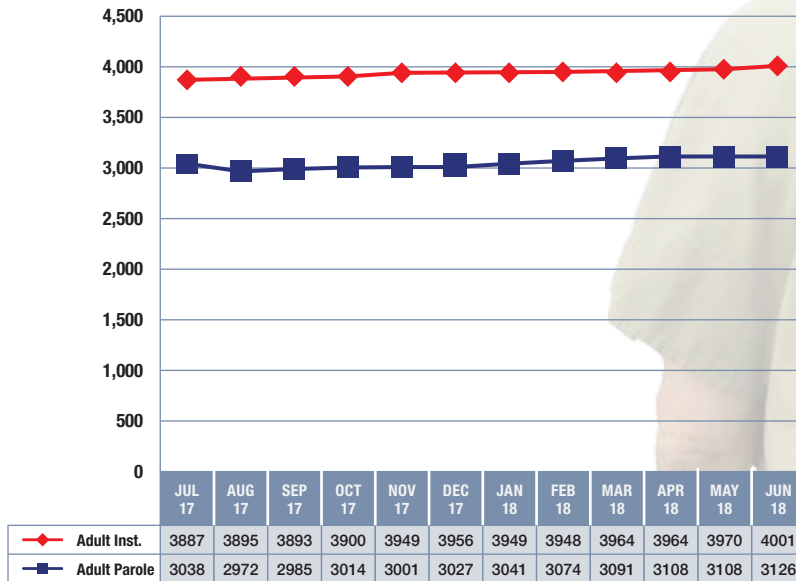
In addition to providing our community partners a steady, reliable work force, and savings to budgets, the program allows offenders an opportunity to build a strong work ethic, learn job skills, and promote prosocial behavior.

FY 2018 Inmate Hours Worked

DOC Institutional Support	1,613,672
Other State Institutional Support	128,641
Other State Agency Support	169,847
Non-Profit Agencies	114,960
Community Support	124,683
Emergency Response	1,963
TOTAL HOURS	2,153,766



Adult Population Summary FY 18



Note: The Adult Population Summary chart reflects the number of adult inmates in DOC custody as well as the number of people on parole supervision on the last day of each month of State Fiscal Year 2018.



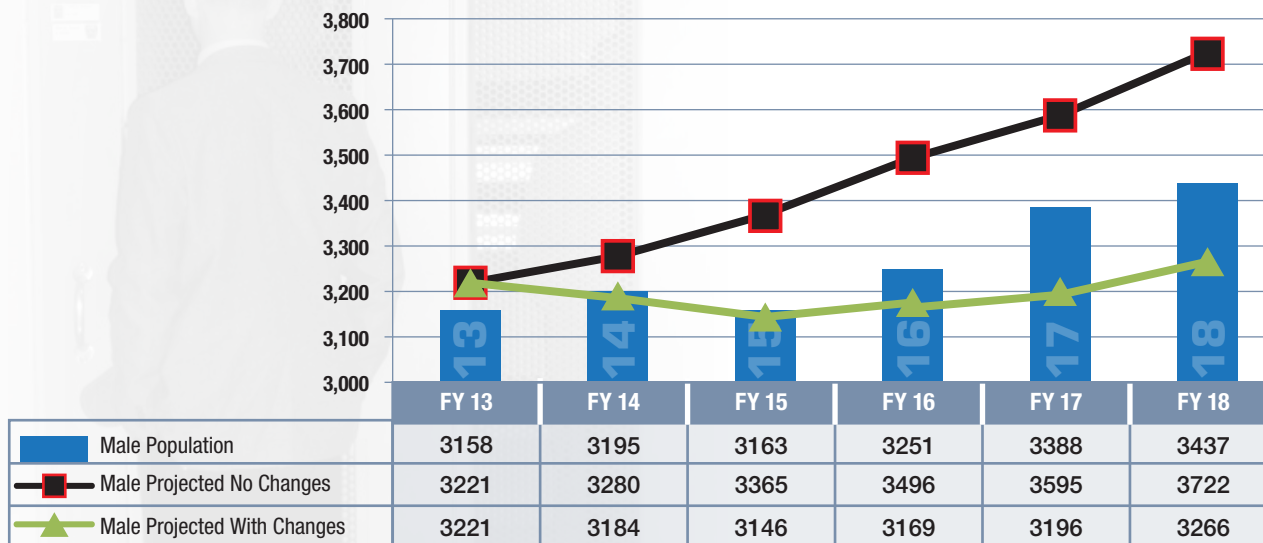
Inmates by Crime (as of June 30, 2018)

Offense	COUNT
Possession of a Controlled Substance	625
Aggravated Assault	367
Unauthorized Ingestion of a Controlled Substance	365
Rape (I, II, III)	255
DWI (3 rd , 4 th , 5 th , 6 th)	189
Burglary (I, II, III, IV)	188
Sexual Contact	184
Distribution of a Controlled Substance	174
Robbery (I, II)	168
Murder (I, II)	154

Note: Some of the crimes listed above include similar offenses. For example, Possession of a Controlled Substance also includes those inmates serving a sentence for the primary offense of Possession of a Controlled Substance Schedule I, II, III and IV. A complete list of crimes is updated monthly on the DOC website at doc.sd.gov/about/stats/adult/.



Male End of Year Prison Population by Fiscal Year



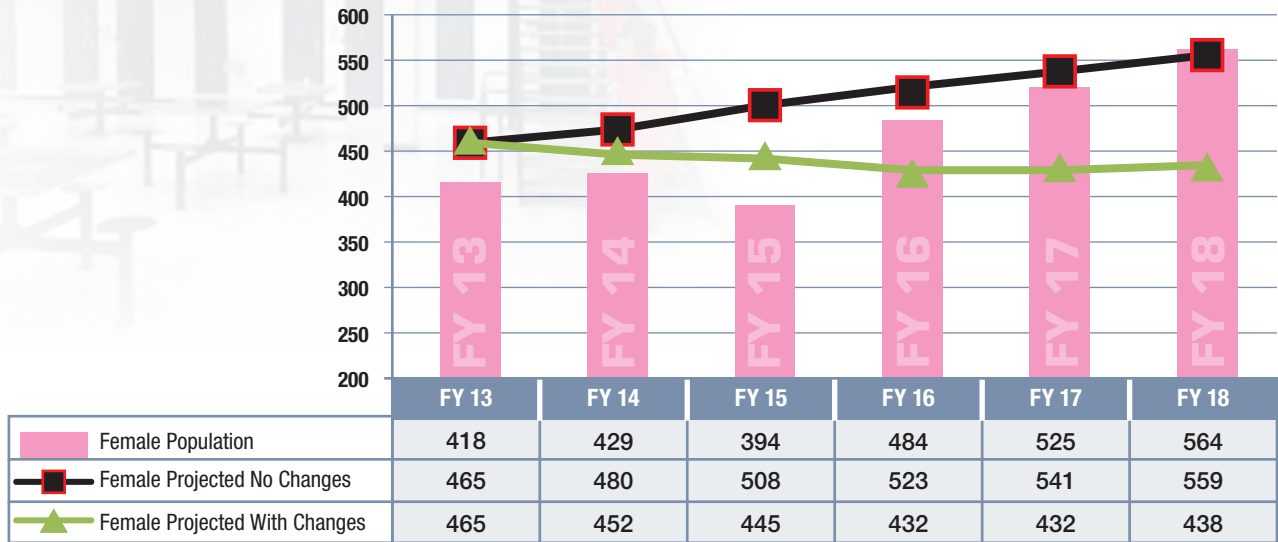
The blue graph shows the total population of adult male inmates by fiscal year.

The black line shows the projected number of male inmates if no changes had been made when the state was considering the proposed Public Safety Improvement Act (PSIA).

The green line shows the projected number of male inmates with the proposed changes.



Female End of Year Prison Population By Fiscal Year



The pink graph shows the total population of adult female inmates by fiscal year.

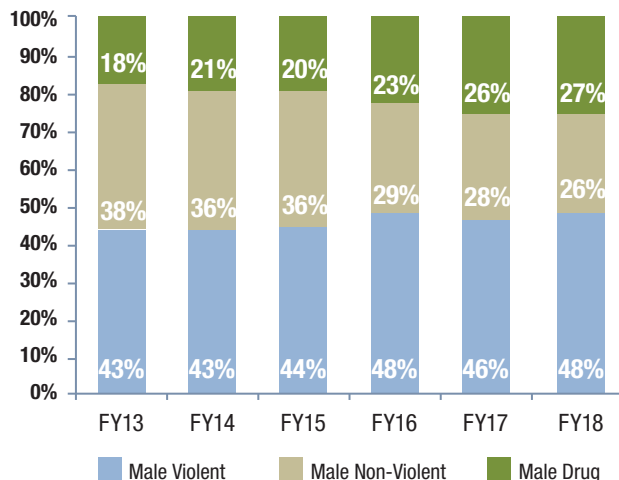
The black line shows the projected number of female inmates if no changes had been made when the state was considering the proposed Public Safety Improvement Act (PSIA).

The green line shows the projected number of female inmates with the proposed changes.

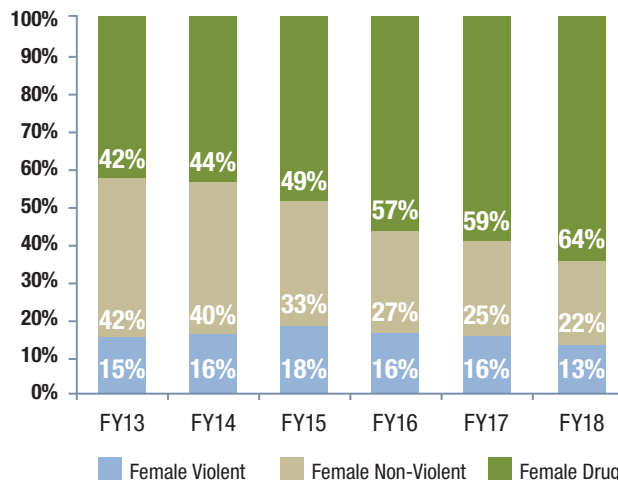


Offense Types

Male Prison Composition



Female Prison Composition



Security escort of an offender at the Jameson Annex.

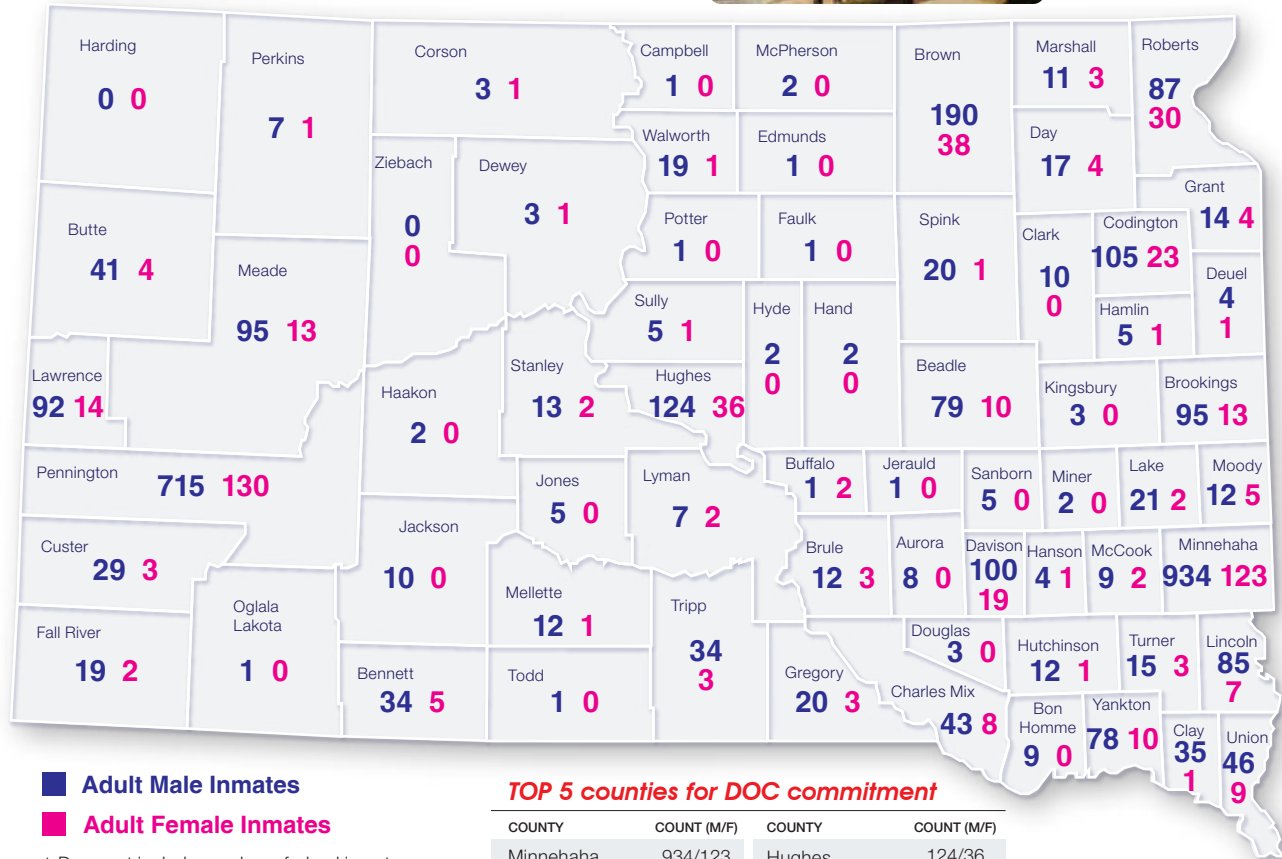
Note: Offense types are measured in three categories, utilizing the inmate's primary offense according to the sentencing court. Violent crime designation includes those crimes considered to be violent in South Dakota Codified Law. Non-violent crimes include all other crimes not considered to be violent, with the exception of drug crimes. Drug crimes include possession, distribution and unauthorized ingestion of drug crimes.

A complete list of crimes is updated monthly on the DOC website at doc.sd.gov/about/stats/adult/.



State Inmates by County of Commitment

(as of June 30, 2018)*



■ Adult Male Inmates

■ Adult Female Inmates

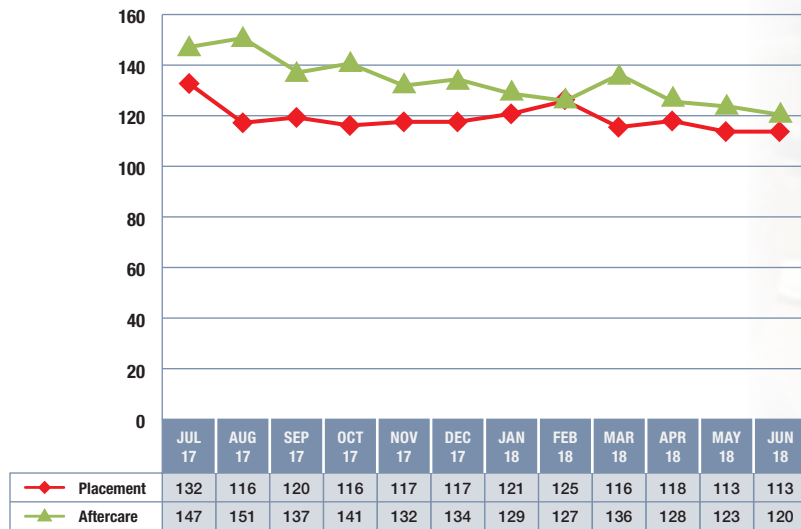
* Does not include parolees, federal inmates or inmates from other states

TOP 5 counties for DOC commitment

COUNTY	COUNT (M/F)	COUNTY	COUNT (M/F)
Minnehaha	934/123	Hughes	124/36
Pennington	715/130	Codington	105/23
Brown	190/38		



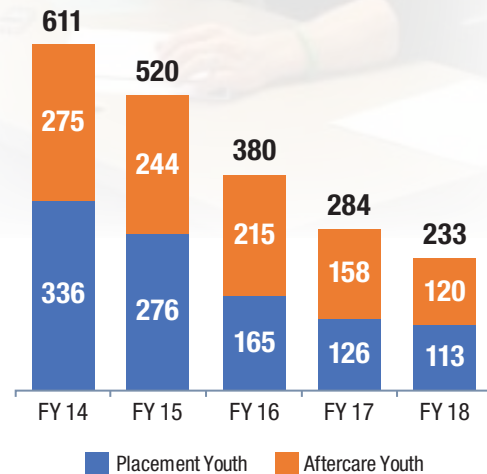
Juvenile Population Summary



Note: The Juvenile Population Summary chart reflects the number of juvenile offenders in placement as well as the number on aftercare supervision on the last day of each month of state Fiscal Year 2018.

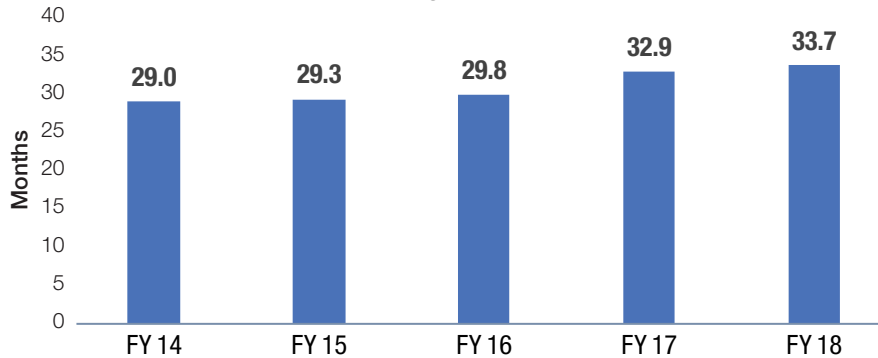


Youth Under DOC Care



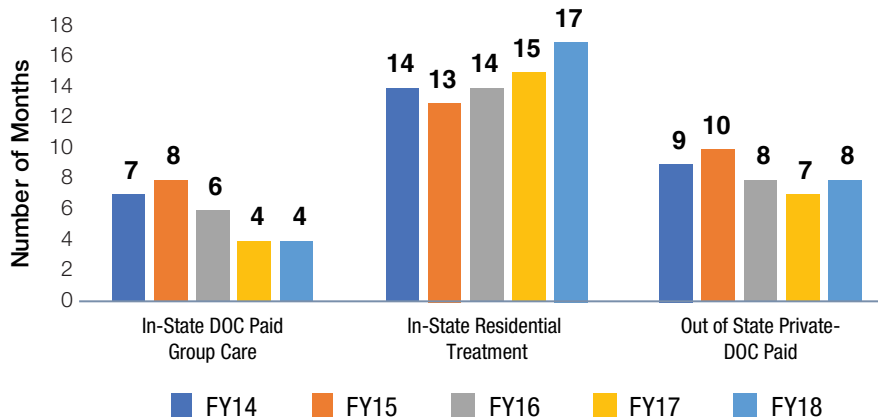
Note: The numbers above reflect the count of juveniles in DOC care (placement and aftercare) at the end of each state Fiscal Year from 2014-18.

Average Length of Commitment for Youth Discharged from DOC (Months)



Note: This chart shows the average length of commitment (in months) for youth discharged from DOC.

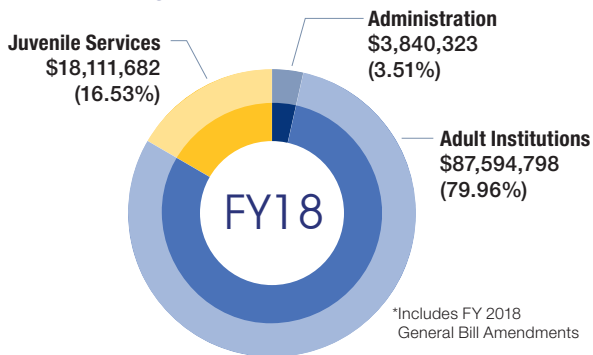
Average Length of Stay in Residential Placement (Months)



Note: Note: The data above shows the average length of stay (in months) in residential placement for those youth housed in-state group care, in-state residential treatment and out-of-state private placements for state FY 2014-18.

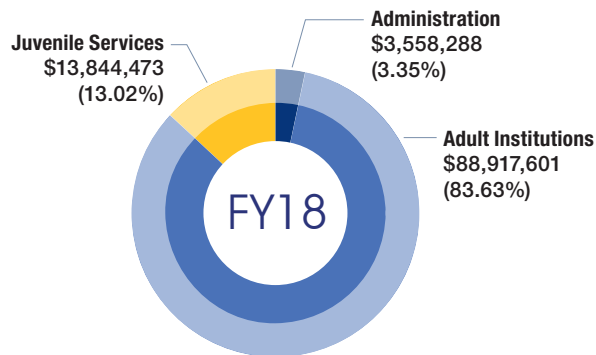


FY 2018 Budgeted*



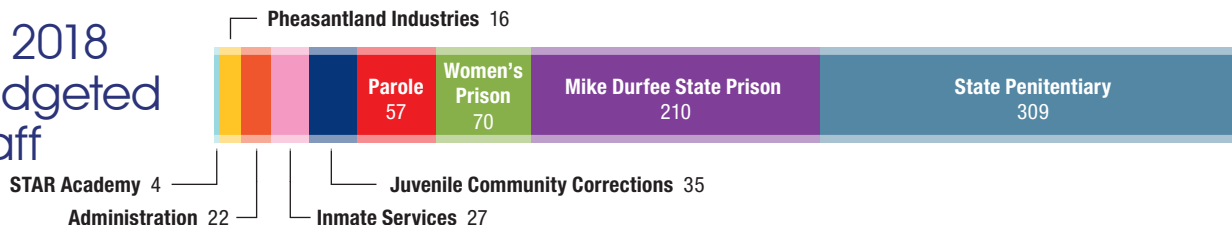
Note: Includes the total amount budgeted for the Department of Corrections for state Fiscal Year 2018, broken down by division.

FY 2018 Expenditures



Note: Includes the total amount expended by the Department of Corrections for state Fiscal Year 2018, broken down by division.

FY 2018 Budgeted Staff



FY 2018 Per Diem Rates

ADULT FACILITIES



SDSP

SD State Penitentiary

\$74.49

Sioux Falls Cmty. Work Ctr.

\$35.82

MDSP

Mike Durfee State Prison

\$53.64

Rapid City Cmty. Work Ctr.

\$45.90

Yankton Cmty. Work Ctr.

\$36.62

SDWP

SD Women's Prison

\$80.18

Pierre Cmty. Work Ctr.

\$42.10

SDWP Unit E

\$40.91



DOC DIRECTORY

DOC Administration

3200 E Hwy 34
c/o 500 E Capitol Avenue
Pierre, SD 57501-5070
Phone: (605) 773-3478

Board of Pardons and Parole

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

Classification and Transfers

Phone: (605) 367-5021

Central Records

Phone: (605) 367-5140

Pheasantland Industries

1600 North Drive
P.O. Box 5911
Sioux Falls, SD 57117-5911
Phone: (605) 367-5111
doc.sd.gov/industry



For more information about the South Dakota Department of Corrections, please visit doc.sd.gov. You can also follow the SDDOC on social media.



SDDOC-360-
391181954692538
Pheasantland



SouthDakotaDOC
Pheasantland



SouthDakotaDOC
Pheasantland Industries



sdcorrections

A complete listing of Parole Services and Juvenile Community Corrections offices and contact information is available on our website at doc.sd.gov/.



Adult Correctional Facilities



South Dakota State Penitentiary
1600 North Drive • P.O. Box 5911
Sioux Falls, SD 57117-5911
Phone: (605) 367-5051



Jameson Prison Annex
1600 North Drive • P.O. Box 5911
Sioux Falls, SD 57117-5911
Phone: (605) 367-5120



Mike Durfee State Prison
1412 Wood Street
Springfield, SD 57062-2238
Phone: (605) 369-2201



Yankton Community Work Center
P.O. Box 9108
Yankton, SD 57078
Phone: (605) 668-3355



Rapid City Community Work Center
2725 Creek Drive
Rapid City, SD 57703
Phone: (605) 394-5294



South Dakota Women's Prison
3200 E Hwy 34, Suite 1
c/o 500 E Capitol Ave
Pierre, SD 57501
Phone: (605) 773-6636





FY2018 ANNUAL REPORT

South Dakota Department of Corrections
FY 2018 Annual Report

Printed by SDDOC Communications & Information Office | June 2019
Pheasantland Industries | 15 copies | \$3.53 per copy