



SOUTH DAKOTA
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

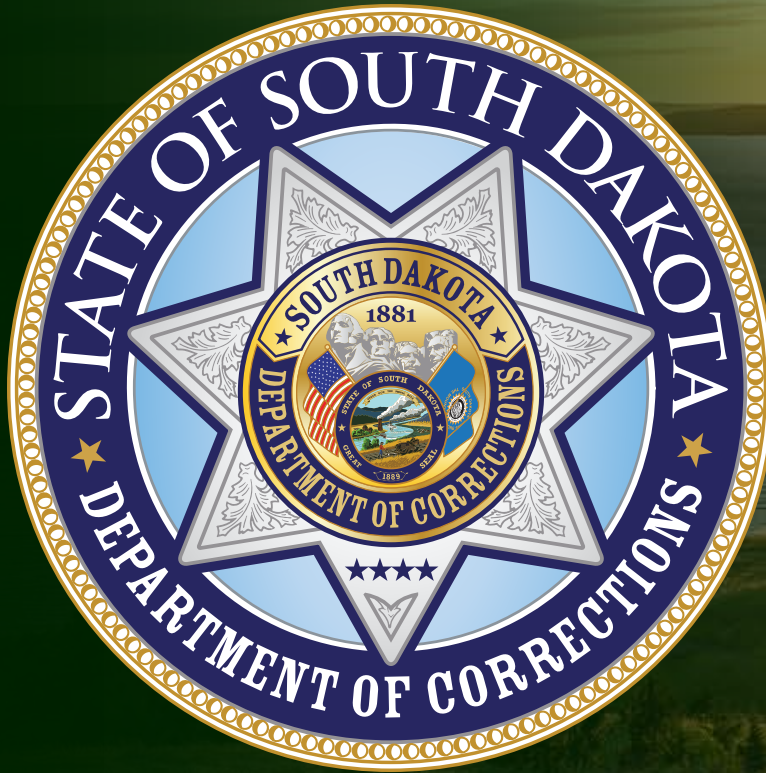
2024 Statistical Report



KRISTI NOEM
GOVERNOR

KELLIE WASKO
CABINET SECRETARY





SOUTH DAKOTA DEPART

A scenic landscape at sunset. In the foreground, a large, dark tree with dense green foliage stands on a grassy slope. The middle ground is filled with tall, golden-brown grasses. In the background, a calm body of water reflects the warm, golden light of the setting sun, which is visible on the left side of the frame. The sky is a mix of soft pinks, oranges, and blues.

This report is dedicated to the
hundreds of dedicated men and
women who serve and sacrifice
every day in support of our
commitment to being a
national leader in corrections.

M E N T O F C O R R E C T I O N S



*State of South Dakota
The Office of the Secretary of Corrections*

It has been a pleasure working with the correctional professionals in South Dakota and watching our agency evolve with training, equipment, technology, and teamwork. We continue to review our practices and focus on how we do business and how that affects the state of South Dakota and our citizens. We continue to incorporate sound and modern correctional practices to ensure the citizens of our state are safe and our offender population is successful. New to this annual report is our reentry program that represents SAFER – Supportive Approach for Fostering Education and Reentry. Our commitment is strengthened to return individuals to their communities better than they were when they came to prison.

We are pleased to present the third Annual Statistical Report. Our Office of Planning and Analysis has undertaken efforts to create a thorough and inclusive narrative of the SDDOC jurisdictional population. The average daily population for Fiscal Year 2024 included 3,816 adult incarcerated offenders, 3,109 parolees, and 177 juvenile offenders. Our data will provide a meaningful representation of the offender population using graphs, illustrations, and tables that are easy to understand. All data found in this report is for the period of July 1, 2023, to June 30, 2024, unless otherwise noted.

We are truly committed to being a national leader in corrections. We will do that through our strategic planning for the present and future, our ability to manage offenders with dignity and to always prioritize our staff first. I believe in transparency and am committed to providing updated information each year that highlights our successes, reveals areas of opportunity and improvement, and depicts the evolution of the department. I am also incredibly grateful to the staff at the SDDOC and thank them for their commitment to public safety.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kellie Wasko". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Kellie Wasko
Cabinet Secretary
South Dakota Department of Corrections

SOUTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
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THIS PAGE SERVES AS A MEMORIAL
TO THOSE WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES
WHILE SERVING WITHIN THE STATE
CORRECTIONS SYSTEM.

Eugene Reiley
WARDEN

Edward Jaworski
CORRECTIONAL OFFICER

Russell Anderson
PAROLE AGENT

Ronald “RJ” Johnson
SENIOR CORRECTIONAL OFFICER



SDDOC established an active Honor Guard in May 2024 which was present at the South Dakota Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Service at Capitol Lake

OUR MISSION

Support service with purpose in a culture of respect through integrity, humility and character.

OUR VISION

Safer South Dakota communities for the next generation.

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.





OVERVIEW

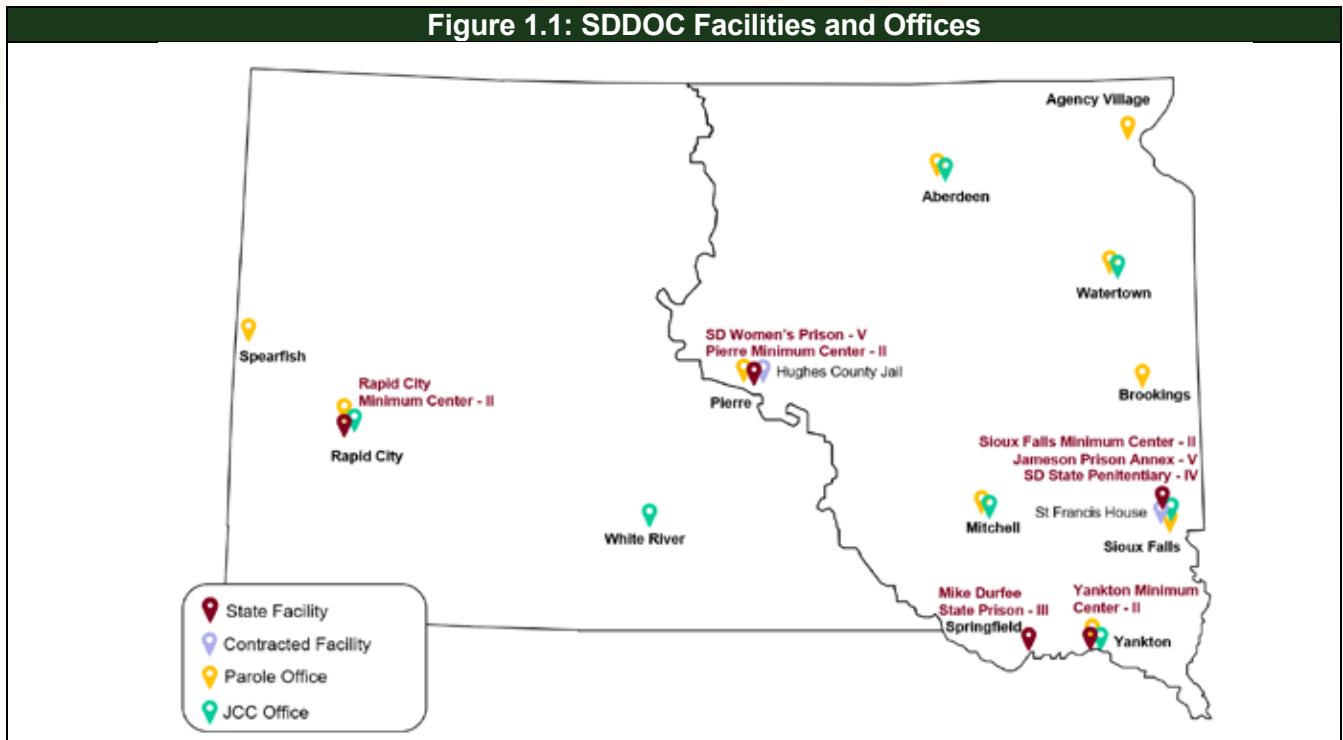
This South Dakota Department of Corrections (SDDOC) Statistical Report provides an analysis of South Dakota’s corrections system. This overview describes growth trends, population projections, state correctional facilities, and costs. Subsequent sections focus on state correctional facilities, reentry services, parole, clinical and correctional services, juvenile community corrections, Office of the Inspector General, recidivism rates, and staff. The statutorily required Pheasantland Industries report is included at the end of this report.

DOC SERVICE AREAS

The SDDOC provides services throughout the state. SDDOC operates eight state correctional facilities, ten parole office locations, seven juvenile field offices, and contracts with two local facilities.

Figure 1.1 maps the locations of the state correctional facilities and offices throughout South Dakota. South Dakota Codified Law defines each state correctional facility according to five custody levels, which are detailed in the Appendix.

Figure 1.1: SDDOC Facilities and Offices



FACILITY CAPACITIES

Capacity refers to the bed space available to house offenders. This is based on the number of beds for which a state correctional facility is constructed or modified as recommended by the performance-based standards of the American Correctional Association (ACA).

Beds used by medical, intake, and special housing are included in the design capacity for all state correctional facilities.

The state correctional facility capacities and FY2024 average daily population (ADP) are shown in **Figure 1.2**. The percent of capacity used, calculated as ADP divided by the capacity, demonstrates that prisons with percentages greater than 100% are housing more than the capacity of the state correctional facility. Capacities of contract facilities vary based on need and availability and are not shown in the table.

Figure 1.2: State Correctional Facility Populations & Capacities

<i>State Correctional Facilities</i>	<i>FY2024 ADP</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>% Capacity</i>
LEVEL II			
Pierre Minimum Center	178	120	148%
Rapid City Minimum Center	378	216	175%
Sioux Falls Minimum Center	188	80	235%
Yankton Minimum Center	270	192	141%
LEVEL III			
Mike Durfee State Prison	1088	963	113%
LEVEL IV			
SD State Penitentiary	775	426	182%
LEVEL V			
Jameson Prison Annex	508	576	88%
SD Women's Prison	309	202	153%
TOTAL STATE	3,694	2,775	133%



PROJECTED CAPACITIES WITH NEW DEVELOPMENTS

Figure 1.3 shows the capacity for the state correctional facilities in South Dakota with the new Rapid City Correctional Facility (288 beds) and the Lincoln County Correctional Facility (1,512 beds plus 72 intake beds). With the addition of the new state correctional facilities, the Pierre Minimum Center and the South Dakota State Penitentiary will be decommissioned. Jameson Prison will house a specialty population because of the newly added clinical space at this facility.

The specialty population includes offenders with serious mental illness and/or health concerns, protective custody, and sex offender treatment programming. It will also include offenders with substance use disorder living in a therapeutic community.

Using the average daily population of offenders in the jurisdiction of the SDDOC, which was 3,816 for FY2024, all state correctional facilities would be under capacity. There would also be a minimum of 5% capacity available at each state correctional facility for moving offenders for security and/or operational reasons.

Figure 1.3: Projected State Correctional Facility Capacity			
	Capacity	ADP	% Capacity
Level II			
Pierre Minimum Center		Decommissioned	
Rapid City Minimum Center	216	205	95%
Sioux Falls Minimum Center	80	76	95%
Yankton Minimum Center	192	182	95%
Level III			
Rapid City Correctional Facility	288	240	83%
Mike Durfee State Prison	963	913	95%
Level IV			
SD State Penitentiary		Decommissioned	
Level V			
Lincoln County Correctional Facility	1584	1491	94%
SD Women's Prison	202	151	75%
Jameson Prison (Specialty Population)	192	140	73%
Jameson Prison	384	360	94%
SDDOC Facilities Total	4101	3758	93%
Male	3419	3227	95%
Female	682	531	85%
Contracted Facilities Total		58	
Male		10	95%
Female		48	92%
Total Population/Capacity		3816	94%



ANNUAL OFFENDER COSTS

Figure 1.4 compares the average daily cost for offenders in state correctional facilities to those on parole. The average daily cost per adult offender increased from \$82.14 in FY2023 to \$92.21 in FY2024. The average annual cost of incarceration increased from \$30,002 to \$33,656 in the same timeframe.

The daily cost to supervise parolees, \$12.02, was significantly lower than the cost to house an offender in a state correctional facility. The annual cost to supervise parolees increased from \$3,572 in FY2023 to \$4,386 in FY2024.

The costs per offender by facility, parole, and juvenile community corrections (JCC) for FY2024 are shown in **Figure 1.5** on the following page. Costs increase with the security level of the state correctional facility and may vary based on offender needs and services available.

Juveniles are placed in residential programs operated by private providers which set the daily placement rates based on education and treatment needs. Aftercare includes the cost to supervise juveniles in the community.

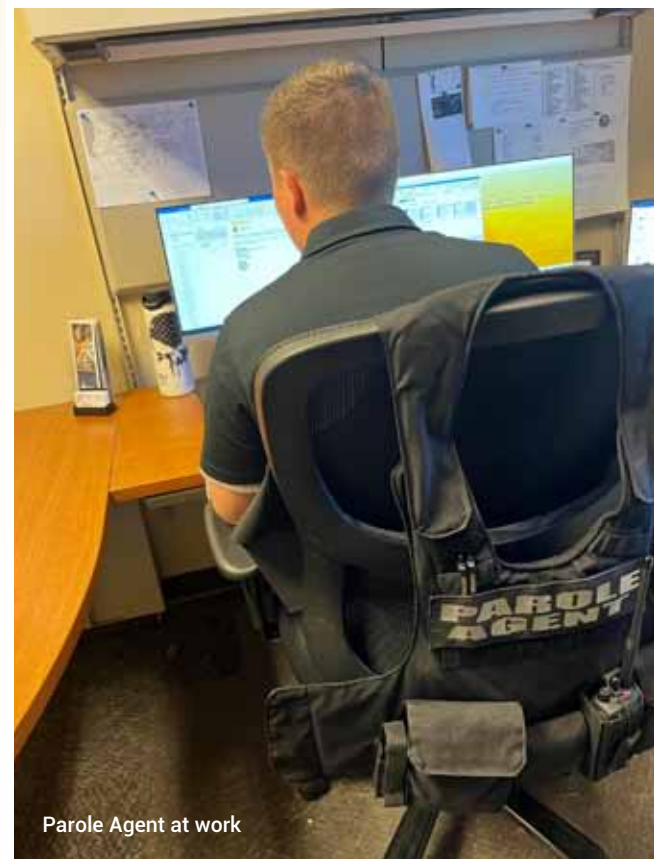
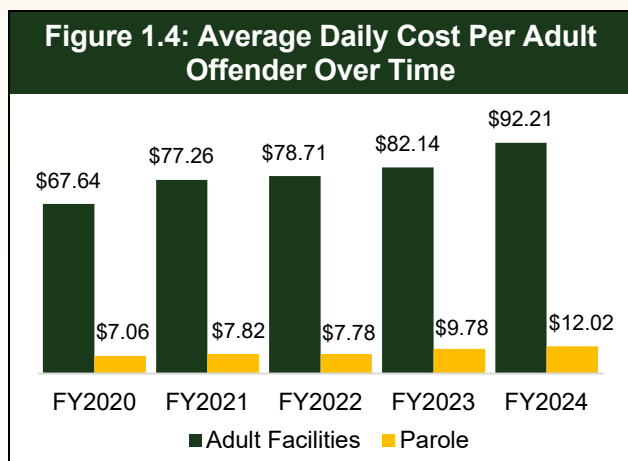


Figure 1.5: FY2024 Cost Per Offender by State Correctional Facility							
	FY2024 ADP	Facility Total Daily Cost	Centralized Daily Cost	Admin Daily Cost	Total Daily Cost	Annual Cost	
STATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES	Level II						
	Pierre Minimum Center	178	\$50.80	\$5.21	\$2.47	\$58.49	\$21,348
	Rapid City Minimum Center	378	\$63.89	\$5.21	\$2.47	\$71.58	\$26,126
	Sioux Falls Minimum Center	188	\$44.88	\$5.21	\$2.47	\$52.57	\$19,187
	Yankton Minimum Center	270	\$65.65	\$5.21	\$2.47	\$73.64	\$26,769
	Total Level II	1,014				\$66.13	\$24,137
	Level III						
	Mike Durfee State Prison	1,088	\$83.56	\$5.21	\$2.47	\$91.25	\$33,305
	Total Level III	1,088				\$91.25	\$33,305
	Level IV						
	South Dakota State Penitentiary	775	\$101.59	\$5.21	\$2.47	\$109.28	\$39,887
	Total Level IV	775				\$109.28	\$39,887
	Level V						
	SD Women's Prison	309	\$107.48	\$5.21	\$2.47	\$115.17	\$42,036
	Jameson Prison Annex	508	\$98.52	\$5.21	\$2.47	\$106.21	\$38,767
	Total Level V	817				\$109.59	\$40,001
	GRAND TOTAL LEVEL I - V	3,694	\$84.52	\$5.21	\$2.47	\$92.21	\$33,656
PAROLE SERVICES							
All Parole Services	3,109	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.47	\$12.02	\$4,386	
JUVENILE SERVICES							
Community Aftercare	95	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.47	\$91.27	\$33,313	
Placements	82	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.47	\$357.51	\$130,490	
EXTERNAL CAPACITY							
Hughes County Jail	60	\$95.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$34,675	
St. Francis House Community Program	45	\$35.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$12,775	

POPULATION CHANGES

The SDDOC jurisdictional population refers to the number of offenders under the jurisdiction or legal authority of state correctional officials. The average daily population (ADP) is calculated by the sum of all offenders for each day of the period divided by the number of day in the period and is used to track trends in SDDOC populations.

Figure 1.6 shows the ADP of adult offenders in state correctional facilities, adults on parole (including absconders and interstate compact to SD), and juveniles committed to the SDDOC over the past five years. The SDDOC jurisdictional population from FY2020 to FY2024 has stayed within a total of 353 offenders.

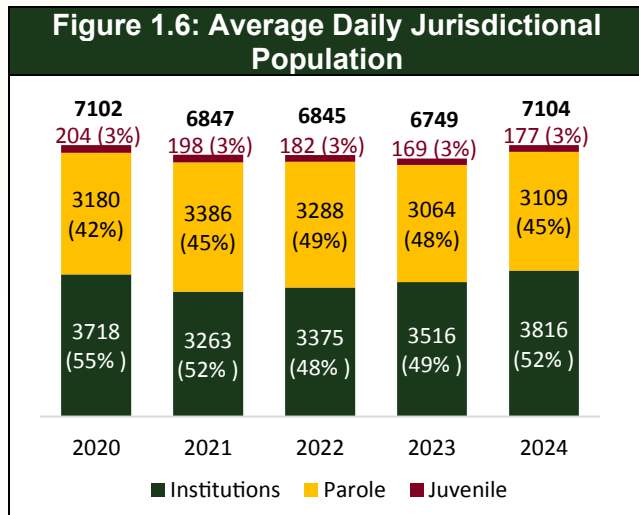


Figure 1.7 separates the ADP for the institutional population by state correctional facilities, contractual placements, and pending institutional intake (PII).

PII serves as a jail backlog where offenders are held in county facilities as they await intake to a state correctional facility due to overcrowding. Contractual placements in FY2024 included Hughes County Jail and the St. Francis House. On an average day in FY2024, 3,694 (97%) of SDDOC offenders were housed in state correctional facilities.

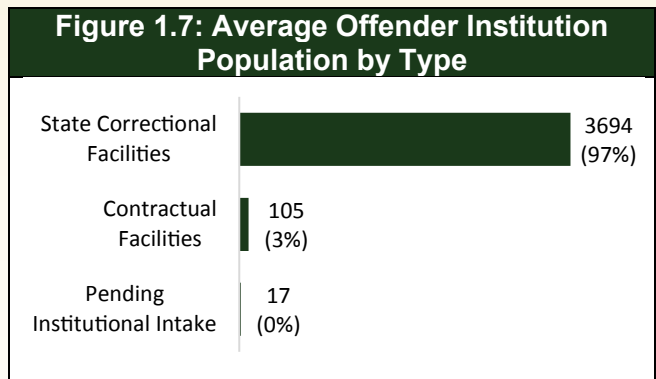
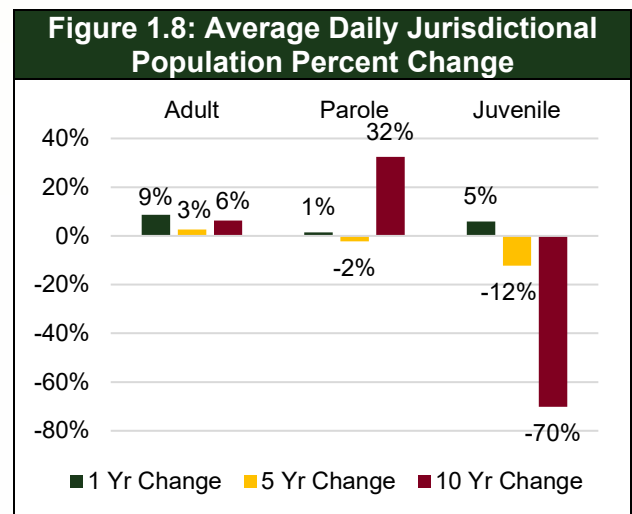


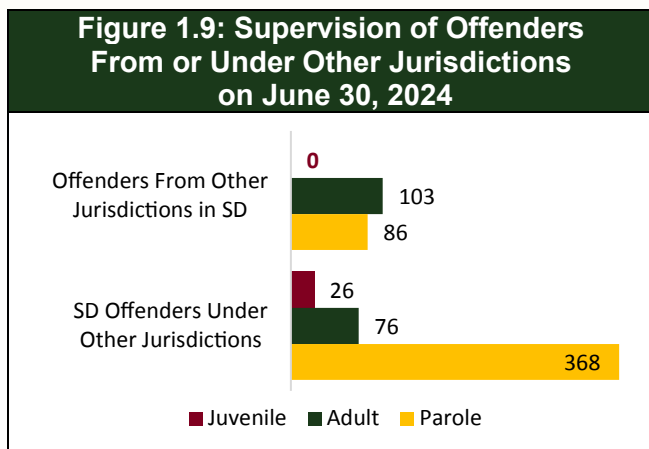
Figure 1.8 details the one-year, five-year and ten-year growth rates of the jurisdictional population. From FY2023 to FY2024, the adult prison population increased by 9% (from 3,516 to 3,816), the parole population increased by 1% (from 3,064 to 3,109), and the juvenile population increased by 5% (from 169 to 177).



OFFENDERS FROM OR UNDER OTHER JURISDICTIONS

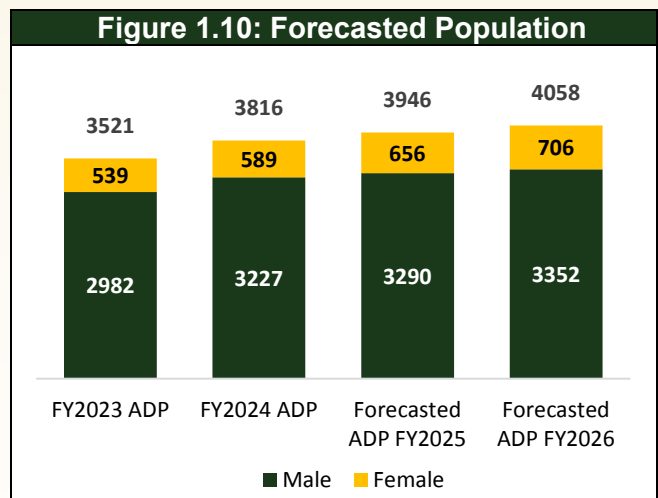
Figure 1.9 displays the number of offenders from or under a jurisdiction other than South Dakota. On the last day of the fiscal year, South Dakota supervised 189 offenders from other jurisdictions, including other states and the federal government. Of those, 103 (54%) were in SDDOC state correctional facilities while 86 (46%) were under parole supervision. There were no juveniles from other jurisdictions supervised in South Dakota.

Other jurisdictions, including other state governments, other state county governments, and the federal government, supervised 470 SDDOC offenders. Over two thirds (368, 78%) were parolees, 76 were adult institutional offenders, and 26 were juveniles in private placements.



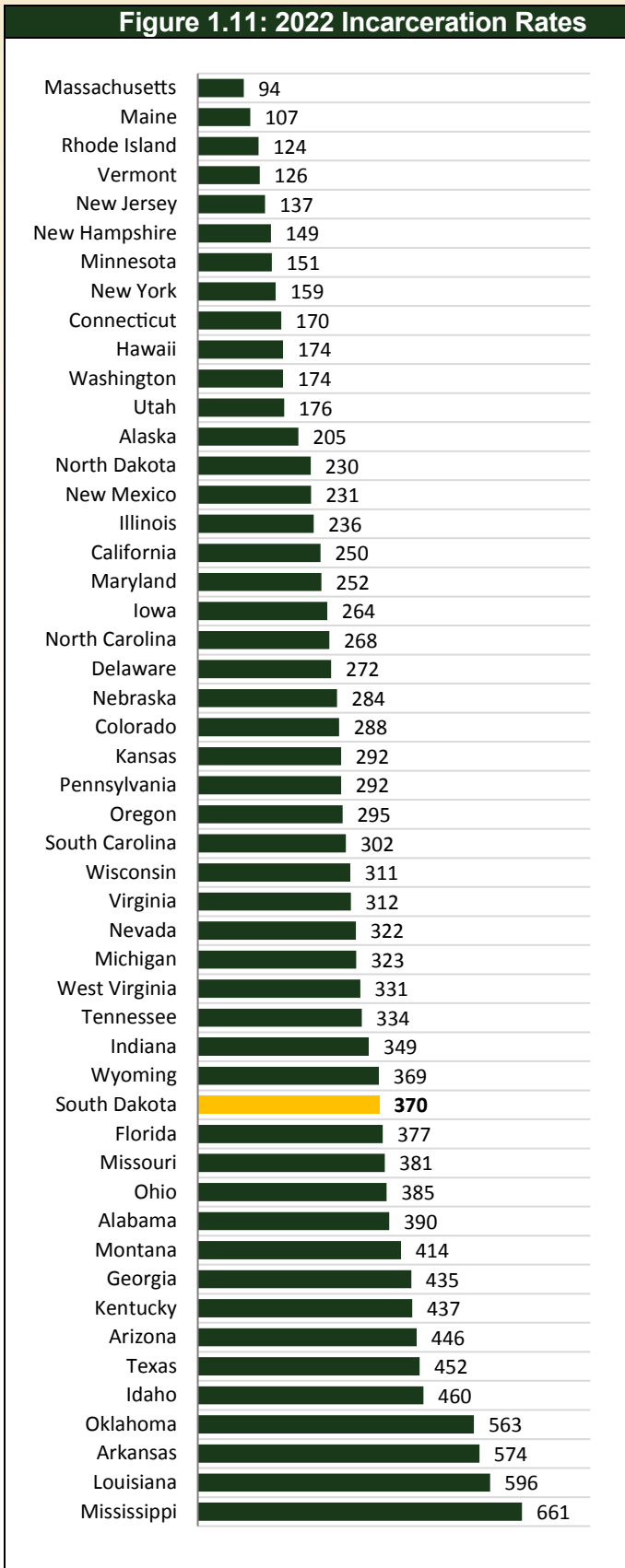
POPULATION PROJECTIONS

A forecast of the adult population of male and female offenders in the South Dakota prison system is shown in Figure 1.10. There are many factors that influence the forecast of the adult prison population, including population growth rates, crime rates, arrest trends, offender reentry programming, offender length of stay, and sentencing laws and practices.



The population is forecasted to increase by 8% for females and 11% for males from FY2024 to FY2026. The forecast is shown for two years as the further the projection period goes into the future, the less confidence in degree of certainty there is in estimates. The forecasted population is reviewed annually for continued population management and is adjusted accordingly.

Figure 1.11: 2022 Incarceration Rates



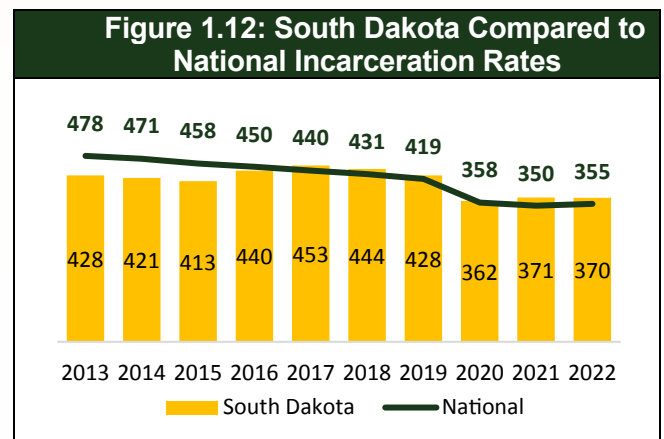
SOUTH DAKOTA INCARCERATION RATE

Figure 1.11 details 2022 national incarceration rates. The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), reports incarceration rates at the end of the calendar year and are reported on a one-year delay. Incarceration rates are calculated per 100,000 South Dakota or national residents during the reported year.

Nationally, South Dakota had the 15th highest incarceration rate which is comparable to 2021's rate of 14th highest in the nation. (Prisoners in 2022 – Statistical Tables, bjs.ojp.gov).

Figure 1.12 displays South Dakota and national incarceration rates since 2013. The South Dakota rate was consistently below the national rate until 2017 when it surpassed the national rate. Between 2021 and 2022, South Dakota's rate decreased by less than 1% while the national rate increased by just over 1%.

Figure 1.12: South Dakota Compared to National Incarceration Rates





PRISONS

This section presents a comprehensive overview of the South Dakota Department of Corrections (SDDOC) adult prison system, which consists of eight state correctional facilities. In fiscal year 2024, the SDDOC maintained contracts with St. Francis House in Sioux Falls and the Hughes County Jail in Pierre to house SDDOC offenders. Key topics explored in this section include the characteristics and behaviors of offenders, as well as patterns of admissions and releases, providing valuable insights into the dynamics of the correctional system.

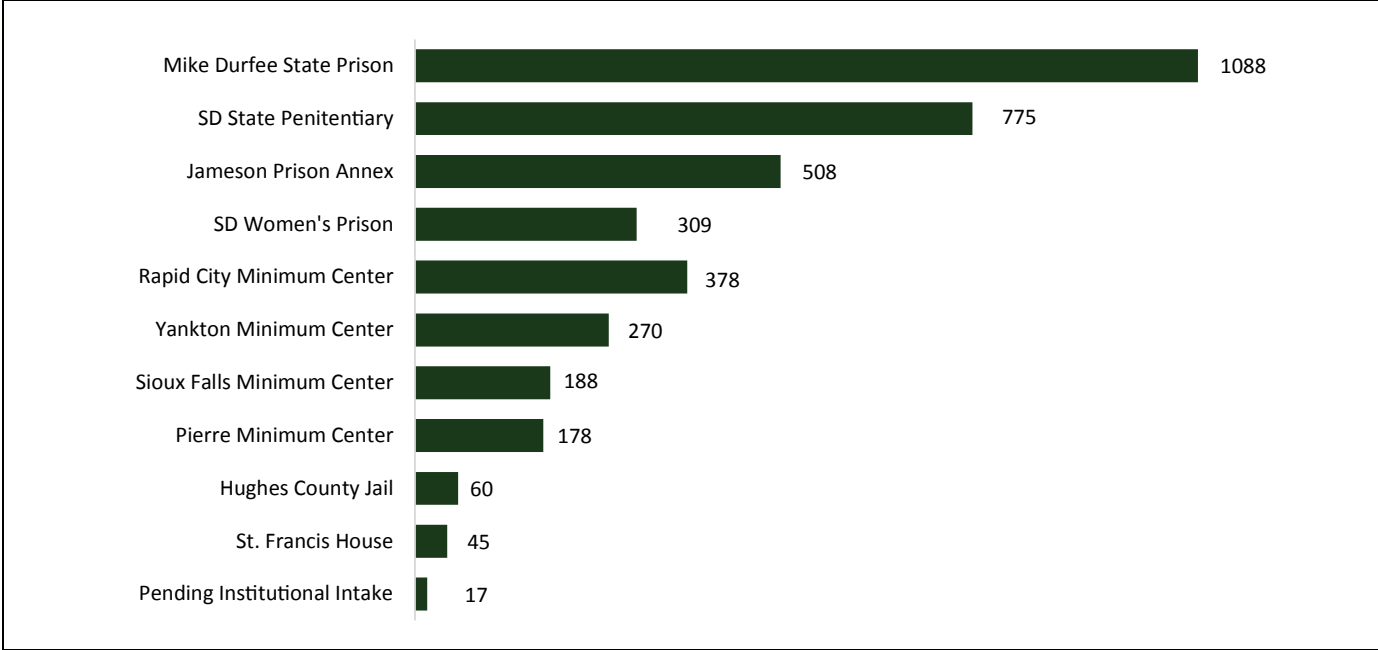
POPULATION BY FACILITY

Average Daily Population

Average Daily Population (ADP) is calculated by summing the number of offenders for each day within a specific period and dividing that total by the number of days in that period. The highest populations in FY2024 were found at Mike Durfee State Prison (1,088), followed by South Dakota State Penitentiary (775) and Jameson Prison Annex (508). (Figure 2.1) In FY2024, the average daily population was 3,816 offenders, marking an increase compared to the previous four years.

While changes in population levels can be attributed in part to procedural adjustments made during the pandemic, it's important to note that in 2020, Mike Durfee State Prison closed a housing unit, which reduced its capacity. The increase in population at Mike Durfee State Prison in FY2024 is linked to its reopening.

Figure 2.1: Average Daily Population by Location

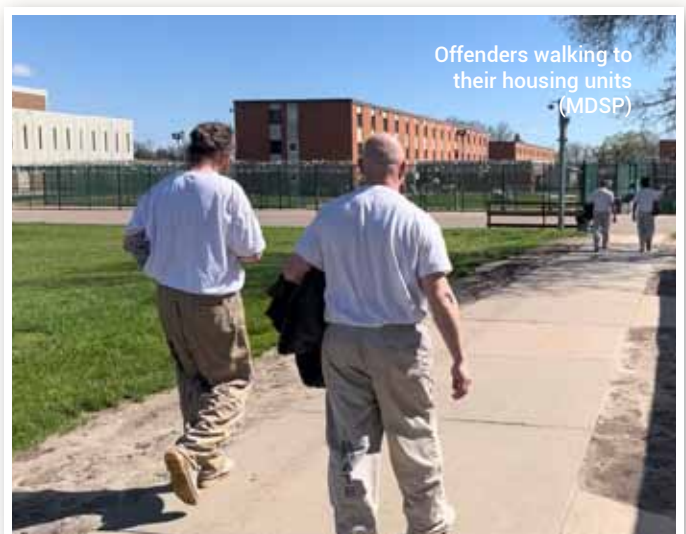


The ADP by facility across these same timeframes may be seen in **Figure 2.2** as well as the percent change by facility between FY2023 and FY2024. Overall, there was an 8% increase in the ADP between the two years. ADP changes varied by facility and were due to changes in housing populations, sentencing practices, and more admissions than releases each fiscal year.



Figure 2.2: 5-Year ADP by Location

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	FY23 – FY24 % Change
Mike Durfee State Prison	1230	1027	1005	1022	1088	6%
SD State Penitentiary	737	651	701	755	775	3%
Jameson Prison Annex	482	460	488	494	508	3%
SD Women’s Prison	307	241	283	314	309	-2%
Rapid City Minimum Center	258	234	268	285	378	33%
Yankton Minimum Center	271	252	245	272	270	-1%
Sioux Falls Minimum Center	229	225	196	142	188	32%
Pierre Minimum Center	173	139	150	167	178	7%
Hughes County Jail	0	0	0	19	60	216%
St. Francis House	30	34	37	45	45	0%
Pending Institutional Intake	0	0	0	5	17	240%
Cornerstone Rescue Mission	0	0	1	1	0	-100%
Statewide ADP	3717	3263	3374	3521	3816	8%



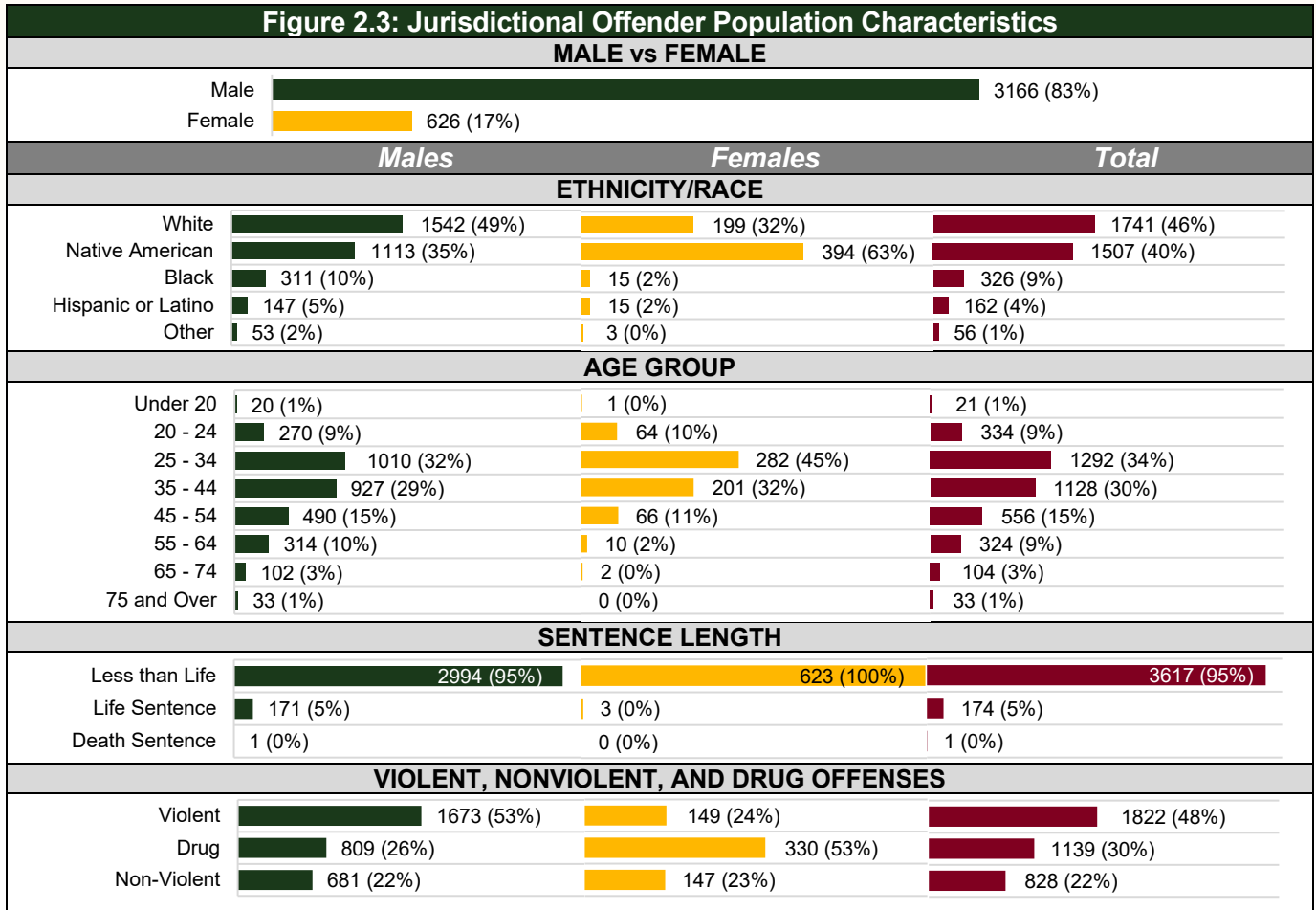
OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS

Jurisdictional Offender Population Characteristics

Figure 2.3 profiles the offender jurisdictional population on June 30, 2024. The total prisons jurisdictional population accounts for offenders in state correctional and contracted facilities. This population does not include offenders that have been placed on escape status or under community supervision.

Most male offenders could be described as white (1542, 49%) and between the ages of 25 – 34 (1010, 32%). Most female offenders could be described as native american (394, 63%) and between the ages of 25 – 34 (282, 45%).

When comparing the violence of offenses between the male and female populations, 1,673 (53%) male offenders were convicted for violent offenses, while only 149 (24%) female offenders were convicted for violent offenses. Of the male offenders, 809 (26%) were drug-related, compared to 330 (53%) of female offenders. Only 175 (5%) offenders were serving a life or death sentence of which 172 were males.



* Values may not total 100% due to rounding.

Most Serious Offense

The June 30, 2024 offender population is shown in **Figure 2.4** by most serious offense in the violent or non-violent category by males and females. In the violent category, assault was the crime with the highest number of offenses for both males (553, 33%) and females (75, 50%).

The second largest group for violent crimes was sexual assault for males (338, 20%) and child

abuse for females (24, 16%). In the non-violent category, crimes associated with controlled substances had the largest number of offenses for both males (636, 78% of non-violent drug crimes) and females (259, 77% of non-violent drug crimes), followed by public order for males (192, 28% non-violent crimes) and ingestion for females (76, 23% of non-violent drug crimes).

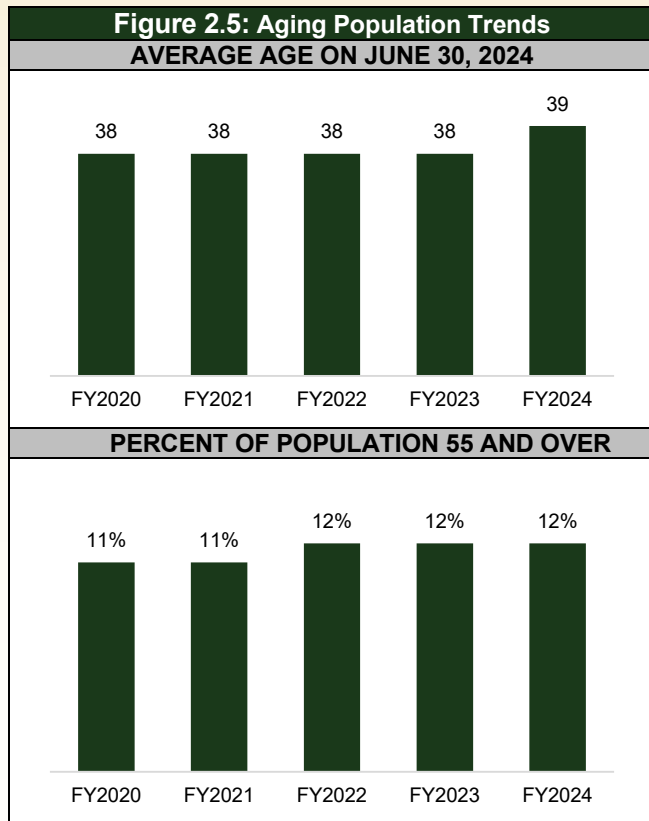
Figure 2.4: June 30, 2024, Population by Most Serious Offense

	Males	Females	Total	
FELONY CLASS				
Felony AV	88 (3%)	3 (0%)	91 (2%)	
Felony BV	50 (2%)	1 (0%)	51 (1%)	
Felony CV	260 (8%)	14 (2%)	274 (7%)	
Felony 1	153 (5%)	2 (0%)	155 (4%)	
Felony 2	335 (11%)	29 (5%)	364 (10%)	
Felony 3	798 (25%)	95 (15%)	893 (24%)	
Felony 4	483 (15%)	109 (17%)	592 (16%)	
Felony 5	859 (27%)	351 (56%)	1210 (32%)	
Felony 6	140 (4%)	22 (4%)	162 (4%)	
CRIME TYPE				
Violent	Assault	553 (33%)	75 (50%)	628 (34%)
	Sexual Assault	338 (20%)	7 (5%)	345 (19%)
	Manslaughter	159 (9%)	1 (1%)	151 (8%)
	Sexual Assault - Child	150 (9%)	12 (8%)	171 (9%)
	Robbery	126 (8%)	11 (7%)	137 (8%)
	Murder 1st	106 (6%)	4 (3%)	110 (6%)
	Burglary	75 (4%)	7 (5%)	82 (4%)
	Kidnapping	51 (3%)	4 (3%)	55 (3%)
	Child Abuse	48 (3%)	24 (16%)	72 (4%)
	Murder 2nd	48 (3%)	1 (1%)	49 (3%)
	Weapons	15 (1%)	2 (1%)	17 (1%)
	Arson	3 (0%)	1 (1%)	4 (0%)
	Stalking	2 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (0%)
	Non-Violent	Public Order	192 (28%)	48 (34%)
Theft		154 (23%)	48 (34%)	202 (25%)
Burglary		121 (18%)	20 (14%)	141 (17%)
Sex Crime		78 (12%)	0 (0%)	78 (10%)
Escape		25 (4%)	10 (7%)	46 (6%)
Assault		37 (5%)	9 (6%)	35 (4%)
Vehicle with Injury		25 (4%)	4 (3%)	29 (4%)
Property Damage		29 (4%)	2 (1%)	31 (4%)
Weapons		5 (1%)	0 (0%)	5 (1%)
Contraband		7 (1%)	0 (0%)	7 (1%)
Sexual Assault - Child		1 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (0%)
Sexual Assault		1 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (0%)
Drug		Controlled Substance	636 (78%)	259 (77%)
	Ingestion	155 (19%)	76 (23%)	231 (20%)
	Marijuana	24 (3%)	0 (0%)	24 (2%)
	Other Drug Offenses	2 (0%)	1 (0%)	3 (0%)

* Values may not total 100% due to rounding.

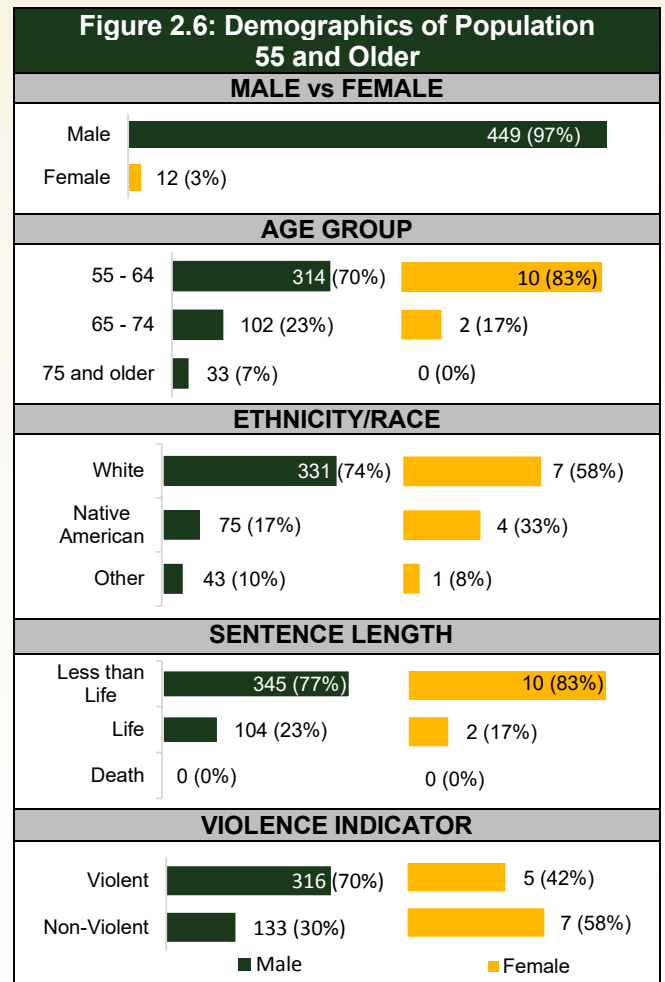
Aging Population

The average age of offenders in the prison population remained consistent over the last five years as shown in **Figure 2.5**.



Offenders aged 55 and over, represented 461 (12%) of SDDOC's jurisdictional population on June 30, 2024. When looking at the 55 and older population, the average age was 62 with a median age of 61. The oldest offender was 85.

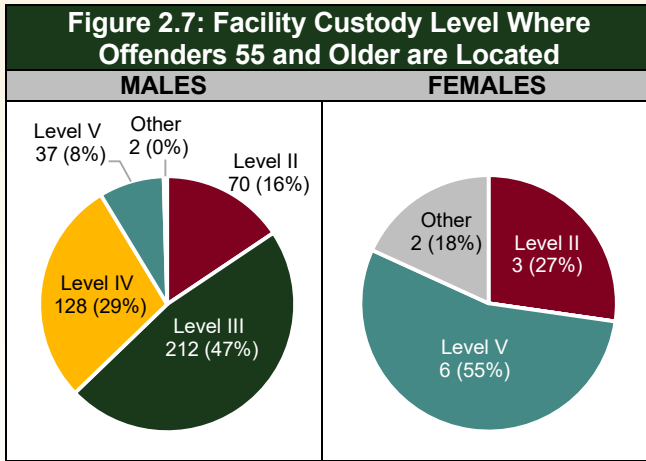
As shown in **Figure 2.6**, the majority of aging population can be described as males (449, 97%); between the ages of 55 and 64 (314, 70%); white (331, 74%); serving a sentence less than life (345, 77%); and had a violent offense (316, 70%).



* Values may not total 100% due to rounding.

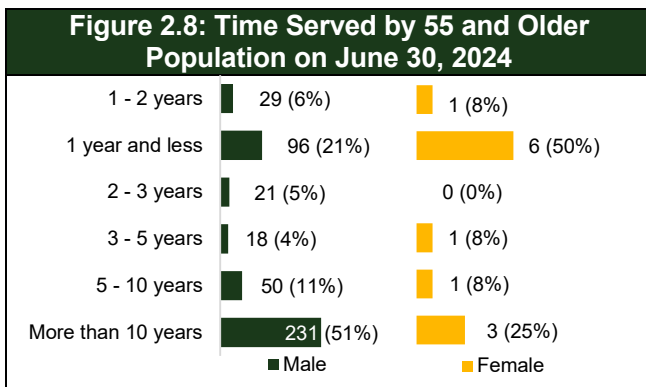


Figure 2.7 shows the state correctional facility custody level of the 55 and older population on June 30, 2024. The largest group of males in the 55 and older population at 212 (47%) were housed at a Level III facility. The largest group of females in the 55 and older population (6, 55%) were housed at a Level V facility.



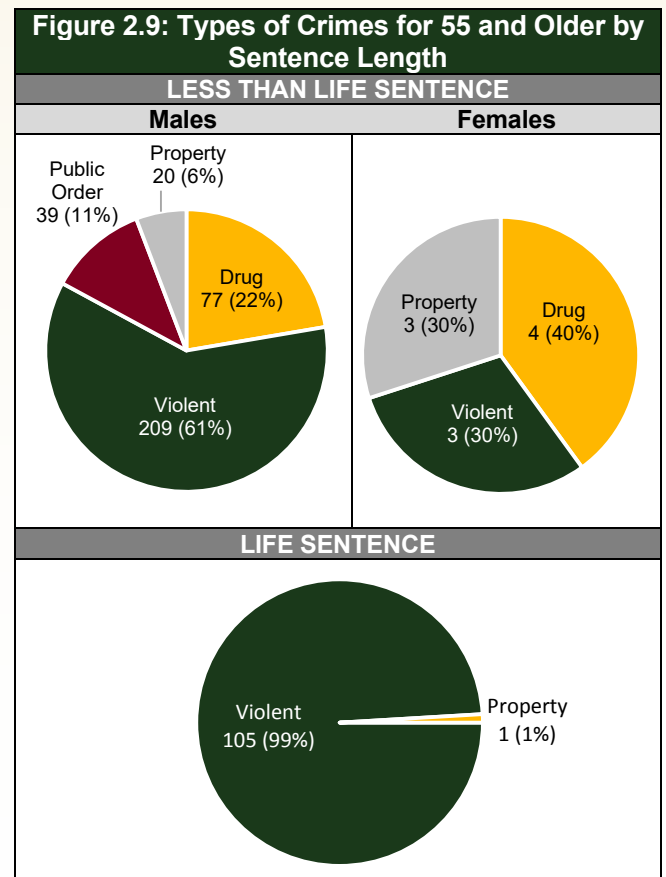
* Values may not total 100% due to rounding.

Figure 2.8 outlines the amount of time served by offenders in the 55 and older population on June 30, 2024. A majority of this population (male and female), 234 (51%), served more than 10 years of their sentence as of June 30, 2024.



* Values may not total 100% due to rounding.

Figure 2.9 displays the 55 and older population by crime category within the sentence length categories of life and less than life. For the offenders serving a sentence of less than life, 209 (61%) males and three (30%) females had a violent crime, followed by 77 (22%) males and four (40%) females serving a sentence for a drug related crime. For the offenders serving a life sentence, 103 males and two females had a violent crime, with one male offender serving a life sentence for a Class 1V Felony property crime.



* Values may not total 100% due to rounding.

Offenders Serving Life Sentences

On June 30, 2024, there were 175 (5%) offenders in state correctional facilities who were serving life sentences. One of the offenders sentenced to life also has a death sentence. Of the 175 offenders serving a life sentence, five were serving a life sentence in SD from another state.

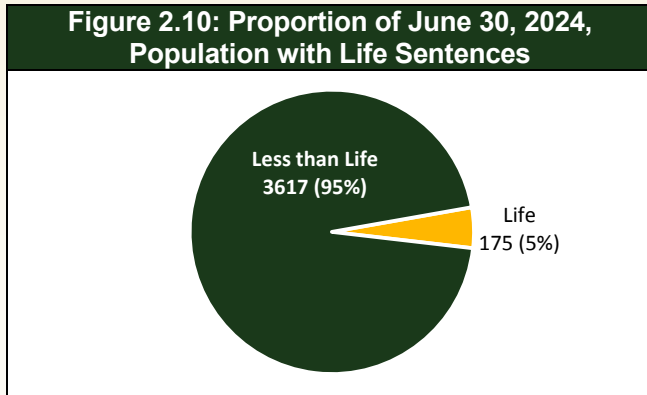


Figure 2.11 shows life sentence admissions over a 10-year period. The number of life sentence admissions tripled between FY2015 (3) and FY2019 (9), followed by a 66% (6) decrease between FY2019 and FY2020. The number of admissions doubled between FY2022 and FY2024.

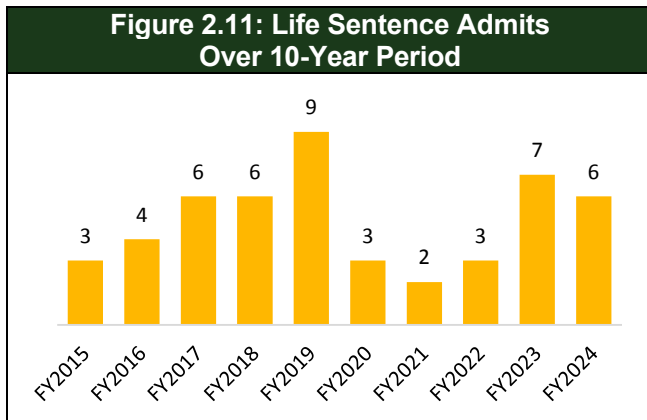
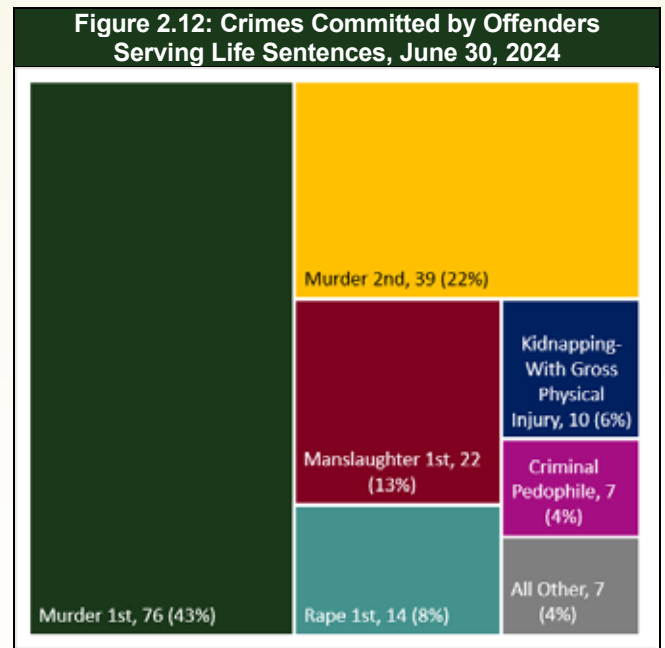
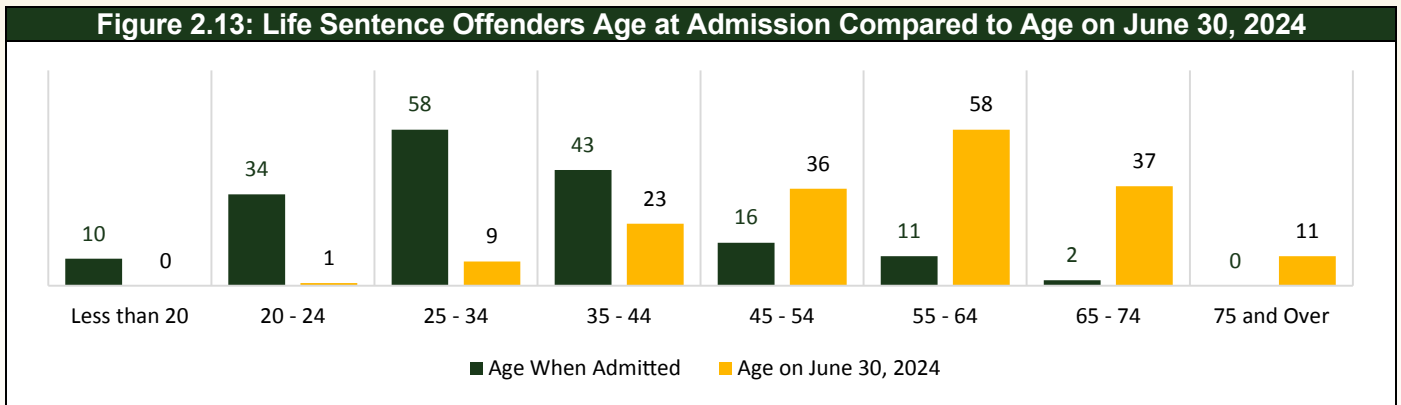


Figure 2.12 displays the crimes committed by offenders serving life sentences in the June 30, 2024 population. There were no offenders serving life sentences for non-violent crimes. Murder 1st (76, 43%), murder 2nd (39, 22%), and manslaughter (22, 13%) crimes combined, represented the majority of the most serious offenses committed by those serving a life sentence on June 30, 2024.



The average age of offenders sentenced to life has varied greatly and there does not appear to be an age trend in SD, especially due to the small numbers of offenders sentenced to life each year. The average age of offenders serving a life sentence on June 30, 2024, was 56 years old. The average age of those offenders when they were admitted was 33 years old.

Figure 2.13 shows the ages offenders when they were admitted compared to the ages of offenders on June 30, 2024. At the time of admission, the largest age group was 25 to 34 years with 58 offenders. On June 30, 2024, the largest age group of the life sentence population with 58 offenders was the 55 to 64 years old age group.



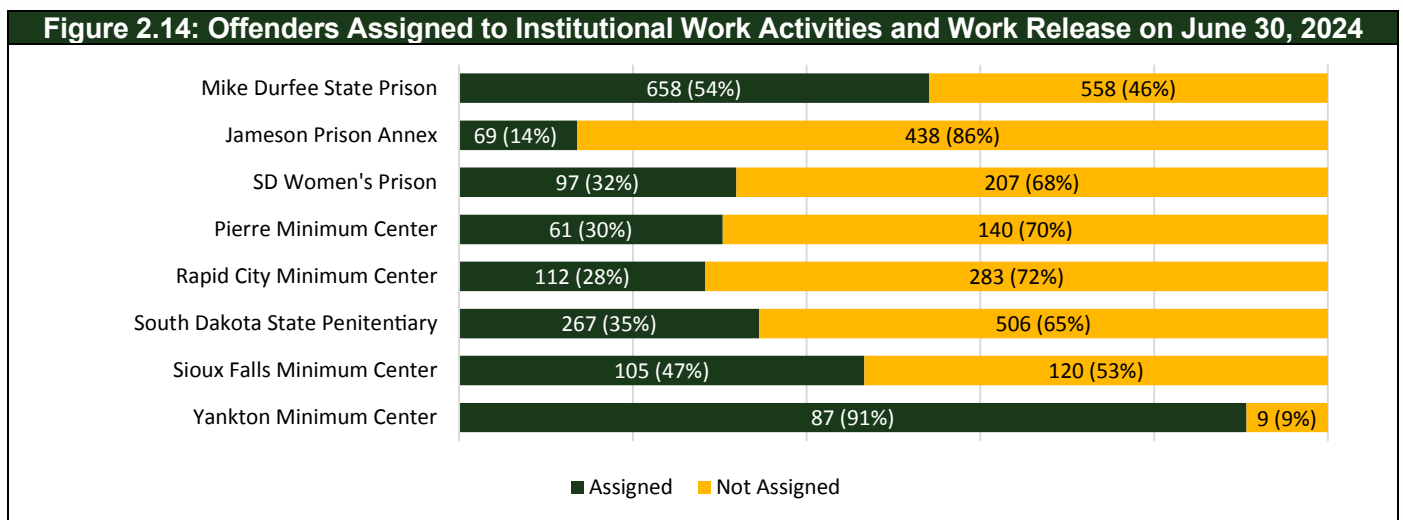
Offender Employment

SDDOC institutions provide a variety of work assignments that afford offenders an opportunity to learn job skills and to develop soft skills that can be applied after they are released. Examples of institutional work assignments include kitchen staff, orderlies, and jobs at Pheasantland Industries.

If an offender qualifies for the work release program, they may be allowed to leave the secure perimeter to fill jobs in the community.

Figure 2.14 shows the number of offenders assigned to an institutional work activity or work release compared to the number of offenders who were not assigned on June 30, 2024. Offenders who were not assigned to an activity or work release may not be able due to a health restriction, disciplinary circumstance, new intake period, security classification, or other reasons.

The Yankton Minimum Center had the highest percentage (87, 91%) of offenders with a work assignment. In contrast, the Jameson Prison Annex had the lowest percent (69, 14%) of offenders with a work assignment. The lower percentage aligns with the facility's status as a Level V facility, which does not permit work release, and its role as the intake center for male offenders who are not eligible for work assignments until they undergo classification.



REPORTABLE INCIDENTS

The reportable incidents included in this section are offender deaths in custody, assaults on staff, offender fights and assaults on other offenders, and escapes.

Deaths in Custody

The deaths outlined in **Figure 2.15** include offenders housed in state correctional facilities and South Dakota offenders held in other states. Causes of death are determined by a medical examiner external to SDDOC. In FY2024, there were 14 deaths, with all but one attributed to natural causes (13 deaths, or 93%).

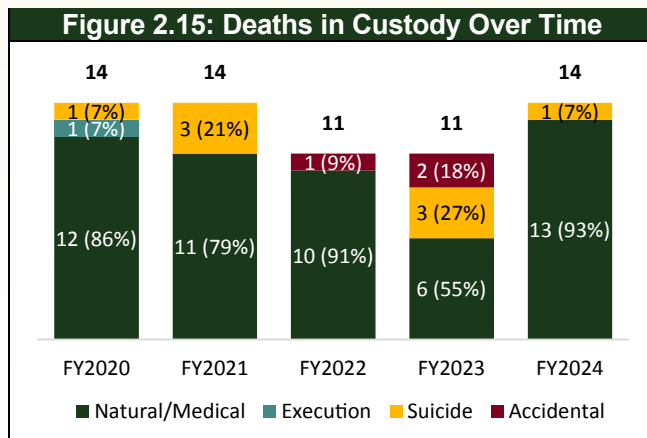


Figure 2.16 shows the percentage of offender deaths compared to the average daily population. The rate ranged between 0.3% to 0.4% during the FY2020 to FY2024 time period.

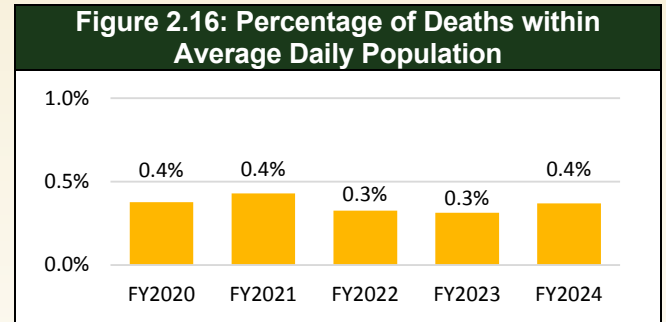
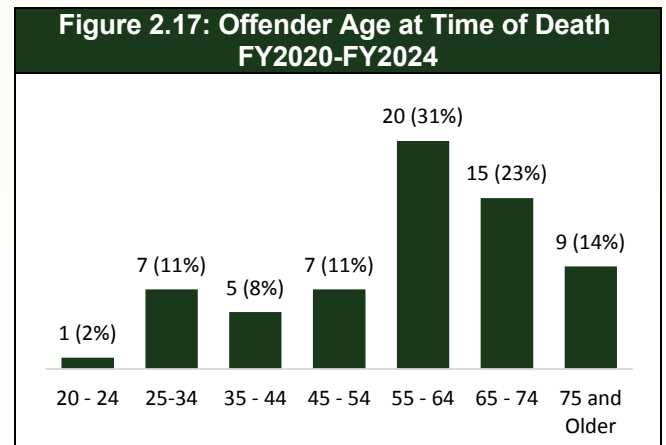


Figure 2.17 illustrates that most offenders who died between FY2020 and FY2024 were aged 55-64 (20, 31%) followed by 15 (23%) who were between 65 and 74 at the time of their deaths.



Staff demonstrates the proper way to package evidence (YMC)

Assaults and Fights

This section looks at offender assaults on staff by offenders and offender-on-offender assaults and fights within secure state correctional facilities. When looking at assaults, it should be noted that factors such as average daily population, offenders associated with multiple incidents, and overcrowding can cause the numbers to fluctuate.

There has been a steady decrease of assaults on staff and other offenders with FY2024 being the lowest for both categories.

Figure 2.18 shows a five-year history of offender assaults on staff. FY2022 recorded a five-year high in offender assaults on staff with 102 total assaults. Five (5%) of these resulted in a serious injury to staff. FY2024 had a five-year-low with 47 total assaults. Eleven (23%) of those resulted in a serious injury of a staff member.

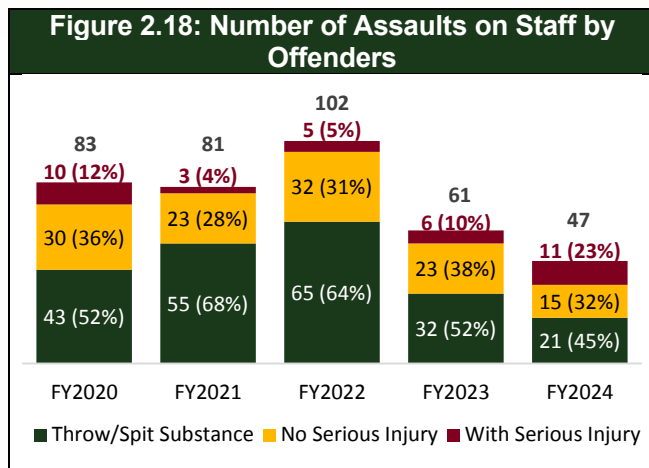
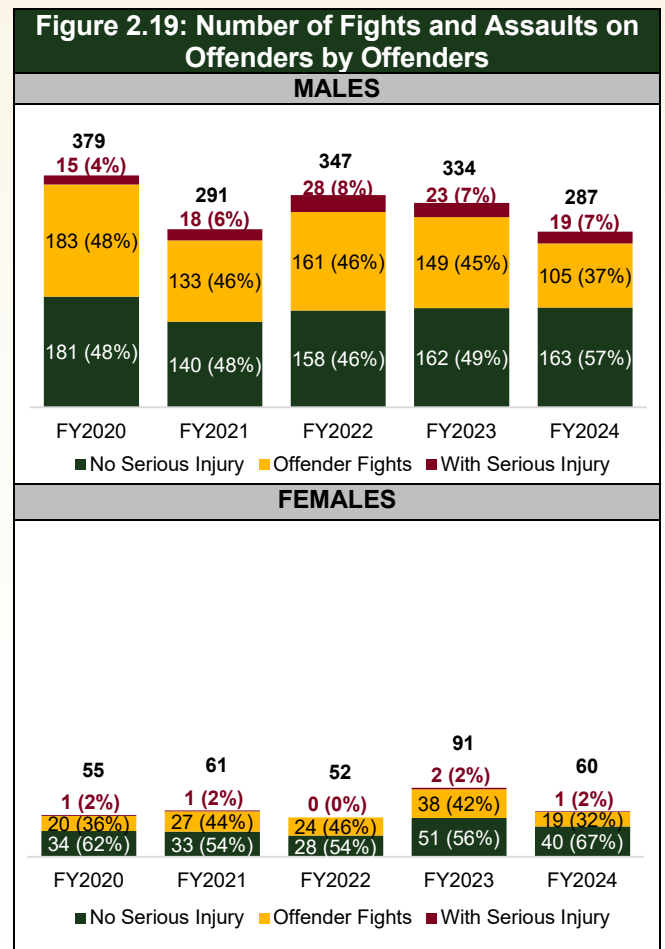


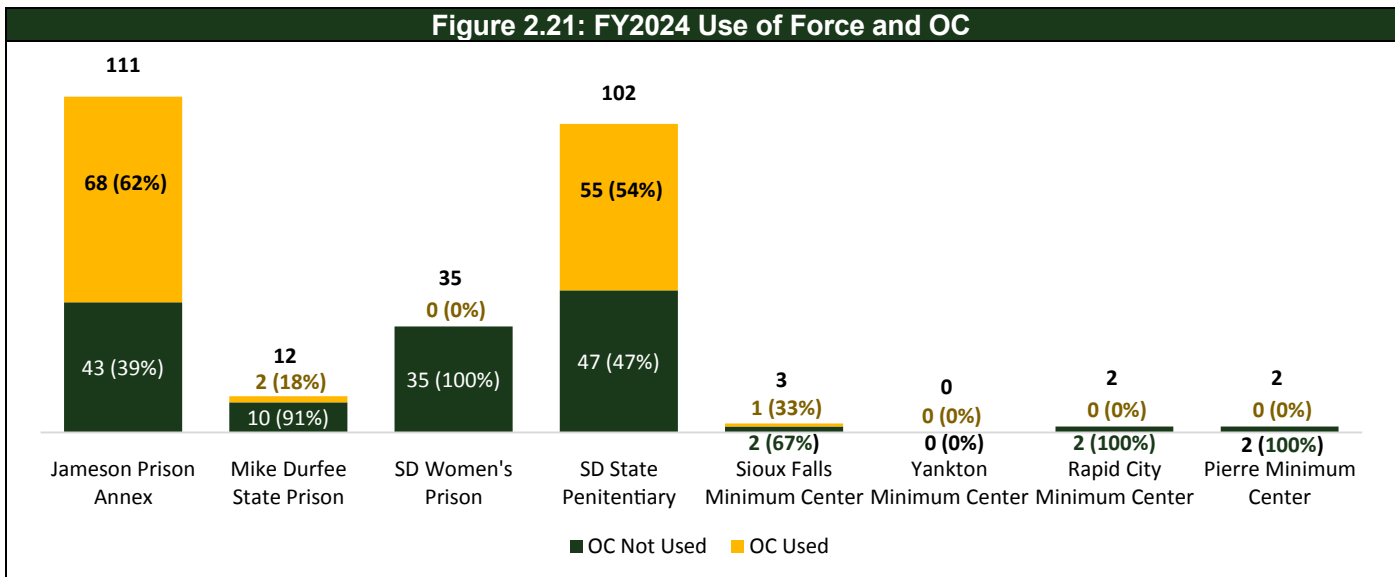
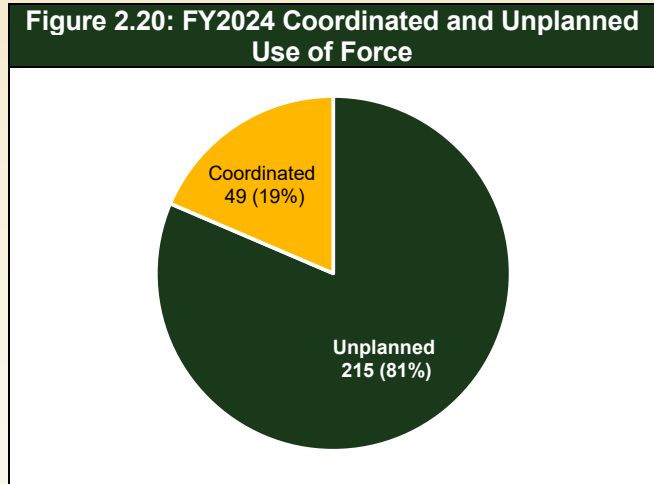
Figure 2.19 details a five-year history of offender assaults on other offenders by males and females. FY2020 had a high of assaults for males at 379 with 15 (4%) resulting in serious injury. FY2023 had the highest number of assaults for females at 91 with two (2%) resulting in serious injury.



Use of Force

In FY2024, there were 264 cases of use of force. **Figure 2.20** on the right outlines the uses of force cases by coordinated versus unplanned. Coordinated uses of force occurred when there was time available to gather staff and equipment in an orchestrated manner. Unplanned cases where there was not time to formulate an advanced plan made up 215 (81%) of use of force incidents.

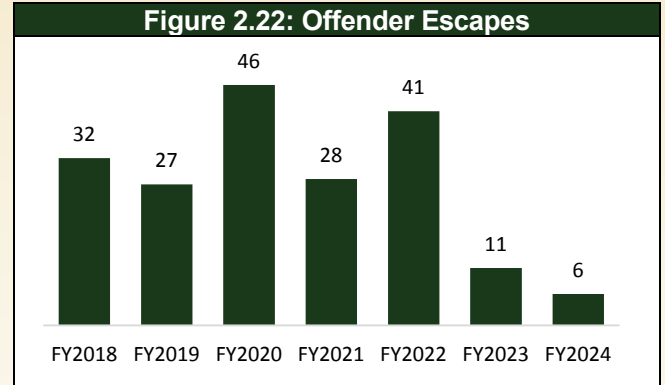
Figure 2.21 displays use of force by state correctional facility for FY2024 and indicates when oleoresin capsicum (OC) was deployed. The Jameson Prison Annex had the largest number of use of force cases in FY2024 with 111 total incidents. OC was deployed in 68 (62%) of these cases. There were only seven use of force cases across the four minimum center facilities. Tasers were introduced in FY2024 as another non-lethal option in addition to OC.



Offender Escapes

Figure 2.22 outlines offender escapes from state correctional facilities by fiscal year. An escape is counted each time an offender is placed on escape status for any amount of time. These numbers may differ from formal press releases as offenders may have been apprehended immediately.

FY2024 saw a decrease in offender escapes from 11 in FY2023 to six in FY2024. Of the six escapes in FY2024, three were from a Level II minimum security state correctional facility and three were offenders who went to work in the community and did not return.



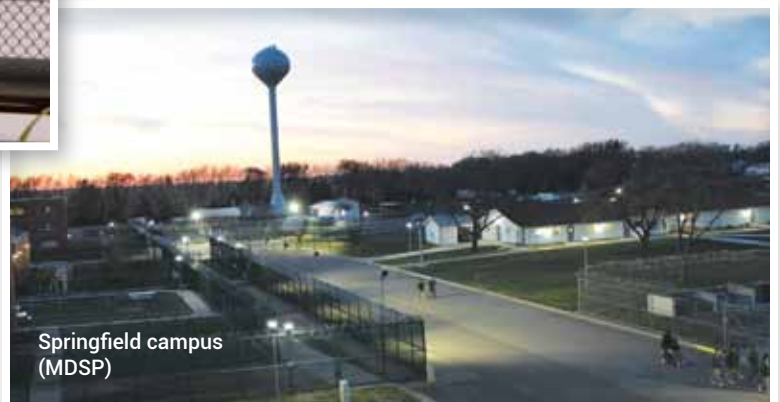
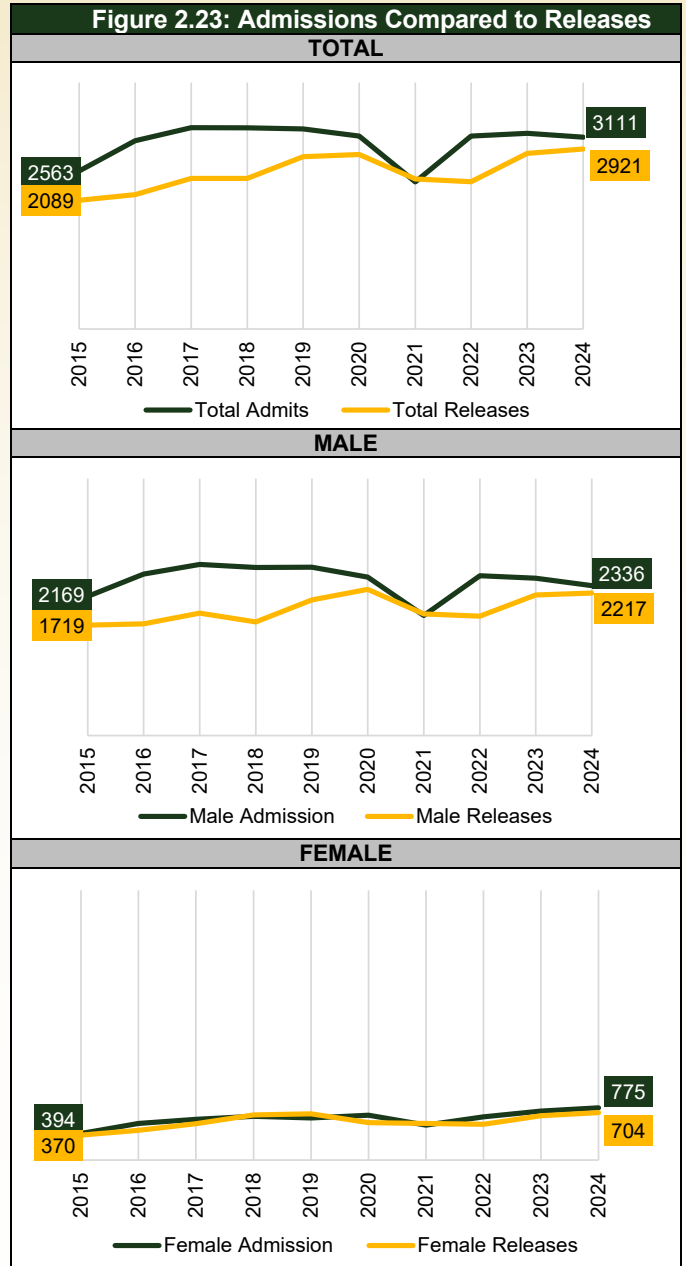
All offenders have since been apprehended. There were no escapes from a high security level state correctional facility in FY2024.



ADMISSIONS

Admissions to the SDDOC adult prison system slightly decreased between FY2023 (3,176) and FY2024 (3,111) (**Figure 2.23**). A one-year comparison shows that male admissions had a 5% decrease from 2,449 in FY2023 to 2,336 in FY2024, and female admissions increased by 7%, from 727 in FY2023 to 775 in FY2024.

Figure 2.23 also shows the number of releases for each fiscal year. Recent releases are less than admission numbers for both male and female offenders resulting an increased need for bed space.



Section 2 | **PRISONS**

Figure 2.24 shows total admission types for FY2024. Court commitments include individuals receiving new convictions. Technical parole violators (TPV) include offenders who were previously incarcerated, released to parole, then returned on a revocation by the Board of Pardons and Paroles without a new felony conviction. For a more detailed outline of the TPV process, demographics, and reasons for return, please refer to Section 4: Parole of this report. Other admissions consist of captures of escapees.

New commitments accounted for 2,036 (65%) of all admissions followed by 1,067 (34%) TPV admissions in FY2024.

Figure 2.24: Adult Admissions			
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
<i>Court Commitments/New Conviction</i>			
New Commitment	1,388	395	1,783
Court Ordered Return	48	12	60
Parole Violation with New Conviction	143	50	193
Court/New Subtotal	1,579	457	2,036
<i>Technical Parole Violation (TPV) Returns</i>			
Parole Return	750	317	1,067
TPV Subtotal	750	317	1,067
<i>Other</i>			
Escape Captures	7	1	8
Other Subtotal	7	1	8
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	2,336	775	3,111

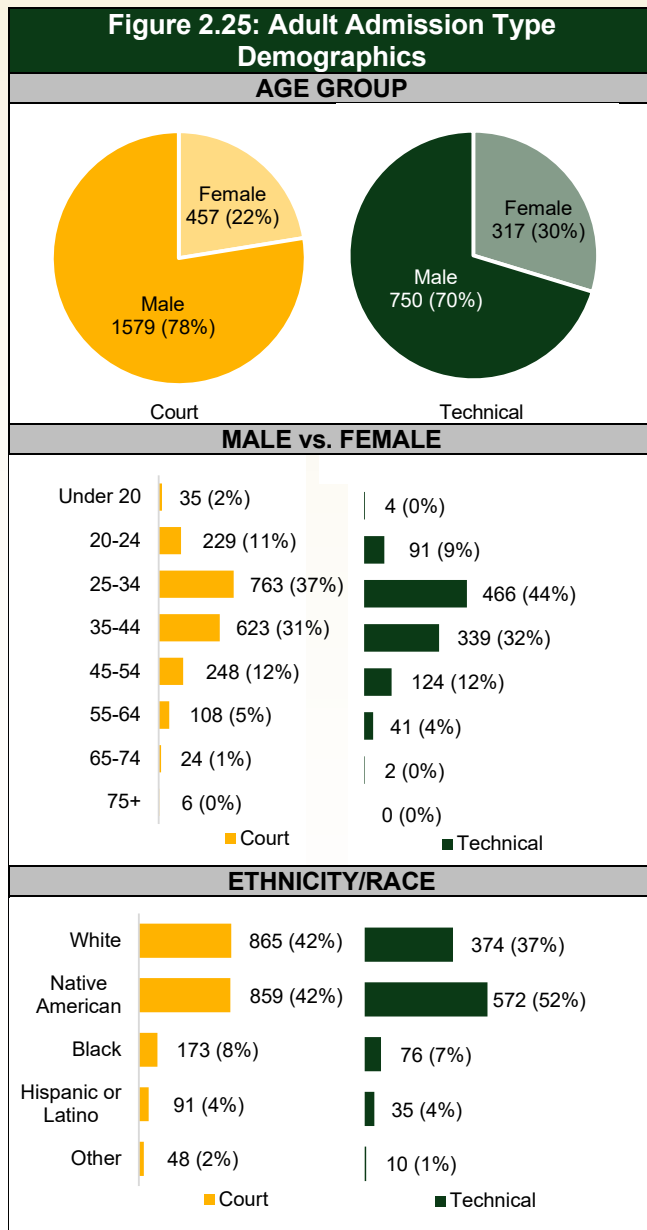


Demographic Characteristics

The demographic characteristics of offender admissions in FY2024 are provided in **Figure 2.25** by the admission types of new commitment (court) and TPV (technical).

Each offender was included using their most serious offense for the fiscal year when more than one admission occurred. There were 220 offenders who had multiple admissions during the fiscal year.

Among the FY2024 offender admissions, the largest age group represented was ages 25 to 34 for both court (763, 37%) and technical (466, 44%). Males also accounted for the majority of both types of admissions with 1,579 (78%) of court and 750 (70%) of technical admissions. The white and native american races were almost equally represented in offender court admissions. The native american admissions for TPV returns represented the largest group at 572 (52%).



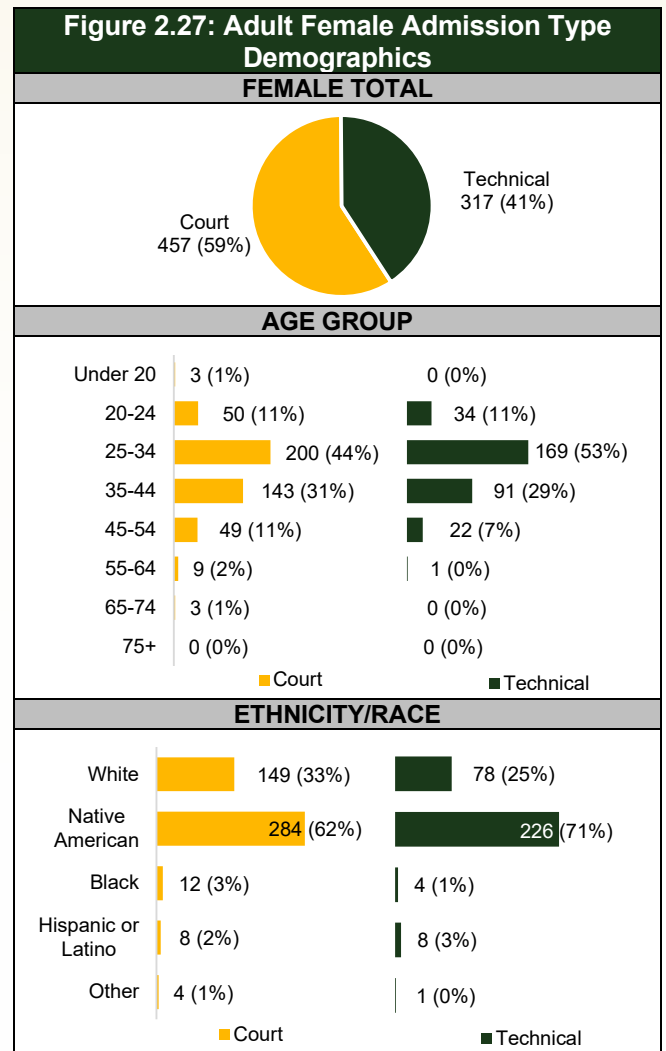
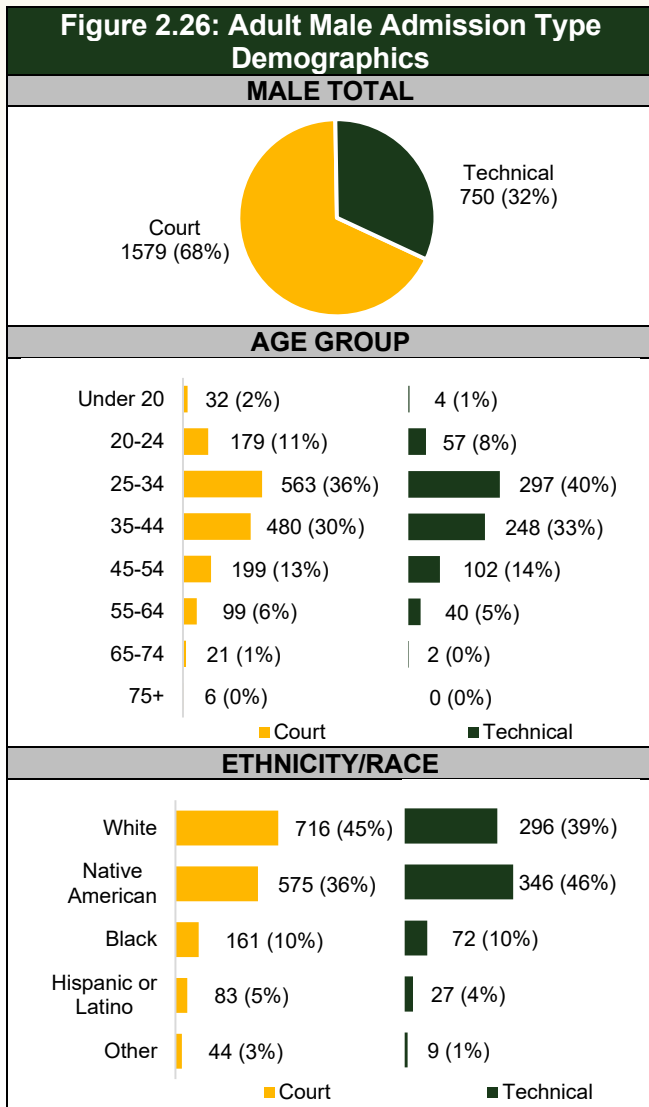
* Values may not total 100% due to rounding.



Section 2 | PRISONS

The demographic characteristics of FY2024 male offender admissions are provided in **Figure 2.26** by admission type. In FY2024, male admissions included 1,579 (68%) court commitments and 750 (32%) TPV returns. Offenders aged 25-34 represented the largest proportion of both court (563, 36%) and TPV (297, 40%) admissions. White offenders made up the majority of court admissions (716, 45%), while native american offenders accounted for the highest percentage of TPV admissions (346, 46%).

The demographic characteristics of FY2024 female offender admissions are provided in **Figure 2.27** by admission type. In FY2024, female admissions included 457 (59%) court commitments and 317 (41%) TPV returns. Offenders aged 25-34 represented the largest proportion of both court (200, 44%) and TPV (169, 53%) admissions. Native american offenders accounted for the highest percentage of both court (284, 62%) and TPV (226, 71%) admissions.



* Values may not total 100% due to rounding.

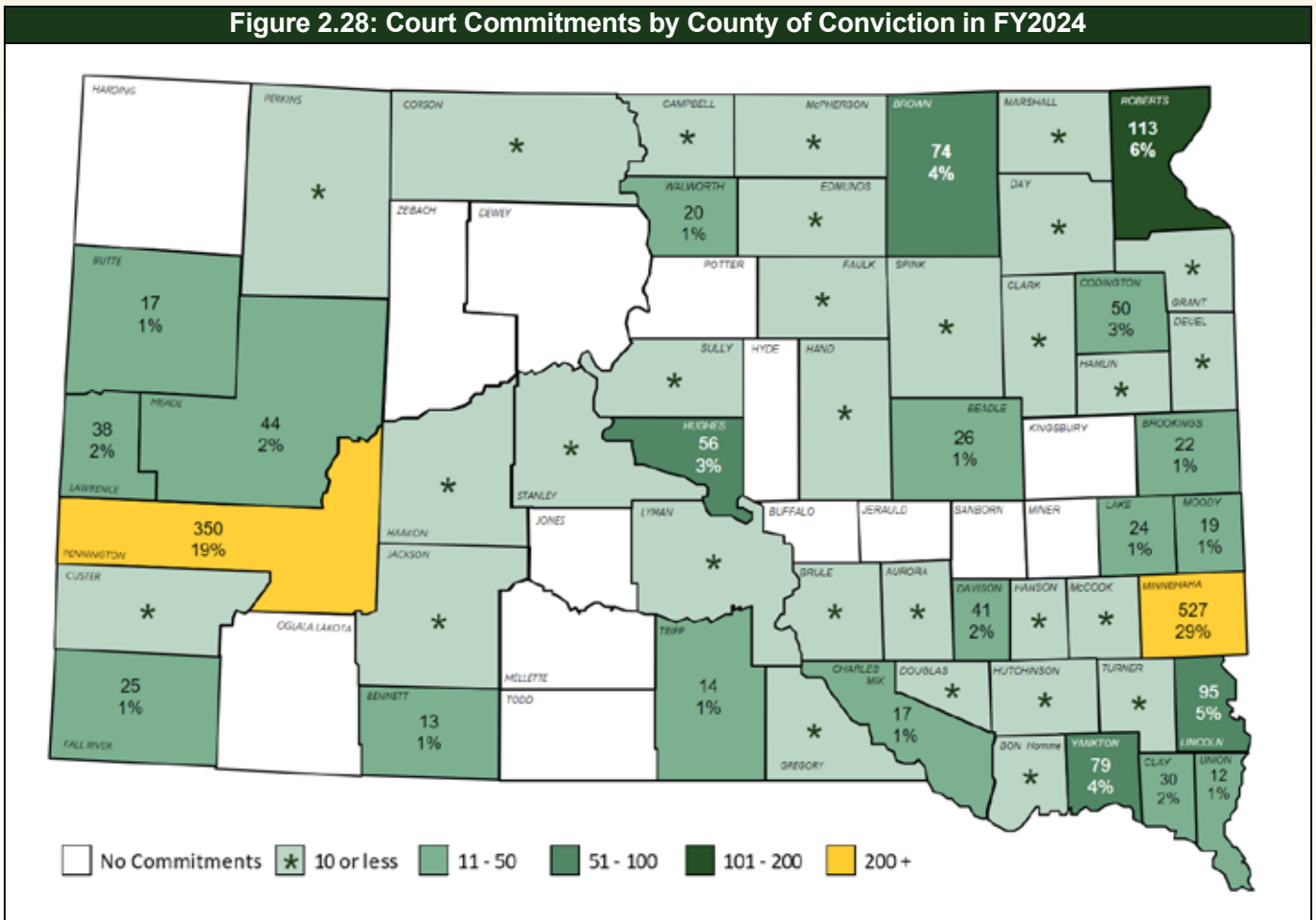
* Values may not total 100% due to rounding.

County of Conviction

Figure 2.28 displays the percentage of court commitments from each county in the state. Minnehaha County had the most (527, 29%) followed by Pennington County (350, 19%). Both counties are respectively the most populated in the state.

Counties shown with an asterisk (*) had a small number of commitments. Cumulatively, the counties with an asterisk represented 6% of the court commitments.

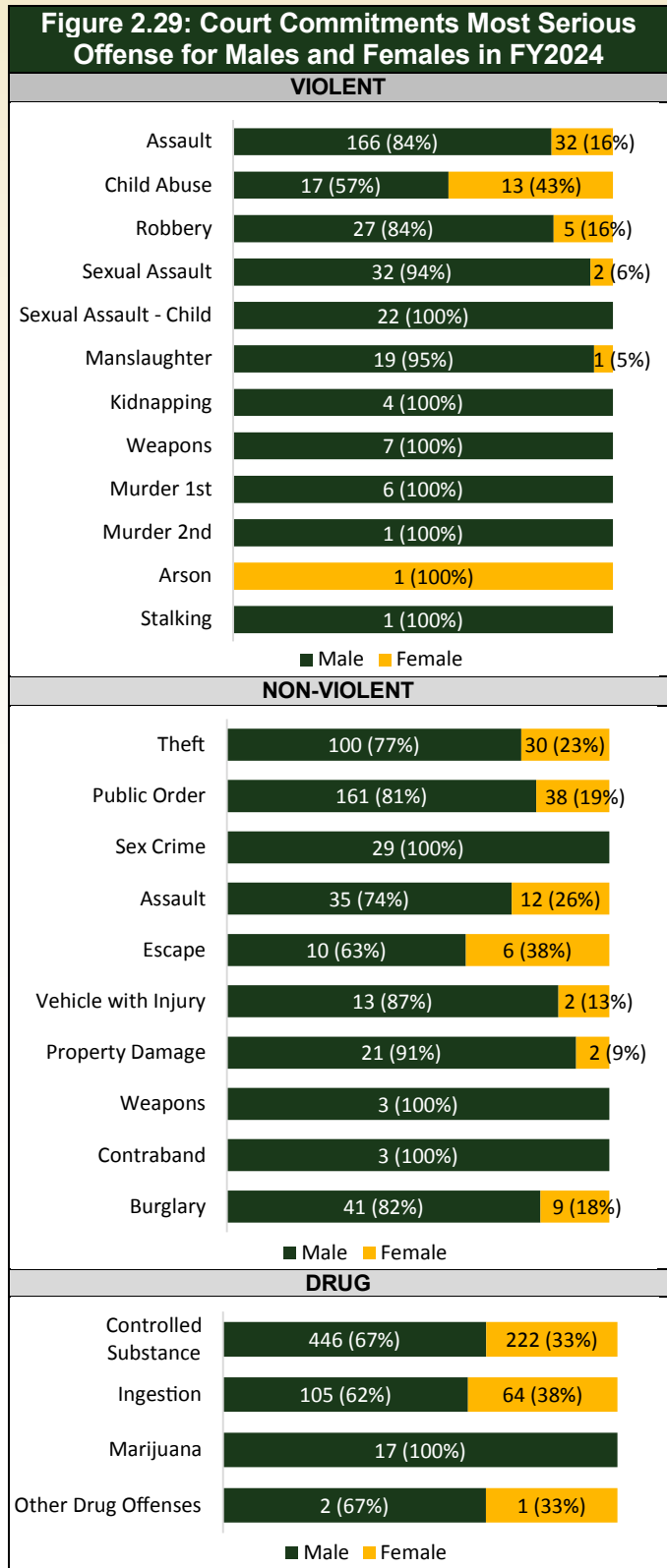
Figure 2.28: Court Commitments by County of Conviction in FY2024



Male and Female Court Commitment Offense Comparison

To assess the seriousness of offender sentences, the class of felony for the most serious offense is used. Most serious offense is determined by several factors including violence level of the crime, felony class, sentence length, enhancements (e.g., life sentence, death sentence) and type of crime.

Figure 2.29 divides each crime category between males and females. For violent crimes, male offenders consistently represented over 80% of the commitments except for child abuse and arson which females accounted for 43% and 100% respectively. Female offenders accounted for over a quarter of non-violent assaults (26%) and escapes (38%). A third or more of all drug offenses, with exception of marijuana offenses, were committed by females.



Length of Sentence

Average length of sentence is the time sentenced by the court as measured on the offenders most serious crime. This sentence consists of the full length of time that new admissions are expected to serve with SDDOC before they discharge from the jurisdiction of the department. This includes both time in state correctional facility placement and on parole.

Figure 2.30 shows the maximum imprisonment sentences for each of the felony classes, per SDCL §22-6-1. Nothing in this section limits increased sentences for habitual offenders. For offenders under the age of eighteen years at the time of offense and found guilty of a Class A, B, or C felony, the maximum sentence may be a term of years in a state correctional facility rather than life or death.

Figure 2.30: Maximum Imprisonment Sentences in a State Correctional Facility by Felony Class	
Felony A	Death or Life
Felony B	Life
Felony C	Life
Felony 1	50 years
Felony 2	25 years
Felony 3	15 years
Felony 4	10 years
Felony 5	5 years
Felony 6	2 years



Figure 2.31 displays projected lengths of sentence in years based on the type of felony and admission categories of offenders admitted in FY2024. The asterisk (*) indicates that there were no offenders with the admission type and felony class. Felony class examples can be found in the appendix.

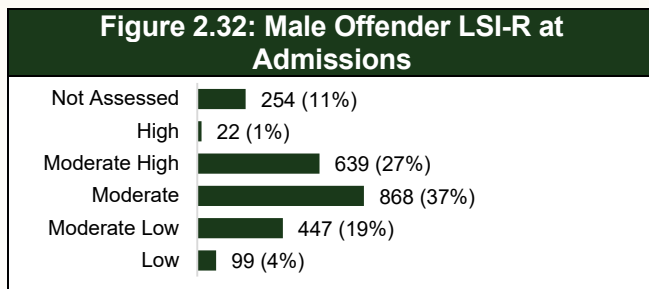
The average length of sentence is generally greater for males than females for both types of admissions. For example, the projected average length of sentence for males with a Felony 2V court commitment is 20 years compared to 14 years for females.

Felony/Type	Figure 2.31: Projected Average Length of Sentence (Years)			
	Court Commitments		TPV Returns	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Felony AV	Life	*	*	*
Felony BV	Life	*	*	*
Felony CV	54	19	*	*
Felony 1V	24	*	61	*
Felony 1N	*	*	*	*
Felony 2V	20	14	17	14
Felony 2N	18	*	8	*
Felony 3V	14	9	14	12
Felony 3N	13	15	12	12
Felony 4V	10	9	8	8
Felony 4N	11	9	11	11
Felony 5V	6	7	12	*
Felony 5N	6	6	8	7
Felony 6V	2	2	5	2
Felony 6N	3	2	5	3
TOTAL AVG.	10	6	10	8

Risk and Needs Assessments

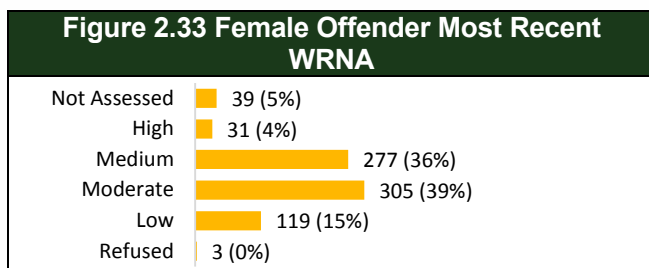
SDDOC employs the Level of Services Inventory - Revised (LSI-R) as the risk and needs assessment for the male offender population upon admission. This assessment is used to determine the risk the offender poses to society, assess criminogenic needs, and identify risk of recidivism. Treatment programs are then developed based on the results of the LSI-R assessment.

Figure 2.32 outlines the risk of male offenders admitted in FY2024. Of those admitted, 868 (37%) were assessed as moderate. Offenders listed as not assessed (254, 11%) included those that were in the assessment process at the end of FY2024.



* Values may not total 100% due to rounding.

In July 2021, the SDDOC began using the Women’s Risk Need Assessment (WRNA) for female offenders. This instrument is the only validated tool for risk assessment of females. **Figure 2.33** outlines the assessments for offenders admitted during FY2024. Of those admitted, 305 (39%) were assessed as moderate.



* Values may not total 100% due to rounding.

Offender Classification

Offender classification levels are predominantly based on prediction of risk including risk of escape, violence, dangerousness, and repeat criminal behavior. Offenders are assigned an appropriate level of supervision based in part on classification and are not kept in a more secure status than the potential identified risk requires.

In FY2023, the SDDOC contracted with an outside entity to conduct a preliminary assessment of its custody classification system. The SDDOC re-aligned their classification practices based on recommendations for housing offenders by their current classification and risk-need-responsivity (RNR) assessment.

Consistent with the recommendations from the review, the SDDOC began working toward aligning practices with the custody levels of close, medium, minimum restricted, and minimum. The implementation of the new classification process was completed at the end of calendar year 2024. An updated chart will be distributed and published once validated.

An offender’s assigned classification level determines the level of staff supervision that must be applied by staff supervising the offender. Facility case managers ensure offenders remain properly classified and regularly update the offender’s classification based on changes in the offender’s status that affect classification.

RELEASES

The two main release categories used by the SDDOC include parole releases and discharged sentences.

Parole releases include offenders who are granted discretionary parole by the Board of Pardons and Paroles, offenders who are granted presumptive parole, and offenders who have a suspended sentence and are released.

Presumptive parole is a system in which incarcerated individuals are released upon first becoming eligible for parole, unless there is a determination that they are not in compliance with their release plan.

Discretionary parole is a system in which an offender is granted parole before the completion of their sentence and is subject to the outcome of a discretionary parole hearing by the Board of Pardons and Paroles.

Suspended sentence includes offenders who have been given a split sentence with time suspended contingent on outlined expectations as set by the courts.

Discharged sentence occurs when an offender has served their maximum sentence and is released on their expiration of sentence date.

Releases by Type

Figure 2.34 shows the release types for parole and discharge between FY2020 and FY2024. Most releases in FY2024 were to parole status (2,412, 83%) compared to discharged sentences (495, 17%).

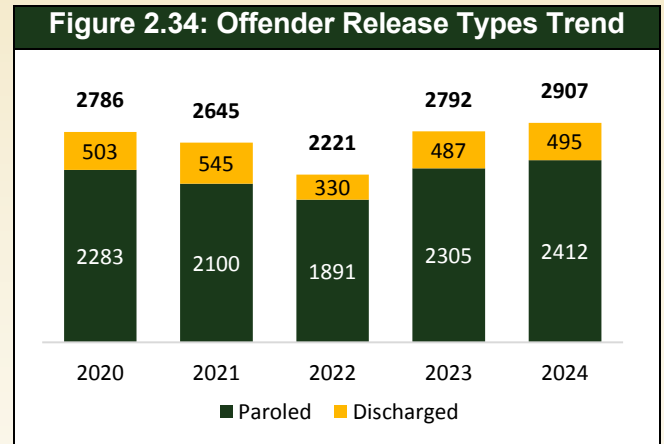


Figure 2.35 provides additional details of release types for male and female offenders for FY2024. Approximately 80% (1,753) of male and 94% (659) of female releases were to parole. The largest type of paroled release was presumptive parole for both male (1,081) and female (428) offenders. There were no releases to other states in FY2024.

Figure 2.35: Offender Release Types

	Male	Female	Total
Paroled			
Presumptive Parole	1,081	428	1,509
Discretionary Parole	619	224	843
Suspended Sentence	53	7	60
SUBTOTAL	1,753	659	2,412
Discharged			
Discharged	450	45	495
SUBTOTAL	450	45	495
Death in Custody			
Deceased	14	0	14
SUBTOTAL	14	0	14
Other State			
Released to Other State	0	0	0
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0
TOTAL RELEASES	2,217	704	2,921

Section 2 | **PRISONS**

Figure 2.36 compares release type by state correctional facility for the FY2024 offender population. The majority of releases were to parole from each facility, except for the Jameson Prison Annex.

The Jameson Prison Annex and South Dakota State Penitentiary discharges are greatly attributed to releases of federal offenders. Most federal offenders were housed at one of those locations and typically released after serving less than a year in a state correctional facility.

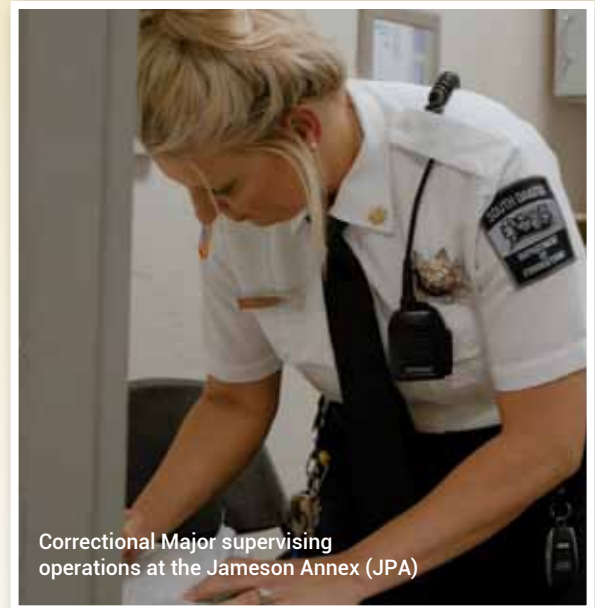
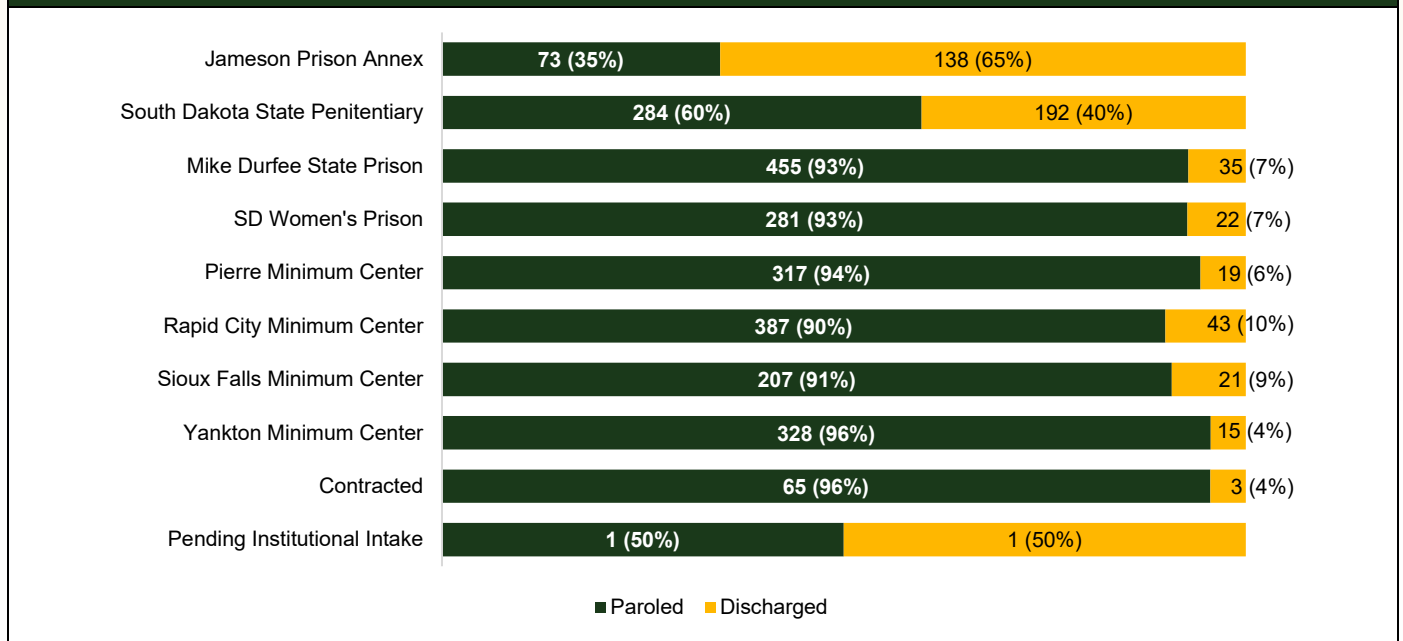


Figure 2.36: Release Type by Release Location

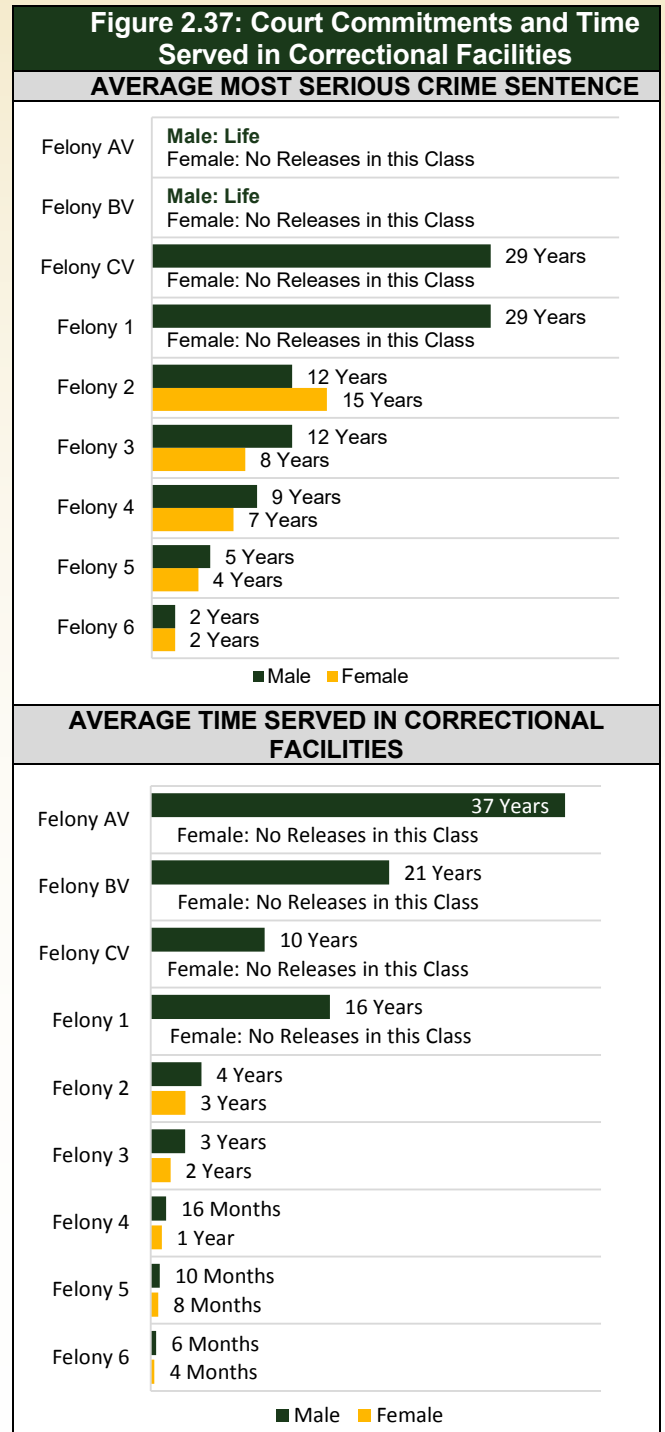


Time Served in State Correctional Facilities

Figure 2.37 outlines the average sentence compared to average time served by felony classification for FY2024 releases. The average sentence is calculated using the sentence term for all offenders within the same sentence classification as their most serious offense. Average time served is a calculation of actual time spent by offenders in a state correctional facility who were released during FY2024. For this calculation, time served in state correctional facility does not include time served on previous incarcerations. Offenders staying less than one year, parolled 95% of the time resulting in their short stay.

There were four offenders represented in the Felony AV and BV classes shown the *Average Time Served in Correctional Facilities* chart (bottom graph) of Figure 2.37. These offenders were serving life sentences and died in FY2024 due to natural or medical causes.

Male offenders were consistently sentenced to more time than female offenders except for the Felony 2 category where females were sentenced to an average of 15 years compared to 12 years for males. This exception did not carry over into the average time served as females served an average of three years compared to four years for males for Felony 2 offenses.



Section 2 | PRISONS

Figure 2.38 shows the minimum sentence to be served prior to parole eligibility. Offenders that do not comply with their parole plan become part of the discretionary parole process until they reach their term expires date.

Figure 2.38: Minimum Length of Sentence to be Served Prior to Parole Eligibility

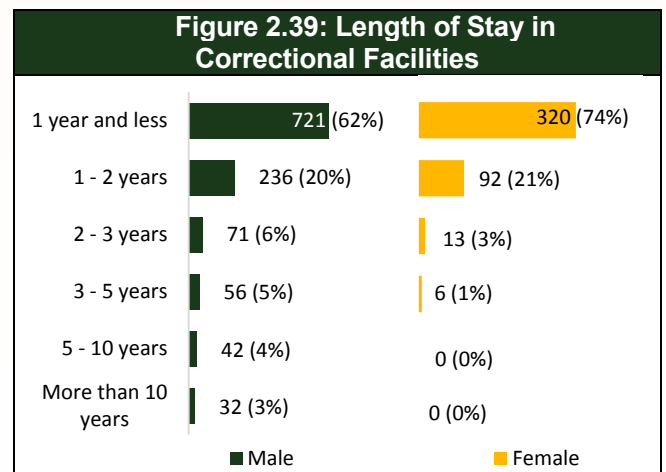
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd
Non-Violent	Class 6	.25	.30	.40
	Class 5	.25	.35	.40
	Class 4	.25	.35	.40
	Class 3	.30	.40	.50
	Class 2	.30	.40	.50
	Class 1	.35	.40	.50
	Class C	.35	.40	.50
Violent	Class 6	.35	.45	.55
	Class 5	.40	.50	.60
	Class 4	.40	.50	.65
	Class 3	.50	.60	.70
	Class 2	.50	.65	.75
	Class 1	.50	.65	.75
	Class C	.50	.65	.75
	Class B	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Class A	1.0	1.0	1.0

Initial parole dates are calculated in statute based on the level of violence, felony class, and prior crimes as per SDCL 24-15A-32. As offenses become more serious or habitual, the offender is expected to serve a greater portion of their sentence prior to becoming eligible for parole. An offender becomes eligible for presumptive parole if they are found in compliance with their plan and served the minimum length of their sentence as outlined in statute.

For example, an offender with a most serious offense of Possession of a Controlled Substance Schedule I & II would fall under the Non-Violent Felony Class 5. In this category, an offender could receive a maximum sentence up to five years.

Assuming that this offender qualifies under the 1st felony rules, this would make the offender eligible for their initial parole date after 25% (15 months) of the sentence in a state correctional facility leaving the remaining 75% (45 months) to be served on community supervision. Time in a state correctional facility or in the community may be reduced by the application of earned discharge credits as outlined in SDCL 24-15A-50 and 24-15A-50.1.

Figure 2.39 displays the length of time offenders who released in FY2024 were in a state correctional facility prior to their release to parole or discharge. Male offenders had the largest population of offenders leaving after one year or less with 721 (62%) offenders. Nearly three fourths (320, 74%) of female offenders were also in a state correctional facility for one year or less prior to their release to parole or discharge.

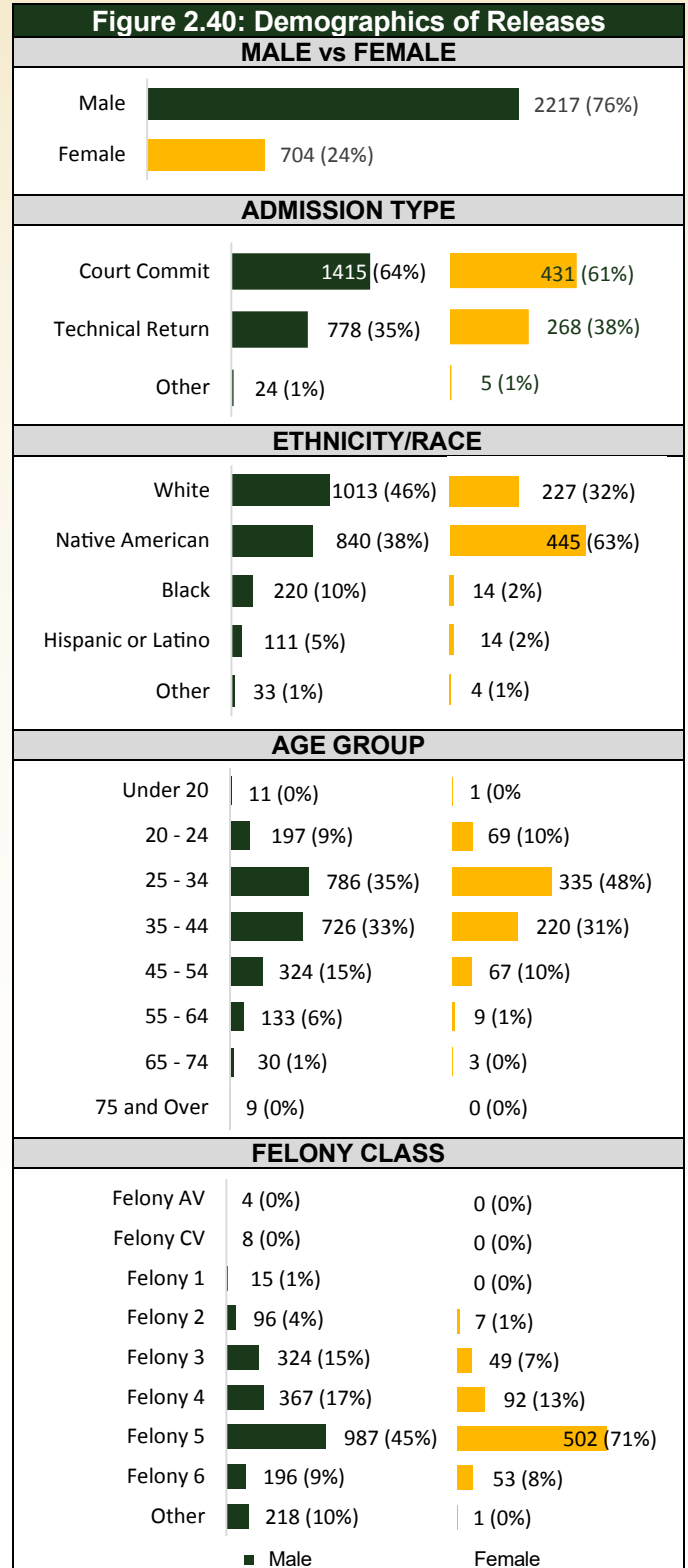


Demographics of Releases

Demographic and sentencing data was examined for the FY2024 release cohort (**Figure 2.40**). Certain offenders may release more than once during a given year (particularly those who violate the conditions of parole). To most accurately represent the characteristics of the individuals who release from offender status, each offender was included in the release profile only once resulting in 2,217 males and 704 females.

Most male releases were for offenders admitted with new court commitments (1,415, 64%), who were white (1,013, 46%) or native american (840, 38%), between the ages of 25 and 34 (786, 35%) or 35-44 (726, 33%), and had a most serious offense in Felony Class 5 (987, 45%). Offenders listed as "other" under felony class include offenders on a federal hold.

Most female releases were for offenders admitted with new court commitments (431, 61%), who were native american (445, 63%), between the ages of 25 and 34 (335, 48%), and had a most serious offense in Felony Class 5 (502, 71%).

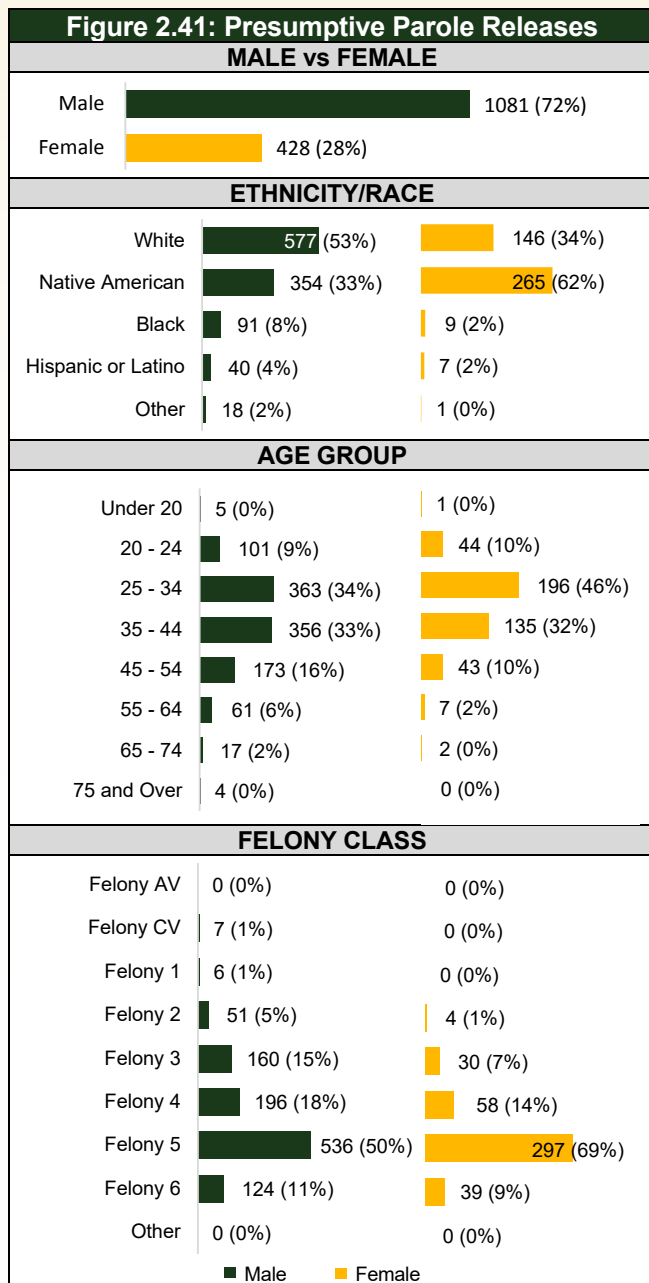


* Values may not total 100% due to rounding

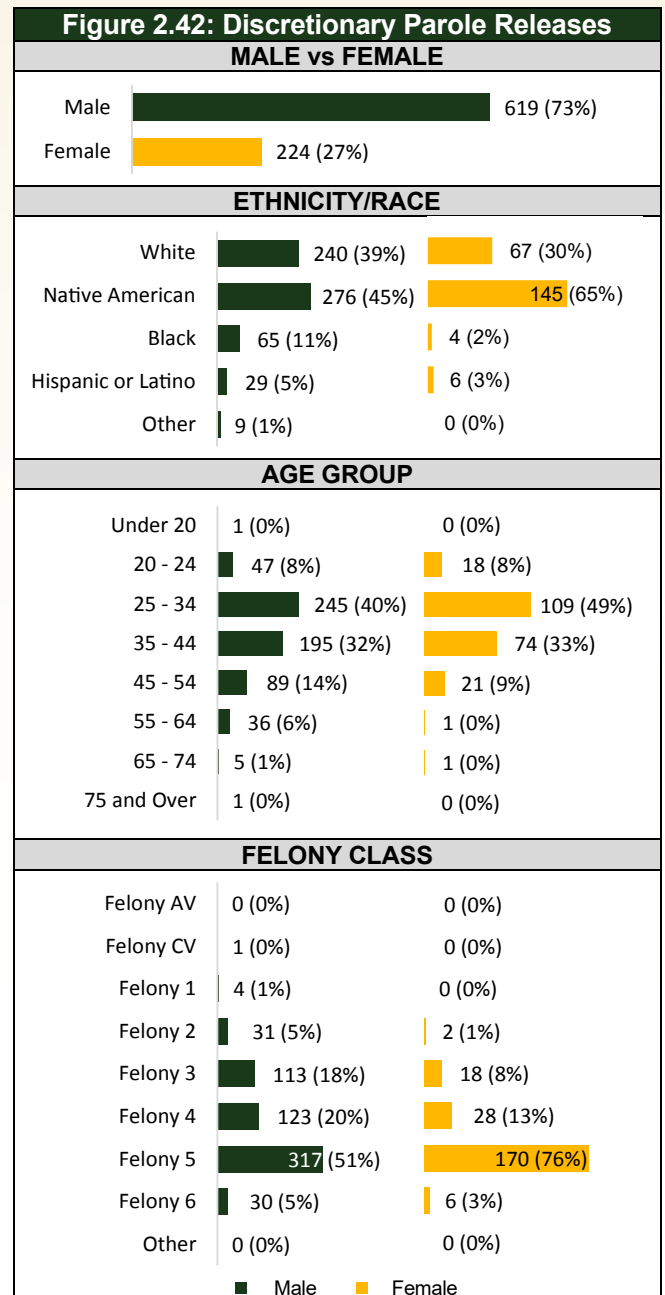
Section 2 | PRISONS

Figure 2.41 and Figure 2.42 compare the demographics of the FY2024 presumptive and discretionary parole release populations. The demographics between presumptive and discretionary parole populations were consistent with the findings in Figure 2.40 on the previous page.

However, one noteworthy difference was the higher proportion of white males in the presumptive parole releases (577, 53%) compared to the higher proportion of native american males in the discretionary parole releases (276, 45%).



* Values may not total 100% due to rounding



* Values may not total 100% due to rounding



REENTRY

SDDOC began the SAFERSD Reentry Initiative designed to reduce recidivism and enhance public safety at the end of FY2024. The Supportive Approach for Fostering Education and Reentry (SAFER) is based on the Transition from Prison to Community Model recommended as an evidence-based best practice by the National Institute of Corrections. The model establishes a continuum of assessment, classification, case planning, and programs designed to address the criminogenic risks and needs of offenders in prison and under community supervision and assists in establishing sustainable independence and providing the resources to successfully reintegrate into the community.

MODEL OVERVIEW

Reentry begins during the admissions and orientation process when an offender arrives at a SDDOC correctional facility. During the institutional phase, offenders receive assessments that determine individualized programming needs that range from substance use disorder (SUD) treatment to GED preparation. Programming needs are included in the offender's case plan, which institutional case managers and reentry staff manage throughout the institutional phase.

The transitional phase typically begins when an offender is within 12 months of release from a state correctional facility. During this time, a Reentry Coach is assigned to prepare them for reintegration into the community.

Reentry coaches ensure that each offender is released with proper identification and a job placement packet that includes documentation of vocational and educational skills earned during incarceration to increase the likelihood of employability. They also administer a reentry curriculum to assessed offenders before release. Offenders within 12 months of release who are identified with high transitional needs are referred to a Transitional Case Manager who initiates a transitional meeting between the offender and reentry staff to identify a holistic reentry plan. This involves coordination from the Reentry Corrections Specialist, Transitional Parole Agent, and Transitional Behavioral Health staff.

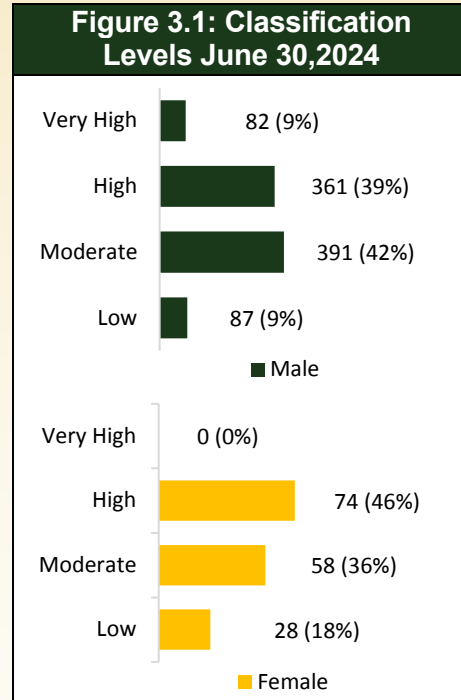
Once the offender is released, the community phase of reentry begins. During this phase, the Transitional Parole Agents work with high-transitional-needs offenders for the first 30-60 days after release, assisting the assigned community Parole Agent with following through on the reentry plan. During this time, the community Parole Agent supervises the offender in the community until discharge from the SDDOC is successful.



OHIO RISK ASSESSMENT SYSTEM PRISON INTAKE TOOL (ORAS-PIT)

The ORAS-PIT was initiated in April 2024 as part of the SAFERSD Reentry Initiative. ORAS-PIT is an actuarial tool designed to establish priorities in treating offenders based on the likelihood of reoffending. The ORAS-PIT considers the current age of the offender and thirty additional items across the following five domains: Criminal History; School Problems and Employment; Family and Social Support; Substance Use and Mental Health; and Criminal Lifestyle.

Any offender assessed at a High or Very High score receives customized reentry services. As of June 30, 2024, 1,081 ORAS-PIT assessments were completed. As shown in **Figure 3.1**, 443 (48%) of male offenders and 74 (46%) of female offenders scored high or very high and were identified for Reentry Services. Based on early ORAS-PIT results, it is projected that approximately 50% of offenders releasing from a state correctional facility will utilize reentry services during their period of incarceration.



* Values may not total 100% due to rounding.



VITAL DOCUMENTS

As part of the reentry model, offenders are released to the community with a minimum of two forms of vital documentation which include birth certificates, social security cards, state identification cards, and state driver's licenses. In FY2024, 79% of eligible offenders released with at least two vital documents. This percentage is expected to increase in future years as the model continues to be implemented more fully.

REENTRY PROGRAMMING

During FY2024, 164 male offenders completed the Pre-Release Program (PreP), and 54 female offenders completed Women's Opportunity Resource Development (WORD). These courses are the foundational programming for Reentry Services and teach the offender about communication, employability, family reunification, health, finances, and pro-social attitude. Additionally, 238 offenders completed Thinking for Change (T4C). This evidence-based course uses cognitive restructuring to assist the offender in making pro-social choices and attempt to have them work through thinking before they act, which decreases criminal thinking patterns.

TRANSITIONAL MEETINGS

Transitional meetings between staff and offenders identify any gaps in an offender's case management or release planning. Since starting this component in June, 16 meetings were coordinated and staffed in the first month of operation. The goal is for offenders to have a transitional meeting during their last twelve months of incarceration to ensure continuity of services as they reintegrate into the community. The SAFERSD initiative does not require each offender to receive a transitional meeting as they are intended for offenders identified as having high transitional needs.



FAMILY REUNIFICATION

Another important aspect of the SAFERSD initiative is the emphasis on family reunification. Family reunification events provide offenders with increased opportunities for contact and interaction with their loved ones outside of the traditional visitation setting.

The first family reunification events featured a variety of engaging activities at SDDOC institutions, such as movie screenings with popcorn, family photo sessions, yard games, Easter egg hunts, and creative family crafts. To ensure ongoing support for families, a schedule was established to host at least one event per quarter at all facilities, fostering stronger connections and promoting a sense of community among offenders and their families.

Subsequent events were held in recognition of Mother's Day and Father's Day and included offenders grilling for their families, construction of bird feeder kits, facepainting, yard games, and card making.

If you are interested in participating in an upcoming event, please reach out to the specific correctional facility for details and visitor requirements.

Through November 2024, 41 events were held across all state correctional facilities.



Staff-

...FOR EVERYTHING!
I wanted to reach out and thank you for the "Special Visit" on Mother's Day. This has been a difficult time in our lives. You made my day very special allowing us to plant flowers & spend quality time in my world and I will continue to support him. Knowing he is safe & alive helps me get thru the day





PAROLE

The Parole Division is responsible for the oversight of parolees under the supervision of the SDDOC.

A parolee is an offender who is conditionally released from the physical custody of a state correctional facility before the expiration of the offender's term of imprisonment.

A parolee remains under the legal custody of the SDDOC until the expiration of the term of imprisonment (see SDCL §§ 24-15-1.1, 24-15-13 and 24-15A-15).

This section outlines the demographics of parolees within SDDOC jurisdiction, as well as supervision outcomes managed by the Parole Division.

PAROLE SERVICES

The division promotes community safety through effective supervision of parolees, established conditions of release, and violation management.

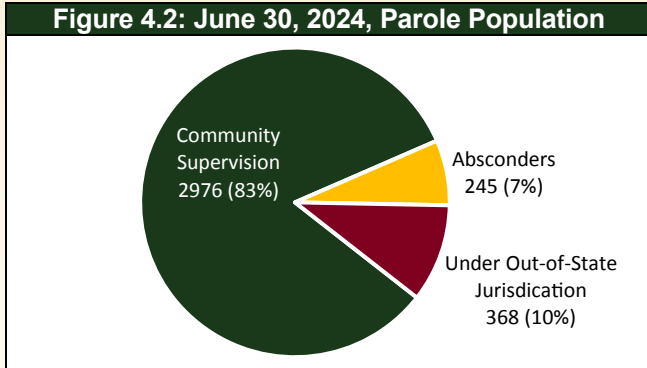
Figure 4.1 outlines the caseloads of 53 parole agents and four supervisors. In FY2024, juvenile community corrections (JCC) agents were not assigned any parole cases, but in prior years, JCC agents assisted with low-risk offenders. The average caseload in FY2024 was 57 offenders per agent.

Figure 4.1: Historical Parole Caseload by Region



PAROLE POPULATION

On June 30, 2024, the parole population totaled 3,589. (Figure 4.2.)



Parolees under community supervision represented 2,976 (83%) of the population while absconders represented 245 (7%).

The category "Under Out-of-State Jurisdiction" (368, 10%) includes offenders on interstate compact or parole holds held in other jurisdictions includes offenders on interstate compact or parole holds housed in other jurisdictions. The Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision (ICAOS) is an agreement among the fifty states, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands that governs supervision authority across state lines.

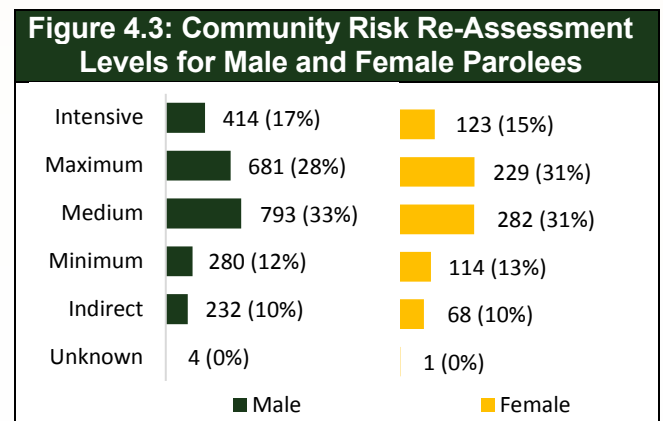
COMMUNITY RISK/NEEDS LEVELS

The Community Risk/Needs Assessment and Community Risk Re-Assessment combine the static factors of an offender's criminal history and behavior with their dynamic factors/needs. These factors help predict success on supervision, focus supervision resources, and provide a useful means of monitoring changes in an offender's behavior, attitudes, and circumstances.

Offenders are assigned an assessed risk level in state correctional facilities and are then reassessed in the community. Parole agents continue subsequent Community Risk/Needs Re-Assessments (CRR) on every offender at least every three months.

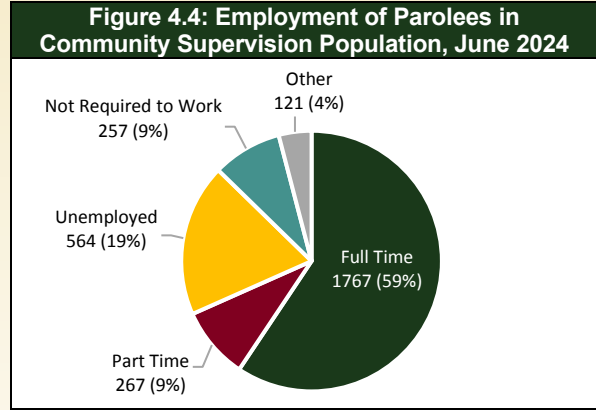
Assessment results are used to assign a level of supervision to offenders. Offenders with a higher score (higher assessed risk level) are assigned to a higher level of supervision. Offenders with higher levels of supervision also have high levels of required contacts with their supervising agent.

Figure 4.3 outlines the supervision levels based on the Community Risk/Needs Re-Assessments. In FY2024, 414 (17%) male parolees and 123 (15%) female parolees were classified as needing an intensive level of supervision. The majority of offenders on parole were classified as medium level of supervision, including 793 (33%) males and 282 (31%) females.



EMPLOYMENT

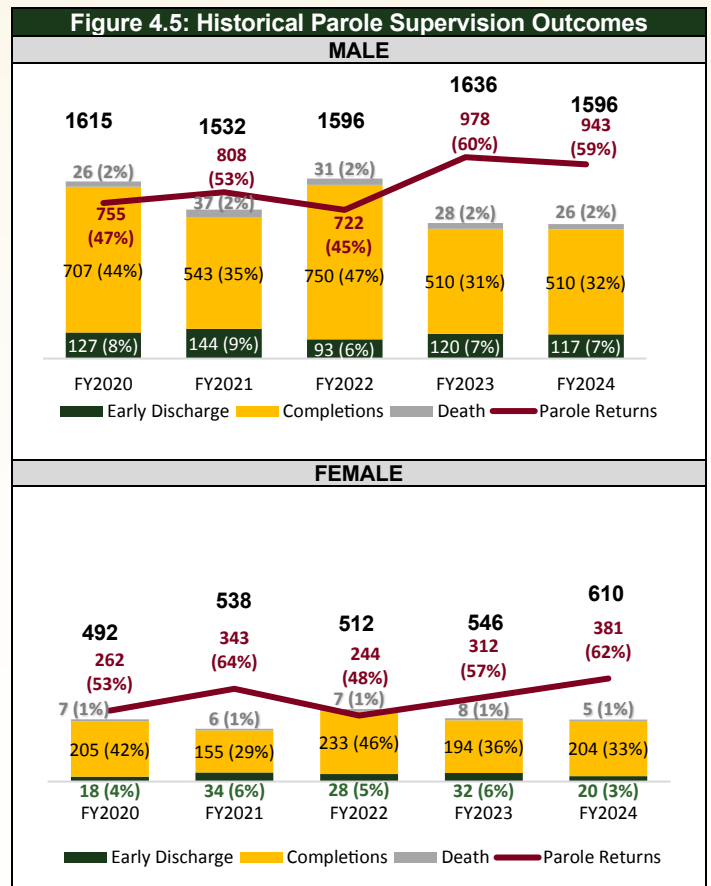
In June 2024, there were 1,767 (59%) parolees under South Dakota community supervision, who were reported to have full-time employment (Figure 4.4). Another 267 (9%) of parolees had part-time employment and 257 (9%) were not required to work. Those not required to work included individuals who were full-time students, attending programming, retired, or had a disability where they were not able to work. In addition, there were 121 (4%) parolees in the "other" category where the employment status could not be validated. This leaves the proportion of the parolee population of unemployed at 19% (564) in June, 2024.



PAROLE SUPERVISION OUTCOMES

Figure 4.5 displays parole ends by outcome for FY2024. A completion of parole occurred for 510 (32%) male parolees and 204 (33%) female paroles through their sentence reaching their term expires date in FY2024. In addition, 117 (7%) male and 20 (3%) female parolees received an early discharge from the Board of Pardons and Paroles.

Male parole returns decreased from 978 (60%) in FY2023 to 943 (59%) in FY2024 while female returns increased from 312 (57%) in FY2023 to 381 (62%) in FY2024.



* Values may not total 100% due to rounding

Parole Supervision Conditions

Supervision agreements outline standard conditions that all offenders must agree to before being released into community supervision. Additional conditions may be imposed by the Board of Pardons and Paroles or parole staff based on the individual needs of the parolee.

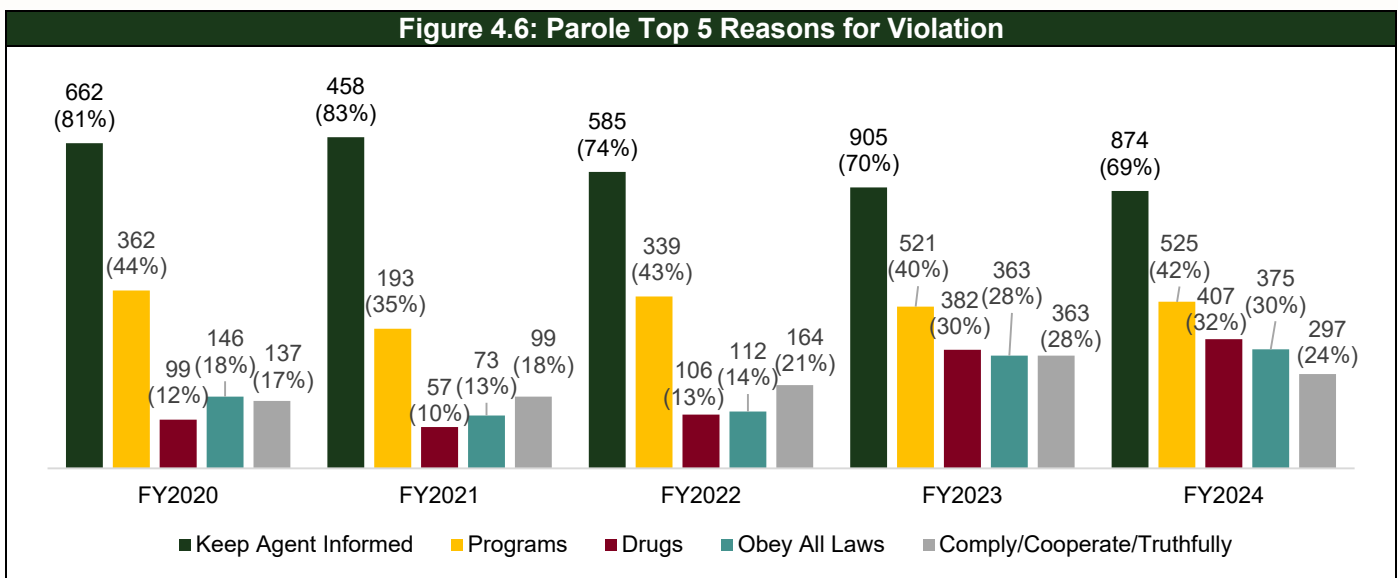
If a parolee violates these conditions, they face sanctions determined by a graduated response matrix. Serious violations may lead to a technical parole violation (TPV), prompting a revocation hearing with the Board of Pardons and Paroles. If revocation occurs, the parolee will be returned to a state correctional facility.

Figure 4.6 presents data on violations leading to technical parole violations (TPVs) during hearings. The percentages indicate the frequency of specific violations, with the total exceeding 100% due to multiple conditions being associated with a single hearing.

Over the five-year period, the most prevalent violation was the failure to keep the parole agent informed, which included absconding and not reporting activities or location, occurring in 67% to 83% of cases. The second most common violation pertained to program conditions, with 35% to 44% of responses citing failures to engage in or maintain treatment program participation.

Other notable violations included:

- **Drug-related violations (10%-30%):** Includes the use of drugs, positive tests, or failure to comply with drug testing.
- **Obeying laws (13%-28%):** Related to new misdemeanor or felony offenses.
- **Non-compliance (17%-28%):** Reflecting a pattern of failure to follow directives or sanctions.



Sanctions

A parolee is not automatically revoked to a state correctional facility for every violation of their supervision conditions. When a violation occurs, the parole agent follows a graduated response matrix to determine an appropriate response, considering the parolee's supervision level and the severity of the violation. Typically, the least burdensome sanctions are applied, with attention given to any aggravating or mitigating factors that may influence the decision. This approach aims to balance accountability with the opportunity for rehabilitation.

Ending parole supervision as a TPV is the most serious sanction available in the violation sanction scale. **Figure 4.7** illustrates examples (though not exhaustive) of responses within the violation sanction scale that can be utilized to address parolee behavior prior to a referral to the Board of Pardons and Paroles for revocation consideration. Additional information regarding responses to violations can be found in SDDOC policy 1400-05.

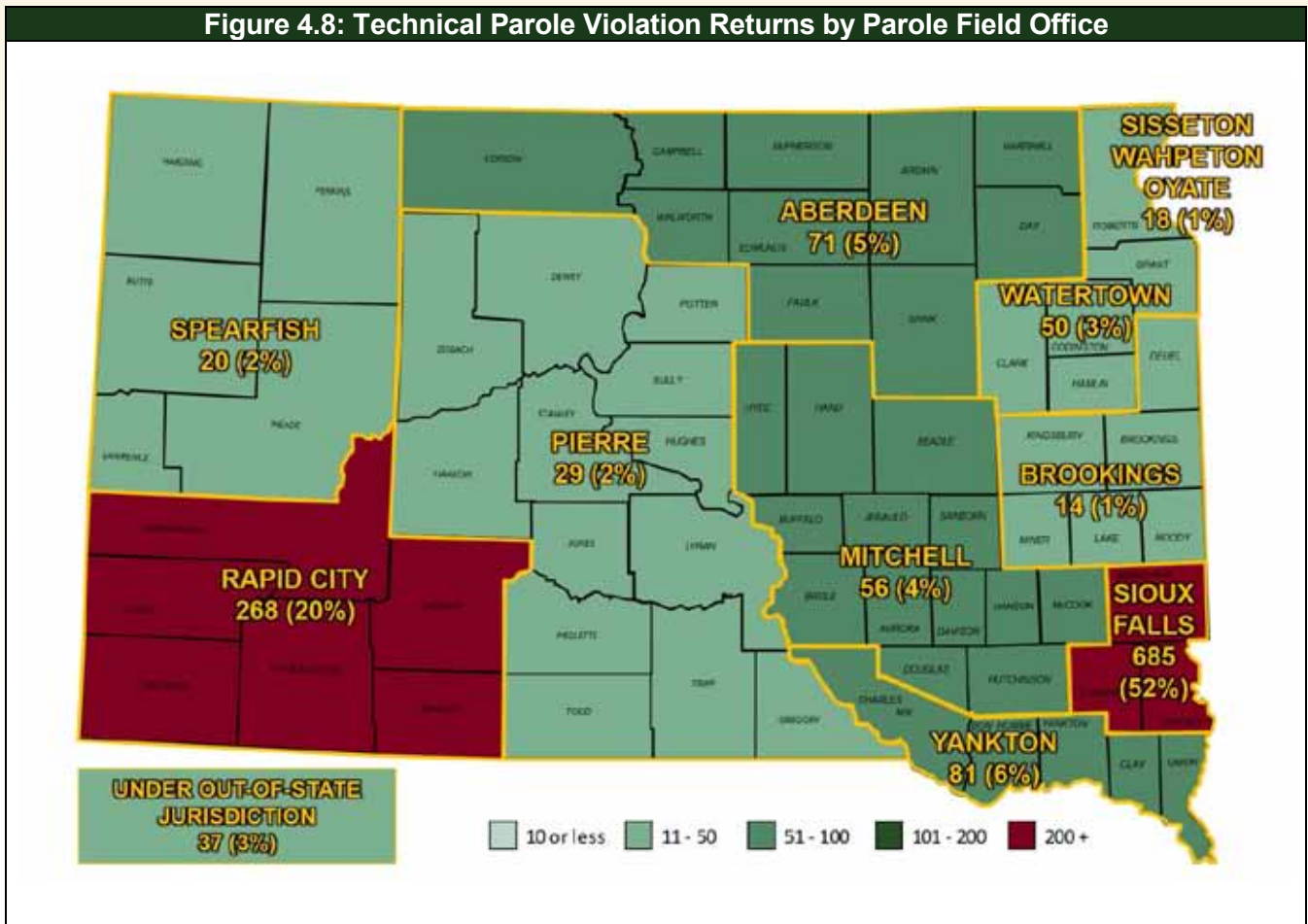
Figure 4.7: Parole Sanction Continuum			
Low	Medium	High	Technical Parole Violation Return
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verbal reprimand • Apology letter • Daily log/report writing • Written reprimand by agent • Loss of driving privileges • Increased contact with agent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional drug testing • Anger management classes • Community services work • Counseling from a community agency • Verbal/written reprimand by regional supervisor • House arrest – 30 days or less • Electronic monitoring – 30 days or less 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drug/alcohol treatment • Cognitive based therapy • Day reporting • Administrative hearing with director of parole • Case transfer • House arrest over 30 days • Electronic monitoring – over 30 days 	

Technical Parole Violation Returns by Parole Field Office

Figure 4.8 displays the number and percentage of TPV returns from the offender’s parole supervision field office in FY2024.

The Sioux Falls Field Office represented the largest number (685, 52%) of TPV returns in FY2024. The Rapid City Field Office was the second largest number of returns at 268 (20%).

Figure 4.8: Technical Parole Violation Returns by Parole Field Office



Days in County/City Jails

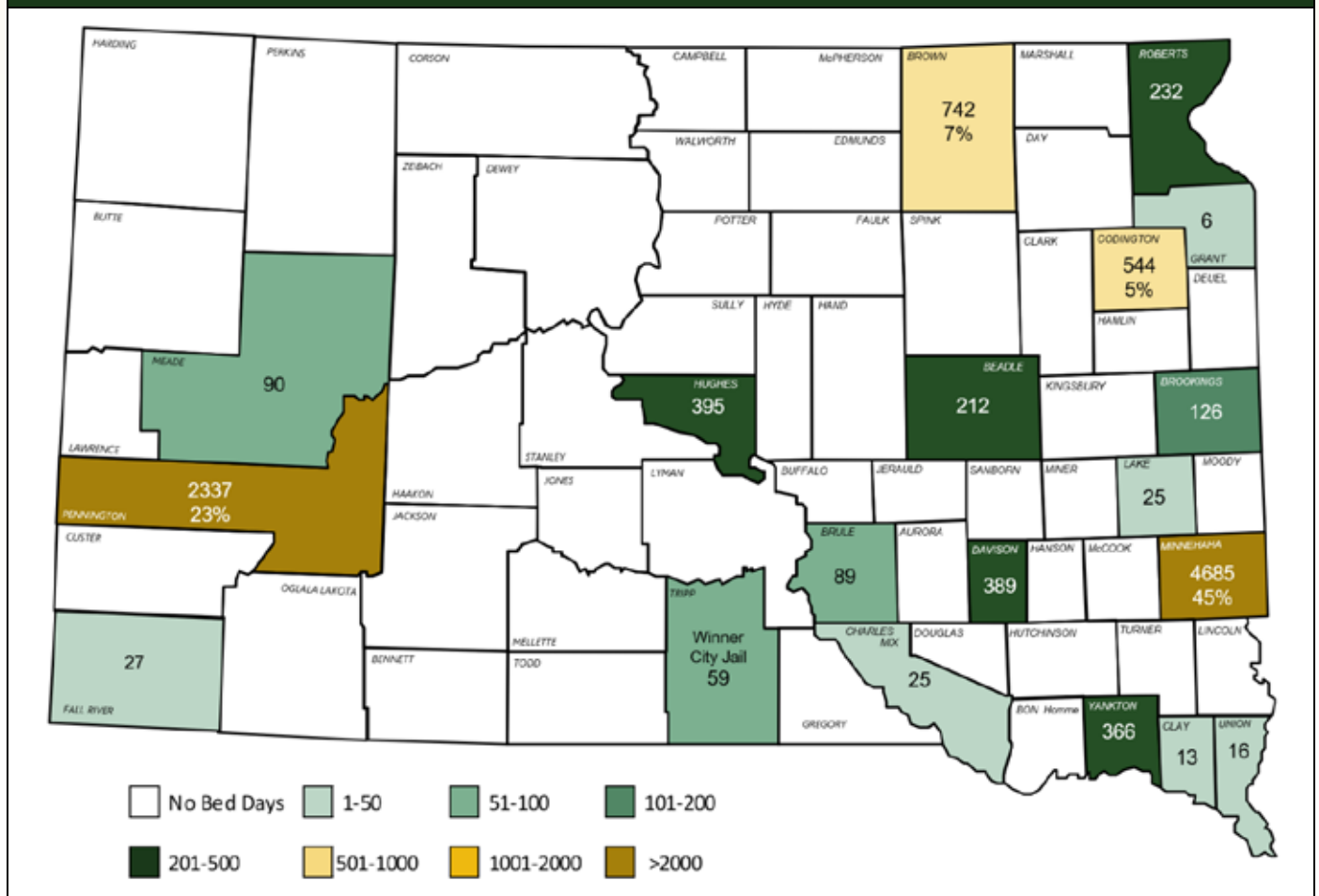
Figure 4.9 displays the number of days the SDDOC reimbursed county or city jails for holding parole violators in FY2024. Nineteen different facilities held parolees between six and 4,685 days. Facilities were reimbursed \$95 per day.

Two-thirds (7,022, 68%) of days occurred in South Dakota's two largest county jails in Minnehaha and Pennington Counties.



Parole Agent meeting with offender

Figure 4.9: Days for SDDOC Parolees in County/City Jails



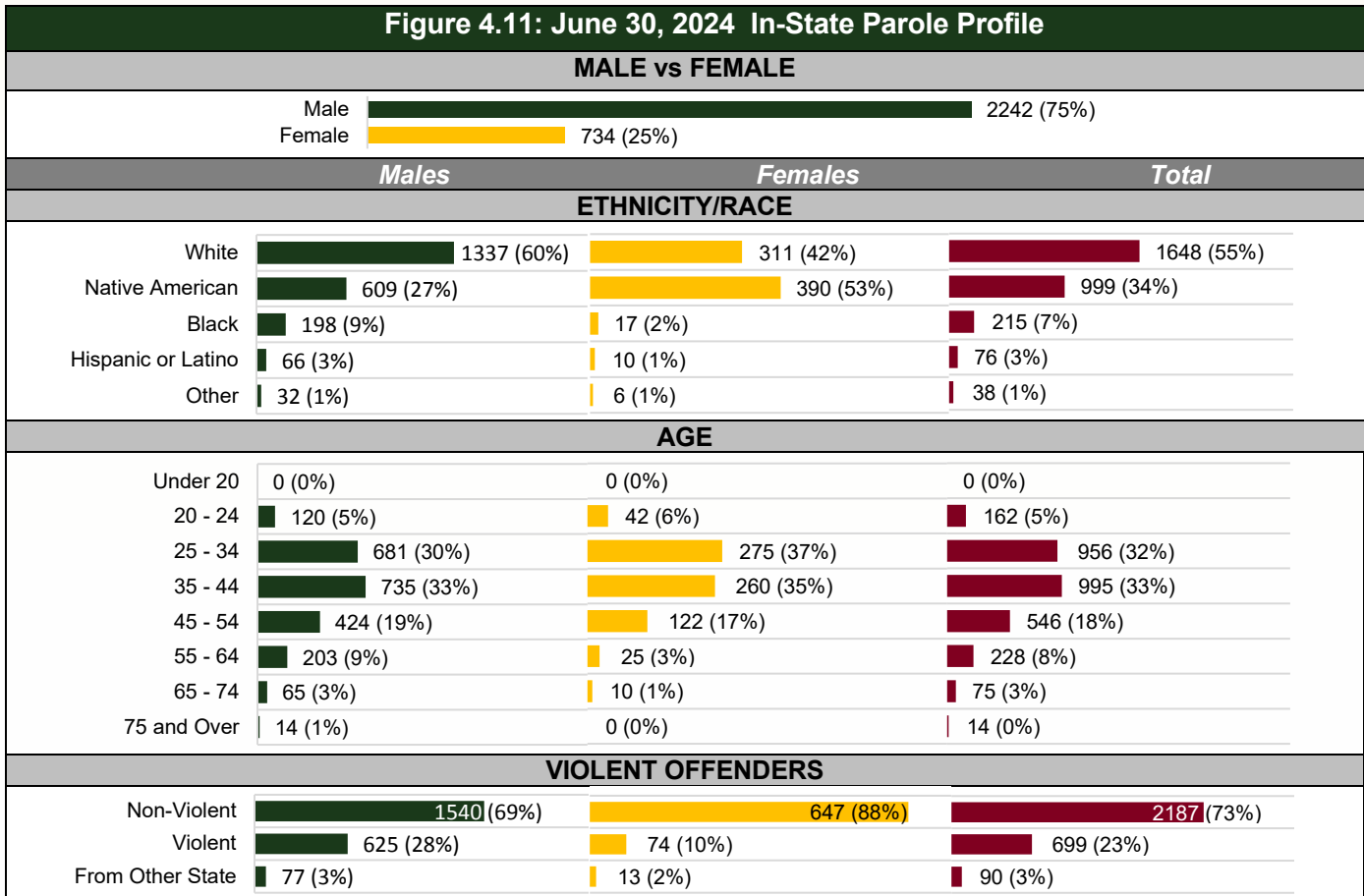
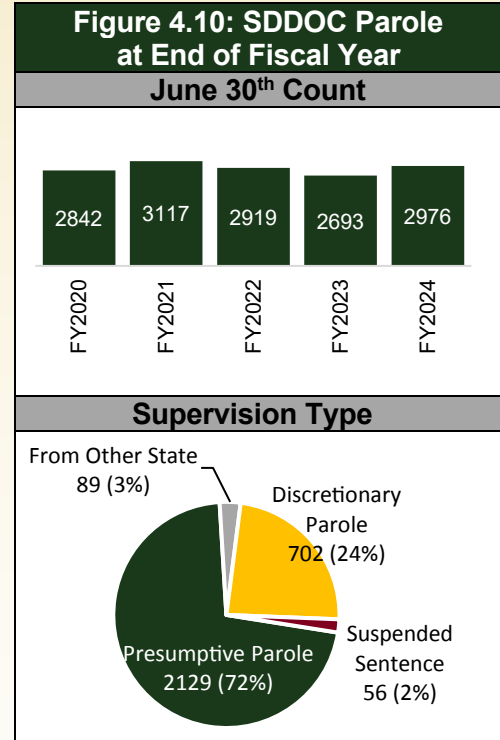
COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

The community supervision population includes parolees who are supervised in-state by SDDOC parole agents.

Caseload Population Profile on June 30, 2024

As shown in **Figure 4.10**, the population increased by 11% from June 30, 2023 (2,693) to June 30, 2024 (2,976). Nearly three fourths, (2,129, 72%) of the population was on presumptive parole followed by discretionary parole with 702 (24%) parolees. The profile of the June 30, 2024, parole population is shown in **Figure 4.11**.

The parole population was comprised of 2,242 (75%) males and 734 (25%) females. Most of the parole population can be described as male; white; between the ages of 25 and 45; and a non-violent offender. Parolees with non-violent sentences totaled 2,187 (73%) of the caseload. The female population contained a higher percentage of native american parolees (390, 53%) than the male population (609, 27%).



* Values may not total 100% due to rounding

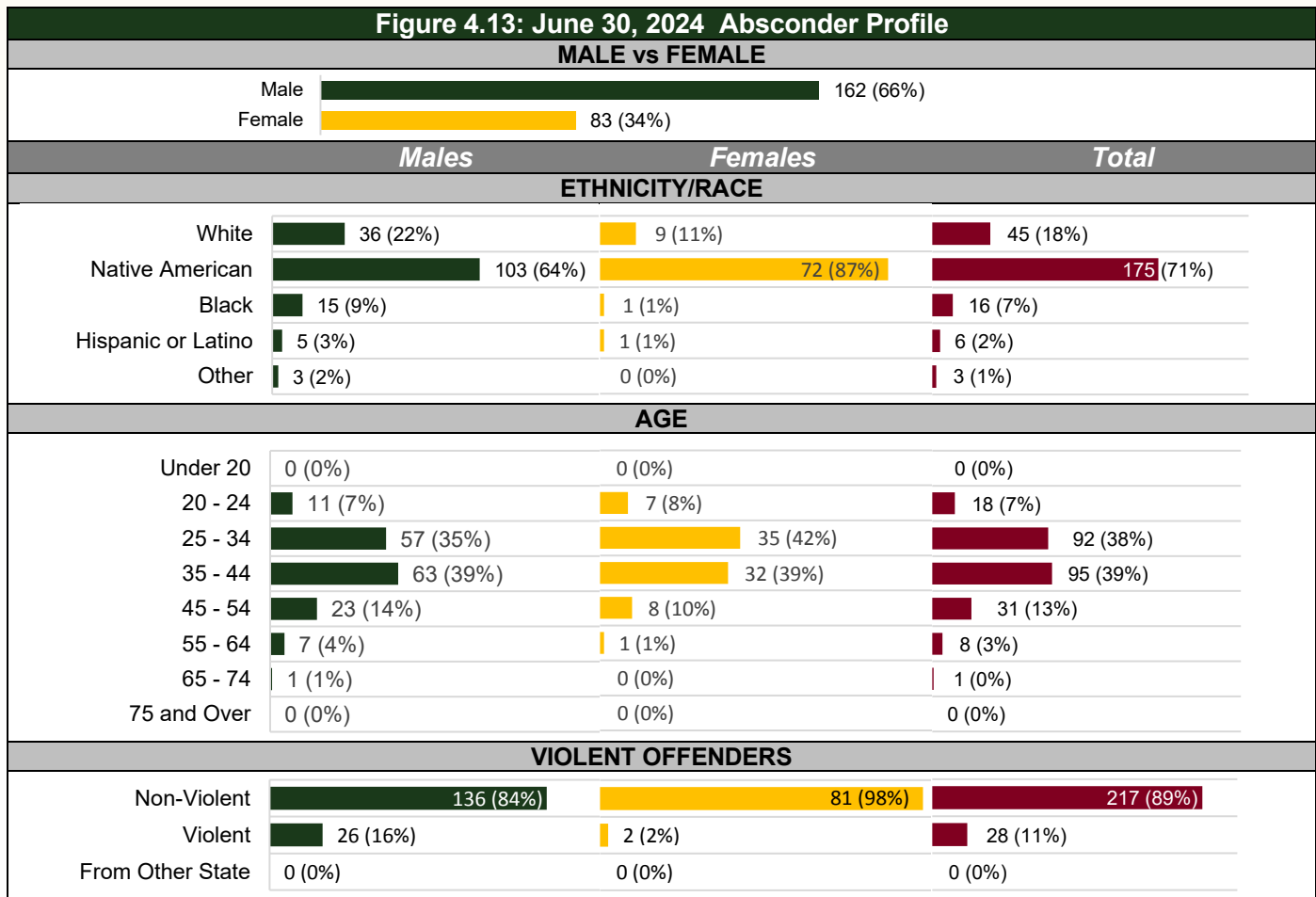
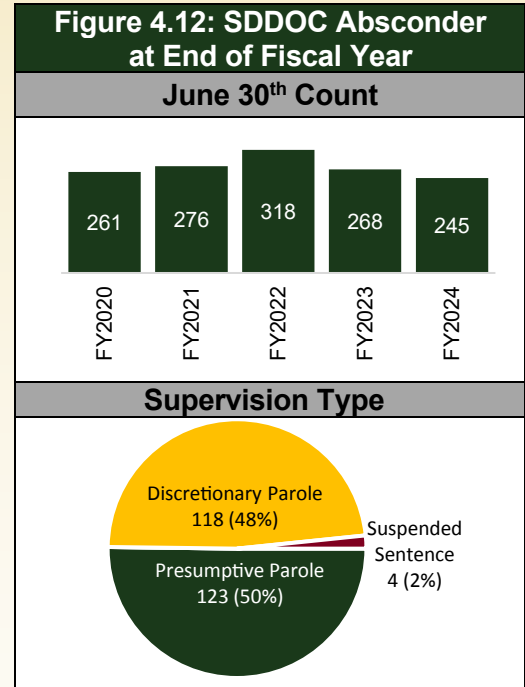
ABSCONDERS

An absconder is any offender on parole or suspended sentence under the supervision of Parole Services whose location is unknown. An offender is declared an absconder by the supervising parole agent or regional supervisor once initial efforts to locate the offender have been exhausted.

Absconder Population Profile on June 30, 2024

Figure 4.12 shows the number of absconders in the parole caseload at the end of the fiscal year. The absconder caseload decreased by 9% from June 30, 2023 (268) to June 30, 2024 (245). The supervision type was nearly split in half between discretionary (118, 48%) and presumptive parole (123, 50%).

The June 30, 2024 absconder population profile is shown Figure 4.13. The absconder population contained 162 (66%) males and 83 (34%) females. The majority of the absconder population can be described as male; native american; between the ages of 25 and 45; and a non-violent offender.

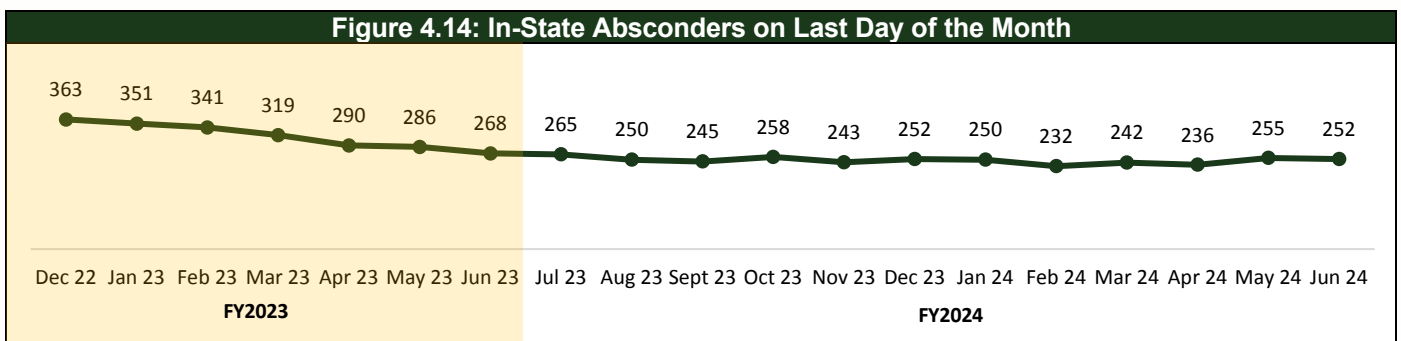


* Values may not total 100% due to rounding

Absconder Apprehension

Figure 4.14 shows the end of month count of in-state absconders starting in December 2022 through the end of FY2024. Throughout the year, the absconder population will fluctuate due to apprehensions and new absconders. To decrease the absconder numbers, apprehensions need to be greater than new absconders each month. The total of in-state absconders decreased from 265 in July 2023 to 252 in June 2024.

The SDDOC created an Absconder Apprehension Unit (AAU) in FY2023 to impact the number of offenders on parole or suspended sentence supervision who have absconded. The AAU works directly with local law enforcement and various task forces to locate and apprehend absconders.





CLINICAL & CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

This section highlights the SDDOC's clinical services and educational programming, along with their processes and outcomes for FY2024.

Clinical services in the SDDOC are crucial for addressing the health needs of offenders and are divided into two main areas: medical and behavioral health services.

Medical services are designed to ensure comprehensive healthcare for offenders including primary care, referral for acute inpatient hospital care, dental services, and optometry care.

Behavioral health services provide offenders with opportunities to develop coping skills and build resiliency as they begin to rehabilitate and transition out of the corrections system.

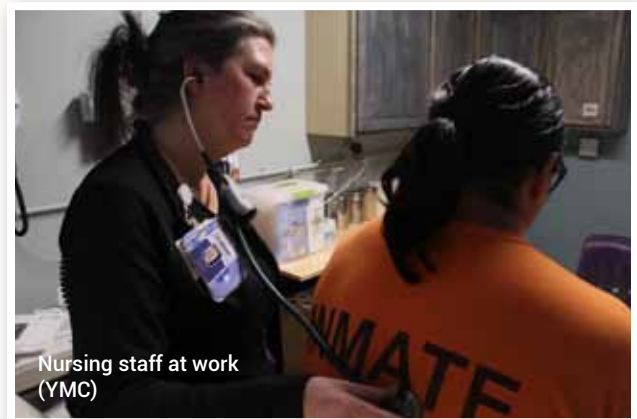
Educational programming within the SDDOC is designed to empower offenders with the skills and knowledge necessary for successful reintegration into society through academic instruction, college certificate courses, and various reentry focused programs.

CLINICAL SERVICES

The SDDOC is committed to providing comprehensive healthcare services to offenders, ensuring that their health needs are met and preventing any deterioration of physical and emotional well-being. Clinical services include medical, nursing, dental, optometry, pharmacy, psychiatry, mental health, intellectual and developmental needs, drug and alcohol, and sex offender treatment services. This holistic approach to medical care aims to promote the overall health and well-being of offenders during their time in the correctional system.

MEDICAL SERVICES

SDDOC Medical Services delivers quality, effective health care to adult offenders in all state correctional facilities. The SDDOC continually explores new ways of providing health care services more efficiently within state correctional facilities.



Nursing staff at work (YMC)

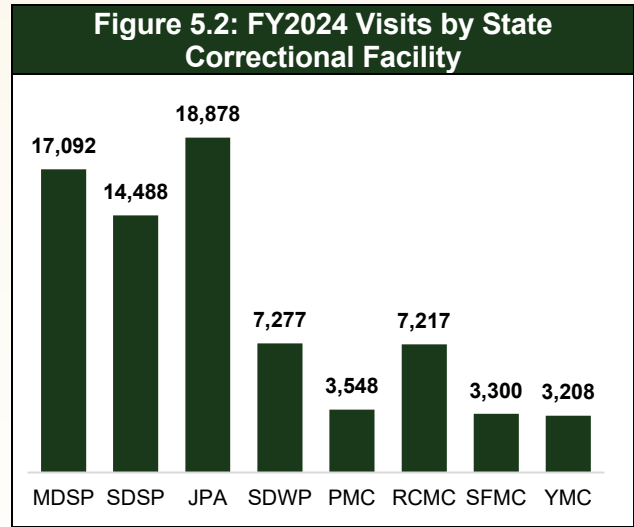
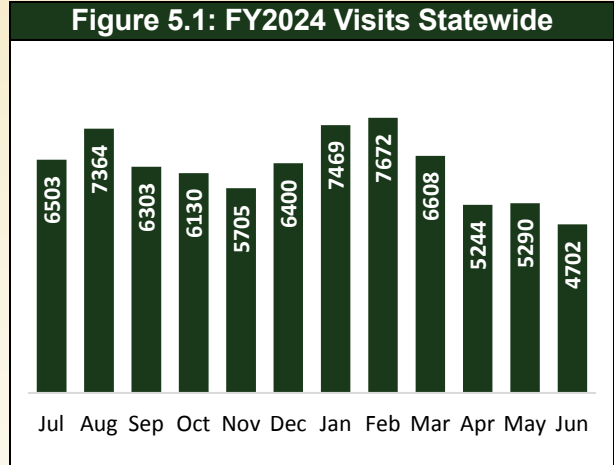
Patient Visits

State correctional facilities have clinical areas designed to treat most patients' health care needs. When a patient requires a higher level of care, the patient is transported to a nearby hospital, or the closest facility equipped to provide the necessary care.

Figure 5.1 shows the number of health care visits inside a state correctional facility by month in FY2024. The average number of health care visits per month was 6,283 statewide.

Figure 5.2 shows the number of medical visits in FY2024 at each state correctional facility.

When male offenders are admitted into the SDDOC, offenders go through the admissions process located at the Jameson Prison Annex. This includes initial health care screenings, attributing to the large number of visits (18,878) shown at the Jameson Prison Annex. Intake screenings and all female assessments are conducted at the SD Women's Prison.

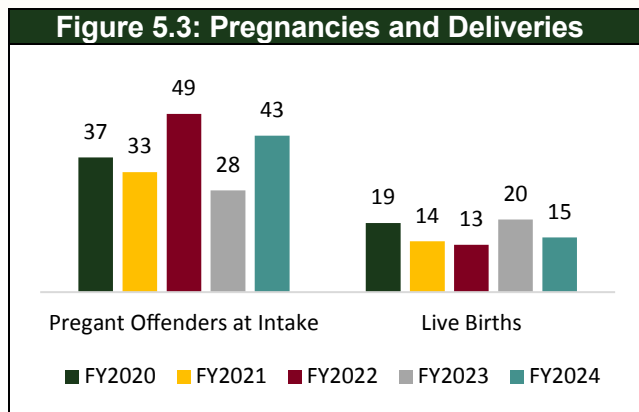


Facility Abbreviations Key	
MDSP	Mike Durfee State Prison
SDSP	SD State Penitentiary
JPA	Jameson Prison Annex
SDWP	SD Women's Prison
PMC	Pierre Minimum Center
RCMC	Rapid City Minimum Center
SFMC	Sioux Falls Minimum Center
YMC	Yankton Minimum Center

Pregnancies and Deliveries

Pregnant offenders are provided complete prenatal care during their incarceration. **Figure 5.3** shows the number of pregnant offenders at intake and the number of live births that occurred while the offender was incarcerated over the last five years. There were 43 pregnant offenders at intake and 15 live births in FY2024.

Not every offender who is pregnant upon intake delivers during their stay while in a state correctional facility. Additionally, offenders admitted in prior fiscal years may also deliver in a subsequent fiscal year. There may also be offenders who release prior to giving birth. Because of these considerations, live births are not a representation of the percentage of pregnant offenders at intake who had a live birth delivery.

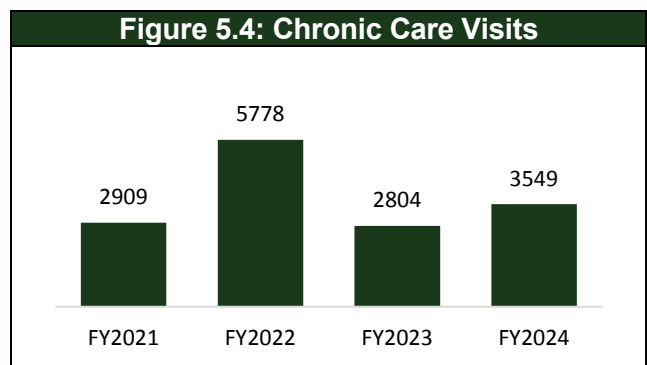


Telehealth Services

SDDOC offers telehealth services through specialty providers to deliver care to offenders in state correctional facilities. This method enables a broad network of specialty providers to connect with offenders remotely, while on-site clinical staff use advanced equipment to collect the data requested by the provider. This information is then transmitted seamlessly, facilitating comprehensive virtual examinations from the correctional facilities.

Chronic Care

Chronic health conditions generally have a higher level of health care costs. As shown in **Figure 5.4**, there were 3,549 chronic care visits in FY2024 that included cardiac, cancer/oncology, hematology, endocrine, gastrointestinal, neurological, renal, respiratory, rheumatology, and special needs (examples included hearing impairment and blindness).

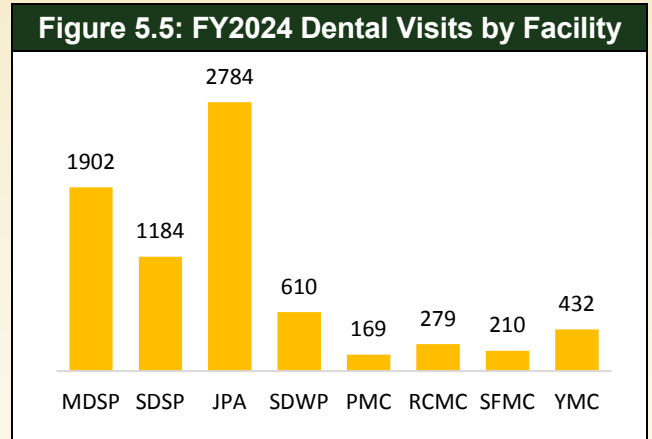


Dental Care

SDDOC provides dental care at each state correctional facility. Dental services provided by the SDDOC include the following:

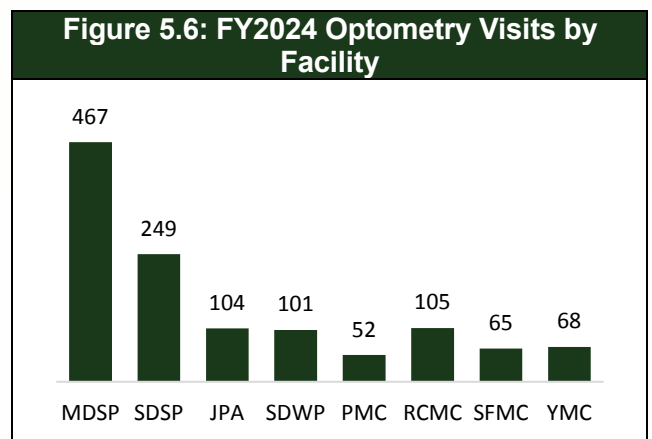
- Dental intake screening and assessments
- Emergency and routine procedures
- Periodic and comprehensive exams
- Restorative work (fillings) amalgam and composite
- Full dentures and partial dentures
- Management of gum disease and infections through deep cleanings (Scaling and Root Planing, colloquially known as “deep cleanings”)
- Routine cleanings (prophies)
- Root canals
- Night guards for TMJ (temporomandibular joint) disorders (e.g. clenching and grindings, jaw joint pain)

Figure 5.5 shows the total number of dental visits at each state correctional facility. Dental visits for offenders located at Jameson Prison Annex represented 37% (2,784) of all the dental visits in FY2024. All male offenders admitted at Jameson Prison Annex receive a dental exam as part of the intake process which accounts for the high number of dental visits.



Optometry

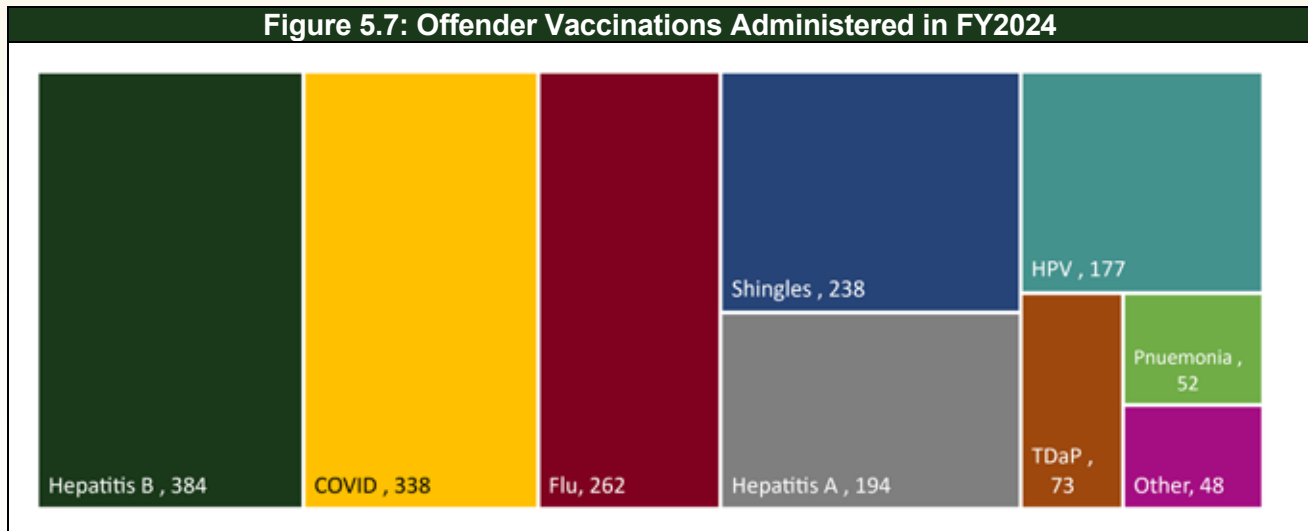
SDDOC provides optometry care at each state correctional facility except for the Yankton Minimum Center which transports offenders off site. **Figure 5.6** shows the total number of optometric visits at each facility. Optometric visits at Mike Durfee State Prison (MDSP) represented 39% (467) of all the optometry visits statewide in FY2024. There are several factors that can attribute to the higher number of optometric visits at MDSP, with the average age and the offender’s length of stay being higher at MDSP, in comparison to other facilities.



Vaccinations

Vaccinations are a preventative care service provided to offenders in state correctional facilities. During the admissions process, each offender is evaluated and vaccinations are provided as needed based on Center for Disease Control (CDC) recommendations. Offenders do have the right to refuse a vaccination. Vaccinations are continued as needed throughout an offender's incarceration based on need and risk factors associated with the age of the offender.

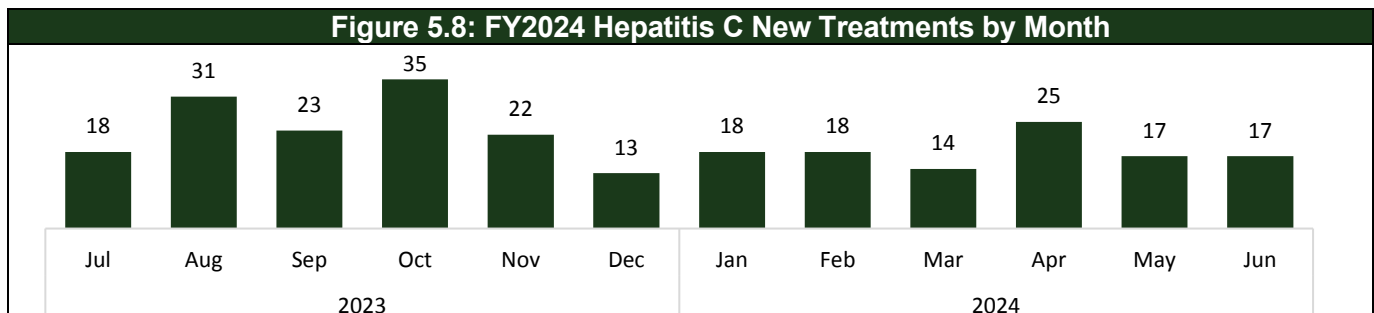
Figure 5.7 shows the number of offenders who were vaccinated in state correctional facilities in FY2024. In cases where a vaccination required more than one dose, the offender was only counted once. In FY2024, Hepatitis B (384) and COVID (338) vaccinations were administered the most across the offender population.



Hepatitis C

All offenders diagnosed with Hepatitis C are offered treatment and education on healthy lifestyles. In FY2024, 251 offenders received Hepatitis C treatment.

Figure 5.8 shows the number of offenders who started the Hepatitis C treatment each month. All offenders treated in FY2024 successfully completed treatment and the required post treatment lab confirmation. All of these offenders were verified as cured based on their lab result.



BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES

Behavioral health staff provide quality mental health and substance use disorder services to offenders committed to the SDDOC, using evidence-based practices to maximize opportunities for rehabilitation and recovery.

Behavioral health services include:

- Group and individual therapy;
- Intake screenings;
- Comprehensive assessments and evaluations;
- Crisis management and evaluation;
- Treatment plan development; and
- Discharge planning.

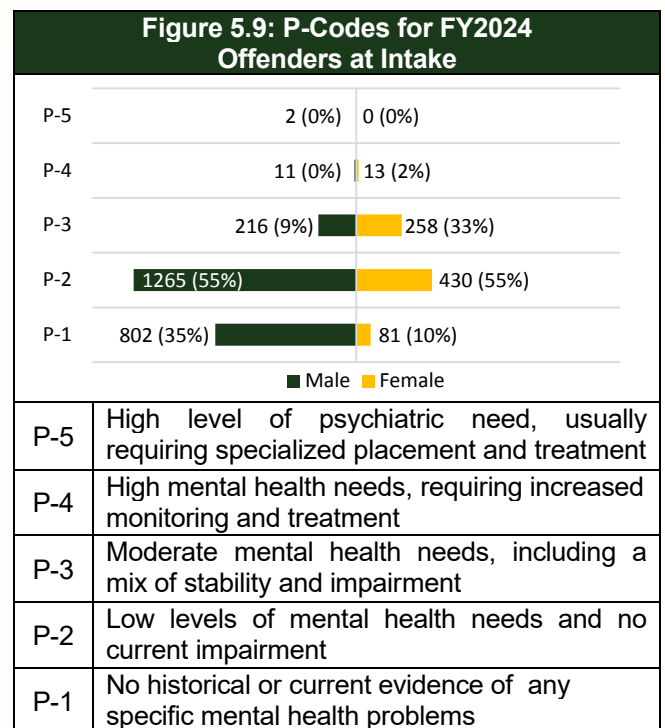
A disproportionately high number of offenders with mental health needs or serious mental illnesses are present in the criminal justice system compared to the general United States population. Research conducted over the past 20 years suggests that following the deinstitutionalization of psychiatric hospitals from the 1950s to the 1980s, the rates of mental illness within the justice system have significantly increased.

As the SDDOC begins to evolve its psychological coding of offenders to better determine their needs, changes in the level of care necessary for the state correctional population will occur. Females have consistently presented with the highest level of needs. However, over time, both genders have gradually increased in behavioral needs.

Mental Health Screening

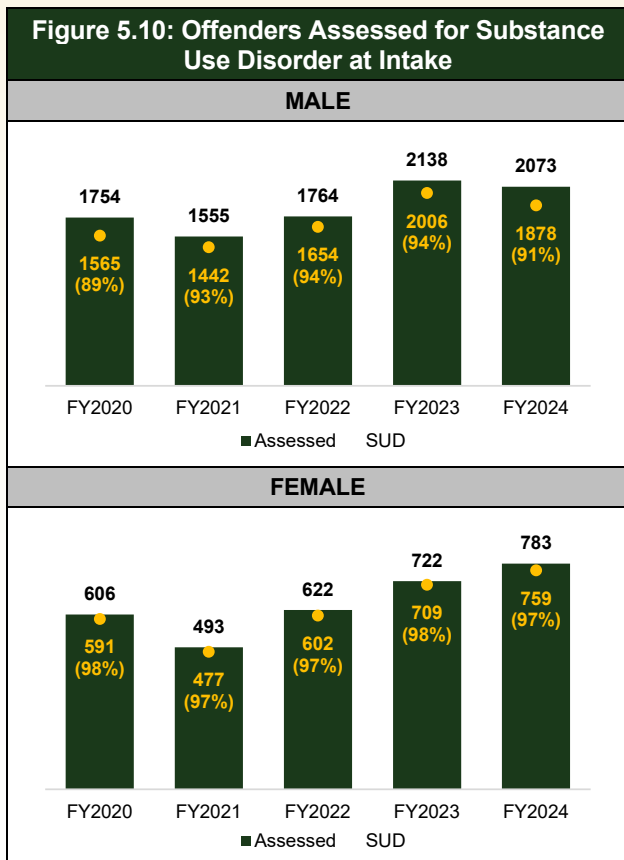
Mental health screenings are completed for all offenders at intake. If the screening indicates a higher level of mental health needs, the offender is referred for a comprehensive mental health assessment. The mental health assessment tool has evolved from a Level of Function (MH-Code) to a Psychological Code (P-Code), starting in FY2023. In FY2024, the assessment was applied to all new offender intakes and the process of assessing the entire offender population was initiated to determine levels of mental health needs.

Figure 5.9 shows the assessed P-Code classifications for offenders at intake during FY2024. The largest group of P-Code classifications was P-2 for both males (1,265, 55%) and females (430, 55%), where the offenders had low levels of mental health needs and no impairment.



Substance Use Disorder

At intake, all offenders are assessed for Substance Use Disorder (SUD). In **Figure 5.10**, the green bar shows the number of offenders who were assessed during the fiscal year. The yellow dot indicates the number of offenders diagnosed with a SUD. In FY2024, 1,878 (91%) assessed males and 759 (97%) assessed females were identified as having a SUD.



Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT)/ Medications for Opioid Use Disorder (MOUD)

Medication assisted treatment (MAT) is the standard of care for incarcerated individuals diagnosed with opioid use disorder (OUD). In FY2024, the SDDOC developed a MAT/MOUD program to reduce an offender's risk of overdosing, acquiring Hepatitis C or HIV, or utilizing the emergency room following their release.

The SDDOC MAT/MOUD program takes a multidisciplinary approach by providing offenders with FDA-approved medications and behavioral therapies.

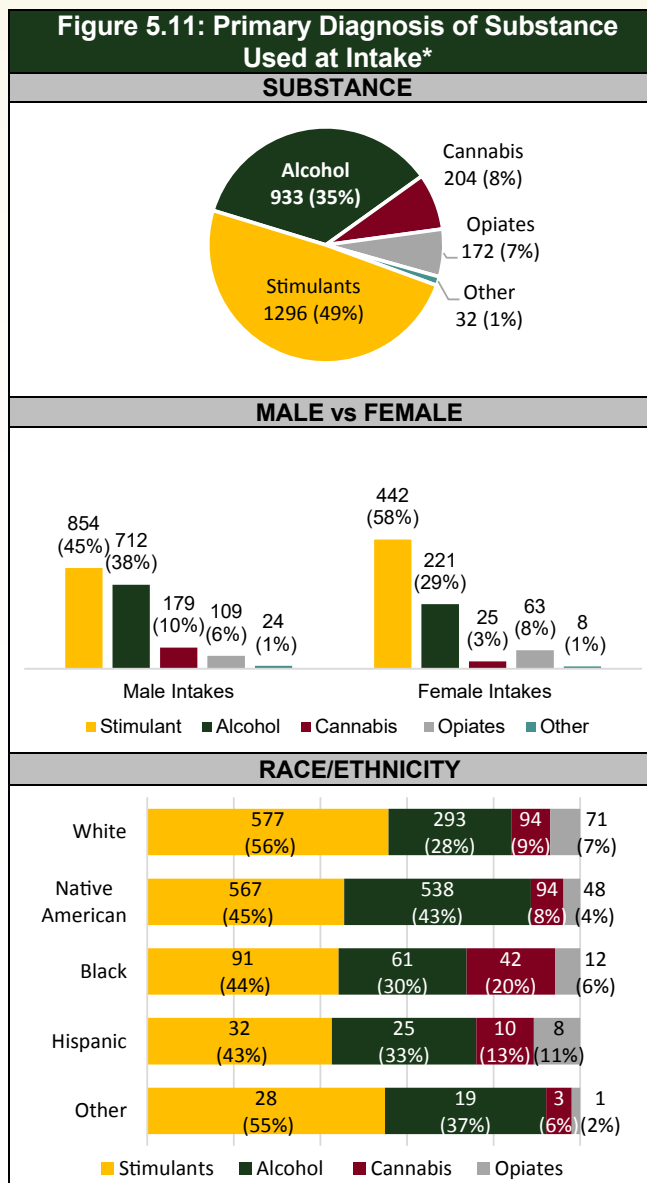
The FDA has approved three medications for treating OUD: methadone, buprenorphine and naltrexone. Methadone and buprenorphine work by reducing cravings and preventing withdrawal. Naltrexone works by blocking the effects of opioids in the body.

The SDDOC MAT/MOUD program is designed to couple FDA approved medications with substance use disorder counseling and mental health care as appropriate for each individual offender. To aid in this effort, the SDDOC partnered with South Dakota State University (SDSU) to improve counseling, peer supports, and involving the community in supporting offenders with OUD.

The SDDOC was also awarded a grant through the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration to assist in writing appropriate policies and guidelines for MAT/MOUD programs. This ensures policies and procedures meet the standard of care and collaborate with departments developing similar programs across the country.

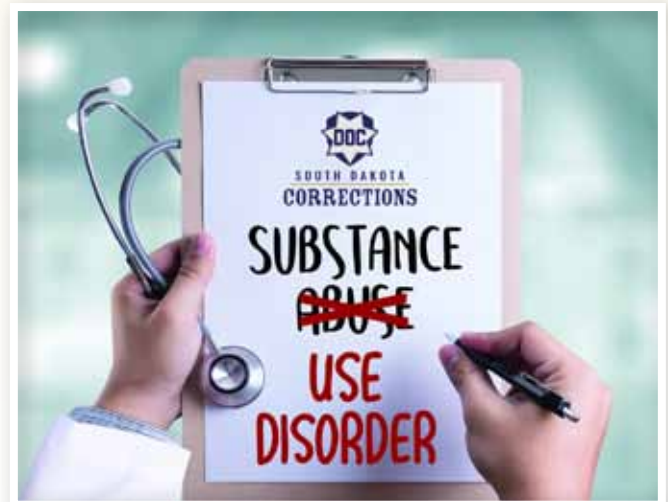
The SDDOC currently has MAT/MOUD programs in Pierre, Yankton and Rapid City with plans to expand to all state correctional facilities.

Figure 5.11 shows the primary substance used by the offenders that attributed to their SUD. Just under half (1,296, 49%) of offenders who were diagnosed with an SUD had a drug of choice from the stimulants category (two main examples are amphetamines and cocaine). The second highest substance used was alcohol at 35% (933). The other category represents other substances that had less than 15 primary diagnoses.



When comparing the substances between males and females, a higher proportion of females (58%) used stimulants than males (45%). A higher proportion of males used alcohol (38%) and cannabis (10%) than females with 29% alcohol and 3% cannabis.

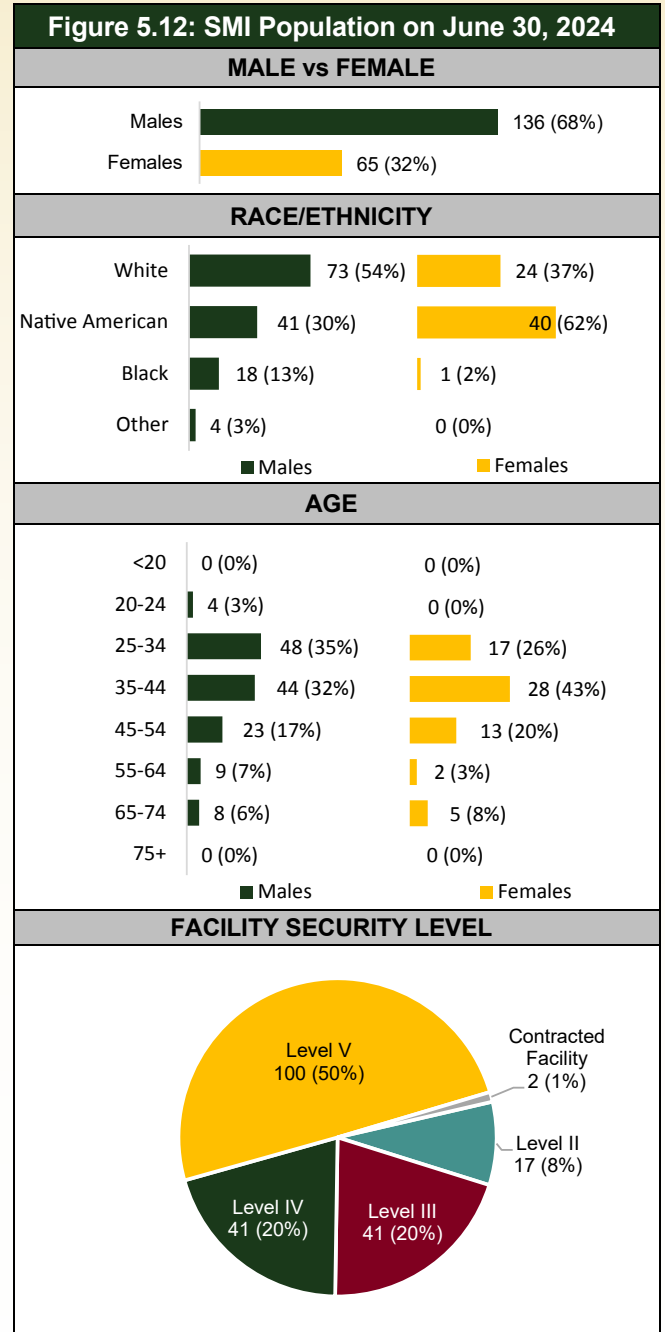
When comparing the substances used by race and ethnicity, stimulants were the most used. The white population had the highest proportion of stimulant use at 56%. Alcohol was the second highest substance used across all the populations. The native american race had the highest alcohol use at 43%.



Serious Mental Illness (SMI)

The SDDOC utilizes the American Psychiatric Association's Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) 5th Edition for the purpose of coding, assessment, and diagnosis of serious mental illness. Offenders who are assessed with a high level of mental health care needs may have Serious Mental Illness (SMI) and are provided more intensive supervision and treatment. SMI status is guided by administrative rule (67:62:12:01) and defined as a substantial organic or psychiatric disorder of thought, mood, perception, orientation, or memory which significantly impairs judgment, behavior, or ability to cope with the basic demands of life. Further, the mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder causes serious functional impairment.

Figure 5.12 shows the SMI population on June 30, 2024, by males and females, race and ethnicity, age, and state correctional facility custody level, (see Appendix for facility level definitions). There was a total of 201 offenders diagnosed as SMI in FY2024 with a majority being male (136, 68%). Over half of the males were white (73, 54%) and in either the 25-34 (48, 35%) or 35-44 (44, 32%) age ranges. The female SMI population was predominantly native american (40,62%) and in the 35-44 (28, 43%) age range. Half (100, 50%) of the SMI population was housed at a level V facility.



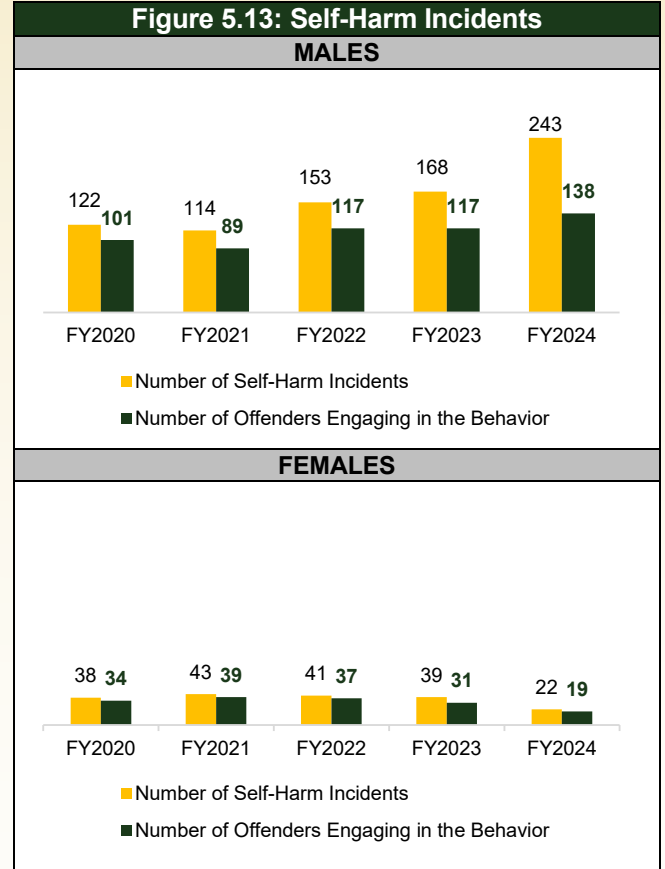
* Values may not total 100% due to rounding.

Self-Harm Incidents

The yellow bar shown in **Figure 5.13** represents the number of self-harm incidents for the past five fiscal years. The green bar represents the number of unduplicated offenders who engaged in self-harm behavior for each fiscal year. The number of incidents, shown by the yellow bar, is higher than the number of offenders as some offenders had more than one self-harm incident during each of the fiscal years.

For male offenders, the number of self-harm incidents increased by 99% over the last five years, with the exception of FY2021. There was a 37% increase in the number of male offenders engaging in self-harm behavior over the last five years.

Self-harm incidents for female offenders were not as dynamic over the past five years as it was for the male population. However, FY2024 did have a decrease in both the number of incidents and the offenders engaging in self-harm behavior. The female population averaged 37 incidents a year with an average of 32 offenders engaging in self-harm behavior each year.



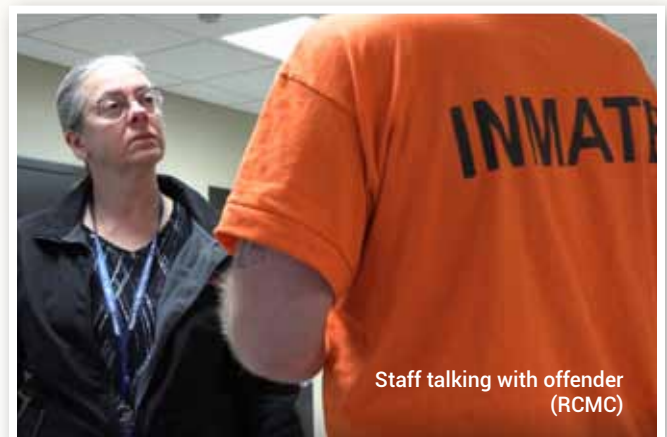
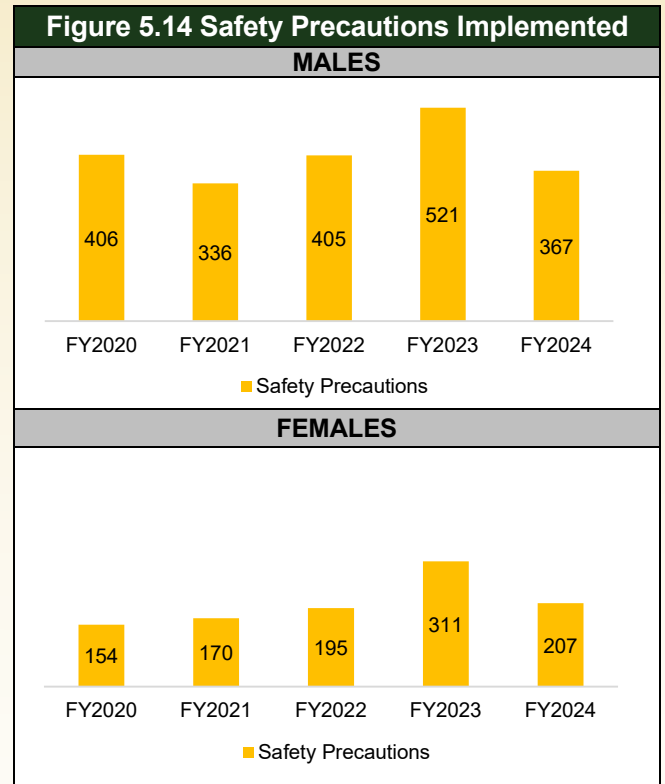
Section 5 | CLINICAL & CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

Figure 5.14 illustrates the number of responses implemented to prevent further incidents of self-harm. It's important to note that this does not represent the total number of offenders, as an individual offender may have had multiple instances within the timeframe. The SDDOC employs a collaborative multidisciplinary approach to address offender needs in cases of homicidal or suicidal ideation, severe emotional dysregulation, or acute psychiatric decompensation.

The use of safety precautions decreased from 521 in FY2023 to 367 in FY2024 for males and from 311 in FY2023 to 207 in FY2024 for females. Examples of these precautions include placement in safety cells, the use of safety items such as gowns, mattresses, and blankets, as well as increased staff supervision.

Female offenders also have a higher variation of needs as their criminal experiences have high incidents of substance use, sexual abuse, physical abuse, trauma, mental illness, and profound responsibilities for children and family. These criminogenic factors contribute to the significant diversity in gender responsive assessment and treatment.

All offenders who are placed on safety precautions were assessed using a Columbia Suicide Severity Rating Scale. Based on the results of that assessment, a treatment program called Collaborative Assessment and Management of Suicidality (CAMS) could be provided to the offender.



Behavioral Health Treatment

SDDOC provides behavioral health and sex offender treatment to maximize opportunities for rehabilitation, recovery, and success following release.

Figure 5.15 identifies the behavioral health treatment programs offered at each facility as of June 30, 2024. Behavioral health treatment programming was available at every state correctional facility while sex offender treatment was available at the Sioux Falls Minimum Center, Jameson Prison Annex, Mike Durfee State Prison, and the SD Women’s Prison. Females typically have higher mental health, substance use, and medical care needs, but lower sex offender treatment needs compared to males.

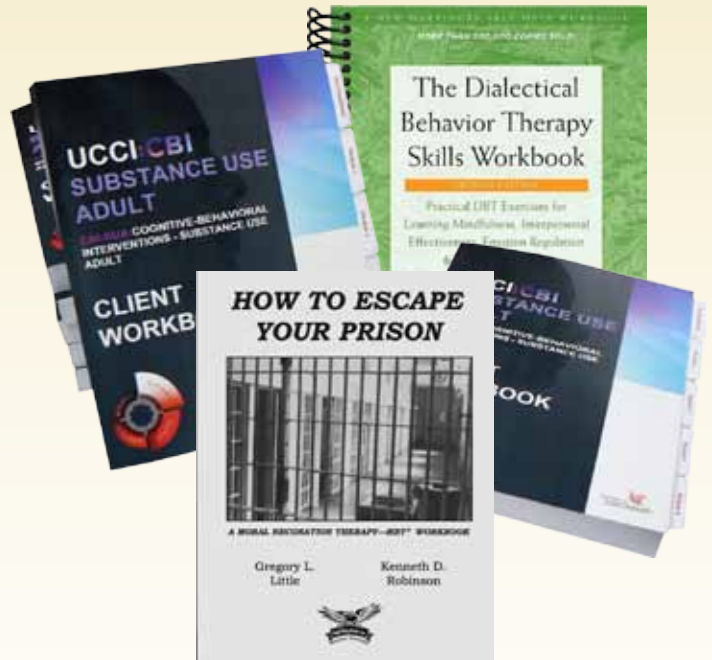
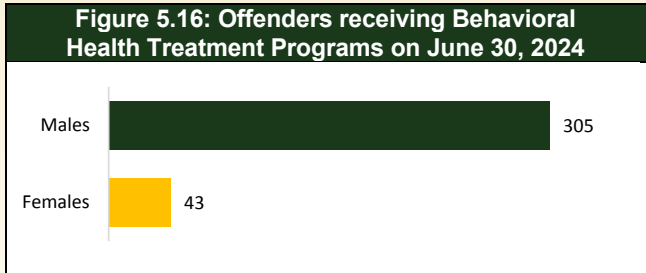


Figure 5.15: Treatment Program Availability by Facility on June 30, 2024

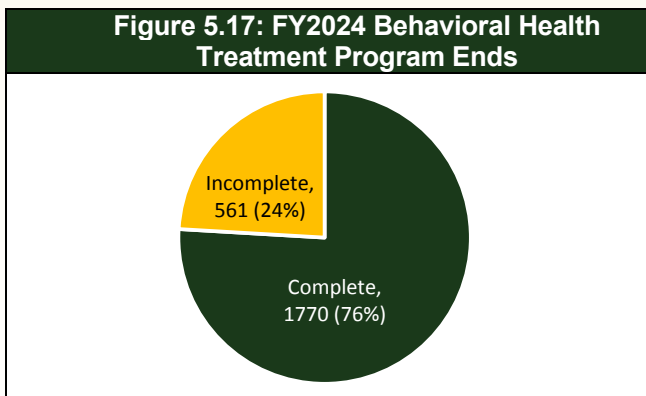
	SDSP	SFMC	JPA	MDSP	YMC	RCMC	SDWP	SFH
Sex Offender		*	*	*			*	
SOMP Sex Offender Treatment		*	*	*			*	
Behavioral Health	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Cognitive Behavioral Interventions for Substance Abuse (CBISA)	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
Cognitive Behavioral Interventions for Substance Abuse (CBISA) Pre-Treatment	*			*	*	*		
Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT)	*		*	*	*	*		*
Dialectical Behavior Therapy for Substance Abuse Disorders (DBT-SUD)				*				
Domestic Violence Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT)	*	*	*	*	*			
Resilience Group	*		*	*	*	*		
Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Section 5 | **CLINICAL & CORRECTIONAL SERVICES**

At the end of FY2024, 305 male and 43 female offenders were receiving behavioral health treatment programs (Figure 5.16).



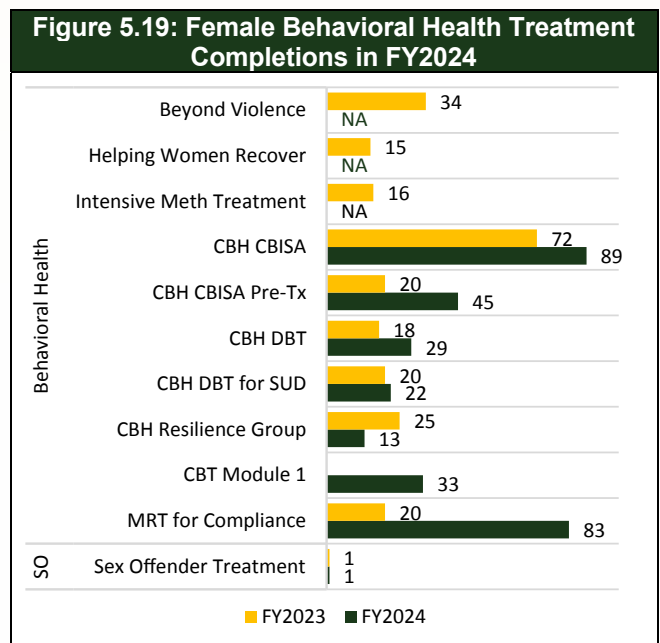
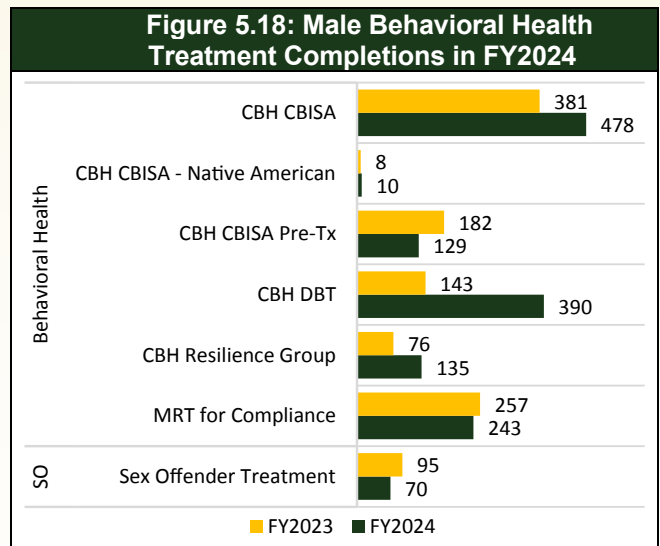
On June 30, 2024, 1,770 (76%) offenders had completed behavioral health treatment in FY2024, and the remaining 561 (24%) were unsuccessful in the fiscal year (Figure 5.17).



A key for treatment program names is provided below:

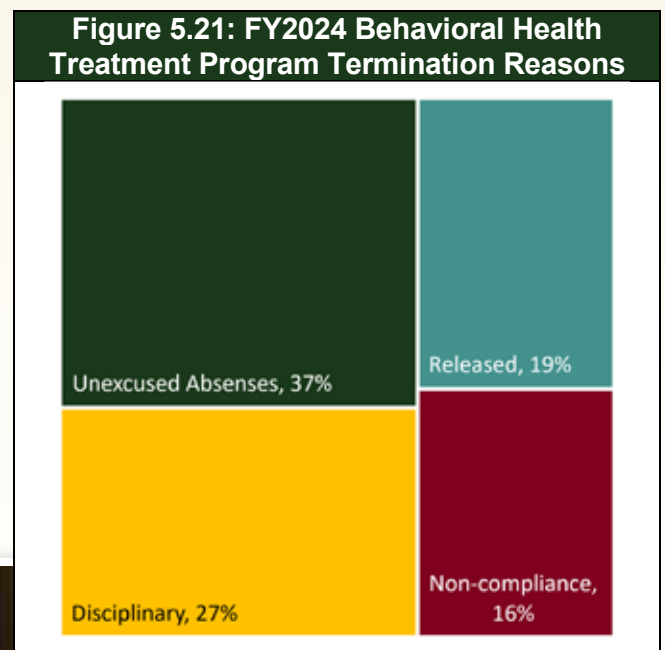
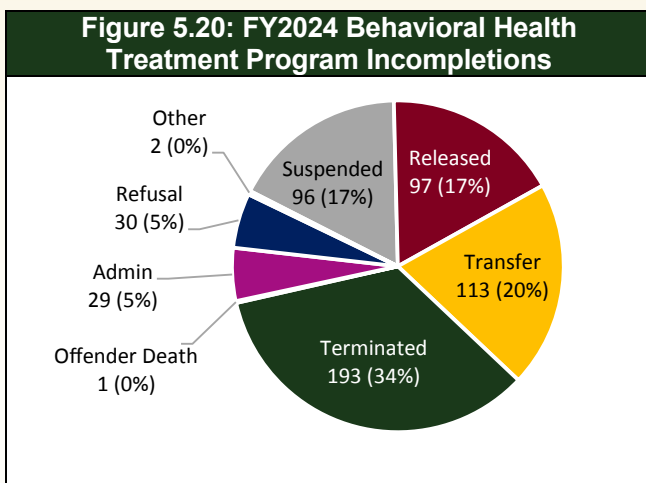
Treatment Programs Abbreviations Key	
CBH	Correctional Behavioral Health
CBISA	Cognitive Behavioral Interventions for Substance Abuse
DBT	Dialectical Behavioral Therapy
MRT	Moral Reconciliation Therapy
Pre-Tx	Pre - Treatment
SO	Sex Offender
SUD	Substance Use Disorder

A successful completion of a behavioral health treatment program occurs when an offender meets expected milestones. Successful treatment program completions were comprised of 1,455 males (Figure 5.18) and 315 females (Figure 5.19) in FY2024. Completions increased by 27% for male offenders and 31% for female offenders from FY2023. Both males and females had the largest number of completions associated with CBISA treatment programs.



Of the 561 offenders who were unsuccessful in the treatment program, the most common reason for failure was termination of participation (34%). The second most frequent reason was transfers between facilities (20%). Offenders labeled as "suspended" were under disciplinary sanctions and may have been terminated after their suspension (**Figure 5.20**).

Figure 5.21 shows incompletions by specific reasons tied to terminations. The largest group of terminations (37%) were for unexcused offender absences. This was followed by the offender being absent due to disciplinary sanctions at 27%.



EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMING

The SDDOC offers a range of educational programs designed to equip offenders with essential skills and knowledge, ultimately supporting their reentry into society. These programs include Academic/General Educational Development (GED), Career and Technical Education (CTE), Industry Certificates, and Social Science Education, each addressing different aspects of personal and professional development.

Academic/GED Programming serves as a foundational educational opportunity, enabling offenders to earn their General Educational Development (GED) credential. This program is crucial for those who did not complete high school, providing them with the academic skills needed to pursue further education or employment opportunities upon release. By achieving a GED, individuals not only enhance their self-esteem but also increase their employability, as many employers require a high school diploma or equivalent for job consideration.

Career and Technical Education (CTE) programs offer offenders hands-on training in various trades and vocational skills. These programs are designed to meet industry standards and provide practical experience, which is integral for securing stable employment post-release. By gaining technical skills, offenders can transition into well-paying jobs that contribute to their economic stability and reduce the likelihood of recidivism.

Industry Certificates further complement the educational offerings by providing specialized training and credentials recognized by employers in specific fields. These certificates validate the skills acquired during programming and enhance the individual's resume, improving their employability upon reentry. By achieving industry-recognized certifications, offenders can demonstrate their commitment to personal growth and professional development, increasing their chances of securing meaningful employment.

Social Science Education addresses the social and cultural challenges faced by offenders during reentry into their communities. This aspect of education focuses on personal development, conflict resolution, communication skills, and understanding societal norms. Programs often include critical decision making and role-play mimicking real life situations. By fostering emotional intelligence and interpersonal skills, social science programming helps offenders build healthier relationships and cope with the challenges of reintegration to society.

By utilizing information such as criminogenic risk, skill level, and goals for reentry, the SDDOC can ensure offenders are assigned to programming tailored to meet their specific needs. By providing offenders with academic, technical, and social skills, these programs not only enhance their personal development, but also contribute to safer communities. Individuals who participate in these programs are more likely to find stable employment, develop positive relationships, and make informed choices, ultimately paving the way for a successful reentry into society.

Figure 5.22 identifies the educational programs offered at each state correctional facility as of June 30, 2024. Mike Durfee State Prison was the only state correctional facility that offered programming in all four program categories.

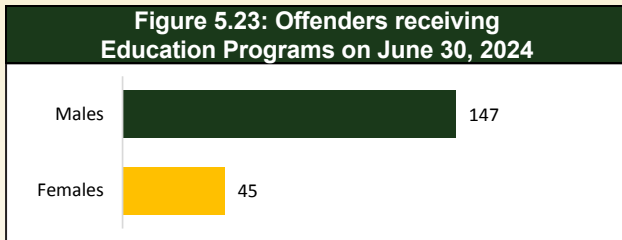


Figure 5.22: Education Program Availability by Facility on June 30, 2024

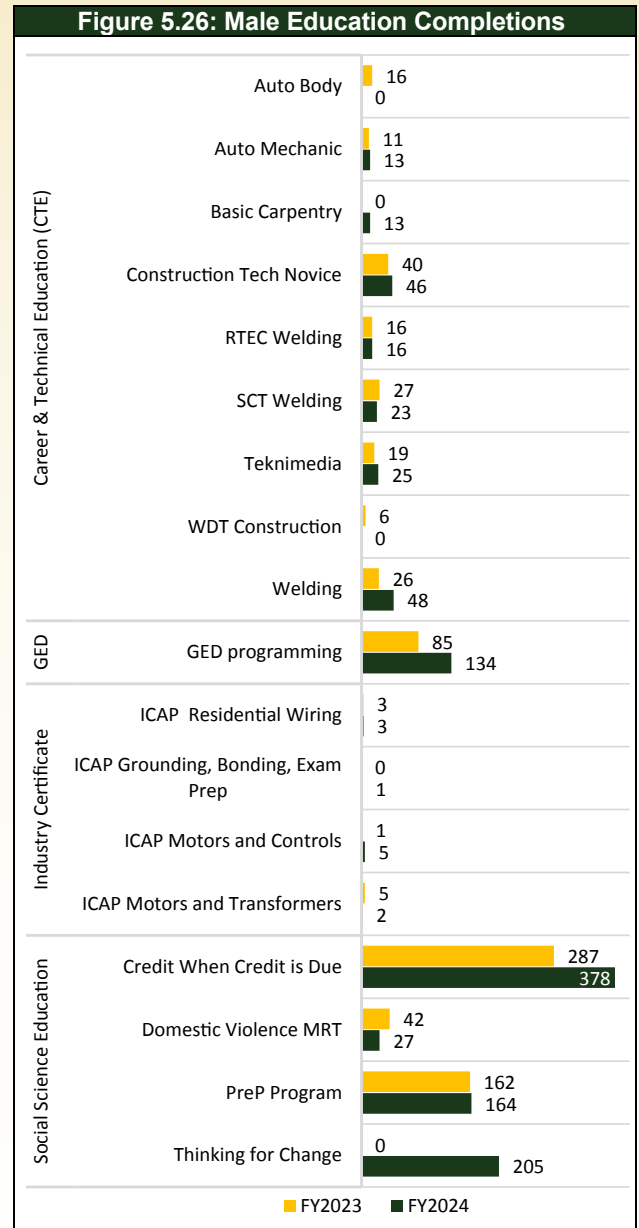
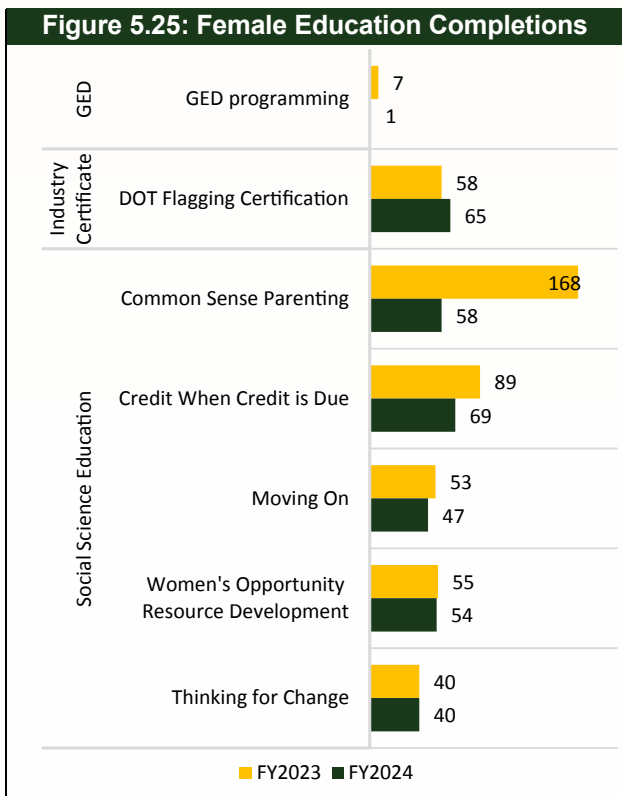
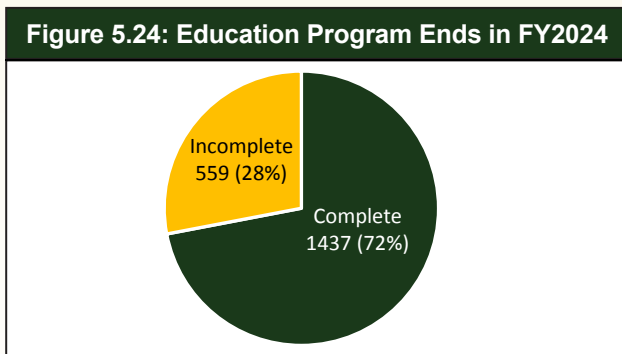
	SDSP	SFMC	JPA	MDSP	YMC	RCMC	SDWP	SFH
Career and Technical Education (CTE)		*		*	*	*	*	
Auto Body				*				
Auto Mechanic				*				
Construction Technology Novice				*				
RTEC Welding					*			
Southeast Tech Welding		*						
Teknimedia						*		
Welding				*				
Western Dakota Tech Construction Technology						*		
Industry Certificate				*			*	
Department of Transportation Flagging Certification							*	
Inmate Carpentry Apprentice Program (ICAP) - Residential Wiring				*				
ICAP - Motors and Controls				*				
ICAP - Motors and Transformers				*				
Academic/GED	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
General Educational Development (GED)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Social Science Education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Common Sense Parenting							*	
Credit When Credit is Due	*	*	*	*	*		*	
Moving On (Female Specific Curriculum)							*	*
Prison Re-entry Program (PreP)	*	*		*	*	*		
Women's Opportunity Resource Development							*	

Section 5 | **CLINICAL & CORRECTIONAL SERVICES**

At the end of FY2024, 147 male and 45 female offenders were receiving education programming (Figure 5.23).



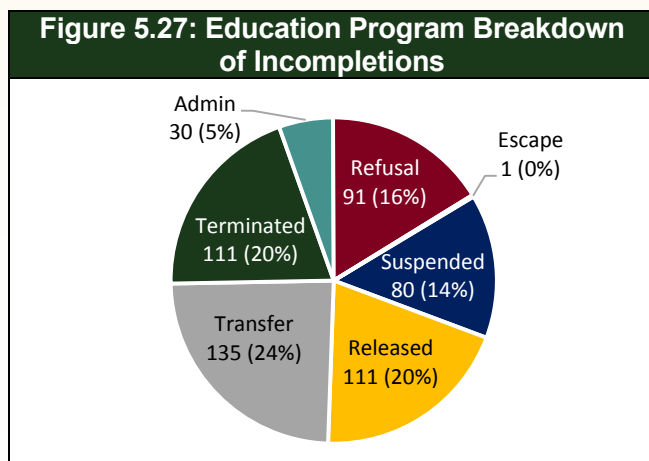
As of June 30, 2024, there were 1,996 offenders who were enrolled in programming in FY2024. Among those offenders, there were 1,437 (72%) program completions and 559 (28%) cases of program incompletions (Figure 5.24).



Figures 5.25 and 5.26 illustrate the 1,437 completions by individual programs for males and females. The total included 1,103 completions for males and 334 for females in FY2024. Completions increased by 48% for male offenders and decreased by 25% for female offenders from FY2023. Social Science Education programs recorded the highest number of completions for both populations.

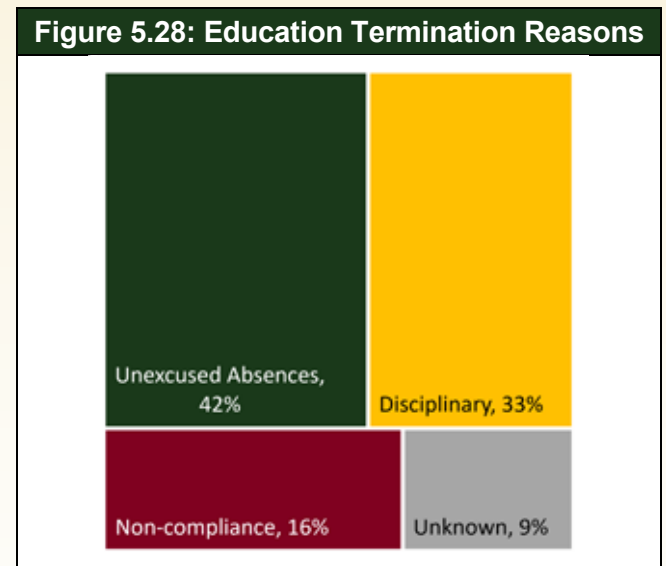
Of the 559 education program incompletions, **Figure 5.27** shows the majority were due to transfer of the offender to another facility (135, 24%). Education staff work diligently to reenroll offenders into their educational programs upon intake at their new facility to ensure continued progress. New physical plants within SDDOC will help to reduce transfers between facilities and avoid interruption to the learning process.

Other primary causes of incompletions include releases (111, 20%) and terminations (111, 20%). Reasons for termination are explained further below.



Offenders recorded as suspended (80, 14%) were the result of various circumstances, including disciplinary sanctions, medical holds, and protective custody. Offenders may be able to reenroll upon resolution of these conditions.

Figure 5.28 illustrates specific reasons for terminations resulting in program incompletions. Terminations were due in large part to unexcused absences (42%). Other reasons include disciplinary (33%) and non-compliance (16%).



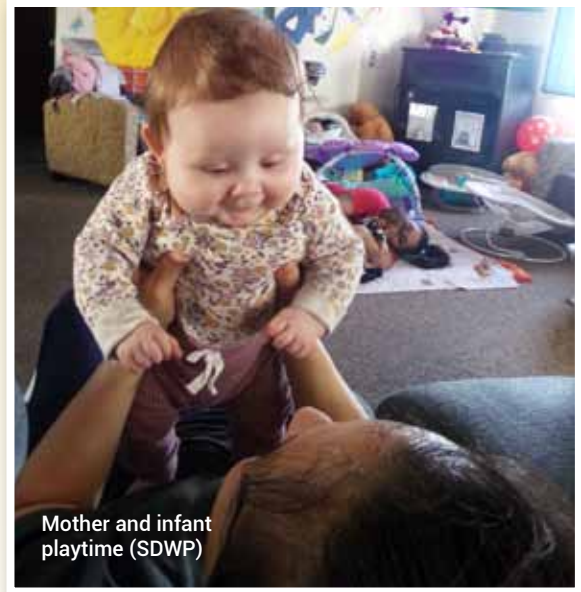
Mother-Infant Program

The SD Women's Prison (SDWP) launched the Mother-Infant Program at the end of FY2022. This program fosters maternal bonding and provides a supportive environment for offenders and their infants during incarceration. Offenders and their children reside in a housing unit within the secure perimeters of the SDWP.

To be considered for the program, offenders must have minimum custody status, be convicted of non-violent crimes, comply with program requirements, and be eligible for release within 30 months of their child's birth as program participation typically does not exceed 30 months post-delivery.

Selection for the program is based on an application process that evaluates the offender's current offense, prior criminal history, psychological and medical background, documented drug use during pregnancy, length of sentence, and overall suitability. Offenders may be removed from the program either voluntarily or involuntarily based on offender behavior or medical needs or health concerns associated with the mother or child.

Once in the program, offenders take on the vital role of primary caregivers for their infants, which includes responsibilities such as feeding, bathing, and managing laundry. To support these mothers, secondary caregivers are available to step in when mothers are temporarily unavailable due to work, appointments, or programming obligations, ensuring that infants' needs are consistently met.



Section 5 | CLINICAL & CORRECTIONAL SERVICES



Feeding time
(SDWP)



Secondary caregiver
helps out at night (SDWP)



Changing stations
(SDWP)

Participation in the program also involves a commitment to personal growth and skill development. All mothers are required to engage in a series of essential classes and programs, maintaining compliance with their Individual Program Directive. These classes include:

- **Common Sense Parenting:** Focusing on practical parenting techniques.
- **Healthy Start:** Promoting maternal and infant health.
- **Understanding Me:** Encouraging self-reflection and personal development.
- **Responsive Parenting:** Teaching mothers how to respond effectively to their child's needs.
- **Infant/Child CPR:** Preparing mothers with lifesaving skills.

Moreover, the program fosters community connections by partnering with local providers, such as Head Start Services through the Oahe Child Development Center and Women, Infants, and Children (WIC). These partnerships enhance the support network available to offenders, offering valuable education and resources for both mothers and their children.

Through FY2024, 10 mothers applied for the program of which nine were released from custody with their child after being in the program an average of seven months. The remaining mother was still in the program at the end of FY2024. All babies are Medicaid eligible at birth and receive all medical care at local pediatric clinics.



JUVENILE SERVICES

Juvenile community corrections (JCC) offices, within the Division of Juvenile Corrections, provide intake, placement, case management, and aftercare services for juvenile offenders who have been committed to the SDDOC. The division also oversees South Dakota's participation in the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.

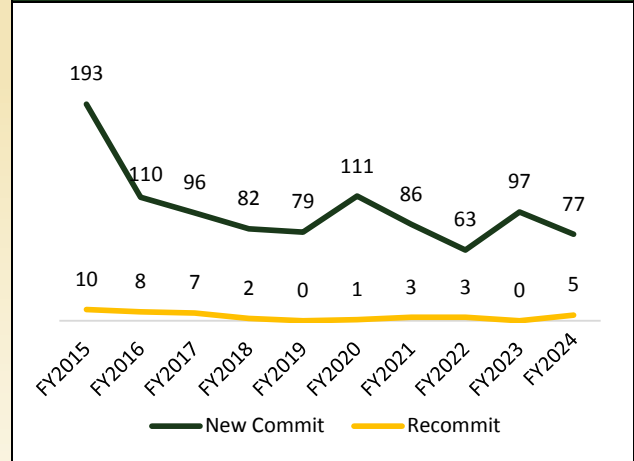
The Juvenile Division has focused on increasing the delivery of interventions to promote behavioral change and are working towards more opportunities to strengthen families, so they are better equipped to support and guide their children.

COMMITMENTS

Juvenile offenders enter the SDDOC through the state's judicial system. A circuit court judge has the authority to commit or recommit a juvenile following discharge to SDDOC.

The SDDOC is responsible for providing the necessary custody, care, and supervision of juveniles throughout their commitment period. According to **Figure 6.1**, which illustrates commitment trends since FY2015, there was a 21% decrease in new commitments from FY2023 to FY2024. However, during the same period, the number of recommitments rose from zero to five juveniles in FY2024.

Figure 6.1: Juvenile Commitments



CHINS COMMITMENTS

Children in Need of Supervision (CHINS) are low risk and high needs juveniles who historically were often committed to the SDDOC due to lack of appropriate alternatives. **Figure 6.2** illustrates a significant decrease in the commitment of CHINS following the implementation of statewide juvenile justice reform in FY2015. All juveniles committed to the SDDOC in FY2022 through FY2024 were for delinquent offenses, as zero commitments were for CHINS offenses, such as truancy or running away.

Figure 6.2: CHINS Commitments



POPULATION

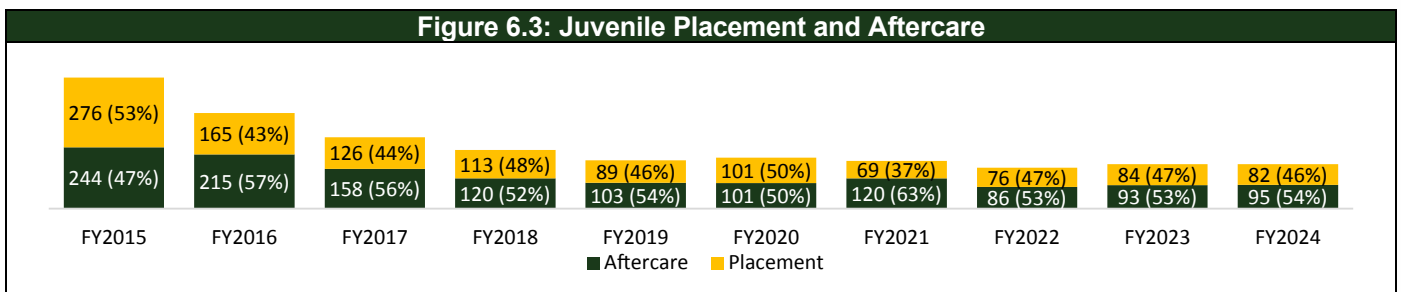
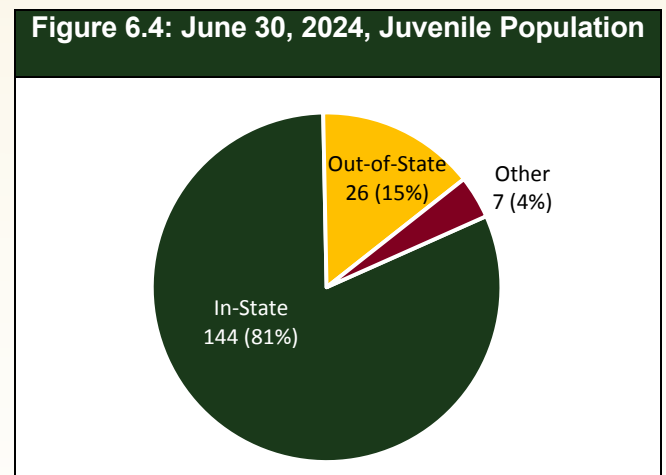
Juvenile Community Corrections encompasses placements with various in-state and out-of-state providers tailored to meet the specific needs of juveniles, including contractual foster care and aftercare services. Juveniles may be placed in private programs and facilities based on their assessed risk, needs, and medical necessity. They are required to adhere to the rules and regulations of both the SDDOC and the specific program or facility.

Throughout the placement period, the juvenile corrections agent (JCA) collaborates with the facility, the juvenile, their family, and future caregivers to provide essential case management and aftercare planning services.

Once released to aftercare, the JCA is responsible for delivering interventions, supervising the juvenile, and referring them to necessary community-based services. If needed, the JCA may also initiate aftercare revocation proceedings.

Figure 6.3 compares aftercare supervision and residential placement on the last day of the fiscal year for the past 10 years. In FY2024, 82 (46%) juveniles in SDDOC custody were in a residential placement, while 95 (54%) were on aftercare.

Figure 6.4 shows the entire juvenile population by service location. Over three quarters (144, 81%) of the juvenile population was served in-state, 26 (15%) were served out of state, and the remaining juveniles (7, 4%) were not tied to an in-state or out-of-state service as they had run away from placement or absconded from aftercare.



Section 6 | **JUVENILE SERVICES**

Figure 6.5 distinguishes the June 30, 2024, population into in-state or out-of-state supervision. Eighty-three (88%) of juveniles on aftercare and 61 (75%) juveniles in a placement, were in-state. Juveniles on in-state aftercare were most commonly residing at home with a guardian or relative compared to all other options.

Figure 6.5: Juvenile Locations			
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Aftercare			
In-State	71 (89%)	12 (80%)	83 (88%)
Home	44	10	54
All Other	27	2	29
Out-of-State	4 (5%)	2 (13%)	6 (6%)
Aftercare	4	2	6
Other	5 (6%)	1 (7%)	6 (6%)
Absconder	5	1	6
Total Aftercare	80	15	95
Placement			
In-State	52 (75%)	9 (69%)	61 (75%)
Detainment	26	4	30
Private	26	5	31
Out-of-State	16 (23%)	4 (31%)	20 (24%)
Private	16	4	20
Other	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	1 (1%)
Runaway	1	0	1
Total Placement	69	13	82
TOTAL JUVENILES	149	28	177



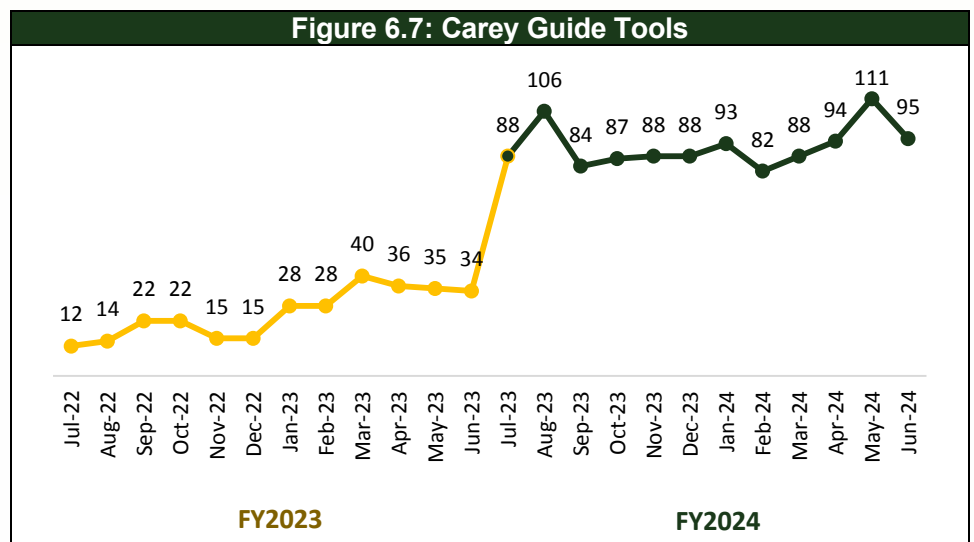
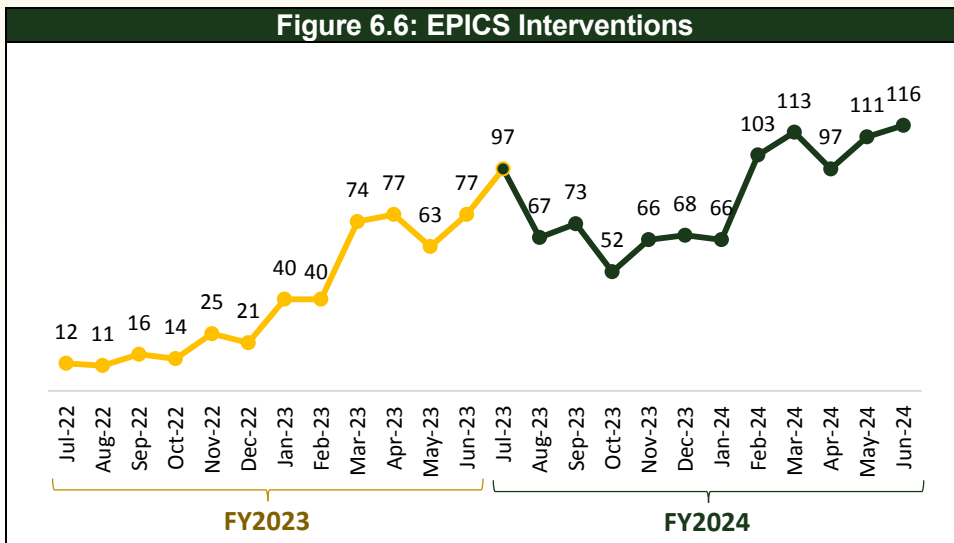
Juvenile corrections agent meets with juvenile offender

PROGRAMMING OVERVIEW

In addition to the supervision and monitoring systems provided by JCAs, aftercare supervision incorporates a range of interventions and treatment services tailored to the specific needs of each juvenile.

In FY2023, JCAs worked to increase intervention utilization through the use of Effective Practices in Community Supervision model (EPICS) and Carey Guides as intervention tools to support positive behavioral changes.

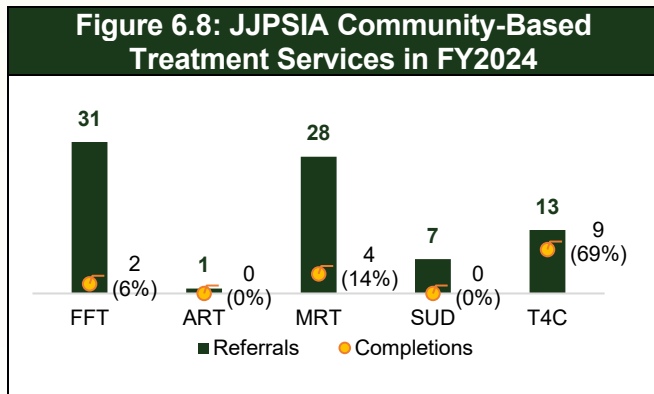
Figures 6.6 and 6.7 illustrate the significant increases in the use of EPICS interventions and Carey Guide tools from FY2023 into FY2024. Comparing totals from July 2022 to June 2024, EPICS interventions increased by 867%, while the use of Carey Guide tools rose by 692%. These upticks reflect the commitment to implementing evidence-based practices aimed at enhancing juvenile outcomes and supporting their successful reintegration into the community.



Section 6 | **JUVENILE SERVICES**

Under the Juvenile Justice Public Safety Improvement Act (JJPSIA), the Department of Social Services (DSS) manages the community-based services delivered to justice involved youth.

Figure 6.8 shows the community-based treatment services provided in FY2024 and the number of successful completions of SDDOC juveniles. The SDDOC referred 67 juveniles to the community-based treatment services of Functional Family Therapy (FFT), Aggression Replacement Training (ART), Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT), and Substance Use Disorder (SUD) treatment services of which six (9%) successfully completed programming.

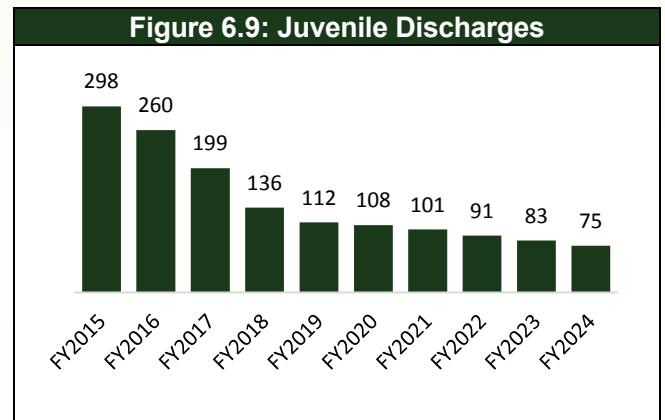


In addition to the programming offered through DSS, the Sioux Falls juvenile field office implemented Thinking for Change (T4C) groups. There were 13 juveniles referred for T4C in FY2024 of which nine (69%) completed the program successfully.

DISCHARGE

Juveniles are committed to the South Dakota Department of Corrections (SDDOC) until they reach the age of twenty-one or until they are discharged, as outlined in SDCL 26-11A-5 and 26-11A-7. The actual length of commitment varies based on several factors, including the juvenile's offense history, behavior during commitment, willingness to adhere to rules and engage in treatment, and successful completion of the aftercare program. In FY2024, the average number of months that a juvenile was committed to the SDDOC was 25 months which is a decrease of one month from FY2023.

Figure 6.9 illustrates the decreasing number of discharges per year since reform in FY2015.





OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

The office of the Inspector General (OIG) oversees the investigations of crimes, criminal enterprises, and conspiracies originating in or affiliated with the prison system. The OIG functions as a collaborative business partner within the organization and with law enforcement agencies outside of SDDOC. The OIG also oversees the management, investigations, policies, and reporting related to the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA).

INVESTIGATIONS

In March 2023, a significant reorganization took place that moved the supervision of the Special Investigations Unit under the newly established Office of the Inspector General. This strategic shift was designed to streamline oversight of investigative activities and ensure timely executive notification.

The reorganization not only represents a restructuring of internal functions but also highlights a commitment to enhanced accountability and more effective reporting and investigative processes. As of March 2023, the office began tracking and reporting investigations in a consistent and efficient manner.

FY2024 marks the first full year of the Inspector General's oversight and integration into the SDDOC. The Office of the Inspector General collaborates with various law enforcement jurisdictions and works in concert with the Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI) to conduct a range of carceral investigations.

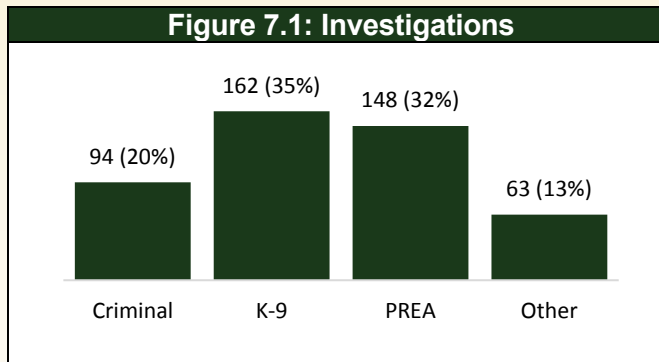
Criminal: Criminal investigations pertain to incidents with indications of potential criminal behavior. These investigations involve assessing evidence and applying legal perspectives to determine the appropriate course of action.

K-9: K-9 investigations encompass investigations conducted by specially trained K-9 staff. This specialized unit employs canines for thorough searches to detect contraband, to ensure a higher level of scrutiny in specific situations.

Sexual Abuse: Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) investigations address allegations of sexual abuse within the organization. These investigations adhere to strict guidelines and protocols to ensure sensitive matters are handled with utmost care and diligence.

Other: The other category includes investigations that were informational, associated with professional standards, or assisting other agencies.

Figure 7.1 outlines the types of investigations conducted in FY2024. Out of a total 467 investigations, 162 (35%) were K-9 investigations, while 148 (32%) were related to PREA.



PREA INCIDENTS

The Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA), signed into federal law in 2003, aims to detect, prevent, investigate, and eliminate sexual abuse within correctional systems. This law applies to all types of correctional facilities, including prisons, jails, juvenile facilities, and community corrections residential facilities. Incidents related to PREA are investigated by the Office of the Inspector General, which assesses the facts to ensure accountability and uphold the safety and rights of individuals in custody.

Figure 7.2 displays reported and investigated PREA incidents by incident type for five calendar years.

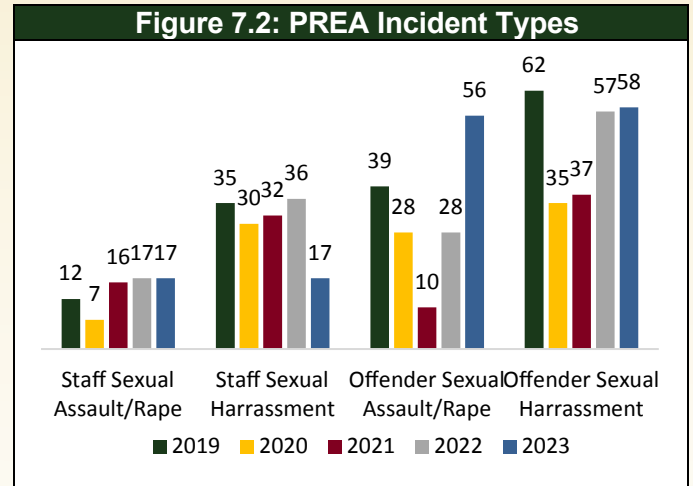
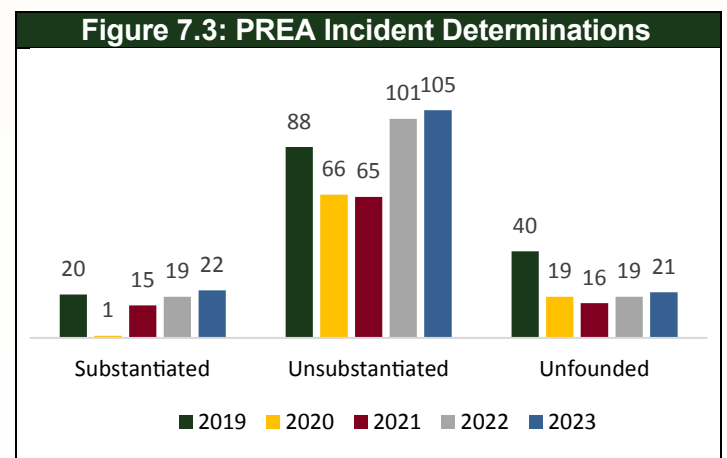


Figure 7.3 outlines the determinations of the investigated incidents. In calendar year 2023, 22 (15%) of the 148 incidents were determined to be substantiated with the remaining incidents being unsubstantiated or unfounded.





RECIDIVISM

The Office of Planning and Analysis, under the Division of Finance and Administration, is responsible for all SDDOC data and reporting. One of the most referenced statistics in the corrections industry is recidivism. SDDOC began tracking recidivism on a calendar year (CY) in 2004 under the rules of performance-based measurement standards (PBMS).

The following outlines the fundamental rules for counting recidivists:

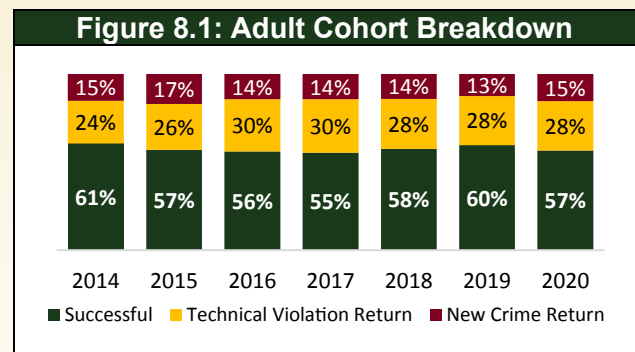
- **Recidivism:** Defined as returning to prison within three years of release due to a new offense or a technical parole violation that results in the revocation of parole by the Board of Pardons and Paroles.
- **Cohort:** Comprises the total number of offenders released, excluding multiple releases of the same offender in a single year. Consequently, each offender is only considered to have recidivated once within a given cohort.

REFRAMING RECIDIVISM

The SDDOC strives to become a leader in reframing recidivism focusing on offenders that successfully remained in the community upon their release from prison. Reframing recidivism allows the SDDOC to assess the impact that newly implemented policies and initiatives have on an offender's ability to reintegrate back to communities. The coming sections will identify an array of measures to profile such offenders. The SDDOC defines a successful offender as an adult or juvenile offender that does not have a return to a correctional facility or placement within three years from release for a new conviction or a technical violation.

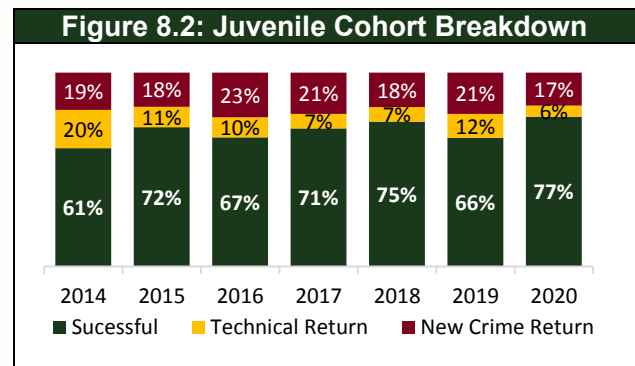
The three-year success rate was 57% for the CY2020 adult release cohort.

Figure 8.1, shows a historical graph of successful adult offenders in each cohort. Over half, (57%) of the cohort successfully remained in their community and did not return to prison. The graph also shows that within the CY2020 cohort, 15% returned to prison with a new crime and 28% returned with a technical parole violation.



The three-year success rate was 77% for the CY2020 juvenile release cohort.

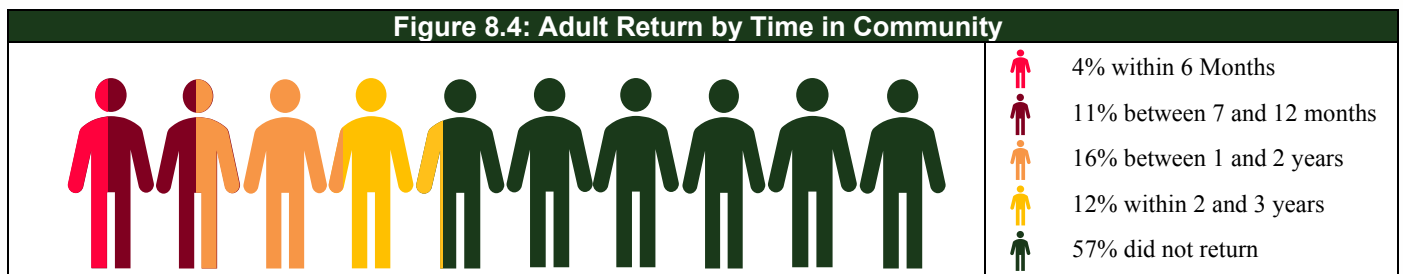
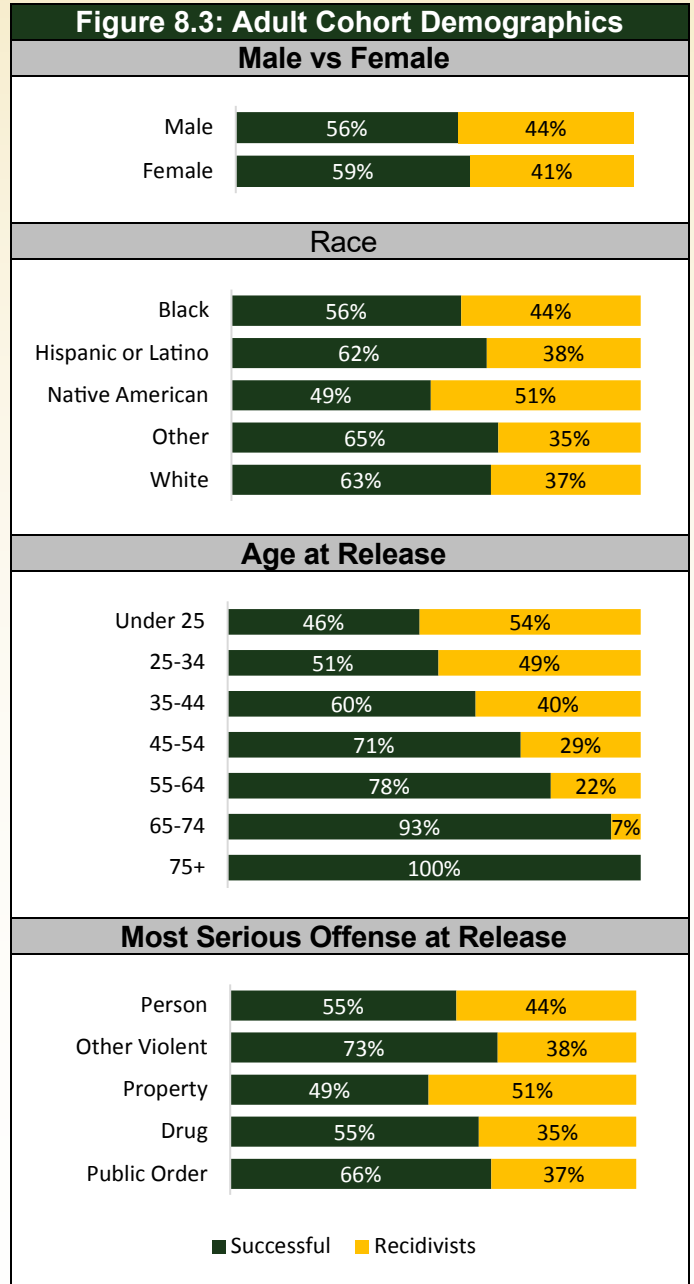
Figure 8.2 shows the success rate over time for juvenile offenders in each cohort. CY2020, saw the greatest success rate over the range. In CY2020, only 6% returned due to technical returns and 17% returned with new convictions.

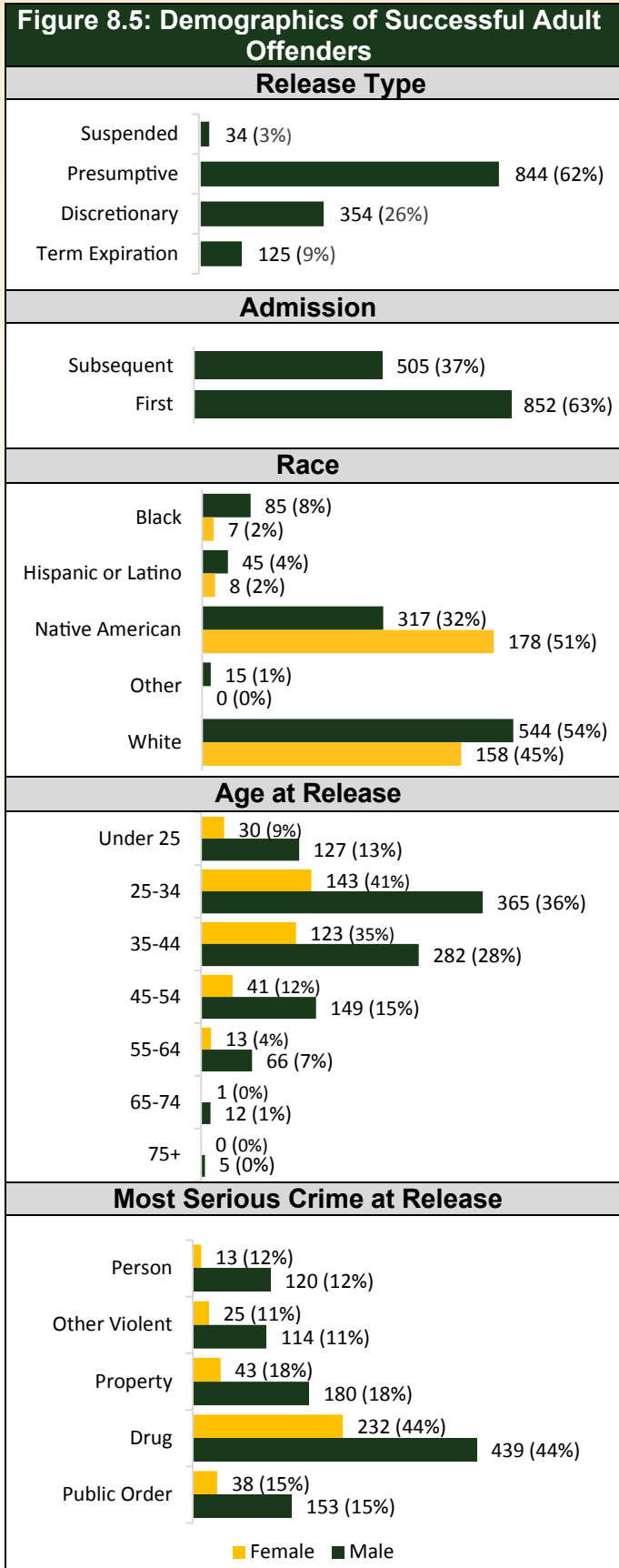


ADULT COHORT

Figure 8.3, depicts the demographics of the 2020 adult cohort. Comparable to the overall success rate, 56% of males successfully remained in their community while 59% of females successfully remained. When shown by race, 63% of white offenders were successful compared to 49% of native american offenders. The chart also shows that the older an offender was upon release, the higher the success rate. Regarding most serious offense at release, 73% of offenders with a most serious offense under the other violent category were successful while only 49% of offenders with a most serious offense in the property category were successful. Examples of other violent offenses are kidnapping, simple assault, and vehicular battery.

The infographic in **Figure 8.4** displays the CY2020 cohort separated by length of time in the community within the three-year period. The green grouping shows the 57% of offenders that did not return after three years. For offender who did return to prison, 4% returned in their first six months following release, 15% in the first 12 months, 16% between years one and two, and 12% between years two and three.



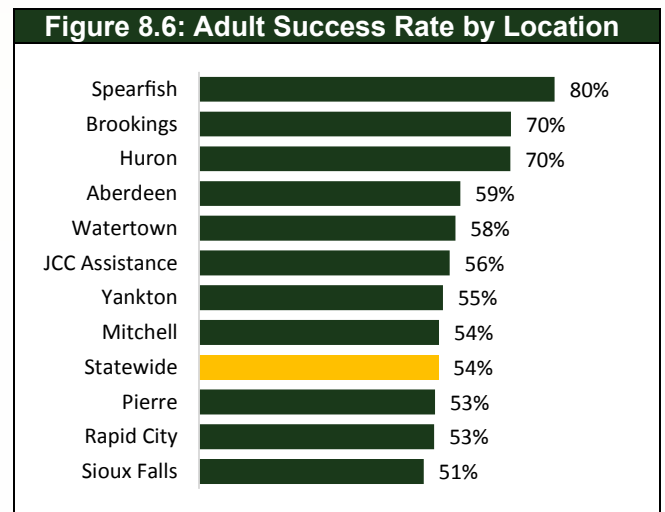


Profile of Successful Adult Offenders

Figure 8.5 displays the demographics of successful offenders in the CY2020 adult cohort. The majority of successful offenders released to presumptive parole (844, 62%). Over half of successful offenders (852, 63%) served their first admission to the SDDOC. Comparable rates were seen for both male (65%) and female (62%) populations which is why admissions are not broken out by males vs. females.

About half, 51%, of successful females were native american and 54% of successful male offenders where white. Both male and female populations had the largest group of successful offenders in the 25-34 age range. Drug offenders had the most success for males and females at 44% each.

Regarding geography, Pierre (53%), Rapid City (53%), and Sioux Falls (51%) had lower success rates than the overall state rate (54%). (Figure 8.6)

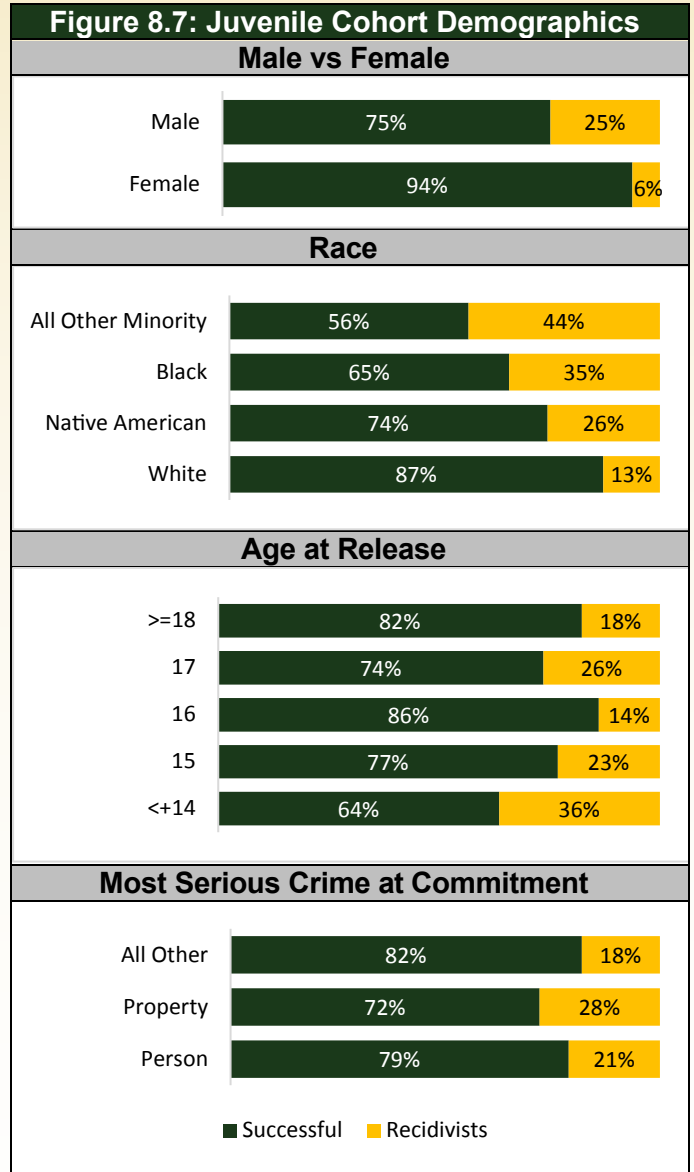


JUVENILE COHORT

Figure 8.7 outlines CY2020 juvenile release cohort demographics. Male juveniles had a 75% success rate compared to a 94% success rate for females. Only one female returned which is proportionate to the small number of female commitments and releases.

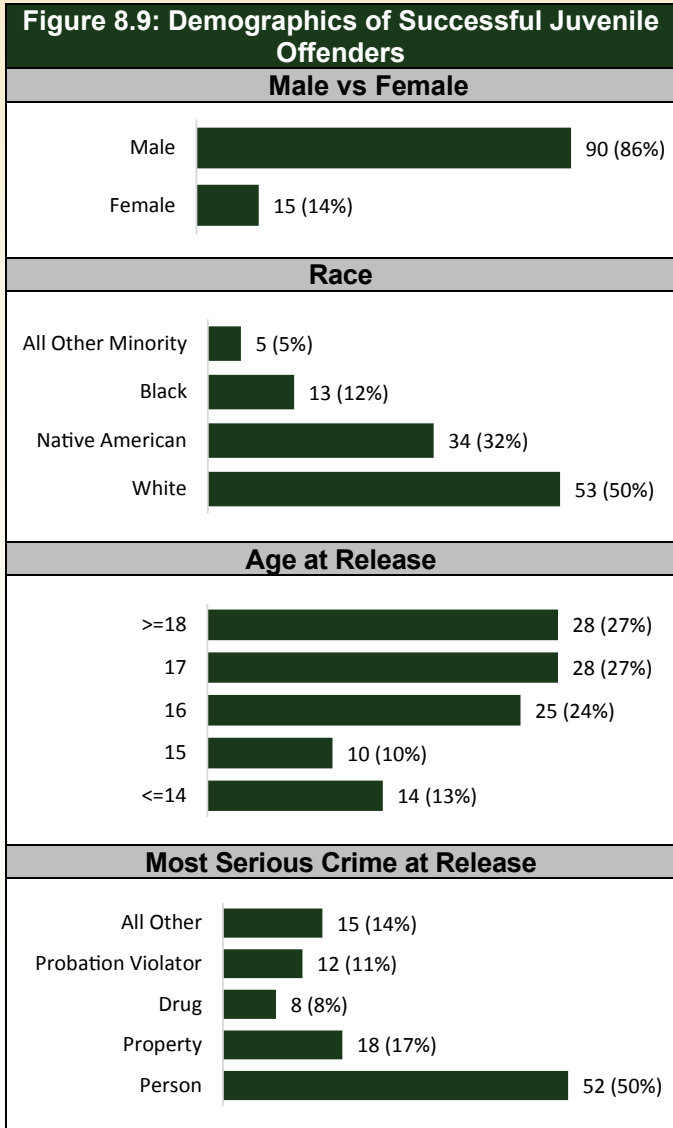
Native american and black juveniles had lower success rates than the state rate of 77% at 74% and 65%, respectively. There were only nine youth in other minorities of which five (56%) did not return. Because of the small numbers, this is not predictive of future trends.

The offense category shows the successful juveniles by most serious offense at the time of their commitment. Offenders with person and all other offenses were more successful than the state rate while property offenders were lower at 72%.



As shown in the infographic in **Figure 8.8**, 77% of offenders did not return during the three-year at-risk window as represented by the people in green. For juvenile offenders who returned, 7% were in the first six months, 11% in the first 12 Months, 9% between years one and two, and 4% between years two and three.





Profile of Successful Juvenile Offenders

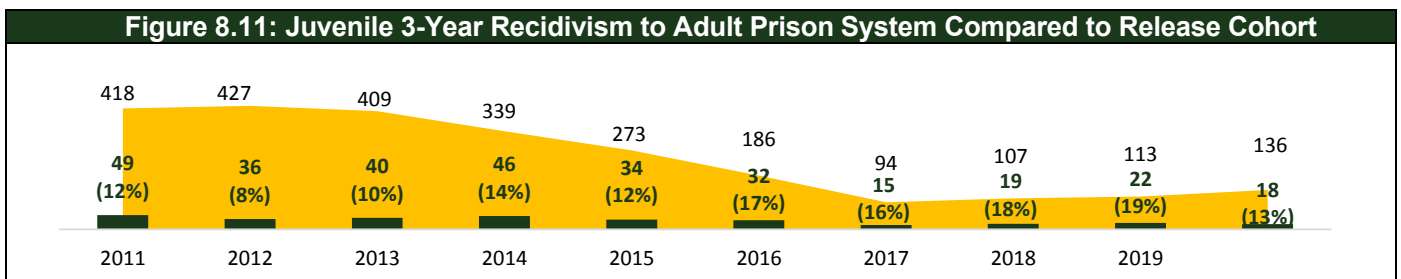
Figure 8.9 displays the demographics of successful offenders in the CY2020 juvenile cohort. Of the 105 offenders that were successful in the three-year at-risk window, 15 (14%) were female and 90 (86%) male. The remaining demographics are a combination of both male and female offenders due to the small number of female offenders. Half of the offenders were white (53, 50%) and just over three fourths were over the age of 15 at the time of their release. Offenders committed with a most serious crime in the person crime category made up 52 (50%) of the successes.

Regarding geography, Rapid City (71%) and Sioux Falls (72%) had lower success rates than the overall state rate (54%). Locations with less than 10 releases were not analyzed due to small numbers. (Figure 8.10)



Juveniles in the Adult System

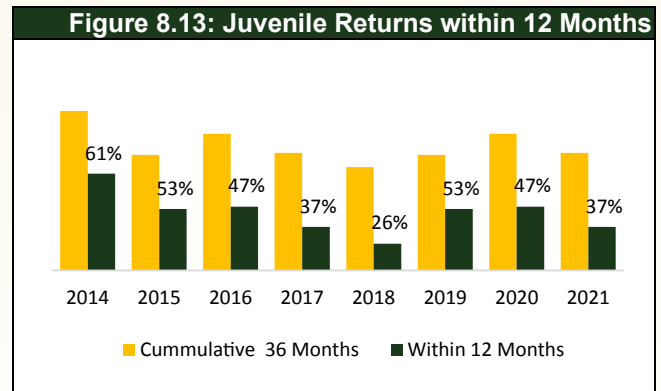
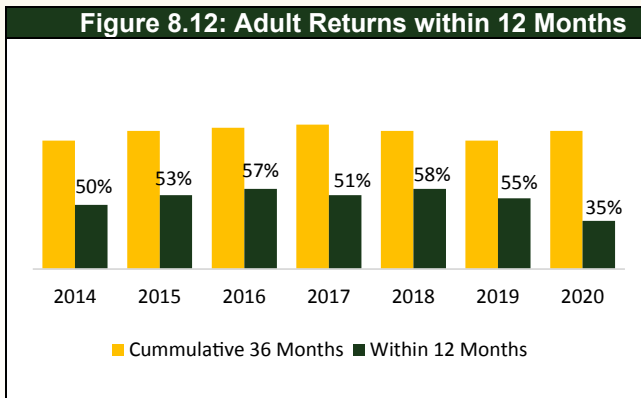
Figure 8.11 displays juveniles who recidivated to the adult court system compared to the total number in the release cohort for the past ten years. Of the 136 offenders that were in the CY2020 release cohort 83% of offenders were not admitted to the adult correctional system in the three years following release to the community.



YEARS AT RISK

Figure 8.12 illustrates the percentage of adult offenders who returned to prison within the three-year at-risk window, specifically highlighting those who reoffended in the first 12 months. Notably, until CY2020, more than 50% of these unsuccessful offenders were reincarcerated within the initial year following their release. This trend underscores the critical nature of the early months post-release in terms of recidivism.

Figure 8.13 illustrates the percentage of juvenile offenders who returned to custody within the three-year at-risk period, specifically focusing on those who were reincarcerated within the first 12 months. In CY2020, 47% of these unsuccessful offenders reentered the system within the first year after their release. This highlights the significant trend of early recidivism among juveniles during the crucial period immediately following their release.





SDDOC STAFF

This section presents the demographics of the 866 staff working for the SDDOC on June 30, 2024, turnover for security positions, and employee wellness initiatives.

SDDOC STAFF

Figure 9.1 categorizes the 866 staff working for the SDDOC on June 30, 2024, by demographics. The predominant demographics consisted of males (55%) and staff between the ages of 35 and 44 (31%). State correctional facilities had the most staff on the last day of the fiscal year. Nearly half, 46%, of staff had two or fewer years of service.



The Inspector General addresses a basic training class (SDWP)

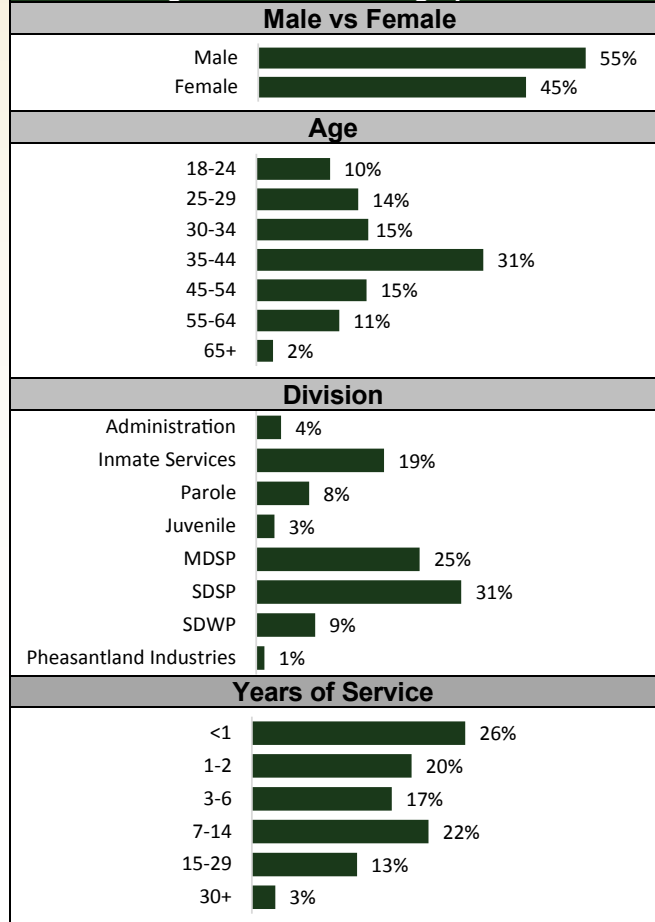


Secretary Wasko gives the SDDOC Oath to new staff at the academy (SDWP)



Secretary Wasko celebrates Nurse's Week with staff in Pierre (SDWP)

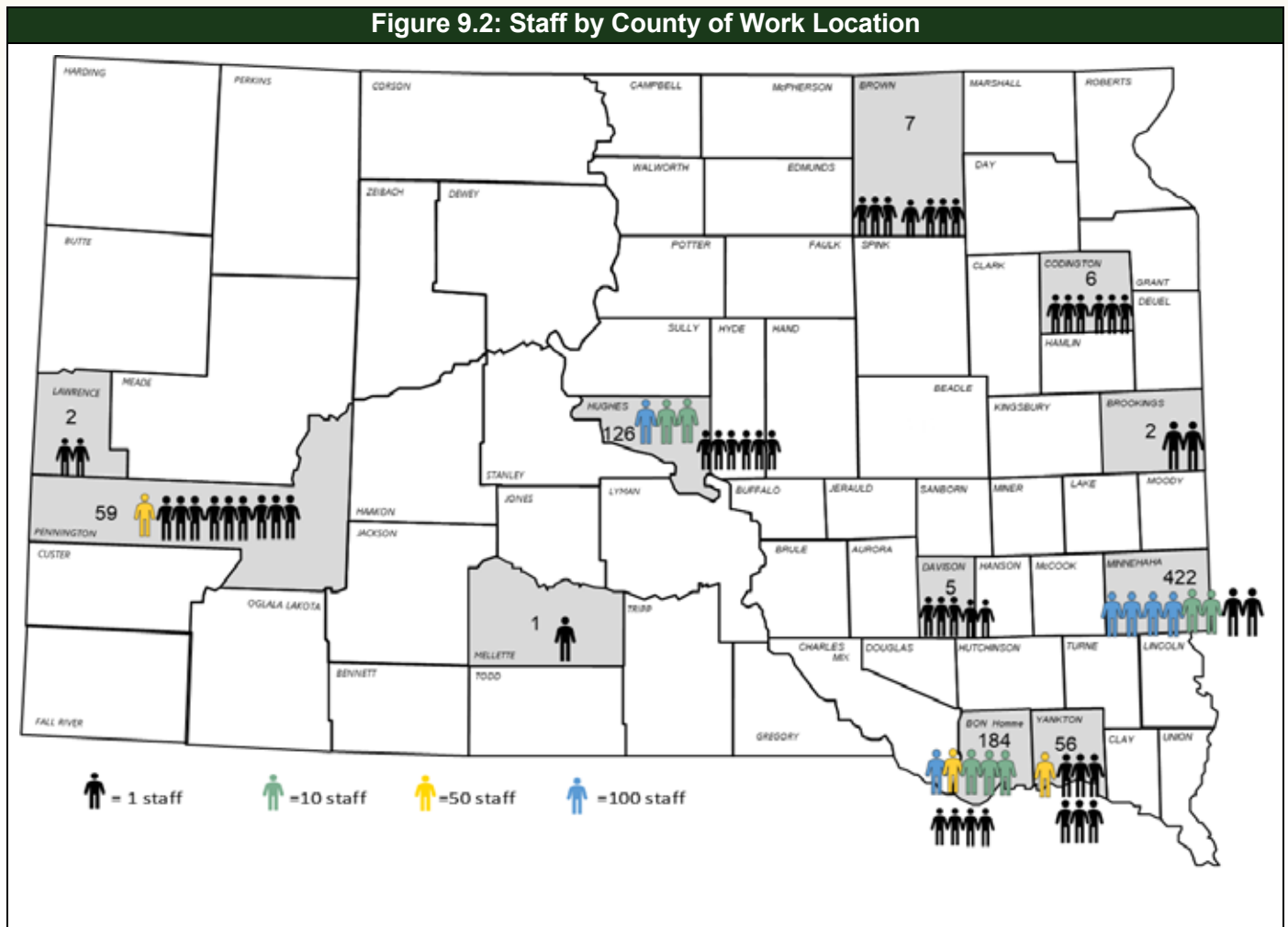
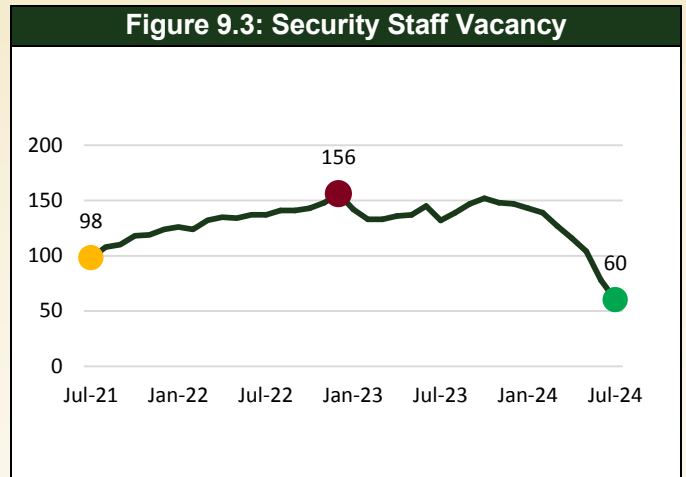
Figure 9.1 Staff Demographics



Section 9 | **SDDOC STAFF**

Figure 9.2 displays the 866 SDDOC staff by work location. SDDOC staff work in 11 counties with most staff working at state correctional facilities located in Pennington, Hughes, Bon Homme, Yankton, and Minnehaha Counties.

Figure 9.3 displays the uniformed security staff vacancies for the past three fiscal years. Overall, the security staff vacancy numbers continue to decrease with only 60 vacancies in July 2024 which equates to a 15% vacancy rate. The highest number of vacancies for the range occurred in December 2022 with 156 vacancies at a rate of 30%.

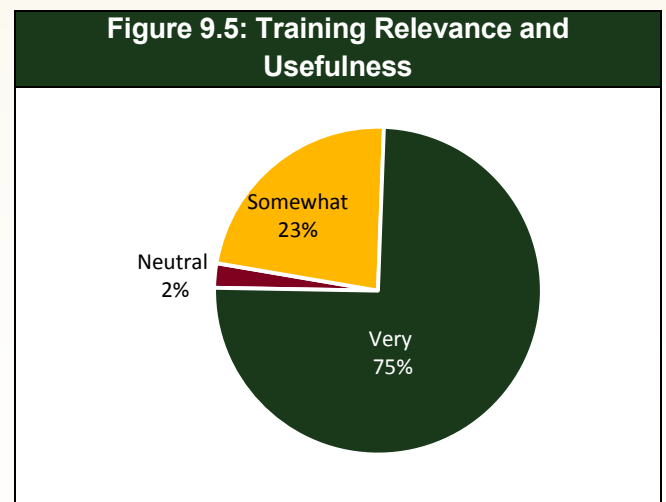
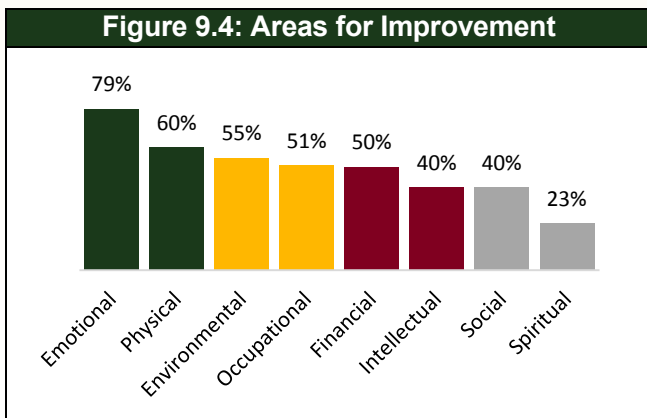


EMPLOYEE WELLNESS

In FY2024, the SDDOC introduced an employee wellness policy to offer employees access to ongoing wellness initiatives that enhance all aspects of employees and their families' lives. The SDDOC founded an employee wellness committee made up of a representative from each division to encourage and support employee participation and engagement in health and wellness activities.

The employee wellness committee asked all staff to complete a survey to help guide the committee's work. When asked to select areas of wellness where the SDDOC could improve, 79% of the survey respondents identified that the department could better address emotional wellness followed by 60% selecting physical wellness. (Figure 9.4)

An initiative that was well received in FY2024 was an on-site training provided by Dr. Kevin Gilmartin titled "Emotional Survival for Law Enforcement". The training was held in Pierre and Sioux Falls and included 403 attendees from the SDDOC and partner law enforcement entities. In response to a post-event survey, 98% of respondents indicated that the training was very or somewhat relevant and useful, and 2% who were neutral. There were no respondents that indicated that it was not useful (Figure 9.5). Dr. Gilmartin will return in FY2025 at the request of the SDDOC to provide another round of training for staff.





PHEASANTLAND INDUSTRIES

Pheasantland Industries is a self-sustaining program within the South Dakota Department of Corrections that focuses on providing training and employment opportunities for offenders. The program aims to equip participants with marketable job skills while producing unique, valued products for customers.

Pheasantland Industries is committed to successful reentry for offenders to their communities by ensuring they have the skills needed to maintain employment and reduce the likelihood of a return to prison.

In accordance with SDCL § 24-7-37, Pheasantland Industries is required to publish an annual report. This report includes financial summaries of all prison industry activities, a list of contracts with private organizations and individuals, and an overview of planned activities for the upcoming year. This section of the SDDOC FY2024 Statistical Report fulfills this statutory requirement. Pheasantland industries is operated under the supervision of the Secretary of Corrections.

OVERVIEW

Pheasantland Industries was established in 1890 when funds were appropriated by the new State Legislature to establish the first permanent correctional industry in South Dakota, a knitting shop.

Since then, Pheasantland Industries has continued to grow and included the following shops in FY2024: Braille, Cabinets, Garment, License Plates, Print, Sign, Upholstery, and two dog programs. Most of the shops were located at the South Dakota State Penitentiary campus. However, the Garment and Cabinet shops were located at the Mike Durfee State Prison in Springfield, along with a Garment shop and dog program at the South Dakota Women's Prison in Pierre.

Pheasantland Industries also partnered with three private sector businesses, including Metalcraft Industries, Hope Haven Ministries, and Badlands Quilting in FY2024.

At the close of FY2024, Pheasantland Industries consisted of nine full-time employees and 146 offenders working across the shops and private industry partnerships.



CONTRACTS

In June of 1989, the Department of Corrections applied for certification in the Private Sector/Prison Industries Enhancement Program (PS/PIE). This application was forwarded to the United States Bureau of Justice Assistance after the South Dakota Legislature passed legislation permitting private sector involvement in prison industries. South Dakota was granted certification in 1990.

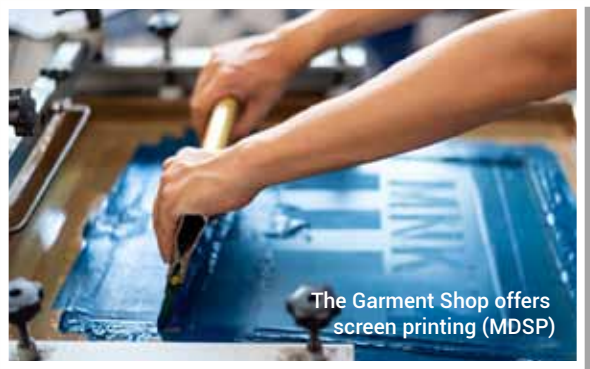
Federal law requires that offenders working for private industry must be paid prevailing, local market wages for the type of work performed. Payroll deductions for offenders working at private industry jobs include social security, federal income taxes, incarceration fees, victim compensation and family support. A percentage of their wage is also retained in an offender account for use upon discharge or release to parole.

In addition to the State's certification, each private sector enterprise must be approved by the federal government. The application for each enterprise must include the enterprise market, the number of offenders to be employed, the wages to be paid, and verification that the venture will not impact the local market.

In FY2024, Pheasantland Industries contracted with:

- **Metalcraft Industries**
(PS/PIE program)- Welding and machine tool operations at the Jameson Annex in Sioux Falls. (Contract ended in March 2024)

- **Hope Haven Ministries**
(Community Service Program)- Wheelchair restoration non-profit program at the SD State Penitentiary in Sioux Falls.
- **Badlands Quilting**
(PS/PIE program)- Custom quilt production at the SD Women's Prison in Pierre. (Contract ended April 2024)



STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA
 DEPARTMENT OF
 CORRECTIONS
 PHEASANTLAND INDUSTRIES
 STATEMENT OF NET
 POSITION
 June 30, 2024

	Admin. Office	License Plate	Carpentry	Cabinets	Sign	Metal
ASSETS						
Current Assets:						
Cash and Cash equivalents	\$(902,371.22)	\$1,139,144.91	\$ -	\$(235,343.00)	\$(251,209.64)	\$ -
Receivables:						
Interest and Dividends	82.45	2,596.47	-	-	267.67	-
Other Funds	457,584.59	-	-	-	-	-
Component Units	-	-	-	120,913.66	-	-
Other	190.85	-	-	-	18,118.00	-
Other Governments	1,363.00	120,362.90	-	629.00	37,682.63	-
Inventory	-	13,673.16	-	86,458.95	368,711.50	-
Total Current Assets	<u>(443,150.33)</u>	<u>1,275,777.44</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(27,341.39)</u>	<u>173,570.16</u>	<u>-</u>
Other Restricted Assets	1,527.00	317.00	-	265.00	316.00	-
Capital Assets:						
Property, Plant and Equipment	983,231.80	245,593.38	38,911.52	147,529.00	253,139.85	10,119.19
Accumulated Deprecation	(697,647.63)	(226,497.38)	(38,911.52)	(41,299.79)	(175,138.08)	(3,120.08)
Total Capital Assets	<u>285,584.17</u>	<u>19,096.00</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>106,229.21</u>	<u>78,001.77</u>	<u>6,999.11</u>
Other Noncurrent Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Assets	<u>(156,039.16)</u>	<u>1,295,190.44</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>79,152.82</u>	<u>251,887.93</u>	<u>6,999.11</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources						
Deferred Outflow Related to Pensions	123,396.00	25,613.00	-	21,392.00	25,547.00	-
Total Deferred Outflows or Resources	<u>123,396.00</u>	<u>25,613.00</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>21,392.00</u>	<u>25,547.00</u>	<u>-</u>
Liabilities						
Current Liabilities						
Accounts Payable	135.86	63,191.90	-	10,061.05	1,852.76	-
Due to Other Funds	1,271.61	236,655.78	-	41,855.49	56,361.80	-
Due to Other Agencies	4,520.98	1,483.55	-	3,898.83	5,132.50	-
Salaries Payable	22,546.16	4,416.32	-	4,361.72	4,556.63	-
Benefits Payable	31,987.15	5,975.51	-	2,530.84	6,371.04	-
Deferred Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Pension Liability	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Current Liabilities	<u>60,461.76</u>	<u>311,723.06</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>62,707.93</u>	<u>74,274.73</u>	<u>-</u>
Noncurrent Liabilities						
Accrued Employee Benefits - LT	26,812.77	5,008.89	-	2,121.45	5,340.42	-
Total Liabilities	<u>87,274.53</u>	<u>316,731.95</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>64,829.38</u>	<u>79,615.15</u>	<u>-</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Deferred Inflow Related to Pensions	76,455.00	15,870.00	-	13,254.00	15,829.00	-
Total Deferred Inflows or Resources	<u>76,455.00</u>	<u>15,870.00</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13,254.00</u>	<u>15,829.00</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Position						
Unreserved Retained Earnings	(196,372.69)	988,201.49	-	22,461.44	181,990.78	6,999.11
Total Net Position	<u>\$(196,372.69)</u>	<u>\$ 988,201.49</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 22,461.44</u>	<u>\$ 181,990.78</u>	<u>\$ 6,999.11</u>

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION (continued)

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA
DEPARTMENT OF
CORRECTIONS
PHEASANTLAND INDUSTRIES
STATEMENT OF NET
POSITION
June 30, 2024

	Pawsitive Pups	Print	Garment	Private Sector	Upholstery	Braille	Total
ASSETS							
Current Assets:							
Cash and Cash equivalents	\$ (22,148.62)	\$ 16,293.61	\$ 513,933.64	\$397,752.96	\$ (144,452.38)	\$ 17,805.88	\$ 529,406.14
Receivables:							
Interest and Dividends	-	373.64	1,636.68	-	-	96.29	\$ 5,053.20
Other Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 457,584.59
Component Units	-	96.56	-	-	-	-	\$ 121,010.22
Other	41.78	24,148.64	11,789.25	6,593.23	3,709.00	6,956.01	\$ 71,546.76
Other Governments	-	9,411.17	17,309.55	-	15,712.12	12.00	\$ 202,482.37
Inventory	-	122,311.75	403,046.29	-	48,763.43	9,257.58	\$1,052,222.66
Total Current Assets	<u>(22,106.84)</u>	<u>172,635.37</u>	<u>947,715.41</u>	<u>404,346.19</u>	<u>(76,267.83)</u>	<u>34,127.76</u>	<u>2,439,305.94</u>
Other Restricted Assets	-	313.00	340.00	168.00	308.00	34.00	3,588.00
Capital Assets:							
Property, Plant and Equipment	-	245,895.37	79,290.00	-	31,340.00	23,069.13	2,058,119.24
Accumulated Depreciation	-	(198,387.65)	(62,733.49)	-	(24,149.58)	(23,069.13)	(1,490,954.33)
Total Capital Assets	<u>-</u>	<u>47,507.72</u>	<u>16,556.51</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,190.42</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>567,164.91</u>
Other Noncurrent Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Assets	<u>(22,106.84)</u>	<u>220,456.09</u>	<u>964,611.92</u>	<u>404,514.19</u>	<u>(68,769.41)</u>	<u>34,161.76</u>	<u>3,010,058.85</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources							
Deferred Outflow Related to Pensions	-	25,290.00	27,512.00	13,582.00	24,897.00	2,739.00	289,968.00
Total Deferred Outflows or Resources	<u>-</u>	<u>25,290.00</u>	<u>27,512.00</u>	<u>13,582.00</u>	<u>24,897.00</u>	<u>2,739.00</u>	<u>289,968.00</u>
Liabilities							
Current Liabilities							
Accounts Payable	11.83	10,569.78	4,964.46	-	-	377.57	91,165.21
Due to Other Funds	458.60	37,619.14	54,478.14	9,534.26	16,291.61	3,058.16	457,584.59
Due to Other Agencies	234.35	4,944.75	6,752.11	284.62	2,155.28	3,372.19	32,779.16
Salaries Payable	-	4,430.52	5,801.14	-	4,000.28	-	50,112.77
Benefits Payable	-	953.68	9,456.86	-	1,045.47	-	58,320.55
Deferred Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Pension Liability	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Current Liabilities	<u>704.78</u>	<u>58,517.87</u>	<u>81,452.71</u>	<u>9,818.88</u>	<u>23,492.64</u>	<u>6,807.92</u>	<u>689,962.28</u>
Noncurrent Liabilities							
Accrued Employee Benefits - LT	-	799.41	7,927.08	-	876.33	-	48,886.35
Total Liabilities	<u>704.78</u>	<u>59,317.28</u>	<u>89,379.79</u>	<u>9,818.88</u>	<u>24,368.97</u>	<u>6,807.92</u>	<u>738,848.63</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources							
Deferred Inflow Related to Pensions	-	15,669.00	17,046.00	8,416.00	15,426.00	1,696.00	179,661.00
Total Deferred Inflows or Resources	<u>-</u>	<u>15,669.00</u>	<u>17,046.00</u>	<u>8,416.00</u>	<u>15,426.00</u>	<u>1,696.00</u>	<u>179,661.00</u>
Net Position							
Unreserved Retained Earnings	(22,811.62)	170,759.81	885,698.13	399,861.31	(83,667.38)	28,396.84	2,381,517.22
Total Net Position	<u>\$ (22,811.62)</u>	<u>\$ 170,759.81</u>	<u>\$ 885,698.13</u>	<u>\$399,861.31</u>	<u>\$ (83,667.38)</u>	<u>\$ 28,396.84</u>	<u>\$2,381,517.22</u>

**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES,
AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION**

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA
DEPARTMENT OF
CORRECTIONS
PHEASANTLAND INDUSTRIES
STATEMENT OF REVENUES,
EXPENSES
AND CHANGES IN FUND NET
POSITION
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	Admin. Office	License Plate	Carpentry	Cabinets	Sign	Metal
Operating Revenue:						
Sales and Services	\$ 26,034.42	\$3,054,794.27	\$ 35,509.39	\$ 492,144.19	\$ 662,711.94	\$ -
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Operating Revenue:	<u>26,034.42</u>	<u>3,054,794.27</u>	<u>35,509.39</u>	<u>492,144.19</u>	<u>662,711.94</u>	<u>-</u>
Operating Expenses:						
Personal Services and Benefits	341,437.49	86,194.39	70,713.36	75,469.63	93,681.17	8,196.00
Travel	7,729.27	-	-	-	-	-
Contractual Services	70,521.53	16,558.66	5,571.56	22,674.42	50,869.62	-
Supplies	22,416.77	2,315,487.31	90,319.60	289,179.14	412,428.84	55,618.81
Capital expense (under 5000)	7,763.96	-	4,690.00	-	3,600.00	-
Depreciation	49,064.39	-	1,837.64	16,519.92	19,055.07	-
Other Expense	(459,218.07)	236,655.78	2,905.09	41,855.49	56,361.80	-
Total Operating Expenses	<u>39,715.34</u>	<u>2,654,896.14</u>	<u>176,037.25</u>	<u>445,698.60</u>	<u>635,996.50</u>	<u>63,814.81</u>
Operating Income (Loss)	(13,680.92)	399,898.13	(140,527.86)	46,445.59	26,715.44	(63,814.81)
Nonoperating Revenue (Expenses):						
Loss on Disposal of Assets	-	(1,360.00)	-	-	-	-
Sale of Surplus Property	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Income	722.98	21,464.14	-	-	2,712.88	-
Other Income (Expense)	(2.75)	(86.70)	-	-	(8.94)	-
Total Nonoperating Revenue (Expenses)	<u>720.23</u>	<u>20,017.44</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,703.94</u>	<u>-</u>
Income (Loss) Before Transfers	(12,960.69)	419,915.57	(140,527.86)	46,445.59	29,419.38	(63,814.81)
Transfers:						
Transfers In	-	-	487,410.43	-	-	584,629.33
Transfers Out	-	(911,696.03)	-	-	-	-
Net Transfers in (Out)	<u>-</u>	<u>(911,696.03)</u>	<u>487,410.43</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>584,629.33</u>
Change in Net Position	(12,960.69)	(491,780.46)	346,882.57	46,445.59	29,419.38	520,814.52
Net Position at Beginning of Year	(183,412.00)	1,479,981.95	(346,882.57)	(23,984.15)	152,571.40	(513,815.41)
Net Position at End of Year	<u>\$ (196,372.69)</u>	<u>\$ 988,201.49</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 22,461.44</u>	<u>\$ 181,990.78</u>	<u>\$ 6,999.11</u>

**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES,
AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION**
(continued)

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
PHEASANTLAND INDUSTRIES
STATEMENT OF REVENUES,
EXPENSES
AND CHANGES IN FUND NET
POSITION
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2024

	Pawsitive Pups	Print	Garment	Private Sector	Upholstery	Braille	Total
Operating Revenue:							
Sales and Services	\$ 5,392.35	\$ 442,532.40	\$ 640,563.57	\$ 121,088.81	\$ 191,559.62	\$ 35,958.40	\$ 5,708,289.36
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Operating Revenue:	<u>5,392.35</u>	<u>442,532.40</u>	<u>640,563.57</u>	<u>121,088.81</u>	<u>191,559.62</u>	<u>35,958.40</u>	<u>5,708,289.36</u>
Operating Expenses:							
Personal Services and Benefits	-	77,345.17	88,379.71	42,748.93	69,751.65	7,357.21	961,274.71
Travel	240.00	-	18.00	36.00	-	-	8,023.27
Contractual Services	4,509.67	57,557.60	56,858.72	24,837.23	17,078.51	30,484.94	357,522.46
Supplies	1,568.11	291,841.53	359,771.52	1,961.37	109,444.43	18,141.28	3,968,178.71
Capital expense (under 5000)	-	4,634.16	-	-	-	4,255.00	24,943.12
Depreciation	-	19,038.80	8,664.06	10,301.49	2,876.20	-	127,357.57
Other Expense	458.60	37,619.14	54,478.14	9,534.26	16,291.61	3,058.16	-
Total Operating Expenses	<u>6,776.38</u>	<u>488,036.40</u>	<u>568,170.15</u>	<u>89,419.28</u>	<u>215,442.40</u>	<u>63,296.59</u>	<u>5,447,299.84</u>
Operating Income (Loss)	(1,384.03)	(45,504.00)	72,393.42	31,669.53	(23,882.78)	(27,338.19)	260,989.52
Nonoperating Revenue (Expenses):							
Loss on Disposal of Assets	-	-	-	(85,846.19)	-	-	(87,206.19)
Sale of Surplus Property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Income	-	3,304.56	13,966.07	-	-	849.80	43,020.43
Other Income (Expense)	-	(12.48)	(54.65)	-	-	(3.22)	(168.74)
Total Nonoperating Revenue (Expenses)	<u>-</u>	<u>3,292.08</u>	<u>13,911.42</u>	<u>(85,846.19)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>846.58</u>	<u>(44,354.50)</u>
Income (Loss) Before Transfers	(1,384.03)	(42,211.92)	86,304.84	(54,176.66)	(23,882.78)	(26,491.61)	216,635.02
Transfers:							
Transfers In	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,072,039.76
Transfers Out	-	-	(133,512.58)	(584,656.84)	-	-	(1,629,865.45)
Net Transfers in (Out)	-	-	(133,512.58)	(584,656.84)	-	-	(557,825.69)
Change in Net Position	(1,384.03)	(42,211.92)	(47,207.74)	(638,833.50)	(23,882.78)	(26,491.61)	(341,190.67)
Net Position at Beginning of Year	(21,427.59)	212,971.73	932,905.87	1,038,694.81	(59,784.60)	54,888.45	2,722,707.89
Net Position at End of Year	<u>\$ (22,811.62)</u>	<u>\$ 170,759.81</u>	<u>\$ 885,698.13</u>	<u>\$ 399,861.31</u>	<u>\$ (83,667.38)</u>	<u>\$ 28,396.84</u>	<u>\$ 2,381,517.22</u>

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA
 DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
 PHEASANTLAND INDUSTRIES
 STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
 JUNE 30, 2024

	Admin. Office	License Plate	Carpentry	Cabinets	Sign	Metal
Cash Flows From Operating Activities						
Receipts From Customers And Users	\$ 3,793.74	\$ -	\$ 47,913.31	\$ 405,877.92	\$ 63,281.42	\$ 1,247.68
Receipts from Interfund Services Provided	519,260.58	3,347,330.27	15,398.58	-	618,976.59	8,431.89
Payments to Supplies	(64,686.14)	(2,500,602.40)	(2,589.57)	(274,121.15)	(489,218.29)	(1,543.57)
Payments for Employee Services	(363,294.13)	(82,560.47)	(65,144.23)	(75,001.97)	(86,891.01)	(4,245.45)
Payments for Interfund Services Used	(45,575.35)	(369,305.44)	(12,789.16)	(34,079.67)	(64,720.69)	(10,017.13)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	<u>49,498.70</u>	<u>394,861.96</u>	<u>(17,211.07)</u>	<u>22,675.13</u>	<u>41,428.02</u>	<u>(6,126.58)</u>
Cash Flows From Capital And Related Financing Activities:						
Purchase of Fixed Assets	-	-	-	-	(31,667.54)	(6,999.11)
Sales of Fixed Assets	-	-	29,634.16	-	-	-
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>29,634.16</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(31,667.54)</u>	<u>(6,999.11)</u>
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities						
Transfers In	-	-	487,410.43	-	-	584,629.33
Transfers Out	-	(911,696.03)	-	-	-	-
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities	<u>-</u>	<u>(911,696.03)</u>	<u>487,410.43</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>584,629.33</u>
Cash Flows From Investing Activities						
Investment Income	743.50	21,303.35	-	-	3,005.61	-
Investment Expense	(2.75)	(86.70)	-	-	(8.94)	-
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	<u>740.75</u>	<u>21,216.65</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,996.67</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents during the Fiscal Year	50,239.45	(495,617.42)	499,833.52	22,675.13	12,757.15	571,503.64
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	(952,610.67)	1,634,762.33	(499,833.52)	(258,018.13)	(263,966.79)	(571,503.64)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	<u>\$ (902,371.22)</u>	<u>\$ 1,139,144.91</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (235,343.00)</u>	<u>\$ (251,209.64)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (continued)

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA
DEPARTMENT OF
CORRECTIONS
PHEASANTLAND INDUSTRIES
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2024

	Pawsitive Pups	Print	Garment	Private Sector	Upholstery	Braille	Inter-office	Total
Cash Flows From Operating Activities								
Receipts From Customers And Users	\$ 4,837.92	\$134,266.07	\$ 137,707.82	\$ 6,818.58	\$ 62,607.24	\$ 39,342.18	\$ -	\$ 907,693.88
Receipts from Interfund Services Provided	620.00	315,142.25	523,921.19	119,958.49	118,958.62	4,234.40	\$ (824,789.55)	\$ 4,767,443.31
Payments to Supplies	(2,131.20)	(351,937.03)	(415,107.99)	(2,174.96)	(96,121.03)	(24,376.64)	\$ -	\$4,224,609.97)
Payments for Employee Services	-	(80,753.08)	(88,751.99)	(32,020.95)	(77,815.65)	(6,417.89)	\$ -	\$ (962,896.82)
Payments for Interfund Services Used	<u>(5,424.86)</u>	<u>(53,728.74)</u>	<u>(71,914.99)</u>	<u>(22,032.43)</u>	<u>(24,076.43)</u>	<u>(25,122.01)</u>	\$ 824,789.55	\$ 86,002.65
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	<u>(2,098.14)</u>	<u>(37,010.53)</u>	<u>85,854.04</u>	<u>70,548.73</u>	<u>(16,447.25)</u>	<u>(12,339.96)</u>	-	\$ 573,633.05
Cash Flows From Capital And Related Financing Activities:								
Purchase of Fixed Assets	-	(24,022.00)	(5,465.00)	-	(10,066.62)	-	-	\$ (78,220.27)
Sales of Fixed Assets	-	6,999.11	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 36,633.27
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities	-	<u>(17,022.89)</u>	<u>(5,465.00)</u>	-	<u>(10,066.62)</u>	-	-	\$ (41,587.00)
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities								
Transfers In	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 1,072,039.76
Transfers Out	-	-	(133,512.58)	(584,656.84)	-	-	-	\$ 1,629,865.45)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities	-	-	<u>(133,512.58)</u>	<u>(584,656.84)</u>	-	-	-	<u>(557,825.69)</u>
Cash Flows From Investing Activities								
Investment Income	-	3,414.90	14,134.44	-	-	877.09	-	\$ 43,478.89
Investment Expense	-	(12.48)	(54.65)	-	-	(3.22)	-	\$ (168.74)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	-	<u>3,402.42</u>	<u>14,079.79</u>	-	-	<u>873.87</u>	-	<u>43,310.15</u>
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents during the Fiscal Year	(2,098.14)	(50,631.00)	(39,043.75)	(514,108.11)	(26,513.87)	(11,466.09)	-	17,530.51
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	<u>(20,050.48)</u>	<u>66,924.61</u>	<u>552,977.39</u>	<u>911,861.07</u>	<u>(117,938.51)</u>	<u>29,271.97</u>	-	<u>511,875.63</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$ <u>(22,148.62)</u>	\$ <u>16,293.61</u>	\$ <u>513,933.64</u>	\$ <u>397,752.96</u>	\$ <u>(144,452.38)</u>	\$ <u>17,805.88</u>	\$ -	\$ <u>529,406.14</u>

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
(continued)

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
PHEASANTLAND INDUSTRIES
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (continued)
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	Admin. Office	License Plate	Carpentry	Cabinets	Sign	Metal
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) To						
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities						
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ (13,680.92)	\$ 399,898.13	\$(140,527.86)	\$ 46,445.59	\$ 26,715.44	\$ (63,814.81)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss):						
Depreciation Expense	49,064.39	-	1,837.64	16,519.92	19,055.07	-
Miscellaneous Non Operating Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decrease/(Increase) in Assets:						
Accounts Receivable	(190.85)	-	15,070.76	-	(151.43)	2,494.15
Due From Other Funds	34,150.16	-	600.91	-	6,495.44	287.92
Due From Component	-	-	-	(86,078.74)	-	-
Due From other Agency	(718.40)	292,536.00	11,058.00	(629.00)	13,668.38	7,345.99
Prepaid Expense	1,275.00	-	5,985.00	-	-	-
Decrease In Inventory	-	(5,300.36)	90,318.18	18,822.08	(53,754.19)	55,618.81
Decrease In Net Pension Asset	(627.00)	39.00	269.00	(120.00)	(122.00)	188.00
Increase/(Decrease) in Deferred Outflow of Resources						
Deferred outflow of Resources Related to Pensions	(32,738.00)	10,279.00	27,131.00	(6,780.00)	(5,966.00)	18,981.00
Increase/(Decrease) in Liabilities:						
Accounts Payable	(1,184.30)	(170,300.75)	-	(1,070.09)	(6,540.77)	(1,543.57)
Accrued Liabilities	126.01	(2,566.31)	(5,733.26)	(47.27)	1,355.78	(4,245.45)
Compensated Absences Payable	(9,865.93)	762.23	(411.61)	2,608.93	7,014.38	(2,777.72)
Deferred Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due to other funds	267.13	(124,757.14)	(4,914.90)	26,520.35	27,645.35	(5,487.90)
Due to Other Agencies	(404.59)	(847.84)	(2,207.93)	1,677.36	1,504.57	(2,200.00)
Deferred Inflow	24,026.00	(4,880.00)	(15,686.00)	4,806.00	4,508.00	(10,973.00)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	<u>\$ 49,498.70</u>	<u>\$ 394,861.96</u>	<u>\$ (17,211.07)</u>	<u>\$ 22,675.13</u>	<u>\$ 41,428.02</u>	<u>\$ (6,126.58)</u>

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (continued)

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
PHEASANTLAND INDUSTRIES
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
(continued)
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30,
2024

	Pawsitive Pups	Print	Garment	Private Sector	Upholstery	Braille	Total
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) To Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities							
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ (1,384.03)	\$(45,504.00)	\$72,393.42	\$31,669.53	\$(23,882.78)	\$(27,338.19)	\$260,989.52
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss):							
Depreciation Expense	-	19,038.80	8,664.06	10,301.49	2,876.20	-	127,357.57
Miscellaneous Non Operating Revenue Decrease/(Increase) in Assets:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accounts Receivable	698.44	(14,670.38)	(1,942.25)	(3,514.76)	(1,050.56)	7,526.58	4,269.70
Due From Other Funds	-	686.76	-	-	-	21.60	42,242.79
Due From Component	-	(96.56)	-	-	-	-	(86,175.30)
Due From other Agency	-	21,965.15	22,757.63	30,042.41	(8,951.68)	44.00	389,118.48
Prepaid Expense	-	9,895.69	(4,705.55)	-	-	-	12,450.14
Decrease In Inventory	-	(27,420.19)	(31,542.90)	-	20,796.79	6,672.64	74,210.86
Decrease In Net Pension Asset Increase/(Decrease) in Deferred Outflow of Resources	-	(93.00)	(137.00)	272.00	(146.00)	39.00	(438.00)
Deferred outflow of Resources Related to Pensions	-	(3,121.00)	(7,045.00)	30,758.00	(8,532.00)	4,513.00	27,480.00
Increase/(Decrease) in Liabilities:							
Accounts Payable	(255.80)	(8,636.84)	(3,021.63)	-	(6,325.08)	(805.78)	(199,684.61)
Accrued Liabilities	-	(2,296.65)	12.45	(2,540.44)	(1,622.82)	(1,115.68)	(18,673.64)
Compensated Absences Payable	-	(749.26)	1,584.27	(543.58)	(3,728.18)	-	(6,106.47)
Deferred Revenue	(549.95)	(4,763.46)	-	-	-	-	(5,313.41)
Due to other funds	260.76	15,459.04	22,464.93	(7,795.71)	7,941.29	154.01	(42,242.79)
Due to Other Agencies	(867.56)	443.37	1,158.61	(882.21)	212.57	445.86	(1,967.79)
Deferred Inflow	-	2,852.00	5,213.00	(17,218.00)	5,965.00	(2,497.00)	(3,884.00)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	<u>\$ (2,098.14)</u>	<u>\$(37,010.53)</u>	<u>\$85,854.04</u>	<u>\$70,548.73</u>	<u>\$16,447.25)</u>	<u>\$(12,339.96)</u>	<u>\$ 573,633.05</u>

FACILITY CUSTODY LEVELS

Level I facilities shall have designated boundaries but need not have perimeter fencing. Offenders classified as minimum may be incarcerated in level I facilities, but generally offenders of higher classifications shall not be incarcerated in level I facilities.

Level II facilities shall have designated boundaries with a single or double perimeter fencing. The perimeter of level II facilities should be patrolled periodically. Offenders classified as minimum restrictive and minimum may be incarcerated in level II facilities, but generally offenders of higher classifications shall not be incarcerated in level II facilities. Work release programs may only be established in level II facilities.

Level III facilities generally shall have a wall or double perimeter fencing with razor wire, and detection devices. These facilities shall use controlled sally ports. The perimeter of level III facilities shall be continuously patrolled. Appropriately designated close classified offenders, medium classified offenders, and offenders of lower classification levels may be incarcerated in level III facilities, but generally offenders of higher classifications shall not be incarcerated in level III facilities.

Level IV facilities shall generally have a wall or double perimeter fencing with razor wire and detection devices. These facilities generally shall use controlled sally ports. The perimeter of level IV facilities shall be continuously patrolled. Close classified offenders and offenders of lower classification levels may be incarcerated in level IV facilities, but generally offenders of higher classifications shall not be incarcerated in level IV facilities on a long-term basis.

Level V facilities comprise the highest security level and are capable of incarcerating all classification levels. The facilities have double perimeter fencing with razor wire and detection devices or equivalent security architecture. These facilities generally should use controlled sally ports. The perimeter of level V facilities should be continuously patrolled.

LEGISLATIVE LOOKBACK

2024

Senate Bill 47 increased the amount a county can receive for juveniles that successfully complete qualified diversion program from \$250 to \$750 per child.

Senate Bill 49 appropriated \$10 million in federal funds for installing the water and sewer infrastructure of a prison facility and transferred \$132 million from the general fund and \$94 million from the budget reserve to the incarceration construction fund for the future construction of the project.

Senate Bill 50 appropriated \$2.4 million in federal funds for installing the water and sewer infrastructure of a prison facility in Rapid City and transferred \$20.9 million from the general fund to the incarceration construction fund for the construction of the project.

2022

Senate Bill 53 authorized the SDDOC to purchase land and to contract for the design of a female correctional facility in Rapid City.

Senate Bill 144 created an incarceration construction fund for the capital construction of facilities such as prisons and jails.

2019

House Bill 1003 removes the option for a deferred imposition of sentence if the offender is on parole at the time of a felony possession of a controlled substance or felony possession of a controlled substance by ingestion.

House Bill 1004 clarifies that an initial parole date is calculated on the incarceration term of a partly suspended sentence and makes it clear that all felony criminal history must be applied to the parole date calculation grid in South Dakota Codified Law § 24-15A-32.

2018

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.

2017

Senate Bill 117 requires UJS and SDDOC to set up a minimum sanction period of incarceration for positive UA test, establishes a deferred imposition of sentence option, allows parolees who are eligible for earned discharge credits and serving a sentence subject to presumptive probation to be discharged from supervision upon completion of treatment programs if they have been on parole for 12 straight months and have not received sanction for violating supervision, not absconded, not had parole violation report submitted and completed all supervision conditions.

2016

Senate Bill 31 revised certain provisions regarding the sentencing and supervision of prison offenders and parolees with suspended sentences. The bill provided clarity in state law that the SDDOC and Parole Board have ability to impose supervision conditions beyond those ordered by the court, that an offender with a suspended sentence is subject to the same supervision and revocation procedures as a parolee and provides a mechanism to address low level felonies for people on parole in a manner consistent with the Public Safety Improvement Act.

Senate Bill 140 eliminated life sentences for defendants under the age of eighteen at the time of the crime.

2015

Senate Bill 73 was also known as the Juvenile Justice Reinvestment Initiative. The bill requires focusing placements on youth who pose a public safety risk and preventing deeper involvement in criminal justice system for youth with lower-level offenses and improving outcomes by expanding access to evidence-based interventions in the community.

2013

Senate Bill 70 was also known as the Public Safety Improvement Act. The bill was established to cut the state's prisons costs through treating more non-violent offenders through intensive probation, parole, and other community based programs.

FELONY CLASS EXAMPLES

The following examples are based on convictions of SDDOC offenders. Additional information regarding felony classes and specific crimes can be found in SDCL Chapter 22.

Class A Violent	Murder 1st
Class B Violent	Murder 2nd, Murder 1st, Kidnapping-with Gross Physical Injury
Class C Violent	Manslaughter 1st, Rape 1st, Kidnapping
Class 1 Violent	Rape 1st, Rape 2nd, Manslaughter 1st, Criminal Pedophile, Kidnapping
Class 1 Non-Violent	Habitual Violent Offender Qualifier
Class 2 Violent	Robbery 1st, Aggravated Assault Against Law Enforcement, Burglary 1st, Rape 3rd, Rape 2nd
Class 2 Non-Violent	Possession of a Weapon in a Jail, Distribution of a Controlled Substance to Minor Schedule I & II, Possession of A Weapon by Inmate, Aggravated Grand Theft
Class 3 Violent	Aggravated Assault, Sex Contact with a Child < 16, Rape 4th, Child Abuse- Victim Under Age 7, Kidnapping 2nd
Class 3 Non-Violent	Burglary 2nd, Vehicular Homicide, Distribution/Possession of Meth, Distribution of Marijuana: > 1 Lb., Grand Theft > \$100,000.00
Class 4 Violent	Robbery 2nd, Child Abuse- Victim Age 7 or Older, Manslaughter 2nd, Sexual Contact with a Person Incapable Of Consenting, Simple Assault 5th
Class 4 Non-Violent	Possession of Prescription /Non-Prescription/Controlled Substance in Jail, Vehicular Battery, DWI 5th, Possession of Child Pornography, DWI 6th, Grand Theft > \$5,000.00, Distribution of Controlled Substance Schedule I & II
Class 5 Violent	Simple Assault 4th, Encouraging Riot without Participating, Stalking-Subsequent Offenses
Class 5 Non-Violent	DWI 4th, Escape 2nd, Grand Theft > \$2,500.00, Forgery, Burglary 3rd, Receiving/ Transferring Stolen Vehicle, Unauthorized Ingestion of Controlled Substance, Possession Controlled Substance (Scheduled I & II)
Class 6 Violent	Simple Assault 3rd, Assault by Prisoner in A County Jail, Violation of Restraining Order/ Stalking, Abuse or Neglect of Elder or Disabled Adult, Sliming/ Assault by Inmate
Class 6 Non-Violent	Grand Theft < \$2,500.00, Eluding A Police Officer, Failure to Appear, DWI 3rd, Simple Assault on Law Enforcement

ACRONYMS

AAU	Absconder Apprehension Unit
ACA	American Correctional Association
ADP	Average Daily Population
ART	Aggression Replacement Training
BJS	Bureau of Justice Statistics
CAMS	Collaborative Assessment and Management of Suicidality
CBISA	Cognitive Behavioral Interventions for Substance Abuse
CD	Chemical Dependency
CDC	Center for Disease Control
CHINS	Child in Need of Supervision
CJI	Criminal Justice Initiative
CLA	Correctional Leaders Association
CRR	Community Risk/Needs Reassessment
CTE	Career and Technical Education
CY	Calendar Year
DBT	Dialectical Behavioral Therapy
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOT	Department of Transportation
DSM	Diagnostic and Statistical Manual
DSS	Department of Social Services
EPICS	Effective Practices in Community Supervision
ER	Emergency Room
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FFT	Functional Family Therapy
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
FY	Fiscal Year
GED	General Education Development
HPV	Human Papillomavirus
ICAOS	Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision
ICAP	Inmate Carpentry Apprentice Program
IG	Inspector General
JCA	Juvenile Corrections Agent
JCC	Juvenile Community Corrections
JJDPA	Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974
JJPSIA	Juvenile Justice Public Safety Improvement Act
JPA	Jameson Prison Annex

LATC	Lake Area Technical College
LSI-R	Level of Service Inventory - Revised
MAT	Medication Assisted Treatment
MCI	Mortality in Correctional Institutions
MDSP	Mike Durfee State Prison
MH	Mental Health
MOUD	Medications for Opioid Use Disorder
MRT	Moral Reconciliation Treatment
OC	Oleoresin Capsicum
OIG	Office of Inspector General
PI	Pheasantland Industries
PREA	Prison Rape Elimination Act
PreP	Prison Reentry Program
PS/PIEP	Private Sector/Prison Industries Enhancement Program
RCMC	Rapid City Minimum Center
RNR	Risk Need Responsivity
RTEC	RTEC Inc. is the name of a business
SD	South Dakota
SDCL	South Dakota Codified Law
SDDOC	South Dakota Department of Corrections
SDSP	SD Penitentiary
SDWP	SD Women's Prison
SFMC	Sioux Falls Minimum Center
SMI	Severe Mental Illness
SO	Sex Offender
SOMP	Sex Offender Management Program
STC	Southeast Technical College
SUD	Substance Use Disorder
TDaP	Tetanus, Diphtheria, and Pertussis
TNA	Treatment Needs Assessment
TPV	Technical Parole Violation
WDT	Western Dakota Technical College
WIC	Women, Infants, and Children
WRNA	Women's Risk and Needs Assessment
YMC	Yankton Minimum Center

GLOSSARY

Average Daily Population - The average daily population is calculated by the sum of all offenders for each day of the period, divided by the number of days in the period.

CHINS - As defined by SDCL § 26-8B-2, a Child In Need of Supervision is:

- Any child of compulsory school age who is habitually absent from school without legal excuse;
 - Any child who has run away from home or is otherwise beyond the control of the child's parent, guardian or custodian;
 - Any child whose behavior or condition endangers the child's own welfare or the welfare of others;
- Any child who has violated any federal, state, or local law or regulation for which there is not a penalty of a criminal nature for an adult, except violations of subdivision 34-46-2(2) (to purchase or attempt to purchase, to receive or attempt to receive, to possess, or to consume a tobacco product if a person is under the age of eighteen); or
- Any child who has violated § 35-9-2 (purchase, possession or consumption of beverage by minor as misdemeanor) or § 32-23-21 (person under the age of twenty-one (21) operating a motor vehicle with .02% or more of alcohol in their blood, or marijuana or any controlled drug present in the person's body).

Commitment - A judge's order to send a person to prison upon conviction.

Conviction - The judicial process of finding a person guilty of a crime in the court of law.

Delinquent Child - As defined by SDCL § 26-8C-2, a delinquent child is: Any child ten years of age or older who, regardless of where the violation occurred, has violated any federal, state, or local law or regulation for which there is a penalty of a criminal nature for an adult, except state or municipal hunting, fishing, boating, park or traffic laws that are classified as misdemeanors, or petty offenses or any violations of § 35-9-2 (purchase, possession or consumption of beverage by minor) or § 32-23-21 (person under the age of twenty-one operating a motor vehicle with .02% or more of alcohol in their blood, or marijuana or any controlled drug present in the person's body).

Jurisdictional Population - Offenders under the authority of the state Department of Corrections.

Juvenile Aftercare - A juvenile supervision program established by the Department of Corrections to supervise juveniles in the community, if they have been conditionally released from a department facility or program, the Human Services Center, detention, shelter, group home, group care center or residential treatment center. On aftercare, youth are typically released home with a case plan that targets identified areas of risk and need; and prepares youth for progressively increased responsibility and independence in the community.

Juvenile Placement - Youth may be placed in private placement programs and facilities, consistent with their risk, needs and medical necessity status. Youth are required to follow the rules and regulations of the DOC in addition to the rules of the program/facility.

Parole Sanction - A policy driven response to parolee condition violations.

Probation - A court-imposed sentence in lieu of incarceration in prison.

Recidivism - A return to prison within three years of release for new conviction or a technical parole violation.

Recidivism Cohort - Includes the number of offenders released but does not count multiple releases per offender per year. Therefore, an offender can only fail once within any given cohort.

Suspended Sentence - A sentence where offenders have been given a split sentence with time suspended contingent on outlined expectations as set by the courts.

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