



2023 Statistical Report

SOUTH DAKOTA
DEPARTMENT OF
CORRECTIONS

KRISTI NOEM *Governor*
KELLIE WASKO *Cabinet Secretary*

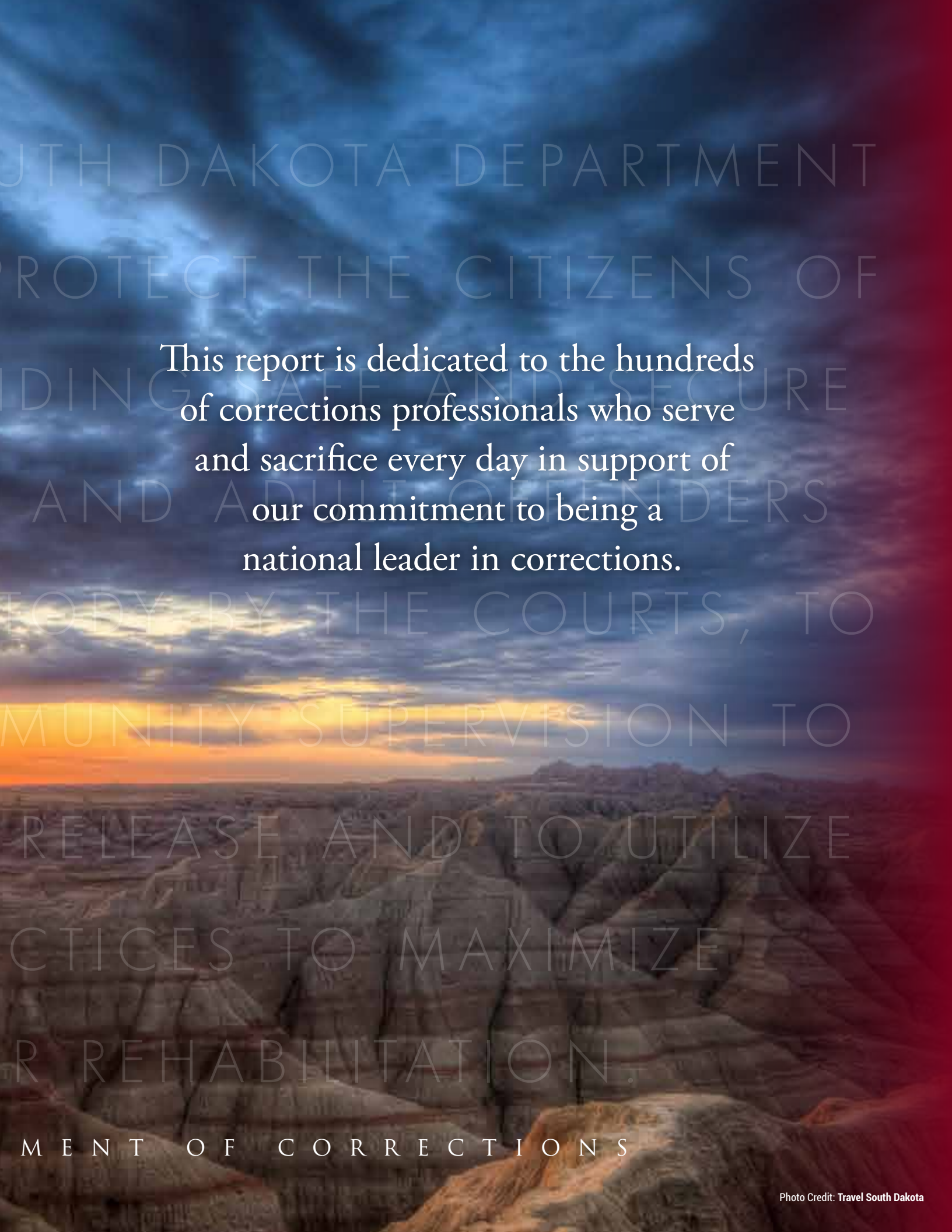




NEW BADGE, SAME MISSION

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SOUTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT



South Dakota Department
Protect the Citizens of
Providing Safe and Secure
and Adult Offenders
Today by the Courts, to
Community Supervision to
Release and to Utilize
Practices to Maximize
Rehabilitation.

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

MENT OF CORRECTIONS



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

The South Dakota Department of Corrections (SDDOC) is pleased to present the second Annual Statistical Report. Our Office of Planning and Analysis has undertaken efforts to create a reader-friendly summary of the SDDOC jurisdictional population. The average daily population for Fiscal Year 2023 included 3,516 adult incarcerated offenders, 3,064 parolees, and 169 juvenile offenders. Our goal is to 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, 2022 to June 30, 2023 unless otherwise noted.

We are continuing to take a deep and concentrated look at how we do business and how that affects the state of South Dakota and our citizens. We are evolving and continue to incorporate sound and modern correctional practices to ensure our citizens and our state are safe and our offender population is successful.

We are truly committed to being a national leader in corrections that strengthens public safety. 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,

Kellie Wasko
Cabinet Secretary
South Dakota Department of Corrections



ACHIEVING RESULTS

Since first taking office in 2019, Governor Kristi Noem has made modernizing our correctional system a priority of her administration. In addition to funding new state correctional facilities, upgrading equipment, and enhancing training, the state and SDDOC committed to an ambitious agenda to innovate, renew, and reimagine corrections in South Dakota. Our executive team values teamwork and recognizes we can only accomplish our goals by working together. There is not one job, role, or division that is more important than the other. By working together, we achieve results, positively change lives, and contribute to a safer South Dakota.

EXECUTIVE TEAM

- **Kellie Wasko**
Secretary of Corrections
- **Doug Clark**
Deputy Secretary
- **Kayla Tinker**
Director of Clinical and Correctional Services
- **Amber Pirraglia**
Director of Prisons
- **Brittini Skipper**
Director of Finance and Administration
- **Kristi Bunkers**
Director of Juvenile Services
- **Brad Lewandowski**
Director of Parole
- **Gene Redman**
Inspector General
- **Eric Hildebrandt**
Human Resource Manager



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OUR MISSION

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

OUR VISION

A national leader in corrections that enhances public safety.

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, clinical and correctional services, parole, Office of Inspector General, juvenile community corrections, and recidivism rates. The statutorily required Pheasantland Industries report is included at the end of this report.

POPULATION CHANGES

The SDDOC jurisdictional population from FY2019 to FY2023 has stayed within a total of 360 offenders. Jurisdictional population refers to the number of offenders under the jurisdiction or legal authority of state correctional officials.

Figure 1.1 shows the average daily population (ADP) of adult offenders in state correctional facilities, adults on parole (including absconders and offenders compacted to SD from other states), and juveniles committed to the SDDOC over the past five years.

ADP is calculated by the sum of all offenders for each day of the period, divided by the number of days in the period and is used to track trends in SDDOC populations.

Figure 1.1: Average Daily Jurisdictional Population

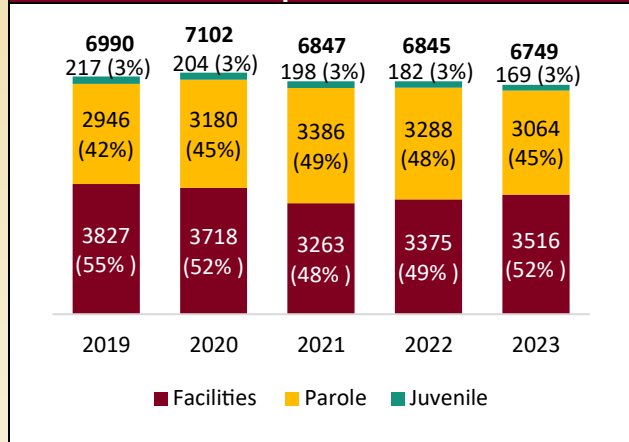


Figure 1.2 details the one-year, five-year and ten-year growth rates of the jurisdictional population. From FY2022 to FY2023, the adult prison population increased by 4% (from 3,375 to 3,516), the parole population decreased by 7% (from 3,288 to 3,064), and the juvenile population decreased by 7% (from 182 to 169).

Figure 1.2: Average Daily Jurisdictional Population Percent Change

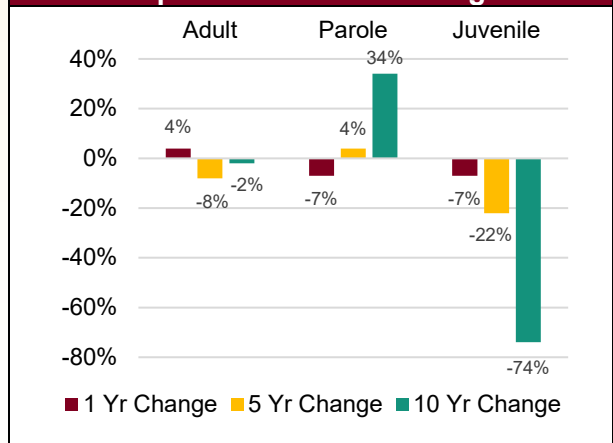
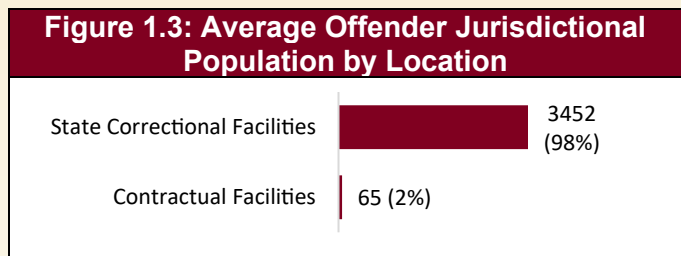


Figure 1.3 conveys the ADP for state correctional facilities and contractual placements. Contractual placements in FY2023 included Hughes County Jail, Cornerstone Women's Rescue Mission, and the St Francis House. 98% of SDDOC offenders were housed in state correctional facilities.



POPULATION PROJECTIONS

A forecast of the adult population of male and female offenders in the South Dakota prison system is shown in **Figure 1.4**. There are many factors that influence the forecast of the adult prison population, including state population growth rates, crime rates, arrest trends, offender re-entry programming, offender length of stay, and sentencing laws and practices.

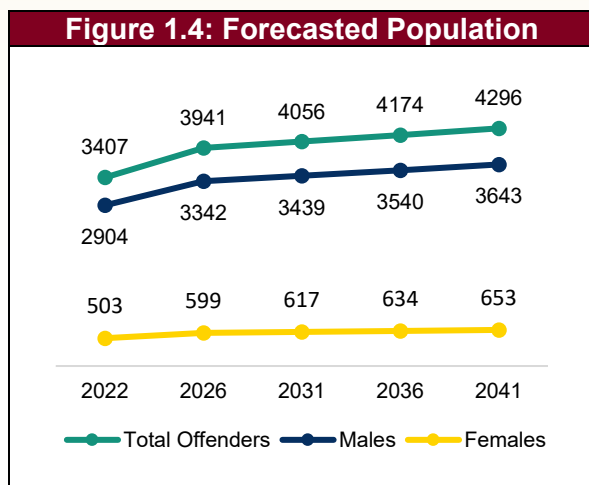


Figure 1.5 shows the forecasted population change, which correlates with the forecasted bedneed. The forecasted population increases by 19% for females and 15% for males from 2022 to 2026. The forecast is shown at five-year increments. The further the projection period goes into the future, the less confidence in degree of certainty there is in estimates. The forecasted population is reviewed annually for continued population management.

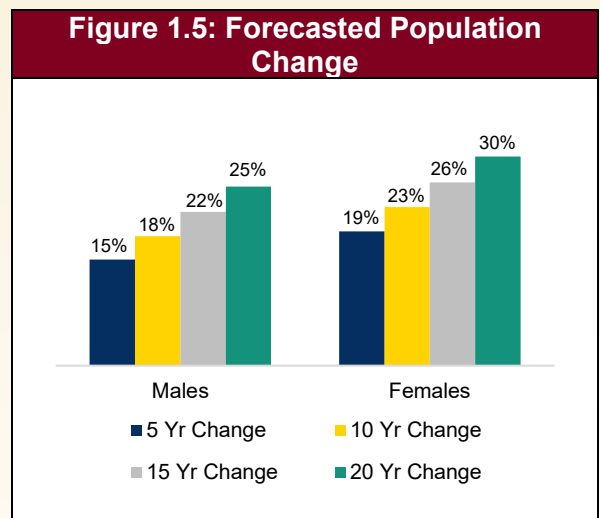
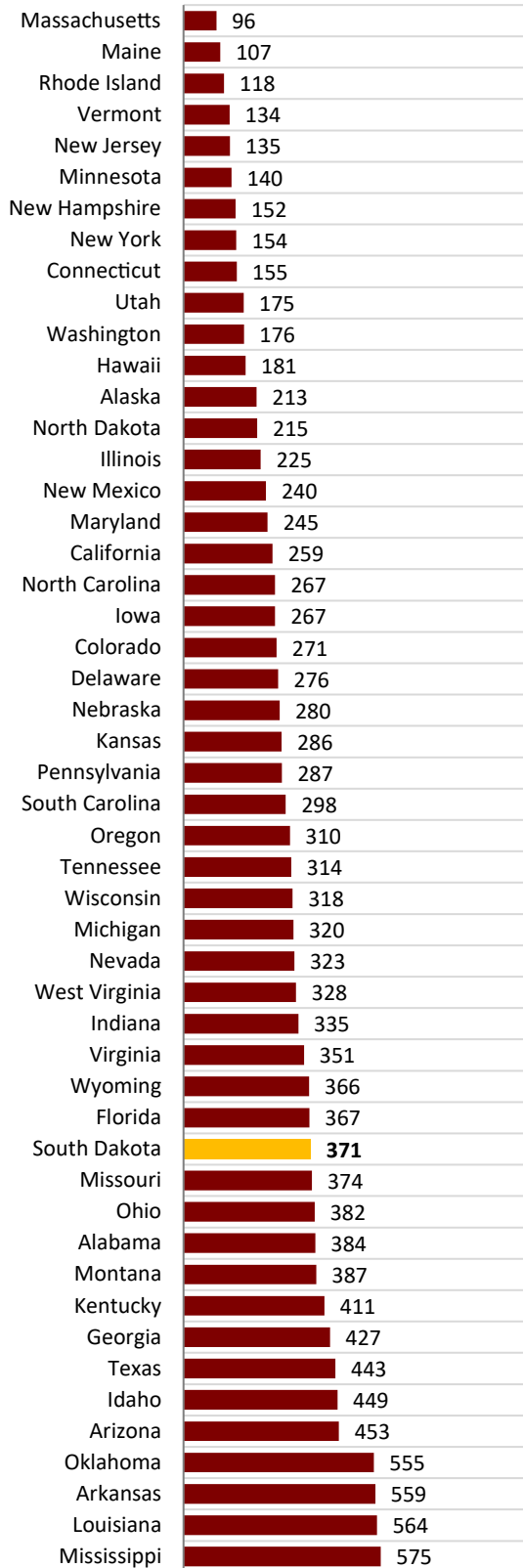


Figure 1.6: 2021 Incarceration Rates



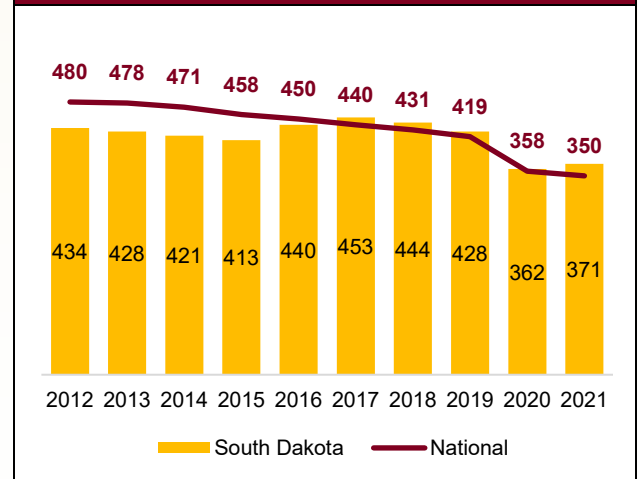
SOUTH DAKOTA INCARCERATION RATE

Figure 1.6 details 2021 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. The most recent report outlines incarceration rates from 2021. Incarceration rates are calculated per 100,000 residents during the reported year.

Nationally, South Dakota had the 14th highest incarceration rate which is comparable to 2020's rate of 16th highest in the nation. (Prisoners in 2021 – Statistical Tables, bjs.ojp.gov).

Figure 1.7 displays South Dakota and national incarceration rates since 2012. The South Dakota rate was consistently below the national rate until 2017 when it surpassed the national rate. Between 2020 and 2021, South Dakota's rate increased by 2% while the national rate decreased by 2%.

Figure 1.7: South Dakota Compared to National Incarceration Rates



LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

Numerous pieces of legislation have been passed since establishing the SDDOC in 1989. During the 2023 Legislative Session, five major bills were passed which directly impact future SDDOC infrastructure and operations.

House Bill 1016 appropriated \$60 million to the SDDOC for the planning, site preparation, design, and construction of a female correctional facility in Rapid City, SD.

House Bill 1017 appropriated \$52 million to the SDDOC to purchase land and contract for the design of a male correctional facility in or near Sioux Falls, SD. The bill also transferred over \$270 million to the incarceration construction fund for future construction of the facility.

House Bill 1170 established mandatory sentences for certain driving while under the influence convictions.

Senate Bill 51 increased the reimbursement amount from the state to counties for housing offenders, including parole violators, in county jails from \$70 to \$95 a day.

Senate Bill 146 limited parole eligibility for violent offenders and the application of earned discharge credits for offenders with identified offenses committed after July 1, 2023. The SDDOC does not anticipate an impact of this law until five years after implementation.



▲ Officials celebrated the groundbreaking for the new women's correctional facility in Rapid City, SD during an event on October 16, 2023.

Section 1 | OVERVIEW

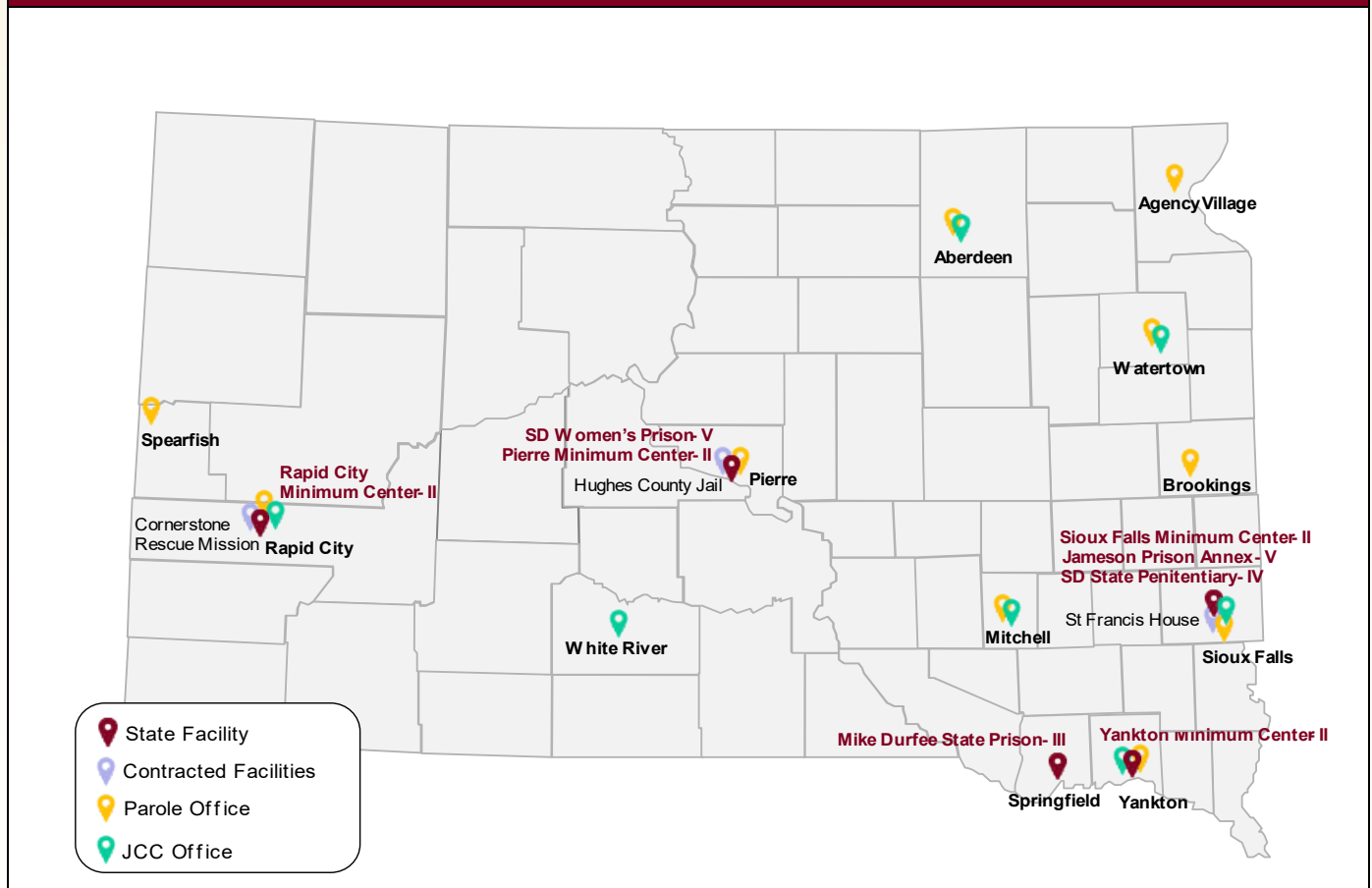
DOC SERVICE AREAS

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

Figure 1.8 maps the locations of the state correctional facilities and field offices throughout South Dakota. The SDDOC defines each state correctional facility according to five custody levels. The levels are designated in **Figure 1.8** and defined on the following page.



Figure 1.8: SDDOC Facilities and Offices



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 restricted 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 generally 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.



FACILITY CAPACITIES

Capacity refers to the number of facility beds available to house offenders. Three capacity terms are used by the SDDOC to describe facility bed space:

- **Design Capacity:** The number of beds for which a facility is constructed or modified as recommended by the American Correctional Association (ACA).
- **Expanded Capacity:** The number of housing spaces above the facility design capacity.
- **Operational Capacity:** Design capacity plus expanded capacity.

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

The state correctional facility capacities and on-grounds population on June 30, 2023, are shown in **Figure 1.9**. The percent of design capacity, calculated as the on-grounds population divided by the design capacity, demonstrates that prisons with percentages greater than 100% are housing in excess of the design capacity of the facility. Capacities of contract facilities vary based on need and availability and are not shown in the table.

Figure 1.9: Facility Populations & Capacities						
<i>State Facilities</i>	<i>Facility Level</i>	<i>On Grounds Population</i>	<i>Design Capacity</i>	<i>Expanded Capacity</i>	<i>Operational Capacity</i>	<i>% Design Capacity</i>
Mike Durfee State Prison	III	1023	963	80	1,043	106%
Jameson Prison Annex	V	483	576	100	676	84%
SD Women’s Prison	V	299	202	128	330	148%
Pierre Minimum Center	II	179	120	0	120	149%
Rapid City Minimum Center	II	296	216	204	420	137%
SD State Penitentiary	IV	792	426	411	837	186%
Sioux Falls Minimum Center	II	200	80	164	244	250%
Yankton Minimum Center	II	316	192	140	332	165%
TOTAL STATE		3,588	2,775	1,227	4,002	129%

ANNUAL OFFENDER COSTS

The annual and daily costs per offender by facility, parole, and juvenile community corrections (JCC) for FY2023 are shown in **Figure 1.10**. Costs increase with the security level of the state correctional facility, although variations occur by state correctional facility due to construction, offender needs, and services available.

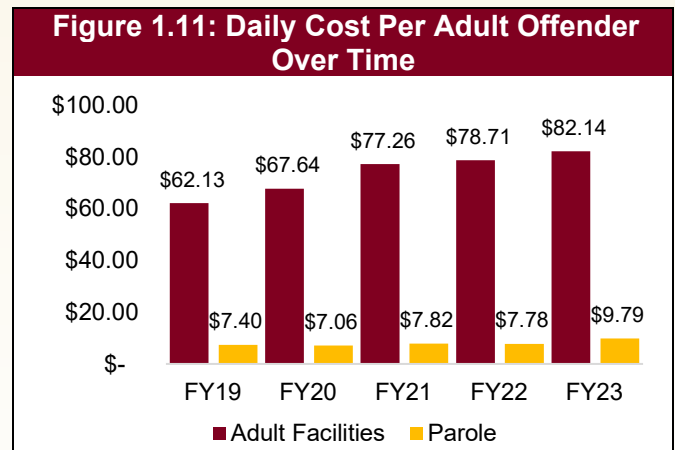
Juveniles are placed in residential programs operated by private providers which set the daily placement rates based on education and treatment needs. Aftercare includes the cost to supervise juveniles in the community.

Figure 1.11 displays the daily cost rates for offenders in state correctional facilities and parolees. The average daily cost per adult offender increased from \$78.71 in FY2022 to \$82.14 in FY2023 resulting in the average annual cost of incarceration increasing from \$28,749 to \$30,002.

The cost to supervise parolees, \$9.79, is significantly lower than the costs to house an offender in state correctional facilities. The annual cost to supervise parolees increased from \$2,842 in FY2022 to \$3,572 in FY2023.

Figure 1.10: FY2023 Cost Per Offender

<i>Adult Facilities</i>	<i>Annual</i>	<i>Daily</i>
Mike Durfee State Prison	\$28,464	\$77.93
Jameson Prison Annex	\$36,434	\$99.75
SD Women’s Prison	\$34,249	\$93.77
Pierre Minimum Center	\$20,848	\$57.08
Rapid City Minimum Center	\$24,548	\$67.21
SD State Penitentiary	\$36,434	\$99.75
Sioux Falls Minimum Center	\$18,040	\$49.39
Yankton Minimum Center	\$21,517	\$58.91
<i>External Capacity</i>		
Contract (Adult)	\$18,135	\$49.65
<i>Parole</i>		
Parole	\$3,572	\$9.78
<i>Juvenile Community Corrections</i>		
Aftercare	\$14,785	\$40.48
Placement	\$101,083	\$276.75



PRISONS

This section provides an overview of the SDDOC adult prison system consisting of eight state correctional facilities. In FY2023, the SDDOC contracted with St. Francis House in Sioux Falls, Cornerstone Rescue Mission in Rapid City, and the Hughes County Jail in Pierre to hold SDDOC offenders. Topics covered in this section include admissions, releases, and offender characteristics and behaviors.

ADMISSIONS

Admissions to the SDDOC adult prison system experienced a slight increase between FY2022 and FY2023 following a steep increase in FY2021 (Figure 2.1). Compared to FY2022, male admissions had minimal change while female admissions increased consistent with historical trends.

Figure 2.1 also shows the number of releases for each fiscal year. Recent releases are less than admission numbers for both male and female offenders resulting in an increased need for bed space.

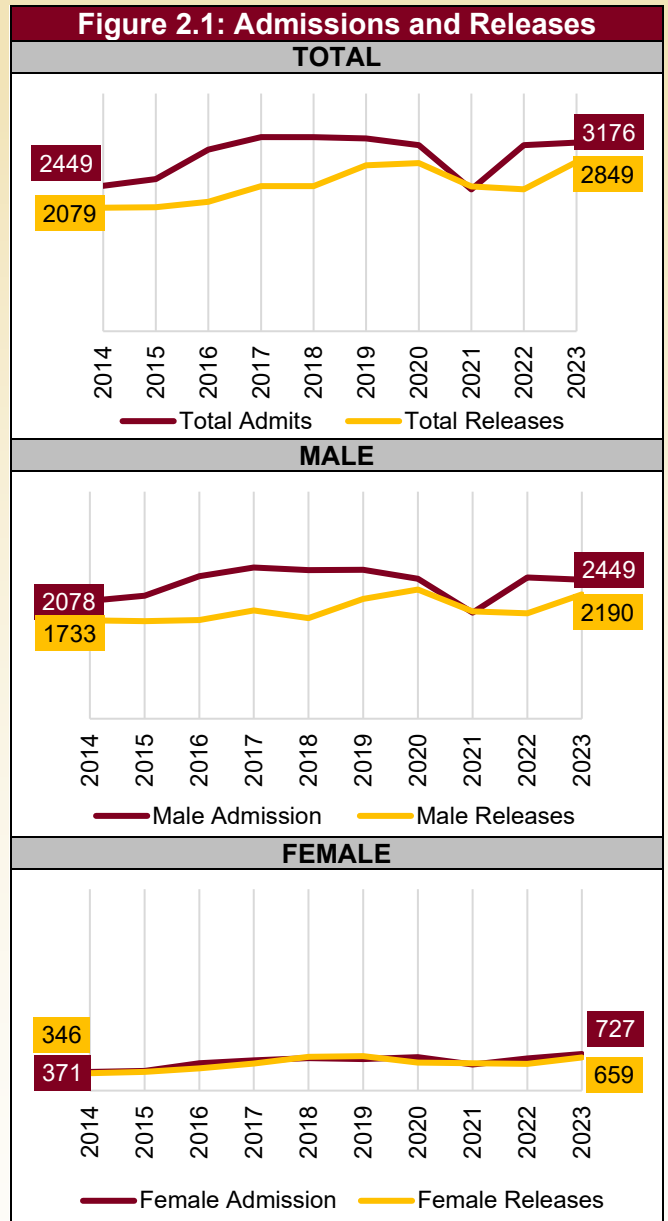


Figure 2.2 shows totals by admission type for FY2023. Court commitments include individuals receiving new convictions. Technical parole violators (TPV) include offenders who were previously incarcerated, released to parole, then returned on a revocation by the Board of Pardons and Paroles without a new 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 recaptures of escapees.

New commitments accounted for 1,981 (62%) of all admissions followed by 1,176 (37%) TPV admissions.

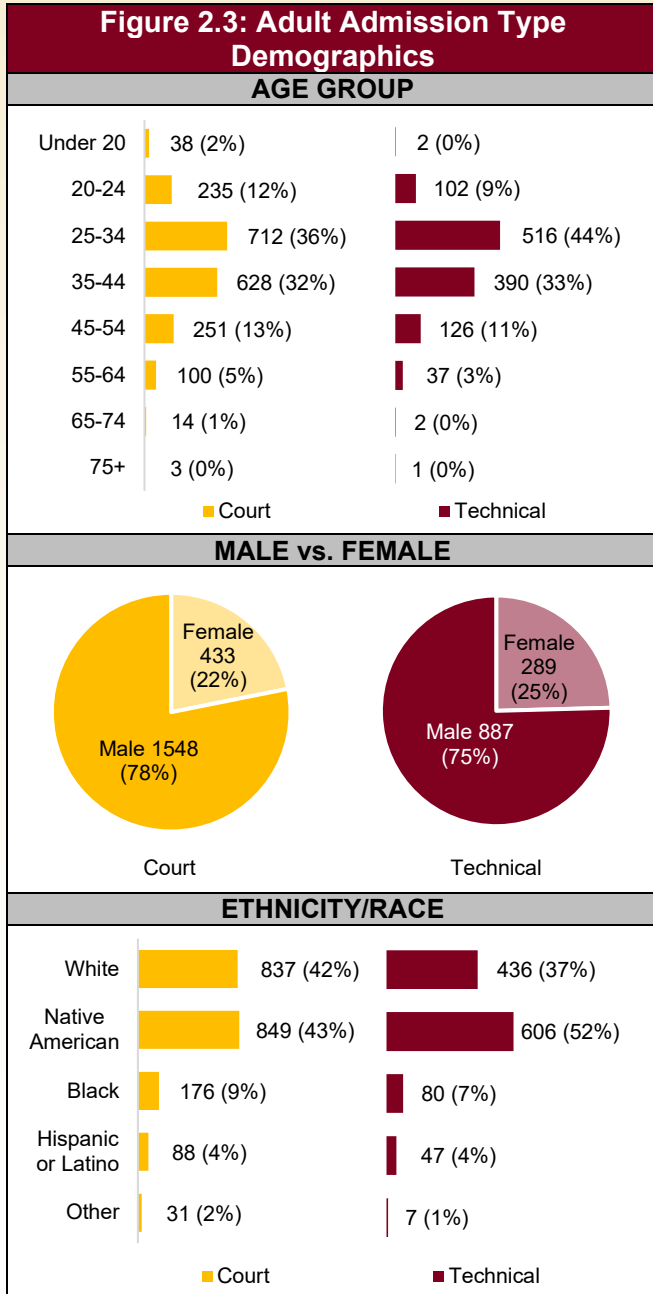
Figure 2.2: Adult Admissions			
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
<i>Court Commitments/New Conviction</i>			
New Commitment	1,344	380	1,724
Court Ordered Return	86	15	101
Parole Violation with New Conviction	118	38	156
Court/New Subtotal	1,548	433	1,981
<i>Technical Parole Violation (TPV) Returns</i>			
Parole Return	887	289	1,176
TPV Subtotal	887	289	1,176
<i>Other</i>			
Escape Recaptures	14	5	19
Other Subtotal	14	5	19
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	2,449	727	3,176



Section 2 | PRISONS

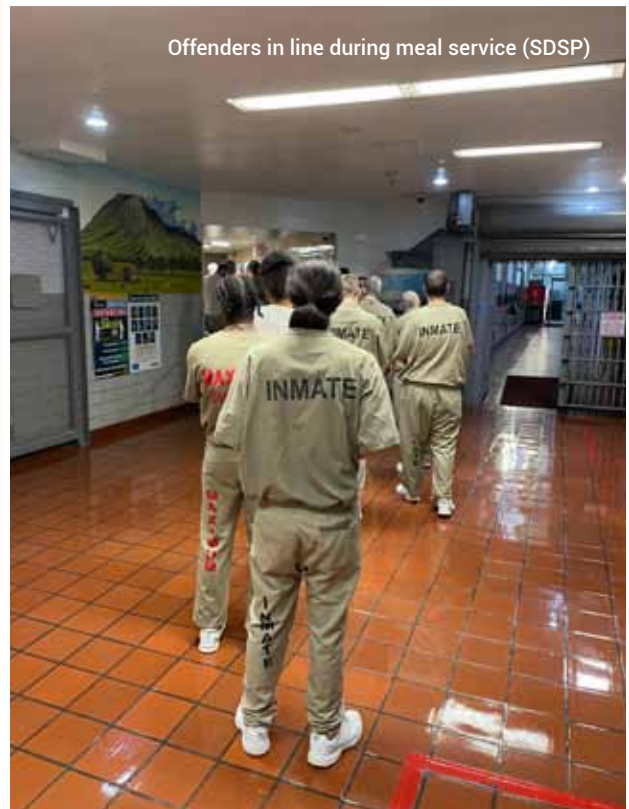
Demographic Characteristics

The demographic characteristics of offender admissions in FY2023 are provided in **Figure 2.3** by the admission types of new commitment (court) and TPV (technical).



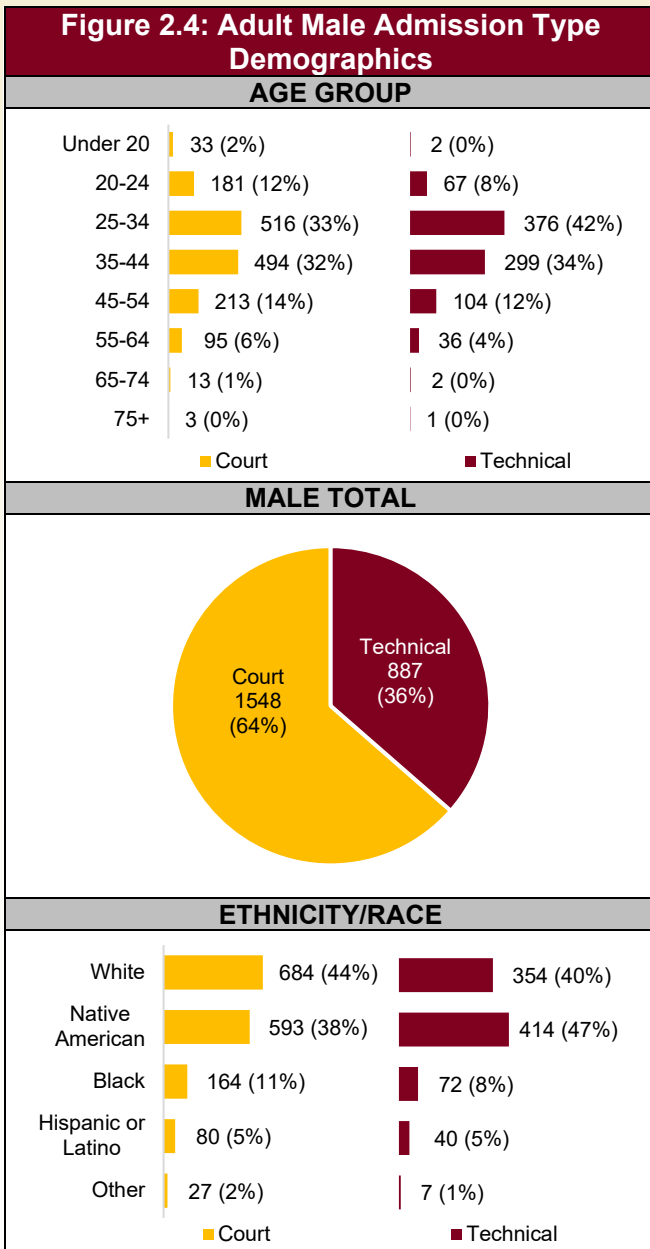
To portray admission characteristics accurately, each offender was included using only their most serious offense for the fiscal year when more than one admission occurred. There were 375 offenders who had multiple admissions during the fiscal year.

Among the FY2023 offender admissions, the largest age group represented was ages 25 to 34, with a majority being males. The native american admissions for TPV returns represented the largest ethnic group at 606 (52%). The white and native american races were almost equally represented in offender court admissions, which is disproportionate in comparison to the population of South Dakota. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the 2022 population estimates for native americans was 9% and 84% for white for SD.

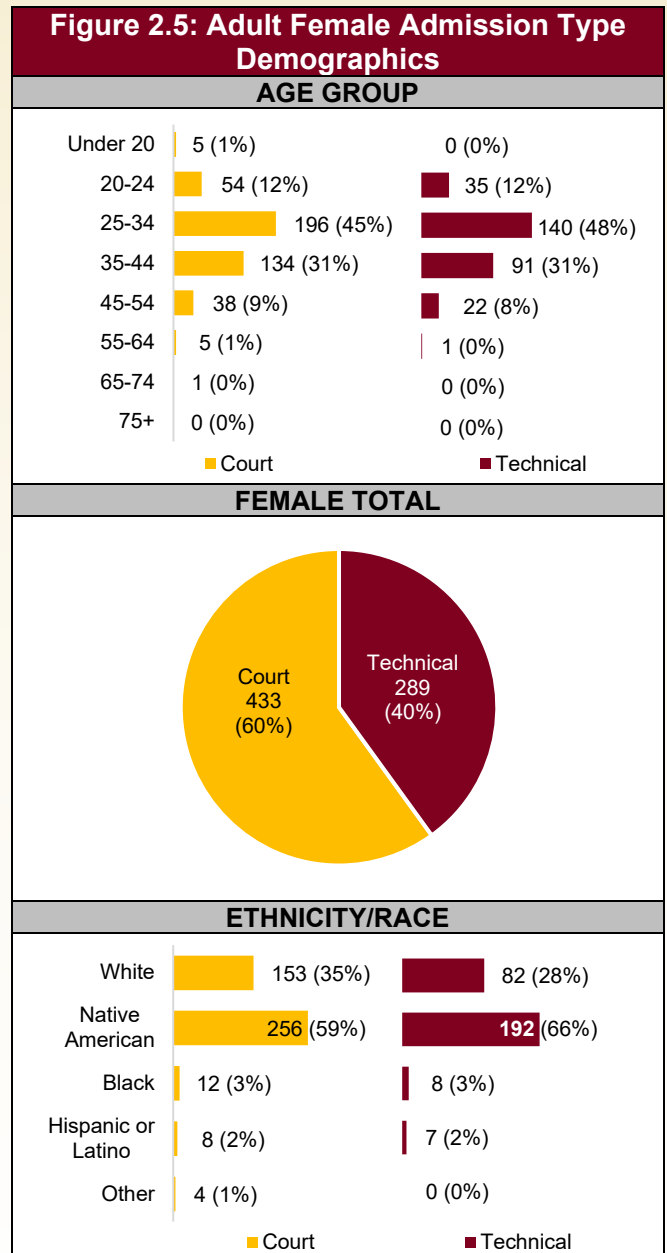


The demographic characteristics of FY2023 male offender admissions are provided in **Figure 2.4** by admission types. In FY2023, Male admissions included 1,548 (64%) court commitments and 887 (36%) TPV returns.

The demographic characteristics of FY2023 female offender admissions are provided in **Figure 2.5** by admission types. In FY2023, female admissions included 433 (60%) court commitments and 289 (40%) TPV returns.



* Values may not total 100% due to rounding.



* Values may not total 100% due to rounding.

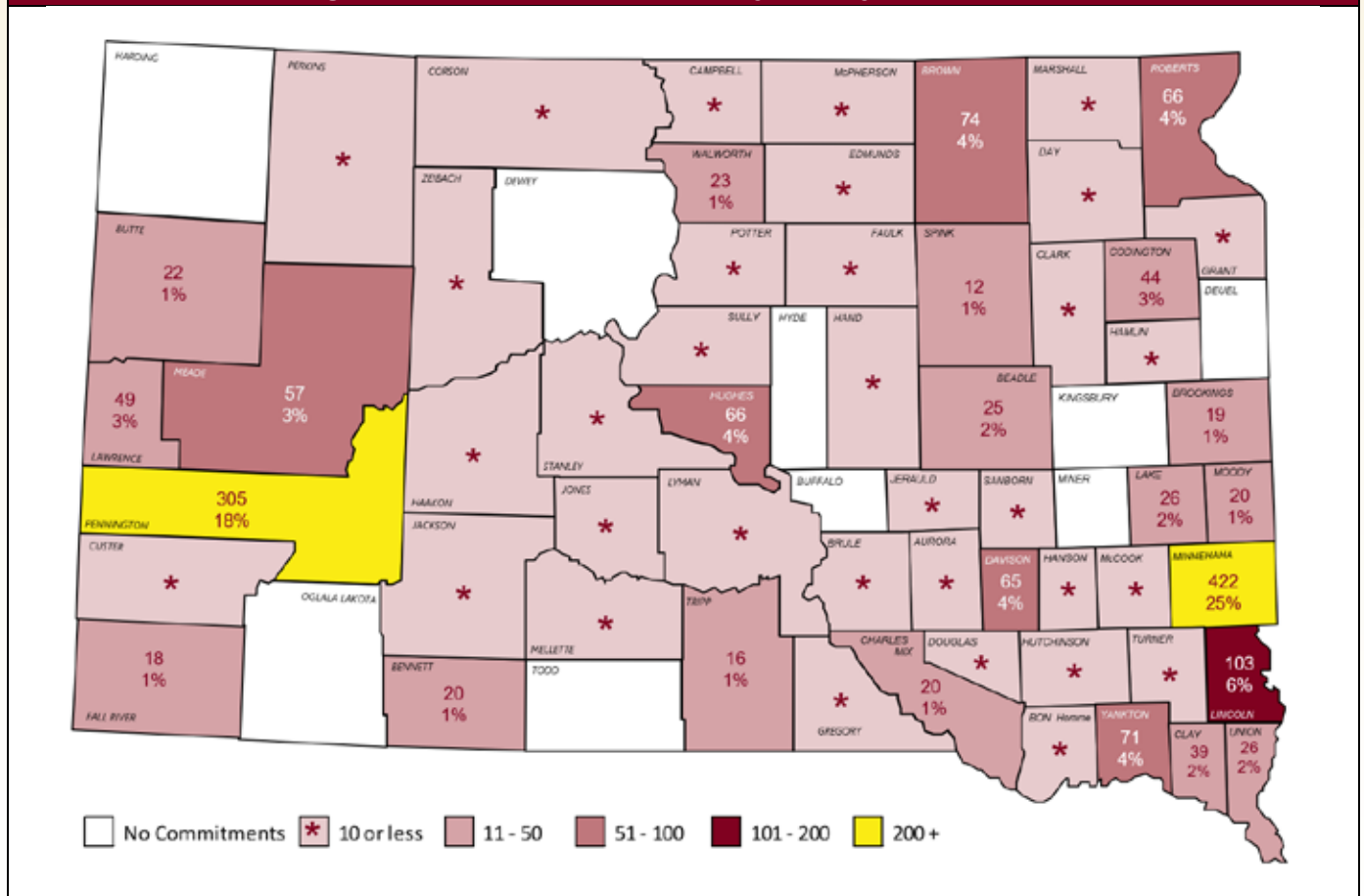
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County of Commitment

Figure 2.6 displays the percentage of court commitments from each county in the state. Counties without a number associated with them indicates there were no commitments from those counties in FY2023. Minnehaha County represented the largest percentage (25%) of new commitment admissions. Minnehaha County is the most populated county in South Dakota, followed by Pennington County which had the second highest number of new commitments (18%).

Counties shown in Figure 2.6 with an asterisk (*) had a small number of commitments. Cumulatively, the counties with an asterisk represented 7% of the court commitments.

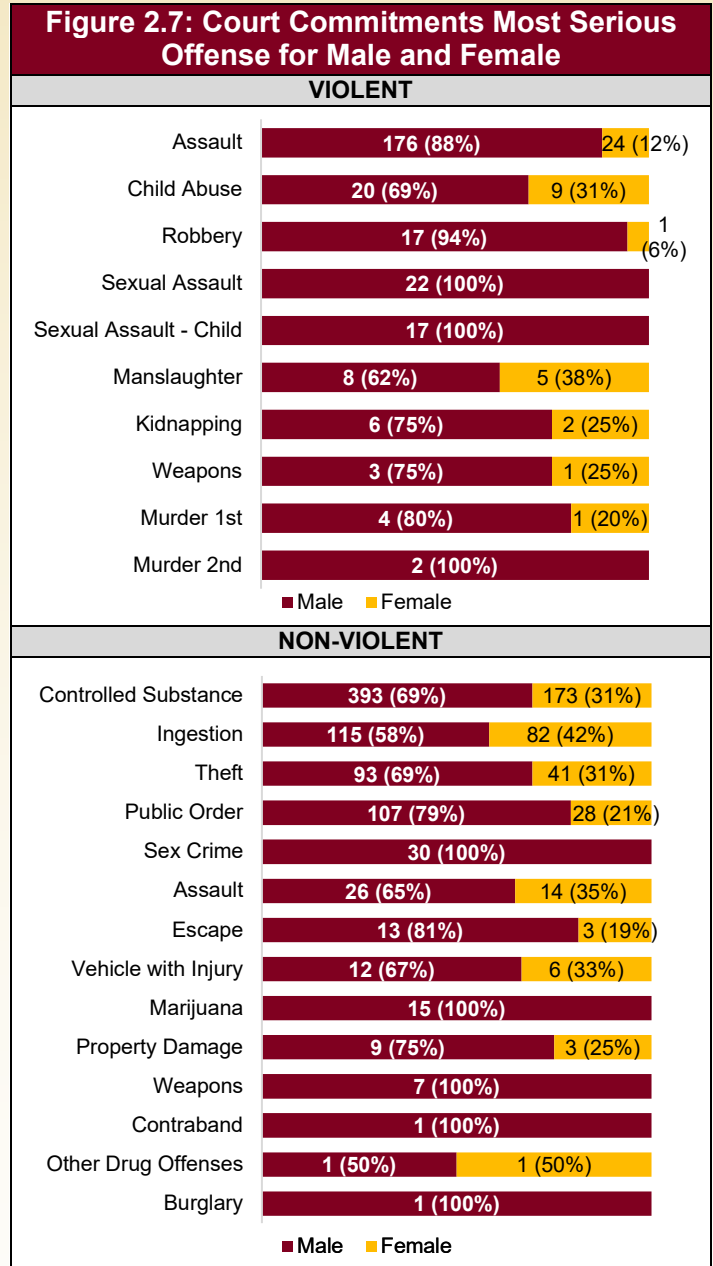
Figure 2.6: Court Commitments by County of Conviction



Male and Female Court Commitment Offense Comparison

To assess the seriousness of offender sentences, the class of felony for the most serious offense conviction 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 2.7 divides each crime category between males and females. Consistent with prior years, female offenders committed primarily non-violent, drug related offenses while most violent offenses were committed by male offenders.



* Values may not total 100% due to rounding.

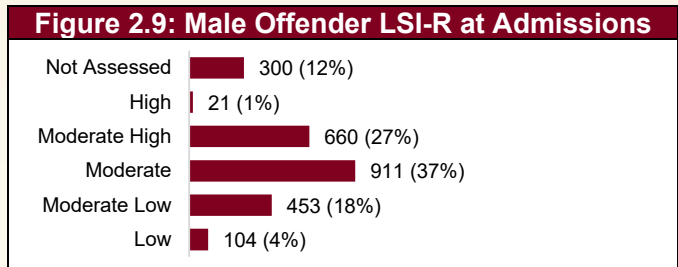
Length of Sentence

Average length of sentence looks at time sentenced by the court as measured on the offender's 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 2.8** displays projected lengths of sentence in years based on the type of felony and offender admission categories of offenders admitted in FY2023. The asterisk (*) indicates that there were no offenders with the admission type and felony class in FY2023. 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.

Felony/Type	Court Commitments		Technical Parole Violation Returns	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
	Felony AV	Life	*	*
Felony BV	Life	*	*	*
Felony CV	53	48	39	*
Felony 1V	42	*	46	*
Felony 1N	*	*	*	*
Felony 2V	19	20	18	11
Felony 2N	16	*	14	*
Felony 3V	13	12	13	11
Felony 3N	13	11	13	12
Felony 4V	10	10	13	9
Felony 4N	10	9	11	12
Felony 5V	7	5	6	*
Felony 5N	6	5	8	7
Felony 6V	3	3	3	3
Felony 6N	3	2	6	4
TOTAL AVG.	9	7	10	8

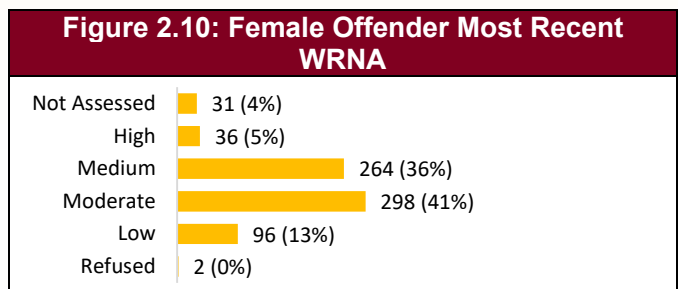
Risk and Needs Assessments

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 risks of recidivism. Treatment programs are then developed based on the results of the LSI-R assessment. **Figure 2.9** outlines the risk of male offenders admitted in FY2023. Of those admitted, 1,468 (59%) of the population were assessed as moderate or lower. Offenders listed as not assessed include those that were in the assessment process at the end of FY2023.



* Values may not total 100% due to rounding.

In July 2021, SDDOC discontinued the use of the LSI-R for female offenders and began using the Women's Risk Need Assessment (WRNA). This instrument is the only validated tool for risk assessment of females. **Figure 2.10** outlines the assessments for offenders admitted during FY2023. Of those admitted, 394 (54%) were assessed as moderate or lower.



* Values may not total 100% due to rounding.

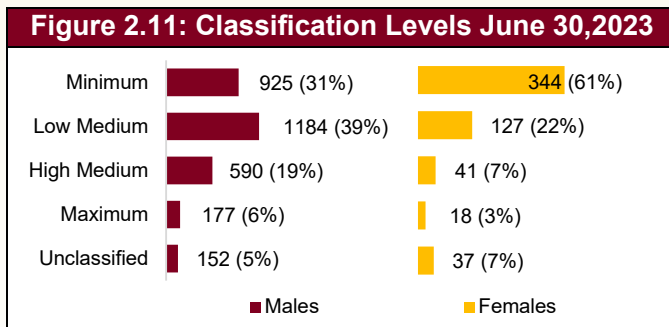
Offender Classification

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 shall not be kept in a more secure status than the potential identified risk requires.

Figure 2.11 divides the June 30, 2023, offender population by their classification level. The male population had the largest group of offenders classified as Low Medium at 1,184 (39%) while the female population had the largest group of offenders classified as Minimum at 344 (61%). Unclassified offenders were going through admissions and orientation on June 30, 2023, and had yet to be assigned a classification level.

Offenders are currently being assessed and assigned to a custody level that is the least restrictive necessary to keep the offender in SDDOC custody. An offender's assigned custody level determines the level of staff supervision that must be applied by staff supervising the offender. Facility case managers will ensure offenders remain properly classified and will regularly update the offender's classification based on changes in the offender's status that affect classification.

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. These will replace the classifications outlined in **Figure 2.11** in FY2024.



* Values may not total 100% due to rounding.

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.



RELEASES

Two main release categories are used by the SDDOC: 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.

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.

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 Individual Program Directive.

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

Offender releases increased between FY2019 and FY2023 by 1%. **Figure 2.12** shows the differences by release types for parole and discharge between those same fiscal years.

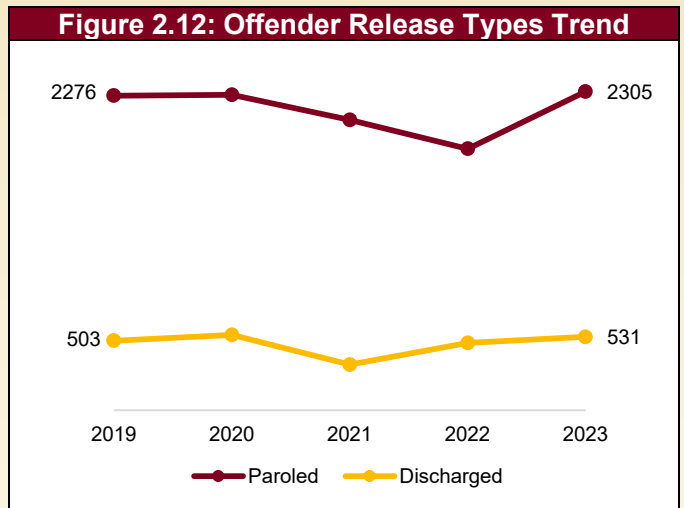
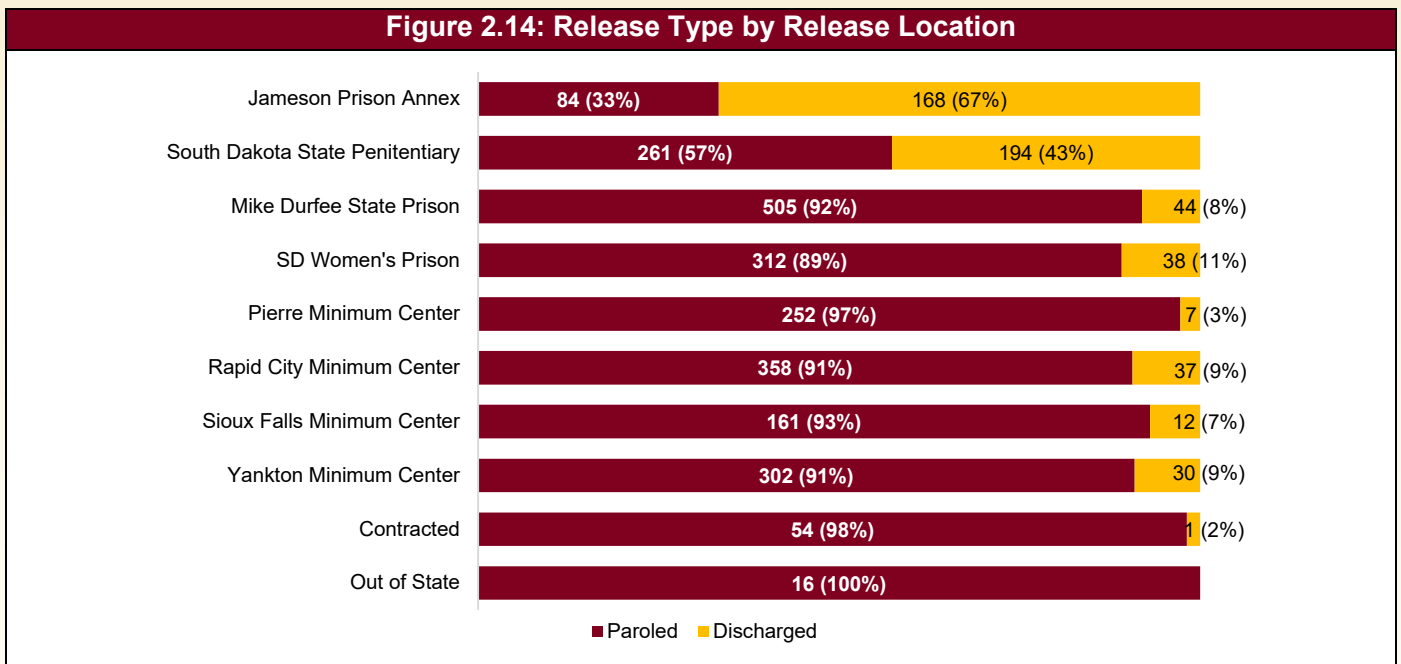


Figure 2.13 provides additional details of release types for male and female offenders for FY2023. Approximately 18% of these annual releases were discharges while 81% were parole releases. The largest type of paroled release was presumptive parole which was nearly two times higher than discretionary parole releases.

	Male	Female	Total
Paroled			
Discretionary Parole	581	218	799
Presumptive Parole	1,069	384	1,453
Suspended Sentence	41	12	53
SUBTOTAL	1,691	614	2,305
Discharged			
Discharge	486	45	531
SUBTOTAL	486	45	531
Death in Custody			
Deceased	11	0	11
SUBTOTAL	11	0	11
Other State			
Released to Other State	2	0	2
SUBTOTAL	2	0	2
TOTAL RELEASES	2,190	659	2,849

Figure 2.14 compares release type by state correctional facility for the FY2023 offender population. A majority of offenders were released to parole from each facility, except for the Jameson Prison Annex which had more offenders who discharged their sentences.

In addition to the releases from state correctional facilities shown in Figure 2.14, there were 55 releases from contracted facilities and 16 from facilities where offenders were located in jurisdictions outside of SD.



Time Served in State Correctional Facilities

Figure 2.15 outlines the sentence in months compared to average time served by felony classification for FY2023 releases. The average sentence is a calculation 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 FY2023. For this calculation, time served in state correctional facility does not include time served on previous incarcerations.

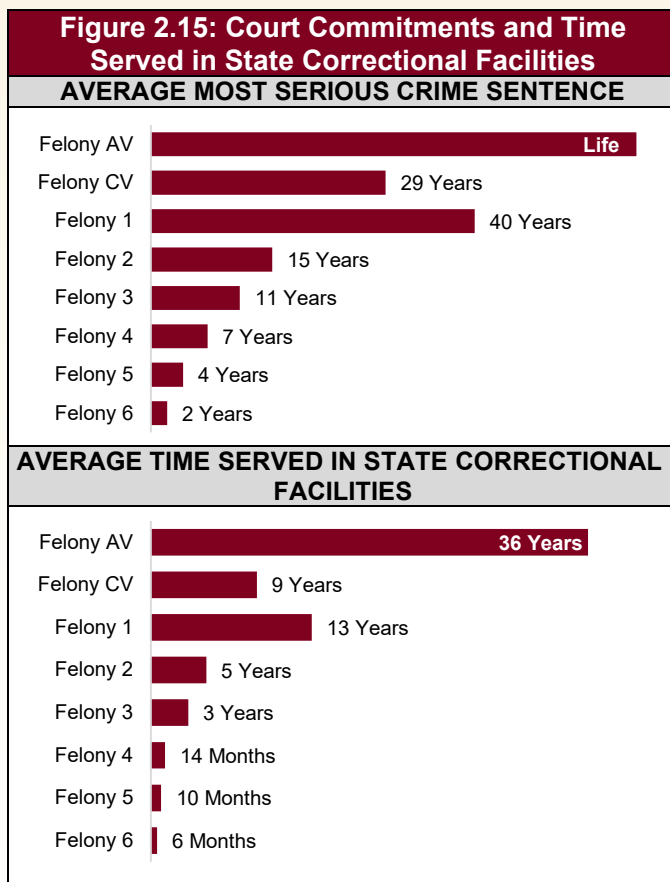


Figure 2.16 shows the minimum sentence to be served prior to parole eligibility for offenses committed prior to July 1, 2023. Offenders that do not comply with their parole plan become part of the discretionary parole process until they reach their term expires date.

Figure 2.16: 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	.25	.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

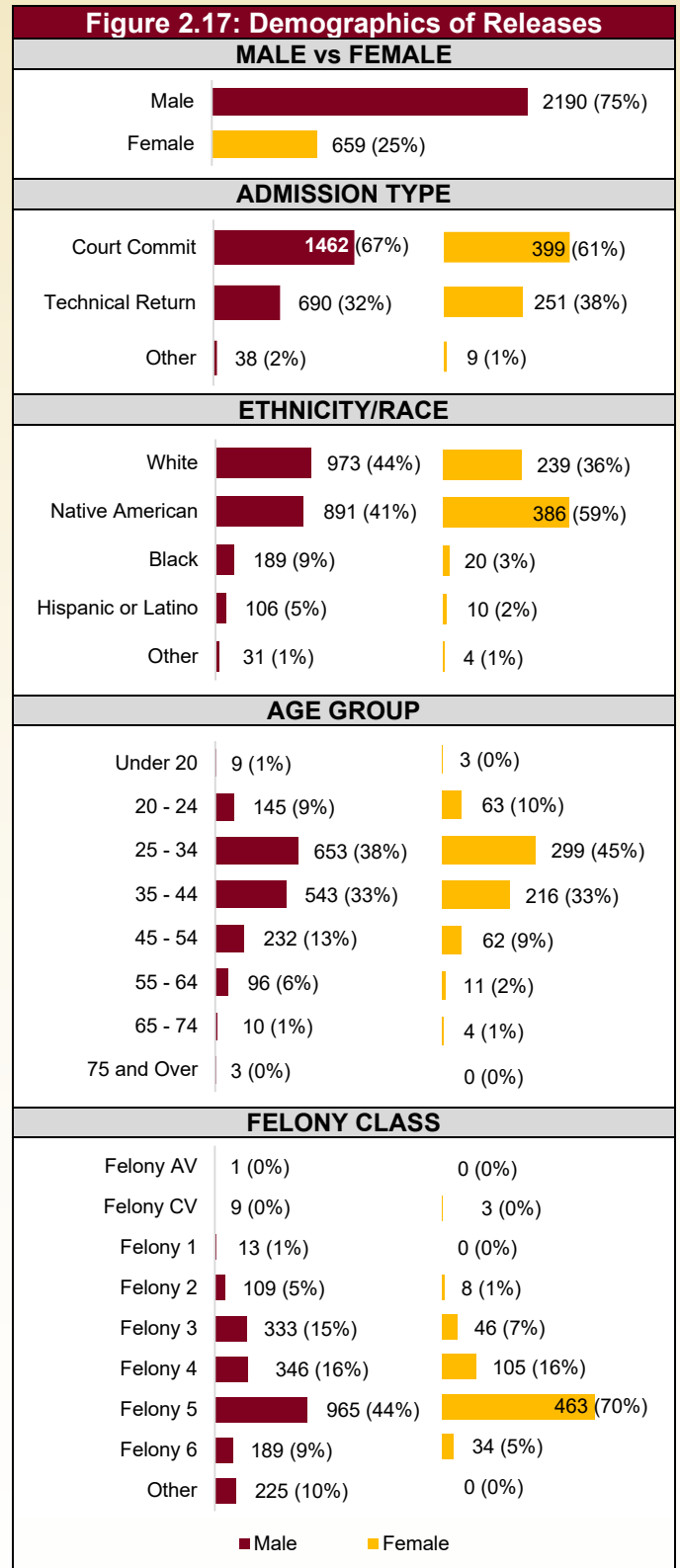
qualifies under the 1st felony rules, this would make the offender eligible for their initial parole date after serving 25% (15 months) of the sentence in the state correctional facility leaving the remaining 75% (45 months) to be served on community supervision. Time in a state correctional facility 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.

Beginning in FY2024, the SDDOC will account for two bills passed during the 2023 Legislative Session pertaining to parole eligibility. House Bill 1170 established mandatory sentences for certain driving while under the influence convictions and Senate Bill 146 limited parole eligibility for violent offenders and the application of earned discharge credits for offenders with identified offenses committed after July 1, 2023.

Demographics of Releases

Demographic and sentencing data was examined for the FY2023 release cohort (Figure 2.17). 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 2,190 males and 659 females, totaling 2,849 offenders.

Most releases were for offenders admitted with new court commitments who were white or native american, between the ages of 25 and 44, and had a most serious offense in Felony Class 5. Offenders listed as "other" under felony class include offenders on a federal hold.

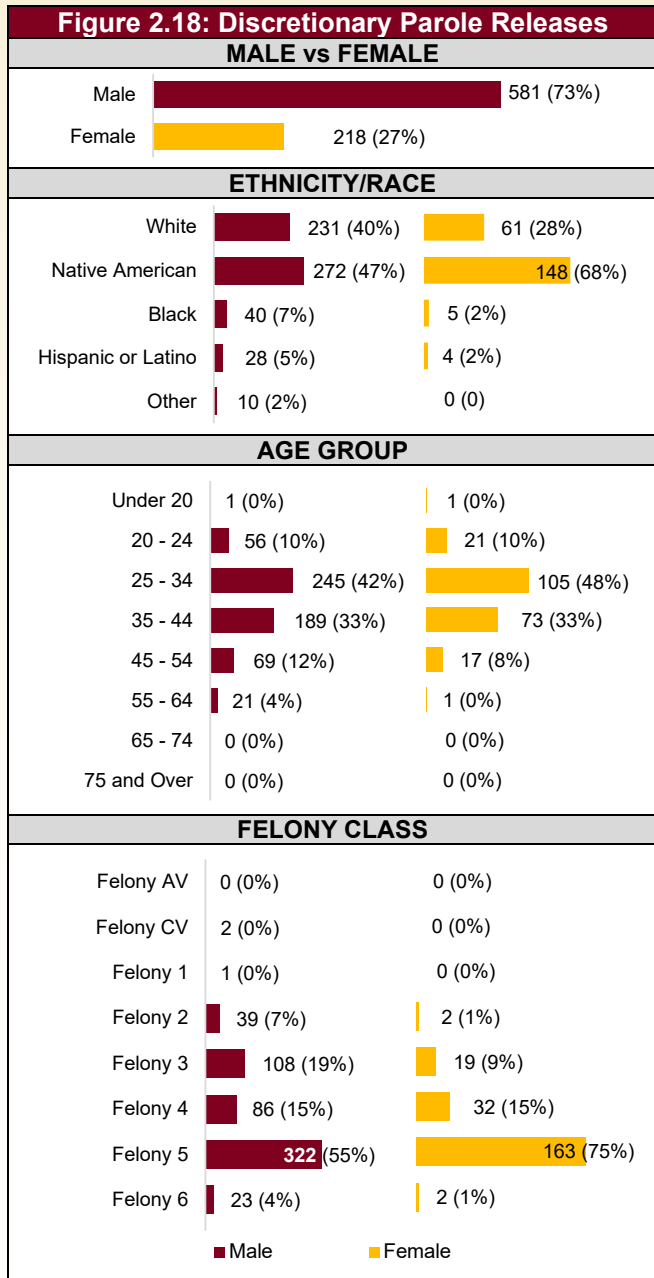


* Values may not total 100% due to rounding

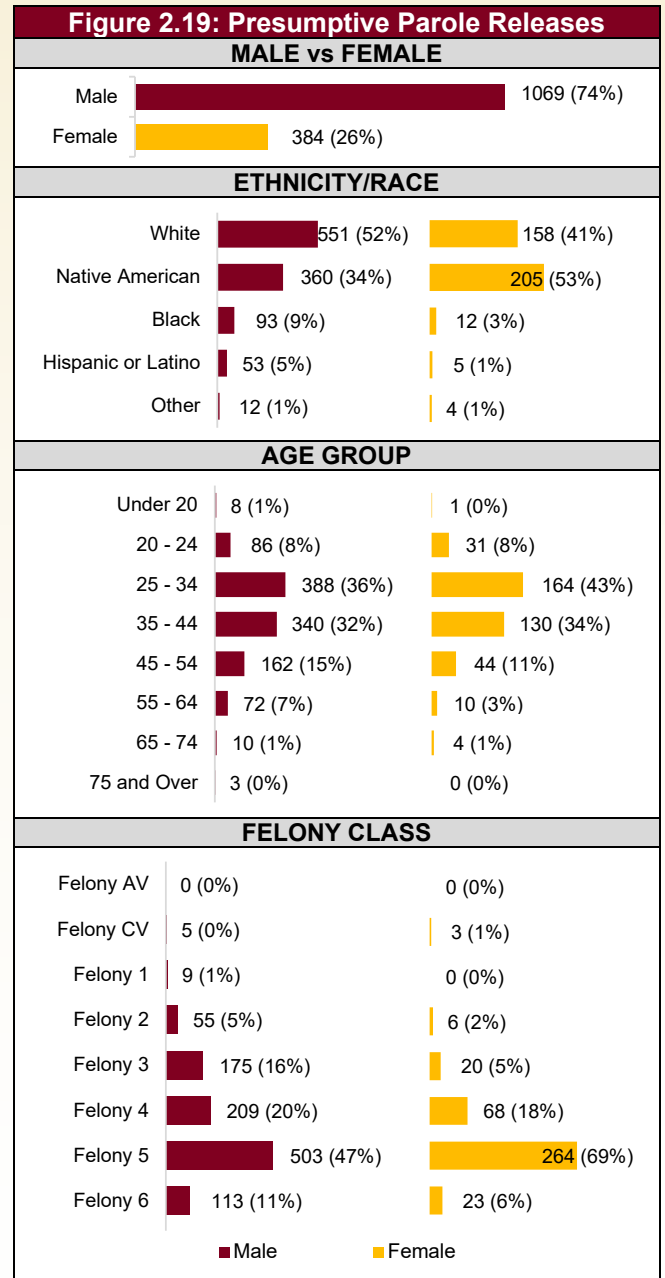
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Figure 2.18 and Figure 2.19 compare the demographics of the FY2023 presumptive and discretionary parole release populations. There were a total of 2,252 offenders included in this comparison. Of those, 799 (35%) were discretionary releases and 1,453 (65%) were presumptive releases.

The demographics between presumptive and discretionary parole populations were similar. However, one noteworthy difference was the higher proportion of native american males in the discretionary parole releases compared to the higher proportion of white males in the presumptive parole releases.



* Values may not total 100% due to rounding



* Values may not total 100% due to rounding

OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS

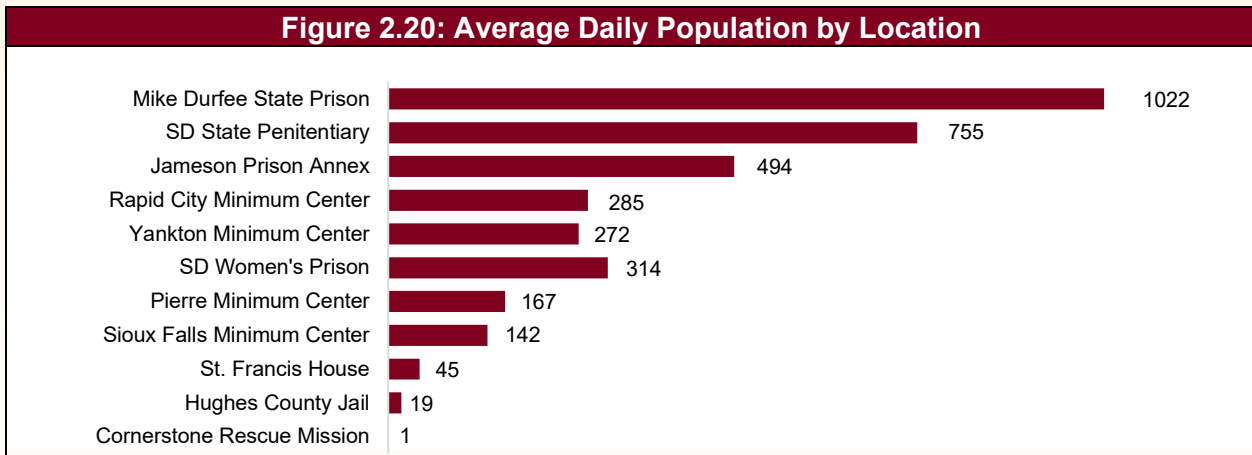
Average Daily Population

Average Daily Population (ADP) is calculated by the sum of offenders for each day of the period, divided by the number of days in the period. As seen in **Figure 2.20**, the largest populations were at Mike Durfee State Prison (1,022) followed by SD State Penitentiary (755) and Jameson Prison Annex (494). In FY2023 the average daily population across all locations was 3,516 offenders (**Figure 2.21**).

This number is higher than the levels as seen in FY2021 (3,263) and FY2022 (3,375) but is lower than FY2019 (3,827) and FY2020 (3,718).

Although pandemic procedural changes played a part in some of these changes, it should also be noted that in 2020, Mike Durfee State Prison closed a housing unit which decreased the capacity of the facility.

The ADP by facility across these same timeframes may be seen in **Figure 2.21** as well as the percent change by facility between FY2022 and FY2023. Overall, there was a 4% 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.



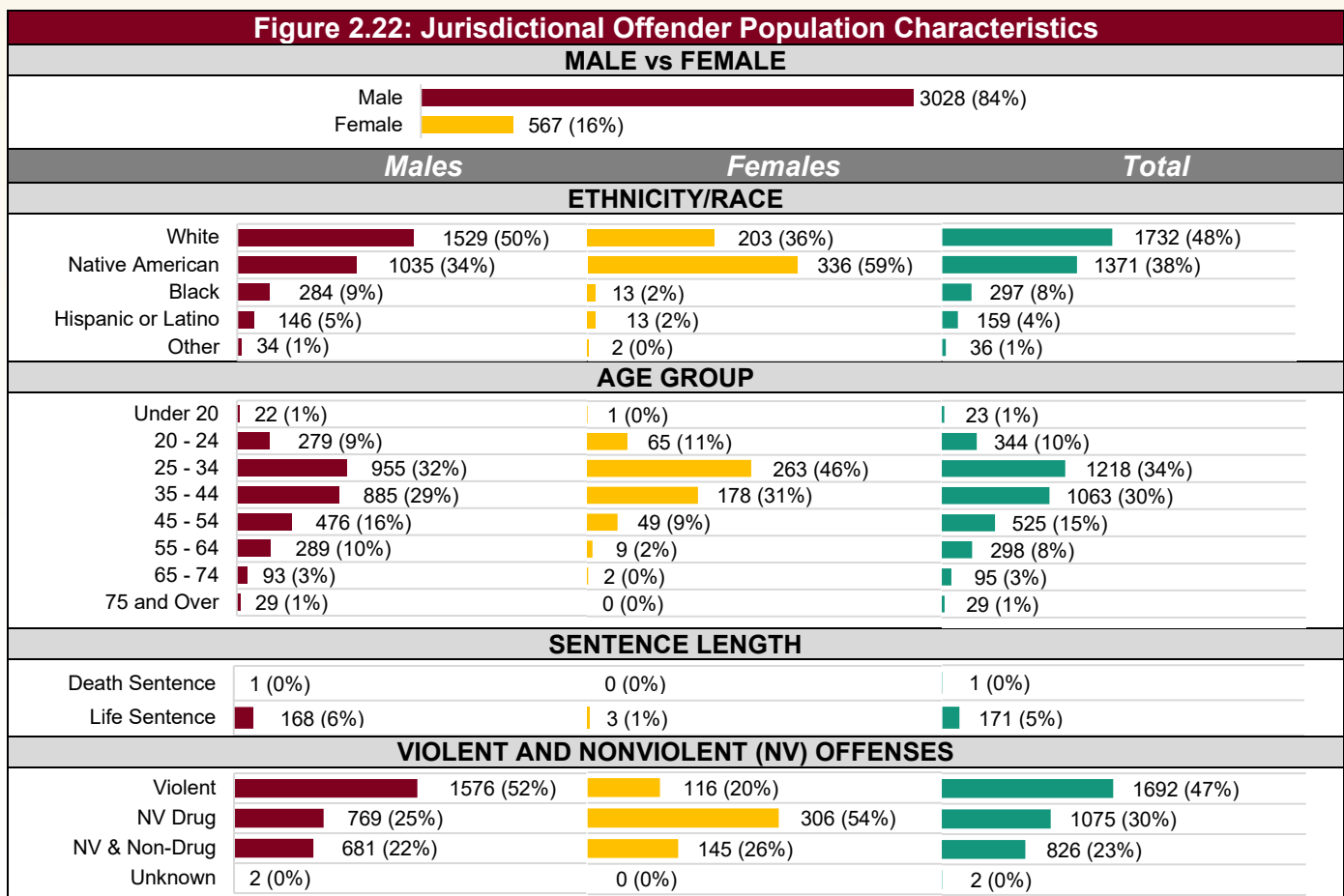
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	FY22 – FY23 % Change
Mike Durfee State Prison	1233	1230	1027	1005	1022	2%
SD State Penitentiary	777	737	651	701	755	8%
Jameson Prison Annex	510	482	460	488	494	1%
Rapid City Minimum Center	280	258	234	268	285	6%
Yankton Minimum Center	291	271	252	245	272	11%
SD Women's Prison	306	307	241	283	314	11%
Pierre Minimum Center	176	173	139	150	167	11%
Sioux Falls Minimum Center	225	229	225	196	142	-28%
St. Francis House	29	30	34	37	45	22%
Hughes County Jail	0	0	0	0	19	NA
Cornerstone Rescue Mission	0	0	0	1	1	NA
Statewide ADP	3827	3718	3263	3375	3516	4%

Jurisdictional Offender Population Characteristics

Figure 2.22 profiles the offender jurisdictional population on June 30, 2023. 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. On June 30, 2023, there were 12 male offenders with an active escape status.

Most male offenders could be described as white (1529, 50%) and between the ages of 25 – 34 (955, 32%). Most female offenders could be described as native american (336, 59%) and between the ages of 25 – 34 (263, 46%). Only 171 (5%) offenders were serving a life sentence.

When comparing the violence of offenses between the male and female populations, 52% (1,576) of male offenders were convicted for violent offenses, while only 20% (116) of female offenders were convicted for violent offenses. In Figure 2.22, non-violent offenses are divided into two categories, non-violent drug and non-violent & non-drug, as drug related offenses make up a significant proportion of the non-violent offenses. Of the female offenses, 54% (306) were non-violent and drug-related, compared to 25% (769) of male offenses were non-violent drug related offenses.



* Values may not total 100% due to rounding.

Most Serious Offense

The June 30, 2023, offender population is shown in **Figure 2.23** 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 and females.

The second largest group for violent crimes was sexual assault for males and child abuse for females. In the non-violent category, crimes associated with controlled substances had the largest number of offenses for both males and females, followed by public order for males and ingestion for females.

Figure 2.23: June 30, 2023, Population by Most Serious Offense

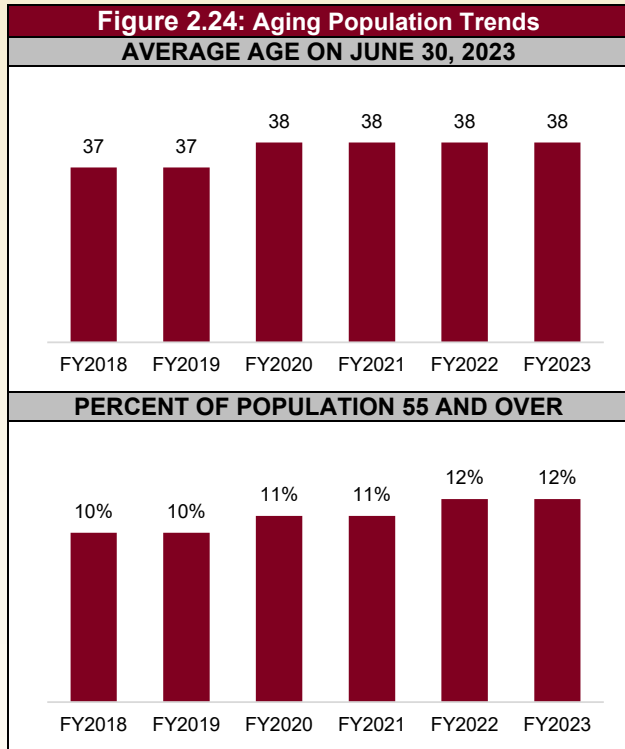
	Males	Females	Total		
FELONY CLASS					
Felony AV	81 (3%)	2 (0%)	83 (2%)		
Felony BV	44 (1%)	1 (0%)	45 (1%)		
Felony CV	227 (7%)	13 (2%)	240 (7%)		
Felony 1	156 (5%)	2 (0%)	158 (4%)		
Felony 2	334 (11%)	22 (4%)	356 (10%)		
Felony 3	757 (25%)	82 (14%)	839 (23%)		
Felony 4	452 (15%)	94 (17%)	546 (15%)		
Felony 5	845 (28%)	328 (58%)	1173 (33%)		
Felony 6	130 (4%)	23 (4%)	153 (4%)		
Unknown	2, 0%	0 (0%)	2, 0%		
CRIME TYPE					
Violent	Assault	508 (32%)	56 (48%)	564 (33%)	
	Sexual Assault	330 (21%)	6 (5%)	336 (20%)	
	Sexual Assault - Child	142 (9%)	1 (1%)	143 (8%)	
	Manslaughter	138 (9%)	11 (9%)	149 (9%)	
	Robbery	121 (8%)	11 (9%)	132 (8%)	
	Murder 1st	93 (6%)	3 (3%)	96 (6%)	
	Burglary	80 (5%)	3 (3%)	83 (5%)	
	Kidnapping	51 (3%)	5 (4%)	56 (3%)	
	Child Abuse	48 (3%)	17 (15%)	65 (4%)	
	Murder 2nd	42 (3%)	1 (1%)	43 (3%)	
	Weapons	18 (1%)	2 (2%)	20 (1%)	
	Arson	3 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (0%)	
	Stalking	1 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (0%)	
	Riot	1 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (0%)	
	Non-Violent	Controlled Substance	596 (41%)	220 (49%)	816 (43%)
		Public Order	200 (14%)	53 (12%)	253 (13%)
		Theft	164 (11%)	42 (9%)	242 (13%)
Ingestion		151 (10%)	91 (20%)	206 (11%)	
Burglary		125 (9%)	13 (3%)	138 (7%)	
Sex Crime		74 (5%)	0 (0%)	74 (4%)	
Escape		29 (2%)	9 (2%)	39 (2%)	
Assault		28 (2%)	11 (2%)	38 (2%)	
Vehicle with Injury		25 (2%)	7 (2%)	32 (2%)	
Marijuana		22 (2%)	0 (0%)	22 (1%)	
Property Damage		19 (1%)	3 (1%)	22 (1%)	
Weapons		6 (0%)	0 (0%)	6 (0%)	
Contraband		5 (0%)	0 (0%)	6...	
Other Drug Offenses		5 (0%)	1 (0%)	5 (0%)	
Sexual Assault - Child		1 (0%)	0 (0%)	1...	
Accessory to Murder		0 (0%)	1 (0%)	1 (0%)	

* Values may not total 100% due to rounding.

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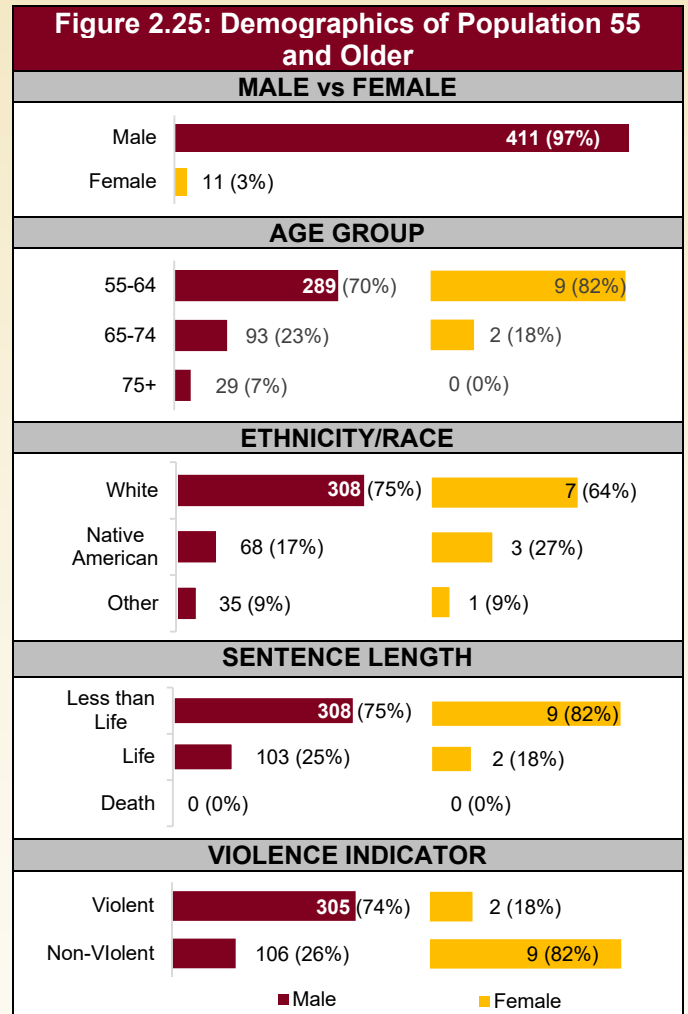
Aging Population

The average age of offenders in the prison population continues to increase. In **Figure 2.24**, the average age increased 5% between FY2018 (37 years) and FY2023 (38 years).



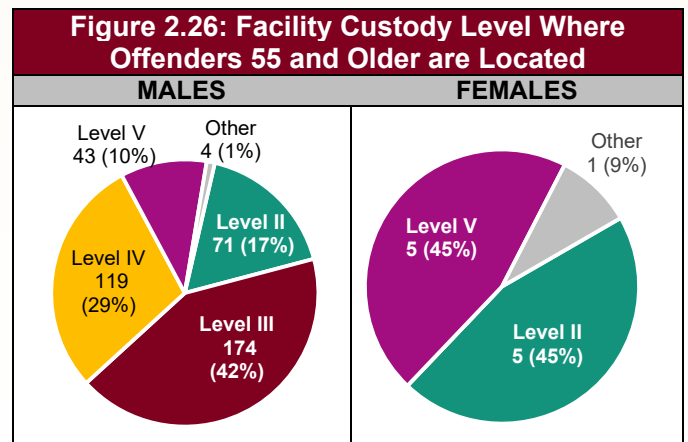
Offenders 55 and over, represented 422 (12%) of SDDOC's jurisdictional population on June 30, 2023. When looking at the 55 and older population, the average age was 62 with a median age of 61. The oldest offender was 94.

As shown in **Figure 2.25**, the majority of the aging population can be described as male (411, 97%); white; between the ages of 55 and 64; and serving a sentence less than life for a violent offense.



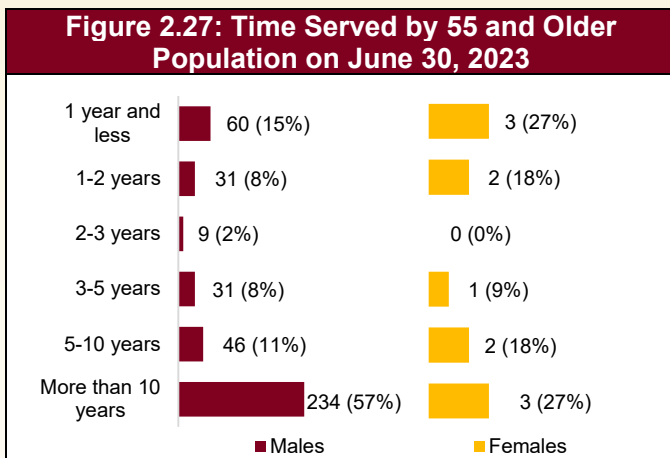
* Values may not total 100% due to rounding.

Figure 2.26 shows the state correctional facility custody level of the 55 and older population on June 30, 2023. The largest group of males in the 55 and older population at 174 (42%) was housed at a Level III facility.



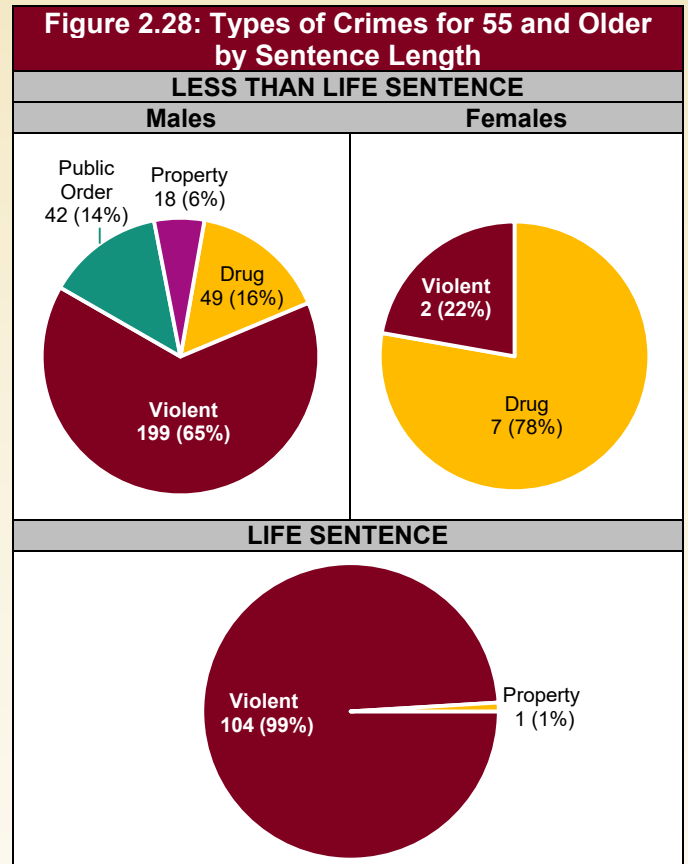
* Values may not total 100% due to rounding.

Figure 2.27 shows the amount of time served by offenders in the 55 and older population on June 30, 2023. A majority of this population, 237 (57%), served more than 10 years of their sentence as of June 30, 2023. The average sentence length for all offenders in the 55 and older population was 36 years. This included all sentences for the offender, not just most serious offense. The average sentence for males 55 and older was 36 years and the average sentence for females 55 and older was nine years.



* Values may not total 100% due to rounding

Figure 2.28 shows 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, 201 (63%) had a violent crime, followed by 56 (18%) serving a sentence for a drug related crime. For the offenders serving a life sentence, 102 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.



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Mother - Infant Program

The SD Women's Prison implemented the Mother - Infant Program at the close of FY2022. The program provides maternal bonding and a supportive environment for offenders and their infants during the mother's incarceration. Offenders and their children stay in a specialty unit shown in pictures to the right.

All pregnant offenders are provided program information upon admission to the SD Women's Prison. Offenders are considered based on an application process to assess the offender's current offense, prior criminal history, psychological and medical background, substantiated drug use during pregnancy, length of sentence, and overall suitability for the program.

Offenders must also be minimum custody, convicted for non-violent crimes, program compliant, and eligible for release from custody within 30 months of the birth of their child to be considered for the program as participation generally does not exceed 30 months post-delivery.

Offenders may be removed from the program either voluntarily or involuntarily based on offender behavior and or medical needs or health concerns associated with the mother or child.





Offenders in the program are responsible for the primary care of their infant including feeding, bathing, and laundry. Offenders working as secondary caregivers are available to support mothers in ensuring the infants needs are met when the mother is temporarily unavailable due to work, appointments, or programming.

All mothers are required to participate in the following classes or programs and must remain in compliance with their Individual Program Directive:

- Common Sense Parenting
- Healthy Start
- Understanding Me
- Responsive Parenting
- Infant/Child CPR

The program also partners with community providers including Head Start Services through Oahe Child Development Center and Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) to help provide education and support to offenders and their children.

Through FY2023, 13 mothers qualified for the program of which eight (62%) were released from custody with their child after being in the program an average of seven months. The remaining five (38%) mothers were still in the program at the end of FY2023.

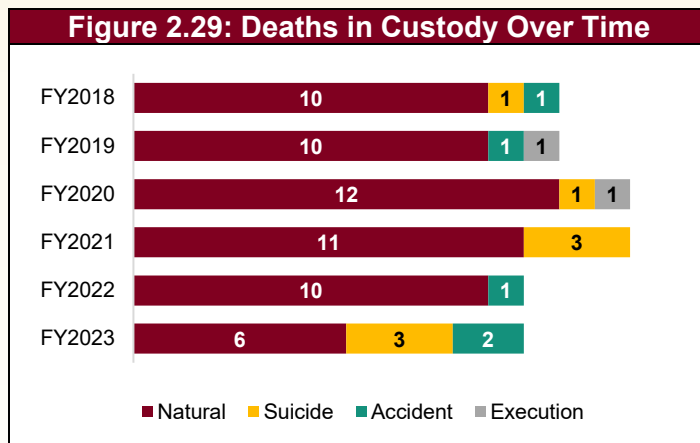
Of the eight mothers that released from custody with their child, none (0%) have returned to a state correctional facility resulting in a 100% program success rate associated with completers remaining in the community.

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

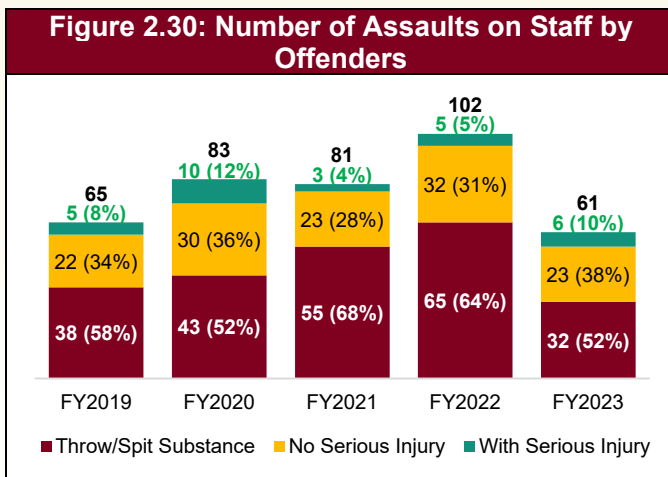
The deaths outlined in **Figure 2.29** include offenders housed in state correctional facilities and South Dakota offenders held in other states. Causes of death are determined by a medical examiner external to SDDOC. Of the 11 deaths in FY2023, six (55%) of the offenders died due to illness or natural causes. All of the deaths were male offenders and the average age at the time of death was 56 years.



Assaults and Fights

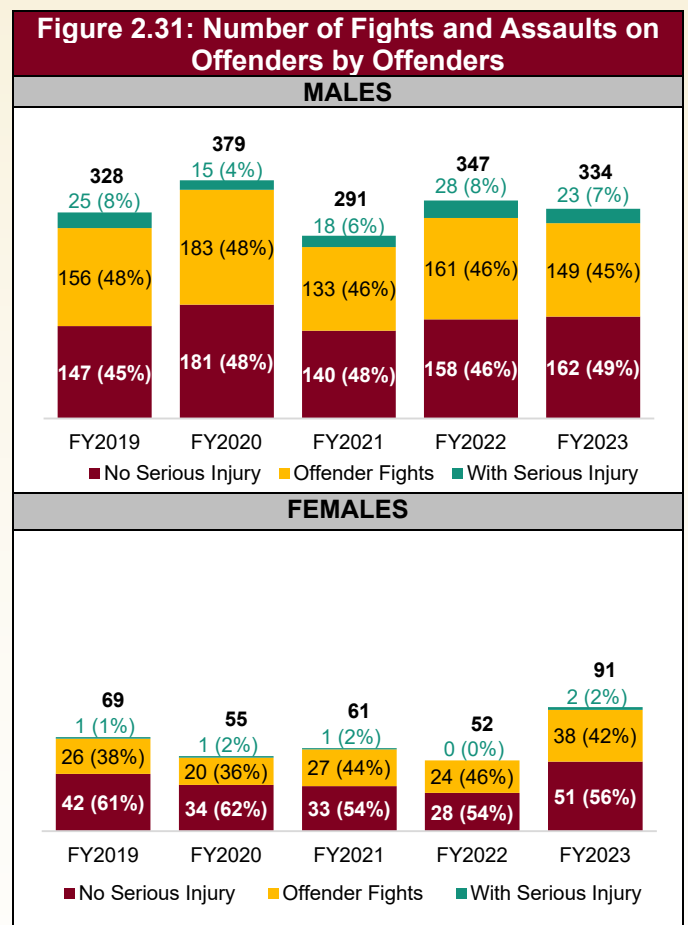
This section looks at assaults on staff by offenders and offender-on-offender assaults and fights within secure state correctional facilities. When looking at assaults, it should be noted that factors such as average daily population, offenders associated with multiple incidents, and overcrowding can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

Figure 2.30 shows a five-year history of offender assaults on staff. FY2022 recorded a five-year high in offender assaults on staff, and FY2023 had a five-year-low with 61 total assaults. Six (10%) of those assaults resulted in a serious injury of a staff member.



* Values may not total 100% due to rounding

Figure 2.31 details a five-year history of offender assaults and fights associated with other offenders. FY2020 had a high of 434 incidents, with FY2023 being the second highest at 425 incidents. FY2023 had the highest number of female incidents with 91 assaults or fights, which is a 32% increase from FY2019.



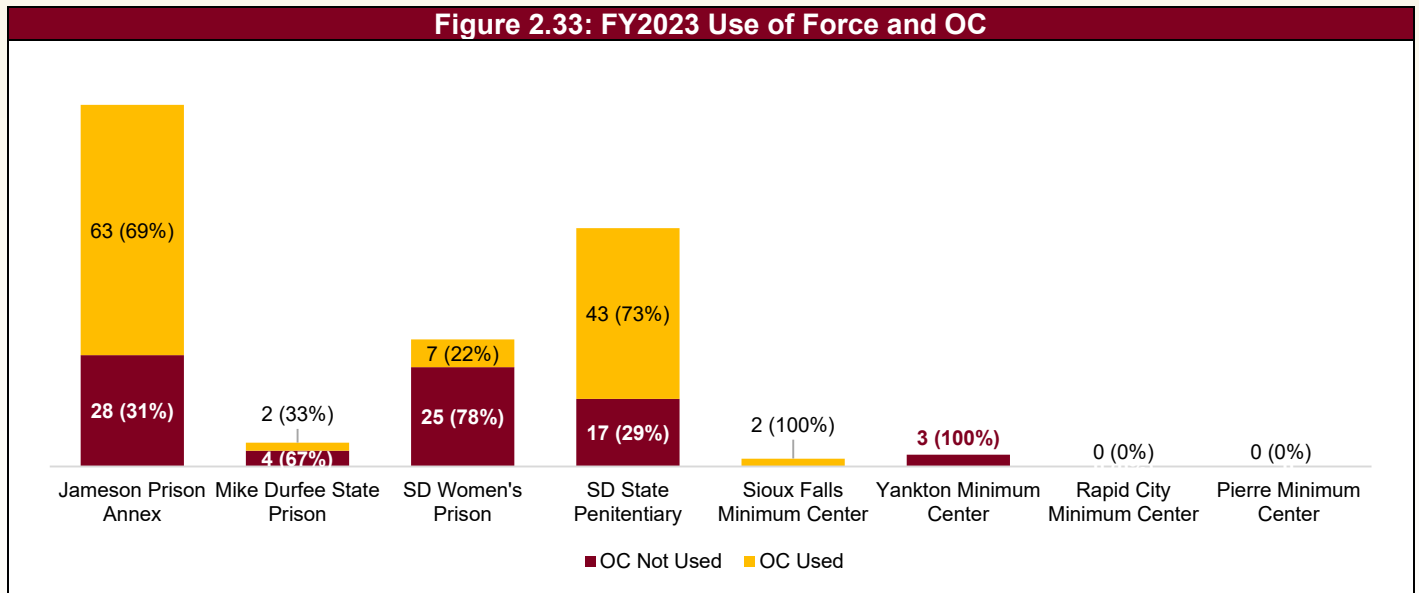
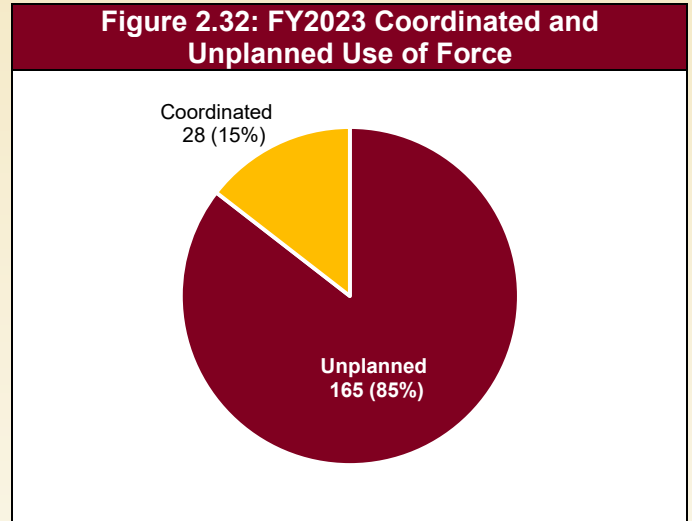
* Values may not total 100% due to rounding

Section 2 | PRISONS

Use of Force

In FY2023, there were 193 cases involving use of force. **Figure 2.32** outlines use of force cases by coordinated versus unplanned. Unplanned cases made up 165 (85%) of use of force incidents.

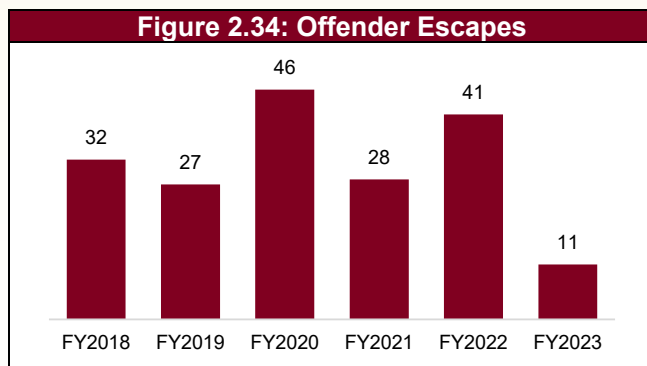
Figure 2.33 displays use of force by state correctional facility for FY2023 and notes when oleoresin capsicum (OC) was used or not used. The Jameson Prison Annex had the largest number of use of force cases in FY2023 with 91 incidents, 63 (69%) in which OC was deployed. There were only five use of force cases across the four minimum center facilities.



Offender Escapes

Figure 2.34 outlines offender escapes from secure 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. FY2023 saw a decrease in offender escapes by 30 escapes from FY2022. **There were no escapes from a secure state correctional facility in FY2023.** The 11 recorded escapes were offenders who went to work in the community and did not return. All 11 offenders have since been apprehended.

In FY2023, five (45%) of the escapes were from the Rapid City Minimum Center followed by three (27%) from the St. Francis House. Additionally, there were two escapes (18%) from the Yankton Minimum Center, one (9%) from the Cornerstone Rescue Mission. **No escapes were from any of the secure correctional facilities.**



Fugitives

At the time this report was printed (November 2023), five offenders remained on fugitive status after escaping from the SDDOC. Their names and pictures are displayed below, and more information can be found at:

<https://doc.sd.gov/adult/wanted/escape/index.aspx>

MOST WANTED ESCAPEES



Brandon Witt



Victor Dotson



Taksim Neziroski



Phillip Black Bear



Jeremiah Stands

CLINICAL & CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

This section looks at SDDOC clinical services and educational programming and outlines processes and outcomes for FY2023.

Clinical services encompasses both medical and behavioral health services. Medical services meet the health care needs of offenders by providing 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.

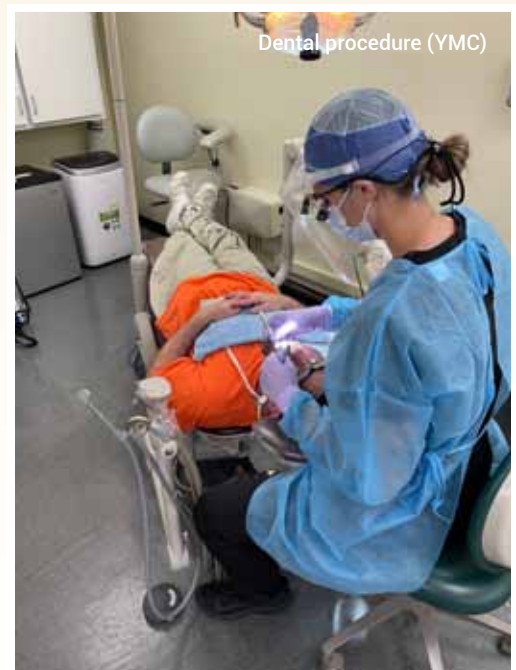
Educational programming provides offenders with opportunities for academic advancement and career readiness through academic instruction, college certificate courses, and various re-entry focused programs.

CLINICAL SERVICES

The SDDOC ensures all offenders are provided with healthcare services that maintain basic health and prevent other than normal physical and emotional deterioration. Clinical services include medical, nursing, dental, optometry, pharmacy, psychiatry, mental health, intellectual and developmental needs, and drug and alcohol and sex offender treatment services.

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 to be recognized nationally as a leader in the delivery of quality correctional health care.



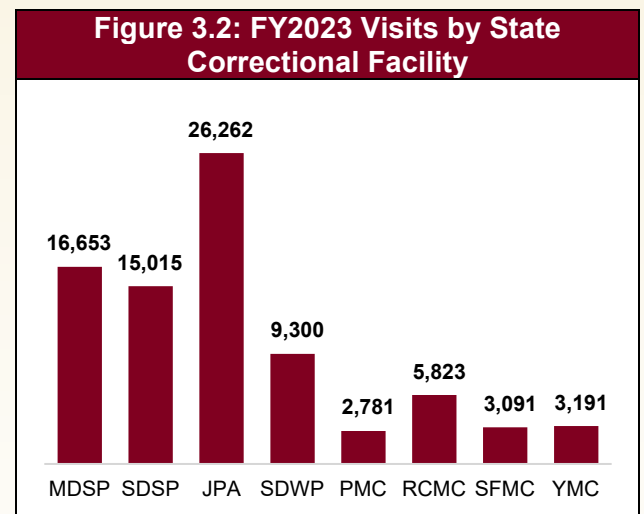
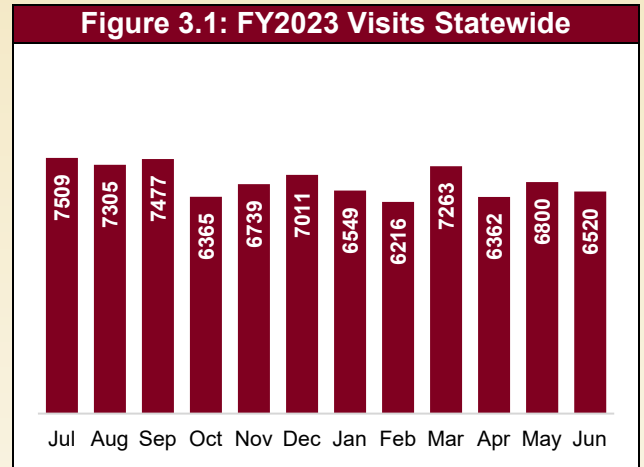
Patient Visits

State correctional facilities have out-patient clinical areas designed to treat a majority of patients health care needs. When a patient requires care that is beyond the capacity provided by the state correctional facility, the patient is transported to a nearby hospital, or the closest facility equipped to provide the specialized care needed by the patient.

Figure 3.1 shows the number of health care visits by month for FY2023. The average number of health care visits per month was 6,843 statewide.

Figure 3.2 displays the number of visits for FY2023 by practitioners and health care professionals at each facility.

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

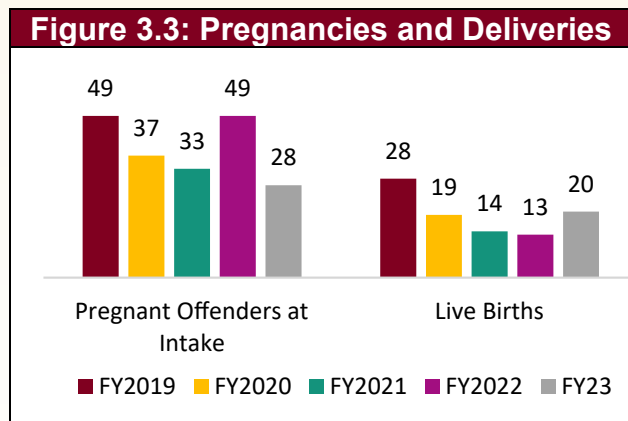


Facility Abbreviations Key	
MDSP	Mike Durfee State Prison
SDSP	SD State Penitentiary
JPA	Jameson Prison Annex
SDWP	SD Women's Prison
PMC	Pierre Minimum Center
RCMC	Rapid City Minimum Center
SFMC	Sioux Falls Minimum Center
YMC	Yankton Minimum Center

Pregnancies and Deliveries

Pregnant offenders are provided complete prenatal care during their incarceration. **Figure 3.3** 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.

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.

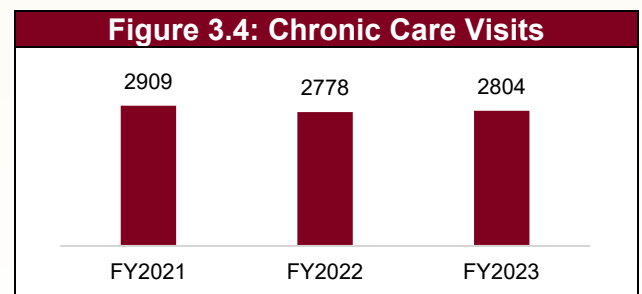


Telehealth Services

SDDOC provides telehealth services through a contracted partner to provide specialty care to offenders at state correctional facilities. This approach allows the partner's vast network of specialty providers to connect with offenders remotely while on site clinical staff utilize state of the art equipment to capture data requested by provider. This information is seamlessly transmitted to the provider allowing for a thorough virtual exam from state correctional facilities.

Chronic Care

Chronic health conditions generally require higher levels of need by patients and have a higher level of health care costs. In FY2023, there were 2,804 chronic care visits that included cardiac, cancer/oncology, hematology, endocrine, gastrointestinal, neurological, renal, respiratory, rheumatology, and special needs (examples included hearing impairment and blindness). As seen in **Figure 3.4**, this is comparable to prior years.

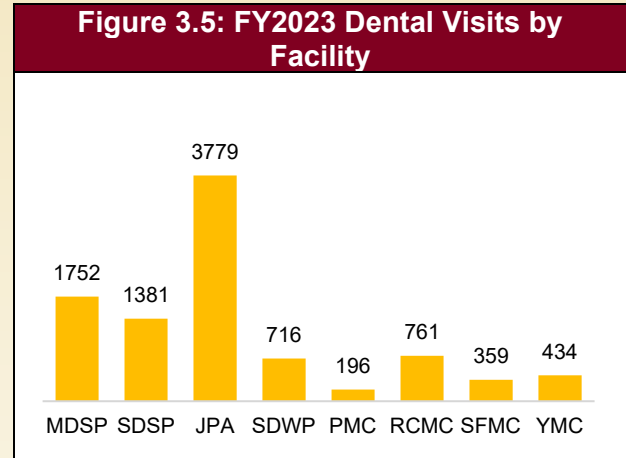


Dental Care

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

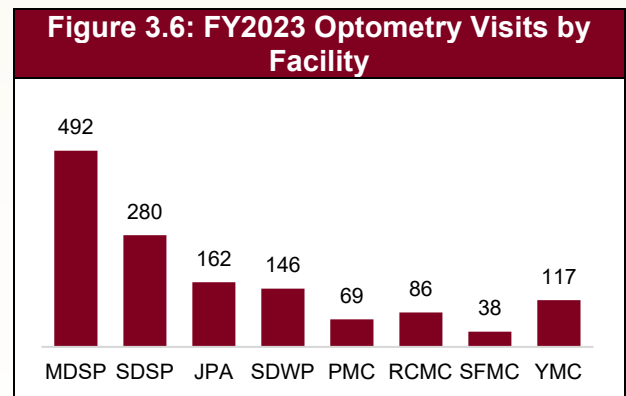
- Dental intake screening and assessments
- Emergency and routine procedures
- Periodic and comprehensive exams
- Restorative work (fillings) amalgam and composite
- Full dentures and partial dentures
- Management of gum disease and infections through deep cleanings (Scaling and Root Planing, colloquially 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 3.5 shows the total number of dental visits at each state correctional facility. Dental visits for offenders located at the Jameson Prison Annex represented 3,779 (40%) of all the dental visits in FY2023. 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. **Figure 3.6** shows the total number of optometry visits at each state correctional facility. Visits at Mike Durfee State Prison (MDSP) represented 492 (36%) of all optometry visits statewide in FY2023. There are several factors that can contribute to the higher number of optometry visits at MDSP, namely average age and the offender’s length of stay being higher at MDSP, in comparison to other state correctional facilities.

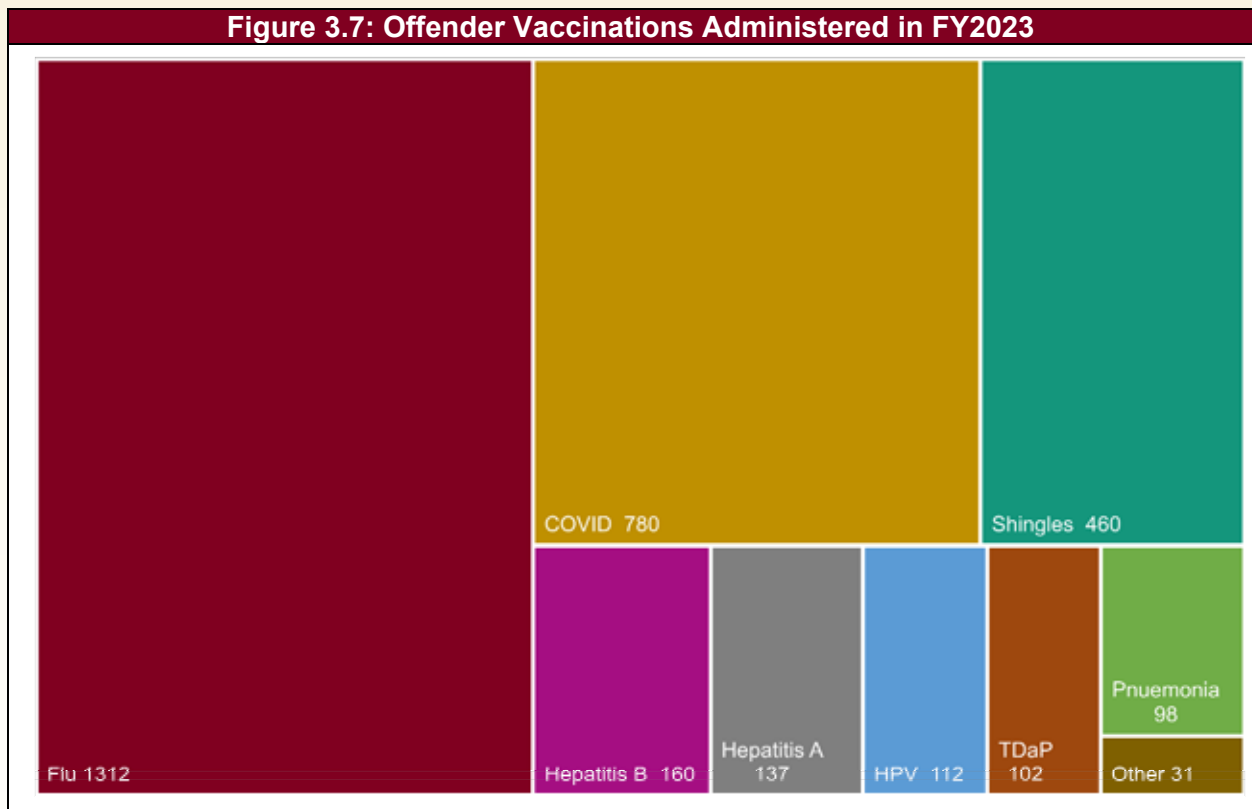


Section 3 | **CLINICAL & CORRECTIONAL SERVICES**

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 3.7** shows the number of offenders who were vaccinated in state correctional facilities in FY2023. In cases where a vaccination required more than one dose, the offender was only counted once. In FY2023, flu and COVID vaccinations were administered the most across the offender population.

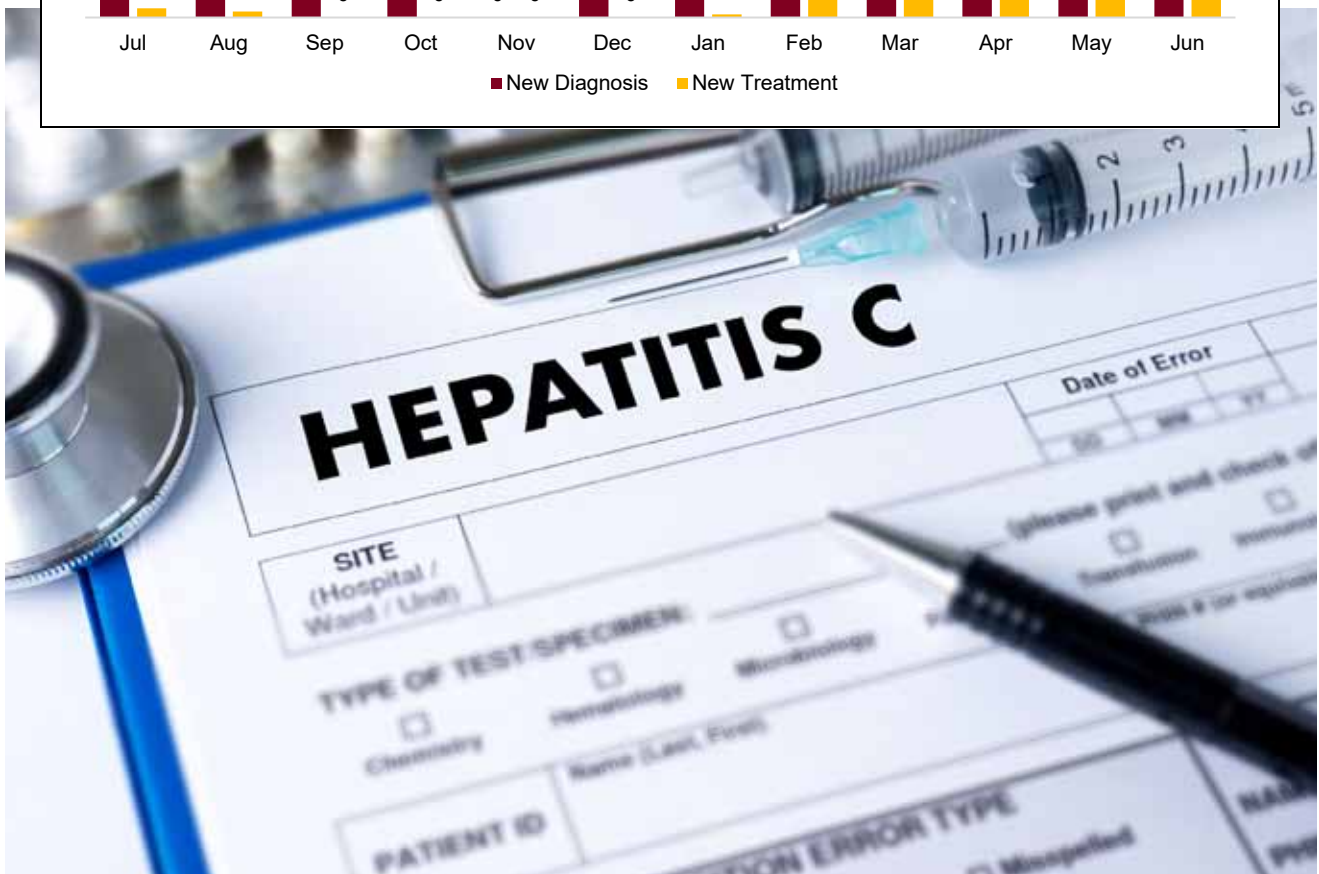
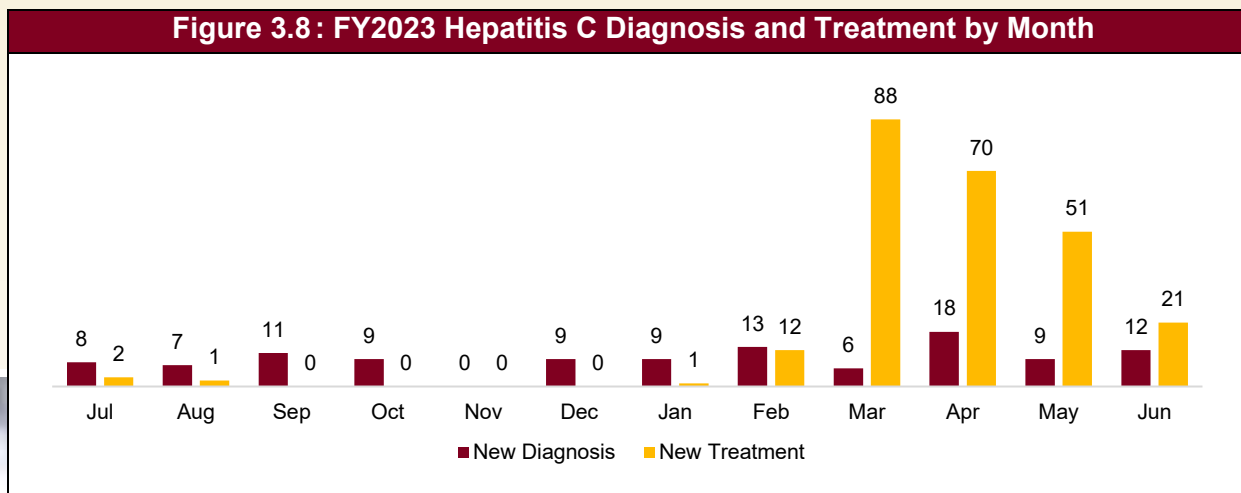


HEPATITIS C

All offenders diagnosed with Hepatitis C are offered treatment and education on healthy lifestyles. In FY2023, there were 111 new Hepatitis C diagnoses and 246 offenders receiving Hepatitis C treatment.

At the time this report was printed, 197 (80%) of offenders treated in FY2023 had successfully completed treatment and the required post treatment lab confirmation. All of these offenders were verified as cured based on their lab result.

Figure 3.8 shows the number of new diagnoses by month and the number of offenders who started the Hepatitis C treatment each month.



BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES

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

Behavioral health services provide:

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

A disproportionately large number of offenders with mental health needs or serious mental illness exist within the criminal justice system when compared to the United States population. Various studies conducted over the last 20 years have suggested that since the deinstitutionalization of psychiatric hospitals from the 1950's to 1980's, mental illness rates in the justice system have increased significantly.

As the SDDOC begins to evolve psychological coding of offenders to better determine their needs, changes will occur in the level of necessary care for the state correctional population. 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 is evolving from Level of Function (MH-Code) to a Psychological Code (P-Code). Within the next reporting period, the assessment should be applied to the entire offender population to determine levels of mental health needs.

Substance Use Disorder

At intake, all offenders are assessed for Substance Use Disorder (SUD). In **Figure 3.9**, the yellow bar shows the number of offenders who were assessed during the fiscal year. The burgundy dot indicates the number of offenders who were determined to have an SUD in the fiscal year. In FY2023, 2,006 (94%) assessed males and 709 (98%) assessed females were identified as having a substance use disorder.



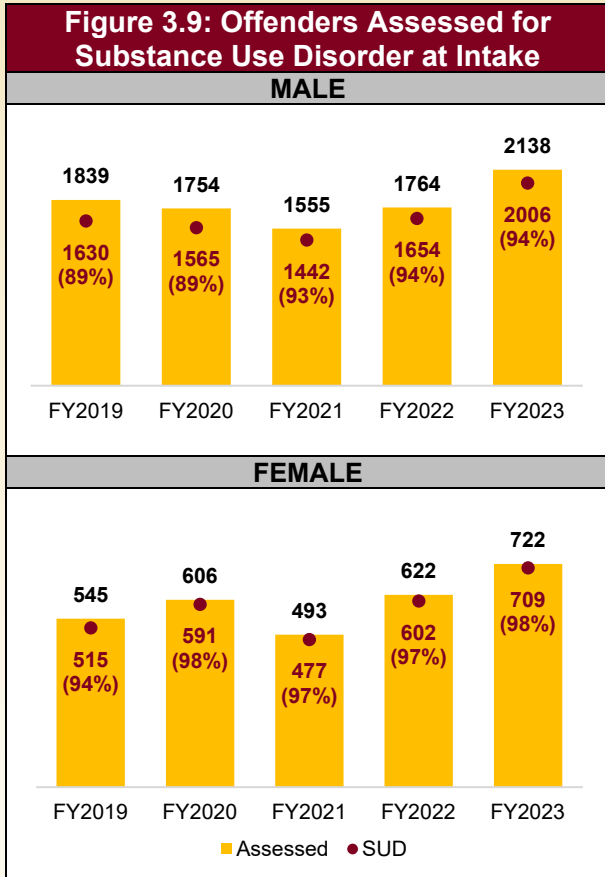
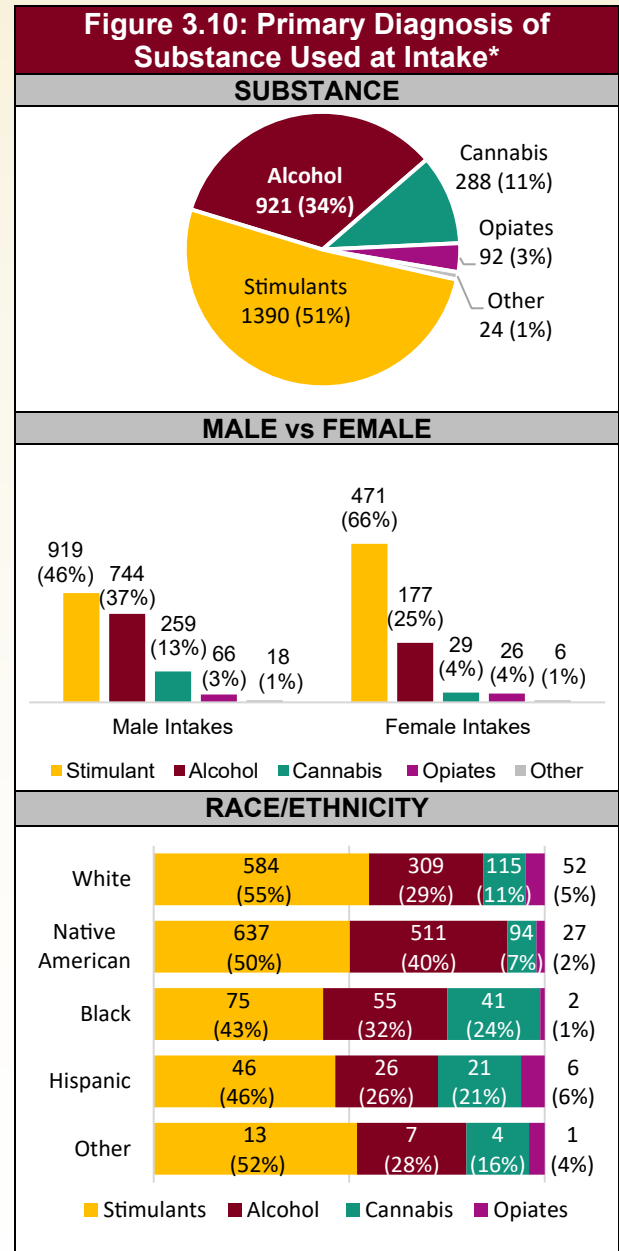


Figure 3.10 shows the primary substance used by the offenders that contributed to their SUD. Over half (1,390, 51%) of the offenders who were diagnosed with an SUD had a drug of choice from the stimulants category (two main examples are amphetamines and cocaine). The second highest substance used was alcohol at 921 (34%). The other category represents substances that had less than 15 primary diagnoses.

When comparing the substances between males and females, a higher proportion of females (66%) used stimulants than males (46%). Males had a higher proportion of use of alcohol (37%) and cannabis (13%) than

females with 25% alcohol and 4% cannabis. When comparing the substances used by race and ethnicity, the use of stimulants was the highest in each race and ethnic population, with the white population having the highest proportion of stimulant use at 55%. Alcohol followed stimulants as the second highest substance used across all the populations.

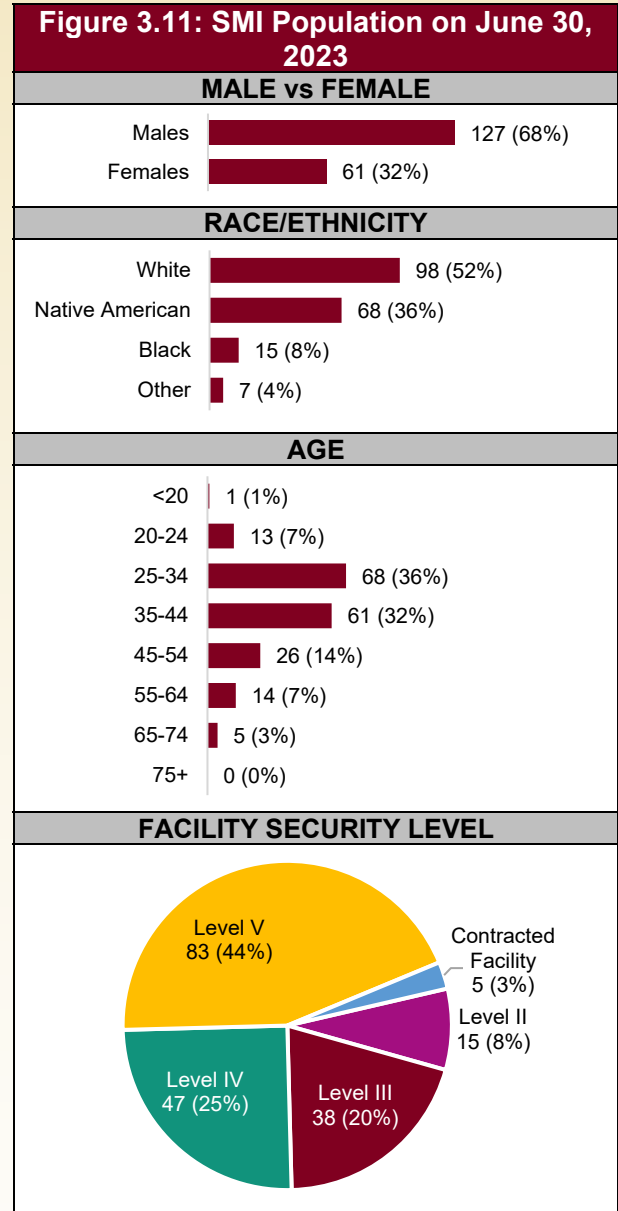


* Values may not total 100% due to rounding.

Serious Mental Illness (SMI)

SDDOC utilizes the American Psychiatric Association's Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) 5th Edition for the purposes 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 3.11 shows the SMI population on June 30, 2023, by males and females, race and ethnicity, age, and state correctional facility custody level, (see *Section 1: Overview* for facility level definitions). There was a total of 188 offenders diagnosed as SMI at the close of FY2023. A majority of SMI offenders were male (127, 68%), white (98, 52%), and in the 25-34 age range (68, 36%). Most of the SMI population (83, 44%) was housed at a level V facility.



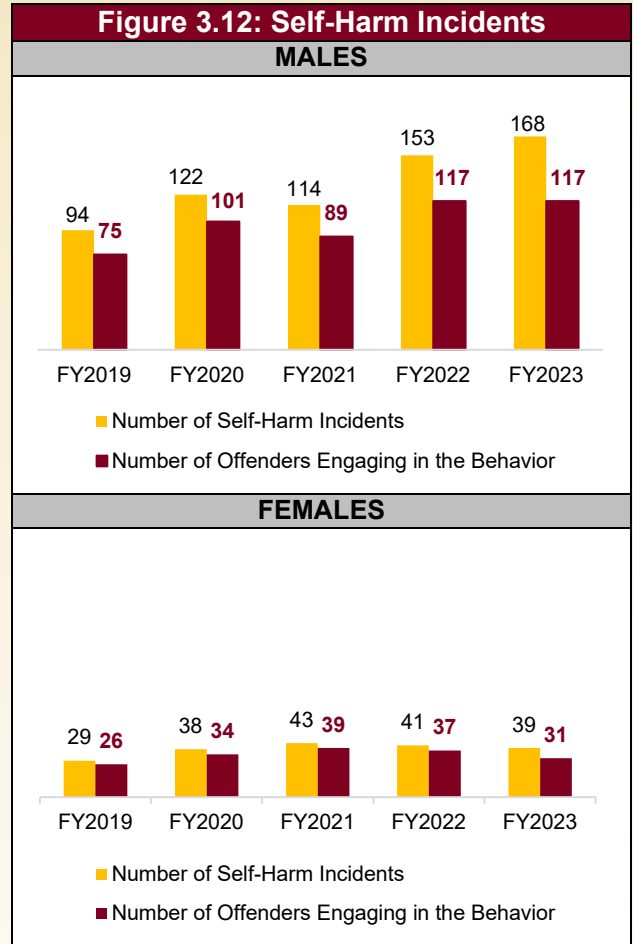
* Values may not total 100% due to rounding.

Self-Harm Incidents

The yellow bar shown in **Figure 3.12** represents the number of self-harm incidents for the past five fiscal years. The burgundy line represents the number of offenders who engaged in self-harm behavior for each fiscal year. The number of incidents 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 has increased by 79% over the last five years, with the exception of FY2021, followed by a continued rise in FY2022. There was a 56% 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 they were for the male population. The female population averaged 38 incidents a year with an average of 33 offenders engaging in self-harm behavior each year.

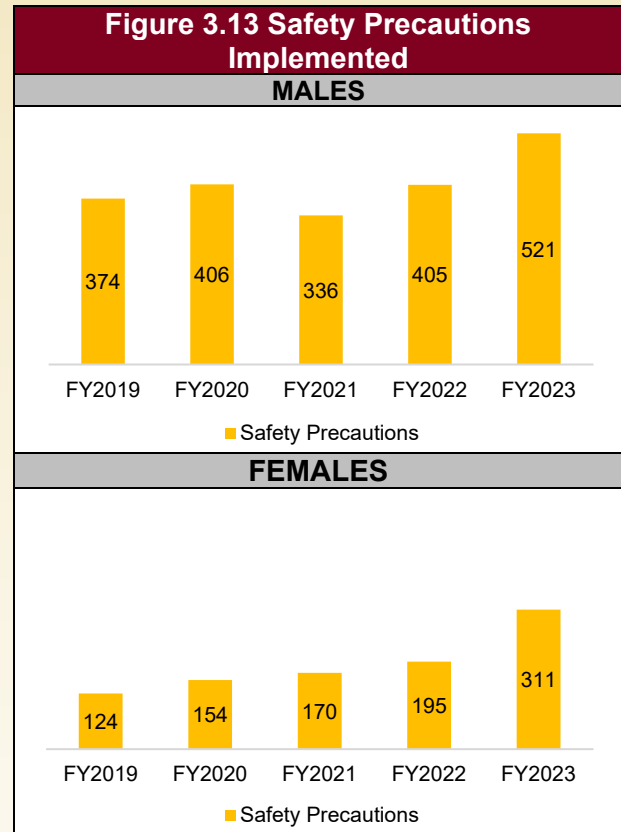


Section 3 | CLINICAL & CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

Figure 3.13 shows the number of responses implemented to prevent further and continued self-harm. This is not a representation of offenders as an offender could have more than one instance during the timeframe. The SDDOC utilizes a collaborative multidisciplinary approach to offender needs when there is evidence of homicidal/suicidal ideation, severe emotional dysregulation, and/or acute psychiatric decompensation. Safety precautions such as placement in a safety cell, safety items including gowns, mattresses, and blankets, and amplified staff supervision increased by 29% in males and 59% in females between FY2022 and FY2023.

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.



Medical Assisted Therapy (MAT)

Offenders who have been diagnosed with Severe or Moderate Opioid Use Disorder may be treated through Medical Assisted Therapy services. The SDDOC is currently developing and expanding these services and more information will be available in the FY2024 report.

Behavioral Health Treatment

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

Figure 3.14 identifies the behavioral health treatment programs offered at each state correctional facility as of June 30, 2023. Behavioral health treatment programming is available at every state correctional facility while sex offender treatment is available at the SD State Penitentiary, 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.



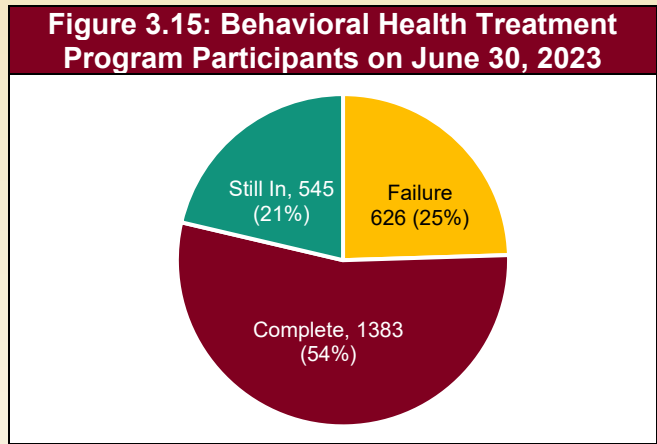
Figure 3.14: Treatment Program Availability by Facility on June 30, 2023

	SDSP	SFMC	JPA	MDSP	YMC	RCMC	SDWP
Sex Offender	*		*	*			*
SOMP Sex Offender Treatment	*		*	*			*
Behavioral Health	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Beyond Violence							*
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)				*			
Resilience Group	*		*	*	*	*	*
Intensive Methamphetamine Treatment (IMT)/Helping Women Recover							*
Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

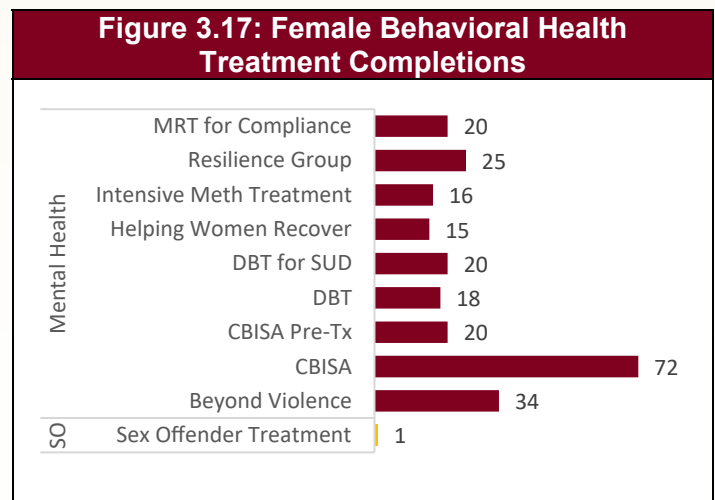
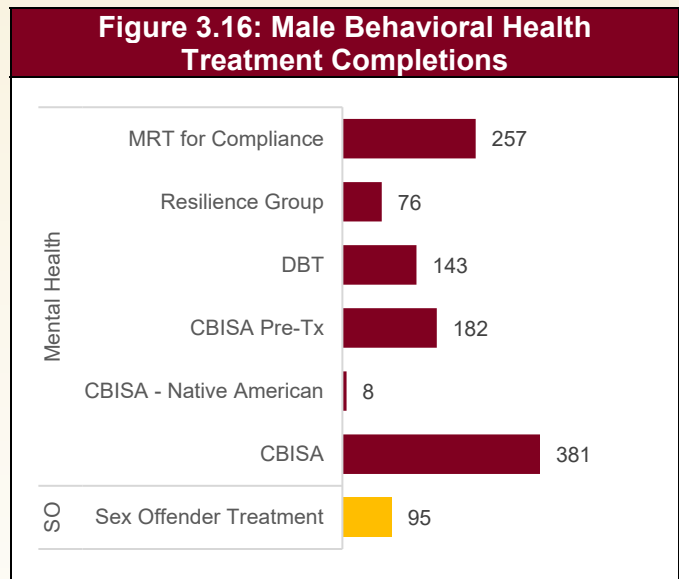
Section 3 | CLINICAL & CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

On June 30, 2023, 545 (21%) participants were identified as still participating in behavioral health treatment programs, 1,383 (54%) had completed, and the remaining 626 (25%) were unsuccessful in the fiscal year. (Figure 3.15)

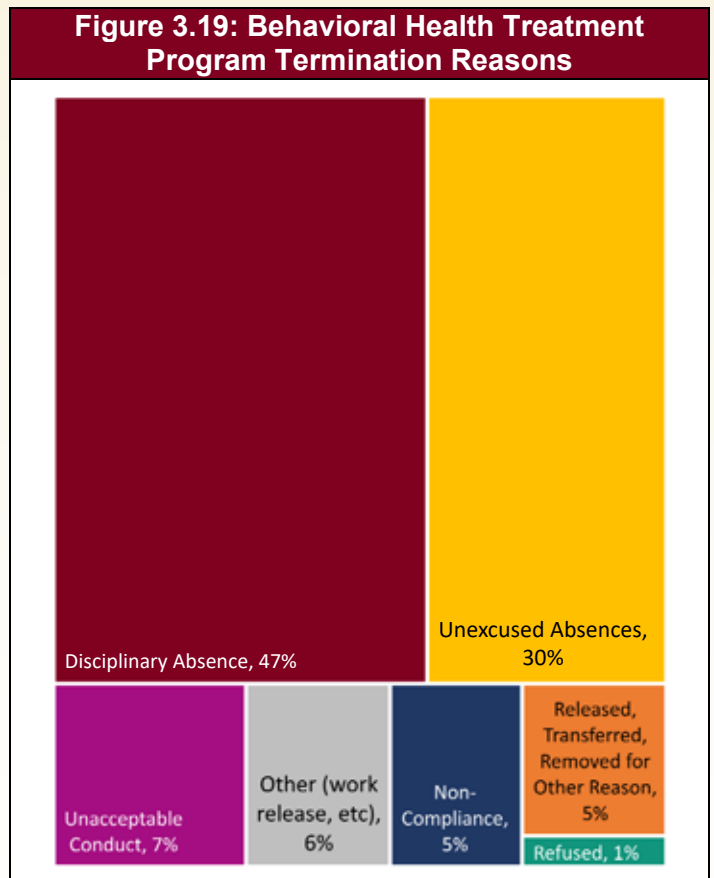
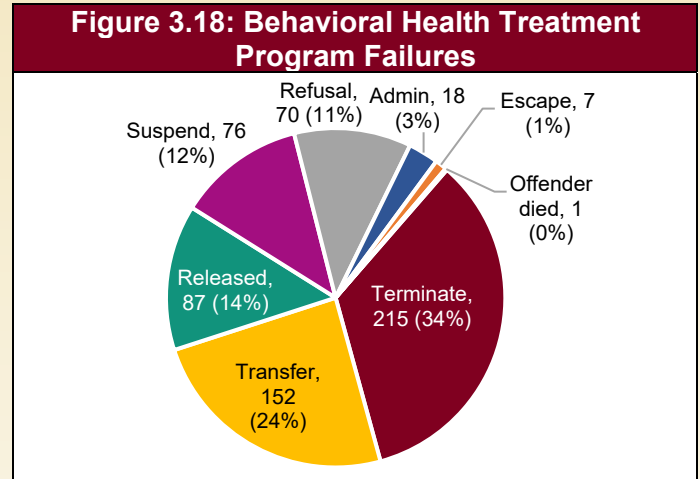
A successful completion of a behavioral health treatment program occurs when an offender meets expected milestones. Successful treatment program completers were comprised of 1,142 males (Figure 3.16) and 241 females (Figure 3.17). Both males and females had the largest number of completions associated with CBISA treatment programs.



Treatment Programs Abbreviations Key	
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



Of the 626 unsuccessful offenders, the largest reason for failing the treatment program was recorded as termination of offender participation at 34%. The next highest reason was due to a transfer between facilities at 24%. Offenders recorded as "suspend" were under disciplinary sanctions and may have been terminated following their suspension (**Figure 3.18**). **Figure 3.19** shows failures by specific reasons tied to terminations. Almost half (47%) of terminations were for the offender being absent due to disciplinary sanctions. This was followed by unexcused absences at 30%.



EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMING

Education programming is made up of four categories. These include Career and Technical Education (CTE), Industry Certificate, Academic/General Educational Development (GED), and social science education.

In Career and Technical Education (CTE) courses, offenders learn skills to obtain entry-level positions within different career fields following community reentry.

Industry certificates allow offenders to work in positions designed to replicate opportunities available within the community. These programs focus on a specified set of skills as provided by credentialed instructors. Offenders can also work in apprenticeships to earn certificates from the United States Department of Labor.

Academic/GED refers to an educational credential that has the same value as a conventional high school diploma. The programming provides an opportunity for offenders who did not finish high school prior to their incarceration to demonstrate they possess the same level of knowledge as a graduate.

Social science education is programming that deals with human behavior in its social and cultural aspects. Many of the programs found in this category relate to improvement of skills as appreciated by the general public.

Assignment of an offender to a specific program is based on a current objective assessment of the offender's rehabilitative goals, risks, and the specific goals of the program. The evolution of correctional programming can be difficult to sustain due to outside factors such as grant opportunities and stakeholders priorities.



Figure 3.20 identifies the educational programs offered at each facility as of June 30, 2023. Mike Durfee State Prison and the SD Women's Prison were the only facilities that offer programming in all four program categories.

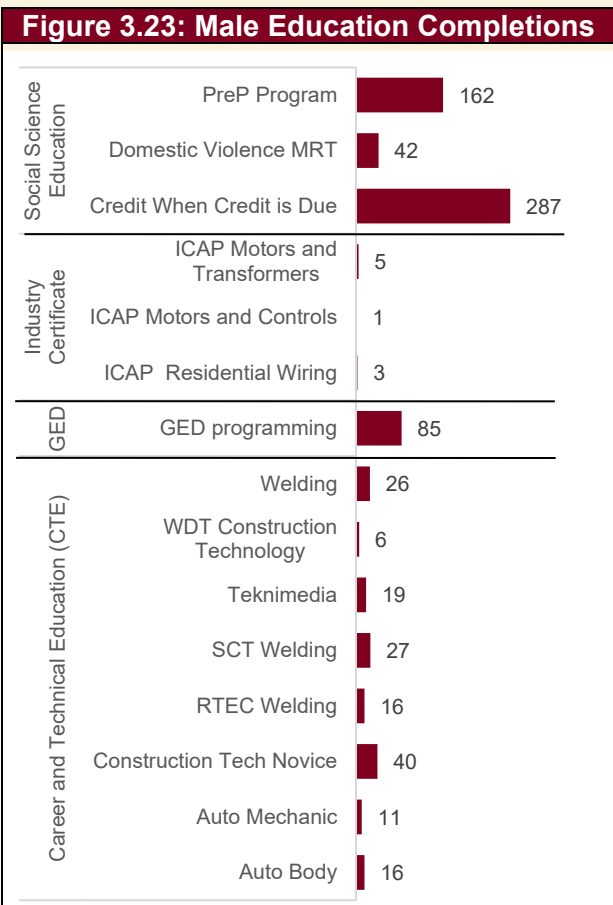
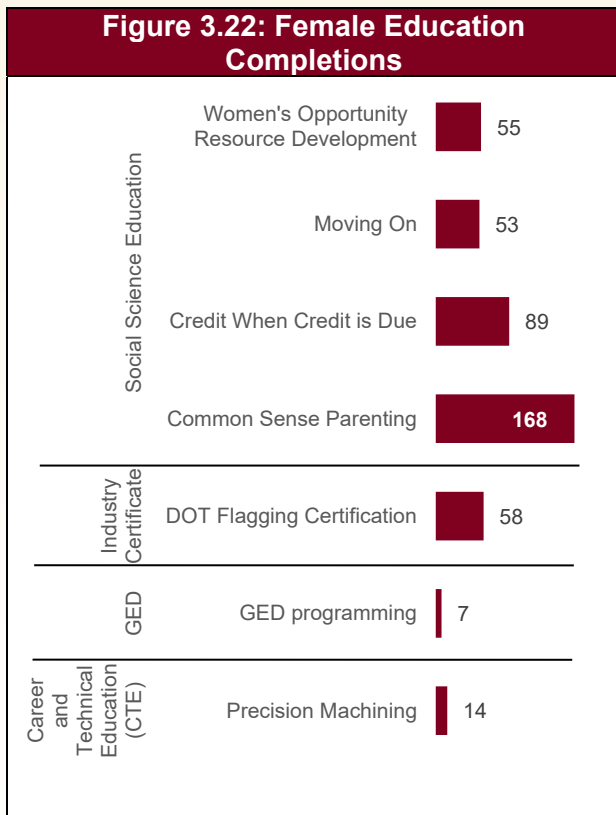
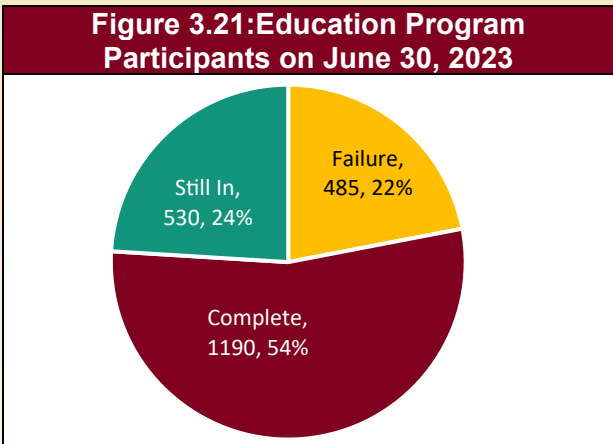


Figure 3.20: Educational Program Availability by Facility On June 30, 2023							
	SDSP	SFMC	JPA	MDSP	YMC	RCMC	SDWP
Career and Technical Education (CTE)		*		*	*	*	*
Auto Body				*			
Auto Mechanic				*			
Construction Technology Novice				*			
Lake Area Tech Precision Machining							*
RTEC Welding					*		
Southeast Tech Welding		*					
Teknimedia				*	*	*	
Welding				*			
Western Dakota Tech Construction Technology						*	
Industry Certificate				*			*
Department of Transportation Flagging Certification							*
Inmate Carpentry Apprentices 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	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Domestic Violence Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT)	*	*	*	*	*		
Moving On (Female Specific Curriculum)							*
Prison Re-entry Program (PreP)	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Women's Opportunity Resource Development							*

Section 3 | CLINICAL & CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

As seen in **Figure 3.21**, on June 30, 2023, 530 (24%) participants were identified as still participating in educational programming, 1,190 (54%) had completed, and the remaining 485 (22%) failed to meet the program requirements.

A successful completion of educational programming occurs when an offender meets the expectations required by the program. There were 1,190 program completions in educational programming in FY2023 (**Figure 3.21**). This breaks down into 444 females (**Figure 3.22**) and 746 males (**Figure 3.23**).



Program Abbreviations Key	
DOT	Department of Transportation
GED	General Education Development
ICAP	Inmate Carpentry Apprentice Program
LATC	Lake Area Technical College
MRT	Moral Reconciliation Therapy
PreP	Prison Re-entry Program
STC	Southeast Technical College
WDT	Western Dakota Technical College

Of the 485 offenders with failures, the largest reason for ending the program was recorded as refusal by offender to participate in the program at 27%. The next highest reason was due to a transfer between facilities at 21% (**Figure 3.24**).

Institution staff work diligently to avoid losing participants due to transfers and releases, but factors such as earned discharge credits can change release dates with short notice. As the SDDOC pursues new physical plants for females and males, less movement of offenders will eliminate unsuccessful completions due to transfers.

Offenders recorded as suspend were under disciplinary sanctions and may have been terminated following their suspension.

specific termination reasons began in the middle of FY2023 which accounts for the 20% unknown termination reasons. The SDDOC will refine programming data collection for better data integrity in the future.

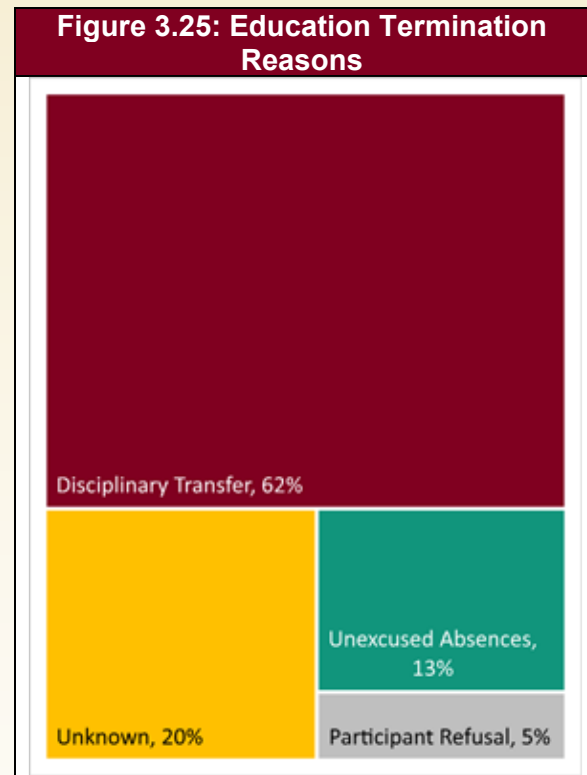
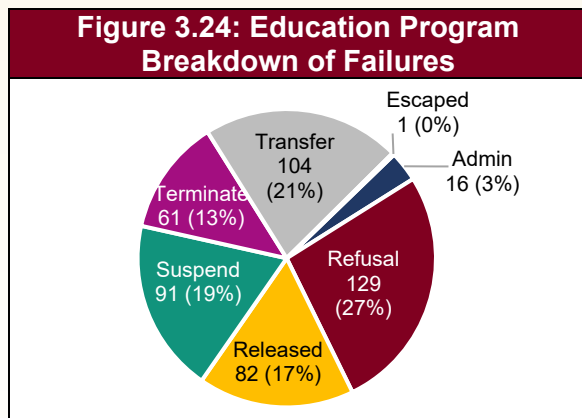


Figure 3.25 shows failures by specific reasons tied to terminations. Over half (62%) of terminations were for offender disciplinary reasons. The next largest known reason was unexcused absences at 13%. Tracking of

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 under the jurisdiction of SDDOC, as well as supervision and outcomes of the SDDOC Parole Division.

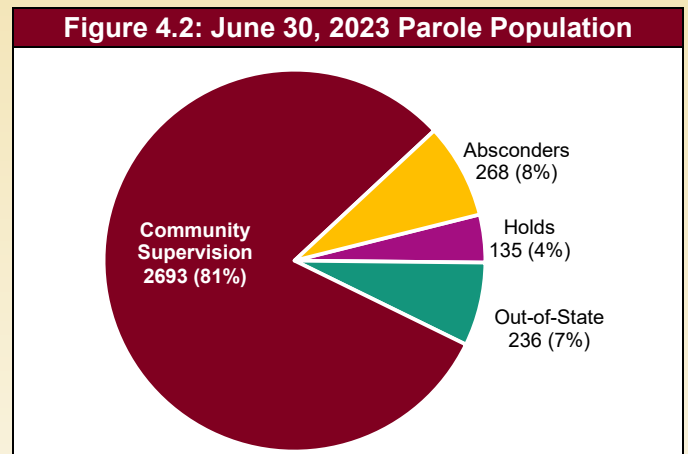
PAROLE SERVICES

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

Figure 4.1 outlines the caseloads of 54 parole agents and four supervisors. In FY2023, juvenile community corrections (JCC) agents were not assigned any parole cases, but in prior years JCC agents assisted with low-risk offenders.

PAROLE POPULATION

On June 30, 2023, the parole population totaled 3,332. (Figure 4.2)



Parolees under community supervision represented 2,693 (81%) of the population while absconders represented 268 (8%).

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. There were 236 (7%) parolees being supervised outside of South Dakota on interstate compact, while 135 (4%) were parole holds housed in other jurisdictions.

Figure 4.1: Historical Parole Caseload by Region

	SOUTHEAST		NORTHEAST		WEST		JCC Assistance	
	Offenders	Agents	Offenders	Agents	Offenders	Agents	Offenders	Agents
FY2018	1352	21	743	12	698	11	0	0
FY2019	1517	23	813	12	773	11	0	0
FY2020	1636	26	807	14	686	12	99	3
FY2021	1651	28	853	15	755	12	66	4
FY2022	1662	30	707	13	684	13	30	2
FY2023	1643	31	717	14	601	13	0	0

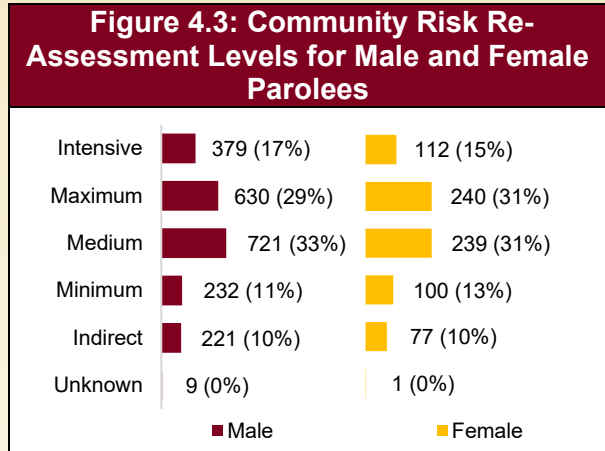
Community Risk/Needs Levels

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 while on community supervision.

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 FY2023, 1,009 (46%) male parolees were classified as maximum or intensive level of supervision, while 352 (46%) females were classified as maximum or intensive level of supervision.



Parole Supervision Conditions

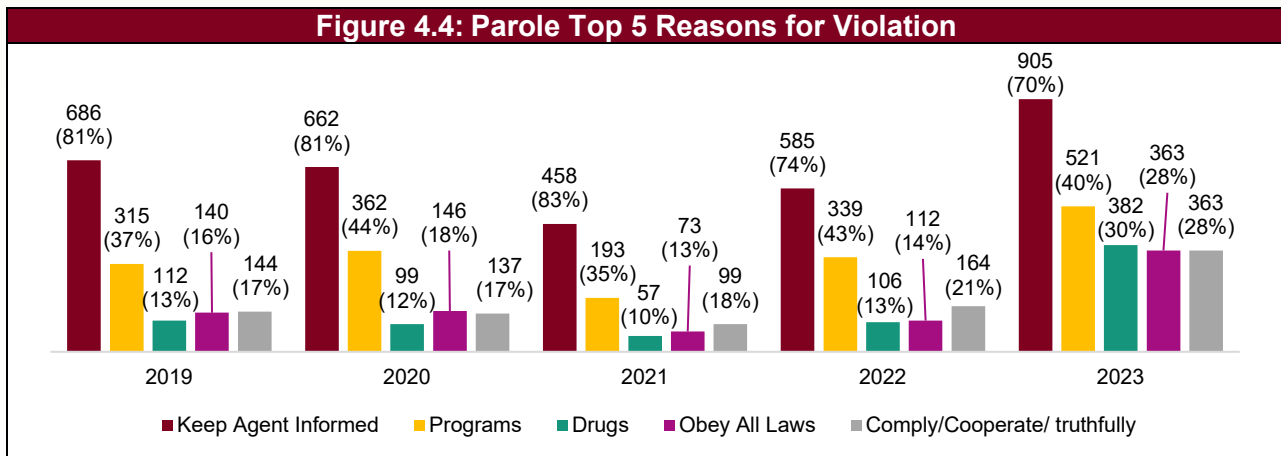
Supervision agreements contain standard conditions of supervision and are agreed to by all offenders prior to their release to community supervision. Conditions can be added by the Board of Pardons and Paroles, the parole director, or parole supervision staff based on specific needs of the parolee.

When a parolee violates the conditions of their agreement, they are sanctioned based on a graduated response matrix. If the violation rises to the level of a technical parole violation (TPV), a revocation hearing process is initiated with the Board of Pardons and Paroles. Revocation action by the Board of Pardons and Paroles will return the parolee to a state correctional facility.

Figure 4.4 outlines violations by condition in hearings that resulted in a TPV. The percentages are calculated as the percent of responses that contained a specific condition. Since multiple conditions could be tied to a hearing, the totals exceed 100%.

Across the five-year period, between 70% and 83% of responses contained violations of keeping agent informed, which included absconding; failure to report activities to their parole agent; and keeping agent informed of their location. The second most common violation was associated with the programs condition (37%-44%), which included failure to participate in treatment programs or being removed from programming.

The remaining three most common violated conditions leading to a TPV were drugs (10%-30%) (use or testing positive of drugs, abusing prescription or over the counter medication, or failure to submit to urine/drug analysis test), obey all laws (13%-28%) (committing or conviction of a new class 1 or 2 misdemeanor offense, or committing or conviction of any felony), and failure to comply/cooperate/truthfully (17%-28%) (deliberate pattern of non-compliance with orders, directions, or imposed sanctions).



Sanctions

A parolee is not revoked to a state correctional facility each time they violate a condition of their supervision. Once a parolee commits a behavior in violation of their supervision agreement, their parole agent will respond in accordance with the graduated response matrix and determine a response to the violation based on the parolee's supervision level and the severity of the violation. Generally, the least burdensome sanction(s) to the violation is applied and consideration is given to aggravating or mitigating factors.

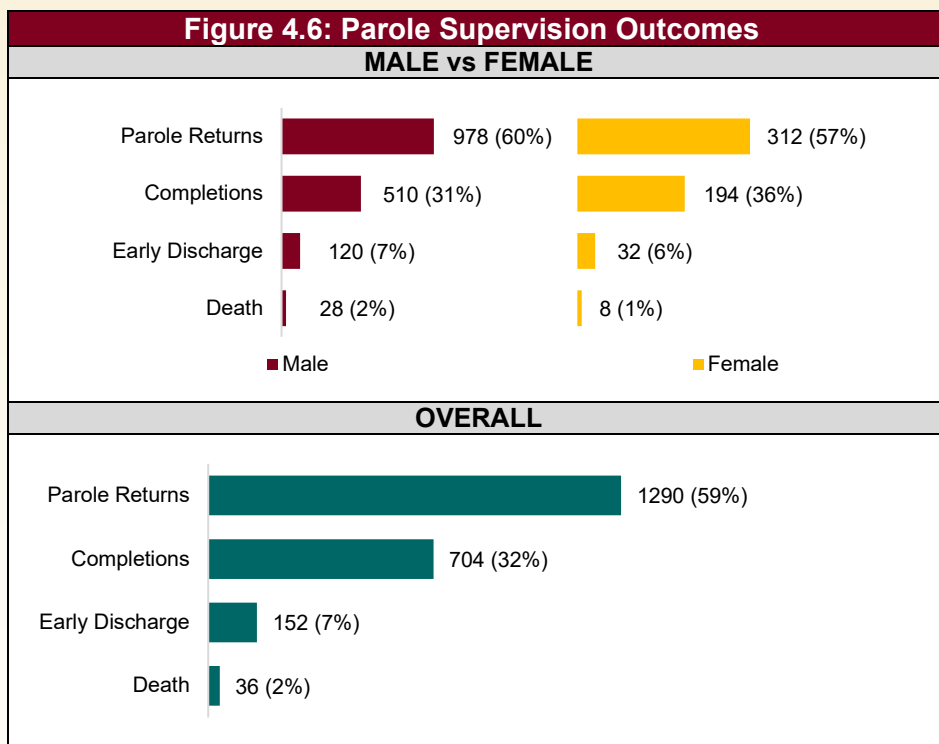
Ending parole supervision as a TPV is the most serious sanction available in the violation sanction scale. **Figure 4.5** provides examples (not a comprehensive list) of responses within the violation sanction scale that may be used to address parolee behavior prior to a referral to the Board of Pardons and Paroles for revocation consideration.

Figure 4.5: 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 	

Parole Supervision Outcomes

Figure 4.6 displays parole ends by outcome. Nearly one third (704, 32%) of parolees ending supervision completed their sentence by reaching their term expires date in FY2023. In addition, 152 (7%) parolees received an early discharge from the Board of Pardons and Paroles and 1,290 (59%) of the parolee population returned to a state correctional facility.

Supervision outcomes were similar for male and female parolees with both ending their supervision with a primary reason of returning to a state correctional facility in FY2023.



* Values may not total 100% due to rounding

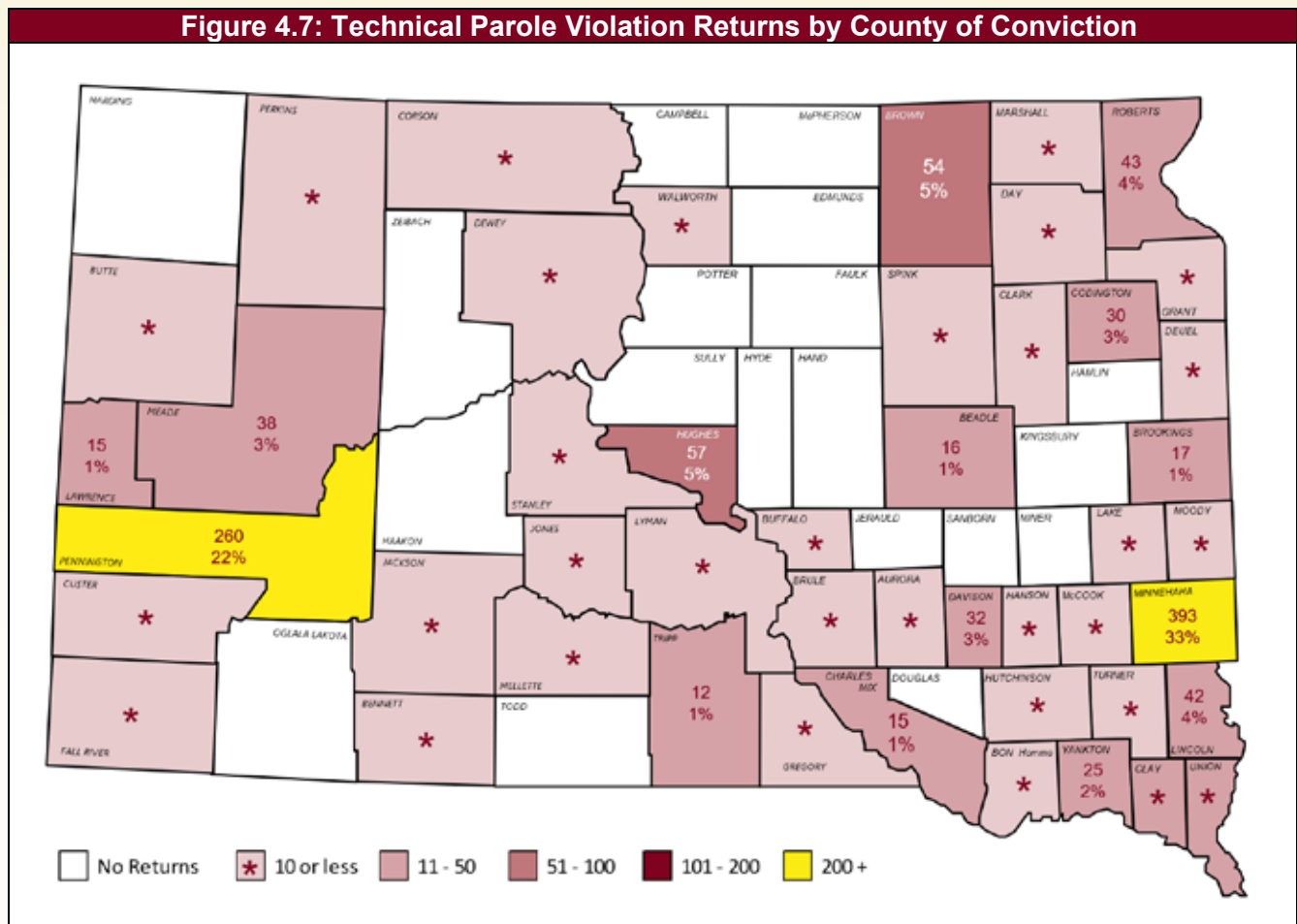


Technical Parole Violators Admissions by County

Figure 4.7 displays the percentage of TPV return admissions from the offender's original county of conviction. Counties without numbers indicate there were no TPV returns from those counties in FY2023.

Counties shown in Figure 4.7 with an asterisk (*) had a small number of TPV returns. Cumulatively, the counties with an asterisk represent 10% of the TPV returns.

Minnehaha County represents the largest percentage (33%) of technical parole violation return admissions.

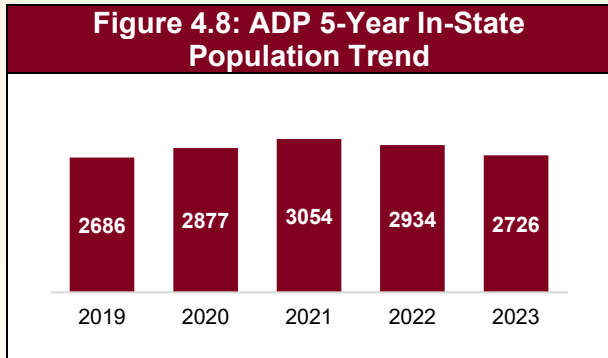


COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

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

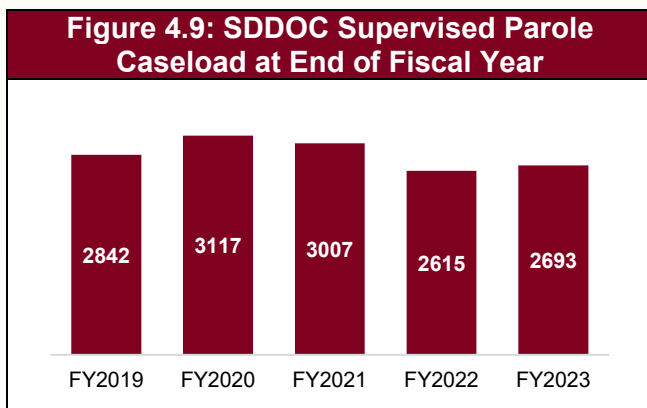
Average Daily Population (ADP)

ADP is calculated by the sum of all parolees for each day of the period, divided by the number of days in the period. **Figure 4.8** shows the ADP for the last five years. In FY2023, there was an average of 2,726 parolees on community supervision.



Caseload Population on June 30, 2023

As shown in **Figure 4.9**, the population decreased by 14% from June 30, 2020 (3,117) to June 30, 2023 (2,693).



Parolee Profile

The June 30, 2023, parole population is shown by males and females in **Figure 4.10**. The parole population was comprised of 675 (25%) females and 2,018 (75%) males.

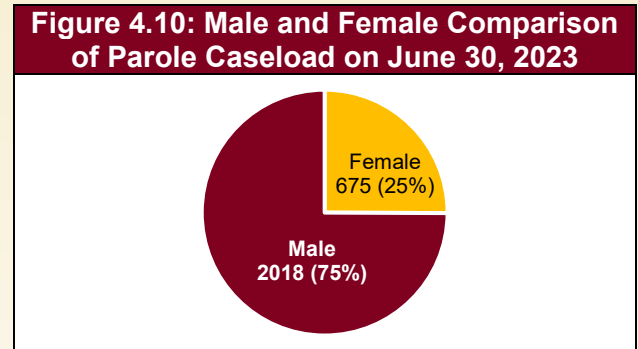


Figure 4.11 shows the demographics of in-state parolees. Most of the parole population can be described as male; white; between the ages of 25 and 45; on presumptive parole supervision; and a non-violent offender. Parolees with non-violent sentences totaled 1,923 (71%) of the caseload.

In comparison to the male population in **Figure 4.11**, the female population contained a higher percentage of native american parolees. There was a similar proportion of presumptive and non-violent parolees between the male and female populations.

Figure 4.11: June 30, 2023 In-State Parole Profile

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
ETHNICITY/RACE			
White	1220 (60%)	294 (44%)	1514 (56%)
Native American	533 (26%)	348 (52%)	881 (33%)
Black	171 (8%)	19 (3%)	190 (7%)
Hispanic or Latino	67 (3%)	9 (1%)	76 (3%)
Other	27 (1%)	5 (1%)	32 (1%)
AGE			
Under 20	4 (0%)	1 (0%)	5 (0%)
20 - 24	132 (7%)	32 (5%)	164 (6%)
25 - 34	673 (33%)	265 (39%)	938 (35%)
35 - 44	615 (30%)	243 (36%)	858 (32%)
45 - 54	356 (18%)	93 (14%)	449 (17%)
55 - 64	177 (9%)	30 (4%)	207 (8%)
65 - 74	49 (2%)	11 (2%)	60 (2%)
75 and Over	12 (1%)	0 (0%)	12 (0%)
SUPERVISION REASON			
Presumptive Parole	1452 (72%)	493 (73%)	1945 (72%)
Discretionary Parole	451 (22%)	160 (24%)	611 (23%)
Suspended Sentence	42 (2%)	8 (1%)	50 (2%)
From Other State	73 (4%)	14 (2%)	87 (3%)
VIOLENT OFFENDERS			
Non-Violent	1335 (66%)	588 (87%)	1923 (71%)
Violent	610 (30%)	73 (11%)	683 (25%)
From Other State	73 (4%)	14 (2%)	87 (3%)

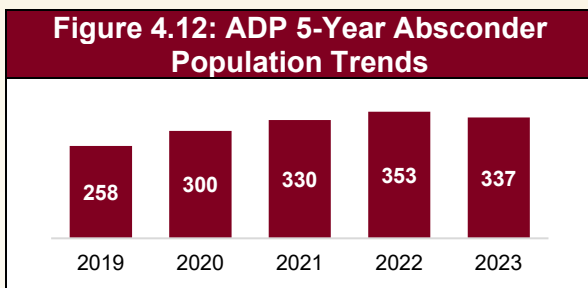
* Values may not total 100% due to rounding

ABSCONDERS

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

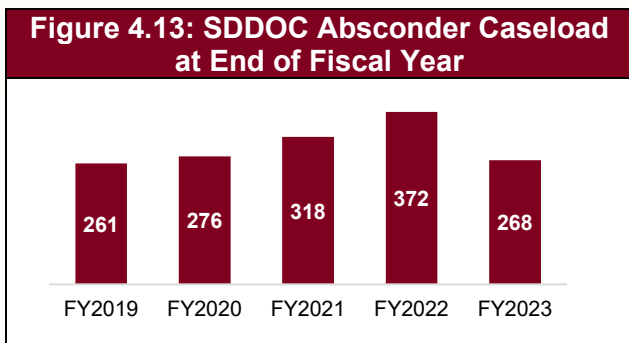
Average Daily Population

Figure 4.12 shows the average daily population for the last five years for the absconder population. In FY2023, there was an average of 337 absconders on the parole caseload.



Absconder Population on June 30, 2023

Figure 4.13 shows the number of absconders in the parole caseload at the end of the fiscal year. The absconder caseload decreased by 28% from June 30, 2022 (372) to June 30, 2023 (268).



Absconder Profile

The June 30, 2023 absconder population is shown by males and females in Figure 4.14. The absconder population contained 94 (35%) females and 174 (65%) males.

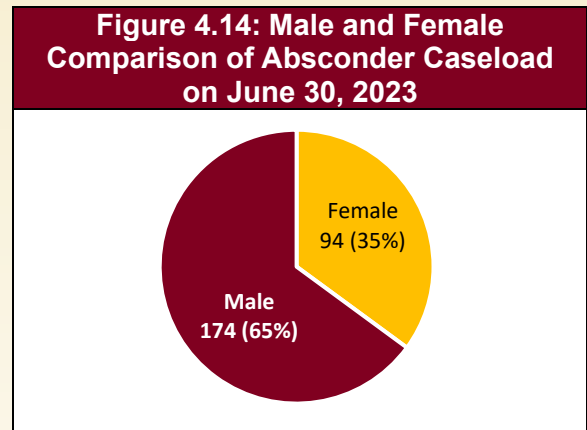


Figure 4.15 shows the demographics of absconders. The majority of the absconder population can be described as male; native american; between the ages of 25 and 45; on presumptive parole supervision; and a non-violent offender. Male absconders with a violent sentence accounted for 29 (17%) of the male absconders. There was only one (1%) violent female absconder.

In comparison to the male population in Figure 4.15, the female population contained a higher percentage of native american absconders. There was a similar proportion of presumptive and non-violent absconders between the male and female populations.

Figure 4.15: June 30, 2023 Absconder Profile

Figure 4.15: June 30, 2023 Absconder Profile			
Males	Females	Total	
ETHNICITY/RACE			
White	37 (21%)	18 (19%)	55 (21%)
Native American	116 (67%)	73 (78%)	189 (71%)
Black	15 (9%)	1 (1%)	16 (6%)
Hispanic or Latino	3 (2%)	2 (2%)	5 (2%)
Other	3 (2%)	0 (0%)	3 (1%)
AGE			
Under 20	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
20 - 24	8 (5%)	0 (0%)	15 (6%)
25 - 34	63 (36%)	7 (7%)	111 (41%)
35 - 44	64 (37%)	48 (51%)	89 (33%)
45 - 54	31 (18%)	25 (27%)	44 (16%)
55 - 64	8 (5%)	13 (14%)	9 (3%)
65 - 74	0 (0%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)
75 and Over	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
SUPERVISION REASON			
Presumptive Parole	95 (55%)	56 (60%)	151 (56%)
Discretionary Parole	73 (42%)	37 (39%)	110 (41%)
Suspended Sentence	6 (3%)	1 (1%)	7 (3%)
From Other State	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
VIOLENT OFFENDERS			
Non-Violent	145 (83%)	93 (99%)	238 (89%)
Violent	29 (17%)	1 (1%)	30 (11%)
From Other State	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

* Values may not total 100% due to rounding

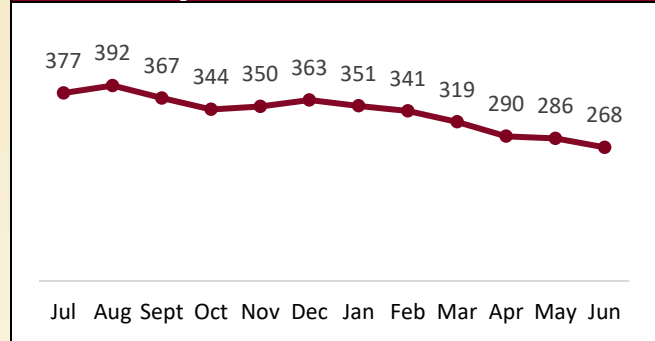
Absconder Apprehension

Figure 4.16 shows the end of month count of in-state absconders for FY2023. 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 29% from July 31, 2022 to June 30, 2023.

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.

From December 2022 through the end of the fiscal year, 446 absconders were apprehended by the AAU, other parole agents, and other law enforcement entities.

Figure 4.16: In-State Absconders on Last Day of the Month in FY2023

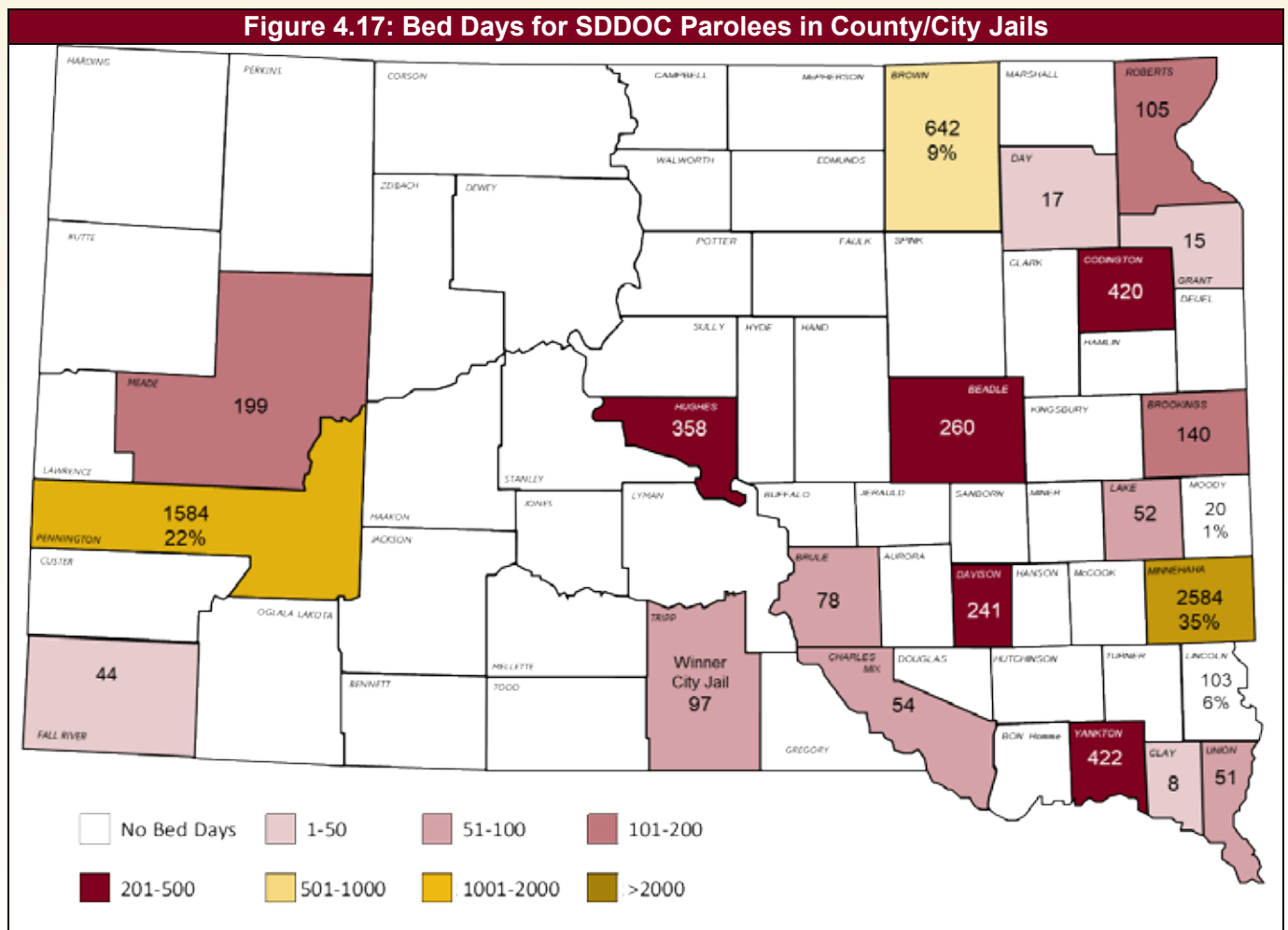


Parolee Bed Days in County/City Jails

Figure 4.17 displays the number of bed days the SDDOC reimbursed county or city jails for holding parole violators in FY2023. Twenty different facilities held parolees between eight and 2,584 days. Facilities were reimbursed up to \$70 per day.

As previously mentioned, Senate Bill 51 in the 2023 legislative session increased the daily reimbursement rate to up to \$95 per day to help counties offset costs to house parolees.

Over half (4,168, 57%), of bed days occurred in South Dakota's two largest county jails in Minnehaha and Pennington Counties.



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.

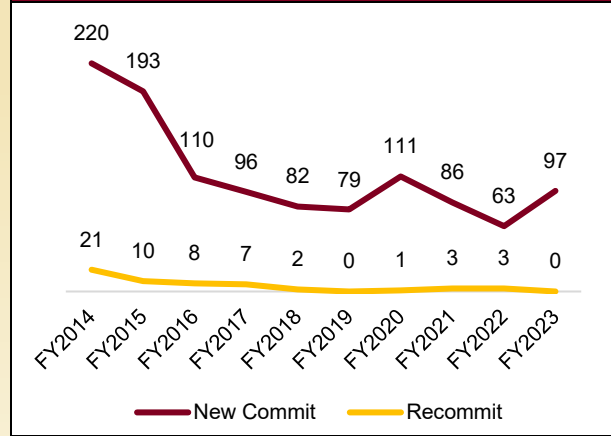
The Juvenile Division has focused on increasing the delivery of interventions to promote behavioral change and are working towards more opportunities to strengthen families, so they are better equipped to support and guide their children.

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 has the responsibility to provide the necessary custody, care, and supervision of juveniles through the commitment period. **Figure 5.1** shows commitment trends since FY2014. Between FY2022 and FY2023, there was a 54% increase in new commitments and a decrease of recommitments to zero juveniles in FY2023.

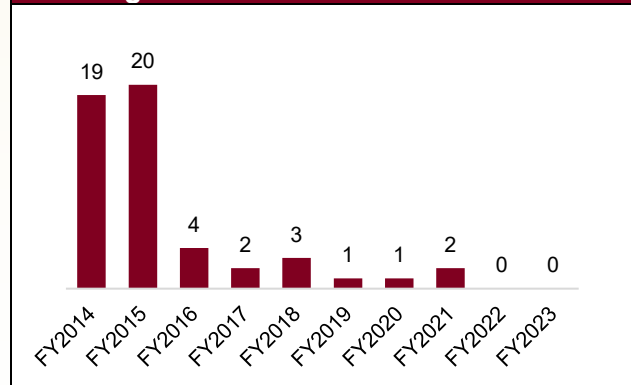
Figure 5.1: Juvenile Commitments



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 5.2** shows 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 and FY2023 were for delinquent offenses as zero commitments were for CHINS offenses, such as truancy or running away.

Figure 5.2: CHINS Commitments



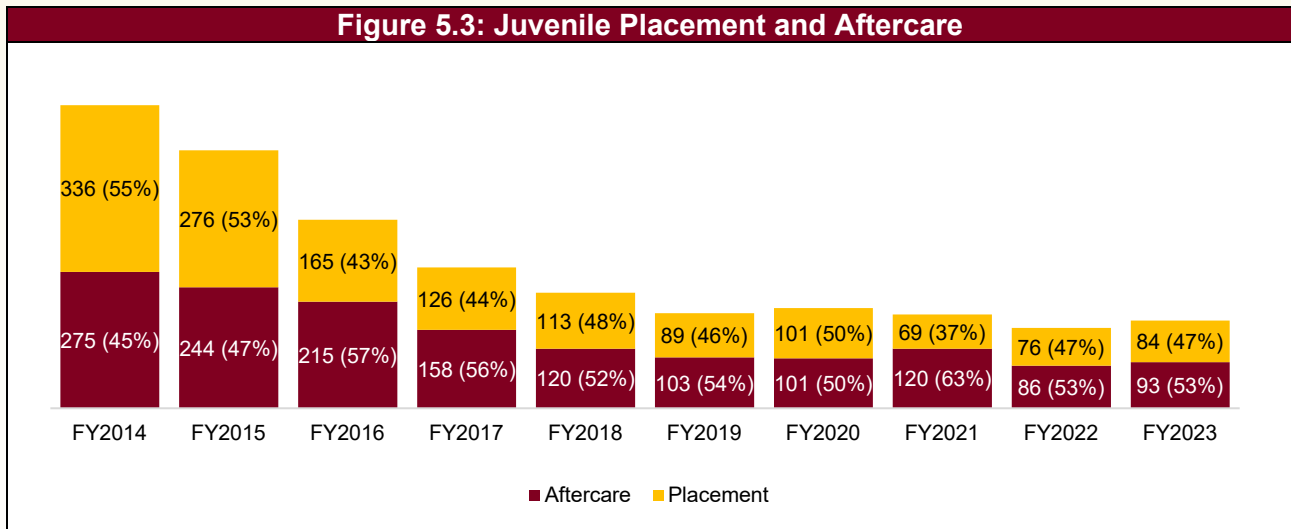
POPULATION

Juvenile Community Corrections consists of placement with various in-state and out-of-state providers for juveniles who have specific needs, contractual foster care, and juvenile aftercare services. Juveniles may be placed in private placement programs and facilities, consistent with their risk, needs, and medical necessity status. Juveniles are required to follow the rules and regulations of the SDDOC in addition to the rules of the program/facility.

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

Once released to aftercare, the JCA delivers interventions, provides supervision, as well as referral to necessary community-based services. The JCA may initiate aftercare revocation proceedings if necessary.

Figure 5.3 compares aftercare supervision and residential placement on the last day of the fiscal year for the past 10 years.



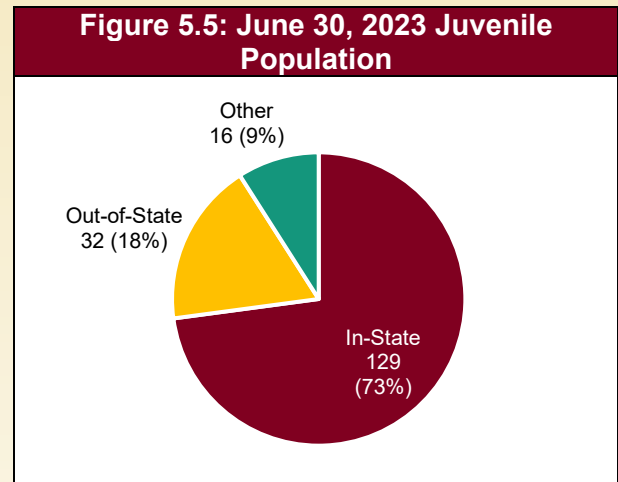
* Values may not total 100% due to rounding.

Section 5 | JUVENILE SERVICES

Figure 5.4 distinguishes the June 30, 2023, population into in-state or out-of-state supervision. Seventy-five (81%) of juveniles on aftercare and 54 (64%) 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 5.4: Juvenile Locations			
	Male	Female	TOTAL
Aftercare			
In-State	68 (83%)	7 (64%)	75 (81%)
Home	41	6	47
All Other	27	1	28
Out-of-State	3 (4%)	2 (18%)	5 (5%)
Aftercare	3	2	5
Other	11 (13%)	2 (18%)	13 (14%)
Absconder	11	2	13
Total Aftercare	82	11	93
Placement			
In-State	45 (65%)	9 (60%)	54 (64%)
Detainment	25	5	30
Private	20	4	24
Out-of-State	22 (32%)	5 (33%)	27 (32%)
Private	22	5	27
Other	2 (3%)	1 (7%)	3 (4%)
Runaway	2	1	3
Total Placement	69	15	84
TOTAL JUVENILES	151	26	177

Figure 5.5 shows the entire juvenile population by service location. Nearly three quarters (129, 73%) of the juvenile population was served in-state, 32 (18%) were served out of state, and the remaining juveniles (16, 9%) were not tied to an in-state or out-of-state service as they had run away from placement or absconded from aftercare.



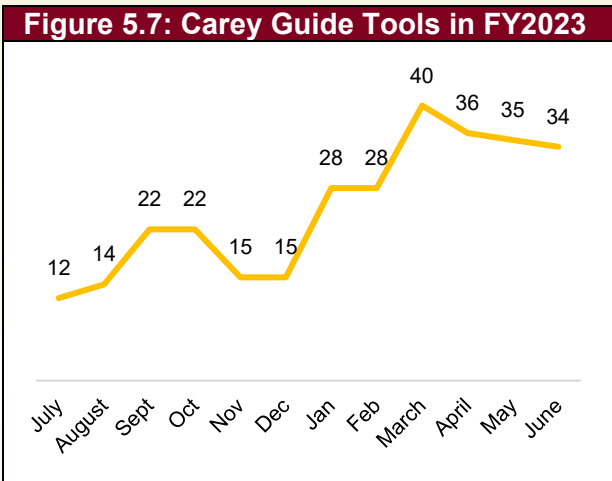
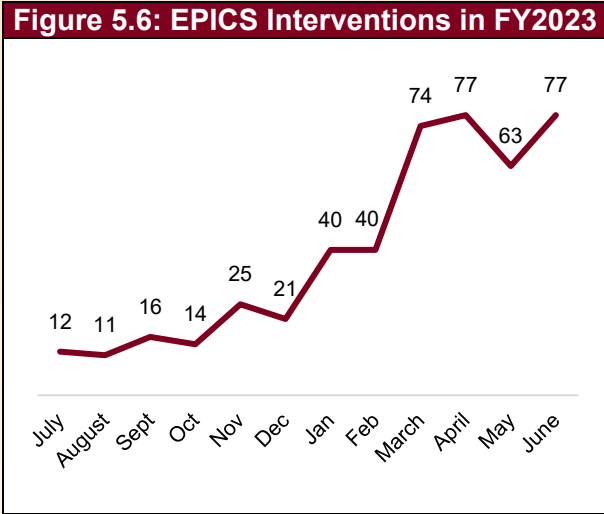
* Values may not total 100% due to rounding.

PROGRAMMING OVERVIEW

In addition to the supervision and monitoring systems provided by JCAs, aftercare supervision also includes a combination of interventions or treatment services matched to the juvenile's needs.

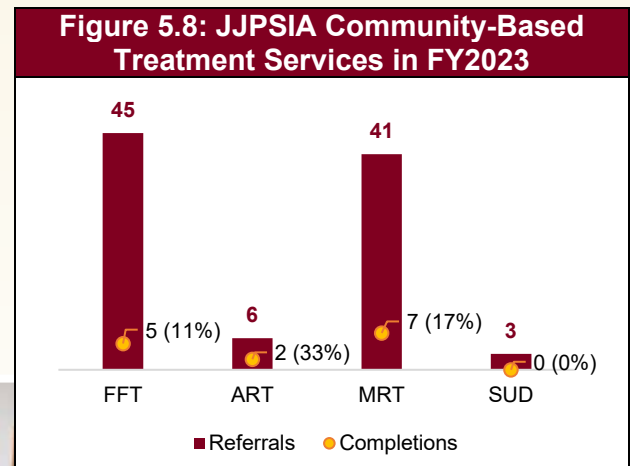
In FY2023, JCAs worked to increase intervention utilization through the use of Effective Practices in Community Supervision model (EPICS) and Carey Guides as intervention tools to support positive behavioral changes. Figure 5.6 and Figure 5.7 display the increase in EPICS interventions and Carey Guide tools across FY2023. When comparing July 2022 and June 2023 totals, EPICS interventions increased by 542% and Carey Guide tools increased by 183%.





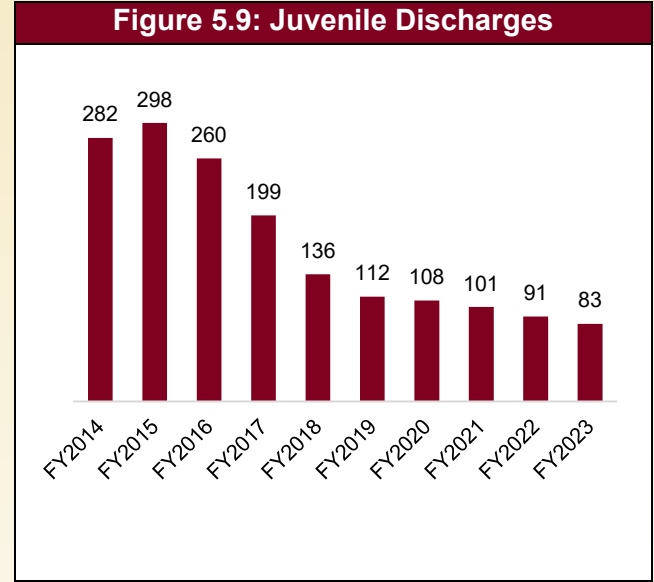
Under the Juvenile Justice Public Safety Improvement Act (JJPSIA), the Department of Social Services (DSS) manages the community-based services delivered to justice involved youth. In FY2023, the SDDOC referred 95 juveniles to the community-based treatment services of Functional Family Therapy (FFT), Aggression Replacement Training (ART), Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT), and Substance Use Disorder (SUD) treatment services.

Figure 5.8 shows SDDOC referrals and completion rates by program. SDDOC juveniles experienced a 15% completion rate across all programs in FY2023.



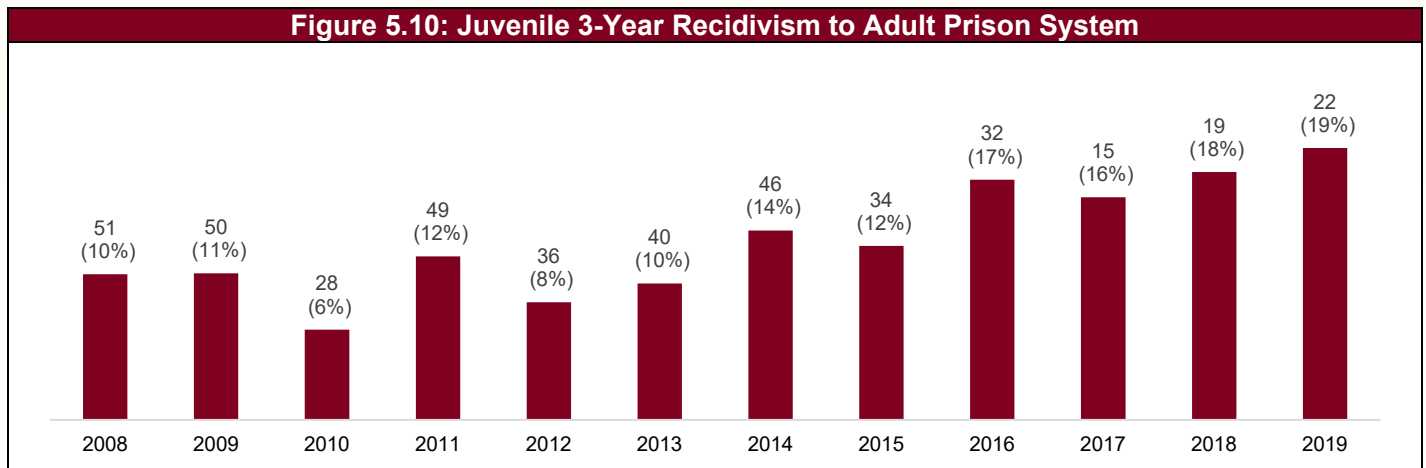
DISCHARGE

Juveniles are committed to the SDDOC until age twenty-one or they are discharged, as provided in SDCL §§ 26-11A-5 and 26-11A-7. The actual length of commitment depends on several factors including history of offenses, behaviors while committed, willingness to follow the rules and engage in treatment services during commitment, and successful completion of the aftercare program and its requirements. **Figure 5.9** shows the decreasing number of discharges per year since reform in FY2015. In FY2023, the average number of months that a juvenile was committed to the SDDOC was 26 months which is an increase of two months from FY2022.



RECIDIVISM TO ADULT PRISON SYSTEM

Figure 5.10 displays the three-year recidivism rate of juveniles into the adult prison system. 2019 saw a ten year high with 22 (19%) juveniles recidivating to the adult prison system. This is attributed to fewer yet, more serious juveniles being committed to the SDDOC.



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 correction industry is recidivism. Recidivism is defined as a return to prison within three years of release for new criminal activity or a technical violation of parole.

SD adheres to current recidivism methodology based on performance-based measurement system outcome measures and counting rules.

The following summarizes the methodology of counting recidivists:

- **Recidivism:** A return to prison within three years of release for a new crime or technical parole violation where the Board of Pardons and Paroles has revoked their parole.
- **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.
- **Calendar Year (CY):** Although this statistical report is based on fiscal year data, recidivism is compiled on a calendar year basis to ensure it is consistent with national surveys.

RELEASE DATE



Releases Include:

- Discretionary Paroles
- Presumptive Paroles
- Suspended Sentence Supervision
- Sentence Discharges

Releases do not include:

- Multiple Releases in same year

Return to incarceration status for:

- New Conviction
- Technical Parole Violation

Returns after three years:

- Not considered recidivism
- If released to parole, may discharge parole before three years but are still followed

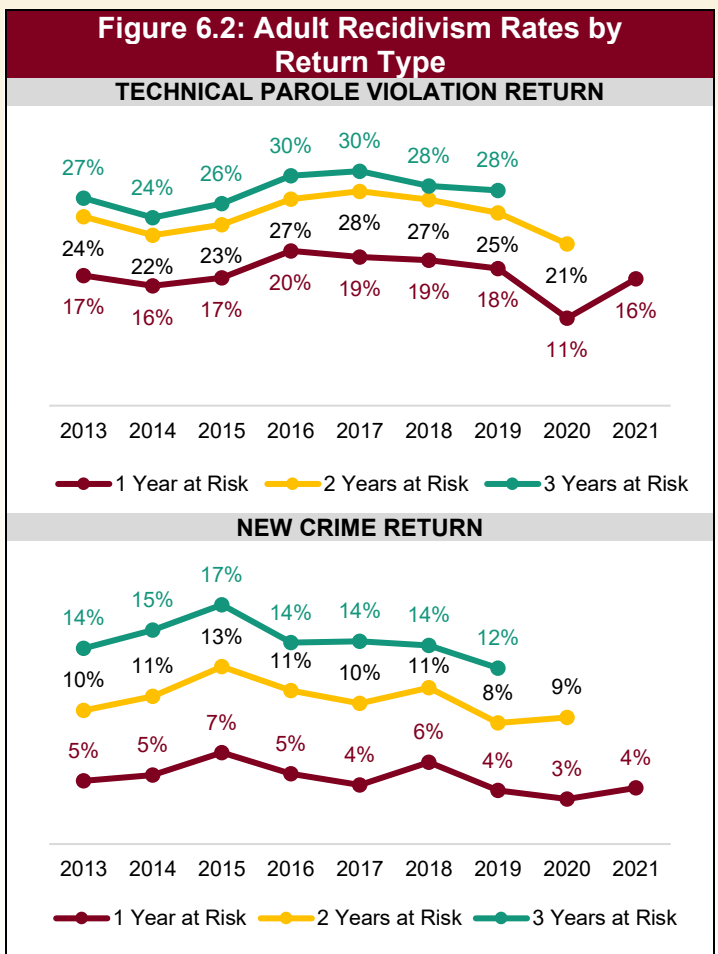
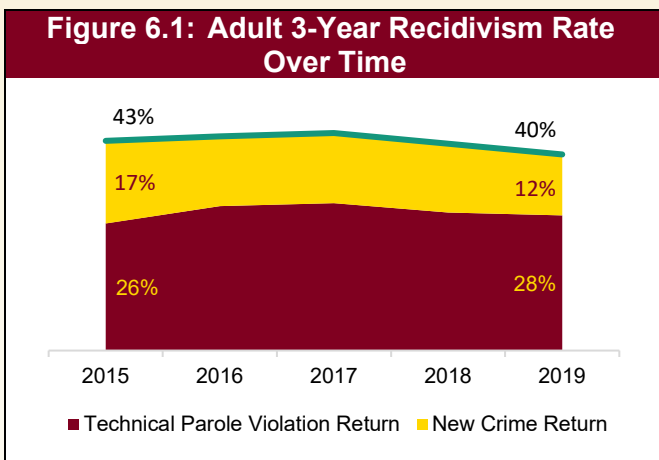
RECIDIVISM

ADULT RECIDIVISM DATA

The three-year recidivism rate (including returns for new crimes and technical violations) is 40% for the CY2019 cohort.

Figure 6.1 shows 28% of recidivists were technical parole violations and 12% were returns with new crimes. The recidivism rate decreased 3% since last year which had a rate of 43%.

For the full three years at risk and new crime returns, we saw a peak in CY2015 and since have seen a slight downward trend. If the decreasing trend as seen in the one and two-year at-risk windows hold, we would expect to continue to see a downward trend in new crime returns next year.



To further explore recidivism rates, Figure 6.2 outlines the return to prison rates for each technical parole violation and new crime return. Although the official definition of recidivism looks at the full three years at risk for return, the one year and two-year at-risk windows are included in this figure. For the full three years at risk, technical parole violation saw a peak in CY2017. If the decreasing trend as seen in the one and two-year at-risk windows remains, we would expect to continue to see a downward trend in technical parole violations next year.

JUVENILE RECIDIVISM DATA

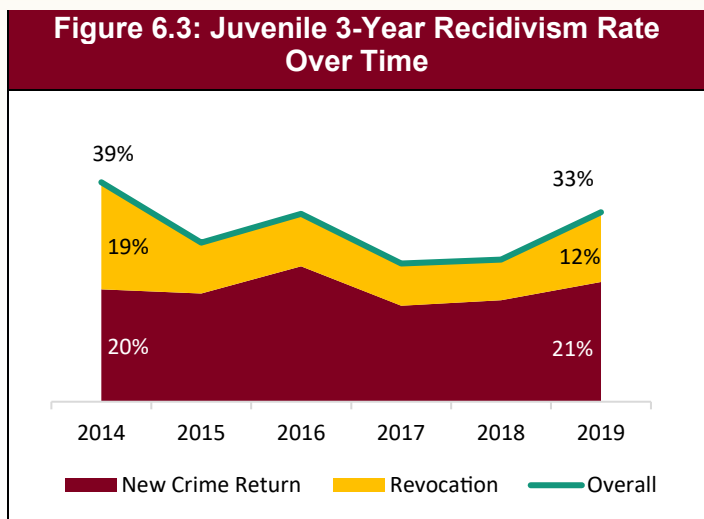
The SDDOC defines juvenile recidivism, consistent with adult recidivism, as a return to prison in South Dakota with three years from release for a new conviction or a technical violation of supervision.

The methodology of counting is similar to those as outlined in the adult recidivism section. However, it should be noted that in cases where a revocation hearing and new court action happened around the same timeframe, the new court action took precedence, and the case was counted as a new conviction.

The three-year recidivism rate (including returns for new convictions and technical violations) was 33% for the CY2019 cohort.

Figure 6.3 shows the rate over time for new convictions and technical violations. In CY2019, the three-year recidivism rate for juvenile technical returns was 12% and 21% for returns with new convictions.

Next year’s report will elaborate on some details of those offenders who did not return in the adult and juvenile cohorts.





OFFICE OF 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 a significant move in March 2023, the supervision of the Special Investigations Unit was reorganized to the newly established Inspector General's Office. This strategic reorganization aimed to streamline and enhance the oversight of investigative activities within the organization and ensure executive notification in a timely manner.

This change not only reflects a restructuring of internal functions but also underscores the commitment to more robust and accountable reporting and investigative processes. The office also started reporting and tracking investigations in a consistent and efficient manner beginning in March 2023.

The Office of the Inspector General works collaboratively with other law enforcement jurisdictions and in concert with the Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI) and carries out the following types of carceral investigations.

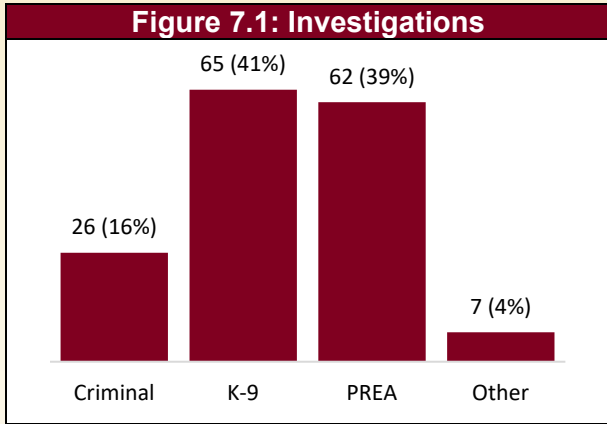
Criminal: Criminal investigations pertain to incidents with indications of potential criminal behavior. These investigations involve assessing evidence and applying collaborative perspectives to determine the appropriate course of action.

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 shows the investigation types for the last quarter of FY2023 (April 1, 2023 – June 30, 2023). Sixty-five (41%) of the 160 investigations were K-9 followed by 62 (39%) PREA investigations.



PREA INCIDENTS

The Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) was signed into federal law in 2003 and was established to detect, prevent, investigate, and eliminate sexual abuse within correctional systems. PREA applies to all correctional facilities, including prisons, jails, juvenile facilities, and community corrections residential facilities.

PREA incidents are investigated by the Office of the Inspector General to determine the factual basis.



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

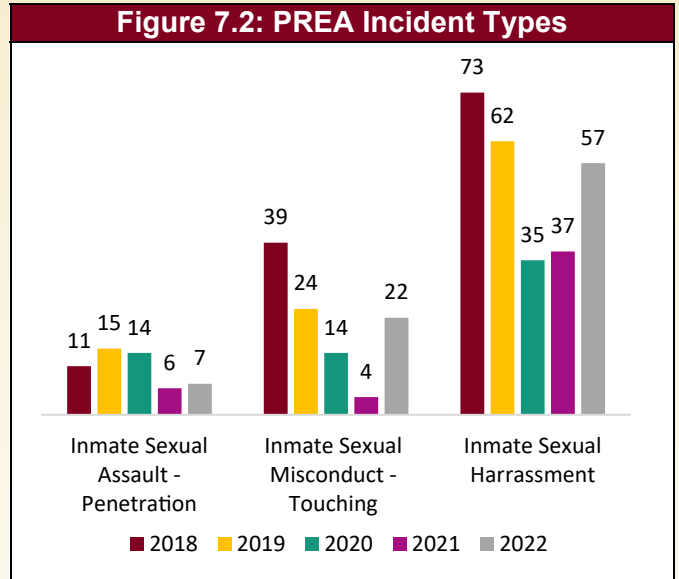
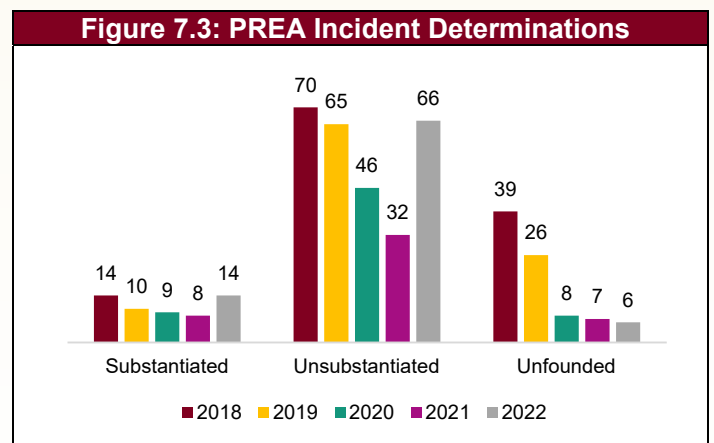


Figure 7.3 outlines the determinations of the investigated incidents. In calendar year 2022, 14 (16%) of the 86 incidents were determined to be substantiated with the remaining incidents being unsubstantiated or unfounded.



PHEASANTLAND INDUSTRIES

Pheasantland Industries is a self-supporting program within the South Dakota Department of Corrections that provides training and employment to offenders, instills marketable job skills, and creates unique, valued products for customers. Pheasantland Industries is operated under the supervision of the secretary of corrections.

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.

Pursuant to SDCL § 24-7-37, Pheasantland Industries must publish an annual report to include financial summaries of all activities of prison industries, a listing of all contracts with private organizations and individuals, and a summary of the planned activities for the next year. This section of the SDDOC FY2023 Statistical Report serves as the statutorily required report.

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 grown to include the following shops: Braille, Cabinets, Garment, License Plates, Print, Sign, Upholstery, and two dog programs. The majority of the shops are located at the South Dakota State Penitentiary campus. However, the Garment and Cabinet shops are 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 partners with three private sector businesses, including Metalcraft Industries, Hope Haven Ministries, and Badlands Quilting.

At the close of FY2023, Pheasantland Industries consisted of 18 full-time employees and 229 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 FY2023, Pheasantland Industries contracted with:

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

- **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.



STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
PHEASANTLAND INDUSTRIES
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
June 30, 2023

	Admin. Office	License Plate	Carpentry	Cabinets	Books/ Print	Braille Unit	Sign
ASSETS							
Current Assets:							
Cash and Cash equivalents	\$(952,610.67)	\$1,634,762.33	\$(499,833.52)	\$(258,018.13)	\$ 66,924.61	\$ 29,271.97	\$(263,966.79)
Receivables:							
Interest and Dividends	102.97	2,435.68	-	-	483.98	123.58	560.40
Other Funds	491,734.75	-	600.91	-	686.76	21.60	6,495.44
Component Units	-	-	-	34,834.92	-	-	-
Other	-	-	15,070.76	-	9,478.26	14,482.59	17,966.57
Other Governments	644.60	412,898.90	11,058.00	-	31,376.32	56.00	51,351.01
Inventory	-	8,372.80	90,318.18	105,281.03	100,809.17	15,930.22	314,957.31
Total Current Assets	(460,128.35)	2,058,469.71	(382,785.67)	(117,902.18)	209,759.10	59,885.96	127,363.94
Other Restricted Assets	900.00	356.00	269.00	145.00	220.00	73.00	194.00
Capital Assets:							
Property, Plant and Equipment	983,231.80	252,393.38	159,459.96	147,529.00	231,992.56	23,069.13	170,510.41
Accumulated Depreciation	(648,583.24)	(231,937.38)	(127,988.16)	(24,779.87)	(182,468.93)	(23,069.13)	(105,121.11)
Total Capital Assets	334,648.56	20,456.00	31,471.80	122,749.13	49,523.63	-	65,389.30
Other Noncurrent Assets	1,275.00	-	-	5,985.00	3,978.08	-	-
Total Assets	(123,304.79)	2,079,281.71	(351,044.87)	10,976.95	263,480.81	59,958.96	192,947.24
Deferred Outflows of Resources							
Deferred Outflow Related to Pensions	90,658.00	35,892.00	27,131.00	14,612.00	22,169.00	7,252.00	19,581.00
Total Deferred Outflows or Resources	90,658.00	35,892.00	27,131.00	14,612.00	22,169.00	7,252.00	19,581.00
Liabilities							
Current Liabilities							
Accounts Payable	1,320.16	233,492.65	-	11,131.14	19,206.62	1,183.35	8,393.53
Due to Other Funds	1,004.48	361,412.92	4,914.90	15,335.14	22,160.10	2,904.15	28,716.45
Due to Other Agencies	4,925.57	2,331.39	2,207.93	2,221.47	4,501.38	2,926.33	3,627.93
Component Units							
Salaries Payable	22,420.15	6,982.63	5,733.26	4,408.99	6,727.17	1,115.68	3,200.85
Benefits Payable	37,161.96	5,532.24	222.76	1,105.87	1,354.27	-	2,542.06
Deferred Revenue	-	-	-	-	4,763.46	-	-
Net Pension Liability	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Current Liabilities	66,832.32	609,751.83	13,078.85	34,202.61	58,713.00	8,129.51	46,480.82
Noncurrent Liabilities							
Accrued Employee Benefits - LT	31,503.89	4,689.93	188.85	937.49	1,148.08	-	2,155.02
Total Liabilities	98,336.21	614,441.76	13,267.70	35,140.10	59,861.08	8,129.51	48,635.84
Deferred Inflows of Resources							
Deferred Inflow Related to Pensions	52,429.00	20,750.00	15,686.00	8,448.00	12,817.00	4,193.00	11,321.00
Total Deferred Inflows or Resources	52,429.00	20,750.00	15,686.00	8,448.00	12,817.00	4,193.00	11,321.00
Net Position							
Unreserved Retained Earnings	(183,412.00)	1,479,981.95	(346,882.57)	(23,984.15)	212,971.73	54,888.45	152,571.40
Total Net Position	\$(183,412.00)	\$1,479,981.95	\$(346,882.57)	\$(23,984.15)	\$212,971.73	\$ 54,888.45	\$ 152,571.40

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION (continued)

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
PHEASANTLAND INDUSTRIES
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
June 30, 2023

	Machine Shop	Pawstive Pups	Garment	Private Sector	Upholstery	Total
ASSETS						
Current Assets:						
Cash and Cash equivalents	\$(571,503.64)	\$ (20,050.48)	\$552,977.39	\$ 911,861.07	\$(117,938.51)	\$ 511,875.63
Receivables:						
Interest and Dividends	-	-	1,805.05	-	-	\$ 5,511.66
Other Funds	287.92	-	-	-	-	\$ 499,827.38
Component Units	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 34,834.92
Other	2,494.15	740.22	9,847.00	3,078.47	2,658.44	\$ 75,816.46
Other Governments	7,345.99	-	40,067.18	30,042.41	6,760.44	\$ 591,600.85
Inventory	55,618.81	-	365,585.78	-	69,560.22	\$1,126,433.52
Total Current Assets	<u>(505,756.77)</u>	<u>(19,310.26)</u>	<u>970,282.40</u>	<u>944,981.95</u>	<u>(38,959.41)</u>	<u>2,845,900.42</u>
Other Restricted Assets	188.00	-	203.00	440.00	162.00	3,150.00
Capital Assets:						
Property, Plant and Equipment	20,725.50	-	73,825.00	801,320.63	-	2,864,057.37
Accumulated Deprecation	(20,725.50)	-	(54,069.43)	(705,172.95)	-	(2,123,915.70)
Total Capital Assets	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>19,755.57</u>	<u>96,147.68</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>740,141.67</u>
Other Noncurrent Assets	-	-	1,212.06	-	-	12,450.14
Total Assets	<u>(505,568.77)</u>	<u>(19,310.26)</u>	<u>991,453.03</u>	<u>1,041,569.63</u>	<u>(38,797.41)</u>	<u>3,601,642.23</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources						
Deferred Outflow Related to Pensions	18,981.00	-	20,467.00	44,340.00	16,365.00	317,448.00
Total Deferred Outflows or Resources	<u>18,981.00</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>20,467.00</u>	<u>44,340.00</u>	<u>16,365.00</u>	<u>317,448.00</u>
Liabilities						
Current Liabilities						
Accounts Payable	1,543.57	267.63	7,986.09	-	6,325.08	290,849.82
Due to Other Funds	5,487.90	197.84	32,013.21	17,329.97	8,350.32	499,827.38
Due to Other Agencies	2,200.00	1,101.91	5,593.50	1,166.83	1,942.71	34,746.95
Component Units	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salaries Payable	4,245.45	-	5,788.69	2,540.44	5,623.10	68,786.41
Benefits Payable	1,503.30	-	8,550.78	294.19	3,057.79	61,325.22
Deferred Revenue	-	549.95	-	-	-	5,313.41
Net Pension Liability	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Current Liabilities	<u>14,980.22</u>	<u>2,117.33</u>	<u>59,932.27</u>	<u>21,331.43</u>	<u>25,299.00</u>	<u>960,849.19</u>
Noncurrent Liabilities						
Accrued Employee Benefits - LT	1,274.42	-	7,248.89	249.39	2,592.19	51,988.15
Total Liabilities	<u>16,254.64</u>	<u>2,117.33</u>	<u>67,181.16</u>	<u>21,580.82</u>	<u>27,891.19</u>	<u>1,012,837.34</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Deferred Inflow Related to Pensions	10,973.00	-	11,833.00	25,634.00	9,461.00	183,545.00
Total Deferred Inflows or Resources	<u>10,973.00</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,833.00</u>	<u>25,634.00</u>	<u>9,461.00</u>	<u>183,545.00</u>
Net Position						
Unreserved Retained Earnings	(513,815.41)	(21,427.59)	932,905.87	1,038,694.81	(59,784.60)	2,722,707.89
Total Net Position	<u>\$(513,815.41)</u>	<u>\$ (21,427.59)</u>	<u>\$932,905.87</u>	<u>\$ 1,038,694.81</u>	<u>\$ (59,784.60)</u>	<u>\$2,722,707.89</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, 2023

	Admin. Office	License Plate	Carpentry	Cabinets	Books/ Print	Braille Unit	Sign
Operating Revenue:							
Sales and Services	\$ 28,924.74	\$ 6,717,368.89	\$ 84,261.19	\$ 271,984.44	\$ 380,679.77	\$ 46,672.62	\$ 509,087.28
Rent Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Operating Revenue:	<u>28,924.74</u>	<u>6,717,368.89</u>	<u>84,261.19</u>	<u>271,984.44</u>	<u>380,679.77</u>	<u>46,672.62</u>	<u>509,087.28</u>
Operating Expenses:							
Personal Services and Benefits	348,143.38	121,972.41	86,009.67	61,150.64	80,568.75	19,997.34	75,854.98
Travel	16,315.80	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractual Services	76,614.30	14,858.14	15,497.84	16,197.14	116,924.89	24,036.09	29,164.19
Supplies	25,701.50	5,349,495.81	92,496.63	186,805.75	145,112.06	1,756.20	470,431.91
Capital expense (under 5000)	9,267.55	-	-	-	8,783.78	-	3,405.04
Interest expense	6.12	-	65.98	-	256.89	-	-
Depreciation	37,773.08	-	11,025.84	16,519.92	17,106.60	-	6,758.43
Other Expense	(477,200.81)	354,807.98	4,738.46	15,295.14	21,407.66	2,624.65	28,628.71
Total Operating Expenses	<u>36,620.92</u>	<u>5,841,134.34</u>	<u>209,834.42</u>	<u>295,968.59</u>	<u>390,160.63</u>	<u>48,414.28</u>	<u>614,243.26</u>
Operating Income (Loss)	(7,696.18)	876,234.55	(125,573.23)	(23,984.15)	(9,480.86)	(1,741.66)	(105,155.98)
Nonoperating Revenue (Expenses):							
Loss on Disposal of Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Surplus Property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Income	365.20	7,916.18	659.14	-	1,577.25	233.58	1,976.42
Other Income (Expense)	(2.37)	(56.00)	-	-	(11.13)	(2.84)	(12.88)
Total Nonoperating Revenue (Expenses)	<u>362.83</u>	<u>7,860.18</u>	<u>659.14</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,566.12</u>	<u>230.74</u>	<u>1,963.54</u>
Income (Loss) Before Transfers	(7,333.35)	884,094.73	(124,914.09)	(23,984.15)	(7,914.74)	(1,510.92)	(103,192.44)
Transfers:							
Transfers In	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers Out	-	(515,751.19)	-	-	-	-	-
Net Transfers in (Out)	-	(515,751.19)	-	-	-	-	-
Change in Net Position	(7,333.35)	368,343.54	(124,914.09)	(23,984.15)	(7,914.74)	(1,510.92)	(103,192.44)
Net Position at Beginning of Year	(176,078.65)	1,111,638.41	(221,968.48)	-	220,886.47	56,399.37	255,763.84
Net Position at End of Year	<u>\$ (183,412.00)</u>	<u>\$ 1,479,981.95</u>	<u>\$ (346,882.57)</u>	<u>\$ (23,984.15)</u>	<u>\$ 212,971.73</u>	<u>\$ 54,888.45</u>	<u>\$ 152,571.40</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, 2023

	Machine Shop	Pawsitive Pups	Garment	Private Sector	Upholstery	Total
Operating Revenue:						
Sales and Services	\$ 97,588.02	\$ 3,518.01	\$567,788.90	\$ 307,052.57	\$147,528.80	\$ 9,162,455.23
Rent Revenue	-	-	-	352.50	-	352.50
Total Operating Revenue:	<u>97,588.02</u>	<u>3,518.01</u>	<u>567,788.90</u>	<u>307,405.07</u>	<u>147,528.80</u>	<u>9,162,807.73</u>
Operating Expenses:						
Personal Services and Benefits	68,712.05	3.23	82,012.21	106,288.23	64,027.40	1,114,740.29
Travel	-	42.00	73.80	172.20	-	16,603.80
Contractual Services	10,507.56	1,948.61	36,474.50	10,983.46	12,622.04	365,828.76
Supplies	63,705.61	463.43	305,764.87	2,473.97	119,714.64	6,763,922.38
Capital expense (under 5000)	-	-	373.86	-	2,599.00	24,429.23
Interest expense	-	-	-	-	-	328.99
Depreciation	-	-	8,078.52	13,735.32	-	110,997.71
Other Expense	5,487.90	197.84	31,929.81	3,732.34	8,350.32	-
Total Operating Expenses	<u>148,413.12</u>	<u>2,655.11</u>	<u>464,707.57</u>	<u>137,385.52</u>	<u>207,313.40</u>	<u>8,396,851.16</u>
Operating Income (Loss)	(50,825.10)	862.90	103,081.33	170,019.55	(59,784.60)	765,956.57
Nonoperating Revenue (Expenses):						
Loss on Disposal of Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Surplus Property	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Income	-	-	6,044.40	-	-	18,772.17
Other Income (Expense)	-	-	(41.50)	-	-	(126.72)
Total Nonoperating Revenue (Expenses)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,002.90</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>18,645.45</u>
Income (Loss) Before Transfers	(50,825.10)	862.90	109,084.23	170,019.55	(59,784.60)	784,602.02
Transfers:						
Transfers In	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers Out	-	-	-	-	-	(515,751.19)
Net Transfers in (Out)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(515,751.19)</u>
Change in Net Position	(50,825.10)	862.90	109,084.23	170,019.55	(59,784.60)	268,850.83
Net Position at Beginning of Year	(462,990.31)	(22,290.49)	823,821.64	868,675.26	-	2,453,857.06
Net Position at End of Year	<u>\$(513,815.41)</u>	<u>\$(21,427.59)</u>	<u>\$932,905.87</u>	<u>\$1,038,694.81</u>	<u>\$(59,784.60)</u>	<u>\$2,722,707.89</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, 2023

	Admin. Office	License Plate	Carpentry	Cabinets	Books/ Print	Braille	Sign
Cash Flows From Operating Activities							
Receipts From Customers And Users	\$ 3,358.80	\$ -	\$ 120,709.91	\$ 237,168.55	\$ 91,775.90	\$ 34,395.18	\$ 64,381.25
Receipts from Interfund Services Provided	477,248.67	6,444,343.75	235,814.28	-	266,753.58	506.82	383,719.21
Payments to Supplies	(91,525.76)	(5,214,443.30)	(101,776.71)	(183,882.69)	(266,494.83)	(15,445.53)	(483,352.15)
Payments for Employee Services	(370,923.44)	(126,996.35)	(101,182.66)	(61,007.29)	(83,217.94)	(22,103.03)	(82,778.59)
Payments for Interfund Services Used	(56,250.39)	(141,965.06)	(101,900.41)	(111,027.65)	(59,920.01)	(29,023.71)	(89,084.59)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	<u>(38,092.12)</u>	<u>960,939.04</u>	<u>51,664.41</u>	<u>(118,749.08)</u>	<u>(51,103.30)</u>	<u>(31,670.27)</u>	<u>(207,114.87)</u>
Cash Flows From Capital And Related Financing Activities:							
Purchase of Fixed Assets	(15,027.76)	-	-	(139,269.05)	(12,568.23)	-	(17,241.21)
Sales of Fixed Assets	-	-	139,269.05	-	-	-	-
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities	<u>(15,027.76)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>139,269.05</u>	<u>(139,269.05)</u>	<u>(12,568.23)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(17,241.21)</u>
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities							
Transfers In	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers Out	-	(515,751.19)	-	-	-	-	-
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities	<u>-</u>	<u>(515,751.19)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash Flows From Investing Activities							
Investment Income	289.33	6,026.81	745.57	-	1,202.38	115.68	1,562.05
Investment Expense	(2.37)	(56.00)	-	-	(11.13)	(2.84)	(12.88)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	<u>286.96</u>	<u>5,970.81</u>	<u>745.57</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,191.25</u>	<u>112.84</u>	<u>1,549.17</u>
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents during the Fiscal Year	<u>(52,832.92)</u>	<u>451,158.66</u>	<u>191,679.03</u>	<u>(258,018.13)</u>	<u>(62,480.28)</u>	<u>(31,557.43)</u>	<u>(222,806.91)</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	<u>(899,777.75)</u>	<u>1,183,603.67</u>	<u>(691,512.55)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>129,404.89</u>	<u>60,829.40</u>	<u>(41,159.88)</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	<u>\$ (952,610.67)</u>	<u>\$ 1,634,762.33</u>	<u>\$ (499,833.52)</u>	<u>\$ (258,018.13)</u>	<u>\$ 66,924.61</u>	<u>\$ 29,271.97</u>	<u>\$ (263,966.79)</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, 2023

	Machine	Pawisitive Pups	Garment	Private Sector	Upholstery	Inter office	Total
Cash Flows From Operating Activities							
Receipts From Customers And Users	\$ 28,254.23	\$ 3,036.67	\$ 124,352.43	\$ 5,933.47	\$ 36,985.17		\$ 750,351.56
Receipts from Interfund Services Provided	66,848.96	-	407,949.94	328,276.88	101,134.02	\$ (824,789.55)	\$ 7,887,806.56
Payments to Supplies	(54,357.95)	(729.64)	(254,516.90)	(6,375.01)	(76,653.61)		\$ (6,749,554.08)
Payments for Employee Services	(74,216.75)	(3.23)	(83,840.63)	(142,463.05)	(59,820.32)		\$ (1,208,553.28)
Payments for Interfund Services Used	(23,653.15)	(1,249.16)	(91,850.25)	(55,312.94)	(119,583.77)	\$ 824,789.55	\$ (56,031.54)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	<u>(57,124.66)</u>	<u>1,054.64</u>	<u>102,094.59</u>	<u>130,059.35</u>	<u>(117,938.51)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 624,019.22</u>
Cash Flows From Capital And Related Financing Activities:							
Purchase of Fixed Assets	-	-	-	-	-		(184,106.25)
Sales of Fixed Assets	12,568.23	-	-	5,352.76	-		157,190.04
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities	<u>12,568.23</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,352.76</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(26,916.21)</u>
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities							
Transfers In	-	-	-	-	-		-
Transfers Out	-	-	-	-	-		(515,751.19)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(515,751.19)</u>
Cash Flows From Investing Activities							
Investment Income	-	-	4,667.53	-	-		14,609.35
Investment Expense	-	-	(41.50)	-	-		(126.72)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,626.03</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14,482.63</u>
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents during the Fiscal Year	(44,556.43)	1,054.64	106,720.62	135,412.11	(117,938.51)		95,834.45
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	(526,947.21)	(21,105.12)	446,256.77	776,448.96	-		416,041.18
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	<u>\$ (571,503.64)</u>	<u>\$ (20,050.48)</u>	<u>\$ 552,977.39</u>	<u>\$ 911,861.07</u>	<u>\$ (117,938.51)</u>		<u>\$ 511,875.63</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, 2023

	Admin. Office	License Plate	Carpentry	Cabinet	Books/ Print	Braille	Sign
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) To Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities							
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ (7,696.18)	\$ 876,234.55	\$(125,573.23)	\$ (23,984.15)	\$ (9,480.86)	\$ (1,741.66)	\$(105,155.98)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss):							
Depreciation Expense	37,773.08	-	11,025.84	16,519.92	17,106.60	-	6,758.43
Miscellaneous Non Operating Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decrease/(Increase) in Assets:							
Accounts Receivable	0.02	-	(4,361.03)	-	(363.64)	(11,093.59)	(14,003.21)
Due From Other Funds	(34,529.40)	-	6,923.76	-	623.17	(21.60)	(6,059.66)
Due From Component	-	-	63,893.13	(34,834.92)	-	-	-
Due From other Agency	(280.75)	(273,025.14)	(1,333.25)	-	(26,653.20)	(56.00)	(47,318.35)
Prepaid Expense	(500.00)	-	(5,985.00)	-	(3,978.08)	-	-
Decrease In Inventory	-	20,769.13	222,721.42	(105,281.03)	(31,714.49)	(6,051.55)	82,425.45
Decrease In Net Pension Asset	62,374.00	15,104.00	51,626.00	(145.00)	15,847.00	5,311.00	17,294.00
Increase/(Decrease) in Deferred Outflow of Resources							
Deferred outflow of Resources Related to Pensions	(2,576.00)	(14,371.00)	45,106.00	(14,612.00)	195.00	242.00	4,762.00
Increase/(Decrease) in Liabilities:							
Accounts Payable	(2,152.70)	108,353.82	(18,606.79)	11,131.14	18,281.32	1,104.96	(75,327.53)
Accrued Liabilities	(194.72)	1,210.75	(9,521.54)	4,408.99	1,852.82	(58.69)	(2,059.57)
Compensated Absences Payable	(775.41)	6,149.31	(4,391.45)	2,043.36	1,833.99	-	66.96
Deferred Revenue	-	-	-	-	4,763.46	-	-
Due to other funds	(3,078.75)	232,388.75	(75,433.37)	15,335.14	(17,630.16)	(11,375.79)	(41,532.99)
Due to other Governments	(22.99)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due to Other Agencies	(249.32)	1,241.87	(6,434.08)	2,221.47	591.77	(329.35)	22.58
Net Pension Liability	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred Inflow	(86,183.00)	(13,117.00)	(97,992.00)	8,448.00	(22,378.00)	(7,600.00)	(26,987.00)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	<u>\$ (38,092.12)</u>	<u>\$ 960,939.04</u>	<u>\$ 51,664.41</u>	<u>\$(118,749.08)</u>	<u>\$(51,103.30)</u>	<u>\$ (31,670.27)</u>	<u>\$(207,114.87)</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, 2023

	Machine	Pawsitive Pups	Garment	Private Sector	Upholstery	Total
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) To Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities						
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ (50,825.10)	\$ 862.90	\$ 103,081.33	\$ 170,019.55	\$ (59,784.60)	765,956.57
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss):						
Depreciation Expense	-	-	8,078.52	13,735.32	-	110,997.71
Miscellaneous Non Operating Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decrease/(Increase) in Assets:						
Accounts Receivable	137.57	(553.21)	(3,154.30)	(1,793.07)	(2,658.44)	(37,842.90)
Due From Other Funds	50.48	26.00	206.00	85.00	-	(32,696.25)
Due From Component	-	-	-	-	-	29,058.21
Due From other Agency	(2,106.14)	-	(32,541.62)	13,185.85	(6,760.44)	(376,889.04)
Prepaid Expense	-	-	(1,212.06)	-	-	(11,675.14)
Decrease In Inventory	10,275.69	-	62,587.99	-	(69,560.22)	186,172.39
Decrease In Net Pension Asset	17,453.00	-	14,713.00	33,357.00	(162.00)	232,772.00
Increase/(Decrease) in Deferred Outflow of Resources						
Deferred outflow of Resources Related to Pensions	5,574.00	-	296.00	2,705.00	(16,365.00)	10,956.00
Increase/(Decrease) in Liabilities:						
Accounts Payable	(1,278.50)	267.63	(788.87)	-	6,325.08	47,309.56
Accrued Liabilities	(384.10)	-	1,428.94	(6,684.37)	5,623.10	(4,378.39)
Compensated Absences Payable	(477.60)	-	3,655.21	(13,657.95)	5,649.98	96.40
Deferred Revenue	-	16.61	-	-	-	4,780.07
Due to other funds	(7,902.10)	(179.37)	(33,915.49)	(32,329.94)	8,350.32	32,696.25
Due to other Governments	-	-	-	-	-	(22.99)
Due to Other Agencies	28.14	614.08	500.94	(163.04)	1,942.71	(12.23)
Net Pension Liability	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred Inflow	(27,670.00)	-	(20,841.00)	(48,400.00)	9,461.00	(333,259.00)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	<u>\$ (57,124.66)</u>	<u>\$ 1,054.64</u>	<u>\$ 102,094.59</u>	<u>\$ 130,059.35</u>	<u>\$ (117,938.51)</u>	<u>\$ 624,019.22</u>

LEGISLATIVE LOOKBACK

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
DLR	DLR Group - name of consultant
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

APPENDIX

LATC	Lake Area Technical College
LSI-R	Level of Service Inventory - Revised
MAT	Medication Assisted Therapy
MCI	Mortality in Correctional Institutions
MDSP	Mike Durfee State Prison
MH	Mental Health
MOUD	Moderate Opioid Use Disorder
MRT	Moral Reconciliation Therapy
OC	Oleoresin Capsicum
OIG	Office of Inspector General
PI	Pheasantland Industries
PREA	Prison Rape Elimination Act
PreP	Prison Re-entry Program
PS/PIE	Private Sector/Prison Industries Enhancement Program
RCMC	Rapid City Minimum Center
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.

APPENDIX

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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Prepared by the SDDOC | December 2023

Printed by Pheasantland Industries | 200 copies | \$14.86 per copy

Cover/Section Header Photo Credit:
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