

The background of the cover features a teal-tinted image of the South Dakota State Capitol dome on the left and a large group of people in suits, likely legislators, posed in a formal setting on the right.

SOUTH DAKOTA

PSIA

2016 Annual Report

PUBLIC SAFETY IMPROVEMENT ACT

Pursuant to the Public Safety Improvement Act, (SB 70, 2013), this annual report is submitted to the people and leaders of South Dakota.

As the new chair of the Oversight Council, I have had the privilege of working with numerous agencies involved in the Public Safety Improvement Act's implementation. First and foremost, I would like to thank the Unified Judicial System (UJS), the Department of Social Services (DSS), the Attorney General's office and the Department of Corrections (DOC) for the many hours contributed to implementing these reforms. On behalf of the Oversight Council, I would also like to thank the Pew Charitable Trusts, the Crime and Justice Institute, and the Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Assistance for their continued technical and financial support of our criminal justice reforms.

When the state originally undertook this endeavor, three goals were chosen to guide the policies: improve public safety by investing in programs, practice, and policies that have been shown to improve rehabilitation and reduce repeat offenders, hold offenders accountable by strengthening community supervision, and reduce corrections spending by focusing prison space on violent, chronic, and career criminals. After examining the results from this past year, I believe the report will demonstrate that while there is still work to be done, the reforms have had several successes.

Had South Dakota not implemented these reforms, the state would be in a different situation.

South Dakota would be building additional prisons primarily for the incarceration of nonviolent offenders. Local judicial systems and law enforcement agents would be using their resources on unnecessary preliminary hearings for misdemeanors. The victim notification system would remain fragmented and incomplete. Our state wouldn't be employing the strategies funded through the PSIA that are proven to address the causes of criminal behavior. Probation and Parole caseload size would significantly challenge the ability to provide adequate supervision, guidance and response to misbehavior and fewer individuals would be receiving substance abuse treatment.

The PSIA is a comprehensive, significant undertaking for the state. Implementation and refinement of these strategies will be a multiyear process. Based on performance data and input from justice stakeholders, adjustments are being made to the implementation of some PSIA strategies. Adjustments and refinements are to be expected given the magnitude of the reforms. Although South Dakota has not yet reaped the full benefits of the PSIA, thanks to the dedication and support of a multitude of agencies, departments and stakeholders there are many indicators that show the state is in a better situation than it would have been without any reforms.

Respectfully submitted,



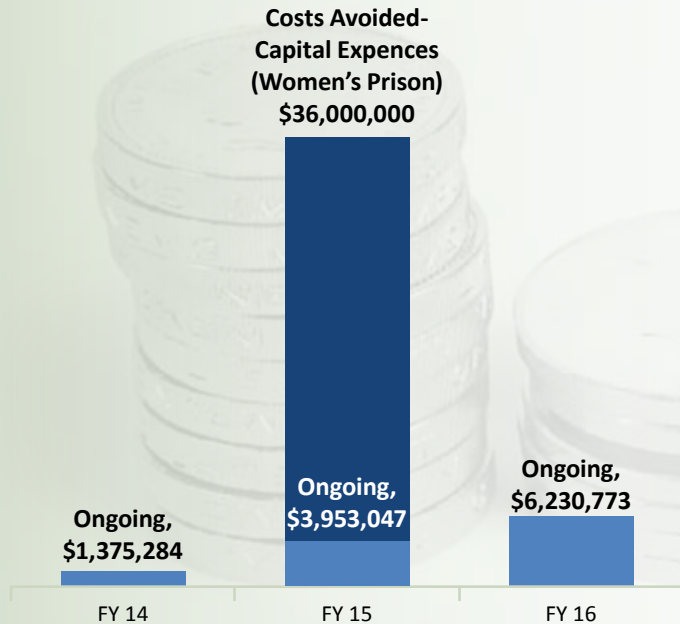
Laurie Feiler
Chair, Public Safety Improvement Act Oversight Council
Deputy Secretary of Corrections

Key Findings

1. There would be 278 more inmates in prison without the PSIA reforms. At an average incarceration cost of \$59.62 per day or \$21,761 per year, the taxpayers are saving money by focusing resources on the individuals who need to be in prison.
2. There are more nonviolent offenders in prison this year than there were last year, and overall, there are more nonviolent offenders in prison than violent offenders.
3. The parole population has decreased since 2013. With smaller caseloads, parole agents are able to spend more time with their higher risk parolees.
4. Since implementation, parole and probation discharged over 11,500 years of unnecessary supervision through earned discharge credits.
5. Felony probation supervision in the community increased 20 percent since FY 2013, meaning that a higher percentage of South Dakota's nonviolent residents are being held accountable in their own communities rather than prison.
6. South Dakota's successful completion rate for Cognitive Behavioral Interventions for Substance Abuse (CBISA) is higher than the national treatment completion average.
7. Over 85 percent of individuals who completed CBISA or Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT) did not commit a felony within one year of finishing treatment.
8. Individuals who complete CBISA or MRT have a lower recidivism rate than the overall SD Department of Corrections population.
9. Taxpayers have avoided paying \$47,559,104 in costs since FY 14, while investing \$15,630,074 in reforms.
10. The average amount of time an individual spends in county jail for a felony sentence has decreased 30 percent since the PSIA went into effect.

Financial Information

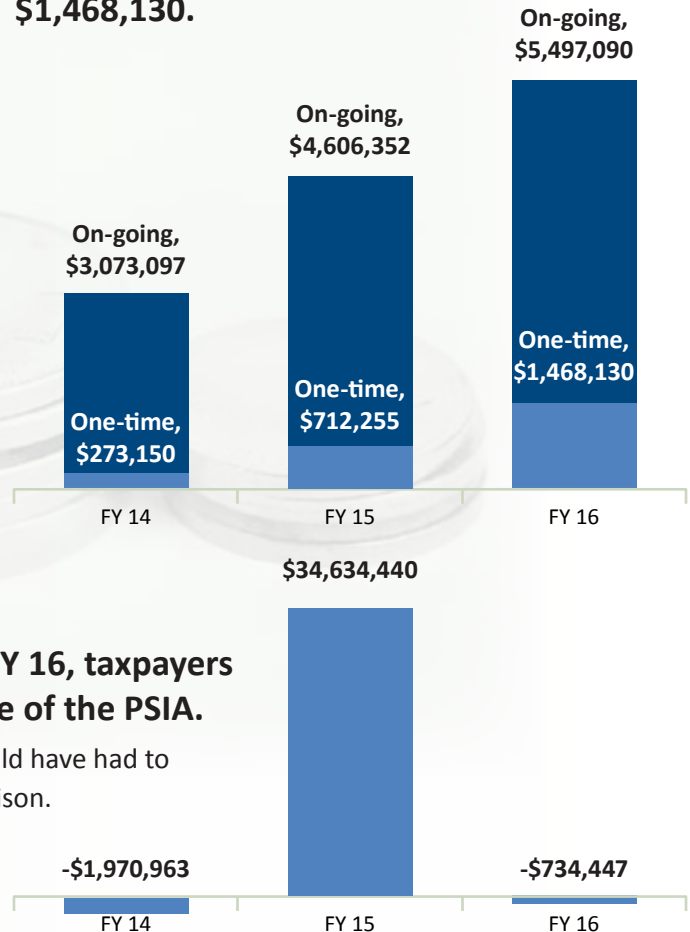
Taxpayers have avoided paying \$47,559,104 in costs since FY 14.



While the net savings was negative for FY 14 and FY 16, taxpayers have still saved over \$30 million due to the passage of the PSIA.

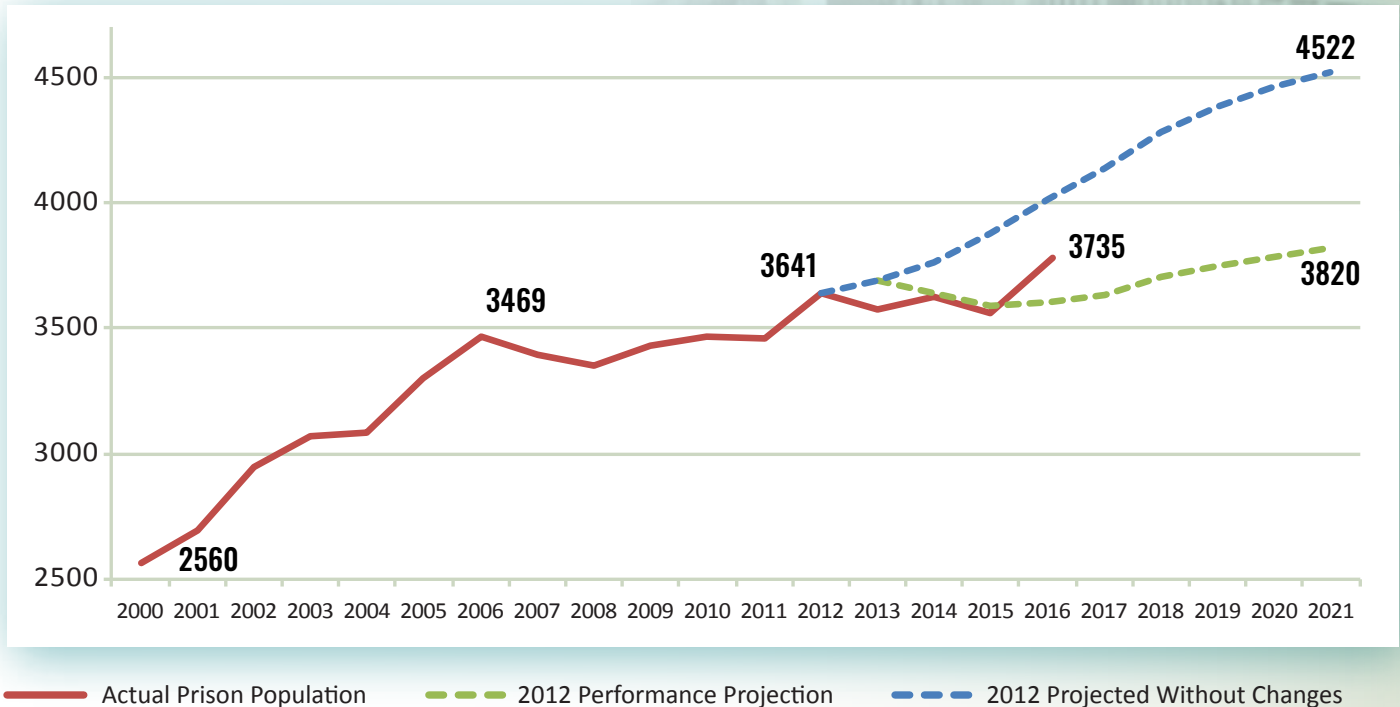
If the PSIA had not been signed into law, the 2015 legislature would have had to appropriate 36 million dollars in order to build a new women's prison.

The on-going costs in FY 16 were \$5,497,090 and the one-time costs were \$1,468,130.



The prison population is below the 2012 projection without the PSIA.

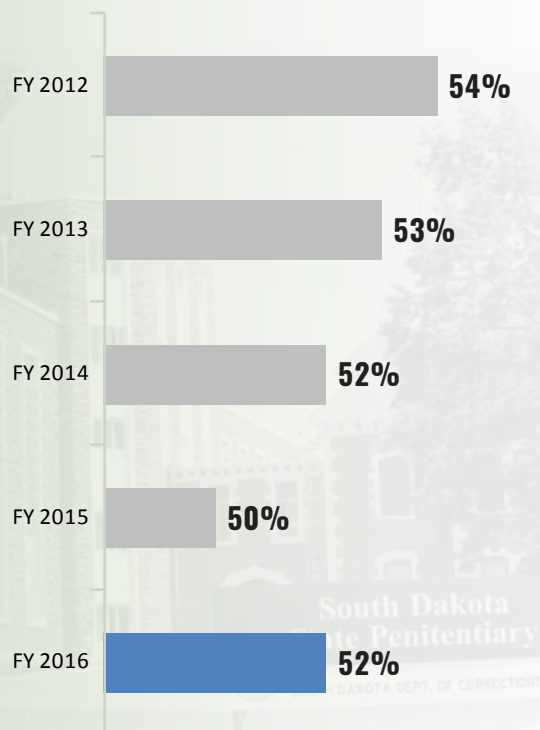
While the prison population is above the 2012 performance projection, it is still 278 inmates below what the prison population would have been without the PSIA.



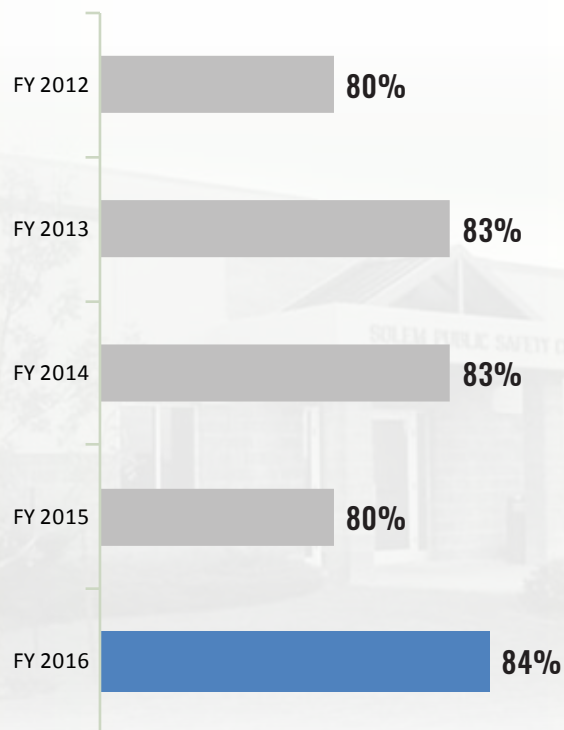
*As of June 30, 2016 there were 34 parole detainees and 151 parolees in the Community Transition Program (CTP) included in the 3,735 count.

Nonviolent offenders take up an increasing percentage of prison beds.

The percentage of **male** inmates serving time for a nonviolent crime increased two percentage points between FY 2015 and FY 2016.



The percentage of **female** inmates serving time for a nonviolent crime is at the highest point since FY 2010, with a four percentage point increase between FY 15 and FY 16.

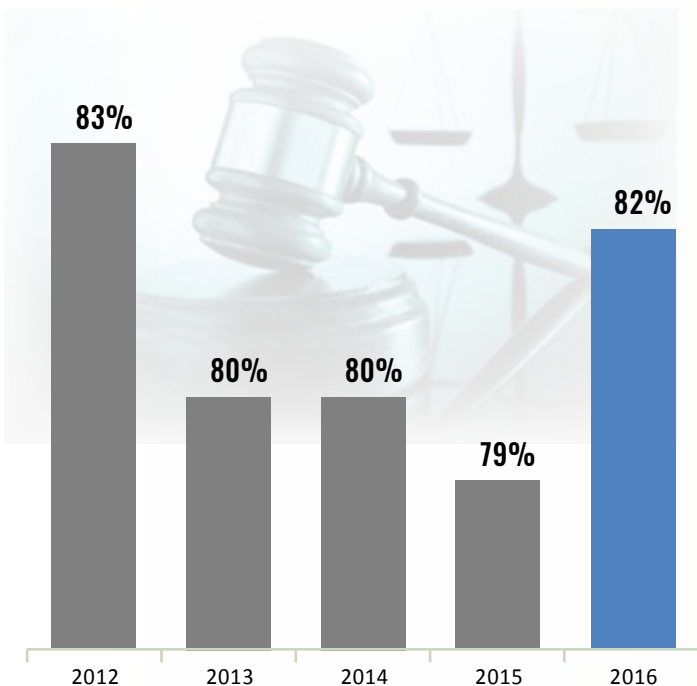


*These figures show overall prison population at the end of the fiscal year, not admissions.

**In FY13 a modification was made to select the most serious crime versus the first crime.

The majority of new court commitments are nonviolent.

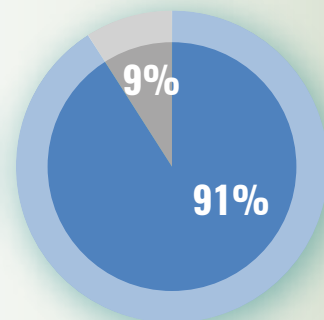
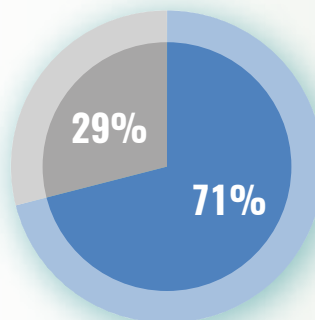
The number of court commitments for nonviolent crimes increased in FY 2016.



**This chart is based on court committals, which is both probation violations and new commits. The number of probation violation admits was 423 in FY 14, 426 in FY 15, and 584 for FY 16.*

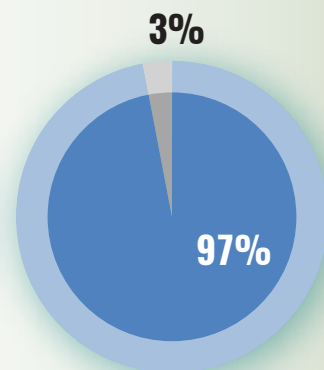
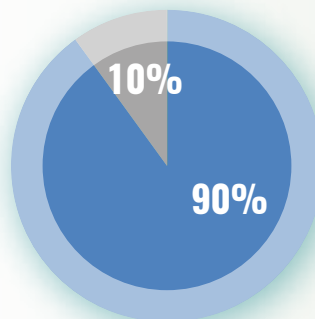
NEW COMMITS

71 percent of male new commits were for nonviolent crimes in FY 16, and **91 percent** of female new commits were for nonviolent crimes.

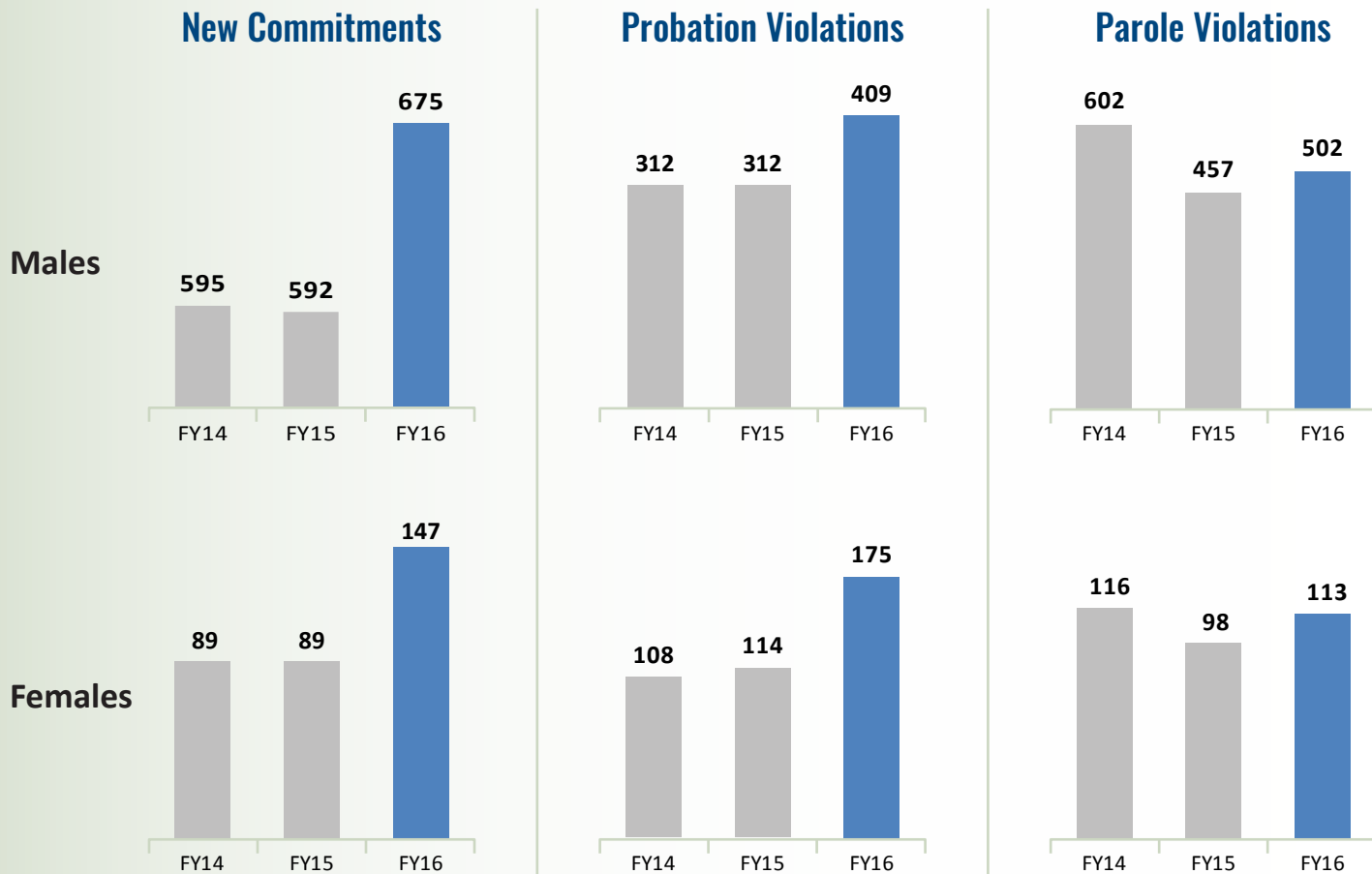


PROBATION VIOLATORS

Only **10 percent** of male probation violators were doing time for a violent crime, and only **3 percent** of female probation violators were doing time for a violent crime in FY 16.

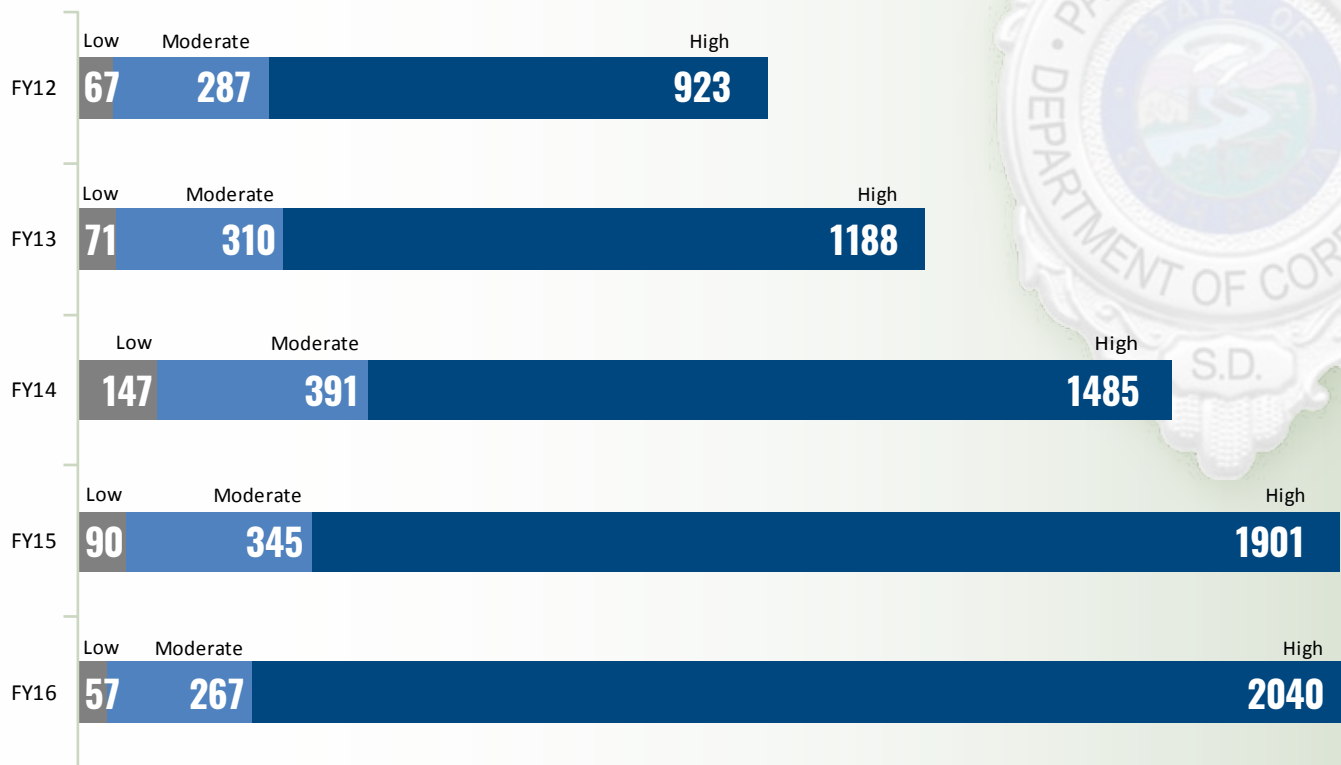


While new commitments and probation violation admissions were flat in 2015, both admissions grew in 2016. Parole violations remained steady.

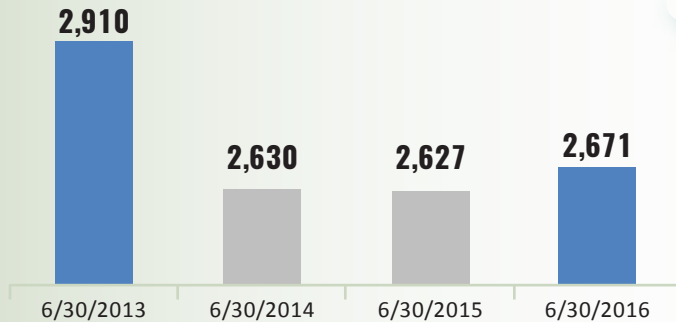


Violations of parole conditions result in high-level sanctions, which have increased since the passage of the PSIA.

Examples of a high-level sanction include jail, house arrest, and treatment.

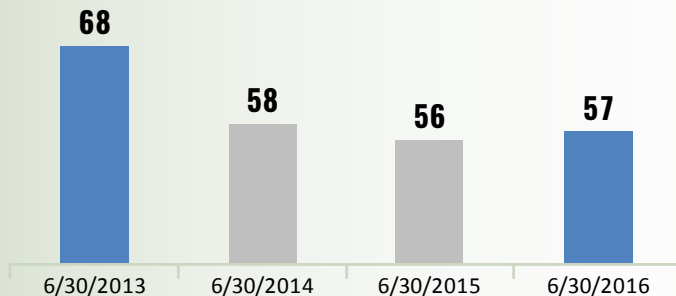


The end of the year standing parole population is below the pre-PSIA numbers.

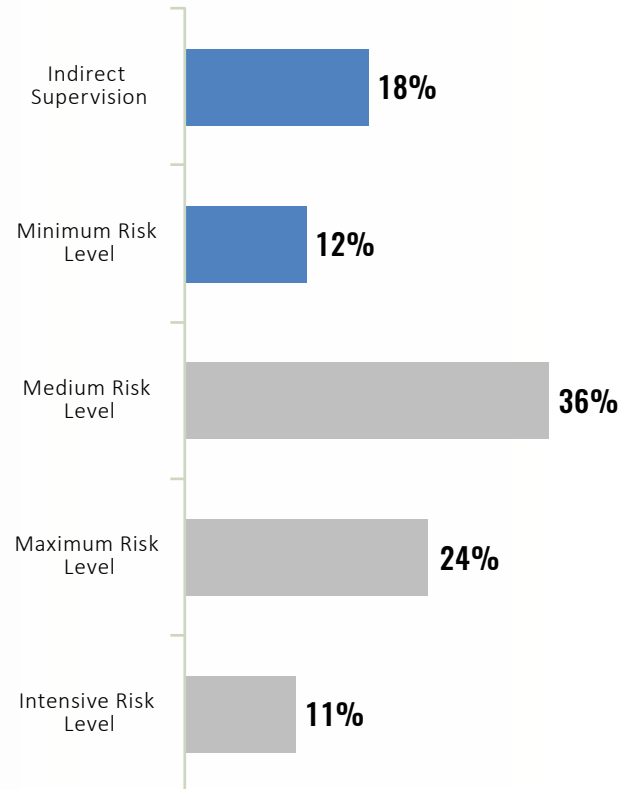


The average agent caseload has decreased sixteen percent since 2013.

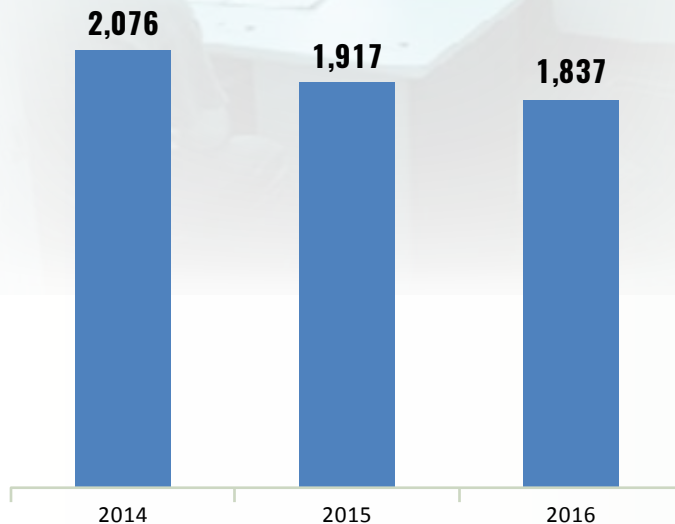
The decrease has allowed parole agents to strengthen community supervision by spending more time with higher risk parolees.



30%
Thirty percent of the parole population is at an indirect or minimum level of supervision.

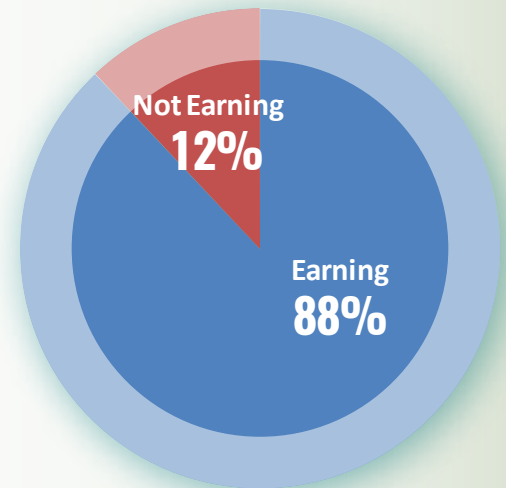


Since the passage of the PSIA, parole has discharged a total 5,830 years of unnecessary supervision through earned discharge credits.

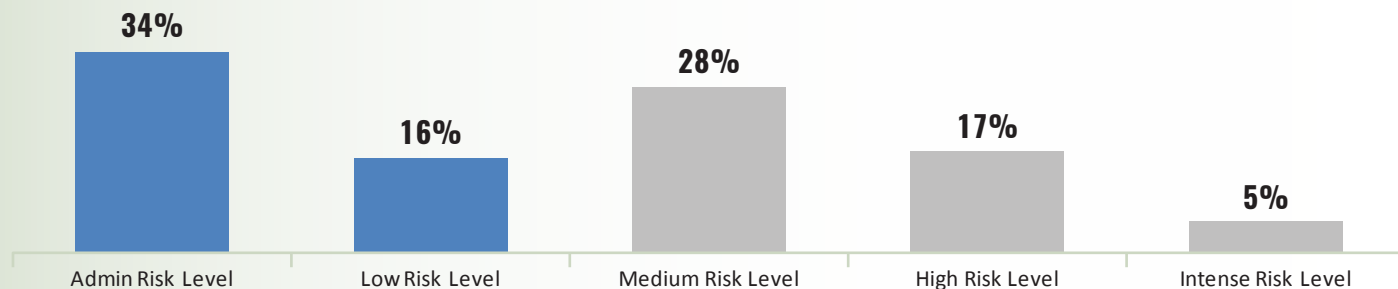


Over 88 percent of eligible parolees earned discharge credits through compliant supervision.

Combined, these individuals earned discharge credits totaling **671,010 days** in FY 16.

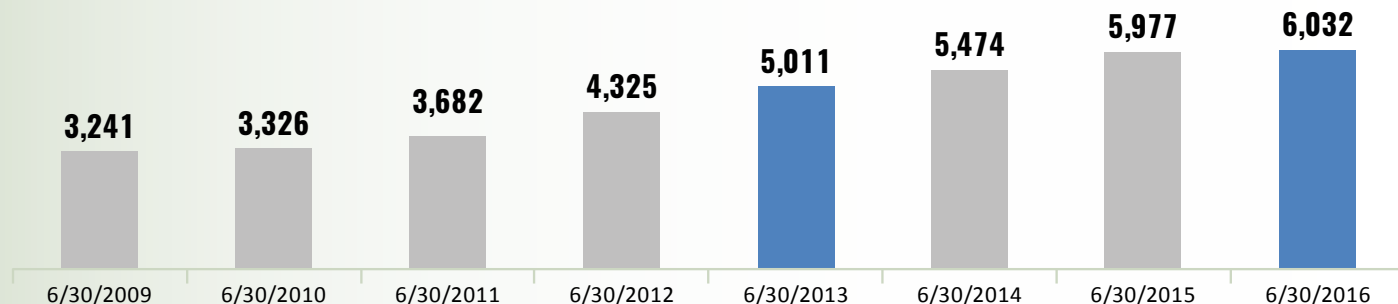


50 percent of the probation population is identified as being an administrative or low risk offender.



Felony probation supervision in the community increased 20 percent since FY 2013.

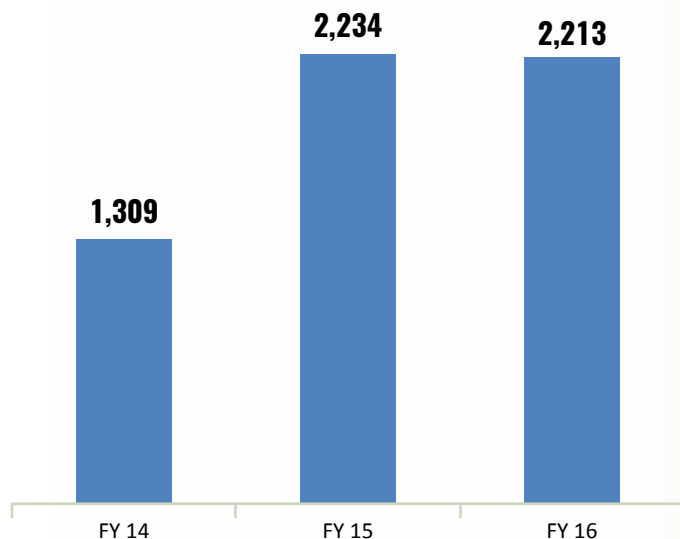
More of South Dakota's local nonviolent residents were held accountable in their own communities through increased use of drug and DUI courts, HOPE probation, and evidence-based supervision.



PSIA became effective July 1, 2013.

Earned Discharge Credits Probation

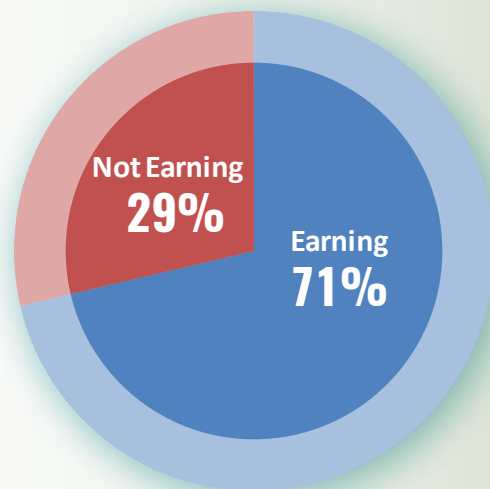
5,756 years of unnecessary supervision have been discharged since FY 14 through earned discharge credits.*



*Only 6 months were measured in FY 14.

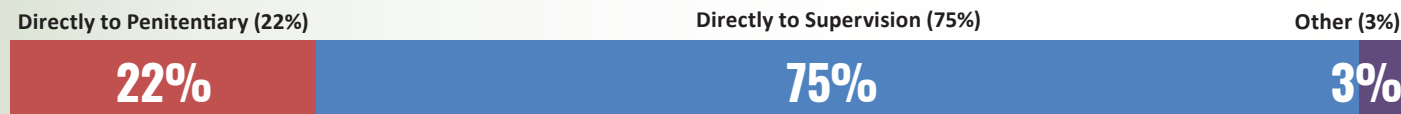
Almost three-fourths of eligible probationers earned discharge credits through compliant supervision.

Combined, these individuals earned discharge credits totaling **809,250 days** in FY 16.



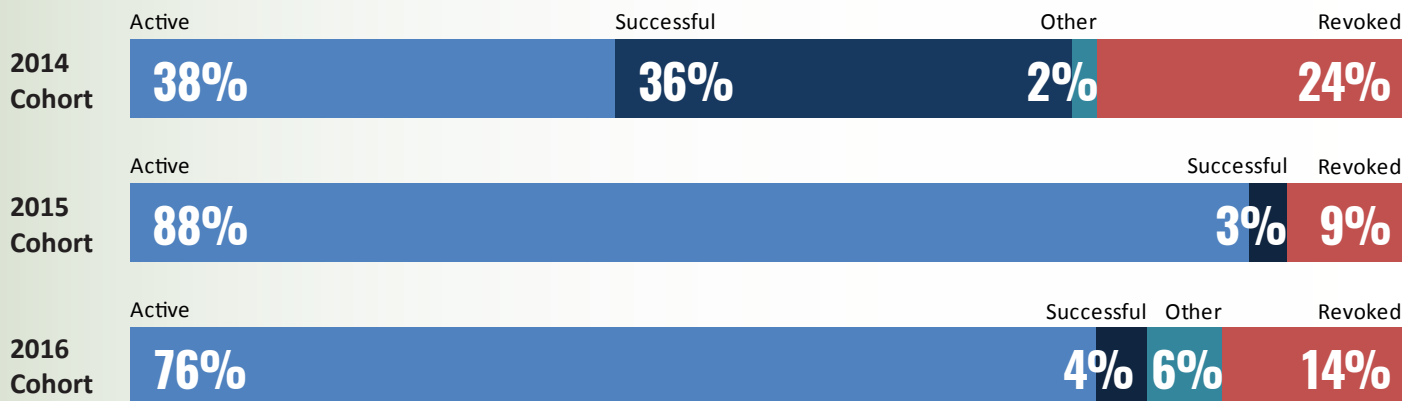
Judges deviated from presumptive probation 22 percent of the time in FY 2016.*

75 percent of individuals eligible for presumptive probation went directly to supervision.



Presumptive probation revocations increased between FY 15 and FY 16.**

Because much of the population is still on active probation, more data will be necessary in order to accurately compare the probation outcome success rate.



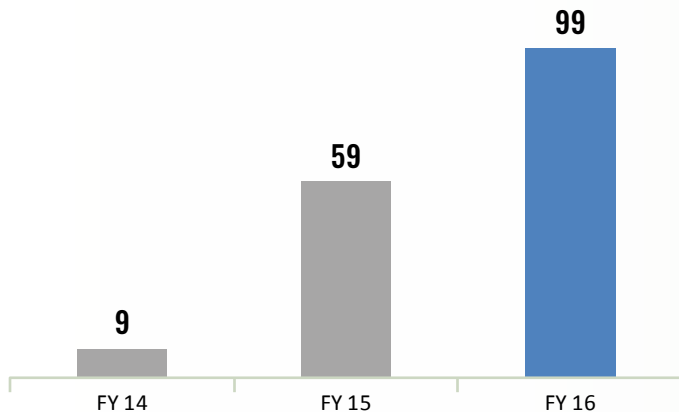
*The PSIA created a presumptive probation sentence for nonviolent class 5 and class 6 felonies. Courts may overcome the sentence despite the presumption. The deviation rate was projected to be 20%.

**Information in this graph is based on cohort and is likely to change as individuals finish probation.

HOPE

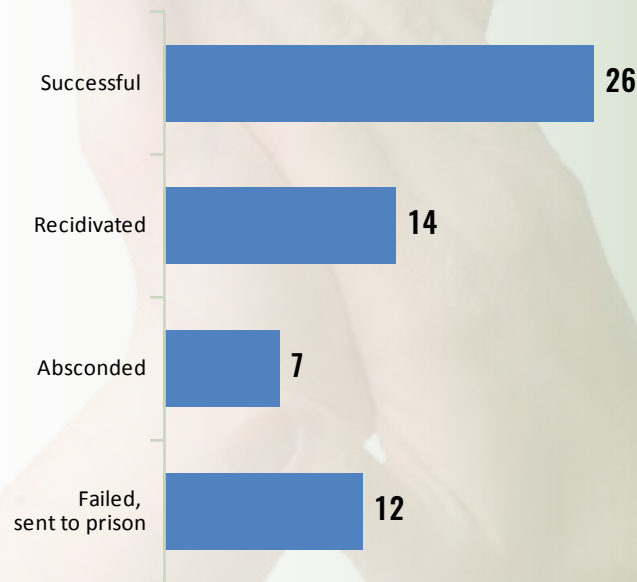
The number of participants in the HOPE Probation program has grown since FY 2014.

Currently, HOPE Probation is available in the First, Fifth, and Sixth circuits. People have been held accountable on probation in the community, rather than prison, with frequent and random urinalysis testing, and probation supervision.



In FY 16, 26 individuals successfully completed HOPE probation.

With the majority of the individuals still in the program, the final successful completion rate cannot be calculated at this time.



Almost half of the participants who participated in Drug and DUI Court in FY 2016 have successfully completed the program.

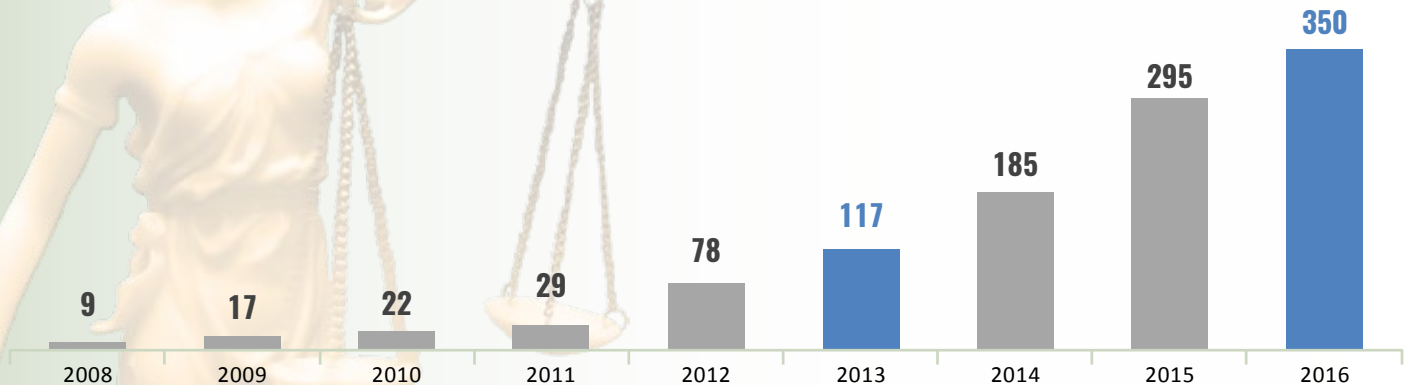
A quarter of the participants are still completing the program from FY 2016, so the completion rate will change contingent on their outcomes.

Terminated, 26%

Successfully Completed, 49%

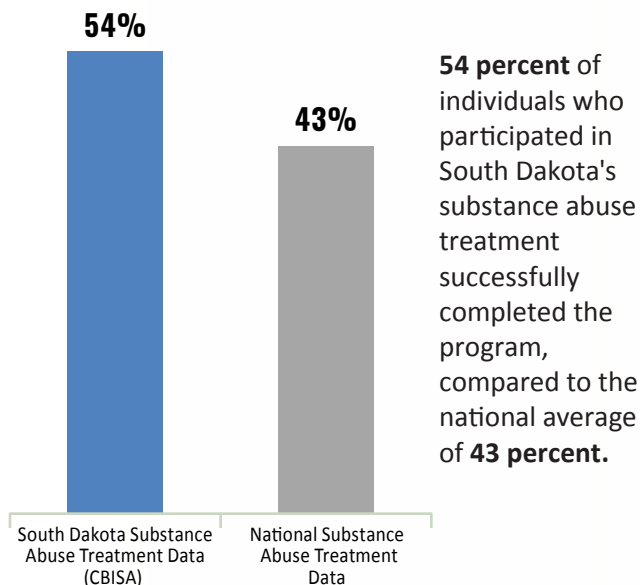
Still in Program, 25%

The number of clients served in Drug and DUI Court increased since the passage of the PSIA.



SUBSTANCE ABUSE

South Dakota's completion rates for substance abuse treatment (CBISA) through the PSIA are higher than the national average.

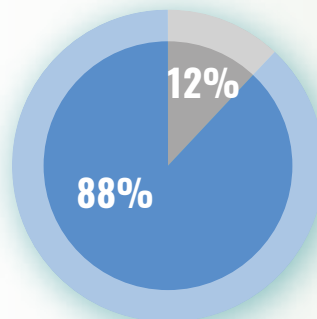


National Substance Abuse Treatment Data consists of all individuals who received substance abuse treatment, which includes criminal justice and non-criminal justice involved clients. This does not include Criminal Thinking Treatment Data.

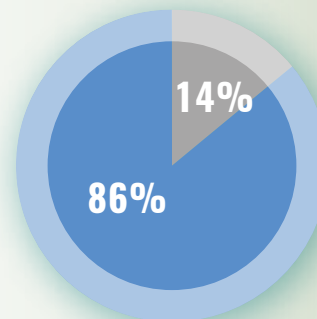
National Data Source: SAMHSA. (2016). Treatment Episode Data. *Treatment Episode Data System (TEDS)*

There are low rates of new felony convictions for individuals who complete substance abuse treatment (CBISA) and criminal thinking services (MRT) through the PSIA.

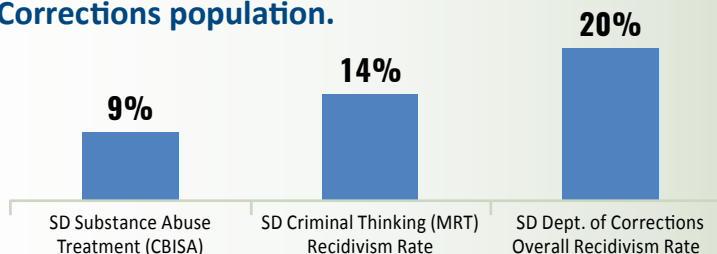
88 percent of individuals who completed CBISA did not commit a felony within one year of completing treatment.



86 percent of individuals who completed MRT did not commit a felony within one year of completing treatment.



The PSIA CBISA and MRT completers have a lower recidivism rate than the overall SD Department of Corrections population.



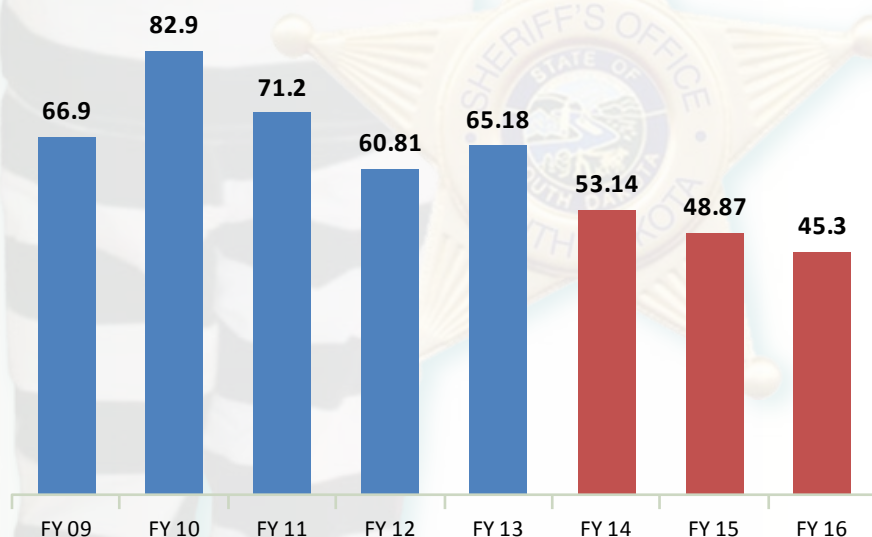
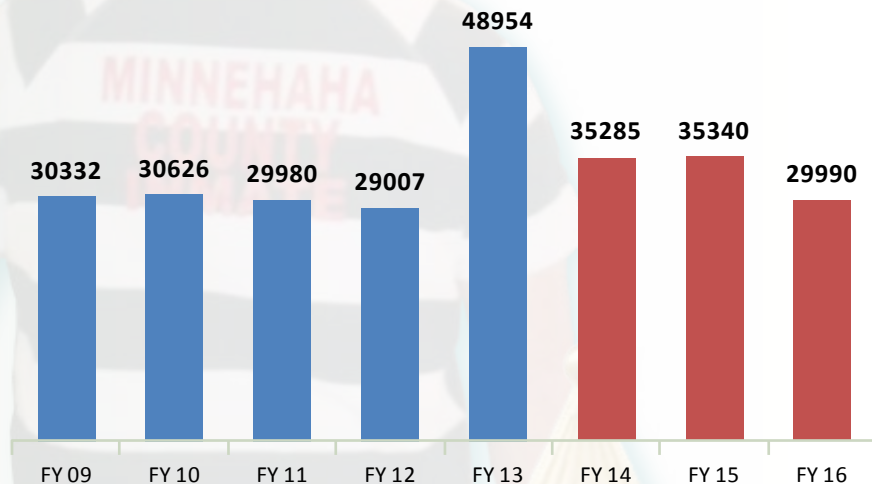
The total number of days spent in county jail for felony sentencing decreased.

Statewide, the total jail time for felony sentencing decreased almost 39 percent since the passage of the PSIA.

**This excludes county jail sentences where the time to be served is entirely suspended and any days received as credit for time-served prior to sentencing.*

The average number of days an individual spends in county jail has decreased every year since the PSIA went into effect.

The average time an individual spends in county jail for a felony sentence has decreased 30 percent since FY 2013, saving the counties both time and resources.



Members of the Oversight Council

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Department of Corrections

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Governor's Office

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Defense Attorney

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Seventh Judicial Circuit

Senator Jim Bradford

State Senate

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Representative Karen Soli

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Senator Craig Tieszen

State Senate

Patrick Weber

Governor's Office

To view the full report, performance measures, and appendices, please visit:

www.psia.sd.gov

PSIA 2016 Annual Report 2016

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Prison Population	2011			2012			2013			2014			2015			2016		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
End of FY population	3039	416	3455	3222	419	3641	3158	418	3576	3195	429	3624	3163	394	3557	3251	484	3735
# violent	1417	76	1493	1455	80	1535	1499	71	1570	1536	70	1606	1550	77	1627	1549	77	1626
% violent	47%	18%	43%	45%	19%	42%	47%	17%	44%	48%	16%	44%	49%	20%	46%	48%	16%	44%
# non violent	1600	338	1938	1741	337	2078	1659	347	2006	1647	356	2003	1593	316	1909	1693	406	2099
% non violent	53%	81%	56%	54%	80%	57%	53%	83%	56%	52%	83%	55%	50%	80%	54%	52%	84%	56%

The violent and non-violent totals do not equal the End of FY Population due to offenders admitted proximate to the report. In 2013 the logic was changed to only include sentences that are active and most serious when determining violent and non violent

FY Admissions	2011			2012			2013			2014			2015			2016		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Total Admissions	2798	449	3247	2879	419	3298	2666	412	3078	2507	416	2923	2639	468	3107	2938	611	3549
# total court commitments	1024	255	1279	956	226	1182	943	192	1135	898	196	1094	873	196	1069	1084	322	1406
% admits court commits	37%	57%	39%	33%	54%	36%	35%	47%	37%	36%	47%	37%	33%	42%	34%	37%	53%	40%
# new commitments										583	88	671	561	82	643	675	147	822
% new commitments										23%	21%	23%	21%	18%	21%	23%	24%	23%
# probation violators (Probation Violator Only and with New)										315	108	423	312	114	426	409	175	584
% admits probation violators										13%	26%	14%	12%	24%	14%	14%	29%	16%
# admits as parole violators (PV/SSV Only, with PVSSVNew, CTP Violator)	560	86	646	751	118	869	637	133	770	579	116	695	416	97	513	502	113	615
% admits parole violators	20%	19%	20%	26%	28%	26%	24%	32%	25%	23%	28%	24%	16%	21%	17%	17%	18%	17%
# new commits with violent offense	192	16	208	188	13	201	199	11	210	178	7	185	168	16	184	195	13	208
% of new commits with violent offense	18%	6%	16%	19%	6%	17%	23%	6%	20%	31%	8%	28%	30%	20%	29%	29%	9%	26%
# new commits with nonviolent offense	846	241	1087	779	214	993	656	162	818	404	80	484	387	65	452	468	130	598
% of new commits with nonviolent offense	82%	94%	84%	81%	94%	83%	77%	94%	80%	69%	92%	72%	70%	80%	71%	71%	91%	74%
# probation admits with violent offense										34	2	36	34	4	38	44	5	49
% probation admits with violent offense										11%	2%	8%	10%	3%	9%	10%	3%	8%
# probation admits with non violent offense										281	112	393	290	115	405	384	170	554
% probation admits with non violent offense										89%	98%	92%	90%	97%	91%	90%	97%	92%

In 2014, the new commitments and probation violators were separated.

FY Releases	2011			2012			2013			2014			2015			2016		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Total Releases	2864	416	3280	2693	417	3110	2749	414	3163	2493	408	2901	2687	499	3186	2858	525	3383
# Discharges (Expiration and Death)	318	58	376	317	59	376	371	45	416	311	40	351	307	25	332	290	41	331
% Discharges	11%	14%	11%	12%	14%	12%	13%	11%	13%	12%	10%	12%	11%	5%	10%	10%	8%	10%
# Releases to parole (Parole/SS/to CTP)	1320	252	1572	1228	282	1510	1223	276	1499	1260	282	1542	939	273	1212	1266	336	1602
% Releases to parole	46%	61%	48%	46%	68%	49%	44%	67%	47%	51%	69%	53%	35%	55%	38%	44%	64%	47%

In 2016, the # Releases to parole includes releases to CTP

Parole Population	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
End of FY population	2884	2800	2910	2630	2627	2671
SD in state	2392	2348	2413	2189	2215	2280
SD Compact	407	375	421	362	333	322
Total SD inmates (used for EDC eligibility)	2799	2723	2834	2551	2548	2602
Other state inmates	85	77	76	79	79	69
Caseload population (in state + other state inmates)	2477	2425	2489	2268	2294	2349
Average parole agent caseload as of end of FY	67	69	68	58	56	57
Releases from parole in FY	1342	1382	1402	1719	1455	1481
# discharges from parole	696	513	632	1024	942	866
% releases from parole discharges	52%	37%	45%	60%	65%	58%
# technical violators only and new sentence	646	869	770	695	513	615
% releases from parole TV's only and new sentence	48%	63%	55%	40%	35%	42%

Prison Population
Increase from FY 15-16
M=3%
F=23%

Court Commitments
Increase from FY 15-16
M=24%
F=64%

Parole Violators Increase
from FY 15-16
M=21%
F=16%

Violent/Non Violent New
Commitments changes:
Violent=FY15-29%
FY16-26%
Nonviolent=FY15-71%
FY16-74%

Parole population increase of
2% from FY 15-16

Sustained parole caseload
reductions. Ten less than
when the reforms began.

Seven percentage point
decrease of successful
releases from parole from
prior FY

Tracking Progress					
Department of Corrections		Goal Number	Performance Goal		
			2015	2016	2017
Tribal-Parole Pilot Project				Projected	Projected
	Percent of offenders who successfully complete parole (2014 baseline - 50%)	#2	Proj. - 52% Actual - 89%	Proj. - 75% Actual - 46%	50%
Parole Services Evidence-Based Practices					
	Percent of parolee contacts that meet or exceed contact standards for assigned supervision level (2014 baseline is 83%)	#1, #2, #3	Proj. - 90% Actual - 98%	Proj. - 98% Actual - 99%	98%
Earned Discharge Credits					
	Parolee end of year count. (2013 baseline 2834)	#1, #2, #3	Proj. - 2602 Actual - 2548	Proj. - 2557 Actual - 2671	2697
Graduated Sanctions Parole					
	Percent of parolees sanctioned with a return to prison (2014 baseline 15.5%)	#1, #2, #3	Proj. - 14.7% Actual - 12.7%	Proj. - 12.7% Actual - 13.7%	13.70%
Department of Social Services		Goal Number	Performance Goal		
			Circuit Court		
Criminal Thinking Programs					
	Develop criminal thinking services across SD for justice involved populations according to estimates provided by UJS	#1	Circuit 1=47 Circuit 2=86	Circuit 3=66 Circuit 4=70	Circuit 5=67 Circuit 6=39 Circuit 7=135
Substance Abuse					
	Develop accessible evidence-based substance abuse services for justice involved populations according to estimated numbers from UJS.	#1	Circuit 1=47 Circuit 2=86	Circuit 3=66 Circuit 4=70	Circuit 5=67 Circuit 6=39 Circuit 7=135
Rural Pilot Program					
	Develop accessible evidence-based substance abuse services tailored to rural SD for justice involved populations through two rural pilot programs.	#1	<i>Provide substance abuse treatment services in rural areas based on need.</i>		
Unified Judicial System		Goal Number	Performance Goal		
			2014	2015	2016
Drug Court					
	Expanded capacity goals	#1, #2, #3	180	245	290
Evidence-Based Practice					

	1. Utilize Resources and Manage Offenders Based on Evidence Supported Practices; 2. Focus Resources on High-Risk/High-Needs population; 3. Percent of Probation contacts that meet or exceed standards for assigned supervision level.	#1, #2, #3	90%	95%	100%
	Number and percent of CSOs receiving annual training on evidence-based practices.	#1, #2, #3	100%	100%	100%
	Percent of LSI-Rs Administered to Felony Offenders	#1, #2, #3	100%	100%	100%
Veterans					
	1. Identify Veteran Population in the Criminal Justice System 2. Identify 100% of Veterans pleading guilty to a Class 1 Misdemeanor or Felony.	#1	3 Clients	5 Clients	10 Clients
		Goal Number	Performance Goal		
			Circuit Court District		
Presumptive Probation					
	1. Serve Offenders in the community with Expanded Treatment Options. 2. Reserve DOC Resources for Offenders that Represent a Risk to Public Safety 3. Goal is to reduce the number of offenders sent directly to the penitentiary on Class 5 and Class 6 felonies.	#1, #2, #3	1st=47 2nd=86	3rd=66 4th=70	5th=67 6th=39 7th=135
Aggravated	Hold most severe DUI Offenders accountable to protect Public Safety	#1, #2, #3	Performance goals are in development- pending baseline data.		
DOC Performance Measures					
Sentencing- For crimes with date of offense on or after 7/1/2013; limited to class 5 and 6 felonies, except DWI 6 (4N)-Admission and Release numbers are based on the most serious crime. Average length of stay is based on a single crime to the first release and excludes suspended imposition/suspended executions (SIS/SES).					
		FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
		July-June	July-June	July-June	July-June
Third-degree burglary prison sentences 22-32-8					
New Admissions		12	15	14	
Probation Violators (new & w/new)		1	4	14	
Average length of sentence		47 months	53 months	54 months	
Releases		1	9	25	

Average length of stay	6 months	7 months	10 Months	
Distribution of controlled substances prison sentences 22-42-3 & 22-42-4 (Excluding Minor)				
New Admissions	1	2	3	
Probation Violators (new & w/new)	0	1	1	
Average length of sentence	24 months	52 months	39 months	
Releases	1	3	3	
Average length of stay	3 months	3 months	6 months	
Grand theft prison sentences 22-30A-17 & Class 5 or 6				
New Admissions	4	10	15	
Probation Violators (new & w/new)	0	7	15	
Average length of sentence	42 months	29 months	40 months	
Releases	NA	5	22	
Average length of stay	NA	5 months	8 months	
Possession of controlled substances prison sentences 22-42-5				
New Admissions	29	59	66	
Probation Violators (new & w/new)	7	45	113	
Average length of sentence	50 months	48 months	50 months	
Releases	9	44	114	
Average length of stay	4 months	6 months	7 months	
Ingestion prison sentences 22-42-5.1				
New Admissions	18	33	74	
Probation Violators (new & w/new)	4	42	125	
Average length of sentence	45 months	46 months	50 months	
Releases (New and Probation Violations)	NA	30	90	
Average length of stay	NA	8 months	7 months	
Class 5 & 6 felonies without presumption of probation 22-6-11				
New Admissions	32	94	109	
Probation Violators (new & w/new)	14	49	105	
Average length of sentence	32 months	38 months	35 months	
Releases (New and Probation Violations)	15	85	181	
Average length of stay	3 months	6 months	6 months	
Class 5 & 6 felonies with presumption of probation 22-6-11 (Excludes those crimes listed individually above)				
New Admissions	103	43	37	
Probation Violators (new & w/new)	27	26	28	
Average length of sentence	37 months	30 months	30 months	
Releases (New and Probation Violations)	30	41	59	
Average length of stay	3 months	7 months	7 months	
DUI 6th w/n 25 years prison sentences 32-23-4.9 (4N)				
New Admissions	12	19	24	
Probation Violators (new & w/new)	0	1	3	
Average length of sentence	89 months	79 months	88 months	
Releases (New and Probation Violations)	NA	5	33	
Average length of stay	NA	11 months	13 months	
Tribal Parole Pilot				

	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
	July-June	July-June	July-June	July-June
Number of pilot programs established	1	1	1	
Number of offenders on pilot caseload during reporting period	No Data Available (NDA)	61	67	
Compliance/Revocation Rates				
Number without a policy-driven response	NDA	34	47	
Percentage without a policy-driven response	NDA	55.7%	70.1%	
Number of parolees sanctioned in community	NDA	25	11	
Percentage of parolees sanctioned in community	NDA	41.0%	16.4%	
Number of parolees with a violation/revocation report	NDA	2	9	
Percentage of parolees with a violation/revocation report	NDA	3%	13%	
Absconding Information				
Number without an absconder incident	NDA	59	59	
Percentage without an absconder incident	NDA	96.7%	88.1%	
Number of offenders discharged from the Tribal Pilot	NDA	19	13	
Number of offenders discharged from supervision (Term Expires)	NDA	17	6	
Percentage of offenders discharged from supervision	NDA	89%	46%	
Number of offenders returning to prison as a technical violator or violator with a new sentence	NDA	1	6	
Percentage of offenders returning to prison as a technical violator or violator with a new sentence	NDA	5%	46%	
Number of offenders returning to prison for a new conviction but no violation	NDA	1	1	
Percentage of offenders returning to prison for a new conviction but no violation	NDA	5%	8%	
Parole Evidence Based Practices				
	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
	July-June	July-June	July-June	July-June
Number of risk and needs assessments (RNA) completed	8596	8468	8612	
Number of parolees assessed with RNA tool	3814	3608	3624	
Percentage of parolees assessed with RNA tool	99.5%	99.8%	99.8%	
Percentage of parolees in the community assigned to each supervision level	6/30/14	6/30/15	6/30/16	6/30/17

Intensive	11%	13%	11%	
Maximum	23%	26%	24%	
Medium	34%	32%	36%	
Minimum	11%	11%	12%	
Indirect	21%	19%	18%	
Percentage of parolees whose contacts were consistent with contact standards for assigned supervision level	#####	06/30/2015	12/31/2016	06/30/2017
	83%	98%	99%	
	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
	July-June	July-June	July-June	July-June
Number of parolees with risk reduction at discharge	444	360	366	
Percentage of parolees with risk reduction at discharge	62%	47%	52%	

Graduated Sanctions - Parole

	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
	July-June	July-June	July-June	July-June
Number without a policy-driven response	2339	2180	2206	
Percentage without a policy-driven response	61.0%	60.3%	60.7%	
Number of parolees sanctioned in community	882	978	927	
Percentage of parolees sanctioned in community	23.0%	27.0%	25.5%	
Number of parolees with a violation/revocation report	614	459	499	
Percentage of parolees with a violation/revocation report	16.0%	12.7%	13.7%	

DUI 6th (Aggravated)

	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
	July-June	July-June	July-June	July-June
Number of parolees on supervision for DUI 6th	0	5	29	

Compliance/Revocation Rates				
Number without a policy-driven response	0	5	23	
Percentage without a policy-driven response	0	100%	79%	
Number of parolees sanctioned in community	0	0	5	
Percentage of parolees sanctioned in community	0%	0%	17%	
Number of parolees with a violation/revocation report	0	0	1	
Percentage of parolees with a violation/revocation report	0%	0%	3%	

Earned Discharge Credits - Parole

	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
	July-June	July-June	July-June	July-June
Number of parolees eligible for credits	3495	3356	3359	
Percentage of parolees eligible for credits	85.6%	86.5%	87.5%	
Number of eligible parolees awarded credits	3203	3010	2962	
Percentage of eligible parolees awarded credits	91.6%	89.7%	88.2%	
Percentage of parolees awarded credits overall	78.4%	77.6%	77.2%	
Average amount of credits earned	236.8	232.9	226.5	

Parole EBP Training

	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
	July-June	July-June	July-June	July-June
Number of parole agents trained annually in EBP	40	44	43	
Percentage of parole agents trained annually	100%	100%	98%	
Number of training hours completed for EBP topics	1,399	1,003	1,140	
Number of parole board members trained annually in EBP	8	10	10	

Percentage of parole board members trained annually in EBP	100%	100%	100%	
Number of new board members trained within 60 days	2	2	1	
Percentage of new board members trained within 60 days	100%	100%	100%	

UJS Performance Measures

Drug Court

	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
	July-June	July-June	July-June	July-June
Number of Drug Courts	4	5	7	
Number of clients at start of reporting period	46	76	131	
Number of clients added	65	104	91	
Number of clients terminated	22	23	36	
Number of clients graduated	17	30	33	
Retention rate	81.25%	78.67%	73.54%	
Graduation rate	46.15%	50.52%	54.14%	

High	93	190	196	
Medium	14	19	26	
Low	0	0	0	
Employment rate (part and full time) of participants	58%	57%	43%	

DUI Court

	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
	July-June	July-June	July-June	July-June
Number of DUI Courts	4	4	5	
Number of clients at start of reporting period	22	46	77	
Number of clients added	25	66	43	
Number of clients terminated	5	9	14	
Number of clients graduated	11	19	28	
Retention rate	86.89%	86.82%	80.47%	
Graduation rate	52.94%	62.22%	64.84%	

Risk Assessment Levels (of participants)

High	46	105	97	
Medium	7	12	29	
Low	1	3	3	
Employment rate (part and full time) of participants	69%	71%	68%	

<u>Veterans</u>				
	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
	July-June	July-June	July-June	July-June
Number of veterans identified	1423	2324	836	
Number of veterans on probation	369	444	257	
Number of veterans in Vet Court	0	3	5	
<u>Earned Discharge Credits- Probation</u>				
	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
	Jan-June	July-June	July-June	July-June
Number of probationers eligible for credits	4858	6727	7121	
Percentage of probationers eligible for credits	97.84%	99.00%	98.26%	
Number of eligible probationers awarded credits	3902	5206	5169	
Percentage of eligible probationers awarded credits	78.59%	76.62%	71.33%	
Percentage of probationers awarded credits overall	69.46%	72.94%	68.27%	
Average amount of credits earned	122.6	156.6	155.2	
<u>Graduated Sanctions- Probation</u>				
	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
	Jan-June	July-June	July-June	July-June
Number of probationers receiving 1-2 sanctions	632	1390	1247	
Number of probationers receiving 3+ sanctions	183	420	719	
Number of probationers sanctioned to jail	318	644	816	
Number of days served in jail as a sanction	699	1377	1942	
<u>Preliminary Hearings</u>				
	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
	July-June	July-June	July-June	July-June
Number of Class 1 Misdemeanors	21522	22014	23030	
Number of Cl. 1 Misds. With Prelim. Hrg	98	35	41	
Percentage of Cl. 1 Misds. With Prelim. Hrg	0.45%	0.15%	0.18%	
Number of Cl. 1 Misds. With Conviction	11560	9957	12318	
Percentage of Cl. Misds. With Conviction	53.70%	45%	53.00%	
Number of Cl. 1 Misds. With Trial	87	48	96	

Percentage of Cl. 1 Misds. With Trial	0.40%	0.21%	0.42%	
Presumptive Probation- Exclusive to class 5 and 6 felonies included in presumptive probation				
	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
	July-June	July-June	July-June	July-June
Number of Cl. 5 and 6 felony convictions	1734	3109	3324	
Number of Cl. 5 and 6 felony sentences to prison	495	531	682	
Percentage of Cl. 5 and 6 felony sentences to prison	29%	17%	20.50%	
Number of Cl. 5 and 6 felony sentences to probation	1184	2148	2330	
Percentage of Cl. 5 and 6 felony sentences to probation	68%	69%	70.0%	
Number of Cl. 5 and 6 felony revocations to prison	158	83	170	
Percentage of Cl 5 and 6 felony revocations to prison	13%	3.8%	5.10%	
Probation EBP				
	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
	July-June	July-June	July-June	July-June
Number of PSI conducted for felony cases	2245	2284	2244	
Number of LSI-R assessments on felony cases	3376	4395	4899	
Training hours for CSOs on EBP	139.5	91.5	148	
Training hours for judges on EBP	21	18	31.25	
HOPE Pilots				
	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
	July-June	July-June	July-June	July-June
Number of pilot courts	1	4	8	
Number of participants	9	59	99	
Number of jail days served as sanctions	16	47	88	
Number of missed appointments with CSOs	1	4	3	
Number of positive UA's	43	55	47	
Number of successful completions	1	10	31	
Number of terminations	1	0	12	
Aggravated DUI				
	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
	July-June	July-June	July-June	July-June
Number of convictions	38	86	70	

Number sentenced to prison	16	30	32	
Percentage sentenced to prison	42%	35%	45.71%	
Number sentenced to probation	15	44	31	
Percentage sentenced to probation	39%	52%	44.29%	

Tracking Progress

DSS Performance Measures

Rural Pilot Substance Abuse Treatment Services *includes aftercare

	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
Number of new clients who started substance abuse treatment services through the Rural Pilot	0	22	31	
Number of clients who successfully completed substance abuse services through the Rural Pilot	0	6	27	

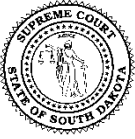
Substance Abuse Treatment Services *includes aftercare

	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
Number of new clients who started substance abuse treatment services	108	732	1394	
Number of clients who successfully completed substance abuse treatment services	0	302	513	
	Completion at 6 months		Completion at 1 year	
Total number completing substance abuse treatment during FY 2015	312			
Number and percent of those completing substance abuse treatment with new felony convictions	16	5.13%	37	11.86%
Number and percent of those completing substance abuse treatment admitted to prison	14	4.50%	22	9.00%

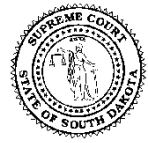
Criminal Thinking Services

	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
Number of new clients who started criminal thinking services	103	408	704	
Number of clients who completed criminal thinking services	3	86	153	
	Completion at 6 months		Completion at 1 year	
Total number completing criminal thinking during FY 2015	93			
Number and percent of those completing criminal thinking with new felony convictions	6	6.45%	13	13.98%
Number and percent of those completing criminal thinking admitted to prison	1	1.10%	13	14.00%

DOC and UJS Performance Measures				
Reinvestment Fund				
	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
Number of probationers	2013: 5,011 2014: 5,414 2015 (projected): 5,463	5918	5933	
Number of counties receiving reimbursement	35	29	34	
Total amount of compensation (see attached for amount transferred back to each county)	\$314,600	\$533,000	\$152,400	
Felony disposition rates to probation by County	See attachment	See attachment	Forthcoming	



South Dakota Unified Judicial System



SB70 – Probation/Pen Sentencing Report Adult Felony Cases Only 7/1/2015– 6/30/2016

Circuit 1					
County	Sentenced to Probation	% Sentenced to Probation	Sentenced to Penitentiary	% Sentenced to Penitentiary	Totals
Aurora	4	50%	4	50%	8
Bon Homme	3	43%	4	57%	7
Brule	19	66%	10	35%	29
Buffalo	3	100%	0	0	3
Charles Mix	37	69%	17	31%	54
Clay	26	57%	20	43%	46
Davison	97	82%	22	18%	119
Douglas	2	100%	0	0	2
Hanson	2	40%	3	60%	5
Hutchinson	8	89%	1	11%	9
McCook	7	70%	3	30%	10
Turner	12	80%	3	20%	15
Union	58	70%	25	30%	83
Yankton	63	59%	44	41%	107
Circuit 2					
County	Sentenced to Probation	% Sentenced to Probation	Sentenced to Penitentiary	% Sentenced to Penitentiary	Totals
Lincoln	69	65%	38	36%	107
Minnehaha	751	70%	319	30%	1070
Circuit 360/114					
County	Sentenced to Probation	% Sentenced to Probation	Sentenced to Penitentiary	% Sentenced to Penitentiary	Totals
Beadle	60	53%	54	47%	114
Brookings	93	57%	71	43%	164
Clark	1	50%	1	50%	2
Codington	147	69%	65	31%	212
Deuel	6	86%	1	14%	7
Grant	17	61%	11	39%	28
Hamlin	5	56%	4	44%	9

Hand	1	100%	0	0	1
Jerauld	6	75%	2	25%	8
Kingsbury	2	50%	2	50%	4
Lake	23	66%	12	34%	35
Miner	1	100%	0	0	1
Moody	23	72%	9	28%	32
Sanborn	5	100%	0	0	5
Circuit 4					
County	Sentenced to Probation	% Sentenced to Probation	Sentenced to Penitentiary	% Sentenced to Penitentiary	Totals
Butte	11	37%	19	63%	30
Corson	0	0	3	100%	3
Dewey	2	67%	1	33%	3
Harding	1	100%	0	0	1
Lawrence	86	59%	59	41%	145
Meade	91	72%	35	28%	126
Perkins	2	50%	2	50%	4
Ziebach	0	0	0	0	0
Circuit 5					
County	Sentenced to Probation	% Sentenced to Probation	Sentenced to Penitentiary	% Sentenced to Penitentiary	Totals
Brown	86	51%	82	49%	168
Campbell	0	0	2	100%	2
Day	13	57%	10	44%	23
Edmunds	4	100%	0	0	4
Faulk	1	100%	0	0	1
Marshall	6	60%	4	40%	10
McPherson	0	0	1	100%	1
Roberts	34	50%	34	50%	68
Spink	8	42%	11	58%	19
Walworth	12	57%	9	43%	21
Circuit 6					
County	Sentenced to Probation	% Sentenced to Probation	Sentenced to Penitentiary	% Sentenced to Penitentiary	Totals
Bennett	9	64%	5	36%	14
Gregory	2	15%	11	85%	13
Haakon	1	100%	0	0	1
Hughes	124	63%	73	37%	197
Hyde	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson	8	53%	7	47%	15
Jones	2	50%	2	50%	4
Lyman	11	42%	15	58%	26
Mellette	7	58%	5	42%	12

Potter	4	80%	1	20%	5
Stanley	18	69%	8	31%	26
Sully	2	29%	5	71%	7
Todd	0	0	0	0	0
Tripp	15	50%	15	50%	30
Circuit 7					
County	Sentenced to Probation	% Sentenced to Probation	Sentenced to Penitentiary	% Sentenced to Penitentiary	Totals
Custer	17	77%	5	23%	22
Fall River	16	73%	6	27%	22
Oglala Lakota	1	100%	0	0	1
Pennington	309	55%	257	45%	566

FY 16 Reinvestment Fund Payments

County	Projected	Actual	Rate	Compensation Amount	County	Projected	Actual	Rate	Compensation Amount
Aurora	4	11	\$1,200	\$3,428.39	Hyde	1	3	\$1,200	\$979.54
Beadle	127	87	\$1,000	\$0.00	Jackson	17	26	\$1,200	\$4,407.93
Bennett	25	43	\$1,000	\$7,346.55	Jerauld	9	11	\$1,000	\$816.28
Bon Homme	13	8	\$1,000	\$0.00	Jones	5	5	\$1,200	\$0.00
Brookings	191	182	\$1,000	\$0.00	Kingsbury	11	6	\$1,200	\$0.00
Brown	351	239	\$1,000	\$0.00	Lake	40	59	\$1,000	\$7,754.69
Brule	42	38	\$1,000	\$0.00	Lawrence	171	194	\$1,000	\$9,387.25
Buffalo	1	2	\$1,200	\$489.77	Lincoln	98	127	\$1,200	\$14,203.32
Butte	101	92	\$1,200	\$0.00	Lyman	20	24	\$1,200	\$1,959.08
Campbell	4	2	\$1,200	\$0.00	Marshall	8	7	\$1,000	\$0.00
Charles Mix	98	59	\$1,000	\$0.00	McCook	15	11	\$1,200	\$0.00
Clark	16	14	\$1,200	\$0.00	McPherson	1	4	\$1,200	\$1,469.31
Clay	120	53	\$1,000	\$0.00	Meade	252	263	\$1,000	\$4,489.56
Codington	236	273	\$1,000	\$15,101.23	Mellette	9	11	\$1,000	\$816.28
Corson	5	11	\$1,000	\$2,448.85	Miner	1	2	\$1,200	\$489.77
Custer	36	52	\$1,200	\$7,836.31	Minnehaha	1709	1479	\$1,000	\$0.00
Davison	217	171	\$1,000	\$0.00	Moody	21	22	\$1,200	\$489.77
Day	20	26	\$1,000	\$2,448.85	Oglala Lakota	2	11	\$1,200	\$4,407.93
Deuel	11	7	\$1,200	\$0.00	Pennington	1339	1152	\$1,000	\$0.00
Dewey	11	22	\$1,000	\$4,489.56	Perkins	31	14	\$1,000	\$0.00
Douglas	7	4	\$1,200	\$0.00	Potter	5	4	\$1,200	\$0.00
Edmunds	15	18	\$1,000	\$1,224.42	Roberts	141	150	\$1,000	\$3,673.27
Fall River	65	34	\$1,000	\$0.00	Sanborn	2	10	\$1,200	\$3,918.16
Faulk	4	6	\$1,000	\$816.28	Spink	27	28	\$1,200	\$489.77
Grant	13	34	\$1,000	\$8,570.97	Stanley	20	36	\$1,200	\$7,836.31
Gregory	11	2	\$1,200	\$0.00	Sully	8	3	\$1,200	\$0.00
Haakon	9	6	\$1,200	\$0.00	Todd	13	12	\$1,200	\$0.00
Hamlin	3	7	\$1,200	\$1,959.08	Tripp	26	17	\$1,000	\$0.00
Hand	2	3	\$1,200	\$489.77	Turner	27	22	\$1,000	\$0.00
Hanson	0	3	\$1,200	\$1,469.31	Union	138	110	\$1,000	\$0.00
Harding	4	1	\$1,200	\$0.00	Walworth	59	39	\$1,000	\$0.00
Hughes	178	184	\$1,000	\$2,448.85	Yankton	310	367	\$1,000	\$23,264.05
Hutchinson	20	4	\$1,200	\$0.00	Ziebach	4	6	\$1,200	\$979.54