

**South Dakota  
Department of Corrections**

2-20-95

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**Annual Report  
July 1, 1992 - June 30, 1993**

Walter D. Miller, Governor

Lynne DeLano, Secretary

150769



DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

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NCJRS

OCT 26 1994

ACQUISITIONS

The Honorable Walter D. Miller  
Governor of South Dakota  
500 East Capitol Avenue  
Pierre, S.D. 57501

Dear Governor Miller:

I am pleased to present the 1993 Fiscal Year Annual Report for the South Dakota Department of Corrections. This report describes the activities, programs and clients of the Department from July 1, 1992 through June 30, 1993.

The fiscal year brought a number of challenges to corrections in South Dakota, including a record number of inmates, the opening of a new prison facility, a disturbance at the penitentiary, record numbers of juveniles waiting placement in Department institutions, and our participation in the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. The Department's employees should be commended for meeting and overcoming the year's challenges with hard work and dedication.

The Department will continue to strive to be professional and proactive in our efforts to provide a safe and secure correctional system for the citizens of South Dakota.

Sincerely,

  
Lynne DeLano  
Secretary of Corrections

U.S. Department of Justice  
National Institute of Justice

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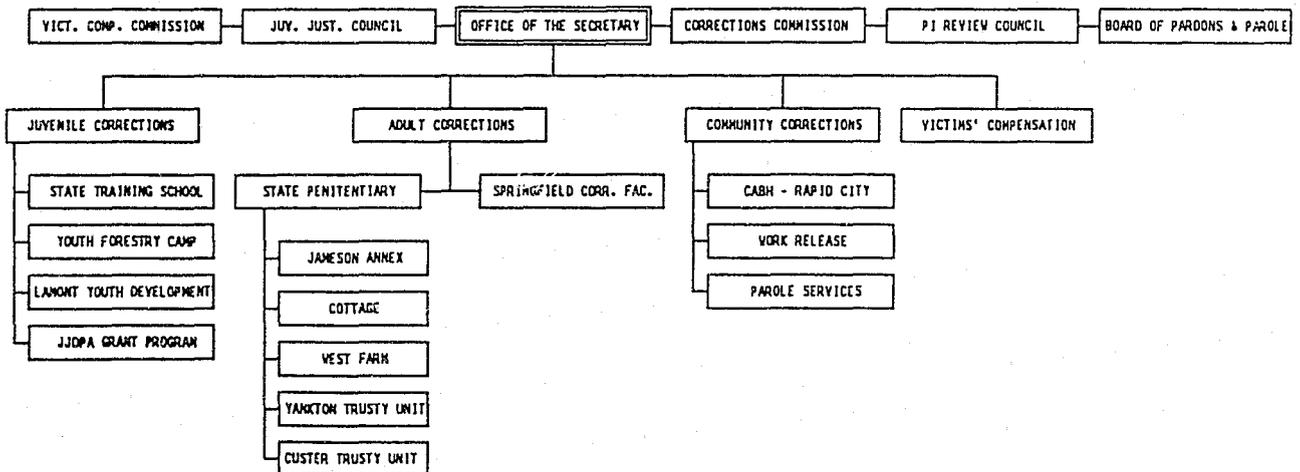
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## South Dakota Department of Corrections

### Mission Statement

*The Department of Corrections' mission is to enhance public safety by providing the appropriate custody, care and supervision of adults and juveniles sentenced, paroled or adjudicated to the Department of Corrections. To this end, the Department of Corrections shall maintain facilities and services which promote the physical and mental well-being of employees and offenders, and shall provide offenders opportunities for self improvement to enhance their chances of successful community reintegrations upon release from custody and/or supervision.*



# Juvenile Corrections

## Fiscal Year 1993 Highlights

- South Dakota began participating in the national Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) on July 1, 1992.

The JJDP's major mandates are: removal of juveniles from adult jails; sight and sound separation of juveniles from adults; deinstitutionalization of status offenders (DSO); documentation of incidence of minority over-representation in the juvenile justice system; and development of a plan to monitor compliance with the jail removal, sight and sound separation, and DSO mandates.

The Juvenile Justice Advisory Council (JJAC), a 20-member board appointed by the Governor, is a state advisory group required by the JJDP. This group assists the Department of Corrections in establishing policy on administering the formula grants and approving the state's plan for meeting the mandates of the JJDP, among other duties.

The Department of Corrections provides staff and support services to the state advisory group, and implements the state compliance plan.

In December, the JJAC approved a state three-year plan as required by the federal statute. The council also completed an application for federal grant money to help local government and private organizations develop community-based alternatives to jail and secure detention for juveniles.

In March, 1993, the council awarded \$180,000 to three regional detention authorities, responsible for developing a statewide alternative services network. The council also awarded \$82,000 to start-up projects around the state, including shelter care and group care facilities and a counseling program. The JJAC passed through \$6,061 to the Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe for youth placement services and remodeling.

- The Lamont Youth Development Center alternative school received accreditation from the SD Department of Education, and was formally named the George S. Mickelson Alternative School. The Redfield School District is responsible for administration of the school.
- The Lamont Youth Development Center formally organized a local Citizen's Advisory Board. The eight-member board meets quarterly to provide local input into the operation of the LYDC.
- The State Training School began a Victims and Corrections program. This program helps increase awareness of the impact of crime on victims and helps youth develop responsibility for their behavior. Victims panels deal with theft, vandalism, assault, substance abuse, and family abuse. Youth from the Training School have been involved in several public service projects including cleaning state and county roads, working for the Mitchell Parks and Recreation Department, and working with Plankinton's Meals on Wheels program.
- House Bill 1356 established a \$50 maximum daily rate at which the State reimburses counties for the costs of custodial care of youth waiting admission to Department facilities. This bill also appropriated \$438,000 for such costs in fiscal year 1994 and appropriated \$387,000 for such costs in previous years.

## State Training School

The South Dakota State Training School was established at Plankinton by the Territorial Legis-

lature in 1886 and received its first student on November 3, 1888, as the Dakota Reform School. The 1907 Legislature changed the name of the institution to the State Training School.

By statute, only youth adjudicated as delinquent may be committed to the Training School at Plankinton. Status offenders and children in need of supervision (CHINS) may not be ordered to this facility.

Both males and females are housed at the Training School. Statute allows youth age 10 to 20 to be committed to the facility; once an individual reaches the age of 21, he or she must be discharged. The Training School has a capacity for 105 youth (94 males and 11 females). The Training School had a fiscal year 1993 budget of \$2,646,403, including 87 FTE.

During FY93:

- The average daily population was 105 youth (94 males and 11 females).
- 156 youth were received at the Training School (138 males and 18 females).
- 155 youth were released (137 males and 18 females).
- The average length of stay was 251 days.
- There were 7 male runaways .

There is normally a waiting list for admissions to the Training School. The average month end waiting list for fiscal year 1993 was 19 males and 8 females. The average wait for admission in the fiscal year was 39 days for males and 107 for females.

The Training School uses the Positive Peer Culture Model as the primary form of treatment of the youth entrusted to its care. Upon admission, each student is placed in a group of peers who are close to the same level of sophistication. A trained adult leader is involved with each group, and guides the group in a manner which teaches the students to care for each other. The Training School also provides an alternative program of behavior modification for those students who require a different correctional environment .

The Training School provides a fully accredited academic program known as Lincoln School, which awards both eighth grade and high school diplomas to those students who complete the required course work. The school provides remedial instruction in

math and reading, and also provides vocational training, offering classes in five course areas. The GED test is administered to eligible students.

Educational awards for FY93:

- 37 GED certificates.
- 5 high school diplomas.
- 19 eighth grade diplomas.
- 115 vocational education certificates.

Students participate in the JTPA/STEP program and are given the opportunity to work in in-house institutional jobs, as well as short term off-campus employment. The wages generated by these jobs go to daily expenses of the students and to victim restitution. More than \$25,000 was returned to the courts and victims in restitution for the 1993 Fiscal year.

Upon completion of the Training School's program, the youth are considered for release. Arrangements for release are made by school staff and Court Services staff, who work with the youth's family to identify an appropriate placement for the youth upon release.

### Nils A. Boe Youth Forestry Camp

The Nils A. Boe Youth Forestry Camp was established by the State Legislature in 1966 and received its first camper in October of 1967.

The Youth Forestry Camp is located two miles southeast of Legion Lake in Custer State Park, and serves adolescent males who have been adjudicated as either delinquent or as a child in need of supervision (CHINS) or on a suspended sentence from another correctional facility.

Statute allows male youth age 15 to 20 to be committed to the facility; once a camper reaches the age of 21, he must be discharged. The Youth Forestry Camp has a capacity for 52 youths.

The Youth Forestry Camp had a fiscal year 1993 budget of \$1,388,246, including 36 FTE.

During FY93:

- The average daily population was 52 campers.
- 78 youth were received.
- 75 youth were released.
- The average length of stay was 285 days (down from 310 days in FY92).

- There were 11 runaways.

There is normally a waiting list for admissions to the Youth Forestry Camp. The average month end waiting list for fiscal year 1993 was 11 youth. The average wait for admission in the fiscal year was 47 days.

The core of the program is to offer these young men the opportunity to develop a sense of self worth, learn self-control, gain some insight into the problems that brought them to the court's attention in the first place, and to develop work skills and constructive work habits. The work portion of the program is based on the concept that all youth committed to the camp will be taught to work to the best of their ability.

The Youth Forestry Camp operates under a two-camp concept. After a youth has been interviewed and accepted, he receives a basic orientation in Camp I. Assessments are performed at Camp I to identify the needs of the youth and to formulate short term goals. While at Camp I, the youth are trained in fire suppression, first aid, and work safety principles. Work crews from Camp I are normally assigned to timber management activities in Custer State Park. A minimum of 80 days is spent in Camp I, but the average length of stay is 114 days.

Youth are transferred to Camp II when they have met their short term goals and have demonstrated progress in their attitude, respect and work habits. While at Camp II, the youth complete a 128 hour vocational education program and continue to work on their educational goals. Youth at Camp II are assigned to work details throughout Custer State Park. This year, the first ever Family Counseling Weekend was held for all Camp II youth.

Work contributions during FY93 totaled 12,584 days of work on the Youth Forestry Campus, in Custer State Park, at the South Dakota Developmental Center - Custer, and other community service projects.

The Youth Forestry Camp has an Alternative School, accredited by the South Dakota Department of Education and Cultural Affairs. Twenty-eight GED certificates were awarded to campers in FY93.

Upon completion of the Youth Forestry Camp's program and satisfactory work performance, the campers are considered for release. Arrangements

for release are made by camp staff and Court Services staff, who work with the camper's family to identify an appropriate placement for the youth upon their release.

## Lamont Youth Development Center

The Lamont Youth Development Center was established by the 1982 Legislature as the Girls Work Therapy Program. The 1991 Legislature changed the facility's name to honor Peg Lamont, the state legislator who helped establish the program.

The Lamont Center is located on the grounds of the South Dakota Developmental Center in Redfield, and serves adolescent females who have been adjudicated as either delinquent or as a child in need of supervision (CHINS).

Statute allows female youth who have completed the eighth grade or are 14 years of age to be committed to the program. Once a student reaches the age of 21 she must be discharged. The Lamont Center has a capacity for 24 youths.

The Lamont Youth Development Center had a fiscal year 1993 budget of \$272,023, including 8 FTE.

During FY93:

- The average daily population was 24 students.
- 43 youth were received.
- 44 youth were released.
- The average length of stay was 195 days.
- There were 11 runaways.

Historically, there has not been a waiting list for admissions to the Lamont Center; however, the month end waiting list for fiscal year 1993 was 12 youth. The average wait for admission in the fiscal year was 87 days.

The Lamont Center consists of four primary program components: counseling, employment, education and substance abuse services.

Upon arrival at the facility, each youth is assigned a counselor who assists her in addressing the issues that brought her to the attention of the court. Individual and group counseling is utilized. Each student is assisted in establishing short term goals which guide her progress through the program. Prior to release, each student sets long term goals which will benefit her in her aftercare placement.

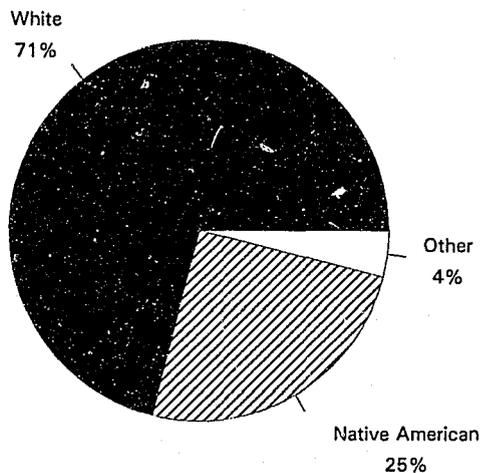
Each youth is assigned a job in some area of the Center, such as the laundry, food service, or physical plant, where she is supervised by institutional staff. As part of the Job Training Partnership Act, during her time at the facility, each student is provided instruction in job seeking and keeping skills.

Aggression Replacement Training was added to the treatment component in fiscal year 1993. All students are required to complete lessons in Anger Control Skills, Interpersonal Skills, and Moral Reasoning Skills.

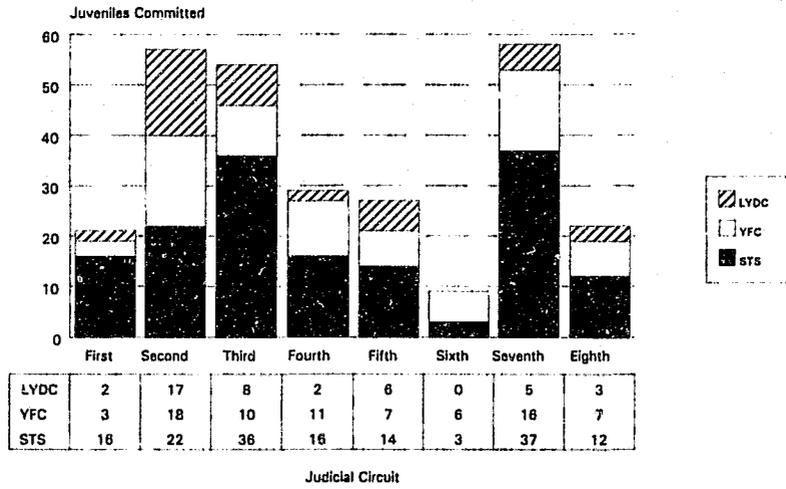
Students also organized a student council and a n Adopt-A-Grandparent program, as well as participated in the Department of Transportation's Adopt-A-Highway program during the fiscal year.

Upon completion of the Lamont Center program and satisfactory work performance, the students are considered for release. Arrangements for release are made by program staff and Court Services staff, who work with the girl's family to identify an appropriate placement for her upon her release.

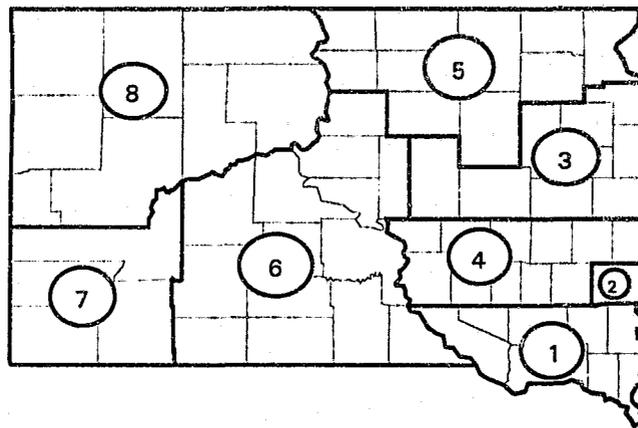
Juvenile Racial Breakdown  
As of June 30, 1993



**FY93 Juvenile Admission Source  
by Judicial Circuit**



**Judicial Circuits**



# Adult Corrections

## Fiscal Year 1993 Highlights

- On the evening of May 5, staff escorted an intoxicated inmate from the recreation yard to his cell, where he was locked down. Other inmates approached staff and demanded that the first inmate be released from his cell. When the intoxicated inmate was not released the other inmates returned to the recreation yard and began arming themselves with baseball bats and golf clubs from the recreation shop. The institution was ordered to lock down and over two hundred inmates were locked in the recreation yard.

In the following hours, the small number of inmates who actively participated in the disturbance assaulted staff, vandalized the School and Prison Industry buildings, and set fires in the buildings and recreation yard. The disturbance lasted approximately 19 hours, but was resolved with no loss of life.

Following the disturbance, Secretary DeLano requested technical assistance from the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) and investigations were conducted by the Attorney General and the Inspector General. Recommendations from the NIC consultants, Attorney General, Inspector General, and input from Department of Corrections staff were developed into a comprehensive Action Plan designed to guide the Department in repairing the Penitentiary and making changes in policies and procedures.

During a special legislative session on May 25, HB1002 was passed appropriating \$2,458,000 to pay for repairs and renovation following the disturbance. Throughout the remainder of the fiscal year, Department of Corrections staff spent a great deal of time working on items outlined in the Action Plan.

- The G. Norton Jameson Annex was officially dedicated with an open house in January. The Jameson Annex accepted its first inmates in early February 1993. The Annex is a 288-bed medium/minimum security facility located adjacent to the main Penitentiary facility in Sioux Falls.
- Unit management became fully operational at all adult institutions in March 1993.
- Senate Bill 55 authorized South Dakota's participation in international prisoner transfer treaties between the United States and other countries. South Dakota is now able to send an inmate to his or her home country to serve the remainder of their sentence once the transfer is approved by South Dakota, the United States and the receiving country.

## State Penitentiary

The South Dakota State Penitentiary was established in 1882 as a federal prison for the Dakota Territory. When South Dakota became a state in 1889, the institution became a state prison. The State Penitentiary's main facility is located in Sioux Falls, and is made up of an administration building, three cell halls, and a school and prison industries building. The State Penitentiary is a 440-cell maximum security facility.

The Penitentiary's Jameson Annex is a new state-of-the-art correctional facility designed to house 192 medium security inmates and 96 minimum security inmates. The Jameson Annex serves as the intake facility for the male inmates in the state's corrections system.

The fiscal year 1993 budget for the State Penitentiary and its minimum security satellites was \$10,534,531, including 274 FTE.

The State Penitentiary provides a variety of rehabilitative, educational, and religious programs and services.

## Springfield Correctional Facility

The Springfield Correctional Facility is a co-correctional medium security facility located on the campus of the former University of South Dakota at Springfield. The facility houses the state's entire female population and selected male inmates from the State Penitentiary.

The 1984 Legislature closed the university and authorized the then-existent Board of Charities and Corrections to establish the correctional facility. Springfield Correctional Facility opened in December 1984 with the arrival of the state's female inmates. The first male inmates were transferred from the State Penitentiary in January 1985.

The Springfield Correctional Facility has a capacity for 384 males and 97 females on the 66 acre campus. The facility's budget for fiscal year 1993 was \$5,759,326, including 134 FTE.

The Springfield Correctional Facility is a "prison-school" with a primary emphasis on vocational education. The goal of the facility is to teach inmates marketable job skills, as well as job-seeking and job-keeping skills, in an effort to help each inmate return to society with a realistic potential to become a responsible, self-reliant, tax-paying citizen.

Male inmates to be transferred to Springfield are selected by the penitentiary's classification board, which reviews each inmate's prior record, the results of various psychological and aptitude tests, and the inmate's institutional disciplinary record.

The vocational education program at the Springfield facility is provided through a contract with the Mitchell School District. The vocational courses are offered on an open entry/open exit basis. Each course is individualized within program guidelines and is competency-based to allow inmates to enter the program at various times during the year. The eleven vocational course offerings at Springfield are: air conditioning/ heating/ refrigeration, auto mechanics, auto body, building construction, build-

ing maintenance, business occupations, culinary arts, diesel mechanics, landscape/ horticulture, machine tool, and welding.

## Cottage

The Cottage is a minimum security facility located adjacent to the State Penitentiary. The Cottage has a capacity for 48 male inmates, and houses trustees who provide institutional support services or perform community service work.

## West Farm

The West Farm is a minimum security facility located twelve miles west of Sioux Falls. The farm has a design capacity for 40 male inmates.

Based on an in-depth study of farm operations concluded in the 1992 fiscal year, the West Farm dairy herd and all unneeded farming equipment were sold at auction and crop land was leased out. A tree nursery operation, a produce operation and a purebred dog kennel were established to replace the industry opportunities at the West Farm.

## Yankton Trusty Unit

The Yankton Trusty Unit is located in the Mellette building on the grounds of the Human Services Center in Yankton. The trusty unit is a minimum security facility with a capacity for 84 male inmates.

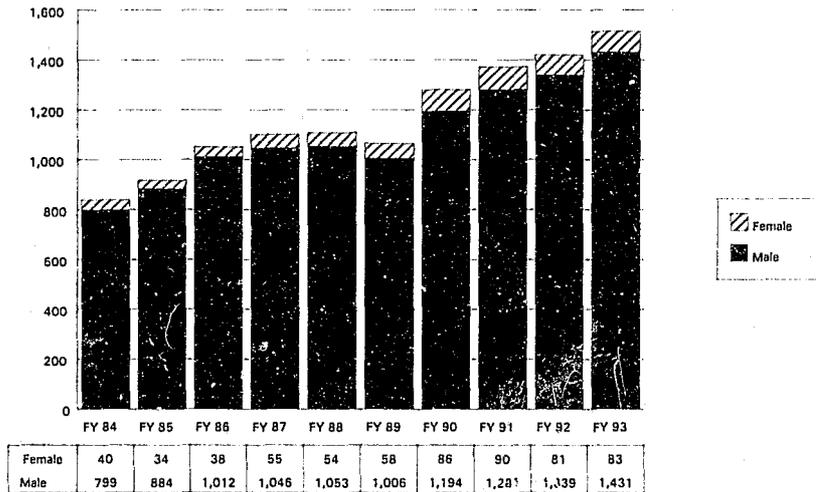
The facility houses minimum security inmates who provide institutional support services to the state hospital, including buildings and grounds maintenance and running the hospital's laundry operation.

## Custer Trusty Unit

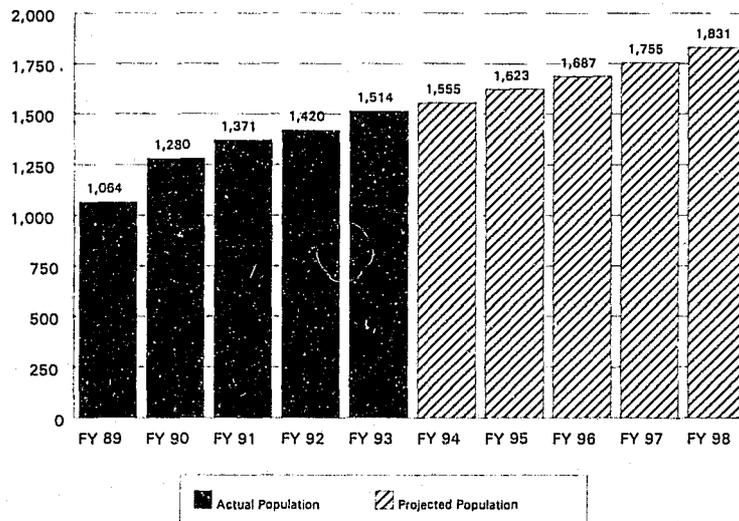
The Custer Trusty Unit is located on the grounds of the South Dakota Developmental Center - Custer. The Unit is a minimum security facility with a capacity for 40 male inmates.

The facility houses minimum security inmates who provide institutional support services to the Developmental Center and assist the Department of Game, Fish and Parks in Custer State Park.

**Average Daily Count - Adult Inmates**  
Fiscal Years 1984 - 1993



**Population Projection**  
Average Daily Count - Adult Inmates



Population projections by USD Government Research Bureau in June 1993.

## Crime Breakdown of South Dakota Inmates

As of June 30, 1993

	Men	Women	Total
<b>Violent Crimes</b>			
Aggravated Assault	140	9	149
Child Abuse	5	3	8
Kidnapping	30	2	32
Manslaughter	56	6	62
Murder	74	6	80
Rape	151	1	152
Robbery	57	0	57
Sexual Contact with Child	132	0	132
Vehicular Homicide	8	2	10
Arson	11	1	12
Burglary I and II	100	5	105
<b>Total</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>799</b>
<b>Non-Violent Crimes</b>			
Burglary III	158	4	162
Damage to Property	21	0	21
Forgery	42	14	56
Grand Theft	159	14	173
No Acct. / Non-suff. Funds Check	18	5	23
Comm. of Crime While Armed	4	0	4
DWI	124	1	125
Escape	46	2	48
Failure to Appear	15	0	15
Photoing Child in Obscene Act	2	0	2
Possession of Burglary Tools	3	0	3
Possession of Firearm by Felon	1	0	1
Possession of Weapon by Prisoner	2	0	2
Bribery	1	0	1
Perjury	1	0	1
Hit & Run Resulting in Injury	2	0	2
Delivering Contrband to Inmate	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>640</b>

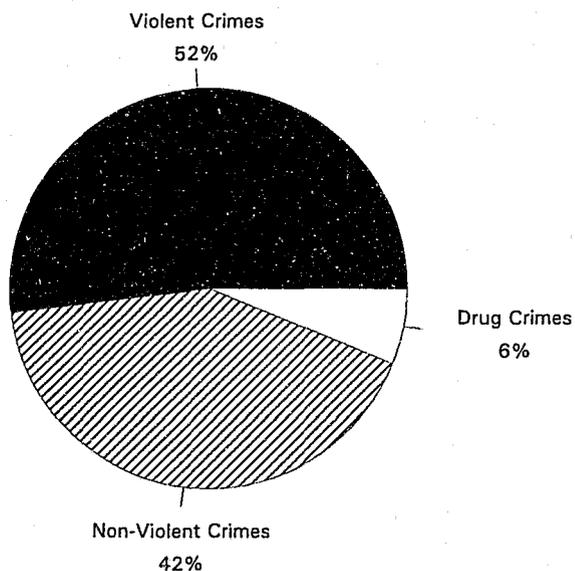
## Crime Breakdown of South Dakota Inmates

continued

	Men	Women	Total
<b>Drug Crimes</b>			
Dist. of Cont. Substance	31	2	33
Dist. of Marijuana	15	1	16
Poss. of Cont. Substance	39	3	42
Poss. of Marijuana	7	1	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>99</b>

### Crime Breakdown of South Dakota Inmates

As of June 30, 1993



### Median Sentence of Adult Inmates Received<sup>1</sup>

	Males	Females
Fiscal Year '84	4 years 7 months	3 years 6 months
Fiscal Year '85	4 years 2 months	2 years 6 months
Fiscal Year '86	4 years 4 months	2 years 10 months
Fiscal Year '87	2 years 11 months	2 years 5 months
Fiscal Year '88	3 years	2 years
Fiscal Year '89	3 years	2 years 6 months
Fiscal Year '90	3 years	3 years
Fiscal Year '91	3 years	2 years
Fiscal Year '92	3 years	3 years
Fiscal Year '93	3 years	3 years 3 months

### Average Time Served by Adult Inmates Released<sup>1</sup>

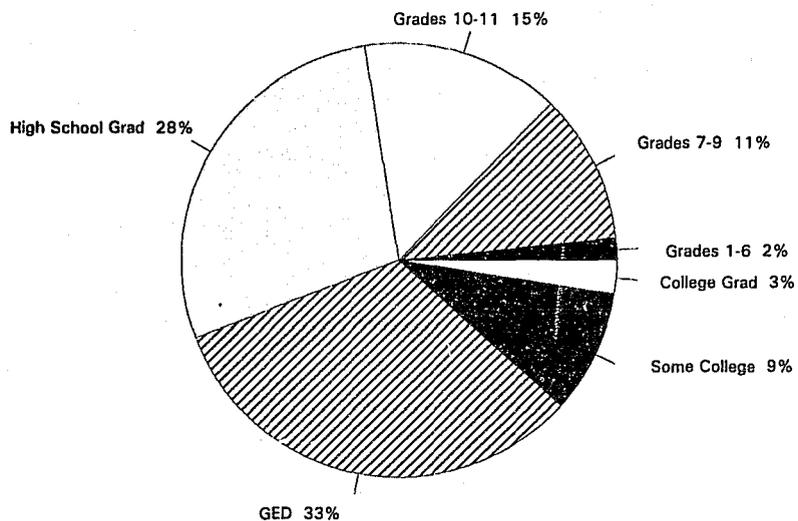
	Supervised Release <sup>2</sup>		Mandatory Release <sup>3</sup>	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
FY '84	1 yr. 3 mo.	4 mo.	2 yr. 4 mo.	1 yr. 3 mo.
FY '85	1 yr. 4 mo.	7 mo.	2 yr. 2 mo.	1 yr. 8 mo.
FY '86	1 yr. 3 mo.	11 mo.	2 yr. 2 mo.	1 yr. 3 mo.
FY '87	1 yr. 5 mo.	9 mo.	2 yr. 9 mo.	1 yr. 5 mo.
FY '88	1 yr. 5 mo.	9 mo.	2 yr. 7 mo.	1 yr. 11 mo.
FY '89	1 yr.	7 mo.	1 yr. 7 mo.	2 yr.
FY '90	10 mo.	7 mo.	1 yr. 10 mo.	10 mo.
FY '91	11 mo.	8 mo.	1 yr. 9 mo.	1 yr. 3 mo.
FY '92	1 yr.	10 mo.	1 yr. 8 mo.	1 yr. 4. mo.
FY '93	1 yr.	9 mo.	1 yr. 10 mo.	1 yr. 4 mo.

<sup>1</sup> Does not include life, death, and indeterminate sentences.

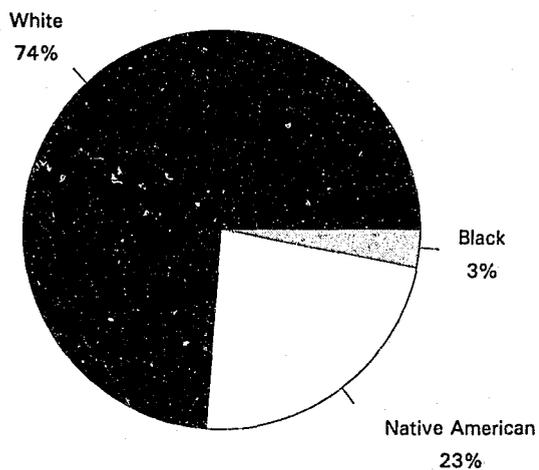
<sup>2</sup> Inmates released to parole or suspended sentence supervision.

<sup>3</sup> Inmates who have completed their sentence ("flat-time").

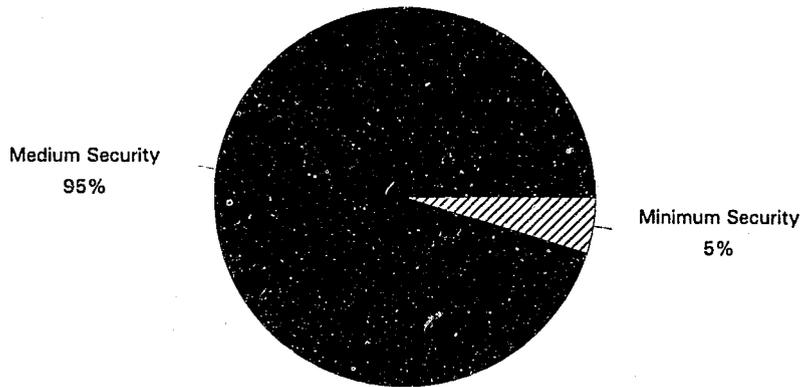
Education Level Upon Admission  
FY 93 New Commitments Only



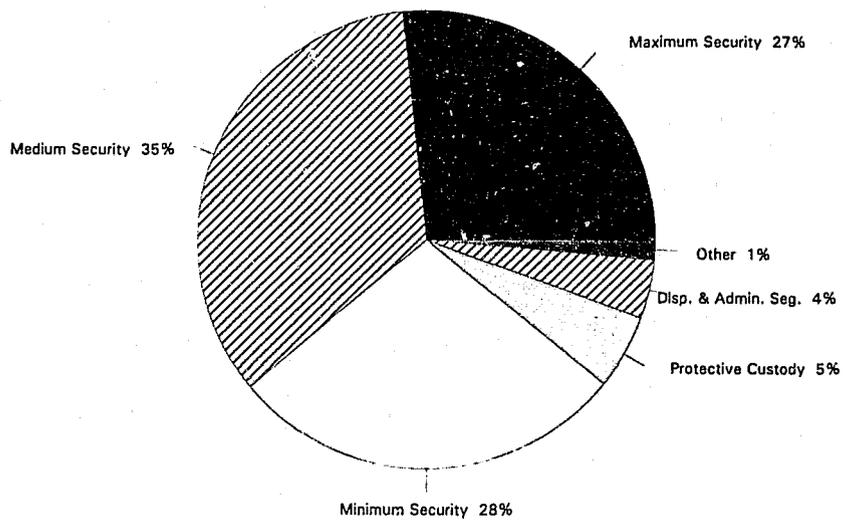
Adult Racial Breakdown  
As of June 30, 1993



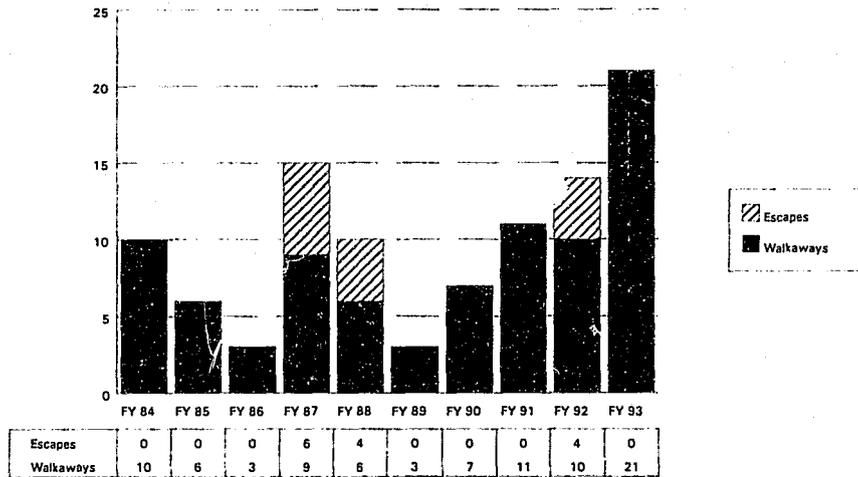
Female Housing Assignments  
As of June 30, 1993



Male Housing Assignments  
As of June 30, 1993

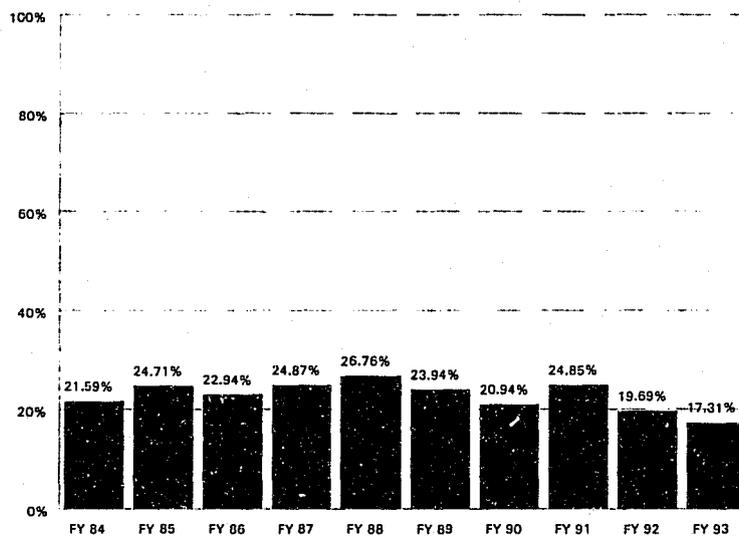


### Escapes and Walkaways Fiscal Years 1984 - 1993



Walkaway = med. & min. facilities, furloughs, community placements.    Escape = max. facilities.

### Recidivism Rate Fiscal Years 1984 - 1993



# Community Corrections

## Fiscal Year 1993 Highlights

- The Board of Pardons and Paroles expanded from three to six members as authorized in Senate Bill 33 of the 1992 Legislative Session. This bill gave a panel of two board members the ability to conduct hearings and take final action on the granting, denial, continuation, revocation or rescission of parole. Expansion of the Board and the corresponding ability to form two-member panels streamlined the parole hearing process, allowing the Board to hold concurrent hearings at three separate locations.
- Department of Corrections staff continued working with Aberdeen area officials in an effort to locate a site for Community Alternatives of the East River (CAER). The proposed 30-bed facility would be similar to the Community Alternatives of the Black Hills facility in Rapid City.
- Senate Bill 53 amended sections of law regarding adult community corrections facilities. The bill clarified the duties of local community correctional boards and the local government entity and the definition of escape for purposes of the program. This Act also allowed inmates to become eligible for the program twelve months prior to parole eligibility.

## Board of Pardons and Paroles

The Board of Pardons and Paroles changed from a three-member to a six-member board in fiscal year 1993, with two members each appointed by the Governor, Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court, and Attorney General. The Board is responsible for granting and establishing the conditions of parole, revoking parole, and submitting recommen-

dations to the Governor for sentence commutation and pardon. Board members serve four year terms.

An inmate's parole eligibility date is fixed by state statute, which takes into account the length of the sentence, the statutory sentence reduction for good behavior ("good-time"), and the number of previous felonies committed by the inmate. Inmates have the right to appear before the parole board prior to their parole eligibility date to present a proposed parole plan. The Governor has granted the Board of Pardons and Paroles the authority to hear applications and make recommendations for executive clemency. The Board typically holds clemency hearings in January, May and September. For the 1993 fiscal year the board considered 321 commutation applications and 40 pardon applications.

If inmates on parole or suspended sentence violate the conditions of their supervision, the parole board has the authority to revoke their parole or suspended sentence, and may take away any good-time the inmate has.

The budget for the Board of Pardons and Paroles was \$270,192 and included 8 FTE.

The parole board staff have administrative offices located at the State Penitentiary and the Springfield Correctional Facility. Staff in these offices are responsible for developing and submitting parole plans and recommendations to the Board of Pardons and Paroles, maintaining inmate histories, coordinating and scheduling board hearings, establishing parole eligibility dates, and assisting in the enforcement and implementation of the Parole Board's decisions, rules and conditions.

## Parole Services

Parole Services has nine field offices located in Aberdeen, Madison, Sioux Falls, Yankton, Mitchell, Pierre, Winner, Lead and Rapid City. During the 1993 fiscal year the field offices were

staffed by a West River Supervisor, an East River Supervisor, two special agents, five intensive agents, 15 parole agents, an administrative assistant, two full-time secretaries and ten part-time secretaries. The Parole Services budget for fiscal year 1993 was \$1,228,352 and included 33 FTE.

All parolees being supervised by Parole Services sign an agreement of supervision. This agreement stipulates the conditions of supervision the client must abide by or face being returned to prison. In addition, agents have minimum standards of supervision they must enforce, depending on status of supervision.

Regular supervision includes those clients paroled by the Board of Pardons and Paroles, placed on suspended sentence by court order, and offenders accepted into South Dakota from another state under an Interstate Compact.

When a parolee is on regular supervision status, the parole agent supervises the individual according to maximum, medium or minimum supervision standards, as determined by risk screening and needs assessment instruments. The supervising agent reviews each parolee file every 90 days, at which time the agent may reduce or increase the supervision level.

Intensive supervision is characterized by small caseloads, more frequent contacts between agent and parolee, more restrictions, greater use of curfew and house arrest, and more frequent drug and alcohol testing. Consequently, the supervision and monitoring standards are far greater for these parolees than they are for those under regular supervision. Due to the strict supervision standards, each intensive agent carries a maximum caseload of 12 parolees. Parolees placed in this program typically stay under intensive supervision for 90 days, after which they may be transferred to regular supervision. The intensive supervision programs are located in Rapid City and Sioux Falls.

Parole agents also supervise inmates who are conditionally released from the Penitentiary to house arrest or work release. House arrest is a discretionary pre-parole program for inmates whose release plans have been approved by the Warden and the Director of Parole Services. Work release is also a discretionary pre-parole program for inmates near the end of their sentence whose plan has been approved by the Warden. They are housed in a local jail or halfway house.

If a parolee violates the conditions of supervision, the agent may jail the parolee for up to 72 hours. During this time the agent must either submit a violation report to the Executive Director of the Board of Pardons and Paroles or place the parolee on diversion, take disciplinary action or return him/her to supervision. Within 10 days of detention, the parolee will be brought before an agency hearing officer for a preliminary hearing to determine whether or not probable cause exists for parole revocation. If probable cause is found, the offender is returned to the Penitentiary for a final revocation hearing before the Board of Pardons and Paroles.

During the 1993 fiscal year Parole Services supervised an unduplicated case count of 1,254. Of those:

- 75% were on parole
- 20% were on suspended sentence
- 4% were on Interstate Compact
- 1% were on work release and house arrest

Also during the fiscal year, there were 348 incidents resulting in a client being detained in jail, and as of July 1, 1993, there were 19 parolees listed as absconders. Parolees paid a total of \$234,603 in restitution, child support and fines in FY93.

## Community Alternatives of the Black Hills (CABH)

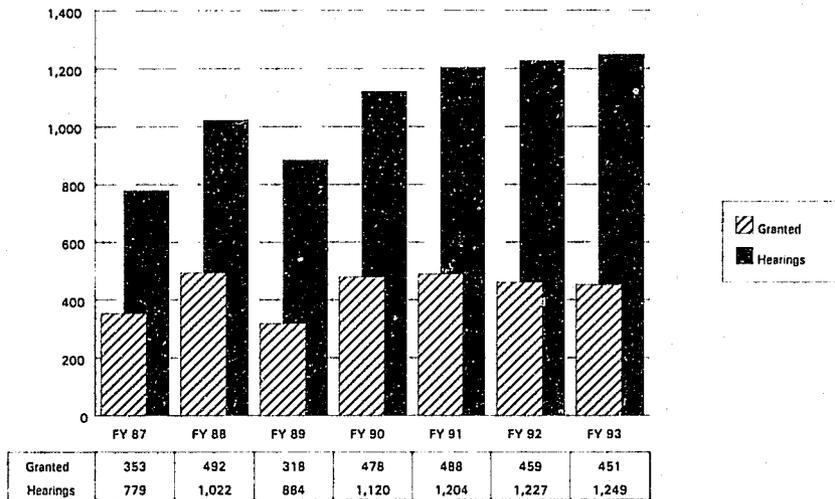
The Community Corrections Act of 1991 allows establishment and operation of private correctional facilities and programs in South Dakota. These facilities help control prison population by safely diverting certain offenders from prison. They also enable the Department to reserve high security institutions for those offenders who cannot be safely managed within the community.

Community Alternatives of the Black Hills (CABH) opened in January 1992 near Rapid City. In the time the facility has been open, 226 offenders have been placed there, including:

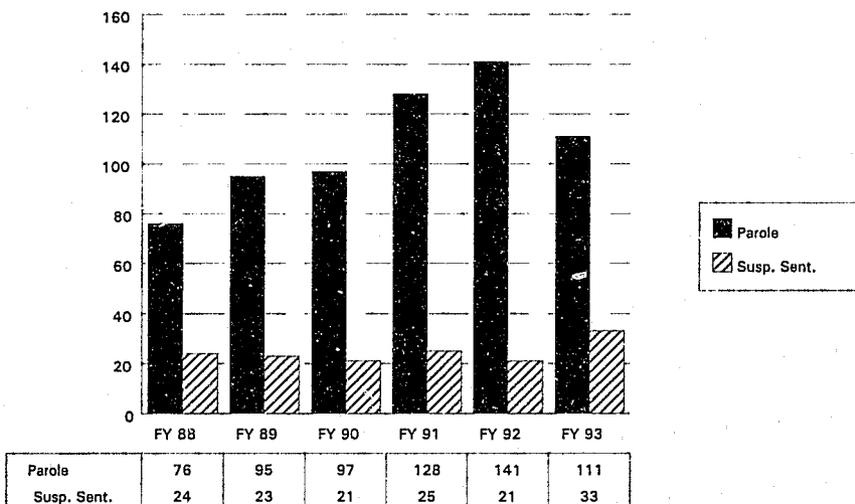
- 136 inmates
- 61 probationers
- 29 parolees

These offenders have earned \$684,071 in gross wages and have contributed \$302,648 toward their room and board, child support, restitution and fines. The FY93 average daily count was 47.

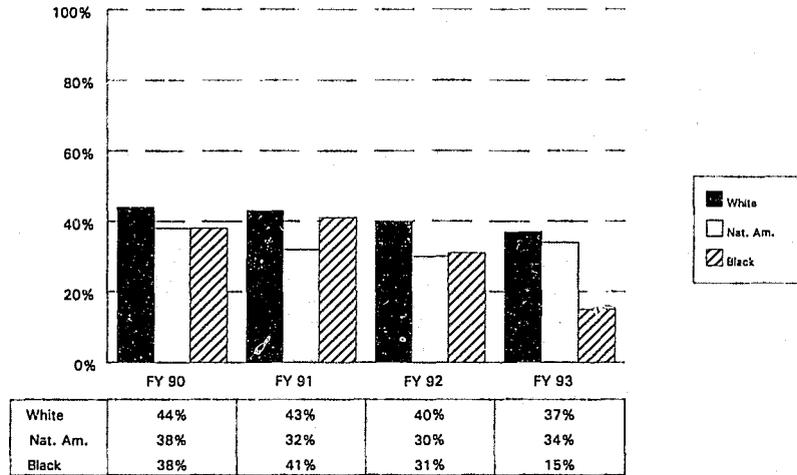
**Board of Pardons and Paroles  
Parole Hearings and Paroles Granted**



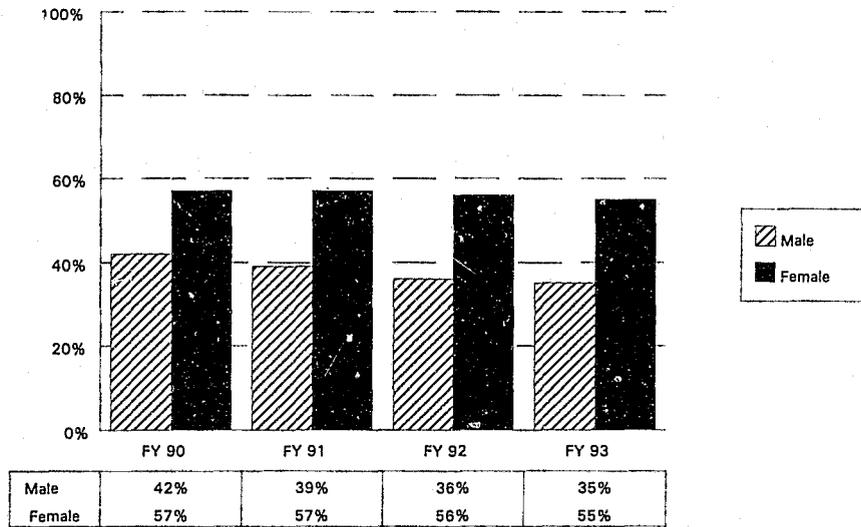
**Board of Pardons and Paroles  
Parole Revocations by Violator Type**



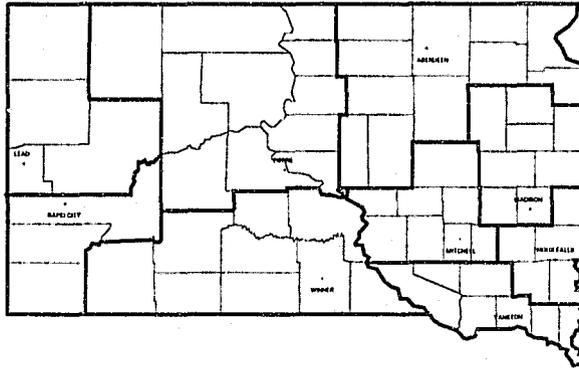
Board of Pardons and Paroles  
Percent Granted Parole - Breakdown by Race



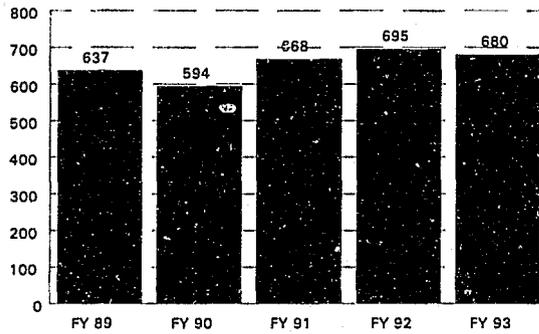
Board of Pardons and Paroles  
Percent Granted Parole - Breakdown by Sex



Parole Services  
Parole Agent Areas & Field Offices



Parole Services  
Average End of Month Caseload



	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93
Work Release	13	2	4	6	1
House Arrest	8	5	6	9	2
Out of State	93	66	30	25	27
Intensive Supervision	44	59	73	55	65
Suspended Sentence	136	127	128	141	147
Parole	343	335	427	459	438

# Crime Victims' Compensation Program

## Fiscal Year 1993 Highlights

- A total of 148 claims were received; 84 were approved for payment.
- Payment to victims totaled \$39,184.
- The largest number of claims were received for injuries resulting from non-domestic assault (40), child sexual abuse (36) and adult sexual assault (14). Eight claims were received for injuries resulting in the death of the victim.
- Senate Bill 54 clarified what monies can be deposited in the Victims' Compensation Fund. This Act also modified the definition of "bodily harm" to provide the ability to compensate cases where there was no physical harm, but emotional distress required professional counseling.

## Compensating Victims of Crime

The Crime Victims' Compensation Program was created by legislation passed in 1991. The purpose of the program is to provide compensation for personal injury losses incurred by victims of violent crimes. Law enforcement agencies are required by law to provide an application form to any person who may be eligible for compensation benefits.

The crimes for which compensation may be awarded are crimes that result in physical or psychological injury that are punishable as a felony or misdemeanor under state law.

Economic losses for which compensation may be paid include medical and hospital expenses, mental

health counseling expenses and lost wages or support. Funeral and burial expenses may also be compensated up to a maximum of \$4,500. With the exception of corrective lenses and prosthetic devices, property losses cannot be compensated. The amount of compensation must be reduced by payments from collateral sources such as health insurance or other state or federal programs.

Claims up to \$2,000 are determined by the Department of Corrections, with right of appeal to the 5-member Crime Victims' Compensation Commission. The Commission also determines claims of more than \$2,000. The total amount of compensation that may be paid to or on behalf of a victim is \$10,000 per crime.

The Program is funded primarily by means of a \$2.50 surcharge in every criminal action for a violation of a state law or county or municipal ordinance, exclusive of parking violations. The surcharges are expended as follows:

- 3% is returned to the Unified Judicial System.
- 27% is available for administration expenses.
- 70% is available for payment of victim claims.

The total amount of surcharges collected from the counties in FY93 was \$316,280, with the largest amount collected from Minnehaha (\$69,762), Pennington (\$35,810) and Union (\$15,531) counties.

No general funds have been used to fund the program. However, it is anticipated that federal funds will be available on a percentage matching basis for a portion of the costs beginning in federal fiscal year 1994. Other sources of revenue include restitution from offenders, interest, prison industries and other areas. The total revenue generated from these other sources of revenue during FY93 was \$34,512.

# Substance Abuse Programs

## Fiscal Year 1993 Highlights

- During the fiscal year, 1033 chemical dependency assessments were completed for adult inmates admitted to the state's facilities. Of those, 75% had a chemical dependency diagnosis. There were 501 treatment completions by adults.
- The chemical dependency program also conducted 256 chemical dependency assessments for juveniles admitted to the state's juvenile facilities during the year. Of those, 60% had a chemical dependency diagnosis. There were 147 treatment completions by juveniles.

## State Penitentiary

Every incoming inmate receives a chemical dependency assessment based upon DSM III-R criteria. This criteria, established by the American Psychological Association, delineates nine areas of problems associated with the use of alcohol and other drugs. At least three of the nine must be present to make a diagnosis of dependence. The criteria relates to amount ingested, frequency of use, impairment in critical life areas, withdrawal symptoms, and tolerance.

Those who have a dependency diagnosis, and who remain at the penitentiary, are referred to a 48 hour, four week intensive outpatient treatment program. This program consists of educational presentations, group therapy, and individual therapy. Inmates who complete the treatment program then attend an 18 hour relapse prevention component, followed by weekly aftercare for 10 weeks.

Other chemical dependency services offered at the penitentiary are crisis intervention sessions, Criminal Thinking groups, Alcoholics Anonymous and

Narcotics Anonymous groups, and referrals to community based agencies upon discharge from the facility.

The policy at the penitentiary is to provide outpatient treatment for those inmates who have a dependency diagnosis. Individuals are prioritized for treatment based upon parole date and behavior while incarcerated.

## Springfield Correctional Facility

All incoming female inmates in the corrections system receive DSM III-R assessments at this facility, which houses both men and women. Approximately 350 male inmates are transferred each year from the Penitentiary to the Springfield Correctional Facility for chemical dependency treatment.

The current treatment program consists of a 100-hour intensive outpatient treatment program which includes educational presentations, group therapy and individual therapy. The group component of the program runs for six hours per day for four weeks, followed by a six-week, twelve-hour continuing care group. The women and men are separated for group therapy in this treatment program.

The Springfield program also offers a modified therapeutic community for approximately 50 male inmates each year who have a history of non-violent, alcohol related offenses.

Other services offered at the facility include crisis intervention, Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous, Criminal Thinking classes, and referral to community based programming upon discharge from the facility.

Inmates nearing their release from the facility are involved in pre-release relapse prevention/planning groups.

## Yankton Trusty Unit

A 60-hour intensive outpatient treatment program is available at this facility. This program runs for 15-hours per week for four weeks and consists of educational presentations, group therapy, and individual therapy. An eight week continuing care component is available following the treatment component, and inmates are referred to community based programming when they leave the facility.

## Custer Trusty Unit

Trusties housed at this unit who have completed chemical dependency treatment at one of the Department's other facilities are required to attend the eight week continuing care program offered at this facility. Also available is individual therapy, Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous groups, and referral to community based programming upon discharge from the facility.

## Intensive Parole Program

Those parolees who are either paroled directly to this program or transferred from regular parole are eligible for a full range of chemical dependency

services, from aftercare and treatment through transitional or residential care. These services are available through contracts developed with community based providers in Rapid City and Sioux Falls.

## Juvenile Facilities

The following program components are available at the State Training School, Youth Forestry Camp, and the Lamont Youth Development Center:

- DSM III-R chemical dependency assessments on all incoming adolescents at these facilities.
- Prevention Education Groups for all adolescents admitted to the facilities.
- Children of Alcoholics Group for those who report they have been affected by the chemical use of a parent or guardian.
- Dependency Group, which is a pre-treatment group for those adolescents with a substance abuse or dependency diagnosis.
- Intensive outpatient treatment for those adolescents who have a dependency diagnosis.
- Crisis intervention services.
- Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous groups.
- Referral to community based programming upon discharge from the facility.

# Pheasantland Industries

## Fiscal Year 1993 Highlights

- Based on an in-depth study of farm operations concluded in the 1992 fiscal year, the West Farm dairy herd and all unneeded farming equipment were sold at auction and crop land was leased out.
- A tree nursery operation, a produce operation and a purebred dog kennel have been established at the West Farm. A garment industry was initiated at the Springfield Correctional Facility.
- Inmates employed in private sector prison industries contributed \$19,459.28 for their cost of incarceration; \$3,891.83 to the victims compensation fund; \$3,891.83 for family support; and \$3,797.02 in federal income taxes.
- At the end of the fiscal year the Pheasantland Industries staff consisted of 14 employees and the work force totaled 81 inmates.
- House Bill 1063 revised the cost of production of license plates to provide a true 15% profit margin for Pheasantland Industries. This bill also created a Prison Industries Review Council. The new council is made up of five members appointed by the Governor that will review industry operations, make recommendations to improve the industry program, and review requests for expansion or enhancement of existing industries.

## Traditional Industries

In fiscal year 1993 traditional prison industries consisted of eight industries: furniture, printing,

sign and decal, bookbindery, license plates, kennel, garment, and a farm.

All but three traditional industries operate at the State Penitentiary in Sioux Falls. The farm is located west of Sioux Falls, and is also where the kennel is located. The garment industry operated at the Springfield Correctional Facility.

Traditional industries only provide work for government agencies and non-profit organizations located in South Dakota. However, the bookbindery (which includes a braille unit) is allowed to provide services for private citizens and organizations because it is the only service provider of its kind in the state.

## Private Industry Enhancement

In 1990 the Department of Corrections was granted certification in the Private Sector/Prison Industries Enhancement Program after the South Dakota Legislature passed legislation permitting private sector involvement in prison industries.

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 inmates to be employed, the wages to be paid, and verification that the venture will not impact the local job market.

During the fiscal year 1993 inmates manufactured military backpacks for Filters Company, Incorporated, and Midland Atlas, Incorporated employed an inmate to draw county plats under the private sector industry program.

*For more information, the Department of Corrections publishes a fiscal year annual report specifically for Pheasantland Industries.*

# Directory

## Office of the Secretary

Lynne DeLano, Secretary  
115 East Dakota Avenue  
Pierre, S.D. 57501  
Phone: (605) 773-3478 Fax: (605) 773-3194  
Administrative Offices for Victims' Compensation and staff for the Juvenile Justice Advisory Council are located in the Office of the Secretary.

## South Dakota State Penitentiary & Jameson Annex

Joseph Class, Warden  
P.O. Box 5911  
Sioux Falls, S.D. 57117-5911  
Phone: (605) 339-6762

## West Farm & Cottage

P.O. Box 5911  
Sioux Falls, S.D. 57117-5911

## Yankton Trusty Unit

P.O. Box 76  
Yankton, S.D. 57078-0076

## Custer Trusty Unit

RR1 Box 500  
Custer, S.D. 57730-9801

## Springfield Correctional Facility

Jim Smith, Superintendent  
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Springfield, S.D. 57062-0322  
Phone: (605) 369-2201

## Board of Pardons and Paroles

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Phone: (605) 339-6780

## Parole Services

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## Pheasantland Industries

E. John McCartin, Director  
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## State Training School

John Brady, Superintendent  
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Phone: (605) 942-7704

## Nils A. Boe Youth Forestry Camp

Brian Wallin, Director  
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Phone: (605) 255-4524

## Lamont Youth Development Center

Jeffrey Payant, Director  
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Phone: (605) 472-2400