

*South Dakota
Unified Judicial System*



*2022
State of the
Judiciary Message*

Equal
Justice
for All.





THE SUPREME COURT IN JANUARY 2022



Justices of the Supreme Court, left to right: Hon. Patricia J. DeVaney, Pierre, Third District; Hon. Janine M. Kern, Rapid City, First District; Hon. Steven R. Jensen, Dakota Dunes, Chief Justice, Fourth District; Hon. Mark E. Salter, Sioux Falls, Second District; and Hon. Scott P. Myren, Mound City, Fifth District.

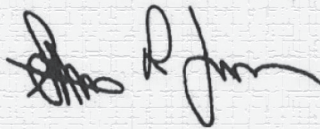
INTRODUCTORY MESSAGE

January 12, 2022

Dear Fellow Citizens of South Dakota:
It is an honor and my pleasure to present to you the State of the South Dakota Judiciary address for 2022.

Throughout my first year as Chief Justice of the South Dakota Supreme Court, I have developed an even greater appreciation for the judges and court staff who carry out our mission to faithfully apply the rule of law and ensure justice for all. UJS judges and staff work hard. They give their best effort. They are innovative. They care about getting the work done right for the people they are serving.

I am grateful to work alongside the men and women of the UJS as we accomplish the important work of providing a fair and impartial forum for the resolution of the disputes of every nature that come before the courts daily in South Dakota.



Steven R. Jensen
Chief Justice



Steven R. Jensen
Chief Justice

2022 STATE OF THE JUDICIARY

Governor Noem, Lieutenant Governor Rhoden, members of the Legislature, Constitutional Officers, my fellow Justices, Judges, Unified Judicial System (UJS) employees, and South Dakotans.

Thank you for the opportunity to once again address the Legislature at the beginning of the legislative session. I want to start by expressing appreciation to my colleagues on the Court, our judges, and court staff for their great service over the past year. I am proud of the work that the UJS judges and employees perform each day across this State and it is truly my pleasure to provide you with an update of our accomplishments. I also want to share with you some of our challenges and opportunities that lie ahead for the court system in 2022 and beyond in order for the court system to continue faithfully apply the rule of law in every case without fear or favor.

Since I became Chief Justice last January, I have had many people ask me what I enjoy most about serving this role. My most common answer is the unique opportunity to have a bird's-eye view of the entire court system. It is truly awe-inspiring to observe and consider the impact of South Dakotans coming together every day to fulfill their respective roles in providing justice for all. From the 15,000 citizens who reported for jury duty over the past 18 months, in spite of the pandemic, to the judges and court staff who participated in over 250 jury trials, and conducted thousands of in-person hearings and trials, as well as many remote hearings, to my fellow colleagues on the Supreme Court whose work ethic and desire for excellence is unparalleled -- every day I have the privilege of witnessing some of the best efforts of humanity to address the many issues that come before our courts.

THE MISSION

Last year, I spent a significant portion of my State of the Judiciary message discussing my belief that the primary function of the court system in South Dakota is to ensure “justice for all.” The words “equal justice under the law” are written on the stone façade at the entrance of the United States Supreme Court building in Washington D.C. Those words must also be indelibly etched into all that we do as a court system in South Dakota. But as we all know, saying it, thinking about it, or even wishing it to be so, doesn't make it happen. On the farm, my dad used to quote an old Irish proverb that says, “You'll never plough a field by turning it over in your mind.”

So, I want to discuss some of the action steps we have taken over the last twelve months and some of the steps we plan to take moving forward to achieve the goal of justice for all. In particular, these steps include continuing to create a culture of excellence in the court system, improving access to the courts for all persons, and enhancing our delivery of services.

“ I consider trial by jury as the only anchor ever yet imagined by man, by which a government can be held to the principle's of its constitution.

Thomas Jefferson

MAINTAINING A STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE

Advances in the Face of Challenges

Having begun as Chief Justice with a pandemic in full swing, I do look forward to when things “get back to normal.” While we have yet to fully catch up on jury trials, more than 3,000 people have been selected, served as jurors, and decided many cases of import over the past year and one-half. Working to protect the public and our employees from Covid-19 continues to force us to improvise. This has led to some benefits, however. Thanks to our



IT staff, we have enhanced our technology and our ability to conduct remote hearings. The judges and court staff I have spoken to tell me that remote hearings have led to some greater efficiencies and improved access for litigants, and that

some of these uses of technology may continue even after the worst of the pandemic is behind us. The UJS has also held more meetings remotely and developed several on-line training formats that will save both time and money for the court system. Many hearings, trainings, and meetings will still need to be held in person, so we will continue to work through these decisions in the months ahead.

While Covid-19 has brought some challenges and caused us to be more innovative than ever, the process of handling and resolving the cases that come through the courts daily continues on very much as normal. I can report that every courthouse has remained open throughout the past twelve months in spite of Covid-19. However, there were a few snowy, wintery South Dakota days last year that did close some courthouses for a day or two. Snowstorms. Changing weather conditions. Perhaps things are normal in South Dakota after all.

EMPLOYEE SALARIES

I firmly believe that maintaining excellence in the courts must start by focusing on our greatest resource, our people. The judges and professional court staff that make up the UJS are directly responsible for accomplishing the task of justice each day. As such, my first and primary concern when I assumed this office was to ensure that we were in a position to continue to attract and retain experienced and talented judges and court staff to do the important work of the courts. I want to express my appreciation to the Legislature and to Governor Noem for approving the two-year phased plan for salary increases for circuit judges and Justices, and the targeted pay raise for our clerks of court during the 2021 Legislative Session. These two pay increases provided an immediate morale boost for judges and clerks, but more importantly, it enables the court system to be more competitive in attracting and retaining judicial staff. I believe we are already seeing the benefits as

Governor Noem appointed three excellent, new circuit judges this year. They include Judges Gregg Magera, Jennifer Mammenga, and Stacy Vinberg-Wickre. All three of these judges are well-respected and bring a wealth of legal experience to the bench.

Nonetheless, since last January, we have begun to see wage and other inflationary pressures in our economy. These wage pressures are real and do not appear to be temporary in nature. When the Supreme Court began to put together our budgeting plan earlier this year, we heard a common theme from every circuit-- "We are having a difficult time finding qualified applicants and we are losing good people to higher paying jobs." In our FY23 budget request to the Governor we limited our ongoing budget requests to needed increases in employee salaries. It is imperative that we take care of our existing staff if we expect to maintain excellence within the courts. The Governor's budget proposal for a 6% wage increase for all State employees would greatly support the court's efforts to provide more competitive pay for all judicial staff. I fully support the Governor's budget request and ask you to make the 6% salary increase a priority during this legislative session.

MENTAL HEALTH AND WELLNESS

Another action step we have taken over the past year is in the area of judicial mental health and wellness. Judges regularly face the pressures of deciding difficult cases, determining the placement of children in custody disputes, imposing lengthy prison sentences, and in the most serious cases, sentencing someone to death. These decisions are made independently by each judge and often weigh heavily. Mental health professionals have also begun to recognize the impact of secondary trauma on judges as they hear and see violent and horrific facts in the courtroom. All of this, on top of the normal work, family, and Covid-related stress we all experience, leave judges at a risk of burn-out, depression, and substance abuse.

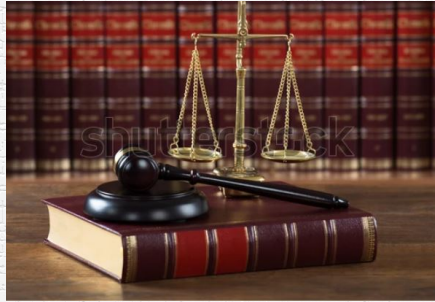
To address these concerns, the UJS and the State Judges' Association have partnered with the State Bar Lawyers Assistance Program to create additional support for judges. The program provides an opportunity for judges to reach out for confidential assistance and to obtain referrals for counseling. We have also begun to initiate more wellness discussions in our judicial training. It is critical that we maintain healthy and engaged judges sitting on the bench to hear and decide cases. The judicial wellness effort is one important part of doing so.

JUDICIAL TRAINING

Ongoing training is also an important component of maintaining excellence in our judiciary. Toward this end, we are currently working on a project to bolster our educational program offerings, particularly for newer judges. Few, if any lawyers, spend the amount of time in court, and hear the breadth of cases, that are heard by a trial judge. So, for newer judges, it's essential to bridge subject matter gaps in their professional experience to ensure proficiency in all areas of the courts' jurisdiction. For instance, when I started

as a circuit court judge after 14 years in private practice, I had never stepped foot into a juvenile courtroom. My second day on the bench, I had dozens of juvenile cases set and a great deal of learning to do.

To address some of these experience gaps for our judges, I have asked several of our seasoned judges to create a series of training videos on various legal topics, including practical tips, that may assist a judge in his or her transition to the bench. I want to particularly thank Judges Cheryl Gering, Jon Sogn, and Marya Tellinghuisen for heading up this project. These training resources will be cataloged and placed on the internet so that



all of our judges may refer to these training materials as needed. We are also working on more opportunities for experienced judges to connect and interact with newer judges. Our UJS training committee has continued to develop relevant and practical training sessions for our bi-annual state judicial conferences. Similarly, UJS annual training is conducted for all our staff to encourage them to continue to grow in their professional responsibilities. Well trained judges and staff are an integral part of maintaining excellence and the confidence of the public as we decide cases.

SEXUAL HARASSMENT PREVENTION

In March of this year, the Supreme Court's Commission on Sexual Harassment in the Legal Profession presented its findings and recommendations to the Supreme Court. The Commission was co-chaired by Justice Salter and Justice DeVaney and was comprised of respected men and women from across the legal profession. The Court appointed the Commission after a survey conducted by the State Bar of South Dakota showed that approximately one quarter of more than 400 respondents reported that they had experienced some form of sexual harassment while working in the legal profession. Many of the respondents did not report the incident, felt that there was no one who could adequately address the issue, or indicated the incident was not effectively addressed when it was reported.

In response, the Court asked the Commission to consider this issue and report back with recommendations. There are two I would like to highlight. The first is to begin mandatory sexual harassment prevention training, including bystander training, every two years for all South Dakota judges, lawyers, and UJS employees. The second recommendation was for the State Bar to develop an Ombuds position that will provide a confidential avenue for individuals to report, and attempt to resolve, complaints of sexual harassment in the legal profession. The Ombuds person would create a process for both the accuser and accused to resolve the complaint without a formal investigation or formal disciplinary action. The investigatory and disciplinary process would still be available to handle complaints that either cannot be resolved, or are not appropriately resolved, through the informal Ombuds process.

The Court has approved all the Commission's recommendations and adopted rules mandating the sexual harassment training. I believe it is important that we hold the legal profession and the court system to high standards of conduct and behavior. These changes are one avenue of doing so to ensure that every person involved with the legal profession is treated with dignity and respect.

COURT REPORTER SHORTAGE

Another area we are continuing to address in the court system is administrative and court reporter staffing. I discuss these two categories together because they are somewhat related. Traditionally, our court reporter staffing has consisted of one court reporter for each judge. Although a court reporter spends a good amount of their time in the courtroom and preparing transcripts, they also provide limited administrative support to their assigned judge by assisting with scheduling and other administrative tasks. In recent years, however, a critical shortage of professional court reporters has begun to develop. There are currently no court reporter schools in South Dakota and court reporter schools in neighboring states have also closed. This has made it more and more difficult, not just in South Dakota but in all states, to recruit and hire new court reporters. We have had several court reporter positions open for months without any qualified applicants. In some cases, we have made the decision to move to a permanent electronic recording position. In other cases, we have pooled more than one judge with a court reporter. These changes also impact the administrative support available to judges.

Unfortunately, it does not appear this problem will improve in future years. In the next five years, more than half of our court reporters in several circuits will likely retire. I doubt we will be able to replace all of these positions with professionally trained court reporters. Electronic recording does have a place, but the technology does not allow us to replace the necessary accuracy and reliability of a professionally trained court reporter in taking down court proceedings. We have a court reporter committee in place and we will continue to study this issue, as well as needed administrative support for our judges.

IMPROVING ACCESS TO JUSTICE

Access Regardless of Language

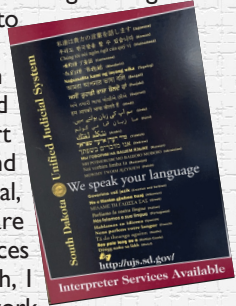
During 2021 session, the Legislature approved our UJS budget request establishing funding to allow the courts to provide impartial interpreter and translator services in civil cases for limited English proficient speakers. While counties have long been responsible for paying the cost of interpreter services in criminal and juvenile proceedings, we have never before had a reliable funding source to provide interpreter services in civil cases. As a result, limited English proficient litigants in civil cases were placed in the difficult position of relying on friends and family members, when available, to try and present some formulation of their cases to the court. Not only is the ability

of these litigants to present their cases compromised, but judges also face the unnerving challenge of making critical decisions when they may not have all the facts. Professional and impartial interpreter services help eliminate this disadvantage. The State Court Administrator's Office has also developed a statewide language access plan to help guide judges and court staff in working with those who are less proficient in the English language. Each of these steps will help promote greater access and fairness to all persons entering our courthouses.

ACCESS FOR THE UNREPRESENTED

Another challenge for the court system is improving access to the courts for everyone, regardless of their financial means. Litigation has become more and more expensive and many people do not have the financial resources to hire a lawyer. As a result, the number of pro se litigants, (those who are unrepresented) continues to grow, as does the number of their disputes. These cases require additional time for judges and court staff, and present unique challenges to the court system to remain a neutral arbiter, yet also provide fairness to all litigants.

Over the years, both the courts and the State Bar have made efforts to address this issue by developing pro se pleadings, creating a helpline for unrepresented individuals, and training court staff who work with individuals who have not hired lawyers. We have also enhanced funding for legal aid programs and made efforts to encourage lawyers to provide more pro bono services. Dean Neil Fulton at the USD Knutson School of Law in Vermillion has also begun an innovative program that will assist unrepresented individuals in family law cases by providing support and mediation services to resolve difficult custody and family law disputes. The program also provides practical, experiential learning for law students. All these efforts are great, but there remains a significant need for legal services by those who do not have legal representation. As such, I have asked the State Court Administrator's Office to work on a plan to coordinate and develop these efforts between the courts, the State Bar, and other entities involved in the legal profession. This will be an ongoing effort, but one that is important to assist the courts in providing a fair and impartial resolution of disputes and improved access to the courts for unrepresented individuals.



COURTHOUSE SECURITY

Another focal point this past year has been courthouse security. I spoke last year about the importance of courthouse security to adequately protect judges, court personnel, lawyers, litigants, and the public that frequent the 66 courthouses around the State. UJS Security Committee began that work in earnest at the beginning of 2021 to develop a statewide security plan. The UJS also hired Scott Sheldon, who is a former South Dakota Highway Patrol lieutenant and a long-time member of the executive security detail team, as

our first-ever UJS court security coordinator. This is a position authorized by the Legislature last session.

The UJS security committee, led by Justice Kern and Justice DeVaney, has developed a multi-year plan that focuses on creating a local security committee for each courthouse across the State. Each local committee will include court personnel, lawyers, and county officials who are vested in creating a secure environment that is appropriate for the unique security needs at each courthouse. This includes the creation of a local security plan, consideration of infrastructure upgrades and personnel needs, training, and ongoing assessments necessary to keep courthouse employees, litigants, and the public safe. We anticipate this will be a multi-year project, but we have already begun by creating a pilot county security committee for one courthouse in each of the seven circuits around the State. Our UJS security coordinator will serve as the point person and provide technical assistance to each committee as they work through this process. The selected counties include a mix of rural and urban counties to ensure that UJS has experience in using a local committee in both settings. Once we have had an opportunity to observe and gauge the work of each pilot committee, we anticipate expanding the local security committee concept to every county in the State.



One cornerstone of our effort to improve courthouse security is the UJS request for a one-time appropriation of \$5,000,000 during this legislative session. The UJS security committee would use these funds to administer grants to counties to cover 75% of the cost of approved security upgrades. The initial security assessments conducted by the U.S. Marshall's Service and Homeland Security at a few courthouses indicate that these security upgrades will be expensive. For example, the cost for security doors, ballistic glass and additional protections for courtrooms, clerks' offices, and other locations in over 60 courthouses will add up quickly. Breaking down the one-time requested appropriation between every courthouse works out to about \$75,000 each. Some courthouses may not have a need for upgrades while others may need significantly more than \$75,000 in upgrades. The UJS will develop criteria for these grants so that the funds are all used for security enhancements and there is fidelity and accountability for all funds used.

These funds will allow the UJS to partner with counties and encourage them to make the transformational security upgrades in their courthouses. For many years, the UJS has worked with counties to provide grants for courthouse security. Often, the total grant money available has been in the range of \$10,000 to \$50,000 annually. While these smaller grants have been helpful, they have been very limited in scope. The one-time appropriation we are requesting this fiscal year is crucial to our courthouse security plan statewide. Without this funding, the needed security upgrades will be difficult, if not impossible, to achieve. This is a year like no other and creates an opportunity to significantly improve the security for everyone entering and using our South Dakota courthouses in the years ahead. I look forward to

discussing this one-time appropriation with the members of the Legislature as we move forward in the session.

ENHANCING DELIVERY OF SERVICES

Probation Services & Problem-Solving Courts

I have spent much of my speech talking about the work of the courts in the traditional courtroom setting, but the reality is that we live in a world of complicated family and societal problems where the conclusion of a case in the courtroom does not always bring about its final resolution. Sometimes the goal of justice requires more. One such example is the drug epidemic, which continues to be an issue that impacts the courts, and all South Dakotans. Over the last few years, the court system has employed new methods to fight this growing epidemic among those convicted of a criminal offense, including providing more evidence-based programming, enhancing probation services, and developing problem-solving courts and other community-based services. While these programs continue to make a difference in the lives of individuals, the issues that brought them into court are often deeply imbedded. The path of poor choices that has led to criminal behavior is not easy to change. A suspended jail or prison sentence that promises incarceration if the individual reoffends is often, alone, not enough of a deterrent to keep that individual from returning to the choices and behavior that first placed them in front of the courts. This is where the important work of probation services and the problem-solving courts enters by focusing on post-conviction supervision to provide greater accountability, community safety, and better opportunity for rehabilitation for those convicted of criminal behavior.

At the start of FY22, UJS court service officers were supervising approximately 7,000 adult cases and 1,000 juvenile cases across the state. Many of these cases involved individuals who struggle with drug and alcohol addiction. The work of our dedicated court services officers to help these individuals obtain appropriate services and find success is both challenging and rewarding. Every judge and CSO could tell you stories of individuals who have gone from the struggles of addiction to living a productive life as a result of the hard work of the individual participant and probation services. These

success stories are often punctuated with failure along the way, but through the patience and perseverance of our CSOs and the community service providers, many individuals have been successfully discharged and continue as law abiding citizens. During FY21, there were approximately 1,000 adult cases and more than 1,000 juvenile cases that were successfully discharged. Each individual discharged from probation represents one more person who might have otherwise been incarcerated inside the walls of one of our South Dakota

Total Statewide Problem-Solving Courts



prisons, or placed in a juvenile facility by the DOC at a substantially greater expense to South Dakota taxpayers.

Likewise, our problem-solving courts have also had many successes since the first drug court began in South Dakota in 2007 as the Northern Hills Drug Court in Sturgis. Today, South Dakota has 19 problem-solving courts. Adult drug courts, DUI courts, mental health courts, and veterans' treatment courts have all been created to address the rising number of non-violent offenses, particularly drug offenses. Since these programs began, more than 700 individuals have graduated from our problem-solving courts. Many of these participants were severely addicted when they began and often lacked parenting, vocational, and other basic life skills. I attended several graduations this year where I had the privilege of seeing individuals whose lives were literally transformed by one of our problem-solving courts. Their stories included sustained sobriety for more than a year, being reunited with their children who had been removed from the home, being the first in their family to pursue higher education and obtaining full-time employment and stable housing. These positive changes likely would not have happened for any of these individuals were it not for the hard work of our problem-solving court teams across the state.

I would like to tell you that every person who enters these programs goes on to live a sober and successful lifestyle, but that is not the case. The reality is that some probationers do not complete their counseling programs, or their probation is revoked because of continuing criminal behavior. Similarly, some participants in our problem-solving courts fail to comply with program requirements and end up in the penitentiary. Others successfully complete a program, but later return to drugs or other criminal behavior.

There is a significant cost to society and to their families when these individuals are back in the court system. These failures are also very demoralizing and deflating for the judges, CSOs, and court staff who invest in the lives of these individuals. Yet, we all know that human behavior and the life choices of each person sometimes runs counter to our best efforts at rehabilitation. Not everyone is going to make it. But what I do want to be able to say each year when I stand before the Legislature is that we have made our best effort, and that we have used the resources and services available in the most effective ways to create realistic pathways to freedom and sobriety. Toward that end, we have two actions steps we will be taking this year to help ensure accountability in our programming.

STRATEGIC PLANNING FOR PROBLEM-SOLVING COURTS

The first effort I want to discuss for enhancing delivery of services is to develop a strategic plan for our problem-solving courts. Over the past decade we have focused on the expansion and growth in our problem-solving courts, but it is the time to look at our efforts and successes to ensure the long-term viability of these programs. The UJS Strategic Planning Committee will be evaluating each court for ongoing fidelity to the drug court model, enhancing strategic community partnerships and support in communities where the courts are operating, improving access to treatment and services

for participants, defining the roles and responsibilities of team members on the courts, reviewing standards for admitting participants, and maximizing opportunities for participation in the problem-solving courts. To assist the UJS in this effort, we asked the Center for Court Innovation, through a grant from the Bureau of Justice Assistance, to conduct an assessment of our courts to begin the strategic planning process. We have already completed an assessment of drug court team members across the State and we will use this data and other information to begin developing a strategic plan in February.

REMOVING BARRIERS TO REHABILITATION

The second action step I want to discuss for enhancing our delivery of services came about as a result of some hard questions I was asked this year. In one conversation, I was asked why we were unable to get more individuals coming through the court system into the Teen Challenge Program in Brookings. It is a great program that has seen many successes in transforming the lives of those addicted to substances. Another time I was asked why we are unable to get offenders sentenced to the penitentiary into a drug court program after they are paroled. In response to both questions, I listed some very true and legitimate obstacles. I later realized the questions were not intended to elicit all the good reasons we were unable to accomplish these tasks. Rather, the questions were rhetorical and were asking what I was able to do in my position as Chief Justice to address these issues.

A third hard question was presented at a conference I attended this fall on young adult offenders. The conference was a reminder that both nationally and in South Dakota, most adult offenders that come through the court system are between the ages of 18 to 30. They are the group of offenders that are most likely to reoffend and that we spend the most time and resources addressing in the court system. These are some of the most formative years in an adult's life, and studies show that many offenders in their twenties think and act more like teenagers than adults. This does not excuse their actions by any means, but it should cause us to consider whether there are other services and efforts that may be more effective in addressing this age group.

At the conference, one of the speakers talked about a very successful community-based program she started for young adult offenders and some of the different approaches they had taken. During her presentation she discussed the struggles of working with this age group and how she began developing this program after she asked herself "Am I making a difference in these offender's lives? Because if I am not, I need to find something else to do." Her question stuck with me and I think it is a question we all need to ask ourselves from time to time.

With these conversations in mind, I have asked the State Court Administrator's Office to put together a plan to study the obstacles and barriers to obtaining services and successful rehabilitation for those sentenced in our courts in South Dakota. The National Center for State Courts has agreed to provide technical assistance to us in this effort. We will also invite law enforcement, prosecutors, defense lawyers, judges, and other representatives from every area of the criminal justice system in South Dakota to participate in these

discussions, including the Department of Corrections and the Department of Social Services. It is important to me that everyone has a voice and seat at the table as we study these issues. Some of the barriers may be systemic, requiring changes in how we offer and deliver services. Other barriers may be due to existing laws, requiring attention at the next legislative session. These are complex and difficult issues, but if we do not study the issues and ask ourselves the hard questions we cannot hope to find better answers.

FINAL THOUGHTS

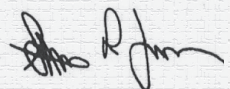
As I conclude my address, I want to leave you with a thought from the 19th century British author and theologian, G.K. Chesterton, who once wrote that “Fairy tales do not tell children that dragons exist. Children already know that dragons exist. Fairy tales tell children that dragons can be killed.”

We live in a world where there are plenty of dragons to slay, but let’s not mistake the people we disagree with or the people who are different than us as the dragons. Dragon slaying is about attacking problems, not people. I would suggest that our children and grandchildren need and deserve to see some real heroes slay some real dragons. They need to know that optimism in this world can make a difference, that acts of kindness, selflessness, and heroism are found in more than just fairy tales. That heroes live in the real world and continue to slay dragons today. Those heroes may be the teacher in the classroom, the police officer on the street, the coach who works with that kid who needs a little more attention, the stranger showing a random act of kindness, or the neighbor helping another neighbor through a difficult time.

In the court system, we have many heroes that are doing good and slaying dragons every day. It may take the form of the court services officer who is a cheerleader, coach, drill sergeant and friend to the probationer struggling with the dragon of addiction. It may be the judge who treats that angry, hurting young person in the courtroom with patience, respect, and dignity, and provides hope for change. It may be the drug court team member who can see the potential for success in a drug court participant that has failed many times before. It may be the deputy clerk who patiently assists the young, scared victim of domestic abuse with the paperwork to file a protection order against her abuser. They are all heroes and you will find them in our courthouses every day. It is the kind of court system that I am proud to be a part of, and the kind of court system that our citizens, our children and grandchildren deserve.

So let’s go slay some dragons.

Respectfully Submitted
Steven R. Jensen



Chief Justice

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Or visit <http://ujs.sd.gov/>

Under the direction of:
Steven Jensen,
Chief Justice of the South Dakota
Supreme Court
Gregory Sattizahn,
State Court Administrator
Jill Gusso,
Public Information Officer
Lori Grode,
Executive Assistant

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South Dakota Supreme Court and Chief Justice

Jensen's portrait taken by Sleger's Studio.



