

South Dakota Courts
State Fiscal Year 2022
Annual Statistical Report of the
South Dakota Unified Judicial System

Chief Justice

Steven R. Jensen

State Court Administrator

Gregory Sattizahn

October 2022



South Dakota Unified Judicial System

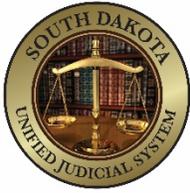
Our mission:
Justice for All

Our vision:
We are stewards of an open, effective, and accessible court system, worthy of the public's trust and confidence.

Members of the South Dakota Supreme Court in 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, Chief Justice, Dakota Dunes, Fourth District; Hon. Mark E. Salter, Sioux Falls, Second District; and Hon. Scott P. Myren, Aberdeen, Fifth District.



State of South Dakota
Unified Judicial System
Office of the State Court Administrator



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October 2022

Dear Friends:

It is my pleasure to present this Annual Report which highlights the workload and other activities undertaken by the Unified Judicial System from July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022. This information is compiled and maintained by the State Court Administrator's Office and encompasses the work of South Dakota's Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, Magistrate Courts and the State Court Administrator's Office.

The statistics presented in this Annual Report would not be possible without the contributions of all our judicial personnel and the vital component they play in the process of reporting quality data. Should information you seek about the courts not be found in this Report nor on our website, please contact us.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "G. Sattizahn".

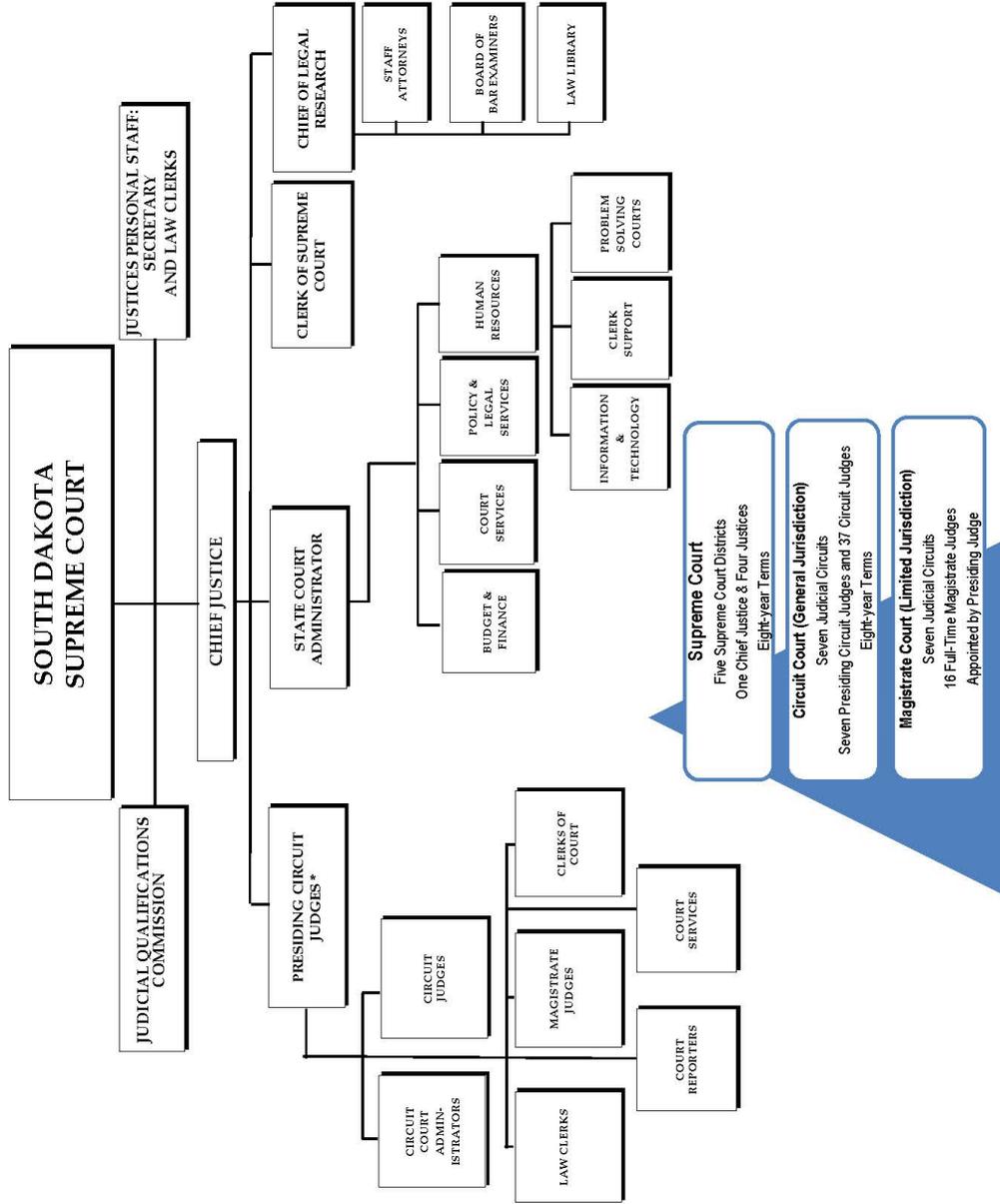
Gregory Sattizahn
State Court Administrator

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South Dakota Unified Judicial System Organizational Chart



* One presiding judge per circuit.

Justice in the Balance: Courts Work for South Dakotans

There is much more to the work of the courts than the occasional high-profile case that attracts public attention. The bulk of our work involves everyday problems that affect South Dakotans.

<p>Abused and Neglected Children</p> <p>Our courts play a life-altering role in the lives of abused and neglected children. They decide whether to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove a child from a parent • Place a child in foster care • Reunite a child and parent or terminate parental rights • Allow adoption of a child <p>There is no greater responsibility of the judiciary than determining the best interest of a South Dakota child. In FY2022, South Dakota’s courts presided over 525 Juvenile Abuse and Neglect cases.</p>	<p>Victims Seeking Protection</p> <p>By issuing no-contact and protective orders, South Dakota’s courts help shield victims of violence, abuse, and harassment from further harm. The majority of these are handled by parties representing themselves (without help from lawyers). In FY2022, South Dakota judges processed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4,205 petitions for protection orders which included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 2,356 domestic actions ○ 1,849 stalking actions <p>Clerk of Court offices then notify local law enforcement officials and the Department of Public Safety of every order.</p>
<p>Troubled Youth</p> <p>South Dakota’s court services officers, staff, and judges continuously work with thousands of troubled youth and their families to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure community safety • Hold young people accountable for their actions, including paying restitution to victims • Influence behavioral changes • Provide resources to assist families <p>During FY2022, CSOs worked with 330 youth to address their conduct without formal delinquency or CHINS petitions being filed. They also supervised 695 youth on formal probation and supervised another 48 juveniles via case service monitoring. In totality, the court handled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4,311 juvenile delinquency and CHINS cases 	<p>Families in Turmoil</p> <p>The problems of families in crisis demand a significant amount of court time and resources. In FY2022, South Dakota’s courts handled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3,829 divorce cases • 4,432 child support modification and foreign child support cases • 4,373 mental health and drug and alcohol commitment cases • 1,482 adoption, guardianship, trust and termination of parental rights cases. <p>To assist these families, the UJS provides self-represented litigants with UJS approved forms, which include divorce and parenting time implementation and enforcement forms.</p>

Justice in the Balance: Courts Work for South Dakotans (Cont.)

<p>Civil Justice</p> <p>South Dakotans from every walk of life, whether in their private or business relationships, rely on the courts to resolve their civil legal problems. Providing a forum for the effective resolution of these disputes is an essential part of the mission of the courts. In FY2022, our courts handled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20,425 small claims cases • 11,587 contract cases, liability and malpractice cases, employment issues, law and equity matters, and tort claims • 2,732 probate cases • 199 judicial review of agency action cases and expungement filings <p>Civil cases can take anywhere from months to years before they are resolved, depending on a variety of factors. As a result, the courts experience an overlap in civil cases from year to year.</p> <p>The clerks of court offices are responsible for case processing and ensuring a sufficient pool of jurors are available for any trials.</p>	<p>Criminal Justice</p> <p>Criminal cases dominate court time and resources. South Dakota’s judges and court staff spend more time on criminal cases than on any other type of case. During FY2022, our courts heard:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12,560 felony and extradited cases • 18,238 aggravated or serious misdemeanor cases, of which 45.1% (8,231) were 1st and 2nd offense (Class 1 Misdemeanor) DUI cases • 16,451 contested Class 2 misdemeanor cases. • 83,958 non-contested Class 2 misdemeanor matters were processed by clerks of court <p>In addition, court services officers formally supervised 9,182 cases in felony matters, 481 cases on misdemeanor matters, plus informally supervised another 152 cases via case service monitoring.</p>
<p>Collection of Money</p> <p>While the court system does not generate revenue for its own sustainability, it is responsible for taking in and distributing fines, fees, penalties, and costs owed to victims, cities, counties, school districts, and the state. In FY2022, clerks of court receipted (along with other amounts) the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$3,483,342 for victims of crime • \$8,552,010 for school districts • \$74,673 for local domestic abuse programs • \$264,791 for advocates and attorneys for abused and neglected children • \$2,227,533 for court appointed attorneys, public defenders, and other legal aid • \$411,501 for municipal general funds • \$3,781,801 for county general funds • \$263,324 for other state funds • \$7,280,365 for court automation • \$3,618,812 for law enforcement officer and judicial education and training 	<p>Case History Information and Other Services</p> <p>South Dakota’s employers, landlords, media, and the public rely on our clerks of court for accurate information about criminal defendants, sentencing histories, and money owed on judgments. In FY2022, there were 247,954 record search requests, 5,089 search warrants and 25,692 small claims filings processed.</p> <p>In addition, the circuit clerks of court handled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 378 passport applications • 347 weddings <p>The Clerk of the Supreme Court processed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 242 appeals • 36 intermediate appeals • 34 original proceedings • 1,200 orders, writs, and judgments <p>The Board of Bar Examiners processed 136 applications from those seeking admission to practice law in South Dakota.</p>

SUPREME COURT

The South Dakota Supreme Court is the state's highest court and the court of last resort for state appellate actions. The Supreme Court is comprised of the chief justice, who is the administrative head of the Unified Judicial System, and four justices who are entrusted to deliver the final judicial authority on all matters involving the legal and judicial system of South Dakota.

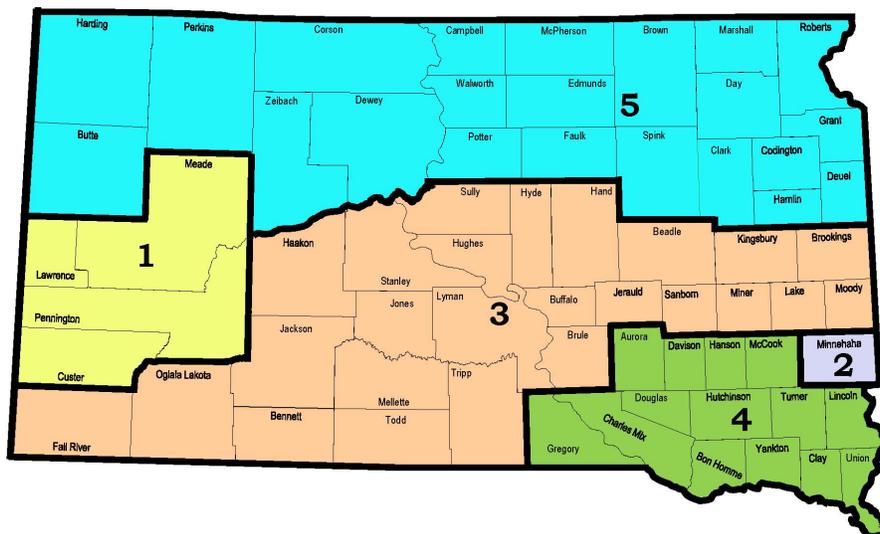
Chief Justice and Four Justices

Duties and Responsibilities of the Supreme Court include:

- Original jurisdiction in cases involving interests of the state;
- Issues original and remedial writs;
- Renders advisory opinions to Governor on issues involving executive power;
- Appellate jurisdiction over circuit court decisions;
- Rule-making authority over court practice and procedure;
- Administrative leadership for the legal and judicial system; and
- Controls admissions to and disciplines members of the State Bar.

Pursuant to a 1980 constitutional amendment, Supreme Court justices are appointed by the Governor from a list of nominees selected by the Judicial Qualifications Commission. All who sit on the Supreme Court must be licensed to practice law in the state and permanent justices must be voting residents of the district from which they are appointed at the time they take office (Map below).

South Dakota Supreme Court Districts



Supreme Court Workload

The workload of the Supreme Court is shown below and on the following page. The categories noted are those most commonly used within the Supreme Court.

“Intermediate Appeals” are appeals made during the progress of a case in circuit court. Intermediate appeals are accepted at the discretion of the Supreme Court.

“Notice of Review” is filed by an appellee (party against whom an appeal is taken) seeking review of a judgment or order entered in the same action from which an appeal has been taken. A notice of review is a separate filing but not a separate disposition since it is disposed of as part of the original appeal.

“Certificates of Probable Cause” are required before an appeal can be brought in a habeas corpus case.

“Summary Dispositions” are appeals that have been summarily affirmed or reversed on established grounds set forth in SDCL §15-26A-87.1. In these proceedings the Court, on its own motion, may affirm or reverse the judgment or order from which the appeal is taken. The Court must be unanimous in its decision to render a summary disposition, and the decision is set out in an order or memorandum opinion. The term “expedited appeal” is sometimes used because it usually takes less time to process appeals under this rule.

“Pending Cases” are cases which have been filed with the Court but in which no decision has been entered.

“Administrative, Judicial, Legal Research, Law Library and Bar Admissions” are all part of the workload within the Supreme Court.

Chart 3. JQC Investigations of Applicants by Fiscal Year

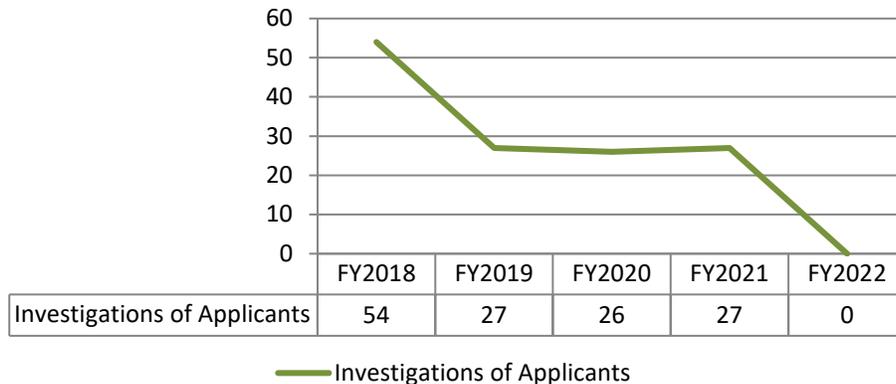


Table 1. SUPREME COURT CASELOAD COMPARED BY FISCAL YEAR

Fiscal Year:	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2022
FILINGS:					
Appeals	244	276	244	242	240
Intermediate Appeals	25	31	24	36	40
Original Proceedings	56	60	31	34	44
Notice of Review	11	17	10	6	7
Certificates of Probable Cause	10	12	8	12	9
Reinstatements	0	2	0	0	0
Rehearings Granted	0	0	0	0	0
COMBINED FILINGS	346	398	317	330	340
DISPOSITIONS:					
Appeals / Original Proceedings	103/126	69/86	78/90	80/89	78/83
Orders of Dismissal/Dispositional Remands	96	102	108	98	119
Denial of Intermediate Appeals	21	23	18	22	26
Original Proceedings (by Order)	46	41	32	20	27
Dispositive Remand	2	1	0	0	0
Summary Dispositions	84	70	89	80	77
COMBINED DISPOSITIONS	375	324	337	309	332
PENDING CASES:					
Submitted and Pending	20	40	44	51	50
Ready for Submission	41	46	42	22	29
Not Ready for Calendar	80	95	88	89	82
Other (in Suspense)	6	3	5	5	3
TOTAL PENDING CASES AT YEAR-END	147	184	179	167	164
ADMINISTRATIVE:					
Hearings on Rules and Related Matters	2	2	2	3	3
Internal Procedure Rules Adopted or Amended	1	3	2	3	1
Supreme Court Rules Adopted or Amended	22	15	6	9	16
Administrative Conferences	21	22	25	24	25
JUDICIAL:					
Orders, Writs and Judgments Entered	1130	1200	1180	1200	1220
Bar Admissions (includes reciprocity)	106	108	92	95	121
Bar Admissions (pursuant to SDCL 16-18-2)	15	14	15	10	4
Oral Arguments (Actions/Submission)	22/29	30/36	35/51	34/41	30/35
Cases Submitted on Briefs	132/144	117/133	114/122	104/112	92/106
Case Conference Days	17	20	23	24	23
LEGAL RESEARCH:					
Appeals Screened	346	398	317	330	340
Cases That Briefs Were Received In	190	195	173	185	189
Per Curiams Assigned	30	24	23	29	27
BAR ADMISSIONS:					
Applications Processed	188	174	122	136	230
Bar Inquiries Answered	1475	1450	1450	1450	1475

JUDICIAL QUALIFICATIONS COMMISSION

The authority for creation of the Judicial Qualifications Commission is granted by the South Dakota Constitution.

The seven-member commission is comprised of two circuit court judges, elected by the judicial conference; three members of the bar practicing law but no more than two of whom may be of the same political party and who must be appointed by a majority vote of the state bar commissioners; and two citizens, who are appointed by the Governor and who are not of the same political party. The term of office for a commission member is four years. No person may serve more than two terms as a member of the commission. The purpose of the Judicial Qualifications Commission is to:

- ◆ Receive and investigate complaints against justices or judges;
- ◆ Conduct confidential hearings to determine whether complaints are justified;
- ◆ Recommend censure, removal or retirement of a judge to the Supreme Court;
- ◆ Investigate applicants for vacancies on the Supreme Court or circuit court bench; and
- ◆ Nominate two or more of the most qualified applicants to the Governor.

Chart 2. JQC Complaints Received by Fiscal Year

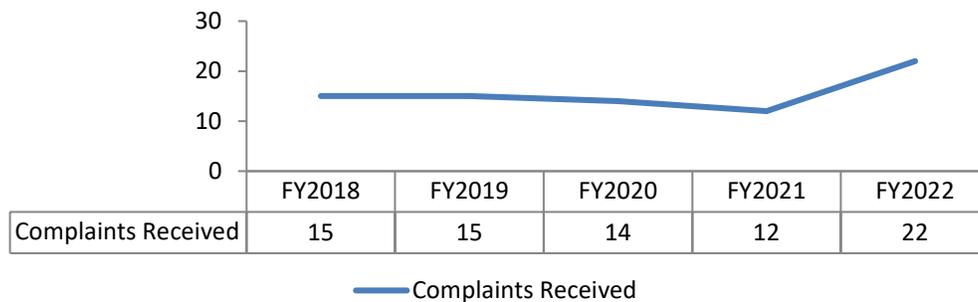


Chart 3. JQC Investigations of Applicants by Fiscal Year

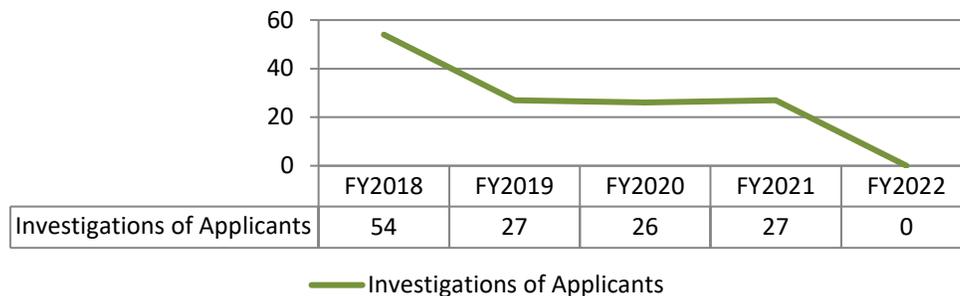


Chart 2. Judicial Qualifications Commission
Complaints Received and Dispositions

	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022
Written Complaints Received ¹	15	15	14	12	22
Complaints Disposed of ²	15	12	11	10	15
Type of Cases:					
Prisoner Complaints (Includes Habeas Corpus)	1	3	2	0	1
Divorce/Child Custody/Child Support Issues	5	2	2	5	5
Protection Order Cases	1	2	1	0	1
Civil Trial Issues (Includes Decisions)	1	2	2	0	5
Criminal Trial Issues (Includes Sentencing)	2	4	5	5	3
Personal Conduct	1	1	0	0	3
Small Claims	2	2	2	2	2
Guardianship/Conservatorship	0	1	0	0	0
Other	1	0	0	0	2
Nature of Claims in Complaints:					
Inappropriate Conduct/Abuse of Position	4	1	5	2	7
On Bench Abuse of Authority	2	3	0	1	4
Lack of Demeanor/Decorum	0	0	0	0	1
Bias/Appearance of Bias	4	3	5	2	5
Unhappy with Result	8	10	7	7	5
Commission Dispositions:					
1. Dismissal due to:					
a. Insufficient Evidence to Proceed (Unsigned Complaint and/or Complainant Uncooperative)	0	1	0	0	2
b. Lack of Jurisdiction ³	0	0	0	0	0
c. Resigned Due to JQC Investigation	0	0	0	0	0
d. Unsubstantiated	0	0	0	0	0
e. No Violation Found	14	13	11	9	15
2. Private Reprimand	1	0	0	1	0
3. Deferred Disciplinary Agreement	0	0	0	0	0
4. Public Censure	0	0	0	0	0
5. Recommendation for Suspension	0	0	0	0	0
6. Recommendation for Removal/Retirement	0	0	0	0	0
JQC Applicants:					
Judicial Vacancies	8	6	5	4	1
Applicant Interviews	54	26	26	27	0
Investigation of Applicants	54	27	26	27	0

¹Written Complaints Received, Type of Cases and Nature of Claims in Complaints reflect complaints received in that fiscal year.

²Complaints Disposed of and Commission Dispositions reflect some complaints received in that fiscal year but not disposed of until the following fiscal year and some complaints that were both received and disposed of in this fiscal year.

³JQC does not have the authority to direct a judge to take legal action or to review a case for judicial error, mistake or other legal grounds. Those functions are for the State Supreme Court. Therefore, allegations stemming from a judge's ruling or exercise of discretion do not provide a basis (jurisdiction) for JQC action.

STATE COURT ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE

Under supervision of the Chief Justice, who is the administrative head of the Unified Judicial System, the State Court Administrator is the non-judicial officer who implements the rules and policies of the Supreme Court as they apply to the operations and administration of the courts. The State Court Administrator serves as the liaison between the judicial branch and the other branches of state and local government. To ensure efficient and responsive operation, the State Court Administrator's Office (SCAO) provides centralized administrative assistance and support services to the entire Unified Judicial System.

The following is a brief summary of the functions of the SCAO:

- ▶ Assists in the formulation of fundamental policies, principles, and standards for court administration in South Dakota including initiating, researching, developing, implementing, and evaluating proposed policies, principles, and standards;
- ▶ Facilitates cooperation, consultation, and exchange of information by and among the circuit courts, the State Court Administrator's Office, the Supreme Court, and national, state, and local offices and organizations directly concerned with court administration, including tribal entities;
- ▶ Fosters the use of the principles and techniques of modern management in the field of court and judicial administration; and
- ▶ Endeavors to improve administrative practice and procedure in all state courts in South Dakota as well as increase the services received by the public.

FINANCING THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The State Court Administrator's Office manages the fiscal operations of the Unified Judicial System. This office prepares and submits the annual budget, administers the annual operating budget, and manages a uniform accounting system for the receipt and disbursement of all funds handled by circuit and magistrate courts.

In addition to state funding, city and county governments are required by state law to pay for certain court-related expenses. Each county is responsible for supporting court operations by paying all jury and witness fees, transcript and interpreter costs, and attorney fees incurred while defending the indigent. Counties are also required to provide operational facilities for the court. Operational facilities include office space, courtrooms, jury rooms, and other space needed to support the court's operations. In addition, many counties maintain their own county law libraries, funded in part by a law library fee collected by the UJS on each civil filing made in circuit court.

FY2022 Expenditures

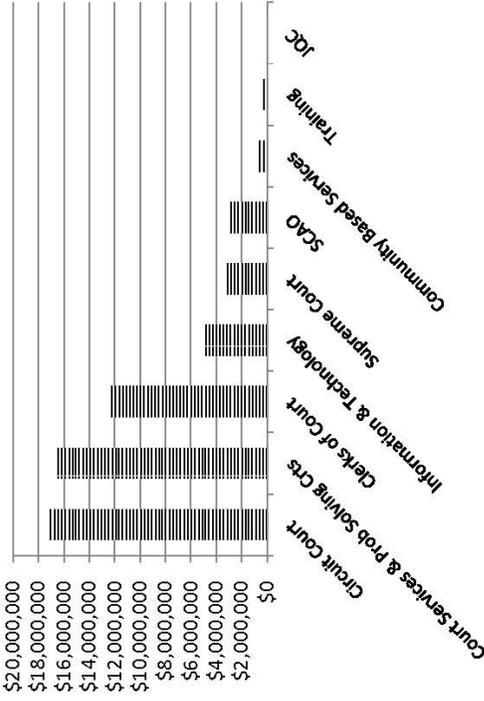


Chart 4. Budget Breakdown
FY2022 Expenditures by Program

Program	Expenditures	%
Circuit Court	\$17,214,513	29.5%
Court Services & Prob Solving Crts	\$16,553,964	28.4%
Clerks of Court	\$12,433,447	21.3%
Information & Technology	\$4,946,661	8.5%
Supreme Court	\$3,259,467	5.6%
SCAO	\$2,854,185	4.9%
Community Based Services	\$589,214	1.0%
Training	\$497,416	0.9%
JQC	\$21,710	0.0%
Total	\$58,370,576	

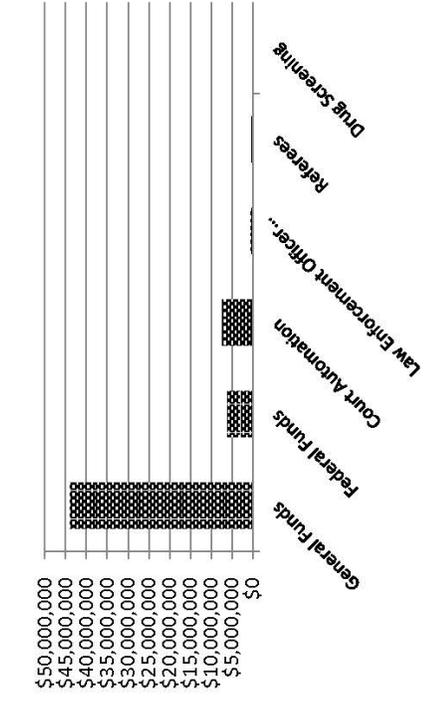


Chart 5. FY2022 Expenditures

Fund Source	Expenditures	%
General Funds	\$43,946,446	75.3%
Federal Funds	\$6,207,578	10.6%
Court Automation	7,417,867	12.7%
Law Enforcement Officer Training Fund	\$441,256	0.8%
Referees	\$339,344	0.6%
Drug Screening	\$18,086	0.0%
JQC	\$21,710	0.0%
Total	\$58,370,576	

CIRCUIT COURT

Circuit courts are the state's trial courts of general jurisdiction through which the bulk of criminal proceedings and civil litigation are processed. South Dakota has seven judicial circuits (map on following page), 44 circuit judges and 16 magistrate judges. Circuit court judges are elected by the voters within the circuit where they serve. The judges must be voting residents of their circuit at the time they take office. In the event of a vacancy, the Governor appoints a replacement from a list of nominees selected by the Judicial Qualifications Commission.

**7 Presiding Judges and 37 Circuit Court Judges in 7 Circuits
have the following:**

- ▶ Original jurisdiction in all civil and criminal actions,
- ▶ Exclusive jurisdiction in felony trials, arraignments and all types of civil actions except areas of concurrent jurisdiction shared with magistrate courts, and
- ▶ Appellate jurisdiction over magistrate court decisions.

MAGISTRATE COURT

Magistrate courts assist the circuit courts in disposing of misdemeanor criminal cases and minor civil actions. These courts have limited jurisdiction but make the judicial system more accessible to the public by providing a means of direct court contact for the average citizen. The jurisdiction of the magistrate court varies depending on whether a magistrate judge or a clerk magistrate presides. Clerk magistrates are not attorneys but are clerks who receive specialized training. They provide functions that need to be handled expeditiously. Both magistrate judges and clerk magistrates are appointed by the presiding judge.

Magistrate Judges:

16 full-time in 7 circuits:

- * Are Committing magistrates for all courts

Conduct:

- * Preliminary hearings for all criminal prosecutions;
- * Trials of criminal misdemeanor;
- * Trials of civil actions if the debt, damage, claim or value of the property involved does not exceed \$12,000; and
- * Small claims proceedings if the debt, damage, claim, or value of the property involved does not exceed \$12,000.

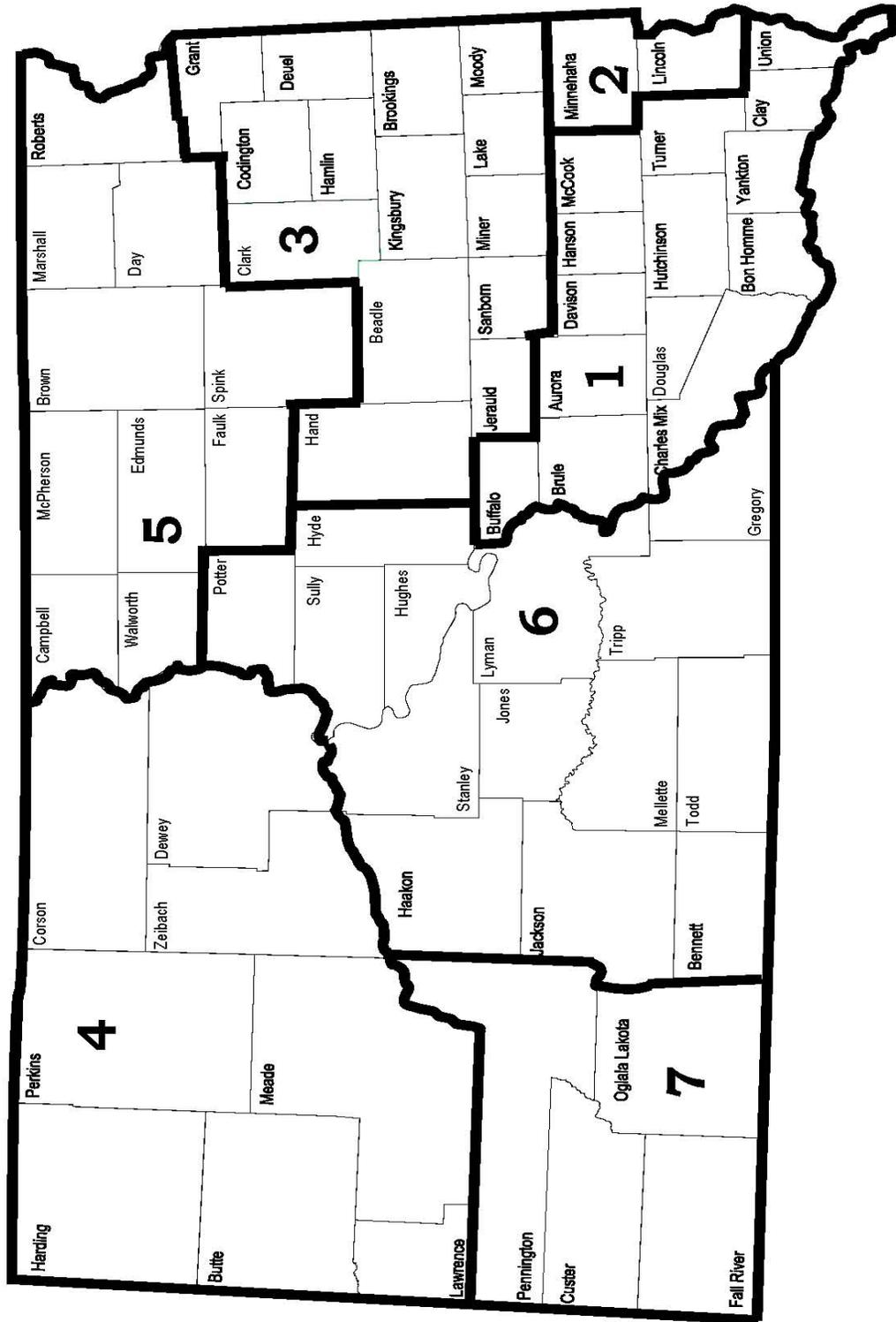
Clerk Magistrates (Specially-Trained):

Functions usually performed by clerks:

Concurrent jurisdiction with magistrate courts to:

- * Receive depositions;
- * Issue warrants;
- * Conduct certain preliminary hearings;
- * Set bail;
- * Appoint counsel;
- * Accept pleas for Class 2 misdemeanors;
- * Conduct hearings for petty offenses;
- * Render judgments for uncontested small claims; and
- * Perform marriages.

South Dakota Judicial Circuits and Counties



**Table 3. South Dakota Unified Judicial System
Statewide Workload
Five-Year Caseload Filings**

	FY2018 Filings	FY2019 Filings	FY2020 Filings	FY2021 Filings	FY2022 Filings
Class 2 Misdemeanor Non-Contested ¹ Filings	92,388	83,911	74,903	66,515	83,958
Class 2 Misdemeanor Contested ¹ Filings	21,868	29,265	26,433	26,756	16,451
Class 1 Misdemeanor Filings	21,724	22,027	20,559	19,629	18,238
Felony & Extradited Filings	11,586	12,318	12,536	13,572	12,560
TOTAL CRIMINAL	147,566	147,521	134,431	126,472	131,207
Divorce Filings	4,362	4,058	4,061	4,056	3,729
Protection Order Filings	4,571	4,549	4,223	4,072	4,205
Modification Proceedings/UFSA Filings	7,315	6,439	6,032	5,365	4,432
Juvenile Dependency & Neglect Filings	564	662	590	602	525
Juvenile Delinquency & CHINS Filings	4,134	4,457	4,573	3,756	3,213
Juvenile Citations ²	2,510	1,475	1,338	1,183	1,088
Adoptions/Guardianships/Trusts/Term of Parental Rights Filings	1,308	1,247	1,491	1,420	1,482
Probate (Informal) Filings	2,204	2,206	2,077	2,333	2,439
Probate (Formal) Filings	245	254	269	246	313
Mental Illness & Drug & Alcohol Commitment Filings	4,797	5,050	4,893	4,759	4,373
Civil Filings	13,311	14,138	12,949	13,021	11,786
Small Claims Filings	28,156	26,389	26,630	25,938	20,425
Search Warrants	3,825	4,246	4,173	4,646	5,108
Administrative Appeals & Expungements	171	173	203	216	199
TOTAL CIVIL FILINGS	77,473	75,343	73,502	71,613	63,317
TOTAL CRIMINAL & CIVIL FILINGS	225,039	222,864	207,933	198,085	194,524
MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES					
Supreme Court Appeals	266	246	285	235	240
Record Searches & Money Judgment Searches ³	183,436	217,147	220,367	217,607	348,637
Passport Applications	764	720	794	476	566
Weddings	610	535	416	376	438

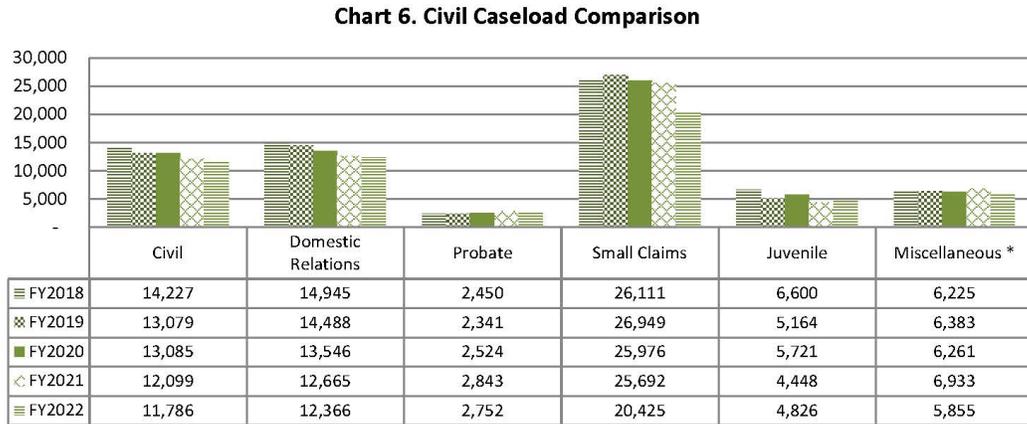
¹ Includes petty offense filings and municipal ordinance violations.

² Beginning in FY2017, Juvenile Citations were included.

³ Includes PARS Searches and no-fee searches

Civil Caseload

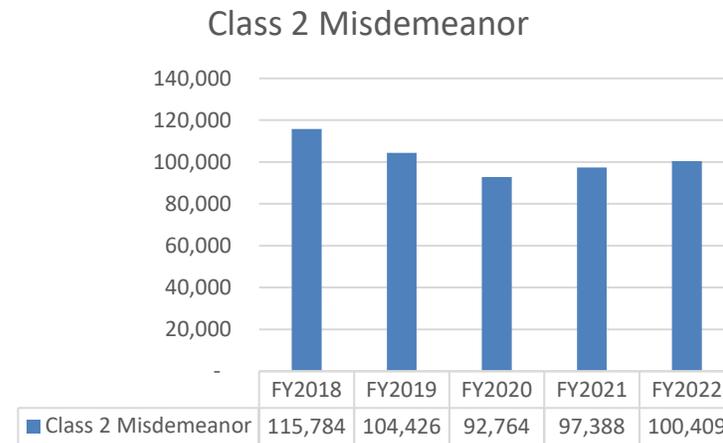
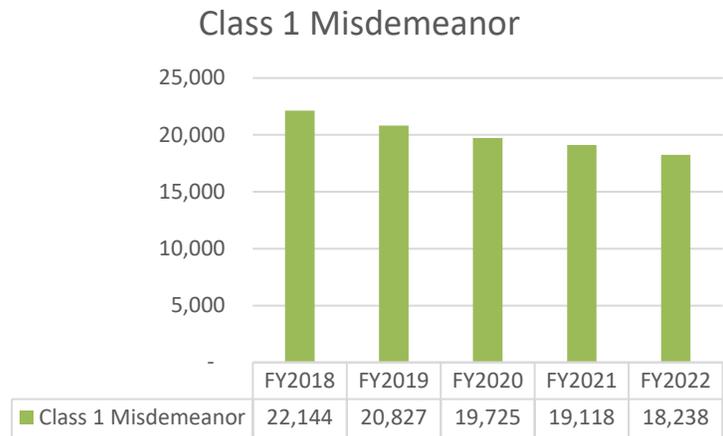
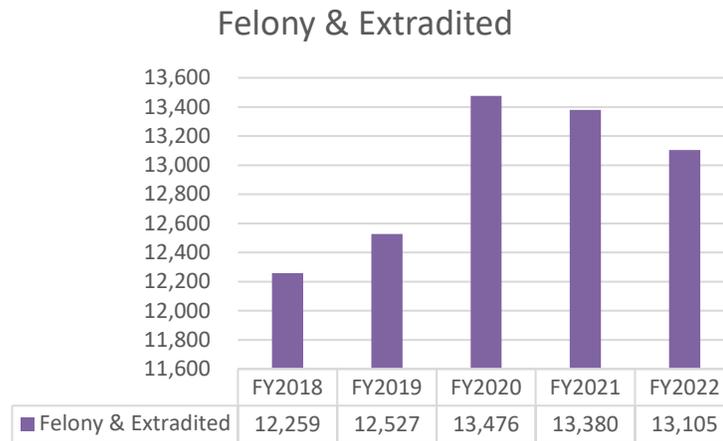
The following chart compares various types of civil (non-criminal) and juvenile caseload filings for the past five fiscal years.



* Miscellaneous includes Adoptions, Guardianships, Trusts, Mental Illness, Termination of Parental Rights and Drug & Alcohol Commitment filings.

Criminal Caseload

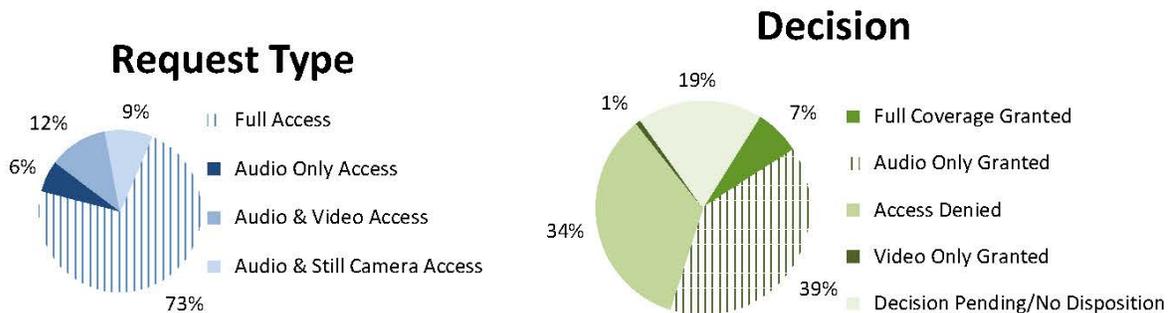
The following chart below compares criminal case filings for the past five fiscal years.



**Table 4. Expanded Media Coverage Summary Statewide
South Dakota Unified Judicial System
FY2012 through FY2022 Combined**

The Supreme Court of South Dakota adopted court rules effective July 1, 2011, that allowed for the expanded media coverage of the trial courts in South Dakota. Under these rules expanded media coverage consisting of audio, still photo, or video coverage is allowable when parties and the court all agree that such coverage should be permitted. In addition, audio coverage of a proceeding is allowed when the court determines that such audio coverage is appropriate, even if all parties have not consented to expanded media coverage. Under either option, certain proceedings such as juvenile hearings and portions of other proceedings closed by state law are not subject to expanded media coverage. The judge also retains the power to terminate coverage if such action is determined appropriate. The Supreme Court has permitted expanded media coverage of its proceedings since 2001. The information below is a summary of the requests in the trial courts since FY2012.

CIRCUIT	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	TOTAL
# of Requests Received	23	66	14	2	10	7	6	128
Request Type:								
Full Access	15	57	7	1	6	1	6	93
Audio Only Access	1	0	6	0	1	0	0	8
Audio & Video Access	4	7	0	0	0	4	0	15
Audio & Still Camera Access	3	2	1	1	3	2	0	12
Decision:								
Full Coverage Granted	0	6	2	0	0	1	0	9
Audio Only Granted	10	31	3	0	1	5	0	50
Access Denied	12	14	2	2	7	1	6	44
Video Only Granted	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Decision Pending/No Disposition	1	14	7	0	2	0	0	24



Statewide: Total requests

FY 2021	FY 2022
2920	3204

Statewide: Top 10 languages requested

2021			2022		
Spanish	1024	35%	Spanish	1437	45%
Arabic	329	11%	Arabic	365	11%
Kunama	286	10%	Kunama	213	7%
Dinka	246	8%	Tigrinya	197	6%
Somali	219	8%	Dinka	150	5%
Nepali	174	6%	Somali	150	5%
Tigrinya	134	5%	Nepali	144	4%
Swahili	121	4%	Swahili	107	3%
Amharic	98	3%	Amharic	101	3%
Vietnamese	45	2%	Lao	67	2%

First Circuit	FY 2021	FY 2022
Davison	2	3
Hutchinson	2	7
Union	--	3
Yankton	1	3
Total	5	16

Second Circuit	FY 2021	FY 2022
Lincoln	46	149
Minnehaha	2818	2969
Total	2864	3118

Third Circuit	FY 2021	FY 2022
Beadle	2	3
Codington	2	0
Sanborn	--	1
Total	4	4

Fourth Circuit	FY 2021	FY 2022
Butte	1	1
Harding	1	1
Meade	1	--
Total	3	2

Fifth Circuit	FY 2021	FY 2022
Brown	21	14
Campbell	2	0
Edmunds	1	1
Roberts	4	--
Total	28	15

Sixth Circuit	FY 2021	FY 2022
Haakon	--	1
Hughes	2	4
Hyde	--	1
Potter	1	--
Total	3	6

Seventh Circuit	FY 2021	FY 2022
Pennington	13	39
Custer	--	4
Total	13	43

Requested Languages

First Circuit: Arabic, Burmese, Spanish, and Sudanese

Second Circuit: Amharic, Anuak, Arabic, Aramaic, Bosnian, Burmese, Cambodian, Chinese, Creoles and Pidgins, Cuer, Dinka, French, Grebo, Haitian, Hebrew, Hindi, Karen, Kayah, Kinyarwanda, Kirundi, Krahn, Kunama, Lao, Liberian, Mandarin, Mandingo, Mimi, Nepali, Nilo-Saharan language, Philippine language, Pohnpeian, Quechua, Romanian, Russian, Salishan Languages, Serbian, Somali, Spanish, Sudanese, Sundanese, Swahili, Thai, Tigrinya, Ukrainian, and Vietnamese

Third Circuit: Burmese, Chuukese, Karen, Kirundi, and Spanish

Fourth Circuit: Spanish and Russian

Fifth Circuit: Karen, Somali, Spanish, and Swahili

Sixth Circuit: Hakha Chin, Russian, Spanish, and Vietnamese

Seventh Circuit: Japanese, Mongolian, and Spanish

**Table 6. South Dakota Unified Judicial System
Preliminary Hearings and Trials Held Reports by Circuit and Statewide**

First Judicial Circuit

Hearing Type	Hearings Held			
	Petty Offenses	Class II Misdemeanors	Class I Misdemeanors	Felonies
Preliminary Hearing	1	0	0	29
Court Trial	0	41	5	2
Habitual Offender Court Trial	0	0	0	0
Jury Trial	0	5	6	4
Consolidated Jury Trial	0	0	0	0

Second Judicial Circuit

Hearing Type	Hearings Held			
	Petty Offenses	Class II Misdemeanors	Class I Misdemeanors	Felonies
Preliminary Hearing	0	0	2	424
Court Trial	9	134	8	7
Habitual Offender Court Trial	0	0	0	0
Jury Trial	0	1	19	28
Consolidated Jury Trial	0	0	0	0

Third Judicial Circuit

Hearing Type	Hearings Held			
	Petty Offenses	Class II Misdemeanors	Class I Misdemeanors	Felonies
Preliminary Hearing	0	1	1	78
Court Trial	0	52	10	8
Habitual Offender Court Trial	0	0	0	0
Jury Trial	0	0	5	8
Consolidated Jury Trial	0	0	0	0

Fourth Judicial Circuit

Hearing Type	Hearings Held			
	Petty Offenses	Class II Misdemeanors	Class I Misdemeanors	Felonies
Preliminary Hearing	0	0	1	8
Court Trial	0	48	12	11
Habitual Offender Court Trial	0	0	0	0
Jury Trial	0	0	0	5
Consolidated Jury Trial	0	0	0	0

Fifth Judicial Circuit

Hearing Type	Hearings Held			
	Petty Offenses	Class II Misdemeanors	Class I Misdemeanors	Felonies
Preliminary Hearing	0	0	4	58
Court Trial	1	13	2	0
Habitual Offender Court Trial	0	0	0	0
Jury Trial	0	0	2	5
Consolidated Jury Trial	0	0	0	0

South Dakota Unified Judicial System
Preliminary Hearings and Trials Held Reports by Circuit and Statewide (Cont.)

Sixth Judicial Circuit

Hearing Type	Hearings Held			
	<u>Petty Offenses</u>	<u>Class II Misdemeanors</u>	<u>Class I Misdemeanors</u>	<u>Felonies</u>
Preliminary Hearing	0	0	1	40
Court Trial	0	9	2	0
Habitual Offender Court Trial	0	0	0	1
Jury Trial	0	0	0	1
Consolidated Jury Trial	0	0	0	0
Habitual Offender Jury Trial Trial	0	0	0	1

Seventh Judicial Circuit

Hearing Type	Hearings Held			
	<u>Petty Offenses</u>	<u>Class II Misdemeanors</u>	<u>Class I Misdemeanors</u>	<u>Felonies</u>
Preliminary Hearing	0	3	3	250
Court Trial	2	54	7	2
Habitual Offender Court Trial	0	0	0	0
Jury Trial	0	0	9	26
Consolidated Jury Trial	0	0	0	0

Statewide

Hearing Type	Hearings Held			
	<u>Petty Offenses</u>	<u>Class II Misdemeanors</u>	<u>Class I Misdemeanors</u>	<u>Felonies</u>
Preliminary Hearing	1	4	12	887
Court Trial	12	351	46	30
Habitual Offender Court Trial	0	0	0	1
Jury Trial	0	6	41	77
Consolidated Jury Trial	0	0	0	0
Habitual Offender Jury Trial	0	0	0	1

RECEIPTS

Chart 8 below shows various types of receipts for the past five fiscal years. (See Appendix A for definitions of receipt categories or the UJS website for further receipt information by county and circuit).

Chart 8. Court-Appointed Attorney Fees, Cash Fees and Restitution Receipts

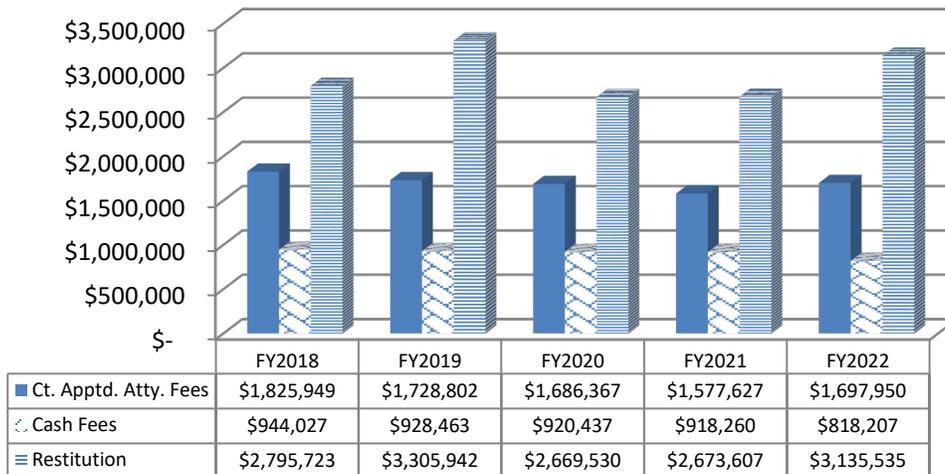
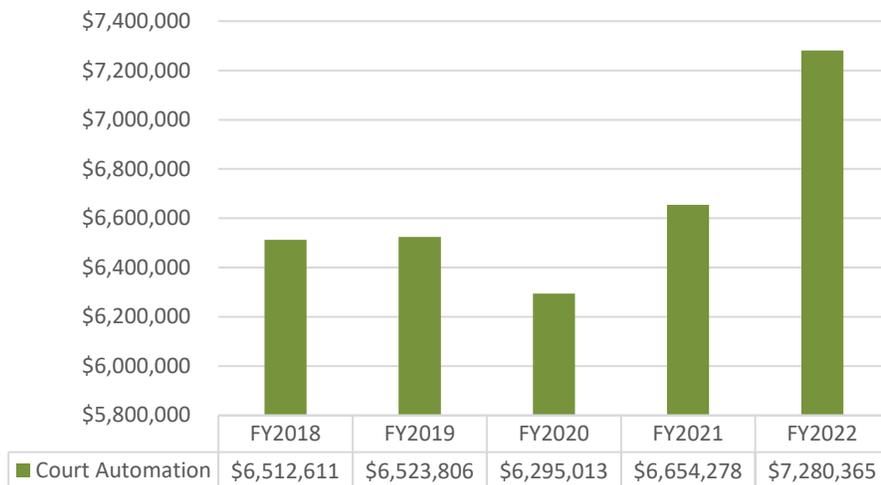


Chart 9 below shows court automation receipts for the past five fiscal years. Court Automation is a surcharge assessed on all criminal prosecutions and civil actions to fund court automation costs.

Chart 9. Court Automation Receipts



DISBURSEMENTS

Charts on this page illustrate the volume of receipts disbursed by clerks of court.

Disbursements to cities are primarily city fines collected by the court system. The amount remitted to the cities is 65% of the total city fines, forfeitures, and penalties and 100% of city costs. The remaining 35% is remitted to the state general fund.

Disbursements to the state include liquidated costs and the 35% of city fines mentioned above.

Disbursements to counties include state fines - including funds returned to school districts in accordance with Article VIII, § 3, of the South Dakota Constitution - costs, forfeitures, and various fees for civil filings.

Chart 10. Select Revenue Disbursements

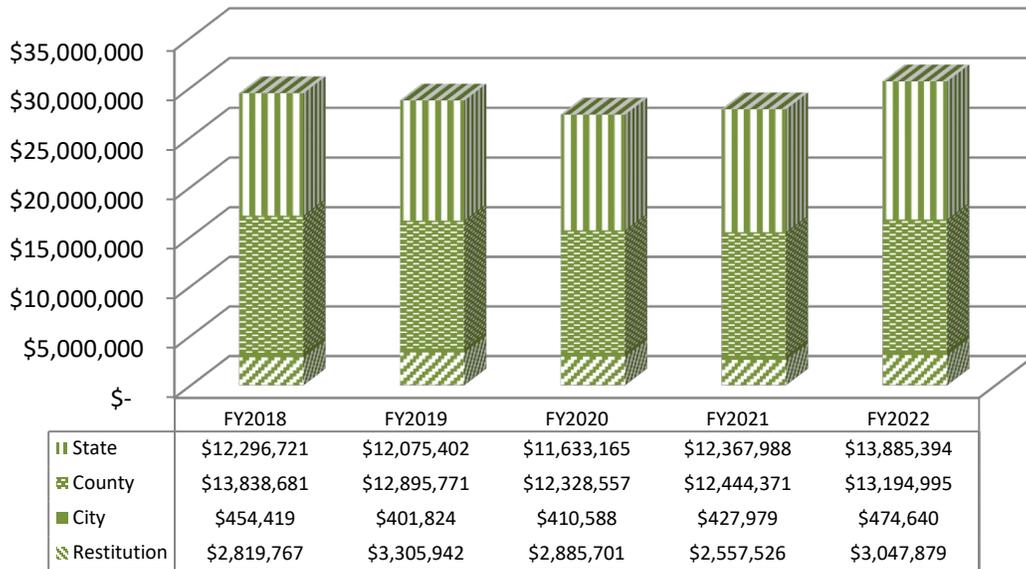


Table 6. CLERK OF COURT RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS COMPARISON

RECEIPTS \$\$\$	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022
ADULT COMPACT FEES	21,250	21,930	20,217	18,273	16,250
ALIMONY	12	612	12	12	774
CASH FEES	944,027	928,463	920,437	918,260	818,207
CHILD SUPPORT *	6,850	8,956	6,380	20,471	7,720
CITY COSTS	7,331	5,686	6,980	6,285	7,489
CITY FINES	666,878	608,109	615,890	651,165	618,808
CITY FORFEITURES	-	421	153	-	408
CITY PENALTIES	6,032	4,284	6,869	3,241	2,341
CIVIL PASS THROUGH	15,448	192,155	12,144	1,916	3,695
CIVIL PENALTIES	150	-	55	5,673	4,212
COLLECTIONS AGENCY PASS THROUGH	24,848	20,909	34,115	19,964	18,638
COUNTY COSTS	641,192	604,614	614,894	624,329	659,103
COUNTY FINES	10,012	5,600	6,107	6,702	9,190
COUNTY FORFEITURES	6,490	1,800	1,710	2,450	500
COUNTY PENALTIES	217	260	240	571	1,158
COURT APPOINTED ATTORNEY FEES **	1,825,949	1,728,802	1,686,367	1,577,627	1,697,950
DIVORCE FEES	117,400	124,950	119,100	122,800	117,600
DOMESTIC ABUSE SURCHARGE	15,170	13,742	14,576	16,600	15,873
DRAW DOWN ACCOUNTS	5,466,796	5,979,049	5,773,131	6,340,119	7,400,086
DRUG CONTROL FEE	128,992	140,943	134,117	103,183	96,162
DRUG TEST FEES AND MONITORING FEES	14,070	12,451	8,552	5,593	10,952
DUI COST	213,468	195,607	193,505	185,603	205,232
INTEREST-BEARING TRUST FUNDS	237,473	71	1,043,593	552	37,385
LAW LIBRARY FEES	140,507	139,701	139,679	135,310	122,983
LIQUIDATED COSTS	3,976,940	3,654,420	3,288,225	4,115,047	4,413,186
MARRIAGE FEES	10,480	9,660	7,300	6,940	8,760
CHILD SUPPORT MODIFICATION FEES	111,525	121,050	112,632	107,126	102,725
NSF CHECK CHARGES	4,315	4,229	2,821	2,510	2,143
OTHER-OVERPAYMENTS	16,193	23,015	29,470	33,610	38,093
PASSPORT FEES	17,955	23,275	13,405	9,415	14,175
PETTY OFFENSE	313,371	267,804	212,498	249,302	340,450
POSTAGE (SMALL CLAIMS)	229,991	243,579	242,988	239,615	198,890
POSTED BONDS	12,427,217	8,184,533	7,871,342	12,545,786	12,443,134
RESTITUTION	2,795,723	3,056,942	2,669,530	2,673,607	3,135,535
SEARCH FEE - LEOTF	1,020,138	1,094,720	1,087,404	1,194,775	1,383,315
SFPD - DRUG FEE	22,318	34,261	22,288	23,192	22,585
STATE COSTS	65,308	65,811	80,382	84,902	77,257
STATE FINES	8,132,943	7,665,881	7,016,550	7,289,914	7,633,263
STATE FORFEITURES	430,369	414,050	388,980	358,755	540,612
STATE PENALTIES	834,609	778,446	782,307	1,014,578	918,748
SURCHARGE-COURT AUTOMATION	6,512,608	6,523,806	6,295,013	6,654,278	7,280,365
SURCHARGE-VICTIM COMPENSATION	245,067	398,829	391,559	415,087	435,464
TRUST FUND	318,970	91,170	2,143	721,057	25,475
TOTAL RECEIVED \$\$\$	\$47,996,603	\$43,394,593	\$41,875,662	\$48,506,195	\$50,886,888
DISBURSEMENTS \$\$\$	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022
ALIMONY	12	612	12	12	762
BOND REFUNDS (Converted Bonds, Odyssey)	11,112,930	9,930,398	7,666,101	7,733,397	7,137,457
CHILD SUPPORT *	6,850	8,956	6,380	20,471	7,720
CIVIL PASS THROUGH	77,463	287,141	25,744	2,559	3,695
COLLECTION AGENCY PASS THROUGH	26,710	22,340	31,258	22,589	17,624
DRAW DOWN ACCOUNTS	5,352,582	5,234,567	5,770,754	6,273,708	7,329,095
INTEREST-BEARING TRUST FUNDS	230,260	689,245	7,501	1,039,407	37,383
OVERPAYMENTS	16,724	20,761	27,996	36,461	34,723
REMIT TO SIOUX FALLS POLICE DEPARTMENT	22,255	33,425	23,184	22,478	23,126
REMITTED TO ATTORNEY GENERAL (DRUG FUND)	128,152	138,361	135,546	105,643	97,425
REMITTED TO CITY	454,419	401,824	410,588	427,979	474,640
REMITTED TO COUNTY	13,838,681	12,895,771	12,328,557	12,444,371	13,194,995
REMITTED TO STATE	12,296,721	12,075,402	11,633,165	12,367,988	13,885,394
RESTITUTION	2,819,767	2,907,107	2,885,701	2,557,526	3,047,879
SMALL CLAIMS POSTAGE	236,519	239,885	243,416	240,673	201,998
TRUST FUND	-	221,141	174,325	609,665	65,652
TOTAL DISBURSED \$\$\$	\$46,620,045	\$45,106,938	\$41,370,226	\$43,904,926	\$45,559,568

* Reduction in Child Support collection reflect statutory changes shifting collection responsibilities to Department of Social Services effective October 1, 1998.

** Court Appointed Attorney Fees included on this page include only those amounts collected by the Unified Judicial System. These amounts do not include payments made directly to county auditors or treasurers, city collection agents, or sums recovered by counties pursuant to a statutory lien.

Table 6. Court Services Activities - FY2018 to FY2022

SERVICE CATEGORIES	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022
Juvenile Service:					
Pre-hearing Social Case Studies	98	210	270	223	199
90-Day Diversion Services Added	572	416	409	287	330
Placed on Probation During FY	1,546	1,626	1,296	1,039	1,054
Active Probation Cases at End of FY	780	819	656	572	600
Restitution Collected	\$90,415	\$71,810	\$100,157	\$76,694	\$93,478

Case Services Monitoring:					
Placed in Program During FY	154	119	99	66	73
Active Cases at End of FY	85	75	59	18	48
Interstate Compact Cases-In	7	11	15	8	17
Interstate Compact Cases-Out	23	26	18	22	16

Intensive Probation:					
Placed In Program During FY	116	98	104	73	78
Transferred In	0	0	0	0	0
Transferred Out	0	0	0	0	0
JIPP Unavailable	5	1	4	1	10
Successfully Completed Program	44	74	48	53	31
Failed Program and sent to DOC	19	13	24	20	15
Failed Program (Other)	44	32	18	22	19
Active Cases at End of FY	94	72	82	59	63

Adult Service, Misdemeanor:					
Pre-Sentence Investigation Reports	92	31	23	20	18
Placed on Probation During FY	321	268	198	154	170
On Probation at End of FY	507	407	348	311	299
Restitution Collected	\$882,719	\$753,619	\$704,700	\$703,363	\$820,635

Adult Service, Felony:					
Pre-Sentence Investigation Reports	3,127	3,962	3,336	3,101	3,001
Placed on Probation During FY	3,811	4,033	3,775	3,055	3,363
On Probation at End of FY	6,052	6,560	9,583	5,819	6,034
Restitution Collected	\$916,093	\$1,309,935	\$1,105,319	\$1,269,124	\$1,525,770

Case Services Monitoring Program (F&M):					
Placed in Program During FY	102	84	94	55	4
Active Cases at End of FY	233	232	198	148	84

Adult Interstate Compact Caseload (F&M):					
Total Placed on Probation - In & Out	294	291	245	223	253
On Probation at End of FY	1,110	1,100	1,007	932	913

STANDARD PROBATION SUPERVISION COSTS
Court Services Department
FY 2022
(Personal, Operating, Community Based Services)

120 Court Services Officer	
Juvenile cases under supervision as of 6/30/2022	679
Adult cases under supervision as of 6/30/2022	<u>7246</u>
Total	7925

199 Juvenile Social Histories (11 hours per)
3001 Adult Felony Pre-Sentence Investigations (11 hours per)
18 Misdemeanor Pre-Sentence Investigations (3 hours per)

FY 2022 Expenditures (actual)	
Personal Services	\$ 11,153,804
Operating Services	\$ 651,183
Community Based Services	<u>\$ 396,623</u>
	\$12,201,610

Cost per Court Services Officer per hour = \$48.88
Cost for Felony Pre-Sentence Investigation = \$537.68
Cost for Social History = \$537.68
Cost for Misdemeanor Pre-Sentence Investigation = \$146.64

Total Cost of Prepared Reports for FY 2022	\$ 1,723,214
Cost for Supervision for FY 2022	\$10,478,396

**Average Daily Cost of Standard Probation Supervision
FY 2022**

ADULT

• Intensive Probation	\$15.64
• High Supervision Probationer (1.81 hours per month)	\$ 4.08
• Medium Supervision Probationer (1.27 hours per month)	\$ 2.87
• Low Supervision Probationer (.60 hours per month)	\$ 1.35
• Administrative Supervision Probationer (.08 hours per month)	\$.18
• Case Service Monitoring Case (.08 hours per month)	\$.18

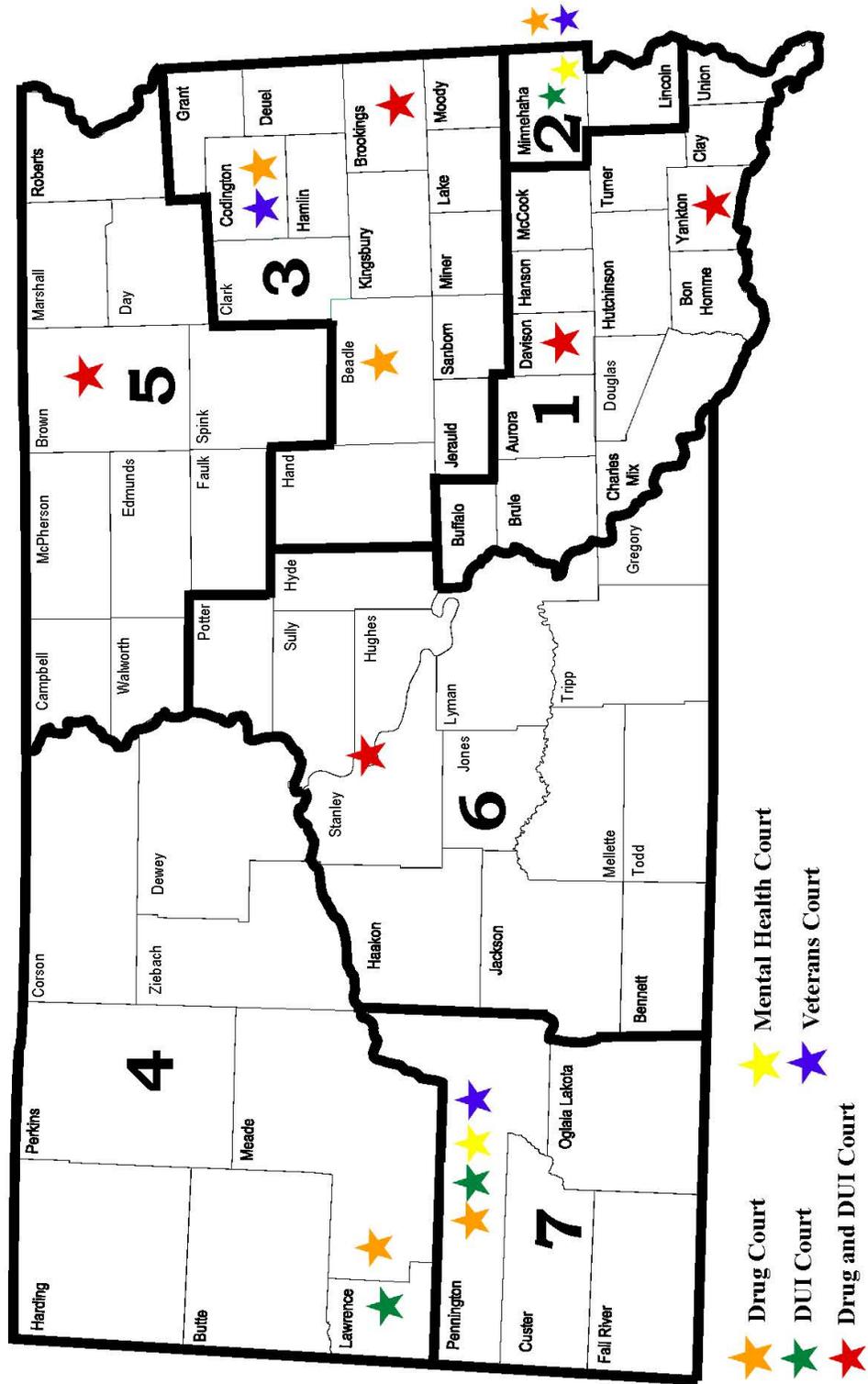
JUVENILE

• Intensive Probation	\$19.55
• High Supervision Probationer (2.89 hours per month)	\$ 6.52
• Medium Supervision Probationer (2.45 hours per month)	\$ 5.53
• Low Supervision Probationer (.91 hours per month)	\$ 2.05
• Administrative Supervision Probationer (.32 hours per month)	\$.72
• Informal Diversion Case (.36 hours per month)	\$.81
• Case Service Monitoring Case (.23 hours per month)	\$.52

Average Cost of Supervision – All Categories **\$5.92**

Problem Solving Courts

South Dakota Unified Judicial System



Revised 11/1/2021

APPENDIX A

Definitions of Receipt Categories

Adult Compact Fees: A fee of \$50.00 charged to all South Dakota supervised felony and applicable misdemeanor cases/clients who request a transfer of their probation supervision to another state.

Alimony Payments: An allowance for support made under court order to a legally separated or divorced person by the former provider. Monies received are receipted and disbursed to the person as provided by the court order.

Cash Fees: Fees charged for filing various civil actions. This money is paid into the county general fund.

Child Support: Payments ordered by the court from one party in a divorce action to the other party as financial support for the children involved. Effective October 1, 1998, all child support payments made as a result of a new or modified court order will be processed through the South Dakota Dept. of Social Services.

Civil Pass Through: Payments ordered by the court from one party to be paid to the court for the benefit of another or a third party in a civil action.

Child Support Modification Fees: A \$50 fee for any petition or motion to modify a child support order. This fee is deposited into the "equal access to our courts" fund to be awarded as grant funds to legal services entities.

City/County Fines/Penalties: Fines/penalties collected for city/county ordinance violations. City/county fines/penalties are paid into the city/county general fund (65%) and state general fund (35%) for services provided by the Unified Judicial System.

City/County Costs: Costs levied in conjunction with city/county fines as reimbursement to the city/county for an identifiable amount spent by the city/county in prosecuting a case. These funds are paid into the city/county general fund.

City/County Forfeitures: Forfeitures of bail bonds posted for violations of city/county ordinances. These funds are paid into the city/county general fund (65%) and state general fund (35%).

Collection Agency Pass Through: Payments received from a party that is passed through the courts to the Obligation Recovery Center.

Court-Appointed Attorney Fees: Costs recovered from defendants to reimburse the county general fund for payment of the defendant's court-appointed attorney. The money is paid to the county treasury.

Divorce Fees: A fee of \$50.00 charged for filing a divorce action. Half of the fee is deposited in the county domestic abuse program fund and the remaining half in the county general fund.

Domestic Abuse Surcharge: A fee of \$25.00 assessed to any defendant convicted of a crime involving domestic violence or domestic abuse. Costs are remitted to the county to deposit into the county domestic violence program fund.

Draw Down Accounts: Deposit accounts created by law firms, businesses and other individuals to pay for filing fees, small claims fees, postage, record searches and other miscellaneous charges.

Drug Control Fee: Fees paid to the Attorney General to be deposited in the Drug Control Fund for the purpose of assisting local law enforcement agencies in drug control and drug offender apprehension efforts.

Drug Testing and Monitoring Fees: Fees charged to probationers to cover the cost of drug testing or monitoring while on probation.

DUI Costs: (32-12-48): If a defendant is convicted driving under the influence, at the conclusion of the period of revocation ordered by the court and if future proof is filed with the Department of Public Safety as required by chapter 32-35, the defendant may submit an application for a driver license, accompanied by a fee of seventy-five dollars if revocation of the license was for a conviction under § 32-23-2, one hundred twenty-five dollars if revocation of the license was for a conviction under § 32-23-3, or one hundred seventy-five dollars if revocation of the license was for a conviction under § 32-23-4, 32-23-4.6, or 32-23-4.7.

Interest-Bearing Trust Funds: Interest-bearing money deposited with a clerk pending a decision regarding ownership.

Law Library Fee: A fee of \$2.00 or \$5.00 charged in addition to the civil case filing fee and used to support the county law library.

Liquidated Costs: 23-3-53: Collection by clerk of courts-Transmittal to state treasurer-Disposition. After a determination by the court of the amount due, the clerk of courts shall collect the amount due and transmit monthly to the state treasurer. The state treasurer shall place thirty dollars of the forty dollar fee into the law enforcement officers training fund, six dollars of the forty dollar fee into the court-appointed attorney and public defender payment fund, two dollars of the forty dollar fee into the court-appointed special advocates fund, one dollar of the forty dollar fee into the 911 telecommunicator training fund, and one dollar of the forty dollar fee into the abused and neglected child defense fund.

Marriage Fees: Fees collected for processing marriage license applications. These funds are paid into the state general fund.

APPENDIX A (Cont.)

Modification Petitions and Motions Fees (Except Title 28 benefits): A fee of \$50.00 for child support modification filings. These funds are paid into the state general fund.

NSF Check Charges: A fee of \$30.00 charged to a person who issues to the state or a political subdivision a check or other draft that is not honored by the person's bank.

Other-Overpayments: Collections that do not fit any of the foregoing categories.

Passport Fees: 16-2-27.1. Fees collected for processing U.S. passport applications. These funds are paid into the state general fund.

Petty Offense Judgment: A judgment of \$20.00 assessed for minor state violations designated as petty offenses. The money is deposited in the county treasury.

Postage-Small Claims: Postage fees charged for processing small claims actions.

Posted Bonds: Bonds are posted in conjunction with a criminal case. This money is either forfeited, used to pay subsequent fines and costs, or returned to the defendant or depositor. Undertakings are posted in civil cases and appeals. Non-interest trusts are posted until the legal owner is determined or located. Court appointed attorney fees are posted as pre-payment for future CAAF costs incurred.

Restitution: Money which the court collects from a defendant to reimburse the victim for monetary loss caused by the crime. The money is paid to the victim.

State Costs: Money which the court collects from a defendant to reimburse the victim for monetary loss caused by the crime. The money is paid to the victim.

State Fines/Penalties: Fines/penalties collected for violation of state laws. These fines and penalties are paid to the county treasury for eventual transfer to the school district of the county in which the violation occurred.

State Forfeitures: Forfeitures of bonds posted for violations of state law. This money is paid into the county general fund.

Surcharge-Court Automation Fund: 16-2-39. A fee on all criminal prosecutions and civil actions to fund court automation costs. The following is the court automation fee schedule (updated June 30, 2015):

Civil actions, probate proceedings, other judicial proceedings	\$40.00	All Class 2 misdemeanors (violation of state law)	\$23.50
Small claims where the amount in controversy is: \$0 to \$3,999.99	\$ 6.00	All violations of county or municipal ordinances	\$17.50
\$4,000 to \$12,000	\$ 8.00	All violations of administrative rules with criminal penalties	\$17.50
All felony criminal cases	\$61.50	All appeals, original actions or other actions filed with the Supreme Court	\$50.00
All Class 1 misdemeanors	\$41.50		

--Electronic Filing Fees: A fee of \$1.00 per page (\$10 minimum) for incoming fax filings. A fee of \$1 per page (\$5 minimum) for outgoing electronic transmission of any opinion, record, or paper from an active or inactive file in the clerk's custody.

--Record Searches: 16-2-29.5. A fee of \$20.00 for each name search of court records if the search is requested by a person who is not a party named in a state or federal action. \$15.00 of the \$20.00 fee goes to the Court Automation Fund and \$5.00 goes to the law enforcement officers training fund. A fee of \$5.00 for each name search of court records if the search is being conducted in conjunction with a state or federal court action and the person making the records search request so certifies.

--Web Judgment Searches: A fee of \$4 for each name or date search for civil judgments and \$1 per judgment card.

--Non-Resident Attorney Admissions: A \$100.00 portion of the \$200.00 admission fee is paid to the Supreme Court and the remaining \$100.00 portion is paid to the state bar.

Surcharge-Victims Compensation Fund: A fee of \$5.00 assessed in any criminal action for a violation of state law or county or municipal ordinance, in addition to any other liquidated cost, penalty, assessment, surcharge, or fine provided by law; it shall be levied a crime victims compensation surcharge on each Class 2 misdemeanor, Class 1 misdemeanor, or felony conviction.

**Most receipts collected according to SDCL 16-2-29, unless otherwise noted.*

APPENDIX B – Web Resources

<http://ujs.sd.gov>

Coming Soon

Compiled by
The State Court Administrator’s Office
Pierre, South Dakota
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Any questions or comments regarding the Annual Report should be directed to the State Court Administrator’s Office, 500 East Capitol Avenue, Pierre, SD 57501-5070.

This Annual Report document is only available online.
An abbreviated version is also available online or by calling (605) 773-3474.