

State of South Dakota

EIGHTY-EIGHTH SESSION
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 2013

400U0358

SENATE BILL NO. 70

Introduced by: Senators Olson (Russell), Adelstein, Bradford, Brown, Buhl, Ewing, Frerichs, Heineman (Phyllis), Holien, Hunhoff (Jean), Jensen, Johnston, Kirkeby, Krebs, Lederman, Lucas, Maher, Monroe, Novstrup (Al), Omdahl, Otten (Ernie), Peters, Rave, Rhoden, Soholt, Sutton, Tidemann, Tieszen, Vehle, and White and Representatives Lust, Bartling, Bolin, Conzet, Craig, Cronin, Dryden, Duvall, Ecklund, Erickson, Feinstein, Gibson, Gosch, Hajek, Hansen, Hawks, Hawley, Heinemann (Leslie), Hickey, Hoffman, Hunhoff (Bernie), Kirschman, Kopp, Latterell, Magstadt, Mickelson, Munsterman, Parsley, Qualm, Romkema, Rounds, Rozum, Sly, Soli, Solum, Stevens, Tulson, Verchio, Westra, and Wink

1 FOR AN ACT ENTITLED, An Act to improve public safety.

2 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA:

3 Section 1. Terms used in this Act mean:

4 (1) "Alcohol or drug accountability program," the 24/7 program or the HOPE program
5 described in sections 9 and 10 of this Act;

6 (2) "Board," the Board of Pardons and Paroles;

7 (3) "Case plan," an individualized, documented accountability and behavior change
8 strategy that:

9 (a) Matches the type and intensity of supervision to the assessed risk of
10 reoffending;

11 (b) Targets and prioritizes the specific criminal risk factors of the individual, with



- 1 attention to addressing barriers to learning and participation; and
- 2 (c) Establishes a timetable for achieving specific behavioral goals, including a
- 3 schedule for payment of victim restitution, child support, and other financial
- 4 obligations;
- 5 (4) "Court-ordered financial obligation," money that an offender is required to pay and
- 6 can include restitution, fines, costs, and fees, but does not include child support
- 7 payments;
- 8 (5) "Criminal risk factors," characteristics and behaviors that, when addressed or
- 9 changed, affect a person's risk for committing crimes. The term includes: antisocial
- 10 behavior; antisocial personality; criminal thinking; criminal associates; dysfunctional
- 11 family; low levels of employment or education; poor use of leisure and recreation;
- 12 and substance abuse;
- 13 (6) "Department," the Department of Corrections;
- 14 (7) "Evidence-based practices," supervision policies, procedures, and practices and
- 15 treatment and intervention programs and practices that scientific research
- 16 demonstrates reduce recidivism among individuals under correctional supervision;
- 17 (8) "Outcome measure," a metric that captures an agency's effectiveness in impacting a
- 18 condition within the population served or condition of public safety;
- 19 (9) "Oversight council," the council established by section 67 of this Act;
- 20 (10) "Parolee," an offender under parole or suspended sentence supervision by the
- 21 Department of Corrections;
- 22 (11) "Performance measure," a metric that captures agency performance on critical
- 23 variables that are central to accomplishing the agency mission and goals within this
- 24 Act;

1 (12) "Recidivism," a return to prison within three years of release due to a parole or
2 suspended sentence violation or due to a prison sentence as a result of a new felony
3 conviction. However, for the purposes of sections 3, 18, and 70 of this Act, the term
4 means being convicted of a felony while on probation supervision or within three
5 years after discharge from probation;

6 (13) "Risk and needs assessment review," an examination of the results of a validated risk
7 and needs assessment;

8 (14) "Secretary," the secretary of the Department of Corrections;

9 (15) "Treatment," when used in a criminal justice context, targeted interventions that
10 focus on criminal risk factors in order to reduce the likelihood of criminal behavior
11 and reflect evidence based practices;

12 (16) "Validated risk and needs assessment," an actuarial tool scientifically proven to
13 determine a person's risk to reoffend and criminal risk factors, that when addressed,
14 can reduce the person's likelihood of engaging in future criminal behavior.

15 Section 2. The Chief Justice shall establish an advisory council to address the operational,
16 coordination, resource, information management, and evaluation needs of the drug courts.

17 Section 3. For the purposes of this Act, a drug court is a court supervised alternative to
18 incarceration and includes drug, driving under influence, and other specialty court dockets
19 aimed at increasing offender accountability and decreasing recidivism.

20 Section 4. The Supreme Court may establish a drug court program in any court that has
21 jurisdiction over criminal cases.

22 Section 5. The Supreme Court shall establish rules pursuant to § 16-3-1 for the eligibility
23 criteria for participation in a drug court. No offender participating in a drug court is entitled to
24 earned discharge on probation pursuant to section 22 of this Act.

1 Section 6. Nothing contained in this section may be construed to permit a judge to impose,
2 modify, or reduce a sentence below the minimum sentence required by law. No statement made
3 by a drug court participant in connection with the court's program or directives, nor any report
4 made by the staff of the court or program connected to the court, regarding a participant's use
5 of controlled substances is admissible as evidence against the participant in any legal proceeding
6 or prosecution. However, if the participant violates the conditions or is terminated from drug
7 court, the reasons for the violation or termination may be considered in sanctioning, sentencing,
8 or otherwise disposing of the participant's case.

9 Section 7. The Unified Judicial System shall semiannually report performance measures on
10 drug courts to the oversight council.

11 Section 8. That chapter 23A-27 be amended by adding thereto a NEW SECTION to read
12 as follows:

13 If a defendant appears in court and pleads guilty or no contest to a crime punishable as a
14 felony or Class 1 misdemeanor, the court shall inquire whether the defendant is currently
15 serving in or is a veteran of, the United States Armed Forces. If the defendant is currently
16 serving in the military or is a military veteran, the court may:

- 17 (1) Order that a court services officer consult with the United States Department of
18 Veterans Affairs or another agency or person with suitable knowledge or experience,
19 for the purpose of providing the court with information regarding treatment options
20 available to the defendant, including federal, state, and local programming; and
21 (2) Consider the treatment recommendations of any diagnosing or treating mental health
22 or substance abuse professionals together with the treatment options available to the
23 defendant in imposing sentence.

24 Section 9. The Supreme Court is authorized to establish two South Dakota HOPE court pilot

1 programs.

2 Section 10. The Supreme Court shall establish rules pursuant to § 16-3-1 for such pilot
3 programs consistent with the following components, modeled after the national HOPE court
4 initiative:

5 (1) Involvement and commitment of criminal justice officials including judges, state's
6 attorneys, defense attorneys, law enforcement, court services officers, and treatment
7 providers;

8 (2) Eligibility criteria focused on offenders with a high risk to reoffend, without
9 consideration of the current offense;

10 (3) Judicial involvement in setting and communicating to the probationer program
11 expectations and consequences for noncompliance;

12 (4) Frequent, effective, and randomized drug and or alcohol testing;

13 (5) Swift, certain, and proportional sanctions for noncompliance with program
14 conditions;

15 (6) Swift and certain warrant service for absconding; and

16 (7) Compilation, evaluation, and publicly reported program results.

17 Section 11. Each pilot program shall be evaluated for the impact on public safety outcomes.
18 The Unified Judicial System shall report performance measures for the pilot programs
19 semiannually to the oversight council.

20 Section 12. That chapter 1-54 be amended by adding thereto a NEW SECTION to read as
21 follows:

22 In cooperation with the Department of Tribal Relations, the Department of Corrections may
23 develop tribal parole pilot programs to supervise parolees on tribal land. The Department of
24 Corrections shall promulgate rules pursuant to chapter 1-26 as necessary for the implementation

1 of the pilot program. The pilot program shall utilize a tribal-state liaison officer. The officer
2 shall use supervision strategies that focus on reducing recidivism and employ evidence-based
3 practices and swift, certain, and proportionate sanctions.

4 Section 13. The Department of Corrections shall report performance measures for the tribal
5 pilot programs semiannually to the oversight council.

6 Section 14. The Supreme Court shall establish rules pursuant to § 16-3-1 governing
7 evidence-based felony probation supervision practices, including a validated risk and needs
8 assessment, and targeting the probationer's criminal risk factors with suitable supervision and
9 intervention, focusing resources on moderate-risk and high-risk offenders.

10 Section 15. The Unified Judicial System shall monitor and report semiannually to the
11 oversight council the extent to which practices of probation supervision, as adopted in rule by
12 the Supreme Court, as well as training requirements prescribed in sections 18 and 20 of this Act
13 are implemented.

14 Section 16. The Supreme Court shall establish rules pursuant to § 16-3-1 to develop a
15 graduated sanctions procedure and grid to guide court services officers in determining the
16 appropriate response to a violation of conditions of probation. The graduated sanctions program
17 shall use short jail stays as the most severe sanction within the grid, shall collect data related to
18 the use of sanctions and their outcomes, and shall include a process for reviewing sanctions that
19 are challenged by the probationer. The rules shall vest statewide oversight of graduated
20 sanctions procedure, use, and data collection with the State Court Administrator's Office.

21 The system of graduated sanctions shall be created with the following objectives:

- 22 (1) Responding to violations of probation quickly, consistently and proportionally, based
23 on the nature of the violation and the risk level of the probationer;
- 24 (2) Reducing the time and resources expended by the court to respond to violations; and

1 (3) Reducing the commission of new crimes and revocation rates.

2 Section 17. The State Court Administrator's Office shall report semiannually to the oversight
3 council the number and percentage of probationers who received a graduated sanction.

4 Section 18. Any person who exercises supervision over a probationer pursuant to
5 § 23A-27-12.1 or provides intervention services to any probationer shall receive sufficient
6 training on evidence-based practices and on how to target criminal risk factors to reduce
7 recidivism.

8 Section 19. If a probationer is sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the state penitentiary,
9 the Unified Judicial System shall transfer the case history of the probationer including the
10 results of a risk and needs assessments conducted on the probationer to the Department of
11 Corrections.

12 Section 20. That § 16-14-4 be amended to read as follows:

13 16-14-4. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of South Dakota shall annually summon
14 all the members of the Judicial Conference to attend a conference at such time and place in the
15 ~~State of South Dakota as he~~ state as the Chief Justice may designate and at which ~~he~~ the Chief
16 Justice, or such member as ~~he~~ the Chief Justice may designate, shall preside. Special sessions
17 of the conference may be called by the Chief Justice at such times and places as ~~he~~ the Chief
18 Justice may designate. ~~It shall be the duty of all~~ All persons so summoned to shall attend such
19 annual and special meetings.

20 Each magistrate and circuit judge shall complete training on evidence-based practices,
21 including the use of validated risk and needs assessments and behavioral health assessments in
22 decision making. The form and length of this training requirement shall be determined by the
23 Chief Justice. As used in this section, the term, behavioral health assessment, means an
24 evaluation to determine the extent of an individual's substance abuse or mental health service

1 needs.

2 Section 21. Sections 14 to 18, inclusive, of this Act apply prospectively regardless of the
3 date of an offender's underlying offense.

4 Section 22. The Supreme Court shall establish rules pursuant to § 16-3-1 for the criteria and
5 procedure for earning and awarding earned credits for discharge from probation.

6 Section 23. The State Court Administrator's Office shall oversee the award of earned
7 discharge credits of at least fifteen days for each month a probationer is in compliance with the
8 terms and conditions of supervision.

9 Section 24. Each offender placed on felony probation for a term of at least six months,
10 except an offender placed on probation for a conviction of a sex offense as defined in
11 § 22-24B-1, or a violation of sex offender registry requirements, or a violation of community
12 safety zone requirements and who will serve time in the community under probation
13 supervision, is eligible for earned discharge and completion of sentence under section 23 of this
14 Act.

15 Section 25. The State Court Administrator's Office shall provide semiannually to the
16 oversight council the number and percent of probationers who qualify for earned discharge
17 credits and the average amount of credits earned by offenders.

18 Section 26. Sections 22 to 24, inclusive, of this Act, apply prospectively regardless of the
19 date of an offender's underlying offense.

20 Section 27. That chapter 24-15A be amended by adding thereto a NEW SECTION to read
21 as follows:

22 Parolee supervision shall use evidence-based practices and shall target the parolee's criminal
23 risk and need factors with appropriate supervision and intervention, focusing resources on
24 moderate-risk and high-risk offenders.

1 Parole supervision shall include:

- 2 (1) Use of validated risk and needs assessments of the parolee measuring criminal risk
3 factors, specific individual needs and driving variable supervision levels;
- 4 (2) Use of assessment results to guide supervision responses consistent with
5 evidence-based practices as to the level of supervision and the practices used to
6 reduce recidivism;
- 7 (3) Collateral and personal contacts, some unscheduled, with the offender and
8 community and with a frequency consistent with the parolee's supervision level and
9 risk of re-offense, staying informed of the parolee's conduct, compliance with
10 conditions, and progress in community based intervention;
- 11 (4) Case planning for each parolee assessed as moderate-risk to high-risk to reoffend;
12 and
- 13 (5) Use of practical and suitable methods that are consistent with evidence-based
14 practices to aid and encourage the parolee to improve his or her conduct and
15 circumstances and to reduce the risk of recidivism.

16 Section 28. That chapter 24-15A be amended by adding thereto a NEW SECTION to read
17 as follows:

18 Any employee who exercises supervision over a parolee pursuant to § 24-15-14 or provides
19 intervention services to any parolee shall receive annual training on evidence-based practices
20 and criminal risk factors, as well as instruction on how to target these factors to reduce
21 recidivism.

22 Section 29. That chapter 24-15A be amended by adding thereto a NEW SECTION to read
23 as follows:

24 The department shall monitor and report semiannually to the oversight council the extent

1 to which practices of parole supervision pursuant to section 27 of this Act and training
2 requirements pursuant to sections 28 and 34 of this Act are implemented with fidelity.

3 Section 30. That § 24-15-1 be amended to read as follows:

4 24-15-1. If a defendant is sentenced to the state penitentiary, the Department of Corrections
5 shall develop a file which shall contain a complete history of that person. The executive director
6 of the Board of Pardons and Paroles shall generate an adequate case history of each inmate of
7 the state penitentiary to enable the executive director to make recommendations to the Board
8 of Pardons and Paroles. The case history shall include results of risk and needs assessments of
9 the inmate conducted by the department and other agencies as available and copies of
10 documents relevant to supervision, treatment, and violation decisions in the inmate's prior
11 prison, probation and parole custodies. The case history shall be transferred and kept as a
12 permanent record of the Department of Corrections, solely for the proper supervision of the
13 inmate by the Department of Corrections and as a guide to the inmate's needs. Except for the
14 information authorized for release pursuant to § 24-2-20, no person other than members of the
15 Board of Pardons and Paroles, its executive director, the secretary of corrections, or any person
16 specifically delegated for such access by the secretary of corrections, may inspect such file
17 unless otherwise ordered by a circuit court or subpoena after notice to the secretary of
18 corrections and an opportunity for a hearing on any objections to inspection. The secretary shall
19 have ten days after receipt of the notice to inform the court if the secretary requests a hearing.

20 Section 31. That § 24-15A-17 be amended to read as follows:

21 24-15A-17. The executive director of the board in preparing for each parole hearing shall
22 receive from the department:

- 23 (1) A true record of each inmate which specifies each infraction of rules and the
24 disciplinary action taken;

- 1 (2) The warden's report of substantive noncompliance with the individual program
- 2 directive or subsequent progress and conduct;
- 3 (3) A report of any conduct on the inmate's part evincing an intent to reoffend; and
- 4 (4) In the case of a discretionary parole hearing following a revocation or finding of
- 5 noncompliance, a report of the nature and seriousness of the parole violation or basis
- 6 for noncompliance, results of risk and needs assessments of the inmate conducted by
- 7 the department and other agencies as available and copies of documents related to
- 8 supervision, treatment, and violation decisions in the inmate's prior prison, probation,
- 9 and parole custodies as available.

10 Section 32. That chapter 24-15A be amended by adding thereto a NEW SECTION to read
11 as follows:

12 The department shall respond to each known violation of supervision conditions established
13 pursuant to §§ 24-15A-37, 24-15-11, and 24-15A-24. The response to a violation shall reflect
14 the parolee's supervision level, the severity of the violation, and consideration of previous
15 violations. The response to a violation and the sanctioning options shall be standardized and
16 reflect graduated responses and sanctions including informal and formal responses to violations.

17 Formal response to a violation shall be documented and may include the following:

- 18 (1) Written reprimand by the agent, agent supervisor, or executive director of the board;
- 19 (2) Referral to community based programming;
- 20 (3) Additional substance use testing or monitoring, or both;
- 21 (4) Community service work without pay;
- 22 (5) Placement in custody through house arrest or jailing;
- 23 (6) Required participation in an alcohol or drug accountability program; and
- 24 (7) Submission of a violation report to the board for the return of the parolee to prison

1 and the revocation of the parolee's supervision.

2 Section 33. The Department of Corrections shall report semiannually to the oversight
3 council the number and percentage of parolees who received a graduated sanction.

4 Section 34. That § 24-13-2 be amended to read as follows:

5 24-13-2. The members of the board shall serve for terms of four years. Members are eligible
6 for reappointment. The Governor, the attorney general, and the Supreme Court each shall
7 appoint three members, whose terms shall expire on the third Monday in January of the fourth
8 year after appointment. Each member shall serve until a successor takes office as provided by
9 law. In case of a vacancy, the appointing power shall make an interim appointment to expire at
10 the end of the next legislative session. Each member of the board shall complete annual training
11 developed in consideration of information from the National Institute of Corrections, the
12 Association of Paroling Authorities International, or the American Probation and Parole
13 Association and shall be compensated for the training at a rate to be determined by the
14 Department of Corrections. Each first-time appointee of the board shall, within sixty days of
15 appointment, complete training for first-time parole board members developed in consideration
16 of information from the National Institute of Corrections, the Association of Paroling
17 Authorities, or the American Probation and Parole Association. Training components shall
18 include the use of a validated risk and needs assessment and the use of data guided by
19 evidence-based practices for making parole decisions.

20 Section 35. Sections 27, 30, 31, and 32, of this Act, apply prospectively regardless of the
21 date of an offender's underlying offense.

22 Section 36. That chapter 24-15A be amended by adding thereto a NEW SECTION to read
23 as follows:

24 Each parolee shall be awarded earned discharge credits as follows:

- 1 (1) For each full calendar month of compliance with the terms of supervision, an earned
2 discharge credit of the number of days in that month shall be deducted from the
3 parolee's sentence discharge date established in §§ 24-15A-6 and 24-5-1. No earned
4 discharge credit may be awarded for partial months or for the first full calendar
5 month of parole supervision in the community;
- 6 (2) A parolee is deemed to be compliant with the terms of supervision and shall be
7 awarded earned discharge credits for the month if there was no violation of
8 conditions of supervision during the month at the level warranting formal response
9 per standardized department directive. A parolee may not receive earned discharge
10 credits for the month if the parolee had a violation of conditions resulting in a formal
11 response;
- 12 (3) No earned discharge credit may accrue for a calendar month in which a violation
13 report has been submitted, the parolee has absconded from supervision, the parolee
14 is under sanction of jailing or detainment, or for the months between the submission
15 of the violation report and the final action on the violation report by the board. If the
16 board does not find that the provisions of § 24-15A-27 or 24-15-20 have been
17 violated, the board may include an award of earned discharge credits for the months
18 the violation report was pending in the board's order to restore the parolee to the
19 original or modified terms and conditions of parole;
- 20 (4) A parolee serving a sentence for a conviction of a sex offense as defined in
21 § 22-24B-1 or a violation of sex offender registry requirements or a violation of
22 community safety zone requirements is not eligible for earned discharge credits on
23 any sex offense, sex offender registry violation, or community safety zone violation
24 sentence;

1 (5) Earned discharge credits shall be applied to the sentence discharge date within thirty
2 days of the end of the month in which the credits were earned. At least every six
3 months, a parolee who is serving a sentence eligible for earned discharge credits shall
4 be notified of the current sentence discharge date; and

5 (6) A parolee serving an eligible South Dakota prison sentence in any community in
6 another state under the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision is eligible
7 for earned discharge credits pursuant to this Act.

8 Section 37. That chapter 24-15A be amended by adding thereto a NEW SECTION to read
9 as follows:

10 Within fifteen days following the end of the month, a supervising parole agent shall report
11 to the department the name of any supervised parolee eligible for the award of discharge credits
12 earned in the previous month.

13 Section 38. That chapter 24-15A be amended by adding thereto a NEW SECTION to read
14 as follows:

15 A parolee who objects to a parole agent's determination that the parolee is ineligible for the
16 award of earned discharge credits may seek a review with the board. The board may determine
17 if the parolee is eligible for the award of earned discharge credits and order that the credits be
18 applied to the parolee's sentence discharge date. The board may also determine if the parolee is
19 ineligible for the award of earned discharge credits. This review may be of the parolee's record.
20 A personal appearance of the parolee is not required. The decision of the board is final.

21 Section 39. That chapter 24-15A be amended by adding thereto a NEW SECTION to read
22 as follows:

23 The department shall provide semiannually to the oversight council the number and
24 percentage of parolees who qualify for earned discharge credits and the average amount of

1 credits a parolee earned within the year.

2 Section 40. That chapter 24-15A be amended by adding thereto a NEW SECTION to read
3 as follows:

4 Each inmate discharging pursuant to § 24-15A-7 or 24-5-2 who owes court-ordered financial
5 obligations on the sentence or sentences discharging shall be transferred by the department to
6 the administrative financial accountability system pursuant to section 44 of this Act.

7 Section 41. That § 24-15A-1 be amended to read as follows:

8 24-15A-1. The provisions of this chapter do not apply to persons sentenced to prison for
9 crimes committed prior to July 1, 1996, except the provisions in §§ 24-15A-18 and 24-15A-19
10 involving multiple sentences occurring both prior and subsequent to the enactment of this
11 chapter and the provisions of §§ 24-15A-8.1, 24-15A-9, 24-15A-10, 24-15A-11, 24-15A-11.1,
12 24-15A-31, 24-15A-37, 24-15A-40, ~~and~~ 24-15A-41.1, and sections 27, 32, 36, 37, 38, and 40
13 of this Act.

14 Section 42. Sections 36, 37, 38, 40, and 41 of this Act, apply prospectively regardless of the
15 date of an offender's underlying offense.

16 Section 43. The Department of Corrections or the Unified Judicial System may place any
17 adult offender with an outstanding court-ordered financial obligation into the administrative
18 financial accountability system.

19 Section 44. A parolee, inmate, or probationer, who is discharged from supervision or has
20 otherwise satisfied all of the conditions of the sentence but has outstanding, court-ordered
21 financial obligations, shall be managed by the administrative financial accountability system,
22 as administered pursuant to section 45 of this Act, in order to satisfy all court-ordered financial
23 obligations.

24 Section 45. The administrative financial accountability system shall be administered by the

1 Unified Judicial System pursuant to § 23A-28-3 and shall monitor and track payments and
2 sanctions.

3 Section 46. The Supreme Court shall promulgate rules for the collection of outstanding
4 court-ordered financial obligations through the administrative financial accountability system.
5 The rules shall include a graduated sanctioning grid policy and a policy for the termination or
6 adjustment of the financial obligations.

7 Section 47. Pursuant to rules established by the Supreme Court, any financial obligation
8 from an order more than twenty-five years old, deemed uncollectible, or following the death of
9 an offender may be terminated.

10 Section 48. Failure of any individual in this system to comply with the plan of restitution
11 or plan for financial obligations as approved or modified by the court constitutes a violation of
12 the conditions of probation within this system. Without limitation, the court may modify the
13 plan of restitution or financial obligation, extend the period of time for restitution or financial
14 obligation, or continue the individual in the administrative financial accountability system. If
15 the individual fails to make payment as ordered by the court, the individual may be held in
16 contempt of the court's order.

17 Section 49. The original sentencing court shall be the court of competent jurisdiction
18 pursuant to section 48 of this Act for contempt or review hearings, if necessary, as part of the
19 sanctioning grid.

20 Section 50. The Unified Judicial System shall semiannually report the implementation and
21 outcomes of the administrative financial accountability system to the oversight council.

22 Section 51. Sections 43 to 49, inclusive, of this Act, apply retroactively and prospectively
23 regardless of the date of an offender's underlying offense.

24 Section 52. That § 23A-4-3 be amended to read as follows:

1 23A-4-3. If a charge against a defendant requires a preliminary hearing, the defendant may
2 not be called on to plead. The committing magistrate shall inform the defendant of the
3 complaint against the defendant and of any affidavit filed therewith, of the defendant's right to
4 retain counsel and to request assignment of counsel if the defendant is unable to obtain counsel,
5 and of the general circumstances under which the defendant may secure pretrial release. The
6 committing magistrate shall inform the defendant that the defendant is not required to make a
7 statement and that any statement made by the defendant may be used against the defendant. The
8 committing magistrate shall also inform the defendant of the defendant's right to a preliminary
9 hearing. The committing magistrate shall allow the defendant reasonable time and opportunity
10 to consult counsel and shall admit the defendant to bail in the amount set pursuant to § 23A-2-4
11 or chapter 23A-43, or as otherwise provided by law. If the offense charged is a Class 1
12 misdemeanor, and the circuit in which the offense is charged has a magistrate court presided
13 over by a magistrate judge, the defendant shall be held to answer before the magistrate judge
14 or the circuit court.

15 No defendant is entitled to a preliminary hearing unless charged with an offense punishable
16 as a felony ~~or class 1 misdemeanor~~. If the defendant waives the preliminary hearing, the
17 committing magistrate shall forthwith hold the defendant to answer in circuit court if the offense
18 charged is a felony. ~~If the offense charged is a Class 1 misdemeanor, and the circuit in which~~
19 ~~the offense is charged has a magistrate court presided over by a magistrate judge, the defendant~~
20 ~~shall be held to answer before the magistrate judge or the circuit court.~~ If the defendant does not
21 waive the preliminary hearing, the committing magistrate shall schedule a preliminary hearing.
22 The hearing shall be held within a reasonable time, but in any event not later than fifteen days
23 following the initial appearance if the defendant is in custody, and not later than forty-five days
24 if the defendant is not in custody. However, the preliminary hearing may not be held if the

1 defendant is indicted before the date set for the preliminary hearing. With the consent of the
2 defendant and with a showing of good cause, taking into account the public interest and the
3 proper disposition of criminal cases, time limits specified in this section may be extended one
4 or more times by the committing magistrate. In the absence of consent by the defendant, time
5 limits may be extended by the committing magistrate only upon a showing that extraordinary
6 circumstances exist and that delay is indispensable to the interests of justice.

7 Section 53. That chapter 22-6 be amended by adding thereto a NEW SECTION to read as
8 follows:

9 The sentencing court shall sentence an offender convicted of a Class 5 or Class 6 felony,
10 except those convicted under §§ 22-11A-2.1, 22-18-1, 22-18-1.05, 22-18-26, 22-19A-1,
11 22-19A-2, 22-19A-3, 22-19A-7, 22-19A-16, 22-22A-2, 22-22A-4, 22-24A-3, 22-22-24.3,
12 22-24-1.2, 22-24B-2, 22-24B-12, 22-24B-12.1, 22-24B-23, 22-42-7, subdivision 24-2-14(1),
13 32-34-5, and any person ineligible for probation under § 23A-27-12, to a term of probation. The
14 sentencing court may impose a sentence other than probation if the court finds aggravating
15 circumstances exist that pose a significant risk to the public and require a departure from
16 presumptive probation under this section. If a departure is made, the judge shall state on the
17 record at the time of sentencing the aggravating circumstances and the same shall be stated in
18 the dispositional order. Neither this section nor its application may be the basis for establishing
19 a constitutionally protected liberty, property, or due process interest.

20 Section 54. That chapter 22-42 be amended by adding thereto a NEW SECTION to read as
21 follows:

22 No person may knowingly ingest a controlled drug or substance or have a controlled drug
23 or substance in an altered state in the body unless the substance was obtained directly or
24 pursuant to a valid prescription or order from a practitioner, while acting in the course of the

1 practitioner's professional practice or except as otherwise authorized by chapter 34-20B. A
2 violation of this section for a substance in Schedules I or II is a Class 5 felony. A violation of
3 this section for a substance in Schedules III or IV is a Class 6 felony.

4 Section 55. That § 22-42-2 be amended to read as follows:

5 22-42-2. Except as authorized by this chapter or chapter 34-20B, no person may
6 manufacture, distribute, or dispense; a substance listed in Schedules I or II; possess with intent
7 to manufacture, distribute, or dispense; a substance listed in Schedules I or II; create or distribute
8 a counterfeit substance listed in Schedules I or II; or possess with intent to distribute a
9 counterfeit substance listed in Schedules I or II. A violation of this section is a Class 4 felony.

10 However, a violation of this section is a Class 3 felony if the person is in possession of three or
11 more of the following:

- 12 (1) Three hundred dollars or more in cash;
- 13 (2) A firearm or other weapon pursuant to §§ 22-14-6, 22-14-15, 22-14-15.1, 22-14-15.3,
14 and subdivision 22-1-2(8);
- 15 (3) Bulk materials used for the packaging of controlled substances;
- 16 (4) Materials used to manufacture a controlled substance including recipes, precursor
17 chemicals, laboratory equipment, lighting, ventilating or power generating
18 equipment; or
- 19 (5) Drug transaction records or customer lists.

20 ~~However, the~~ The distribution of a substance listed in Schedules I or II to a minor is a Class
21 2 felony. A first conviction under this section shall be punished by a mandatory sentence in the
22 state penitentiary of at least one year, which sentence may not be suspended. Probation,
23 suspended imposition of sentence, or suspended execution of sentence may not form the basis
24 for reducing the mandatory time of incarceration required by this section. A second or

1 subsequent conviction under this section shall be punished by a mandatory sentence in the state
2 penitentiary of at least ten years, which sentence may not be suspended. Probation, suspended
3 imposition of sentence, or suspended execution of sentence may not form the basis for reducing
4 the mandatory time of incarceration required by this section. However, a first conviction for
5 distribution to a minor under this section shall be punished by a mandatory sentence in the state
6 penitentiary of at least five years, which sentence may not be suspended. Probation, suspended
7 imposition of sentence, or suspended execution of sentence may not form the basis for reducing
8 the mandatory time of incarceration required by this section. A second or subsequent conviction
9 for distribution to a minor under this section shall be punished by a mandatory sentence in the
10 state penitentiary of at least fifteen years, which sentence may not be suspended. Probation,
11 suspended imposition of sentence, or suspended execution of sentence, may not form the basis
12 for reducing the mandatory time of incarceration required by this section.

13 A civil penalty may be imposed, in addition to any criminal penalty, upon a conviction of
14 a violation of this section not to exceed ten thousand dollars. A conviction for the purposes of
15 the mandatory sentence provisions of this chapter is the acceptance by a court of any plea, other
16 than not guilty, including nolo contendere, or a finding of guilt by a jury or court.

17 Section 56. That § 22-42-3 be amended to read as follows:

18 22-42-3. Except as authorized by this chapter or chapter 34-20B, no person may
19 manufacture, distribute, or dispense a controlled drug or substance listed in Schedule III; possess
20 with intent to manufacture, distribute, or dispense; a substance listed in Schedule III; create or
21 distribute a counterfeit substance listed in Schedule III; or possess with intent to distribute a
22 counterfeit substance listed in Schedule III. A violation of this section is a Class 5 felony.
23 However, the distribution of a substance listed in Schedule III to a minor is a Class 3 felony. A
24 first conviction under this section shall be punished by a mandatory sentence in the state

1 penitentiary or county jail of at least thirty days, which sentence may not be suspended. A
2 second or subsequent conviction under this section shall be punished by a mandatory
3 penitentiary or county jail sentence of at least one year, which sentence may not be suspended.
4 However, a first conviction for distribution to a minor under this section shall be punished by
5 a mandatory sentence in the state penitentiary or county jail of at least ninety days, which
6 sentence may not be suspended. A second or subsequent conviction for distribution to a minor
7 under this section shall be punished by a mandatory sentence in the state penitentiary of at least
8 two years, which sentence may not be suspended. A civil penalty may be imposed, in addition
9 to any criminal penalty, upon a conviction of a violation of this section not to exceed ten
10 thousand dollars.

11 Section 57. That § 22-42-4 be amended to read as follows:

12 22-42-4. Except as authorized by this chapter or chapter 34-20B, no person may
13 manufacture, distribute, or dispense a controlled drug or substance listed in Schedule IV;
14 possess with intent to manufacture, distribute, or dispense; a substance listed in Schedule IV;
15 create or distribute a counterfeit substance listed in Schedule IV; or possess with intent to
16 distribute a counterfeit substance listed in Schedule IV. A violation of this section is a Class 6
17 felony. However, the distribution of a substance listed in Schedule IV to a minor is a Class 4
18 felony. A first conviction under this section shall be punished by a mandatory sentence in the
19 state penitentiary or county jail of at least thirty days, which sentence may not be suspended. A
20 second or subsequent conviction under this section shall be punished by a mandatory
21 penitentiary or county jail sentence of at least one year, which sentence may not be suspended.
22 A civil penalty may be imposed, in addition to any criminal penalty, upon a conviction of a
23 violation of this section not to exceed ten thousand dollars. Notwithstanding any other provision
24 of this section, a violation of this section with respect to distribution of Flunitrazepam to a

1 minor is a Class 4 felony, but in all other cases under this section is a Class 5 felony.

2 Section 58. That § 22-42-5 be amended to read as follows:

3 22-42-5. No person may knowingly possess a controlled drug or substance unless the
4 substance was obtained directly or pursuant to a valid prescription or order from a practitioner,
5 while acting in the course of the practitioner's professional practice or except as otherwise
6 authorized by chapter 34-20B. A charge for unauthorized possession of controlled substance
7 when absorbed into the human body as set forth in subdivision 22-42-1(1) shall only be charged
8 under the provisions of section 54 of this Act. A violation of this section for a substance in
9 Schedules I or II is a ~~Class 4~~ Class 5 felony. A violation of this section for a substance in
10 Schedule III and IV is a Class 6 felony.

11 Section 59. That § 22-11-12 be amended to read as follows:

12 22-11-12. Any person who, having knowledge, which is not privileged, of the commission
13 of a felony, conceals the felony, or does not immediately disclose the felony, including the name
14 of the perpetrator, if known, and all of the other relevant known facts, to the proper authorities,
15 is guilty of misprision of a felony. Misprision of a felony is a Class 1 misdemeanor. There is no
16 misprision of misdemeanors ~~or, petty offenses,~~ or any violation of section 54 of this Act.

17 Section 60. That § 22-30A-17 be amended to read as follows:

18 22-30A-17. ~~Theft is grand theft~~ Grand theft is a Class 6 felony, if the property stolen:

- 19 (1) Exceeds one thousand dollars in value but is less than or equal to two thousand five
20 hundred dollars;
- 21 (2) Is a firearm with a value of less than or equal to two thousand five hundred dollars;
- 22 (3) Is taken from the person of another with a value of less than or equal to two thousand
23 five hundred dollars; or
- 24 (4) The property stolen is cattle, horses, mules, buffalo, or captive nondomestic elk with

1 a value of less than or equal to two thousand five hundred dollars.

2 Grand theft is a ~~Class 4~~ Class 5 felony if the value of the property is more than two thousand
3 five hundred dollars but less than or equal to five thousand dollars.

4 Grand theft is a Class 4 felony if the value of the property is more than five thousand dollars
5 but less than or equal to one hundred thousand dollars.

6 Grand theft is a Class 3 felony if the value of the property is more than one hundred
7 thousand dollars but less than or equal to five hundred thousand dollars.

8 Section 61. That § 22-30A-17.1 be amended to read as follows:

9 22-30A-17.1. Theft is aggravated grand theft, if the value of the property stolen exceeds ~~one~~
10 five hundred thousand dollars. Aggravated grand theft is a ~~Class 3~~ Class 2 felony.

11 Section 62. That § 22-32-8 be amended to read as follows:

12 22-32-8. Any person who enters or remains in an unoccupied structure, other than a motor
13 vehicle, with intent to commit any crime, unless the premises are, at the time, open to the public
14 or the person is licensed or privileged to enter or remain, is guilty of third degree burglary. Third
15 degree burglary is a ~~Class 4~~ Class 5 felony.

16 Section 63. That chapter 32-23 be amended by adding thereto a NEW SECTION to read as
17 follows:

18 If a conviction for a violation of § 32-23-1 is for a sixth offense, or subsequent offense, and
19 the person had at least five convictions of § 32-23-1 occurring within twenty-five years of the
20 violation being charged, the violation is an aggravated offense and the person is guilty of a Class
21 4 felony.

22 The court, in pronouncing sentencing, shall order that the driver license of any person so
23 convicted be revoked for a period of not less than three years from the date the sentence is
24 imposed or three years from the date of initial release from imprisonment, whichever is later.

1 If the person is returned to imprisonment prior to the completion of the period of driver license
2 revocation, time spent imprisoned does not count toward fulfilling the period of revocation. If
3 the person is convicted of driving without a license during that period, the person shall be
4 sentenced to the county jail for not less than twenty days, which sentence may not be suspended.
5 Notwithstanding § 23A-27-19, the court retains jurisdiction to modify the conditions of the
6 license revocation for the term of such revocation.

7 Upon the person's successful completion of a court-approved chemical dependency
8 counseling program and proof of financial responsibility pursuant to § 32-35-113, the court may
9 permit the person to operate a vehicle for the purposes of employment, 24/7 sobriety testing,
10 attendance at school, or attendance at counseling programs.

11 In addition to the penalties authorized by law, any person convicted under this section and
12 having ten or more previous convictions under § 32-23-1 is subject to a term of supervision not
13 less than ten years. Any person convicted under this section and having at least five and not
14 more than nine previous convictions under § 32-23-1 is subject to a term of supervision not less
15 than five years. The supervision of an offender shall include at least one of the following:
16 enrollment in an alcohol or drug accountability program, ignition interlock, breath alcohol
17 interlock, an alcohol monitoring bracelet, or another enhanced monitoring tool. Supervision of
18 the offender shall be overseen by the Unified Judicial System if the sentence does not include
19 a term of imprisonment in the penitentiary or by the Department of Corrections if the sentence
20 includes a term of imprisonment in the penitentiary. Any offender supervised pursuant to this
21 section is not excluded from earned discharge credit as otherwise authorized by statute.

22 If, during the period of supervision imposed under this section, the person being supervised
23 violates conditions, the offender shall be penalized according to the graduated sanctions policy
24 to be established by the Supreme Court or the Department of Corrections, respectively.

1 Section 64. That § 32-23-4.1 be amended to read as follows:

2 32-23-4.1. ~~No~~ Except as authorized under section 63 of this Act, no previous conviction for,
3 or plea of guilty to, a violation of § 32-23-1, 22-18-36, or 22-16-41 occurring more than ten
4 years prior to the date of the violation being charged may be used to determine that the violation
5 being charged is a second, third, or subsequent offense. ~~However, any~~ Any period of time during
6 which the defendant was incarcerated for a previous violation may not be included when
7 calculating if the time period provided in this section has elapsed.

8 Section 65. That § 32-23-4.6 be amended to read as follows:

9 32-23-4.6. If conviction for a violation of § 32-23-1 is for a fourth offense, the person is
10 guilty of a Class 5 felony, and the court, in pronouncing sentence, shall order that the driver's
11 license of any person so convicted be revoked for a period of not less than two years from the
12 date sentence is imposed or two years from the date of initial release from imprisonment,
13 whichever is later. ~~In the event~~ If the person is returned to imprisonment prior to the completion
14 of the period of driver's license revocation, time spent imprisoned does not count toward
15 fulfilling the period of revocation. If the person is convicted of driving without a license during
16 that period, the person shall be sentenced to the county jail for not less than twenty days, which
17 sentence may not be suspended. Notwithstanding § 23A-27-19, the court retains jurisdiction to
18 modify the conditions of the license revocation for the term of such revocation. Upon the
19 successful completion of a court-approved chemical dependency counseling program, and proof
20 of financial responsibility pursuant to § 32-35-113, the court may permit the person to operate
21 a vehicle for the purposes of employment, 24/7 sobriety testing, attendance at school, or
22 attendance at counseling programs. Further, sentencing pursuant to this section includes the
23 provisions of § 23A-27-18.

24 Section 66. That § 23A-27-18.1 be amended to read as follows:

1 23A-27-18.1. The conditions of probation imposed pursuant to § 23A-27-12 or 23A-27-13
2 or the conditions of suspension of execution imposed pursuant to § 23A-27-18, may include the
3 requirement that the defendant be imprisoned in the county jail for ~~a specific period not~~
4 ~~exceeding no more than~~ one hundred eighty days, except as otherwise specified in this section,
5 or in the state penitentiary for ~~a specific period not exceeding no more than~~ one hundred eighty
6 days or the sentence which was imposed or which may be imposed by law, whichever is less.
7 However, for persons sentenced pursuant to § 32-23-4.6, the conditions of probation imposed
8 pursuant to § 23A-27-12 or 23A-27-13 or the conditions of suspension of execution imposed
9 pursuant to § 23A-27-18, may include the requirement that the defendant be imprisoned in the
10 county jail for a specific period not exceeding three hundred sixty-five days. The imprisonment
11 may be further restricted to certain days specified by the court as part of such conditions. The
12 required period of imprisonment for a county jail or state penitentiary term should not exceed
13 sixty consecutive days to ensure the court retains authority to impose additional days of
14 imprisonment, if necessary, during the term of supervision pursuant to section 16 of this Act.
15 The court retains jurisdiction to raise or lower the required period of imprisonment within the
16 sentence otherwise allowed by law. Any such imprisonment, either in the county jail or state
17 penitentiary, shall be credited toward any incarceration imposed upon any subsequent revocation
18 of a suspended imposition or execution of sentence. During any such imprisonment the
19 defendant shall be subject to all policies, rules, and regulations of the county jail or state
20 penitentiary.

21 Section 67. There is hereby established an oversight council responsible for monitoring and
22 reporting performance and outcome measures related to the provisions set forth in this Act. The
23 Unified Judicial System shall provide staff support for the council.

24 Section 68. The oversight council shall be composed of fourteen members. The Governor

1 shall appoint five members, including one member from the Board of Pardons and Paroles, one
2 member from the Department of Corrections, one member from the Department of Social
3 Services, and two additional members, one of whom shall serve as chair. The Chief Justice
4 shall appoint five members, one of whom shall be a defense attorney. The majority leader of the
5 Senate shall appoint two legislative members of the Senate, one from each political party. The
6 majority leader of the House of Representatives shall appoint two legislative members of the
7 House of Representatives, one from each political party. The Attorney General shall appoint one
8 member.

9 Section 69. The oversight council shall meet within ninety days after appointment and shall
10 meet at least semiannually thereafter. The oversight council terminates five years after its first
11 meeting, unless the Legislature, by joint resolution, continues the oversight council for a
12 specified period of time.

13 The oversight council has the following powers and duties:

- 14 (1) Review the recommendations of the criminal justice initiative work group in the final
15 report dated November 2012, and track implementation and evaluate compliance
16 with this Act;
- 17 (2) Review performance and outcome measures proposed by the Department of
18 Corrections, Unified Judicial System, and Department of Social Services;
- 19 (3) Review performance and outcome measure reports submitted semiannually by the
20 Department Corrections and Unified Judicial System pursuant to sections 7, 11, 13,
21 15, 17, 25, 29, 33, 39, 50, and 70 of this Act and evaluate the impact of section 52
22 of this Act;
- 23 (4) Review of behavioral health intervention outcomes delivered to probationers and
24 parolees administered by Department of Social Services pursuant to section 70 of this

1 Act;

2 (5) Review the payments of the reinvestment fund to counties, pursuant to section 77 of
3 this Act, the number of probationers above the trend line, and the rate of felony
4 convictions to prison and probation by each county;

5 (6) Review the number and length of stay of offenders admitted to the Department of
6 Corrections, particularly in the categories included in this Act;

7 (7) Review the activities of sections 63 to 66, inclusive, of this Act, including:

8 (a) The number of offenders supervised and the number of violations of the
9 conditions pursuant to section 63 of this Act; and

10 (b) The number and percent of offenders in section 66 of this Act imprisoned in
11 the county jail for more than one hundred eighty days; and

12 (8) Prepare and submit an annual summary report of the performance and outcome
13 measures that are part of this Act to the Legislature, Governor, and Chief Justice. The
14 report should include recommendations for improvements and a summary of savings
15 generated from this Act.

16 Section 70. Treatment and intervention programs, as used in this section, mean substance
17 abuse, mental health, or cognitive based treatment received by probationers or parolees.

18 All treatment and intervention programs for parolees and probationers shall be intended to
19 reduce recidivism as demonstrated by research or documented evidence.

20 Payment for substance abuse or mental health treatment services may be made only if such
21 services are recommended through an assessment conducted by a provider accredited by the
22 Department of Social Services. Payment for cognitive based treatment services may be made
23 only if such services are recommended through a risk and needs assessment tool used by the
24 Department of Corrections or the Unified Judicial System.

1 The Department of Social Services shall collect data related to the participation, completion
2 and treatment outcomes of all probationers and parolees receiving treatment services paid for
3 by the Department of Social Services. The Department of Social Services shall report this
4 information semiannually to the oversight council.

5 The Department of Corrections shall collect data on the recidivism outcomes of parolees
6 receiving treatment and interventions. The Department of Corrections shall report this
7 information semiannually to the oversight council.

8 The Unified Judicial System shall collect data on the recidivism outcomes of probationers
9 receiving treatment and interventions. The Unified Judicial System shall report this information
10 semiannually to the oversight council.

11 Section 71. That chapter 2-1 be amended by adding thereto a NEW SECTION to read as
12 follows:

13 A fiscal impact statement shall be attached to any bill or amendment or measures proposed
14 by ballot initiative that may impact state prison or county jail populations. The requirement for
15 a fiscal impact statement includes those bills or amendments that increase the periods of
16 imprisonment authorized for existing crimes, that add new crimes for which imprisonment is
17 authorized, that impose minimum or mandatory minimum terms of imprisonment, or that
18 modify any law governing release of prisoners from imprisonment or supervision.

19 The sponsor of such legislation or such ballot initiative shall request and allow sufficient
20 time to prepare a fiscal impact statement from the Bureau of Finance and Management or the
21 Legislative Research Council. The fiscal impact statement shall be completed no later than the
22 day the bill is submitted to the committee with subject matter cognizance. Any ballot initiative
23 shall have a fiscal impact statement attached to the Attorney General's statement required
24 pursuant to § 2-13-9 or 12-13-25.1.

1 Section 72. A fiscal impact statement pursuant to section 71 of this Act shall include the
2 following:

- 3 (1) An analysis of the specific components of the bill or the ballot initiative that will
4 impact the prison and jail population;
- 5 (2) The projected cost of the impact of the bill on the state prison system and the
6 aggregate cost to county jails on an annual basis and cost of the bill over a ten year
7 period; and
- 8 (3) Operational costs and capital costs including all manner of construction.

9 Section 73. That § 4-7-16 be amended to read as follows:

10 4-7-16. The Bureau of Finance and Management, at the direction and under the control of
11 the Governor, and subject to the provisions of this chapter, § 12-13-9, 12-13-25.1, and pursuant
12 to section 72 of this Act, shall analyze financial and administrative aspects of proposed
13 legislation.

14 Section 74. That § 12-13-9 be amended to read as follows:

15 12-13-9. Before the third Tuesday in May, the attorney general shall deliver to the secretary
16 of state an attorney general's statement for each amendment to the Constitution proposed by the
17 Legislature, and any referred measure from an odd year. The attorney general's statement for
18 each referred measure from an even year shall be delivered to the secretary of state before the
19 second Tuesday in July. The attorney general's statement shall be written by the attorney general
20 and shall consist of a title, an explanation, and a clear and simple recitation of the effect of a
21 "Yes" or "No" vote. The title shall be a concise statement of the subject of the proposed
22 amendment or referred measure authored by the attorney general. The explanation shall be an
23 objective, clear, and simple summary to educate the voters of the purpose and effect of the
24 proposed amendment to the Constitution or the referred law. The attorney general shall include

1 a description of the legal consequences of the proposed amendment or the referred law,
2 including the likely exposure of the state to liability if the proposed amendment or the referred
3 law is adopted. The explanation may not exceed two hundred words in length. On the printed
4 ballots, the title shall be followed by the explanation and the explanation shall be followed, if
5 applicable, by the fiscal impact statement prepared pursuant to section 72 of this Act and then
6 followed by the recitation.

7 Section 75. That § 12-13-25.1 be amended to read as follows:

8 12-13-25.1. Following receipt of the written comments of the director of the Legislative
9 Research Council, the sponsors shall submit a copy of the initiative or initiated amendment to
10 the Constitution in final form, to the attorney general. The attorney general shall prepare an
11 attorney general's statement which consists of a title and explanation. The title shall be a concise
12 statement of the subject of the proposed initiative or initiated amendment to the Constitution.
13 The explanation shall be an objective, clear, and simple summary to educate the voters of the
14 purpose and effect of the proposed initiated measure or initiated amendment to the Constitution.
15 The attorney general shall include a description of the legal consequences of the proposed
16 amendment or initiated measure, including the likely exposure of the state to liability if the
17 proposed amendment or initiated measure is adopted. The explanation may not exceed two
18 hundred words in length. The attorney general shall file the title and explanation with the
19 secretary of state and shall provide a copy to the sponsors within sixty days of receipt of the
20 initiative or initiated amendment to the Constitution.

21 If the petition is filed as set forth in § 2-1-2, the attorney general shall deliver to the secretary
22 of state before the third Tuesday in May a simple recitation of a "Yes" or "No" vote. On the
23 printed ballots, the title shall be followed by the explanation and the explanation shall be
24 followed, if applicable, by the fiscal impact statement prepared pursuant to section 72 of this

1 Act and then followed by the recitation.

2 Section 76. That chapter 23A-28C be amended by adding thereto a NEW SECTION to read
3 as follows:

4 The Office of the Attorney General shall oversee the establishment of a statewide automated
5 victim information and notification (SAVIN) system within the criminal justice system and shall
6 serve as the coordinating agency for the development, implementation and maintenance of any
7 such system. All agencies within the state shall cooperate with the Office of the Attorney
8 General in order to establish the SAVIN system, undergo any required training, and report into
9 the system as required. The Office of the Attorney General shall establish guidelines by rules
10 promulgated pursuant to chapter 1-26 and in accordance with the provisions of § 23A-28C-2,
11 to ensure any victim is properly notified of the SAVIN system and advised as to how the victim
12 may gain access.

13 Section 77. The Department of Corrections shall promulgate rules pursuant to chapter 1-26
14 to administer a reinvestment program for the purposes of improving public safety and reducing
15 recidivism. The reinvestment program is part of the local and endowment fund. The rules shall
16 include the following:

17 (1) A calculation of the number of felony probation population as of fiscal year end. The
18 Unified Judicial System will provide the necessary data on felony probationers to the
19 Department of Corrections;

20 (2) A calculation of the five years, FY09 to FY13, inclusive, to determine how many
21 felony probationers are under supervision in each county at fiscal year end. A trend
22 line based on the prior growth in each county shall project growth based upon past
23 performance;

24 (3) If the use of felony probation in a county has increased beyond the trend line

1 calculated in subdivision (2) of this section, then the county will be compensated for
2 additional felony probationers who are under supervision at fiscal year end. The first
3 calculation of probationers beyond the trend line shall be on June 30, 2014, and the
4 first payment shall be made on or about October 1, 2014;

5 (4) That a county's sheriff office shall receive one thousand dollars for each additional
6 probationer beyond the trend line calculated in subdivisions (2) and (3) of this
7 section;

8 (5) That in counties without a county jail, the sheriff shall receive an additional two
9 hundred dollars per probationer above the trend line due to transportation costs;

10 (6) That the reinvestment fund shall be in existence until the fund is depleted; and

11 (7) That any probationer admitted to probation under a program described in section 9
12 of this Act is not included in the calculation performed in subdivision (2) of this
13 section.

14 Section 78. Sections 67 to 69, inclusive, of this Act, are effective on July 1, 2013.

15 Section 79. Sections 14 to 21, inclusive, of this Act, are effective on October 1, 2013.

16 Section 80. Sections 9 to 11, inclusive, and 43 to 51, inclusive, of this Act, are effective on
17 January 1, 2014.

18 Section 81. Section 77 of this Act is effective on June 30, 2014.

19 Section 82. Section 76 of this Act is effective on July 1, 2014.

20 Section 83. The remaining sections of this Act are effective on July 1, 2013.