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), 43 circuit judges and 15 full-time magistrate judges and 1 part-time magistrate judge. 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 36 Circuit Court Judges in 7 Circuits (FY2016)

- * 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
- * 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 Judge

15 full-time and 1 part-time in 7 circuits (FY2016)

* Committing magistrate for all courts

Conducts:

- * 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
- * Small claims proceedings if the debt, damage, claim, or value of the property involved does not exceed \$12,000

Clerk Magistrate

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
- * Perform marriages

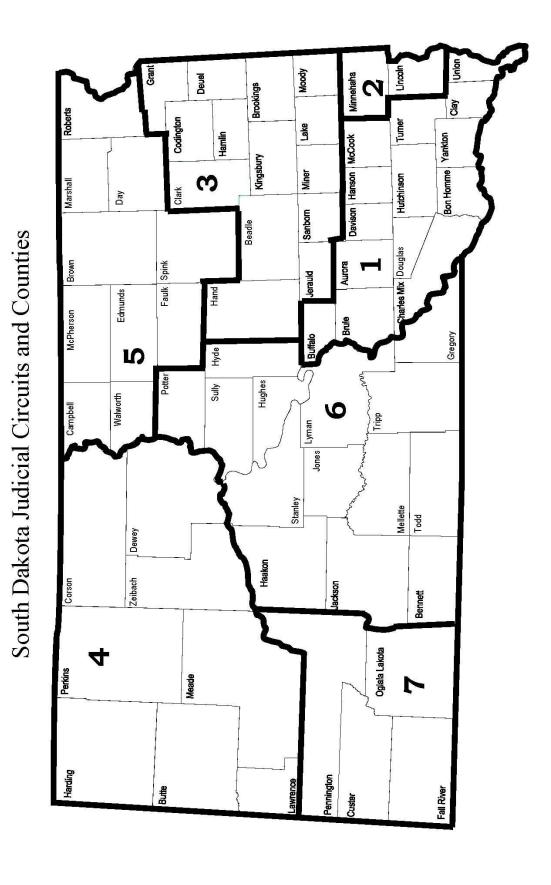


Table 4. South Dakota Unified Judicial System Statewide Workload Five-Year Caseload Filings

	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016
	Filings	Filings	Filings ²	Filings	Filings
Class 2 Misdemeanor Non-Contested 1 Filings	88,336	83,889	79,972	88,747	92,154
Class 2 Misdemeanor Contested ¹ Filings	26,988	20,779	25,241	23,576	22,291
Class 1 Misdemeanor Filings	21,173	20,645	20,518	20,979	22,055
Felony & Extradited Filings	8,234	9,023	9,413	10,392	10,800
TOTAL CRIMINAL	144,731	134,336	135,144	143,694	147,300
Divorce Filings	4,153	4,591	4,646	4,479	4,447
Protection Order Filings	4,649	4,399	3,995	4,352	4,647
Modification Proceedings/UIFSA Filings	6,058	7,017	7,561	7,059	7,376
Juvenile Dependency & Neglect Filings	858	869	009	909	629
Juvenile Delinquency & CHINS Filings	7,265	6,442	6,191	5,733	4,381
Adoptions/Guardianships/Trusts Filings	1,392	1,268	096	869	1,554
Probate (Informal) Filings	2,324	2,239	2,183	2,321	2,108
Probate (Formal) Filings	376	255	256	261	253
Mental Illness & Drug & Alcohol Commitment Filings	3,918	3,902	4,297	4,730	5,005
Civil Filings	16,523	15,603	13,062	13,590	13,699
Small Claims Filings	28,594	26,553	25,852	28,903	27,701
Search Warrants	1,131	1,367	2,065	3,055	3,711
Administrative Appeals & Expungements	369	394	202	133	235
TOTAL CIVIL FILINGS	77,610	74,728	71,870	76,093	75,776
TOTAL CRIMINAL & CIVIL FILINGS	222,341	209,064	207,014	219,787	223,076
MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES					
Supreme Court Appeals	266	260	290	282	298
Record Searches & Money Judgment Searches	142,853	178,953	189,172	201,333	153,499
Passport Applications	843	871	829	962	629
Weddings	707	906	765	787	824

¹ Includes petty offense filings and municipal ordinance violations.

² Beginning FY2014 statewide caseload filings reflect data from the new Odyssey Case Management System.

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

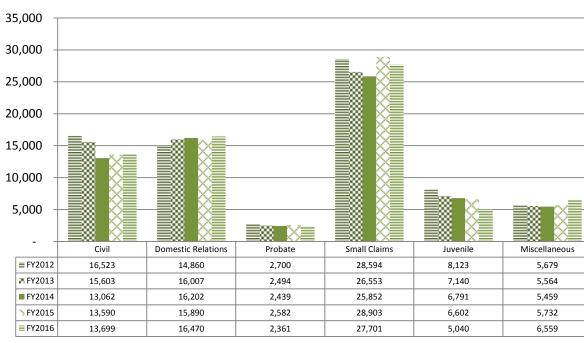


Chart 6. Civil Caseload Comparison

Criminal Caseload

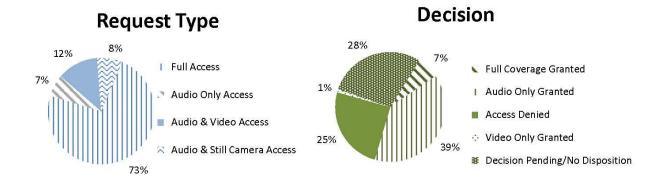
The following chart below compares criminal case filings for the past five fiscal years.

140,000 120,000 100,000 80,000 60,000 40,000 20,000 Felony & Extradited Class 2 Misdemeanor Class 1 Misdemeanor **№** FY2012 115,324 21,173 8,234 FY2013 104,668 20,645 9,023 FY2014 105,213 20,518 9,413 **≡** FY2015 112,323 20,979 10,392 ≰ FY2016 114,445 22,055 10,800

Chart 7. Criminal Caseload Comparison

Table 5. Expanded Media Coverage Summary Statewide South Dakota Unified Judicial System FY2011 through FY2016 Combined

CIRCUIT	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD	FOURTH	FIFTH	SIXTH	SEVENTH	TOTALS
# of Requests Received	17	58	14	2	5	3	6	105
Request Type:								
Full Access	9	50	7	1	4	0	6	77
Audio Only Access	1	O	6	0	O	O	0	7
Audio & Video Access	4	7	O	0	O	2	O	13
Audio & Still Camera Access	3	1	1	1	1	1	O	8
Decision:								
Full Coverage Granted	0	5	2	0	О	О	O	7
Audio Only Granted	8	27	2	0	1	3	0	41
Access Denied	5	11	1	2	1	O	6	26
Video Only Granted	0	1	O	O	O	O	O	1
Decision Pending/No Disposition	4	14	9	0	3	0	0	30



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 only coverage of a proceeding is allowed when the court determines that such audio coverage is appropriate, even though all parties have not consented to expanded media coverage. Under either option certain proceedings are not subject to expanded media coverage, such as juvenile hearings and portions of other proceedings closed by state law. 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. Information above is a summary of the requests in the trial courts since 2011.