## 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 Filings | FY2013 <br> Filings | FY2014 <br> Filings ${ }^{2}$ | FY2015 <br> Filings | FY2016 <br> Filings |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Class 2 Misdemeanor Non-Contested ${ }^{1}$ Filings | 88,336 | 83,889 | 79,972 | 88,747 | 92,154 |
| Class 2 Misdemeanor Contested' 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 | 698 | 600 | 608 | 659 |
| Juvenile Delinquency \& CHINS Filings | 7,265 | 6,442 | 6,191 | 5,733 | 4,381 |
| Adoptions/Guardianships/Trusts Filings | 1,392 | 1,268 | 960 | 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 |

## Civil Caseload

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.

## 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 | $\mathbf{1 7}$ | $\mathbf{5 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 4}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 5}$ |
| Request Type: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full Access | 9 | 50 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 77 |
| Audio Only Access | 1 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Audio \& Video Access | 4 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 13 |
| Audio \& Still Camera Access | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 8 |
| Decision: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full Coverage Granted | 0 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Audio Only Granted | 8 | 27 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 41 |
| Access Denied | 5 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 26 |
| Video Only Granted | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 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.

