

State of South Dakota
Office of the Attorney General
Division of Criminal Investigation



**Sheriff's
Management Study
1987**

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER

SHERIFFS' MANAGEMENT STUDY

1987

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SHERIFFS MANAGEMENT SURVEY:

In the spring of 1987, the Statistical Analysis Center of the Division of Criminal Investigation surveyed all sheriffs' departments in South Dakota. The original questionnaire and cover letter were sent to all sheriffs in April. A follow-up questionnaire was sent approximately one month later in an attempt to increase the rate of response.

This was the third year the SAC has been involved in compiling statewide data pertaining to all sheriffs' departments. Last year, 58 of the 65 sheriffs in South Dakota participated in the project and many requested another study for 1987. It is hoped the results of this survey will provide the sheriffs with a valid means of comparing policies and practices of other departments with those of their own. In addition, the results should provide the sheriffs with a more firm basis from which to justify managerial decisions.

This year fifty-nine of the sixty-five sheriffs in the state filled out and returned a useable questionnaire form, bringing the response rate to 91%. The six sheriffs who did not respond were from the following counties: Codington, Corson, Hutchinson, Lawrence, Roberts, and Ziebach. The 91% who did participate are representative of county sheriffs' departments across the state.

The returned surveys were read and coded upon their arrival. In the case of erroneous or incomplete information, the SAC staff telephoned each agency to clarify the data. The completed questionnaires were entered into the computer and verified by data entry staff. The Statistical Analysis System (SAS) was used to analyze the data.

The agencies are arranged in descending order by county population, with the largest counties appearing first. This method of presentation allows the departments to make comparisons with other counties of similar size. Population figures are 1985 estimates prepared by the State Data Center at the University of South Dakota. The counties are broken down by population as follows:

Population greater than 20,000	N = 5
Population between 10,000 and 20,000	N = 8
Population between 5,000 and 9,999	N = 21
Population less than 5,000	N = 25

Total = 59

The survey began with budgetary questions. The sheriffs were asked to specify the sources of income for their departments' budgets in 1986. The total income available to the responding agencies ranged from a low of \$38,365 per year to a high of \$1,843,828 per year. These county agencies had a combined budget income of \$12,270,321 for 1986. The vast majority (89%) of this total figure came from county funds. Two sheriffs' departments reported receiving \$10,969 from state funds. Federal funds totalling \$772,826 were received by 10 agencies. Ten departments also indicated that they obtained funds from some "other" sources.

The sheriffs were also asked to provide a breakdown of their total departmental budgets by six specific categories. The results are found in the table below:

a. Personnel Salaries	\$ 6,562,657
b. Personnel Benefits	1,190,273
c. Operating Expenses	1,629,781
d. Capital Outlay	489,871
e. Jail Operations	2,010,383
f. Other	58,694

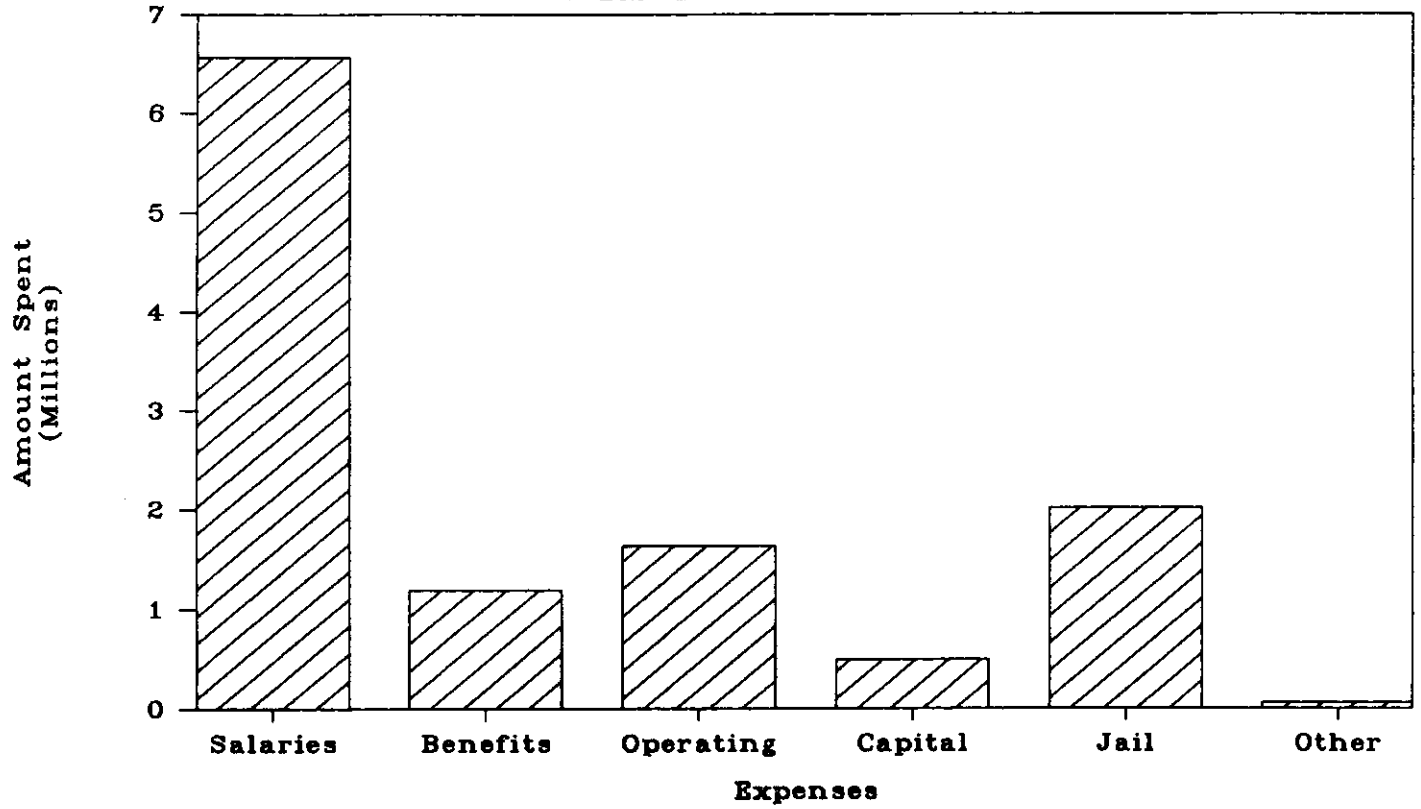
Total Budgets \$11,941,659

When personnel salaries and benefits are combined, they account for almost two-thirds (64.9%) of the expenses incurred by sheriff's departments throughout the state. The costs of running the county jails required 16.8% of the combined sheriffs' departments budgets. Operating expenses, such as utilities, contractual services, supplies, travel, etc., took up 13.6% of the total budgets. Another 4.1% of the budgets went toward capital outlay, such as vehicles, land, equipment, construction, etc., while 0.5% of the expenses went to an "other" category (See Figure 1).

Figure 1

DEPARTMENT BUDGET ALLOCATION

OVERALL EXPENSE ALLOCATION



The fifty-nine reporting sheriffs' departments serve counties ranging in size from 1,509 to 121,830 people (according to 1985 estimates). The combined total population of these jurisdictions is 638,994. By dividing the budget total for all responding agencies of 11,941,659 by the combined population of 638,994, a per capita cost of county law enforcement services of \$19.20 is obtained. This means the responding counties, as a whole, spent just over \$19 per person for law enforcement.

The budget breakdown and costs per capita can be further studied when the counties are separated into their appropriate population groupings:

DEPARTMENTAL BUDGET INFORMATION

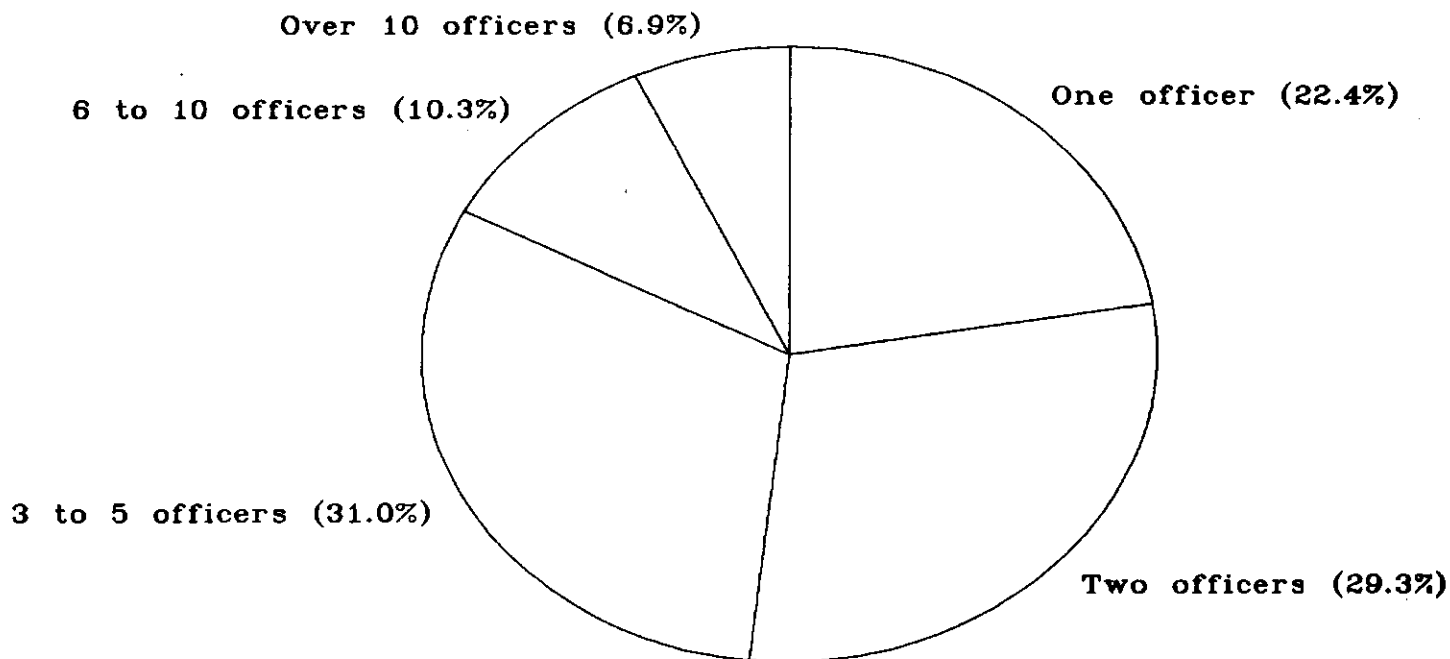
	Over 20,000	10,000 - 20,000	5,000 - 10,000	Less than 5,000
Salaries	\$2,438,001	\$1,058,495	\$2,027,379	\$1,038,782
Personnel Benefits	485,809	126,761	361,012	216,691
Operating Expenses	368,741	274,324	612,210	374,506
Capital Outlay	179,850	91,115	152,971	65,935
Jail Operations	975,416	522,007	281,700	231,260
Other	-0-	-0-	54,911	3,783
TOTAL	\$4,447,817	\$2,072,702	\$3,490,183	\$1,930,957
Population	282,192	130,429	147,182	79,191
Per Capita Cost	\$15.76	\$15.89	\$23.71	\$24.38

As can be seen from the above figures, the cost per capita of law enforcement protection generally increases as the population of the jurisdiction decreases. The one exception is the counties which range in size from 10,000 to 20,000 people. The per capita cost of law enforcement services in those counties is the lowest in the state.

The next section of the survey dealt with personnel issues. The 59 departments reported that they employ a total of 242 full-time, sworn personnel. The following pie chart illustrates the size of the sheriffs' departments responding to the questionnaire.

Figure 2

SIZE OF DEPARTMENT NUMBER OF FULL-TIME SWORN OFFICERS



<u>Size of Department</u>	<u>Number of Depts</u>	<u>Percentage of Total</u>
One officer	13	22.4%
Two officers	17	29.3%
3 to 5 officers	18	31.0%
6 to 10 officers	6	10.3%
Over 10 officers	4	6.9%

The most common (31.0%) sheriff department employed 3 to 5 full-time sworn officers. Almost one-third of the agencies (29.3%) had 2 full-time sworn officers. Four sheriffs' departments (6.9%) in the state employed more than 10 full-time sworn officers as of April 1, 1987: Brown County had 11; Hughes County had 15; Pennington County had 31; and Minnehaha County had 30 full-time sworn officers.

It is interesting to examine the rate of personnel per ten thousand population. This rate is calculated with the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Number of Officers}}{\text{Population}} \times 10,000 = \text{Personnel Rate per 10,000}$$

The total full-time sworn personnel and population figures may be plugged into the formula:

$$\frac{242}{638,994} \times 10,000 = 3.79$$

This means there are almost four county law enforcement officers for every 10,000 people in all of the South Dakota counties surveyed.

The rate of personnel per 10,000 may also be looked at for the counties as they are broken down into their appropriate population categories:

<u>Population</u>	<u>Personnel Rate per 10,000</u>
Counties greater than 20,000	2.87
Counties from 10,000 to 20,000	3.07
Counties from 5,000 to 9,999	4.82
Counties less than 5,000	6.06

As the above figures show, the personnel rate per 10,000 population increases as the counties get smaller. This is a trend that one would expect.

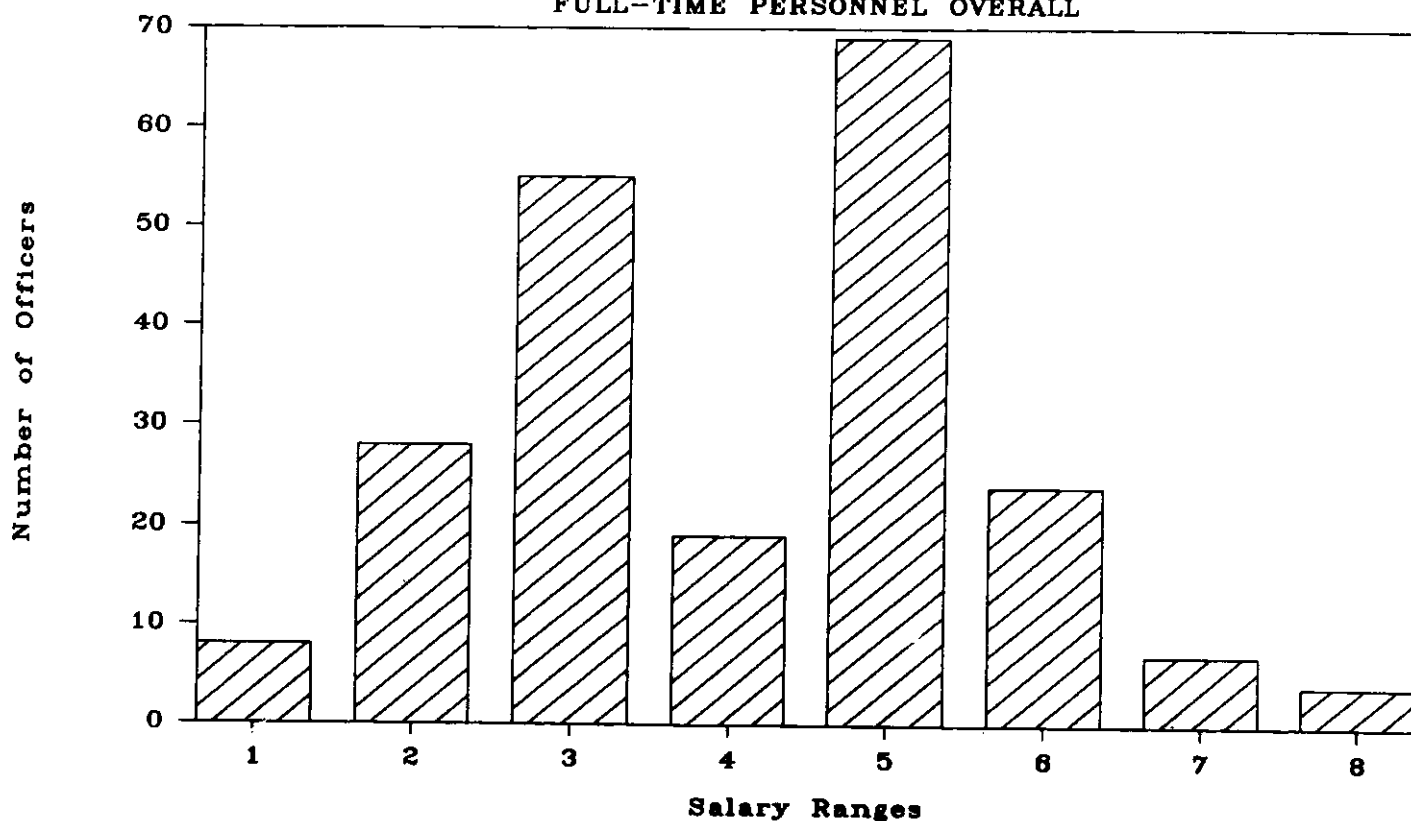
The departments were asked to report the number of their full-time, sworn personnel by rank. Half (50%) of the sworn personnel hold the rank of deputy sheriff. There were 110 deputies in the responding county departments throughout the state as of April 1, 1987. Obviously each of the reporting agencies has a sheriff; these 59 sheriffs account for 26.8% of the total personnel figure. There were 33 chief deputies, 10 sergeants, 6 detectives, and 2 lieutenants in the responding sheriff's departments across the state.

Question 5 asked the sheriffs to indicate the number of full-time, sworn personnel in their department who were in the specified base pay annual salary ranges for the current fiscal year. The results are displayed in the bar graph:

Figure 3

OFFICER SALARY RANGES

FULL-TIME PERSONNEL OVERALL



<u>Salary Range</u>	<u>Number of Officers</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1. Under \$12,000	8	3.7%
2. \$12,000 to \$14,999	28	13.1%
3. \$15,000 to \$17,499	55	25.7%
4. \$17,500 to \$19,999	19	8.9%
5. \$20,000 to \$22,499	69	32.2%
6. \$22,500 to \$24,999	24	11.2%
7. \$25,000 to \$29,999	7	3.3%
8. \$30,000 and over	4	1.9%

As evidenced by the above figures, slightly over two-thirds (66.8%) of the full-time sworn personnel in sheriffs' departments throughout the state have base salaries which range from \$15,000 to \$22,499 per year. Information on annual salaries of these officers in each department was also collected per rank. Of course, the sheriffs' salaries are set by law. Detailed information on the other officers' salaries will be given in further sections of this report.

SHERIFFS' SALARIES:

The sheriffs' salary schedule is set by SDCL 7-12-15. The statute states that the salary of the sheriff "shall be the same as specified in the following schedule based upon the most recent decennial federal census of population of counties."

A 1986 amendment changed the population categories from what they had been in previous years. Effective January 1, 1987, there were no longer two categories below 10,000 population. The current sheriffs' salary schedule, effective through December 31, 1987 is as follows:

<u>County Population</u>	<u>1987 Salary Schedule</u>
50,000 and over	\$31,937
30,000 to 49,999	\$29,071
17,000 to 29,999	\$25,503
10,000 to 16,999	\$24,568
Below 9,999	\$22,344

The sheriffs were asked how the wages/salaries of the sworn officers (other than themselves) in their departments are determined. More than three-fourths of the departments responding (79.2%) indicated the salaries were established at the discretion of county commissioners. The remainder (20.8%) of the agencies have a salary schedule or policy in effect.

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL:

Question 6 dealt with civilian personnel employed by the sheriffs' departments. In April 1987, there were a total of 225 civilian personnel in the 59 responding agencies. Most of these people (N=123) worked full-time, while 102 people worked part-time.

There were 96 radio dispatchers employed among the responding departments. Half of the dispatchers worked full time. The sheriffs listed 26 of their civilian personnel as having "other" duties than those listed on the survey form. In most of these cases, the chief explained that one person was responsible for a combination of duties. Most often this one civilian employee performed both secretarial and dispatcher duties in the department. The chart below gives the numbers and types of civilian employees:

TYPES OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES:

	Part-Time	Full-Time	Total
Clerk/Typist	2	9	11
Secretary	7	18	25
Dispatcher	48	48	96
Accident Investigator	0	1	1
Corrections/Jail	34	32	66
Other	11	15	26
TOTALS	102	123	225

The following table provides a breakdown of the numbers of civilian personnel per population category:

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES PER POPULATION GROUP:

<u>City Population</u>	<u>Number of Departments</u>	<u>Part-Time Civilians</u>	<u>Full-Time Civilians</u>	<u>Total Civilians</u>
Greater than 20,000	5	14	49	63
10,000 to 19,999	8	19	16	35
5,000 to 9,999	21	38	43	81
Less than 5,000	25	29	18	47

The salaries of the full-time civilian personnel are presented in the next chart:

SALARIES OF CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

<u>POSITION</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>MINIMUM</u>	<u>25TH PERCENTILE</u>	<u>MEDIAN</u>	<u>75TH PERCENTILE</u>	<u>MAXIMUM</u>
Clerk/Typist	11	6,334	8,978	11,415	12,486	13,691
Secretaries	25	8,500	9,835	11,234	12,438	13,239
Dispatchers	96	8,026	9,636	10,754	12,542	12,667
Accident Investigators	1	--	--	--	--	--
Correction Jail	66	7,800	9,214	11,846	12,916	13,950
Other	11	9,547	10,343	13,286	16,103	17,202

LENGTH OF EMPLOYMENT:

Question 7 asked for the length of employment of all full-time, sworn personnel for each department as of April 1, 1987.

<u>Length of Employment</u>	<u>Number of Officers</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Less than one year	42	20.3%
1 to 2 years	24	11.6%
3 to 4 years	42	20.3%
5 to 9 years	48	23.2%
10 to 14 years	37	17.9%
15 to 19 years	9	4.3%
20 to 24 years	2	1.0%
25 years or more	3	1.4%

Slightly less than one-fourth (24.6%) of the full-time, sworn personnel in the responding agencies have been employed by the same sheriff's department for ten or more years.

AGE:

The sheriffs were also asked to specify the number of full-time, sworn personnel in their departments whose ages fell within certain ranges as of April 1, 1987.

<u>Age Category</u>	<u>Number of Officers</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Under 20 years	1	0.5%
21 to 24 years	11	5.3%
25 to 29 years	37	17.8%
30 to 34 years	46	22.1%
35 to 39 years	45	21.6%
40 to 44 years	24	11.5%
45 to 49 years	18	8.6%
50 to 54 years	15	7.2%
55 to 59 years	4	1.9%
60 to 64 years	5	2.4%
65 years and over	2	1.0%

Over half (61.5%) of the full-time, sworn county law enforcement officers in South Dakota are between the ages of 25 and 39 years.

Question 9 asked for the highest level of education currently completed by each full-time, sworn officer.

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION ACHIEVED

FULL-TIME SWORN OFFICERS OVERALL

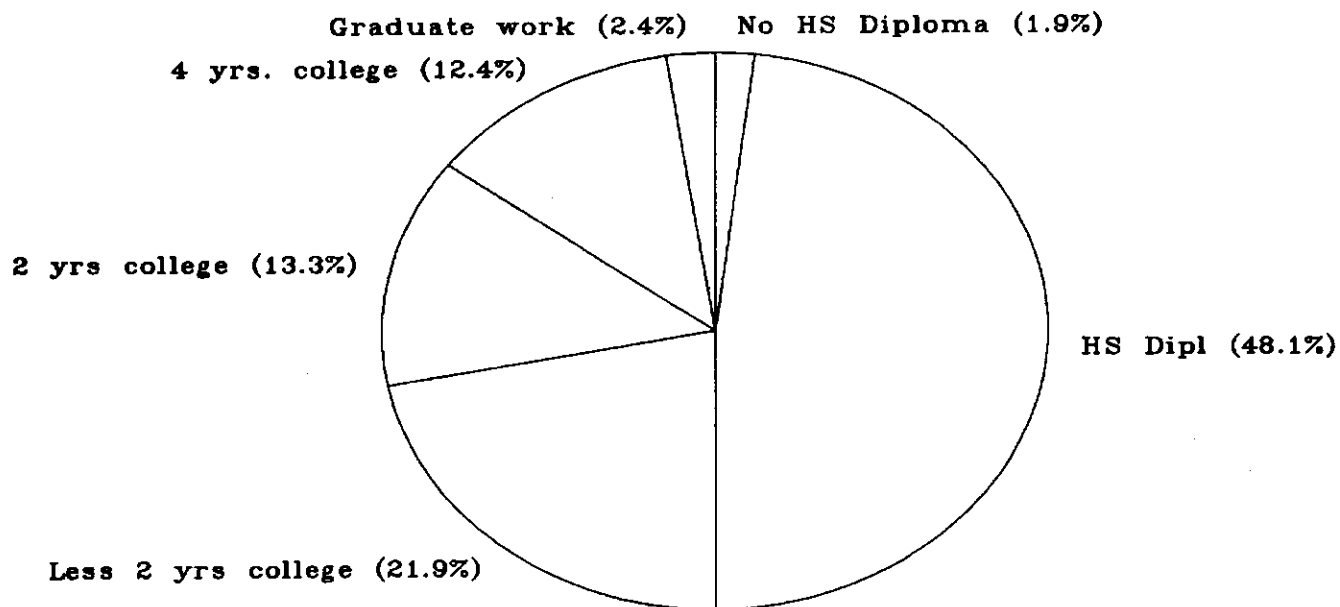


Figure 4

Highest Level of Education Attained:

4 officers (1.9%) do not have a high school diploma
101 officers (48.1%) have a high school diploma
46 officers (21.9%) have completed less than 2 yrs. college
28 officers (13.3%) have completed two years of college
26 officers (12.4%) have completed four years of college
5 officers (2.4%) have completed graduate work

The Law Enforcement Standards and Training Commission requires a high school diploma or the equivalent (GED) before any officer may be enrolled in the Six Week Basic Training Course, which is necessary for certification as a law enforcement officer. Specific departments may also have further minimum requirements for education levels if their officers expect to achieve certain ranks within the agency.

The next question asked the sheriffs to estimate the average number of hours per week that their officers were scheduled to work, actually worked, and were paid for working. Overall, the responding agencies said their officers were scheduled to work an average of 44.6 hours per week. They actually worked an average of 48.1 hours per week and were paid for working 44.1 hours weekly.

It is interesting to examine these data for each specific population category:

AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER POPULATION CATEGORY

	Over 20,000	10,000 - 20,000	5,000 - 9,999	Less than 5,000
Scheduled to Work	41 hours	49 hours	43 hours	46 hours
Actually Worked	43 hours	49 hours	49 hours	49 hours
Paid for Working	43 hours	44 hours	44 hours	45 hours

As the above figures show, the officers in the smaller departments were generally scheduled to work and actually did work longer hours per week than did their colleagues in larger sheriffs' departments. The discrepancy between the average number of hours worked and the average number of hours paid for working also was greater among the smaller agencies. The officers from the smaller departments reported working for more hours without pay than did the officers from the larger sheriffs' departments.

South Dakota sheriff departments report a wide variety of insurance plans for their officers and their families. These various types of insurance are paid, in some cases, in full or in part by the agencies themselves, thereby reducing the financial burden of each officer.

Health insurance is the benefit offered most often to employees and their families, with 54 of the 59 departments offering health insurance for officers. Over half of these (N = 31) pay the officer's health insurance in full, while 23 agencies pay for the partial cost of health insurance for their officers. Over half the county agencies (60%) also offer health insurance for their employee's families, with 29 of these agencies paying the partial cost of health insurance coverage and another 4 departments paying the full cost of family health insurance.

Life insurance is offered by almost half (47.3%) of the departments to their officers. The most common form of payment is partial; however, 43% of those departments do pay the full cost of life insurance for their officers. Slightly over one-fourth (27%) of the agencies offer life insurance benefits of some type for their officers' families.

Dental insurance is available through only a few (3.6%) of the sheriffs' departments. In fact, only four agencies offer some type of dental insurance plan for their officers and their families.

All but eight county law enforcement agencies buy false arrest and workmen's compensation insurance for their officers. Only in a few departments are the officers expected to partially contribute to the cost of these benefits.

INSURANCE BENEFITS PROVIDED BY COUNTIES

	FOR OFFICERS			FOR FAMILIES		
	Full	Partial	None	Full	Partial	None
Life Insurance	21.8%	25.5%	52.7%	3.6%	23.6%	72.7%
Health Insurance	56.4%	41.8%	1.8%	7.3%	52.7%	40.0%
Dental Insurance	--	3.6%	96.4%	--	3.6%	96.4%
False Arrest	83.6%	1.8%	14.5%	--	--	--
Workmen's Comp.	87.0%	3.7%	9.3%	--	--	--

Slightly more than two-thirds (69.6%) of the South Dakota sheriffs' departments have a retirement program for their sworn officers. All but one of those departments which have a retirement program are members of the South Dakota Retirement System. The charts toward the back of this document illustrate which departments have a retirement program and those which do not.

Other benefits are provided by many sheriffs' departments in South Dakota. A list of several of these benefits and the percentage of responding departments who do and do not give them is included below.

	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>
Extra pay for time in court	10.7%	89.3%
Comp. time for time in court	21.8%	78.2%
Extra pay for longevity with department . .	16.1%	83.9%
Extra pay for swing or night shift duty . .	---	100.0%
Uniform provided (or cash allowance)	65.5%	34.5%
Cleaning allowance for uniforms	1.8%	98.2%
Cleaning allowance for plain clothes officers	3.6%	96.4%
Weapons furnished	60.7%	39.3%
Other equipment furnished (handcuffs, etc.)	76.8%	23.2%
Cash allowance for equipment	12.5%	87.5%

The most common benefit of this type provided was equipment such as handcuffs, holsters, other leathers, etc. These were given out by 76.8% of the responding agencies. Almost two-thirds (65.5%) of the departments provided uniforms, or a cash allowance for such to their officers. Weapons were furnished by 60.7% of the participating sheriffs' departments. The remainder of the benefits described above were all provided by less than one-fourth of the county law enforcement agencies, with some being provided by only a very few departments.

Tables presented in later sections of this report list the above and some further personnel benefits which are provided by each of the specific sheriff's departments.

The survey results have pointed out great variation among the departments in vacation allotments, sick leave, and the number of paid holidays offered officers. Most departments used a graduated scale when granting vacation/annual leave to their full-time officers. Those employees who had been with the agency for several years generally received more hours of paid vacation than did the recently-hired employees. The following table presents the average number of hours of paid vacation given after the specified number of years of service for all the responding departments.

<u>Years of Service</u>	<u>Average Hours of Paid Vacation</u>
After 1 year	56 hours
After 2 years	75 hours
After 5 years	87 hours
After 7 years	90 hours
After 10 years	102 hours
After 15 years	106 hours
After 20 years	112 hours

Forty-five of the responding departments (80%) have a formal sick leave plan. The remaining 20% do not have provisions for their officers who are ill. The average number of hours of sick leave earned by each officer in the department with a sick leave plan was 104 hours for the year 1987. Most of the agencies have a policy regarding the maximum number of sick leave hours which their officers may accumulate. This ranged from 40 to 960 hours, with the average being 371 hours.

Most of the departments grant official paid holidays to their employees in addition to offering vacation or annual leave. Six paid holidays was the average granted per year for the responding agencies.

Question 18 dealt with the type of compensation provided to officers working overtime. Slightly over half (56.1%) of the departments do not offer compensatory time to any of their employees. However, eighteen agencies offer comp time to their line officers only; seven agencies give comp time only to their supervisory officers; and five departments give comp time to both line and supervisory officers.

Paid overtime is provided to at least some officers by one-fourth (25%) of the agencies. Eleven departments pay cash for overtime hours worked to the line officers only; two agencies pay overtime to just the supervisory officers; and 3 departments provide overtime pay to both their line and supervisory officers.

The majority (86.7%) of those departments which do pay cash for overtime worked pay at the rate of time-and-one-half. Only 6.7% of the responding sheriffs' departments pay double time for regular hours worked; however, several departments indicated that they do pay double time to those officers who must work on holidays.

More than two-thirds (69.8%) of the responding departments permit their officers to work a second job. The remainder do not allow their officers to moonlight. The types of restrictions placed on secondary employment vary greatly. Some (33.3%) restrict the type of employment, while 25% limit the number of hours their officers may moonlight. The departments are most likely to insist upon granting approval preceding secondary employment. Over half (55.6%) insist upon prior approval, while 47.2% only require their officers to notify them about holding second jobs.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

Very few sheriffs' departments in South Dakota have been or are organized under a collective bargaining unit or union. Only 3 departments (5.5%) are currently unionized, while only one other is considering such action; and only one department has previously withdrawn its membership from a union or collective bargaining unit.

VEHICLES:

A total of 211 vehicles are used by the 59 sheriffs' departments who responded from throughout the state. The majority (67.8%) of the vehicles are marked cars owned by the departments, while another 18.9% are unmarked cars owned by the departments. The various types of vehicles and the number used by the collective departments are presented below:

<u>Type of Vehicle</u>	<u>Number of Vehicles</u>
Marked cars owned by department	143
Unmarked cars owned by department	40
Any leased vehicles	6
Jeeps, trucks, and vans	16
Motorcycles	4
Animal Control Vehicles	0
Other	2
 Total Vehicles Available	 211

Less than half of the departments (41.1%) have a schedule or policy for replacing vehicles. The majority who do not have a replacement policy said vehicles are replaced at the whim of their council commissions. The mileage accumulated is the determining factor for 52% of the departments who do have a replacement schedule; another 26% base replacement on the age of the vehicle; and 22% use a policy other than age or mileage for replacement of vehicles.

EQUIPMENT:

The table below shows the specialized equipment owned by the sheriffs' departments as a whole. It is not surprising that the equipment owned by most agencies is the type used in everyday activities, while the type of equipment used only rarely is generally owned by a few of the larger departments.

<u>Specialized Equipment Owned by Departments</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Sidearm	39 . . .	17
Tranquilizer Rifle	1 . . .	55
Other rifle	29 . . .	27
Shotgun	48 . . .	8
Police car radio (two-way)	56 . . .	0
Hand-held police radio	39 . . .	17
Radar unit	45 . . .	11
Fingerprint kit	54 . . .	2
Polygraph Equipment	1 . . .	55
D.W.I. Breath Analysis Equipment	35 . . .	21
Gas Mask	25 . . .	31
Bulletproof Vest	30 . . .	25
Vehicle Case/Protective Screen	26 . . .	30
Mace Canister	43 . . .	13
Bomb Technical Equipment	1 . . .	55
VCR Equipment	14 . . .	42

Pages 24 through 28 present tables of the specialized equipment owned by specific departments throughout the state. This information is provided to assist agencies in identifying others with equipment which they themselves might occasionally need but do not own.

SPECIALIZED EQUIPMENT OWNED BY SHERIFF DEPARTMENTS

	Sidearm	Tranquilizer Rifle	Other Rifle	Shotgun	Police Car Radio (Two-Way)	Hand-Held Police Radio	Radar Unit	Fingerprint Kit	Polygraph Equipment	DWI Breath Analysis Equipment	Gas Mask	Bulletproof Vest	Vehicle Cage	Mace Canister	Bomb Technical Equip.	VCR Equipment
Aurora	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Beadle	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
Bennett	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Brookings	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
Bon Homme	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
Brown	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Brule	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Buffalo	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Butte	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
Campbell	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Charles Mix	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Clark	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Clay	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	N	N
Custer	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y

SPECIALIZED EQUIPMENT OWNED BY SHERIFF DEPARTMENTS

	Sidearm	Tranquilizer Rifle	Other Rifle	Shotgun	Police Car Radio (Two-Way)	Hand-Held Police Radio	Radar Unit	Fingerprint Kit	Polygraph Equipment	DWI Breath Analysis Equipment	Gas Mask	Bulletproof Vest	Vehicle Cage	Mace Canister	Bomb Technical Equip.	VCR Equipment
Davison	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Day	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
Deuel	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Dewey	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Douglas	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
Edmunds	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
Fall River	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Faulk	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
Grant	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
Gregory	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Haakon	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Hamlin	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Hand	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Hanson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

SPECIALIZED EQUIPMENT OWNED BY SHERIFF DEPARTMENTS

	Sidearm	Tranquilizer Rifle	Other Rifle	Shotgun	Police Car Radio (Two-Way)	Hand-Held Police Radio	Radar Unit	Fingerprint Kit	Polygraph Equipment	DWI Breath Analysis Equipment	Gas Mask	Bulletproof Vest	Vehicle Cage	Mace Canister	Bomb Technical Equip.	VCR Equipment
Harding	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
Hyde	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Jackson	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
Jerauld	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Jones	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Lake	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Lincoln	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
Lyman	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
McCook	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
McPherson	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Marshall	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Meade	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Mellette	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
Miner	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N

SPECIALIZED EQUIPMENT OWNED BY SHERIFF DEPARTMENTS

	Sidearm	Tranquilizer Rifle	Other Rifle	Shotgun	Police Car Radio (Two-Way)	Hand-Held Police Radio	Radar Unit	Fingerprint Kit	Polygraph Equipment	DWI Breath Analysis Equipment	Gas Mask	Bulletproof Vest	Vehicle Cage	Mace Canister	Bomb Technical Equip.	VCR Equipment
Minnehaha	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Pennington	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Perkins	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Potter	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
Sanborn	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
Spink	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Stanley	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Sully	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
Todd	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Tripp	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Turner	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Union	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Walworth	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Yankton	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N

AUTOMATIC WEAPONS

Some departments (17.9%) provide automatic weapons for on-duty officers. The majority of departments (58.2%) allow officers to use automatic weapons on-duty and a close percentage (49.1%) of departments allow their off-duty officers to use automatic weapons. Over half (56.1%) of the departments reported that they require special training before officers are allowed to use automatic weapons. The 9 mm is the most popular automatic weapon allowed by the departments, followed by the .45 and the .38 caliber weapons. Over one-third (34.7%) of the departments have no policy regarding the caliber of automatic weapons used.

CALLS FOR SERVICE:

The survey defined a call for service as:

- 1) A call by a citizen to a law enforcement agency or officer initiating a police action/service other than information.

OR

- 2) An incident observed by an officer resulting in police action or service even though no citizen reported it.

Given this definition, the sheriffs were asked how many calls for service their departments made during calendar year 1985. The results will be looked at per population categories for counties of similar size.

A. County Population Greater Than 20,000:

Three of the five departments in this category (60%) answered this question. The number of calls for service made by each department ranged from 2,301 to 20,049 for 1986. A total of 25,552 calls for service were made by the four responding agencies. They all use the same policy in counting the calls for service; that is, only the number of incidents are counted.

B. County Population 10,000 to 20,000:

Three of the seven departments in this category (43%) answered this question. The number of calls for service made by each department ranged from 281 to 504, with a total of 1,114 calls made by the three responding departments. The majority (60%) count the number of incidents, while the remaining 40% use some other form of counting calls for service.

C. County Population 5,000 to 9,999:

9 of the 19 departments in this category (47%) answered this question. The number of calls for service ranged from 432 to 2,442, with a total of 10,262 calls made by the 9 responding agencies in 1986. It is somewhat difficult to compare the number of calls for service in this category because the agencies do not all use the same policy in counting the calls. The vast majority (85%) count the number of incidents, while the remaining 15% use some other form of counting calls for service.

CALLS FOR SERVICE - (continued)

D. County Population Less Than 5,000:

17 of the 25 departments in this category (68%) answered this question. The number of calls for service made by each department ranged from 15 to 6,570, with a total of 11,437 calls made by the 17 responding departments. All of the departments use the same policy in counting the calls for service; that is, only the number of incidents are counted.

CRIME PREVENTION:

Less than half (32.1%) of the responding sheriffs' departments currently have an active crime prevention program. Of those departments which work with crime prevention, the most popular program was providing speakers on crime prevention topics. Thirteen agencies noted that they used this type of speaker. Five departments are active in firearms safety presentations; five agencies participate in the McGruff--Take a Bite Out of Crime Program; and 4 departments have established neighborhood watch programs in their counties. It should be noted that a sheriffs' department could be involved in one or several of the above activities.

Almost one-third (32.4%) of the sheriffs' departments without current crime prevention programs indicated they are planning to establish some program of this type in the near future. The rest (N=25) do not have a current crime prevention program, nor are they planning to start one.

CONTRACT LAW ENFORCEMENT:

The next section of the survey dealt with the provision of law enforcement services by the sheriff's departments to municipalities in their jurisdictions without such protection. Over one-fourth (30.9%) of the responding departments have a contract to provide law enforcement services to at least one of the municipalities in their county. Three sheriffs indicated that their departments provide contract law enforcement services for all of the incorporated areas within their jurisdictions.

Many sheriffs without actual contracts with municipalities in their county which do not have a police force stated that they are still responsible for protecting the citizens of these area towns. Generally, if they are paid a certain amount by the municipality for protection, their officers are required to spend a specific amount of time per month patrolling there. The departments without contractual arrangements usually respond to calls as they are needed. Several sheriffs noted that their county commission would not allow routine patrol of the county.

The seventeen sheriffs' departments who provide contract law enforcement services to area municipalities spend a total of 3,921 hours per month providing these services. The time spent per department ranged from 26 to 800 hours monthly.

Four departments receive compensation at an hourly rate for time spent in area municipalities; two departments are paid at a per capita rate; and eight receive an annual rate of compensation. The contract amount per year ranged from \$6,000 to \$120,000 annually.

Some county sheriffs' departments also contract with federal agencies to provide law enforcement services. Twelve of the responding departments (21%) have such a contract with a federal agency. Generally, the sheriffs' departments are paid to patrol federally-owned property and also occasionally for boarding federal prisoners. The twelve agencies spend a total of 2,728 hours per month providing these law enforcement services to federal agencies.

Twenty six of the counties described the type of law enforcement services they provide for area municipalities and/or federal agencies.

- AURORA - has county-wide law enforcement, that is, a contract with all municipalities. The contract is made on a per capita basis and they spend approximately 240 hours per month providing these services.
- BEADLE - spends approximately 30 to 40 hours per month on contract with Hitchcock, Wessington, and Wolsey. The rate of compensation is based on a percentage of the tax base of these cities.
- BENNETT - the city of Martin pays \$120,000 per year to the county for law enforcement protection. This includes 720 hours per month, or 24-hour service.
- BROOKINGS - spends approximately 320 hours per month providing law enforcement services to Aurora, Volga, and White. Paid on an hourly rate.
- BROWN - Hecla and Frederick split the cost of a law enforcement officer with Brown County. Three-fourths of the cost is paid by the county, with the remainder paid by Hecla and Frederick. The cities also provide a vehicle, while the county buys the needed equipment.
- BUFFALO - spends approximately 504 hours per month patrolling federal property on a seasonal basis.
- CAMPBELL - patrols federally-owned property for about 44 hours per month.
- CHARLES MIX - spends approximately 300 hours per month on a seasonal basis patrolling federal property.
- CUSTER - spends 350 hours per month providing services to Custer city. The city pays an annual fee of \$119,000. The county also spends 120 hours per month patrolling federal property for 4 months per year.
- DAVISON - spends a minimum of 50 hours per month patrolling Ethan and Mt. Vernon, at a cost of \$6,000 per city per year.
- DEUEL - the cities of Clear Lake, Gary, and Toronto pay an hourly fee of \$15 for approximately 265 hours of law enforcement services per month.
- EDMUNDS - has a contract with Bowdle, Hosmer, and Roscoe for approximately 160 hours monthly, based on a rate of \$14 per hour.

CONTRACT LAW ENFORCEMENT: continued

- FALL RIVER - patrol federal property for about 2 hours per month. Also have a contract to provide law enforcement to the non-Indian population of Shannon County.
- FAULK - contracts with Cresbard, Faulkton, Onaka, and Orient for 500 hours of service per month. Payment based on a combination of the per capita rate and the tax base.
- GREGORY - spends 300 hours a month patrolling federal property.
- HUGHES - spent 737 hours last year patrolling federal property.
- LYMAN - Oacoma and Presho receive law enforcement protection for annual fees.
- MARSHALL - provide law enforcement services to Britton, Lake City, Langford, and Veblen. Paid at a per-capita rate to provide 720 hours a month (or "around the clock") protection.
- MINNEHAHA - Baltic, Colton, Humboldt, and Valley Springs each pay \$7,000 per year for about 87 hours of protection per month. The Air National Guard's property is also given "around the clock" law enforcement service.
- MOODY - joint cooperative agreement with Flandreau, Egan, Trent, and Ward. Give 700 hours monthly based on a per capita rate. Moody County also has a contract with Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe. They spend 60 hours per month on law enforcement services for the Tribe.
- PENNINGTON - Keystone pays \$30,000 and Hill City pays \$40,000 per year to the county for 800 hours of protective services per month. Pennington County also spends 550 hours per month in service to federal agencies by patrolling government property and boarding federal prisoners.
- SPINK - paid \$7,200 annually for spending about 120 hours per month in Doland. Also contract with the city of Redfield for dispatching services.
- STANLEY - patrol on Corps' of Engineers project land at the Oahe Dam area for approximately 105 hours per month.
- SULLY - patrol about 100 hours per month for a 4-month period on Corps' of Engineers property.

CONTRACT LAW ENFORCEMENT: continued

WALWORTH - paid an hourly rate for service to Akaska and Java. Also spend 1,152 hours annually patrolling federally-owned property.

YANKTON - spend 275 hours per month patrolling federal property.

CIVIL PROCESS:

Civil process procedures appear to be a major concern to the majority of sheriffs in South Dakota. As discussed in the 1986 Sheriffs' Management Study, dealing with civil complaints and the serving of papers was the one factor cited by the most sheriffs as being extremely important in contributing to their increased workload. It is also an area which could involve serious liability ramifications for the counties.

A section on civil process was included in the 1987 survey instrument at the request of several sheriffs. The responding sheriffs' departments served a combined total of 30,985 civil papers in 1986. They collected \$251,993 in civil fees which were turned over to the County Treasurers. The combined departments also collected \$43,538 for mileage fees which were related to the civil process.

Thirty-one departments returned 3,989 executions in 1986, at a total dollar value of \$1,555,713. It should be noted that four counties (Clay, Minnehaha, Pennington, and Union) have constables to aid in the civil process. The sheriffs' departments in these counties generally would not have statistics to reflect the activities of these constables. Also, some counties do not keep track of their civil process activities. Therefore, the statistics presented here should not be viewed as statewide totals for civil process procedures. These totals are lower than the actual statewide totals would be.

Most of the sheriffs' departments keep track of the degree of satisfaction for executions served based on the amount of fees returned to the county treasurer. The majority (64%) of executions were returned not satisfied; 12% were returned partially satisfied; and 24% were returned fully satisfied. The degree of satisfaction should not be seen as a reflection on the quality of work done by the specific sheriffs' departments. Many factors are involved in whether an execution is satisfied or not, and these factors will vary among jurisdictions.

The responding departments collected a total of \$119,770 in delinquent taxes. This included property taxes collected for their local county in addition to sales and unemployment taxes collected for the state government.

The sheriffs were asked to estimate the percentage of time spent annually by themselves and/or a deputy(ies) working on all elements of the civil process. Their answer was to be stated in terms of an FTE (Full-Time Employee). Forty-three departments reported that 34 FTE's are required to spend 100% of their time with civil process. Some smaller departments stated that civil process procedures required about 20% of one officer's time annually, while in a larger county several officers are needed to work civil process on a full-time basis. In fact, one large sheriff's office reported that they have 6 FTE's who work civil process on a full-time basis.

Pages 38 through 44 present tables of the civil process statistics kept by each specific department. The departments are arranged alphabetically within their appropriate population categories.

CIVIL PROCESS - 1986 STATISTICS

COUNTY POPULATION GREATER THAN 20,000

COUNTY	POPULATION	NUMBER OF CIVIL PAPERS SERVED	TOTAL AMOUNT OF CIVIL FEES COLLECTED	C.P. MILEAGE FEES COLLECTED	TOTAL DOLLAR AMOUNT OF EXECUTIONS COLLECTED	PERCENTAGE OF EXECUTIONS RETURNED FULLY SATISFIED	PERCENTAGE OF EXECUTIONS RETURNED PARTIALLY SATISFIED	PERCENTAGE OF EXECUTIONS RETURNED UNSATISFIED	TOTAL NUMBER OF EXECUTIONS	TOTAL DELINQUENT TAXES COLLECTED	FTE SPENT ON ALL ASPECT OF THE CIVIL PROCESS
1. Brookings	24,801	2,045	\$9,916	\$2,417	-	-	-	-	202	-	100%
2. Brown	36,675	2,530	\$30,061	\$4,023	\$223,228	30%	25%	45%	470	\$15,785	270%
3. Meade	22,997	932	\$6,232	\$2,210	-	29%	9%	62%	108	\$8,800	105%
4. Minnehaha	121,830	4,541	\$17,641	-	*	*	*	*	*	*	100%
5. Pennington**	75,889	8,524	\$42,653	-	\$274,220	18%	10%	71%	1,278	\$66,878	600%
TOTAL	282,192	18,572	\$106,503	\$8,650	\$497,448				2,058	\$91,463	11.75 FTE's

* Minnehaha County - has 5 constables to aid in civil process. The sheriff's departments statistics do not include collections made by the constables.
 ** Pennington County - has privately employed constables who report to county commission.

CIVIL PROCESS - 1986 STATISTICS

COUNTY POPULATION 10,000 to 20,000

COUNTY	POPULATION	NUMBER OF CIVIL PAPERS SERVED	TOTAL AMOUNT OF CIVIL FEES COLLECTED	C.P. MILEAGE FEES COLLECTED	TOTAL DOLLAR AMOUNT OF EXECUTIONS COLLECTED	PERCENTAGE OF EXECUTIONS RETURNED FULLY SATISFIED	PERCENTAGE OF EXECUTIONS RETURNED PARTIALLY SATISFIED	PERCENTAGE OF EXECUTIONS RETURNED UNSATISFIED	TOTAL NUMBER OF EXECUTIONS	TOTAL DELINQUENT TAXES COLLECTED	FTE SPENT ON ALL ASPECT OF THE CIVIL PROCESS
1. Beadle	18,273	835	\$12,421	\$1,420	\$10,872	20%	6%	74%	204	*	78%
2. Clay **	13,220	417	\$6,410	\$1,427	\$48,867	37%	16%	47%	105	\$4,719	50%
3. Davison	17,771	918	\$14,839	\$2,185	\$172,935	14%	6%	80%	213	\$2,321	100%
4. Lake	10,670	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50%
5. Yankton	19,081	1,419	\$10,967	-	\$21,252	29%	8%	63%	122	\$5,881	-
TOTAL	79,015	3,589	\$44,637	\$5,032	\$253,926				644	\$12,921	2.78 FTE's

* Beadle County has a delinquent tax collector.

** Clay County has a constable to aid in the civil process, who is responsible to the sheriff.

Lincoln County did not fill out the section on civil process.

Union County has a constable who is responsible to the county supervisors. The sheriff's department does not keep statistics on the activities of the constables.

CIVIL PROCESS - 1986 STATISTICS

COUNTY POPULATION 5,000 to 9,999

COUNTY	POPULATION	NUMBER OF CIVIL PAPERS SERVED	TOTAL AMOUNT OF CIVIL FEES COLLECTED	C.P. MILEAGE FEES COLLECTED	TOTAL DOLLAR AMOUNT OF EXECUTIONS COLLECTED	PERCENTAGE OF EXECUTIONS RETURNED FULLY SATISFIED	PERCENTAGE OF EXECUTIONS RETURNED PARTIALLY SATISFIED	PERCENTAGE OF EXECUTIONS RETURNED UNSATISFIED	TOTAL NUMBER OF EXECUTIONS	TOTAL DELINQUENT TAXES COLLECTED	FTE SPENT ON ALL ASPECT OF THE CIVIL PROCESS
1. Bon Homme	6,759	115	\$1,203	\$719	\$63,923	43%	4%	54%	28	\$1,214	75%
2. Brule	5,474	190	\$6,540	\$925	\$46,505	23%	22%	55%	78	-	100%
3. Butte	8,218	976	\$5,790	\$1,176	-	-	-	-	100	-	50%
4. Charles Mix	9,514	144	\$2,940	\$1,654	-	21%	1%	78%	77	-	-
5. Custer	6,910	406	\$5,785	\$1,159	-	24%	8%	67%	95	-	30%
6. Day	7,852	249	\$5,000	\$914	\$30,442	30%	16%	54%	76	\$3,300	100%
7. Deuel	5,091	496	\$4,920	-	\$102,256	32%	3%	66%	38	-	-
8. Dewey	5,525	56	\$1,085	\$1,196	-	-	-	-	12	-	50%
9. Fall River	7,800	448	\$2,486	\$1,046	\$15,793	25%	12%	64%	102	\$2,513	100%
10. Grant	9,455	670	\$4,453	\$709	\$19,274	-	-	-	-	-	80%

Continued--

CIVIL PROCESS - 1986 STATISTICS

COUNTY POPULATION 5,000 to 9,999

(continued)

COUNTY	POPULATION	NUMBER OF CIVIL PAPERS SERVED	TOTAL AMOUNT OF CIVIL FEES COLLECTED	C.P. MILEAGE FEES COLLECTED	TOTAL DOLLAR AMOUNT OF EXECUTIONS COLLECTED	PERCENTAGE OF EXECUTIONS RETURNED FULLY SATISFIED	PERCENTAGE OF EXECUTIONS RETURNED PARTIALLY SATISFIED	PERCENTAGE OF EXECUTIONS RETURNED UNSATISFIED	TOTAL NUMBER OF EXECUTIONS	TOTAL DELINQUENT TAXES COLLECTED	FTE SPENT ON ALL ASPECT OF THE CIVIL PROCESS
11. Gregory	5,870	214	\$3,330	\$913	\$10,434	28%	9%	63%	32	\$3,823	40%
12. Hamlin	5,244	162	\$1,320	\$852	-	-	-	-	22	-	62%
13. McCook	6,137	292	\$5,632	\$1,650	\$12,883	51%	2%	47%	43	-	80%
14. Marshall	5,117	185	\$1,840	\$898	\$660	33%	14%	53%	55	\$88	50%
15. Spink	8,841	479	\$5,364	\$1,490	-	33%	1%	66%	79	-	100%
16. Tripp	7,229	633	\$4,698	\$1,404	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Turner	8,965	393	\$5,368	\$3,032	-	-	-	-	-	-	95%
TOTALS	120,001	6,108	\$67,754	\$19,737	\$302,170				837	\$10,938	10.12 FTE's

Todd and Walworth Counties did not fill out the section on civil process.

CIVIL PROCESS - 1986 STATISTICS

COUNTY POPULATION LESS THAN 5,000

COUNTY	POPULATION	NUMBER OF CIVIL PAPERS SERVED	TOTAL AMOUNT OF CIVIL FEES COLLECTED	C.P. MILEAGE FEES COLLECTED	TOTAL DOLLAR AMOUNT OF EXECUTIONS COLLECTED	PERCENTAGE OF EXECUTIONS FULLY SATISFIED	PERCENTAGE OF EXECUTIONS RETURNED PARTIALLY SATISFIED	PERCENTAGE OF EXECUTIONS RETURNED UNSATISFIED	TOTAL NUMBER OF EXECUTIONS	TOTAL DELINQUENT TAXES COLLECTED	FTE SPENT ON ALL ASPECT OF THE CIVIL PROCESS
1. Aurora	3,438	122	\$1,685	\$388	\$419	21%	7%	71%	28	-	45%
2. Bennett	3,336	183	\$1,108	\$247	-	-	-	-	-	-	25%
3. Buffalo	1,695	45	\$648	-	\$173	20%	0	80%	5	-	50%
4. Campbell	2,309	28	\$174	\$154	\$151	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Clark	4,901	202	\$1,706	-	-	9%	21%	70%	33	-	75%
6. Douglas	3,886	127	\$27	-	\$3,750	37%	0	63%	27	-	25%
7. Edmunds	4,847	189	\$3,759	\$1,606	\$4,872	17%	17%	67%	48	-	63%
8. Faulk	3,107	61	\$627	\$218	\$6,988	30%	26%	44%	27	-	10%
9. Haakon	2,897	76	\$1,404	\$359	\$2,000	27%	0	73%	15	\$1,764	20%
10. Hand	4,769	241	\$3,104	\$334	\$16,050	11%	22%	67%	46	-	85%

Continued --

CIVIL PROCESS - 1986 STATISTICS
COUNTY POPULATION LESS THAN 5,000

(continued)

COUNTY	POPULATION	NUMBER OF CIVIL PAPERS SERVED	TOTAL AMOUNT OF CIVIL FEES COLLECTED	C.P. MILEAGE FEES COLLECTED	TOTAL DOLLAR AMOUNT OF EXECUTIONS COLLECTED	PERCENTAGE OF EXECUTIONS RETURNED FULLY SATISFIED	PERCENTAGE OF EXECUTIONS RETURNED PARTIALLY SATISFIED	PERCENTAGE OF EXECUTIONS RETURNED UNSATISFIED	TOTAL NUMBER OF EXECUTIONS	TOTAL DELINQUENT TAXES COLLECTED	FTE SPENT ON ALL ASPECT OF THE CIVIL PROCESS
11. Hanson	3,321	84	\$777	\$333	-	36%	12%	52%	25	-	45%
12. Harding	1,830	49	\$873	\$426	\$5,600	67%	0	33%	9	-	-
13. Hyde	1,949	80	\$766	\$257	-	10%	10%	80%	10	-	40%
14. Jackson	3,358	77	\$557	\$325	\$3,252	33%	0	67%	12	-	25%
15. Jerauld	2,807	106	\$2,509	-	\$406,378	-	-	-	-	-	75%
16. Jones	1,509	77	\$1,281	\$179	\$23,417	78%	11%	11%	9	\$158	-
17. Lyon	3,855	169	\$1,966	\$1,066	-	17%	7%	76%	29	-	60%
18. McPherson	3,735	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	60%
20. Miner	3,531	129	\$2,202	\$602	\$6,693	33%	7%	60%	15	\$768	30%

Continued --

CIVIL PROCESS - 1986 STATISTICS

COUNTY POPULATION LESS THAN 5,000

(continued)

COUNTY	POPULATION	NUMBER OF CIVIL PAPERS SERVED	TOTAL AMOUNT OF CIVIL FEES COLLECTED	C. P. MILEAGE FEES COLLECTED	TOTAL DOLLAR AMOUNT OF EXECUTIONS COLLECTED	PERCENTAGE OF EXECUTIONS RETURNED FULLY SATISFIED	PERCENTAGE OF EXECUTIONS RETURNED PARTIALLY SATISFIED	PERCENTAGE OF EXECUTIONS RETURNED UNSATISFIED	TOTAL NUMBER OF EXECUTIONS	TOTAL DELINQUENT TAXES COLLECTED	FTE SPENT ON ALL ASPECT OF THE CIVIL PROCESS
21. Perkins	4,653	154	\$2,400	\$2,499	-	53%	24%	24%	35	\$443	85%
22. Potter	3,730	132	\$1,697	\$374	-	-	-	-	-	0	30%
23. Sanborn	3,027	124	\$1,056	\$327	\$19,364	6%	15%	79%	34	\$767	60%
24. Stanley	2,524	198	\$1,901	\$251	\$2,062	24%	9%	67%	33	-	-
25. Sully	1,851	63	\$872	\$175	\$2,000	36%	0	64%	11	\$706	25%
TOTALS	76,865	2,716	\$33,099	\$10,120	\$502,169				451	\$4,606	9.33 FTEs

Mellette County did not respond to the civil process section.

COUNTY JAIL FACILITIES:

County jail facilities have been a "hot" topic among South Dakota sheriffs and many others for several years and promise to continue to be cause for concern in the future. At one time, virtually every county in South Dakota maintained a jail to house their own prisoners. Over the years, the facilities in many counties became obsolete and were not replaced. The counties realized that jails are very expensive to maintain and have a potentially high liability risk.

Currently, slightly less than half (46%) of the counties responding to the survey operate a jail facility. Twelve of the facilities are classified as Regional Jail Centers; that is, they house prisoners from other jurisdictions as well as from their own. Another 11 counties have Full Jail Facilities and are able to house their own prisoners for extended periods of time (longer than 72 hours). Four counties have Limited Holding Facilities and are limited to housing prisoners for less than 72 hours. If a prisoner must be detained for longer than 72 hours, the counties with limited facilities must take their prisoners to a regional jail center. Thirty of the counties who responded to the survey do not operate a jail facility of any type. Any prisoners from these counties must be transported to a regional jail center in a neighboring jurisdiction.

The 1987 survey contained a fairly large section on county jail facilities. The jail section began with budget information. Twenty-three departments reported a combined jail budget total of \$2,897,768. The jail budgets are further analyzed for each county on the following pages.

The responding counties report a total of 191 employees involved in the operation of their jail facilities. Over three-fourths of these (82%) are full-time employees, with the remainder working part-time. The jail personnel are involved in direct custody functions, clerical/maintenance activities, and/or the administration of the facilities. The majority (81%) of the employees are involved in direct custody functions, with titles such as correctional officers, guards, jailers, etc. The majority (60%) of these correctional officers are male, while 40% are female.

It should be noted that the meaning of the term "jail personnel" will vary among departments. Only four of the counties with large jail facilities have employees who are assigned full-time to jail duties. In most of the counties, the jail personnel have varied responsibilities within their departments; such as deputies, dispatchers, and secretaries in combination with their duties as correctional officers.

These split responsibilities should be kept in mind when examining the statistics which follow for the specific departments.

Fifteen percent of the responding sheriffs' departments with jails require all of their corrections officers to be law enforcement certified. Another 35% of the departments indicated that some of their correctional officers were certified, while 50% of the departments do not have any sworn corrections officers.

The vast majority of departments (92%) do provide some type of training for their corrections officers. The training utilized may be one or a combination of the following: in-service training; National Sheriffs' Association Jail Training Correspondence; or the DCI Training Academy. Over three-fourths of the departments (81%) were interested in participating in a correctional officer certification program. Most felt that the jailor basic training should be one week in length.

The authorized annual salaries available to correctional officers in the responding departments ranged from \$7,280 to \$16,963 per year.

The responding counties with jails can hold a combined total of 475 males, 79 females, and 97 juveniles. A few counties did not categorize their holding capacity by type of prisoner. The total capacity for the participating agencies was 654 prisoners.

The remaining information collected for the jails is presented in the tables on pages 49 through 57. The counties are arranged alphabetically within the following categories: 1) regional jail centers, 2) full jail facilities, 3) limited jail facilities, and 4) no jail facilities. Several definitions are provided for increased understanding of the jail-related tables which follow.

- + Regional Jail Center - jail facility which houses prisoners from at least one other jurisdiction in addition to the county's own prisoners.
- + Full Jail Facility - able to house their own prisoners for extended periods of time (longer than 72 hours).
- + Limited Holding Facility - limited to holding prisoners for less than 72 hours. Any prisoner who must be incarcerated for more than 72 hours must be transported from a limited to a regional facility.
- + No Jail Facility - the county does not operate a jail facility.
- + Total Jail Personnel - includes both full and part-time employees involved in jail operations. May include personnel with other responsibilities in the department.

- + Receive Prisoners From - the counties which send their prisoners to regional jail centers.
- + Total Prisoner Days - the sum total of days that each prisoner spent in jail. For example, 5 prisoners for 5 days equals 25 prisoner days.
- + Out-of-County Prisoner Days - number of prisoner days when inmates were held for other jurisdictions, such as neighboring counties and federal agencies.
- + Daily Fee Charged - price charged per day to other jurisdictions for boarding their prisoners.
- + Prisoners Received - number of prisoners received by the facility in 1985.
- + Prisoners Taken To - jurisdiction where counties with limited or no jail facilities take their prisoners.
- + Total Prisoners Transported - number of prisoners the county had to transport to another jail facility in 1985.
- + Mileage Transporting Prisoners - number of miles travelled by the department transporting prisoners to another facility in 1985.
- + Daily Fee Paid - price paid per day to another jurisdiction for boarding of prisoners.
- + Total Jail Fees Paid - dollar amount spent by the department in 1985 in jail fees to other jurisdictions.
- + Total Jail Fees Received - dollar amount received by regional facilities from other counties for boarding their prisoners.
- + Work Release Monies Received - dollar amount of county work release monies collected by the department in 1985.

When examining the information on jail budgets, it is important to realize that some departments have completely distinct budgets for their jails and for their departments overall. Other counties can not separate all the jail costs from their total budget. In these counties, it is difficult to distinguish the expenses incurred for jail personnel from the departmental personnel costs overall, and the jail operations expenses from the department expenses as a whole, etc. Budget comparisons among these counties will be difficult.

REGIONAL JAILS BUDGET INFORMATION

COUNTY	PERSONNEL SALARIES AND WAGES	PERSONNEL BENEFITS	OPERATING EXPENSES	CAPITAL OUTLAY	TOTAL JAIL BUDGET	COUNTY WORK RELEASE MONIES RECEIVED
1. Beadle	\$ 80,000	\$ 14,720	\$ 95,000	\$ 1,500	\$ 191,220	\$15,580
2. Bennett	40,000	---	36,000	---	76,000	---
3. Brookings	64,636	13,504	40,700	4,412	123,252	---
4. Brown	112,112	24,665	50,750	---	187,527	12,013
5. Brule	52,850	13,450	51,000	2,000	119,300	487
6. Charles Mix	72,200	15,972	47,875	7,200	143,247	3,120
7. Davison	77,620	16,881	60,970	---	155,471	1,255
8. Fall River	30,872	6,175	38,987	---	76,034	---
9. Hughes	**	**	80,000	**	**	9,537
10. Lake	---	---	33,500	---	33,500	---
11. Meade	71,635	15,904	45,050	2,500	135,089	1,556
12. Minnehaha	131,788	79,232	49,500	1,500	662,020	33,343
TOTALS	\$1,033,713	\$200,503	\$729,332	\$19,112	\$1,982,660	\$76,891

** Included with Hughes County's total departmental budget

REGIONAL JAIL FACILITIES
1986 COUNTY STATISTICS

COUNTY	TOTAL JAIL PERSONNEL	RECEIVE PRISONERS FROM	HOLDING CAPACITY				NUMBER OF PRISONERS RECEIVED IN 1986	TOTAL PRISONER DAYS	OUT-OF-COUNTY PRISONER DAYS	DAILY FEE CHARGED	AGE OF FACILITY
			MALE	FEMALE	JUVENILE	TOTAL					
1. Beadle	4	Hand, Jerauld, Sanborn, Kingsbury	24	2	2	28	200	6,167	863	\$30	10 years
2. Bennett	8	Haakon, Jackson, Pennington	16	4	4	24	355	1,909	126	\$22	15 years
3. Brookings	9	Deuel, Hamlin, Kingsbury	18	4	8	30	851	3,699	18	\$30	11 years
4. Brown	12	Edwards, Spink, Marshall, McPherson	43	9	26	78	1,668	11,265	2,672	\$25	20 years
5. Brule	7	Aurora, Tripp, Buffalo, Lyman	16	4	4	24	478	3,000	1,400	\$30	23 years
6. Charles Mix	8	Douglas, Gregory, Hutchinson	--	--	--	--	--	6,151	1,559	\$24	11 years
7. Davison	16	Aurora, Hanson, Sanborn, Jerauld	10	1*	1*	11	611	1,245	96	\$25	51 years
8. Fall River	3	Custer, Shannon	18	4	8	30	---	---	---	\$32	14 years

Continued --

REGIONAL JAIL FACILITIES

1986 COUNTY STATISTICS (continued)

COUNTY	TOTAL JAIL PERSONNEL	RECEIVE PRISONERS FROM	MALE	FEMALE	JUVENILE	TOTAL	NUMBER OF PRISONERS RECEIVED IN 1986	TOTAL PRISONER DAYS	OUT-OF-COUNTY PRISONER DAYS	DAILY FEE CHARGED	AGE OF FACILITY
9. Hughes	12	Haakon, Hyde, Jackson, Jones, Mellette, Stanley, Sully, Tripp	36	6	6	48	2,731	16,012	6,785	\$32	18 years
10. Lake	1	Miner, Kingabury	--	--	0	22	---	---	---	\$20	11 years
11. Meade	6	Pennington	20	0	4	24	1,201	6,021	1,190	\$25	22 years
12. Minnehaha	29	Aurora, Deuel, Davison, Grant, Hanson, Moody, Lincoln, McCook, Turner, Hutchinson	114	10	10	134	6,752	---	---	\$30	10 years
REGIONAL JAIL TOTALS	115		315	44	73	453	14,847	55,469	14,709	Average = \$27	Median Age = 14 years

* Security cell can be used for juvenile or female as needed.

Davison County is unique in that it is classified as both a regional and limited jail facility. They do board prisoners from neighboring jurisdictions, but only for less than 72 hours.

FULL JAIL FACILITIES BUDGET INFORMATION

COUNTY	PERSONNEL SALARIES AND WAGES	PERSONNEL BENEFITS	OPERATING EXPENSES	CAPITAL OUTLAY	TOTAL JAIL BUDGET	COUNTY WORK RELEASE MONIES RECEIVED
1. Bon Homme	\$ 36,260	\$ 7,970	\$ 2,075	\$1,425	\$ 47,730	\$ 1,380
2. Clay	24,000	1,716	12,100	2,000	39,816	3,105
3. Day	27,294	--	13,600	--	40,894	4,420
4. Dewey	--	--	4,500	--	4,500	--
5. Edmunds	--	--	--	--	8,000	840
6. Faulk	--	--	--	--	--	250
7. Grant	--	--	--	--	--	6,863
8. Marshall	42,806	5,841	8,000	--	56,647	1,193
9. Pennington	508,453	89,111	129,872	--	727,436	30,060
10. Union	--	--	--	--	10,000	--
11. Walworth	--	--	--	--	20,000	1,700
TOTALS	\$638,813	\$104,638	\$170,147	\$3,425	\$945,023	\$49,811

FULL JAIL FACILITIES
1986 COUNTY STATISTICS

COUNTY	TOTAL JAIL PERSONNEL	HOLDING CAPACITY				TOTAL PRISONERS RECEIVED	TOTAL PRISONER DAYS	AGE OF FACILITY
		MALES	FEMALES	JUVENILES	TOTAL			
1. Bon Homme	11	6	6	0	12	44	284	53 yrs.
2. Clay	6	10	2	2	14	180	1,822	71 yrs.
3. Day	5	8	3	2	13	--	1,409	23 yrs.
4. Dewey	2	8	4	0	12	61	560	20 yrs.
5. Edmunds	-	3	0	0	3	46	311	20 yrs.
6. Faulk	5	12	2	2	16	73	455	50 yrs.
7. Grant	13	16	1	1	18	124	--	--
8. Marshall	11	5	2	0	7	141	836	80 yrs.
9. Pennington	33	99	10	0	109	5,258	40,017	66 yrs.
10. Union	-	6	2	4	12	--	284	8 yrs.
11. Walworth	-	6	3	0	9	--	--	75 yrs.
TOTALS	86	179	35	11	225	5,927	45,978	52 yrs. median age
		males	females	juveniles	total	received	days	

LIMITED JAIL FACILITIES BUDGET INFORMATION

COUNTY	PERSONNEL SALARIES AND WAGES	PERSONNEL BENEFITS	OPERATING EXPENSES	CAPITAL OUTLAY	TOTAL JAIL BUDGET	TOTAL JAIL FEES PAID
1. Davison	\$ 77,620	\$16,881	60,970	---	\$155,471	\$27,135
2. Hand	---	---	15,000	---	15,000	18,900
3. Kingsbury	35,332	4,598	19,090	9	59,029	---
4. Mellette	1,200	175	12,210	---	13,585	---
5. Perkins	---	---	---	---	14,500	7,500
6. Potter	---	---	4,500	509	5,000	4,808
TOTALS	\$114,152	\$21,654	\$96,770	\$509	\$262,585	\$58,343

LIMITED JAIL FACILITIES
1986 COUNTY STATISTICS

COUNTY	HOLDING CAPACITY				NUMBER OF PRISONERS RECEIVED	TOTAL PRISONER DAYS	AGE OF FACILITY	PRISONERS TAKEN TO	TOTAL PRISONERS TRANSPORTED	MILEAGE TRANSPORT PRISONERS	DAILY JAIL FEE PAID
	TOTAL JAIL PERSONNEL	MALES	FEMALES	JUVENILES	TOTAL						
1. Davison	16	10	1*	1*	11	611	51 yrs.	Minnehaha	123	11,020	\$30
2. Hand	--	4	2	0	6	---	52 yrs.	Beadle	14	1,260	\$30
3. Kingsbury	--	9	2	0	11	---	22 yrs.	Lake	---	---	\$20
4. Mellette	--	6	2	1	9	---	---	Hughes	---	---	\$32
5. Perkins	--	4	0	0	4	115	50 yrs.	Corson or Lawrence	21	10,000	\$20 \$25
6. Potter **	7	3	2	0	5	40	77 yrs.	Hughes	6	---	\$32
TOTALS	23	36	9	2	46	766	50 yrs. average age		164	22,280	\$30 average

* Security cell can be used for juvenile or female as needed.

** Potter County jail facilities are 77 years old, but were remodeled in 1981.

Davison County is unique in that it is classified as both a regional and limited jail facility. They do board prisoners from neighboring jurisdictions, but only for less than 72 hours.

COUNTIES WITHOUT JAIL FACILITIES

COUNTY	PRISONERS TRANSPORTED TO	NUMBER OF PRISONERS TRANSPORTED	MILES TRAVELLED TRANSPORTING PRISONERS	DAILY FEE PAID	TOTAL SPENT JAIL FEES
1. Aurora	Brule, Davison or Minnehaha	---	---	\$30 \$25 \$30	\$ 2,580
2. Buffalo	Brule	---	---	\$30	---
3. Butte	Lawrence	---	---	\$25	---
4. Campbell	Brown	1	400	\$25	\$ 575
5. Clark	Codington	---	---	\$25	\$10,000
6. Custer	Fall River	149	8,900	\$32	\$15,425
7. Deuel	Codington	98	---	\$25	\$27,479
8. Douglas	Charles Mix	---	---	\$25	---
9. Gregory	Charles Mix	82	13,865	\$25	\$28,074
10. Haakon	Bennett or Hughes	13	2,080	\$22	\$ 3,512
11. Hamlin	Brookings or Codington	---	---	\$30 \$25	---
12. Hanson	Davison or Minnehaha	15	1,500	\$25 \$25	\$ 910
13. Harding	Lawrence	23	2,530	\$25	\$ 2,825
14. Hyde	Hughes	6	1,150	\$32	\$ 992
15. Jackson	Bennett or Hughes	17	1,500	\$22 \$32	\$ 6,755
16. Jerauld	Beadle, Davison, or Minnehaha	32	2,000	\$30 \$25 \$30	\$10,444

Continued --

COUNTIES WITHOUT JAIL FACILITIES
(continued)

COUNTY	PRISONERS TRANSPORTED TO	NUMBER OF PRISONERS TRANSPORTED	MILES TRAVELLED TRANSPORTING PRISONERS	DAILY FEE PAID	TOTAL SPENT JAIL FEES
17. Jones	Hughes	4	460	\$32	---
18. Lincoln	Minnehaha	---	---	\$30	---
19. Lyman	Brule	122	---	\$30	\$18,373
20. McCook	Minnehaha	---	---	\$30	\$10,750
21. McPherson	Brown	---	---	\$25	\$ 500
22. Miner	Lake	45	2,250	\$20	\$ 2,952
23. Moody	Minnehaha	127	11,600	\$30	\$22,260
24. Sanborn	Beadle or Davison	6	450	\$30 \$25	\$ 5,900
25. Spink	Brown	194	20,995	\$25	\$37,817
26. Stanley	Hughes	312	4,000	\$32	\$40,720
27. Sully	Hughes	15	1,000	\$32	\$ 1,563
28. Todd	Winner City	---	---	\$25	---
29. Tripp	Winner City	---	---	\$25	---
30. Turner	Minnehaha	---	---	\$30	\$39,463
31. Yankton	Yankton City	466	---	\$17	---

TURNOVER:

Question 85 asked the sheriffs to specify the number of personnel separations in their department during 1986. They were instructed to include only full-time, sworn personnel in their count. Information was collected on the reason for leaving the department; the number of years the officer had worked for the department; and if possible, the total number of years the officer had worked in the law enforcement field. They were asked to round-off months of service to the nearest year.

There were a total of 43 full-time sworn personnel separations in calendar year 1986 for the participating sheriffs' agencies. Over half (N=37) of these separations were caused by resignation. The 37 resigning officers had spent an average of 7.5 years working for their departments.

Five officers (12%) were dismissed from their departments in 1986. The discharged officers had spent an average of 4.5 years of service with the department, and had averaged 5.3 years of total law enforcement service.

Only one officer retired from his department in 1986. None of the sheriffs reported that any of their sworn officers had died while employed by the county during the last year.

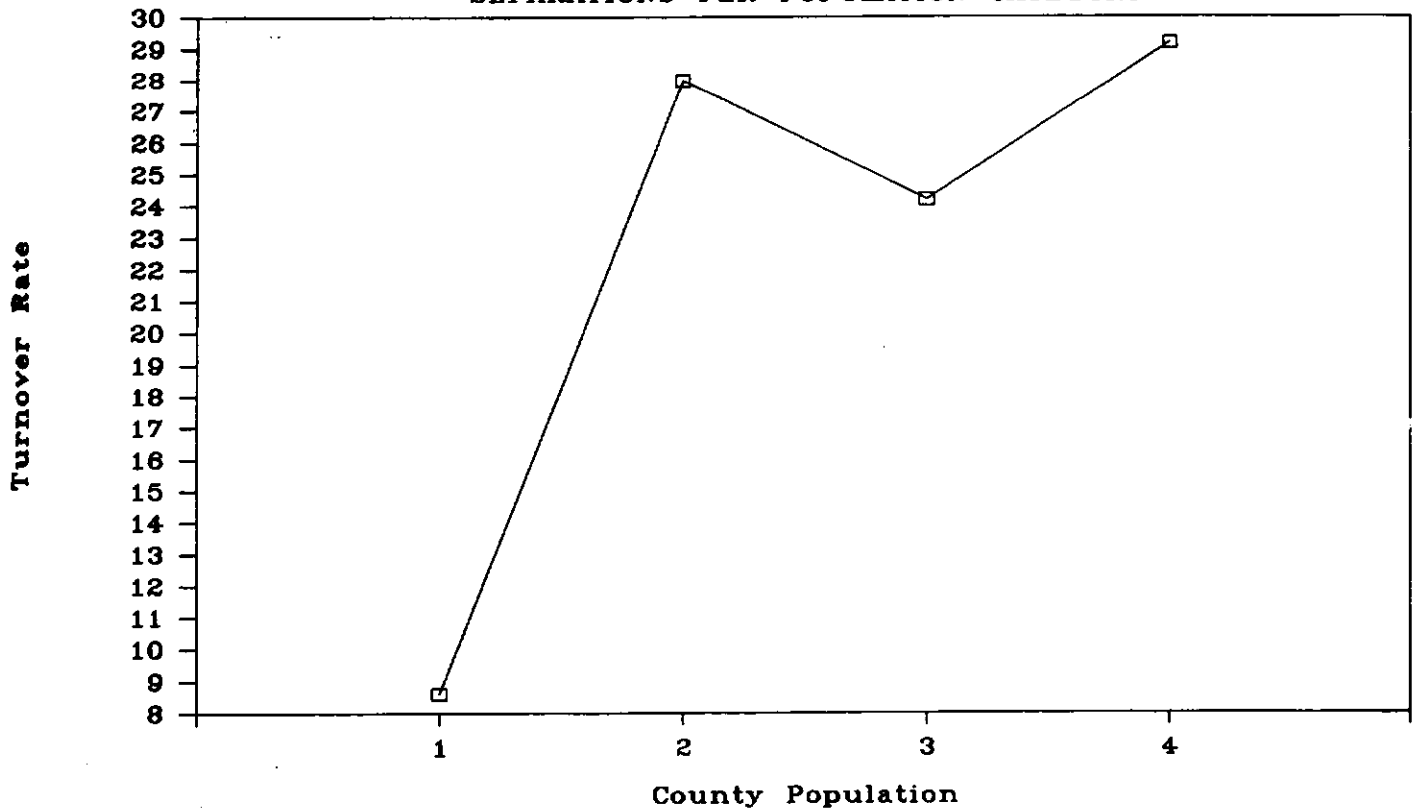
The rate of turnover can be calculated by dividing the total number of separations (43) by the total number of full-time sworn personnel (220). The overall turnover rate for the fifty-nine departments was 19.5% for the year 1986. This rate of turnover varies when the agencies are categorized by county population. Generally, the turnover rate increases as the population of the county decreases (see Figure 6).

<u>County Population</u>	<u>Number of Turnovers</u>	<u>Total Personnel</u>	<u>Turnover Rate</u>
Greater than 20,000	7	81	8.6%
10,000 to 20,000	7	25	28.0%
5,000 to 9,999	15	62	24.2%
Less than 5,000	14	48	29.2%

Overall Turnover Rate = 19.5%

Figure 5

SWORN OFFICER TURNOVER RATE SEPARATIONS PER POPULATION CATEGORY



1. Population Greater Than 20,000
2. Population 10,000 to 19,999
3. Population 5,000 to 9,999
4. Population Less Than 5,000

LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING COURSES:

The sheriffs were presented a list of 44 courses and were asked how important each should be in the development of the Law Enforcement Training Academy's curriculum. Each course could be rated as "3" for extremely important; "2" for somewhat important; or "1" for not immediately important. The course names and their combined scores from all the responding sheriffs are given below in order of their scored importance.

<u>Course Name</u>	<u>Overall Mean Score</u>
1. Interviewing and Interrogation	2.87
2. Arrest, Search, and Seizure	2.78
3. Crime Scene Investigation	2.69
4. Liability of Law Enforcement Authority to Arrest	2.62
5. Evidence Collection Techniques	2.60
5. Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs	2.60
7. Child Abuse and Domestic Violence	2.58
8. Officer Survival	2.56
9. Civil Processes	2.55
9. Search Warrant Preparation and Execution . . .	2.55
11. Report Writing	2.51
12. Case Preparation and Courtroom Testimony	2.49
13. Rape and Other Sex Offenses	2.45
13. Juvenile Problems	2.45
15. Prisoner Custody and Transportation	2.36
16. Accident Investigation.	2.33
17. Intelligence Techniques	2.31
17. Juvenile Justice Law & Rights of Children . . .	2.31
18. Substance Abuse	2.31
18. Prisoner Custody and Transportation	2.30

The Sheriffs were also asked to rank the five courses (out of 44 listed) which were most important to the training needs of their own department, that they would like the Law Enforcement Training Academy to offer. The most frequently named courses and the number of sheriffs who listed those topics are listed in rank order below.

<u>Course Name</u>	<u>Number Of Sheriffs</u>	<u>Percentage Of Total</u>
1. Interviewing & Interrogation	30	53%
2. Civil Process	21	37%
3. Crime Scene Investigation	19	33%
4. Arrest, Search, and Seizure.	18	32%
5. Officer Survival	13	23%
6. Accident Investigation	12	21%
6. Child Abuse and Domestic Violence	12	21%
8. Liability of Law Enforcement Authority to Arrest	10	18%
9. Basic Training Update	9	16%
9. Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.	9	16%
11. Case Prep & Courtroom Testimony.	8	14%
12. Jail Management	6	11%
12. Report Writing	6	11%
14. Evidence Collection Techniques	5	9%
13. Search Warrant Preparation & Execution	4	7%

FIELD TRAINING

Almost half (49%) of the responding departments indicated that field training should be offered once every three months. Some (26.5%) believed that upon request by the agency would be the best schedule, while others (18.4%) indicated that once a month would be the preferred training period. About one half (42.9%) preferred 8-hour training sessions, while 38.8% felt that 6-hour periods would be best, and 16.3% desired 4-hour field training classes.

**County Population
Greater Than
20,000**

BUDGET EXPENSES OF COUNTIES GREATER THAN 20,000 POPULATION

	POPULATION	SALARIES	BENEFITS	OPERATING	CAPITAL	JAIL	OTHER	TOTAL
Brookings	24,801	\$248,464	\$55,337	\$53,284	\$13,650	\$22,000	\$17,552	\$410,287
Brown	36,675	391,089	87,911	39,600	69,850	50,750	-0-	639,200
Meade	22,997	---	---	---	---	---	---	472,000
Minnehaha	121,830	1,250,651	241,653	124,195	54,600	149,500	-0-	1,820,599
Pennington	75,889	747,361	148,165	176,966	44,000	727,436	-0-	1,843,828
TOTAL	282,192	\$2,637,565	\$533,066	\$394,045	\$182,100	\$949,686	\$17,552	\$5,185,914

ANNUAL SALARIES OF FULL-TIME SWORN PERSONNEL

POPULATION GREATER THAN 20,000

Rank	Number	Minimum	* 25th Percentile	** Median	*** 75th Percentile	Maximum
Chief Deputy	5	\$15,588	\$16,124	\$22,700	\$28,397	\$30,398
Sergeant	9	\$22,525	\$22,525	\$24,407	\$24,407	\$24,407
Detective	5	\$16,286	\$19,323	\$22,360	\$22,360	\$22,360
Deputy	54	\$11,172	\$18,333	\$19,469	\$21,046	\$21,046

Using current salaries
as of April 1, 1987.

* 25th Percentile = 75% of the salaries are above this
 ** Median = half the salaries are above and half are below
 *** 75th Percentile = 25% of the salaries are above this

Population Greater Than 20,000

[illegible]

Insurance: F = Department pays in full
P = Department pays partial
N = Department does not pay

Overtime: L = Overtime for line officers
S = Overtime for supervisory officers
B = Overtime for both
N = No overtime

County Population
10,000 to 20,000

BUDGET EXPENSES OF COUNTIES 10,000 TO 19,999 POPULATION

	POPULATION	SALARIES	BENEFITS	OPERATING	CAPITAL	JAIL	OTHER	TOTAL
Beadle	18,273	\$87,410	\$18,805	\$26,500	\$ 11,750	\$191,220	-0-	\$335,685
Clay	13,220	83,900	15,600	12,300	7,400	39,816	-0-	159,016
Davison	17,771	97,249	18,946	31,069	13,225	155,471	-0-	315,960
Hughes	14,894	373,000	-0-	101,000	-0-	80,000	-0-	554,000
Lake	10,670	97,730	19,900	33,000	30,300	33,500	-0-	214,430
Lincoln	14,332	87,575	13,260	13,500	16,000	12,000	-0-	142,335
Union	10,526	112,331	29,341	23,500	-0-	10,000	-0-	175,172
Yankton	19,081	117,300	10,909	33,455	12,440	-0-	-0-	174,104
TOTAL	118,767	\$1,056,495	\$126,761	\$274,324	\$91,115	\$552,007	-0-	\$2,070,702

ANNUAL SALARIES OF FULL-TIME SWORN PERSONNEL

POPULATION 10,000 TO 20,000

Rank	Number	Minimum	* 25th Percentile	** Median	*** 75th Percentile	Maximum
Chief Deputy	6	\$15,500	\$16,400	\$19,217	\$20,143	\$21,660
Deputy	13	\$14,200	\$15,228	\$16,542	\$16,825	\$17,040

Using current salaries
of April 1, 1987.

- * 25th Percentile = 75% of the salaries are above this
- ** Median = half the salaries are above and half are below
- *** 75th Percentile = 25% of the salaries are above this

PERSONNEL BENEFITS

Population 10,000 - 20,000

DEPARTMENT	Total full-time sworn officers	Employee life insurance	Employee health insurance	Family health insurance	False arrest insurance	Workmen's compensation	Retirement	Court pay	Court comp. pay	Longevity pay	Shift differential pay	Uniform provided	Cleaning allowance	Plain clothes allowance	Weapons furnished	Leathers furnished	Annual leave	Sick leave	Comp time for overtime	Cash for overtime	Total vehicles owned	Crime Prevention Program
Beadle	4	F	F	N	F	F	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	B	N	4	Y
Clay	3	P	P	P	F	F	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	3	N
Davison	5	P	P	P	F	F	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	4	Y
Lake	4	N	F	N	F	F	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	4	N
Lincoln	-	P	P	P	F	F	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	2	N
Union	3	N	F	P	F	F	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	-	Y	N	N	3	Y
Yankton	6	N	P	P	F	F	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	L	N	7	N
Hughes	15	F	F	N	F	F	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	L	6	N

Insurance: F = Department pays in full P = Department pays partial N = Department does not pay

Overtime: L = Overtime for line officers S = Overtime for supervisory officers B = Overtime for both N = No overtime

**County Population
5,000 to 9,999**

BUDGET EXPENSES OF COUNTIES 5,000 TO 9,999 POPULATION

	POPULATION	SALARIES	BENEFITS	OPERATING	CAPITAL	JAIL	OTHER	TOTAL
Bon Homme	6,759	\$48,900	\$8,080	\$27,980	\$11,400	\$47,730	-0-	\$144,090
Brule	5,474	108,100	26,200	31,000	15,000	53,000	-0-	233,300
Butte	8,218	59,600	8,150	4,500	4,700	42,000	\$14,050	133,000
Charles Mix	9,514	141,550	31,039	60,500	15,560	24,140	16,150	288,939
Custer	6,910	216,042	29,042	97,889	31,066	-0-	-0-	374,039
Day	7,852	84,546	16,056	19,200	250	13,600	4,574	129,178
Deuel	5,091	120,249	20,340	16,922	-0-	22,000	-0-	179,511
Dewey	5,525	41,278	5,691	9,135	-0-	4,500	1,100	61,704
Fall River	7,800	153,842	31,276	43,100	12,000	-0-	-0-	240,218
Grant	9,455	88,000	11,842	14,000	10,800	-0-	-0-	167,000
Gregory	5,870	37,524	7,280	12,900	8,000	21,200	-0-	86,904
Hamlin	5,244	41,100	4,640	13,395	300	-0-	-0-	59,435
Kingsbury	6,481	36,500	2,700	17,550	2,100	-0-	-0-	58,850
McCook	6,137	50,000	6,900	23,100	-0-	-0-	-0-	80,000
Marshall	5,117	134,570	28,850	55,000	-0-	8,000	-0-	226,420
Moody	6,758	190,108	22,453	66,288	11,885	22,260	-0-	312,994
Spink	8,841	175,000	40,263	21,500	12,000	25,000	-0-	273,763
Todd	7,344	20,703	-0-	10,547	6,500	4,000	1,485	43,235
Tripp	7,229	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,000
Turner	8,965	37,263	7,393	12,700	9,160	-0-	-0-	66,516
Walworth	6,598	42,940	9,660	29,700	-0-	20,000	-0-	102,300
TOTAL	147,182	\$1,827,815	\$317,855	\$586,906	\$150,721	\$307,430	\$37,359	\$3,341,396

ANNUAL SALARIES OF FULL-TIME SWORN PERSONNEL

POPULATION 5,000 TO 10,000

Rank	Number	Minimum	* 25th Percentile	Median	*** 75% Percentile	Maximum
Chief Deputy	12	\$14,400	\$15,120	\$16,313	\$19,431	\$23,035
Deputy	29	\$12,489	\$15,415	\$16,390	\$17,406	\$17,548

Using current salaries
of April 1, 1987.

* 25th Percentile = 75% of the salaries are above this

** Median = half the salaries are above and half are below

*** 75th Percentile = 25% of the salaries are above this

PERSONNEL BENEFITS

Population 5,000 - 9,999

DEPARTMENT	Total full-time sworn officers	Employee life insurance	Employee health insurance	Family health insurance	False arrest insurance	Workmen's compensation	Retirement	Court pay	Court comp. pay	Longevity pay	Shift differential pay	Uniform provided	Cleaning allowance	Plain clothes allowance	Weapons furnished	Leathers furnished	Annual leave	Sick leave	Comp time for overtime	Cash for overtime	Total vehicles owned	Crime Prevention Program
Bon Homme	3	N	P	P	F	F	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	L	S	4	Y
Brule	4	N	P	N	F	F	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	L	L	L	4	Y
Butte	3	F	P	P	F	-	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	3	N
Charles Mix	3	N	F	F	N	F	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	L	L	1	N
Custer	7	F	F	N	F	F	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	S	L	12	Y
Day	3	F	F	F	F	F	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	2	N
Deuel	4	N	F	N	F	F	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	4	Y
Dewey	1	P	P	P	N	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	0	N
Fall River	4	N	F	N	F	F	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	-	N	N	Y	Y	L	N	5	N
Grant	2	P	P	P	F	P	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	L	2	N
Gregory	2	N	F	N	F	F	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	3	N
Hamlin	2	N	F	N	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	2	Y
McCook	2	P	P	P	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	3	N
Marshall	5	N	F	F	F	F	Y	Y	-	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	L	8	N

Insurance: F = Department pays in full
P = Department pays partial
N = Department does not pay

Overtime: L = Overtime for line officers
S = Overtime for supervisory officers
B = Overtime for both
N = No overtime

PERSONNEL BENEFITS

Population 5,000 - 9,999

DEPARTMENT	Total full-time sworn officers	Employee life insurance	Employee health insurance	Family health insurance	False arrest insurance	Workmen's compensation	Retirement	Court pay	Court comp. pay	Longevity pay	Shift differential pay	Uniform provided	Cleaning allowance	Plain clothes allowance	Weapons furnished	Leathers furnished	Annual leave	Sick leave	Comp time for overtime	Cash for overtime	Total vehicles owned	Crime Prevention Program
Spink	5	P	F	P	F	F	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	B	N	5	Y
Todd	1	-	-	-	-	-	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	-	N	N	N	1	N
Tripp	2	N	P	N	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	-	Y	L	N	1	N
Turner	2	N	P	P	F	F	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	L	N	2	N
Walworth	2	F	F	P	F	F	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	2	Y
Kingsbury	-	N	N	N	F	F	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	-	2	N
Moody	7	N	P	P	F	F	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	B	9	Y

Insurance: F = Department pays in full
P = Department pays partial
N = Department does not pay

Overtime: L = Overtime for line officers
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B = Overtime for both
N = No overtime

**County Population
Less Than
5,000**

BUDGET EXPENSES OF COUNTIES LESS THAN 5,000 POPULATION

	POPULATION	SALARIES	BENEFITS	OPERATING	CAPITAL	JAIL	OTHER	TOTAL
Aurora	3,438	\$66,052	\$17,980	\$19,050	\$2,100	\$10,500	-0-	\$115,682
Bennett	3,336	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	76,000	-0-	240,000
Buffalo	1,695	39,144	8,750	8,200	8,394	2,000	-0-	66,488
Campbell	2,309	23,000	5,950	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	41,000
Clark	4,901	39,445	9,460	20,045	13,300	-0-	-0-	82,250
Douglas	3,886	51,000	9,800	28,200	200	6,540	-0-	95,740
Edmunds	4,847	58,884	11,958	17,275	-0-	8,000	-0-	96,117
Faulk	3,107	97,692	30,431	20,500	12,000	-0-	-0-	161,816
Haakon	2,897	36,144	5,221	13,400	-0-	5,000	-0-	59,765
Hand	4,769	59,224	-0-	17,050	-0-	15,000	-0-	91,274
Hanson	3,321	35,100	6,285	13,850	-0-	8,000	-0-	63,235
Harding	1,830	30,000	8,850	16,000	600	2,000	-0-	57,450

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BUDGET EXPENSES OF COUNTIES LESS THAN 5,000 POPULATION - continued

	POPULATION	SALARIES	BENEFITS	OPERATING	CAPITAL	JAIL	OTHER	TOTAL
Hyde	1,949	23,950	2,715	8,450	250	3,000	-0-	38,365
Jackson	3,358	35,450	11,035	12,000	3,000	5,000	-0-	66,485
Jerauld	2,807	29,944	5,845	9,914	650	9,000	2,300	57,653
Jones	1,509	27,844	-0-	12,900	-0-	7,000	745	48,489
Lyman	3,855	84,860	13,400	31,000	10,500	-0-	-0-	139,760
McPherson	3,735	24,625	3,260	15,600	-0-	-0-	-0-	43,485
Mellette	2,326	21,500	9,400	10,550	-0-	-0-	-0-	41,450
Miner	3,531	44,426	7,825	16,550	11,750	10,000	-0-	90,551
Perkins	4,653	44,000	10,500	23,500	-0-	14,500	200	92,700
Potter	3,730	65,460	19,202	16,500	50	5,000	-0-	106,212
Sanborn	3,027	28,800	5,650	19,150	400	-0-	-0-	54,000
Stanley	2,524	36,561	5,449	12,494	2,296	40,720	-0-	97,520
Sully	1,851	35,677	7,725	12,328	445	4,000	538	60,713
TOTAL	79,191	\$1,038,782	\$216,691	\$374,506	\$65,935	\$231,260	\$3,783	\$2,108,200

ANNUAL SALARIES OF FULL-TIME SWORN PERSONNEL

POPULATION LESS THAN 5,000

Rank	Number	Minimum	* 25th Percentile	** Median	*** 75th Percentile	Maximum
Chief Deputy	7	\$13,104	\$13,333	\$15,000	\$15,912	\$16,500
Deputy	14	\$11,950	\$13,590	\$15,250	\$16,819	\$17,000

Using current salaries
as of April 1, 1987.

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PERSONNEL BENEFITS

Population Less Than 5,000

DEPARTMENT	Total full-time sworn officers	Employee life insurance	Employee health insurance	Family health insurance	False arrest insurance	Workmen's compensation	Retirement	Court pay	Court comp. pay	Longevity pay	Shift differential pay	Uniform provided	Cleaning allowance	Plain clothes allowance	Weapons furnished	Leathers furnished	Annual leave	Sick leave	Comp time for overtime	Cash for overtime	Total vehicles owned	Crime Prevention Program
Aurora	3	F	F	P	F	F	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	3	N
Bennett	6	N	F	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	L	-	5	Y
Buffalo	1	N	F	N	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	N
Campbell	1	N	F	P	F	F	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	0	N
Clark	2	P	F	N	F	F	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	2	N
Douglas	2	P	P	P	F	F	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	3	Y
Edmunds	3	F	F	N	F	F	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	B	N	3	Y
Faulk	4	N	P	N	F	F	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	L	N	3	N
Haakon	2	P	P	P	P	P	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	2	Y
Hand	2	N	F	P	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	L	N	2	N
Hanson	1	N	F	N	F	F	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	1	N
Harding	1	F	F	F	N	F	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	1	N
Hyde	1	N	F	N	N	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	0	Y
Jackson	2	N	P	P	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	2	N

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Overtime: L = Overtime for line officers
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B = Overtime for both
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PERSONNEL BENEFITS

Population Less Than 5,000

DEPARTMENT	Total full-time sworn officers	Employee life insurance	Employee health insurance	Family health insurance	False arrest insurance	Workmen's compensation	Retirement	Court pay	Court comp. pay	Longevity pay	Shift differential pay	Uniform provided	Cleaning allowance	Plain clothes allowance	Weapons furnished	Leathers furnished	Annual leave	Sick leave	Comp time for overtime	Cash for overtime	Total vehicles owned	Crime Prevention Program
Jerauld	1	N	P	P	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	1	N
Jones	1	N	P	P	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	N	N	N	0	N
Lyman	3	F	F	P	P	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	-	-	3	Y
McPherson	1	P	P	P	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	-	N	-	-	0	N
Mellette	1	F	F	N	F	F	Y	N	N	N	N	-	N	N	N	Y	Y	-	N	N	0	N
Miner	2	N	P	P	P	F	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	B	N	2	Y
Perkins	2	P	P	P	P	F	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	4	N
Potter	1	F	F	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	1	N
Sanborn	1	N	F	N	F	F	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	1	N
Stanley	2	N	F	N	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	L	N	2	N
Sully	2	N	F	P	F	F	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	B	-	2	N

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