

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



**1989
Sheriff's Management
Report**

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER

SHERIFFS' MANAGEMENT STUDY

1989

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SHERIFFS MANAGEMENT SURVEY:

In the Spring of 1989, the Statistical Analysis Center of the Division of Criminal Investigation surveyed all sheriffs' departments in South Dakota. In March, a survey questionnaire accompanied by a cover letter was sent to all sheriffs. In an attempt to increase the response rate, a follow-up letter and teletype reminders were sent approximately one month later.

This was the fourth year the SAC compiled statewide management data pertaining to all sheriffs' departments in the State. During the 1987 survey, 59 of the 65 sheriffs in South Dakota participated in the project, and many expressed their support for continued studies. The results of this survey are intended to provide 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 substantial basis from which to justify future managerial decisions.

This year fifty-five of the sixty-five sheriffs in the state completed and returned survey forms, yielding a response rate of 85%. The ten sheriffs who did not respond were from the following counties: Buffalo, Campbell, Corson, Dewey, Hutchinson, Lawrence, Lincoln, Mellette, Moody, and Walworth. The 85% who did participate are considered to be representative of county sheriffs' departments across the state.

The returned surveys were reviewed and coded upon their receipt. In the case of obviously erroneous or incomplete information, the SAC staff telephoned individual agencies to complete or clarify the data.

The survey instrument is a self-report completed by the sheriff. All questions were designed to be objective; however, some questions may have been subject to different interpretations. Many misinterpretations were remedied in the review phase; however, misinterpretations which were not blatantly erroneous could not be detected. Thus, this report can only reflect summary results that are as valid and accurate as the data provided by each sheriff.

It should also be noted here that salary data throughout this report are approximations. Due to the number of personnel at any given rank and the diverse salaries relative to each officer, such approximations were necessary in order to perform overall summary calculations.

The completed questionnaires were keyed on diskette and verified by data entry staff. The statistical software package, SPSS/PC+, was utilized 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 1986 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 = 6
Population between 10,000 and 20,000	N = 8
Population between 5,000 and 9,999	N = 19
Population less than 5,000	N = 22

Total = 55

DEPARTMENTAL BUDGETS:

The sheriffs were asked to specify the sources of income for their departments' budgets in 1989. The total income available to the responding agencies ranged from a low of \$22,500 per year to a high of \$ 2,160,348 per year. These county agencies had a combined budget income of \$ 12,704,210 for 1989. The vast majority (87%), \$ 11,028,027, of this total figure came from county funds. One sheriffs' department reported receiving \$ 500 from state funds. Federal funds totalling \$ 621,989 were received by eight agencies. Ten departments also indicated that they obtained funds from "other" sources.

The sheriffs were also asked to provide a breakdown of their total departmental budget expenses by six specific categories. The table below illustrates the cumulative totals for each:

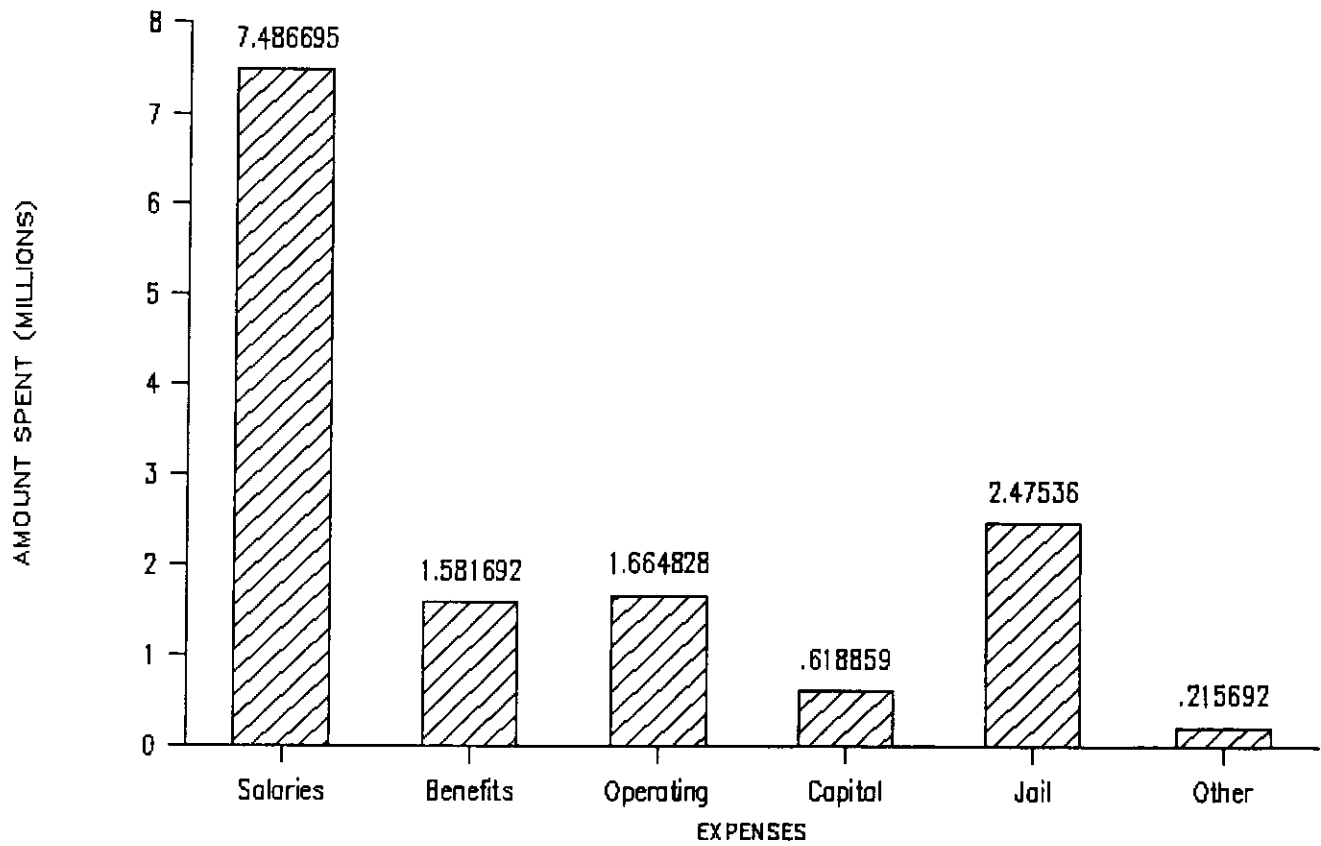
a. Personnel Salaries	\$ 7,486,695
b. Personnel Benefits	1,581,692
c. Operating Expenses	1,664,028
d. Capital Outlay	618,859
e. Jail Operations	2,475,360
f. Other	215,692

Total Budget Expenses \$ 14,042,326

When personnel salaries and benefits are combined, they account for almost two-thirds (64.6%) of the expenses incurred by sheriff's departments throughout the state. The costs of running the county jails required 17.6% of the combined sheriffs' departments budgets. Operating expenses, such as utilities, contractual services, supplies, travel, etc., accounted for 11.9% of the total budgets. Another 4.4% of the budgets was allocated for capital outlay, such as vehicles, land, equipment, construction, etc., while 1.5% of the expenses went to an "other" category (See Figure 1).

Figure 1

OVERALL DEPARTMENT EXPENSE ALLOCATION



The fifty-five reporting sheriffs' departments serve counties ranging in size from 1,480 to 122,670 people (according to 1986 estimates). The combined total population of these jurisdictions is 621,870. By dividing the budget total expenses for all responding agencies, \$14,042,326 by the combined population of 621,870, a per capita cost of county law enforcement services of \$22.58 is obtained. This means the responding counties, as a whole, currently spend over \$22 per person for law enforcement.

Separating the counties into their population groupings, the budget breakdown and costs per capita can be further analyzed:

DEPARTMENTAL BUDGET INFORMATION

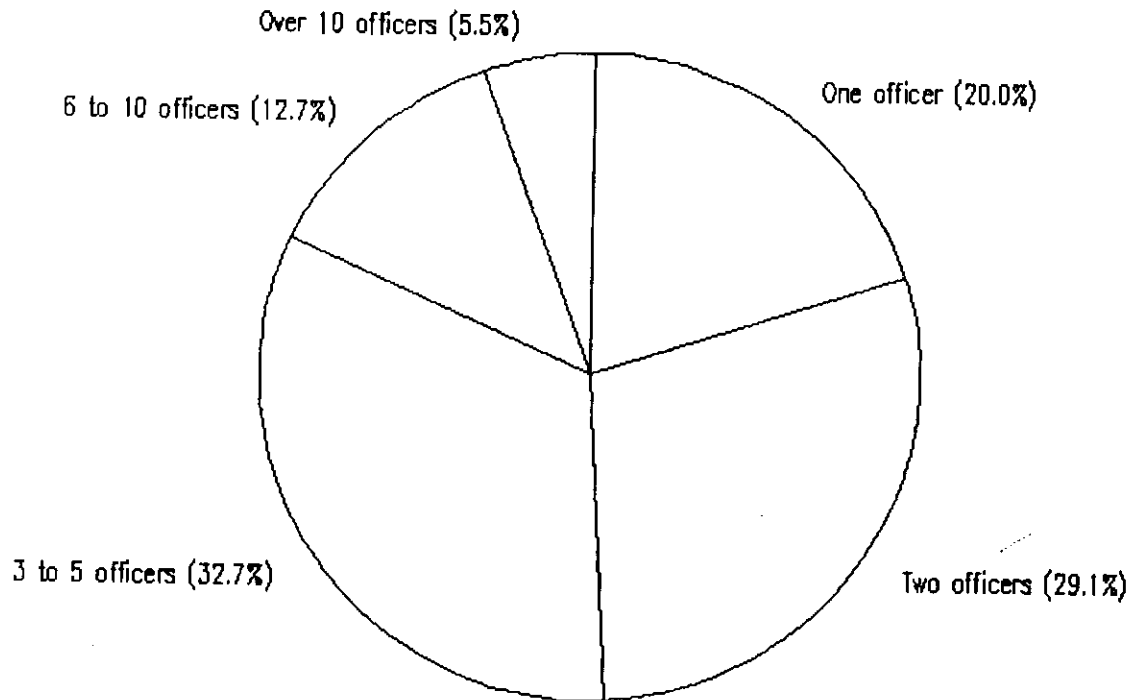
	Over 20,000	10,000 - 20,000	5,000 - 10,000	Less than 5,000
Salaries	\$3,594,133	\$1,066,722	\$1,705,907	\$1,119,933
Personnel Benefits	742,352	216,898	357,001	265,441
Operating Expenses	495,298	268,674	503,475	396,581
Capital Outlay	247,541	122,833	161,335	87,150
Jail Operations	1,589,730	453,084	288,666	143,880
Other	33,225	69,602	102,315	10,550
TOTAL	\$6,702,279	\$2,197,813	\$3,118,699	\$2,023,535
Population	305,980	114,520	133,350	74,870
Per Capita Cost	\$21.90	\$19.19	\$23.39	\$27.03

The above figures indicate that 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 55 departments reported that they employ a total of 258 full-time, sworn personnel. The following pie chart illustrates the size of the sheriffs' departments responding to the questionnaire.

Figure 2

SIZE OF DEPARTMENT



<u>Size of Department</u>	<u>Number of Depts</u>	<u>Percentage of Total</u>
One officer	11	20.0%
Two officers	16	29.1%
3 to 5 officers	18	32.7%
6 to 10 officers	7	12.7%
Over 10 officers	3	5.5%

The majority (32.7%) of sheriff departments employed 3 to 5 full-time sworn officers. Almost one-third of the agencies (29.1%) had 2 full-time sworn officers. Three sheriffs' departments (5.5%) in the state employed more than 10 full-time sworn officers as of March 1, 1989: Hughes County had 16; Pennington County had 30; and Minnehaha County had 54 full-time sworn officers.

It is beneficial to examine the rate of personnel per population of ten thousand. This rate is calculated using 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:

$$\frac{258}{621,870} \times 10,000 = 4.15$$

Thus, there are over 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 by county as they are broken down into their population categories:

<u>Population</u>	<u>Number of Officers per 10,000</u>
Counties greater than 20,000	3.63
Counties from 10,000 to 20,000	3.75
Counties from 5,000 to 9,999	4.72
Counties less than 5,000	5.61

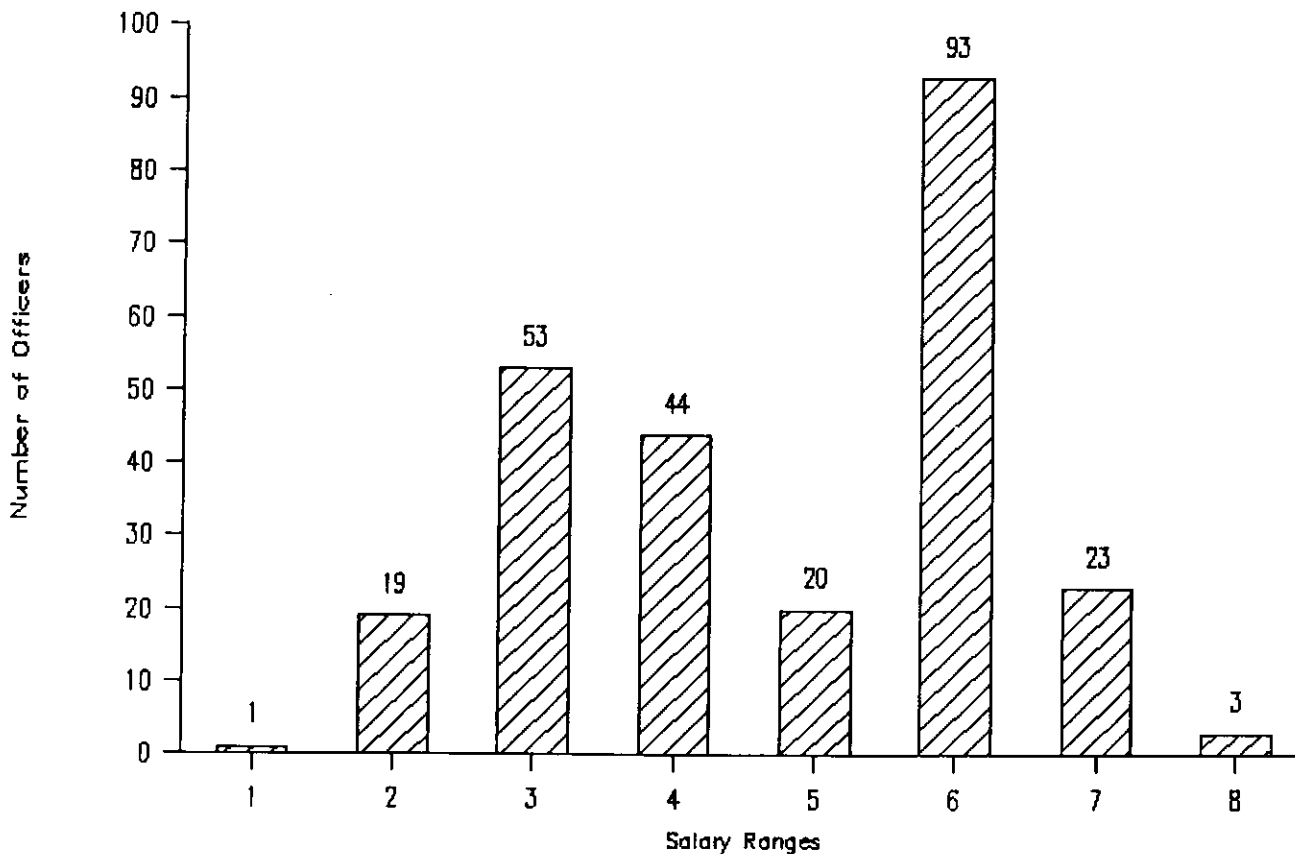
As illustrated above, the number of officers per 10,000 population increases as the counties get smaller.

The departments were asked to report the number of their full-time, sworn personnel by rank. Over half (55%) of the sworn personnel hold the rank of deputy. There were 142 deputies in the responding county departments throughout the state as of March 1, 1989. Obviously each of the reporting agencies has a sheriff; these 55 sheriffs account for 21.3% of the total personnel figure. There were 36 chief deputies, 15 sergeants, 7 detectives, and 3 lieutenants in the responding sheriff's departments across the state.

Sheriffs indicated 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

FULL-TIME SWORN OFFICER SALARY RANGES



<u>Salary Range</u>	<u>Number of Officers</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1. Under \$12,000	1 . . . . .	.39%
2. \$12,000 to \$14,999	19	7.4%
3. \$15,000 to \$17,499	53	20.7%
4. \$17,500 to \$19,999	44	17.2%
5. \$20,000 to \$22,499	20	7.8%
6. \$22,500 to \$24,999	93	36.3%
7. \$25,000 to \$29,999	23	8.9%
8. \$30,000 and over	3	1.2%

Evidenced by the above figures, over three-fourths (82%) of the full-time sworn personnel in sheriffs' departments throughout the state have base salaries which range from \$15,000 to \$24,999 per year. Information on annual salaries of these officers in each department was also collected per rank. The sheriffs' salaries are set by law. Detailed information on the salaries of other ranks will be given in further sections of this report according to population size.

SHERIFFS' SALARIES:

The sheriffs' salary schedule is set by SDCL 7-12-15. The statute states that the salary of the sheriff "shall be established by each board of county commissioners, by resolution, but may not be less than specified in the following schedule based upon the most recent decennial federal census of population of counties."

The current sheriffs' salary schedule, effective as of January 1, 1989, is as follows:

<u>County Population</u>	<u>1989 Salary Schedule</u>
50,000 and over	\$34,173
30,000 to 49,999	\$31,106
17,000 to 29,999	\$27,288
10,000 to 16,999	\$26,288
Below 9,999	\$23,908

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 (76.4%) indicated the salaries were established at the discretion of county commissioners. The remainder (23.6%) of the agencies have a salary schedule or policy in effect.

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL:

As of March 1989, there were a total of 297 civilian personnel in the 55 responding agencies. Most of these employees (N=191) worked full-time, while 106 employees worked part-time.

There were 80 radio dispatchers employed among the responding departments. Over half of the dispatchers worked full time. The sheriffs listed 37 of their civilian personnel as having "other" duties than those listed on the survey form. In most of these cases, the sheriff 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 "Other" category was also used by the responding sheriffs to denote unique positions. For instance, Minnehaha County employs a nurse; Spink County has a crossing guard and dog catcher; Lake County employs a custodian; and, Charles Mix employs a cook.

The chart below gives the numbers and types of civilian employees:

TYPES OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES:

	Part-Time	Full-Time	Total
Clerk/Typist	6	3	9
Secretary	20	25	45
Dispatcher	27	53	80
Accident Investigator	0	0	0
Corrections/Jail	44	82	126
Other	9	28	37
TOTALS	106	191	297

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	6	20 . . . . .	.109 . . . . .	.129
10,000 to 19,999	8	25	21	46
5,000 to 9,999	19	33	46	79
Less than 5,000	22	28	15	43

The salaries of the full-time civilian personnel are presented below:

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME CIVILIAN PERSONNEL SALARIES

POSITION	NUMBER	MINIMUM	25TH PERCENTILE	MEDIAN	75TH PERCENTILE	MAXIMUM
Clerk/Typist	3	10,400	--	12,143	--	27,369
Secretaries	25	10,504	11,847	13,624	17,903	17,903
Dispatchers	53	3,300	11,756	13,770	16,514	16,514
Accident Investigators	0	--	--	--	--	--
Correction Jail	82	7,800	14,500	19,744	19,744	19,744
Other	28	8,362	9,360	10,658	17,406	30,699

LENGTH OF EMPLOYMENT:

Sheriffs were asked the length of employment relative to each full-time, sworn officer as of March 1, 1989. Overall, the breakdown is as follows:

<u>Length of Employment</u>	<u>Number of Officers</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Less than one year	23	8.9%
1 to 2 years	48	18.7%
3 to 4 years	40	15.6%
5 to 9 years	67	26.1%
10 to 14 years	56	21.8%
15 to 19 years	18	7.0%
20 to 24 years	4	1.6%
25 years or more	1 . . . . .	.4%

Approximately 30.8% 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 March 1, 1989.

<u>Age Category</u>	<u>Number of Officers</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Under 20 years	2	0.8%
21 to 24 years	11	4.3%
25 to 29 years	39	15.1%
30 to 34 years	52	20.2%
35 to 39 years	51	19.8%
40 to 44 years	53	20.5%
45 to 49 years	19	7.4%
50 to 54 years	14	5.4%
55 to 59 years	10	3.9%
60 to 64 years	5	1.9%
65 years and over	2 . . . . .	.8%

Over three-fourths (75.6%) of the full-time, sworn county law enforcement officers in South Dakota are between the ages of 25 and 39 years.

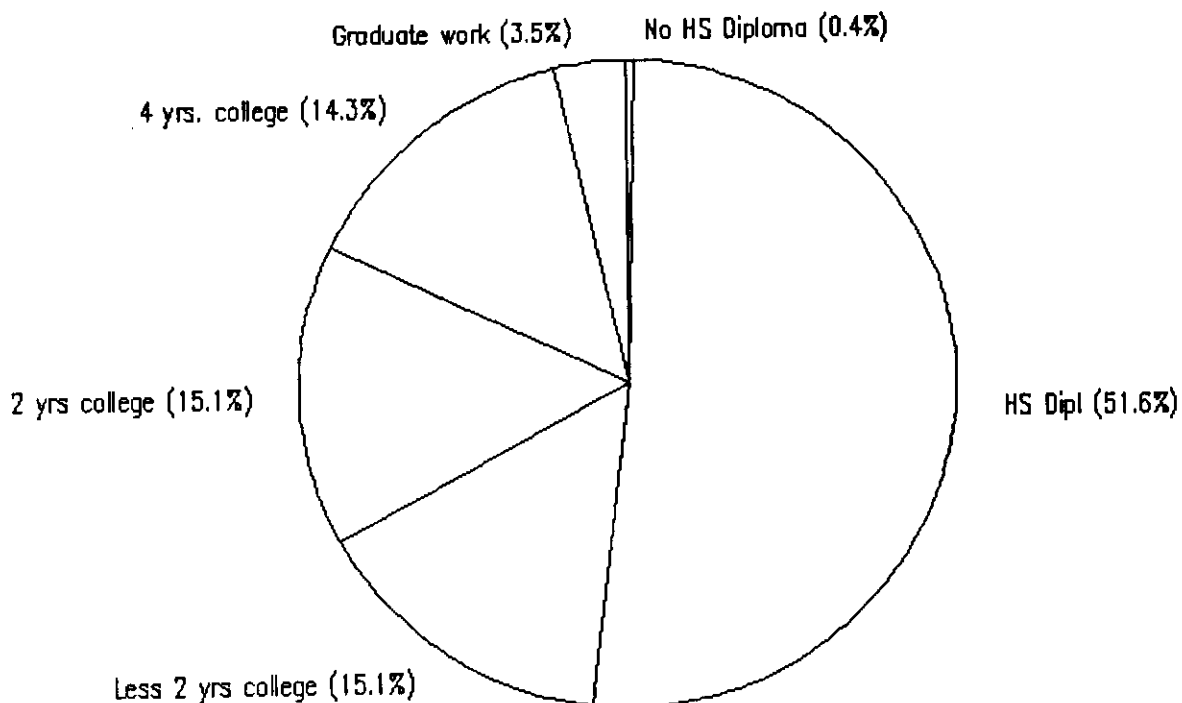
Highest Level of Education Attained:

1 officer (.4%) does not have a high school diploma.
133 officers (51.6%) have high school diplomas.
39 officers (15.1%) have completed less than 2 years college.
39 officers (15.1%) have completed two years of college.
37 officers (14.3%) have completed four years of college.
9 officers (3.5%) 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. Individual departments may have further minimum requirements for education in order for officers to achieve specific ranks within their particular agency.

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION ACHIEVED

FULL-TIME SWORN OFFICERS OVERALL



EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS:

Educational benefits have become of growing interest as law enforcement personnel strive to progress through their careers. Over half of the responding agencies (50.9%) provide some form of educational benefits for their officers. Two of the most common forms of educational benefits offered by agencies are adjusting work schedules to facilitate class attendance (44%) and allowing time off with pay to attend classes (44%).

Only one department indicated that their county would subsidize books and tuition for advanced schooling with a maximum amount of \$1000 allowed. None of the responding departments increase the salaries of their officers based upon the number of accumulated college credits and only one department uses formal academic education as part of the basis for promotion.

HOURS WORKED:

The sheriffs estimated 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 reported their officers were scheduled to work an average of 46.8 hours per week. They actually worked an average of 51.81 hours per week and were paid for working 47.7 hours weekly.

Examining this 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	43 hours	41 hours	54 hours
Actually Worked	44 hours	43 hours	47 hours	61 hours
Paid for Working	42 hours	45 hours	43 hours	54 hours

As evidenced by the figures above, 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. These officers are generally "on-call" 24 hours a day and are usually not paid on an hourly basis.

BENEFITS:

South Dakota sheriff departments provide a wide variety of insurance plans for their officers and their families. Departments pay for these plans in full or in part thereby reducing the financial burden on each officer.

Health insurance is the benefit offered most often to employees and their families, with 53 of the 55 departments offering health insurance for officers. Over half of these (N = 34) pay the officer's health insurance in full, while 19 agencies pay part of the cost of health insurance for their officers. Over half the county agencies (63.6%) also offer health insurance for their employee's families, with 30 of these agencies paying the partial cost of health insurance coverage and another 5 departments paying the full cost of family health insurance.

Life insurance is provided for by almost half (43.6%) of the departments. The most common form of payment is partial; however, 42% of those departments do pay the full cost of life insurance for their officers. 16% of the agencies offer life insurance benefits of some type for their officers' families.

Dental insurance is available through only a few (12.7%) of the sheriffs' departments. In fact, seven agencies offer some type of dental insurance plan for their officers and their families.

All but three county law enforcement agencies maintain false arrest and workmen's compensation insurance for their officers. Only two departments require officers to contribute to the cost of workmen's compensation.

INSURANCE BENEFITS PROVIDED BY SHERIFF DEPARTMENTS

	FOR OFFICERS			FOR FAMILIES		
	Full	Partial	None	Full	Partial	None
Life Insurance	18.2%	25.5%	56.3%	1.8%	14.5%	83.6%
Health Insurance	61.8%	34.6%	3.6%	9.1%	54.5%	36.4%
Dental Insurance	7.3%	5.5%	87.3%	--	10.9%	89.1%
False Arrest	94.5%	--	5.5%	--	--	--
Workmen's Comp.	92.7%	3.6%	3.6%	--	--	--

Over two-thirds (78.2%) of the South Dakota sheriffs' departments have a retirement program for their sworn officers. Forty-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 indicate which departments participate in a retirement program.

Various benefits are provided by sheriffs' departments in South Dakota. A general list of these benefits and the percentage of responding departments who do and do not provide them follows.

	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>
Extra pay for time in court	14.5%	85.5%
Comp. time for time in court	27.3%	72.7%
Extra pay for longevity with department . .	16.4%	83.6%
Extra pay for swing or night shift duty . .	1.8%	98.2%
Uniform provided (or cash allowance)	74.5%	25.5%
Cleaning allowance for uniforms	---	100.0%
Cleaning allowance for plain clothes officers	3.6%	96.4%
Weapons furnished	69.1%	30.9%
Other equipment furnished (handcuffs, etc.)	85.5%	14.5%
Cash allowance for equipment	9.1%	90.9%

The most common benefit provided was equipment such as handcuffs, holsters, other leathers, etc. These were supplied by 85.5% of the responding agencies. Over two-thirds (74.5%) of the departments provided uniforms, or a cash allowance for such to their officers. Weapons were furnished by 69.1% of the participating sheriffs' departments.

Detail tables presented in later sections of this report list the above and additional personnel benefits which are provided by each individual sheriff's department.

The survey results have delineated 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 annual leave to their full-time officers. Those employees who had been with an agency for several years generally received more hours of paid vacation than did the recently-hired employees. However, three departments indicated that they had no formal annual leave policy. The following table presents the average number of

hours of paid vacation given after a 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	61 hours
After 2 years	82 hours
After 5 years	94 hours
After 7 years	98 hours
After 10 years	114 hours
After 15 years	119 hours
After 20 years	123 hours

Fifty of the responding departments (90.9%) have a formal sick leave plan. The remaining 9.1% do not have such policies for their officers who become ill. The average number of hours of sick leave that can be earned by each officer in a department with a sick leave plan was 74.2 hours for the year 1989. Most of the agencies have a policy regarding the maximum number of sick leave hours which their officers may accumulate. This ranged from 45 to 2080 hours, with the average being 489 hours.

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

Regarding the issue of overtime, 43.6% of the departments do not offer compensatory time to any of their employees. However, twenty-four agencies offer comp time to their line officers only; seven agencies allow comp time only to their supervisory officers; and seven departments provide comp time to both line and supervisory officers.

Paid overtime is provided to at least some officers by over one-fourth (27.3%) of the agencies. Fifteen departments pay cash for overtime hours worked to the line officers only; five agencies pay overtime solely to the supervisory officers; and five departments provide overtime pay to both their line and supervisory officers.

The majority (81.3%) of those departments which do pay cash for overtime pay a rate of time-and-one-half. None 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. 12.5% pay straight time for overtime, and 6.3% compensate overtime using other methods. For example, Brule County Sheriff's Department pays straight time for the first eleven hours of overtime an officer works and then pays time-and-one-half for every hour after the first eleven.

Of the responding departments, 80% 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 among departments. Some (43.6%) 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 (58.2%) insist upon prior approval, while 52.7% 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 5 departments (9.1%) are currently unionized. No departments report considering such action or previously withdrawing their membership from a union or collective bargaining unit.

VEHICLES:

A total of 236 vehicles are used by the 55 sheriffs' departments who responded from throughout the state. The majority (63.9%) of the vehicles are marked cars owned by the departments, while another 22.5% 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	151
Unmarked cars owned by department	53
Any leased vehicles	4
Jeeps, trucks, and vans	23
Motorcycles	4
Animal Control Vehicles	0
Other	1*
Total Vehicles Available 236	

* Brown County owns a snowmobile.

Less than half of the departments (47.3%) have a formal schedule or policy for replacing vehicles. The majority who do not have a replacement policy said vehicles are replaced upon the approval of their council commissions. The mileage accumulated is the determining factor for 42% of the departments who do have a replacement schedule; another 16% use the age of the vehicle as the basis for replacement; and 42% use a policy other than age or mileage such as on an "as needed" basis, at the Sheriff's request, or every two to three years.

EQUIPMENT:

The table below itemizes 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.

Specialized Equipment Owned by Departments

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Sidearm	40 . . .	14
Tranquilizer Rifle	3 . . .	52
Other rifle	28 . . .	27
Shotgun	50 . . .	5
Police car radio (two-way)	55 . . .	0
Hand-held police radio	42 . . .	13
Radar unit	47 . . .	8
Fingerprint kit	51 . . .	4
Polygraph Equipment	3 . . .	52
D.W.I. Breath Analysis Equipment	32 . . .	22
Gas Mask	25 . . .	30
Bulletproof Vest	31 . . .	24
Vehicle Case/Protective Screen	32 . . .	23
Mace Canister	37 . . .	18
Bomb Technical Equipment	0 . . .	55
VCR Equipment	22 . . .	33

The following pages present tables of the specialized equipment owned by each department throughout the state. This information is provided to assist agencies in identifying other departments with equipment which they themselves might require in the future but do not own.

SPECIALIZED EQUIPMENT OWNED BY SHERIFF DEPARTMENTS

	Sidearm	Tranquillizer Rifle	Other Rifle	Shotgun	Police Car Radio (2-way)	Hand-Held Police Radio	Radar Unit	Fingerprint Kit	Polygraph Equipment	DWI Breath Analysis Kit	Gas Mask	Bulletproof Vest	Vehicle Cage	Mace Canister	Bomb Technical Equipment	VCR Equipment
Aurora	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Beadle	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	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	Y
Bon Homme	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
Brown	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Brule	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Butte	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
Charles Mix	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Clark	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N

	Sidarm	Tranquilizer Rifle	Other Rifle	Shotgun	Police Car Radio (2-way)	Hand-Held Police Radio	Radar Unit	Fingerprint Kit	Polygraph Equipment	DWI Breath Analysis Kit	Gas Mask	Bulletproof Vest	Vehicle Cage	Mace Canister	Bomb Technical Equipment	VCR Equipment
Clay	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	-	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
Codington	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Custer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
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	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Douglas	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Edmunds	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Fall River	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Faulk	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N

SPECIALIZED EQUIPMENT OWNED BY SHERIFF DEPARTMENTS

	Sidearm	Tranquilizer Rifle	Other Rifle	Shotgun	Police Car Radio (2-way)	Hand-Held Police Radio	Radar Unit	Fingerprint Kit	Polygraph Equipment	DWI Breath Analysis Kit	Gas Mask	Bulletproof Vest	Vehicle Cage	Mace Canister	Bomb Technical Equipment	VCR Equipment
Grant	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Gregory	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Haakon	Y	N	N	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	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Hanson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Harding	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
Hyde	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Hughes	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Jackson	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y

SPECIALIZED EQUIPMENT OWNED BY SHERIFF DEPARTMENTS

	Sidearm	Tranquillizer Rifle	Other Rifle	Shotgun	Police Car Radio (2-way)	Hand-Held Police Radio	Radar Unit	Fingerprint Kit	Polygraph Equipment	DWI Breath Analysis Kit	Gas Mask	Bulletproof Vest	Vehicle Cage	Mace Canister	Bomb Technical Equipment	VCR Equipment
Jerauld	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Jones	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Kingsbury	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Lake	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
Lyman	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
McCook	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
McPherson	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	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	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Miner	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N

SPECIALIZED EQUIPMENT OWNED BY SHERIFF DEPARTMENTS

	Sidarm	Tranquillizer Rifle	Other Rifle	Shotgun	Police Car Radio (2-way)	Hand-Held Police Radio	Radar Unit	Fingerprint Kit	Polygraph Equipment	DWI Breath Analysis Kit	Gas Mask	Bulletproof Vest	Vehicle Cage	Mace Canister	Bomb Technical Equipment	VCR Equipment
Minnehaha	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Pennington	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Perkins	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Potter	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Roberts	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Sanborn	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
Spink	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Stanley	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	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	N	Y	N	N	N

SPECIALIZED EQUIPMENT OWNED BY SHERIFF DEPARTMENTS

	Sidearm	Tranquilizer Rifle	Other Rifle	Shotgun	Police Car Radio (2-way)	Hand-Held Police Radio	Radar Unit	Fingerprint Kit	Polygraph Equipment	DWI Breath Analysis Kit	Gas Mask	Bulletproof Vest	Vehicle Cage	Mace Canister	Bomb Technical Equipment	VCR Equipment
Tripp	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Turner	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
Union	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Yankton	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Ziebach	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

AUTOMATIC WEAPONS

Some departments (16.4%) provide automatic weapons for on-duty officers. The majority of departments (67.3%) allow officers to use automatic weapons on-duty and a close percentage (54.5%) of departments allow their off-duty officers to use automatic weapons. Over half (56.4%) of the departments reported that they require special training before officers are allowed to use automatic weapons. The 9 mm is the most common automatic weapon allowed by the departments, followed by the .45 and the .38 caliber weapons. 27.3% of the departments have no policy regarding the caliber of automatic weapons used while 21.8% of the departments allow none at all.

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM:

Over half (61.8%) of the responding sheriff departments indicated that they currently participate in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. Of the twenty-one departments not currently reporting, only six indicated that they utilized an alternate system to tally major offenses occurring in their jurisdictions. Detail tables presented in later sections indicate those departments which currently participate in the UCR Program.

COMPUTERIZED OPERATIONS:

Currently, only ten departments of those responding are computerized. 20% of the responding departments indicate they will be expanding their functions or computerizing during the coming year. Later sections of this report indicate which specific departments are computerized at this time.

For those departments which are computerized, the functions most likely to be computerized are incident-name, offenses, arrests, calls for service, warrants, payroll, property, and traffic citations.

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 for informational purposes.

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 1988. The results will be looked at per population categories for counties of similar size.

A. County Population Greater Than 20,000:

All six departments in this category (100%) answered this question. The number of calls for service made by each department ranged from 363 to 21,844 for 1988. A total of 37,198 calls for service were made by the six 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:

Five of the eight departments in this category (62.5%) answered this question. The number of calls for service made by each department ranged from 250 to 1200, with a total of 2,671 calls made by the five responding departments. All five count the number of incidents.

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

Seventeen of the nineteen departments in this category (89.5%) answered this question. The number of calls for service ranged from 269 to 4,659, with a total of 20,958 calls made by the seventeen responding agencies in 1988. Sixteen of the departments count the number of incidents and one department uses another method.

CALLS FOR SERVICE - (continued)

D. County Population Less Than 5,000:

Twenty of the twenty-two departments in this category (90.9%) answered this question. The number of calls for service made by each department ranged from 37 to 6,235, with a total of 20,093 calls made by the 20 responding departments. All but one of the departments use the same policy in counting the calls for service; that is, only the number of incidents are counted. One department uses another method which was not explained.

CRIME PREVENTION:

Less than half (38.2%) 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. Nineteen agencies noted that they used this type of program. Ten departments are active in firearms safety presentations; eight agencies participate in the McGruff--Take a Bite Out of Crime Program; and two departments have established neighborhood watch programs in their counties. Other crime prevention programs sheriff departments indicated their involvement with are DARE, Jr. Police, Date Rape, Alcohol & Drug Abuse Education, Bicycle Safety, and School Liaison. It should be noted that a sheriffs' department could be involved in one or several of the above activities.

Of the sheriffs' departments without current crime prevention programs, 15% indicated they are planning to establish some program of this type in the near future. The rest (N=30) do not have a current crime prevention program, nor are they planning to initiate a program in the future.

CONTRACT LAW ENFORCEMENT:

A 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. Two sheriffs indicated that their departments provide contract law enforcement services for all of the incorporated areas within their jurisdictions.

Many sheriffs reported being responsible for protecting the citizens of areas without actual contracts with these municipalities. 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.

The seventeen sheriffs' departments who provide contract law enforcement services to area municipalities spend a total of 5,109 hours per month providing these services. The time spent per department ranged from 12 to 720 hours monthly.

Two departments receive compensation at an hourly rate for time spent in area municipalities; no departments reported being paid at a per capita rate; and nine receive an annual rate of compensation. The contract amount per year ranged from \$1,860 to \$115,000 annually. And, six others are reimbursed through other means.

Some county sheriffs' departments also contract with federal agencies to provide law enforcement services. Eleven of the responding departments (20%) 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 eleven agencies spend a total of 4,234 hours per month providing these law enforcement services to federal agencies.

Twenty five 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 an annual basis and they spend approximately 240 hours per month providing these services.
- BEADLE - spends approximately 190 hours per month on contract with Cavour, 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 \$115,000 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 - provides law enforcement protection for Claremont, Columbia, Frederick, Hecla, Stratford, and Warner. The cities pay for the cost of the vehicles which is prorated over 4 years by per capita. Two towns pay 25% of wages for the deputy living near both.
- BRULE - boards federal prisoners.
- CHARLES MIX - spends approximately 300 hours per month on a seasonal basis patrolling federal property.
- CUSTER - spends 450 hours per month providing services to the city of Custer. The city pays an annual fee of \$113,655. The county also spends 59 hours per month patrolling federal property during the summer.
- DAVISON - spends a minimum of 25 hours per month patrolling Ethan and Mt. Vernon, at a cost of \$6,000 per city per year.
- DEUEL - the cities of Altamont, Astoria, Brandt, Clear Lake, Gary, and Toronto pay an hourly fee of \$15 for approximately 260 hours of law enforcement services per month.

CONTRACT LAW ENFORCEMENT - continued

- EDMUNDS - has a contract with Bowdle, Hosmer, and Roscoe for approximately 40 hours monthly. The total cost of services is divided by the three participating cities.
- FALL RIVER - patrols federal property for about 10 hours per month.
- FAULK - contracts with Chelsea, Cresbard, Faulkton, Onaka, and Orient for 30 hours of service per month. Payment is based on a combination of the amount of federal funding, per capita rate and the tax base.
- GREGORY - spends 150 hours a month patrolling federal property.
- HAAKON - patrols Midland about 12 hours a month for an annual rate of \$5000.
- HUGHES - spends 900 hours patrolling federal property.
- LYMAN - Oacoma and Presho receive law enforcement protection for annual fees.
- MARSHALL - provides law enforcement services to Britton, Lake City, Langford, and Veblen. Paid at an annual rate to provide 140 hours a month of protection.
- MINNEHAHA - Baltic, Colton, Humboldt, and Valley Springs each pay 20-30% of the costs of services for 80 hours a month of service each. Hartford pays 100% of costs for 240 hours of service a month. The Air National Guard's property is also given "round the clock" law enforcement service.
- PENNINGTON - Keystone pays \$30,000 per year while Hill City negotiates with the county for 572 hours per month of protective services per month. Pennington County also spends 173 hours per month during the summer in service to federal agencies by patrolling government property. They also board federal prisoners.
- SPINK - is paid \$7,200 annually for spending about 720 hours per month in Doland. Also contracts with the city of Redfield which pays 38% of budget.

CONTRACT LAW ENFORCEMENT - continued

STANLEY - patrols on Corps' of Engineers project land at the Oahe Dam area for approximately 116 hours per month.

SULLY - patrols about 85 hours per month for a 4-month period on Corps' of Engineers property.

YANKTON - spends 290 hours per month patrolling federal property.

CIVIL PROCESS:

Civil process procedures continue to be a major concern of a majority of sheriffs in South Dakota. 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 involves serious liability ramifications for the counties.

The responding sheriffs' departments served a combined total of 34,481 civil papers in 1988. They collected \$2,223,547 in civil fees which were turned over to the County Treasurers. The combined departments also collected \$43,500 for mileage fees which were related to the civil process. Three departments were unable to separate their civil fees from mileage fees received and reported a combined figure. Together they collected \$19,716 in civil and mileage fees.

Fifty departments returned 4,613 executions in 1988, at a total dollar value of \$1,645,481. It should be noted that three counties (Minnehaha, Pennington, and Union) have constables to aid in the civil process. The sheriffs' departments in these counties generally do not maintain statistics which reflect the activities of these constables. Also, some counties do not record their civil process activities. Therefore, the statistics presented here should not be viewed as comprehensive totals for statewide 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 (68%) of executions were returned not satisfied; 13% were returned partially satisfied; and 21% 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. Such factors include executions which receive no action because they are in aid of garnishment and executions which still may be pending.

The responding departments collected a total of \$129,119 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). Fourteen departments reported that the civil process requires at least 100% of an FTE. Some smaller departments stated that civil process procedures required about 10% 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 5 FTE's who work civil process on a full-time basis.

The following tables present civil process statistics by department. The departments are arranged alphabetically within their appropriate population categories.

CIVIL PROCESS - 1988 STATISTICS

COUNTY POPULATION GREATER THAN 20,000

COUNTY	POPULATION	PAPERS SERVED	AMOUNT OF CIVIL FEES COLLECTED	C.P. MILEAGE FEES COLLECTED	DOLLAR AMOUNT OF EXECUTIONS COLLECTED	PERCENTAGE OF FULLY SATISFIED	PERCENTAGE OF RETURNED PARTIALLY SATISFIED	PERCENTAGE OF EXECUTIONS RETURNED	TOTAL NUMBER OF EXECUTIONS	TOTAL DELINQUENT TAXES COLLECTED	FTE SPENT ON ALL ASPECT OF THE CIVIL PROCESS
1. Brookings	24,610	1,599	\$8,150	\$1,879	\$10,000	-	-	-	197	-	100%
2. Brown	36,680	1,889	\$20,770	\$3,643	\$26,817	13%	30%	57%	371	\$6,027	160%
3. Codington *	22,460	818	-	-	\$11,227	12%	6%	82%	224	-	280%
4. Meade	23,460	1,567	\$11,000	\$4,400	-	22%	3%	75%	147	-	250%
5. Minnehaha	122,670	4,655	\$16,011	\$93	**	**	**	**	**	**	200%
6. Pennington	76,100	7,618	\$43,687	-	\$287,521	18%	13%	69%	1,343	\$73,340	500%
TOTAL	305,980	18,146	\$99,618	\$10,015	\$335,565				2,282	\$79,367	14.9 FTE's

* Codington County reported a combined figure for Civil Fees and Mileage Fees collected of \$12,972.

** Minnehaha County - has 5 constables who are responsible to the county commissioners to aid in civil process. The sheriff's departments statistics do not include collections made by the constables.

Pennington County - has privately employed constables.

CIVIL PROCESS - 1988 STATISTICS

COUNTY POPULATION 10,000 to 20,000

COUNTY	POPULATION	SERVED	CIVIL PAPERS	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	DELINQUENT TAXES COLLECTED	FTE SPENT ON ALL ASPECT OF THE CIVIL PROCESS
1. Beadle	18,300	942		\$13,795	\$900	\$30,800	18%	19%	33%	254	\$500	100%
2. Clay	12,800	370		\$5,854	\$868	\$34,347	33%	7%	56%	84	\$3,622	50%
3. Davison	17,450	881		\$12,529	\$1,729	\$28,653	14%	7%	79%	177	\$3,043	60%
4. Hughes	14,890	3,188		\$2,322	\$1,446	\$10,765	---	---	---	159	\$9,834	100%
5. Lake	10,830	296		\$4,157	\$1,008	\$5,126	30%	7%	63%	56	\$1,663	40%
6. Roberts	10,980	238		\$1,367	\$1,964	\$919	21%	0	79%	38	0	33%
7. Yankton	18,800	1,267		\$11,346	\$1,584	**	18%	5%	77%	173	**	200%
TOTAL	106,050	7,182		\$51,370	\$9,499	\$110,612				941	\$18,662	5.83 FTE's

** Total Delinquent Taxes Collected for Yankton County is included in Total Dollar Amount of Executions - \$22,827.

Yankton constables are responsible to County Commissioners.

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

CIVIL PROCESS - 1988 STATISTICS

COUNTY POPULATION 5,000 to 9,999

COUNTY	POPULATION	PAPERS SERVED	NUMBER OF CIVIL PAPERS	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	6,770	145		\$1,272	\$766	\$9,475	64%	14%	23%	22	-	120%
2. Brule	5,490	141		\$1,510	\$706	\$21,401	31%	23%	47%	62	\$2,716	100%
3. Butte	8,230	1,443		\$6,766	\$983	\$16,980	20%	5%	75%	76	\$4,876	100%
4. Charles Mix	9,390	561		-	-	-	13%	39%	53%	62	-	70%
5. Custer	6,940	632		\$1,940	\$495	\$13,680	28%	7%	65%	130	\$4,900	40%
6. Day	7,860	560		\$4,124	\$748	\$11,258	37%	8%	55%	84	\$3,580	100%
7. Deuel	5,040	436		\$6,155	-	\$9,726	36%	6%	58%	33	\$1,100	50%
8. Fall River	7,750	333		\$3,548	\$2,035	\$34,885	30%	7%	63%	64	\$1,960	100%
9. Grant	8,910	252		\$3,209	\$484	\$2,290	20%	20%	60%	50	0	75%
10. Gregory	5,740	196		\$1,782	\$512	\$975	20%	12%	68%	25	\$662	35%

Continued--

CIVIL PROCESS - 1988 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. Hamlin	5,250	159	\$1,611	\$896	\$3,336	15%	4%	51%	47	-	10%
12. Kingsbury	6,340	153	\$3,601	\$850	\$444	5%	32%	62%	37	-	60%
13. McCook	6,110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25%
14. Marshall	5,030	402	\$13,950	\$639	\$336	-	-	-	28	\$498	50%
15. Spink	8,930	351	\$2,798	980\$	\$73,284	13%	6%	81%	54	-	100%
16. Todd	6,840	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90%
17. Tripp	7,200	589	\$4,256	\$1,602	\$1,842	2%	5%	93%	42	-	10%
18. Turner	8,690	305	\$4,912	\$2,895	\$66,159	18%	8%	74%	65	-	70%
TOTALS	126,510	6,898	\$48,879	\$14,591	\$266,071				881	\$20,292	9.45 FTE's

CIVIL PROCESS - 1988 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	3,340	150	\$520	\$132	\$12,076	48%	8%	44%	25	-	55%
2. Bennett	3,370	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
3. Clark	4,820	90	\$1,119	\$836	\$362,004	20%	10%	70%	30	\$209	65%
4. Douglas	3,960	187	\$2,100	\$900	\$35,000	55%	18%	27%	55	\$800	50%
5. Edmunds	4,960	122	\$1,871	\$689	\$102,564	39%	20%	41%	44	-	60%
6. Faulk *	3,080	33	-	-	\$1,500	18%	18%	64%	11	\$50	10%
7. Haakon	2,790	126	\$2,490	\$419	\$24,298	41%	2%	57%	42	\$1,005	75%
8. Hand	4,650	225	\$2,385	\$456	\$14,936	28%	38%	34%	32	\$718	80%
9. Hanson	3,280	78	\$711	\$233	\$7,804	31%	19%	50%	16	-	40%
10. Harding	1,780	38	\$604	\$278	\$5,521	57%	0	43%	7	-	33%

* Total Civil Fees and Mileage Fees collected reported together - \$589.

Continued --

CIVIL PROCESS - 1988 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. Hyde	1,910	73	\$1,117	\$167	\$147,885	19%	15%	65%	26	\$2,519	70%
12. Jackson	3,360	64	\$365	\$152	\$36,083	0	50%	50%	4	-	25%
13. Jerauld	2,800	43	\$1,046	\$261	\$6,982	20%	10%	70%	20	-	75%
14. Jones	1,480	91	\$900	\$300	\$67,500	53%	6%	41%	17	-	50%
15. Lyman	3,720	75	\$1,260	\$510	\$1,106	15%	5%	80%	20	\$300	15%
16. McPherson	3,650	94	\$676	\$808	\$1,056	19%	-	81%	16	0	20%
17. Miner	3,470	162	\$3,103	\$574	\$10,972	32%	18%	50%	22	\$231	15%
18. Perkins	4,640	124	\$2,650	\$1,419	\$43,278	23%	5%	64%	22	\$1,199	60%
19. Potter	3,670	120	\$1,379	\$219	\$223	33%	17%	50%	6	0	25%
20. Sanborn	3,030	97	\$1,996	\$185	\$3,828	24%	8%	68%	37	0	75%

Continued --

CIVIL PROCESS - 1988 STATISTICS

COUNTY POPULATION LESS THAN 5,000

(continued)

COUNTY	POPULATION	SERVED	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
21. Stanley	2,670	177	\$1,991	\$325	\$11,320	24%	9%	67%	33	\$3000	50%
22. Sully	1,920	60	\$1,298	\$419	\$4,472	14%	14%	71%	21	\$767	50%
23. Ziebach	2,520	26	\$254	\$113	\$10,000	33%	0	66%	3	-	-
TOTALS	74,870	2,255	\$29,835	\$9,395	\$910,408				509	\$10,798	10.98 FTEs

WARRANTS:

As a preliminary step to this year's survey, a phone poll of several sheriff departments chosen at random was conducted for suggestions regarding the content and format of the 1989 Sheriff Management Survey and resulting report. A majority of sheriff departments expressed an interest in data related to warrants.

At present, many sheriff departments are finding themselves "taxed" by the warrant process. In order to measure the volume of warrants processed by sheriff departments across the state, a section regarding warrants was included on this year's survey. Unfortunately, many sheriff departments were unable to provide this data on the survey because they do not maintain detailed records on warrant processing. Thus, it is evident that the resulting volume reported by the responding sheriff departments would actually be much larger for the State.

The responding sheriff departments served a combined total of 1,245 felony warrants, and 6,192 misdemeanor warrants yielding a total of warrants served of 7,437. Responding departments reported receiving a total of 1,269 felony warrants and 7,802 misdemeanor warrants totaling 9,071 for total warrants received. A few departments could not provide a breakdown by felony and misdemeanor. They could only provide raw totals. Adding these totals to the previous results - the responding departments served 20,036 warrants and received 22,547 warrants. Again, these figures would obviously be much larger had data been available from all departments.

Of the warrants received, 956 were "out of county" warrants. Of those warrants served, 918 were "out of county". Overall responding departments spent on an average of \$4,395 in extradition costs. The sixteen responding departments spent a total of \$70,321 in extradition costs.

In answer to the growing warrant process, many departments have dedicated full-time and part-time positions to the processing of warrants. Of the responding departments, forty-one have at least one full-time officer assigned to this function. Four departments have one full-time civilian employee processing warrants either in combination with an officer or alone. And one department has four civilians working warrants.

Nineteen departments assign these duties to a part-time officer and six departments utilize eight part-time civilians in this capacity. Overall, sheriff departments employ 129 personnel in the warrant process. Of these personnel, 87 are full-time and 42 are part-time. There are 64 full-time officers and 33 part-time officers. There are 8 full-time civilians and 24 part-time civilians.

As of January 1, 1989, forty-four responding sheriff departments had a total of 507 felony warrants still pending. Forty-three departments reported 5,333 misdemeanor warrants still pending.

On the average, a department had 13 felony warrants and 124 misdemeanor warrants still pending. Again, reporting the grand total of warrants pending including those departments who could not provide the felony/misdemeanor breakdown, the departments had 13,711 warrants still pending.

WARRANT PROCESSING - 1988 STATISTICS
COUNTY POPULATION GREATER THAN 20,000

COUNTY	POPULATION	WARRANTS RECEIVED				WARRANTS SERVED				OUT OF COUNTY ¹ WARRANTS				WARRANTS PENDING AS OF 1/1/89				1988 EXTRADITION COSTS	PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO PROCESSING WARRANTS			
		F	M	T	F	M	T	R	S	F	M	T		F	M	T			OFFICERS	PT	FT	PT
1. Brookings	24,610	75	1,694	1,769	75	1,694	1,769	124	12	40	203	243						\$ 3,200	1			
2. Brown	36,680	-	-	914	-	-	631	-	-	-	-	756						-0-		7		2
3. Codington	22,460	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-										
4. Meade	23,460	-	-	-	90	360	450	-	16	15	105	120									1	
5. Minnehaha	122,670	-	-	10,816	-	-	10,405	-	-	-	-	5,997						\$ 41,240	2	1	1	1
6. Pennington	76,100	495	3,425	3,920	444	2,237	2,681	-	195	142	950	1,092						\$ 13,375	2	1		
TOTAL	305,980			17,419			15,946					18,208						\$ 54,615	5	12	2	4

Warrants: F - Felony
M - Misdemeanor
T - Total
R - Received
S - Served
Employees: PT - Part-time
FT - Full-time

*** "-" indicates "UNKNOWN"

WARRANT PROCESSING - 1988 STATISTICS
COUNTY POPULATION 10,000 TO 20,000

COUNTY	POPULATION	WARRANTS RECEIVED				WARRANTS SERVED				"OUT OF COUNTY" WARRANTS				WARRANTS PENDING AS OF 1/1/89				1988 EXTRADITION COSTS		PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO PROCESSING WARRANTS			
		F		M		T		F		M		T		R		S		F		OFFICERS		CIVILIANS	
																				FT	PT	FT	PT
1. Beadle	18,300	35	263	298	35	195	230	30	20	-0-	53	53	-0-							4			
2. Clay	12,800	3	139	142	8	113	121	29	21	3	139	142								2			
3. Davison	17,450	-	-	293	-	-	157	118	71	-	-	425								1			
4. Hughes	14,890	-	-	594	-	-	891	-	-	-	-	-								1	1		
5. Lake	10,830	-	-	-	50	100	150	-	-	-	-	-								4			
6. Roberts	10,980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	275	300								2			
7. Union	10,470	225	480	705	170	350	520	28	28	38	71	109								3			
8. Yankton	18,800	-	-	764	-	-	323	-	-	34	640	674									1		
TOTAL	114,520			2,788			2,392					1,703								17	2		

Warrants: F - Felony
M - Misdemeanor
T - Total

Employees: PT - Part-time
FT - Full-time

*** "-" indicates "UNKNOWN"

WARRANT PROCESSING - 1988 STATISTICS
COUNTY POPULATION 5,000 TO 10,000

COUNTY	POPULATION	WARRANTS RECEIVED				WARRANTS SERVED				"OUT OF COUNTY" WARRANTS				WARRANTS PENDING AS OF 1/1/89				1988 EXTRADITION COSTS	PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO PROCESSING WARRANTS			
		F	M	T	F	M	T	R	S	F	M	T	FT	PT	FT	PT						
1. Bon Homme	6,770	2	123	125	2	49	51	24	20	-0-	51	51			-0-							
2. Brule	5,490	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	16	30	160	190			-0-							
3. Butte	8,230	26	113	139	23	72	95	100	57	3	23	26						\$ 1,000	3		1	
4. Charles Mix	9,390	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	570	600			-0-					3		
5. Custer	6,940	10	160	170	3	52	55	24	12	7	108	115						\$ 1,200	1			
6. Day	7,860	60	174	234	52	163	215	10	10	8	10	18						\$ 1,000	2			
7. Deuel	5,040	4	93	97	4	14	18	11	8	1	35	36			-0-				3	1		
8. Fall River	7,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	175	176			-0-				1			
9. Grant	8,910	4	18	22	4	18	22	10	8	35	60	95			-0-				1	1		
10. Hamlin	5,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0-	14	14			-				2			
11. Kingbury	6,340	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0-	40	40			-				2			
12. McCook	6,110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	46	46			-0-				2			
13. Marshall	5,030	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	17	-	-	-			-0-				4	1		
		Warrants: F - Felony												R - Received				Employees: PT - Part-time				
		M - Misdemeanor												S - Served				FT - Full-time				
		T - Total																				

- continued

*** "-" indicates "UNKNOWN"

WARRANT PROCESSING - 1988 STATISTICS
COUNTY POPULATION 5,000 TO 10,000
(continued)

COUNTY	POPULATION	WARRANTS RECEIVED			WARRANTS SERVED			OUT OF COUNTY WARRANTS			WARRANTS PENDING AS OF 1/1/89			1988 EXTRADITION COSTS		PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO PROCESSING WARRANTS			
		F	M	T	F	M	T	R	S	F	M	T	F	T	\$	OFFICERS	PT	FT	CIVILIANS
14. Spink	8,930	129	249	378	116	224	340	90	70	16	159	175			500	2			
15. Todd	6,840	0	6	6	1	2	3	1	1	0	0	0			-0-	2			
16. Tripp	7,200	50	160	210	40	90	130	50	45	20	80	100			-0-	2			
17. Turner	8,690	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	84	84			-0-	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	120,770			1,381			929					1,766			\$ 3,700	32	6	1	0

Warrants: F- Felony
M - Misdemeanor
T - Total

Employees: PT - Part-time
FT - Full-time

*** "-" indicates "UNKNOWN"

WARRANT PROCESSING - 1988 STATISTICS
COUNTY POPULATION LESS THAN 5,000

COUNTY	POPULATION	WARRANTS RECEIVED			WARRANTS SERVED			"OUT OF COUNTY" WARRANTS			WARRANTS PENDING AS OF 1/1/89			1988	PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO		
		F	M	T	F	M	T	R	S		F	M	T	EXTRADITION COSTS	OFFICERS	PROCESSING WARRANTS	CIVILIANS
1. Aurora	3,340	16	122	138	8	30	38	17	7		15	185	200	-0-	1	1	1
2. Bennett	3,370	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		10	579	589	-	5	4	4
3. Clark	4,820	11	29	40	8	24	32	5	4		13	36	49	-0-	2	1	1
4. Douglas	3,960	15	47	62	15	50	65	25	25		-	-	-	-0-	1		
5. Edmunds	4,960	2	30	32	1	23	24	11	4		7	72	79	-0-	2	2	2
6. Faulk	3,080	5	10	15	5	10	15	10	8		1	10	11	-0-	3		
7. Waakon	2,790	15	-0-	15	12	13	25	5	3		7	10	17	-0-	1		
8. Hand	4,650	6	35	41	5	20	25	13	7		6	34	40	\$ 750	1		
9. Hanson	3,280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	8	-	1		
10. Harding	1,780	1	1	2	1	1	2	-0-	-0-		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1		
11. Hyde	1,910	4	39	43	3	27	30	19	14		1	9	10	\$ 280	1	1	
12. Jackson	3,360	27	156	183	18	63	81	-	-		24	237	261	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
13. Jerauld	2,800	6	13	19	3	4	7	6	4		4	8	12	-0-	1		
Warrants: F- Felony															Employees: PT - Part-time		
M - Misdemeanor															FT - Full-time		
T - Total																	

*** "-" indicates "UNKNOWN"

WARRANT PROCESSING - 1988 STATISTICS
COUNTY POPULATION LESS THAN 5,000
(continued)

COUNTY	POPULATION	WARRANTS RECEIVED					WARRANTS SERVED					"OUT OF COUNTY" WARRANTS					WARRANTS PENDING AS OF 1/1/89					1988 EXTRADITION COSTS		PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO PROCESSING WARRANTS					
		F		M		T	F		M		T	R		S		T	F		M		T	1988	COSTS	OFFICERS		CIVILIANS		PT	FT
14. Jones	1,480	3	43	46	2	31	33	3	2	1	57	58	1	1	1,500	1	1												
15. Lyman	3,720	14	50	64	21	63	84	40	20	0	1	1	1	-0-	3														
16. McPherson	3,650	0	6	6	0	4	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	-0-	1														
17. Miner	3,470	3	15	18	3	15	18	8	8	2	16	18	2	\$ 375	2														
18. Perkins	4,640	12	16	28	12	14	26	4	4	4	15	19	2	-0-	2														
19. Potter	3,670	0	35	35	0	30	30	20	15	-	-	110	1	\$ 50	1														
20. Sanborn	3,030	1	28	29	1	7	8	19	12	1	15	16	1	-0-	1														
21. Stanley	2,670	-	-	95	-	-	102	20	15	-	-	275	1	\$ 500	1														
22. Sully	1,920	10	30	40	10	30	40	20	20	0	4	4	4	-0-	1														
23. Ziebach	2,520	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	5	0	0	0	0	-0-	1														
TOTAL	74,870			951			689					1,777		\$ 3,455	25														

Warrants: F - Felony
M - Misdemeanor
T - Total

Employees: PT - Part-time
FT - Full-time

*** "-" indicates "UNKNOWN"

COUNTY JAIL FACILITIES:

County jail facilities have been a prevalent topic and promise to continue to be a concern. 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 have become obsolete and have not been replaced. Many counties do not want to operate jail facilities due to operation expenses and liability risks.

Currently, slightly over half (50.9%) of the counties responding to the survey operate a jail facility. Fourteen of the facilities are classified as Regional Jail Centers; that is, they house prisoners from other jurisdictions as well as from their own. Another seven counties have Full Jail Facilities and are able to house their own prisoners for extended periods of time (longer than 72 hours). Seven 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, these counties must take their prisoners to a regional jail center. Twenty-seven 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.

Twenty-eight departments reported a combined jail budget total of \$4,129,431. The jail budgets are further analyzed for each county on the following pages.

The responding counties report a total of 278 employees involved in the operation of their jail facilities. Over half of these (71%) 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 (69%) of the employees are involved in direct custody functions, with titles such as correctional officers, guards, jailers, etc. The majority (59%) of these correctional officers are male, while 41% are female.

It should be noted that the meaning of the term "jail personnel" will vary among departments. Only two 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 noted when examining the statistics which follow for the specific departments.

Only 4% of the responding sheriffs' departments with jails require all of their corrections officers to be law enforcement certified. Another 43% of the departments indicated that some of their correctional officers were certified, while 53% of the departments do not have any sworn corrections officers.

The vast majority of departments (93%) 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.

Other training utilized includes South Dakota Sheriff Association Training, ACA Correspondence Courses, seminars and publications. Over three-fourths of the departments (89%) were interested in participating in a correctional officer certification program. Most felt that the jailor basic training should be two weeks in length and should cover additional topics of Interpersonal Relations, CPR, First Aid, Self Defense, Suicide Prevention, Medical Screening, and Stress Management.

The authorized annual salaries available to correctional officers in the responding departments ranged from \$7,800 to \$22,651 per year.

The responding counties with jails can hold a combined total of 756 males, 132 females, and 113 juveniles. A few counties did not categorize their holding capacity by type of prisoner. Their cells are utilized to meet their needs at any given time without constraints as to prisoner sex or age. The total capacity for all participating agencies was 1000 prisoners.

The remaining information collected for the jails is presented in the following tables. 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 clarification.

- + 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 1988.
- + 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 1988.
- + Mileage Transporting Prisoners - number of miles travelled by the department transporting prisoners to another facility in 1988.
- + 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 1988 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 1988.

When reviewing the jail budget data, it is important to realize that some departments have completely distinct budgets for their jails separate from their department budget. Other counties can not separate 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, and the jail operations expenses from the department expenses, etc. Budget comparisons among these counties are difficult.

COUNTY	PERSONNEL SALARIES AND WAGES	PERSONNEL BENEFITS	OPERATING EXPENSES	CAPITAL OUTLAY	TOTAL JAIL BUDGET	COUNTY WORK RELEASE MONIES RECEIVED
1. Beadle	\$ 84,800	\$ 16,328	\$107,000	\$ 1,500	\$ 209,628	\$10,330
2. Bennett	---	---	30,000	---	30,000	---
3. Brookings	80,864	16,913	53,400	1,500	152,677	33,000
4. Brown	10,903	40,653	60,000	---	111,556	19,988
5. Brule	53,750	12,550	49,700	4,500	120,500	---
6. Charles Mix	81,000	18,850	47,875	7,200	154,925	---
7. Codington	135,000	27,017	99,000	9,300	270,317	12,740
8. Davison	79,423	16,537	67,900	---	163,860	3,099
9. Fall River	116,566	22,982	37,050	---	176,598	4,690
10. Hughes	**	**	**	**	**	8,884
11. Lake	17,936	4,260	38,500	---	60,696	---
12. Meade	81,251	19,436	57,113	5,200	163,000	1,957
13. Minnehaha	534,833	104,767	161,600	17,300	818,500	120,557
14. Pennington	868,731	156,764	154,935	---	1,180,430	21,210
15. Roberts	58,350	12,970	45,320	3,600	120,240	4,352
TOTALS	\$2,203,407	\$470,027	\$1,009,393	\$50,100	\$3,732,927	\$240,807

**Included within Hughes County's total departmental budget

Pennington County receives Females from Meade County.

REGIONAL JAIL FACILITIES

1988 COUNTY STATISTICS

COUNTY	TOTAL JAIL PERSONNEL	RECEIVE PRISONERS FROM	HOLDING CAPACITY			NUMBER OF PRISONERS		TOTAL PRISONER DAYS	OUT-OF-COUNTY PRISONER DAYS		AGE OF FACILITY
			MALE	FEMALE	JUVENILE	RECEIVED IN 1988	CHARGED				
1. Beadle	6	Hand, Jerauld, Sanborn,	20	4	4	28	632	6,024	422	\$30	11 years
2. Bennett	5	Haakon, Jackson, Mellette, Pennington	20	2	2	24	560	5,000	682	\$22	15 years
3. Brookings	12	Deuel, Hamlin, Kingsbury	22	8	5	35	918	4,935	99	\$35	15 years
4. Brown	13	Day, Campbell, Edmunds, Marshall, McPherson, Roberts, Spink	43	9	10	62	1,744	13,135	2,137	\$30	22 years
5. Brule	6	Aurora, Buffalo, Davison, Lyman, Tripp	20	4	0	24	440	2,940	687	\$30	25 years
6. Charles Mix	8	Douglas, Gregory, Hutchinson	28	14	22	64	967	5,595	1,377	\$24	14 years
7. Codington	12	Clark, Deuel, Grant, Hamlin, Kingsbury, Roberts	40	6	9	55	661	6,253	944	\$30	15 years
8. Davison	20	Aurora, Hanson, McCook, Miner, Sanborn	10	0	0	10	804	2,125	634	\$30	54 years
9. Fall River	5	Custer, Shannon	18	4	8	30	877	3,614	731	\$32	15 years

REGIONAL JAIL FACILITIES

1988 COUNTY STATISTICS (continued)

COUNTY	TOTAL JAIL PERSONNEL	RECEIVE PRISONERS FROM	MALE	FEMALE	HOLDING CAPACITY	NUMBER OF PRISONERS RECEIVED IN 1986	TOTAL PRISONER DAYS	OUT-OF-COUNTY PRISONER DAYS	DAILY FEE CHARGED	AGE OF FACILITY
10. Hughes	17	Haakon, Hyde, Potter, Stanley, Sully, Tripp	42	6	6	48	14,324	9,347	\$40	20 years
11. Lake	8	Kingsbury	--	--	0	22	2,274	760	***	13 years
12. Meade	5	Harding, Perkins, Pennington	24	0	4	24	4,744	476	\$25	24 years
13. Minnehaha	23	Aurora, Deuel, Davison, Miner, Moody, Jerauld, Lincoln, McCook, Sanborn, Turner	172	8	8	188	50,967	24	\$32	11 years
14. Pennington	48	Meade	99	10	0	109	47,983	5,534	\$25	67 years
15. Roberts	9	Marshall, Traverse Co, MN	16	8	8	32	8,400	42	\$20	55 years
REGIONAL JAIL TOTALS	197		574	83	86	755	178,313	23,896	Average = \$29	Median Age = 25 years

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. Work release and school release offenders can be housed for up to one year.

Lake County contracts on a yearly basis. Cells can be used for both male and female as needed. Juveniles are only incarcerated by court order.

FULL JAILS - BUDGET INFORMATION

COUNTY	PERSONNEL SALARIES AND WAGES	PERSONNEL BENEFITS	OPERATING EXPENSES	CAPITAL OUTLAY	TOTAL JAIL BUDGET	COUNTY WORK RELEASE MONIES RECEIVED
1. Bon Homme	\$ 41,300	\$ 7,800	\$ 2,000	---	\$ 51,100	\$ 440
2. Clay	24,000	1,840	13,400	500	39,740	4,715
3. Day	28,035	5,205	13,600	---	46,840	6,065
4. Faulk	---	---	2,000	---	2,000	320
5. Grant	85,500	25,750	43,700	2,000	156,950	2,451
6. Marshall	---	---	6,500	---	6,500	1,299
7. Union	---	---	5,500	---	5,500	---
TOTALS	\$178,835	\$40,595	\$86,700	\$2,500	\$308,630	\$15,290

FULL JAIL FACILITIES

1988 COUNTY STATISTICS

COUNTY	TOTAL JAIL PERSONNEL	HOLDING CAPACITY				TOTAL PRISONERS RECEIVED	TOTAL PRISONER DAYS	AGE OF FACILITY
		MALES	FEMALES	JUVENILES	TOTAL			
1. Bon Homme	9	6	6	6	12	50	312	55 yrs.
2. Clay	6	14	4	2	20	264	2,218	77 yrs.
3. Day	5	93	19	15	127	127	1,699	23 yrs.
4. Faulk	4	12	4	---	16	42	132	52 yrs.
5. Grant	4	18	0	0	18	80	329	16
6. Marshall	9	5	2	0	7	105	730	81 yrs.
7. Union	6	8	2	4	14	80	365	10 yrs.
TOTALS	43	156 males	35 females	27 juveniles	214 total	748 received	5,785 days	45 yrs. median age

LIMITED JAILS - BUDGET INFORMATION

COUNTY	PERSONNEL SALARIES AND WAGES	PERSONNEL BENEFITS	OPERATING EXPENSES	CAPITAL OUTLAY	TOTAL JAIL BUDGET	TOTAL JAIL FEES PAID
1. Davison	\$ 79,423	\$16,537	\$67,900	---	\$163,860	\$40,650
2. Edmunds	19,117	1,627	8,000	---	28,744	4,550
3. Hand	---	---	15,000	---	15,000	11,400
4. Jones	1,500	---	5,500	---	7,000	5,000
5. Kingsbury	---	---	17,750	---	17,750	12,000
6. Perkins	5,380	---	9,000	---	14,380	6,270
7. Potter	---	---	5,000	---	5,000	1,608
TOTALS	\$106,620	\$18,339	\$128,150	---	\$251,734	\$81,478

LIMITED JAIL FACILITIES

1988 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	20	10	0	0	10	804	2,125	54 yrs.	Minnehaha	142	11,455	\$32					
2. Edmunds	10	3	--	--	3	54	529	54 yrs.	Brown	12	1,950	\$30					
3. Hand	4	4	2	0	6	14	54	57 yrs.	Beadle	14	1,400	\$30					
4. Jones	5	2	1	0	3	20	22	37 yrs.	Hughes	5	1,200	\$45					
5. Kingsbury	3	10	2	0	12	26	46	23 yrs.	Lake	20	12,810	**					
6. Perkins	7	4*	4*	0	4	77	104	-----	Corson, Mead, or Lawrence	19	9,340	\$25					
7. Potter ***	9	3	3	0	3	30	60	80 yrs.	Hughes	5	2,000	\$40					
TOTALS	58	36	12	0	41	1025	2,940	51 yrs. average age		217	40,155	\$34 average					

* Cells can be used either for strictly males or strictly females, no combinations.

** Kingsbury has a yearly contract with Lake County jail.

*** Potter County jail facilities are 80 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	28	5,035	\$32	\$ 4,552
2. Butte	Lawrence	97	19,000	\$25	\$18,875
3. Clark	Codington	35	1,224	\$25	\$ 2,032
4. Custer	Fall River	96	6,000	\$32	\$19,950
5. Deuel	Codington	53	---	\$30	\$11,600
6. Douglas	Charles Mix	24	800	\$25	\$ 6,087
7. Gregory	Charles Mix Winner PD	46	12,000	\$24 \$30	\$20,000
8. Haakon	Bennett	19	5,200	\$22	\$ 3,542
9. Hamlin	Brookings or Codington	55	---	\$30 \$35	\$ 7,340
10. Hanson	Davison or Minnehaha	6	144	\$30	\$ 2,823
11. Harding	Lawrence or Mead	**	**	\$25	\$ 2,150
12. Hyde	Hughes	17	1,600	\$40	\$ 1,824
13. Jackson	Bennett	47	4,000	\$22	\$10,318
14. Jerauld	Beadle, Davison, or Minnehaha	14	1,400	\$30 \$30 \$32	\$ 1,700

** Prisoners transported by Highway Patrol.

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
15. Lyman	Brule	146	4,380	\$30	\$13,324
16. McCook	Minnehaha	---	---	\$35	-----
17. McPherson	Brown	6	480	\$30	\$ 1,500
18. Miner	Davison or Minnehaha	---	1,850	\$32	\$14,850
19. Sanborn	Beadle, Davison or Minnehaha	7	2,030	\$30	\$ 4,780
20. Spink	Brown	118	18,060	\$25	\$14,545
21. Stanley	Hughes	190	760	\$32	\$32,900
22. Sully	Hughes	15	750	\$32	\$ 1,288
23. Todd	Winner City	3	258	\$30	\$ 1,050
24. Tripp	Winner City	---	---	\$30	\$74,085
25. Turner	Minnehaha	16	1,500	\$30	\$ 3,885
26. Yankton	Yankton City	465	0	**	\$50,652
27. Ziebach	Dewey	1	200	\$20	\$ 185

** Yankton County pays 50% of total cost of city jail.

TURNOVER:

Sheriffs were asked to specify the number of personnel separations in their department occurring during 1988. They were instructed to include only full-time, sworn personnel in their answer. 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. Instructions asked that months be rounded-off to the nearest year.

There were a total of 35 full-time sworn personnel separations in calendar year 1988 for the participating sheriffs' agencies. Over half (N=29) of these separations were caused by resignation. The 29 resigning officers had spent an average of 4.2 years working for their departments.

Three officers (8.5%) were dismissed from their departments in 1986. The discharged officers had spent an average of .33 years of service with the department, and averaged 6.3 years of total law enforcement service.

After an average of 11.3 years with their departments and an average of 25.6 years in law enforcement, three officers retired from their departments in 1988. None of the sheriffs reported that any of their sworn officers had died while employed by the county during the last year.

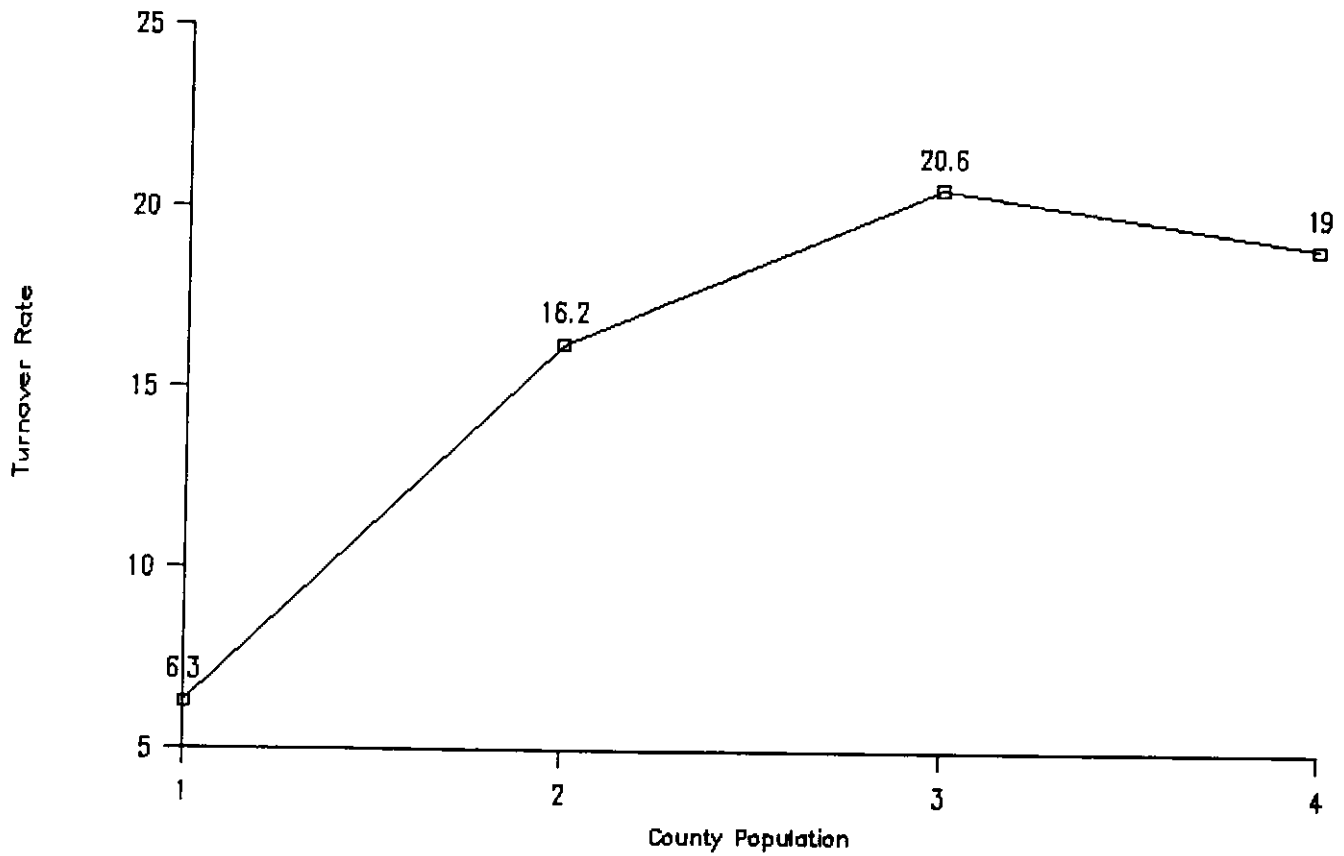
The rate of turnover can be calculated by dividing the total number of separations (35) by the total number of full-time sworn personnel (258). The overall turnover rate for the fifty-five departments was 13.5% for the year 1988. This rate of turnover varies when the agencies are categorized by county 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	111	6.3%
10,000 to 20,000	7	43	16.2%
5,000 to 9,999	13	63	20.6%
Less than 5,000	14	42	19.0%

Overall Turnover Rate = 13.5%

FIGURE 5

SWORN OFFICER TURNOVER BY POPULATION



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	2.91
2. Arrest, Search, and Seizure	2.89
3. Crime Scene Investigation	2.83
4. Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs	2.66
5. Police Survival	2.64
6. Evidence Collection Techniques.	2.60
7. Child Abuse and Domestic Violence	2.57
8. Case Preparation & Courtroom Testimony	2.55
9. Search Warrant Preparation & Execution	2.53
10. Liability of Law Enforcement Authority to Arrest	2.49
10. Report Writing	2.49
11. Civil Processes	2.43
12. Rape and Other Sex Offenses	2.40
13. Police-Community Relations.	2.38
14. Juvenile Problems.	2.36
14. Liability of Police Administration/Supervisors .	2.36
14. Prisoner Custody and Transportation	2.36
14. Substance Abuse.	2.36
15. Accident Investigation	2.32
15. Juvenile Justice Law & Rights of Children . . .	2.32

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 include in its curriculum. 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	24	44%
2. Child Abuse & Domestic Violence	15	27%
2. Civil Processes	15	27%
3. Crime Scene Investigation	14	25%
4. Arrest, Search, and Seizure	13	24%
5. Report Writing	9	16%
5. Stress Management	9	16%
6. Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs	8	15%
6. Evidence Collection Techniques	8	15%
7. Police Survival . . . . .	.6	11%
7. Search Warrant Preparation & Execution	6 . . . . .	.11%
8. Jail Management . . . . .	.5	9%
9. Accident Investigation. . . . .	.4	7%
9. Administration & Management . . . . .	.4	7%
9. Basic Training Update . . . . .	.4	7%
9. Liability of Police Administration/Supervisors . . . . .	.4	7%
9. Rape & Other Sex Offenses . . . . .	.4	7%
9. Liability of Law Enforcement Authority to Arrest	4	7%

*** Two departments suggested courses on Satanism and Major Crimes.

FIELD TRAINING

Over half (56.4%) of the responding departments indicated that field training should be offered once every three months. Some (27.3%) believed that once a month would be the best schedule, while others (9.1%) indicated that upon agency request would be the preferred training period. Over one half (52.7%) preferred 8-hour training sessions, while 21.8% felt that 6-hour periods would be best, and 16.4% desired 4-hour field training classes.

**County Population
Greater Than
20,000**

BUDGET EXPENSES OF SHERIFF DEPARTMENTS SERVING POPULATIONS GREATER THAN 20,000

	POPULATION	SALARIES	BENEFITS	OPERATING	CAPITAL	JAIL	OTHER	TOTAL
Brookings	24,610	\$234,364	\$51,543	\$27,384	\$41,650	\$30,900	-0-	\$385,841
Brown	36,680	440,354	100,739	99,300	30,646	53,800	15,000	739,839
Codington	22,460	110,000	23,224	24,800	24,800	-0-	-0-	182,824
Meade	23,460	171,543	41,312	14,500	35,500	163,000	-0-	425,855
Minnehaha	122,670	1,462,320	294,478	144,525	79,200	161,600	18,225	2,160,348
Pennington	76,100	1,175,552	231,056	184,789	35,745	1,180,430	-0-	2,807,572
TOTAL	305,980	\$3,594,133	\$742,352	\$495,298	\$247,541	\$1,589,730	\$33,225	\$6,702,279

*** Codington County maintains a separate Jail Budget.

ANNUAL SALARIES OF FULL-TIME SWORN PERSONNEL
POPULATION GREATER THAN 20,000

Rank	Number	Minimum	* 25th Percentile	** Median	*** 75th Percentile	Maximum
Chief Deputy	7	\$17,700	\$21,600	\$24,240	\$32,950	\$33,446
Lieutenant	2	\$29,765	-----	\$29,765	-----	\$29,765
Sergeant	9	\$24,898	\$24,898	\$26,186	\$26,186	\$26,186
Detective	6	\$16,000	\$22,183	\$24,634	\$25,022	\$25,022
Deputy	81	\$13,291	\$22,152	\$23,394	\$23,394	\$23,394

Using current salaries
as of March 1, 1989.

* 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

Salary Figures are Approximations

DEPARTMENT	Total full-time sworn officers	Employee life insurance	Employee health insurance	Family health insurance	Insurance	False arrest	Insurance	Workers' compensation	Retirement	Court Pay	Court Comp. Time	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	PCR Participant	Computerized	Educational	
Brookings	6	P	F	N	F	F	F	F	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	7	Y	N	Y	Y	
Brown	10	F	F	P	F	F	F	F	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	L	L	11	Y	Y	Y	N	
Codington	4	P	F	N	F	F	F	F	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	--	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	B	N	5	N	Y	Y	N
Meade	7	P	F	N	N	N	N	F	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	B	B	9	Y	Y	N	N
Minnehaha	54	N	P	P	F	F	F	F	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	B	B	24	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Pennington	30	P	P	P	F	F	F	P	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	L	28	Y	Y	Y	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 allowed

County Population
10,000 to 20,000

BUDGET EXPENSES OF SHERIFF DEPARTMENTS SERVING POPULATIONS 10,000 to 20,000

	POPULATION	SALARIES	BENEFITS	OPERATING	CAPITAL	JAIL	OTHER	TOTAL
Beadle	18,300	\$95,500	\$21,227	\$31,000	\$13,500	\$209,628	-0-	\$370,855
Clay	12,800	101,500	19,340	19,050	7,500	13,400	-0-	160,790
Davison	17,450	102,329	20,586	35,769	1,225	163,860	-0-	323,769
Hughes	14,890	350,401	61,532	89,000	42,000	-0-	-0-	542,933
Lake	10,830	109,098	21,937	27,453	15,300	60,696	14,470	248,954
Roberts	10,980	57,300	15,083	28,875	12,500	-0-	-0-	113,758
Union	10,470	116,550	26,953	9,600	18,000	5,500	5,500	182,103
Yankton	18,800	134,044	30,240	27,927	12,808	-0-	49,632	254,651
TOTAL	114,520	\$1,066,722	\$216,898	\$268,674	\$122,833	\$453,084	69,602	\$2,197,813

*** Yankton County shares the City Jail with the Police department & pays 50% of the total cost of operations.

*** Hughes County's Jail Expenses are included in their Total Budget

*** Roberts County maintains a separate Jail Budget.

ANNUAL SALARIES OF FULL-TIME SWORN PERSONNEL

POPULATION 10,000 TO 20,000

Rank	Number	Minimum	* 25th Percentile	** Median	*** 75th Percentile	Maximum
Chief Deputy	8	\$17,000	\$17,521	\$20,417	\$20,878	\$23,659
Sergeant	2	\$17,652	-----	\$17,652	-----	\$17,652
Deputy	25	\$16,000	\$16,421	\$16,421	\$17,940	\$18,325

Using current salaries
of March 1, 1989.

- * 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

Salary Figures are Approximations

PERSONNEL BENEFITS - Population 10,000 to 20,000

DEPARTMENT	Total full-time	Srown officers	Employee life insurance	Employee health insurance	Family health insurance	False arrest insurance	Workmen's compensation	Retirement	Court Pay	Court Comp. Time	Longevity Pay	Shift Differ-ential Pay	Uniform Provided	Cleaning Allowance	Weapons Furnished	Leathers Furnished	Annual Leave	Sick Leave	Comp time for overtime	Cash for overtime	Total Vehicles Owned	Crime Prevention Prog	UCR Participant	Computerized	Educational
Beadle	4	N	F	N	F	F	F	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	B	N	6	N	Y	N	N
Clay	3	P	P	P	P	F	F	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	3	N	Y	N	N
Davison	5	P	P	P	P	F	F	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	L	L	5	Y	Y	Y	N
Hughes	16	F	F	N	F	F	F	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	L	L	6	N	Y	N	N
Lake	4	N	F	N	F	F	F	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	4	N	Y	N	Y
Roberts	2	F	F	N	F	F	F	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	4	N	N	N	N
Union	3	N	F	P	F	F	F	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	3	Y	Y	Y	Y
Yankton	6	N	P	P	F	F	F	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	L	N	6	N	Y	N	Y

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 allowed

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

BUDGET EXPENSES OF SHERIFF DEPARTMENTS SERVING POPULATIONS 5,000 to 9,999

	POPULATION	SALARIES	BENEFITS	OPERATING	CAPITAL	JAIL	OTHER	TOTAL
Bon Homme	6,770	\$94,040	\$17,050	\$19,000	\$14,000	\$2,000	-0-	\$146,090
Brule	5,490	123,395	30,590	34,200	14,500	49,700	-0-	252,385
Butte	8,230	61,264	10,949	22,937	13,850	45,000	-0-	154,000
Charles Mix	9,390	163,000	37,268	52,915	15,560	47,875	40,000	356,618
Custer	6,940	213,000	43,200	83,650	16,000	23,000	-0-	378,850
Day	7,860	69,000	16,402	16,300	13,800	46,841	-0-	162,343
Deuel	5,040	102,352	20,510	22,900	950	20,000	-0-	166,712
Fall River	7,750	96,108	20,861	37,000	12,000	-0-	53,815	219,784
Grant	8,910	90,000	21,250	43,700	2,000	-0-	-0-	156,950
Gregory	5,740	40,698	-0-	12,700	8,200	-0-	-0-	61,598

-continued

BUDGET EXPENSES OF SHERIFF DEPARTMENTS SERVING POPULATIONS 5,000 to 9,999 (continued)

Hamlin	5,250	44,568	5,947	300	550	-0-	-0-	51,365
Kingsbury	6,340	43,000	7,430	14,900	14,300	17,750	2,500	99,880
McCook	6,110	55,200	8,325	19,475	2,000	-0-	-0-	85,000
Marshall	5,030	120,489	26,556	36,423	-0-	6,500	6,000	195,968
Spink	8,930	261,401	70,540	40,075	25,475	30,000	-0-	427,491
Todd	6,840	28,000	2,105	12,350	4,000	-0-	-0-	46,455
Tripp	7,200	60,000	9,850	17,700	3,450	-0-	-0-	91,000
Turner	8,690	40,392	8,168	16,950	700	-0-	-0-	66,210
TOTAL	133,350	\$1,705,907	\$357,001	\$503,475	\$161,335	\$288,666	\$102,315	\$3,118,699

*** Fall River maintains a separate budget for it's jail.

*** Jail Funds for McCook County are contributed by the city and are not included in the sheriff department's budget.

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	\$14,800	\$16,800	\$18,110	\$19,077	\$20,651
Lietenant	1	\$17,368	-----	-----	-----	\$17,368
Sergeant	4	\$14,894	\$15,896	\$18,900	\$18,900	\$18,900
Detective	1	\$17,368	-----	-----	-----	\$17,368
Deputy	24	\$12,960	\$15,213	\$16,635	\$17,525	\$17,900

Using current salaries
of March 1, 1989.

* 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

Salary Figures are Approximations

PERSONNEL BENEFITS - Population 5,000 to 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. Time	Longevity Pay	Shift Differ-ential 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 Prog	UCR Participant	Computerized Educational		
Bon Homme	3	F	P	P	F	F	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	3	N	Y	N	N
Brule	4	P	F	P	F	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	L	L	5	Y	Y	Y	N
Butte	3	P	P	P	F	F	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	3	N	N	N	N
Charles Mix	3	N	F	P	F	F	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	L	L	4	Y	Y	N	N
Custer	9	F	F	N	F	F	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	L	L	13	N	Y	Y	N
Day	3	F	F	F	F	F	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	2	N	Y	N	N
Deuel	3	N	F	N	F	F	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	L	N	4	Y	Y	N	Y
Fall River	4	N	F	N	F	F	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	L	N	5	N	N	N	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 allowed

PERSONNEL BENEFITS - Population 5,000 to 9,999

DEPARTMENT	Total full-time sworn officers	Employee life insurance	Employee health insurance	Family health insurance	False arrest insurance	Workers' compensation	Retirement	Court pay	Court Comp Time	Longevity Pay	Shift Differ-ential 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 Prog	UCR Participant	Computerized	Educational
Grant	1	F	F	F	F	P	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	8	2	N	Y	N	Y
Gregory	2	P	F	N	F	F	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	L	N	3	N	N	N
Hamlin	2	N	P	P	F	F	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2	Y	N	N	N
Kingsbury	2	N	P	P	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2	Y	N	N	Y
McCook	2	N	P	P	F	F	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3	N	N	N	Y
Marshall	4	N	F	N	F	F	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	7	Y	Y	N	Y
Spink	9	N	F	P	F	F	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	B	N	8	Y	Y	N	N
Todd	2	N	N	N	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	L	1	N	N	N	Y

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 allowed

PERSONNEL BENEFITS - Population 5,000 to 9,999

DEPARTMENT	Total full-time sworn officers	Employee life insurance	Employee health insurance	Family health insurance	Insurance	False arrest	Insurance	Workers' compensation	Retirement	Court Pay	Court Comp. Time	Longevity Pay	Shift Differential Pay	Central 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 Prog	UCR Participant	Computerized	Educational	
Tripp	2	N	F	N	F	F	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	L	N	1	N	N	N	Y
Turner	2	N	P	P	F	F	F	F	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	L	N	2	N	N	N	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 allowed

**County Population
Less Than
5,000**

BUDGET EXPENSES OF SHERIFF DEPARTMENTS SERVING POPULATIONS OF LESS THAN 5,000

	POPULATION	SALARIES	BENEFITS	OPERATING	CAPITAL	JAIL	OTHER	TOTAL
Aurora	3,340	\$66,364	\$17,805	\$16,620	-0-	\$ 8,000	-0-	\$108,789
Bennett	3,370	110,000	35,000	30,000	10,000	30,000	-0-	215,000
Clark	4,820	43,417	11,801	12,403	15,000	10,500	-0-	93,121
Douglas	3,960	40,500	7,788	20,600	-0-	-0-	200	69,088
Edmunds	4,960	98,514	18,843	12,996	11,000	8,000	-0-	149,353
Faulk	3,080	89,480	16,825	17,650	3,500	2,000	-0-	129,455
Haakon	2,790	39,508	5,848	14,200	-0-	5,000	-0-	64,556
Hand	4,650	53,148	9,836	14,200	250	15,000	-0-	92,434
Hanson	3,280	29,908	6,348	11,200	-0-	-0-	9,500	56,956
Harding	1,780	36,000	10,302	15,025	-0-	-0-	-0-	61,327

*** Douglas County maintains a separate budget for it's jail.

BUDGET EXPENSES OF SHERIFF DEPARTMENTS SERVING POPULATIONS OF LESS THAN 5,000 (continued)

	POPULATION	SALARIES	BENEFITS	OPERATING	CAPITAL	JAIL	OTHER	TOTAL
Hyde	1,910	25,600	3,300	9,050	250	4,000	-0-	42,200
Jackson	3,360	36,390	12,735	10,250	4,000	8,000	-0-	71,375
Jerauld	2,800	32,308	6,282	14,700	1,200	10,000	-0-	64,490
Jones	1,480	29,408	4,130	19,000	-0-	7,000	350	59,888
Lyman	3,720	70,148	14,900	28,000	10,500	-0-	-0-	123,548
McPherson	3,650	26,295	3,600	16,250	-0-	-0-	-0-	46,145
Miner	3,470	49,790	8,964	18,525	2,300	12,000	-0-	91,579
Perkins	4,640	46,000	13,000	17,700	2,500	14,380	-0-	93,580
Potter	3,670	64,948	23,443	25,750	16,750	5,000	-0-	135,891
Sanborn	3,030	35,000	8,375	10,300	8,200	-0-	-0-	61,875
Stanley	2,670	42,582	9,862	28,390	1,000	-0-	500	82,334
Sully	1,920	38,328	8,843	23,972	700	4,000	-0-	75,843
Ziebach	2,520	16,297	7,611	9,800	-0-	1,000	-0-	34,708
TOTAL	74,870	\$1,119,933	\$265,441	\$369,581	\$87,150	\$143,880	\$10,550	\$2,023,535

ANNUAL SALARIES OF FULL-TIME SWORN PERSONNEL

POPULATION LESS THAN 5,000

Rank	Number	Minimum	* 25th Percentile	** Median	*** 75th Percentile	Maximum
Chief Deputy	8	\$12,482	\$15,169	\$16,580	\$17,190	\$17,931
Deputy	13	\$14,400	\$14,400	\$15,900	\$17,442	\$21,000

Using current salaries
as of March 1, 1989.

* 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

Salary Figures are Approximations

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. Time	Longevity Pay	Shift Differ-ential 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 Preven-tion Program	UCR Participant	Computerized Educational	
Aurora	3	P	F	F	F	F	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	3	N	Y	N	Y
Bennett	6	N	F	N	F	F	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	B	B	6	N	N	N	Y
Clerk	2	N	F	P	F	F	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	2	N	Y	N	Y
Douglas	2	F	F	F	F	F	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	L	N	2	Y	N	N	N
Edmunds	3	F	F	N	F	F	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	B	B	4	Y	Y	N	Y
Faulk	3	N	P	N	F	F	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	L	N	3	N	N	N	Y
Haakon	2	P	P	P	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	2	Y	Y	N	Y
Hand	2	N	P	P	F	F	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	2	N	Y	N	N

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

Overtime: L = Overtime for Line Officers
S = Overtime for Supervisory Officers
B = Overtime for Both
N = No overtime allowed

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	Workers' compensation	Retirement	Court Pay	Court Comp. Time	Longevity Pay	Shift Differ-	ental 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	UCR Participant	Computerized	Educational
Hanson	1	N	F	N	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	1	N	N	N	N
Harding	1	N	F	P	F	F	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	1	N	Y	N	Y
Hyde	1	N	F	P	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	0	N	Y	N	Y
Jackson	2	N	P	P	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	2	N	Y	N	N
Jerauld	1	N	N	N	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	1	Y	N	N	N
Jones	1	N	F	F	F	F	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	0	N	Y	N	Y
Lyman	3	P	P	P	N	P	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	4	Y	Y	Y	N
McPherson	1	N	P	P	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	0	N	N	N	Y

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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	Insurance	False Arrest insurance	Insurance	Workers' compensation	Retirement	Court Pay	Court Comp. Time	Longevity Pay	Shift Differ-ential 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	UCR Participant	Computerized	Educational	
Miner	2	N	P	P	F	F	F	F	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	B	N	2	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Perkins	2	P	P	P	F	F	F	F	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	3	N	N	N	N	
Potter	1	F	F	P	F	F	F	F	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	1	N	Y	N	Y	
Sanborn	1	P	F	P	N	F	F	F	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	1	N	N	N	Y	
Stanley	2	N	F	N	F	F	F	F	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	L	N	2	N	N	N	Y	
Sully	1	N	F	P	F	F	F	F	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	L	N	2	Y	Y	N	Y	
Ziebach	1	N	F	P	F	F	F	F	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	Y	

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