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## PROFILE OF

SOUTH DAKOTA SHERIFF DEPARTMENTS

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## SURVEY METHOD:

Inthe Winter of 1991, the Scuth Dakota Statistical Analysis Center surveyed all sheriff departments in the State. In January, a survey questionnaire accompanied by a cover letter was sent to all sheriff departments. In an attempt to increase the response rate, a follow-up letter and teletype reminders were sent approximately one month later.

This was the fifth year the SAC compiled statewide management data pertaining to all sheriff departments in the State. During the 1989 survey, 55 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 departments across the State. In addition, the results should provide the sheriffs with a substantial basis from which to justify future managerial decisions.

This year fifty-seven of the sixty-five sheriffs in South Dakota completed and returned survey forms, yielding a response rate of $87.7 \%$. The eight sheriffs who did not respond were from the following counties: Aurora, Charles Mix, Hutchinson, Hyde, Lawrence, Mellette, and Todd. Stanley County submitted their survey after the specified deadline; therefore, they are not included in the overall analysis of all the sheriff departments. Their individual data can be found in the section for departments serving counties with a population less than 5,000 . The $87.7 \%$ who did participate are considered to be representative of county sheriff 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 obvious 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 encoded and verified by Statistical Analysis Center staff. The database software package, DBXL, and the statistical software package, SPSS/PC + , were utilized to analyze the data.

The agencies are arranged in dsscending 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 1990 estimates prepared by the State Data Center at the University of South Dakota. The counties are broken down by population as follows:

| POPULATION | NUMBER OF DEPARTMENTS |
| :--- | :---: |
| Greater than 20,000 | 6 |
| Between 10,000 and 20,000 | 8 |
| Between 5,000 and 9,999 | 17 |
| Less than 5,000 | 26 |

## DEPARTMENTAL BUDGETS:

The sheriffs were asked to specify the sources of income for their department budgets in 1991. The total income available to the responding agencies ranged from a low of $\$ 33,708$ per year to a high of $\$ 2,774,393$ per year. These county agencies had a combined budget income of $\$ 13,800,399$ for 1991 . The vast majority ( $86 \%$ ), $\$ 11,936,323$, of this total figure came from county funds. One sheriff department reported receiving $\$ 2,500$ from state funds, while another agency reported receiving $\$ 42,303$. Federal funds totalling $\$ 544,087$ were received by four agencies. Eight departments also indicated that they obtained funds from an "other" source, totalling \$ 1,275,186.

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

BUDGET EXPENSES

Personnel Salaries Personnel Benefits Operating Expenses
\$ 8,339,197 1,987,901 2,156,455 Capital Outlay 634,431 Other

Total Budget Expenses
\$13,532,400

When personnel salaries and benefits were combined, they accounted for over three-fourths ( $76.3 \%$ ) of the expenses incurred by sheriffs departments throughout the State. Operating expenses, such as utilities, contractual services, supplies, travel, etc., accounted for $15.9 \%$ of the total budgets. Another $4.7 \%$ of the budget was allocated for capital outlay, such as vehicles, land, equipment, construction, etc., while $3.1 \%$ of the expenses went to an "other" category (See Figure 1).

## OVERALL DEPARTMENT EXPENSE ALLOCATION



FIGURE 1 - SD 1991 SHERIFF MGT STUDY

## PER CAPITA COST OF LAW ENFORCEMENT:

The fifty-seven reporting sheriff departments serve counties ranging in size from 1,324 to 123,809 people (according to 1990 estimates). The combined total population of these jurisdictions is 630,281 . By dividing the budget total expenses for all responding agencies, $\$ 13,532,400$ by the combined population of 630,281 , a per capita cost of county law enforcement services of $\$ 21.47$ is obtained. This means the responding counties, as a whole, currently spend over $\$ 21$ per person for law enforcement.

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

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Over } \\ & 20,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10,000 \text { to } \\ 20,000 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,000 \text { to } \\ & 10,000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Leas than } \\ & 6,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SALARIES | \$4,147,041 | \$1,021,467 | \$1,771,689 | \$1,399,000 |
| PERSONNEL BENEFITS | \$1,036,322 | \$ 208,425 | \$ 435,785 | + 307,369 |
| OPERATING EXPENSES | \$ 813,677 | \$ 293,943 | \$ 561, 114 | \$ 487.721 |
| CAPITAL OUTLAY | \$ 231,518 | \$ 101,885 | \$ 182,787 | \$ 118,241 |
| OTHER | \$ 86,795 | S 142,144 | \$ 122,694 | \$ 63,783 |
| TOTAL | \$6,314,353 | \$1,767,864 | \$3,074,069 | \$2,376,114 |
| POPULATION | 310,515 | 119,177 | 117,854 | 82,736 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { PER CAPITA } \\ & \text { COST } \end{aligned}$ | \$20.34 | \$14.83 | \$26.08 | \$28.72 |

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.

## DEPARTMENT SIZE:

The 57 departnients reported that they employ a total of 265 fullwime, sworn personnel. The following pie chart illustrates the size of the sheriff departments responding to the questionnaire.


FIGURE 2 - SD 8984 SHERIFF MGT STUDY

| EIZE OF <br> DEPARTMENT | NUMBER OF <br> DEPARTMENTS | PERCENTAGE OF |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| TOTAL |  |  |
| One officer | 12 | $21.0 \%$ |
| Two officers | 14 | $24.6 \%$ |
| 3 to 5 officers | 20 | $35.1 \%$ |
| 6 to 10 officers | 9 | $15.8 \%$ |
| Over 10 officers | 2 | $3.5 \%$ |

The majority ( $35.1 \%$ ) of sheriff departments employed 3 to 5 full-time sworn officers. Almost one-fourth of the agencies ( $24.6 \%$ ) had 2 full-time sworn officers. Two sheriffs' departments ( $3.5 \%$ ) in the State employed more than 10 full-time sworm officers as of January 1, 1991: Pennington County had 33 and Minnehaha County had 53 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:

## Number of Officers X $10,000=$ Personnel Rate per 10,000 Population

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

$$
\frac{265}{630,281} \times 10,000=4.20
$$

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:

| POPULATION | NUMBER OF OFFICERS <br> PER 10,000 |
| :--- | :---: |
| Counties greater than 20,000 | 3.70 |
| Counties from 10,000 TO 20,000 | 3.19 |
| Counties from 5,000 to 9,999 | 5.09 |
| Counties less than 5,000 | 6.29 |
| Overall Personnel Rate per 10,000 | 4.20 |

The departments were asked to report the number of their full-time, sworn personnel by rank. Over half (54\%) of the sworn personnel hold the rank of deputy. There were 142 deputies in the responding county departments throughout the State as of January 1, 1991. Obviously each of the reporting agencies has a sheriff; these 57 sheriffs account for $21.5 \%$ of the total personnel figure. There were 31 chief deputies, 13 sergeants, 8 detectives, and 6 lieutenants in the responding sheriff's departments across the State.

## SALARY RANGE:

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:

FULL-TIME SWORN OFFICER SALARY RANGES


FIGURE 3 - SD 1891 SHERIFF MGT STUDY

| SALARY RANGE | NUMBER OF <br> OFFICERS | PERCENTAGE |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Under $\$ 12,000$ | 1 | $.38 \%$ |
| 2. $\$ 12,000$ to $\$ 14,999$ | 15 | $5.7 \%$ |
| 3. $\$ 15,000$ to $\$ 17,499$ | 32 | $12.1 \%$ |
| 4. $\$ 17,500$ to $\$ 19,999$ | 57 | $21.6 \%$ |
| 5. $\$ 20,000$ to $\$ 22,499$ | 34 | $13.2 \%$ |
| 6. $\$ 22,500$ to $\$ 24,999$ | 56 | $21.1 \%$ |
| 7. $\$ 25,000$ to $\$ 29,999$ | 56 | $21.1 \%$ |
| B. Over $\$ 29,999$ | 14 | $5.3 \%$ |

Evidenced by the above figures, $89 \%$ of the full-time sworn personnel in sheriffs' departments throughout the State have base salaries which range from $\$ 15,000$ to $\$ 29,999$ 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, 1991, is as follows:

| COUNTY POPULATION | 1991 SALARY SCHEDULE |
| :---: | :---: |
| 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 | $\$ 26,288$ |
| 9,999 and below | $\$ 23,908$ |
|  |  |

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 ( $78.9 \%$ ) indicated the salaries were established at the discretion of county commissioners. The remainder (21.1\%) of the agencies have a salary schedule or policy in effect.

## CIVILIAN PERSONNEL:

AS of January 1991, there were a total of 259 civilian personnel in the 57 responding agencies. Most of these employees $(\mathrm{N}=168)$ worked full-time, while 91 employees worked part-time.

There were 110 radio dispatchers employed among the responding departments. The sheriffs listed 46 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 Transport Officers and Air Guard Security; Lake County employs a Custodian; and Brookings has a Computer Operator.

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

## TYPES OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES:

| TYPES OF CIVILIAN <br> EMPLOYEES | PART-TIME <br> EMPLOYEES | FULL-TIME |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EMPLOYEES |  |  | TOTALS

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

| CITY <br> POPULATION | NUMBER OF <br> DEPARTMENTS | PART-TIME <br> CIVILIANS | FULL-TIME <br> CIVILIANS | TOTAL <br> CIVILIANS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Over 20,000 | 0 | 23 | 80 | 100 |
| 10,000 to 19,909 | 8 | 10 | 13 | 23 |
| 8,000 to 9,009 | 17 | 18 | 48 | 64 |
| Leas than 5,000 | 26 | 40 | 23 | 63 |

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

## DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME CIVILIAN SALARIES

| POSITION | NO. | MINIMUM | 25TH <br> NTILE | MEDIAN | $75 T H$ <br> NTILE | MAXIMUM |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Clerk/Typlat | 3 | $\$ 3,980$ | $\$ 4,235$ | $\$ 9,500$ | $\$ 14,582$ | $\$ 14,776$ |
| Secreteries | 29 | $\$ 10,880$ | $\$ 12,066$ | $\$ 13,206$ | $\$ 16,206$ | $\$ 17,136$ |
| Dlepatchers | 71 | $\$ 3,600$ | $\$ 10,066$ | $\$ 12,000$ | $\$ 14,163$ | $\$ 16,776$ |
| Aceident <br> Investigators | 0 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -- |
| Corrections/ <br> Jall | 36 | $\$ 8,000$ | $\$ 11,850$ | $\$ 14,684$ | 15,844 | $\$ 16,848$ |
| Other | 30 | $\$ 10,766$ | $\$ 14,638$ | $\$ 17,328$ | $\$ 19,483$ | $\$ 26,424$ |

## LENGTH OF EMPLOYMENT:

Sheriffs were asked the length of employment relative to each full-time, sworn officer as of January 1, 1991. Overall, the breakdown is as follows:

| LENGTH OF | NUMBER OF |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EMPLOYMENT | OFFICERS |  |
| Less than one year | 33 |  |
| 1 to 2 years | 35 | $12.5 \%$ |
| 3 to 4 years | 46 | $13.2 \%$ |
| 5 to 9 years | 62 | $17.4 \%$ |
| 10 to 14 years | 39 | $23.4 \%$ |
| 15 to 19 years | 38 | $1.4 .7 \%$ |
| 20 to 24 years | 6 | $14.3 \%$ |
| 25 years or more | 6 | $2.3 \%$ |

Approximately $33.6 \%$ of the full-time, sworn personnel in the responding agencies have been employed by the same sheriff's department for ten or more years.

## AGE:

The sheriffs were also asked to specify the number of full-time, sworn personnel in their departments whose ages fell within certain ranges as of January 1, 1991.

| AGE <br> CATEGORY | NUMBER OF <br> OFFICERS | PERCENTAGE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Under 20 years | 0 | $.0 \%$ |
| 21 to 24 years | 13 | $4.9 \%$ |
| 25 to 29 years | 37 | $14.0 \%$ |
| 30 to 34 years | 51 | $19.2 \%$ |
| 35 to 3s years | 47 | $17.7 \%$ |
| 40 to 44 years | 57 | $21.5 \%$ |
| 45 to 49 years | 22 | $8.3 \%$ |
| 50 to 54 years | 15 | $5.7 \%$ |
| 55 to 59 years | 10 | $3.8 \%$ |
| 60 to 64 years | 10 | $1.8 \%$ |
| 65 years and over | 3 | $1 \%$ |

Over half (50.9\%) 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:

| HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION ATTAINED |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 officer | ( 0.4\%) | does not have a high school diploma |
| 147 officers | (55.5\%) | have high school diplomas |
| 40 officers | (15.1\%) | have completed less than two years of college |
| 35 officers | (13.2\%) | have completed two years of college |
| 37 officers | (14.0\%) | have completed four years of college |
| 5 officers | ( 1.9\%) | have completed graduate work |

The Law Eniorcement 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 tie responding agencies ( $59.6 \%$ ) 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 (47\%) and allowing time off with pay to attend classes (35\%).

Six departments indicated that their county would subsidize books and tuition for advanced schooling with no maximum amount. 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 were asked to estimate the average number of hours per week that their officers were scheduled to work. Overall, the responding agencies reported their officers were scheduled to work an average of 42.3 hours per week. The sheriffs estimated that their officers worked an average of 4.9 hours of overtime per week.

Examining this data for each specific population category:

|  | POPULATION |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Over <br> 20,000 | 10,000 to <br> 20,000 | 5,000 to <br> 9,999 | Less than <br> 5,000 |
| SCHEDULED <br> TO WORK | 40 hrs | 41.9 hrs | 41.6 hrs | 43.9 hrs |
| OVERTIME <br> HRS WORKED | 3.8 hrs | 6.9 hrs | 4.4 hrs | 8.1 hrs |

As evidenced by the figures above, the officers in the smaller departments worked longer hours per week than did their colleagues in larger sheriffs' departments. Eleven of the reporting agencies reported being "on-call" 24 hours a day.

## 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 56 of the 57 departments offering health insurance for officers. Over half of these ( $N=36$ ) pay the officer's health insurance in full, while 20 agencies pay part of the cost of health insurance for their officers. Over half the county agencies (59.6\%) also offer health insurance for their employee's families; with 33 of these agencies paying the partial cost of health insurance coverage and one department paying the full cost of family health insurance.

Life insurance is provided, in full, by $38.6 \%$ of the departments. $35 \%$ of those departments pay the full cost of life insurance for their officers. $21 \%$ of the agencies offer life insurance benefits of some type for their officers' families.

Dental insurance is available through only a few ( $22.8 \%$ ) of the sheriffs' departments. Thirteen agencies offer some type of dental insurance plan for their officers and their families.

Disability insurance is provided in full by twenty-one ( $36.8 \%$ ) of the departments. $33.3 \%$ of those departments do pay the full cost of disability insurance for their officers. Nine ( $15.8 \%$ ) of the agencies offer disability insurance benefits of some type for their employee's families.

Prescription drug insurance for officers is provided, in full, by 6 (10.5\%) agencies. Twenty-two (38.6\%) agencies offer partial payment for officers and eighteen (31.6\%) provide some type of prescription drug benefit for the officers ${ }^{\circ}$ family.

One ( $1.8 \%$ ) deparment provides full vision coverage for the officer, and four (7.1\%) offer a partial amount 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 one deparment requires officers to contribute to the cost of workmen's compensation.

| TYPE | FOR OFFICERS |  |  | FOR FAMILIES |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | fuil | Partiall | None | Eull | Rartial | Sone. |
| Life | 35.1\% | 21.0\% | 43.9\% | 3.5\% | 17.5\% | 79\% |
| Healith | 63.1\% | 35.1\% | 1.8\% | 1.8\% | 57.9\% | 403\% |
| Dental | 1.8\% | 10.5\% | 87.7\% | 0 | 10.5\% | 89.5\% |
| Vision | 1.8\% | 5.3\% | 92.9\% | 0 | 1.8\% | 98.2\% |
| Drugs | 10.5\% | 38.6\% | 50.9\% | 0 | 31.6\% | 68.4\% |
| Disability | 33.3\% | 17.5\% | 49.2\% | 3.5\% | 15.8\% | 80.7\% |
| False Arrest | 93.9\% | 1.8\% | 5.2\% | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Workmen's Comp. | 94.7\% | 1.8\% | 3.5\% | 0 | 0 | 0 |

## Retirement:

0ver two-thirds ( $86 \%$ ) of the South Dakota sheriffs' departments have a retirement program for their sworn officers. Forty-eight of those departments which have a retirement program are members of the South Dakota Retirement System. The charts toward the back of this report indicate which departments participate in a retirement program. South Dakota. A general list of these benefits and the percentage of responding departments who do and do not provide them follows:

|  | YES | NO |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Extra pay for time in court | 14.0\% | 86.0\% |
| Compensation time for time in court | 21.1\% | 78.9\% |
| Extra pay for longevity with department | 24.6\% | 75.4\% |
| Extra pay for awing or night ahift duty | .0\% | 100.0\% |
| Unlform provided for cash allowance) | 73.7\% | 26.3\% |
| Cleaning allowance for uniforms | .0\% | 100.0\% |
| Cleaning allowance for plain clothes officer | 5.3\% | 94.7\% |
| Weapone furnished | 64.9\% | 35.1\% |
| Other equipment furnished (handcuifs, etc.) | 84.2\% | 15.8\% |
| Cash allowance for equipment | 8.8\% | 91.2\% |

The most common benefit provided was equipment such as handcuffs, hoisters, other leathers, etc. These were supplied by $84.2 \%$ of the responding agencies. Overtwo-thirds (73.7\%) of the departments provided uniforms, or a cash allowance for such to their officers. Weapons were furnished by $64.9 \%$ 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.

## VACATION/SICK LEAVE/HOLIDAYS:

The survey results have delineated great variation among the departments in vacation allotments, sick leave, and the number of paid holidays offered officers. Six departments indicated that they had no formal annual leave policy and they take vacation time as needed. Below is a table showing the method of accumulation and percentage of agencies that utilize each method for annual leave.

| METHOD OF ACCUMULATION | PERCENTAGE |
| :---: | :---: |
| Weekly | 3.5\% |
| Yearly | 40.4\% |
| Every Pay Period | 7.0\% |
| Monthly | 36.8\% |
| Other | .12.3\% |

A majority of the reporting agencies ( $40.4 \%$ ) accumulate vacation hours yearly while 21 departments accumulate hours on a monthly basis. The average number of vacation hours that can be accumulated by an officer is 161 for those departments with vacation policies. Vacation hours may be accumulated before the probationary period is completed in twenty-eight (49.1\%) of the agencies.

Of the responding departments, $12.3 \%$ use other methods of accumulation. Roberts County uses a scale based on years of department service, and Brule County accumulates vacation hours on a quarterly basis.

Forty-eight of the responding departments ( $84.2 \%$ ) have formal sick leave plans. The remaining $15.8 \%$ do not have 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 104.8 hours during a year. Most of the agencies have a policy regarding the maximum number of sick leave hours which their officers may accumulate. This ranged from 40 to 2,080 hours, with the average being 523 hours.

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

## OVERTIME:

Regarding the issue of overtime, $61.4 \%$ of the departments do not offer compensatory time to any of their employees. However, twenty agencies offer comp time to their line officers only; eleven agencies allow comp time only to their supervisory officers; and ten departments provide comp time to both line and supervisory officers.

Paid overtime is provided to at least some officers by over onefourth ( $28.1 \%$ ) of the agencies. Fourteen departments pay cash for overtime hours worked to the line officers only; five agencies pay overtime solely to the supervisory officers; and four departments provide overtime pay to both their line and supervisory officers.

Those departments ( $24.5 \%$ ) which do pay cash for overtime do so at a rate of time-and-one-half. None of the responding sheriffs' departments pay double time or straight time for regular hours worked and $3.4 \%$ compensate overtime using some other method. For example, Lake County Sheriff's Department pays an overtime rate based on the average rate of pay for deputies.

## SECOND JOB:

0f the responding departments, $84 \%$ 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 ( $42.1 \%$ ) restrict the type of employment, while $5.3 \%$ limit the number of hours their officers may moonlight. Prior approval is insisted upon by $3.5 \%$, while $15.8 \%$ require their officers to notify them about holding second jobs.

Atotal of 238 vehicles are used by the 57 sheriffs' departments who responded from throughout the State. The majority (73.1\%) of the vehicles are marked cars owned by the departments, while another $20.2 \%$ are unmarked cars. The various types of vehicles and the number used by the collective departments are presented below:

| TYPE OF VEHICLE | NUMBER OF VEHICLES |
| :---: | :---: |
| Marked cars owned by department | 174 |
| Unmarked cars owned by department | 48 |
| Any leased vehicles | 0 |
| Jeeps, trucks, and vans | 12 |
| Motorcycles | 3 |
| Animal Control vehicles | 0 |
| Other | 4. |
| Total Vehicles Available | 238 |

- Brown County owns a snowmobile.
*** Four of the responding agencies do not own vehicles.
Over one-fourth of the departments ( $29.8 \%$ ) 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 county commissions. The mileage accumulated is the determining factor for $17.5 \%$ of the departments who do have a replacement schedule; another $5.3 \%$ use the age of the vehicle as the basis for replacement; and $7 \%$ use a policy other than age or mileage such as on an "as needed" basis, at the Sheriff's request, or a combination of mileage and age.


## EQUIPMENT:

TThe 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|  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| EQUIPMENT | YES | NO |
| Sidearm | 41 | 16 |
| Tranzullizer Rlile | 4 | 53 |
| Other rifle | 31 | 26 |
| Shotgun | 63 | 4 |
| Pollce car radio (two-way) | 67 | 0 |
| Hand-held pollce radio | 44 | 13 |
| Redar unit | 60 | 7 |
| Fingerprint kit | 66 | 2 |
| Polygraph Equipment | 1 | 66 |
| D.W.l. Breath Analysis Equipment | 36 | 22 |
| Gsa Mssk | 25 | 32 |
| Bulletproof Vest | 34 | 23 |
| Vehicle Case/Protective Screen | 36 | 21 |
| Mace Canister | 33 | 24 |
| Bomb Technical Equipment | 0 | 67 |
| VCR Equlpment | 21 | 36 |
|  |  |  |

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.
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## AUTOMATIC WEAPONS

Some departments (12.3\%) provide automatic weapons for onduty officers. $33.3 \%$ allow officers to use automatic weapons on-duty and $26.3 \%$ of the departments allow their off-duty officers to use automatic weapons. Almost half (43.9\%) 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. All of the departments reported having a policy regarding the caliber of automatic weapons used.

## SEMI-AUTOMATIC WEAPONS

0f the responding departments, $28.1 \%$ of the responding departments provide semi-automatic weapons for on-duty officers. The majority of the departments ( $71.9 \%$ ) allow officers to use semiautomatic weapons on-duty, while ( $68.4 \%$ ) allow semi-automatics for off-duty officers. Special training for semi-automatic weapons is provided by ( $63.2 \%$ ) of the responding departments.

## UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM

0ver half (42.1\%) of the sheriff departments are currently participating in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) - Program. Of the thirty-three departments not currently reporting, only four 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.

## NATIONAL INCIDENT BASED REPORTING SYSTEM(NIBRS)

Fifty-three (93\%) of the agencies answered "yes" when asked if they were familiar with the NIBRS Program. Of those agencies, fifty-one (96\%) plan to participate once the system is established in South Dakota.

## COMPUTERIZED OPERATIONS:

Currently, only fourteen of the responding departments are computerized. $25 \%$ of the responding departments indicated 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 Uniform Crime Reporting.

## 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 1990. 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 562 to 18,812 for 1990 . A total of 32,322 calls for service were made by the six respondingagencies. All six 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:

Seven of the eight departments in this category (87.5\%) answered this question. The number of calls for service made by each department ranged from 200 to 887 , with a total of 3,446 calls made by the seven responding departments. All seven count the number of incidents.

## C. County Population 5,000 to 2,999:

Sixteen of the seventeen departments in this category (94.1\%) answered this question. The number of calls for service ranged from 93 to 6,413 , with a total of 19,521 calls made by the sixteen responding agencies in 1990. Fourteen of the departments count the number of incidents, and two departments use other methods.

## D. County Population Less Than 5,000:

Twenty-three of the twenty-five departments in this category ( $92 \%$ ) answered this question. The number of calls for service made by each department ranged from 10 to 2,500 , with a total of 11,526 calls made by the 23 responding departments. Twenty ( $87 \%$ ) of the departments use the same policy in counting the calls for service; that is, only the number of incidents are counted. One department counts the number of officers (or units) sent to the scene of an incident, and two departments use other methods which were not explained.

## CRIME PREVENTION:

Less than half (40.4\%) 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. Sixteen agencies noted that they used this type of program. Eleven departments are active in Firearms Safety presentations; four agencies participate in the McGruff-Take a Bite Out of Crime Program; and two departments have established Neighborhood Watch Programs in their counties. Sheriff departments also indicated involvement with DARE, Alcohol \& Drug Abuse Education, Bicycle Safety, and School Liaison. It should be noted that a sheriff department could be involved in one or several of the above activities.

Of the sheriffs' departments without current crime prevention programs, $27 \%$ indicated they are planning to establish some program of this type in the near future. The rest do not have a current crime prevention program, nor are they planning to initiate a program in the future.

## CONTRACT LAW ENFORCEMENT:

Asection of the survey dealt with the provision of law enforcement services by the sheriff departments to municipalities in their jurisdictions without such protection. Over one-third (38.6\%) of the responding departments have a contract to provide law enforcement services to at least one of the municipalities in their county. Two sheriffs, Sanborn County and Corson County, 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 twenty-two sheriff departments who provide contract law enforcement services to area municipalities spend a total of 6,730 hours per month providing these services. The time spent per department ranged from 8 to 720 hours monthly.

Three departments receive compensation at an hourly rate for time spent in area municipalities; two departments reported being paid on a per capita rate; and eight receive an annual rate of compensation. The contract amount per year ranged from $\$ 2,135$ to $\$ 126,000$ annually. Nine others are reimbursed through other means.

Some county sheriff departments also contract with federal agencies to provide law enforcement services. Thirteen of the responding departments ( $22.8 \%$ ) have such a contract with a federal agency. Generally, the sheriffs' departments are paid to patrol federallyowned property.

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

BEADLE - spends approximately 35 hours per month on contract with Wessington and Wolsey. The rate ofcompensation is based on a percentage of the tax base of these cities.

BENNETT - the city of Martin pays $\$ 91,896$ 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 at a rate of $\$ 17$ per hour.

BROWN - provides law enforcement protection for Claremont, Columbia, Hecla, and Stratford. The cities pay for the cost of the vehicles which is prorated over 4 years per capita. Two towns pay $25 \%$ of the wages for the deputy living near both. They provide year round Federal service at 80 hours per month.

CLARK - patrols the cities of Willow Lake and Vienna through a commission agreement. Federal service is provided year round for approximately 100 hours per month.

CUSTER - spends 600 hours per month providing services to the city of Custer. The city pays an annual fee of $\$ 126,000$. 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 annual rate based on county/ municipal negotiations. Year round federal service is provided 60 hours per month.

EDMUNDS - has a contract with Bowdle, Hosmer, and Roscoe for approximately 160 hours monthly. The total cost of services is decided by budget committees.

EALLRIVEB - patrols federal property seasonally.

EAULK - contracts with Chelsea, Cresbard, Faulkton, Onaka, and Orient for 30 hours of service per month. Payment is based on a rate of $\$ 10$ per capita.

HAAKON - patrols Midland about 15 hours a month for an annual rate of $\$ 5640$.

HUGHES - spends 150 hours a month patrolling federal property.

LYMAN - provides law enforcement protection to Oacoma and Presho for an annual fee of $\mathbf{\$ 2 0 , 0 0 0}$ for 24 hour service.

MARSHALL - Paid an annual rate to provide 25 hours of protection to Britton, approximately 5 hours to Veblen, and routine patrol of Eden and Lake City.

MEADE - provides seasonal service to federally-owned property.

MINER - spends 8 hours monthly patrolling Canova at an annual rate of $\$ 2,135$.

# MINNEHAHA - Baltic, Colton, Dell Rapids, Hartford, Humboldt, and Valley Springs each pay $\$ 15$ per hour for 1,337 hours a month of service. Federally-owned property is patrolled year round averaging 3,120 hours per month. 

MOODY - Flandreau, Egan, Trent, and Ward pay a percent based on their population for 480 hours of service per month. Patrolling of the Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe is done year round about 80 hours per month.

PENNINGTON - Keystone and Hill City negotiate with the county for 589 hours per month of protective services. Pennington County also spends time during the summer in service to federal agencies by patrolling government property.

ROBERTS - patrols Sisseton for a rate of \$11 per capita.

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.

SULLY - patrols Corps' of Engineers property seasonally.

TRIPP - patrols Colome for 80 hours per month. Tripp County is reimbursed for all expenses up to 20 hours a week of law enforcement provided.

YANKTON - spends 290 hours per month patrolling federal property.

WALWORTH - contracts with Akaska and Java for $\$ 10$ per hour and patrols federally owned property seasonally.

## CIVIL PROCESS:

Civil process procedures continue to be a major concern for a majority of sheriffs in South Dakota. Dealing with civil complaints and the serving of papers was the one factor cited by most sheriffs as contributing to their increased workload. It is also an area which involves serious liability ramifications for the counties.

Fifty-six sheriffs' departments served a combined total of 32,575 civil papers in 1990. They collected $\$ 400,905$ in civil fees which were turned over to the County Treasurers. The combined departments also collected $\$ 39,968$ 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 $\$ 32,450$ in civil and mileage fees.

Forty-six cंepartments returned 3,671 executions in 1990, at a total dollar value of $\$ 1,311,991$. 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. Over half (55\%) of the executions were returned not satisfied; $18.3 \%$ were returned partially satisfied; and $23 \%$ 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.

Forty-one departments collected a total of $\$ 154,621$ in delinquent taxes. This included property taxes collected for their local county

** Codington County reported a combined figure for Civil Fees and Mileage Fees collected of $\$ 13,191$.

CTVIL PROCESS - 1990 STATISTICS COUNTY POPULATION GREATER THAN 20,000 (cont.)

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| Perningion | 81,343 | 6,670 | \$46,235 | - | \$243,584 | 20\% | 12\% | 68\% | 1,568 | \$64,609 |
| TOTAL | 310,515 | 16,931 | \$102,362 | \$5,565 | \$352,420 |  |  |  | 2,082 | \$69,185 |

CIVIL PROCESS - 1990 STATISTICS
COUNTY POPULATION 10,000 TO 20,000

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| Beadle | 18,253 | 780 | \$12,000 | \$500 | \$8,000 | 30\% | 18\% | 52\% | 147 | \$500 |
| Clay | 13,186 | 591 | \$7,250 | \$1,000 | \$65,567 | 11\% | 8\% | 81\% | 103 | \$3,893 |
| Davison | 17,503 | 1,144 | \$13,215 | \$1,800 | \$87,117 | 29\% | 17\% | 54\% | 181 | \$5,442 |
| Hughes | 14,817 | 2,631 | \$17,574 | \$1,806 | \$31,986 | - | - | - | 115 | \$31,214 |
| Lake | 10,550 | 526 | \$5,985 | \$876 | \$48,048 | 0 | 59\% | 41\% | 44 | - |
| Lincoln | 15,427 | 600 | \$12,000 | \$3,000 | \$200,000 | - | - | - | - | - |

CIVIL PROCESS - 1990 STATISTICS COUNTY POPULATION 10,000 TO 20,000 (cont.)

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| Union | 10,189 | 32 | S637 | \$120 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Yanktion | 19,252 | 1,370 | \$14,730 | ** | \$21,630 | 29\% | 7\% | 64\% | 125 | - |
| TOTAL | 119,177 | 7,674 | \$83,391 | \$9,102 | \$462,348 |  |  |  | 715 | \$41,049 |

** Mileage Fees Coliected for Yankton County is included in Total Dollar Amcunt of Civil Fees $\mathbf{-} \mathbf{\$ 1 4 , 7 3 0}$.
Union County has a constable whe is responsible to the sheriff.

CIVIL PROCESS - 1990 STATISTICS COUNTY POPULATION 5,000 to 9,999

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| Ban Homime | 7,089 | 172 | \$1,575 | \$837 | \$5,970 | 65\% | 0 | 35\% | 34 | \$3,655 |
| Brule | 5,485 | 100 | \$5,000 | \$2,000 | \$1,000 | 29\% | 14\% | 57\% | 35 | \$500 |
| Butte | 7,914 | 1,731 | \$5,412 | \$749 | \$15,483 | 26\% | 3\% | 71\% | 61 | \$8,314 |
| Custer | 6,179 | 285 | \$3,635 | \$1,158 | \$14,287 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Day | 6,978 | 142 | \$3,392 | \$688 | \$6,219 | 38\% | 2\% | 60\% | 42 | \$9,212 |
| Dewey | 5,523 | 11 | \$721 | \$1,234 | \$52,497 | 45\% | 14\% | 41\% | 22 | - |

CIVIL PROCESS - 1990 STATISTICS
COUNTY POPULATION 5,000 TO $\boldsymbol{\$ 9} 999$ (cont.)

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| Fall River | 7,353 | 156 | \$1,346 | \$368 | \$3,909 | 10\% | 5\% | 85\% | 42 | \$5,940 |
| Grant | 8,372 | 314 | \$3,300 | \$466 | \$9,736 | 25\% | 0 | 75\% | 32 | - |
| Gregory | 5,359 | 256 | \$1,022 | \$691 | \$216 | 22\% | 11\% | 67\% | 18 | \$617 |
| Kingsbury | 5,925 | 168 | \$2,532 | \$821 | \$3,929 | 27\% | 12\% | 61\% | 33 | \$765 |
| McCook | 5,688 | 192 | \$3,480 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Moody | 6,507 | - | - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

CIVIL PROCESS - 1990 STATISTICS COUNTY POPULATION 5,000 TO 9,999 (cont.)

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| Roberts | 9,914 | 320 | \$15,000 | \$2,211 | \$1,286 | 26\% | - | 74\% | 43 | - |
| Spink | 7,981 | 285 | \$4,345 | \$981 | \$5,331 | 19\% | 4\% | 77\% | 54 | - |
| Tripp | 6,924 | 692 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Turner | 8,576 | 258 | \$5,325 | \$2,690 | S165,683 | 15\% | 16\% | 73\% | 52 | \$185 |
| Walworth | 6,087 | 484 | \$5,052 | - | S29,088 | - | - | - | - | \$4,797 |
| total | 117,854 | 5,566 | \$61,137 | \$14,894 | \$314,634 | - | - | - | 468 | \$33,985 |


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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bennett | 3,206 | 200 | - | \$179 | \$724 | 98\% | - | 2\% | 42 | - |
| Burfalo | 1,759 | 10 | \$250 | \$100 | \$100 | 50\% | 30\% | 20\% | 10 | - |
| Camphell | 1,965 | 42 | \$686 | \$275 | \$85 | 50\% | 25\% | 25\% | 4 | \$700 |
| Clark | 4,403 | 153 | \$1,398 | \$675 | \$32,677 | 13\% | 4\% | 83\% | 23 | - |
| Corson | 4,195 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | \$436 |
| Deuel | 4,522 | 127 | \$4,528 | - | \$8,989 | 27\% | 4\% | 69\% | 26 | \$593 |

CIVIL PROCESS - 1990 STATISTICS COUNTY POPULATION LESS THAN 5,000 (cont.)

| B | porusarion |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Douglas | 3,746 | 54 | \$521 | \$301 | \$5,100 | 46\% | 8\% | 46\% | 13 | \$356 |
| Edmunds. | 4,356 | 142 | \$1,914 | \$802 | \$5,387 | 26\% | 17\% | 57\% | 23 | - |
| Faulk | 2,744 | 50 | - | - | - - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Haakon | 2,624 | 62 | \$981 | \$196 | \$2,983 | 70\% | 5\% | 25\% | 20 | \$888 |
| Hamlin | 4,974 | 177 | \$1,205 | \$663 | \$8,810 | 35\% | 3\% | 62\% | 31 | \$256 |
| Hand | 4,272 | 143 | \$1,221 | \$1,230 | \$650 | 36\% | 14\% | 50\% | 22 | \$320 |

CIVIL PROCESS - 1990 STATISTICS
COUNTY POPULATION LESS THAN 5,000 (cont.)

|  | momelismon |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hanson | 2,994 | 104 | \$989 | \$397 | \$2,925 | 26\% | 9\% | 65\% | 23 | - |
| Harding | 1,669 | 44 | \$265 | \$187 | \$286 | 33\% | 0 | 64\% | 6 | \$50 |
| Jackson | 2,811 | 44 | \$888 | \$207 | \$3,047 | 30\% | 10\% | 60\% | 10 | - |
| Jerauld | 2,425 | 55 | \$1,478 | \$63 | \$90,959 | 32\% | 21\% | 47\% | 19 | - |
| Jones | 1,324 | 66 | \$892 | \$88 | - | 82\% | - | 18\% | 11 | - |
| Lyman | 3,638 | 98 | \$124,925 | \$562 | \$860 | 54\% | 4\% | 42\% | 26 | - |

CIVIL PROCESS - 1990 STATISTICS COUNTY POPULATION LESS THAN 5,000 (cont.)

|  | nolatymaled |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Marshall | 4,844 | 250 | \$2,371 | \$775 | \$5,558 | 45\% | 14\% | 41\% | 22 | \$200 |
| McPherson | 3,228 | 70 | \$784 | \$616 | \$1,636 | 57\% | - | 43\% | 7 | 0 |
| Miner | 3,272 | 176 | \$1,883 | \$421 | \$5,378 | 43\% | 14\% | 43\% | 21 | \$1,530 |
| Perkins | 3,932 | 131 | \$3,624 | \$2,177 | \$4,399 | 29\% | 4\% | 67\% | 24 | \$3,773 |
| Potter | 3,190 | 94 | \$1,024 | \$193 | \$36 | 50\% | 0 | 50\% | 10 | - |
| Santorn | 2,833 | 112 | \$1,395 | \$300 | \$2,000 | 15\% | 0 | 85\% | 13 | 0 |

CIVIL PROCESS - 1990 STATISTICS COUNTY POPULATION LESS THAN 5,000

49

| 学 | coretimathan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ToTAINUMBER OF } \\ & \text { ExECUTHESG } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stanley | 2,453 | 200 | \$1,837 | \$117 | \$43,923 | 41\% | 11\% | 48\% | 27 | \$3,200 |
| Sully | 1,589 | - | \$793 |  | - | - | - | - | - | \$1,300 |
| Ziebach. | 2,220 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 85,188 | 2,604 | \$155,852 | \$10,524 | \$226,512 | - | - | - | 433 | \$13,602 |

## WARRANTS:

Many sheriff departments also find themselves "taxed" by the warrant process. The fifty-seven responding departments served 20,505 warrants and received 26,853 warrants.

Fifty-four departments received 1,539 "out of county warrants". Of those warrants served, fifty-three departments had 1,249 which were "out of county". Seventeen departments spent a total of $\$ 93,035$ in extradition costs averaging $\$ 5,473$ per department.

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-four have at least one full-time officer assigned to this function. Five departments have at least one full-time civilian employee processing warrants either in combination with an officer or alone. And one department has four civilians working warrants.

Fifteen departments assign these duties to a part-time officer and five departments utilize five part-time civilians in this capacity. Overall, sheriff departments employ 163 employees in the warrant process. Of these employees, 129 are full-time and 34 are part-time. There are 118 full-time officers and 29 part-time officers. There are 11 full-time civilians and 5 part-time civilians.

As of January 1, 1991, the responding departments (29.8\%) had a total of 16,647 warrants still pending.

WARRANT PROCESSING - 1990 STATISTICS
COUNTY POPULATION GREATER THAN 20,000

| COUNTY | por | WARRANTS RECEIVED. | warrants SERVED | out OF COUNTY: WARRANTS |  | WARRANTS PENDING AS OF 1/191 | $\qquad$ | PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO PROCESSING warkants <br> ofracers <br> crvilians |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Recelind | served |  |  | FT | PT | Fr | PT |
| Brookings | 25,207 | 1,582 | 1,590 | 154 | 154 | 214 | \$2,512 | 4 |  |  |  |
| Brown | 35,580 | 1,268 | 1,302 | 76 | 73 | 694 | \$4,700 | 10 |  |  |  |
| Codington | 22,698 | - | 201 | - | 104 | 292 | - |  | 4 |  |  |
| Meade | 21,878 | 700 | 300 | 150 | 115 | 204 | - | 2 |  | - |  |
| Minnehaha | 123,809 | 10,960 | 9,728 | 300 | 250 | 7,803 | \$22,168 | 1 |  | 1 | 1 |
| Pennington | 81,343 | 4,101 | 2,849 | - | - | 1,348 | \$43,338 | 1 | 1 | 3 |  |
| Torimin | 310,513. | 18,61\% | 159\%0\% |  | 695 | 10sss. | ¢T2n1\% | 18 | s |  | 1 |

WARRANT PROCESSING - 1990 STATISTICS COUNTY POPULATION 10,000 TO 20,000


WARRANT PROCESSING - 1990 STATISTICS COUNTY POPULATION 10,000 TO 20,000 (continued)


WARRANT PROCESSING－ 1990 STATISTICS
COUNTY PGPULATION 5，000 TO 9,999

| countr |  | WARRANTS RECEIVED | Warrants SERVED | out or county？ WARrants |  | WARRANTS PENDING AS OF $1 / 1 / 51$ | 1900 EntEXIRADIIONCOSTS． | personnel assigned to processing warrants oficicrs． <br> civilians |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Rerelved | Serred |  |  | rı | ザヱ\％ | HrY． | ザ\％． |
| Bon Homme | 7，089 | 65 | 60 | 45 | 40. | 5 | c | 2 |  |  |  |
| Brule | 5，485 | ． 50 | 100 | 10 | 22 | 300 | 0 | 4 |  | 4 |  |
| Butte | 7，914 | 145 | 54 | 30 | 26 | － | \＄750 |  | 3 |  | 1 |
| Custer | 6，179 | － | － | － | － | 200 | － | 7 |  |  |  |
| Day | 6，978 | 375 | 350 | 50 | 20 | 55 | \＄3，000 | 3 |  |  |  |
| Dewey | 5，523 | 12 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 |  | 1 |  |  |
| Fall River | 7，353 | － | － | － | － | 325 | \＄1，964 | 1 |  |  |  |



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

WARRANT PROCESSING - 1990 STATISTICS COUNTY POPULATION 5,000 TO 9,999 (continued)

| county | POP | WARRANTS RECEIVED | WARRANTS SERVED | OUT OF COUNTIt WARRANTS |  | WARRANTS PENDING As OF 1/y\%I |  | PERSONNEI, ASSIGNED TO PROCESSING W ARRANTS opracers. <br> civitians |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Rectilid. | Served |  |  | M | ris | KT | Pr |
| Turner | 8,576 | 120 | 90 | 56 | 42 | 98 | \$650 | 1 |  |  | 1 |
| Walworth | 6,087 | 220 | 124 | 30 | 20 | - | - | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

WARRANT PROCESSING - 1990 STATISTICS
COUNTY POPULATION LESS THAN 5,000

| COUNTY | Hop | WARRANTS RECEIVED | WARRANTS SERYED | out or county: WARRANTS |  | WARRANTS PENDING ASOF 1np1 |  | PERSONRELIASSIGNED TO PROCESSING WARRANTS OAFICERS: <br> Civilians |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Recrived | Served |  |  | m | $\mathrm{m}$ | Ir | rit |
| Bennett | 3,206 | - | - | - | - | 762 | \$3,000 | 6 |  |  |  |
| Buffalo | 11.759 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 |  |  |  |
| Camphell | 1,965 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |  |  | 1 |  |
| Clark | 4,403 | 40 | 34 | 5 | 5 | 63 | \$250 | 3 |  |  |  |
| Corson | 4,195 | 15 | 30 | 5 | 5 | 2 | - | 2 |  |  |  |
| Deuel | 4,522 | 82 | 28 | 23 | 12 | - | \$51 | 3 | 1 |  |  |
| Douglas | 3,746 | 42 | 38 | 12 | 10 | 0 | 0 |  | 1 |  |  |

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

WARRANT PROCESSING - 1990 STATISTICS COUNTY POPULATION LESS THAN 5,000 (continued)

| county | pop | WARRANTS RECEIVED | WARRANTS SERVED | out or county: Warrants |  | WARRANTS PENDING AsOF yipi |  | PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO PROCESSING WARRANTS <br> ompictrs <br> cruluans |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Rectived | Served |  |  | FI | PT | rr | $\mathrm{Pr}^{\text {P/ }}$ |
| Edmunds | 4,356 | 33 | 13 | - | 17 | 65 | 0 | 1 |  |  |  |
| Faulk | 2,744 | 10 | 32 | - | - | 4 | 0 | 3 |  |  |  |
| Haakon | 2,624 | 30 | 20 | 15 | 10 | 15 | 0 |  | 1 |  |  |
| Hamlin | 4,974 | 30 | 30 | 14 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 2 |  |  |  |
| Hand | 4,272 | 26 | 21 | 9 | 6 | 24 | 0 | 1 |  |  |  |
| Hanson | 2,994 | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |
| Harding | 1,669 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 |  |  |  |

WARRANT PROCESSING - 1990 STATISTICS COUNTY POPULATION LESS THAN 5,000 (continued)

| county | pop | workants Receiven | warrants SERVED | out or countr: warrants |  | WamRarts PENDING ASOF ying |  | PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO PROCESSINC WARRANTS <br> ofictrrs. <br> civilans |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Rectived | Serred |  |  | \%\%\% | PT |  | FT |
| Jackson | 2,811 | 115 | 47 | 23 | 9 | - | 0 |  | 1 |  |  |
| Jerauld | 2,425 | 13 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 1 |  |  |  |
| Jones | 1,324 | 100 | 50 | 15 | 12 | 64 | 0 | 1 |  |  |  |
| Lyman | 3,638 | - | 73 | - | - | 199 | - | 3 |  |  |  |
| Marshall | 4,844 | 125 | 80 | 20 | 16 | 212 | 0 | 3 | 2 |  |  |
| McPherson | 3,228 | 12 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 |  |  |  |
| Miner | 3,272 | 41 | 34 | 17 | 16 | 30 | 0 |  |  |  |  |

WARRANT PROCESSING - 1990 STATISTICS COUNTY POPULATION LESS THAN 5,000 (continued)

| county | POP | Warrants RECEIVED | warrants SERVED | out of county: warrants |  | WARRANTS PENDING As OF H1p1 | 12,0 EXIRADIIION COSTS | PERSONNEL ASSIGNEI TO RROCESSING WARRANTS opricers: <br> civilians |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Reetires | Serred. |  |  | FT | Pr | rr | H |
| Perkins | 3,932 | 32 | 24 | 5 | 5 | 8 | \$541 | 2 | 1 |  |  |
| Potter | 3,190 | 53 | 23 | 3 | 1 | 195 | 0 |  |  |  | 1 |
| Sanborn | 2,833 | 36 | 10 | 4 | 4 | - | - | 1 |  |  |  |
| Stanley | 2,453 | 148 | 108 | 16 | 10 | 285 | 0 |  | 1 |  |  |
| Sully | 1,589 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0 | 2 |  |  |  |
| Ziebach | 2,220 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |  |  |  |
| §冖onal |  | yous | 332 | 103. | 164. | usys | S3¢4\% | 38 | s. | 1 | 1. |


| dinnos |  |  |  | aIFAMAMMAIMA |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Haakon |  <br> Pennington | 25 | 5,878 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 26 \\ & \$ 34 \end{aligned}$ | \$8,346 |
| Hamlin | Brookings \& Codington | 45 | --- | \$30 | \$6,865 |
| Hand | Beadle | 12 | 1,080 | \$30 | \$8,638 |
| Hanson | Davison \& Minnehaha | 20 | 740 | \$33 | \$5,522 |
| Harding | Pennington \& Meade | 4 | 1,400 | \$25 | \$2,907 |
| Jackson | Bennett | 47 | 5,400 | \$26 | \$8,456 |
| Jerauld | Beadle, Davison, \& Minnehaha | 25 | 4,300 | \$33 | \$13,700 |
| Jones | Hughes Brule | 28 | 4,500 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 36 \\ & \$ 52 \end{aligned}$ | \$2,533 |
| Kingsbury | Lake | 38 | 10,100 | \$30 | \$14,000 |

## COUNTIES WITHOUT JAIL FACILITIES 1990 STATISTICS

| evomyly |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Buffalo | Brule | 0 | 0 | \$36 | 0 |
| Butte |  <br> Pennington | 160 | 17,650 | \$35 | \$40,875 |
| Campbell | Edmunds \& Ipswich | 5 | 1,511 | \$25 | \$818 |
| Clark | Codington | 55 | 22,000 | \$30 | \$17,787 |
| Custer | Fall River \& Pennington | UNKNOWN | UNKNOWN | \$32 | \$47,000 |
| Davison | Minnehaha | 5 | 36,370 | \$32 | \$47,033 |
| Deuel | Codington | 50 | 1,440 | \$30 | \$10,279 |
| Douglas | Charles Mix | 36 | 2,600 | \$25 | \$2,400 |
| Edmunds | Brown | 23 | 1,150 | \$30 | \$1,350 |

## COUNTIES WITHOUT JAIL FACILITIES

 1990 STATISTICS| countr: |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lyman | Brule | 121 | 3,166 | \$36 | \$20,848 |
| Lincoln | Minnehaha | 85 | UNKNOWN | \$32 | \$22,528 |
| McCook | Minnehaha \& Davison | UNKNOWN | UNKNOWN | \$32 | \$31,151 |
| McPherson | Brown \& Edmunds | 15 | 2,000 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 30 \\ & \$ 25 \end{aligned}$ | \$2,260 |
| Miner | Davison \& Minnehaha | 24 | 1,656 | \$32 | \$8,204 |
| Moody | Minnehaha | UNKNOWN | UNKNOWN | \$35 | \$35,688 |
| Perkins | Corson \& Meade | 23 | 5,000 | \$25 | \$5,390 |
| Potter | Hughes \& Brown | 14 | UNKNOWN | \$45 | UNKNOWN |
| Sanborn | Davison \& Minnehaha | 10 | 500 | \$36 | \$4,009 |

## COUNTIES WITHOUT JAIL FACILITIES

 1990 STATISTICS| $\frac{3}{2}$ |  |  |  | DAIIY FBEPAII |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Spink | Brown | 1,231 | 14,580 | \$30 | \$35,129 |
| Stanley | Hughes \& Brule | 138 | 1,200 | \$46 | \$22,910 |
| Sully | Hughes \& Brown | UNKNOWN | UNKNOWN | $\begin{gathered} \$ 52.50 \\ \$ 30 \end{gathered}$ | \$157 |
| Tripp | Winner \& Brule | 275 | 15,000 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 30 \\ & \$ 36 \end{aligned}$ | \$120,000 |
| Turner | Minnehaha | 18 | 2,000 | \$32 | \$2,616 |
| Ziebach | Dewey \& Meade | 3 | 120 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 40 \\ & \$ 25 \end{aligned}$ | \$105 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

## TURNOVER:

Sheriffs were asked to specify the number of personnel separations in their department occurring during 1990. 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 28 full-time sworn personnel separations in Calendar Year 1990 for the participating sheriffs' agencies. Over three-fourths ( $\mathrm{N}=24$ ) of these separations were the result of resignation. The 24 resigning officers had spent an average of 5.2 years working for their departments and 8.5 years in law enforcement.

One officer (3.6\%) was dismissed from a sheriff department in 1990. The discharged officer had spent 5 years with the department, and 15 years of total law enforcement service.

After an average of 14.6 years with their departments and an average of 24.3 years in law enforcement, three officers retired from their departments in 1990. None of the sheriffs reported that any of their sworn officers had died while employed by the county during 1990.

The rate of turnover can be calculated by dividing the total number of separations (28) by the total number of full-time sworn personnel (265). The overall tumover rate for the fifty-seven departments was $10.6 \%$ for the Year 1990. 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 5 ).

| COUNTY <br> POPULATION | NUMBER OF <br> TURNOVERS | TOTAL <br> PERSONELL | TURNOVER <br> RATE |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Greater than 20,000 | 8 | 115 | $6.9 \%$ |
| 10,000 to 20,000 | 3 | 38 | $7.9 \%$ |
| 5,000 to 9,999 | 7 | 60 | $11.7 \%$ |
| Lese than 5,000 | 10 | 52 | $19.2 \%$ |

SWORN OFFICER TURNOVER BY POPULATION


FIGURE 5 - SD 1991 SHERIFF MGT STUDY

## LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES PARTICIPATING IN DRUG TASK FORCES

| South Central | East Central |
| :---: | :---: |
| Brule | Brookings |
| Chartes Mix | Clark |
| Douglas | Codington |
| Gregory | Deuel |
| Lyman | Grant |
| Tripp | Hamlin |
| James Valley | Mid-Eastern |
| Davison | Jerauld |
| Hanson | Kingsbury |
| Mitchell | McCook |
| Miner |  |
| Sanborn |  |
| Sioux Falls/Minnehaha County | Rapid City/Pennington County |
| Minnehaha | Pennington |
| Sioux Falls | Rapid City |
| Central | NorthernArea |
| Hughes | Brown |
| Hyde | Day |
| Potter | Edmunds |
| Stanley | Marshall |
| Sully | McPherson |
| Pierre | Roberts Aberdeen |

# LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES PARTICIPATING IN DRUG TASK FORCES 

Pheasant
Beadle
Hand
Spink
Huron
Tri-County
Butte
Lawrence
Meade

Lake-Moody
Lake
Moody
Madison
Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe

Southeastern Bon Homme<br>Clay<br>Yankton<br>Vermillion<br>City of Yankton<br>Hutchinson

Southern Hills
Fall River
Hot Springs

## Sheriff Departments Serving Populations Greater Than 20,000

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



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



Using Current Salaries as of January 1, 1991
Salary Figures are Approximations

25th Percentile $\mathbf{= 7 5 \%}$ of the salaries are above this figure.
Median - Half of the salaries are above and half are below this figure.
75th Percentile $\mathbf{= 2 5 \%}$ of the salaries are above this figure.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \vec{e} \\ & \overrightarrow{0} \\ & \overrightarrow{0} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & \frac{8}{5} \\ & \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & \frac{y}{5} \\ & \frac{y}{6} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\square$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Brooking | 7 | $\mathbf{P}$ | F | $\mathbf{P}$ | F | F | Y | $\mathbf{Y}$ | Y | $\mathbf{Y}$ | N | Y | N | N | $\mathbf{Y}$ | Y | Y | Y | N | L | 5 | N | $\mathbf{Y}$ | $\mathbf{Y}$ | N |
| Brom | 10 | N | F | P | F | F | Y | Y | $\mathbf{Y}$ | N | N | Y | N | Y | $\mathbf{Y}$ | $\mathbf{Y}$ | Y | Y | L | L | 11 | Y | $\mathbf{y}$ | Y | Y |
| Coditytion | 4 | F | P | N | F | F | Y | N | Y | N | N | Y | N | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | $L$ | N | 6 | N | $\mathbf{Y}$ | Y | N |
| Meade | 8 | F | F | N | F | $F$ | Y | Y | N | Y | N | Y | - N | N | N | Y | Y | Y | N | B | 10 | N | $\mathbf{Y}$ | N | N |
| Minnehiaha | 53 | F | P | P | F | F | Y | $\mathbf{Y}$ | Y | $\mathbf{Y}$ | N | Y | N | Y | Y | $\mathbf{Y}$ | Y | $\mathbf{Y}$ | B | L | 25 | $\mathbf{Y}$ | 'Y | Y | N |
| Pennington | 33 | P | $\mathbf{P}$ | P | F | P | Y | Y | N | Y | N | $\mathbf{Y}$ | N | Y | $\mathbf{Y}$ | Y | Y | Y | S | $L$ | 30 | Y | Y | Y | N |

Insurance:
F = Department Pays in full
P = Deparment Pays Partial
$\mathrm{N}=$ Department Does Not Pay

Overtime:
$\mathrm{L}=$ Overtime for Line Officers
$S=$ Overtime for Supervisory Officers
B $=$ Overtime for Both

## Sheriff Departments Serving Populations $\mathbf{1 0 , 0 0 0}$ to 20,000

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

| DEPARTMENT | POPULATION | SAlARIES | BENEFITS | OPERATING | CAPITAI | OTHER | TOTAI. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Beade | 18,253 | \$105,000 | \$26,570 | \$35,500 | \$30,000 | - | \$197,070 |
| Clay | 13,186 | \$281,000 | \$24,570 | \$40,000 | \$14,500 | - | \$180,070 |
| Davison | 17,503 | \$173,392 | \$34,796 | \$18,900 | \$1,225 | \$125,063 | \$353,376 |
| Hughes | 14,817 | \$142,801 | \$26,712 | \$47,000 | \$9,500 | \$11,800 | \$237,813 |
| Lake | 10,50 | \$117,864 | \$26,180 | \$26,200 | S1G,110 | - | \$186,354 |
| Uncoln | 15,427 | \$112,000 | S17,610 | \$63,000 | \$4,000 | - | \$19\%610 |
| Unlon | 10,189 | \$127,560 | \$32,335 | \$22,700 | \$14,000 | - | \$196,59 |
| Yankton | 19,252 | \$141,850 | \$19,652 | \$40,643 | \$12,550 | \$5,281 | \$219,976 |
| TOTAL | 119,177. | \$1,021,467 | \$208,425 | \$233,943 | \$101,885 | S142,144 | S1,767,864 |

## ANNUAL SALARIES OF FULL-TIME SWORN PERSONNEL

 POPULATION 10,000 TO 20,000| \#\#nanl | Number | Minimum | 2Esh Percentile | Median | 75th Percentile | Maximum |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chlet Depoty $/$ / | 5 | \$17,100 | \$18,530 | \$21,560 | \$21,932 | \$22,200 |
| $\because$ Sergeant: | 2 | \$20,364 | - | S20,364 | - | \$20,364 |
|  | 1 | 18,728 | - | - | - | \$18,728 |
| Depuity | 22 | \$16,730 | \$17,145 | \$18,513 | \$19,470 | \$20,860 |

Using Current Salaries as of January 1, 1991
Salary Figures are Approximations

25th Percentile $\mathbf{= 7 5 \%}$ of the salaries are above this figure.
Median = Half of the salaries are above and half are below this figure.
75th Percentile $\mathbf{=} \mathbf{2 5 \%}$ of the salaries are above this figure.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 豆 } \\ & \text { 蒠 } \\ & \text { 豆 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & e \\ & \stackrel{e}{k} \\ & \stackrel{0}{0} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & \frac{8}{a} \\ & \frac{5}{4} \\ & \frac{B}{2} \\ & \frac{B}{U} \\ & \frac{a}{a} \\ & \frac{a}{2} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & \frac{8}{8} \\ & \frac{8}{3} \\ & \text { 是 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{8}{4} \\ & \frac{1}{4} \\ & \text { in } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 른 首 首 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Beadle | 4 | F | F | N | F | F | $Y$ | N | Y | Y | N | $\mathbf{Y}$ | N | N | $\mathbf{Y}$ | Y | Y | Y | $L$ | N | 4 | N | $\mathbf{Y}$ | $\mathbf{Y}$ | Y |
| Clay | 5 | $\mathbf{P}$ | P | P | F | F | Y | N | N | N | N | $\mathbf{Y}$ | N | N | $\mathbf{Y}$ | Y | Y | $\mathbf{Y}$ | L | N | 4 | $\mathbf{Y}$ | Y | Y | N |
| Davison： | 4 | P | $\mathbf{P}$ | $\mathbf{P}$ | F | F | Y | N | N | Y | N | Y | N | N | $\mathbf{Y}$ | Y | $\mathbf{Y}$ | Y | N | L | 4 | Y | Y | Y | N |
| Hughes | ， | F | F | N | F | F | Y | N | N | N | N | Y | N | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | B | B | 7 | N | Y | N | N |
| Lalue | 4 | $F$ | F | N | F | F | X | N | N | N | N | $\mathbf{Y}$ | N | N | $\mathbf{Y}$ | Y | Y | Y | N | L | 4 | N | Y | N | N |
| Lincoln | 3 | $\mathbf{P}$ | P | P | F | F | Y | N | N | Y | N | Y | N | N | N | Y | Y | Y | N | N | 3 | N | Y | N | N |
| Union | 3 | N | F | $N$ | $\boldsymbol{P}$ | F | Y | N | N | N | N | Y | N | N | Y | Y | $\mathbf{Y}$ | Y | N | N | 3 | N | Y | N | N |
| Yankton | 6 | N | P | P | F | F | Y | N | Y | Y | N | Y | N | N | $\mathbf{Y}$ | N | Y | $\mathbf{Y}$ | $L$ | N | 6 | N | Y | Y | Y |

Insurance：
F＝Department Pays in Full
$\mathbf{P}=$ Department Pays Partial
$N=$ Department Does Not Pay

Oyertime：
$\mathbf{L}=$ Overtime for Line Officers
$\mathbf{S}=$ Overtime for Supervisory Officers
B＝Overtime for Both
$\mathrm{N}=\mathrm{No}$ Overtime Allowed

# Sheriff Departments <br> Serving Populations <br> 5,000 to 9,999 

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

| department | POPULATION | Salaries | benerits | operating | Captral | оther | total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bon Homme | 7,089 | S107,000 | \$19,200 | S1,950 | \$3,000 | \$3,00 | \$152,420 |
| Brule | 5,485 | 575,000 | \$86000 | \$36,00 | \$9,70 | - | S2006,00 |
| Butte | 7,914 | \$71,252 | S11,983 | \$14,567 | 5737 | \$10,461 | \$109,000 |
| Custer | 9.179 | S22,229 | \$65,656 | 57,932 | \$11,000 | s30,90 | \$415,617 |
| Day | 6,978 | S105,705 | 28,412 | \$34,00 | \$500 | - | \$168,617 |
| Deves | 5,523 | S40,000 | S6,150 | \$13,625 | - | - | \$60,375 |
| Fall Rurer | 7,353 | S105,658 | \$22,536 | \$11,00 | \$11,500 | - | \$150,64 |
| Grant | 8,372 | s104,90 | \$24,235 | S46,200 | \$2,000 | - | s177,425 |
| Grgory | 5,359 | S44,000 | \$10,732 | \$36,100 | S12,200 | - | \$103,032 |
| Kingbury | 5,225 | S46,000 | \$3,500 | \$14,100 | \$1,00 | - | S64,900 |
| McCook | 5,658 | \$58,000 | \$10,625 | \$19,350 | s19,000 | S,000 | S107,975 |
| Moody | 6.507 | \$243,000 | - | S40,000 | S48,000 | \$55,00 | \$366000 |

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

| Department | Population | Salaries | Benerits | Operating, | Capilal | Other: | Tutal |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Roberts | 9,914 | \$102024 | \$32,512 | \$64,246 | - | - | S198,782 |
| Spink | 7,981 | \$282,781 | 544,880 | \$44,90 | \$26,500 | \$34,153 | \$463,164 |
| Tripp | 6,924 | \$60,000 | \$7,170 | \$30,469 | \$15,150 | - | \$112,789 |
| Turner | 8,576 | \$47,000 | \$13,900 | \$18,800 | \$14,500 | - | \$94,200 |
| Walworth | 6,067 | \$49,500 | \$17,574 | \$39,325 | \$8,000 | \$8,280 | \$122,679 |
| TOTAL | 117,854 | 81,771,689 | S415,785 | \$56,114 | \$187787 | si2, 04 | S3,074,009 |

## ANNUAL SALARIES OF FULL-TIME SWORN PERSONNEL

 POPULATION 5,000 TO 9,999

Using Current Salaries as of January 1, 1991
Salary Figures are Approximations

25th Percentile $\mathbf{= 7 5 \%}$ of the salaries cave above this figure.
Median = Half of the salaries are above and half are below this figure.
75th Percentile $\mathbf{= 2 5 \%}$ of the salaries are above this figure.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & \vec{c} \\ & \vec{y} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & E \\ & \text { E } \\ & \text { E } \\ & 0 \\ & G \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & \frac{8}{6} \\ & \frac{5}{4} \\ & 8 \\ & \frac{8}{4} \\ & \frac{8}{8} \\ & .5 \\ & \frac{5}{2} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & \frac{5}{4} \\ & \frac{y}{4} \\ & \dot{b} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\square$ <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 |  |  |  | ayparg Imapmong |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bon Homme | 4 | F | P | P | F | F | $\mathbf{Y}$ | N | N | N | N | $\mathbf{Y}$ | N | N | N | N | $\mathbf{Y}$ | Y | B | N | 3 | N | Y | N | N |
| Brule | 4 | P | $\mathbf{P}$ | $\mathbf{P}$ | F | F | Y | Y | $\mathbf{Y}$ | N | N | N | N | N | $\mathbf{Y}$ | $\mathbf{Y}$ | Y | K | E | B | 4 | $\mathbf{Y}$ | Y | $\mathbf{Y}$ | N |
| Butte | 3 | P | P | P | F | F | Y | N | N | N | N | Y | N | N | N | Y | $\mathbf{Y}$ | $\mathbf{Y}$ | N | N | 4 | $\mathbf{Y}$ | $\mathbf{Y}$ | N | N |
| Custer | 8 | F | F | $N$ | F | F | Y | N | N | N | N | Y | N | N | Y | Y | $\mathbf{Y}$ | Y | B | B | , | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| Day | 3 | F | F | F | F | F | Y | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | Y | Y | N | N | 2 | N | Y | N | N |
| Diver | 1 | P | $\mathbf{P}$ | $\mathbf{P}$ | $F$ | $F$ | $\mathbf{Y}$ | N | N | N | N | Y | N | N | N | Y | Y | $\mathbf{Y}$ | N | N | 1 | N | N | N | Y |
| Fall River | 4 | N | F | N | F | F | Y | N | N | Y | N | Y | N | N | N | N | $\mathbf{Y}$ | Y | B | N | 5 | N | Y | N | N |
| Grant | 2 | P | P | P | F | F | Y | N | N | N | N | Y | N | N | Y | Y | $\mathbf{Y}$ | $\mathbf{Y}$ | N | S | 2 | N | $\mathbf{N}$ | N | $\mathbf{Y}$ |

Insurance:
F = Department Pays in Full
$\mathbf{P}=$ Department Pays Partial
$\mathrm{N}=$ Department Does Not Pay

Overtime:
$\mathrm{L}=$ Overtime for Line Officers
S = Overtime for Supervisory Officers
$B=$ Overtin̆íe for Both
$\mathrm{N}=\mathrm{No}$ Overtime Allowed

|  |  |  |  |  | Fabe Arrest Insuraide |  |  |  |  |  | 客 |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \frac{8}{5} \\ \frac{3}{5} \\ \frac{1}{4} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & \text { 券 } \\ & \text { 분 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 7 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0.4 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 |  |  | 8 曷 苟 首 0 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gregors | 3 | F | F | N | F | F | $\mathbf{Y}$ | N | $N$ | N | N | Y | N | N | Y | Y | Y | $\mathbf{Y}$ | L | N | 3 | $\mathbf{Y}$ | N | N | Y |
| Kingebury | 2 | N | F | N | F | F | N | N | N | N | N | $\mathbf{Y}$ | N | N | Y | $N$ | Y | Y | N | 管 | 2 | $\mathbf{Y}$ | N | N | Y |
| McCook | 2 | N | P | P | F | F | Y | N | N | －N | N | $\mathbf{Y}$ | N | N | Y | $\mathbf{Y}$ | $\mathbf{Y}$ | $\mathbf{Y}$ | N | N | 3 | N | $\mathbf{Y}$ | N | N |
| Moody | 7 | N | $\mathbf{P}$ | $\mathbf{P}$ | F | F | Y | N | N | N | N | $\mathbf{Y}$ | N | N | Y | $\mathbf{Y}$ ． | Y | Y | N | L | 7 | $\mathbf{Y}$ | $\mathbf{Y}$ | $\mathbf{Y}$ | N |
| Roberts | 2 | F | F | N | F | F | \％ | N | N | N | N | Y | N | N | Y | Y | Y | $\mathbf{Y}$ | N | L | 4 | N | N | N | N |
| Spink | 3 | F | F | $\mathbf{P}$ | F | F | Y | N | $\mathbf{Y}$ | Y | N | $\mathbf{Y}$ | N | N | Y | Y | Y | $\mathbf{Y}$ | B | N | 7 | Y | Y | Y | N |

## Insurance：

F＝Department Pays in Full
$\mathbf{P}=$ Department Pays Partial
$\mathrm{N}=$ Department Does Not Pay

Overtime；
$L=$ Overtime for Line Officers
$\mathrm{S}=$ Overtime for Supervisory Officers
$\mathrm{B}=$ Overtime for Both
$\mathrm{N}=\mathrm{No}$ Overtime Allowed

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 営 } \\ & \text { 蒠 } \\ & \text { 8 } \end{aligned}$ | tal Full－Time Sworn Orficers | Employee Life Insurance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 易 } \\ & \text { 易 } \\ & \text { 易 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \text { in } \end{aligned}$ | Comp Time for Overtime |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \\ & \frac{7}{4} \\ & 6 \\ & \frac{8}{4} \\ & \frac{2}{4} \\ & 0 \\ & \frac{7}{0} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & z \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \vdots \\ & \vdots \\ & \vdots \\ & \vdots \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tripp | 2 | N | F | N | F | F | N | N | $\mathbf{Y}$ | N | N | Y | N | N | N | Y | $\mathbf{Y}$ | Y | $\mathbf{L}$ | N | 2 | N | N | N | N |
| Turner | 2 | N | P | N | F | F | Y | N | Y | Y | N | Y | N | N | N | Y | Y | Y | B | N | 2 | N | Y | N | N |
| Walworth | 2 | F | F | P | F | F | Y | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | Y | $\mathbf{Y}$ | $\mathbf{Y}$ | Y | N | N | 2 | $\mathbf{Y}$ | Y | N | N |

## Insurance：

F＝Department Pays in Full
P＝Department Pays Partial
N＝Department Does Not Pay

Overtime：
$\mathrm{L}=$ Overtime for Line Omicers
$\mathrm{S}=$ Overtime for Supervisory Olficers
B $=$ Overtime for Both
$\mathrm{N}=$ No Overtime Allowed

# Sheriff Departments Serving Populations Less Than 5,000 

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


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

| Department | Population | Salaries | Benetits | Operating | Cupital | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hanson | 2,994 | \$30,908 | \$6,240 | \$16,300 | - | \$3,200 | \$56,648 |
| Harding | 1,609 | \$36,902 | \$9,335 | \$13,750 | \$500 | \$3,100 | \$63,587 |
| Jackson | 2,811 | \$25,105 | \$4,910 | \$13,600 | \$2,000 | \$14,000 | \$59,615 |
| Jerauld | 2,425 | \$34,256 | \$7,531 | \$12,575 | \$2,638 | - | \$57,000 |
| Jones | 1,324 | \$31,410 | \$4,860 | \$9,645 | - \$15,000 | - | \$60,915 |
| Lyman | 3,638 | \$75,329 | \$18,238 | \$26,655 | \$3,391 | - | \$123,613 |
| Marshall | 4,844 | \$121,986 | \$27,853 | \$49,431 | - | - | \$199,270 |
| McPherson | 3,228 | \$27,500 | S4,200 | \$16,500 | - | - | \$48,200 |
| Miner | 3,272 | \$81,229 | \$14,469 | \$19,770 | \$17,900 | \$12,000 | \$145,368 |
| Perkins | 3,932 | \$48,000 | \$13,515 | \$17,700 | \$17,500 | - | \$96,715 |
| Potter | 3,190 | \$23,008 | \$7,751 | \$26,575 | \$2,200 | - | \$60,434 |
| Sanborn | 2,833 | \$40,000 | \$13,250 | \$18,000 | \$1,200 | - | \$72,450 |

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

| DEPARTMENT | POPULATION | SALARIES | BENEFITS | OPERATING | CAPIALS | OLCLER | TOTAL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stanley | 2,453 | \$41,664 | \$11,609 | S61,203 | \$21,000. | - | \$135,476 |
| Sully | 1,589 | \$41,000 | \$10,000 | \$5,000 | - | \$2,000 | \$58,000 |
| ZRebach | 2,220 | \$16,240 | \$7,669 | \$9,800 | - | - | \$33,70 |
| TOTAL | $85,188$ | $\$ 1,44,067$ | $8318,978$ | $8548,924$ | S139,241 | $863,783$ | $\$ 2,511,500$ |

ANNUAL SALARIES OF FULL-TIME SWORN PERSONNEL POPULATION LESS THAN 5,000

| \# Rank | Number | Minimum | 25h Percentlle | Medlan | 751h Percentile | Maximum |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \% Culerdeputy/a/ | 9 | \$12,000 | \$14,964 | \$16,516 | \$18,386 | \$20,665 |
| Sergeant | 1 | \$18605 | - | - | - | \$16,605 |
| , | 16 | \$4,000 | \$13,622 | \$16,190 | \$18,113 | \$20,110 |

Using Current Salaries as of January 1, 1991
Salary Figures arc Approsimations

25th Percentile $\mathbf{= 7 5 \%}$ of the salaries are above this figure.
Median = Half of the salaries are above and half are below this figure.
75th Percentile $\mathbf{= 2 5 \%}$ of the salarits are above this figure.
*** Stanley County is not included in the overall analysis of annual salaries due to the late submission of their survey.

|  |  | Employee Life Insarapce |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 曷 } \\ & \text { 易 } \\ & \frac{0}{0} \\ & \frac{0}{0} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & \frac{8}{8} \\ & \frac{5}{3} \\ & \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & \frac{3}{3} \\ & \frac{3}{5} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 2 \\ & \frac{0}{0} \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Computerized | Edocational Beneflts |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Buffalo | 1 | N | N | N | F | F | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | $\mathbf{Y}$ | N | N | N | N | 0 | N | $\mathbf{Y}$ | N | Y |
| Bennett | 6 | F | F | N | F | F | N | N | $\mathbf{Y}$ | N | N | Y | N | N | N | Y | Y | N | N | L | 6 | Y | $\mathbf{Y}$ | N | Y |
| Campbell | 1 | N | F | N | F | N | Y | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | Y | N | N | N | N | 0 | N | $\mathbf{Y}$ | N | Y |
| Cure | 3 | N | F | P | F | F | Y | N | N | Y | N | N | N | N | N | N | Y | $\mathbf{Y}$ | N | N | 3 | N | $\mathbf{Y}$ | N | Y |
| Corson | 2 | N | F | P | N | F | Y | N | N | N | N | Y | N | N | N | Y | Y | N | N | N | 2 | N | Y | N | N |
| Deuel | 3 | N | F | N | F | F | Y | N | N | N | N | Y | N | N | Y | N | Y | Y | B | N | 4 | Y | $\mathbf{Y}$ | N | N |
| Dougles | 2 | P | F | N | F | F | Y | N | N | N | N | Y | N | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | N | 2 | Y | N | N | N |

Insurance:
F = Department Pays in Full $\mathbf{P}=$ Department Pays Partial
$\mathrm{N}=$ Department Does Not Pay

Overtime:
$\mathrm{L}=$ Overtime for Line Onficers
$\mathrm{S}=$ Overtime for Supervisory Onficers
B = Overtime for Both
$\mathrm{N}=\mathrm{No}$ Overtime Allowed

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 营 } \\ & \text { 膏 } \\ & \text { a } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 曷 } \\ & \text { 曷 } \\ & { }_{A}^{4} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & c \\ & c \\ & \frac{c}{t} \\ & \dot{C} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & \frac{5}{8} \\ & \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & \frac{5}{4} \\ & \frac{5}{6} \end{aligned}$ | Comp Time for Overtime |  | Total Vehickes Owned |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Edmunds | 3 | $\checkmark$ | F | N | F | F | $\mathbf{Y}$ | N | Y | N | N | Y | N | N | Y | $\mathbf{Y}$ | $\mathbf{Y}$ | Y | $\mathbf{L}$ | N | 4 | Y | Y | N | N |
| Faulk | 3 | N | F | P | F | N | Y | N | N | N | N | Y | N | N | N | N | Y | Y | N | N | 3 | $\mathbf{Y}$ | N | N | N |
| Haikon | 2 | N | P | P | F | F | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | $\mathbf{x}$ | Y | Y | N | N | 2 | N | $Y$ | N | N |
| Hamilia | 2 | N | F | N | F | F | Y | N | N | N | N | Y | N | N | $\mathbf{Y}$ | Y | $\mathbf{Y}$ | $\mathbf{Y}$ | L | N | 2 | N | Y | N | N |
| Hand | 2 | N | F | P | F | F | N | N | $\mathbf{Y}$ | Y | N | Y | N | N | Y | $\mathbf{Y}$ | $\mathbf{Y}$ | Y | B | N | 2 | N | Y | N | N |
| Hanson | 1 | N | F | N | F | F | $\mathbf{Y}$ | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | Y | $\mathbf{Y}$ | Y | N | N | N | 1 | N | Y | N | N |

Insurance：
F $=$ Department Pays in Full $\mathbf{P}=$ Department Pays Partial N＝Department Does Not Psy

## Overtime：

$\mathrm{L}=$ Overtime for Line Officers
$\mathrm{S}=$ Overtime for Supervisory Oficers
B＝Overtime for Both
$\mathrm{N}=\mathrm{No}$ Overtime Allowed

| $\begin{aligned} & \frac{\square}{g} \\ & \frac{y}{t} \\ & \frac{2}{2} \\ & \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Workmen＇s Compensation |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B } \\ & \text { 部 } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 號 |  |  | 8 <br> 8 <br> $\frac{8}{2}$ <br> $\frac{5}{4}$ <br> 8 <br> $\frac{8}{2}$ <br> $\frac{3}{U}$ <br> . <br> $\frac{4}{2}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & \frac{8}{3} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 7 <br> 8 <br> 8 <br> 8 <br> 8 <br> 8 <br> 2 <br> 2 |  |  | y 苞 总 0 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Harding | 1 | F | F | $\mathbf{P}$ | N | F | $\mathbf{Y}$ | N | N | N | N | $\mathbf{Y}$ | N | N | Y | Y | N | N | N | N | 1 | N | Y | N | Y |
| Jackson | 1 | N | $\boldsymbol{P}$ | P | F | F | N | N | N | N | N | Y | N | N | Y | Y | $\mathbf{Y}$ | Y | N | N | 2 | N | Y | N | N |
| Jerauld | 1 | N | F | P | F | F | $\mathbf{Y}$ | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | $\mathbf{Y}$ | Y | Y | $\mathbf{Y}$ | N | N | 1 | N | Y | N | N |
| Jonee | 1 | N | P | $\mathbf{P}$ | F | F | $\mathbf{Y}$ | N | N | N | N | Y | N | N | N | Y | N | N | N | N | 0 | N | Y | N | N |
| Lytman | 3 | F | F | N | N | F | $\mathbf{Y}$ | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | Y | Y | $\mathbf{Y}$ | $\mathbf{Y}$ | N | N | 4 | Y | Y | Y | N |
| Marshail | 3 | N | F | N | F | $F$ | $\mathbf{Y}$ | Y | N | N | N | $\mathbf{Y}$ | N | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | $\mathbf{L}$ | 5 | Y | Y | N | Y |

## Lusurance；

F＝Department Pays in Full $\mathbf{P}=$ Department Pays Partial $\mathrm{N}=$ Department Does Not Pay

## Overtime：

$L=$ Overtime for Line Onficers
$\mathbf{S}=$ Overtime for Supervisory Officers
B＝Overtime for Both
$\mathrm{N}=$ No Overtime Allowed

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & s \\ & \stackrel{e}{c} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { g } \\ & \text { 易 } \\ & \text { 总 } \\ & \text { 曷 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & y_{n}^{5} \\ & \frac{0}{6} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Z 苞 膏 0 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| McPherson： | 1 | P | $\mathbf{P}$ | $\mathbf{P}$ | F | F | N | N | N | N | $N$ | N | N | N | $\mathbf{Y}$ | Y | N | N | N | N | 0 | Y | Y | N | Y |
| Miner | 2 | N | F | P | F | F | Y | N | N | Y | N | N | N | N | $\mathbf{Y}$ | $\mathbf{Y}$ | $\mathbf{Y}$ | Y | L | N | 2 | Y | Y | N | Y |
| Perkins | 3 | P | $\mathbf{P}$ | P | F | F | Y | N | N | N | N | $\mathbf{Y}$ | N | $N$ | $\mathbf{Y}$ | Y | Y | Y | N | N | 3 | N | $\mathbf{Y}$ | N | N |
| Potter | 1 | F | F | P． | F | F | Y | N | N | N | N | Y | N | N | N | Y | Y | Y | N | N | 2 | $\mathbf{Y}$ | Y | N | $\mathbf{Y}$ |
| Santiori | 1 | F | F | P | F | F | $\mathbf{Y}$ | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | Y | Y | Y | N | N | 1 | N | Y | N | N |

Insurance：
F＝Department Pays in Full
$\mathbf{P}=$ Department Pays Partial
N＝Department Does Not Pay

Overtime：
$\mathrm{L}=$ Overtime for Line Onficers
$\mathrm{S}=$ Overtime for Supervisory Officers
B＝Overtime for Both
$\mathrm{N}=\mathrm{No}$ Overtime Allowed

## PERSONNEL BENEFITS - POPULATION LESS THAN 5,000 (continued)

|  |  |  |  |  | Fatse Arrest Insurnuce |  |  | E E 0 0 |  | 8 5 3 3 3 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & \frac{8}{a} \\ & \frac{0}{2} \\ & \frac{3}{2} \\ & \frac{1}{U} \\ & \frac{a}{6} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \frac{5}{5} \\ \frac{3}{4} \\ \frac{0}{5} \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | Crime Prevertion Program |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stanley | 2 | $\cdots$ | F | N | F | F | Y | N | $\mathbf{Y}$ | N | N | $\mathbf{Y}$ | N | ₹ | N | Y | $\mathbf{Y}$ | Y | $\mathbf{L}$ | N | 2 | . | N | N | Y |
| Sully | 2 | F | F | r | F | F | Y | N | N | N | N | N | $N$ | N | N | Y | $\mathbf{Y}$ | Y | N | N | 2 | N | $\mathbf{Y}$ | N | N |
| Zuebich | 1 | N | F | P | F | F | $\mathbf{Y}$ | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | Y | N | N | N | N | 1 | N | N | N | Y |

## insurance:

## F = Department Pays in Full

 $\mathbf{P}=$ Department Pays Partial N = Department Does Not Pey
## Overtime:

$\mathrm{L}=$ Overtime for Line Officers
$\mathbf{S = O v e r t i m e ~ f o r ~ S u p e r v i s o r y ~ O l f i c e r s ~}$
B = Overtime for Both
$\mathrm{N}=\mathrm{No}$ Overtime Allowed

