

SOUTH DAKOTA COUNTIES 101

Today, South Dakota's 66 counties range widely in size and population.

Meade County has 3,471 sq miles as the largest county

Clay County containing 412 sq miles is the smallest

According to the 2020 Census,

Jones County is the least populated county with 917 residents Minnehaha County with 197,214 residents, is the most populated county

No Two South Dakota Counties Are Exactly the Same!

If you have seen one county, you have seen one county. Our counties are diverse in structure and how they deliver services to their communities. Though organizational structures vary, all county governments are on the front lines of delivering vital services to residents. All South Dakotans live in counties, not all South Dakotans live in town/cities.

Offices Within Your Courthouse Providing State Services

- County Commissioner County Auditor/ Finance Officer
- Treasurer Register of Deeds
- Highway Superintendent Sheriff
- Other offices include: Director of Equalization, Veteran Service Officer, Welfare Director, Emergency Manager, Conservation Officer, Weed & Pest, States Attorney, Judge, Clerk of Courts, Coroner, County Health Nurse
- Hughes County is the only county to employ a County Manager, Several others employ County Commission Assistants

County Offices Across the

- **State**Commissioners 186 Elected Officials
- 62 County Boards have 5 County Commissioners
- 4 County Boards have 3 County Commissioners
- **50 Counties elect their Commissioners by District**
- **16 Counties elect their Commissioners At-Large**
- 4 Counties have a Finance Officer (combine some variation of Auditor, Treasurer, Register of Deeds offices)
- 1 County combines Auditor, Emergency Manager, Planning & Zoning, Welfare Director
- Most counties combine Auditor, Welfare Director and Human Resources

Counties Top Roles

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Serve as an administrative arm of state government



Provide State Mandated Services

County Revenue Sources

Average share of total county revenues per SD Legislative Audit

2009-2019 2014 - 2023

Property Taxes revenues 54.98% 52.23%

Motor Vehicle Licenses revenue 12.34% 12.35%

Prisoner Care revenue 3.56% 3.47%

State Grant revenues 2.77% 4.02%

Federal Grant revenues2.73%5.48%

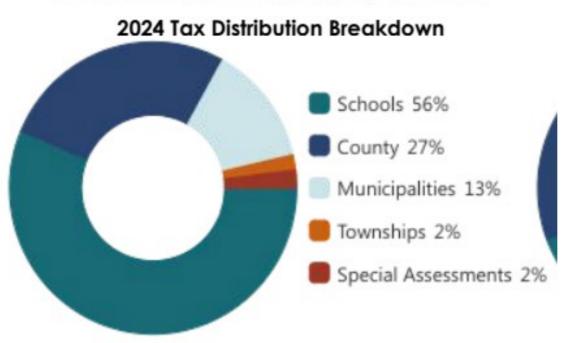
Misc Receipts (i.e. Mineral Tax, 9-1-1, 23.62% 22.45% bank franchise, etc)

Total governmental funds revenue 100.00% 100.00%

Historical summary of county revenues for 2009-2019 per SD Legislative Audit presentation 6/14/2023, page 14

County Revenue – 2024 Property Tax

Where The Money Went



In 2024, South Dakota property owners paid more than \$1.78 billion to fund local governments and provide K-12 education for the state's children.

County Revenue – Property Tax

-Schools	\$1,006,077,717	56.24%
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- -Counties \$ 479,326,670 26.79%
- -Municipal \$ 235,317,680 13.15%
- -Townships \$ 32,554,906 1.82%
- -Special Assessments \$ 35,655,219 1.99%

-Total \$1,788,932,192

(SD Dept of Revenue 2024 Annual Report – Approx. totals)

County Expenditures

- **Statutorily required –** expenditures for functions that are specifically required to be performed by counties by state law.
- **Statutorily authorized –** expenditures for functions that state law authorizes but does not require counties to perform.
- No specific authority expenditures for functions that have no associated specific constitutional or statutory authority. However, these expenditure accounts relate to functions that counties are either required or authorized to perform.
- Debt Service expenditures by counties in servicing outstanding indebtedness.
- Capital Outlay expenditures by counties for capital purposes.

County Expenditures

All Gove	mm	ental Funds		
Authority	Total Expenditures CY2009-2019		% of Total	
Statutorily Required	\$	4,523,178,849	80.54%	
Statutorily Authorized	\$	500,475,899	8.91%	
No specific authority	\$	52,686,455	0.94%	
Debt Service	\$	258,860,450	4.61%	
Capital Outlay	\$	280,954,062	5.00%	
Totals	\$	5,616,155,715	100.00%	

Historical summary of county revenues for 2009-2019 per SD Legislative Audit presentation 6/14/2023, page 21

Property Tax Cap

SDCL 10-13-35 limits the amount of property tax dollars counties can collect over taxes payable in the preceding year by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and growth.

- The CPI for taxes payable in 2025 has been set at 3.0%. Out of that 3% counties have to pay for increases in health insurance, fuel costs, and other costs businesses are enduring.
- Therefore, total increase allowed through the limitation would be 3.0% plus percent increase due to growth. (EX: If growth is 3.1% then 3.0% (CPI) + 3.1% (growth) would allow a maximum increase of 6.1% to the previous year's taxes received.)

County Road and Bridge Fund

Counties maintain approximately 35,144 miles of Roads and 3,912 Bridges across South Dakota.

- County Primary miles 23,096 County Secondary miles – 12,048
- Gravel miles 22,488
- Hard Surfaced miles 7,610
- Primitive / Unimproved 5,046

County Road and Bridge To **Revenues** of the County Road and Bridge Fund for 2009 – 2019 Percentage of Revenue Increase from 2009 – 2019 is 48%

Account	Account		2009-2094	
Number	Description	Total R	levenue	% of Total
33502	Motor Vehicle Licenses	\$	674,332,063	36.62%
37100	Transfers In	\$	587,311,560	31.90%
31600	Wheel Tax	\$	138,696,008	7.53%
33400	State Grants	\$	124,943,779	6.79%
31100	General Property TaxesCurrent	\$	86,776,418	4.71%
33513	Secondary Road Motor Vehicle Remittances	\$	56,653,410	3.08%
33509	Prorate License Fees	\$	42,189,692	2.29%
34310	Road Maintenance Contract Charges	\$	32,572,184	1.77%
33100	Federal Grants	\$	28,715,157	1.56%
33200	Federal Shared Revenue	\$	10,687,828	0.58%
	All Other Revenues	\$	58,433,060	3.17%
Total Revenu	ie la	\$	1,841,311,160	100.00%

Historical summary of county revenues for 2009-2019 per SD Legislative Audit presentation 6/14/2023, page 26

County Road and Bridge Expenditures

South Dakota Counties - Road & Bridge Fund % of Expenditures by Authorization 2009-2019 (66 of 66 counties)

Road & Bridge Fund			
	Total Expenditures		% of
Authority	CY2009-2019		Total
Statutorily Required	\$	1,716,191,217	92.86%
Statutorily Authorized	\$	92,804	0.01%
No specific authority	\$	1,421,148	0.08%
Debt Service	\$	31,392,134	1.70%
Capital Outlay	\$	99,140,151	5.36%
Totals	\$	1,848,237,454	100.00%

No Specific Authority, \$1,421,148 Statutorily Authorized, \$92,804 Debt Service, \$31,392,134

Capital Outlay, \$99,140,151

Statutorily Required, \$1,716,191,217

Historical summary of county revenues for 2009-2019 per SD Legislative Audit presentation 6/14/2023, page 23

Inflationary Data

Per the Bureau of Labor and Statistics, CPI was 24% from 2012 to 2022.

County Road and Bridge Expenditures

Inflationary Data Gravel Roadways

Cost Comparison	2012	2022	% Increase
Royalty Cost	\$.75	\$1.32	76%
Crushing Costs	\$2.84	\$4.32	52%
Hauling Gravel	\$.24/ ton mile	\$.38/ton mil	e 58%
Laydown of gravel	\$56/hour	\$84/hour	39%
Chloride Treatment	\$.72/Sq yard	\$1.12/Sq yar	d 55%

County Road and Bridge Inflationary Costs Asphalt Material

Cost Comparison	2012	2022	% Increase
Class 1 Asphalt	\$50/ton	\$79.50/ton	59%
Cover Aggregate	\$3.40	\$6.55/ton	92%
CSS – 1H Fog	\$459	\$1250/ton	172%
MC3000 Oil	\$531	\$919	73%
Hot Mix Asphalt	\$55	\$93	87%

County Road and Bridge Inflationary Costs Equipment Cost

Cost Comparison	2012	2022	% Increase
Truck Chassis	\$81,700	\$152,900	87%
Motor Grader	\$234,000	\$425,000	81.6%
Street Sweeper		\$386,000	
Wheel Loader	\$166,000	\$339,000	104%

County Road and Bridge Expe Inflationary Costs Corrugated Metal Pipe

2012	2022	
• 18″ \$11.89	• 18″	\$24.25
• 24″\$13.71	• 24″	\$31.35
• 36″ \$28.87	• 36″	\$59.40
• 60″ \$70.05	• 60″	\$102.66
• 72″ \$83	• 72″	\$125.28
• 96″ \$111	• 96″	\$226.20
• 108" \$125.21	• 108"	\$254.05

County Road and Bridge Challengese in costs

- -Employee retention and the ability to hire
- -Large projects are becoming unaffordable

-Over Loading and speed on the roadways exceed the safety and design of many current roadways

-Providing Wind – Dairy – Feeding Operations and Large Commercial access

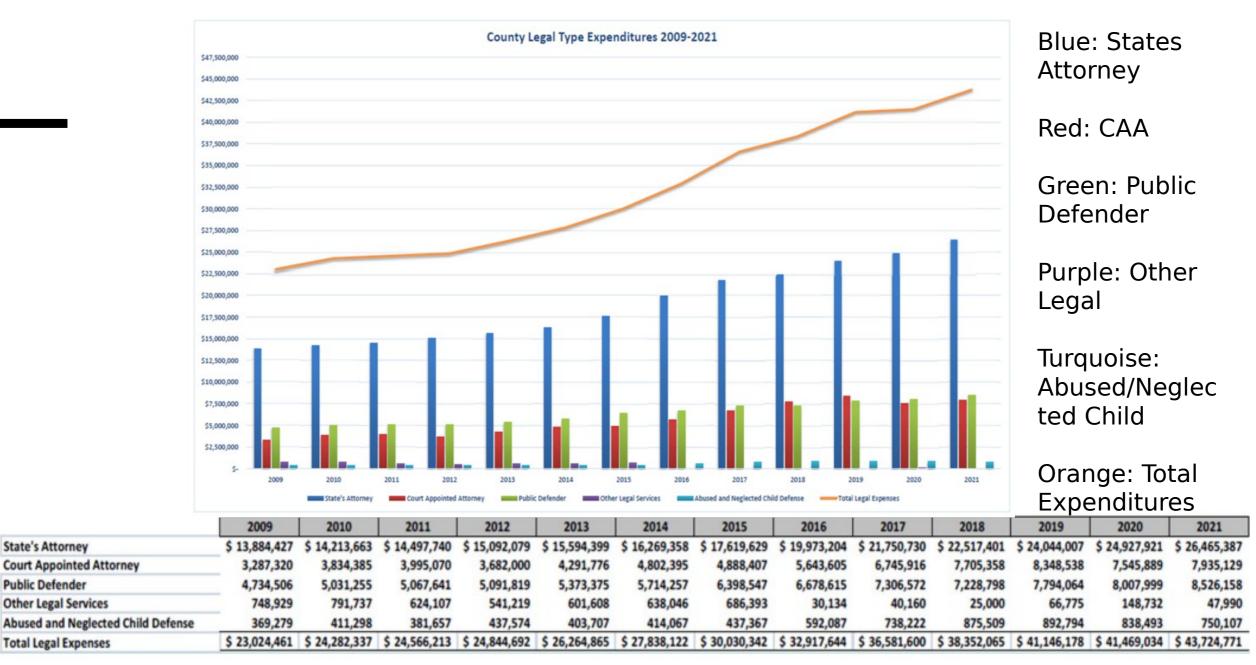
-Deferring maintenance will cost \$6 for every \$1 not spent

-Most counties use reserve and general fund dollars to subsidize road and bridge expenses

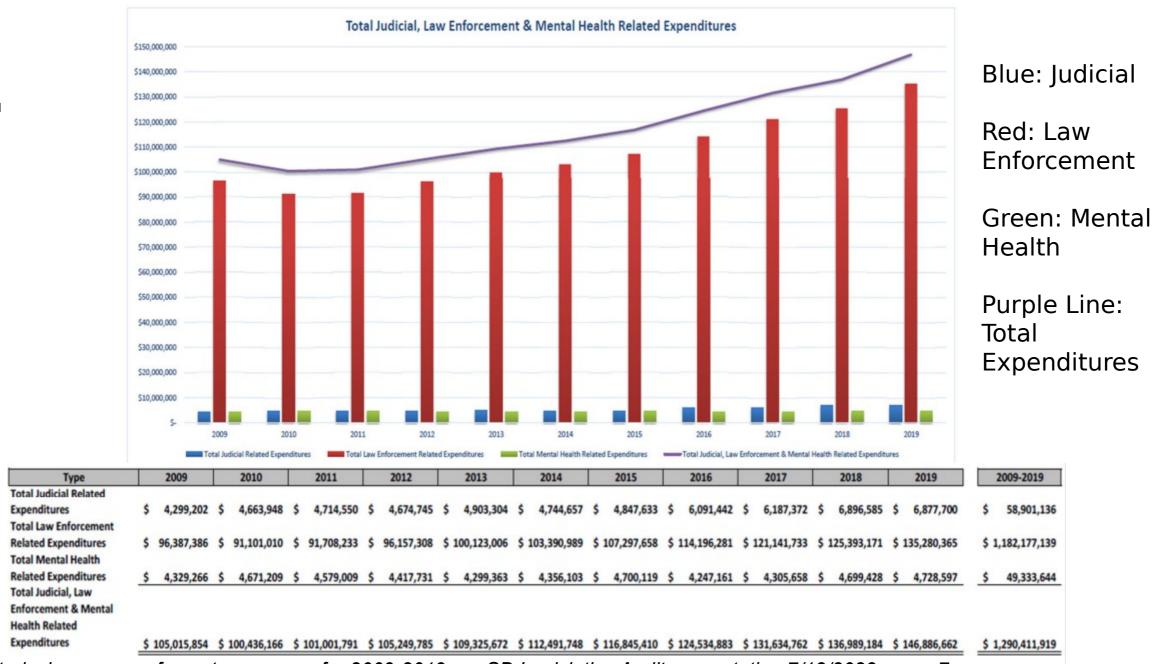
Public Safety

- Public Safety appropriations are increasing at a faster rate than the increase in property tax growth (CPI and Growth).

- Due to the filled status of some of the larger county jail facilities, some counties are now having to house their prisoners at another county jail facility resulting in increased costs of transportation and personnel to take them there and back for court.
- County jail revenues are not keeping pace with the increases in county jail expenditure requirements.
- The Judicial System has been growing and has requested additional space at many courthouses. In some instances, the Judicial System has completely taken over the Courthouse. As the Judicial System is requiring more space it is forcing the counties to consider how they can plan and budget for additional buildings.



Historical summary of county revenues for 2009-2021 per SD Legislative Audit presentation 7/12/2023, page 5



Historical summary of county revenues for 2009-2019 per SD Legislative Audit presentation 7/12/2023, page 7

Wrap-Up

Thank you for the opportunity to speak before you today.

SD Counties SDACC / SDACO

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