

AUDITOR'S ACCOUNT WITH THE COUNTY TREASURER

TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF FALL RIVER COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:

I hereby submit the following report of my examination of the cash and cash items in the hands of the County Treasurer of this County on this 28th day of February 2022.

Total Amount of Deposit in First Interstate Bank, HS:	\$	1,060,351.77
Total Amount of Deposit in First National Bank, Lead:	\$	1,000.00
Total Amount of Deposit in First National Bank-ARP Checking, Lead:	\$	1,000.00
Total Amount of Cash:	\$	1,549.00
Total Amount of Treasurer's Change Fund:	\$	900.00
Total Amount of Checks in Treasurer's Possession Not Exceeding Three Days:	\$	43,000.62
SAVINGS:		
First Interstate Bank, HS:	\$	630,624.69
First National Bank of Lead: ICS Acct	\$	1,047,421.85
First National Bank of Lead-ARP ICS Acct	\$	439,235.72
First National Bank of Lead-RAI MM Acct	\$	40,911.90
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT:		
First Interstate, HS:	\$	788,864.24
Black Hills Federal Credit Union, HS:	\$	250,000.00
Bank of the West, HS:	\$	545,832.30
Schwab Treasury:	\$	275,375.75
First National Bank, Lead:	\$	312,198.13
Black Hills Community, Rapid City:	\$	805,786.21
Liberty National, Sioux Falls:	\$	4,047,710.43
Itemized list of all items, checks and drafts that have been in the Treasurer's possession over three days:		
Register of Deeds Change Fund:	\$	500.00
Highway Petty Cash:	\$	20.00
Election Petty Cash:	\$	15.00

RETURNED CHECKS:

TOTAL \$ 10,292,297.61

Dated This 28th Day of February 2022.



Sue Ganje, County Auditor of Fall River County



Teresa Pullen, County Treasurer of Fall River County

County Monies	\$	9,587,108.99
Held for other Entities	\$	524,429.66
Held in Trust	\$	180,758.96
TOTAL	\$	10,292,297.61

The Above Balance Reflects County Monies, Monies Held in Trust, and Monies Collected for and to be remitted to Other ENTITIES: SCHOOLS, TOWNS, AND STATE.



EMPOWER Coalition

of the Southern Hills, Inc.

Established March 2009

March 02, 2022

To Whom It May Concern:

Pursuant to SDCL 22-25-24 & 25 local raffles need to provide notice to the city and county governments where the raffle is being held.

EMPOWER Coalition of the Southern Hills, Inc. would like to submit a raffle request to the City of Hot Springs, and County of Fall River, South Dakota to raise funds for the Toys for Kids program during a Dart Tournament Fundraiser to be held on March 26th, 2022 at the American Legion. The raffle request is to sell 50/50 tickets throughout the event. Thank you for your consideration.

Organization Name:	EMPOWER Coalition of the Southern Hills, Inc. Toys for Kids
Organization Address:	302 South 19 th Street, Hot Springs, SD 57747
Contact Name:	Valerie Henry
Contact Phone Number:	605-440-2584
Contact Email Address:	val@gwtc.net
Date of Event:	March 26, 2022, 1pm through 10pm
Location of Event:	American Legion, 1045 Jennings Avenue, Hot Springs, SD 57747
Cost of Tickets:	\$1 each, 6 for \$5, or arm length for \$20
List of Prizes or Value:	The prize is 50% of the money taken in by the raffle ticket sales. The other 50% is retained by the nonprofit, which is EMPOWER. Each ticket purchased equals one entry in the drawing for a winner.
Proceeds to be used for:	EMPOWER Coalition of the Southern Hills, Inc. Toys for Kids

Respectfully submitted,

Valerie L. Henry
CEO

22-25-25. Bingo and lotteries permitted for restricted purposes--Conditions.

The game, bingo, as defined in § [22-25-23](#), or lottery, as defined in § [22-25-24](#), may not be construed as gambling or as a lottery within the meaning of § [22-25-1](#), if:

- (1) The bingo game or lottery is conducted by a bona fide congressionally chartered veterans' organization; a religious, charitable, educational, or fraternal organization; a local civic or service club; a political party; a volunteer fire department; a local industrial development corporation as defined in § [5-14-23](#); or a political action committee or political committee on behalf of any candidate for a political office which exists under the laws of the State of South Dakota;
- (2) The proceeds therefrom do not inure to the benefit of any individual;
- (3) No separate organization or professional person is employed to conduct the bingo game or lottery or assist therein;
- (4) No compensation of any kind in excess of the state minimum wage per hour or sixty dollars, whichever is greater, in value is paid to any person for services rendered during any bingo session in connection with the conduct of the bingo game or in consideration of any lottery. However, the provisions of this subdivision do not apply to games or lotteries conducted in connection with any of the following events: a county fair conducted pursuant to § [7-27-3](#), the state fair conducted pursuant to chapter [1-21](#), or a civic celebration recognized by resolution or other similar official action of the governing body of a county, municipality, or village;
- (5) No prize in excess of two thousand dollars is awarded at any one play of bingo;
- (5A) The actual value of any lottery prize is stated before any chances for the lottery are sold. A lottery prize of a stated amount of dollars in value may be given to a person who sells a winning lottery ticket or share as long as the winning lottery ticket or share is selected at random;
- (6) The organizations authorized under subdivision (1) of this section, before conducting a bingo game or before selling any chances for a lottery give thirty days' written notice of the time and place thereof to the governing body or designated administrative official of the county or municipality in which it intends to conduct the bingo game or lottery, and the governing body does not pass a resolution objecting thereto. However, any organization that conducts a lottery and tickets or shares for such lottery are sold state-wide shall provide written notice of such lottery pursuant to this subdivision only to the secretary of state and to the governing body where the drawing for such lottery is held. A municipality pursuant to § [9-29-5](#) may by ordinance prohibit within the municipality the sale of lottery tickets or shares for such lottery issued pursuant to this section; and
- (7) No organization authorized to conduct a bingo game or lottery under subdivision (1) of this section may enter into any lease or agreement with any other person or organization to provide equipment or services associated with the conduct of a bingo game or lottery. However, this subdivision does not apply to any lease or agreement with a distributor licensed pursuant to §§ [22-25-28](#) to [22-25-51](#), inclusive, to provide bingo or lottery equipment and supplies.

Source: SL 1970, ch 247, § 4 (1); SL 1973, ch 149, § 4; SL 1976, ch 158, § [25-8](#); SL 1984, ch 168; SL 1985, ch 184; SL 1987, ch 167; SL 1989, ch 198, § 1; SL 1991, ch 191; SL 1991, ch 192; SL 1992, ch 60, § 2; SL 2001, ch 113, § 1; SL 2006, ch 127, § 1; SL 2010, ch 122, § 1; SL 2013, ch 109, § 1.

22-25-25.1. Congressionally chartered veterans' organization defined.

Any veterans' organization which has applied for a congressional charter prior to July 1, 1989, shall be deemed a congressionally chartered veterans' organization pursuant to § [22-25-25](#) until such application is denied or until July 1, 1995, whichever occurs first.

Source: SL 1989, ch 198, § 2.

Fall River Housing & Redevelopment Commission
201 South River Street
Hot Springs, SD 57747
(605) 745-4067

February 14, 2022

Fall River County Commissioners
906 North River Street
Hot Springs, SD 57747

Re: Housing Commissioner vacancy

Dear Commissioners:

It is my pleasure to make written recommendation of a candidate to serve a full term as Housing Commissioner on the Fall River Housing & Redevelopment Commission for the five (5) year term ending on December 31, 2026.

Mrs. Connie Gerard has just completed her 5-year term. She will not be serving another term. Mrs. Gerard served as the Edgemont representative. She has forwarded the name of Mrs. Jessica VanEaton as a replacement.

Mrs. VanEaton resides in Edgemont and fulfills the requirement of one member being from Edgemont. Her career in banking will offer recommendations on such issues as investment of cash assets, marketing the Edgemont Hillcrest Apartments, and possible expansion / development of additional housing in Fall River County will added to the Housing Commission's improvement and planning activities.

We look forward to working with Mrs. VanEaton on the Housing Commission. Thank you for your commitment to helping us maintain high quality operation of Hillcrest Apartments. Please let me know if you have any questions or concerns in this regard.

Sincerely,

Richard Galbraith
Executive Director

NOTICE OF VACANCY

The Fall River Board of County Commissioners is asking for letters from persons interested in being a Board member on the Fall River Housing and Redevelopment Commission. You may write a letter to the Board of County Commissioners and the letter may be sent or delivered to the County Auditor at 906 North River Street, Hot Springs, SD, 57747. One position for a Five (5) Year Term will be filled.

Letters of Interest and recommendations from the Fall River Housing and Redevelopment Commission will be considered at the Commissioner meeting on March 17, 2022 at 9:30 a.m. Letters need to be received at the Auditor's office by 5:00 p.m. on Wednesday, March 16, 2022

Sue Ganje
County Auditor
Fall River County

Please publish the week of March 3, 2022

APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO OCCUPY COUNTY HIGHWAY RIGHT-OF-WAY

TO: THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

DATE: 2/28/2022 **FALL RIVER COUNTY,** _____, **SOUTH DAKOTA**

Application is hereby made by Advanced Communications Technology, Inc. DBA Range, Sheridan, WY, South Dakota for permit to occupy highway right-of-way located from: Edgemont, SD
To: Intersection of Hwy 18

AERIAL FACILITIES: Location, type and size of the proposed line and anchors with respect to the center line of the road or outer edge of the right-of-way and location of crossings showing any right-of-way are shown on Exhibit "A" (Sketch) attached.

UNDERGROUND FACILITIES: A sketch showing the approximate route and location of the proposed facility for which a permit is hereby requested is attached as Exhibit "A" and made a part hereof.

The following information is pertinent to the proposed installation:

1. Intended usage or rating: Telecommunications
2. Pipe size, cable size and type: 1-432 fiber, Fiber Optic Cable, 1.25"
3. Outside diameter: 4" Conduit
4. Maximum pressure at which pipeline will be operated: _____
5. Size and Type of metal casing: _____
6. Minimum depth of cable or pipeline: 36" deep in ROW and 48" deep under roadways.
7. Casing will be installed by minimum size boring and will extend from toe of in-slope to toe of in-slope.
8. This Installation will comply with the most recently adopted ASA, Code for Gas Transmission and Distribution Pipe systems or the National Safety Code. Marker sign(s) will be installed where appropriate.

The installation and maintenance of said utility facilities will not interfere with or impair construction, maintenance or use of any highway and will comply with all safety regulations of the State and Federal Government. When trenching is done on County R.O.W. the trenches must be tamped to avoid any settlement.

Future adjustments and maintenance will be in accordance with State and Federal Laws and Regulations and will be performed at no cost to the County or the Federal Government.

APPROVED _____ 20____

County Chairman

County Auditor

SUBMITTED 2-28 2022

Advanced Communications Technology, Inc. DBA Range

By [Signature]

Engineering Manager

Title

HOT SPRINGS, SOUTH DAKOTA 57747

FALL RIVER COUNTY, SOUTH DAKOTA

Name of Claimant: Fall River County Highway Department
P.O. Box 939
Hot Springs, S.D. 57747

Date: 03/17/2022
COURT HOUSE ...FUEL/GAS PURCHASES :
(All Departments)
FROM DATE: 02/01/2022
THROUGH DATE: 02/28/2022
GALLONS: 117.20
TOTAL: \$ 300.03

HOT SPRINGS, SOUTH DAKOTA 57747
FALL RIVER COUNTY, SOUTH DAKOTA

Name of Claimant: Fall River County Highway Department
P.O. Box 939
Hot Springs, S.D. 57747

Date: 03/01/2022
SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT GAS PURCHASES:
FROM DATE: 02/01/2022
THROUGH DATE: 02/28/2022
TOTAL GALLONS: 855.10
TOTAL: \$ 2189.06

HOT SPRINGS, SOUTH DAKOTA 57747

FALL RIVER COUNTY, SOUTH DAKOTA

Name of Claimant: Fall River County Highway Department
P.O. Box 939
Hot Springs, S.D. 57747

Date: 03/17/2022
WEED BOARD FUEL PURCHASES:
FROM DATE: 02/01/2022
THROUGH DATE: 02/28/2022
GALLONS: 84.30
TOTAL: \$ 215.81

APPENDIX B

Bi-Weekly Progress Report

SOUTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION Bi-Weekly Progress Report No. 9

Project No.	BRO 8024(00)19-1	PCN	075T	Period Ending	March 5th, 20 22
County	Fall River			Contract Time	June 21 st , 2021
Type of Work	Structure Replacement			Working Days This Period	10
Prime Contractor	Grangaard Construction Inc.			Working Days to Date	71
				Percent Complete	75.0%

WORK IN PROGRESS THIS PERIOD

Grangaard Construction – Worked on removing the forms under the bridge deck Removed plastic and overhang brackets.
 Cleaning up the site. Grouting and grinding the abutments, columns, cap, and deck.
 Removed delineators and signs. Placed sand and underdrain at abutment three.
 Removed topsoil work platform behind abutment number 1 and began placing bridge end backfill.

Barker – Hauled 2 scrapers, excavator, and sheep's foot compactor to site.
 Stripped topsoil on SW ditch and North borrow area after meeting with Don about the location.

General Comments Cold temperatures in the 17th week, and mild temperatures the 18th week. Snow in the 17th week.
 2-3" of snow on 2/21/22.

Contractor Working (Indicate after each: 1-1st Week; 2-2nd Week; 3-Both Weeks **E** if contractor/sub is Exempt - i.e., 1E,2E)

Grangaard Construction Inc. – 17th Week & 18th Week

Work Started: 11/5/2021

Work Suspended: _____

Work Resumed: _____

Field Work Completed: _____

Day	Date	Working Day No.	Weather and Comments	Temperature	
				High	Low
Sunday	2/20/2022				
Monday	2/21/2022	62	Removing deck and abutment forms, Grouting	10	-4
Tuesday	2/22/2022	63	Removing deck forms and grouting	7	-11
Wednesday	2/23/2022	64	Removing deck forms and grouting	5	-3
Thursday	2/24/2022	65	Remove plastic and overhang brackets in span two	15	-1
Friday	2/25/2022	66	Remove plastic and overhang brackets in span one	28	-1
Saturday	2/26/2022				
Sunday	2/27/2022				
Monday	2/28/2022	67	Cleanup site, Grouting and grinding	57	33
Tuesday	3/1/2022	68	Cleanup site, Grouting and grinding	65	32
Wednesday	3/2/2022	69	Cleanup site, Grouting and grinding	58	28
Thursday	3/3/2022	70	Placed sand and underdrain at abutment three	42	29
Friday	3/4/2022	71	Removed topsoil pad at abut one, placed bridge end backfill	51	27
Saturday	3/5/2022				

Daniel Cichosz

Prepared by

API
100776490

12054654 11

STATE of SOUTH DAKOTA

OFFICE of STATE AUDITOR
Pierre, South Dakota

Void After 180 Days From Date of Issue

DATE: 03/09/2022

WARRANT NO: 100776490

PAY TO THE
ORDER OF

FALL RIVER COUNTY AUDITOR
906 N RIVER ST
HOT SPRINGS SD 57747 1309

*****323,795.94

PAYABLE THROUGH
FIRST PREMIER BANK
SIOUX FALLS, SD 57104

THREE HUNDRED TWENTY-THREE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED NINETY-FIVE DOLLARS NINETY-FOUR CENTS

⑈ 100776490⑈ ⑆091408598⑆ 1701269755⑈



Richard L. Sattgast
RICHARD L. SATTGAST
STATE AUDITOR

VOID AFTER 180 DAYS FROM DATE OF ISSUE

Detach at Perforation

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

REMITTANCE ADVICE / NON-NEGOTIABLE

PAYEE: FALL RIVER COUNTY AUDITOR

WARRANT #: 100776490

DATE: 03/09/2022

DATE	INVOICE #	BDGU APPROVAL #	GROSS AMOUNT	NET AMOUNT
02/08/2022	716828-05	1120 894827	317,400.70	317,400.70
03/07/2022	M1420997	1451 M895375	6,395.24	6,395.24
911 SURCHARGE PAYMENT				

323,795.94

323,795.94

Comparison of North Dakota and South Dakota Agricultural Land Valuation Models

February 16, 2022

Authors: Ron Haugen, Farm Management Specialist, North Dakota State University Extension

Dwight Aakre, Professor Emeritus, former Farm Management Specialist, North Dakota State University Extension

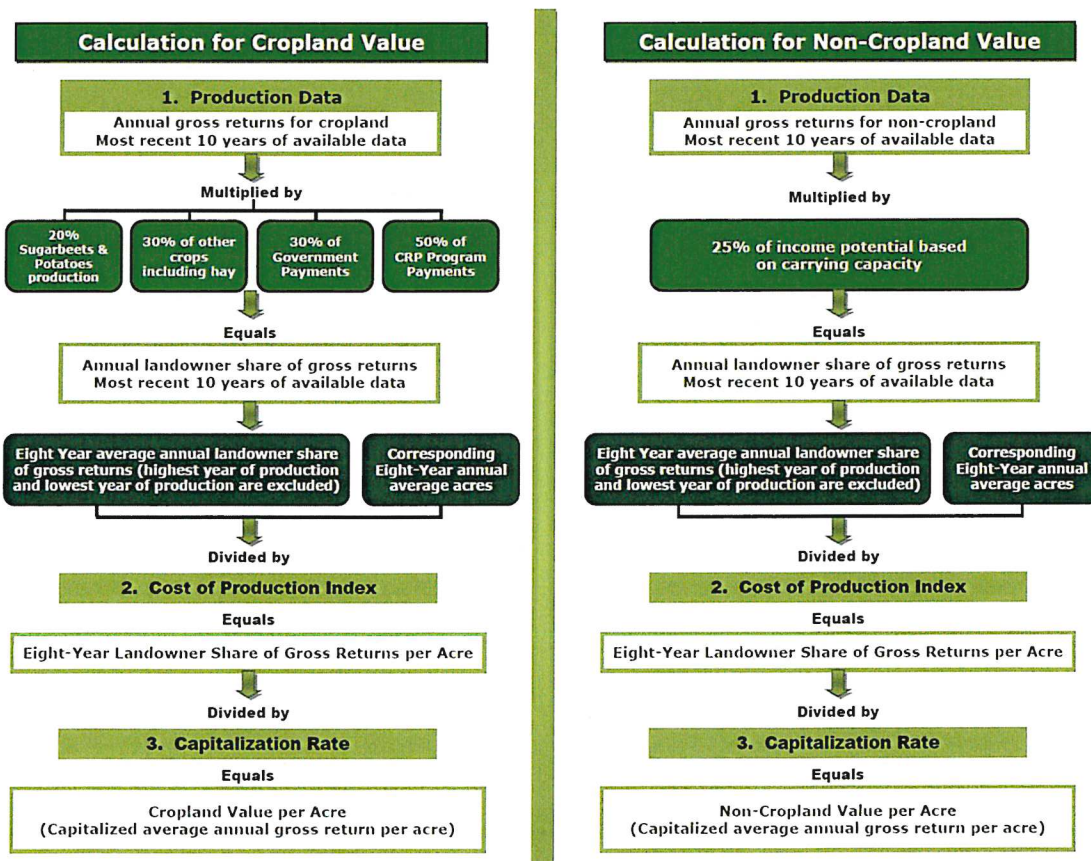
NORTH DAKOTA MODEL

Overview

57-02-27.2. Valuation and assessment of agricultural lands.

The Department of Agribusiness and Applied Economics at North Dakota State University (NDSU) shall compute annually an estimate of the average agricultural value per acre of agricultural lands on a statewide and on a countywide basis; shall compute the average agricultural value per acre for cropland, noncropland, and inundated agricultural land for each county and shall provide the tax commissioner with this information by December first each year.

Flowchart of North Dakota Model



Valuation and Assessment of Agricultural Land

Agricultural value is defined as the “capitalized average annual gross return”. Annual return for:

1. Cropland growing sugar beets or potatoes equals 20 percent of annual gross income produced.
2. Cropland growing all other crops equal 30 percent of annual gross income produced.
3. Irrigated production is reduced by 50 percent before applying the 20 or 30 percent calculation.
4. Land used for grazing equals 25 percent of annual gross income potential based on animal unit carrying capacity.

Data for the most recent ten years are used with the high and low years dropped and the remaining eight years averaged to determine the 10-year Olympic average. These share percentages may be getting dated with the today’s high investment in agricultural capital assets.

The average landowners share of gross return is divided by the capitalization rate to derive land value.

Cropland Data

The data needed to estimate gross revenue for cropland in each of the state’s counties are:

1. Acreages for each of the crops planted, prevent planted acres and fallow or idle acres in each county.
2. Yield per acre for each of the crops.
3. Price for each of the crops.

The sources of the data are National Agricultural Statistical Service (NASS), Risk Management Agency (RMA) and Farm Service Agency (FSA).

The procedure for estimating gross revenue from crop production in each county, for each crop, is as follows:

4. Acreage times yield per acre equals production. Only 50% of irrigated production is used.
5. Production times price equals value of production in the county for each crop.
6. Acres of all planted crops plus summer fallow plus prevented planted acres are summed.
7. Values of production for all crop are summed for each county.

The result is the total value of crop production and total cropland acreage for each county.

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)

1. The data for CRP are from the Farm Service Agency and consists of the number of acres enrolled in the CRP program, by county, and the total payments made in each county for the CRP program.
2. One-half of the total CRP payments are entered as gross revenue from CRP.

Government Program Payments

1. These data are also provided by FSA and consist of the government payments made in each county for all commodity programs (exclusive of CRP).

Non-cropland (Native Rangeland and Pasture)

Estimating the value of native rangeland and pasture involves estimating the value of calves and cull cows produced per acre of those lands. These estimates are based on the livestock carrying capacity, measured in animal unit months (AUMs). One AUM is assumed to be enough grazing capacity to support one cow and her calf for one month.

The data needed to estimate gross revenue for non-cropland in each of state's counties are:

1. Acreages of rangeland and pasture in each county.
2. Carrying capacity in AUMs for rangeland and pasture in each county.
3. Price of calves and cull cows.

The sources of data are the National Agricultural Statistics Service and the Natural Resources Conservation Service. In addition, local livestock market reports are used.

The procedure for estimating gross revenue from non-cropland in each county is as follows:

4. Rangeland acres times rangeland AUM factor, plus
5. Pasture acres times pasture AUM factor equals
6. Total AUMs for the county.
7. Revenue per AUM is calculated by using production factors and prices for calves and cull cows.
8. Total non-cropland revenue is total AUMs times revenue per AUM.

The results of these steps provide total value of non-cropland production and total non-cropland acreage for each county.

Cull Cow Income Assumptions

1. A six-month grazing season is assumed.
2. One sixth of the cow herd is culled each year.
3. Production equals $1/6$ of 1000 pounds, rounded off to 1.5 cwt per year or 25 pounds per month.

Calf Income Assumptions

1. A six-month grazing season is assumed.
2. Production is adjusted for assumed calving rates and heifers held for replacements.
3. Assumed calf production for sale per cow is 316.5 pounds or 0.5275 cwt per month.

Value of production per AUM equals calf production per month times calf price plus weight of cull cows per month times cull cow price. The production factors may be getting dated by today's livestock production standards.

Inundated Acres

The North Dakota Model allows inundated acres to be included in the calculation. Inundated acres are acres that might be underwater and not farmable, but may be again farmable if the water recedes. The formula valuing inundated acres is 10% times the non-cropland acre value. Owner must apply to the county to have acres designated as inundated.

Cost of Production Index

Landowner's share of gross revenue for both cropland and non-cropland is reduced by the cost of production index before the landowner's share is divided by the capitalization rate. The cost of production index is calculated from data reported by the Economic Research Service. This has the effect of further reducing the landowner's share of gross returns from the original 30 percent for cropland and 25 percent for non-cropland. The spread between the calculated productivity value and the market value has been continually increasing.

Capitalization Rate

The next step is to divide the landowner's share of gross returns by the capitalization rate. This rate readjusts each year. It is determined using an Olympic average (high and low rates removed) of the most recent twelve years average interest rates charged by AgriBank, FCB, of St Paul. The interest rate for each year is the average rate charged on agricultural land loans made that year, in North Dakota. The rate is calculated by the Senior Asset/Liability Analyst at AgriBank and provided to NDSU.

State and County Procedures

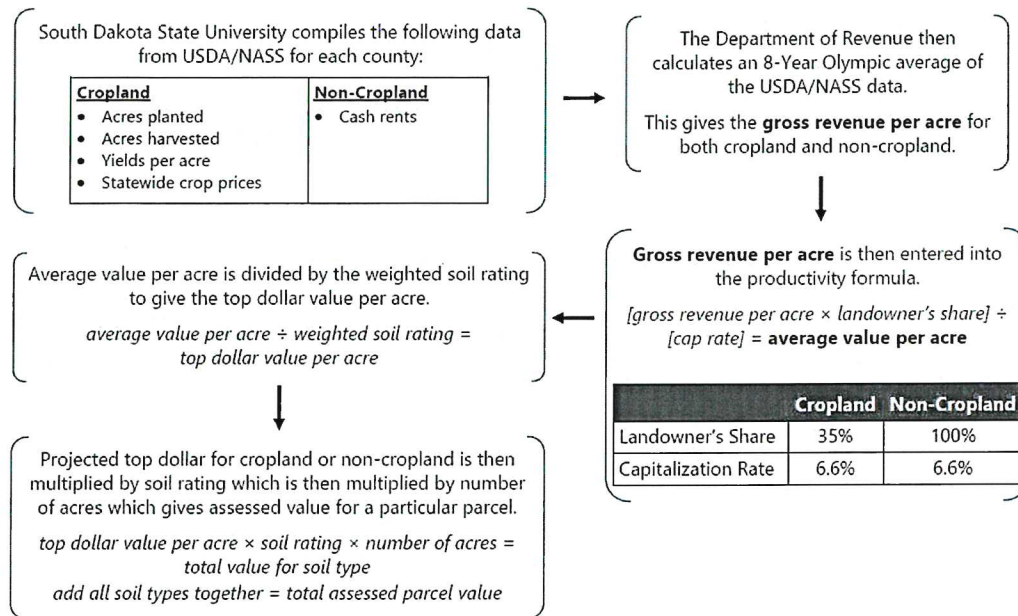
Each year before January 1, the Tax Commissioner provides to each of the county directors of tax equalization the county average agricultural values as computed by NDSU. The county director of tax equalization determines an estimate of the average agricultural value per acre for each township or assessment district. The total agricultural value of all the assessment districts, divided by the total number of taxable agricultural acres, should be equal to the average agricultural value per acre for the county as provided by the tax commissioner. The county director of tax equalization provides these values to the local assessors before February 1 each year. The county director of tax equalization shall use soil type and soil classification data from detailed and general soil surveys to estimate the average agricultural value for each assessment district relative to the county average agricultural value. Before February 1 of each year, the county director of tax equalization shall provide to all assessors of agricultural property in the county a schedule of modifiers, approved by the state supervisor of assessments, that must be used to adjust agricultural property assessments within the county.

SOUTH DAKOTA MODEL

Overview

The property tax assessments of agricultural land in South Dakota are based on the land’s productivity value. Property cannot be assessed for more than its actual value and must be assessed equitably in relation to other property in the county. South Dakota State University (SDSU) computes the model.

Flowchart of South Dakota Model



Productivity Formula

The productivity formula multiplies the gross revenue per acre by the landowner’s share and then divides this amount by the capitalization rate. Gross revenue per acre is the starting point for the productivity formula. This is determined by calculating an 8-year Olympic average crop revenue for cropland and rental revenue for non-cropland.

Cropland Data

The data used to establish the cropland gross revenue is all published by USDA/NASS. For each commodity in each county, USDA/NASS publishes:

1. Total planted acres for all purposes.
2. Total production.
3. Statewide annual weighted average commodity price.

Gross revenue for each crop is calculated by multiplying total production in the county by the statewide price. Gross revenues for all crops are summed and acres of all crops are summed. Total gross revenue is divided by total acres to calculate yearly gross revenue per acre. An Olympic average is calculated from the revenue per acre for the most recent eight years. South Dakota has no consideration for inundated

acres except if an area is inundated for 3 or more years the land would be assessed using the lowest possible assessment for non-cropland and a rating of 0.1. Also, South Dakota does not consider government payments.

Non-Cropland Data

For non-cropland, cash rents determine the gross revenue. Every other year, USDA/NASS conducts a survey of landowners as part of a nationwide program to establish cash rents for each county. An Olympic average is calculated from the most recent eight years average rental values. This is an easily understood method to calculate the non-cropland data provided the rental data accurately reflects reality.

Average per Acre

For cropland, the gross revenue per acre is multiplied by 35 percent to produce the landowner's share. For non-cropland, the gross revenue is multiplied by 100 percent to produce the landowner's share. The 35 percentage may be getting dated with the today's high investment in agricultural capital assets.

Capitalization Rate

The capitalization rate is set at 6.6 percent. The landowner's share for both cropland and non-cropland is divided by .066 to calculate average value per acre. A fixed capitalization rate adds more stability to the calculation.

Calculating the Top Dollar Value per Acre

The next step in the process is for the average value per acre to be adjusted up to the top dollar value per acre, or the value of the best soil in the county. The top value per acre is calculated by dividing the average value per acre by the weighted soil rating. This accuracy of the calculation is dependent on the accuracy of the soil ratings. The top dollar method using the soil ratings is the similar approach as North Dakota to distribute assessed values in the county so we get the average value over all the county. For example, if you sum up all the cropland assessments in a county and divided by the number of cropland assessed acres you would get the average cropland value

SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES IN THE MODELS

Both models generally use the same data for cropland to determine the value of production. NASS data has become deficient for some minor crops and therefore data on yield is supplemented with data from the Risk Management Agency in the North Dakota model.

The North Dakota model uses a 10-year Olympic average of gross income versus the South Dakota model using an 8-year Olympic average. A longer time period would flatten out market and production swings.

The percent that is considered landowner's share differs by 5 points. It is 35 percent in South Dakota. It is 30 percent in North Dakota for most crop production. The exception is 20 percent for potatoes and sugar beets. Also irrigated production is reduced by one-half before applying the 20 or 30 percent.

The result is slightly higher value of production for South Dakota if the yields and prices are the same.

The North Dakota model adds in government payments and 50 percent of CRP rental payments while South Dakota does not.

The North Dakota model includes a cost of production index component that was added to the model in 1999. Due to steadily increasing input costs, this index has increased every year since it was added. The net effect is a current reduction in the landowner's share by 54.52 percent for the 2021 assessments. This index is applied to non-cropland values as well. This is the single most significant difference between the two models up to the point of calculating the value of production.

The capitalization rate differs between the two state models. The rate for South Dakota is constant at 6.6 percent. This helps to stabilize values from year to year. The rate in North Dakota is reset each year. It has been as high as 11.40 percent and as low as 4.31 percent. This adds to the variability from one year to the next.

The South Dakota model has one final calculation that is not in the North Dakota model. This adjusts the average value per acre up to the top dollar value per acre or the value of the best soil in the county. The top dollar value per acre is calculated by dividing the average value per acre by the weighted soil rating. This step brings values closer to market value which appears to conflict with basing the land's value on productivity value. This is true if the soil rating and formula used (cropland or non-cropland) is not appropriate or not aligned with the "true" productivity value. Counties with lower soil productivity are adjusted to a greater degree than counties with higher soil productivity, therefore, moving away from the value based on the land's ability to produce.

Cropland Example: Assuming \$200 per acre Gross Revenue

North Dakota Model	per acre
Gross Revenue	\$200.00
Landowner's share – 30 percent	\$60.00
Divided by the Cost of Production Index – 2.1985 (2021 assessment)	\$27.29
Capitalized Value – divided by 4.31% (2021 assessment)	\$633.18
South Dakota Model	per acre
Gross Revenue	\$200.00
Landowner's share – 35 percent	\$70.00
Capitalized Value – divided by 6.6%	\$1060.61
*Top Dollar Value – divided by 0.584656	\$1814.08

*weighted soil rating for Ziebach County

Caution: in comparing the capitalized values, \$633.18 to \$1060.61, the difference between North Dakota and South Dakota final values and does not reflect the effective tax rates as a percentage.

At the time the North Dakota Legislature added the cost of production index to the model it seemed benign. However, after 22 years it has become the dominant factor in the final values. This needs further

examination as the current process is driving values closer to zero each year. It changed the model from a gross revenue model to a modified net revenue model.

Non-cropland values appear to be similar in both states through calculation of the landowner's share. However, the cost of production index is applied to the North Dakota value which significantly reduces the final value.

Similarities and Differences in County Procedures

The models for both states generally follow the same procedures at the state level. The big difference occurs at the county level. North Dakota gives counties much more leeway. North Dakota counties use the aggregate number calculated by NDSU and assign values based on soil types. The counties have leeway in soil type indexing and digitization software. Both North Dakota and South Dakota counties can assign modifiers for rocks, terrain, access, water and other items. All the data is digitized for each tract or property to determine the taxable value. South Dakota has more top-down control of what happens at the county level. There have been local adjustments over time that have caused deviations from a consistent method at the county level.

Conclusions

The models for both states have their pros and cons as indicated. The purpose of this study is not to determine which model is better but to point out the differences.



U.S. Department
of Transportation

Federal Motor Carrier
Safety Administration

1200 New Jersey Ave, SE
Washington, DC 20590

March 4, 2022



Mr. Joe Falkenburg
Chairman
Fall River County Commissioners
906 North River Street
Hot Springs, SD 57747

Dear Mr. Falkenburg:

Thank you for copying the previous Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration Deputy Administrator Meera Joshi on a letter to several members of Congress regarding the Entry-Level Driver Training (ELDT) regulations. In your letter, cosigned by several Fall River County Commissioners, you expressed concern that ELDT regulations will be costly for individuals seeking to obtain their commercial driver's license (CDL). Specifically, you asked the members to alleviate this unnecessary regulation. We appreciate the opportunity to respond.

The ELDT final rule published on December 8, 2016 [81 FR 88732] established the minimum ELDT standards for commercial motor vehicle (CMV) drivers obtaining a Class A or B CDL, or a passenger (P), school bus (S), or hazardous materials (H) endorsement, for the first time. The 2016 final rule fulfilled a Federal statutory mandate to establish ELDT standards (49 U.S.C. 31305(c)). In early 2020, FMCSA extended the compliance date for the ELDT regulations from February 7, 2020, to February 7, 2022. The EDLT regulations were implemented on February 7, 2022; and therefore, the Agency does not intend to further delay.

The ELDT regulations are intended to improve the safety of our nation's highways by ensuring that CDL holders possess the knowledge and skills necessary to safely operate a commercial motor vehicle on public roads. In addition, the ELDT regulations will help to reduce the failure rates for the State Driver Licensing Agency-administered skills test, thereby helping drivers to obtain CDLs more efficiently and be hired more quickly. The regulations are estimated to have minimal impact on CDL issuance rates, as approximately 85 percent of entry-level drivers currently receive pre-CDL training that meets or exceeds FMCSA's ELDT requirements.

Although the American Trucking Association estimate that the current driver shortage has risen to 80,000, we are pleased to report that States, on average, are issuing more than 50,000 commercial driver's licenses (CDLs) and commercial learner's permits (CLPs) each month, even while facing significant challenges brought on by the pandemic – such as limited staff, office closures, and strained testing procedures because of masks, social distancing, and cleaning protocols.

To help defray the costs to potential employees, entities across the country as registering with the FMCSA to be training providers. A training provider is an entity that is listed on the FMCSA Training Provider Registry (TPR), as required by 49 CFR 380. Training providers include, but are not limited to, training schools, educational institutions, rural electric cooperatives, motor carriers, State/local governments, school districts, joint labor management programs, owner-operators, and individuals. If the Fall River County Commissioners would like to learn more about becoming a training provider, we encourage you to visit our TPR website at: <https://tpr.fmcsa.dot.gov>.

I hope this information is helpful. Should you or other members of the commission need addition information or assistance, please contact me at 202-689-5230 or by email at nikki.mcdavid@dot.gov.

Sincerely,



Nicole McDavid
Chief, CDL Division

Veterans Administration report: close Sturgis, Hot Springs medical centers

VA wants to consolidate most western South Dakota services in a new Rapid City hospital

Rapid City might get a new VA hospital, but the communities of Hot Springs and Sturgis would lose medical centers. MGN Online By [Jack Siebold](#)

Published: Mar. 14, 2022 at 1:06 PM MDT| Updated: 1 hours ago

RAPID CITY, S.D. (KOTA) - If the Veterans Administration recommendations survive the coming political battle, Sturgis and Hot Springs will lose medical centers while a new facility will be built in Rapid City.

In a [report filed in the Federal Register](#) Monday, the VA claims that keeping medical centers at Fort Meade and Hot Springs, providing the same services, is not sustainable. See the specific recommendations for [VISN 23 South Dakota West Market here](#).

While Sturgis and Hot Springs would lose the hospitals, the VA says it will build new outpatient clinics in the towns; and expand partnerships with community providers.

The proposed Rapid City VA medical center would become a primary location for care. Co-located with that facility would be a new 46-bed residential rehabilitation treatment program and a 54-bed community living center. The VA's current Rapid City outpatient clinic would close once the hospital opens.

According to the VA, there are 12,332 enrollees within 60 minutes of the proposed Rapid City hospital; with 21,332 veterans enrolled in the market. Of course, moving the bulk of VA medical services to Rapid City means shorter or longer trips to obtain health care, depending on where the veteran lives.

The VA currently has 171 medical facilities and 1,000 outpatient sites serving an estimated nine million veterans. More than half of the VA's facilities were built before 1959; and according to the report, the cost of repairing many of those facilities is more than the cost to replace them, including the facilities in western South Dakota.

AIR Commission Timeline

- TBD - President Joe Biden appoints nine people to an Asset and Infrastructure Review Commission.
- Through Jan. 31, 2023: AIR Commission conducts hearings and investigations of the VA's restructuring plan.

- Jan. 31, 2023 - AIR Commission sends its recommendations to the president.
- March 1, 2023 – If the president disapproves recommendations, AIR Commission will analyze reasons for disapproval and resubmit recommendations no later than March 15, 2023. If the president doesn't take action by March 30, 2023, then the AIR process is terminated.
- March 30, 2023 - If recommendations are approved by the president, they are then sent to Congress. If Congress passes a joint resolution of disapproval within 45 days, the AIR process is terminated.
- Feb. 15, 2026 – If Congress fails to act, the VA begins implementation of recommendations.

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House Democrats call on Biden to renew climate push

BY SAUL ELBEIN - 03/14/22 10:11 AM EDT

Dozens of House Democrats in a letter released Monday are calling on President Biden to restart negotiations on the climate portions of the Build Back Better legislation.

The letter, signed by 89 Democrats including six committee chairs, unites both centrists and progressives and seeks to breathe new life into the stalled provisions at the center of Biden's clean energy agenda.

Rep. Sean Casten (D-Ill.), who represents the western suburbs of Chicago, said Democrats should take advantage of having a “science-affirming” majority in Congress, a “clean energy leader in the White House” and a “mandate from the American people to deliver on climate,” adding there is a “window for action and a moral obligation not to let it pass us by.”

“Every day we fail to reach an agreement on the baseline climate investments passed by the House is a day American families and businesses pay the price at the pumps and oil-rich oligarchs profit. Restarting negotiations with climate action is the clearest if not the only path forward to deliver tangible results to the American people,” he said.

With Democrats divided over broader elements of the Build Back Better legislation, such as funding for social programs — a sticking point for Sen. Joe Manchin (D-W.Va.) — the letter calls for pressing ahead on the bill's climate provisions.

It labels the bill's \$555 billion in funding for climate resilience and clean energy “a key starting point where common ground can be pursued.”

Democrats will need every vote from within their party to get any such legislation through the evenly split Senate, and after helping stall Build Back Better in December, Manchin has said that he is open to a climate deal.

“If you do that, the revenue producing [measures] would be taxes and drugs. The spending is going to be climate,” Manchin told Politico in early March.

“And the social issues, we basically have to deal with those” afterward, he added.

Democrats want to use a process called budget reconciliation, which would allow them to pass a spending package with just a simple majority in the Senate, rather than the 60 votes needed to get around a filibuster.

However, attempting to pass only the climate provisions of Build Back Better could risk torpedoing Democrats' other social spending initiatives.

With united Republican opposition and no prospect for ending the filibuster in the Senate, the 89 House Democrats — whose chamber passed the entire Build Back Better package in late 2021 — suggest it's worth pushing ahead on the climate provisions.

“In just the past four years, record setting wildfires, superstorms, and heat waves have already cost our country tens of billions of dollars more in damages,” the letter reads. “Damages have also included the loss of homes and the displacement of families across the country—the effects of which disproportionately impact communities of color. It is clear that climate change is a threat multiplier to our economy.”

The representatives call on the president to make “the largest climate investment in our nation’s history” in a package that aims to cut U.S. greenhouse gas emissions by around 50 percent by 2030, while building out the U.S. clean energy industry and reducing energy costs. Time, the letter emphasizes, is of the essence.

“Responding now will protect American families and businesses against the most devastating financial impacts. But the longer we wait, the more expensive it will be to transition at the speed required, and we will have incurred billions in damages and harm to our communities, infrastructure, environment, and public health and safety along the way.”

In their statements, two leading representatives linked the issues of climate investment and child welfare.

“When I think about inaction on climate change, it makes me think of all the opportunities my six-year-old son, Carter, won’t have,” said Rep. Nikema Williams (D-Ga.), who represents most of Atlanta in the district represented until July 2020 by the late Rep. John Lewis (D). “We’re starting to see the impacts of climate change already, so we have to act fast to tackle the climate crisis while we still can.”

“To Build a Better America, President Biden must start reconciliation negotiations with climate action as a goal,” Williams added. “We can’t afford to have our children and grandchildren foot the bill for something we can address now.”

Rep. Jamaal Bowman (D-N.Y.), who represents the area north of New York City, an area devastated over the past decade by a succession of large storms grown extra powerful due to the rising heat from climate change, said, “We cannot wait another day to protect our children and communities from disasters like Hurricane Ida, which devastated my district.”

Bowman pointed to the latest United Nations climate change report, released at the end of February, which found that the “extent and magnitude of climate change impacts are larger than estimated in previous assessments,” with heat fueling weather disasters, emerging diseases and the widespread extinction of species.

Some of these impacts may be irreversible and all have the possibility to get worse, experts say — pushing societies up against the “hard limits” imposed by climate change and undermining their capacities to adapt even as the crises they must adapt to get ever more frequent and destructive.

“Climate change will rapidly outpace our ability to adapt if we fail to shift away from oil and gas as soon as possible,” Bowman said. “And in the midst of escalating wars caused by fossil fueled authoritarianism, it is clearer than ever that we need historic investments in clean energy now.”

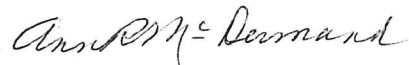
Ann R. McDermand
P.O. Box 141
Edgemont, South Dakota 57735
March 08, 2022

Fall River County Commissioners
Fall River County Treasurer's Office

I am writing to thank you for the years that you froze my property taxes. In my time of need you helped me and I will always be grateful. I am writing to thank you because, as you know too well, if you did something that someone didn't like, you would hear about it, so I thank you for doing something that someone did like... me.

I have experienced an unexpected increase in my income and do not qualify for the tax freeze for next year. Again, I thank you all. I will always feel fortunate to reside in Fall River County, South Dakota!

Gratefully yours,



Ann R. McDermand



***FALL RIVER COUNTY
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS***
COURTHOUSE
906 NORTH RIVER ST
HOT SPRINGS, SOUTH DAKOTA 57747
PHONE: (605) 745-5130 FAX: (605) 745-6835

March 3, 2022

Kirk Chaffee
House of Representatives
District 29

Re: 2022 House Bill 1325, Amended

Dear Representative Chaffee:

Fall River County Commissioners support House Bill 1325, particularly the portion allowing our Director of Equalization to classify Class IV soils as either cropland or noncropland. This would be a benefit to our county to allow for the use of local knowledge on individual land capabilities.

Please let us know if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Joe Falkenburg, Chair
Fall River County Commissioners