

## 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 31st day of October 2022.

<b>Total Amount of Deposit in First Interstate Bank, HS:</b>	\$	1,941,369.46
<b>Total Amount of Deposit in First National Bank-ARP Checking, Lead:</b>	\$	1,000.00
<b>Total Amount of Cash:</b>	\$	8,479.82
<b>Total Amount of Treasurer's Change Fund:</b>	\$	900.00
<b>Total Amount of Checks in Treasurer's Possession Not Exceeding Three Days:</b>	\$	376,990.73

### SAVINGS:

#4) First Interstate Bank, HS:	\$	213,379.75
#18) First National Bank of Lead-ARP ICS Acct	\$	1,032,198.81
#20) First National Bank of Lead-RAI MM Acct	\$	111,936.22

### CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT:

#8) Black Hills Federal Credit Union, HS:	\$	250,000.00
#14) Schwab Treasury:	\$	938,900.04
#15) First National Bank, Lead:	\$	315,294.45
#21) Schwab Treasury 2 Yr:	\$	264,708.13
#22) Schwab Treasury 2 Yr:	\$	966,370.31
#23) Schwab Treasury 2 Yr:	\$	967,500.00
#24) Schwab Treasury 2 Yr:	\$	1,994,796.88
#25) Schwab Treasury 3 Yr:	\$	1,931,250.00
#26) Schwab Treasury 4 Yr:	\$	992,743.13

### 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 \$ 12,308,352.73**

Dated This 31st Day of October 2022.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Sue Ganje, County Auditor of Fall River County

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Teresa Pullen, County Treasurer of Fall River County

County Monies	\$	9,896,150.46
Held for other Entities	\$	2,188,151.13
Held in Trust	\$	224,051.14
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>12,308,352.73</b>

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.

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: 11/02/2022**

**COURT HOUSE ...FUEL/GAS PURCHASES:**

(All Departments)

**FROM DATE: 10/01/2022**

**THROUGH DATE: 10/31/2022**

**GALLONS: 107.50**

**TOTAL: \$386.67**

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

<b>Date: 11/02/2022</b>
<b>SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT GAS PURCHASES:</b>
<b>FROM DATE: 10/01/2022</b>
<b>THROUGH DATE: 10/31/2022</b>
<b>TOTAL GALLONS: 1067.70</b>
<b>TOTAL: \$3,824.94</b>

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: 11/02/2022**

**WEED BOARD FUEL PURCHASES:**

**FROM DATE: 10/01/2022**

**THROUGH DATE: 10/31/2022**

**GALLONS: 62.10**

**TOTAL: \$232.47**

FRC HWY: CAS



an estimated 1.3 million households. In August, the Bureau of

## Framework wanted for predator/livestock issues

### — National Forest System lands

WildEarth Guardians has filed a petition to request a national framework for conflict management between livestock and predators on National Forest System lands. The group wants a designated rule to be incorporated into forest plans, allotment management plans and grazing permits and leases.

WildEarth Guardians says mandating carnivore coexistence measures in the U.S. Forest Service's (USFS) grazing program will save wolves, bears and other carnivores "from slaughter."

"Retaliatory killing of carnivores in response to livestock conflicts—including the mere presence of a carnivore in the vicinity of livestock—is a leading cause of death for species including wolves, grizzly bears, and coyotes," the group wrote in a press release.

In the petition, the group said a framework that ensures coexistence between carnivores and livestock is essential if the USDA and USFS are to fully contribute to the Biden administration's 30x30 plan. The petition urges USDA to adopt grazing management regulations that use science-backed measures to reduce conflicts—specifically, nonlethal measures.

The group writes that USFS' management of livestock grazing is negatively impacting predators and, therefore, the biodiversity and resilience of ecosystems. The petition says domestic livestock on USFS lands is a "recipe for conflict," especially because USFS managers are "reluctant to assert the agency's legal authority to manage federally permitted grazing to protect these wildlife populations."

The group cites USDA data

**See PREDATOR on page 12**

## Cash trade slo

The livestock complex was looking for

The C  
years  
Saca

Nat

At  
zatio  
eral  
clair  
gere  
illeg  
Vall  
(VC  
W  
Wa  
Act  
to s  
tio  
Fo  
Fi  
(U  
ar  
m



## **PREDATOR**

(from page 1)

that shows livestock losses are primarily related to health, old age and the weather, "yet the government has sponsored and funded carnivore killing for alleged depredations and perceived threats to livestock on behalf of livestock producers since the early 20th century." The petition goes on to say that despite scientific advances in the understanding of the importance of carnivores, they are "regularly killed on (National Forest System) lands at the request of federal grazing permittees."

The petition claims that scientific research shows nonlethal carnivore-livestock conflict deterrents and animal husbandry practices more effectively reduce predation on livestock. The group recommends human presence as a deterrent.

"Since poor livestock surveillance is strongly associated with livestock losses, experts recommend maintaining regular and frequent

human presence to detect and reduce carnivore-livestock conflict on the range," the petition reads. "Trained individuals can closely monitor livestock and carnivore behavior, detect sick or dead livestock so that they can be promptly removed or properly managed, and keep herds or flocks together in defensible spaces."

Other recommendations include creating a minimum one-mile buffer zone between livestock and livestock attractants and known wolf dens, prohibiting the turnout of young lambs and calves, and limiting grazing to open, defensible spaces.

WildEarth Guardians contends that the USFS' predator management program costs taxpayers tens of millions of dollars every year, and public lands subsidization means "the real cost borne by the public is much higher." The group also claims the cost of grazing on public lands costs as much as \$500 million to \$1 billion annually, yet grazing on the lands contributes only 2-3%



# Measures for predator deterrents

of national meat production, “making minor contributions to regional economies.”

The petition also writes that public values toward wildlife are shifting, and the public prefers nonlethal methods to address wildlife-livestock conflicts. “Today, a majority of the American public view wildlife as part of an extended social network, deserving of protection, consideration, and care, and as having an intrinsic right to exist,” the petition reads. “People holding a mutualist value orientation have less tolerance for lethal control of predators.”

The group specifically points to the Colville National Forest in Washington as an example of the USFS’ “failure to manage livestock grazing.” The petition claims the agency’s grazing in the forest is seriously undermining wolf conservation in Washington and is impeding wolf recovery. The group said more than 90% of wolf killings between 2012-21 were related to predations of federally permitted cattle grazing

in the forest.

“The Forest Service has not changed the acreage available for livestock grazing since the gray wolf began reclaiming its historic habitat in Washington, nor has the Forest Service changed anything else to manage livestock grazing to accommodate returning gray wolves,” the petition read.

The group also points to Yellowstone National Park and the Gila National Forests as additional lands where the USFS has “failed” in its grazing management.

The petition concludes with the group asking for the USFS to create a “proactive, nationally coordinated, grazing management framework to mitigate conflicts between native carnivores and federally permitted commercial livestock.” The framework would require permitted livestock grazing on USFS lands to incorporate science-backed, nonlethal conflict mitigation measures and livestock husbandry practices. — Anna Miller, *WLJ* managing editor





# QUOTE

## CPS Technology Solutions

3949 County Road 116  
Hamel, MN 55340  
Phone 763-278-9617  
swise@cpsts.com

DATE: NOVEMBER 1, 2022

EXPIRATION DATE: NOVEMBER 19, 2022

TO Fall River County  
906 N. River St.  
Hot Springs, SD 57747  
Sue Ganje  
sue.Ganje@state.sd.us

SALESPERSON	JOB	PAYMENT TERMS
SW	IBM HWMA & SWMA	Due on receipt

QTY	DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	LINE TOTAL
1	IBM HWMA for Power 8 (8286-41A) SN: 00-A677W 11/20/2022 - 11/19/2023	\$1,356.00	\$1,356.00
1	IBM HWMA for TS2250 Tape Drive SN: 97-GY016 11/20/2022 - 11/19/2023	\$1,194.00	\$1,194.00
1	<del>SWMA for IBM i</del> 11/20/2022 - 11/19/2023	<del>\$2,035.00</del>	<del>\$2,035.00</del>

SUBTOTAL	<del>\$4,585.00</del>
SALES TAX	\$0.00
TOTAL	<del>\$4,585.00</del>

**\$ 2,550.00**

To accept this quotation, sign here and return: \_\_\_\_\_

THANK YOU FOR YOUR BUSINESS!

CONFIDENTIAL