

IN THE SUPREME COURT
OF THE
STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

	)	#30488
)	
IN RE: THE REQUEST OF KRISTI	)	BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF REQUEST
NOEM GOVERNOR OF SOUTH	)	FOR ADVISORY OPINION BY
DAKOTA FOR AN ADVISORY	)	KRISTI NOEM GOVERNOR OF
OPINION	)	SOUTH DAKOTA

Original Proceeding
South Dakota Supreme Court

BRIEF OF GOVERNOR KRISTI NOEM

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JURISDICTIONAL STATEMENT

The Request for an Advisory Opinion on questions regarding [Article III, § 12 of the South Dakota Constitution](#) was filed by Governor Kristi Noem (Governor), by and through counsel, on October 20, 2023. The Request was submitted pursuant to the authority vested in the Governor by [South Dakota Constitution Article V, § 5](#). For the reasons discussed *infra*, the Governor renews her Request for an advisory opinion.¹

STATEMENT OF ISSUES

The Request asks for interpretation of the interested contract clause of the [South Dakota Constitution Article III, § 12](#). The Request contains nine interrogatories:

- May a vendor of the state receive a state payment if that vendor employs a legislator, and such legislator is not an owner of the vendor?
- May a vendor of the state receive a state payment if that vendor is a publicly traded company, and a legislator owns any shares or stock in such vendor?
- May a legislator be a state, county, city, or school district employee, either full time, part time, or seasonal, or an elected or appointed official?
- May a legislator receive retirement compensation from the South Dakota Retirement System for services rendered other than acting as a legislator?
- May a legislator or a business owned by a legislator subcontract for payment, goods, or services provided to or from the state?
- May a legislator or a business owned by a legislator receive Medicaid reimbursements administered by a state agency?

¹ In the Request, references to the “state” in each interrogatory should not be construed to include the authorities created by the Legislature. It is settled in South Dakota that the authorities have a separate and distinct status from the “state” for the purpose of constitutional analysis. [McFarland v. Barron](#), 164 N.W.2d 607 (S.D. 1969) (holding that issuing bonds did not offend the constitutional debt limitation because the Building Authority was separate and distinct from the state). Any other suggested questions or considerations offered in the letters of support submitted with the Request may be provoking but answering would be outside the jurisdiction of the Court pursuant to [S.D. Const. Art. V, § 5](#).

- May a legislator receive an expense reimbursement for foster children in their care administered by a state agency?
- May a legislator or a business owned by a legislator purchase or receive goods or services, including state park passes, lodging, and licenses, from the state when such goods or services are offered to the general public on the same terms?
- How do the instances detailed above apply to a legislator's spouse, dependent, or family member?

The Court entered an Order on October 31, 2023 directing briefing by the Governor, the Attorney General, and the Legislature. This Brief will contain authority and argument supporting why these are important questions relating to the Governor's executive power and are solemn occasions and address the merits of each interrogatory. As this is a Request to the Court for its advisory opinion, this Brief provides authority from South Dakota and other jurisdictions to aid the Court in its interpretation of [Article III, § 12](#) and answering each question but takes no position regarding how this Court should answer the specific interrogatories.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE AND FACTS

The application of the interested contract clause of [Article III, § 12](#) was addressed recently by this Court's October 2020 advisory opinion holding that Legislators could not receive COVID stimulus money through the state's small business grant program. *In re Noem*, 2020 S.D. 58, 950 N.W.2d 678. In August 2023, Senator Jessica Castleberry, who received COVID stimulus money through her closely held business, entered a settlement for her receipt of those moneys and resigned her position in the Senate. In the wake, inquiries hit a fervor of uncertainty as to how far or remote an indirect interest may go to run counter to [Article III, § 12](#).

As analyzed in this Brief, the extent of what constitutes an *indirect* interest as contemplated by [Article III, § 12](#) is impacting the Governor’s ability to appoint eligible Legislators to vacant seats who have no potential conflict of interest and are willing to serve without fear of inadvertently violating the interested contract clause. The lack of clear guidance for our state employees is troublesome for their duty to expend funds in accordance with the interested contract clause. Uncertainty is having an impact on all three branches of our state government.

Each of the nine questions posed in the Request involves an inquiry either made by Legislators or state employees to the Governor’s Office on the propriety of making payments in compliance with [Article III, § 12](#). These questions are the ones most often asked or ones in which the Court’s interpretation of [Article III, § 12](#) may impact current Legislators. Additional inquiries could be sought but clarity on these nine questions will provide guardrails for understanding the extent to which [Article III, § 12](#) applies to other situations. Unless otherwise noted, each question presented assumes the relevant expenditure of funds was authorized by a state general appropriation bill or a special appropriation bill passed during the term for which that Legislator shall have been elected. [Pitts v. Larson](#), 2001 S.D. 151, ¶ 7, 638 N.W.2d 254, 256 (holding that the general appropriation bill authorized payment for the employees of the state).

ANALYSIS

The Governor may “require opinions of the Supreme Court upon important questions of law involved in the exercise of [the governor’s] executive powers and upon solemn occasions.” [S.D. Const. Art. V, § 5](#). Answering an advisory opinion request is

discretionary when one of these two situations are met. *In re Noem*, ¶ 8, 950 N.W.2d at 680 (citing *In re Dugaard*, 2011 S.D. 44, ¶ 4, 801 N.W.2d 438, 439).

A. The Governor’s Request raises an important question of law involving her exercise of executive power.

The Court may answer a request for an advisory opinion when the request raises an important question of law involved in the exercise of the Governor’s executive powers. *S.D. Const. Art. V, § 5*. The Court, on occasion, has answered such requests where the questions posed “will result in immediate consequences having an impact on the institutions of state government or on the welfare of the public and which involve questions that cannot be answered expeditiously through usual adversary proceedings.” *In re Dugaard*, 2016 S.D. 27, ¶ 9, 884 N.W.2d 163, 166 (quoting *In re Opinion of the Supreme Court Relative to the Constitutionality of Chapter 239, Session Laws of 1977*, 257 N.W.2d 442, 447 (1977) (Wollman, J., concurring specially).

1. Governor’s Appointment Power

Article III, § 10 of the South Dakota Constitution grants the Governor appointment authority to fill Legislator vacancies.² The Governor now has two vacant legislative seats, House District 34 and Senate District 35, due to resignation. An appointment of a representative or senator by the Governor is different than the typical political selection process where voters vet candidate qualifications and elect their representative or senator. Here, the Governor exercises the authority delegated to her by the voters to make that selection. The Governor’s exercise of this unique constitutional

² *In re Opinion of Sup. Ct. Relative To Constitutionality of Ch. 239, Sess. Laws of 1977*, 257 N.W.2d at 443 (finding as one factor in answering a request for an advisory opinion that the power of the Governor to make appointments to the Bridge Authority involved the exercise of the Governor’s executive power).

appointment power ensures a representative democracy by equal representation in the Legislature.

However, the Governor should not make a constitutional appointment if doing so violates another constitutional provision. An appointment must be made in conformity with the interested contract clause of [Article III, § 12](#); but, uncertainty in the application of [Article III, § 12](#) is causing delays in making appointments. One candidate withdrew their application due to both potential concerns of a conflict under [Article III, § 12](#) and the present delay. Additionally, it cannot be known how many interested, qualified citizens have not even applied because of uncertainty about their own perceived conflict, choosing not to risk unintentionally violating the Constitution.

Necessary to the Governor's consideration of any candidate must be an inquiry into whether the candidate is qualified and eligible for the appointment, possesses the skills to accomplish the job for their constituents, and whether a direct or indirect conflict of interest exists. See [Jones v. Howell](#), 827 So.2d 691, 702 (Miss. 2002) (reasoning that qualified citizens should not be deterred from entering public service for fear of an inadvertent indirect conflict violation or not knowing whether they could have a remote indirect conflict). If these vacancies are maintained after legislative session begins on January 9, 2024, further impact to the Legislature will be felt as committee assignments are made, votes are taken, and policies are shaped, having an immediate impact on the legislative branch of state government. Answering the Request will provide necessary timely direction for the Governor to make appointments to vacant legislative seats. See [In re Daugaard](#), ¶ 5, 801 N.W.2d at 440 (exercise of governor's power is affected by the Court's answer to these questions).

2. Administer and Supervise Spending

In addition to the Governor’s constitutional powers and duties, state law requires the Governor to “supervise the official conduct of all executive and ministerial officers” in the administration and expenditure of state and federal funds through her designated state agencies. [SDCL 1-7-1\(1\)](#); 4-7-3. Specifically, the Governor has a direct role in expending federal funds through her designated state departments and officers. [SDCL 4-8-17](#); *see also, In re Noem*, ¶ 9, 950 N.W.2d at 680-81. While the State Treasurer and State Auditor are ultimately charged with disbursing funds on warrants presented to them, state officers and employees across state government account for invoices received, review for appropriateness and eligibility with program standards or federal guidance, and approve payments by signing warrants. [SDCL 4-9-1](#); [ARSD 3:05:01:03](#) (“The authorization signature of the agency official is required on every voucher. . .”).

The importance of properly expending federal and state funds cannot be overstated. Penalties exist for misappropriating state funds contrary to state law. [SDCL 4-8-2](#). If an enforcement action must be taken due to the improper receipt of funds by a Legislator, it is the Governor, concurrent with the Attorney General, who “may, by appropriate action or proceeding brought in the name of the state, . . . restrain violation of any constitutional . . . power, duty or right by any officer, department or agency of the state or any of its civil divisions. . . .” [S.D. Const. Art. IV, § 3](#); [SDCL 1-11-1](#).

The Governor and the Attorney General recently exercised these powers when clear violations of [Article III, § 12](#) occurred earlier this year. That clarity came from this Court’s advisory opinion precluding current state Legislators from directly or indirectly contracting with the State to receive funds from CRF Grant programs, and by extension,

all COVID relief stimulus programs funded by federal dollars. See *In re Noem*, ¶ 14, 950 N.W.2d at 682. The Governor must uphold Article III, § 12 but presently lacks the clarity whether the scenarios provided in the Request meet the interested contract clause’s prohibition or go further than what that section contemplates as an “indirect” interest.

Prudent use of state resources would not permit investigations into every single allegation or inquiry of remote indirect interest scenarios. Before the Governor orders and directs the Attorney General to investigate any particular transaction, clear guidance is needed to determine whether a transaction constitutes a prohibited direct or indirect interest in any state or county contract. See, SDCL 1-11-1(2), (4); SDCL 1-11-7. Should the Court answer the proposed questions in the Request, the Governor could reasonably understand when an allegation requires an investigation of an alleged Article III, § 12 violation. Then, it would be in that venue where the private rights of the impacted Legislator can be fairly considered in the usual adversary proceeding. For now, these are strictly legal questions.

B. Solemn Occasion

In addition to implicating the Governor’s executive powers, these questions also present a solemn occasion.

In determining whether a request for an advisory opinion presents a solemn occasion, the Court weighs whether an important question of law is presented, whether the question presents issues pending before the Court, whether the matter involves private rights or issues of general application, whether alternative remedies exist, whether the facts and questions are final or ripe for an advisory opinion, the urgency of the question, whether the issue will have a significant impact on state government or the public in general, and whether the Court has been provided with an adequate amount of time to consider the issue.

In re Noem, ¶ 10, 950 N.W.2d at 681 (quoting *In re Daugaard*, ¶ 13, 884 N.W.2d at 167).

Each question asked in the Request presents a solemn occasion due to the underlying need for guidance on how to apply Article III, § 12. Questions that implicate the Constitution are important questions of law. As found in *In re Noem*, these questions present broad conflict of interest inquiries involving Legislators' entitlement to appropriated funds. The lack of clarity is already having a significant impact on the legislative and executive branches of state government. There is great public interest in the unbiased distribution of state funds. The undersigned is not aware of any pending proceedings before any court on the interpretation or application of Article III, § 12; however, Legislators have made inquiries as to the scope of Article III, § 12 and could apply the Court's holding to their own situation. These questions posed will inform future Legislators and would give broad guidance while not presenting any specific facts. This is a matter of great public importance requiring a prompt answer. *See, supra*, Section A. Overall, the factors weigh in favor of concluding these are solemn occasions.

C. Analysis of Each Interrogatory

1. May a vendor of the state receive a state payment if that vendor employs a legislator, and such legislator is not an owner of the vendor?

a) This is an important question of law regarding the exercise of the Governor's executive power and is a solemn occasion.

In addition to the authority and arguments provided above, the Governor directs and controls the Commissioner of the Bureau of Administration, who is responsible for state procurement and contracting for goods and services. *See*, [SDCL 1-14-3](#) ("under the general direction and control of the Governor, [the Commissioner of the Bureau of Administration] shall execute the powers and discharge the duties vested by law in the Bureau of Administration."). Those duties include the "procurement of supplies, services,

and public improvements as prescribed in chapters 5-18A, 5-18B, and 5-18D[.]” and “[c]ontract for such services as are required by multiple state agencies, if such a contract improves the efficiency of state government[.]” [SDCL 1-14-12\(2\), \(10\)](#). Illustrative of this duty, on August 11, 2023, the Governor issued Executive Order 2023-13 directing the Commissioner and all executive branch agencies to incorporate a provision in all contracts where feasible that requires the contractor to agree that the contract does not violate Article III, § 12. *App. 1*.

b) Addressing Merits of the Interrogatory

This question requires a determination as to how far the term “indirect” extends. Over a century ago, this Court said Article III, § 12 “is intended to preclude the possibility of any member deriving, directly or indirectly, any pecuniary benefit from legislation enacted by the legislature of which he is a member.” [Palmer v. State, 75 N.W. 818, 819 \(S.D. 1898\)](#) (prohibiting state contract between a state board and lawyer who was a Legislator). Similarly, this Court applied Article III, § 12 to prevent a state contract with a Legislator-owned company who would indirectly receive a pecuniary benefit to his business. [Asphalt Surfacing Co. v. S. Dakota Dep't of Transp., 385 N.W.2d 115, 117 \(S.D. 1986\)](#) (prohibiting state contract between state agency and president and owner of stock certificates of company who were both Legislators).

This question is distinguishable from *Palmer* and *Asphalt Surfacing*, wherein the Legislators had direct personal ownership interest in the contracting vendor. Instead, the present question looks at whether the same suspicion of improper influence attaches to the receipt of public funds when a vendor employs someone who is also serving in the Legislature.

Legislators have a “fiduciary and trust relation towards the state” which supports Supreme Court Presiding Judge Whiting’s proffering that the intent and application of Article III, § 12 focuses on:

the time and [the legislator’s] relation to the state *when he should cast his vote*, and [the framers] sought to remove from his path an influence that might affect *his vote*. This constitutional provision was designed to prevent any legislator, while he should be serving the state in the enactment of laws, from being tempted and influenced, either consciously or unconsciously, by any selfish interests.

Norbeck & Nicholson Co., 142 N.W. 847, 849, 853 (S.D. 1913) (*Norbeck I*) (Whiting, P.J., concurring specially) (emphasis in original). Certainly, a Legislator-employee’s private interest “should not become antagonistic to his public duty.” *Id.* at 849. The Legislature’s duty is to appropriate funds “for ordinary expenses of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the state, the current expenses of state institutions, interest on the public debt, and for common schools” and appropriate other funds to special purposes. S.D. Const. Art. XII, § 2. Our system of checks and balances separates those appropriations from the actual approval and expenditure of funds. *See generally*, SDCL Ch. 4-8. The State Auditor and State Treasurer issue vouchers and sign warrants for the expenditure of public funds. State officers and employees account for invoices received, review for appropriateness and eligibility with program standards or federal guidance, and authorize payments. Likewise, the Legislature neither negotiates nor executes contracts for goods or services, but state employees of the executive and judicial branches execute the procurement process and negotiate terms of thousands of contracts entered into every year.

Attorney generals in other states, applying similar interested contract clauses,³ have concluded differently. *See e.g., Okla. Att’y Gen. Op. No. 05-13*, [2005 WL 1142206 \(Apr. 25, 2005\)](#) (holding “when during the term of a legislator, the Legislature enacts an appropriation to a state agency or state board, and the agency or board uses part of that appropriation to match or acquire federal or private funds by which to employ the . . . legislator, when such appropriation does not have the effect of either authorizing the state agency or state board to enter into such a contract or employment relationship with the legislator or former legislator, or of giving ‘force and effect’ to the contract or employment relationship”); *Tex. Att’y Gen. Op. JM-782 (1987)* (finding the Legislator’s pecuniary interest in the state contract consists of his salary as executive director for the contracting non-profit which was neither a direct nor indirect interest).

Under *Palmer* and *Asphalt Surfacing*, no company with ownership interest held by a Legislator may lawfully contract with the state. Does the same prohibition apply to a company that employs a Legislator? This is the situation which the Request wishes to be answered.

³ There are eight state constitutions which have the same or similar interested contract clause: [Mich. Const. Art. IV, § 10](#) (prohibition applies only while serving); [Miss. Const. Art. IV, § 109](#) (also applies to district, city, or town); [Neb. Const. Art. III, § 16](#) (direct interest only and applies to cities too); [N.M. Const. Art. IV, § 28](#) (applies to cities too but not counties); [Okla. Const. Art. V, § 23](#) (two year prohibition and applies to political subdivisions); [S.D. Const. Art. III, § 12](#); [Tex. Const. Art. III, § 18](#) (prohibition applies only while serving); [W. Va. Const. Art. VI, § 15](#) (prohibition applies only while serving).

2. May a vendor of the state receive a state payment if that vendor is a publicly traded company, and a legislator owns any shares or stock in such vendor?

a) This is an important question of law regarding the exercise of the Governor's executive power and is a solemn occasion.

In addition to authority and arguments provided above, this question raises a unique consideration for establishing this as a solemn occasion. During the week of December 4, 2023, a publicly traded financial institution questioned its ability to execute a contract with the state in compliance with [Article III, § 12](#) when the financial institution did not know if any of its shareholders may be state Legislators or spouses of Legislators. This situation illustrates the potential significant impact this question may have on contracting within state government. Such ambiguity may be detrimental to the state's ability to contract with major publicly traded companies.

b) Addressing Merits of the Interrogatory

This question addresses the extent to which “indirect” interest may be interpreted. This Court previously interpreted [Article III, § 12](#) as applied to closely held companies whose stocks were owned by Legislators. *See generally Norbeck I*, 142 N.W. 847 (holding that a contract between the state and a corporation whose stockholder was a Legislator was void); *Asphalt Surfacing*, 385 N.W.2d 115 (holding that a Legislator could not contract with the state for highway repairs when the Legislator was the president of the company). Similarly, situations in other states where a Legislator was a stockholder in small, closely held companies were also determined to be prohibited. *See e.g., Mich. Att’y Gen. Op. No. O-4451* (1945) (Legislator owned dairy company and could not sell product to the state). Under *Norbeck I* and *Asphalt Surfacing*, that question is settled.

This present inquiry, however, distinguishes those cases by questioning whether a Legislator may own shares or stock in large, publicly traded companies like Microsoft or

Apple from whom the state procures products or services without violating [Article III, § 12](#). Direction is requested to establish a reasonable end to how indirect can an “indirect” interest be to violate [Article III, § 12](#).

A contract with a Legislator-owned closely held business confers a clear pecuniary benefit to that Legislator. But contracts with a publicly traded company may be so far removed from benefiting a Legislator who owns shares or stock in that company, that it is not so clear [Article III, § 12](#) prohibits it.

The Michigan Attorney General previously issued an analogous opinion on this subject. It considered whether the similar constitutional provision prohibited a contract with a large automobile dealership. Two important factors were weighed in that opinion: (1) the Legislator had less than a one percent interest in the company; and (2) the Legislator did not solicit or negotiate any contracts between the company or the state. *Mich. Att’y Gen. Op. No. 6151*, [1983 WL 174693 \(1983\)](#). It opined that this was not a violation of the interested contract clause.

3. May a Legislator be a state, county, city, or school district employee, either full time, part time, or seasonal, or an elected or appointed official?

a) This is an important question of law regarding the exercise of the Governor’s executive power and is a solemn occasion.

In addition to authority and arguments provided above in Section A regarding the Governor’s role in authorizing and spending funds, for paying employment salaries, the Governor “supervise[s] the official conduct of all executive and ministerial officers”. [SDCL 1-7-1](#). Such official conduct includes the Governor’s department heads being authorized to sign payroll authorizations. [ARSD 3:05:02:01](#).

b) Addressing Merits of the Interrogatory

Pitts is the controlling case for this question for state employees. [Pitts, 2001 S.D. 151, 638 N.W.2d 254](#). Carol Pitts was employed by South Dakota State University when she was elected to the Legislature. She continued employment and challenged the state auditor who refused to pay her for her SDSU salary. This Court held that “[t]he 2001 General Appropriation Bill authorized payment for the employees of the SDSU CES.” [Id. at 258](#). Therefore, the interested contract clause would be violated, and her SDSU employment contract was void. [Id.](#)

This question asks whether *Pitts* should be extended to county employees and officials. Some states’ persuasive authority indicate that their interested contract clause is not a broad prohibition. The Oklahoma Attorney General opined that “a state legislator cannot be employed by the State during the term of office . . . *when the source of funds for his or her salary was authorized by law or appropriated by the Oklahoma Legislature during the legislator's term of office.*” *Okla. Att’y Gen. Op. No. 04-25* (Aug. 11, 2004) (citing [State ex rel. Settles v. Board of Education, 389 P.2d 356 \(Okla. 1964\)](#)) (holding a Legislator could not have a teaching contract with a school district when the contract was funded with state aid dollars appropriated annually to school districts by the Legislature).

The following year, however, the same Attorney General issued an opinion when the state employment of a Legislator was funded by federal funds and concluded:

It cannot, however, be said that the appropriation act ‘authorizes’ employment of the legislator or former legislator. This is so because the appropriation act does not ‘give force and effect’ to the legislator's contract. . . . It is the federal funds that gave the contract ‘force and effect’ under the *Settles* test.

Okla. Att’y Gen. Op. No. 05-13, ¶ 10-11 (Apr. 25, 2005) (citing [Settles, 389 P.2d at 360](#)).

For county employees, a New Mexico Court of Appeals held that “the general appropriations bill increasing the salaries of public school employees did not authorize [a teacher’s] and [an administrator’s] employment contract[s];” therefore, there was no violation of New Mexico’s interested contract clause. *State ex rel. Stratton v. Roswell Indep. Sch.*, 806 P.2d 1085, 1096 (N.M. 1991).

Additionally, this question references elected or appointed officers.⁴ There is no South Dakota case analyzing the interested contract clause for elected or appointed state or county officials, yet the South Dakota Attorney General opined that a conflict of interest exists for a Legislator to be a county commissioner because, “a county commissioner elected to the Legislature would, perhaps, have the opportunity to vote on matters affecting his commission tenure and compensation while serving in the Legislature.” *S.D. Att’y Gen. Op.* 82-23 (1982). Indeed, county commissioners are compensated at rates set for per diem or salary by the board of county commissioners. [SDCL 7-7-3](#). If the board of county commissioners does not set the salary, then state law sets a default amount for the county. [SDCL 7-7-5](#). Perhaps there may be an opportunity to increase this default, but it has not been increased since 1992. *Id.*

No authority was located that would suggest there is any distinction between a full-time employee-legislator or one that is only employed temporarily. A plain reading of [Article III, § 12](#) would not suggest a distinction either.

⁴ This question does not analyze that application of the emoluments clause, appointment clause, or lucrative office clause of the South Dakota Constitution that would apply to part of the question. [S.D. Const. Art. III, § 12](#) (first and second clause); [S.D. Const. Art. III, § 3](#).

4. May a Legislator receive retirement compensation from the South Dakota Retirement System for services rendered other than acting as a Legislator?

a) This is an important question of law regarding the exercise of the Governor's executive power and is a solemn occasion.

This question does not present any additional authority or arguments other than provided above.

b) Addressing Merits of the Interrogatory

The South Dakota Retirement System (SDRS) is a defined benefit retirement plan responsible for managing the state's financially sustainable retirement system for employees of the state and its political subdivisions⁵ and prepares its members for retirement by providing members the foundation to achieve financial security.⁶ SDRS provides retirement, disability, and survivor benefits.⁷ SDRS benefits are based on the member's final average compensation, the member's years of service, and a benefit multiplier.⁸ Retirement benefits are payable for the member's life.⁹ All covered members are required to contribute a percentage of their salary to SDRS.¹⁰ All participating employers are required to contribute an amount equal to the member's contributions.¹¹

⁵ See *SDRS About SDRS*, at https://www.sd.gov/sdrs?id=cs_kb_article_view&sys_kb_id=19e8f9ca1b3abd1045aba93ce54bcb7d&spa=1 (last visited December 15, 2023). Members of SDRS include full-time employees of public schools, the State, the Board of Regents, city and county governments, and other public entities. For purposes of participation, the definition of a full-time employee is any employee who is considered full-time by the participating unit and is customarily employed by the participating unit for 20 hours or more a week and at least 6 months a year, regardless of classification of employment as seasonal, temporary, leased, contract, or any other designation. *Id.*

⁶ *Id.*

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ *Id.*

⁹ *Id.*

¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹ *Id.*

The right to receive retirement benefits vests after three years of contributory service.¹² A primary objective of establishing a state Retirement System for public employees “is to induce able persons to enter and remain in public employment, and to render faithful and efficient service while so employed.” *Chamber of Com. of E. Union Cnty. v. Leone*, 357 A.2d 311, 320 (Ch. Div. 1976), aff’d, 382 A.2d 381 (N.J. 1978) (citing 3 *McQuillin, Municipal Corporations*, 3d Ed.Rev.1963 § 12.141).

Retirement policy changes are recommended by the SDRS Board of Trustees to the Legislature, and such changes impact the membership as a whole, not an individual member. There are also intricate administrative rules promulgated by the Board of Trustees.¹³ There can be no change made to affect only a member-legislator’s interest in their retirement. A public employee who later became a Legislator would have, while employed by a participating employer, paid contributions and earned contributory service, all of which is required by law and not influenced by a legislative vote or an appropriation. The Legislature does not determine the annual cost of living adjustment (COLA). The process to determine the COLA considers affordability based on SDRS’s Fair Value Funded Ratio and the annual inflation rate as defined by the Consumer Price Index (CPI-W).¹⁴

In the end, “retirement benefits constitute as real and substantial a form of compensation as does a pay check” with the “significant difference [lying] in the time of payment”, “the right of payment in the future” was earned while public employment

¹² *Id.*

¹³ ARSD chapters 62:01, 62:03, and 62:04.

¹⁴ See *SDRS Cost of Living Adjustment* at https://www.sd.gov/sdrs?id=cs_kb_article_view&sys_kb_id=1cbeac22db5ce1904a395425f3961939&spa=1 (last visited December 15, 2023).

occurred and was paid only upon retirement. See [Leone, 357 A.2d at 321](#). No South Dakota case or attorney general opinion has addressed this issue.

While there are cases which address the issue of a legislature creating its own pension and paying out benefits for legislative service, those authorities are distinguishable as this question focuses on retirement compensation for state service other than legislative service. See [Campbell v. Kelly, 202 S.E.2d 369, 381 \(W. Va. 1974\)](#) (holding the interested contracts clause did not prohibit the enactment of a legislative pension system). South Dakota does not have a pension plan for Legislators for legislative service.

5. May a Legislator or a business owned by a Legislator subcontract for payment, goods, or services provided to or from the state?

a) This is an important question of law regarding the exercise of the Governor’s executive power and is a solemn occasion.

This question does not present additional argument other than provided above.

b) Addressing Merits of the Interrogatory

This question asks whether the *Norbeck I* and *Asphalt Surfacing* rationale extends to subcontracts. [Article III, § 12](#) prohibits a Legislator’s interest, “directly or indirectly, in any contract with the state” This question asks whether it is a prohibited “indirect” interest to be a subcontractor under a state contract but not contract directly with the state. For the Court’s application, the State’s consultant contract template contains the following requirement:

SUBCONTRACTING: Contractor may not use subcontractors to perform the services described herein without the express prior written consent of the State. Contractor will include provisions in its subcontracts requiring its subcontractors to comply with the applicable provisions of this Agreement, to indemnify the State, and to provide insurance coverage in a manner consistent with this

Agreement. Contractor will cause its subcontractors, agents, and employees to comply with applicable federal, tribal, state, and local laws, regulations, ordinances, guidelines, permits and other standards and will adopt such review and inspection procedures as are necessary to assure such compliance. The State, at its option, may require the vetting of any subcontractors. Contractor shall assist in the vetting process.

App. 1-2. This template provision is generally used in every contract for services with the state. Without the primary contract for services with the state, there can be no subcontract to which the State must consent or require indemnification.

6. May a Legislator or a business owned by a Legislator receive Medicaid reimbursements administered by a state agency?

a) This is an important question of law regarding the exercise of the Governor's executive power and is a solemn occasion.

To add to the arguments provided above, this question invokes the Governor's responsibility of acceptance, administration, or supervision of funds as obligated by [SDCL 4-8-17](#). The Governor accepts federal funds, including the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP), received through the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), enhanced FMAP from the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) block grant, and supervises the administration and expenditure of those federal funds to pay partner providers for services provided to eligible recipients through the state Medicaid or CHIP programs. See *In re Noem*, ¶ 9, 950 N.W.2d at 680 (finding administering and expending funds pursuant to [SDCL 4-8-17](#) involved the exercise of the governor's executive power). The Department of Social Services (DSS) is the federally designated State Medicaid Agency. [SDCL 28-6-1](#); 1-36-5.1; 1-36-7.1. At least five other state agencies also pay Medicaid reimbursement claims to providers, processed through DSS: Department of Human Services (for developmental disabilities and long-term care

services), Department of Corrections (for inmates who are temporarily eligible), Department of Veterans Affairs (for long-term care), Department of Education, and Department of Health. *See, e.g.*, [SDCL 1-36A-1.16\(3\)](#); [1-36A-25 et. seq.](#); [27B-1-15](#); [28-6-1](#) (DHS); [SDCL 33A-4-4](#) (DVA); [SDCL 13-1-23](#); [13-14-1](#); [13-37-1.1](#) (DOE); [SDCL 34-1-18](#) (DOH).

This question also presents a solemn occasion in three unique ways. First, while it may impact private rights of a Legislator or their business to be a Medicaid provider, it also raises the broader conflict of interest question involving a Legislator’s ability to receive state and federal funds for services rendered, not to the state, but to eligible individuals through this program. As such, whether a Legislator may be a Medicaid provider receiving rate reimbursements from the State Medicaid program for services provided to Medicaid eligible recipients is a question that impacts the institutions of state government.

Second, this issue also impacts eligible individuals’ access to the medical providers from whom they choose to seek services. Third, some Legislators—former, current, and prospective—are Medicaid providers and have an ownership interest in the company for which they work.¹⁵ To require a case in controversy for each would expend more judicial resources than necessary, whereas an advisory opinion could establish consistent parameters for each affected Legislator, including prospective candidates for the Legislature, to identify whether a conflict exists. As such, whether a Legislator may be a Medicaid provider receiving reimbursements from the State Medicaid program for

¹⁵ Whether a Legislator can be an employee of a Medicaid provider without violating Article III, § 12 is part of the analysis in question #1.

services provided to Medicaid-eligible recipients also is a question not easily answered through the usual adversarial proceeding.

b) Addressing Merits of the Interrogatory

Whether a Legislator or his or her business can contract with the state through a Medicaid provider participation agreement triggers the question as to how connected or remote an “indirect” interest may be for the Legislator to run afoul of Article III, § 12. A similar question was presented in Mississippi which has a very similar interested contracts clause to South Dakota’s clause. [Miss. Const. Art. IV, § 109](#). In *Jones v. Howell, Howell* was a Legislator and owned a pharmacy that participated in the state Medicaid program. *Jones*, 827 So.2d at 693. Another Legislator pharmacist, Read, was an employee of a Medicaid provider pharmacy. *Id.* The Court consolidated both cases and held, “Section 109 must only be interpreted by this Court to provide a rational prohibition against self-dealing and abuse of power. We find that the best analysis hinges upon whether an individual member of the Legislature was in a position to advance the rights and benefits for himself, his friends and family beyond common rights and responsibilities provided to other members of his professional class.” *Id.* at 702. To foster a similar analysis of what level of influence a Legislator may have in deciding their amount of reimbursement in South Dakota, the following facts are helpful.

South Dakota Medicaid is a federal- and state-funded program providing health coverage for people who meet certain eligibility standards. Standards for eligibility are based on requirements set forth in federal law and regulation and are established by the State Medicaid Plan as designed by DSS and approved by CMS. [SDCL 28-6-1](#).

The State Medicaid program acts as an insurance company that pays for medically necessary services for eligible individuals. The Legislature generally does not determine covered services; those are set through the State Medicaid Plan determined by the DSS and approved by CMS, with some benchmarks set by federal law. *Id.* Conceivably, Legislators could have the ability to exercise control over Medicaid covered services through legislation, although this type of legislation has been historically unsuccessful. *See e.g.*, 2018 SB 190 (an act to require the approval of the Legislature before the state adopts certain changes to the Medicaid program); 2019 HB 1229 (an act to require optional services through Medicaid to be authorized through special appropriation).

Healthcare providers wishing to participate in the Medicaid program must sign a provider agreement with DSS. *App.* 3-8. The agreement reflects both federal and state program requirements. For instance, the agreement establishes provider licensure and qualifications, record-keeping requirements, and data access and security requirements. It also describes billing processes and other terms and conditions. Setting these parameters has been delegated by the Legislature to the DSS to promulgate rules pursuant to [SDCL 28-6-1](#).

After covered services are provided to an eligible individual, the Medicaid provider bills the State Medicaid program, which reimburses at certain rates set for that service. *See* [SDCL 28-6-1.1](#); 28-6-1.2. The reimbursement rates may be based on several different calculations or considerations: an equivalent or percentage of the rates established by CMS for Medicare Fee schedule where applicable; Indian Health Services rates where applicable; provider cost data; or a percentage of providers' usual and customary charge passed on to other payors. Generally, the Legislature does not vote on,

approve, or set the rates of reimbursement for services paid to a provider. However, Legislators may pursue legislation to influence or impact rates. *See e.g.*, 2022 HB 1103 (an act to provide a reimbursement schedule for dental services under the Medicaid program). Additionally, the Legislature may set funding levels or targets, may set a methodology for rate setting for a particular service provider type, or may appropriate increases to rates to account for mandatory or discretionary inflation.

State payments made on behalf of an eligible individual are remitted directly to the billing provider pursuant to a participation agreement that is not subject to negotiation by the provider or determined by the Legislature. No provider receives any state payment unless an eligible individual chooses to use their services. In that case, the state payment derives from appropriated general funds and appropriated federal fund spending authority in the general appropriation act or a special appropriation act at roughly 45 cents state general funds and 55 cents federal funds, adjusted annually by the federal government, though currently the ratio is closer to 40% state and 60% federal.

A Legislator has minimal authority to affect any increased pecuniary benefit to themselves as a provider in their role as a Legislator. The funds that provider-legislator receives from the state are payments for services provided to an eligible individual, analogous to an insurance payment. The state receives no direct services or benefits from the provider, other than seeing that eligible individuals can receive the healthcare they need from the provider they choose.

7. May a Legislator receive an expense reimbursement for foster children in their care administered by a state agency?

a) This is an important question of law regarding the exercise of the Governor's executive power and is a solemn occasion.

To add to the arguments provided above, this question invokes the Governor's responsibility of acceptance, administration, or supervision of funds as obligated by [SDCL 4-8-17](#). The Governor accepts federal funds, including Title IV-E funds through the Administration for Children and Families with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and supervises the administration and expenditure of those federal funds to pay foster parents on behalf of eligible children for services provided to eligible children through the state Foster Care program. See *In re Noem*, ¶ 9, 950 N.W.2d at 680-81 (finding administering and expending funds pursuant to [SDCL 4-8-17](#) involved the exercise of the governor's executive power). DSS provides child protective services and administers these funds.

This question also presents a solemn occasion. While it may impact private rights of a Legislator being able to receive financial assistance on the same terms as any other citizen licensed to provide foster care, it also raises the broader conflict of interest question involving a Legislator's ability to receive state and federal funds for child protective services rendered to children, not to the state. This issue also impacts the children in need of foster care from being temporarily cared for by a foster parent who is also a Legislator. As such, whether a Legislator may receive financial assistance or other eligible reimbursements from DSS child protective services for foster care is a question that impacts the institutions of state government.

While this question remains pending, Legislators may choose not to agree to a placement which evades creating a case in controversy, and Legislators may opt out of

serving as foster parents due to the uncertainty. As such, whether a Legislator may receive financial assistance or other eligible reimbursements from the foster care program also is a question not easily answered through the usual adversary proceeding.

b) Addressing Merits of the Interrogatory

Hundreds of families across the state are licensed with DSS to provide foster care placement for a child in their community when a separation from the child's family is necessary to keep that child safe. In an abuse and neglect situation, DSS is granted legal custody of a child who is temporarily placed with a safe and stable resource, including a kinship placement if available and appropriate, a therapeutic foster care placement if the child needs a higher level of care, or more typically, a licensed foster parent. See [SDCL 26-8A-13](#); [26-8A-21](#); [ARSD 67:14:31:21\(5\), \(6\), \(7\)](#). This interrogatory is focused on the contractual nature and potential influence by a Legislator who may be a licensed foster parent on the financial aspects of this program.

DSS licenses foster parents annually through Child Protection Services. [SDCL 26-6-13](#); [26-6-14\(2\)](#); [ARSD 67:42:01](#); [67:42:05](#). There could be state assistance to the foster parent for training needed to complete licensure, but any payment is provided solely at the discretion of DSS. [ARSD 67:42:05:03](#).

A placement contract between the state and the licensed foster parent is only entered into when a child is needed to be placed, for either emergency care, specialized family treatment foster care, or basic family foster care. [ARSD 67:14:31:21\(5\)-\(7\)](#). That agreement contains conditions and obligations for care of the child. *App. 9-16*. By entering into this contract, the foster parent is entitled to payment for services provided to the foster child.

Under Title IV-E of the Social Security Act, South Dakota may use partial federal reimbursement for costs of providing foster care, adoption assistance, and kinship guardianship assistance to children who meet federal eligibility criteria. [42 U.S.C. § 673](#); [SDCL 26-4-7](#). Besides the state’s use of these federal funds, which require a state general fund match, for administrative needs such as training, data collection, background checks, and licensing, these federal funds also pass through the Title IV-E program to pay for a monthly payment to a foster parent made on behalf of a placed eligible child. [42 U.S.C. § 672](#); [SDCL 26-4-7](#). A licensed foster parent may receive this monthly payment, which can also be referred to as a foster care maintenance payment or allowance.¹⁶ DSS has promulgated rules for the payment. [SDCL 26-6-16](#); [ARSD 67:14:31:26](#); [67:14:31:38](#). This allowance is paid to the foster parent on behalf of the child and is expected to cover clothing, food, shelter, and incidentals in support of the child. [ARSD 67:14:31:38](#). If income is within eligibility, this allowance is funded at the same ratio as is set for the FMAP. [42 U.S.C. § 674\(a\)](#). The amount of monthly payment is set annually by DSS. The Legislature does not generally set this amount but impacts the annual increase by adopting a discretionary inflation rate every year in the general appropriations act.

In addition to the allowance, a foster parent may seek approval for foster care support reimbursement of certain other expenses such as special transportation, daycare, special purchases like a prom dress or football camp, or behavioral health support expenses. [SDCL 26-6-16](#); [ARSD 67:14:31:51](#). These reimbursements are approved at the

¹⁶ By example, if a ten-year-old child is placed in basic, non-specialized, foster care, the allowance as of June 1, 2023 is \$672.70.

discretion of DSS to encourage as much normalcy as possible. The Legislature does not determine what expense is reimbursable.

8. May a Legislator or a business owned by a Legislator purchase or receive goods or services, including state park passes, lodging, and licenses, from the state when such goods or services are offered to the general public on the same terms?

a) This is an important question of law regarding the exercise of the Governor's executive power and is a solemn occasion.

This question does not present any additional arguments other than provided above.

b) Addressing Merits of the Interrogatory

While Legislators act as fiduciaries for the state by appropriating money, Legislators also use state roads, access state services, pay taxes, hold professional licenses, and enjoy our parks similar to other citizens. Although Article III, § 12 is interpreted “to include all kinds and all sorts of contracts, implied as well as express”, not all contracts or payments with the state are prohibited; the contract still must be “authorized by any law passed during the term for which he shall have been elected.” *Norbeck I*, 142 N.W. at 851; S.D. Const. Art. III, § 12; see also *Okla. Att’y Gen. Op. No.* 05-13, ¶ 1 (Apr. 25, 2005) (opining the interested contract clause does “not extend to all contracts, but [does] cover contracts authorized by law passed while the member was serving in the Legislature.”). As opposed to addressing the first seven questions in which a Legislator receives money from the state through a contract, this question analyzes the reverse, whereby the legislator-citizen pays money to the state, and in return, receives goods or services from the state on the same terms and conditions as any another citizen.

This question implicates the scope of the phrase “pecuniary benefit” the Court described in *Palmer. Palmer*, 75 N.W. at 819. The Court in *Palmer* held, “[t]he purpose of the provision is apparent. It is intended to preclude the possibility of any member

deriving, directly or indirectly, any *pecuniary* benefit from legislation enacted by the legislature of which he is a member.” *Id.* (emphasis added). Black’s Law Dictionary defines *pecuniary* to mean “[o]f, relating to, or consisting of money; monetary.” BLACK’S LAW DICTIONARY, *Pecuniary* (11th ed. 2019). If [Article III, § 12](#) should be interpreted as only impacting direct or indirect *pecuniary* benefits to Legislators, then the receipt of the goods or services contemplated by this question to Legislators would not violate the interested contracts clause. By the *Palmer* Court adding to [Article III, § 12](#) the requirement that the Legislator must derive a pecuniary benefit, the Court interpreted the clause as restricting the Legislator from directly or indirectly receiving money from the state. *Palmer*, [75 N.W. at 819](#). A Legislator paying taxes, licensing fees, park entrance fees, or lodging fees to use state services like other citizens does not create a monetary benefit to a Legislator.

The goods or services contemplated by this question are not new goods or services that the Legislature would authorize by the passage of a law. *See Asphalt Surfacing*, [385 N.W.2d 11](#), *see also S.D. Att’y Gen. Op. No. 08-03*, [2008 WL 2131608](#) (opining that a Legislator could participate in the GFP walk-in program and enter a contract for payment if that Legislator did not serve when the program was enacted or when substantive changes were made). Contemplated are ongoing programs and services.

A state park pass must be purchased to enter a state park and use those resources. [SDCL 41-17-13](#). The fee amount is set by the GFP Commission in administrative rule, not by the Legislature. *Id.* The funds to operate the parks, including its facilities, are received into the GFP fund. [SDCL 41-2-34](#). That fund is continuously appropriated to GFP, meaning that the funds are not within the general appropriations act and not

annually appropriated by the Legislature. [SDCL 41-2-35](#); 41-2-35.1. The funds are set forth in an informational budget only subject to review by the Legislature. [SDCL 41-2-35.1](#).

Apart from GFP goods or services, there are professional and occupational licensures where a legislator-professional receives services from the state that are offered to all other professionals on the same terms. For example, a nurse pays a license fee and enjoys the services the Board of Nursing provides to all nurses on no terms different than any other nurse licensee. A legislator-nurse has a direct interest in their implied contract with the Board but it is not pecuniary.

9. How do the instances detailed above apply to a Legislator's spouse, dependent, or family member?

a) This is an important question of law regarding the exercise of the Governor's executive power and is a solemn occasion.

This question does not present additional argument other than provided above.

b) Addressing Merits of the Interrogatory

This question asks each of the eight questions again but asks whether the “indirect” interest prohibits Legislators’ spouses from contracting with the state.

There is conflicting authority in other states which have considered their similar interested contract clauses. In four scenarios, the Oklahoma Attorney General opined that a spouse’s direct or indirect interest in a contract would also be a violation of the interested contract clause. *Okla. Att’y Gen. Op.* No. 81-129, ¶ 15 (1981) (spouse who owned a company in whole or in part could not contract with the state when the compensation derived by such company or the contract which generates such business was funded by an appropriation); *Okla. Att’y Gen. Op.* No. 87-40, ¶ 14 (1987) (spouse could not enter into a motor license agent contract with the Oklahoma Tax Commission);

Okla. Att’y Gen. Op. No. 72-292 (1973) (spouse could not lease property to the state department of corrections by relying on *Norbeck I*); *Okla. Att’y Gen. Op.* No. 81-129 (the interested contract clause extends to a close family member of a Legislator).

However, Michigan would allow a contractual arrangement with a Legislator’s spouse. *Mich. Att’y Gen. Op.* No. 5681 (1980) (spouse owned stock in a corporation which leased land to another corporation which was issued a parimutuel horse racing track license by the State Racing Commission) (other examples cited within opinion). The Michigan Attorney General found another constitutional provision persuasive when it opined that because married women are entitled to own, retain, and dispose of their earnings, a husband could be a county commissioner and his spouse could be the social services director in the same county. *Mich. Att’y Gen. Op.* No. 4869 (1975). South Dakota has the same constitutional protection for the property of married women. “The real and personal property of any woman in this state, acquired before marriage, and all property to which she may after marriage become in any manner rightfully entitled, shall be her separate property, and shall not be liable for the debts of her husband.” [S.D. Const. Art. XXI, § 5](#).

CONCLUSION

This Court is presented with an historic opportunity to provide constitutional direction regarding the interested contract clause of [Article III, § 12](#). Separate from the need for this advisory opinion to fill two vacant legislative seats, the Legislature and Attorney General support seeking this Court’s guidance as these questions greatly impact all institutions of the State. For the above reasons, the Governor respectfully requests that

this Court accept the Request for an advisory opinion and address the specific interrogatory questions.

Dated this 15th day of December, 2023.

Respectfully submitted,

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CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

Katie J. Hruska, attorney for the Office of the Governor, hereby certifies that the foregoing Governor's Brief meets the requirements for proportionally spaced typeface in accordance with [SDCL 15-26A-66\(b\)](#) as follows:

- a. Governor's Brief does not exceed 31 pages.
- b. The body of Governor's Brief was typed in Times New Roman 12-point typeface; and
- c. The body of Governor's brief contains 8,622 words and 46,524 characters (no spaces), excluding the Table of Contents, Table of Authorities, Jurisdictional Statement, and Certificates of Counsel, according to the word and character counting system in Microsoft Word used by the undersigned.

Dated this 15th day of December, 2023.

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Attorney for Governor Kristi Noem

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Katie J. Hruska, attorney for the Office of the Governor, State of South Dakota, hereby certifies that on December 15, 2023, an electronic copy of the Governor's Brief and Appendix in the above-entitled action was served via Odyssey File and Serve upon the following:

Marty Jackley
Attorney General
Marty.Jackley@state.sd.us

Paul Swedlund
Deputy Attorney General
Paul.Swedlund@state.sd.us

*Attorney General of the State of
South Dakota*

Ronald Parsons, Jr.
Johnson, Janklow & Abdallah, LLP
Counsel of Record
ron@janklowabdallah.com

Attorneys for South Dakota Legislature

Katie J. Hruska also hereby certifies that the original Governor's Brief and Appendix in the above-entitled action were hand delivered to the Clerk of the Supreme Court, State Capitol, 500 East Capitol, Pierre, SD 57501 and one electronic copy (in Word format) of the Governor's Brief was emailed to SCClerkBriefs@uj.s.state.sd.us and also filed through Odyssey File and Serve on December 15, 2023.

/s/ Katie J. Hruska
Katie J. Hruska
General Counsel
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
500 East Capitol Avenue
Pierre, SD 57501
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APPENDIX

APPENDIX

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STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA
CONTRACT FOR SERVICES
Between

[NAME OF CONTRACTOR]
[ADDRESS]
[CITY, STATE, ZIP CODE]
[TELEPHONE NUMBER]

State of South Dakota
[NAME OF AGENCY]
[ADDRESS]
[CITY, STATE, ZIP CODE]
[TELEPHONE NUMBER]

Referred to as Contractor

Referred to as State

The State hereby enters into this agreement (Agreement) for services with Contractor in consideration of and pursuant to the terms and conditions set forth herein.

...

11. CERTIFICATIONS

...

D. CERTIFICATION OF NO STATE LEGISLATOR INTEREST:

Contractor (i) understands neither a state legislator nor a business in which a state legislator has an ownership interest may be directly or indirectly interested in any contract with the State that was authorized by any law passed during the term for which that legislator was elected, or within one year thereafter, and (ii) has read South Dakota Constitution Article 3, Section 12 and has had the opportunity to seek independent legal advice on the applicability of that provision to this Agreement. By signing this Agreement, Contractor hereby certifies that this Agreement is not made in violation of the South Dakota Constitution Article 3, Section 12.

...

19. SUBCONTRACTING:

Contractor may not use subcontractors to perform the services described herein without the express prior written consent of the State. Contractor will include provisions in its subcontracts requiring its subcontractors to comply with the applicable provisions of this Agreement, to indemnify the State, and to provide insurance coverage in a manner consistent with this Agreement. Contractor will cause its subcontractors, agents, and employees to comply with applicable federal, tribal, state, and local laws, regulations,

ordinances, guidelines, permits and other standards and will adopt such review and inspection procedures as are necessary to assure such compliance. The State, at its option, may require the vetting of any subcontractors. Contractor shall assist in the vetting process.

AUTHORIZED SIGNATURES:

In Witness Whereof, the parties signify their agreement effective the date below last written by the signatures affixed below.

STATE

CONTRACTOR

BY: _____
(Signature)

BY: _____
(Signature)

(Printed name)

(Printed name)

(Printed title)

(Printed title)

(DATE)

(DATE)

- State Agency Coding (MSA Center) _____.
- State Agency MSA Company for which contract will be paid _____.
- Object/sub-object MSA account to which voucher will be coded _____.
- Name and phone number of contact person in State Agency who can provide additional information regarding this contract _____.

SD MEDICAID PROVIDER AGREEMENT

The SD Medicaid Provider Agreement, hereinafter called Agreement, is executed by an eligible provider who desires to be a participating provider in the South Dakota Medicaid Program, hereinafter called Provider, and the State of South Dakota, acting by and through its Department of Social Services, Division of Medical Services, hereinafter called Medical Services. Collectively, the Provider and Medical Services are known as the "Parties."

As a participating Provider, the Provider agrees to the following:

1. Licensure and Certification.

- a. Provider is currently licensed, certified, or registered to practice and is in good standing in the State of South Dakota, the state where services are rendered, and/or in Provider's resident state, as required.
- b. Provider is and continues to be enrolled and in good standing with Medicare if Provider intends to enroll as a federally qualified health center, rural health clinic, home health agency, Indian Health Service, end stage renal disease center or unit, durable medical equipment supplier, or swing-bed services.
- c. Provider will update their electronic enrollment record to show continued good standing with licensure, certification, or registration within thirty (30) days of receiving notice of renewed or extended expiration date.
- d. Provider will update their electronic enrollment record and provide notice to Medical Services at SDMedicaidPE@state.sd.us within ten (10) days of receiving notice of an adverse change to a Provider's license, certification, or registration status. The notice will include the provider's NPI, effective date of the status change and the reason or cause of the change such as revocation, suspension, retirement, or death.

2. Ownership and Control.

- a. At the time the Provider enters into this Agreement, the Provider acknowledges that ownership and control information required by 42 C.F.R. § 455.104 has been fully and completely disclosed in the electronic enrollment record or other required forms.
- b. At the time the Provider enters into this Agreement, the Provider certifies that Provider and any of Provider's owners, officers, board of directors, agents, managing employees, and/or any person or entity with any ownership or controlling interest:
 - i. Has never been convicted, including any form of suspended sentence or settlement in lieu of conviction of any crime determined to be detrimental to the best interests of the SD Medicaid program; and
 - ii. Is not currently, and has never been, suspended, debarred, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily or otherwise excluded from participation in this transaction by any state Medicaid program or any Federal department or agency.
- c. At all times during the course of this Agreement, the Provider agrees to update their electronic enrollment record with changes to their officers, board of directors, agents, managing employees, and any other person with a controlling interest.
- d. At all times during the course of this Agreement, the Provider agrees to notify Medical Services by certified mail within ten (10) days should the Provider or any of its owners, employees, agents, contractors, or any person or entity with any ownership or controlling interest become debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily or otherwise excluded from participating in Medicare or another state Medicaid program during the term of this Agreement.
- e. Provider agrees to provide at least thirty (30) days advance written notice to Medical Services at SDMedicaidPE@state.sd.us of a change of ownership.

3. Onsite Visits. Provider acknowledges and will grant access to Medical Services or their designees, and/or Medicaid Fraud Control Unit (MFCU), and/or U.S. Department of Health & Human Services (HHS) for unannounced site visits for the purpose of meeting requirements of 42 C.F.R. § 455.432, Section 5 below, and upholding the integrity of the Medicaid program.

4. Fingerprint-Based Criminal Background Checks. Pursuant to 42 C.F.R. Part 455, providers identified as high categorical risk upon request will submit fingerprints on the form and in the manner required by Medical Services, for Provider, Provider's owners, managing employees, and any person with a five (5) percent or more direct or indirect ownership interest, and authorizes Medical Services to complete state and Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) criminal history record checks.

5. Inspection and Maintenance of Records.

- a. Provider will keep their electronic enrollment record current and promptly make updates to changes including, but not limited to, Provider's name, locations and addresses, contact information, payment details, managing or controlling interests, license expiration, and additions, deletions, or replacements in entity association of servicing providers and their corresponding dates of participation and locations.
- b. Provider shall keep complete and accurate medical and fiscal records for a period of at least six years after the last claim is adjudicated or while an audit or investigation is pending that fully justify and disclose the extent of the services rendered and billings made under the SD Medicaid Program.
- c. Upon request, Provider agrees to utilize fiscal records to provide Medical Services with cost reports in the form and manner prescribed by Medical Services.
- d. Provider will maintain and supply all documentation necessary for the reimbursement of any outstanding claims upon termination from the SD Medicaid program.
- e. Provider agrees to provide Medical Services with copies of any care coordination agreement or subsequent addendums entered into with Indian Health Services or any other tribal program and notification of agreement termination.
- f. Providers eligible to render health care services under contracts implemented under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, as amended, often referred to as 638 contracts, will provide copies of the initiated contracts and addendums or modifications which outline the covered medical or health care services.
- g. Provider agrees to allow Medical Services, and/or MFCU and/or HHS immediate access to any and all materials which may be deemed confidential by any regulatory or licensing agency, board or commission.
- h. Upon request, Provider shall furnish Medical Services, MFCU, and/or HHS access and information regarding any payments claimed for providing services.
 - i. Requested information must be provided to Medical Services and/or MFCU within 30 days pursuant to ARSD 67:16:33:04.
 - ii. Requested information must be provided to HHS within 35 days pursuant to 42 C.F.R. § 455.105.

6. False Claims Act Education. If Provider meets the annual threshold of \$5 million in Medicaid payments, Provider will self-identify that they qualify as an "entity" and comply with the requirements of 42 U.S.C. § 1396a(a)(68).

7. Billing and Payment.

- a. Provider agrees to provide medically necessary goods and services as required by the recipient and only in the amount required by the recipient without discrimination on the grounds of age, race, color, sex, national origin, physical or mental disability, religion, marital or economic status, service utilization, or health status or need for services, except when that illness or condition can be better treated by another provider type.
- b. Provider acknowledges that by submitting a claim to the SD Medicaid Program, Provider certifies that the services and supplies were
 - i. Medically necessary;
 - ii. Rendered prior to the submission of the claim; and
 - iii. Rendered by Provider or incident to Provider's professional service by an employee, and in the case of an individual practitioner, under Provider's immediate personal supervision as permitted by the SD Medicaid Program.
- c. Provider agrees to submit claims:
 - i. In accordance with billing manuals and instructions, Companion Guides, and as required under any and all state regulations;
 - ii. That are timely, true, accurate, and complete; and
 - iii. With charges that do not exceed the usual, customary, and reasonable (UCR) amount which is an amount based on what providers in that area usually charge to the general public for the same or similar medical services and supplies. Provider further agrees to provide Medical Services and/or MFCU and/or HHS access to Provider's usual and customary billing practices and records.
- d. Provider acknowledges by Provider's signature on this Agreement that Provider understands that payment and satisfaction of each claim will be from Federal and State funds and that any false claims, statements or documents, or concealment of material fact, may be prosecuted under applicable Federal and State law.

- e. Provider agrees to be individually responsible and accountable for the completion, accuracy, and validity of all claims submitted, including claims submitted for Provider by other parties. Provider further agrees to not make or cause to be made a claim, knowing the claim to be false, in whole or in part, by commission or omission or in any other respect contrary to the provisions of SDCL 22-45.
 - f. Provider agrees not to bill, charge, collect a deposit from, seek compensation from, seek remuneration from, surcharge, or have any recourse against a recipient or person acting on behalf of a recipient, except to the extent that Medical Services has authorized cost sharing such as a copayment. Provider will accept as payment in full the amounts paid in accordance with the reimbursement rates established by Medical Services, except where payment by the recipient is authorized by Medical Services including any authorized cost sharing. A provider may not bill a recipient for services that are allowable by Medical Services, but not paid due to the provider's lack of adherence to Medical Services' or other payer requirements.
 - g. Provider understands that failure to submit or failure to retain adequate documentation for all services billed to the SD Medicaid Program may result in recovery of payments for medical services not adequately documented and may result in the termination or suspension of Provider from participation in the SD Medicaid Program, and may result in civil or criminal liability.
 - h. Provider acknowledges that Medical Services is the payer of last resort (subject to certain exceptions) and acknowledges its obligation to pursue payment from all other liable parties. Provider further agrees that in the event Provider receives payment from the SD Medicaid Program in error or in excess of the amount properly due under the applicable rules and procedures, Provider will promptly notify Medical Services and arrange for the return of any excess money so received.
 - i. Provider agrees to accept payment from the SD Medicaid Program via electronic funds transfer.
- 8. Electronic Data Interchange (EDI).**
- a. Provider agrees that this Agreement, among other items, constitutes a trading partner agreement as defined by 45 C.F.R. § 160.103 and governs the exchange of electronic health information between the Parties by Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA) standard transactions and permits appropriate disclosure and use of such information as permitted by law.
 - b. The Provider agrees to comply with all State and federal law, rule, regulation and applicable policy, including without limitation HIPAA, Sections 1171 through 1179 of the Social Security Act, Title 45 of the Code of Federal Regulation including Parts 160, 162, and 164, all applicable federal regulation, the electronic data transaction standards and code sets, the HIPAA Implementation Guides, and Medical Services' Companion Guides.
 - c. Prior to EDI and throughout the life of the Agreement, the Provider's electronic enrollment record will correctly indicate their desire to participate in EDI.
 - d. In the event that any billing agent or clearinghouse relationship exists, the Provider's enrollment record will capture the relationship and the standard transactions the billing agent or clearinghouse is authorized to participate in.
 - e. Each party is responsible for all costs, charges, or fees it may incur by transmitting electronic transactions to, or receiving electronic transactions from, the other party.
 - f. Provider shall not change the definition, data condition, meaning, intent or use of a data element or segment in a standard transaction;
 - g. Provider shall not add any data elements or segments to the maximum defined data set, or use any code or data elements that are not in the standard transactions or are marked as "not used."
 - h. Each party is solely responsible for the preservation, confidentiality, and security of data exchanged as well as data in its possession, including data in transmissions received from the other party and will establish processes to limit access to those who need it to perform their duties and safeguard unauthorized access.
 - i. The Provider agrees and understands that there exists the possibility that Medical Services or others may request an exception from the Transaction and Code Set Regulations in whole or in part. If this occurs, Provider agrees that it will cooperate and fully participate in the testing, verification, and implementation of a modification to the standard.
 - j. The Provider understands that the transaction standards and code sets may be modified and agrees that it will cooperate and fully participate in modifying, testing, verifying, and implementing the modifications or changes.
 - k. The Provider understands that it is responsible for following the Implementation Guides and Addendums as well as the DSS Companion Guides which are subject to change and will ensure that prior to initiating any EDI, the format specifications in the most current Guides are met. Failure to comply with the format

specifications will result in the electronic claim or transaction being rejected and Medical Services will not be obligated to respond to the transaction.

- l. The data shall be and remain the property of Medical Services and the Provider agrees that it acquires no title, rights, or interest to the data furnished by Medical Services, including de-identified information, as a result of the Agreement.
- m. The Provider acknowledges that criminal and civil penalties may apply for unapproved use of disclosure data.
- n. Medical Services shall not be liable to the Provider for any damage or expenses for damages in any amount incurred as a result of inaccuracies in any of the information, data, electronic files, or documents supplied.

9. Security.

- a. Provider agrees to use appropriate safeguards and comply with Subpart C of 45 C.F.R. Part 164 with respect to electronic protected health information, to prevent the use or unnecessary or unlawful disclosure of protected health information.
- b. Provider agrees to report unnecessary or unlawful use or disclosure of protected health information of which it becomes aware, including breaches of unsecured protected health information as specified at 45 C.F.R. § 154.410, and any security incident of which it becomes aware within five (5) business days of receiving knowledge of such use, disclosure, breach, or security incident by contacting the Department of Social Services' Privacy Officer at DSSprivacyofficer@state.sd.us.

10. Termination. This Agreement can be terminated for:

- a. Failure to comply with any portion of this Agreement, addendums to this Agreement, conditions of participation, or requirements and limits of applicable rules and regulations;
- b. Improper submission of claims, or actions deemed an abuse of the SD Medicaid Program, or actions involving SD Medicaid Program abuse which result in administrative, civil or criminal liability;
- c. Conviction (including any form of suspended sentence) of any crime determined to be detrimental to the best interests of the SD Medicaid Program;
- d. Suspension, revocation, or termination from participation in Medicare or another state's Medicaid program;
- e. Provider's license or certification is surrendered, lapsed, suspended, revoked, or is otherwise not active and in good standing;
- f. The ownership, assets, or control of the Provider's entity are sold or transferred;
- g. A change in federal tax identification number;
- h. Thirty days elapse since Medical Services provided notice to the Provider of its intent to terminate the Agreement;
- i. Inactivity of paid claims for a period of twenty-four months or greater; or
- j. The matter of Provider convenience at the request of the Provider with thirty days of advance notice.

11. Payment Suspension.

- a. In the case that the Provider's eligibility status with Medical Services, Medicare, or another state's Medicaid program is not active and in good standing, including retroactive determinations and periods of time where the Provider has not yet exhausted appeal rights, Medical Services reserves the right to suspend payment for services rendered. In the case where the Provider's eligibility status is not returned to active and good standing, payment for services rendered during the determined period of ineligibility may be denied. Provider may not bill or have any recourse against a recipient or person acting on behalf of a recipient for services denied due to Provider ineligibility.
- b. In the case that the Provider has failed to maintain their electronic enrollment record with accurate information including, but not limited to payment details and pay-to address, Medical Services reserves the right to suspend payment for services rendered until the Provider has updated their enrollment record.
- c. Additional payment suspensions, such as those identified in 42 C.F.R. Part 455 may also apply.

12. Governing Law and Venue. This Agreement shall be governed and construed in accordance with the laws of the state of South Dakota. Venue for any lawsuit pertaining to or affecting this Agreement shall be in the Circuit Court, Sixth judicial Circuit, Hughes County, South Dakota. The Provider is subject to and shall comply with all Federal and State laws, regulations and rules applicable to Provider's participation in the SD Medicaid Program. Provider also agrees to abide by regulations and rules adopted during the term of the Agreement pursuant to SDCL Chapter 1-26 or 5 U.S.C. §553 in effect at the time the service is rendered.

13. Electronic Signatures. Provider and Medical Services agree that each may treat executed faxes, scanned images, or photocopies with signatures as original documents.

14. Effective Date. This Agreement is binding upon enrollment effective date.

15. Signature Block. If Provider is a legal entity other than a person, identify the organization as the Provider in the Provider Name field. The person signing the Agreement on behalf of the Provider warrants that he/she has legal authority to bind Provider.

TO BE COMPLETED BY PROVIDER

I declare and affirm under the penalties of perjury that this Agreement has been examined by me, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, is in all things true and correct. I further declare and affirm under the penalties of perjury that any claim to be submitted pursuant to this Agreement will be examined by me, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, will be in all things true and correct.

PROVIDER NAME: _____
(Legal Name of Individual Provider for Individual Enrollments or Legal Name of Organization for Other Enrollment Types)

BY: _____
Authorized Signature (Must be Provider for Individual Enrollments)

DATE: _____

NAME: _____
(Printed Name of Signatory)

SERVICING NPI: _____
(Only applies if Agreement for individual enrollment type)

BILLING NPI: _____

BILLING NPI: _____

BILLING NPI: _____

BILLING NPI: _____

BILLING NPI: _____

BILLING NPI: _____

BILLING NPI: _____

BILLING NPI: _____

BILLING NPI: _____

(Multiple Billing NPI fields are only acceptable when Agreement is for individual enrollment type)

TO BE COMPLETED BY MEDICAL SERVICES

APPROVED BY: _____

REFERENCE NUMBER: _____

DATE: _____

NEW _____ REVALIDATION _____

RISK LEVEL _____

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE PROVIDER AGREEMENT

1. **Provider Name** – This field should be populated with the legal name of the individual health care practitioner who has a type 1 NPI and who is agreeing to the terms and conditions of the Agreement. SD Medicaid does not accept proxy or assignment of signatures on behalf of individual providers. In the case of an organizational provider who has a type 2 NPI, this field should be populated with the organization's legal name as recognized by the IRS. A separate Agreement is required for each enrolled NPI.
2. **By** – This field is for the signature of the individual health care practitioner or in the case of an organization, the signature of the individual signing on behalf of the organization that has legal authority to bind the provider.
3. **Date** – the calendar date at the time the authorized signature in #2 is populated.
4. **Name** – This is the name of the individual who signed the agreement in readable print.
5. **Servicing NPI** – This field is only populated when the "Provider Name" field is for an individual health care practitioner who has a type 1 NPI.
6. **Billing NPI** – In the situation of an entity enrollment with a Type 2 NPI, there may be one and only one BNPI populated. Multiple occurrences of this field can be populated when the "Provider Name" is for an individual enrollment type to reflect the various NPI that the individual is associated to.
7. **Submitting Documentation** – The Agreement and all related documentation for a particular NPI should be uploaded to the enrollment record within the Provider Enrollment Portal (bottom of 1st enrollment record screen).

For additional assistance with SD Medicaid Provider Enrollment, please refer to the Provider Enrollment Portal User Guide, Provider Enrollment and Maintenance webpage (<https://dss.sd.gov/medicaid/providers/enrollment/enrollment.aspx>) or email SDMedicaidPE@state.sd.us with your NPI and applicable question.

CHILD PLACEMENT AGREEMENT

This "CHILD PLACEMENT AGREEMENT" will authorize the Placement Resource identified below to provide the service listed for the child(ren) and bill the Department of Social Services.

A. PLACEMENT RESOURCE INFORMATION:

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Phone _____ Placement Resource # _____

Discussed the Reason for Removal with Placement Resource: ☐

B. CHILD(REN) INFORMATION:

Child's Name: _____ DOB: _____ ID: _____

Clothing Monthly: _____

Incidentals Monthly: _____

Start Date:	Service Type	Unit Price	Max Units
_____ Date	_____ Choose an item.	_____	_____

Needs: _____

Behaviors: _____

(If only one child, remove red text and child information below. Otherwise, copy and paste the information below for each child. Remove red text when completed.)

Child's Name: _____ DOB: _____ ID: _____

Clothing Monthly: _____

Incidentals Monthly: _____

Start Date:	Service Type	Unit Price	Max Units
_____ Date	_____ Choose an item.	_____	_____

Needs: _____

Behaviors: _____

C. PARENT INFORMATION:

(If more than one parent, copy and paste. Remove red text when completed.)

Mother's Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____

Father's Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ **State:** _____

D. WHO TO CONTACT FOR QUESTIONS, CONCERNS OR IN AN EMERGENCY:

Family Services Specialist: _____

Office Phone: _____ **Ext.** _____ **Cell Phone:** _____

Supervisor: _____

Office Phone: _____ **Ext.** _____ **Cell Phone:** _____

After hours emergency phone number: _____ **Local Police Dept:** _____

Placing Office Address: _____

E. THE PLACEMENT RESOURCE AGREES:

1. To cooperate fully with the Department and its representatives in the development and implementation of a treatment plan designed for this child(ren), including any subsequent change of placement of this child(ren).
2. To cooperate fully with the Department and its representatives to comply with the placement preference requirements set forth in the Indian Child Welfare Act. When an Indian child is placed in foster care or adoption, a preference shall be given to placing the child with:
 - a. A member of the Indian child's extended family;
 - b. A foster home licensed, approved, or specified by the Indian child's tribe;
 - c. An Indian foster home licensed or approved by an authorized non-Indian licensing authority;
 - d. An institution for children approved by an Indian tribe or operated by an Indian organization which has a program suitable to meet an Indian child's needs.
3. To not consent to any arrangements for the child to be placed on psychotropic medications, to discontinue use of psychotropic medications, to increase or decrease the dosage of any prescribed psychotropic medications.
4. To maintain in confidence all information concerning the child(ren). Details of a child(ren)'s life or that of their family may not be shared with unauthorized individuals.
5. To not make any independent agreements with the child(ren)'s parents or guardian or to release the child(ren) to the care of anyone unless or until specific arrangements have been made or consented to by the Department. All phone calls are restricted until further notice from the Family Services Specialist.
6. To not consent to any arrangements for parental visitation, including vacation trips without the prior consent of the Department.
7. To report promptly to the Department:

- a. Any unplanned absence of the child(ren) from your care;
 - b. Any illness of the child(ren);
 - c. Any contemplated change in the child(ren)'s sleeping arrangements;
 - d. Any contemplated change of address or change in household members (including separation, divorce, or hospitalization);
 - e. Any conflict the child(ren) may have with legal, school or other persons in a position of authority;
 - f. Any emergency.
8. To refrain from initiating any steps leading toward the adoption of this child(ren) or contacting an attorney without the knowledge of the Family Services Specialist and/or supervisor.
 9. To incur no expenditure on behalf of this child(ren) without prior authorization from the Department with the expectations of reimbursement.
 10. To give prompt notice when a child(ren) is to be removed, except in the case of emergencies.
 11. To receive prior approval from the Department for transportation of the child(ren) that will require financial reimbursement except in emergencies.
 12. To discuss methods of discipline with the child(ren)'s Family Services Specialist. Physical discipline, such as spanking, is prohibited. It is essential that Resource Families not use any method of discipline that could be construed as abusive by the child(ren). The Department recommends the use of natural and logical consequences.
 13. To provide clothing for the child(ren) in accordance with the monthly allowance.
 14. To not physically or sexually abuse or emotionally abuse or neglect the child(ren).
 15. To be aware that there is always the possibility of sexual abuse to this child(ren) and must take precautions to protect individuals in their home.
 16. To follow the Internet Usage Agreement.
 17. To allow the child(ren) to participate in age appropriate activities, this will lead to normal growth and development.
 18. To have a valid driver's license and insurance, as well as ensure others who drive the child(ren) are also licensed and insured.

F. THE DEPARTMENT AGREES TO:

1. To provide consultation for the care, treatment and discipline of said child while under the care and supervision of the foster parent(s), and share a service agreement for the child, along with short term and long-range goals with the foster parents.
2. To give prompt notice when a child is to be removed except when the court, parent or best interest of the child, as determined by the Family Services Specialist, require immediate removal.
3. To provide the Placement Resource with notice of any periodic review or permanency planning hearing (dispositional hearing) relating to the child.

NOTICE: The State will pay only for actual services provided based on the number of units listed and the child's continued eligibility for those services. The necessary forms for the Provider to submit for payment are included with this agreement or may be obtained from your local office.

Signatures:

Placement Resource Signature

Date

Family Services Specialist Signature

Date

Supervisor Signature

Date

INDIAN CHILD WELFARE ACT PLACEMENT PREFERENCE

Indian Child Welfare Act is federal law which designates placement preference for Native American children who are members or eligible for membership in a federally recognized Indian Tribe.

ICWA establishes the placement preferences for foster care placement which are:

- A member of the Indian child's extended family;
- A foster home which is licensed, approved, or specified by the Indian child's Tribe;
- An Indian foster home licensed or approved by an authorized non-Indian licensing authority; or
- An institution for children approved by an Indian Tribe or operated by an Indian organization which has a program suitable to meet the child's needs.

ICWA establishes the placement preferences for adoptive placement which are:

- a member of the child's extended family;
- other members of the Indian child's tribe;
- or other Indian families.

Child Protection Services (CPS) will make ongoing efforts to comply with the ICWA placement preference throughout the child's case until permanency is established through reunification, guardianship, or adoption. A court must grant there is "good cause" to place outside the ICWA preference order.

RELATIVE PLACEMENT PREFERENCE

When a child is removed from their home to ensure safety, relatives and/or other adults with a close relationship to the child are given preference for placement. Children have more positive outcomes when they are cared for in a familiar environment by people they know and trust who will keep them connected to their family. Relative placement and connections preserve a child's identity and they are more likely to remain connected to their extended family and culture.

Relative search begins at intake and continues the moment Child Protection Services (CPS) is required to place the child and is an ongoing process throughout the life of a case. These efforts continue until reunification occurs or a guardian/adoptive resource is formally selected and approved as the child's permanent plan.

PLACEMENT OF SIBLINGS

Sibling relationships help children achieve developmental milestones as well as provide emotional support, companionship, and comfort in times of change. These relationships often provide needed continuity and family stability during a child's placement in foster care. The bond between siblings is important as they typically share the same history, heritage and biology, unlike any other relationship. Child Protection Services will foster the special relationship siblings share.

- Child Protection Services (CPS) will give preference to families who are able to care for brothers and sisters together on an ongoing basis until the child(ren) achieve permanency through reunification, guardianship, or adoption.
- The only reason siblings will not be placed together is when it is unsafe for the children to be placed in the same home. When safety is a barrier, efforts will be made to address the safety issue so the siblings can be reunited.
- When brothers and sisters are not placed together, a plan will be implemented to maintain close connections between the children.
- Separation of siblings will be re-evaluated throughout the case and siblings will be reunited whenever it is possible for them to be cared for together in the same home.

As a foster parent, I understand these policies will be followed if I accept children to be placed in my home.

Placement Resource Signature: _____ Date: _____

Placement Resource Signature: _____ Date: _____

Family Services Specialist Signature: _____ Date: _____

Supervisor Signature: _____ Date: _____

**Authorization to Seek Treatment and Obtain Prescriptions
for Children in the Custody of the Department of Social Services**

The following child(ren) is/are in the custody of the Department of Social Services, Division of Child Protection Services:

Child Name: _____ **DOB:** _____ **TITLE 19 #** _____

Child Name: _____ **DOB:** _____ **TITLE 19 #** _____
(If more than one child, copy and paste. Remove red text when complete.)

The Department of Social Services, Division of Child Protection Services hereby authorizes all medical, dental, vision, mental health, and substance abuse providers and all third-party payers including the Medicaid Program to disclose the above-named child/children's Protected Health Information for the purpose of the provision and payment for health care for the child/children to the individual(s) listed below as the individual with whom the child has been placed in Foster or Kinship Care. The specific date of service should include all care ever provided to the child from prior to the placement of the child in Foster Care until such time as the placement is terminated.

The Department of Social Services, Division of Child Protection Services understands the information received may include information relating to drug and/or alcohol abuse or physical/sexual abuse. The South Dakota Department of Social Services, its employees, officers, and medical providers are hereby released from any legal responsibility or liability for release of the above information to the extent indicated and authorized herein.

This Authorization form may be revoked at any time except to the extent action has been taken upon it. If not revoked, this Authorization to release protected health information will terminate when the child /children are no longer placed in Foster or Kinship Care with the individual(s) listed below. The Department of Social Services, Division of Child Protection Services understand that this authorization may be revoked at any time. Such revocation must be done in writing.

The Department of Social Services, Division of Child Protection Services understands if this information is released to a third party, the information may be released by the person or entity that receives the information and may no longer be protected by federal or other applicable privacy regulations.

The Department of Social Services, Division of Child Protection Services understands that it is under no obligation to sign this authorization. The Department of Social Services, Division of Child Protection Services understands that the covered entity may not condition treatment, payment, enrollment or eligibility for benefits on whether the Department of Social Services, Division of Child Protection Services signs the authorization.

Placement of the child(ren) has/have been made with _____ in Foster or Kinship Care. They are hereby authorized by the Department of Social Services to seek treatment (medical, dental, vision, mental health, substance abuse) for the child(ren).

Signature of Child Protection Services

Date

Phone Number

Print Name

Foster Parent Communication Checklist

Expectations for visits are as follows: The next working day of the child entering care (unless there are special circumstances), within the next 14 days, and then once every calendar month.

THE NEXT WORKING DAY (for emergency placements)

FP FSS DATE

Car Seat

School Arrangements/Records

Child Care Arrangements/Assistance

Medicaid Card/Number

Any changes in staff or contact information

Any known medical/behavioral concerns

Clothing Needs/Purchase Approval Process

Long term placement plan for the child(ren)

Medical, Dental, Mental Health (Physical exam within 30 days)

THE NEXT 14 DAYS

FP FSS DATE

Visitation

Life Book

Transportation/Mileage Form

Reimbursement Process

WIC Transfer

Internet Usage Agreement

Cultural Information

Permanency Planning

Input Regarding Child's Case Plan

Involvement with Birth Parents

Child's Behavioral/Emotional Needs

Supports Needed for Placement Resource

Scheduled Appointments and Important Dates

Internet Usage Agreement for Youth in Care

When online using any device, be it viewing, downloading, updating, sharing, or forwarding,
I _____ will always abide by the following rules.
If in doubt I will ask advice from my resource provider _____ or my Family Services
Specialist.

1. I will not be online friends or have online conversations with people I have not met in real life. ☐
2. I agree to keep personal conversations I need to have with friends for real life. ☐
3. I will not bully, slander, or say anything hurtful towards anyone and I will not copy or forward any such messages written by anyone else. ☐
4. I will not give away personal information such as my birthday, address, school information, or phone number without permission from my resource provider or my Family Services Specialist. ☐
5. I will not respond to inappropriate requests from people online, including but not limited to requests for personal information, financial information, suggestive photos/images, or any other private information. ☐
6. I will set my social networking sites privacy settings to private, restricting who can see my personal information.
7. I will not use a credit card or debit card for any purchase without my resource provider or my Family Services Specialist consent. ☐
8. I agree to get permission from my resource provider or my Family Services Specialist before signing up for anything online. ☐
9. I will not give my online passwords out to anyone besides my resource provider or my Family Services Specialist. ☐
10. I understand in order to help me surf the net responsibly, my resource provider will occasionally check what I have been doing on the computer. ☐
11. I agree to only go to acceptable web categories/areas, as determined by my resource provider. ☐
12. I will not delete the browsing history on the computer I use, nor will I alter or change the settings on the Internet browser used. I will ask for permission if I wish to delete browsing history. ☐
13. I will not download music, games or software without consent from my resource provider. ☐
14. When pop-up or banner ads come up, I will not click on them but will close them with the "x" button. ☐
15. I understand communicating with siblings on a regular basis on social networking sites will not replace in person visits. ☐
16. I will work together with my placement resource or Family Services Specialist to contact relatives on the web. ☐
17. If anything happens on the internet that makes me uncomfortable, scared, confused or anxious, I will tell a responsible adult, my resource provider, and/or my Family Services Specialist. ☐
18. I agree to limit my use of the internet to _____ hour(s) each day, or additional time if given permission by my resource provider or my Family Services Specialist. ☐
19. When interacting with others online, I am aware that:
 - a. People are not always who they say they are ☐
 - b. People do not always tell the truth ☐
 - c. There is no such thing as privacy online ☐

If I violate any of these agreements, I may be restricted from using the computer and/or the Internet for a specified period of time that will be decided by my resource provider and my Family Services Specialist.

Youth printed name

Youth signature

Date

Resource provider printed name

Resource provider signature

Date

**IN THE SUPREME COURT
OF THE
STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA**
No. 30488

**IN RE: REQUEST OF
GOVERNOR KRISTI NOEM
FOR AN ADVISORY OPINION**

**BRIEF OF THE
SOUTH DAKOTA LEGISLATURE**

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Order Directing Briefing filed on October 31, 2023

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JURISDICTIONAL STATEMENT

This Court has express jurisdiction over this matter under [Article V, Section 5 of the South Dakota Constitution](#).

REQUEST FOR ORAL ARGUMENT

The South Dakota Legislature respectfully requests the privilege of appearing for oral argument before this Honorable Court.

STATEMENT OF THE ISSUES

- I. **Should this Court provide advisory guidance requested by the Governor under [Article V, Section 5 of the South Dakota Constitution](#)?**
 - [*In re Noem*, 2020 S.D. 58, 950 N.W.2d 678](#)
 - [*In re Construction of Constitution*, 54 N.W. 650 \(S.D. 1893\)](#)
 - [*Opinion of Judges*, 162 N.W. 536 \(S.D. 1917\)](#)

- II. **What is the plain meaning and true scope of [Article III, Section 12 of the South Dakota Constitution](#) as applied to the questions certified by the Governor?**
 - [*Palmer v. State*, 75 N.W. 818 \(S.D. 1898\)](#)
 - [*Norbeck & Nicholson Co. v. State \(Norbeck I\)*, 142 N.W. 847 \(S.D. 1913\)](#)
 - [*Norbeck & Nicholson Co. v. State \(Norbeck II\)*, 144 N.W. 658 \(S.D. 1913\)](#)

STATEMENT OF THE PROCEEDINGS

On October 20, 2023, the Honorable Kristi Noem, 33rd Governor of the State of South Dakota, invoked the authority vested in her office by [Article V, Section 5 of the South Dakota Constitution](#) to seek an Advisory Opinion on a series of questions involving the exercise of her executive power and proper application of the Contracts Clause of [Article III, Section 12](#).

This request was occasioned by immediate and profound concern raised by executive actions, and the prospect of additional executive action, to enforce various perceived interpretations of the Contracts Clause—about which there is substantial misconception and disagreement—presently casting a shadow of uncertainty across the spectrum of state government. In addition, there currently are at least two pending vacancies in the Legislature, for which the Governor has appointment authority under [Article III, Section 10](#), that may be affected by the lifting of those clouds.

The Governor's request was supported by Representative Hugh Bartels, Speaker of the House, and Senator Lee Schoenbeck, President Pro Tempore of the Senate, and Attorney General Marty Jackley

On October 31, 2023, this Court entered its order directing the Governor, Attorney General, and Legislature to submit briefs addressing: (1) whether the Governor's request meets the standard for advisory opinions; and (2) the merits of the questions presented.

ARGUMENT

I. BECAUSE THEY RELATE TO HER EXECUTIVE POWERS, THIS COURT SHOULD PROVIDE GUIDANCE ON THE ISSUES RAISED BY THE GOVERNOR'S IMPORTANT AND SOLEMN REQUEST.

[Article V, Section 5](#) provides that “[t]he Governor has authority to require opinions of the Supreme Court upon important questions of law involved in the exercise of [her] executive power and upon solemn occasions.” As this Court has explained, this provision “enlarged the usual jurisdiction and duties of the judges of the South Dakota Supreme Court by adding a unique and important proceeding devoid of the usual indica of judicial proceedings.” *In re Dugaard*, 2016 S.D. 27, ¶4, 884 N.W.2d 163, 165; *In re Construction of Constitution*, 54 N.W. 650, 651 (S.D. 1893).

In 2020, this Court provided advisory guidance regarding the scope of [Article III, Section 12](#). See *In re Noem*, 2020 S.D. 58, 950 N.W.2d 678. This Court held that the question presented raised an important question of law involved in the exercise of the Governor’s executive power because her administration of federal Covid relief funds would “result in immediate consequences having an impact on the institutions of state government” and involved a question “that cannot be answered expeditiously through usual adversary proceedings.” *Id.* ¶9, 950 N.W.2d at 680-81.

The same is true here, only in greater magnitude. As the Governor explained: “[T]hese important questions of law are connected to my executive power to overseeing the faithful execution of, adherence to, and restraining

violations of [Article III, Section 12](#) by the state agencies under my authority.”

Guidance is essential to protect public servants who administer and remit funds for state and county contracts on an almost daily basis to “ensure that contracts are executed, and payments made in accordance with and authorized by state law.”

The present situation is even more related to her executive duties because of the pending appointments invoking her power under [Article III, Section 10](#). *Opinion of Judges*, 162 N.W. 536, 538 (S.D. 1917) (holding that issues raised by Governor’s power to appoint members of rural credit board presented important questions of law under [Article V, § 5](#)). Guidance to alleviate the prevailing confusion is desperately needed because, in a state with part-time, citizen legislators who do not receive much compensation, many potential qualified candidates are deterred from ever stepping forward because the lack of clear direction makes public service an unnecessary risk to their livelihoods. Resolving such situations on a “case by case” basis has produced 130 years of disagreement and uncertainty, with only a handful of adversarial proceedings initiated during that time.

This Court further held in *Noem* that the Governor’s request presented a solemn occasion, explaining:

The Court has determined that you have presented an important question of law. The issue is not pending before the Court. While the issue does involve private rights, it also raises a broader conflict of interest question involving a legislator’s entitlement to appropriated funds, which is an issue with significant impact on State government and public perceptions

associated with the distribution of such an extraordinary large sum of money.

Id. Again, that same reasoning is applicable here. The solemnity of the occasion is further heightened, moreover, because of the necessity “to prevent former, current, and prospective legislators and candidates from unwittingly violating this broad constitutional prohibition.” (Governor’s Request at 3).

As recently noted in exceedingly informative and in some ways alarming testimony by the State Auditor, there may be a substantial number of current legislators—perhaps a quarter of the Legislature—whose status could be affected by an overly broad interpretation of the Contracts Clause. This is a potential crisis that could impact the entire government.¹

Moreover, the potentially incorrect interpretation of a constitutional provision—resulting in self-disqualification of legislators and potential candidates, as well as economic uncertainty and anxiety experienced by legislators and their spouses regarding their livelihoods—presents a solemn occasion involving a potentially profound distortion of the democratic process.

The South Dakota Legislature supports the Governor’s request.

¹ <https://sdpb.sd.gov/sdpbpodcast/2023/interim/exe11142023.mp3> (testimony begins at 31:05).

II. UNDER THE PLAIN MEANING OF ITS TEXT, THE PROHIBITION IN THE CONTRACTS CLAUSE APPLIES TO CONTRACTS “AUTHORIZED” BY ANY LAW—IT EXPRESSLY DOES NOT APPLY TO CONTRACTS MERELY FUNDED BY ANY LAW.

A. An unambiguous constitutional provision must be interpreted according to the plain meaning of its text.

The object of constitutional construction is “to give effect to the intent of the framers of the organic law and of the people adopting it.” *Doe v. Nelson*, 2004 SD 62, ¶12, 680 N.W.2d 302, 307 (quoting *Poppen v. Walker*, 520 N.W.2d 238, 242 (S.D. 1994)). When determining the meaning of the South Dakota Constitution, courts first examine its text. See *Brendtro v. Nelson*, 2006 SD 71, ¶16, 720 N.W.2d 670, 675. Words used in the Constitution are taken in their natural and obvious sense and given the meaning they have in common usage. See *In re Janklow*, 1999 SD 27, ¶5, 589 N.W.2d 624, 626.

“In the absence of ambiguity,” moreover, “the language in the constitution must be applied as it reads’ and this Court is obligated to apply its ‘plain meaning.’” *Brendtro*, 2006 SD 71, ¶36, 720 N.W.2d at 682; *In re Issuance of Summons*, 2018 S.D. 16, ¶18, 908 N.W.2d 160, 167. As this Court has explained this fundamental rule of construction:

As men, whose intentions require no concealment, generally employ the words which most directly and aptly express the ideas they intend to convey, the enlightened patriots who framed our constitution, and the people who adopted it, must be understood to have employed words in their natural sense, and to have intended what they have said.

Schomer v. Scott, 274 N.W. 556, 561 (S.D. 1937).

This Court’s textualist approach differs from those that broadly seek to enforce the perceived “spirit” or purpose behind an enactment:

Perhaps the nontextualists’ favorite substitute for text is purpose. So-called purposivism, which has been called ‘the basic judicial approach these days,’ facilitates departure from the text in several ways. Where purpose is king, text is not—so the purposivist goes around or behind the words of the controlling text to achieve what he believes is the provision’s purpose.

Antonin Scalia & Bryan Garner, *Reading Law: The Interpretation of Legal Texts*, 18 (Thomson/West 2012).

Textualism, on the other hand, best validates the rule of law by: “(1) giving effect to the text that lawmakers have adopted and the people are entitled to rely on, and (2) giving *no* effect to lawmakers’ unenacted desires.”

Id. at 29. The bottom line in South Dakota, as this Court consistently has held, is that “[w]e must assume the drafters said what they meant and meant what they said.” *Brendtro*, 2006 SD 71, ¶36, 720 N.W.2d at 682.

B. The plain meaning of the text of the Contracts Clause unambiguously refers to the legislative authorization, not merely funding, of contracts in which a legislator has a direct or indirect interest.

[Article III, Section 12](#) has remained unchanged since it was framed at our constitutional conventions and adopted by the people in 1889. It consists of two distinct clauses: (1) the Appointments Clause; and (2) the Contracts Clause. These two clauses do not overlap. Each establishes independent parameters of prohibited conduct for legislators.

1. The Appointments Clause

The Appointments Clause addresses a legislator being appointed or elected to other offices. It contains several specific prohibitions:

No member of the Legislature shall, during the term for which he was elected, be appointed or elected to any civil office in the state which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during the term for which he was elected,

nor shall any member receive any civil appointment from the Governor, the Governor and senate, or from the Legislature during the term for which he shall have been elected,

and all such appointments and all votes given for any such members for any such office or appointment shall be void;

[S.D. Const., Art. III, § 12](#). The Appointments Clause is *not* at issue here.

2. The Contracts Clause

The Contracts Clause addresses the separate situation of a legislator who may be interested in a contract with the state or a county. It provides:

[N]or shall any member of the Legislature during the term for which he shall have been elected, or within one year thereafter, be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract with the state or any county thereof, authorized by any law passed during the term for which he shall have been elected.

[S.D. Const., Art. III, § 12](#). The Governor's request here implicates the true meaning of the Contracts Clause.

Under the plain meaning of its text, the Contracts Clause prohibits a sitting legislator (or former legislator within one year) from being interested, directly or indirectly, in one specific category of contracts with the state or

any county. That category is limited to contracts “*authorized* by any law” passed by the Legislature during the term in which that legislator served.

The Contracts Clause clearly does not flatly prohibit a legislator from being interested in any contract with the state. If the framers intended for that to be the case, that is what they would have said in enacting the clause.

It also clearly does not prohibit a legislator from being interested in any contract merely *funded* by the state during the term for which that legislator was elected. If that is what the framers intended, that is what the clause would have said.

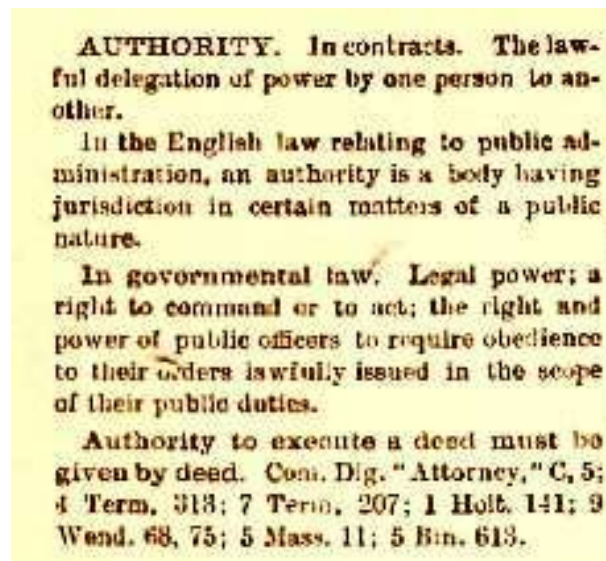
And it clearly does not broadly prohibit a legislator from simply being an end recipient of any funds appropriated during the term for which that legislator was elected. Once again, if that was the framers’ intention, that is what they would have said.

Instead, the prohibition applies *only* to contracts with a state or county, and further applies *only* to contracts: (1) authorized; (2) by any law; (3) passed during the legislator’s term. The scope of the prohibition thus turns on the plain meaning of those terms.

Unfortunately, none of this Court’s previous decisions addressing the Contracts Clause (and there are only a handful) have engaged in the required textual analysis of the clause. Specifically, none of this Court’s cases have examined the plain meaning of the phrase “authorized by any law” in the Contracts Clause. The South Dakota Legislature respectfully suggests that

in acting upon the Governor's request, this Court should engage in that textual analysis now.

The first edition of Black's Law Dictionary released in 1891 does not define the verb "authorize," but defines the term "authority" as "the lawful delegation of power" by one to another in contract law and as "Legal power; a right to command or to act" with regard to governmental law:



Henry Campbell Black, *A Dictionary of Law* (West Publishing Co. 1891) (App. 1-2). Modern editions define "authorize" as:

1. To give legal authority; to empower <he authorized the employee to act for him>.
2. To formally approve; to sanction <the city authorized the construction project>.

Bryan Garner, *Black's Law Dictionary* (Thomson West 8th ed. 1999).

That definition is consistent with the plain meaning of the same term in 1889 when the South Dakota Constitution was framed and adopted.

Webster's first comprehensive dictionary defined "authorize" and "authorized" as follows:

AU'THORIZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *autoriser* ; Sp. *autorizar*.]
 1. To give authority, warrant or legal power to ; to give a right to act ; to empower ; as, to *authorize* commissioners to settle the boundary of the state.
 2. To make legal ; as, to *authorize* a marriage.
 3. To establish by authority, as by usage, or public opinion ; as an *authorized* idiom of language.
 4. To give authority, credit or reputation to ; as to *authorize* a report, or opinion.
 5. To justify ; to support as right. Suppress desires which reason does not *authorize*.
AU'THORIZED, *pp.* Warranted by right ; supported by authority ; derived from legal or proper authority ; having power or authority.

Noah Webster, *An American Dictionary of the English Language* (S. Converse 1828). (App. 3-4). An even more contemporaneous edition of his magnum opus, released in 1880 only a few years before the first of South Dakota's three constitutional conventions, defined "authorize" as:

Au'thor-ize, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* **AUTHORIZED** ; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **AUTHORIZING**.] [L. Lat. *auctorizare*, Pr. *auctorisar*, *authorisar*, Fr. *autoriser*, Sp. & Pg. *autorizar*, It. *autorizzare*. See **AUTHOR**.]
 1. To clothe with authority, warrant, or legal power ; to give a right to act ; to empower ; as, to *authorize* commissioners to settle the boundary of the state.
 2. To make legal ; to legalize ; as, to *authorize* a marriage.
 3. To establish by authority, as by usage or public opinion ; as, idioms *authorized* by usage.
 4. To give authority, credit, reputation, or support to ; as, to *authorize* a report, or an opinion.
 A woman's story at a winter's fire
 Authorized by her grandam. Shak.
 5. To rely for authority. [*Obs.*]
 Authorizing himself, for the most part, upon other histories. Sidney.

Noah Webster, *American Dictionary of the English Language* (G. & C. Merriam 1880) (App. 5-6).

Released in 1930, Webster's New International Dictionary defined "authorize" and "authorized" similarly:

au'thor-ize (ă'thŏr-īz), *v. t.*; **AU'THOR-IZED** (-īzd); **AU'THOR-IZ'ING** (-īz'īng). [ME. *authorize*, F. *autoriser*, fr. LL. *authorizare*. See **AUTHOR**.] **1.** To clothe with authority, warrant, or legal power; to give a right to act; to empower; as, to *authorize* commissioners to settle a boundary.
2. To give legal sanction to; to make legal; to legalize; as, to *authorize* a marriage.
3. To establish by authority, as by usage or public opinion; to sanction; as, idioms *authorized* by usage.
4. To sanction or confirm by the authority of some one; to warrant; as, to *authorize* a report.
5. To justify; to furnish a ground for. *Locke.*
Syn. — See **RATIFY**.
to *authorize one's self*, to assume authority for one's self. *Obs.*
Authorizing himself, for the most part, upon other histories. *Sir P. Sidney.*
au'thor-ized (-īzd), *p. a.* **1.** Possessed of, or endowed with, authority; as, an *authorized* agent.
2. Sanctioned or approved by authority.

Webster's New International Dictionary of the English Language, (G. & C. Merriam Co. 1930) (App. 5-7).

None of these definitions equate the term "authorized" with the entirely separate notion of "funded." Indeed, the concepts of funding or appropriations do not make any appearance at all in the Contracts Clause.² Courts, of course, are precluded from reading language into laws that is simply not there. See [State through Attorney General v. Buffalo Chip](#), 2020 S.D. 63, ¶29, 951 N.W.2d 387, 396 n.15. That basic rule is even more

² "Where the meaning of a constitutional provision is unclear, it is appropriate to look at the intent of the drafting bodies[.]" [Doe](#), 2004 SD 62 at ¶10, 680 N.W.2d at 306. Because the plain meaning of "authorized by any law" is unambiguous, there is no occasion to consult the constitutional debates here. But in any event, there is no record of any debate or discussion of the Contracts Clause during the conventions in 1883, 1885, or 1889. There is only discussion of the Appointments Clause.

imperative as applied to the South Dakota Constitution. As this Court once explained in a somewhat analogous context:

“[I]f the word ‘expenses’ had occurred in our Constitution, we would not hesitate for one moment to declare the law unconstitutional. It is the absence of this word, and the absence of any provision limiting the right of the Legislature to provide expenses, which it makes it difficult to see the applicability of this case to the matter at bar.

Christopherson v. Reeves, 184 N.W. 1015, 1018 (S.D. 1921). The framers clearly understood the concept of funding and appropriations as a distinct and unique part of the legislative process because they established an entire constitutional article to govern that area. *See* S.D. Const., Art XII. And yet those terms are absent from the Contracts Clause.

When analyzing the text of the Mississippi Constitution’s contracts clause, Justice Robertson authored a thoughtful dissent engaging in a persuasive textual analysis of the plain meaning of the key term:

The word “authorized,” and the concept of authority, have familiar meanings. They import notions of legal power. One has authority regarding a matter not merely when as a practical matter he may act with effect but when some valid law provides that, if he so acts, no one may of right complain or interfere. Authority connotes the *lawful* delegation of power by one legal entity to another. Black's *Law Dictionary* 168 (4th ed. 1957). One “authorized” to act is one possessed of authority, that is, possessed of legal or rightful power.” *Id.* at 169.

How then do “contracts” become “authorized” within the best fit meaning of Section 109? The answer is found in identifying the legal entity which is *legally* empowered to obligate each contracting party to the terms of the contract.

Frazier v. State by and through Pittman, 504 So.2d 675, 711 (Miss. 1987)

(Robertson, J., concurring and dissenting in part).

The specific Section 109 question becomes, have Sen. Anderson and Rep. Frazier been interested in a contract “authorized by any law passed or order made by any board of which he may ... have been a member....?”

On the facts before us, the answer is inescapably “No.” The *only* legal entity that authorized, or that had authority to authorize, the contract was the Board of Trustees. There is no evidence before us that either Anderson or Frazier is or ever has been a member of the Board of Trustees.

Conversely, neither the Senate, of which Anderson is a member, nor the House of Representatives, of which Frazier has been and is a member, has authorized either contract. That is, neither the Senate nor the House of Representatives has taken any action which has obligated anyone to perform the duties owing to Frazier by virtue of the contract.

Id. at 711-12.

The majority’s retort is that, even though the legislature has no legal power to authorize or enter a contract with Anderson or Frazier to teach at Jackson State, it “funds” contracts the Board authorizes. Funding is said to be tantamount to authorization.

There are many problems with this argument, not the least of which is that neither Mr. Webster nor Mr. Black has ever defined “authorized” to include “funded,” nor vice versa.

. . . The suggestion that “authorized” encompasses “funded” purely and simply violates the rule of “best fit.” Funding is not a meaning that fits the word “authorized.”

Id. at 712-13.

Similarly, under the plain meaning of the term “authorized” in the Contracts Clause of the South Dakota Constitution, in order for a contract to have been “authorized by any law passed during the term for which he shall have been elected,” a specific law must be identified that provided the legal authority, not simply a revenue source, for the contract in which the

legislator is interested. As noted by Justice Robertson, moreover, the modifiers “directly or indirectly” refer only to the *interest* that a legislator may have in a particular contract, and do not apply to the phrase “authorized by any law.” *Id.* at 712.

C. Under the terms of Article XII, Section 2, a general appropriation bill provides funding to departments and agencies, as opposed to legal authority or authorization to enter into contracts.

This raises the question of whether a general appropriation bill, a unique species of law specifically defined under the South Dakota Constitution, does, in fact, “authorize” individual contracts under the plain meaning of that term, or whether it simply provides funding to the various departments and agencies of government. Unfortunately, although the issue has been summarily addressed in a few of this Court’s decisions addressing the Contracts Clause, none have examined the question in any detail from a textual perspective.

Certainly, a general appropriation bill qualifies as “any law” as that phrase is used in the Contracts Clause. Each contains the enacting clause “Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of South Dakota” and is passed by a majority of each branch as specified under Article III, Section 18.

Article XII, however, expressly limits what may be included in a general appropriation bill:

The general appropriation bill *shall embrace nothing but appropriations* for ordinary expenses of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the state, the current expenses of

state institutions, interest on the public debt, and for common schools. All other appropriations shall be made by separate bills, each embracing one object, and shall require a two-thirds vote of all the members of each branch of the Legislature.

[S.D. Const., Art. XII, Section 2](#). As this Court has explained:

A general appropriation bill is not legislation in the true sense of the term. It is as its language implies ‘a setting apart of the funds necessary for the use and maintenance of the various departments of the state government already in existence and functioning.

. . . In providing that it should embrace nothing else, the framers of the Constitution undoubtedly intended that members of the legislature should be free to vote on it knowing that appropriations and nothing else were involved.’

Its singular subject is the appropriation of money. It serves no other purpose and its contents are constitutionally defined and limited.

[State ex rel. Oster v. Jorgenson, 136 N.W.2d 870, 872 \(S.D. 1965\)](#) (emphasis supplied). As can be readily seen from Senate Bill 210, the general appropriation bill for 2023, the Legislature adheres to that requirement and simply appropriates funds to various departments and agencies:

An Act to appropriate money for the ordinary expenses of the legislative, judicial, and executive departments of the state, the current expenses of state institutions, interest on the public debt, and for common schools.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA:

Section 1. There is hereby appropriated out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated the following sums of money or expenditure authority, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the ordinary expenses of the legislative, judicial, and executive departments of the state, certain officers, boards, and commissions, and support and maintenance of the educational, charitable, and penal institutions of the state for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024.

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
SECTION 2. OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR				
(1) Office of the Governor				
Personal Services	\$2,185,269	\$0	\$0	\$2,185,269
Operating Expenses	\$489,907	\$0	\$0	\$489,907
Total	\$2,675,176	\$0	\$0	\$2,675,176
FTE				21.5

(App. 9). Such blanket appropriations do not themselves clothe those departments and agencies with the legal authority necessary to enter into specific contracts. By constitutional imperative, such authority is conferred by other laws previously enacted, which is how the expenses become “ordinary expenses” and “current expenses” under [Article XII, Section 2](#).

Blanket appropriations set forth in a general appropriation bill constitutionally required to “embrace nothing but appropriations” thus do not “authorize” contracts within the plain meaning of the Contracts Clause in [Article III, Section 12](#).

In sharp contrast, *special* appropriations (any appropriation not a general appropriation) must be passed in separate bills and require a two-thirds vote by each branch to become law under [Article XII, Section 2](#).

Indeed, a close reading of that provision strongly suggests that a special appropriation is what the framers had in mind when using the phrase “authorized by any law” in the Contracts Clause, because the Legislature routinely both “authorizes” *and* provides funding for specific purposes in which an individual member may have a contractual interest in special appropriations.

For example, Senate Bill 17 enacted this year authorizes and appropriates money for specific water resource projects to be overseen by the Board of Water and Natural Resources. (App. 42). Section one identifies eleven different water projects necessary for the general welfare and

“authorizes the projects, pursuant to [\[SDCL\] 46A-1-2](#), to be included in the state water resources management system, to serve as the preferred, priority objectives of the state[.]” (App. 42). Additional sections appropriate money for those projects and other purposes. The result is that contracts for those projects have been “authorized by any law” enacted by the Legislature within the meaning of the Contracts Clause. No legislator serving during the term Senate Bill 17 was passed could have an interest in any such contracts without violating that constitutional provision.

The New Mexico Constitution contains a provision nearly identical to our Contracts Clause. In [State ex rel. Baca v. Otero, 267 P. 68 \(N.M. 1928\)](#), the New Mexico Supreme Court considered whether a sitting legislator’s contract of employment as a rural school supervisor, funded by a state general appropriation bill, violated New Mexico’s clause. Reversing the lower court, the Supreme Court held it did not:

Respondent argues that an employment is based upon a contract, and that the only authority to employ any person to perform such duties rests in the general appropriation bill passed by the Legislature in 1927, and that inasmuch as relator was a member of that Legislature he was precluded from entering into such contract by the constitutional provision above quoted.

In this position counsel for respondent are in error. The contract of employment was not authorized by the appropriation bill of the 1927 Legislature, of which relator was a member, but was authorized by Laws 1923, c. 148, § 201, subsec. (a), which gives to the superintendent of public instruction the power to supervise all municipal and rural schools and authorities thereof. Relator was therefore entitled to enter into this contract of employment.

and is entitled to receive his compensation and expenses incurred in the administration of the same.

Id. at 69 (emphasis supplied).

In *State ex rel. Maryland Casualty Co. v. State Highway Comm’n*, 35 P.2d 308 (N.M. 1934), similarly, the highway commission contracted with a local insurance agency owned by a state legislator for worker’s compensation for state highway employees. Even though the contract was entered into and premiums invoiced to the commission during the legislator’s term, the court held it did not violate the contracts clause because the statute by which the Legislature “authorized” the Commission to purchase such insurance was enacted before legislator took office. See *id.* at 309-12; *State ex rel. Stratton v. Roswell Ind. Schools*, 806 P.2d 1085, 1095-96 (N.M. Ct. App. 1991) (holding that “general appropriations bill increasing the salaries of public school employees did not authorize Casey’s and Hocevar’s employment contract”).

The New Mexico courts thus recognize that the restriction created by the phrase “authorized by any law” in its contracts clause—virtually identical to the South Dakota provision—refers to laws that actually do “authorize” contracts under the plain meaning of that term, as opposed to laws such as a general appropriation bill that merely appropriate funds.

The framers of the South Dakota Constitution understood with unique precision how the legislative and appropriations processes were intended to work because they were the architects of those very processes. The South Dakota Legislature respectfully suggests that under the plain meaning of the

constitutional text selected by the framers and ratified by the people in 1889, the specific and limited prohibition regarding a legislator's interest in contracts "authorized by any law passed during the term for which he shall have been elected," does not broadly extend to all contracts that merely are funded by such a law.

Rather, the specific law in question must have provided the legal authority for the contract in question in order to fall within the plain meaning of the constitutional prohibition. To adopt a contrary interpretation, one would have to rationalize that the framers of the Constitution did not say what they actually meant—and did not mean what they actually said—in violation of this Court's fundamental precepts for interpreting constitutional provisions.

D. Under this Court's precedent, the Contracts Clause was interpreted in a manner consistent with its text until obiter dicta emphasizing public policy goals swallowed the true holdings in Palmer, Norbeck I, and Norbeck II.

When construing a constitutional provision, this Court "may look to the history of the times and examine the state of things existing when the constitution was framed and adopted." *City of Sioux Falls v. Sioux Falls Firefighters*, 234 N.W.2d 35, 37 (S.D. 1975). Without question, one of the overarching concerns of the framers was combatting corruption by the legislators. As detailed by one of South Dakota's leading historians:

One of the strongest pillars of republican theory involves the need to guard against corruption. During the constitutional

debates in Dakota Territory, perhaps the strongest efforts of the delegates were directed at crafting a document which limited corruption. Instead of being unconsciously mired in the political corruption of the post-Civil War era, the advocates of statehood were acutely aware of these democratic shortcomings and specifically sought to transcend them.

. . . The delegates to the constitutional convention focused their anti-corruption efforts on the legislature. The Dakota constitution would include restrictions placed on legislator's ability to compete for state contracts, a prohibition on legislators' holding offices created when they were in the legislature, and bans on corrupt solicitation and "lobbying" which were punishable by fine and imprisonment.

Jon Lauck, "[The Organic Law of a Great Commonwealth](#)," 53 S.D. L. Rev. 203, 233 (2008); *see also* Jon Lauck, *Prairie Republic: The Political Culture of Dakota Territory, 1879-1889*, 102-04 (Univ. of Okla. Press 2010).

Even so, it is the text of the organic law actually adopted by the People that must delineate and govern the constitutional expression of the laudable public policy goal of anti-corruption. This Court thus "is not concerned with the wisdom or expediency or the need of a constitutional provision, but only whether it limits the power of the legislature." [Poppen](#), 520 N.W.2d at 242; [State ex rel. Mills v. Wilder](#), 42 N.W.2d 891, 895 (S.D. 1950) ("To bend our organic law to the popular will by astute construction is not our function").

In tracing this Court's decisions applying the Contracts Clause, it is possible to discern the point at which dicta related to enforcing the perceived public policy goals of the framers overwhelmed and subsumed the plain meaning of the constitutional text.

1. Palmer

This Court first took up the Contracts Clause in 1898, nine years after statehood. See *Palmer v. State*, 75 N.W. 818 (S.D. 1898). During the 1897 legislative session, a bill was passed (S.B. 1) entitled, in part, “An Act to ... to Confer upon the Board of Railroad Commissioners Certain Powers in Relation Thereto, and to Provide for the Enforcement of the Orders and Regulations of Said Commissioners.” *Id.* at 819 (citing SL 1897, Ch. 110, § 41) (App. 48). Specifically, this law conferred authority on the Board to enter into certain contracts with outside legal counsel:

Said commissioners are hereby also authorized, when in their opinion it is necessary or proper, to employ any and all additional legal counsel to assist them in the discharge of their duties and to conduct and prosecute any and all suits they may determine to bring under the provisions of this act or any law of this state, or to the assist the attorney general in the prosecution of the same.

Id. (emphasis supplied) (App. 48). During the same session, the Legislature passed the general appropriation bill (S.B. 244) which appropriated \$4,500 to the Board’s litigation fund. See *id.* (citing SL 1897, Ch. 10, § 20). (App. 70).

An attorney named C.S. Palmer elected to serve in the South Dakota Senate during the term for which these laws were passed was hired by the Board to defend it. When Senator Palmer’s invoice was submitted for payment, the State Auditor “declined to allow it, for the reason that plaintiff was and is a member of the legislature which enacted the *law* which *authorized* his employment.” *Id.* The law that *authorized* the contract, of

course, was *not* the general appropriation bill, but S.B. 1, the Railway Act authorizing the Board to retain him. Ratifying the Auditor's decision not to pay the invoice, this Court held:

If the board was *authorized* to employ counsel at the expense of the state, and *the statute cited clearly clothed it with such authority*, such employment created a contract with the state. It was a contract authorized by laws passed during the term of the legislature for which plaintiff was elected, executed during the term for which he was elected, and in which the constitution expressly declares he shall not be directly or indirectly interested.

Id. (emphasis supplied). Because Senator Palmer was in the Legislature when it enacted the law that authorized the Board to employ legal counsel, his contract with the Board clearly violated the constitutional provision.

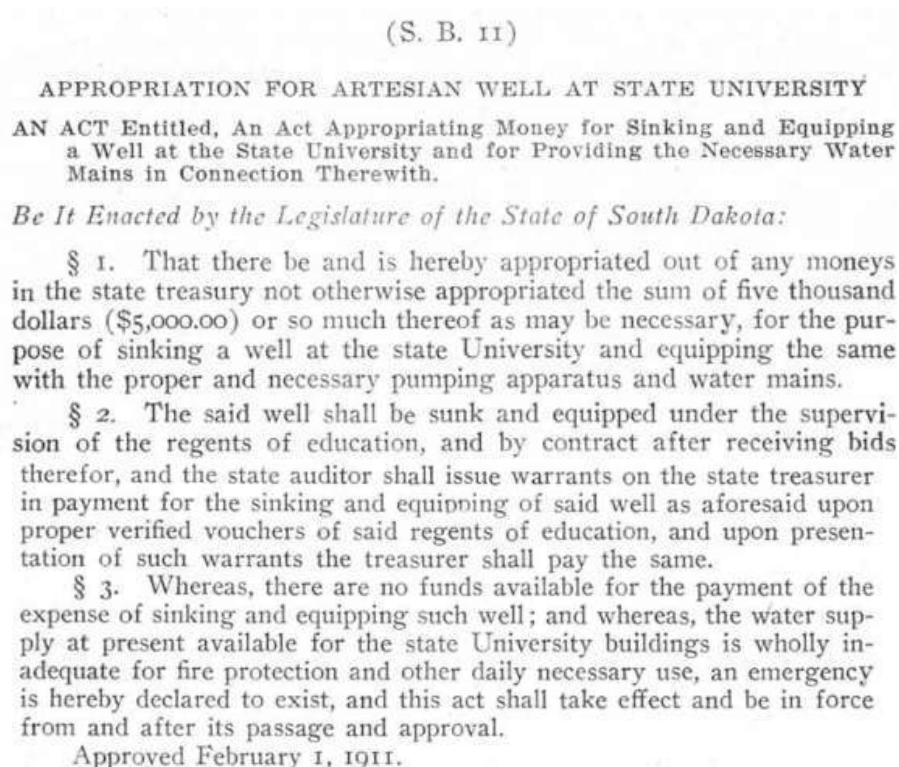
Unfortunately, the *Palmer* decision also included obiter dicta making broad policy pronouncements about the “spirit” and “purpose” of the Contracts Clause, as opposed to the plain meaning of its text. That policy-oriented dicta would seem to prohibit any funds originating from a general appropriation bill from eventually trickling down through state departments or agencies and ultimately being received, for whatever reason, by a legislator in office when the annual general appropriation bill was passed. *See id.* That same dicta also seems to flatly dismiss “[a]ll contracts made during the prohibited period” as “invalid” without regard to whether they were authorized by a law passed during the legislator's term. *Id.*

As discussed above, the broad policy pronouncement in *Palmer* concerning the “*spirit* of the constitutional inhibition,” *id.* (emphasis

supplied), is irreconcilable with “the letter” or plain meaning of the text of the Contracts Clause. Only contracts in which a legislator is interested that were “authorized” by a law passed by the Legislature—not merely funded—during the legislator’s term are prohibited, as the strict holding of *Palmer* provides.

2. Norbeck I and Justice Whiting’s warning

The next decision addressing the Contracts Clause arrived in 1913. See *Norbeck & Nicholson Co. v. State*, 142 N.W. 847 (S.D. 1913) (*Norbeck I*). In *Norbeck I*, the sole law at issue involved a special appropriation (S.B. 11), rather than the general appropriation bill. See *id.* at 848 (citing SL 1911, Ch. 38) (App. 75). That law clearly both *authorized* the Board of Regents to contract for the sinking of an artesian well at the University of South Dakota *and* appropriated funds for that express purpose:



(App. 75). Specifically, the law provided that “[t]he said well shall be sunk and equipped under the supervision of the regents of education, and by contract after receiving bids therefor[.]” (App. 75). A clearer and more obvious example of a contract “authorized by any law” enacted by the Legislature is hard to imagine.

Peter Norbeck (future Governor and United States Senator) was in the South Dakota Senate during the term S.B. 11 was passed. *See Norbeck I*, 142 N.W. at 848. He also was president and owner of the drilling company that later received the contract with the Regents to drill the well. *See id.* Norbeck thus had at least an indirect interest in the contract that was authorized by a law enacted during his legislative term. *See id.* at 850. As a result, the State Auditor refused to pay Norbeck under the contract due to the prohibition in the Contracts Clause. *See id.* at 848.

In an original action brought by Norbeck, this Court very properly held the contract to be in violation of the Contracts Clause. In what may fairly be described as a confusing exposition, however, Justice McCoy’s majority decision anchored itself in a legislator’s “fiduciary and trust relation toward the state” and “sound public policy,” *id.* at 849-51, rather than the plain meaning of the text of the Contracts Clause. The confusion is heightened by the decision’s primary reliance—not so much on the Contracts Clause of Article III, Section 12—but on a different provision that, coincidentally, has the same article and section number, only juxtaposed: Article XII, Section 3.

Justice Whiting authored a concurring opinion sounding a wise note of caution to courts considering future cases. Explaining he was unable to join the majority's errant reasoning, he wrote:

Speaking of the members of the Legislature, Justice McCOY says: "It seems to be almost universally held that it is against sound public policy to permit such an agent, or any agent occupying a like position, to himself be directly or indirectly interested in any contract with the state or other municipality during the period of time of the existence of such trust or confidential relationship."

My colleague is in error in such statement. The only contract that a legislator is forbidden to enter into with the state is a contract *authorized by a law passed while he was a legislator*. Even while a member of the Legislature, he is as free as any other person to enter into other contracts with the state.

We have this constitutional provision, not because it is feared that a member of the Legislature would or might use his position to obtain an *unfair contract*, or would or might, owing to such position, attempt to *avoid full compliance* with the terms of his contract—the fear of which has led to the enactment of laws forbidding administrative officers from being parties to contracts with their corporate bodies—but this constitutional provision was enacted through fear that a legislator might be, either consciously or unconsciously, influenced by selfish motives when voting for or against a bill.

If there were no danger that a legislator's vote might be so influenced, there would be absolutely no more reason to forbid his entering into a contract *authorized by the Legislature of which he was a member* than to forbid his entering into any other contract with the state.

In the case of an enactment forbidding a legislative officer from being interested in a contract authorized by a law passed during his term, the law looks to a time prior to and entirely separate and distinct from the time of the entering into, or of the performance of, the contract.

Such a contract is not forbidden because the contractor *as such* would be occupying an inconsistent position, in that he would, in entering into the contract, be attempting to serve the state as well as himself.

So far as the state and he are concerned, when entering into the contract, they deal with one another at arm's length exactly as would the state and any other contractor; as a member of the Legislature, the contractor is not presumed to be in any better position to obtain an unfair contract than if the contract related to some matter concerning which he was not forbidden to contract.

That the framers of our Constitution recognized that the legislator's position did not tend to affect the contract itself appears from the fact that the law not only forbids his entering into such a contract during the term for which he was elected, but during one year thereafter. Under some Constitutions such prohibition extends for all time.

No person can presume that the framers of the Constitution imagined that any legislator, after he had gone out of office, would occupy a fiduciary relation to the state, or would be in a position enabling him to take an undue advantage of the state when contracting.

In enacting this provision of the Constitution the framers thereof had in mind, not the time of entering into the contract nor the relation of the parties at that or any subsequent time, not even any danger that the legislator might obtain an unfair contract; but they had in mind solely the time and his relation to the state *when he should cast his vote*, and they sought to remove from his path an influence that might affect *his vote*.

This constitutional provision was designed to prevent any legislator, while he should be serving the state in the enactment of laws, from being tempted and influenced, either consciously or unconsciously, by any selfish interests.

Norbeck I, 142 N.W. at 852-53 (Whiting, J., concurring in result). Justice

Whiting's construction of the true meaning of the Contracts Clause is a shining example of clear and thoughtful jurisprudential analysis.

3. The quick correction in [Norbeck II](#)

Demonstrating the persistence that came to characterize his later political life, Senator Norbeck was back almost immediately to test out a new theory to secure payment for digging the well. In [Norbeck & Nicholson Co. v. State, 144 N.W. 658 \(S.D. 1913\)](#) (*Norbeck II*), this Court again rejected his petition, but utilized the occasion to reframe and limit its decision in *Norbeck I* along the lines suggested by Justice Whiting's concurrence.

Senator Norbeck's new theory was that even though he was in the Legislature that passed S.B. 11, the law authorizing the contract for drilling the well, it did not necessarily need to be *paid* from the funds that also were appropriated by that law. See [Norbeck II, 144 N.W. at 659](#). In rejecting that theory, this Court made clear that it was the "authorization" to contract, *not* the mere appropriation or source of the funds, which triggered the constitutional prohibition:

[T]he contract was one "authorized" by chapter 38, Laws 1911, and that Peter Norbeck was then a member of the Legislature.

Section 12, art. 3, of the state Constitution, declares that no member of the Legislature shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract with the state, authorized by any law passed during the term for which he shall have been elected, or within one year thereafter.

Under the former decision of this court upon the demurrer to the original complaint ([142 N.W. 847](#)), this identical contract was held void because in violation of this provision of the Constitution. It cannot therefore be made the ground of recovery in this action, even though there may have been funds available derived from other sources than the appropriation of 1911.

The validity of the contract is in no manner dependent upon the sources from which state funds may be derived to liquidate the indebtedness created by the contract.

Id. (emphasis supplied). This Court then further limited its holding to align with Justice Whiting's concurrence in the prior decision:

The contract here involved concededly was entered into pursuant to and in execution of an act of the legislative assembly, and its validity depended upon the conditions existing at the time of its execution, and not upon acts or conditions done or arising subsequently. If the contract itself was void at the time of its execution, because of the constitutional inhibition, no circumstances or facts thereafter arising could change its status or render it valid.

Id. As a result, as this Court squarely held:

The contract upon which plaintiff seeks recovery was authorized by a legislative act, and is within the very language of the Constitution which says that no member of the legislative assembly shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract authorized by a law passed during the term for which he shall have been elected.

Id. Interestingly, both Justice McCoy and Justice Whiting joined the decision in *Norbeck II* in full.

Norbeck II thus seemed to clear up the unfortunate obiter dicta from *Palmer* and *Norbeck I* quite swiftly and thoughtfully. This Court's statement in an unrelated case of the same era sums up the precedential value of overreaching dicta: "It was not necessary to decide that question in *Turner v. Hand County*, and the language used in that case, if construed as holding a different view, is obiter dictum, and does not express the views of the court in the present case." [*Haggart v. Alton*, 137 N.W. 372, 376 \(S.D. 1912\)](#); *see also*

McCoy v. Handlin, 153 N.W. 361, 367 (S.D. 1915) (quoting *Cohens v. State of Virginia*, 19 U.S. 264, 399-400 (1821) (Marshall, C.J.); Bryan Garner et al., *The Law of Judicial Precedent*, § 4, 58-59 (Thomson Reuters 2016).

4. Dicta resurrected in Asphalt Surfacing

It was not until almost three-quarters of a century after the course correction in *Norbeck II* that this Court would have occasion to examine the Contracts Clause again. In *Asphalt Surfacing Co. v. South Dakota Dep't of Transp.*, 365 N.W2d 115 (S.D. 1986), the SDDOT held a bid letting for road projects. Asphalt Surfacing, whose president was state Senator Thomas Krueger, was the low bidder.

Relying on the Contracts Clause, the DOT Commission did not award the contracts to Asphalt Surfacing on the basis that Senator Krueger was a legislator during the 1985 legislative session that enacted a general appropriation bill (H.B. 1371). (App. 76).

In an action challenging the Commission's decision, this Court correctly framed the question:

The key issue presented is whether [article III, section 12 of the South Dakota Constitution](#) prohibits the State from awarding a contract for highway repair to a company because its president was a legislator at the time the general appropriation bill covering the repair funds was passed.

This issue may be divided into subparts: (1) whether passage of a general appropriation bill is the type of authorization contemplated by the constitutional provision, and (2) whether the constitutional provision applies to contracts awarded to the lowest bidder. We answer both in the affirmative.

Id. at 117. Unfortunately, the decision did not actually examine the question posed. Instead, it first resuscitated the expansive dicta from *Palmer* and announced that the Contract Clause is to be “strictly interpreted,” presumably intending to mean that it should be *expansively* interpreted.

The decision then focused on the word “any,” rather than the plain meaning of “authorized” in the provision:

Article III, section 12 specifically prohibits a contract with the State if “authorized by *any* law” during the legislator's term. (Emphasis added.) Our constitutional framers obviously intended a broad prohibition. *Palmer*, 11 S.D. at 80–81, 75 N.W. at 819. This leaves little question that section 12 applies to a general appropriation bill as well as more specific legislative decisions.

Asphalt Surfacing, 385 N.W.2d at 117. Those three bare sentences, an *ipse dixit* without any chain of supporting logic, constitute the analysis.

To be fair, the decision was correct in concluding that a general appropriation bill qualifies as “any law” under the Contracts Clause. Just as clearly, however, that was *not* the right question. Rather, the issue was whether a general appropriation bill that merely appropriates funds to various departments and agencies—its only constitutionally permissible function under Article XII, Section 2—can accurately be said to have “authorized” a contract later funded by the state within the plain meaning of that constitutional term. As discussed, blanket appropriations in a general appropriation bill do not themselves clothe departments and agencies with the *legal authority* necessary to enter into specific contracts. Such authority

necessarily is conferred by other laws, including special appropriation laws. Blanket appropriations set forth in a general appropriation bill thus do not “authorize” contracts within the plain meaning of the Contracts Clause.

Ironically, *Asphalt Surfacing*—the most proximate source of the current confusion prompting the Governor’s request—concludes with an accurate summary of the scope of the Contracts Clause:

... [A] present legislator may benefit from a contract with the State if the contract was not authorized during his term and he is the lowest responsible bidder. A former legislator, less than one year out of office, may benefit from a State contract if it was not authorized during his elected term. If a legislator has been out of office more than one year, neither the constitutional provision nor statute prohibit his contracting with the State.

Id. at 118 (emphasis supplied). The error of *Asphalt Surfacing* is its failure to consider the plain meaning of the term “authorized.” Before that decision in 1986, this Court had never even suggested that one’s presence in the Legislature during passage of the annual general appropriation bill would trigger the prohibition in the Contracts Clause.³

5. Pitts and Chief Justice Gilbertson’s dissent

Fifteen years later, in *Pitts v Larson*, 2001 S.D. 151, 638 N.W.2d 254 (S.D. 2001), this Court addressed application of the Contracts Clause to

³ Before the *Frazier* decision in 1987 that produced Justice Robertson’s dissent, “the question of whether a legislator is prohibited from having any financial dealings with the state wherein he is paid in whole or in part from funds expended under a general appropriation bill” had never been addressed in Mississippi. *Cassibry v. State*, 404 So.2d 1360, 1367 (Miss. 1981). Thus, in *both* South Dakota and Mississippi, application of the Contracts Clause to a general appropriation bill was a judicial innovation that occurred in the 1980’s.

Representative Carol Pitts, an educator employed by SDSU Cooperative Extension Service. The 2001 general appropriation bill (H.B. 1233), passed during her elected term, appropriated funds to SDSU-CES:

Cooperative Extension Service				
Personal Services	\$5,833,102	\$4,392,745	\$169,769	\$10,395,616
Operating Expenses	\$457,844	\$526,908	\$375,413	\$1,360,165
Total	\$6,290,946	\$4,919,653	\$545,182	\$11,755,781
F.T.E.				240.3

(App. 253).

The Attorney General warned Representative Pitts “that if she continued her employment with the State after July 1, 2001, the date on which the General Appropriation Bill was to take effect, her employment contract would be voided and she would not receive any compensation for her services.” *Id.*, ¶5, 638 N.W.2d at 255. The State Auditor was instructed not to pay her salary. She then sought a writ of mandamus from this Court to salvage the paychecks she had earned working for the school.

In a 3-2 decision, this Court arrived in a similar place as in *Asphalt Surfacing*. Denying the writ, the plurality decision repeated the overbroad dicta with its genesis in *Palmer* and the pronouncement in *Asphalt Surfacing* that interpreting the Contracts Clause “strictly” (meaning *expansively*, though not necessarily accurately) was the paramount concern.⁴

⁴ This Court’s most recent decision briefly addressing the Contracts Clause, *In re Noem*, 2020 S.D. 58, ¶¶12-13, 950 N.W.2d 678, 681-82, also relied on *Pitts* and the “strict” (expansive) rule of construction prescribed in *Asphalt Surfacing*.

The key holding of *Pitts*, that the “broad prohibition” of the Contracts Clause “extends to any contract entered into with the State, including the General Appropriation Bill,” actually is a *non sequitur*, because the general appropriation bill obviously is not a contract. *Id.* More fundamentally, *Pitts* is barren of textual analysis of the constitutional provision.

These flaws did not go unnoticed by Chief Justice Gilbertson, joined by Justice Amundson in dissent, who sought to redirect things to the proper textual analysis enunciated by Justice Whiting’s concurrence in *Norbeck I* and this Court’s recalibration in *Norbeck II*:

In this instance the meaning of [Article III § 12](#) is not necessarily clear from a reading of the text. For example, in *Norbeck I*, the majority of this Court interpreted the prohibitions in the above article in an expansive manner. However, a special concurrence by Presiding Judge Whiting interpreted the provision only to preclude a sitting legislator from voting to create a contract between that legislator and the state or to improve his or her payments under an existing contract which predated the commencement of legislative service.

. . . Herein, Pitts originally contracted with the Board of Regents for her current employment in 1990. She was not elected to the Legislature until 2000. While Pitts did vote for the 2001 appropriations bill, that vote did not create her office or preclude commercial competition for the position. The annual renewal of her employment contract was with the Regents, and was not subject to legislative approval. The Legislature merely funded the contract by its annual appropriations bill.

Id., ¶¶ 25 & 33, [638 N.W.2d at 260-63](#) (Gilbertson, C.J., dissenting).

The South Dakota Legislature respectfully suggests that Chief Justice Gilbertson was correct. Deciphering meaning beyond the stated expenditure amounts in a general appropriation bill is not possible. Typically, the first

section merely recites the constitutional language required by Article XII, Section 2. The remainder of the bill consists of tables disbursing blanket sums in categories to various departments and agencies.

The legal authority to contract cannot be determined and is not conferred by these dollar amounts. One must look elsewhere—to other laws passed by the Legislature—to find authorization to enter into contracts. As this Court clarified in *Norbeck II*, “[t]he validity of the contract is in no manner dependent upon the sources from which state funds may be derived to liquidate the indebtedness created by the contract.” 144 N.W. at 659.

E. Enactment of conflict of interest laws more stringent than constitutional limitations falls within the purview of the Legislature.

That is not to say that the Legislature cannot choose to enact greater restrictions for its part-time, citizen legislators than those imposed by the constitution. See, e.g., *Lindberg v. Benson*, 70 N.W.2d 42, 44 (N.D. 1955); *Conflicts of Interest of State Legislators*, 76 Harv. L. Rev. 1209, 1209-10 (1963). South Dakota has adopted laws addressing contractual conflicts of interest, though most do not presently apply to legislators. See SDCL 3-16-7 to 8; SDCL 5-18A-17 to 17.6. The Legislature also has enacted a code of conduct addressing conflicts of interest. See Official Directory and Rules of the South Dakota Legislature, Joint Rule 1B-2 (2023).

Legislation that may prove overreaching is much easier to correct than an expansive construction of a constitutional limitation exceeding the reach

of the plain meaning of its text. See *Damon v. Cornett*, 781 S.W.2d 597, 600 (Tex. 1989). As this Court emphasized a century ago in holding that the constitutional prohibition against increasing salaries of public officers was not intended to limit legislative authority to provide for their expenses:

Constitutional provisions are presumed to have been more carefully and deliberately framed than is the case with statutes; hence it is sometimes said that less latitude should be indulged by courts in their construction, *but, on the other hand, courts are not at liberty to declare an act void because they deem it opposed to the spirit of the Constitution.*

. . . It is now about 32 years since the state Constitution became operative, and conditions since 1889 have changed; *many things may be considered advisable or necessary now that were not thought of at that time. It may now be believed that the habit or custom of providing for expenses in a lump sum is unwise and liable to abuse. No matter what the members of this court may think as to the wisdom of such legislation, it must be evidence to all that it is not a judicial question; it is purely a question of policy with which courts are not concerned.*

State v. Reeves, 184 N.W. 993, 996-1000 (S.D. 1921) (emphasis supplied).

Put simply, “[w]hat the representatives of the people have not been forbidden to do by the organic law, that they may do.” *Id.*

III. APPLICATION TO THE GOVERNOR’S QUESTIONS

Based on the above, the South Dakota Legislature respectfully suggests the following advisory guidance to the Governor’s queries.

May a vendor of the state receive a state payment if that vendor employs a legislator, and such legislator is not an owner of the vendor?

Proposed guidance: The Contracts Clause ordinarily would not prohibit such a payment. Under its plain meaning, it applies only to

contracts authorized by a law enacted by the Legislature when a legislative member during that term has either a direct or indirect interest in the contract. The law in question must have provided the legal authority for the state or county to enter into the contract with the vendor that employs the legislator, not simply funding. Where that is the case, the situation detailed above still may not always implicate the Contracts Clause because in some factual circumstances, mere employment with the vendor, without any link to his or her compensation, may not qualify as a sufficient indirect interest in a particular contract. See *Jones v. Howell*, 827 So.2d 691, 699-700 (Miss. 2002).

May a vendor of the state receive a state payment if that vendor is a publicly traded company, and a legislator owns any shares of stock in such vendor?

Proposed guidance: The Contracts Clause ordinarily would not prohibit such a payment. Under its plain meaning, it applies only to contracts authorized by a law enacted by the Legislature when a legislative member during that term has either a direct or indirect interest in the contract. The law in question must have provided the legal authority for the state or county to enter into the contract with the vendor in which the legislator owns stock, not simply the funding.

Where that is the case, the situation detailed above may implicate the Contracts Clause in many factual circumstances, because owning a substantial stake in a publicly traded corporation may be an indirect interest in a particular contract.

May a legislator be a state, county, city, or school district employee either full time, part time, or seasonal, or an elected or appointed official?

Proposed guidance: The *Contracts* Clause would not bar such employment in most circumstances, although a legislator may be prohibited from holding some state positions by the *Appointments* Clause. The *Contracts* Clause would not be implicated unless the legal authority to enter into a particular employment contract with the state or a county, not simply the funding, was provided by a law enacted by the Legislature during the legislature's term. By its express terms, of course, the *Contracts* Clause has no application to contracts with cities or school districts. As a result, a legislator's mere employment with a county, city, or school district or by a department or entity funded by the state, such as a University educator whose employment contract was approved by the Board of Regents, would not violate the *Contracts* Clause in most circumstances.

May a legislator receive retirement compensation from the South Dakota Retirement System of services rendered other than acting as a legislator?

Proposed guidance: Yes. It is questionable whether the expectancy of retirement benefits is a "contract" in which a legislator (or former legislator within one year) has an interest within the meaning of the *Contracts* Clause. See *Campbell v. Kelly*, 202 S.E.2d 369, 381 (W.Va. 1974). But in any event, any such "contract" would not have been authorized by a law enacted by the Legislature during his or her term.

May a legislator or a business owned by a legislator subcontract for payment, goods, or services provided to or from the state?

Proposed guidance: If the contract was authorized by a law enacted during the legislator's term, the subcontract likely would be prohibited by the Contracts Clause because in most circumstances it would constitute an indirect interest in the contract. However, a general appropriation bill that merely provides funding to state departments and agencies does not itself clothe them with the legal authority to enter into specific contracts. By constitutional imperative, such authority is conferred by other laws. Blanket appropriations set forth in a general appropriation bill do not "authorize" contracts within the plain meaning of the Contracts Clause.

May a legislator or a business owned by a legislator receive Medicaid reimbursements administered by a state agency?

Proposed guidance: Yes. Even if such reimbursements were deemed a "contract" in which a legislator has an interest, any such "contract" would not have been authorized by a law enacted by the Legislature during his or her term. See [Jones](#), 827 So.2d at 699-700; [Georgia Dep't of Med. Assistance v. Allgood](#), 320 S.E.2d 155, 158-59 (Ga. 1984).

May a legislator receive an expense reimbursement for foster children in their care administered by a state agency?

Proposed guidance: Yes. Even if one considered such reimbursements a "contract" in which a legislator (or former legislator within one year) has an

interest, any such “contract” would not have been authorized by a law enacted by the Legislature during his or her term.

May a legislator or a business owned by a legislator purchase or receive goods or services, including state park passes, lodging, and licenses, from the state when such goods or services are offered to the general public on the same terms?

Proposed guidance: Yes. Even if one considered such items to be a “contract” in which a legislator (or former legislator within one year) has an interest, any such “contract” would not have been authorized by a law enacted by the Legislature during his or her term.

How do the instances detailed above apply to a legislator’s spouse, dependent, or a family member?

Proposed guidance: By its plain terms, the Contracts Clause applies to legislators. It does not apply to a legislator’s spouse, dependents, or family members. If the framers intended it to apply to anyone other than legislators, they would have said so. It is the role of the Legislature to enact any additional conflict of interest laws or rules to address such situations as a matter of public policy.

It is conceivable that the interest of a legislator’s spouse in a contract authorized by a law passed by the Legislature during the legislator’s term may amount to an “indirect” interest in that contract by the legislator within the meaning of the Contract Clause in certain factual circumstances. Such a determination is situation-specific.

But a spouse's mere employment with the state, county, or related entity surely does not run afoul of the Contracts Clause. "There has been no case cited to us from any jurisdiction which suggests a possible conflict of interest because a Legislator's spouse is employed by the state, as one of a large class." *Frazier*, 504 So.2d at 698; *see also* S.D. Const., Art. XXI, § 5; SDCL 25-2-4; *Field v. Field*, 2020 S.D. 51, ¶17, 949 N.W.2d 221, 224 (spouses are entitled to maintain separate property and do with it as they see fit); *Scherer v. Scherer*, 2015 S.D. 32, ¶6, 864 N.W.2d 490, 493 (outside context of divorce, support, and homestead, marriage does not vest in one spouse an interest in other's separate property").

CONCLUSION

WHEREFORE, the South Dakota Legislature very respectfully requests that this Honorable Court take up the questions framed by the Governor and provide advisory guidance according to the plain meaning of the text of [Article III, Section 12 of the South Dakota Constitution](#).

Respectfully submitted this 12th day of December, 2023.

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CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

In accordance with [SDCL 15-26A-66\(b\)\(4\)](#), I certify that this brief complies with the requirements set forth in the South Dakota Codified Laws. This brief was prepared using Microsoft Word, and contains 9,956 words, excluding the table of contents, table of cases, jurisdictional statement, and certificates of counsel. I have relied on the word and character count of the word-processing program to prepare this certificate.

Ronald A. Parsons, Jr.
Ronald A. Parsons, Jr.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned hereby certify that a true and correct copy of the foregoing BRIEF OF THE SOUTH DAKOTA LEGISLATURE and the APPENDIX were served via Odyssey File and Serve upon the following:

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Author of Treatises on "JUDGMENTS," "TAX-TITLES," "CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITIONS," etc.

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AUTHORITY. In contracts. The lawful delegation of power by one person to another.

In the English law relating to public administration, an authority is a body having jurisdiction in certain matters of a public nature.

In governmental law. Legal power; a right to command or to act; the right and power of public officers to require obedience to their orders lawfully issued in the scope of their public duties.

Authority to execute a deed must be given by deed. *Conn. Dig., "Attorney,"* C, 5; 4 Term. 313; 7 Term. 207; 1 Holt. 141; 9 Wend. 68, 75; 5 Mass. 11; 5 Bin. 613.

AUTO ACORDADO. In Spanish colonial law. An order emanating from some superior tribunal, promulgated in the name and by the authority of the sovereign. *Schm. Civil Law*, 93.

AUTOCRACY. The name of an unlimited monarchical government. A government at the will of one man, (called an "autocrat,") unchecked by constitutional restrictions or limitations.

AUTOGRAPH. The handwriting of any one.

AUTONOMY. The political independence of a nation; the right (and condition) of self-government.

AUTOPSY. The dissection of a dead body for the purpose of inquiring into the cause of death. *Pub. St. Mass.* 1882, p. 1238.

AUTRE. L. Fr. Another.

AUTRE VIE. L. Fr. Another's life. A person holding an estate for or during the life of another is called a tenant "*pur autre vie*," or "*pur terme d'autre vie*." *Litt.* § 56; 2 Bl. Comm. 129.

AUTREFOIS. At another time; formerly; before; heretofore.

AUTREFOIS ACQUIT. In criminal law. Formerly acquitted. The name of a plea in bar to a criminal action, stating that the defendant has been once already indicted and tried for the same alleged offense and has been acquitted.

AUTREFOIS ATTAINT. In criminal law. Formerly attainted. A plea that the defendant has already been attainted for one felony, and therefore cannot be criminally prosecuted for another. 4 Bl. Comm. 336.

AUTREFOIS CONVICT. Formerly convicted. In criminal law. A plea by a criminal in bar to an indictment that he has been formerly convicted of the same identical crime. 4 Bl. Comm. 336; 4 Steph. Comm. 404.

AUXILIUM. In feudal and old English law. Aid; a kind of tribute paid by the vassal to his lord, being one of the incidents of the tenure by knight's service. *Speiman*.

AUXILIUM AD FILIUM MILITEM FACIENDUM ET FILIAM MARITANDAM. An ancient writ which was addressed to the sheriff to levy compulsorily an aid towards the knighting of a son and the marrying of a daughter of the tenant in capite of the crown.

AUXILIUM CURIE. In old English law. A precept or order of court citing and convening a party, at the suit and request of another, to warrant something.

AUXILIUM REGIS. In English law. The king's aid or money levied for the royal use and the public service, as taxes granted by parliament.

AUXILIUM VICE COMITIS. An ancient duty paid to sheriffs. *Cowell*.

AVAIL OF MARRIAGE. In feudal law. The right of marriage, which the lord or guardian in chivalry had of disposing of his infant ward in matrimony. A guardian in socage had also the same right, but not attended with the same advantage. 2 Bl. Comm. 88.

In Scotch law. A certain sum due by the heir of a deceased ward vassal, when the heir became of marriageable age. *Ersk. Inst.* 2, 5, 18.

AVAILABLE MEANS. This phrase, among mercantile men, is a term well understood to be anything which can readily be converted into money; but it is not necessarily or primarily money itself. 13 N. Y. 219; 32 N. Y. 224.

AVAILS. Profits, or proceeds. This word seems to have been construed only in reference to wills, and in them it means the corpus or proceeds of the estate after the payment of the debts. 1 Amer. & Eng. Enc. Law, 1039. See 3 N. Y. 276, 34 N. Y. 291.

AVAL. In French law. The guaranty of a bill of exchange; so called because usually placed at the foot or bottom (*aval*) of the bill. *Story, Bills*, § 394, 454.

The act of subscribing one's signature at

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OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

BY NOAH WEBSTER, LL. D.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

He that wishes to be counted among the benefactors of posterity, must add, by his own toil, to the acquisitions of his ancestors.—*Rambler.*

**NEW YORK:
PUBLISHED BY S. CONVERSE.**

PRINTED BY HEZEKIAH HOWE—NEW HAVEN.

1828.

acquitt, auterfoits attaint, auterfoits convict, formerly acquitted, attainted or convicted, which being specially pleaded, is a bar to a second prosecution for the same offense. Blackstone.

AUTHENTIC, *a.* [Fr. *authentique*; It. *autentico*; and Sp. *autentico*; Low L. *authenticus*, from the Gr. *authentes*, from *authen*, an author or maker; one who does any thing by his own right; also one who kills himself. The first syllable is from *autos*, which is probably from the root of *author*, *actor*; and the sense of self-murderer seems to indicate that the other constituent of the word is from *theo*, *theo*, to kill, but the primary sense of which is, to strike, to drive or thrust with the hand, &c. In the word before us, the sense is to throw, or to set; hence *authentic* is set, fixed, made or made certain by the author, by one's own self.]

1. Having a genuine original or authority, in opposition to that which is false, fictitious, or counterfeit; being what it purports to be; genuine; true; *applied to things*; as an *authentic* paper or register.

2. Of approved authority; as an *authentic* writer.

AUTHENTICALLY, *adv.* In an authentic manner; with the requisite or genuine authority. Brown.

AUTHENTICALLYNESS, *n.* The quality of being authentic; genuineness; the quality of being of good authority; authenticity. [The latter word is generally used.] Barrow.

AUTHENTICATE, *v. t.* To render authentic; to give authority to, by the proof, attestation, or formalities, required by law, or sufficient to entitle to credit.

The king serves only as a notary to *authenticate* the choice of judges. Burke.

AUTHENTICATED, *pp.* Rendered authentic; having received the forms which prove genuineness.

AUTHENTICATING, *ppr.* Giving authority by the necessary signature, seal, attestation or other forms.

AUTHENTICATION, *n.* The act of authenticating; the giving of authority by the necessary formalities.

AUTHENTICITY, *n.* Genuineness; the quality of being of genuine original; as the *authenticity* of the scriptures.

AUTHENTICITYNESS, *n.* Authenticity. [Rarely used.]

AUTHOR, *n.* [L. *auctor*; Ir. *ughdar*; W. *awdur*; Fr. *auteur*; Sp. *autor*; It. *autore*. The Latin word is from the root of *augeo*, to increase, or cause to enlarge. The primary sense is one who brings or causes to come forth.]

1. One who produces, creates, or brings into being; as, God is the *author* of the Universe.

2. The beginner, former, or first mover of any thing; hence, the efficient cause of a thing. It is appropriately applied to one who composes or writes a book, or original work, and in a more general sense, to one whose occupation is to compose and write books; opposed to compiler or translator.

AUTHOR, *v. t.* To occasion; to effect. [Not used.]

AUTHORESS, *n.* A female author.

AUTHORITATIVE, *a.* Having due authority. Pearson.

2. Having an air of authority; positive; peremptory. Wotton.

AUTHORITATIVELY, *adv.* In an authoritative manner; with a show of authority; with due authority.

AUTHORITATIVENESS, *n.* The quality of being authoritative; an acting by authority; authoritative appearance.

AUTHORITY, *n.* [L. *auctoritas*.]

1. Legal power, or a right to command or to act; as the *authority* of a prince over subjects, and of parents over children. Power; rule; sway.

2. The power derived from opinion, respect or esteem; influence of character or office; credit; as the *authority* of age or example, which is submitted to or respected, in some measure, as a law, or rule of action. That which is claimed in justification or support of opinions and measures.

3. Testimony; witness; or the person who testifies; as, the Gospels or the evangelists are our *authorities* for the miracles of Christ.

4. Weight of testimony; credibility; as a historian of no *authority*.

5. Weight of character; respectability; dignity; as a magistrate of great *authority* in the city.

6. Warrant; order; permission.

By what *authority* dost thou these things. Mat. xxi. Acts ix.

7. Precedents, decisions of a court, official declarations, respectable opinions and sayings, also the books that contain them, are called *authorities*, as they influence the opinions of others; and in *law*, the decisions of supreme courts have a binding force upon inferior courts, and are called *authorities*.

8. Government; the persons or the body exercising power or command; as the local *authorities* of the states.

Marshall. 1 Pet. iii. In Connecticut, the justices of the peace are denominated the *civil authority*.

AUTHORIZATION, *n.* The act of giving authority, or legal power; establishment by authority.

AUTHORIZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *autoriser*; Sp. *autorizar*.]

1. To give authority, warrant or legal power to; to give a right to act; to empower; as, to *authorize* commissioners to settle the boundary of the state.

2. To make legal; as, to *authorize* a marriage.

3. To establish by authority, as by usage, or public opinion; as an *authorized* idiom of language.

4. To give authority, credit or reputation to; as to *authorize* a report, or opinion.

5. To justify; to support as right. Suppress desires which reason does not *authorize*.

AUTHORIZED, *pp.* Warranted by right; supported by authority; derived from legal or proper authority; having power or authority.

AUTHORIZING, *ppr.* Giving authority to, or legal power, credit, or permission.

AUTHORSHIP, *n.* [author and ship.] The quality or state of being an author.

Shaftesbury.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. *autos*, and *biography*.]

Biography or memoirs of one's life written by himself. Walsh.

AUTOCRASY, *n.* [Gr. *autos*, self, and *kratos*, power, or *kratos*, to govern, to take or hold.]

Independent power; supreme, uncontrolled, unlimited authority or right of governing, in a single person.

AUTOCRAT

AUTOCRATER, *n.* An absolute prince or sovereign; a ruler or monarch who holds and exercises the powers of government by inherent right, not subject to restriction; a title assumed by the Emperors of Russia. Tooke.

2. This title was sometimes conferred by the Athenians on their ambassadors and generals, when invested with unlimited powers. Encyc.

AUTOCRATIC, *a.* Pertaining to autocracy; absolute; holding independent and unlimited powers of government. Eton.

AUTOCRATRIX, *n.* A female sovereign, who is independent and absolute; a title given to the Empresses of Russia. Tooke.

Auto da fe. [Port. act of faith.] 1. In the *Romish church*, a solemn day held by the Inquisition, for the punishment of heretics, and the absolution of the innocent accused. Span. *Auto de fe*. Encyc.

2. A sentence given by the Inquisition, and read to a criminal, or heretic, on the scaffold, just before he is executed. Sp. Dict.

3. The session of the court of inquisition.

AUTOGRAPH, *n.* [Gr. *autos*, self, and *grapho*, writing.]

A person's own hand writing; an original manuscript.

AUTOGRAPHIC, *a.* Pertaining to an autograph, or one's own hand writing.

AUTOMALITE, *n.* A mineral called by Hady, spinelle zincifere. It is classed with the spinel ruby. It occurs imbedded in talcky slate; the color, a dark green. It is crystalized in regular octahedrons, or in tetrahedrons with truncated angles. It is harder than quartz, but not so hard as spinel. It is sometimes called gahnite, from Gahn, its discoverer.

Cyc. Thomson. Cleaveland.

AUTOMATH, *n.* [Gr. *autos*, and *mathema*, to learn.] One who is self taught. Young.

AUTOMATIC, *a.* Belonging to an automaton; having the power of moving itself; mechanical.

Johnson. Stewart.

2. Not voluntary; not depending on the will. Dr. Hartley has demonstrated that all our motions are originally *automatic*, and generally produced by the action of tangible things on the muscular fiber.

AUTOMATON, *n.* [Gr. *automatos*; *autos*, self, and *mao*, moveo, motus. The Greek plural, *automata*, is sometimes used; but the regular English plural, *automatons*, is preferable.]

A self-moving machine, or one which moves by invisible springs.

AUTOMATOUS, *a.* Having in itself the power of motion. Brown.

AUTONOMOUS, *a.* [Infra.] Independent

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LATE PROFESSOR IN YALE COLLEGE,

AND

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PRESIDENT OF YALE COLLEGE.

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1880.

Au'spi-cāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *auspicare*, *auspicari*, from *auspex*, a bird seer, a contraction of *avis*, from *avis*, bird, and *spicere*, *spicere*, to view.]
1. To give a favorable turn to in commencing;—a sense taken from the Roman practice of taking the *auspicium*, or inspection of birds, before they undertook any important business.

They *auspicate* all their proceedings. *Burke*.

2. To foreshow; to foretoken. [Obs.] *B. Jonson*.
Au'spi-cāte, *a.* Auspicious. [Obs.] *Holland*.
Au'spi-en-ty, *a.* Of, or belonging to, auspices.

Au'spice, *n.* *pl.* *Au'spi-cēs*. [Fr. *auspice*, *auspices*, Lat. *auspiciū*, from *auspex*. See *supra*.]
1. The omens of an undertaking, drawn from birds; augury.

2. Protection extended; favor shown; patronage.

Which by his *auspice* they will nobler make. *Dryden*.
In this sense the word is generally plural, *auspices*; as, under the *auspices* of the king.

Au'spi-cial (spish'al), *a.* Pertaining to auspices; as, *auspicial rites*. [Rare.]

Au'spi-cious (spish'us), *a.* [See *AUSPICATE*.]
1. Having omens of success or favorable appearances; as, an *auspicious* beginning. "Auspicious union of order and freedom." *Macaulay*.

2. Prosperous; fortunate;—applied to persons. "Auspicious chief." *Dryden*.

3. Favorable; propitious;—applied to persons or things. "Thy *auspicious* mistress." *Shak*. "Auspicious gales." *Pope*.

Syn.—See *PROSPEROUS*.

Au'spi-cious-ly, *adv.* In an auspicious manner; with favorable omens; happily; prosperously.

Au'spi-cious-ness, *n.* A state of being auspicious; prosperity.

Au'ster, *n.* [Lat. *auster*, a dry, hot south wind; the south. *Of Gr. auster*, to dry, to kindle, *Skr. ush*, Lat. *urere*, *ustus*, to burn.] The south wind. *Pope*.
Au'stère, *a.* [Fr. *austère*, Lat. *austerus*, *Gr. auster*, to dry.]

1. Sour with astringency; rough to the taste; having acerbity; harsh; as, *austere* fruit or wine. "Sloes *austere*." *Cooper*.

2. Severe in modes of judging, or living or acting; rigid; stern; as, an *austere* look, an *austere* life.

From whom the *austere* Etrurian virtue rose. *Dryden*.
Syn.—Harsh; sour; rough; rigid; stern; severe; rigorous.

Au'stère-ly, *adv.* Rigidly. "A doctrine *austere-ly* logical." *Macaulay*.

Au'stère-ness, *n.* 1. Roughness or harshness in taste; acerbity. *Johnson*.

2. Severity or sternness in manners; harshness; austerity. *Shak*.

Au'stér-ity, *n.* [Fr. *austérité*, Lat. *austeritas*.] Severity of manners or life; extreme rigor or strictness; harsh discipline. "The *austerities* of John the Baptist." *Milton*.

Au'stral, *a.* [Fr. *austral*, Lat. *australis*, from *auster*, *a. v.*] Southern; lying or being in the south; as, *austral* land; *austral* ocean.

Austral signs (*astron.*), the last six signs of the zodiac, or those signs of the equator.

Au'stral-ā-sian, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining to Australasia; as, *Australasian* regions.

Au'stral-ā-sian, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or an inhabitant of Australasia.

Au'strā-li-an, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining to Australia, or New Holland.

Au'strā-li-an, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Australia.

Au'stral-ize, *v. t.* To tend toward the south or south pole, as a magnet. [Obs.]

They [magnets] do septentrionally at one extreme, and *australize* at another. *Brown*.

Au'stri-an, *a.* [From *Austria*, which is formed with the Latin termination *ia*, country, from *Osterrich*, the German name, which is *eastern rich*, eastern kingdom, so called in reference to the western dominions of Charlemagne.] (*Geog.*) Pertaining to Austria, or its inhabitants.

Au'stri-an, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or an inhabitant of Austria.

Au'strine, *a.* [Lat. *austrinus*, from *auster*, *a. v.*] Southern; southerly; austral. [Obs.] *Bailey*.

Au'stro-mān'cy, *n.* [From Lat. *auster*, and *Gr. mania*, prophesying, from *manis*, to divine, *manis*, a diviner.] Soothsaying, or prediction of future events, from observations of the winds.

Au'tā-ry, *n.* [Gr. *autokratia*, contentedness, independence, from *autós*, self, and *arkhai*, to be sufficient.] Government by a single person; autocracy. [Obs.] "A certain government, called an *autarchy*, of which he makes God the only judge." *Milton*.

Au'thēn'tic, *a.* [Fr. *authentique*, *Pr. authentique*, *Lat. authenticus*, coming from the author, original; *Gr. autēthēs*, from *autós*, self, and *arkhai*, to strike, to kill.]

1. Having a genuine original or authority, in opposition to that which is false, fictitious, or counterfeit; being what it purports to be; genuine; true;

—applied to things; as, an *authentic* paper or register.

On him who had stole *Jove's authentic* fire. *Milton*.
2. Of approved authority; true; reliable; trustworthy; as, an *authentic* writer.

His testimony will be *authentic*. *Beau. & Ft.*
3. (*Law*.) Vested with all due formalities, and legally attested.

4. (*Mus.*) Having an immediate relation to the tonic, in distinction from *plagal*, having a corresponding relation to the dominant below the tonic.

Syn.—*Authentic*, *Genuine*. These words, as here compared, have reference to historical documents. We call a document *genuine* when it can be traced back ultimately to the author or authors from whom it professes to emanate. We call a document *authentic* (in the primary sense of the term) when, on the ground of its being thus traced back, it may be relied on as true and authoritative; and in this sense the term is used in respect to legal instruments. But in general literature, it has obtained a wider signification. We can often rely upon statements as true, without knowing the name of the person with whom they originated. Their claim to be believed may rest on collateral evidence of the most unquestionable nature; and such statements are accordingly spoken of as *authentic*. This secondary sense of the term is now the one most in use. Thus we speak of an *authentic* report of facts, *authentic* history, &c. Hence writers on the evidences of our religion speak of the *genuineness* and the *authenticity* of the sacred Scriptures; meaning by the former that the books have come down to us uncorrupted from their original sources; and by the latter that they may be relied upon as true and authoritative in all matters of faith and practice. Bishop Watson, who took the lead in making this distinction, remarks, "A *genuine* book is that which was written by the person whose name it bears, as the author of it. An *authentic* book is that which relates matters of fact as they really happened. A book may be *genuine* without being *authentic*, and a book may be *authentic* without being *genuine*. The 'History of the Island of Formosa' is a *genuine* book: it was written by Psalmanazar; but it is not an *authentic* book (though it was long esteemed as such, and translated into different languages), for the author, in the latter part of his life, took shame to himself for having imposed upon the world, and confessed that it was a mere romance. 'Anson's Voyage' may be considered as an *authentic* book: it probably contains a true narrative of the principal events recorded in it; but it is not a *genuine* book, not having been written by Walter, to whom it is ascribed, but by Robbins."

Authentic, *a.* A genuine document. [Obs.] "Authentic and transcripts." *Fuller*.

Authentic-al-ly, *adv.* In an authentic manner; with the requisite or genuine authority.

Authentic-al-ness, *n.* The quality of being authentic; authenticity. [Rare.] *Barrow*.

Authen'ti-cāte, *v. t.* [Imp. & p. *Authenticated*, *p. pr. & vb. n. AUTHENTICATING*.] [L. Lat. *authenticare*, *Fr. authentifier*.]
1. To render authentic; to give authority to, by the proof, attestation, or formalities required by law, or sufficient to entitle to credit.

The king serves only as a notary to authenticate the choice of judges. *Burke*.

2. To prove authentic; to determine as real and true; as, to *authenticate* a portrait. *Walpole*.

Authen'ti-cā-tion, *n.* The act of authenticating; the giving of authority by the necessary formalities; confirmation.

Those accounts either have, or will have, received a much stronger authentication than any that I could give to mine. *Burke*.

Authen'ti-fy, *n.* [Fr. *authenticité*.]
1. The quality of being authentic; of established authority for truth and correctness.

2. Genuineness; the quality of being of genuine origin.

In later writers, especially those on the evidences of Christianity, this term is restricted in its use to the first of the above meanings, and distinguished from *genuineness*. See *Authentic*.

Authen'tic-ly, *adv.* Authentically. [Obs.]

Authen'tic-ness, *n.* Quality of being authentic; authenticity. [Obs.] *Hammond*.

Authen'ties, *n. sing.* (*Civ. Law*.) A collection of the Novels or New Constitutions of Justinian, by an anonymous author;—so called on account of its authority. *Bouvier*.

Author, *n.* [Lat. *autor*, sometimes, but erroneously, written *autor* or *author*, from *augere*, to increase, to produce; *Fr. auteur*, *Sp. autor*, *Pg. autor*, *It. autore*, *Fr. auteur*.]
1. The beginner, former, or first mover of any thing; hence, the efficient cause of a thing; creator; originator.

Eternal King; thee, *Author* of all being. *Milton*.

2. Specifically, one who composes or writes a book; the composer of a work, as distinguished from a translator or compiler.

The chief glory of every people arises from its authors. *Johnson*.

Author, *v. t.* 1. To occasion; to effect. [Obs.] "Such an overthrow . . . I have *authored*." *Chapman*.

2. To tell; to say; to declare. [Obs.]

More of him I dare not *author*. *Massinger*.

Author-ess, *n.* A female author.

The word is not very much used, *author* being commonly applied to a female writer as well as to a male.

Authō-ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to an author.

In a certain sense, the *authorial* "we" will admit of a justification. *Har.*

Au'thor-ism, *n.* Authorship. [Rare.] *Seward*.

Au'thor-i-tā-tive, *a.* 1. Having due authority; so established or expressed as to demand credit or acceptance; determinative; commanding. "The sacred functions of *authoritative* teaching." *Darwin*.

2. Having an air of authority; positive; dictatorial; peremptory.

The mock *authoritative* manner of the one, and the insipid mirth of the other. *Scott*.

Au'thor-i-tā-tive-ly, *adv.* In an authoritative manner; with a show of authority; with due authority.

Au'thor-i-tā-tive-ness, *n.* The quality of being authoritative.

Au'thor-i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *auctoritas*, *Fr. auctoritat*, *autoritat*, *Sp. autoridad*, *Pg. autoridade*, *It. autorità*, *Fr. autorité*. See *AUTHOR*.]
1. Legal or rightful power; a right to command or to act; dominion; as, the *authority* of a prince over subjects, and of parents over children.

Thus can the demigod, *authority*,
Make us pay down for our offense. *Shak*.

By what *authority* doest thou these things? *Matt. xxi. 23*.

2. Government; the persons or the body exercising power or command; as, the local *authorities* of the States;—chiefly in the plural.

3. The power derived from opinion, respect, or esteem; influence of character, office, or station, or mental or moral superiority, and the like; as, an historian of no *authority*; a magistrate of great *authority*.

4. Testimony; witness; or the person who testifies; as, the Gospels or the evangelists are our *authorities* for the miracles of Christ.

And on that high *authority* had believed. *Milton*.

5. A precedent, a decision of a court, an official declaration, or an opinion, saying, or statement worthy to be taken as a precedent; also, a book that contains them, or the name of its author.

Au'thor-iz-a-ble, *a.* Having warrant or authority.

Au'thor-i-zā-tion, *n.* [Fr. *autorisation*.] The act of giving authority, or legal power; establishment by authority. "The *authorization* of laws." *Motley*.

Author-ize, *v. t.* [Imp. & p. *AUTHORIZED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. AUTHORIZING*.] [L. Lat. *autorizare*, *Fr. autoriser*, *authoriser*, *Fr. autoriser*, *Sp. & Pg. autorizar*, *It. autorizzare*. See *AUTHOR*.]
1. To clothe with authority, warrant, or legal power; to give a right to act; to empower; as, to *authorize* commissioners to settle the boundary of the state.

2. To make legal; to legalize; as, to *authorize* a marriage.

3. To establish by authority, as by usage or public opinion; as, *idiotism authorized* by usage.

4. To give authority, credit, reputation, or support to; as, to *authorize* a report, or an opinion.

A woman's story at a winter's fire
Authorized by her grandam. *Shak*.

5. To rely for authority. [Obs.]
Authorizing himself, for the most part, upon other histories. *Sidney*.

Au'thor-less, *a.* Without an author or authority. "Authorless tongues." *Guardian*.

Au'thor-ly, *a.* Pertaining to an author. [Rare.] "Authorly secrets." *Cooper*.

Au'thor-ship, *n.* [From *author* and the suffix *ship*, *q. v.*] The quality or state of being an author.

Au'to-bi-ō-graph-er, *n.* One who writes his own life or biography.

Au'to-bi-ō-graph'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, an autobiographical sketch. "Such traits of the *autobiographic* sort." *Carlyle*.

Au'to-bi-ō-graph'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In the way or manner of autobiography.

Au'to-bi-ō-graph-ist, *n.* One who writes his own life; an autobiographer. [Rare.]

Au'to-bi-ō-graph-y, *n.* [Gr. *autós*, self, and *Eng. biography*.] The biography or memoirs of one's life written by one's self. *Walsh*.

Au'to-cār'pōis, *a.* [From Gr. *autós*, self, and *au'to-cār'pōis*, *καρπός*, fruit.] (*Bot.*) Having the fruit superior, or without any adhesion, to the perianth.

Au'tōch-thōn (aw-tōk'thōn), *n.* [Lat. *autochthon*, *pl. autochthones*, *Gr. αὐτόχθων*, *pl. αὐτόχθωνες*, from the land itself, from *αὐτός*, self, and *χθών*, *gen. χθῶνος*, earth, land.]

1. One who is supposed to rise or spring from the same ground or the soil he inhabits; hence, an aboriginal or native. This title was assumed by the ancient Greeks, particularly the Athenians.

2. That which is original to a particular country, or which had there its first origin.

Au'tōch-thōn'ic, *a.* Indigenous; aboriginal; native.

Au'tōch-thō-nous, *a.* native.

Au'tō-crā-cy, *n.* [Fr. *autocratie*, *Gr. αὐτοκρατία*. See *supra*.]
1. Independent or self derived power; self-created supremacy; autonomy.

The dividing will move not by the external impulse or inclination of objects, but determines itself by an absolute *autocracy*. *South*.

2. Supreme, uncontrolled, unlimited authority, or right of governing in a single person, as of an autocrat.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, long; ä, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, short; cäre, fār, lāst, fāll, whät; thäre, vail, tērm; plique, fērm; dōne, fōr, dq, wəif, fōod, fōot;

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au'thor-ize (ô'thŏr-īz), *v. t.*; **AU'THOR-IZED** (-īzd); **AU'THOR-IZ'ING** (-īz'īng). [ME. *authorize*, F. *autoriser*, fr. LL. *autorizare*. See **AUTHOR**.] **1.** To clothe with authority, warrant, or legal power; to give a right to act; to empower; as, to *authorize* commissioners to settle a boundary.

2. To give legal sanction to; to make legal; to legalize; as, to *authorize* a marriage.

3. To establish by authority, as by usage or public opinion; to sanction; as, idioms *authorized* by usage.

4. To sanction or confirm by the authority of some one; to warrant; as, to *authorize* a report.

5. To justify; to furnish a ground for. *Locke.*

Syn. — See **RATIFY**.

to authorize one's self, to assume authority for one's self. *Obs.*

Authorizing himself, for the most part, upon other histories.

Sir P. Sidney.

au'thor-ized (-īzd), *p. a.* **1.** Possessed of, or endowed with, authority; as, an *authorized* agent.

2. Sanctioned or approved by authority.



2023 South Dakota Legislature

Senate Bill 210

ENROLLED

AN ACT

ENTITLED An Act to appropriate money for the ordinary expenses of the legislative, judicial, and executive departments of the state, the current expenses of state institutions, interest on the public debt, and for common schools.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA:

Section 1. There is hereby appropriated out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated the following sums of money or expenditure authority, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the ordinary expenses of the legislative, judicial, and executive departments of the state, certain officers, boards, and commissions, and support and maintenance of the educational, charitable, and penal institutions of the state for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024.

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
SECTION 2. OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR				
(1) Office of the Governor				
Personal Services	\$2,185,269	\$0	\$0	\$2,185,269
Operating Expenses	\$489,907	\$0	\$0	\$489,907
Total	\$2,675,176	\$0	\$0	\$2,675,176
FTE				21.5
(2) Governor's Contingency Fund				
Operating Expenses	\$75,000	\$0	\$0	\$75,000
Total	\$75,000	\$0	\$0	\$75,000
FTE				0.0
(3) Governor's Office of Economic Development				
Personal Services	\$2,752,221	\$360,967	\$872,137	\$3,985,325
Operating Expenses	\$2,311,017	\$28,669,970	\$39,415,692	\$70,396,679
Total	\$5,063,238	\$29,030,937	\$40,287,829	\$74,382,004
FTE				41.6
(4) SD Housing Development Authority - Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$1,903,221	\$4,899,329	\$6,802,550
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$787,726	\$12,135,778	\$12,923,504

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Total	\$0	\$2,690,947	\$17,035,107	\$19,726,054
FTE				76.0
(5) SD Science and Tech Authority - Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$116,436	\$116,436
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$558,953	\$558,953
Total	\$0	\$0	\$675,389	\$675,389
FTE				1.0
(6) Ellsworth Authority - Informational				
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$847,394	\$847,394
Total	\$0	\$0	\$847,394	\$847,394
FTE				0.0
(7) REDI Grants				
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$1,626,608	\$1,626,608
Total	\$0	\$0	\$1,626,608	\$1,626,608
FTE				0.0
(8) Local Infrastructure Improvement				
Operating Expenses	\$1,470,000	\$0	\$1,470,000	\$2,940,000
Total	\$1,470,000	\$0	\$1,470,000	\$2,940,000
FTE				0.0
(9) Economic Development Partnership				
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$50,000	\$50,000
Total	\$0	\$0	\$50,000	\$50,000
FTE				0.0
(10) SD Housing Opportunity				
Operating Expenses	\$1,040,000	\$0	\$3,040,000	\$4,080,000
Total	\$1,040,000	\$0	\$3,040,000	\$4,080,000
FTE				0.0
(11) Workforce Education				
Operating Expenses	\$490,000	\$0	\$0	\$490,000
Total	\$490,000	\$0	\$0	\$490,000
FTE				0.0
(12) Lt. Governor				
Personal Services	\$24,779	\$0	\$0	\$24,779
Operating Expenses	\$14,430	\$0	\$0	\$14,430
Total	\$39,209	\$0	\$0	\$39,209

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
FTE				0.5
(13) DEPARTMENT TOTAL, OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR				
Personal Services	\$4,962,269	\$2,264,188	\$5,887,902	\$13,114,359
Operating Expenses	\$5,890,354	\$29,457,696	\$59,144,425	\$94,492,475
Total	\$10,852,623	\$31,721,884	\$65,032,327	\$107,606,834
FTE				140.6
SECTION 3. BUREAU OF FINANCE AND MANAGEMENT (BFM)				
(1) Bureau of Finance and Management				
Personal Services	\$1,065,198	\$0	\$3,268,520	\$4,333,718
Operating Expenses	\$317,243	\$0	\$4,262,965	\$4,580,208
Total	\$1,382,441	\$0	\$7,531,485	\$8,913,926
FTE				43.0
(2) Computer Services and Development				
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
Total	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
FTE				0.0
(3) Coronavirus Stimulus Pool				
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$100,000,000	\$0	\$100,000,000
Total	\$0	\$100,000,000	\$0	\$100,000,000
FTE				0.0
(4) Building Authority - Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$2,870	\$2,870
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$1,097,361	\$1,097,361
Total	\$0	\$0	\$1,100,231	\$1,100,231
FTE				0.0
(5) Health and Education Facilities Authority - Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$626,790	\$626,790
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$278,339	\$278,339
Total	\$0	\$0	\$905,129	\$905,129
FTE				5.0
(6) Employee Compensation and Billing Pools				
Personal Services	\$65,082,132	\$27,059,748	\$69,060,881	\$161,202,761
Operating Expenses	\$2,643,031	\$1,455,510	\$4,430,477	\$8,529,018
Total	\$67,725,163	\$28,515,258	\$73,491,358	\$169,731,779
FTE				0.0
(7) Educational Enhancement Funding Corporation - Informational				
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$139,955	\$139,955

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Total	\$0	\$0	\$139,955	\$139,955
FTE				0.0
(8) DEPARTMENT TOTAL, BUREAU OF FINANCE AND MANAGEMENT (BFM)				
Personal Services	\$66,147,330	\$27,059,748	\$72,959,061	\$166,166,139
Operating Expenses	\$2,960,274	\$101,455,510	\$12,209,097	\$116,624,881
Total	\$69,107,604	\$128,515,258	\$85,168,158	\$282,791,020
FTE				48.0
SECTION 4. BUREAU OF ADMINISTRATION (BOA)				
(1) Administrative Services				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$457,930	\$457,930
Operating Expenses	\$683	\$0	\$118,818	\$119,501
Total	\$683	\$0	\$576,748	\$577,431
FTE				3.5
(2) Central Services				
Personal Services	\$227,198	\$0	\$8,339,344	\$8,566,542
Operating Expenses	\$216,987	\$0	\$19,601,992	\$19,818,979
Total	\$444,185	\$0	\$27,941,336	\$28,385,521
FTE				134.5
(3) State Engineer				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$1,433,922	\$1,433,922
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$319,560	\$319,560
Total	\$0	\$0	\$1,753,482	\$1,753,482
FTE				16.0
(4) Statewide Maintenance and Repair				
Operating Expenses	\$18,473,478	\$500,000	\$3,839,246	\$22,812,724
Total	\$18,473,478	\$500,000	\$3,839,246	\$22,812,724
FTE				0.0
(5) Office of Hearing Examiners				
Personal Services	\$314,599	\$0	\$0	\$314,599
Operating Expenses	\$81,909	\$0	\$0	\$81,909
Total	\$396,508	\$0	\$0	\$396,508
FTE				3.0
(6) Obligation Recovery Center				
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$720,000	\$720,000
Total	\$0	\$0	\$720,000	\$720,000
FTE				0.0

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
(7) Risk Management Administration - Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$736,808	\$736,808
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$3,474,158	\$3,474,158
Total	\$0	\$0	\$4,210,966	\$4,210,966
FTE				8.0
(8) Risk Management Claims - Informational				
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$2,226,476	\$2,226,476
Total	\$0	\$0	\$2,226,476	\$2,226,476
FTE				0.0
(9) Captive Insurance Pool				
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$1,836,000	\$1,836,000
Total	\$0	\$0	\$1,836,000	\$1,836,000
FTE				0.0
(10) DEPARTMENT TOTAL, BUREAU OF ADMINISTRATION (BOA)				
Personal Services	\$541,797	\$0	\$10,968,004	\$11,509,801
Operating Expenses	\$18,773,057	\$500,000	\$32,136,250	\$51,409,307
Total	\$19,314,854	\$500,000	\$43,104,254	\$62,919,108
FTE				165.0
SECTION 5. BUREAU OF INFORMATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS (BIT)				
(1) Data Centers				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$6,426,331	\$6,426,331
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$6,086,626	\$6,086,626
Total	\$0	\$0	\$12,512,957	\$12,512,957
FTE				66.0
(2) Development				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$13,339,693	\$13,339,693
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$2,252,755	\$2,252,755
Total	\$0	\$0	\$15,592,448	\$15,592,448
FTE				142.0
(3) Telecommunications Services				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$9,507,457	\$9,507,457
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$17,800,262	\$17,800,262
Total	\$0	\$0	\$27,307,719	\$27,307,719
FTE				99.0
(4) South Dakota Public Broadcasting				
Personal Services	\$3,411,147	\$0	\$1,373,591	\$4,784,738
Operating Expenses	\$1,470,797	\$272,484	\$2,896,642	\$4,639,923

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Total	\$4,881,944	\$272,484	\$4,270,233	\$9,424,661
FTE				63.5
(5) BIT Administration				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$1,792,902	\$1,792,902
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$4,534,558	\$4,534,558
Total	\$0	\$0	\$6,327,460	\$6,327,460
FTE				16.0
(6) State Radio Engineering				
Personal Services	\$1,013,429	\$11,991	\$13,769	\$1,039,189
Operating Expenses	\$3,420,565	\$85,558	\$144,077	\$3,650,200
Total	\$4,433,994	\$97,549	\$157,846	\$4,689,389
FTE				11.0
(7) DEPARTMENT TOTAL, BUREAU OF INFORMATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS (BIT)				
Personal Services	\$4,424,576	\$11,991	\$32,453,743	\$36,890,310
Operating Expenses	\$4,891,362	\$358,042	\$33,714,920	\$38,964,324
Total	\$9,315,938	\$370,033	\$66,168,663	\$75,854,634
FTE				397.5
SECTION 6. BUREAU OF HUMAN RESOURCES (BHR)				
(1) Personnel Management/Employee Benefits				
Personal Services	\$252,841	\$0	\$5,710,261	\$5,963,102
Operating Expenses	\$65,273	\$0	\$2,543,342	\$2,608,615
Total	\$318,114	\$0	\$8,253,603	\$8,571,717
FTE				73.5
(2) DEPARTMENT TOTAL, BUREAU OF HUMAN RESOURCES (BHR)				
Personal Services	\$252,841	\$0	\$5,710,261	\$5,963,102
Operating Expenses	\$65,273	\$0	\$2,543,342	\$2,608,615
Total	\$318,114	\$0	\$8,253,603	\$8,571,717
FTE				73.5
SECTION 7. DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE				
(1) Administration, Secretary of Revenue				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$2,688,880	\$2,688,880
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$1,814,429	\$1,814,429
Total	\$0	\$0	\$4,503,309	\$4,503,309
FTE				30.0
(2) Business Tax				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$5,115,620	\$5,115,620
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$853,320	\$853,320
Total	\$0	\$0	\$5,968,940	\$5,968,940

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
FTE				69.5
(3) Motor Vehicles				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$3,297,663	\$3,297,663
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$329,819	\$6,721,518	\$7,051,337
Total	\$0	\$329,819	\$10,019,181	\$10,349,000
FTE				49.0
(4) Property Taxes				
Personal Services	\$749,827	\$0	\$0	\$749,827
Operating Expenses	\$272,520	\$0	\$0	\$272,520
Total	\$1,022,347	\$0	\$0	\$1,022,347
FTE				9.0
(5) Audits				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$4,718,996	\$4,718,996
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$651,574	\$651,574
Total	\$0	\$0	\$5,370,570	\$5,370,570
FTE				57.0
(6) Instant and On-line Operations - Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$1,714,471	\$1,714,471
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$60,992,648	\$60,992,648
Total	\$0	\$0	\$62,707,119	\$62,707,119
FTE				21.0
(7) Video Lottery				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$849,317	\$849,317
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$1,956,050	\$1,956,050
Total	\$0	\$0	\$2,805,367	\$2,805,367
FTE				10.0
(8) Commission on Gaming - Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$1,249,415	\$1,249,415
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$9,804,710	\$9,804,710
Total	\$0	\$0	\$11,054,125	\$11,054,125
FTE				16.0
(9) DEPARTMENT TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE				
Personal Services	\$749,827	\$0	\$19,634,362	\$20,384,189
Operating Expenses	\$272,520	\$329,819	\$82,794,249	\$83,396,588
Total	\$1,022,347	\$329,819	\$102,428,611	\$103,780,777
FTE				261.5

SECTION 8. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
(1) Administration, Secretary of Agriculture				
Personal Services	\$1,077,570	\$413,932	\$293,747	\$1,785,249
Operating Expenses	\$829,190	\$839,526	\$357,930	\$2,026,646
Total	\$1,906,760	\$1,253,458	\$651,677	\$3,811,895
FTE				19.0
(2) Agricultural and Environmental Services				
Personal Services	\$3,213,376	\$3,217,310	\$2,917,743	\$9,348,429
Operating Expenses	\$643,776	\$3,472,908	\$1,487,956	\$5,604,640
Total	\$3,857,152	\$6,690,218	\$4,405,699	\$14,953,069
FTE				95.9
(3) Resource Conservation & Forestry				
Personal Services	\$1,640,805	\$1,424,535	\$365,575	\$3,430,915
Operating Expenses	\$401,524	\$1,516,743	\$1,132,068	\$3,050,335
Total	\$2,042,329	\$2,941,278	\$1,497,643	\$6,481,250
FTE				45.1
(4) Animal Industry Board				
Personal Services	\$2,151,849	\$1,346,588	\$155,757	\$3,654,194
Operating Expenses	\$413,286	\$682,273	\$3,520,758	\$4,616,317
Total	\$2,565,135	\$2,028,861	\$3,676,515	\$8,270,511
FTE				42.0
(5) American Dairy Association - Informational				
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$4,835,400	\$4,835,400
Total	\$0	\$0	\$4,835,400	\$4,835,400
FTE				0.0
(6) Wheat Commission - Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$221,871	\$221,871
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$1,352,519	\$1,352,519
Total	\$0	\$0	\$1,574,390	\$1,574,390
FTE				3.0
(7) Oilseeds Council - Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$1,802	\$1,802
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$538,600	\$538,600
Total	\$0	\$0	\$540,402	\$540,402
FTE				0.0
(8) Soybean Research and Promotion Council - Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$750,027	\$750,027
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$14,012,648	\$14,012,648

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Total	\$0	\$0	\$14,762,675	\$14,762,675
FTE				9.0
(9) Brand Board - Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$2,064,183	\$2,064,183
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$545,877	\$545,877
Total	\$0	\$0	\$2,610,060	\$2,610,060
FTE				35.0
(10) Corn Utilization Council - Informational				
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$5,282,044	\$5,282,044
Total	\$0	\$0	\$5,282,044	\$5,282,044
FTE				0.0
(11) Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners - Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$3,067	\$3,067
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$56,721	\$56,721
Total	\$0	\$0	\$59,788	\$59,788
FTE				0.0
(12) Pulse Crops Council - Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$1,487	\$1,487
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$66,801	\$66,801
Total	\$0	\$0	\$68,288	\$68,288
FTE				0.0
(13) State Fair				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$1,340,128	\$1,340,128
Operating Expenses	\$324,740	\$0	\$3,137,243	\$3,461,983
Total	\$324,740	\$0	\$4,477,371	\$4,802,111
FTE				21.5
(14) Financial and Technical Assistance				
Personal Services	\$1,850,012	\$1,126,697	\$812,237	\$3,788,946
Operating Expenses	\$403,254	\$1,389,024	\$198,916	\$1,991,194
Total	\$2,253,266	\$2,515,721	\$1,011,153	\$5,780,140
FTE				32.0
(15) Office of Water				
Personal Services	\$1,419,334	\$1,390,977	\$1,008,508	\$3,818,819
Operating Expenses	\$341,900	\$814,454	\$408,597	\$1,564,951
Total	\$1,761,234	\$2,205,431	\$1,417,105	\$5,383,770
FTE				50.0
(16) Livestock Cleanup Fund - Informational				

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$765,000	\$765,000
Total	\$0	\$0	\$765,000	\$765,000
FTE				0.0
(17) Regulated Response Fund - Informational				
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$1,750,001	\$1,750,001
Total	\$0	\$0	\$1,750,001	\$1,750,001
FTE				0.0
(18) Petroleum Release Compensation				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$332,487	\$332,487
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$74,864	\$74,864
Total	\$0	\$0	\$407,351	\$407,351
FTE				3.0
(19) Petroleum Release Compensation - Informational				
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$2,100,000	\$2,100,000
Total	\$0	\$0	\$2,100,000	\$2,100,000
FTE				0.0
(20) DEPARTMENT TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES				
Personal Services	\$11,352,946	\$8,920,039	\$10,268,619	\$30,541,604
Operating Expenses	\$3,357,670	\$8,714,928	\$41,623,943	\$53,696,541
Total	\$14,710,616	\$17,634,967	\$51,892,562	\$84,238,145
FTE				355.5
SECTION 9. DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM				
(1) Tourism				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$2,383,678	\$2,383,678
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$8,750,000	\$18,804,369	\$27,554,369
Total	\$0	\$8,750,000	\$21,188,047	\$29,938,047
FTE				34.7
(2) Arts				
Personal Services	\$0	\$64,988	\$313,654	\$378,642
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$819,110	\$917,428	\$1,736,538
Total	\$0	\$884,098	\$1,231,082	\$2,115,180
FTE				4.0
(3) DEPARTMENT TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM				
Personal Services	\$0	\$64,988	\$2,697,332	\$2,762,320
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$9,569,110	\$19,721,797	\$29,290,907
Total	\$0	\$9,634,098	\$22,419,129	\$32,053,227
FTE				38.7

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
SECTION 10. DEPARTMENT OF GAME, FISH AND PARKS				
(1) Administration, Secretary of Game, Fish and Parks				
Personal Services	\$168,591	\$0	\$2,578,600	\$2,747,191
Operating Expenses	\$825,900	\$0	\$1,573,832	\$2,399,732
Total	\$994,491	\$0	\$4,152,432	\$5,146,923
FTE				29.3
(2) Wildlife - Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$5,362,664	\$17,827,007	\$23,189,671
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$12,456,259	\$23,220,439	\$35,676,698
Total	\$0	\$17,818,923	\$41,047,446	\$58,866,369
FTE				295.5
(3) Wildlife, Development, and Improvement - Informational				
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$4,697,875	\$2,665,000	\$7,362,875
Total	\$0	\$4,697,875	\$2,665,000	\$7,362,875
FTE				0.0
(4) State Parks and Recreation				
Personal Services	\$3,291,371	\$1,132,827	\$9,335,764	\$13,759,962
Operating Expenses	\$2,454,970	\$2,987,162	\$11,900,776	\$17,342,908
Total	\$5,746,341	\$4,119,989	\$21,236,540	\$31,102,870
FTE				250.0
(5) State Parks and Recreation - Development and Improvement				
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$5,009,000	\$10,807,000	\$15,816,000
Total	\$0	\$5,009,000	\$10,807,000	\$15,816,000
FTE				0.0
(6) Snowmobile Trails - Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$457,770	\$457,770
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$961,729	\$961,729
Total	\$0	\$0	\$1,419,499	\$1,419,499
FTE				9.1
(7) DEPARTMENT TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF GAME, FISH AND PARKS				
Personal Services	\$3,459,962	\$6,495,491	\$30,199,141	\$40,154,594
Operating Expenses	\$3,280,870	\$25,150,296	\$51,128,776	\$79,559,942
Total	\$6,740,832	\$31,645,787	\$81,327,917	\$119,714,536
FTE				583.9
SECTION 11. DEPARTMENT OF TRIBAL RELATIONS				
(1) Office of Tribal Relations				
Personal Services	\$603,876	\$0	\$0	\$603,876

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Operating Expenses	\$158,177	\$0	\$196,000	\$354,177
Total	\$762,053	\$0	\$196,000	\$958,053
FTE				7.0
(2) DEPARTMENT TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF TRIBAL RELATIONS				
Personal Services	\$603,876	\$0	\$0	\$603,876
Operating Expenses	\$158,177	\$0	\$196,000	\$354,177
Total	\$762,053	\$0	\$196,000	\$958,053
FTE				7.0
SECTION 12. DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES				
(1) Administration, Secretary of Social Services				
Personal Services	\$6,329,257	\$7,779,790	\$12,032	\$14,121,079
Operating Expenses	\$6,563,950	\$13,276,182	\$12,130	\$19,852,262
Total	\$12,893,207	\$21,055,972	\$24,162	\$33,973,341
FTE				210.2
(2) Economic Assistance				
Personal Services	\$11,069,187	\$14,774,929	\$28,775	\$25,872,891
Operating Expenses	\$20,700,854	\$71,828,383	\$317,023	\$92,846,260
Total	\$31,770,041	\$86,603,312	\$345,798	\$118,719,151
FTE				352.5
(3) Medical Services				
Personal Services	\$2,809,254	\$4,415,823	\$0	\$7,225,077
Operating Expenses	\$360,088,669	\$1,091,247,910	\$280,701	\$1,451,617,280
Total	\$362,897,923	\$1,095,663,733	\$280,701	\$1,458,842,357
FTE				86.0
(4) Children's Services				
Personal Services	\$14,895,962	\$10,784,824	\$2,058,195	\$27,738,981
Operating Expenses	\$53,701,709	\$66,086,985	\$3,081,885	\$122,870,579
Total	\$68,597,671	\$76,871,809	\$5,140,080	\$150,609,560
FTE				353.3
(5) Behavioral Health				
Personal Services	\$36,515,675	\$9,684,888	\$1,165,814	\$47,366,377
Operating Expenses	\$92,662,880	\$60,406,375	\$4,090,458	\$157,159,713
Total	\$129,178,555	\$70,091,263	\$5,256,272	\$204,526,090
FTE				576.0
(6) Board of Counselor Examiners - Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$6,754	\$6,754
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$100,494	\$100,494

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Total	\$0	\$0	\$107,248	\$107,248
FTE				0.0
(7) Board of Psychology Examiners - Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$9,366	\$9,366
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$76,171	\$76,171
Total	\$0	\$0	\$85,537	\$85,537
FTE				0.0
(8) Board of Social Work Examiners - Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$6,598	\$6,598
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$121,461	\$121,461
Total	\$0	\$0	\$128,059	\$128,059
FTE				0.0
(9) Board of Addiction and Prevention Professionals - Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$10,087	\$10,087
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$176,726	\$176,726
Total	\$0	\$0	\$186,813	\$186,813
FTE				0.0
(10) DEPARTMENT TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES				
Personal Services	\$71,619,335	\$47,440,254	\$3,297,621	\$122,357,210
Operating Expenses	\$533,718,062	\$1,302,845,835	\$8,257,049	\$1,844,820,946
Total	\$605,337,397	\$1,350,286,089	\$11,554,670	\$1,967,178,156
FTE				1,578.0
SECTION 13. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH				
(1) Administration, Secretary of Health				
Personal Services	\$1,492,160	\$2,369,780	\$244,419	\$4,106,359
Operating Expenses	\$1,870,091	\$12,558,893	\$513,594	\$14,942,578
Total	\$3,362,251	\$14,928,673	\$758,013	\$19,048,937
FTE				43.5
(2) Licensure and Accreditation				
Personal Services	\$2,022,691	\$3,143,803	\$1,234,072	\$6,400,566
Operating Expenses	\$1,358,599	\$1,213,689	\$2,612,874	\$5,185,162
Total	\$3,381,290	\$4,357,492	\$3,846,946	\$11,585,728
FTE				68.5
(3) Family and Community Health				
Personal Services	\$2,880,870	\$12,357,847	\$1,466,676	\$16,705,393
Operating Expenses	\$3,243,795	\$34,942,335	\$5,363,037	\$43,549,167
Total	\$6,124,665	\$47,300,182	\$6,829,713	\$60,254,560
FTE				195.5

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
(4) Laboratory Services				
Personal Services	\$0	\$1,138,568	\$2,055,471	\$3,194,039
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$12,772,476	\$1,998,440	\$14,770,916
Total	\$0	\$13,911,044	\$4,053,911	\$17,964,955
FTE				32.0
(5) Tobacco Prevention				
Personal Services	\$0	\$287,101	\$0	\$287,101
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$1,318,927	\$4,500,251	\$5,819,178
Total	\$0	\$1,606,028	\$4,500,251	\$6,106,279
FTE				3.0
(6) Epidemiology, Surveillance & Informatics				
Personal Services	\$160,180	\$744,492	\$0	\$904,672
Operating Expenses	\$156,992	\$3,079,031	\$0	\$3,236,023
Total	\$317,172	\$3,823,523	\$0	\$4,140,695
FTE				9.0
(7) Board of Chiropractic Examiners - Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$95,814	\$95,814
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$45,652	\$45,652
Total	\$0	\$0	\$141,466	\$141,466
FTE				1.0
(8) Board of Dentistry - Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$11,017	\$11,017
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$490,828	\$490,828
Total	\$0	\$0	\$501,845	\$501,845
FTE				0.0
(9) Board of Hearing Aid Dispensers and Audiologists - Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$1,854	\$1,854
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$30,344	\$30,344
Total	\$0	\$0	\$32,198	\$32,198
FTE				0.0
(10) Board of Funeral Service - Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$4,260	\$4,260
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$86,857	\$86,857
Total	\$0	\$0	\$91,117	\$91,117
FTE				0.0
(11) Board of Medical and Osteopathic Examiners - Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$626,169	\$626,169

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$585,354	\$585,354
Total	\$0	\$0	\$1,211,523	\$1,211,523
FTE				8.0
(12) Board of Nursing - Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$984,017	\$984,017
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$863,118	\$863,118
Total	\$0	\$0	\$1,847,135	\$1,847,135
FTE				9.0
(13) Board of Nursing Home Administrators - Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$3,575	\$3,575
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$66,728	\$66,728
Total	\$0	\$0	\$70,303	\$70,303
FTE				0.0
(14) Board of Optometry - Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$1,704	\$1,704
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$74,316	\$74,316
Total	\$0	\$0	\$76,020	\$76,020
FTE				0.0
(15) Board of Pharmacy - Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$85,242	\$827,925	\$913,167
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$400,000	\$664,493	\$1,064,493
Total	\$0	\$485,242	\$1,492,418	\$1,977,660
FTE				6.4
(16) Board of Podiatry Examiners - Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$328	\$328
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$21,785	\$21,785
Total	\$0	\$0	\$22,113	\$22,113
FTE				0.0
(17) Board of Massage Therapy - Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$41,943	\$41,943
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$61,873	\$61,873
Total	\$0	\$0	\$103,816	\$103,816
FTE				0.6
(18) Board of Speech Language Pathology - Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$1,294	\$1,294
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$50,924	\$50,924
Total	\$0	\$0	\$52,218	\$52,218

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
FTE				0.0
(19) Board of Certified Professional Midwives - Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$1,216	\$1,216
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$19,578	\$19,578
Total	\$0	\$0	\$20,794	\$20,794
FTE				0.0
(20) Board of Physical Therapy - Informational				
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$150,000	\$150,000
Total	\$0	\$0	\$150,000	\$150,000
FTE				0.0
(21) DEPARTMENT TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH				
Personal Services	\$6,555,901	\$20,126,833	\$7,601,754	\$34,284,488
Operating Expenses	\$6,629,477	\$66,285,351	\$18,200,046	\$91,114,874
Total	\$13,185,378	\$86,412,184	\$25,801,800	\$125,399,362
FTE				376.5
SECTION 14. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND REGULATION				
(1) Administration, Secretary of Labor				
Personal Services	\$64,660	\$3,863,359	\$209,078	\$4,137,097
Operating Expenses	\$1,389,132	\$7,942,694	\$109,203	\$9,441,029
Total	\$1,453,792	\$11,806,053	\$318,281	\$13,578,126
FTE				52.6
(2) Reemployment Assistance				
Personal Services	\$0	\$5,302,428	\$0	\$5,302,428
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$3,776,540	\$0	\$3,776,540
Total	\$0	\$9,078,968	\$0	\$9,078,968
FTE				80.0
(3) Job Service				
Personal Services	\$644,007	\$11,335,924	\$0	\$11,979,931
Operating Expenses	\$124,214	\$2,712,481	\$0	\$2,836,695
Total	\$768,221	\$14,048,405	\$0	\$14,816,626
FTE				167.0
(4) State Labor Law Administration				
Personal Services	\$727,749	\$274,094	\$307,603	\$1,309,446
Operating Expenses	\$110,465	\$64,847	\$253,950	\$429,262
Total	\$838,214	\$338,941	\$561,553	\$1,738,708
FTE				15.3
(5) Board of Accountancy - Informational				

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$181,552	\$181,552
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$178,105	\$178,105
Total	\$0	\$0	\$359,657	\$359,657
FTE				2.6
(6) Board of Barber Examiners - Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$17,080	\$17,080
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$9,692	\$9,692
Total	\$0	\$0	\$26,772	\$26,772
FTE				0.2
(7) Cosmetology Commission - Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$274,587	\$274,587
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$129,203	\$129,203
Total	\$0	\$0	\$403,790	\$403,790
FTE				4.3
(8) Plumbing Commission - Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$611,719	\$611,719
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$246,896	\$246,896
Total	\$0	\$0	\$858,615	\$858,615
FTE				8.1
(9) Board of Technical Professions - Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$206,013	\$206,013
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$187,284	\$187,284
Total	\$0	\$0	\$393,297	\$393,297
FTE				3.1
(10) Electrical Commission - Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$1,821,022	\$1,821,022
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$563,531	\$563,531
Total	\$0	\$0	\$2,384,553	\$2,384,553
FTE				23.1
(11) Real Estate Commission - Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$382,398	\$382,398
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$237,827	\$237,827
Total	\$0	\$0	\$620,225	\$620,225
FTE				4.5
(12) Abstracters Board of Examiners - Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$8,205	\$8,205
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$48,427	\$48,427

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Total	\$0	\$0	\$56,632	\$56,632
FTE				0.0
(13) South Dakota Athletic Commission - Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$12,115	\$12,115
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$47,880	\$47,880
Total	\$0	\$0	\$59,995	\$59,995
FTE				0.0
(14) Banking				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$3,834,387	\$3,834,387
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$1,107,203	\$1,107,203
Total	\$0	\$0	\$4,941,590	\$4,941,590
FTE				39.5
(15) Trust Captive Insurance Company - Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$201,766	\$201,766
Total	\$0	\$0	\$206,766	\$206,766
FTE				0.0
(16) Insurance				
Personal Services	\$0	\$23,246	\$3,343,513	\$3,366,759
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$20,000	\$884,479	\$904,479
Total	\$0	\$43,246	\$4,227,992	\$4,271,238
FTE				40.7
(17) DEPARTMENT TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND REGULATION				
Personal Services	\$1,436,416	\$20,799,051	\$11,214,272	\$33,449,739
Operating Expenses	\$1,623,811	\$14,516,562	\$4,205,446	\$20,345,819
Total	\$3,060,227	\$35,315,613	\$15,419,718	\$53,795,558
FTE				441.0
SECTION 15. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION				
(1) General Operations				
Personal Services	\$615,384	\$13,425,819	\$75,171,442	\$89,212,645
Operating Expenses	\$25,866	\$40,364,103	\$107,556,013	\$147,945,982
Total	\$641,250	\$53,789,922	\$182,727,455	\$237,158,627
FTE				1,014.3
(2) Construction Contracts - Informational				
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$795,068,873	\$194,544,285	\$989,613,158
Total	\$0	\$795,068,873	\$194,544,285	\$989,613,158
FTE				0.0

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
(3) DEPARTMENT TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION				
Personal Services	\$615,384	\$13,425,819	\$75,171,442	\$89,212,645
Operating Expenses	\$25,866	\$835,432,976	\$302,100,298	\$1,137,559,140
Total	\$641,250	\$848,858,795	\$377,271,740	\$1,226,771,785
FTE				1,014.3
SECTION 16. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION				
(1) General Administration				
Personal Services	\$2,275,877	\$1,456,164	\$269,412	\$4,001,453
Operating Expenses	\$1,480,421	\$150,770,975	\$113,463	\$152,364,859
Total	\$3,756,298	\$152,227,139	\$382,875	\$156,366,312
FTE				46.5
(2) Workforce Education Fund				
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$1,125,000	\$1,125,000
Total	\$0	\$0	\$1,125,000	\$1,125,000
FTE				0.0
(3) State Aid to General Education				
Operating Expenses	\$592,301,908	\$0	\$0	\$592,301,908
Total	\$592,301,908	\$0	\$0	\$592,301,908
FTE				0.0
(4) State Aid to Special Education				
Operating Expenses	\$83,000,475	\$0	\$0	\$83,000,475
Total	\$83,000,475	\$0	\$0	\$83,000,475
FTE				0.0
(5) Sparsity Payments				
Operating Expenses	\$2,135,619	\$0	\$0	\$2,135,619
Total	\$2,135,619	\$0	\$0	\$2,135,619
FTE				0.0
(6) National Board Certified Teachers and Counselors				
Operating Expenses	\$87,625	\$0	\$0	\$87,625
Total	\$87,625	\$0	\$0	\$87,625
FTE				0.0
(7) Technology in Schools				
Operating Expenses	\$12,666,787	\$0	\$2,094,957	\$14,761,744
Total	\$12,666,787	\$0	\$2,094,957	\$14,761,744
FTE				0.0
(8) Technical Colleges				

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Personal Services	\$321,304	\$0	\$0	\$321,304
Operating Expenses	\$38,988,722	\$0	\$185,696	\$39,174,418
Total	\$39,310,026	\$0	\$185,696	\$39,495,722
FTE				3.0
(9) Education Resources				
Personal Services	\$2,121,642	\$4,026,759	\$329,388	\$6,477,789
Operating Expenses	\$8,324,293	\$185,859,133	\$737,326	\$194,920,752
Total	\$10,445,935	\$189,885,892	\$1,066,714	\$201,398,541
FTE				79.0
(10) History				
Personal Services	\$1,722,714	\$483,017	\$966,452	\$3,172,183
Operating Expenses	\$1,782,190	\$812,835	\$906,134	\$3,501,159
Total	\$3,504,904	\$1,295,852	\$1,872,586	\$6,673,342
FTE				40.0
(11) Library Services				
Personal Services	\$1,236,600	\$419,907	\$0	\$1,656,507
Operating Expenses	\$887,011	\$896,607	\$27,900	\$1,811,518
Total	\$2,123,611	\$1,316,514	\$27,900	\$3,468,025
FTE				21.5
(12) DEPARTMENT TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION				
Personal Services	\$7,678,137	\$6,385,847	\$1,565,252	\$15,629,236
Operating Expenses	\$741,655,051	\$338,339,550	\$5,190,476	\$1,085,185,077
Total	\$749,333,188	\$344,725,397	\$6,755,728	\$1,100,814,313
FTE				190.0
SECTION 17. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY				
(1) Administration, Secretary of Public Safety				
Personal Services	\$388,023	\$193,751	\$7,294,631	\$7,876,405
Operating Expenses	\$766,725	\$196,850	\$3,803,202	\$4,766,777
Total	\$1,154,748	\$390,601	\$11,097,833	\$12,643,182
FTE				111.0
(2) Highway Patrol				
Personal Services	\$705,606	\$1,558,059	\$21,485,318	\$23,748,983
Operating Expenses	\$1,000,991	\$2,739,598	\$8,950,238	\$12,690,827
Total	\$1,706,597	\$4,297,657	\$30,435,556	\$36,439,810
FTE				278.0
(3) Emergency Services				
Personal Services	\$2,506,979	\$2,312,322	\$307,789	\$5,127,090
Operating Expenses	\$954,684	\$8,045,525	\$660,687	\$9,660,896

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	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Total FTE	\$3,461,663	\$10,357,847	\$968,476	\$14,787,986 75.8
(4) Criminal Justice Services				
Personal Services	\$241,537	\$1,491,641	\$295,463	\$2,028,641
Operating Expenses	\$431,272	\$20,779,298	\$2,245,156	\$23,455,726
Total FTE	\$672,809	\$22,270,939	\$2,540,619	\$25,484,367 21.0
(5) 911 Coordination Board - Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$217,516	\$217,516
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$250,000	\$4,397,287	\$4,647,287
Total FTE	\$0	\$250,000	\$4,614,803	\$4,864,803 2.0
(6) One-Call Board - Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$250,000	\$250,000
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$1,115,850	\$1,115,850
Total FTE	\$0	\$0	\$1,365,850	\$1,365,850 2.0
(7) DEPARTMENT TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY				
Personal Services	\$3,842,145	\$5,555,773	\$29,850,717	\$39,248,635
Operating Expenses	\$3,153,672	\$32,011,271	\$21,172,420	\$56,337,363
Total FTE	\$6,995,817	\$37,567,044	\$51,023,137	\$95,585,998 489.8
SECTION 18. BOARD OF REGENTS				
(1) Board of Regents Central Office				
Personal Services	\$5,295,672	\$575,000	\$2,364,689	\$8,235,361
Operating Expenses	\$27,177,812	\$5,400,000	\$43,454,166	\$76,031,978
Total FTE	\$32,473,484	\$5,975,000	\$45,818,855	\$84,267,339 66.5
(2) Research Pool				
Operating Expenses	\$4,672,951	\$0	\$0	\$4,672,951
Total FTE	\$4,672,951	\$0	\$0	\$4,672,951 0.0
(3) South Dakota Scholarships				
Operating Expenses	\$6,534,519	\$0	\$0	\$6,534,519
Total FTE	\$6,534,519	\$0	\$0	\$6,534,519 0.0

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
(4) University of South Dakota				
Personal Services	\$38,956,834	\$7,876,405	\$57,296,291	\$104,129,530
Operating Expenses	\$4,494,852	\$3,480,360	\$40,931,405	\$48,906,617
Total	\$43,451,686	\$11,356,765	\$98,227,696	\$153,036,147
FTE				1,074.9
(5) University of South Dakota Law School				
Personal Services	\$1,929,834	\$79,292	\$2,644,524	\$4,653,650
Operating Expenses	\$206,263	\$2,483	\$1,078,380	\$1,287,126
Total	\$2,136,097	\$81,775	\$3,722,904	\$5,940,776
FTE				34.3
(6) University of South Dakota School of Medicine				
Personal Services	\$23,163,740	\$6,645,078	\$15,962,142	\$45,770,960
Operating Expenses	\$3,723,939	\$5,289,271	\$10,086,556	\$19,099,766
Total	\$26,887,679	\$11,934,349	\$26,048,698	\$64,870,726
FTE				360.5
(7) South Dakota State University				
Personal Services	\$51,868,650	\$9,125,895	\$93,276,611	\$154,271,156
Operating Expenses	\$7,470,025	\$14,601,840	\$71,119,211	\$93,191,076
Total	\$59,338,675	\$23,727,735	\$164,395,822	\$247,462,232
FTE				1,561.7
(8) SDSU Extension				
Personal Services	\$9,330,172	\$3,685,667	\$1,253,983	\$14,269,822
Operating Expenses	\$305,191	\$3,294,905	\$1,476,940	\$5,077,036
Total	\$9,635,363	\$6,980,572	\$2,730,923	\$19,346,858
FTE				180.4
(9) Agricultural Experiment Station				
Personal Services	\$13,422,411	\$5,811,425	\$6,181,011	\$25,414,847
Operating Expenses	\$628,281	\$5,869,911	\$9,837,942	\$16,336,134
Total	\$14,050,692	\$11,681,336	\$16,018,953	\$41,750,981
FTE				236.3
(10) SD School of Mines and Technology				
Personal Services	\$19,555,078	\$6,203,978	\$25,486,691	\$51,245,747
Operating Expenses	\$1,685,766	\$6,717,596	\$19,044,721	\$27,448,083
Total	\$21,240,844	\$12,921,574	\$44,531,412	\$78,693,830
FTE				448.4
(11) Northern State University				
Personal Services	\$13,524,235	\$1,220,046	\$12,937,027	\$27,681,308
Operating Expenses	\$1,095,622	\$974,040	\$11,711,682	\$13,781,344

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Total FTE	\$14,619,857	\$2,194,086	\$24,648,709	\$41,462,652 321.1
(12) NSU Center for Statewide High School E-Learning				
Personal Services	\$3,364,761	\$0	\$0	\$3,364,761
Operating Expenses	\$369,418	\$0	\$0	\$369,418
Total FTE	\$3,734,179	\$0	\$0	\$3,734,179 39.9
(13) Black Hills State University				
Personal Services	\$11,758,960	\$1,778,596	\$16,584,044	\$30,121,600
Operating Expenses	\$1,133,064	\$853,223	\$11,166,088	\$13,152,375
Total FTE	\$12,892,024	\$2,631,819	\$27,750,132	\$43,273,975 339.5
(14) Dakota State University				
Personal Services	\$11,496,325	\$2,091,405	\$23,207,538	\$36,795,268
Operating Expenses	\$886,987	\$2,942,667	\$19,245,519	\$23,075,173
Total FTE	\$12,383,312	\$5,034,072	\$42,453,057	\$59,870,441 342.8
(15) SD School for the Deaf				
Personal Services	\$2,099,268	\$0	\$3,500	\$2,102,768
Operating Expenses	\$695,225	\$0	\$464,711	\$1,159,936
Total FTE	\$2,794,493	\$0	\$468,211	\$3,262,704 26.0
(16) SD School for the Blind and Visually Impaired				
Personal Services	\$2,905,375	\$59,042	\$220,416	\$3,184,833
Operating Expenses	\$621,867	\$27,835	\$162,265	\$811,967
Total FTE	\$3,527,242	\$86,877	\$382,681	\$3,996,800 45.6
(17) DEPARTMENT TOTAL, BOARD OF REGENTS				
Personal Services	\$208,671,315	\$45,151,829	\$257,418,467	\$511,241,611
Operating Expenses	\$61,701,782	\$49,454,131	\$239,779,586	\$350,935,499
Total FTE	\$270,373,097	\$94,605,960	\$497,198,053	\$862,177,110 5,077.9
SECTION 19. DEPARTMENT OF THE MILITARY				
(1) Adjutant General				
Personal Services	\$527,971	\$0	\$0	\$527,971
Operating Expenses	\$146,880	\$10,306	\$29,254	\$186,440
Total	\$674,851	\$10,306	\$29,254	\$714,411

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
FTE				5.3
(2) Army Guard				
Personal Services	\$486,690	\$3,732,143	\$0	\$4,218,833
Operating Expenses	\$2,882,924	\$16,079,480	\$0	\$18,962,404
Total	\$3,369,614	\$19,811,623	\$0	\$23,181,237
FTE				63.1
(3) Air Guard				
Personal Services	\$267,917	\$3,338,694	\$0	\$3,606,611
Operating Expenses	\$353,992	\$3,435,048	\$0	\$3,789,040
Total	\$621,909	\$6,773,742	\$0	\$7,395,651
FTE				48.0
(4) DEPARTMENT TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE MILITARY				
Personal Services	\$1,282,578	\$7,070,837	\$0	\$8,353,415
Operating Expenses	\$3,383,796	\$19,524,834	\$29,254	\$22,937,884
Total	\$4,666,374	\$26,595,671	\$29,254	\$31,291,299
FTE				116.4
SECTION 20. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS				
(1) Veterans' Benefits and Services				
Personal Services	\$1,469,029	\$182,748	\$0	\$1,651,777
Operating Expenses	\$619,054	\$51,943	\$61,044	\$732,041
Total	\$2,088,083	\$234,691	\$61,044	\$2,383,818
FTE				22.0
(2) State Veterans' Home				
Personal Services	\$2,225,412	\$3,273,770	\$2,582,581	\$8,081,763
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$3,653,797	\$3,653,797
Total	\$2,225,412	\$3,273,770	\$6,236,378	\$11,735,560
FTE				118.2
(3) State Veterans' Cemetery				
Personal Services	\$85,374	\$0	\$209,561	\$294,935
Operating Expenses	\$72,787	\$0	\$0	\$72,787
Total	\$158,161	\$0	\$209,561	\$367,722
FTE				5.0
(4) DEPARTMENT TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS				
Personal Services	\$3,779,815	\$3,456,518	\$2,792,142	\$10,028,475
Operating Expenses	\$691,841	\$51,943	\$3,714,841	\$4,458,625
Total	\$4,471,656	\$3,508,461	\$6,506,983	\$14,487,100
FTE				145.2

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
SECTION 21. DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS				
(1) Administration				
Personal Services	\$2,766,635	\$118,634	\$0	\$2,885,269
Operating Expenses	\$2,068,426	\$868,551	\$0	\$2,936,977
Total	\$4,835,061	\$987,185	\$0	\$5,822,246
FTE				29.0
(2) Mike Durfee State Prison				
Personal Services	\$17,309,258	\$91,588	\$0	\$17,400,846
Operating Expenses	\$8,314,130	\$28,845	\$0	\$8,342,975
Total	\$25,623,388	\$120,433	\$0	\$25,743,821
FTE				219.0
(3) State Penitentiary				
Personal Services	\$26,131,133	\$48,459	\$0	\$26,179,592
Operating Expenses	\$8,241,983	\$47,830	\$0	\$8,289,813
Total	\$34,373,116	\$96,289	\$0	\$34,469,405
FTE				332.0
(4) Women's Prison				
Personal Services	\$6,203,344	\$72,296	\$0	\$6,275,640
Operating Expenses	\$2,692,284	\$12,479	\$0	\$2,704,763
Total	\$8,895,628	\$84,775	\$0	\$8,980,403
FTE				79.0
(5) Pheasantland Industries				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$1,319,358	\$1,319,358
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$3,574,283	\$3,574,283
Total	\$0	\$0	\$4,893,641	\$4,893,641
FTE				18.0
(6) Inmate Services				
Personal Services	\$16,514,131	\$71,270	\$0	\$16,585,401
Operating Expenses	\$23,827,128	\$51,500	\$0	\$23,878,628
Total	\$40,341,259	\$122,770	\$0	\$40,464,029
FTE				190.4
(7) Parole Services				
Personal Services	\$5,388,347	\$0	\$0	\$5,388,347
Operating Expenses	\$2,382,739	\$0	\$0	\$2,382,739
Total	\$7,771,086	\$0	\$0	\$7,771,086
FTE				75.0
(8) Juvenile Community Corrections				
Personal Services	\$1,920,843	\$0	\$0	\$1,920,843

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Operating Expenses	\$9,814,934	\$2,786,439	\$0	\$12,601,373
Total FTE	\$11,735,777	\$2,786,439	\$0	\$14,522,216 23.7
(9) DEPARTMENT TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS				
Personal Services	\$76,233,691	\$402,247	\$1,319,358	\$77,955,296
Operating Expenses	\$57,341,624	\$3,795,644	\$3,574,283	\$64,711,551
Total FTE	\$133,575,315	\$4,197,891	\$4,893,641	\$142,666,847 966.1
SECTION 22. DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES				
(1) Administration, Secretary of Human Services				
Personal Services	\$1,114,076	\$1,128,344	\$0	\$2,242,420
Operating Expenses	\$374,447	\$186,297	\$2,754	\$563,498
Total FTE	\$1,488,523	\$1,314,641	\$2,754	\$2,805,918 27.0
(2) Developmental Disabilities				
Personal Services	\$1,058,145	\$1,103,901	\$0	\$2,162,046
Operating Expenses	\$107,598,732	\$171,283,702	\$7,595,974	\$286,478,408
Total FTE	\$108,656,877	\$172,387,603	\$7,595,974	\$288,640,454 26.5
(3) South Dakota Developmental Center - Redfield				
Personal Services	\$7,339,805	\$11,273,921	\$0	\$18,613,726
Operating Expenses	\$2,206,045	\$3,187,541	\$857,224	\$6,250,810
Total FTE	\$9,545,850	\$14,461,462	\$857,224	\$24,864,536 272.1
(4) Long Term Services and Supports				
Personal Services	\$2,940,819	\$5,186,580	\$29,008	\$8,156,407
Operating Expenses	\$130,210,931	\$193,272,309	\$815,922	\$324,299,162
Total FTE	\$133,151,750	\$198,458,889	\$844,930	\$332,455,569 101.0
(5) Rehabilitation Services				
Personal Services	\$1,037,356	\$6,698,201	\$0	\$7,735,557
Operating Expenses	\$4,806,484	\$14,772,634	\$2,441,098	\$22,020,216
Total FTE	\$5,843,840	\$21,470,835	\$2,441,098	\$29,755,773 102.1
(6) Telecommunication Devices for the Deaf				
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$1,301,680	\$1,301,680
Total	\$0	\$0	\$1,301,680	\$1,301,680

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
FTE				0.0
(7) Service to the Blind and Visually Impaired				
Personal Services	\$593,939	\$1,471,771	\$216,060	\$2,281,770
Operating Expenses	\$472,999	\$1,427,716	\$305,634	\$2,206,349
Total	\$1,066,938	\$2,899,487	\$521,694	\$4,488,119
FTE				29.2
(8) DEPARTMENT TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES				
Personal Services	\$14,084,140	\$26,862,718	\$245,068	\$41,191,926
Operating Expenses	\$245,669,638	\$384,130,199	\$13,320,286	\$643,120,123
Total	\$259,753,778	\$410,992,917	\$13,565,354	\$684,312,049
FTE				557.9
SECTION 23. SOUTH DAKOTA RETIREMENT SYSTEM				
(1) South Dakota Retirement System				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$3,131,330	\$3,131,330
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$2,132,951	\$2,132,951
Total	\$0	\$0	\$5,264,281	\$5,264,281
FTE				33.0
(2) DEPARTMENT TOTAL, SOUTH DAKOTA RETIREMENT SYSTEM				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$3,131,330	\$3,131,330
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$2,132,951	\$2,132,951
Total	\$0	\$0	\$5,264,281	\$5,264,281
FTE				33.0
SECTION 24. PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION				
(1) Public Utilities Commission (PUC)				
Personal Services	\$606,503	\$230,369	\$2,770,787	\$3,607,659
Operating Expenses	\$61,380	\$65,630	\$737,066	\$864,076
Total	\$667,883	\$295,999	\$3,507,853	\$4,471,735
FTE				31.2
(2) DEPARTMENT TOTAL, PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION				
Personal Services	\$606,503	\$230,369	\$2,770,787	\$3,607,659
Operating Expenses	\$61,380	\$65,630	\$737,066	\$864,076
Total	\$667,883	\$295,999	\$3,507,853	\$4,471,735
FTE				31.2
SECTION 25. UNIFIED JUDICIAL SYSTEM				
(1) State Bar Association - Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$270,501	\$270,501
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$339,219	\$339,219
Total	\$0	\$0	\$609,720	\$609,720

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
FTE				3.0
(2) Unified Judicial System				
Personal Services	\$49,176,466	\$63,832	\$3,392,618	\$52,632,916
Operating Expenses	\$6,541,084	\$269,646	\$9,546,543	\$16,357,273
Total	\$55,717,550	\$333,478	\$12,939,161	\$68,990,189
FTE				601.7
(3) Equal Access to Our Courts				
Operating Expenses	\$300,000	\$0	\$200,000	\$500,000
Total	\$300,000	\$0	\$200,000	\$500,000
FTE				0.0
(4) DEPARTMENT TOTAL, UNIFIED JUDICIAL SYSTEM				
Personal Services	\$49,176,466	\$63,832	\$3,663,119	\$52,903,417
Operating Expenses	\$6,841,084	\$269,646	\$10,085,762	\$17,196,492
Total	\$56,017,550	\$333,478	\$13,748,881	\$70,099,909
FTE				604.7
SECTION 26. LEGISLATIVE BRANCH				
(1) Legislative Operations				
Single Line Item Appropriation	\$8,218,044	\$0	\$0	\$8,218,044
Total	\$8,218,044	\$0	\$0	\$8,218,044
FTE				33.6
(2) Legislative Priority Fund				
Single Line Item Appropriation	\$0	\$0	\$755,066	\$755,066
Total	\$0	\$0	\$755,066	\$755,066
FTE				0.0
(3) Auditor General				
Personal Services	\$4,305,348	\$0	\$0	\$4,305,348
Operating Expenses	\$443,691	\$0	\$0	\$443,691
Total	\$4,749,039	\$0	\$0	\$4,749,039
FTE				40.0
(4) DEPARTMENT TOTAL, LEGISLATIVE BRANCH				
Personal Services	\$4,305,348	\$0	\$0	\$4,305,348
Operating Expenses	\$443,691	\$0	\$0	\$443,691
Single Line Item Appropriation	\$8,218,044	\$0	\$755,066	\$8,973,110
Total	\$12,967,083	\$0	\$755,066	\$13,722,149
FTE				73.6

SECTION 27. OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

(1) Legal Services Program

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Personal Services	\$5,239,545	\$393,800	\$2,046,846	\$7,680,191
Operating Expenses	\$899,933	\$522,400	\$1,136,765	\$2,559,098
Total	\$6,139,478	\$916,200	\$3,183,611	\$10,239,289
FTE				72.0
(2) Criminal Investigation				
Personal Services	\$7,629,592	\$1,200,587	\$3,549,661	\$12,379,840
Operating Expenses	\$3,040,961	\$2,367,043	\$3,181,653	\$8,589,657
Total	\$10,670,553	\$3,567,630	\$6,731,314	\$20,969,497
FTE				123.5
(3) Law Enforcement Training				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$1,084,795	\$1,084,795
Operating Expenses	\$133,180	\$0	\$1,735,907	\$1,869,087
Total	\$133,180	\$0	\$2,820,702	\$2,953,882
FTE				14.5
(4) 911 Training				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$151,357	\$151,357
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$102,024	\$102,024
Total	\$0	\$0	\$253,381	\$253,381
FTE				2.0
(5) Insurance Fraud Unit - Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$227,611	\$227,611
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$79,514	\$79,514
Total	\$0	\$0	\$307,125	\$307,125
FTE				3.0
(6) DEPARTMENT TOTAL, OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL				
Personal Services	\$12,869,137	\$1,594,387	\$7,060,270	\$21,523,794
Operating Expenses	\$4,074,074	\$2,889,443	\$6,235,863	\$13,199,380
Total	\$16,943,211	\$4,483,830	\$13,296,133	\$34,723,174
FTE				215.0
SECTION 28. SCHOOL AND PUBLIC LANDS				
(1) Administration of School and Public Lands				
Personal Services	\$585,764	\$0	\$52,293	\$638,057
Operating Expenses	\$202,462	\$0	\$279,915	\$482,377
Total	\$788,226	\$0	\$332,208	\$1,120,434
FTE				7.0
(2) DEPARTMENT TOTAL, SCHOOL AND PUBLIC LANDS				
Personal Services	\$585,764	\$0	\$52,293	\$638,057
Operating Expenses	\$202,462	\$0	\$279,915	\$482,377

23.787.12

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	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Total	\$788,226	\$0	\$332,208	\$1,120,434
FTE				7.0
SECTION 29. SECRETARY OF STATE				
(1) Secretary of State				
Personal Services	\$784,399	\$101,008	\$364,810	\$1,250,217
Operating Expenses	\$631,900	\$1,213,582	\$341,661	\$2,187,143
Total	\$1,416,299	\$1,314,590	\$706,471	\$3,437,360
FTE				15.6
(2) DEPARTMENT TOTAL, SECRETARY OF STATE				
Personal Services	\$784,399	\$101,008	\$364,810	\$1,250,217
Operating Expenses	\$631,900	\$1,213,582	\$341,661	\$2,187,143
Total	\$1,416,299	\$1,314,590	\$706,471	\$3,437,360
FTE				15.6
SECTION 30. STATE TREASURER				
(1) Treasury Management				
Personal Services	\$456,422	\$0	\$0	\$456,422
Operating Expenses	\$177,331	\$0	\$0	\$177,331
Total	\$633,753	\$0	\$0	\$633,753
FTE				5.2
(2) Unclaimed Property - Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$495,244	\$495,244
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$28,701,906	\$28,701,906
Total	\$0	\$0	\$29,197,150	\$29,197,150
FTE				5.8
(3) Investment of State Funds				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$8,566,018	\$8,566,018
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$2,769,386	\$2,769,386
Total	\$0	\$0	\$11,335,404	\$11,335,404
FTE				35.0
(4) Performance Based Compensation				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$16,429,394	\$16,429,394
Total	\$0	\$0	\$16,429,394	\$16,429,394
FTE				0.0
(5) DEPARTMENT TOTAL, STATE TREASURER				
Personal Services	\$456,422	\$0	\$25,490,656	\$25,947,078
Operating Expenses	\$177,331	\$0	\$31,471,292	\$31,648,623
Total	\$633,753	\$0	\$56,961,948	\$57,595,701

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
FTE				46.0
SECTION 31. STATE AUDITOR				
(1) State Auditor				
Personal Services	\$1,318,258	\$0	\$0	\$1,318,258
Operating Expenses	\$180,260	\$0	\$0	\$180,260
Total	\$1,498,518	\$0	\$0	\$1,498,518
FTE				16.0
(2) DEPARTMENT TOTAL, STATE AUDITOR				
Personal Services	\$1,318,258	\$0	\$0	\$1,318,258
Operating Expenses	\$180,260	\$0	\$0	\$180,260
Total	\$1,498,518	\$0	\$0	\$1,498,518
FTE				16.0
SECTION 32. STATE				
Personal Services	\$558,396,578	\$243,483,767	\$623,787,783	\$1,425,668,128
Operating Expenses	\$1,707,856,359	\$3,226,361,998	\$1,006,041,294	\$5,940,259,651
Single Line Item Appropriation	\$8,218,044	\$0	\$755,066	\$8,973,110
Total	\$2,274,470,981	\$3,469,845,765	\$1,630,584,143	\$7,374,900,889
FTE				14,066.4

Section 33. The state treasurer shall transfer, to the state general fund, money from the following funds, for the purposes herein indicated:

From the state highway fund:

 Radio Communications Operations, \$3,717,074

 Governor's Office Operations, \$114,067

From the game, fish and parks fund:

 Radio Communications Operations, \$99,039

From the game, fish and parks administrative revolving fund:

 Governor's Office Operations, \$19,206

From the motor vehicle fund:

 Radio Communications Operations, \$558,502

Section 34. The state treasurer shall transfer to the state general fund \$2,000,000 from the veterans home operating fund created by § 33A-4-24.

Section 35. The state treasurer shall transfer to the state general fund money from the dakota cement trust fund, the amount identified by notice of the state investment officer pursuant to S.D. Const., Art. XIII, § 21, for the Department of Education - state aid to education.

Section 36. The state treasurer shall transfer to the state general fund money from the health care trust fund, the amount identified by notice of the state investment officer pursuant to § 4-5-29.1, for the Department of Social Services - medical services.

Section 37. The state treasurer shall transfer to the state general fund money from the education enhancement trust fund, the amount identified by notice of the state investment officer pursuant to § 4-5-29.2, for the Department of Education - state aid to education and the Board of Regents - postsecondary scholarship grant programs.

Section 38. The state treasurer shall transfer to the state animal disease research and diagnostic laboratory bond redemption and operations fund \$3,350,000 from the state general fund.

Section 39. The state treasurer shall transfer to the precision agriculture fund \$900,000 from the state general fund.

An Act to appropriate money for the ordinary expenses of the legislative, judicial, and executive departments of the state, the current expenses of state institutions, interest on the public debt, and for common schools.

 I certify that the attached Act originated in
 the:
 Senate as Bill No. 210

 Received at this Executive Office
 this _____ day of _____,
 2023 at _____ M.

 Secretary of the Senate

By _____
 for the Governor

 President of the Senate

The attached Act is hereby
 approved this _____ day of
 _____, A.D., 2023

Attest:

 Secretary of the Senate

 Governor

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA,

ss.

Office of the Secretary of State

 Speaker of the House

Attest:

Filed _____, 2023
 at _____ o'clock ____ M.

 Chief Clerk

 Secretary of State

Senate Bill No. 210
 File No. _____
 Chapter No. _____

By _____
 Asst. Secretary of State



2023 South Dakota Legislature
Senate Bill 17
ENROLLED

AN ACT

ENTITLED An Act to make appropriations for water and environmental purposes and to declare an emergency.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA:

Section 1. That § 46A-1-2.1 be AMENDED:

46A-1-2.1. The Legislature finds that the following water resources projects are necessary for the general welfare of the people of this state and authorizes the projects, pursuant to § 46A-1-2, to be included in the state water resources management system, to serve as the preferred, priority objectives of the state:

- (1) Belle Fourche irrigation upgrade project;
- (2) Big Sioux flood control study;
- (3) Hydrology and water management studies, to manage and protect state water resources for current and future generations;
- (4) Cendak irrigation project;
- (5) Gregory County pumped storage site;
- (6) Lake Andes-Wagner/Marty II irrigation unit;
- (7) Lewis and Clark rural water system;
- (8) Sioux Falls flood control project;
- (9) Vermillion basin flood control project;
- (10) Water Investment in Northern South Dakota project; and
- (11) Western Dakota Regional Water System study.

Section 2. That section 2 of chapter 224 of the 2015 Session Laws be AMENDED:

There is hereby appropriated from the South Dakota water and environment fund, the sum of seven million seven hundred thousand dollars to the Board of Water and Natural Resources for the purpose of providing a grant to local project sponsors for the

construction of facilities included in the Lewis and Clark Rural Water System, as authorized in § 46A-1-13.10.

Notwithstanding § 46A-1-61, the board may provide the grant for up to one hundred percent of the nonfederal share of expenditures.

Monies must be provided according to terms and conditions established by the Board of Water and Natural Resources.

Section 3. There is hereby appropriated from the South Dakota water and environment fund the sum of \$200,273 to the Board of Water and Natural Resources for the purpose of providing a grant to local project sponsors for a feasibility level study update of the Big Sioux flood control study, in Watertown and the vicinity.

The study update is to be completed by the United States Army Corps of Engineers.

Monies must be provided according to the terms and conditions established by the Board of Water and Natural Resources.

Section 4. There is hereby appropriated from the South Dakota water and environment fund the sum of \$5,000,000 to the Board of Water and Natural Resources for the purpose of providing a grant to local project sponsors for the engineering design, preconstruction activities, and construction of the facilities included in the Water Investment in Northern South Dakota project.

Monies must be provided according to the terms and conditions established by the Board of Water and Natural Resources.

Section 5. There is hereby appropriated from the South Dakota water and environment fund the sum of \$1,000,000 to the Board of Water and Natural Resources for the purpose of providing a grant to local project sponsors for a feasibility level study, system startup, and administration of the Western Dakota regional water system study.

Monies must be provided according to the terms and conditions established by the Board of Water and Natural Resources.

Section 6. There is hereby appropriated from the South Dakota water and environment fund the sum of \$7,425,000 to the Board of Water and Natural Resources for the purpose of

providing grants and loans to project sponsors under the state consolidated water facilities construction program, established pursuant to § 46A-1-63.1.

Monies must be provided according to the terms and conditions established by the Board of Water and Natural Resources.

Section 7. There is hereby appropriated from the South Dakota water and environment fund the sum of \$2,450,000 to the Board of Water and Natural Resources for the purpose of providing grants and loans to project sponsors under the state solid waste management program, established pursuant to § 46A-1-83.

Monies must be provided according to the terms and conditions established by the Board of Water and Natural Resources.

Section 8. There is hereby appropriated from administrative expense surcharge fees deposited in the state water pollution control revolving fund program subfund the sum of \$2,200,000 to the Board of Water and Natural Resources for the purpose of providing water quality grants under the state water pollution control revolving fund program, established pursuant to § 46A-1-60.1.

Monies must be provided according to the terms and conditions established by the Board of Water and Natural Resources.

Section 9. There is hereby appropriated from administrative expense surcharge fees deposited in the state drinking water revolving fund program subfund the sum of \$2,000,000 to the Board of Water and Natural Resources for the purpose of providing grants for the construction of drinking water facilities under the state drinking water revolving fund program, established pursuant to § 46A-1-60.1.

Monies must be provided according to the terms and conditions established by the Board of Water and Natural Resources.

Section 10. There is hereby appropriated from administrative expense surcharge fees deposited in the state water pollution control revolving fund program subfund the sum of \$750,000 to the Board of Water and Natural Resources for the purpose of contracting for the preparation of applications and the administration of clean water state revolving fund loans under the state water pollution control revolving fund program, established pursuant to § 46A-1-60.1.

Monies must be provided according to the terms and conditions established by the Board of Water and Natural Resources.

Section 11. There is hereby appropriated from administrative expense surcharge fees deposited in the state drinking water revolving fund program subfund the sum of \$750,000 to the Board of Water and Natural Resources for the purpose of contracting for the preparation of applications and the administration of drinking water state revolving fund loans under the state drinking water revolving fund program, established pursuant to § 46A-1-60.1.

Monies must be provided according to the terms and conditions established by the Board of Water and Natural Resources.

Section 12. There is hereby appropriated from federal funds deposited in the state drinking water revolving fund program subfund the sum of \$485,000 to the Board of Water and Natural Resources for the purpose of providing small system technical assistance and local assistance set-aside grants, or contracts, to eligible entities under the state drinking water revolving fund program, established pursuant to § 46A-1-60.1.

Monies must be provided according to terms and conditions established by the Board of Water and Natural Resources.

Section 13. There is hereby appropriated from federal funds deposited in the state water pollution control revolving fund program subfund the sum of \$200,000 to the Board of Water and Natural Resources for the purpose of providing small system technical assistance set-aside grants, or contracts, to eligible entities under the state water pollution control revolving fund program, established pursuant to § 46A-1-60.1.

Monies must be provided according to terms and conditions established by the Board of Water and Natural Resources.

Section 14. The secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources shall approve vouchers and the state auditor shall draw warrants to pay expenditures authorized by this Act.

Section 15. Any amounts appropriated in this Act not lawfully expended or obligated shall revert in accordance with the procedures prescribed in chapter 4-8.

Section 16. Whereas, this Act is necessary for the support of the state government and its existing public institutions, an emergency is hereby declared to exist, and this Act shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and approval.

An Act to make appropriations for water and environmental purposes and to declare an emergency.

I certify that the attached Act originated in the:

Senate as Bill No. 17

Received at this Executive Office
this _____ day of _____,
2023 at _____ M.

Secretary of the Senate

By _____
for the Governor

President of the Senate

The attached Act is hereby
approved this _____ day of
_____, A.D., 2023

Attest:

Secretary of the Senate

Governor

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA,

ss.

Office of the Secretary of State

Speaker of the House

Attest:

Filed _____, 2023
at _____ o'clock ____ M.

Chief Clerk

Secretary of State

Senate Bill No. 17
File No. _____
Chapter No. _____

By _____
Asst. Secretary of State

RAILWAYS.

CHAPTER 110.

[S. B. 1.]

RELATING TO COMMON CARRIERS.

AN ACT to Regulate Common Carriers and the Charges for the Transportation of Passengers and Freight by Common Carriers Within the State of South Dakota, and to Confer upon the Board of Railroad Commissioners Certain Powers in Relation Thereto, and to Provide for the Enforcement of the Orders and Regulations of Said Commissioners.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of South Dakota:

§ 1. ACT APPLICABLE—WHEN—TERMS DEFINED.] The provisions of this act shall apply to the transportation of passengers and property, and to receiving, delivering, storage and handling of property wholly within this state, and shall apply to all railroads, corporations and railway companies, express companies, car companies, sleeping car companies, freight or freight line companies and to any common carrier or carriers engaged in this state in the transportation of passengers or property by railroad therein, and shall also be held to apply to shipments of property made from any point within the state, to any point within the state, whether the transportation of the same shall be wholly within the state or partly within this state and an adjoining state or states. The term "Railroad" as used in this act, shall include all bridges and ferries used or occupied in connection with any railroad and also the road in use by any corporation, receiver, trustee or other person operating a railroad, whether owned or operated under contract, agreement, lease or otherwise, and the term "transporta-

tion" shall include all instrumentalities of shipment or carriage, and the term "Railroad Corporation" contained in this act, shall be deemed and taken to mean all corporations, companies or individuals now owning or operating, or which may hereafter own or operate any railroad in whole or in part in this state; and the provisions of this act shall apply to all persons, firms and companies and to all associations of persons, whether incorporated or otherwise, that shall do business as common carriers upon any of the lines of railroad in this state (street railroads excepted) the same as to railroad corporations herein mentioned.

§ 2. RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS—DUTIES AND POWERS.]

The railroad commissioners shall have the general supervision of all railroads in the state operated by steam, and shall inquire into any neglect or violation of the laws of this state by any railroad corporation doing business herein, or by the officers, agents or employees thereof and shall also from time to time carefully examine and inspect the condition of each railroad in this state and of its equipment, and the manner of its conduct and management, with reference to the public safety and convenience. And if any bridge shall be deemed unsafe by the commissioners, they shall notify the railroad company immediately, and it shall be the duty of said railroad company to repair and put in good order within ten days after receiving said notice, said bridge. Whenever, in the judgment of the railroad commissioners, it shall appear that any railroad corporation fails, in any respect or particular, to comply with the terms of its charter or the laws of the state, or whenever in their judgment any repairs are necessary upon its road, or any addition to its rolling stock, or any addition to or change of its stations or station houses or any change in its rates of fare for transporting freight or passengers, or any change in the mode of operating its road and conducting its business is reasonable and expedient in order to promote the security, convenience and accommodation of the public, said railroad commissioners shall inform such railroad corporations of the improvements and changes which they adjudge to be proper, by notice thereof in writing to be served by leaving a copy thereof certified by the commissioner's secretary, with any station agent, clerk, treasurer or any director of said corporation, and a report of the proceedings shall be included in the annual report of the commissioners to the legislature. Nothing in this section shall be construed as relieving any railroad company from their present responsibility or liability for damage to person or property.

§ 3. FURTHER POWERS AND DUTIES OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.] Said commissioners shall have power in the discharge of the duties of their office, to examine any of the books, papers or documents of any such corporation, or to examine under oath or otherwise, any officer, director, agent or employe of any such corporation; they are empowered to administer oaths; and any per-

son who may willfully obstruct said commissioners in the performance of their duties, or who may refuse to give any information within his possession that may be required by said commissioners within the line of their duty, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable, on conviction thereof, to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, in the discretion of the court, the costs of such investigation to be first paid by the state on the certificate of said commissioners.

§ 4. COMPANY TO FURNISH CARS.] It shall be the duty of any railroad corporation when within their power to do so, and upon reasonable notice, to furnish suitable cars to any and all persons who may apply therefor, for the transportation of any and all kinds of freight, and to receive and transport such freight with all reasonable dispatch, and to provide and keep suitable facilities for the receiving and handling the same at any depot on the line of its road; and also to receive and transport in like manner, the empty or loaded cars, furnished by any connecting road, to be delivered at any station or stations on the line of its road, to be loaded or discharged, or reloaded and returned to the road so connecting and for compensation it shall not demand or receive any greater sum than is accepted by it from any other connecting railroad, for a similar service; and said railroad corporation shall not discriminate in the furnishing of cars in favor of any corporation, firm or individual.

§ 5. CHARGES MUST BE REASONABLE.] All charges made for any service rendered or to be rendered in the transportation of passengers or property in this state, as aforesaid, or in connection therewith, or for the receiving, delivering, storage or handling of such property, shall be reasonable and just; and every unjust and unreasonable charge for such service is prohibited and declared unlawful.

§ 6. UNJUST DISCRIMINATION.] If any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, shall directly or indirectly, by any special rate, rebate, drawback or other device, charge, demand, collect, or receive from any person or persons a greater or less compensation for any service rendered, or to be rendered, in the transportation of passengers or property subject to the provisions of this act, than it charges, demands, collect or receives from any other person or persons for doing for him or them a like and contemporaneous service in the transportation of a like kind of traffic, such common carrier shall be deemed guilty of unjust discrimination, which is hereby prohibited and declared to be unlawful; this section, however is not to be construed as prohibiting a less rate per one hundred pounds in a car load lot than is charged, collected or received for the same kind of freight in less than a car load lot.

§ 7. FURTHER DISCRIMINATION.] It shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, to make or give any preference or advantage to any particular person,

company, firm, corporation or locality or any particular description of traffic, in any respect whatever, or to subject any particular person, company, firm, corporation or locality, or any particular description of traffic to any prejudice or disadvantage in any respect whatsoever; Provided, however, that nothing herein shall be construed to prevent any common carrier from giving preference as to time of shipment of live stock, uncured meats or other perishable property. All common carriers subject to the provisions of this act, shall, according to their respective powers, afford all reasonable, proper and equal facilities for the interchange of traffic between their respective lines, and for the receiving, forwarding and switching of cars, and the receiving, forwarding and delivering of passengers and property to and from their several lines and to and from other lines and places connected therewith; and shall not discriminate in their accommodations, rates and charges between such connecting lines. And any common carrier may be required to switch and transfer cars for another for the purpose of being loaded or unloaded, upon such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the board of railroad commissioners.

§ 8. CERTAIN CHARGES UNLAWFUL.] It shall be unlawful for any common carrier, subject to the provisions of this act, to charge or receive any greater compensation in the aggregate for the transportation of passengers or of a like kind of property for a shorter than for a longer distance over its railroads, all or any portion of the shorter haul being included within the longer. And said common carrier shall charge no more for transporting freight to and from any point on its railroad than a fair and just rate as compared with the price it charges for the same kind of freight transportations to or from any other point.

§ 9. UNLAWFUL TO PREVENT COMPETITION.] It shall be unlawful for any common carrier, subject to the provisions of this act, to enter into any contract, agreement or combination with any other common carrier or carriers for the pooling of freight of different and competing railroads, or divide between them the aggregate or net proceeds of the earnings of such railroads or any portion thereof; and in case of an agreement for the pooling of freight as aforesaid each day of its continuance shall be deemed a separate offense.

§ 10. MUST PRINT AND POST SCHEDULES.] Every common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, shall print and keep for public inspection, schedules showing the rates, fares and charges for the transportation of passengers and property which any such common carrier has established, and which are in force at the time upon its railroads as defined by the first section of this act. The schedules printed as aforesaid, by any such common carrier, shall plainly state the place upon its railroads between which property and passengers will be carried, and shall contain the classification of freight in force upon such railroad, and shall

also state separately any terminal charges and any rules or regulations which in any wise change, affect or determine any part of the aggregate of such aforesaid rates, fares and charges. Such schedules shall be plainly printed in large type of at least the size of ordinary pica, and a copy for the use of the public shall be kept in every freight office and passenger station, on such railroad, where it can be conveniently inspected, and such common carrier shall keep a printed notice posted in every such freight office and passenger station indicating where therein such schedule can be found. No advance shall be made in the rates and charges which have been established and published as aforesaid by any common carrier, in compliance with the requirements of this section, except after ten days public notice, which shall plainly state the changes proposed to be made in the schedules then in force, and the time when the increased rates, fares or charges will go into effect; and the proposed changes shall be shown by printing new schedules, or shall be plainly indicated upon the schedules in force at the time and kept for public inspection. Reduction in such published rates, fares or charges may be made without previous public notice, but whenever any such reduction is made, notice of the same shall immediately be publicly posted and the changes made shall immediately be made public by printing new schedules, or shall immediately be plainly indicated upon the schedules at the time in force and kept for public inspection. And when any such common carrier shall have established and published its rates, fares and charges in compliance with the provisions of this section, it shall be unlawful for such common carrier to charge, demand, collect or receive from any person or persons a greater or less compensation for the transportation of passengers or property, or for any services in connection therewith than is specified in such published schedules of rates, fares and charges as may at the time be in force. Every common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall file with the board of railroad commissioners of this state, copies of its schedules of rates, fares and charges which have been established and published in compliance with the requirements of this section, and shall promptly notify said commissioners of all changes made in the same. Every such common carrier shall also file with said commissioners, copies of all contracts agreements or arrangements with other common carriers in relation to any traffic affected by the provisions of this act to which it may be a party. And in cases where passengers and freight pass over continuous lines or routes in this state operated by more than one common carrier, and the several common carriers operating such lines or routes have established joint tariffs or rates or fares or charges for such continuous lines or routes, copies of such joint tariffs shall also, in like manner, be filed with said commissioners. Such joint rates, fares and charges on such continuous lines so filed as aforesaid shall be made public by such common carriers, when directed by

said commissioners, in so far as may in the judgment of the commissioners be deemed practicable; and said commissioners shall from time to time prescribe the measures of publicity which shall be given to such rates, fares and charges, or to such part of them as they may deem it practicable for such common carrier to publish, and the places in which they shall be published; but no common carrier, party to any such joint tariff, shall be liable for the failure of any other common carrier, party thereto, to observe and adhere to the rates, fares and charges thus made and published. If any such common carrier shall neglect or refuse to file or publish its schedules or tariffs of rates, fares and charges, as provided in this section or any part of the same, such common carrier shall, in addition to other penalties herein prescribed, be subject to a writ of mandamus to be issued by any circuit court of the state in the judicial circuit wherein the principal offices of said common carrier is situated or where such offense may be committed. And if such common carrier be a foreign corporation, then such writ may be issued by any circuit court in the judicial circuit where such common carrier accepts traffic and has an agent to perform such service, to compel compliance with the aforesaid provisions of this section, and such writ shall issue in the name of the State of South Dakota at the relation or upon the petition of the said board of railroad commissioners of this state; and failure to comply with its requirements shall be punishable as and for a contempt; and shall make said corporation liable to a penalty of \$500 for each day's failure to comply, and when any such writ of mandamus shall be so applied for by said commissioners, no bond shall be required of them by any court or judge, in which or before whom any such application may be made.

§ 11. CONTINUOUS CARRIAGE.] It shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to enter into any combination, contract or agreement expressed or implied, to prevent by change of time, schedules, carriage in different cars, or by other means or devices, the carriage of freight from being continuous from the place of shipment to the place of destination in this state, and no break of bulk, stoppage or interruption made by such common carrier shall prevent the carriage of freights from being and being treated as one continuous carriage from the place of shipment to the place of destination unless such break, stoppage or interruption was made in good faith for some necessary purpose and without any intent to avoid or unnecessarily interrupt such continuous carriage or to evade any of the provisions of this act.

§ 12. LIABILITY.] In case any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, shall do, cause to be done or permit to be done, any act, matter or thing in this act prohibited or declared to be unlawful or shall omit to do any act, matter or thing in this act required to be done, such common carrier shall be liable to the

person or persons injured thereby, for the amount of damages sustained in consequence of any such violation of the provisions of this act, if recovered without suit or if recovered by suit such common carriers shall be liable to the person or persons injured thereby for not to exceed twice the amount of damages sustained in consequence of any such violation complained of together, with costs of suit and a reasonable counsel or attorney's fee to be fixed by the court in which the same is heard on appeal or otherwise, which shall be taxed and collected as part of the costs in the case; provided that in all cases demand in writing on said common carrier shall be made for the money damages sustained before suit is brought for recovery under this section, and that no suit shall be brought until the expiration of thirty days after such demand.

§ 13. SUIT MAY BE BROUGHT FOR RECOVERY OF DAMAGES.] Any person or persons claiming to be damaged by any common carrier, subject to the provisions of this act, may either make complaint to the board of railroad commissioners of this state or may bring suit in his or their own behalf for the recovery of damages for which any such common carrier may be liable under the provisions of this act in any court of this state of competent jurisdiction, but such person or persons shall not have the right to pursue both of said remedies at the same time. In any such action brought for the recovery of damages the court before whom the same shall be pending may compel any director, officer, receiver, trustee or agent of the corporation or company, defendant in such suit, to attend, appear and testify in such case and may compel the production of the books and papers of such corporation or company party to any such suit.

§ 14. VIOLATION—PENALTY.] Except as otherwise specially provided for in Sections 26 to 31 inclusive, of this act, and unless relieved from the consequences of a violation of the law as provided in Section 18 of this act, any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, or whenever any such common carrier is a corporation, any director or officer thereof, or any receiver, trustee, lessee, agent or person acting for or employed by such corporation who, alone or with any other corporation, company, person or party shall willfully do, or cause to be done, or shall willingly suffer or permit to be done any act, matter or thing in this act prohibited or declared to be unlawful, or who shall aid or abet therein, or shall willfully omit or fail to do any act, matter or thing in this act required to be done, or shall cause or willingly suffer or permit any act, matter or thing so directed or required by this act to be done, not to be so done, or shall aid or abet any such omission or failure, or shall be guilty of any infraction of this act, or shall aid or abet therein, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction thereof in any circuit court of this state be subject to a fine not to exceed five thousand dollars and not less than five hundred dollars for each offense.

§ 15. DUTIES AND POWERS OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.] It shall be the duty of, and the board of railroad commissioners of this state shall have authority to inquire into the management of the business of all common carriers subject to the provisions of this act and shall keep itself informed as to the manner and method in which the same is conducted, and shall have the right to obtain from such common carriers full and complete information necessary to enable the said commissioners to perform the duties and carry out the object for which said board was created and which are contemplated by this act; and for the purpose of this act the said commissioners shall have power to require the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of all books, papers, tariffs, schedules, contracts, agreements and documents relating to any matter under investigation, and to that end may invoke the aid of any court of this state, in requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books, papers and documents under the provisions of this section. And any court of this state within the jurisdiction of which such inquiry is carried on, shall in case of contumacy, or refusal to obey a subpoena or other process issued by said railroad commissioners to any common carrier or person subject to the provisions of this act, or other person, issue an order requiring such common carrier or other person to appear before said commissioners (and produce books and papers if so ordered) and give evidence touching or in relation to the matter in question; and any failure to obey such order of the court shall be punished by such court as a contempt thereof.

§ 16. MAY PETITION RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.] Any person, firm, corporation or association, or any mercantile, agricultural or manufacturing society, or any body politic or municipal organization, complaining of anything done or omitted to be done, by any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act in contravention of the provisions thereof, may apply to said commissioners by petition, which shall briefly state the facts, whereupon a statement of the complaint thus made with the damages, if any are alleged, shall be forwarded by the said commissioners to such common carrier, who shall be called upon to satisfy the complaint, or to answer the same in writing within a reasonable time to be specified by the commissioners. If such common carrier shall within the time specified, make reparation for the injury alleged to have been done, or shall correct the wrong complained of, said carrier shall be relieved of liability to the complainant only for the particular violation of law thus complained of. If such common carrier shall not satisfy the complaint, within the time specified, or there shall appear to be any reasonable ground for investigating said complaint, it shall be the duty of said commissioners to investigate the matters complained of, in such manner and by such means as said commissioners shall deem proper,

and said commissioners whenever they may have sufficient reason to believe that any common carrier is violating any of the provisions of this act, shall at once institute an inquiry in the same manner and to the same effect as though complaint had been made. No complaint shall at any time be dismissed because of the absence of direct damage to the complainant or petitioners.

§ 17. REPORT OF INVESTIGATION.] Whenever an investigation shall be made by said commissioners after notice as provided by Sec. 16 of this act, it shall be their duty to make a report in writing in respect thereto, which shall include the findings of fact upon which the conclusions of the commissioners are based, together with its or their recommendations or orders as to what reparation if any, should be made by the common carrier to any party or parties who may be found to have been injured; and such finding so made, shall thereafter in all judicial proceedings be deemed and taken as prima facie evidence as to each and every fact found. All reports of investigation made by said commissioners shall be entered of record and a copy thereof shall be furnished to the party who may have complained, and any other person or persons directly interested, and to any common carrier that may have been complained of.

§ 18. COPY OF REPORT GIVEN COMPANY.] If in any case in which an investigation shall be made by said commissioners it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the commissioners, either by the testimony of witnesses or other evidence, that anything has been done or omitted to be done in violation of the provisions of this act or of any law cognizable by said commissioners, by any common carrier, or that any injury or damage has been sustained by the party or parties complaining, or by other parties aggrieved in consequence of any such violation, it shall be the duty of such commissioners forthwith to cause a copy of their report in respect thereto to be delivered to such common carrier, together with a notice to said common carrier to cease and desist from such violation or to make reparation for the injury so found to have been done, or both within a reasonable time to be specified by the commissioners; and if within the time specified it shall be made to appear to the commissioners that such common carrier has ceased from such violation of law, and has made reparation for the injury found to have been done in compliance with the report and notice of the commissioners or to the satisfaction of the party complaining, a statement to that effect shall be entered of record by the commissioners and the said common carrier shall thereupon be relieved from further liability for such particular violation of law.

§ 19. REFUSAL TO OBEY ORDERS OF COMMISSIONERS--POWER OF COURTS.] Whenever any common carrier as defined in and subject to the provisions of this act shall violate or refuse or neglect to obey any lawful order or requirement of the said board of railroad

commissioners, it shall be the duty of said commissioners and lawful for any company or person interested in such order or requirement, to apply in a summary way, by petition to the circuit court in any county of this state in which the common carrier complained of has its principal office, or in any county through which its line of road passes or is operated, or in which the violation or disobedience of such order or requirement may happen, alleging such violation or disobedience as the case may be; and the said court shall have power to hear and determine the matter, on such short notice to the common carrier complained of as the court shall deem reasonable, and such notice may be served on such common carrier, his or its officers, agents or servants in such manner as the court shall direct; and said court shall proceed to hear and determine the matter speedily as a court of equity, and without the formal pleadings and proceedings applicable to ordinary suits in equity, but in such manner as to do justice in the premises; and to this end such court shall have power if it think fit to direct and prosecute, in such mode and by such persons as it may appoint, all such inquiries as the court may think needful to enable it to form a just judgment in the matter of such petition; and on such hearing the report of said commissioners shall be prima facie evidence of the matter therein, or in any order made by them stated; and if it be made to appear to such court on such hearing or on the report of any such person or persons, that the order or requirement of said commissioners drawn in the question has been violated or disobeyed, it shall be lawful for such court to issue a writ of injunction or other proper process mandatory or otherwise, to restrain such common carrier from further continuing such violation or disobedience of such order or requirement of said commissioners and enjoining obedience to the same; and in case of any disobedience of any such writ of injunction or other proper process, mandatory or otherwise, it shall be lawful for such courts to issue writs of attachment, or any other process of said court incident or applicable to writs of injunction or other proper process, mandatory or otherwise, against such common carrier, and if a corporation, against one or more of the directors, officers or agents of the same, or against any owner, lessee, trustee, receiver or other person failing to obey such writ of injunction or other process, mandatory or otherwise; and said court may if it shall think fit, make an order directing such common carrier or other person so disobeying such writ of injunction or other process, mandatory or otherwise, to pay such sum of money not exceeding for each carrier or person in default the sum of one thousand dollars for every day after a day to be named in the order that such carrier or other person shall fail to obey such injunction or other process, mandatory or otherwise; and such moneys shall, upon the order of the court, be paid into the treasury of the county in which the action was commenced, and one-half thereof shall be transferred by the

county treasurer to the state treasury; and the payment thereof may without prejudice to any other mode of recovering the same be enforced by attachment or order, in the nature of a writ of execution, in like manner as if the same had been recovered by a final decree in personam in such court, saving to the commissioners and to any other party or person interested in the right to appeal to the supreme court of the state, under the same regulations now provided by law in relation to appeals to said court as to security for such appeal, except that in no case shall security for such appeal be required when the same is taken by said commissioners; but no appeal to said supreme court shall operate to stay or supersede the order of the court, or the execution of any writ or process thereon; and such court may in every such matter order the payment of such costs and attorney and counsel fees as shall be deemed reasonable. Whenever such petition shall be filed or presented, or be prosecuted by the said commissioners, or by their direction, they may require the attorney general of the state to prosecute the same, and in such prosecution he shall have the right to have the assistance of the state's attorney of any county in which any such proceedings are instituted; and it is hereby made the duty of any state's attorney to render such assistance; or the said commissioners may employ any other attorney or attorneys to prosecute the same or assist the attorney general of the state in such prosecution; and the costs and expenses on the part of said commissioners of any such prosecution shall be paid out of the appropriations for the expenses of said board of commissioners.

§ 20. COMMISSIONERS TO MAKE SCHEDULES OF MAXIMUM RATES AND FARES—PUBLICATION OF—TAKE EFFECT WHEN.] The board of railway commissioners of this state are hereby empowered and directed to make for each of the railroad corporations doing business in this state, as soon as practicable, a schedule of reasonable maximum fares and rates of charges for the transportation of passengers, freight and cars on each of said railroads, and said power to make schedules shall include the power of classification of all such freights, and it shall be the duty of said commissioners to make such classification. Provided, the maximum compensation per mile for the transportation of any person with ordinary baggage, not exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds, shall not be greater than three cents per mile between points where the distance traversed is entirely within this state, except upon narrow gauge railroads and said railroad commissioners shall for the purpose of making a maximum fare and charges for the transportation of passengers and freight, classify said railroads as far as practicable according to the gross amount of their respective annual earnings per mile within the state for the three years preceding the time of making the classification, and said classification may be changed from time to time as the railroad commissioners may order. Said schedules so made by said commissioners shall in all suits brought

against such railroad corporations, wherein is in any way involved the charges of any such railroad corporation for the transportation of passengers and freight or cars or unjust discrimination in relation thereto, be deemed and taken in all courts of this state as prima facie evidence that the rates and passenger fares therein fixed are reasonable and just maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers, freight and cars upon the railroads for which said schedules may have been respectively prepared. Said commissioners shall from time to time, and as often as circumstances may require, change and revise said schedules. When any schedule shall have been made or revised as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of said commissioners to cause notice thereof to be published for two successive weeks in two public newspapers published, one in the county of Minnehaha and one in the county of Lawrence in this state, which notice shall state the date of the taking effect of said schedule, and said schedule shall take effect at the time so stated in such notice, and a printed copy of said revised schedule shall be conspicuously posted by such common carrier in each freight office and passenger depot upon its line or lines. All such schedules, so made, shall be received and held in all such suits as prima facie the schedule of said commissioners without further proof than the production of the schedule desired to be used as evidence, with a certificate of said railroad commissioners, that the same is a true copy of the schedule prepared by them for the railroad company or corporation therein named, and that notice of making the same has been published as required by law; Provided, that before finally fixing and deciding what the original maximum rates and fares and classifications shall be, it shall be the duty of the railroad commissioners to publish ten day's notice in two daily papers published, one in the county of Minnehaha and one in the county of Lawrence, setting forth in such notice that at a certain time and place they will proceed to fix and determine such maximum rates, fares and classification; and they shall at such time and place and as soon as practicable, afford to any person, firm or corporation, or common carrier who may desire it, an opportunity to make an explanation or showing or to furnish information to said commissioners on the subject of determining and fixing such maximum rates and classification; and in any event the original schedule of rates and classification of freights on all lines of railroads in South Dakota shall be fixed and shall go into effect on the first day of July, 1897.

§ 21. WHEN RATES ARE TOO HIGH OR DISCRIMINATING—DUTY OF COMMISSIONERS.] Whenever any person upon his own behalf, or class of persons similarly situated, or any firm, corporation or association or any mercantile, agricultural or manufacturing society, or any body politic or municipal organization, shall make complaint to said board of railroad commissioners, that the rate or fares charged or published by any railroad company, or the

maximum rates and fares fixed by said commissioners in the schedules of rates and fares made by them under the provisions of section 20 of this act, is unreasonably high or discriminating, it shall be the duty of said commissioners to immediately investigate the matter of such complaint. If such complaint appears to be well founded and not trivial in character, the board shall fix a day for hearing the same and shall notify the railroad company of the time and place of such hearing by mailing a notice properly directed to any division superintendent, general or assistant superintendent, general manager, president or secretary of such company, which notice shall contain the substance of the complaint so made; and the board shall also notify the person or persons complaining, of such time and place.

§ 22. REASONABLE RATES OF FARES—HOW DETERMINED.] Upon such hearing so provided for, the said commissioners shall receive whatever evidence, statements or agreements either party may offer or make pertinent to the matter under investigation; and the burden of proof shall not be held to be upon the person or persons making the complaint, but the commissioners shall add to the showing made at such hearing whatever information they may have, or can secure from any source, whatsoever, and the person or persons complaining shall be entitled to introduce any published schedules of rates and fares of any railroad company, or evidence of rates and fares actually charged by any railroad company, for substantially the same kind of service, whether in this state or any other state; and the lowest rates and fares published or charged by any railroad company for substantially the same kind of service, whether in this state or any other state, shall, at the instance of the person or persons complaining, be accepted as prima facie evidence of a reasonable rate or fares for the services under investigation, and if the railroad company complained of is operating a line of railroad beyond the State of South Dakota, or if it appears that it has a traffic arrangement with any such railroad company, then the commissioners in determining what is a reasonable rate or fares, shall take into consideration the charge made or rate established by such railroad company, or the company with which it has traffic arrangements for carrying freight and passengers from beyond the state to points within the state, and from within the state to points beyond the state; and if such company be operating a line of railroad beyond the state they shall take into consideration the rate charged or established for a substantially similar or greater service by such company in any other state in which said railroad company operates a line of railroad.

§ 23. DECISION OF COMMISSIONERS—SCHEDULE PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE IN COURT.] After such hearing and investigation the said commissioners shall fix and determine a reasonable maximum charge to be thereafter made by the railroad company or common

carriers complained of and the said commissioners shall render their decision in writing; and shall spread the same at length in the record to be kept for that purpose; such decision shall specifically set out the sums or rate which the railroad company or common carrier so complained of, may thereafter charge or receive for the service therein named and including a classification of freight, and the said commissioners shall not be limited in their said decision and the schedule to be contained therein to the specific case or cases complained of, but it shall be extended to all rates and fares between points in this state, and whatever part of the line of railroad of such company or common carrier within this state as may have been fairly within the scope of such investigation, and any such decision so made and entered on record of said commissioners, including any such schedules and classifications, shall when duly authenticated be received and held in all suits brought against any such railroad corporation or common carrier wherein is in any way involved the charges of any such corporation or common carrier mentioned in said decisions, in any of the courts of this state, as prima facie evidence that the rates and fares therein fixed are reasonable maximum rates and fares the same as the schedules made by the commissioners as provided in Section 20 hereof; and the rates, fares and classifications so established after such hearing and investigation shall from time to time thereafter upon complaint duly made be subject to revision by said commissioners the same as any other rates, fares and classifications.

§ 24. PLACE OF PROCEEDINGS—QUORUM—MAY AMEND RULES—RECORD KEPT—MAY ADMINISTER OATH.] That the said board of railroad commissioners may in all cases conduct its proceedings, when not otherwise particularly prescribed by law, in such manner and places as will best conduce to the proper dispatch of business and to the ends of justice. A majority of the commissioners shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but no commissioner shall participate in any hearing or proceedings in which he has any pecuniary interest. Said commissioners may from time to time make or amend such general rules or orders as may be requisite for the order and regulation of proceedings before it, including forms and notices and the service thereof, which shall conform as nearly as may be to those in use in courts of this state. Any party may appear before said board of commissioners and be heard in person or by attorney. Every vote and official action of said board of commissioners shall be entered of record and its proceedings shall be public upon the request of either party or any person interested. Said board of railroad commissioners shall have an official seal, which shall be judicially noticed, and every commissioner shall have the right to administer oaths and affirmations in any proceeding pending before said board.

§ 25. ANNUAL REPORT TO BE MADE BY COMPANY.] The said board of railroad commissioners is hereby authorized to require annual reports from all common carriers subject to the provisions of this act, to fix the time and prescribe the manner in which such reports shall be made, and to require from such carriers specific answers to all questions upon which the said commissioners may need information. Such annual reports shall show in detail the amount of the capital stock issued, the amounts paid therefor and the manner of the payment of the same, the dividends paid, the surplus fund, if any, and the number of stockholders, the funded and floating debts and the interest paid thereon, the costs and value of the carrier's property, franchises and equipments and the actual cost per mile in building the road, the number of employes and the salaries paid each class, the amounts expended for improvements each year, how and where expended and the character of such improvements, the earnings and receipts from each branch of business, and from all sources, the operating and other expenses, the balance of profit and loss, and a complete exhibit of the financial operations of the carrier each year including an annual balance sheet, and copies of all reports made by any station agent of said railroad corporation in this state to the auditor of said corporation. Such reports shall also contain such information in relation to rates or regulations, concerning fares or freights or agreements, arrangements or contracts with other common carriers as the commissioners may require. Such reports shall also contain such other statistics of the road and of its transportation business for the year ending upon the 30th day of June of each year as the commissioners shall require, and all such reports shall be made to said board of railroad commissioners on or before the 15th day of September of each year.

§ 26. EXTORTION DEFINED.] If any railroad corporation or common carrier, subject to the provisions of this act, shall charge, collect, demand or receive more than a fair and reasonable rate of toll or compensation for the transportation of passengers or freight of any description, or for the use and transportation of any railroad car upon its track, or any of the branches thereof, or upon any railroad within this state which it has the right, license or permission to use, operate or control, or shall make any unjust and unreasonable charge prohibited in Section 5 of this act, the same shall be deemed guilty of extortion, and shall be dealt with as hereinafter provided, and if any such railroad corporation (or common carrier) shall be found guilty of any unjust discrimination as defined in Section 6 of this act, upon conviction thereof, shall be dealt with as hereinafter provided.

§ 27. COMMISSIONERS MAY REQUIRE ADDITIONAL REPORTS.] The board of railroad commissioners is also hereby authorized to require of any and all common carriers, subject to the provisions of this act, such other reports, besides the annual reports hereby

required, as in the judgment of said board of commissioners shall be deemed just and reasonable. Such reports shall be in such form and concerning such subjects and be from such sources as the commissioners shall require, except as otherwise provided herein. The time when such report shall be filed shall be fixed by the board of railroad commissioners. Any corporation, company or individual owning or operating a railroad within this state which shall fail, neglect or refuse to make any of the reports provided for herein by the date fixed herein, or that fixed by the board of railroad commissioners, shall be subject to and pay a penalty in the sum of \$100 for each and every day of delay in making such reports after the date fixed.

§ 28. UNJUST DISCRIMINATION.] If any such railroad corporation shall charge, collect or receive for the transportation of any passenger or freight of any description upon its railroad for any distance within the state, a greater amount of toll or compensation than is at the same time charged, collected or received for the transportation in the same direction of any passenger or like quantity of freight of the same class over a greater distance of the same railroad; or if it shall charge, collect or receive at any point upon its railroad a higher rate of toll or compensation for receiving, handling or delivering freight of the same class and quantity than it shall at the same time charge, collect or receive for the transportation of any passenger or freight of any description over its railroad, a greater amount as toll or compensation than shall at the same time be charged, collected or received by it for the transportation of any passenger or like quantity of freight of the same class being transported in the same direction over any portion of the same railroad of equal distance; or if it shall charge, collect or receive from any person or persons a higher or greater amount of toll or compensation than it shall at the same time charge, collect or receive from any other person or persons for receiving, handling or delivering freight of the same class and like quantity, at the same point upon its railroad, or if it shall charge, collect or receive from any person or persons for the transportation of any freight upon its railroad, a higher or greater rate of toll or compensation than it shall, at the same time, charge, collect or receive from any other person or persons for the transportation of the like quantity of freight of the same class, being transported from the same point in the same direction over equal distances of the same railroad, or if it shall charge, collect or receive from any person or persons for the use and transportation of any railroad car or cars upon its railroad, for any distance, a greater amount of toll or compensation than is at the same time charged, collected or received from any other person or persons, for the use and transportation of any railroad car of the same class or number, for a like purpose, being transported in the same direction, over a greater distance of the same railroad; or if it shall charge, col-

lect or receive from any person or persons, for the use and transportation of any railroad car or cars upon its railroad, a higher or greater compensation in the aggregate, than it shall, at the same time charge, collect or receive from any other person or persons for the use and transportation of any railroad car or cars for the same class for a like purpose, being transported from the same original point, in the same direction, over an equal distance of the same railroad; all such discriminating rates, charges, collections or receipts whether made directly or by means of any rebate, drawback, or other shift or evasion, shall be deemed and taken against such railroad corporation, as prima facie evidence of the unjust discriminations prohibited by the provisions of this act; and it shall not be deemed a sufficient excuse or justification of such discrimination on the part of said railroad corporation that the railroad station or point at which it shall charge, collect or receive less compensation in the aggregate for the transportation of such passenger or freight or for the use and transportation of such railroad car the greater distance, than for the shorter distance, is a railroad station or point at which there exists competition with any other railroad or means of transportation. This section shall not be construed so as to exclude other evidence tending to show any unjust discrimination in freight and passenger rates. The provisions of this section shall extend and apply to any railroad, the branches thereof, and any road or roads which any railroad corporation has the right, license or permission to use, operate or control wholly or in part within this state; Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent railroad corporations from issuing commutation, excursion or thousand mile tickets; Provided, the same are issued alike to all applying therefor.

§ 29. MAY GRANT CONCESSIONS OR SPECIAL RULES—WHEN.]

It shall be unlawful for any such common carrier to charge, collect, demand or receive more for transporting a car of freight than it at the same time charges, collects, demands or receives per car for several cars of a like class of freight over the same railroad, for the same distance, in the same direction, or to charge, collect, demand or receive more for transporting a ton of freight than it charges, collects, demands or receives per ton for several tons of freight under a car load of a like class of freight over the same railroad for the same distance, in the same direction, or to charge, collect, demand or receive more for transporting a hundred pounds of freight than it charges, collects, demands or receives per hundred for several hundred pounds of freight, under a ton, of a like class of freight over the same railroad, for the same distance, in the same direction; all such discriminating rates, charges, collections or receipts, whether made directly or by means of any rebate, drawback, or other shift or evasion, shall be deemed and taken against such railroad company as prima facie evidence of

the unjust discrimination prohibited by this act; Provided, however, that for the protection and development of any new industry within this state, such railroad company may grant concessions or special rates for any agreed number of carloads, but such special rates aforesaid shall first be approved by the board of railroad commissioners, and a copy thereof filed in the office thereof.

§ 30. FINE FOR EXTORTION AND UNJUST DISCRIMINATION.] Any such railroad company guilty of extortion or making unjust discrimination as to passenger or freight rates for the use and transportation of railroad cars, or in receiving, handling or delivering freights, shall upon conviction thereof be fined in any sum not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000 for the first offense, and for every subsequent offense not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$10,000, such fine to be imposed in a criminal prosecution by indictment, or shall be subject to the liability prescribed in the next succeeding section to be recovered as therein provided.

§ 31. PENALTY FOR FIRST AND SUBSEQUENT OFFENSES.] Any such railroad corporation guilty of extortion or of making any unjust discrimination as to passenger or freight rates or the rates for the use and transportation of railroad cars, or in receiving, handling or delivering freights, shall forfeit and pay to the state of South Dakota not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000 for the first offense and not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$10,000 for every subsequent offense to be recovered in an action by proceedings instituted in the name of the State of South Dakota. And the release from liability or penalty provided for in Section 18 of this act, shall not apply to either a criminal prosecution under the last preceding section or a civil action brought under this section.

§ 32. SUITS TO BE BROUGHT—WHEN.] Whenever said railroad commissioners have good reason to believe that any railroad corporation or common carrier subject to the provisions of this act has been guilty of extortion or unjust discrimination and thereby become liable to the penalties prescribed in Sections 30 and 31 hereof, it shall be their duty to immediately cause suits to be commenced and prosecuted against any such railroad corporation or common carrier. Such suits and prosecutions may be instituted in any county of this state through or into which the line of the railroad corporation sued for violation of this act may extend. No such suits commenced by said commissioners shall be dismissed unless the said commissioners shall consent thereto, and the court may in its discretion give preference to such suits over all other business except criminal cases.

§ 33. NOT APPLICABLE IN CERTAIN CASES.] Nothing in this act shall apply to the carriage, storage or handling of property free or at reduced rates for the United States or this state or municipal governments for charitable purposes, or to and from fairs and expositions for exhibition thereat, or for the employes of such common carriers or their families, or private property or goods for

the family use of the employes of such common carriers, or the issuance of mileage, excursion or commutation passenger tickets. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit any common carrier from giving reduced rates to ministers of religion, or to prevent railroads from giving free carriage to their own officers and employes and their families dependent upon said officer or employe for support, and to persons in charge of live stock being shipped from the point of shipment to destination and return, or to prevent the principal officers of any railroad company or companies from exchanging passes or tickets with other railroad companies for their officers and employes; and nothing in this act contained shall in any way abridge or alter the remedies now existing at common law or by statute, but the provisions of this act are in addition to such remedies; Provided, that no pending litigation shall in any way be effected by this act.

§ 34. FREE TRANSPORTATION FOR CERTAIN PERSONS.] The railroad commissioners and their secretary shall have the right of free transportation in the performance of their duties concerning railroads, on all railroads and railroad trains in this state, and they may take with them experts or other agents whose services they may require and who shall in like manner be transported free of charge.

§ 35. CHARGES MAY BE LESS FOR JOINT SHIPMENT.] This act shall not be construed to prohibit the making of rates of two or more railroad companies for the transportation of property over two or more of their respective lines of railroad within this state, and a less charge by each of said railroad companies for its portion of such joint shipment than it charges for a shipment for the same distance wholly over its own lines within the state, shall not be considered a violation of this act, and shall not render such railroad company liable to any of the penalties of this act, but the provisions of this section shall not be construed to permit railroad companies establishing joint rates, to make by such joint rates any unjust discrimination between the different shipping points or stations upon their respective lines between which joint rates are established, and any such unjust discrimination shall be punished in the manner and by the penalties provided by this act.

§ 36. JOINT THROUGH RATES.] All railroad companies doing business in this state shall upon the demand of any person or persons interested, establish reasonable joint through rates for the transportation of freight between points upon their respective lines within this state, and shall receive and transport freight and cars over such route or routes as the shipper shall direct. Carload lots shall be transferred without unloading from the cars in which shipments were first made, unless such unloading in other cars shall be done without charge therefor to the shipper or receiver of such carload lots, and such transfer be made without unreasonable delay, and less than carload lots shall be transferred into the con-

necting railroads' cars at cost, which shall be included in and made a part of the joint rate adopted by such railroad companies or established as provided by this act. When shipments of freight to be transported between different points within this state are required to be carried by two or more railroad companies operating connecting lines, such railroad companies shall transport the same at reasonable through rates and shall at all times give the same facilities and accommodations to local or state traffic as they give to interstate traffic over their lines of road.

§ 37. DUTY OF COMMISSIONERS IN CASE OF FAILURE TO MAKE JOINT THROUGH RATES.] In the event that said railroad companies shall fail to establish through joint rates or fail to establish and charge reasonable rates for such through shipments, it shall be the duty of the board of railroad commissioners, and they are hereby directed upon the application of any person or persons interested, to establish reasonable joint rates for the shipment of freight and cars over two or more connecting lines of railroad in this state, and in the making of such rates and in changing or revising the same, they shall be governed as near as may be, by all the provisions of this act and shall take into consideration the average of rates charged by said railroad companies for shipments within this state, for like distances over their respective lines, and rates charged by the railroad companies operating such connecting lines for joint interstate shipment for like distances. The rates established by the board of railroad commissioners shall go into effect within ten days after the same are promulgated by said board; and from and after that time the schedule of rates shall be prima facie evidence in all of the courts of this state that the joint rates therein fixed are reasonable and just maximum rates for the transportation of freight and cars upon the railroads for which such schedules have been fixed.

§ 38. COMMISSIONERS TO NOTIFY COMPANIES.] Before the promulgation of such rates as provided in Section 37 of this act, the board of railroad commissioners shall notify the railroad companies interested in the schedule of joint rates fixed by them, and they shall give said railroad companies a reasonable time thereafter to agree upon a division of the charges provided for in such schedule, and in the event of the failures of said railroad companies to agree upon a division and to notify the board of such agreement, the board of railroad commissioners shall after a hearing of the companies interested, decide the same, taking into consideration the value of terminal facilities and all the circumstances of the haul, and the division so determined by the board shall, in all controversies or suits between railroad companies interested, be prima facie evidence of a just and reasonable division of such charges.

§ 39. PLATFORM TO BE ESTABLISHED—STATION HOUSE—HOW KEPT—SHALL UNITE AND CONNECT TRACKS.] All railroad corpora-

tions shall at all points of connection, crossing or intersection with the roads of other corporations unite with such corporations in establishing and maintaining suitable platforms and station houses for the convenience of passengers, desiring to transfer from one road to the other, and for the transfer of passengers, baggage or freight, whenever the same shall be ordered by the railroad commission; and such corporation shall, when so ordered by the railroad commission, keep such depot or passenger house warmed, lighted and open to the ingress and egress of all passengers a reasonable time before the arrival and until after the departure of all trains carrying passengers on said railroad or railroads; and said railroad companies so connecting, crossing or intersecting, shall stop all trains at said depot at said connections, crossings or intersections, for the transfer of passengers, baggage and freight when so ordered by the railroad commission, and the expense of constructing and maintaining such station house and platforms shall be paid by such corporations in such proportions as may be fixed by the order of the railroad commission. Such corporations connecting by intersection as aforesaid, shall also, whenever ordered by the railroad commission so unite and connect the tracks of said several corporations as to permit the transfer from the track of one corporation to the other of loaded or unloaded cars designed for transportation upon both roads.

§ 40. PENALTY FOR NON-COMPLIANCE.] Any railroad corporation or company which, after having received ninety days' notice by the railroad commissioners shall neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of Section 39 of this act, shall, for every day such corporation or company fails, neglects or refuses to comply therewith, forfeit and pay the sum of \$25, which may be recovered in the name of the State of South Dakota, for the use of the school fund of the county wherein such crossing or intersection is situated; and it shall be the duty of the states attorney of the proper county to prosecute for and recover the same.

§ 41. DUTY OF ATTORNEY GENERAL.] The attorney general of the State of South Dakota shall at all times when requested, give the railroad commissioners such counsel and advice as they may from time to time require, and it is hereby made his duty to institute and prosecute whenever requested by the railroad commissioners, any and all suits which said railroad commissioners may deem it expedient and proper to institute, and he shall render to such railroad commissioners all counsel, advice and opinions in writing, when requested, as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, or of any law of this state, according to the true intent and meaning thereof. It shall likewise be the duty of the states attorney of any county in which suit is instituted or prosecuted, to aid in the prosecution of the same to a final issue upon the request of such commission. Said commissioners are

hereby also authorized, when in their opinion it is necessary or proper, to employ any and all additional legal counsel to assist them in the discharge of their duties and to conduct and prosecute any and all suits they may determine to bring under the provisions of this act or any law of this state, or to assist the attorney general in the prosecution of the same.

§ 42. ADDITIONAL PENALTY.] In addition to any penalty imposed or remedy provided in this act, it is further provided, that if any railroad corporation shall willfully continue to neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of this act or with any reasonable order or regulation of the board of railroad commissioners, such neglect or refusal shall cause a forfeiture of the franchises of said corporation, if the same be a domestic corporation, and if the same be a foreign corporation such neglect or refusal shall cause a forfeiture of all right and privilege to transact its business within this state.

§ 43. ADDITIONAL DUTY OF ATTORNEY GENERAL.] It is hereby made the duty of the attorney general of the State of South Dakota to commence an action in any court of this state of competent jurisdiction, against any railroad corporation, for the purpose of having its corporate franchise forfeited or for the purpose of having it perpetually enjoined from transacting any business within this state, whenever the board of railroad commissioners shall report to said attorney general that any railroad corporation has violated the provisions of Section 42 of this act.

§ 44. COMMISSIONER SHALL FORFEIT OFFICE—WHEN.] If any railroad commissioner shall willfully neglect or refuse to perform the duties imposed upon him in this act he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and in addition to the punishment provided by law, such railroad commissioner shall, upon conviction, forfeit his office.

§ 45. REPEAL.] All acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved February 3, 1897.

APPROPRIATIONS.

CHAPTER 10.

[S. B. 244.]

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS.

AN ACT Providing for an Appropriation for Expenses of the Executive and Judicial Departments of the State, Interest on Public Debt and for Current Expenses of all the State Officers and Institutions of the State of South Dakota for the Fiscal Years of 1897 and 1898.

Re it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of South Dakota:

§ 1. APPROPRIATIONS.] That there is hereby appropriated the following sums of money or so much thereof as may be necessary out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated for the purpose of paying the expenses of the executive and judicial departments of the state, interest on the public debt and for current expenses of all state officers and institutions of the state of South Dakota as hereinafter mentioned for the fiscal years of 1897 and 1898, viz.: Office expenses, per annum and salaries of governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, commissioner of school and public lands, attorney general, supreme court, superintendent of public instruction, inspector of mines, public examiner, interest on public debt, maintenance of state house, university of South Dakota at Vermillion, normal school at Madison, normal school at Spearfish, reform school at Plankinton, agricultural college at Brookings, school of mines at Rapid City, school of deaf mutes at Sioux Falls, Dakota penitentiary at Sioux Falls, hospital for insane at Yankton, soldiers' home at Hot Springs, state board of charities and corrections, state board of regents, railroad commissioners, state board of health, maintenance and tuition for blind, compensation for clerks in land offices, geological survey, burial of deceased soldiers and sailors, conveyance of convicts and for ladies' commission for visiting charitable and penal institutions, engineer of irrigation, insurance commissioners' office, state board of pharmacy, revenue commission, commission of investigation of public offices and institutions.

§ 2. SALARIES OF EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL OFFICERS.]		
	For 1897.	For 1898.
For salary of governor.....	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500
For salary of secretary of state.....	1,800	1,800
For salary of state auditor.....	1,800	1,800
For salary of state treasurer.....	1,800	1,800
For salary of commissioner of school and public lands.....	1,800	1,800
For salary of superintendent of public instruction.....	1,800	1,800
For salary of attorney general.....	1,000	1,000
For salary three judges supreme court.....	7,500	7,500
For salary eight judges circuit court.....	16,000	16,000
Total.....	\$36,000	\$36,000
§ 3. EXPENSES OF EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL OFFICERS.]		
First, governor's office.		
For private secretary.....	\$ 1,200	\$ 1,200
For stationery, incidentals and stenographer.....	1,000	1,000
Total.....	\$ 2,200	\$ 2,200
Second, secretary of state's office.		
For clerk hire.....	\$ 2,300	\$ 2,300
For stationery, incidentals and other expenses.....	1,400	1,400
For stenographer.....	480	480
Total.....	\$ 4,180	\$ 4,180
Third, auditors office.		
For deputy.....	\$ 1,200	\$ 1,200
For bookkeeper.....	900	900
For stenographer.....	600	600
For printing, supplies and incidentals.....	1,200	1,200
Total.....	\$ 3,900	\$ 3,900
Fourth, state treasurer's office.		
For deputy, stenographer, incidentals, supplies, etc.....	\$ 1,800	\$ 1,800
Fifth, attorney general's office.		
For clerk hire, expenses, etc.....	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000
For assistant attorney general.....	1,000	1,000
Total.....	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000
Sixth, commissioner of school and public land's office.		
For clerk hire and stenographer.....	\$ 3,900	\$ 3,900
For printing, supplies and incidentals.....	1,600	1,600
Totals.....	\$ 5,500	\$ 5,500
Seventh, superintendent of public instruction's office.		
For deputy, clerk hire, stenographer.....	\$ 1,600	\$ 1,600
For stationery, blanks, printing, traveling expenses and incidentals.....	1,600	1,600
Total.....	\$ 3,200	\$ 3,200
Eighth, supreme court office.		
For marshal, librarian and stenographer.....	\$ 1,440	\$ 1,440
For salary reporter and expenses.....	925	925
For law books, stationery, express, incidentals.....	1,100	1,100
For publishing supreme court reports, volumes 9, 10.....	1,375	.....
For publishing supreme court reports, volumes 11 and 12..	1,375
Total.....	\$ 4,840	\$ 4,840

APPROPRIATIONS.

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§ 4. MAINTENANCE OF STATE HOUSE.]		
For fuel, insurance and maintenance.....	\$ 3,750	\$ 3,250
§ 5. UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH DAKOTA.]		
For salaries of president, teachers and employes.....	\$16,000	\$16,000
For fuel and lights.....	2,300	2,300
For maintenance.....	3,950	2,150
For janitor, engineer and librarian.....	1,200	1,200
For library and reading room.....	500	500
Total.....	\$23,950	\$22,150
§ 6. MADISON NORMAL SCHOOL.		
For salaries president, teachers and employes.....	\$10,500	\$10,500
For fuel and lights.....	1,200	1,200
For maintenance.....	1,200	1,200
Total.....	\$12,900	\$12,900
§ 7. SPEARFISH NORMAL SCHOOL.]		
	For 1897.	For 1898.
For salaries teachers and employes.....	\$10,500	\$10,500
For fuel and lights.....	1,000	1,000
For maintenance.....	1,300	1,300
For repairs.....	400	200
Total.....	\$13,200	\$13,000
§ 8. DAKOTA REFORM SCHOOL.]		
For repairs on building.....	\$ 500	\$ 500
For finishing girls' cottage.....	1,000	.....
For fuel and lights.....	1,500	1,500
For maintenance.....	10,000	11,000
For salaries of superintendent and employes.....	4,000	4,000
For farm improvements.....	250	250
For chapel services, library and school books.....	150	150
For paying mortgages on land.....	2,500	.....
Total.....	\$19,900	\$17,400
§ 9. SOUTH DAKOTA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.]		
For fuel and lights.....	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000
For repairs on main building and grounds.....	3,000	1,000
For improvements on sewerage and lighting plants.....	2,000	.....
For repairing chemical and mechanical laboratory.....	5,000	.....
For state maintenance.....	1,500	1,500
For student labor and employes.....	2,000	2,000
For farmers' institutes, irrigation and other agricultural experiments.....	1,000	1,000
Total.....	\$17,500	\$ 8,500
§ 10. SCHOOL OF MINES.]		
For salaries, etc.....	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000
For maintenance, fuel and lights.....	2,000	2,000
For field explorations, surveys, maps and bulletins.....	500	500
For instruments and six-ton smelter.....	700	100
For improvements and repairs.....	400	100
Total.....	\$ 8,600	\$ 7,700
§ 11. SCHOOL DEAF MUTES.]		
For lights, fuel, maintenance and other expenses.....	\$ 7,250	\$ 7,250
For salaries.....	5,000	5,000
Total.....	\$12,250	\$12,250

§ 12. SOUTH DAKOTA PENITENTIARY.]		
For salary warden, deputy warden and employes.....	\$ 9,500	\$ 9,500
For fuel and lights.....	3,500	3,500
For maintenance.....	15,000	15,000
Total.....	\$28,000	\$28,000
§ 13. HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.]		
For salaries officers and assistants.....	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000
For fuel and lights.....	12,000	*12,000
For maintenance.....	46,400	49,200
For wages of employes.....	18,000	18,000
For rear center building.....	*13,000	.....
For boiler and power house.....	*3,000	*2,000
Total.....	\$97,400	\$86,200
*Vetoed by governor.		
§ 14. SOLDIERS' HOME.]		
For salaries officers and employes.....	\$ 6,500	\$ 6,500
For fuel, lights and maintenance, repairs and expense of commissioner.....	20,000	20,000
Total.....	\$26,500	\$26,500
§ 15. BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.]		
For interest and [on] bonds.....	\$49,375	\$49,375
§ 16. PUBLIC EXAMINER.]		
For salary.....	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500
For expenses.....	600	600
Total.....	\$ 2,100	\$ 2,100
§ 17. STATE BOARD CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.]		
For expenses and per diem.....	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000
§ 18. STATE BOARD OF REGENTS.]		
For expenses and per diem.....	\$ 2,600	\$ 2,600
§ 19. MINE INSPECTOR.]		
For salary.....	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
For expenses.....	750	750
Total.....	\$ 1,750	\$ 1,750
§ 20. RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.]		
For commissioners' salaries.....	\$ 4,500	\$ 4,500
For secretary—salary and expenses.....	1,200	1,000
For expenses of commissioners.....	1,000	1,000
For clerical expenses of office.....	1,500	1,000
For stationery, blanks and printing.....	900	500
For office rent and furniture.....	700	400
For litigation fund for biennial period of 1897 and 1898....	4,500	.....
Total.....	\$14,300	\$ 8,400
§ 21. INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.]		
For salary of insurance commissioner.....	\$ 1,200	\$ 1,200
For clerk hire and stenographer.....	1,000	1,000
For printing and supplies.....	800	800
For office furniture.....	300	...
Total.....	\$ 3,300	\$ 3,000
§ 22. STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.]		
For salary and expenses.....	\$ 500	\$ 500
§ 23. MAINTENANCE AND TUITION FOR BLIND.]		
For maintenance and tuition for blind.....	\$ 1,296	\$ 1,296

§ 24. COMPENSATION FOR CLERKS IN LAND OFFICES.]		
For compensation of clerks of land offices at Aberdeen, Huron, Mitchell, Watertown, Rapid City, Pierre and Chamberlain, for furnishing certified copies of lists of lands becoming taxable, and balance after paying above services to be covered back into treasury.....		
	\$ 200	\$ 200
§ 25. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.]		
For geological survey (for biennial period of 1897-1898)....		
		\$ 500
§ 26. BURIAL OF DECEASED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.]		
For burial of deceased soldiers and sailors.....		
	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
§ 27. CONVEYANCE OF CONVICTS.]		
For conveyance of convicts.....		
	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500
§ 28. WOMAN'S COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION FOR CHARITABLE AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS.]		
For woman's committee of investigation for charitable and penal institutions, for per diem and expenses.....		
	\$ 600	\$ 600
§ 29. SOUTH DAKOTA NATIONAL GUARDS.]		
For expenses South Dakota national guards.....		
	\$ 500	\$ 500
§ 30. STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY.]		
For printing, stationery and supplies.....		
	\$ 300	\$ 300
§ 31. COMMISSIONER OF IRRIGATION.]		
For expenses.....		
	\$ 500	.....
§ 32. REVENUE COMMISSION.]		
For carrying into effect Joint Resolution No. 14, per diem, clerk hire and expenses.....		
	\$ 1,000	.....
§ 33. COMMISSION OF INVESTIGATION.]		
For carrying into effect House Joint Resolution No. 30...\$ 6,000		.....

§ 34. DUTY OF STATE AUDITOR.] All amounts herein appropriated shall be used for the specific purposes herein mentioned, and no other, and the state auditor shall only issue his warrants on certified itemized vouchers filed in his office.

§ 35. REPEAL.] All acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed, and the state auditor shall issue no warrants in excess of the appropriations made herewith, or to state institutions, state offices or board, whether appointed or elected, except as provided by the provisions of this act or may hereafter be provided by law.

The above bill is hereby approved except the item of \$12,000 for fuel and lights for year 1898 in line 13, Section 13, page 8, appropriation for insane hospital; also the item of \$13,000 for rear center building, in line 16, Section 13, page 8, appropriation for insane hospital; also the item \$3,000 for boiler and power house, in line 17, Section 13, page 8, insane hospital, for the year 1897; also the item \$2,000 for boiler and power house in line 17, Section 13, page 8, appropriation for insane hospital for year 1898, which items are expressly disapproved.

ANDREW E. LEE,
Governor of the State of South Dakota.

March 10, 1897.

CHAPTER 38

(S. B. 11)

APPROPRIATION FOR ARTESIAN WELL AT STATE UNIVERSITY

AN ACT Entitled, An Act Appropriating Money for Sinking and Equipping a Well at the State University and for Providing the Necessary Water Mains in Connection Therewith.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of South Dakota:

§ 1. That there be and is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the purpose of sinking a well at the state University and equipping the same with the proper and necessary pumping apparatus and water mains.

§ 2. The said well shall be sunk and equipped under the supervision of the regents of education, and by contract after receiving bids therefor, and the state auditor shall issue warrants on the state treasurer in payment for the sinking and equipping of said well as aforesaid upon proper verified vouchers of said regents of education, and upon presentation of such warrants the treasurer shall pay the same.

§ 3. Whereas, there are no funds available for the payment of the expense of sinking and equipping such well; and whereas, the water supply at present available for the state University buildings is wholly inadequate for fire protection and other daily necessary use, an emergency is hereby declared to exist, and this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval.

Approved February 1, 1911.

PUBLIC FISCAL ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER 31

(HB 1371)

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT
(Amended by SB No. 307, chapter 32)

AN ACT

ENTITLED, An Act appropriating money for the expenses of the operations of the legislative, judicial and executive departments of the state, for the expenses of the operations of certain officers, boards and departments, for support and maintenance of the educational, charitable and penal institutions, the South Dakota veterans' home, for maintenance of the state house and for support and maintenance of the state guard.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA:

Section 1. There is hereby appropriated the following sums of money, or so much thereof as may be necessary, out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of the expenses of the operations of the legislative, judicial and executive departments of the state, for the expenses of the operations of certain officers, boards and departments, for support and maintenance of the educational, charitable and penal institutions, the South Dakota veterans' home, for maintenance of the state house and for support and maintenance of the state guard for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1986.

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
SECTION 2. DEPARTMENT OF EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT				
GUBERNATORIAL DIVISION				
<u>Office of Governor</u>				
Executive Operations				
Personal Services	713,620			713,620
Operating Expenses	278,805			278,805
	992,425			992,425
F T E	21.9			21.9
Economic Development				
Personal Services		73,154		73,154
Operating Expenses		26,037		26,037
		99,191		99,191
F T E		3.0		3.0

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
Community Service Grant				
Personal Services		56,884		56,884
Operating Expenses		828,256		828,256
		885,140		885,140
F T E		2.0		2.0
Governors Contingency Fund				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses	100,000			100,000
	100,000			100,000
F T E				
Executive Salaries				
Personal Services	21,788	5,656	3,724	31,168
Operating Expenses				
	21,788	5,656	3,724	31,168
F T E				
Employee Incentive				
Personal Services	10,000			10,000
Operating Expenses				
	10,000			10,000
F T E				
Agriculture Crisis Task Force				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses	30,000			30,000
	30,000			30,000
F T E				
Midwest Consortium				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses	50,000			50,000

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
	50,000			50,000
F T E				
Office Total				
Personal Services	745,408	135,694	3,724	884,826
Operating Expenses	458,805	854,293		1,313,098
	<u>1,204,213</u>	<u>989,987</u>	<u>3,724</u>	<u>2,197,924</u>
F T E	21.9	5.0		26.9
<u>Office of Lieutenant Governor</u>				
Lieutenant Governor				
Personal Services	8,313			8,313
Operating Expenses	14,407			14,407
	<u>22,720</u>			<u>22,720</u>
F T E	.5			.5
Office Total				
Personal Services	8,313			8,313
Operating Expenses	14,407			14,407
	<u>22,720</u>			<u>22,720</u>
F T E	.5			.5
<u>Office of Indian Affairs</u>				
Coordinators Office				
Personal Services	80,203			80,203
Operating Expenses	16,192			16,192
	<u>96,395</u>			<u>96,395</u>
F T E	3.5			3.5
Commission on Indian Affairs				
Personal Services	5,220			5,220
Operating Expenses	6,000			6,000
	<u>11,220</u>			<u>11,220</u>
F T E				

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
Office Total				
Personal Services	85,423			85,423
Operating Expenses	22,192			22,192
	<u>107,615</u>			<u>107,615</u>
F T E	<u>3.5</u>			<u>3.5</u>
Office of Tie-Line				
Tie Line				
Personal Services		67,291	25,150	92,441
Operating Expenses		53,787		53,787
		<u>121,078</u>	<u>25,150</u>	<u>146,228</u>
F T E		<u>5.0</u>		<u>5.0</u>
Office Total				
Personal Services		67,291	25,150	92,441
Operating Expenses		53,787		53,787
		<u>121,078</u>	<u>25,150</u>	<u>146,228</u>
F T E		<u>5.0</u>		<u>5.0</u>
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services	839,144	202,985	28,874	1,071,003
Operating Expenses	495,404	908,080		1,403,484
	<u>1,334,548</u>	<u>1,111,065</u>	<u>28,874</u>	<u>2,474,487</u>
F T E	<u>25.9</u>	<u>10.0</u>		<u>35.9</u>
BUREAU OF FINANCE & MANAGEMENT				
Office of Finance & Management				
Commissioner				
Personal Services	196,639			196,639
Operating Expenses	32,972			32,972
	<u>229,611</u>			<u>229,611</u>
F T E	<u>7.5</u>			<u>7.5</u>

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
Budget Analysis				
Personal Services	262,444			262,444
Operating Expenses	65,185			65,185
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	327,629			327,629
F T E	11.0			11.0
Accounting Systems				
Personal Services			133,853	133,853
Operating Expenses	111,321		415,024	526,345
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	111,321		548,877	660,198
F T E			5.0	5.0
Office Total				
Personal Services	459,083		133,853	592,936
Operating Expenses	209,478		415,024	624,502
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	668,561		548,877	1,217,438
F T E	18.5		5.0	23.5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
BUREAU TOTAL				
Personal Services	459,083		133,853	592,936
Operating Expenses	209,478		415,024	624,502
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	668,561		548,877	1,217,438
F T E	18.5		5.0	23.5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
BUREAU OF ADMINISTRATION				
Office of Commissioner				
General Administration				
Personal Services	174,219			174,219
Operating Expenses	20,445			20,445
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	194,664			194,664
F T E	5.0			5.0
Budget & Finance				
Personal Services	130,463			130,463

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Operating Expenses	15,999			15,999
	146,462			146,462
F T E	6.0			6.0
Office Total				
Personal Services	304,682			304,682
Operating Expenses	36,444			36,444
	341,126			341,126
F T E	11.0			11.0
Office of Information Processing Service				
Technology Planning				
Personal Services	74,874			74,874
Operating Expenses	10,796			10,796
	85,670			85,670
F T E	2.0			2.0
Central Data Processing				
Personal Services			2,050,322	2,050,322
Operating Expenses			2,247,419	2,247,419
			4,297,741	4,297,741
F T E			90.0	90.0
Communication Systems				
Personal Services			213,152	213,152
Operating Expenses	527,150		4,472,159	4,999,309
	527,150		4,685,311	5,212,461
F T E			10.0	10.0
Records Management				
Personal Services	125,399			125,399
Operating Expenses	63,875		33,607	97,482
	189,274		33,607	222,881

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
F T E	7.0			7.0
Development & Maintenance				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses	266,146	166,127	169,050	601,323
	<u>266,146</u>	<u>166,127</u>	<u>169,050</u>	<u>601,323</u>
F T E				
Office Total				
Personal Services	200,273		2,263,474	2,463,747
Operating Expenses	867,967	166,127	6,922,235	7,956,329
	<u>1,068,240</u>	<u>166,127</u>	<u>9,185,709</u>	<u>10,420,076</u>
F T E	9.0		100.0	109.0
<u>Office of Central Services</u>				
Purchasing				
Personal Services	237,751			237,751
Operating Expenses	77,285			77,285
	<u>315,036</u>			<u>315,036</u>
F T E	12.0			12.0
Property Management				
Personal Services	46,526			46,526
Operating Expenses	35,015			35,015
	<u>81,541</u>			<u>81,541</u>
F T E	2.5			2.5
Buildings & Grounds				
Personal Services	68,663		1,069,439	1,138,102
Operating Expenses	64,813		680,935	745,748
	<u>133,476</u>		<u>1,750,374</u>	<u>1,883,850</u>
F T E	4.0		67.0	71.0
Maintenance & Repair				

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses	432,000		336,000	768,000
	<u>432,000</u>		<u>336,000</u>	<u>768,000</u>
F T E				
Capitol Complex Postal Service				
Personal Services	117,811			117,811
Operating Expenses	62,101		1,374,204	1,436,305
	<u>179,912</u>		<u>1,374,204</u>	<u>1,554,116</u>
F T E	8.0			8.0
Central Supply				
Personal Services			57,279	57,279
Operating Expenses	2,000		878,229	880,229
	<u>2,000</u>		<u>935,508</u>	<u>937,508</u>
F T E			3.5	3.5
Central Duplicating				
Personal Services			290,200	290,200
Operating Expenses	107,683		939,495	1,047,178
	<u>107,683</u>		<u>1,229,695</u>	<u>1,337,378</u>
F T E			19.0	19.0
Federal Surplus Property				
Personal Services			134,130	134,130
Operating Expenses			207,445	207,445
			<u>341,575</u>	<u>341,575</u>
F T E			8.0	8.0
Central Motor Pool				
Personal Services			68,512	68,512
Operating Expenses	200,215		854,557	1,054,772
	<u>200,215</u>		<u>923,069</u>	<u>1,123,284</u>

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
F T E			3.0	3.0
Space Management				
Personal Services	30,029			30,029
Operating Expenses	6,558			6,558
	36,587			36,587
F T E	1.0			1.0
Office Total				
Personal Services	500,780		1,619,560	2,120,340
Operating Expenses	987,670		5,270,865	6,258,535
	1,488,450		6,890,425	8,378,875
F T E	27.5		100.5	128.0
<u>Office of State Engineer</u>				
State Engineer				
Personal Services	426,023			426,023
Operating Expenses	103,213			103,213
	529,236			529,236
F T E	17.0			17.0
Office Total				
Personal Services	426,023			426,023
Operating Expenses	103,213			103,213
	529,236			529,236
F T E	17.0			17.0
BUREAU TOTAL				
Personal Services	1,431,758		3,883,034	5,314,792
Operating Expenses	1,995,294	166,127	12,193,100	14,354,521
	3,427,052	166,127	16,076,134	19,669,313
F T E	64.5		200.5	265.0
BUREAU OF PERSONNEL				
<u>Office of Commissioner</u>				

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
Administration				
Personal Services	67,387			67,387
Operating Expenses	8,874			8,874
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	76,261			76,261
F T E	2.0			2.0
Labor-Management Relations				
Personal Services	20,535		14,520	35,055
Operating Expenses	1,951		2,056	4,007
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	22,486		16,576	39,062
F T E	.5		.5	1.0
Career Service Commission				
Personal Services	5,967			5,967
Operating Expenses	3,243			3,243
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	9,210			9,210
F T E				
Law Enforcement Civil Service				
Personal Services	2,950			2,950
Operating Expenses	2,901			2,901
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	5,851			5,851
F T E				
Unemployment Compensation				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses			380,000	380,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			380,000	380,000
F T E				
Office Total				
Personal Services	96,839		14,520	111,359
Operating Expenses	16,969		382,056	399,025
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
	113,808		396,576	510,384
F T E	2.5		.5	3.0
<u>Office of Classification, Compensation & Payroll</u>				
Classification, Compensation & Payroll				
Personal Services	93,012		96,049	189,061
Operating Expenses	20,582		35,087	55,669
	113,594		131,136	244,730
F T E	4.5		4.5	9.0
<u>Office Total</u>				
Personal Services	93,012		96,049	189,061
Operating Expenses	20,582		35,087	55,669
	113,594		131,136	244,730
F T E	4.5		4.5	9.0
<u>Office of Employee Services</u>				
Employee Services				
Personal Services	53,663		48,025	101,688
Operating Expenses	139,332		78,868	218,200
	192,995		126,893	319,888
F T E	2.8		1.2	4.0
Equal Employment Opportunity				
Personal Services	13,019		11,551	24,570
Operating Expenses	3,282		3,592	6,874
	16,301		15,143	31,444
F T E	.5		.5	1.0
<u>Office Total</u>				
Personal Services	66,682		59,576	126,258
Operating Expenses	142,614		82,460	225,074
	209,296		142,036	351,332

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
F T E	3.3		1.7	5.0
<u>Office of Examination, Recruitment & Certification</u>				
Examination, Recruitment & Certification				
Personal Services	97,784		89,404	187,188
Operating Expenses	21,965		35,787	57,752
	119,749		125,191	244,940
F T E	5.5		5.1	10.6
<u>Office Total</u>				
Personal Services	97,784		89,404	187,188
Operating Expenses	21,965		35,787	57,752
	119,749		125,191	244,940
F T E	5.5		5.1	10.6
<u>BUREAU TOTAL</u>				
Personal Services	354,317		259,549	613,866
Operating Expenses	202,130		535,390	737,520
	556,447		794,939	1,351,386
F T E	15.8		11.8	27.6
<u>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</u>				
Personal Services	3,084,302	202,985	4,305,310	7,592,597
Operating Expenses	2,902,306	1,074,207	13,143,514	17,120,027
	5,986,608	1,277,192	17,448,824	24,712,624
F T E	124.7	10.0	217.3	352.0
SECTION 3. DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE				
DIVISION OF SECRETARY				
<u>Office of Secretary</u>				
General Administration				
Personal Services	115,321			115,321
Operating Expenses	30,629			30,629

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
	145,950			145,950
F T E	4.0			4.0
Office Total				
Personal Services	115,321			115,321
Operating Expenses	30,629			30,629
	145,950			145,950
F T E	4.0			4.0
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services	115,321			115,321
Operating Expenses	30,629			30,629
	145,950			145,950
F T E	4.0			4.0
DIVISION OF SALES & USE TAX				
Office of Sales & Use Tax				
Collection & Licensing				
Personal Services	544,048			544,048
Operating Expenses	289,597			289,597
	833,645			833,645
F T E	26.2			26.2
Office Total				
Personal Services	544,048			544,048
Operating Expenses	289,597			289,597
	833,645			833,645
F T E	26.2			26.2
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services	544,048			544,048
Operating Expenses	289,597			289,597
	833,645			833,645

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
F T E	26.2			26.2
DIVISION OF MOTOR FUEL TAX				
<u>Office of Motor Fuel Tax Administration</u>				
Personal Services			108,101	108,101
Operating Expenses			14,849	14,849
			122,950	122,950
F T E			5.0	5.0
Title & Registration				
Personal Services			428,771	428,771
Operating Expenses			1,098,430	1,098,430
			1,527,201	1,527,201
F T E			32.0	32.0
Fuel Tax, Prorate & Commercial License				
Personal Services			282,208	282,208
Operating Expenses			199,622	199,622
			481,830	481,830
F T E			17.1	17.1
Motor Fuel Audits				
Personal Services			228,976	228,976
Operating Expenses			60,756	60,756
			289,732	289,732
F T E			11.0	11.0
Office Total				
Personal Services			1,048,056	1,048,056
Operating Expenses			1,373,657	1,373,657
			2,421,713	2,421,713
F T E			65.1	65.1
DIVISION TOTAL				

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
Personal Services			1,048,056	1,048,056
Operating Expenses			1,373,657	1,373,657
			2,421,713	2,421,713
F T E			65.1	65.1
<u>DIVISION OF PROPERTY & SPECIAL TAXES</u>				
<u>Office of Special Taxes</u>				
Tax Collection & Licensing				
Personal Services	134,065			134,065
Operating Expenses	39,291			39,291
	173,356			173,356
F T E	6.0			6.0
Office Total				
Personal Services	134,065			134,065
Operating Expenses	39,291			39,291
	173,356			173,356
F T E	6.0			6.0
<u>Office of Tax Relief</u>				
Tax Relief				
Personal Services	60,589			60,589
Operating Expenses	17,314			17,314
	77,903			77,903
F T E	3.7			3.7
Office Total				
Personal Services	60,589			60,589
Operating Expenses	17,314			17,314
	77,903			77,903
F T E	3.7			3.7
<u>Office of Property Tax</u>				
Property Tax Service				

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
Personal Services	183,708			183,708
Operating Expenses	73,504			73,504
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	257,212			257,212
F T E	8.2			8.2
Agricultural Land Evaluation				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses	32,000			32,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	32,000			32,000
F T E				
Office Total				
Personal Services	183,708			183,708
Operating Expenses	105,504			105,504
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	289,212			289,212
F T E	8.2			8.2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services	378,362			378,362
Operating Expenses	162,109			162,109
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	540,471			540,471
F T E	17.9			17.9
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
DIVISION OF AUDITS				
<u>Office of Audit Supervision</u>				
Audits				
Personal Services	879,914			879,914
Operating Expenses	227,407			227,407
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,107,321			1,107,321
F T E	38.5			38.5
Office Total				
Personal Services	879,914			879,914

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
Operating Expenses	227,407			227,407
	1,107,321			1,107,321
F T E	38.5			38.5
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services	879,914			879,914
Operating Expenses	227,407			227,407
	1,107,321			1,107,321
F T E	38.5			38.5
DIVISION OF DEPARTMENTAL SERVICES				
<u>Office of Departmental Services</u>				
Internal Services				
Personal Services	371,807			371,807
Operating Expenses	113,847			113,847
	485,654			485,654
F T E	21.5			21.5
Office Total				
Personal Services	371,807			371,807
Operating Expenses	113,847			113,847
	485,654			485,654
F T E	21.5			21.5
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services	371,807			371,807
Operating Expenses	113,847			113,847
	485,654			485,654
F T E	21.5			21.5
DEPARTMENT TOTAL				
Personal Services	2,289,452		1,048,056	3,337,508
Operating Expenses	823,589		1,373,657	2,197,246

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
	3,113,041		2,421,713	5,534,754
F T E	<u>108.1</u>	<u></u>	<u>65.1</u>	<u>173.2</u>
SECTION 4. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
DIVISION OF GENERAL ADMINISTRATION				
<u>Office of Secretary</u>				
General Administration				
Personal Services	181,704		36,066	217,770
Operating Expenses	92,219	31,581	10,620	134,420
	<u>273,923</u>	<u>31,581</u>	<u>46,686</u>	<u>352,190</u>
F T E	7.2		1.3	8.5
Rural Development				
Personal Services			70,219	70,219
Operating Expenses			4,275,943	4,275,943
			<u>4,346,162</u>	<u>4,346,162</u>
F T E			3.0	3.0
Office Total				
Personal Services	181,704		106,285	287,989
Operating Expenses	92,219	31,581	4,286,563	4,410,363
	<u>273,923</u>	<u>31,581</u>	<u>4,392,848</u>	<u>4,698,352</u>
F T E	<u>7.2</u>		<u>4.3</u>	<u>11.5</u>
<u>Office of State Fair</u>				
State Fair				
Personal Services			365,201	365,201
Operating Expenses	71,511		842,150	913,661
	<u>71,511</u>		<u>1,207,351</u>	<u>1,278,862</u>
F T E			41.0	41.0
Office Total				
Personal Services			365,201	365,201
Operating Expenses	71,511		842,150	913,661

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
	71,511		1,207,351	1,278,862
F T E			41.0	41.0
<hr/>				
<u>Office of American Dairy Association</u>				
American Dairy Association				
Personal Services			70,640	70,640
Operating Expenses			1,929,360	1,929,360
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			2,000,000	2,000,000
F T E			2.0	2.0
<hr/>				
<u>Office Total</u>				
Personal Services			70,640	70,640
Operating Expenses			1,929,360	1,929,360
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			2,000,000	2,000,000
F T E			2.0	2.0
<hr/>				
<u>Office of Wheat Commission</u>				
Wheat Commission				
Personal Services			94,725	94,725
Operating Expenses			472,234	472,234
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			566,959	566,959
F T E			3.1	3.1
<hr/>				
<u>Office Total</u>				
Personal Services			94,725	94,725
Operating Expenses			472,234	472,234
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			566,959	566,959
F T E			3.1	3.1
<hr/>				
<u>Office of Sunflower Council</u>				
Sunflower Council				
Personal Services			3,209	3,209
Operating Expenses			73,400	73,400
			<hr/>	<hr/>

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
			76,609	76,609
F T E				
Office Total				
Personal Services			3,209	3,209
Operating Expenses			73,400	73,400
			76,609	76,609
F T E				
<u>Office of Soybean Research & Promotion</u>				
Soybean Research & Promotion				
Personal Services			3,209	3,209
Operating Expenses			73,400	73,400
			76,609	76,609
F T E				
Office Total				
Personal Services			3,209	3,209
Operating Expenses			73,400	73,400
			76,609	76,609
F T E				
<u>Office of Brand Board</u>				
Brand Board				
Personal Services			91,391	91,391
Operating Expenses			78,382	78,382
			169,773	169,773
F T E			6.0	6.0
Office Total				
Personal Services			91,391	91,391
Operating Expenses			78,382	78,382
			169,773	169,773
F T E			6.0	6.0

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services	181,704		734,660	916,364
Operating Expenses	163,730	31,581	7,755,489	7,950,800
	<u>345,434</u>	<u>31,581</u>	<u>8,490,149</u>	<u>8,867,164</u>
F T E	<u>7.2</u>		<u>56.4</u>	<u>63.6</u>
DIVISION OF REGULATORY SERVICES				
<u>Office of Regulatory Services</u>				
Division Administration				
Personal Services	77,428		21,275	98,703
Operating Expenses	6,091		116,167	122,258
	<u>83,519</u>		<u>137,442</u>	<u>220,961</u>
F T E	<u>3.0</u>		<u>1.3</u>	<u>4.3</u>
Fertilizer, Feed & Seed				
Personal Services	129,779	18,156		147,935
Operating Expenses	65,954	6,024		71,978
	<u>195,733</u>	<u>24,180</u>		<u>219,913</u>
F T E	<u>6.5</u>	<u>1.0</u>		<u>7.5</u>
Pesticides				
Personal Services	89,851	42,989		132,840
Operating Expenses	22,993	86,908		109,901
	<u>112,844</u>	<u>129,897</u>		<u>242,741</u>
F T E	<u>4.0</u>	<u>2.0</u>		<u>6.0</u>
Dairy & Produce Inspection				
Personal Services	201,229	31,251		232,480
Operating Expenses	76,879	1,500		78,379
	<u>278,108</u>	<u>32,751</u>		<u>310,859</u>
F T E	<u>9.5</u>	<u>1.5</u>		<u>11.0</u>
Plant Industry				

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Personal Services	111,613	5,877		117,490
Operating Expenses	50,923	30,700		81,623
	162,536	36,577		199,113
F T E	6.0	.5		6.5
Office Total				
Personal Services	609,900	98,273	21,275	729,448
Operating Expenses	222,840	125,132	116,167	464,139
	832,740	223,405	137,442	1,193,587
F T E	29.0	5.0	1.3	35.3
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services	609,900	98,273	21,275	729,448
Operating Expenses	222,840	125,132	116,167	464,139
	832,740	223,405	137,442	1,193,587
F T E	29.0	5.0	1.3	35.3
DIVISION OF LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD				
Office of Livestock Sanitary Board				
Livestock Disease Control				
Personal Services	304,435	25,658		330,093
Operating Expenses	153,700		17,934	171,634
	458,135	25,658	17,934	501,727
F T E	16.8	2.0		18.8
Meat Inspection				
Personal Services	294,058	273,956		568,014
Operating Expenses	105,011	25,137		130,148
	399,069	299,093		698,162
F T E	17.5	10.0		27.5
Office Total				
Personal Services	598,493	299,614		898,107
Operating Expenses	258,711	25,137	17,934	301,782

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
	857,204	324,751	17,934	1,199,889
F T E	34.3	12.0		46.3
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services	598,493	299,614		898,107
Operating Expenses	258,711	25,137	17,934	301,782
	857,204	324,751	17,934	1,199,889
F T E	34.3	12.0		46.3
DIVISION OF FORESTRY				
<u>Office of Forestry</u>				
State Administration				
Personal Services	4,138	50,124	5,000	59,262
Operating Expenses	14,291	10,446	16,600	41,337
	18,429	60,570	21,600	100,599
F T E	.2	1.5	1.3	3.0
Technical Services				
Personal Services	104,845	63,371		168,216
Operating Expenses	21,064	118,828	15,000	154,892
	125,909	182,199	15,000	323,108
F T E	4.6	2.4		7.0
State Tree Nursery				
Personal Services			279,088	279,088
Operating Expenses		10,000	117,103	127,103
		10,000	396,191	406,191
F T E			25.0	25.0
Forestry Operations				
Personal Services	349,042	244,389	22,445	615,876
Operating Expenses	83,951	183,780	47,890	315,621
	432,993	428,169	70,335	931,497

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
F T E	22.6	14.6	1.2	38.4
Office Total				
Personal Services	458,025	357,884	306,533	1,122,442
Operating Expenses	119,306	323,054	196,593	638,953
	577,331	680,938	503,126	1,761,395
F T E	27.4	18.5	27.5	73.4
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services	458,025	357,884	306,533	1,122,442
Operating Expenses	119,306	323,054	196,593	638,953
	577,331	680,938	503,126	1,761,395
F T E	27.4	18.5	27.5	73.4
DIVISION OF CONSERVATION				
Office of Conservation				
Soil & Water Conservation				
Personal Services	117,018			117,018
Operating Expenses	23,899	21,000		44,899
	140,917	21,000		161,917
F T E	5.0			5.0
Irrigation Permits				
Personal Services	73,170			73,170
Operating Expenses	26,562			26,562
	99,732			99,732
F T E	4.0			4.0
Office Total				
Personal Services	190,188			190,188
Operating Expenses	50,461	21,000		71,461
	240,649	21,000		261,649
F T E	9.0			9.0

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services	190,188			190,188
Operating Expenses	50,461	21,000		71,461
	<u>240,649</u>	<u>21,000</u>		<u>261,649</u>
F T E	<u>9.0</u>			<u>9.0</u>
DEPARTMENT TOTAL				
Personal Services	2,038,310	755,771	1,062,468	3,856,549
Operating Expenses	815,048	525,904	8,086,183	9,427,135
	<u>2,853,358</u>	<u>1,281,675</u>	<u>9,148,651</u>	<u>13,283,684</u>
F T E	<u>106.9</u>	<u>35.5</u>	<u>85.2</u>	<u>227.6</u>
SECTION 5. DEPARTMENT OF STATE DEVELOPMENT				
DIVISION OF STATE DEVELOPMENT				
<u>Office of State Development</u>				
Secretariat				
Personal Services	17,284		28,863	46,147
Operating Expenses	4,000		6,000	10,000
	<u>21,284</u>		<u>34,863</u>	<u>56,147</u>
F T E	<u>.4</u>		<u>.6</u>	<u>1.0</u>
Industrial & Agricultural Development				
Personal Services	603,605			603,605
Operating Expenses	841,209			841,209
	<u>1,444,814</u>			<u>1,444,814</u>
F T E	<u>21.6</u>			<u>21.6</u>
Tourism				
Personal Services			542,632	542,632
Operating Expenses			1,614,271	1,614,271
			<u>2,156,903</u>	<u>2,156,903</u>
F T E			<u>35.2</u>	<u>35.2</u>
Office Total				

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
Personal Services	620,889		571,495	1,192,384
Operating Expenses	845,209		1,620,271	2,465,480
	<u>1,466,098</u>		<u>2,191,766</u>	<u>3,657,864</u>
F T E	<u>22.0</u>		<u>35.8</u>	<u>57.8</u>
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services	620,889		571,495	1,192,384
Operating Expenses	845,209		1,620,271	2,465,480
	<u>1,466,098</u>		<u>2,191,766</u>	<u>3,657,864</u>
F T E	<u>22.0</u>		<u>35.8</u>	<u>57.8</u>
DEPARTMENT TOTAL				
Personal Services	620,889		571,495	1,192,384
Operating Expenses	845,209		1,620,271	2,465,480
	<u>1,466,098</u>		<u>2,191,766</u>	<u>3,657,864</u>
F T E	<u>22.0</u>		<u>35.8</u>	<u>57.8</u>
SECTION 6. DEPARTMENT OF GAME, FISH & PARKS				
DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION				
<u>Office of Administration</u>				
Secretary				
Personal Services	32,050		219,207	251,257
Operating Expenses			72,703	72,703
	<u>32,050</u>		<u>291,910</u>	<u>323,960</u>
F T E	<u>1.6</u>		<u>6.4</u>	<u>8.0</u>
Support Services				
Personal Services	13,395		115,612	129,007
Operating Expenses			51,424	51,424
	<u>13,395</u>		<u>167,036</u>	<u>180,431</u>
F T E	<u>1.0</u>		<u>5.0</u>	<u>6.0</u>
Information & Education				

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Personal Services	21,648		80,150	101,798
Operating Expenses			181,603	181,603
	21,648		261,753	283,401
F T E	.8		4.2	5.0
Office Total				
Personal Services	67,093		414,969	482,062
Operating Expenses			305,730	305,730
	67,093		720,699	787,792
F T E	3.4		15.6	19.0
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services	67,093		414,969	482,062
Operating Expenses			305,730	305,730
	67,093		720,699	787,792
F T E	3.4		15.6	19.0
DIVISION OF WILDLIFE				
Office of Wildlife				
Region I				
Personal Services		152,612	415,276	567,888
Operating Expenses		51,650	288,350	340,000
		204,262	703,626	907,888
F T E		7.8	20.8	28.6
Region II				
Personal Services		190,143	396,053	586,196
Operating Expenses		33,676	260,499	294,175
		223,819	656,552	880,371
F T E		10.5	21.0	31.5
Region III				
Personal Services		114,812	429,930	544,742
Operating Expenses		98,142	224,408	322,550

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
		212,954	654,338	867,292
F T E		6.0	22.7	28.7
Region IV				
Personal Services		129,905	439,631	569,536
Operating Expenses		70,011	257,339	327,350
		199,916	696,970	896,886
F T E		6.8	22.9	29.7
Wildlife Administration				
Personal Services			114,911	114,911
Operating Expenses			64,290	64,290
			179,201	179,201
F T E			4.0	4.0
Technical Services				
Personal Services		369,236	729,778	1,099,014
Operating Expenses	360,000	1,107,627	1,135,343	2,602,970
	360,000	1,476,863	1,865,121	3,701,984
F T E		21.9	39.7	61.6
Mandatory Costs				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses			707,000	707,000
			707,000	707,000
F T E				
Resource Support Services				
Personal Services		143,165	264,198	407,363
Operating Expenses		35,021	202,529	237,550
		178,186	466,727	644,913
F T E		6.2	14.0	20.2
Preventive Maintenance & Development				

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses		300,000	217,000	517,000
		300,000	217,000	517,000
F T E				
Land Acquisition				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses			293,400	293,400
			293,400	293,400
F T E				
Animal Damage Control				
Personal Services		198,253	223,141	421,394
Operating Expenses		101,747	134,433	236,180
		300,000	357,574	657,574
F T E		11.1	11.7	22.8
Office Total				
Personal Services		1,298,126	3,012,918	4,311,044
Operating Expenses	360,000	1,797,874	3,784,591	5,942,465
	360,000	3,096,000	6,797,509	10,253,509
F T E		70.3	156.8	227.1
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services		1,298,126	3,012,918	4,311,044
Operating Expenses	360,000	1,797,874	3,784,591	5,942,465
	360,000	3,096,000	6,797,509	10,253,509
F T E		70.3	156.8	227.1
DIVISION OF PARKS & RECREATION				
Office of Parks & Recreation				
General Administration				
Personal Services	94,230	12,737		106,967

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Operating Expenses	28,758			28,758
	122,988	12,737		135,725
F T E	3.5	1.0		4.5
Planning				
Personal Services	56,055	21,495		77,550
Operating Expenses	13,481	14,850		28,331
	69,536	36,345		105,881
F T E	2.3	1.0		3.3
Operation & Maintenance				
Personal Services	1,133,352		650,286	1,783,638
Operating Expenses	477,123	35,500	294,112	806,735
	1,610,475	35,500	944,398	2,590,373
F T E	85.6		54.4	140.0
Development & Improvement Project				
Personal Services	49,496		23,723	73,219
Operating Expenses	141,198	458,300	129,536	729,034
	190,694	458,300	153,259	802,253
F T E	2.0		1.0	3.0
Land & Water Conservation Fund				
Personal Services		26,344		26,344
Operating Expenses		513,780		513,780
		540,124		540,124
F T E		1.0		1.0
Recreation Trails				
Personal Services		17,933	92,269	110,202
Operating Expenses		1,200	169,420	170,620
		19,133	261,689	280,822
F T E		2.3	5.0	7.3

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Office Total				
Personal Services	1,333,133	78,509	766,278	2,177,920
Operating Expenses	660,560	1,023,630	593,068	2,277,258
	1,993,693	1,102,139	1,359,346	4,455,178
F T E	93.4	5.3	60.4	159.1
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services	1,333,133	78,509	766,278	2,177,920
Operating Expenses	660,560	1,023,630	593,068	2,277,258
	1,993,693	1,102,139	1,359,346	4,455,178
F T E	93.4	5.3	60.4	159.1
DIVISION OF CUSTER STATE PARK				
Office of Custer State Park				
Administration				
Personal Services			188,350	188,350
Operating Expenses			85,490	85,490
			273,840	273,840
F T E			13.0	13.0
Maintenance				
Personal Services			249,279	249,279
Operating Expenses			173,110	173,110
			422,389	422,389
F T E			16.1	16.1
Resource Management				
Personal Services			285,214	285,214
Operating Expenses			292,780	292,780
			577,994	577,994
F T E			19.1	19.1
Capital Development				
Personal Services			52,972	52,972

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Operating Expenses	550,000		58,395	608,395
	550,000		111,367	661,367
F T E			3.2	3.2
Office Total				
Personal Services			775,815	775,815
Operating Expenses	550,000		609,775	1,159,775
	550,000		1,385,590	1,935,590
F T E			51.4	51.4
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services			775,815	775,815
Operating Expenses	550,000		609,775	1,159,775
	550,000		1,385,590	1,935,590
F T E			51.4	51.4
DEPARTMENT TOTAL				
Personal Services	1,400,226	1,376,635	4,969,980	7,746,841
Operating Expenses	1,570,560	2,821,504	5,293,164	9,685,228
	2,970,786	4,198,139	10,263,144	17,432,069
F T E	96.8	75.6	284.2	456.6
SECTION 7. DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES				
DIVISION OF SECRETARIAT				
Office of Secretary				
General Administration				
Personal Services	26,273	62,485		88,758
Operating Expenses	6,776	16,115		22,891
	33,049	78,600		111,649
F T E	.8	2.0		2.8
Legal Services				
Personal Services	44,545	105,945		150,490

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Operating Expenses	10,037	23,873		33,910
	54,582	129,818		184,400
F T E	1.8	4.2		6.0
Administrative Hearings & Procedures				
Personal Services	40,028	62,346		102,374
Operating Expenses	12,006	25,513		37,519
	52,034	87,859		139,893
F T E	1.6	2.4		4.0
Office Total				
Personal Services	110,846	230,776		341,622
Operating Expenses	28,819	65,501		94,320
	139,665	296,277		435,942
F T E	4.2	8.6		12.8
<u>Office of Management Information</u>				
General Administration				
Personal Services	16,333	38,790		55,123
Operating Expenses	906	2,156		3,062
	17,239	40,946		58,185
F T E	.6	1.4		2.0
Systems Development & Operations				
Personal Services	120,104	371,737		491,841
Operating Expenses	92,156	245,889		338,045
	212,260	617,626		829,886
F T E	4.7	15.3		20.0
Statistical Analysis & Reports				
Personal Services	15,470	36,793		52,263
Operating Expenses	2,316	5,509		7,825
	17,786	42,302		60,088

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
F T E	1.2	2.8		4.0
Office Total				
Personal Services	151,907	447,320		599,227
Operating Expenses	95,378	253,554		348,932
	247,285	700,874		948,159
F T E	6.5	19.5		26.0
<u>Office of Management Services</u>				
General Administration				
Personal Services	30,051	71,471		101,522
Operating Expenses	2,385	5,671		8,056
	32,436	77,142		109,578
F T E	1.8	4.2		6.0
Budgetary & Finance Management				
Personal Services	87,128	207,219		294,347
Operating Expenses	18,339	43,601	10,000	71,940
	105,467	250,820	10,000	366,287
F T E	4.4	10.1		14.5
Personnel Management & Training				
Personal Services	27,320	64,519		91,839
Operating Expenses	26,810	68,341	4,766	99,917
	54,130	132,860	4,766	191,756
F T E	1.2	2.8		4.0
Contracts & Auditing Services				
Personal Services	62,621	115,528		178,149
Operating Expenses	10,914	18,545		29,459
	73,535	134,073		207,608
F T E	2.6	4.9		7.5
Purchasing & Inventory Control				
Personal Services	34,794	54,881		89,675

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
Operating Expenses	11,366	17,928	10,000	39,294
	46,160	72,809	10,000	128,969
F T E	2.4	3.6		6.0
Office Total				
Personal Services	241,914	513,618		755,532
Operating Expenses	69,814	154,086	24,766	248,666
	311,728	667,704	24,766	1,004,198
F T E	12.4	25.6		38.0
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services	504,667	1,191,714		1,696,381
Operating Expenses	194,011	473,141	24,766	691,918
	698,678	1,664,855	24,766	2,388,299
F T E	23.1	53.7		76.8
DIVISION OF PROGRAM MANAGEMENT				
<u>Office of Program Management</u>				
General Administration				
Personal Services	36,130	85,931		122,061
Operating Expenses	9,768	23,231		32,999
	45,898	109,162		155,060
F T E	1.4	3.1		4.5
Field Support Services				
Personal Services	135,568	353,847		489,415
Operating Expenses	29,039	76,175		105,214
	164,607	430,022		594,629
F T E	5.0	13.0		18.0
Energy Assistance				
Personal Services		94,142		94,142
Operating Expenses		14,458,151		14,458,151

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
		14,552,293		14,552,293
F T E		5.5		5.5
Voluntary Action Program				
Personal Services	11,625	80,638		92,263
Operating Expenses	4,716	32,713		37,429
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	16,341	113,351		129,692
F T E	.3	3.7		4.0
Office Total				
Personal Services	183,323	614,558		797,881
Operating Expenses	43,523	14,590,270		14,633,793
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	226,846	15,204,828		15,431,674
F T E	6.7	25.3		32.0
<u>Office of Economic Assistance</u>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
General Administration				
Personal Services	175,954	218,034		393,988
Operating Expenses	202,442	590,758		793,200
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	378,396	808,792		1,187,188
F T E	9.5	12.5		22.0
Refugee Resettlement Program				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses		239,522		239,522
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		239,522		239,522
F T E				
Aid to Dependent Children Grants				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses	6,128,100	13,268,093		19,396,193
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6,128,100	13,268,093		19,396,193
F T E				

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
SSI Supplementation				
Personal Services	14,886			14,886
Operating Expenses	330,903			330,903
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	345,789			345,789
F T E	1.0			1.0
Work Provision Program				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses		1,175,792		1,175,792
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		1,175,792		1,175,792
F T E				
Office Total				
Personal Services	190,840	218,034		408,874
Operating Expenses	6,661,445	15,274,165		21,935,610
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6,852,285	15,492,199		22,344,484
F T E	10.5	12.5		23.0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<u>Office of Medical Services</u>				
General Administration				
Personal Services	101,001	209,321		310,322
Operating Expenses	192,045	425,716		617,761
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	293,046	635,037		928,083
F T E	3.9	8.1		12.0
Medical Services Purchased				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses	9,004,426	23,402,868	1,068,543	33,475,837
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	9,004,426	23,402,868	1,068,543	33,475,837
F T E				
Early & Periodic Screening				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses	217,686	460,463		678,149

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
	217,686	460,463		678,149
F T E				
Supplemental Medical Insurance				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses	355,208	751,360		1,106,568
	355,208	751,360		1,106,568
F T E				
Nursing Homes				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses	13,171,840	27,290,095		40,461,935
	13,171,840	27,290,095		40,461,935
F T E				
Resident Facilities				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses		11,423,770		11,423,770
		11,423,770		11,423,770
F T E				
Claims Processing				
Personal Services	76,311	168,277		244,588
Operating Expenses				
	76,311	168,277		244,588
F T E	6.2	13.8		20.0
Crippled Childrens Hospital				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses		2,095,376		2,095,376
		2,095,376		2,095,376
F T E				
Community Mental Health Services				

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses	348,810	737,824		1,086,634
	<u>348,810</u>	<u>737,824</u>		<u>1,086,634</u>
F T E				
Office Total				
Personal Services	177,312	377,598		554,910
Operating Expenses	23,290,015	66,587,472	1,068,543	90,946,030
	<u>23,467,327</u>	<u>66,965,070</u>	<u>1,068,543</u>	<u>91,500,940</u>
F T E	10.1	21.9		32.0
<u>Office of Child Support Enforcement</u>				
General Administration				
Personal Services	57,195	133,455		190,650
Operating Expenses	73,890	172,409		246,299
	<u>131,085</u>	<u>305,864</u>		<u>436,949</u>
F T E	3.0	7.0		10.0
Investigation & Enforcement				
Personal Services	180,009	420,024		600,033
Operating Expenses	36,936	86,184		123,120
	<u>216,945</u>	<u>506,208</u>		<u>723,153</u>
F T E	9.9	23.1		33.0
Collection Distribution				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses			1,825,000	1,825,000
			<u>1,825,000</u>	<u>1,825,000</u>
F T E				
Enforcement & Prosecution				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses		148,500		148,500
		<u>148,500</u>		<u>148,500</u>

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
		148,500		148,500
F T E				
Recovery Unit Program				
Personal Services	56,280	66,067		122,347
Operating Expenses	30,827	36,189		67,016
	87,107	102,256		189,363
F T E	3.0	3.0		6.0
Office Total				
Personal Services	293,484	619,546		913,030
Operating Expenses	141,653	443,282	1,825,000	2,409,935
	435,137	1,062,828	1,825,000	3,322,965
F T E	15.9	33.1		49.0
<u>Office of Developmental Disabilities</u>				
General Administration/State Council				
Personal Services	86,439	103,057		189,496
Operating Expenses	40,100	28,488		68,588
	126,539	131,545		258,084
F T E	3.0	4.0		7.0
New Program Development				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses	25,000	394,255		419,255
	25,000	394,255		419,255
F T E				
Community Training Services				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses		2,646,922		2,646,922
		2,646,922		2,646,922
F T E				

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Community Habilitation/Intermediate Care				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses	2,559,174	7,092,904	55,000	9,707,078
	2,559,174	7,092,904	55,000	9,707,078
F T E				
Office Total				
Personal Services	86,439	103,057		189,496
Operating Expenses	2,624,274	10,162,569	55,000	12,841,843
	2,710,713	10,265,626	55,000	13,031,339
F T E	3.0	4.0		7.0
<u>Office of Adult Services & Aging</u>				
General Administration				
Personal Services	63,398	294,271		357,669
Operating Expenses	27,220	144,703		171,923
	90,618	438,974		529,592
F T E	2.6	12.4		15.0
Adult Services Purchased				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses		203,523		203,523
		203,523		203,523
F T E				
Adult Foster Care				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses	142,800			142,800
	142,800			142,800
F T E				
Community Aging				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses	16,375	476,040		492,415

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
	16,375	476,040		492,415
F T E				
Nutrition				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses	115,602	2,619,630		2,735,232
	115,602	2,619,630		2,735,232
F T E				
Transportation				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses	11,704	197,296		209,000
	11,704	197,296		209,000
F T E				
Office Total				
Personal Services	63,398	294,271		357,669
Operating Expenses	313,701	3,641,192		3,954,893
	377,099	3,935,463		4,312,562
F T E	2.6	12.4		15.0
Office of Children, Youth & Family				
General Administration				
Personal Services	26,515	228,237		254,752
Operating Expenses	13,027	113,373		126,400
	39,542	341,610		381,152
F T E	1.1	9.9		11.0
Placement Prevention Services				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses	83,110	483,975	104,728	671,813
	83,110	483,975	104,728	671,813
F T E				

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
Foster Care Support Services				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses	101,196	433,280	80,054	614,530
	<u>101,196</u>	<u>433,280</u>	<u>80,054</u>	<u>614,530</u>
F T E				
Foster Care				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses	424,062	1,780,851	291,446	2,496,359
	<u>424,062</u>	<u>1,780,851</u>	<u>291,446</u>	<u>2,496,359</u>
F T E				
Office Total				
Personal Services	26,515	228,237		254,752
Operating Expenses	621,395	2,811,479	476,228	3,909,102
	<u>647,910</u>	<u>3,039,716</u>	<u>476,228</u>	<u>4,163,854</u>
F T E	<u>1.1</u>	<u>9.9</u>		<u>11.0</u>
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services	1,021,311	2,455,301		3,476,612
Operating Expenses	33,696,006	113,510,429	3,424,771	150,631,206
	<u>34,717,317</u>	<u>115,965,730</u>	<u>3,424,771</u>	<u>154,107,818</u>
F T E	<u>49.9</u>	<u>119.1</u>		<u>169.0</u>
DIVISION OF FIELD MANAGEMENT				
Office of Field Management				
General Administration				
Personal Services	36,167	85,867		122,034
Operating Expenses	7,142	16,666		23,808
	<u>43,309</u>	<u>102,533</u>		<u>145,842</u>
F T E	<u>1.3</u>	<u>3.2</u>		<u>4.5</u>
Field Support Services				

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Personal Services	493,478	1,071,346		1,564,824
Operating Expenses	14,494	123,270		137,764
	507,972	1,194,616		1,702,588
F T E	33.4	78.6		112.0
Quality Assurance & Control				
Personal Services	231,574	281,402		512,976
Operating Expenses	50,164	60,687		110,851
	281,738	342,089		623,827
F T E	10.6	13.4		24.0
Eligibility Determination				
Personal Services	1,717,846	2,068,843		3,786,689
Operating Expenses	396,096	476,095		872,191
	2,113,942	2,544,938		4,658,880
F T E	92.3	107.9		200.2
Adult Services Field Staff				
Personal Services	155,857	637,306		793,163
Operating Expenses	51,185	209,655		260,840
	207,042	846,961		1,054,003
F T E	4.8	38.0		42.8
Adult Services Homemakers				
Personal Services	400,847	1,360,659		1,761,506
Operating Expenses	113,000	348,577		461,577
	513,847	1,709,236		2,223,083
F T E	34.7	114.0		148.7
Children, Youth & Family Services Field Staff				
Personal Services	276,547	2,432,143	54,609	2,763,299
Operating Expenses	83,432	730,268		813,700
	359,979	3,162,411	54,609	3,576,999

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
F T E	15.8	134.0	3.0	152.8
Utilization Review				
Personal Services	84,290	225,598		309,888
Operating Expenses	32,050	40,461		72,511
	116,340	266,059		382,399
F T E	4.7	10.3		15.0
Office Total				
Personal Services	3,396,606	8,163,164	54,609	11,614,379
Operating Expenses	747,563	2,005,679		2,753,242
	4,144,169	10,168,843	54,609	14,367,621
F T E	197.6	499.4	3.0	700.0
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services	3,396,606	8,163,164	54,609	11,614,379
Operating Expenses	747,563	2,005,679		2,753,242
	4,144,169	10,168,843	54,609	14,367,621
F T E	197.6	499.4	3.0	700.0
DEPARTMENT TOTAL				
Personal Services	4,922,584	11,810,179	54,609	16,787,372
Operating Expenses	34,637,580	115,989,249	3,449,537	154,076,366
	39,560,164	127,799,428	3,504,146	170,863,738
F T E	270.6	672.2	3.0	945.8
SECTION 8. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH				
DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION				
Office of Secretariat				
Executive Management				
Personal Services	71,018	57,153	10,686	138,857
Operating Expenses	48,718	38,631		87,349
	119,736	95,784	10,686	226,206
F T E	1.5	1.3	.2	3.0

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
<u>Office Total</u>				
Personal Services	71,018	57,153	10,686	138,857
Operating Expenses	48,718	38,631		87,349
	119,736	95,784	10,686	226,206
F T E	1.5	1.3	.2	3.0
<u>Office of Support Services</u>				
Support Services				
Personal Services	174,895	192,131		367,026
Operating Expenses	60,287	79,210		139,497
	235,182	271,341		506,523
F T E	9.1	9.9		19.0
Health Planning & Development				
Personal Services	45,085	153,652		198,737
Operating Expenses	10,053	58,277	6,047	74,377
	55,138	211,929	6,047	273,114
F T E	2.1	6.5		8.6
Health Education & Promotion				
Personal Services	26,345	26,345		52,690
Operating Expenses	11,293	11,292		22,585
	37,638	37,637		75,275
F T E	1.5	1.5		3.0
Laboratory Services				
Personal Services	335,776		158,943	494,719
Operating Expenses	459,832		80,928	540,760
	795,608		239,871	1,035,479
F T E	17.0		8.0	25.0
Center for Health Statistics				
Personal Services	124,072			124,072

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Operating Expenses	31,458		16,000	47,458
	155,530		16,000	171,530
F T E	7.0			7.0
Office Total				
Personal Services	706,173	372,128	158,943	1,237,244
Operating Expenses	572,923	148,779	102,975	824,677
	1,279,096	520,907	261,918	2,061,921
F T E	36.7	17.9	8.0	62.6
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services	777,191	429,281	169,629	1,376,101
Operating Expenses	621,641	187,410	102,975	912,026
	1,398,832	616,691	272,604	2,288,127
F T E	38.2	19.2	8.2	65.6
DIVISION OF ALCOHOL & DRUG ABUSE				
Office of Alcohol & Drug Abuse				
Administrative Services				
Personal Services		130,919	44,050	174,969
Operating Expenses		71,089	24,269	95,358
		202,008	68,319	270,327
F T E		6.4	1.6	8.0
Community Assistance				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses		716,479	497,572	1,214,051
		716,479	497,572	1,214,051
F T E				
Office Total				
Personal Services		130,919	44,050	174,969
Operating Expenses		787,568	521,841	1,309,409

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
		918,487	565,891	1,484,378
F T E		6.4	1.6	8.0
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services		130,919	44,050	174,969
Operating Expenses		787,568	521,841	1,309,409
		918,487	565,891	1,484,378
F T E		6.4	1.6	8.0
DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH				
Office of Public Health				
Administration				
Personal Services	46,524	48,456	765	95,745
Operating Expenses	6,750	4,897		11,647
	53,274	53,353	765	107,392
F T E	2.3	2.7		5.0
Licensure & Certification				
Personal Services	319,885	491,990	24,137	836,012
Operating Expenses	95,292	183,559	53,600	332,451
	415,177	675,549	77,737	1,168,463
F T E	14.8	21.0	1.2	37.0
Certificate of Need				
Personal Services	11,763	35,291		47,054
Operating Expenses	5,065	15,194		20,259
	16,828	50,485		67,313
F T E	.6	1.4		2.0
Communicable Disease				
Personal Services	137,622	234,404		372,026
Operating Expenses	76,183	253,163		329,346
	213,805	487,567		701,372
F T E	6.1	12.4		18.5

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
Office Total				
Personal Services	515,794	810,141	24,902	1,350,837
Operating Expenses	183,290	456,813	53,600	693,703
	699,084	1,266,954	78,502	2,044,540
F T E	23.8	37.5	1.2	62.5
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services	515,794	810,141	24,902	1,350,837
Operating Expenses	183,290	456,813	53,600	693,703
	699,084	1,266,954	78,502	2,044,540
F T E	23.8	37.5	1.2	62.5
DIVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES				
<u>Office of Health Services</u>				
Administration				
Personal Services	48,248	94,390		142,638
Operating Expenses	7,228	16,216		23,444
	55,476	110,606		166,082
F T E	2.6	5.4		8.0
Community Health Nursing				
Personal Services	339,789	1,546,574	830,789	2,717,152
Operating Expenses	82,681	573,339	77,108	733,128
	422,470	2,119,913	907,897	3,450,280
F T E	22.2	75.6	47.2	145.0
Emergency Medical Services				
Personal Services	40,568	20,440		61,008
Operating Expenses	20,565	51,225	20,000	91,790
	61,133	71,665	20,000	152,798
F T E	2.0	1.0		3.0
Maternal & Child Health				

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Personal Services	17,364	50,448		67,812
Operating Expenses	54,179	805,577	405,986	1,265,742
	71,543	856,025	405,986	1,333,554
F T E	.7	2.3		3.0
Nutrition Services				
Personal Services	11,499	265,100		276,599
Operating Expenses	440	4,803,749	5,262	4,809,451
	11,939	5,068,849	5,262	5,086,050
F T E	.5	12.5		13.0
Childrens Comprehensive Health Care Services				
Personal Services	28,261	37,462		65,723
Operating Expenses	433,522	593,988	135,895	1,163,405
	461,783	631,450	135,895	1,229,128
F T E	1.7	2.3		4.0
Office Total				
Personal Services	485,729	2,014,414	830,789	3,330,932
Operating Expenses	598,615	6,844,094	644,251	8,086,960
	1,084,344	8,858,508	1,475,040	11,417,892
F T E	29.7	99.1	47.2	176.0
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services	485,729	2,014,414	830,789	3,330,932
Operating Expenses	598,615	6,844,094	644,251	8,086,960
	1,084,344	8,858,508	1,475,040	11,417,892
F T E	29.7	99.1	47.2	176.0
DEPARTMENT TOTAL				
Personal Services	1,778,714	3,384,755	1,069,370	6,232,839
Operating Expenses	1,403,546	8,275,885	1,322,667	11,002,098
	3,182,260	11,660,640	2,392,037	17,234,937

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
F T E	91.7	162.2	58.2	312.1
SECTION 9. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR				
DIVISION OF SECRETARIAT				
<u>Office of Secretary</u>				
Administration				
Personal Services	14,861	338,387		353,248
Operating Expenses		134,021		134,021
	14,861	472,408		487,269
F T E	.3	13.0		13.3
Office Total				
Personal Services	14,861	338,387		353,248
Operating Expenses		134,021		134,021
	14,861	472,408		487,269
F T E	.3	13.0		13.3
<u>Office of Deputy Secretary</u>				
General Administration				
Personal Services		128,510		128,510
Operating Expenses		19,353		19,353
		147,863		147,863
F T E		4.0		4.0
Program Monitoring & Evaluation				
Personal Services		214,083		214,083
Operating Expenses		43,550		43,550
		257,633		257,633
F T E		7.0		7.0
Information Center				
Personal Services		311,700		311,700
Operating Expenses		21,633		21,633
		333,333		333,333

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
F T E		16.0		16.0
Office Total				
Personal Services		654,293		654,293
Operating Expenses		84,536		84,536
		738,829		738,829
F T E		27.0		27.0
Office of Administrative Services Office				
Office Management				
Personal Services		105,606		105,606
Operating Expenses		826,079		826,079
		931,685		931,685
F T E		4.0		4.0
Fiscal				
Personal Services		198,033		198,033
Operating Expenses		2,995		2,995
		201,028		201,028
F T E		10.0		10.0
Word Processing				
Personal Services		89,251		89,251
Operating Expenses		250		250
		89,501		89,501
F T E		6.0		6.0
Automated Data Processing				
Personal Services		595,227		595,227
Operating Expenses		510,324		510,324
		1,105,551		1,105,551
F T E		27.0		27.0
Office Services				

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Personal Services		89,084		89,084
Operating Expenses		597,597		597,597
		686,681		686,681
F T E		7.0		7.0
Office Total				
Personal Services		1,077,201		1,077,201
Operating Expenses		1,937,245		1,937,245
		3,014,446		3,014,446
F T E		54.0		54.0
<u>Office of Unemployment Insurance</u>				
Unemployment Insurance Services				
Personal Services		1,370,363		1,370,363
Operating Expenses		72,500		72,500
		1,442,863		1,442,863
F T E		74.0		74.0
Office Total				
Personal Services		1,370,363		1,370,363
Operating Expenses		72,500		72,500
		1,442,863		1,442,863
F T E		74.0		74.0
<u>Office of Field Operations</u>				
Field Operations				
Personal Services		4,825,413		4,825,413
Operating Expenses		959,625		959,625
		5,785,038		5,785,038
F T E		262.0		262.0
JTPA Job Training				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses		6,076,141		6,076,141

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
		6,076,141		6,076,141
F T E				
Office Total				
Personal Services		4,825,413		4,825,413
Operating Expenses		7,035,766		7,035,766
		11,861,179		11,861,179
F T E		262.0		262.0
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services	14,861	8,265,657		8,280,518
Operating Expenses		9,264,068		9,264,068
	14,861	17,529,725		17,544,586
F T E	.3	430.0		430.3
DIVISION OF LABOR & MANAGEMENT				
Office of Labor & Management				
Administration				
Personal Services	158,473		3,628	162,101
Operating Expenses	36,184		250,000	286,184
	194,657		253,628	448,285
F T E	6.7		.1	6.8
Workers Compensation				
Personal Services			45,745	45,745
Operating Expenses			694,461	694,461
			740,206	740,206
F T E			2.2	2.2
Appeals				
Personal Services		123,943		123,943
Operating Expenses		19,513		19,513
		143,456		143,456

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
F T E		5.5		5.5
Office Total				
Personal Services	158,473	123,943	49,373	331,789
Operating Expenses	36,184	19,513	944,461	1,000,158
	194,657	143,456	993,834	1,331,947
F T E	6.7	5.5	2.3	14.5
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services	158,473	123,943	49,373	331,789
Operating Expenses	36,184	19,513	944,461	1,000,158
	194,657	143,456	993,834	1,331,947
F T E	6.7	5.5	2.3	14.5
DIVISION OF RETIREMENT & INSURANCE				
Office of Retirement & Insurance				
Retirement System Administration				
Personal Services			646,157	646,157
Operating Expenses			555,837	555,837
			1,201,994	1,201,994
F T E			29.2	29.2
Insurance Administration				
Personal Services			109,018	109,018
Operating Expenses			144,075	144,075
			253,093	253,093
F T E			4.7	4.7
Office Total				
Personal Services			755,175	755,175
Operating Expenses			699,912	699,912
			1,455,087	1,455,087
F T E			33.9	33.9

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services			755,175	755,175
Operating Expenses			699,912	699,912
			<u>1,455,087</u>	<u>1,455,087</u>
F T E			<u>33.9</u>	<u>33.9</u>
DEPARTMENT TOTAL				
Personal Services	173,334	8,389,600	804,548	9,367,482
Operating Expenses	36,184	9,283,581	1,644,373	10,964,138
	<u>209,518</u>	<u>17,673,181</u>	<u>2,448,921</u>	<u>20,331,620</u>
F T E	<u>7.0</u>	<u>435.5</u>	<u>36.2</u>	<u>478.7</u>
SECTION 10. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION				
DIVISION OF SECRETARY				
<u>Office of Secretary</u>				
Secretary, Boards & Commissions				
Personal Services			142,436	142,436
Operating Expenses			88,215	88,215
			<u>230,651</u>	<u>230,651</u>
F T E			3.0	3.0
Administrative Staff				
Personal Services			281,699	281,699
Operating Expenses			32,685	32,685
			<u>314,384</u>	<u>314,384</u>
F T E			10.0	10.0
Legal				
Personal Services			147,444	147,444
Operating Expenses			68,058	68,058
			<u>215,502</u>	<u>215,502</u>
F T E			5.0	5.0
Internal Audits				

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
Personal Services		3,000	170,780	173,780
Operating Expenses		550	11,595	12,145
		3,550	182,375	185,925
F T E			8.0	8.0
Civil Rights				
Personal Services			95,075	95,075
Operating Expenses			76,428	76,428
			171,503	171,503
F T E			3.0	3.0
General Fund Allocation				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses	510,096			510,096
	510,096			510,096
F T E				
Office Total				
Personal Services		3,000	837,434	840,434
Operating Expenses	510,096	550	276,981	787,627
	510,096	3,550	1,114,415	1,628,061
F T E			29.0	29.0
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services		3,000	837,434	840,434
Operating Expenses	510,096	550	276,981	787,627
	510,096	3,550	1,114,415	1,628,061
F T E			29.0	29.0
DIVISION OF FINANCE				
<u>Office of Controller</u>				
Controller				
Personal Services			64,059	64,059

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
Operating Expenses			4,800	4,800
			68,859	68,859
F T E			2.0	2.0
Financial Systems				
Personal Services			429,699	429,699
Operating Expenses			5,145,577	5,145,577
			5,575,276	5,575,276
F T E			21.0	21.0
Personnel				
Personal Services			356,654	356,654
Operating Expenses			367,504	367,504
			724,158	724,158
F T E			15.0	15.0
Data Services				
Personal Services			393,176	393,176
Operating Expenses			923,870	923,870
			1,317,046	1,317,046
F T E			16.0	16.0
Internal Services				
Personal Services			123,623	123,623
Operating Expenses			343,853	343,853
			467,476	467,476
F T E			8.0	8.0
Transportation Services				
Personal Services			120,747	120,747
Operating Expenses			342,908	342,908
			463,655	463,655
F T E			5.2	5.2

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
Office Total				
Personal Services			1,487,958	1,487,958
Operating Expenses			7,128,512	7,128,512
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			8,616,470	8,616,470
F T E			67.2	67.2
			<hr/>	<hr/>
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services			1,487,958	1,487,958
Operating Expenses			7,128,512	7,128,512
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			8,616,470	8,616,470
F T E			67.2	67.2
			<hr/>	<hr/>
DIVISION OF PLANNING				
Office of Director				
Planning Administration				
Personal Services			86,777	86,777
Operating Expenses			8,095	8,095
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			94,872	94,872
F T E			3.0	3.0
Inventory				
Personal Services			536,218	536,218
Operating Expenses			498,218	498,218
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			1,034,436	1,034,436
F T E			25.5	25.5
Data Analysis				
Personal Services			163,358	163,358
Operating Expenses			7,704	7,704
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			171,062	171,062
F T E			6.3	6.3
Planning & Programming				
Personal Services		36,734	265,975	302,709

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
Operating Expenses		27,454	488,696	516,150
		64,188	754,671	818,859
F T E			11.0	11.0
Research				
Personal Services			174,705	174,705
Operating Expenses			374,655	374,655
			549,360	549,360
F T E			6.0	6.0
Local Government Assistance				
Personal Services		34,042	471,917	505,959
Operating Expenses		4,957,376	2,186,883	7,144,259
		4,991,418	2,658,800	7,650,218
F T E		2.0	18.5	20.5
Office Total				
Personal Services		70,776	1,698,950	1,769,726
Operating Expenses		4,984,830	3,564,251	8,549,081
		5,055,606	5,263,201	10,318,807
F T E		2.0	70.3	72.3
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services		70,776	1,698,950	1,769,726
Operating Expenses		4,984,830	3,564,251	8,549,081
		5,055,606	5,263,201	10,318,807
F T E		2.0	70.3	72.3
DIVISION OF ENGINEERING				
<u>Office of Engineering</u>				
Chief Engineer				
Personal Services			70,571	70,571
Operating Expenses			6,660	6,660

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
			77,231	77,231
F T E			2.0	2.0
Project Development				
Personal Services			503,537	503,537
Operating Expenses			19,478	19,478
			523,015	523,015
F T E			19.0	19.0
Design				
Personal Services			961,314	961,314
Operating Expenses			621,860	621,860
			1,583,174	1,583,174
F T E			39.0	39.0
Bridge Design				
Personal Services			905,747	905,747
Operating Expenses			396,376	396,376
			1,302,123	1,302,123
F T E			33.0	33.0
Materials & Surfacing				
Personal Services			1,093,002	1,093,002
Operating Expenses			132,590	132,590
			1,225,592	1,225,592
F T E			45.5	45.5
Right of Way				
Personal Services			468,090	468,090
Operating Expenses			252,259	252,259
			720,349	720,349
F T E			18.0	18.0
Office Total				

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Personal Services			4,002,261	4,002,261
Operating Expenses			1,429,223	1,429,223
			5,431,484	5,431,484
F T E			156.5	156.5
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services			4,002,261	4,002,261
Operating Expenses			1,429,223	1,429,223
			5,431,484	5,431,484
F T E			156.5	156.5
DIVISION OF OPERATIONS				
<u>Office of Director</u>				
Operations Administration				
Personal Services			129,530	129,530
Operating Expenses			8,995	8,995
			138,525	138,525
F T E			4.0	4.0
Operations Support				
Personal Services			881,798	881,798
Operating Expenses		99,500,000	33,334,624	132,834,624
		99,500,000	34,216,422	133,716,422
F T E			34.5	34.5
Office Total				
Personal Services			1,011,328	1,011,328
Operating Expenses		99,500,000	33,343,619	132,843,619
		99,500,000	34,354,947	133,854,947
F T E			38.5	38.5
<u>Office of Aberdeen Region</u>				
Aberdeen Administration				
Personal Services			145,905	145,905

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
Operating Expenses			17,850	17,850
			163,755	163,755
F T E			7.0	7.0
Aberdeen Operations				
Personal Services			1,044,408	1,044,408
Operating Expenses			3,295,297	3,295,297
			4,339,705	4,339,705
F T E			53.6	53.6
Aberdeen Area				
Personal Services			1,075,331	1,075,331
Operating Expenses			356,198	356,198
			1,431,529	1,431,529
F T E			51.0	51.0
Brookings Area				
Personal Services			1,443,011	1,443,011
Operating Expenses			387,103	387,103
			1,830,114	1,830,114
F T E			65.5	65.5
Huron Area				
Personal Services			1,363,303	1,363,303
Operating Expenses			195,100	195,100
			1,558,403	1,558,403
F T E			62.0	62.0
Office Total				
Personal Services			5,071,958	5,071,958
Operating Expenses			4,251,548	4,251,548
			9,323,506	9,323,506
F T E			239.1	239.1

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
<hr/>				
<u>Office of Mitchell Region</u>				
Mitchell Administration				
Personal Services			130,706	130,706
Operating Expenses			23,986	23,986
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			154,692	154,692
F T E			6.0	6.0
Mitchell Operations				
Personal Services			1,171,651	1,171,651
Operating Expenses			1,402,334	1,402,334
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			2,573,985	2,573,985
F T E			58.0	58.0
Mitchell Area				
Personal Services			1,336,190	1,336,190
Operating Expenses			1,318,158	1,318,158
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			2,654,348	2,654,348
F T E			64.0	64.0
Sioux Falls Area				
Personal Services			1,221,265	1,221,265
Operating Expenses			966,855	966,855
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			2,188,120	2,188,120
F T E			57.0	57.0
Yankton Area				
Personal Services			1,074,543	1,074,543
Operating Expenses			840,095	840,095
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			1,914,638	1,914,638
F T E			51.0	51.0
Office Total				
Personal Services			4,934,355	4,934,355

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
Operating Expenses			4,551,428	4,551,428
			9,485,783	9,485,783
F T E			236.0	236.0
<u>Office of Pierre Region</u>				
Pierre Administration				
Personal Services			125,600	125,600
Operating Expenses			66,118	66,118
			191,718	191,718
F T E			6.0	6.0
Pierre Operations				
Personal Services			971,859	971,859
Operating Expenses			1,353,663	1,353,663
			2,325,522	2,325,522
F T E			51.0	51.0
Pierre Area				
Personal Services			1,009,051	1,009,051
Operating Expenses			880,053	880,053
			1,889,104	1,889,104
F T E			43.0	43.0
Mobridge Area				
Personal Services			1,118,303	1,118,303
Operating Expenses			922,206	922,206
			2,040,509	2,040,509
F T E			49.0	49.0
Winner Area				
Personal Services			1,420,065	1,420,065
Operating Expenses			1,358,743	1,358,743
			2,778,808	2,778,808

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
F T E			68.0	68.0
Office Total				
Personal Services			4,644,878	4,644,878
Operating Expenses			4,580,783	4,580,783
			9,225,661	9,225,661
F T E			217.0	217.0
<u>Office of Rapid City Region</u>				
Rapid City Administration				
Personal Services			135,828	135,828
Operating Expenses			30,227	30,227
			166,055	166,055
F T E			6.5	6.5
Rapid City Operations				
Personal Services			1,074,512	1,074,512
Operating Expenses			1,330,049	1,330,049
			2,404,561	2,404,561
F T E			58.0	58.0
Rapid City Area				
Personal Services			1,521,575	1,521,575
Operating Expenses			1,084,593	1,084,593
			2,606,168	2,606,168
F T E			71.0	71.0
Belle Fourche Area				
Personal Services			932,328	932,328
Operating Expenses			835,470	835,470
			1,767,798	1,767,798
F T E			43.0	43.0
Custer Area				
Personal Services			849,925	849,925

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
Operating Expenses			596,494	596,494
			1,446,419	1,446,419
F T E			40.0	40.0
Office Total				
Personal Services			4,514,168	4,514,168
Operating Expenses			3,876,833	3,876,833
			8,391,001	8,391,001
F T E			218.5	218.5
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services			20,176,687	20,176,687
Operating Expenses		99,500,000	50,604,211	150,104,211
		99,500,000	70,780,898	170,280,898
F T E			949.1	949.1
DEPARTMENT TOTAL				
Personal Services		73,776	28,203,290	28,277,066
Operating Expenses	510,096	104,485,380	63,003,178	167,998,654
	510,096	104,559,156	91,206,468	196,275,720
F T E		2.0	1,272.1	1,274.1
SECTION 11. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION & CULTURAL AFFAIRS				
DIVISION OF THE SECRETARIAT				
<u>Office of the Secretary</u>				
General Administration				
Personal Services	87,815			87,815
Operating Expenses	26,322			26,322
	114,137			114,137
F T E	3.0			3.0
Student Incentive Grants				
Personal Services				

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
Operating Expenses		220,000		220,000
		220,000		220,000
F T E				
Office Total				
Personal Services	87,815			87,815
Operating Expenses	26,322	220,000		246,322
	114,137	220,000		334,137
F T E	3.0			3.0
<u>Office of Support Services</u>				
Support Services				
Personal Services	396,555	149,988		546,543
Operating Expenses	122,178	1,708,476		1,830,654
	518,733	1,858,464		2,377,197
F T E	18.1	2.5	5.9	26.5
Office Total				
Personal Services	396,555	149,988		546,543
Operating Expenses	122,178	1,708,476		1,830,654
	518,733	1,858,464		2,377,197
F T E	18.1	2.5	5.9	26.5
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services	484,370	149,988		634,358
Operating Expenses	148,500	1,928,476		2,076,976
	632,870	2,078,464		2,711,334
F T E	21.1	2.5	5.9	29.5
BOARD OF REGENTS				
<u>Office of Executive Director</u>				
General Administration				
Personal Services	515,859			515,859
Operating Expenses	106,794			106,794

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
	622,653			622,653
F T E	15.0			15.0
Regents Contingency				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses	20,000		170,000	190,000
	20,000		170,000	190,000
F T E				
Student Loans & Scholarships				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses	80,000			80,000
	80,000			80,000
F T E				
Deferred Maintenance				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses			1,735,888	1,735,888
			1,735,888	1,735,888
F T E				
Salary Augmentation				
Personal Services	37,500			37,500
Operating Expenses				
	37,500			37,500
F T E				
Utilities				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses	2,599,885			2,599,885
	2,599,885			2,599,885
F T E				
Higher Education Facilities Funds				

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses	97,814		2,837,691	2,935,505
	<u>97,814</u>		<u>2,837,691</u>	<u>2,935,505</u>
F T E				
Retirement Buy-In				
Personal Services	314,847			314,847
Operating Expenses				
	<u>314,847</u>			<u>314,847</u>
F T E				
Student Information System				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses	221,000			221,000
	<u>221,000</u>			<u>221,000</u>
F T E				
Taxes				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses	8,800			8,800
	<u>8,800</u>			<u>8,800</u>
F T E				
Maintenance & Repair for Special Schools				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses	75,790			75,790
	<u>75,790</u>			<u>75,790</u>
F T E				
Early Retirement				
Personal Services	282,358			282,358
Operating Expenses				
	<u>282,358</u>			<u>282,358</u>

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
F T E				
Computer Special				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses	200,000			200,000
	<u>200,000</u>			<u>200,000</u>
F T E				
Discretionary Salary Increases				
Personal Services	1,500,000			1,500,000
Operating Expenses				
	<u>1,500,000</u>			<u>1,500,000</u>
F T E				
Telephone Upgrade				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses	150,000			150,000
	<u>150,000</u>			<u>150,000</u>
F T E				
Equipment Special				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses	171,954			171,954
	<u>171,954</u>			<u>171,954</u>
F T E				
Office Total				
Personal Services	2,650,564			2,650,564
Operating Expenses	3,732,037		4,743,579	8,475,616
	<u>6,382,601</u>		<u>4,743,579</u>	<u>11,126,180</u>
F T E	15.0			15.0
<u>Office of University of South Dakota</u>				
Instruction				

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
Personal Services	9,730,261	356,000	844,235	10,930,496
Operating Expenses	157,237	243,000	1,075,100	1,475,337
	9,887,498	599,000	1,919,335	12,405,833
F T E	341.7	15.0	29.4	386.1
Research				
Personal Services	17,704	209,000	168,200	394,904
Operating Expenses	19,369	198,000	179,200	396,569
	37,073	407,000	347,400	791,473
F T E	1.6	8.2	5.9	15.7
Public Service				
Personal Services	60,257	260,000	345,400	665,657
Operating Expenses	7,975	191,000	769,000	967,975
	68,232	451,000	1,114,400	1,633,632
F T E	2.0	17.7	21.0	40.7
Academic Support				
Personal Services	1,763,438	121,000	397,200	2,281,638
Operating Expenses	1,350,956	232,000	1,464,625	3,047,581
	3,114,394	353,000	1,861,825	5,329,219
F T E	83.4	7.0	17.5	107.9
Student Services				
Personal Services	792,950		481,800	1,274,750
Operating Expenses	194,970		690,660	885,630
	987,920		1,172,460	2,160,380
F T E	45.7		16.9	62.6
Institutional Support				
Personal Services	1,239,210		470,120	1,709,330
Operating Expenses	224,597		1,120,000	1,344,597
	1,463,807		1,590,120	3,053,927

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
F T E	54.3		24.8	79.1
Operation & Maintenance of Physical Plant				
Personal Services	1,344,027		212,000	1,556,027
Operating Expenses	162,714	10,000	1,522,983	1,695,697
	<u>1,506,741</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>1,734,983</u>	<u>3,251,724</u>
F T E	92.4		16.0	108.4
Scholarships & Fellowships				
Personal Services		656,000	2,000	658,000
Operating Expenses		4,121,583	610,000	4,731,583
		<u>4,777,583</u>	<u>612,000</u>	<u>5,389,583</u>
F T E		50.7		50.7
Auxiliary Enterprises				
Personal Services			1,751,000	1,751,000
Operating Expenses			3,192,000	3,192,000
			<u>4,943,000</u>	<u>4,943,000</u>
F T E			118.6	118.6
Office Total				
Personal Services	14,947,847	1,602,000	4,671,955	21,221,802
Operating Expenses	2,117,818	4,995,583	10,623,568	17,736,969
	<u>17,065,665</u>	<u>6,597,583</u>	<u>15,295,523</u>	<u>38,958,771</u>
F T E	<u>621.1</u>	<u>98.6</u>	<u>250.1</u>	<u>969.8</u>
<u>Office of South Dakota State University</u>				
Instruction				
Personal Services	11,886,563	545,917	1,083,278	13,515,758
Operating Expenses	295,257	318,812	1,568,924	2,182,993
	<u>12,181,820</u>	<u>864,729</u>	<u>2,652,202</u>	<u>15,698,751</u>
F T E	426.0	21.1	28.8	475.9
Research				
Personal Services		119,542	220,624	340,166

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
Operating Expenses	17,021	53,879	169,858	240,758
	<hr/> 17,021	<hr/> 173,421	<hr/> 390,482	<hr/> 580,924
F T E		5.3	10.0	15.3
Public Service				
Personal Services		28,851	64,268	93,119
Operating Expenses		89,333	296,084	385,417
		<hr/> 118,184	<hr/> 360,352	<hr/> 478,536
F T E		.8	4.6	5.4
Academic Support				
Personal Services	1,828,901	59,128	216,711	2,104,740
Operating Expenses	880,534	67,295	1,217,862	2,165,691
	<hr/> 2,709,435	<hr/> 126,423	<hr/> 1,434,573	<hr/> 4,270,431
F T E	93.8	2.6	2.6	99.0
Student Services				
Personal Services	775,060		668,273	1,443,333
Operating Expenses	87,161		1,156,188	1,243,349
	<hr/> 862,221		<hr/> 1,824,461	<hr/> 2,686,682
F T E	38.1		31.1	69.2
Institutional Support				
Personal Services	1,611,977		809,865	2,421,842
Operating Expenses	223,817		1,903,972	2,127,789
	<hr/> 1,835,794		<hr/> 2,713,837	<hr/> 4,549,631
F T E	73.7		42.2	115.9
Operation & Maintenance of Physical Plant				
Personal Services	1,948,348		267,838	2,216,186
Operating Expenses	208,838		1,756,779	1,965,617
	<hr/> 2,157,186		<hr/> 2,024,617	<hr/> 4,181,803
F T E	131.2		16.6	147.8

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
Scholarships & Fellowships				
Personal Services		492,173		492,173
Operating Expenses	4,000	3,894,284	250,000	4,148,284
	<u>4,000</u>	<u>4,386,457</u>	<u>250,000</u>	<u>4,640,457</u>
F T E		39.0		39.0
Auxiliary Enterprise				
Personal Services			1,524,012	1,524,012
Operating Expenses			4,907,141	4,907,141
			<u>6,431,153</u>	<u>6,431,153</u>
F T E			92.0	92.0
Office Total				
Personal Services	18,050,849	1,245,611	4,854,869	24,151,329
Operating Expenses	1,716,628	4,423,603	13,226,808	19,367,039
	<u>19,767,477</u>	<u>5,669,214</u>	<u>18,081,677</u>	<u>43,518,368</u>
F T E	762.8	68.8	227.9	1,059.5
<u>Office of South Dakota School of Mines & Technology</u>				
Instruction				
Personal Services	4,121,766	36,906	797,081	4,955,753
Operating Expenses	206,441	1,251	384,541	592,233
	<u>4,328,207</u>	<u>38,157</u>	<u>1,181,622</u>	<u>5,547,986</u>
F T E	135.9	1.7	14.8	152.4
Research				
Personal Services	144,651	586,971	578,817	1,310,439
Operating Expenses		599,876	690,114	1,289,990
	<u>144,651</u>	<u>1,186,847</u>	<u>1,268,931</u>	<u>2,600,429</u>
F T E	3.5	24.8	14.3	42.6
Public Service				
Personal Services	70,749	16,154	42,910	129,813

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Operating Expenses	5,093	635	40,807	46,535
	75,842	16,789	83,717	176,348
F T E	2.8	1.0	2.3	6.1
Academic Support				
Personal Services	554,586		317,864	872,450
Operating Expenses	670,298	1,629	456,406	1,128,333
	1,224,884	1,629	774,270	2,000,783
F T E	23.0		18.4	41.4
Student Services				
Personal Services	301,985		124,859	426,844
Operating Expenses	31,376		172,559	203,935
	333,361		297,418	630,779
F T E	14.3		3.5	17.8
Institutional Support				
Personal Services	590,810		413,295	1,004,105
Operating Expenses	174,559		656,598	831,157
	765,369		1,069,893	1,835,262
F T E	24.0		21.0	45.0
Operation & Maintenance of Physical Plant				
Personal Services	481,454		52,956	534,410
Operating Expenses	58,369		119,414	177,783
	539,823		172,370	712,193
F T E	31.0		3.3	34.3
Scholarships & Fellowships				
Personal Services		193,142		193,142
Operating Expenses		872,497	241,853	1,114,350
		1,065,639	241,853	1,307,492
F T E		15.8		15.8

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
Auxiliary Enterprise				
Personal Services			595,595	595,595
Operating Expenses			861,464	861,464
			1,457,059	1,457,059
F T E			44.4	44.4
Office Total				
Personal Services	6,266,001	833,173	2,923,377	10,022,551
Operating Expenses	1,146,136	1,475,888	3,623,756	6,245,780
	7,412,137	2,309,061	6,547,133	16,268,331
F T E	234.5	43.3	122.0	399.8
<u>Office of Northern State College</u>				
Instruction				
Personal Services	3,356,961	274,903	291,959	3,923,823
Operating Expenses	28,378	244,712	492,793	765,883
	3,385,339	519,615	784,752	4,689,706
F T E	117.0	10.0	14.3	141.3
Research				
Personal Services	17,251			17,251
Operating Expenses	8,756			8,756
	26,007			26,007
F T E	.6			.6
Public Service				
Personal Services			35,899	35,899
Operating Expenses			4,100	4,100
			39,999	39,999
F T E			1.6	1.6
Academic Support				
Personal Services	598,936			598,936
Operating Expenses	222,588	2,000	219,987	444,575

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
	821,524	2,000	219,987	1,043,511
F T E	30.2			30.2
Student Services				
Personal Services	351,837		108,505	460,342
Operating Expenses	64,871		446,494	511,365
	416,708		554,999	971,707
F T E	16.9		6.4	23.3
Institutional Support				
Personal Services	594,521		88,580	683,101
Operating Expenses	141,512	2,700	296,871	441,083
	736,033	2,700	385,451	1,124,184
F T E	24.6		3.2	27.8
Operation & Maintenance of Physical Plant				
Personal Services	458,135		36,298	494,433
Operating Expenses	92,749		341,260	434,009
	550,884		377,558	928,442
F T E	29.7		2.2	31.9
Scholarships & Fellowships				
Personal Services	61,687	363,644	24,248	449,579
Operating Expenses	3,000	1,122,225	420,000	1,545,225
	64,687	1,485,869	444,248	1,994,804
F T E	4.1	49.2	2.4	55.7
Auxiliary Enterprise				
Personal Services			498,286	498,286
Operating Expenses			1,457,495	1,457,495
			1,955,781	1,955,781
F T E			37.4	37.4
Office Total				

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
Personal Services	5,439,328	638,547	1,083,775	7,161,650
Operating Expenses	561,854	1,371,637	3,679,000	5,612,491
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6,001,182	2,010,184	4,762,775	12,774,141
F T E	223.1	59.2	67.5	349.8
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<u>Office of Black Hills State College</u>				
Instruction				
Personal Services	2,531,438	21,116	408,051	2,960,605
Operating Expenses	14,043	7,791	401,362	423,196
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,545,481	28,907	809,413	3,383,801
F T E	92.7	1.4	14.8	108.9
Public Service				
Personal Services	55,615		155,545	211,160
Operating Expenses	9,951		68,068	78,019
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	65,566		223,613	289,179
F T E	2.0		7.0	9.0
Academic Support				
Personal Services	529,727	104,796	33,450	667,973
Operating Expenses	125,724	544,086	154,498	824,308
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	655,451	648,882	187,948	1,492,281
F T E	22.7	6.0	1.5	30.2
Student Services				
Personal Services	381,630	160,901	109,147	651,678
Operating Expenses	59,246	117,514	373,536	550,296
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	440,876	278,415	482,683	1,201,974
F T E	17.1	7.9	3.6	28.6
Institutional Support				
Personal Services	644,407		94,329	738,736
Operating Expenses	91,113		435,102	526,215
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
	735,520		529,431	1,264,951
F T E	27.8		4.2	32.0
Operation & Maintenance of Physical Plant				
Personal Services	287,439		27,272	314,711
Operating Expenses	50,413		104,015	154,428
	337,852		131,287	469,139
F T E	17.6		2.0	19.6
Scholarships & Fellowships				
Personal Services		288,330		288,330
Operating Expenses		1,961,001	100,000	2,061,001
		2,249,331	100,000	2,349,331
F T E		26.9		26.9
Auxiliary Enterprise				
Personal Services			646,774	646,774
Operating Expenses			1,387,734	1,387,734
			2,034,508	2,034,508
F T E			52.7	52.7
Office Total				
Personal Services	4,430,256	575,143	1,474,568	6,479,967
Operating Expenses	350,490	2,630,392	3,024,315	6,005,197
	4,780,746	3,205,535	4,498,883	12,485,164
F T E	179.9	42.2	85.8	307.9
<u>Office of Dakota State College</u>				
Instruction				
Personal Services	1,722,611	41,569	90,170	1,854,350
Operating Expenses	48,824		325,885	374,709
	1,771,435	41,569	416,055	2,229,059
F T E	68.9	.8	3.0	72.7

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
Academic Support				
Personal Services	368,978			368,978
Operating Expenses	310,684		145,363	456,047
	679,662		145,363	825,025
F T E	15.5			15.5
Student Services				
Personal Services	279,459	7,504	6,829	293,792
Operating Expenses	57,777	6,983	121,445	186,205
	337,236	14,487	128,274	479,997
F T E	15.1	1.7	.4	17.2
Institutional Support				
Personal Services	439,992	102,312	68,251	610,555
Operating Expenses	149,798	12,919	185,432	348,149
	589,790	115,231	253,683	958,704
F T E	17.4	4.4	2.2	24.0
Operation & Maintenance of Physical Plant				
Personal Services	311,204		27,470	338,674
Operating Expenses	38,645		149,158	187,803
	349,849		176,628	526,477
F T E	19.8		1.7	21.5
Scholarships & Fellowships				
Personal Services		269,044		269,044
Operating Expenses		557,167	60,302	617,469
		826,211	60,302	886,513
F T E		48.1		48.1
Auxiliary Enterprise				
Personal Services			189,520	189,520
Operating Expenses	61,500		776,512	838,012

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
	61,500		966,032	1,027,532
F T E			15.5	15.5
Office Total				
Personal Services	3,122,244	420,429	382,240	3,924,913
Operating Expenses	667,228	577,069	1,764,097	3,008,394
	3,789,472	997,498	2,146,337	6,933,307
F T E	136.7	55.0	22.8	214.5
<u>Office of School for the Visually Handicapped</u>				
Instruction				
Personal Services	672,956		42,975	715,931
Operating Expenses			89,207	89,207
	672,956		132,182	805,138
F T E	36.5		1.9	38.4
Deaf/Blind				
Personal Services	138,392			138,392
Operating Expenses			10,500	10,500
	138,392		10,500	148,892
F T E	8.3			8.3
Title I				
Personal Services		25,926		25,926
Operating Expenses		6,070		6,070
		31,996		31,996
F T E		.5		.5
Office Total				
Personal Services	811,348	25,926	42,975	880,249
Operating Expenses		6,070	99,707	105,777
	811,348	31,996	142,682	986,026
F T E	44.8	.5	1.9	47.2
<u>Office of School for the Deaf</u>				

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
Education				
Personal Services	1,340,940	23,203	7,696	1,371,839
Operating Expenses	61,665	17,439	182,012	261,116
	<u>1,402,605</u>	<u>40,642</u>	<u>189,708</u>	<u>1,632,955</u>
F T E	63.6			63.6
Education - Federal				
Personal Services		50,605		50,605
Operating Expenses				
		<u>50,605</u>		<u>50,605</u>
F T E		4.2		4.2
Office Total				
Personal Services	1,340,940	73,808	7,696	1,422,444
Operating Expenses	61,665	17,439	182,012	261,116
	<u>1,402,605</u>	<u>91,247</u>	<u>189,708</u>	<u>1,683,560</u>
F T E	63.6	4.2		67.8
<u>Office of Auxiliary Services</u>				
Animal Diagnostic Laboratory				
Personal Services	584,227		77,372	661,599
Operating Expenses			233,523	233,523
	<u>584,227</u>		<u>310,895</u>	<u>895,122</u>
F T E	26.3		5.7	32.0
S.T.A.T.E.				
Personal Services		123,640	23,969	147,609
Operating Expenses		91,183	37,270	128,453
		<u>214,823</u>	<u>61,239</u>	<u>276,062</u>
F T E		3.2	1.5	4.7
Water Resources Institute				
Personal Services	37,540	134,456	111,989	283,985

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Operating Expenses	12,188	63,423	48,635	124,246
	49,728	197,879	160,624	408,231
F T E	1.7	8.6	5.1	15.4
Office Total				
Personal Services	621,767	258,096	213,330	1,093,193
Operating Expenses	12,188	154,606	319,428	486,222
	633,955	412,702	532,758	1,579,415
F T E	28.0	11.8	12.3	52.1
<u>Office of Cooperative Extension Service</u>				
Nonformal Education				
Personal Services	2,542,908	3,205,403	322,281	6,070,592
Operating Expenses	284,439	301,496	229,303	815,238
	2,827,347	3,506,899	551,584	6,885,830
F T E	123.0	140.6	13.6	277.2
Office Total				
Personal Services	2,542,908	3,205,403	322,281	6,070,592
Operating Expenses	284,439	301,496	229,303	815,238
	2,827,347	3,506,899	551,584	6,885,830
F T E	123.0	140.6	13.6	277.2
<u>Office of Agricultural Experiment Station</u>				
Research				
Personal Services	3,786,807	2,363,046	1,421,283	7,571,136
Operating Expenses	419,237	1,386,906	3,113,513	4,919,656
	4,206,044	3,749,952	4,534,796	12,490,792
F T E	168.9	106.8	71.1	346.8
Office Total				
Personal Services	3,786,807	2,363,046	1,421,283	7,571,136
Operating Expenses	419,237	1,386,906	3,113,513	4,919,656

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
	4,206,044	3,749,952	4,534,796	12,490,792
F T E	168.9	106.8	71.1	346.8
<hr/>				
<u>Office of Medical School</u>				
Instruction				
Personal Services	3,629,841	419,770	468,020	4,517,631
Operating Expenses	442,165	413,178	264,200	1,119,543
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	4,072,006	832,948	732,220	5,637,174
F T E	103.9	25.7	26.5	156.1
Research				
Personal Services		131,396	91,560	222,956
Operating Expenses	13,242	179,174	105,000	297,416
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	13,242	310,570	196,560	520,372
F T E		4.4	4.2	8.6
Public Service				
Personal Services		386,185	415,605	801,790
Operating Expenses		174,496	83,134	257,630
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		560,681	498,739	1,059,420
F T E		8.3	1.9	10.2
Academic Support				
Personal Services	845,115	36,799	194,778	1,076,692
Operating Expenses	406,673	13,500	247,893	668,066
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,251,788	50,299	442,671	1,744,758
F T E	39.3	1.5	10.0	50.8
Student Services				
Personal Services	97,589			97,589
Operating Expenses				
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	97,589			97,589
F T E	5.9			5.9
Office Total				

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
Personal Services	4,572,545	974,150	1,169,963	6,716,658
Operating Expenses	862,080	780,348	700,227	2,342,655
	<u>5,434,625</u>	<u>1,754,498</u>	<u>1,870,190</u>	<u>9,059,313</u>
F T E	<u>149.1</u>	<u>39.9</u>	<u>42.6</u>	<u>231.6</u>
BOARD TOTAL				
Personal Services	68,583,404	12,215,332	18,568,312	99,367,048
Operating Expenses	11,931,800	18,121,037	45,329,313	75,382,150
	<u>80,515,204</u>	<u>30,336,369</u>	<u>63,897,625</u>	<u>174,749,198</u>
F T E	<u>2,750.5</u>	<u>670.9</u>	<u>917.6</u>	<u>4,339.0</u>
DIVISION OF ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY EDUCATION				
<u>Office of Elementary & Secondary Education</u>				
State Superintendent				
Personal Services	114,232	33,086	16,061	163,379
Operating Expenses	109,326	186,949	21,000	317,275
	<u>223,558</u>	<u>220,035</u>	<u>37,061</u>	<u>480,654</u>
F T E	<u>3.0</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>.5</u>	<u>5.0</u>
Elementary & Secondary Education				
Personal Services	156,038	399,942		555,980
Operating Expenses	10,044	15,195,132	57,968	15,263,144
	<u>166,082</u>	<u>15,595,074</u>	<u>57,968</u>	<u>15,819,124</u>
F T E	<u>6.0</u>	<u>16.0</u>		<u>22.0</u>
Special Education				
Personal Services	71,591	302,076		373,667
Operating Expenses	60,802	3,416,203		3,477,005
	<u>132,393</u>	<u>3,718,279</u>		<u>3,850,672</u>
F T E	<u>4.0</u>	<u>12.0</u>		<u>16.0</u>
Secondary Vocational Education				
Personal Services	56,194	56,194		112,388

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
Operating Expenses	15,556	804,520		820,076
	71,750	860,714		932,464
F T E	2.8	2.8		5.6
School Standards & Special Programs				
Personal Services	215,004	69,725		284,729
Operating Expenses	67,528	531,160		598,688
	282,532	600,885		883,417
F T E	8.2	2.8		11.0
Child & Adult Nutrition Services				
Personal Services	124,644	117,598		242,242
Operating Expenses	10,643	13,402,676		13,413,319
	135,287	13,520,274		13,655,561
F T E	5.5	6.5		12.0
Office Total				
Personal Services	737,703	978,621	16,061	1,732,385
Operating Expenses	273,899	33,536,640	78,968	33,889,507
	1,011,602	34,515,261	95,029	35,621,892
F T E	29.5	41.6	.5	71.6
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services	737,703	978,621	16,061	1,732,385
Operating Expenses	273,899	33,536,640	78,968	33,889,507
	1,011,602	34,515,261	95,029	35,621,892
F T E	29.5	41.6	.5	71.6
DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION				
<u>Office of Vocational Education</u>				
Administration & Program Approval				
Personal Services	103,319	113,185		216,504
Operating Expenses	81,116	112,316		193,432

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
	184,435	225,501		409,936
F T E	3.4	4.4		7.8
Job Training Partnership Act				
Personal Services		16,100		16,100
Operating Expenses		6,625		6,625
		22,725		22,725
F T E		.6		.6
Equality				
Personal Services		33,335		33,335
Operating Expenses		48,105		48,105
		81,440		81,440
F T E		1.7		1.7
Special Programs				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses		150,000		150,000
		150,000		150,000
F T E				
Post-Secondary Vocational Education				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses		1,455,459		1,455,459
		1,455,459		1,455,459
F T E				
Adult Education				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses	72,854	247,500	75,000	395,354
	72,854	247,500	75,000	395,354
F T E				
Office Total				
Personal Services	103,319	162,620		265,939

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Operating Expenses	153,970	2,020,005	75,000	2,248,975
	257,289	2,182,625	75,000	2,514,914
F T E	3.4	6.7		10.1
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services	103,319	162,620		265,939
Operating Expenses	153,970	2,020,005	75,000	2,248,975
	257,289	2,182,625	75,000	2,514,914
F T E	3.4	6.7		10.1
DIVISION OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS				
Office of Cultural Preservation				
Administration/Board				
Personal Services	35,787			35,787
Operating Expenses	24,141	3,866		28,007
	59,928	3,866		63,794
F T E	1.0			1.0
State Museums				
Personal Services	254,439	7,419	7,248	269,106
Operating Expenses	201,555	119,562	66,712	387,829
	455,994	126,981	73,960	656,935
F T E	13.0	.5	.5	14.0
Historical Preservation & Archaeology				
Personal Services	136,897	87,887	279,349	504,133
Operating Expenses	46,785	659,612	70,885	777,282
	183,682	747,499	350,234	1,281,415
F T E	6.3	4.2	17.3	27.8
Historic Resource Center				
Personal Services	133,610		2,890	136,500
Operating Expenses	75,830		13,160	88,990

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
	209,440		16,050	225,490
F T E	7.0			7.0
State Archives				
Personal Services	80,146			80,146
Operating Expenses	44,173			44,173
	124,319			124,319
F T E	4.0			4.0
Office Total				
Personal Services	640,879	95,306	289,487	1,025,672
Operating Expenses	392,484	783,040	150,757	1,326,281
	1,033,363	878,346	440,244	2,351,953
F T E	31.3	4.7	17.8	53.8
<u>Office of Fine Arts</u>				
Promotion of Fine Arts				
Personal Services	98,491			98,491
Operating Expenses	181,249	444,720	15,000	640,969
	279,740	444,720	15,000	739,460
F T E	4.4			4.4
Office Total				
Personal Services	98,491			98,491
Operating Expenses	181,249	444,720	15,000	640,969
	279,740	444,720	15,000	739,460
F T E	4.4			4.4
<u>Office of State Library</u>				
Library Administration				
Personal Services	78,845			78,845
Operating Expenses	93,356	1,000		94,356
	172,201	1,000		173,201

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
F T E	4.0			4.0
Information Services				
Personal Services	296,619	170		296,789
Operating Expenses	473,989	243,679		717,668
	770,608	243,849		1,014,457
F T E	18.7			18.7
Handicapped Services				
Personal Services	7,524	97,505	29,250	134,279
Operating Expenses	19,946	57,358	55,459	132,763
	27,470	154,863	84,709	267,042
F T E	.5	7.0	2.5	10.0
Library Development				
Personal Services	47,179	19,344		66,523
Operating Expenses	15,613	69,969		85,582
	62,792	89,313		152,105
F T E	2.0	1.0		3.0
Film Services				
Personal Services	115,806			115,806
Operating Expenses	200,896		10,000	210,896
	316,702		10,000	326,702
F T E	8.3			8.3
Office Total				
Personal Services	545,973	117,019	29,250	692,242
Operating Expenses	803,800	372,006	65,459	1,241,265
	1,349,773	489,025	94,709	1,933,507
F T E	33.5	8.0	2.5	44.0
<u>Office of Educational Television</u>				
ETV Administration				
Personal Services	124,372		67,471	191,843

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Operating Expenses	29,867		13,784	43,651
	154,239		81,255	235,494
F T E	4.6		3.9	8.5
ETV Operations				
Personal Services	550,965		76,681	627,646
Operating Expenses	497,869		154,719	652,588
	1,048,834		231,400	1,280,234
F T E	27.7		5.1	32.8
ETV Programming				
Personal Services	385,118		170,099	555,217
Operating Expenses	380,436		735,433	1,115,869
	765,554		905,532	1,671,086
F T E	19.9		10.9	30.8
Public Radio				
Personal Services	84,849		43,821	128,670
Operating Expenses	41,171		59,730	100,901
	126,020		103,551	229,571
F T E	4.7		2.3	7.0
Office Total				
Personal Services	1,145,304		358,072	1,503,376
Operating Expenses	949,343		963,666	1,913,009
	2,094,647		1,321,738	3,416,385
F T E	56.9		22.2	79.1
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services	2,430,647	212,325	676,809	3,319,781
Operating Expenses	2,326,876	1,599,766	1,194,882	5,121,524
	4,757,523	1,812,091	1,871,691	8,441,305
F T E	126.1	12.7	42.5	181.3

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
DEPARTMENT TOTAL				
Personal Services	72,339,443	13,718,886	19,261,182	105,319,511
Operating Expenses	14,835,045	57,205,924	46,678,163	118,719,132
	87,174,488	70,924,810	65,939,345	224,038,643
F T E	2,930.6	734.4	966.5	4,631.5
SECTION 12. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE & REGULATION				
DIVISION OF SECRETARIAT				
<u>Office of Secretary</u>				
General Administration				
Personal Services	100,912		30,496	131,408
Operating Expenses	20,536			20,536
	121,448		30,496	151,944
F T E	4.0		1.0	5.0
Finance & Support Services				
Personal Services	37,893		168,984	206,877
Operating Expenses	2,808		9,294	12,102
	40,701		178,278	218,979
F T E	1.3		8.2	9.5
State & Community Programs				
Personal Services		83,855	18,134	101,989
Operating Expenses		999,651	14,395	1,014,046
		1,083,506	32,529	1,116,035
F T E		3.2	.8	4.0
Energy Policy				
Personal Services	74,266	223,329		297,595
Operating Expenses	18,011	383,013		401,024
	92,277	606,342		698,619
F T E	2.7	9.0		11.7

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Office Total				
Personal Services	213,071	307,184	217,614	737,869
Operating Expenses	41,355	1,382,664	23,689	1,447,708
	254,426	1,689,848	241,303	2,185,577
F T E	8.0	12.2	10.0	30.2
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services	213,071	307,184	217,614	737,869
Operating Expenses	41,355	1,382,664	23,689	1,447,708
	254,426	1,689,848	241,303	2,185,577
F T E	8.0	12.2	10.0	30.2
DIVISION OF BANKING & FINANCE				
<u>Office of Banking & Finance</u>				
Banking & Finance				
Personal Services			439,593	439,593
Operating Expenses			175,186	175,186
			614,779	614,779
F T E			18.0	18.0
Office Total				
Personal Services			439,593	439,593
Operating Expenses			175,186	175,186
			614,779	614,779
F T E			18.0	18.0
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services			439,593	439,593
Operating Expenses			175,186	175,186
			614,779	614,779
F T E			18.0	18.0
DIVISION OF SECURITIES				
<u>Office of Securities</u>				

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
Securities Regulation				
Personal Services	133,950			133,950
Operating Expenses	28,695			28,695
	<u>162,645</u>			<u>162,645</u>
F T E	6.0			6.0
Office Total				
Personal Services	133,950			133,950
Operating Expenses	28,695			28,695
	<u>162,645</u>			<u>162,645</u>
F T E	6.0			6.0
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services	133,950			133,950
Operating Expenses	28,695			28,695
	<u>162,645</u>			<u>162,645</u>
F T E	6.0			6.0
DIVISION OF INSURANCE				
<u>Office of Insurance</u>				
Insurance Regulation				
Personal Services	371,294		27,609	398,903
Operating Expenses	131,962		20,660	152,622
	<u>503,256</u>		<u>48,269</u>	<u>551,525</u>
F T E	17.8		1.4	19.2
Office Total				
Personal Services	371,294		27,609	398,903
Operating Expenses	131,962		20,660	152,622
	<u>503,256</u>		<u>48,269</u>	<u>551,525</u>
F T E	17.8		1.4	19.2
DIVISION TOTAL				

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
Personal Services	371,294		27,609	398,903
Operating Expenses	131,962		20,660	152,622
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	503,256		48,269	551,525
F T E	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	17.8		1.4	19.2

DIVISION OF FIRE SAFETY & REGULATION

Office of General Administration

General Management

Personal Services	49,739	16,431	47,020	113,190
Operating Expenses	5,612		83,458	89,070
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	55,351	16,431	130,478	202,260
F T E	1.7	.5	2.8	5.0

Office Total

Personal Services	49,739	16,431	47,020	113,190
Operating Expenses	5,612		83,458	89,070
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	55,351	16,431	130,478	202,260
F T E	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1.7	.5	2.8	5.0

Office of Inspection

Heavy Scales

Personal Services	75,482			75,482
Operating Expenses	153,199			153,199
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	228,681			228,681
F T E	3.0			3.0

Retail Inspection

Personal Services	94,973			94,973
Operating Expenses	59,976			59,976
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	154,949			154,949
F T E	5.0			5.0

Mobile Homes

Personal Services

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
Operating Expenses		3,944		3,944
		3,944		3,944
F T E				
Office Total				
Personal Services	170,455			170,455
Operating Expenses	213,175	3,944		217,119
	383,630	3,944		387,574
F T E	8.0			8.0
<u>Office of Regulation</u>				
Driver License Examinations				
Personal Services			782,946	782,946
Operating Expenses			174,840	174,840
			957,786	957,786
F T E			45.0	45.0
Driver License Issuance				
Personal Services			135,503	135,503
Operating Expenses			341,269	341,269
			476,772	476,772
F T E			9.0	9.0
Driver Improvement				
Personal Services			135,641	135,641
Operating Expenses			82,651	82,651
			218,292	218,292
F T E			9.0	9.0
Special Racing				
Personal Services			261,821	261,821
Operating Expenses			116,204	116,204
			378,025	378,025

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
F T E			14.0	14.0
Office Total				
Personal Services			1,315,911	1,315,911
Operating Expenses			714,964	714,964
			2,030,875	2,030,875
F T E			77.0	77.0
Office of Fire Safety				
Investigations				
Personal Services	140,314			140,314
Operating Expenses	71,360	11,000		82,360
	211,674	11,000		222,674
F T E	6.0			6.0
Fire Service Training				
Personal Services	92,435			92,435
Operating Expenses	66,032			66,032
	158,467			158,467
F T E	4.5			4.5
Fire Premium Refund				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses	525,000			525,000
	525,000			525,000
F T E				
Office Total				
Personal Services	232,749			232,749
Operating Expenses	662,392	11,000		673,392
	895,141	11,000		906,141
F T E	10.5			10.5
DIVISION TOTAL				

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Personal Services	452,943	16,431	1,362,931	1,832,305
Operating Expenses	881,179	14,944	798,422	1,694,545
	1,334,122	31,375	2,161,353	3,526,850
F T E	20.2	.5	79.8	100.5
DIVISION OF HUMAN RIGHTS				
<u>Office of Human Rights</u>				
Human Rights				
Personal Services	43,445	55,179		98,624
Operating Expenses	22,224	1,958		24,182
	65,669	57,137		122,806
F T E	2.0	2.6		4.6
Office Total				
Personal Services	43,445	55,179		98,624
Operating Expenses	22,224	1,958		24,182
	65,669	57,137		122,806
F T E	2.0	2.6		4.6
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services	43,445	55,179		98,624
Operating Expenses	22,224	1,958		24,182
	65,669	57,137		122,806
F T E	2.0	2.6		4.6
DIVISION OF PROFESSIONAL & OCCUPATIONAL LICENSING				
<u>Office of Board of Social Work Examiners</u>				
Board of Social Work Examiners				
Personal Services			1,841	1,841
Operating Expenses			14,750	14,750
			16,591	16,591
F T E				
Office Total				

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Personal Services			1,841	1,841
Operating Expenses			14,750	14,750
			16,591	16,591
F T E				
<u>Office of Board of Barber Examiners</u>				
Board of Barber Examiners				
Personal Services			1,720	1,720
Operating Expenses			13,200	13,200
			14,920	14,920
F T E				
<u>Office Total</u>				
Personal Services			1,720	1,720
Operating Expenses			13,200	13,200
			14,920	14,920
F T E				
<u>Office of Commission of Engineering & Architectural Examiners</u>				
Commission of Engineering & Architectural Examiners				
Personal Services			36,088	36,088
Operating Expenses			63,172	63,172
			99,260	99,260
F T E				
<u>Office Total</u>				
Personal Services			36,088	36,088
Operating Expenses			63,172	63,172
			99,260	99,260
F T E				
<u>Office of Board of Nursing</u>				

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
Board of Nursing				
Personal Services			153,243	153,243
Operating Expenses			119,244	119,244
			272,487	272,487
F T E				
Office Total				
Personal Services			153,243	153,243
Operating Expenses			119,244	119,244
			272,487	272,487
F T E				
<u>Office of Real Estate Board</u>				
Real Estate Board				
Personal Services			99,990	99,990
Operating Expenses			107,038	107,038
			207,028	207,028
F T E				
Office Total				
Personal Services			99,990	99,990
Operating Expenses			107,038	107,038
			207,028	207,028
F T E				
<u>Office of Abstracters Board of Examiners</u>				
Abstracters Board of Examiners				
Personal Services			1,500	1,500
Operating Expenses			7,100	7,100
			8,600	8,600
F T E				
Office Total				
Personal Services			1,500	1,500

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
Operating Expenses			7,100	7,100
			8,600	8,600
F T E				
<u>Office of Cosmetology Commission</u>				
Cosmetology Commission				
Personal Services			39,500	39,500
Operating Expenses			28,000	28,000
			67,500	67,500
F T E				
Office Total				
Personal Services			39,500	39,500
Operating Expenses			28,000	28,000
			67,500	67,500
F T E				
<u>Office of Board of Accountancy</u>				
Board of Accountancy				
Personal Services			42,975	42,975
Operating Expenses			53,515	53,515
			96,490	96,490
F T E				
Office Total				
Personal Services			42,975	42,975
Operating Expenses			53,515	53,515
			96,490	96,490
F T E				
<u>Office of Board of Chiropractic Examiners</u>				
Board of Chiropractic Examiners				
Personal Services			3,145	3,145

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
Operating Expenses			8,600	8,600
			11,745	11,745
F T E				
Office Total				
Personal Services			3,145	3,145
Operating Expenses			8,600	8,600
			11,745	11,745
F T E				
<u>Office of Board of Hearing Aid Dispensers</u>				
Board of Hearing Aid Dispensers				
Personal Services			1,059	1,059
Operating Expenses			7,965	7,965
			9,024	9,024
F T E				
Office Total				
Personal Services			1,059	1,059
Operating Expenses			7,965	7,965
			9,024	9,024
F T E				
<u>Office of Board of Dentistry</u>				
Board of Dentistry				
Personal Services			21,979	21,979
Operating Expenses			44,300	44,300
			66,279	66,279
F T E				
Office Total				
Personal Services			21,979	21,979
Operating Expenses			44,300	44,300

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
			66,279	66,279
F T E				
<hr/>				
<u>Office of State Electrical Commission</u>				
State Electrical Commission				
Personal Services			172,583	172,583
Operating Expenses			75,260	75,260
			247,843	247,843
F T E				
Office Total				
Personal Services			172,583	172,583
Operating Expenses			75,260	75,260
			247,843	247,843
F T E				
<hr/>				
<u>Office of Board of Funeral Services</u>				
Board of Funeral Services				
Personal Services			5,847	5,847
Operating Expenses			10,875	10,875
			16,722	16,722
F T E				
Office Total				
Personal Services			5,847	5,847
Operating Expenses			10,875	10,875
			16,722	16,722
F T E				
<hr/>				
<u>Office of Board of Medical & Osteopathic Examiners</u>				
Board of Medical & Osteopathic Examiners				
Personal Services			43,000	43,000
Operating Expenses			53,000	53,000
			96,000	96,000

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
F T E				
Office Total				
Personal Services			43,000	43,000
Operating Expenses			53,000	53,000
			96,000	96,000
F T E				
<u>Office of Board of Examiners for Nursing Home Administrators</u>				
Board of Examiners for Nursing Home Administrators				
Personal Services			3,744	3,744
Operating Expenses			13,000	13,000
			16,744	16,744
F T E				
Office Total				
Personal Services			3,744	3,744
Operating Expenses			13,000	13,000
			16,744	16,744
F T E				
<u>Office of Board of Examiners in Optometry</u>				
Board of Examiners in Optometry				
Personal Services			9,625	9,625
Operating Expenses			11,400	11,400
			21,025	21,025
F T E				
Office Total				
Personal Services			9,625	9,625
Operating Expenses			11,400	11,400
			21,025	21,025
F T E				

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
<u>Office of Board of Pharmacy</u>				
Board of Pharmacy				
Personal Services			31,132	31,132
Operating Expenses			16,300	16,300
			<u>47,432</u>	<u>47,432</u>
F T E				
<u>Office Total</u>				
Personal Services			31,132	31,132
Operating Expenses			16,300	16,300
			<u>47,432</u>	<u>47,432</u>
F T E				
<u>Office of Plumbing Commission</u>				
Plumbing Commission				
Personal Services			88,655	88,655
Operating Expenses			37,000	37,000
			<u>125,655</u>	<u>125,655</u>
F T E				
<u>Office Total</u>				
Personal Services			88,655	88,655
Operating Expenses			37,000	37,000
			<u>125,655</u>	<u>125,655</u>
F T E				
<u>Office of State Board of Examiners-Psychologists</u>				
State Board of Examiners-Psychologists				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses			11,300	11,300
			<u>11,300</u>	<u>11,300</u>
F T E				
<u>Office Total</u>				

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses			11,300	11,300
			11,300	11,300
F T E				
<u>Office of Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners</u>				
Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners				
Personal Services			1,817	1,817
Operating Expenses			11,400	11,400
			13,217	13,217
F T E				
Office Total				
Personal Services			1,817	1,817
Operating Expenses			11,400	11,400
			13,217	13,217
F T E				
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services			759,443	759,443
Operating Expenses			706,419	706,419
			1,465,862	1,465,862
F T E				
DIVISION OF PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION				
<u>Office of Public Utilities Commission</u>				
Administration				
Personal Services	222,529			222,529
Operating Expenses	31,769			31,769
	254,298			254,298
F T E	7.1			7.1
Transportation				

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
Personal Services	149,776			149,776
Operating Expenses	52,525			52,525
	<u>202,301</u>			<u>202,301</u>
F T E	7.0			7.0
Fixed Utilities				
Personal Services			430,622	430,622
Operating Expenses			220,990	220,990
			<u>651,612</u>	<u>651,612</u>
F T E			14.9	14.9
Office Total				
Personal Services	372,305		430,622	802,927
Operating Expenses	84,294		220,990	305,284
	<u>456,599</u>		<u>651,612</u>	<u>1,108,211</u>
F T E	<u>14.1</u>		<u>14.9</u>	<u>29.0</u>
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services	372,305		430,622	802,927
Operating Expenses	84,294		220,990	305,284
	<u>456,599</u>		<u>651,612</u>	<u>1,108,211</u>
F T E	<u>14.1</u>		<u>14.9</u>	<u>29.0</u>
DIVISION OF HIGHWAY PATROL				
Office of Highway Patrol				
Law Enforcement				
Personal Services	1,350,907		2,865,381	4,216,288
Operating Expenses	2,141,878			2,141,878
	<u>3,492,785</u>		<u>2,865,381</u>	<u>6,358,166</u>
F T E	44.6		130.4	175.0
Motor Carrier Enforcement				
Personal Services			1,339,723	1,339,723
Operating Expenses			354,459	354,459

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
			1,694,182	1,694,182
F T E			82.5	82.5
Dealer Licensing				
Personal Services			66,516	66,516
Operating Expenses			38,072	38,072
			104,588	104,588
F T E			4.0	4.0
Office Total				
Personal Services	1,350,907		4,271,620	5,622,527
Operating Expenses	2,141,878		392,531	2,534,409
	3,492,785		4,664,151	8,156,936
F T E	44.6		216.9	261.5
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services	1,350,907		4,271,620	5,622,527
Operating Expenses	2,141,878		392,531	2,534,409
	3,492,785		4,664,151	8,156,936
F T E	44.6		216.9	261.5
DEPARTMENT TOTAL				
Personal Services	2,937,915	378,794	7,509,432	10,826,141
Operating Expenses	3,331,587	1,399,566	2,337,897	7,069,050
	6,269,502	1,778,360	9,847,329	17,895,191
F T E	112.7	15.3	341.0	469.0
SECTION 13. DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY & VETERANS AFFAIRS				
DIVISION OF SECRETARIAT				
<u>Office of Adjutant General</u>				
Adjutant General				
Personal Services	192,486			192,486
Operating Expenses	87,066	10,153		97,219

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
	279,552	10,153		289,705
F T E	7.3			7.3
Office Total				
Personal Services	192,486			192,486
Operating Expenses	87,066	10,153		97,219
	279,552	10,153		289,705
F T E	7.3			7.3
<u>Office of National Guard Museum</u>				
National Guard Museum				
Personal Services	9,310			9,310
Operating Expenses				
	9,310			9,310
F T E	.5			.5
Office Total				
Personal Services	9,310			9,310
Operating Expenses				
	9,310			9,310
F T E	.5			.5
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services	201,796			201,796
Operating Expenses	87,066	10,153		97,219
	288,862	10,153		299,015
F T E	7.8			7.8
DIVISION OF NATIONAL GUARD				
<u>Office of Army Guard</u>				
Army Guard				
Personal Services	270,976	278,410		549,386
Operating Expenses	643,744	640,312		1,284,056

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
	914,720	918,722		1,833,442
F T E	19.2	18.4		37.6
Office Total				
Personal Services	270,976	278,410		549,386
Operating Expenses	643,744	640,312		1,284,056
	914,720	918,722		1,833,442
F T E	19.2	18.4		37.6
<u>Office of Air National Guard</u>				
Air Guard				
Personal Services	40,467	121,421		161,888
Operating Expenses	77,768	233,302		311,070
	118,235	354,723		472,958
F T E	2.7	8.3		11.0
Civil Air Patrol				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses	29,109			29,109
	29,109			29,109
F T E				
Office Total				
Personal Services	40,467	121,421		161,888
Operating Expenses	106,877	233,302		340,179
	147,344	354,723		502,067
F T E	2.7	8.3		11.0
<u>DIVISION TOTAL</u>				
Personal Services	311,443	399,831		711,274
Operating Expenses	750,621	873,614		1,624,235
	1,062,064	1,273,445		2,335,509
F T E	21.9	26.7		48.6
DIVISION OF EMERGENCY & DISASTER SERVICE				

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
<u>Office of Emergency & Disaster Service</u>				
Organization & Operations				
Personal Services	118,699	157,792		276,491
Operating Expenses	35,630	588,347		623,977
	154,329	746,139		900,468
F T E	5.0	7.0		12.0
Crisis Relocation				
Personal Services		81,046		81,046
Operating Expenses		28,904		28,904
		109,950		109,950
F T E		4.0		4.0
Radiological Defense				
Personal Services		61,682		61,682
Operating Expenses		28,159		28,159
		89,841		89,841
F T E		3.0		3.0
Office Total				
Personal Services	118,699	300,520		419,219
Operating Expenses	35,630	645,410		681,040
	154,329	945,930		1,100,259
F T E	5.0	14.0		19.0
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services	118,699	300,520		419,219
Operating Expenses	35,630	645,410		681,040
	154,329	945,930		1,100,259
F T E	5.0	14.0		19.0
DIVISION OF VETERANS AFFAIRS				
<u>Office of Veterans Affairs</u>				

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
Veterans Benefits & Services				
Personal Services	353,459	55,574		409,033
Operating Expenses	186,414	25,087		211,501
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	539,873	80,661		620,534
F T E	18.0	2.5		20.5
Office Total				
Personal Services	353,459	55,574		409,033
Operating Expenses	186,414	25,087		211,501
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	539,873	80,661		620,534
F T E	18.0	2.5		20.5
DIVISION TOTAL	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Personal Services	353,459	55,574		409,033
Operating Expenses	186,414	25,087		211,501
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	539,873	80,661		620,534
F T E	18.0	2.5		20.5
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Personal Services	985,397	755,925		1,741,322
Operating Expenses	1,059,731	1,554,264		2,613,995
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,045,128	2,310,189		4,355,317
F T E	52.7	43.2		95.9
SECTION 14. DEPARTMENT OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION				
DIVISION OF SECRETARIAT				
Office of Secretary				
General Administration				
Personal Services	42,146	222,725		264,871
Operating Expenses	23,232	355,656		378,888
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	65,378	578,381		643,759
F T E	1.8	10.2		12.0
Disability Determination Services				

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
Personal Services		486,889		486,889
Operating Expenses		549,250		549,250
		1,036,139		1,036,139
F T E		28.0		28.0
Office Total				
Personal Services	42,146	709,614		751,760
Operating Expenses	23,232	904,906		928,138
	65,378	1,614,520		1,679,898
F T E	1.8	38.2		40.0
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services	42,146	709,614		751,760
Operating Expenses	23,232	904,906		928,138
	65,378	1,614,520		1,679,898
F T E	1.8	38.2		40.0
DIVISION OF REHABILITATION SERVICES				
Office of Rehabilitation Services				
Division Administration				
Personal Services	11,683	46,732		58,415
Operating Expenses	1,030	4,120		5,150
	12,713	50,852		63,565
F T E	.4	1.6		2.0
Counseling & Placement				
Personal Services	211,279	890,103	20,244	1,121,626
Operating Expenses	36,110	146,084	411	182,605
	247,389	1,036,187	20,655	1,304,231
F T E	9.5	43.6	1.9	55.0
Client Services				
Personal Services				

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Operating Expenses	279,408	1,340,541	45,000	1,664,949
	279,408	1,340,541	45,000	1,664,949
F T E				
Special Services				
Personal Services	56,188	167,331	26,004	249,523
Operating Expenses	104,012	48,723	996	153,731
	160,200	216,054	27,000	403,254
F T E	3.1	6.6	3.9	13.6
Office Total				
Personal Services	279,150	1,104,166	46,248	1,429,564
Operating Expenses	420,560	1,539,468	46,407	2,006,435
	699,710	2,643,634	92,655	3,435,999
F T E	13.0	51.8	5.8	70.6
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services	279,150	1,104,166	46,248	1,429,564
Operating Expenses	420,560	1,539,468	46,407	2,006,435
	699,710	2,643,634	92,655	3,435,999
F T E	13.0	51.8	5.8	70.6
DIVISION OF SERVICES TO THE VISUALLY IMPAIRED				
Office of Services to the Visually Impaired				
Division Administration				
Personal Services	10,677	42,717		53,394
Operating Expenses	1,178	4,712		5,890
	11,855	47,429		59,284
F T E	.4	1.6		2.0
Counseling & Placement				
Personal Services	66,313	265,252		331,565
Operating Expenses	12,799	51,196		63,995

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
	79,112	316,448		395,560
F T E	3.3	13.2		16.5
Client Services				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses	53,110	232,440		285,550
	53,110	232,440		285,550
F T E				
Special Services				
Personal Services	100,626	175,323		275,949
Operating Expenses	48,499	51,960	15,000	115,459
	149,125	227,283	15,000	391,408
F T E	5.4	8.8		14.2
Office Total				
Personal Services	177,616	483,292		660,908
Operating Expenses	115,586	340,308	15,000	470,894
	293,202	823,600	15,000	1,131,802
F T E	9.1	23.6		32.7
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services	177,616	483,292		660,908
Operating Expenses	115,586	340,308	15,000	470,894
	293,202	823,600	15,000	1,131,802
F T E	9.1	23.6		32.7
DEPARTMENT TOTAL				
Personal Services	498,912	2,297,072	46,248	2,842,232
Operating Expenses	559,378	2,784,682	61,407	3,405,467
	1,058,290	5,081,754	107,655	6,247,699
F T E	23.9	113.6	5.8	143.3

SECTION 15. BOARD OF CHARITIES & CORRECTIONS

DIVISION OF CHARITIES & CORRECTIONS

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
<u>Office of Executive Office</u>				
General Administration				
Personal Services	87,597	87,092		174,689
Operating Expenses	79,655	16,204		95,859
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	167,252	103,296		270,548
F T E	3.0	3.0		6.0
Boards Operations				
Personal Services	26,832			26,832
Operating Expenses	320,089			320,089
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	346,921			346,921
F T E				
Maintenance & Repair				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses	515,532			515,532
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	515,532			515,532
F T E				
Office Total				
Personal Services	114,429	87,092		201,521
Operating Expenses	915,276	16,204		931,480
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,029,705	103,296		1,133,001
F T E	3.0	3.0		6.0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<u>Office of Correctional Services</u>				
Parole Services				
Personal Services	444,925			444,925
Operating Expenses	106,122			106,122
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	551,047			551,047
F T E	22.5			22.5
Board of Pardons & Paroles				

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Personal Services	65,399			65,399
Operating Expenses	19,119			19,119
	84,518			84,518
F T E	3.0			3.0
Office Total				
Personal Services	510,324			510,324
Operating Expenses	125,241			125,241
	635,565			635,565
F T E	25.5			25.5
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services	624,753	87,092		711,845
Operating Expenses	1,040,517	16,204		1,056,721
	1,665,270	103,296		1,768,566
F T E	28.5	3.0		31.5
DIVISION OF VETERANS HOME				
Office of Veterans Home				
Administration				
Personal Services	117,281			117,281
Operating Expenses	16,627			16,627
	133,908			133,908
F T E	5.0			5.0
Member Services				
Personal Services	486,822			486,822
Operating Expenses	240,917			240,917
	727,739			727,739
F T E	39.3			39.3
Medical Services				
Personal Services	461,714			461,714
Operating Expenses	120,058			120,058

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
	581,772			581,772
F T E	33.0			33.0
Physical Plant				
Personal Services	238,052			238,052
Operating Expenses	268,867			268,867
	506,919			506,919
F T E	18.5			18.5
Office Total				
Personal Services	1,303,869			1,303,869
Operating Expenses	646,469			646,469
	1,950,338			1,950,338
F T E	95.8			95.8
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services	1,303,869			1,303,869
Operating Expenses	646,469			646,469
	1,950,338			1,950,338
F T E	95.8			95.8
DIVISION OF PENITENTIARY				
<u>Office of Penitentiary</u>				
Administration				
Personal Services	302,680		22,762	325,442
Operating Expenses	57,650	15,000	12,363	85,013
	360,330	15,000	35,125	410,455
F T E	13.6		1.0	14.6
Inmate Services				
Personal Services	220,691			220,691
Operating Expenses	1,099,446	66,530	62,722	1,228,698
	1,320,137	66,530	62,722	1,449,389

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
F T E	11.0			11.0
Education				
Personal Services	175,438	79,886		255,324
Operating Expenses	17,207	15,178	5,000	37,385
	192,645	95,064	5,000	292,709
F T E	9.0	3.9		12.9
Rehabilitation				
Personal Services	298,030	26,275		324,305
Operating Expenses	36,159	12,127	43,550	91,836
	334,189	38,402	43,550	416,141
F T E	12.6	1.0		13.6
Custody				
Personal Services	2,403,943			2,403,943
Operating Expenses	92,390			92,390
	2,496,333			2,496,333
F T E	123.8			123.8
Physical Plant				
Personal Services	216,955			216,955
Operating Expenses	600,585		3,000	603,585
	817,540		3,000	820,540
F T E	11.5			11.5
Prison Industries				
Personal Services			224,209	224,209
Operating Expenses			1,632,498	1,632,498
			1,856,707	1,856,707
F T E			10.0	10.0
Work Detachment				
Personal Services	213,245			213,245

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
Operating Expenses	5,063			5,063
	218,308			218,308
F T E	13.0			13.0
Forensic Unit				
Personal Services	469,364			469,364
Operating Expenses	37,054			37,054
	506,418			506,418
F T E	24.0			24.0
Office Total				
Personal Services	4,300,346	106,161	246,971	4,653,478
Operating Expenses	1,945,554	108,835	1,759,133	3,813,522
	6,245,900	214,996	2,006,104	8,467,000
F T E	218.5	4.9	11.0	234.4
<u>Office of Springfield Correctional Facility</u>				
Administration				
Personal Services	154,568			154,568
Operating Expenses	31,566			31,566
	186,134			186,134
F T E	7.0			7.0
Inmate Services				
Personal Services	231,214			231,214
Operating Expenses	621,173			621,173
	852,387			852,387
F T E	11.0			11.0
Education				
Personal Services	41,866			41,866
Operating Expenses	486,695			486,695
	528,561			528,561

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
F T E	2.0			2.0
Inmate Programs				
Personal Services	181,627			181,627
Operating Expenses	14,600	5,000		19,600
	<u>196,227</u>	<u>5,000</u>		<u>201,227</u>
F T E	9.0			9.0
Custody				
Personal Services	886,741			886,741
Operating Expenses	17,955			17,955
	<u>904,696</u>			<u>904,696</u>
F T E	49.5			49.5
Physical Plant				
Personal Services	169,755			169,755
Operating Expenses	189,700			189,700
	<u>359,455</u>			<u>359,455</u>
F T E	8.5			8.5
Office Total				
Personal Services	1,665,771			1,665,771
Operating Expenses	1,361,689	5,000		1,366,689
	<u>3,027,460</u>	<u>5,000</u>		<u>3,032,460</u>
F T E	<u>87.0</u>			<u>87.0</u>
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services	5,966,117	106,161	246,971	6,319,249
Operating Expenses	3,307,243	113,835	1,759,133	5,180,211
	<u>9,273,360</u>	<u>219,996</u>	<u>2,006,104</u>	<u>11,499,460</u>
F T E	<u>305.5</u>	<u>4.9</u>	<u>11.0</u>	<u>321.4</u>
DIVISION OF TRAINING SCHOOL				
Office of Training School				
Administration				

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
Personal Services	144,740			144,740
Operating Expenses	19,153	4,000		23,153
	163,893	4,000		167,893
F T E	6.0			6.0
Student Services				
Personal Services	54,297	20,268		74,565
Operating Expenses	68,835	42,905	54,173	165,913
	123,132	63,173	54,173	240,478
F T E	3.4	1.5		4.9
Peer Culture				
Personal Services	476,212			476,212
Operating Expenses	200			200
	476,412			476,412
F T E	30.0			30.0
Education				
Personal Services	206,271	125,109		331,380
Operating Expenses	20,291	13,532		33,823
	226,562	138,641		365,203
F T E	10.0	6.0		16.0
Behavior Modification				
Personal Services	196,134			196,134
Operating Expenses				
	196,134			196,134
F T E	13.0			13.0
Physical Plant				
Personal Services	89,695			89,695
Operating Expenses	14,089	7,260	95,827	117,176
	103,784	7,260	95,827	206,871

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
F T E	3.7		1.3	5.0
Federal Juveniles				
Personal Services		77,186		77,186
Operating Expenses		39,075		39,075
		116,261		116,261
F T E		5.0		5.0
Office Total				
Personal Services	1,167,349	222,563		1,389,912
Operating Expenses	122,568	106,772	150,000	379,340
	1,289,917	329,335	150,000	1,769,252
F T E	66.1	12.5	1.3	79.9
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services	1,167,349	222,563		1,389,912
Operating Expenses	122,568	106,772	150,000	379,340
	1,289,917	329,335	150,000	1,769,252
F T E	66.1	12.5	1.3	79.9
DIVISION OF YOUTH FORESTRY CAMP				
Office of Youth Forestry Camp				
General Administration				
Personal Services	172,779			172,779
Operating Expenses	119,334	31,250		150,584
	292,113	31,250		323,363
F T E	10.4			10.4
Camp I				
Personal Services	165,441	6,250		171,691
Operating Expenses	25,693			25,693
	191,134	6,250		197,384
F T E	9.7	.5		10.2

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
Camp II				
Personal Services	164,423	6,250		170,673
Operating Expenses	25,625			25,625
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	190,048	6,250		196,298
F T E	9.4	.5		9.9
Vocational Education				
Personal Services		17,648		17,648
Operating Expenses		6,294		6,294
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		23,942		23,942
F T E		1.0		1.0
Physical Plant				
Personal Services	16,259			16,259
Operating Expenses	80,589			80,589
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	96,848			96,848
F T E	1.0			1.0
Office Total				
Personal Services	518,902	30,148		549,050
Operating Expenses	251,241	37,544		288,785
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	770,143	67,692		837,835
F T E	30.5	2.0		32.5
DIVISION TOTAL	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Personal Services	518,902	30,148		549,050
Operating Expenses	251,241	37,544		288,785
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	770,143	67,692		837,835
F T E	30.5	2.0		32.5
DIVISION OF CUSTER STATE HOSPITAL	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Office of Custer State Hospital				
Administration				
Personal Services	6,147	125,410		131,557

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
Operating Expenses	1,987	32,725		34,712
	8,134	158,135		166,269
F T E	.4	5.1		5.5
Direct Resident Care				
Personal Services	786,637	1,132,728		1,919,365
Operating Expenses	318,044	132,511	2,600	453,155
	1,104,681	1,265,239	2,600	2,372,520
F T E	56.7	91.6		148.3
Therapeutic & Rehabilitation				
Personal Services	133,586	466,379		599,965
Operating Expenses	1,500	18,941		20,441
	135,086	485,320		620,406
F T E	9.9	28.8		38.7
Physical Plant				
Personal Services	88,908	187,221		276,129
Operating Expenses	94,981	313,482	548	409,011
	183,889	500,703	548	685,140
F T E	6.6	13.6		20.2
Office Total				
Personal Services	1,015,278	1,911,738		2,927,016
Operating Expenses	416,512	497,659	3,148	917,319
	1,431,790	2,409,397	3,148	3,844,335
F T E	73.6	139.1		212.7
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services	1,015,278	1,911,738		2,927,016
Operating Expenses	416,512	497,659	3,148	917,319
	1,431,790	2,409,397	3,148	3,844,335
F T E	73.6	139.1		212.7

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
<u>DIVISION OF REDFIELD STATE HOSPITAL & SCHOOL</u>				
<u>Office of Redfield State Hospital & School</u>				
Administration				
Personal Services	189,795	390,000		579,795
Operating Expenses	48,890	6,978		55,868
	<u>238,685</u>	<u>396,978</u>		<u>635,663</u>
F T E	9.0	18.0		27.0
Patient Services				
Personal Services	235,285	546,087		781,372
Operating Expenses	12,525	270,305	150,000	432,830
	<u>247,810</u>	<u>816,392</u>	<u>150,000</u>	<u>1,214,202</u>
F T E	30.5	60.5		91.0
Medical Services				
Personal Services	269,104	450,016		719,120
Operating Expenses	83,342	70,038		153,380
	<u>352,446</u>	<u>520,054</u>		<u>872,500</u>
F T E	11.2	20.3		31.5
Basic Early Skills Training				
Personal Services	479,237	1,072,604		1,551,841
Operating Expenses	2,408	18,006		20,414
	<u>481,645</u>	<u>1,090,610</u>		<u>1,572,255</u>
F T E	38.6	67.4		106.0
Vocational Unit				
Personal Services	443,578	976,532		1,420,110
Operating Expenses	27,940	29,982		57,922
	<u>471,518</u>	<u>1,006,514</u>		<u>1,478,032</u>
F T E	34.4	59.1		93.5
Developmental Living				

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Personal Services	945,639	2,054,621		3,000,260
Operating Expenses	2,018	30,461		32,479
	947,657	2,085,082		3,032,739
F T E	65.9	142.1		208.0
Physical Plant				
Personal Services	213,306	781,672		994,978
Operating Expenses	237,130	472,900		710,030
	450,436	1,254,572		1,705,008
F T E	25.7	41.3		67.0
Female Work Therapy				
Personal Services	108,903			108,903
Operating Expenses	21,778			21,778
	130,681			130,681
F T E	7.0			7.0
Office Total				
Personal Services	2,884,847	6,271,532		9,156,379
Operating Expenses	436,031	898,670	150,000	1,484,701
	3,320,878	7,170,202	150,000	10,641,080
F T E	222.3	408.7		631.0
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services	2,884,847	6,271,532		9,156,379
Operating Expenses	436,031	898,670	150,000	1,484,701
	3,320,878	7,170,202	150,000	10,641,080
F T E	222.3	408.7		631.0
DIVISION OF MENTAL HEALTH				
Office of Administration				
Administration				
Personal Services	200,708	40,499		241,207
Operating Expenses	10,709	5,080		15,789

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
	211,417	45,579		256,996
F T E	5.9	3.0	.1	9.0
Fiscal Services				
Personal Services	323,911	27,856	645	352,412
Operating Expenses	114,329	22,966	130	137,425
	438,240	50,822	775	489,837
F T E	18.8	3.1	.1	22.0
Non-Medical Support Services				
Personal Services	1,042,455	393,222	69,824	1,505,501
Operating Expenses	1,519,928	51,649	28,957	1,600,534
	2,562,383	444,871	98,781	3,106,035
F T E	69.2	27.2	3.6	100.0
Registrar				
Personal Services	176,919	28,976		205,895
Operating Expenses	15,104	3,390		18,494
	192,023	32,366		224,389
F T E	12.5	2.5		15.0
Charities & Corrections Reorganization Pool				
Personal Services	246,927	2,590		249,517
Operating Expenses				
	246,927	2,590		249,517
F T E	19.0			19.0
Office Total				
Personal Services	1,990,920	493,143	70,469	2,554,532
Operating Expenses	1,660,070	83,085	29,087	1,772,242
	3,650,990	576,228	99,556	4,326,774
F T E	125.4	35.8	3.8	165.0
<u>Office of Psychiatric Hospital Services</u>				

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
General Medicine				
Personal Services	61,611	1,869	3,269	66,749
Operating Expenses	79,175	80,573	3,641	163,389
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	140,786	82,442	6,910	230,138
F T E	2.8	.1	.1	3.0
Psychiatric Services				
Personal Services	3,573,281	589,261	29,531	4,192,073
Operating Expenses	171,503	66,969		238,472
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3,744,784	656,230	29,531	4,430,545
F T E	184.9	43.8	2.3	231.0
Nursing Service				
Personal Services	1,095,492	909,420	149	2,005,061
Operating Expenses	67,813	63,013	3,312	134,138
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,163,305	972,433	3,461	2,139,199
F T E	71.7	63.9		135.6
Medical Support Services				
Personal Services	687,307	91,830	27,673	806,810
Operating Expenses	259,169	31,963	9,066	300,198
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	946,476	123,793	36,739	1,107,008
F T E	35.1	6.0	1.4	42.5
Extended Care Pool				
Personal Services	531,456			531,456
Operating Expenses	100,000	401,424		501,424
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	631,456	401,424		1,032,880
F T E	41.8			41.8
Office Total				
Personal Services	5,949,147	1,592,380	60,622	7,602,149
Operating Expenses	677,660	643,942	16,019	1,337,621
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
	6,626,807	2,236,322	76,641	8,939,770
F T E	336.3	113.8	3.8	453.9
<hr/>				
<u>Office of Community Services</u>				
General Administration				
Personal Services		128,358		128,358
Operating Expenses	12,500	58,012		70,512
	12,500	186,370		198,870
F T E		5.0		5.0
Community Mental Health				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses	1,696,313	2,213,344		3,909,657
	1,696,313	2,213,344		3,909,657
F T E				
Office Total				
Personal Services		128,358		128,358
Operating Expenses	1,708,813	2,271,356		3,980,169
	1,708,813	2,399,714		4,108,527
F T E		5.0		5.0
<hr/>				
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services	7,940,067	2,213,881	131,091	10,285,039
Operating Expenses	4,046,543	2,998,383	45,106	7,090,032
	11,986,610	5,212,264	176,197	17,375,071
F T E	461.7	154.6	7.6	623.9
<hr/>				
BOARD TOTAL				
Personal Services	21,421,182	10,843,115	378,062	32,642,359
Operating Expenses	10,267,124	4,669,067	2,107,387	17,043,578
	31,688,306	15,512,182	2,485,449	49,685,937
F T E	1,284.0	724.8	19.9	2,028.7
<hr/>				

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
SECTION 16. DEPARTMENT OF WATER & NATURAL RESOURCES				
DIVISION OF SECRETARIAT				
<u>Office of Secretary</u>				
Administration				
Personal Services	133,197	60,927		194,124
Operating Expenses	54,010	31,253		85,263
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	187,207	92,180		279,387
F T E	4.0	4.0	17.0	25.0
Community Development Block Grant				
Personal Services		57,497		57,497
Operating Expenses		7,024,100		7,024,100
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		7,081,597		7,081,597
F T E		2.0		2.0
Office Total				
Personal Services	133,197	118,424		251,621
Operating Expenses	54,010	7,055,353		7,109,363
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	187,207	7,173,777		7,360,984
F T E	4.0	6.0	17.0	27.0
<u>Office of Management Services</u>				
Support Services				
Personal Services	70,836	66,167		137,003
Operating Expenses	56,381	8,336		64,717
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	127,217	74,503		201,720
F T E	4.0	3.0		7.0
Office Total				
Personal Services	70,836	66,167		137,003
Operating Expenses	56,381	8,336		64,717
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	127,217	74,503		201,720

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
F T E	4.0	3.0		7.0
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services	204,033	184,591		388,624
Operating Expenses	110,391	7,063,689		7,174,080
	314,424	7,248,280		7,562,704
F T E	8.0	9.0	17.0	34.0
DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY				
Office of Water Quality				
Water Quality				
Personal Services	180,003	116,869	1,568	298,440
Operating Expenses	58,167	56,191	3,000	117,358
	238,170	173,060	4,568	415,798
F T E	7.9	4.0	.1	12.0
208 Non-Point Source				
Personal Services	47,935	252,144		300,079
Operating Expenses		1,804,786		1,804,786
	47,935	2,056,930		2,104,865
F T E	1.9	10.1		12.0
Wastewater Facilities Management				
Personal Services	11,222	376,061		387,283
Operating Expenses	17,128	56,835		73,963
	28,350	432,896		461,246
F T E	.5	13.5		14.0
Regional Offices				
Personal Services	56,450	133,821		190,271
Operating Expenses	14,869	39,038		53,907
	71,319	172,859		244,178
F T E	2.6	5.9		8.5
Office Total				

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
Personal Services	295,610	878,895	1,568	1,176,073
Operating Expenses	90,164	1,956,850	3,000	2,050,014
	<u>385,774</u>	<u>2,835,745</u>	<u>4,568</u>	<u>3,226,087</u>
F T E	<u>12.9</u>	<u>33.5</u>	<u>.1</u>	<u>46.5</u>
<u>Office of Drinking Water</u>				
Drinking Water				
Personal Services	134,611	120,679		255,290
Operating Expenses	1,500	140,398		141,898
	<u>136,111</u>	<u>261,077</u>		<u>397,188</u>
F T E	<u>5.5</u>	<u>5.0</u>		<u>10.5</u>
Office Total				
Personal Services	134,611	120,679		255,290
Operating Expenses	1,500	140,398		141,898
	<u>136,111</u>	<u>261,077</u>		<u>397,188</u>
F T E	<u>5.5</u>	<u>5.0</u>		<u>10.5</u>
<u>Office of Air Quality & Solid Waste</u>				
Air Quality				
Personal Services	104,774	159,564		264,338
Operating Expenses	29,896	88,718		118,614
	<u>134,670</u>	<u>248,282</u>		<u>382,952</u>
F T E	<u>4.0</u>	<u>6.8</u>		<u>10.8</u>
Solid Waste				
Personal Services	35,052	119,064		154,116
Operating Expenses	40,708	77,606		118,314
	<u>75,760</u>	<u>196,670</u>		<u>272,430</u>
F T E	<u>2.0</u>	<u>5.0</u>		<u>7.0</u>
Office Total				
Personal Services	139,826	278,628		418,454

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
Operating Expenses	70,604	166,324		236,928
	210,430	444,952		655,382
F T E	6.0	11.8		17.8
<u>Office of Minerals & Mining</u>				
Exploration & Mining				
Personal Services	152,052			152,052
Operating Expenses	53,927			53,927
	205,979			205,979
F T E	7.0			7.0
Oil & Gas				
Personal Services	76,642			76,642
Operating Expenses	31,125			31,125
	107,767			107,767
F T E	3.5			3.5
Office Total				
Personal Services	228,694			228,694
Operating Expenses	85,052			85,052
	313,746			313,746
F T E	10.5			10.5
<u>DIVISION TOTAL</u>				
Personal Services	798,741	1,278,202	1,568	2,078,511
Operating Expenses	247,320	2,263,572	3,000	2,513,892
	1,046,061	3,541,774	4,568	4,592,403
F T E	34.9	50.3	.1	85.3
<u>DIVISION OF WATER DEVELOPMENT</u>				
<u>Office of Water Development</u>				
Project Formulation				
Personal Services	321,667	15,221		336,888
Operating Expenses	82,209	216,450		298,659

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
	403,876	231,671		635,547
F T E	11.0	1.0		12.0
Office Total				
Personal Services	321,667	15,221		336,888
Operating Expenses	82,209	216,450		298,659
	403,876	231,671		635,547
F T E	11.0	1.0		12.0
<u>Office of Water Policy</u>				
Water Policy				
Personal Services	206,495	10,853		217,348
Operating Expenses	63,245	35,500		98,745
	269,740	46,353		316,093
F T E	8.0	1.0		9.0
Office Total				
Personal Services	206,495	10,853		217,348
Operating Expenses	63,245	35,500		98,745
	269,740	46,353		316,093
F T E	8.0	1.0		9.0
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services	528,162	26,074		554,236
Operating Expenses	145,454	251,950		397,404
	673,616	278,024		951,640
F T E	19.0	2.0		21.0
DIVISION OF WATER RIGHTS				
<u>Office of Water Rights</u>				
Water Rights				
Personal Services	502,369			502,369
Operating Expenses	343,530			343,530

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
	845,899			845,899
F T E	21.0			21.0
Office Total				
Personal Services	502,369			502,369
Operating Expenses	343,530			343,530
	845,899			845,899
F T E	21.0			21.0
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services	502,369			502,369
Operating Expenses	343,530			343,530
	845,899			845,899
F T E	21.0			21.0
DIVISION OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY				
Office of Geological Survey				
Geological Studies				
Personal Services	713,275			713,275
Operating Expenses	418,491			418,491
	1,131,766			1,131,766
F T E	35.0			35.0
Ground Water Evaluation				
Personal Services		119,585		119,585
Operating Expenses		36,350		36,350
		155,935		155,935
F T E		6.5		6.5
Office Total				
Personal Services	713,275	119,585		832,860
Operating Expenses	418,491	36,350		454,841
	1,131,766	155,935		1,287,701

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
F T E	35.0	6.5		41.5
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services	713,275	119,585		832,860
Operating Expenses	418,491	36,350		454,841
	1,131,766	155,935		1,287,701
F T E	35.0	6.5		41.5
DEPARTMENT TOTAL				
Personal Services	2,746,580	1,608,452	1,568	4,356,600
Operating Expenses	1,265,186	9,615,561	3,000	10,883,747
	4,011,766	11,224,013	4,568	15,240,347
F T E	117.9	67.8	17.1	202.8
SECTION 17. UNIFIED JUDICIAL SYSTEM				
DIVISION OF SUPREME COURT				
<u>Office of Supreme Court</u>				
Supreme Court				
Personal Services	656,847			656,847
Operating Expenses	238,759			238,759
	895,606			895,606
F T E	20.2			20.2
Judicial Qualifications Commission				
Personal Services	3,215			3,215
Operating Expenses	11,028			11,028
	14,243			14,243
F T E				
Office Total				
Personal Services	660,062			660,062
Operating Expenses	249,787			249,787
	909,849			909,849
F T E	20.2			20.2

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
<hr/>				
<u>Office of Administrators Office</u>				
Administrators Office				
Personal Services	336,569		8,067	344,636
Operating Expenses	41,439		531	41,970
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	378,008		8,598	386,606
F T E	13.5			13.5
System Development				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses	74,549			74,549
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	74,549			74,549
F T E				
Purchased Services				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses	1,025,544		79,200	1,104,744
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,025,544		79,200	1,104,744
F T E				
Judicial Training				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses			82,510	82,510
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			82,510	82,510
F T E				
Office Total				
Personal Services	336,569		8,067	344,636
Operating Expenses	1,141,532		162,241	1,303,773
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,478,101		170,308	1,648,409
F T E	13.5			13.5
<hr/>				
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services	996,631		8,067	1,004,698

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Operating Expenses	1,391,319		162,241	1,553,560
	2,387,950		170,308	2,558,258
F T E	33.7			33.7
=====				
DIVISION OF CIRCUIT COURT				
<u>Office of 1st Circuit</u>				
Circuit Courts Operation				
Personal Services	4,139,571			4,139,571
Operating Expenses	440,557			440,557
	4,580,128			4,580,128
F T E	120.0			120.0
Clerks of Court Operation				
Personal Services	2,690,398			2,690,398
Operating Expenses	454,353			454,353
	3,144,751			3,144,751
F T E	174.4			174.4
Court Services Operation				
Personal Services	1,569,525			1,569,525
Operating Expenses	198,980			198,980
	1,768,505			1,768,505
F T E	75.9			75.9
Office Total				
Personal Services	8,399,494			8,399,494
Operating Expenses	1,093,890			1,093,890
	9,493,384			9,493,384
F T E	370.3			370.3

DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services	8,399,494			8,399,494
Operating Expenses	1,093,890			1,093,890

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
	9,493,384			9,493,384
F T E	370.3			370.3
DEPARTMENT TOTAL				
Personal Services	9,396,125		8,067	9,404,192
Operating Expenses	2,485,209		162,241	2,647,450
	11,881,334		170,308	12,051,642
F T E	404.0			404.0
SECTION 18. LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT				
DIVISION OF LEGISLATIVE OPERATIONS				
Office of Legislative Expenses				
Legislative Members				
Personal Services	315,021			315,021
Operating Expenses	336,073			336,073
	651,094			651,094
F T E	14.0			14.0
Legislative Support				
Personal Services	147,155			147,155
Operating Expenses	114,192			114,192
	261,347			261,347
F T E	17.8			17.8
Legislative Printing				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses	210,898			210,898
	210,898			210,898
F T E				
Office Total				
Personal Services	462,176			462,176
Operating Expenses	661,163			661,163
	1,123,339			1,123,339

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
F T E	31.8			31.8
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services	462,176			462,176
Operating Expenses	661,163			661,163
	1,123,339			1,123,339
F T E	31.8			31.8
DIVISION OF LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COUNCIL				
Office of Legislative Research Operation				
Research & Analysis				
Personal Services	722,749			722,749
Operating Expenses	227,495		38,000	265,495
	950,244		38,000	988,244
F T E	24.0			24.0
Code Counsel				
Personal Services	90,145			90,145
Operating Expenses	25,017			25,017
	115,162			115,162
F T E	3.2			3.2
Code Commission				
Personal Services	434			434
Operating Expenses	303,848			303,848
	304,282			304,282
F T E				
Intergovernmental Cooperation				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses	120,941			120,941
	120,941			120,941
F T E				

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
Contract Research				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses	9,000			9,000
	<u>9,000</u>			<u>9,000</u>
F T E				
Legislative Contingency Fund				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses	50,000			50,000
	<u>50,000</u>			<u>50,000</u>
F T E				
Office Total				
Personal Services	813,328			813,328
Operating Expenses	736,301		38,000	774,301
	<u>1,549,629</u>		<u>38,000</u>	<u>1,587,629</u>
F T E	<u>27.2</u>			<u>27.2</u>
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services	813,328			813,328
Operating Expenses	736,301		38,000	774,301
	<u>1,549,629</u>		<u>38,000</u>	<u>1,587,629</u>
F T E	<u>27.2</u>			<u>27.2</u>
DIVISION OF LEGISLATIVE AUDIT				
Office of Auditor General				
Auditor General				
Personal Services	1,032,089			1,032,089
Operating Expenses	274,475			274,475
	<u>1,306,564</u>			<u>1,306,564</u>
F T E	42.0			42.0
Office Total				
Personal Services	1,032,089			1,032,089

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
Operating Expenses	274,475			274,475
	<hr/> 1,306,564			<hr/> 1,306,564
F T E	<hr/> 42.0			<hr/> 42.0
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services	1,032,089			1,032,089
Operating Expenses	274,475			274,475
	<hr/> 1,306,564			<hr/> 1,306,564
F T E	<hr/> 42.0			<hr/> 42.0
DEPARTMENT TOTAL				
Personal Services	2,307,593			2,307,593
Operating Expenses	1,671,939		38,000	1,709,939
	<hr/> 3,979,532		<hr/> 38,000	<hr/> 4,017,532
F T E	<hr/> 101.0			<hr/> 101.0
SECTION 19. ATTORNEY GENERAL				
DIVISION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL				
<u>Office of Attorney General</u>				
Legal Services				
Personal Services	1,158,949	20,936	11,560	1,191,445
Operating Expenses	262,729		121,554	384,283
	<hr/> 1,421,678	<hr/> 20,936	<hr/> 133,114	<hr/> 1,575,728
F T E	<hr/> 42.7	<hr/> 1.1	<hr/> .5	<hr/> 44.3
Medicaid Fraud				
Personal Services		141,000		141,000
Operating Expenses		74,000		74,000
		<hr/> 215,000		<hr/> 215,000
F T E		<hr/> 6.0		<hr/> 6.0
Office Total				
Personal Services	1,158,949	161,936	11,560	1,332,445

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Operating Expenses	262,729	74,000	121,554	458,283
	1,421,678	235,936	133,114	1,790,728
F T E	42.7	7.1	.5	50.3
<u>Office of Criminal Investigation</u>				
Criminal Investigation				
Personal Services	505,328	7,435		512,763
Operating Expenses	220,072	7,065		227,137
	725,400	14,500		739,900
F T E	20.0	1.0		21.0
Law Enforcement Training				
Personal Services			128,203	128,203
Operating Expenses			314,821	314,821
			443,024	443,024
F T E			5.0	5.0
Narcotics Investigation				
Personal Services			172,995	172,995
Operating Expenses		8,000	145,795	153,795
		8,000	318,790	326,790
F T E			7.0	7.0
Tactical Team				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses	100			100
	100			100
F T E				
DCI Laboratory				
Personal Services			105,879	105,879
Operating Expenses			60,824	60,824
			166,703	166,703

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
F T E			4.0	4.0
Office Total				
Personal Services	505,328	7,435	407,077	919,840
Operating Expenses	220,172	15,065	521,440	756,677
	<u>725,500</u>	<u>22,500</u>	<u>928,517</u>	<u>1,676,517</u>
F T E	20.0	1.0	16.0	37.0
<u>Office of State Radio Communications</u>				
Radio Communications				
Personal Services	802,255		28,830	831,085
Operating Expenses	181,293		219,892	401,185
	<u>983,548</u>		<u>248,722</u>	<u>1,232,270</u>
F T E	40.0		1.0	41.0
Teletype Network				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses			341,481	341,481
			<u>341,481</u>	<u>341,481</u>
F T E				
Office Total				
Personal Services	802,255		28,830	831,085
Operating Expenses	181,293		561,373	742,666
	<u>983,548</u>		<u>590,203</u>	<u>1,573,751</u>
F T E	40.0		1.0	41.0
<u>DIVISION TOTAL</u>				
Personal Services	2,466,532	169,371	447,467	3,083,370
Operating Expenses	664,194	89,065	1,204,367	1,957,626
	<u>3,130,726</u>	<u>258,436</u>	<u>1,651,834</u>	<u>5,040,996</u>
F T E	102.7	8.1	17.5	128.3
<u>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</u>				
Personal Services	2,466,532	169,371	447,467	3,083,370

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
Operating Expenses	664,194	89,065	1,204,367	1,957,626
	<u>3,130,726</u>	<u>258,436</u>	<u>1,651,834</u>	<u>5,040,996</u>
F T E	<u>102.7</u>	<u>8.1</u>	<u>17.5</u>	<u>128.3</u>
SECTION 20. SCHOOL & PUBLIC LANDS				
DIVISION OF SCHOOL & PUBLIC LANDS				
<u>Office of School & Public Lands</u>				
Administration of State Lands				
Personal Services	187,739			187,739
Operating Expenses	103,563			103,563
	<u>291,302</u>			<u>291,302</u>
F T E	<u>7.5</u>			<u>7.5</u>
Office Total				
Personal Services	187,739			187,739
Operating Expenses	103,563			103,563
	<u>291,302</u>			<u>291,302</u>
F T E	<u>7.5</u>			<u>7.5</u>
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services	187,739			187,739
Operating Expenses	103,563			103,563
	<u>291,302</u>			<u>291,302</u>
F T E	<u>7.5</u>			<u>7.5</u>
DEPARTMENT TOTAL				
Personal Services	187,739			187,739
Operating Expenses	103,563			103,563
	<u>291,302</u>			<u>291,302</u>
F T E	<u>7.5</u>			<u>7.5</u>
SECTION 21. SECRETARY OF STATE				
DIVISION OF SECRETARY OF STATE				

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
<u>Office of Secretary of State</u>				
Records Center				
Personal Services	275,071			275,071
Operating Expenses	113,120			113,120
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	388,191			388,191
F T E	13.8			13.8
Elections				
Personal Services	24,962			24,962
Operating Expenses	12,412			12,412
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	37,374			37,374
F T E	1.0			1.0
Office Total				
Personal Services	300,033			300,033
Operating Expenses	125,532			125,532
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	425,565			425,565
F T E	14.8			14.8
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services	300,033			300,033
Operating Expenses	125,532			125,532
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	425,565			425,565
F T E	14.8			14.8
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
DEPARTMENT TOTAL				
Personal Services	300,033			300,033
Operating Expenses	125,532			125,532
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	425,565			425,565
F T E	14.8			14.8
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
SECTION 22. STATE TREASURER				
DIVISION OF STATE TREASURER				
<u>Office of State Treasurer</u>				

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
Treasury Management				
Personal Services	143,600			143,600
Operating Expenses	106,731			106,731
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	250,331			250,331
F T E	6.0			6.0
Office Total				
Personal Services	143,600			143,600
Operating Expenses	106,731			106,731
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	250,331			250,331
F T E	6.0			6.0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<u>Office of Investment Council</u>				
Investment of State Funds				
Personal Services	329,404			329,404
Operating Expenses	318,500			318,500
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	647,904			647,904
F T E	9.7			9.7
Office Total				
Personal Services	329,404			329,404
Operating Expenses	318,500			318,500
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	647,904			647,904
F T E	9.7			9.7
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services	473,004			473,004
Operating Expenses	425,231			425,231
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	898,235			898,235
F T E	15.7			15.7
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
DEPARTMENT TOTAL				
Personal Services	473,004			473,004

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Operating Expenses	425,231			425,231
	898,235			898,235
F T E	15.7			15.7
SECTION 23. STATE AUDITOR				
DIVISION OF STATE AUDITOR				
<u>Office of State Auditor</u>				
Fiscal Examination & Audits				
Personal Services	315,810			315,810
Operating Expenses	69,944			69,944
	385,754			385,754
F T E	13.6			13.6
Office Total				
Personal Services	315,810			315,810
Operating Expenses	69,944			69,944
	385,754			385,754
F T E	13.6			13.6
<u>Office of Old Age & Survivors Insurance</u>				
Records Administration & Collection				
Personal Services	87,223			87,223
Operating Expenses	12,190			12,190
	99,413			99,413
F T E	4.3			4.3
Office Total				
Personal Services	87,223			87,223
Operating Expenses	12,190			12,190
	99,413			99,413
F T E	4.3			4.3
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services	403,033			403,033

	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>
Operating Expenses	82,134			82,134
	485,167			485,167
F T E	17.9			17.9
DEPARTMENT TOTAL				
Personal Services	403,033			403,033
Operating Expenses	82,134			82,134
	485,167			485,167
F T E	17.9			17.9
SECTION 24. SALARY & EMPLOYEE BENEFITS				
DIVISION OF SALARY & EMPLOYEE BENEFITS				
<u>Office of Salary & Employee Benefits</u>				
Salary Policy				
Personal Services	4,841,332	2,181,596	2,610,924	9,633,852
Operating Expenses				
	4,841,332	2,181,596	2,610,924	9,633,852
F T E				
Health Insurance Increase				
Personal Services	194,915	102,495	110,965	408,375
Operating Expenses				
	194,915	102,495	110,965	408,375
F T E				
Reclassification & Sick Leave				
Personal Services	12,500	6,250	6,250	25,000
Operating Expenses				
	12,500	6,250	6,250	25,000
F T E				
Judges Salary Increase				
Personal Services	86,074			86,074

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Operating Expenses				
	86,074			86,074
F T E				
Elected Officials Salary Increase				
Personal Services	17,389			17,389
Operating Expenses				
	17,389			17,389
F T E				
Office Total				
Personal Services	5,152,210	2,290,341	2,728,139	10,170,690
Operating Expenses				
	5,152,210	2,290,341	2,728,139	10,170,690
F T E				
DIVISION TOTAL				
Personal Services	5,152,210	2,290,341	2,728,139	10,170,690
Operating Expenses				
	5,152,210	2,290,341	2,728,139	10,170,690
F T E				
TOTAL				
Personal Services	5,152,210	2,290,341	2,728,139	10,170,690
Operating Expenses				
	5,152,210	2,290,341	2,728,139	10,170,690
F T E				
SECTION 25. GENERAL CONTINGENCY FUND				
Personal Services				
Operating Expenses	500,000			500,000
	500,000			500,000
F T E				

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*
* STATE TOTAL
*
* Personal Services 137,923,509 58,055,657 72,469,291 268,448,457
*
* Operating Expenses 80,919,971 319,773,839 151,529,006 552,222,816
*
*
* 218,843,480 377,829,496 223,998,297 820,671,273
*
* F T E 6,013.2 3,100.2 3,424.9 12,538.3
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Section 26. The state treasurer is directed to transfer to the state general fund money from the following funds for the purpose herein indicated:

From the Highway Fund:

Radio Communications Operations	331,053
Governor's Office Operations	63,057
	<u>\$394,110</u>

From the Game, Fish & Parks Fund:

Radio Communications Operations	107,996
Governor's Office Operations	10,209
	<u>\$118,205</u>

From the Motor Vehicle Fund:

Radio Communications Operations	\$133,998
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Section 27. The state treasurer is directed to transfer to the state general fund eight million dollars (\$8,000,000), from the cement plant fund.

Section 28. In accordance with § 31-2-14 there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the state highway fund, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of four million seven hundred twenty-seven thousand seven hundred sixty-seven dollars (\$4,727,767), or so much thereof as may be necessary to the department of commerce and regulation, and the sum of two million two hundred fourteen thousand six hundred twenty-five dollars (\$2,214,625), or so much thereof as may be necessary to the department of state development.

Section 29. In accordance with § 10-44-9.1, and notwithstanding §§ 10-44-9.4 and 10-44-9.5, there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two hundred seventy-two thousand four hundred seventy-seven dollars (\$272,477), or so much thereof as may be necessary, to the department of commerce and regulation to be paid by the state auditor to the county auditors and to be distributed by the county auditors to all local fire departments in such a way that every local fire department which is certified by the secretary of commerce and regulation receives the same amount it received on July 1, 1976, as shown by the records of the division of insurance. Any part of the foregoing two hundred seventy-two thousand four hundred seventy-seven dollars (\$272,477), which is not necessary to hold the local fire departments harmless in accordance with § 10-44-9.1, shall be distributed in accordance with § 10-44-9.5.

In addition, there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two hundred fifty-two thousand five hundred twenty-three dollars (\$252,523), to the department of commerce and regulation to be distributed in compliance with §§ 10-44-9.4 and 10-44-9.5.

Section 30. Pursuant to Article V, section 11 of the state Constitution and § 16-2-23, the compensation of appointed court personnel for the circuit courts shall be fixed by being within the following salary ranges:

CIRCUIT COURT PERSONNEL	SALARY RANGE
Clerk of Court	12,912 - 24,812
Deputy Clerk	7,958 - 19,867
Court Reporter	13,205 - 28,612
Chief Court Services Officer	16,467 - 25,937
Court Services Officer	12,912 - 25,350
Law Trained Magistrate	35,360
Lay Magistrate	\$7.41/hr.
Law Clerk	16,467 - 20,876
Account Clerk	8,999 - 17,591
Secretary/Administrative Assistant	8,999 - 19,989
Court Administrator	20,990 - 32,224
Bailiff	(\$4.41/hr.) - 12,611

Section 31. No state agency, as defined in § 1-32-1(3) shall employ any full-time equivalent employee above the maximum annualized level set for each funding source in each budget unit contained in this Act unless otherwise provided by law or approved by the special interim committee created by § 4-8A-2.

Section 32. The commissioner of finance and management shall make a cash transfer in the sum of three hundred seventy-five thousand dollars (\$375,000), from the budgetary accounting system fund designated as "central services clearing fund number 923" to the budgetary accounting system fund designated as "budgetary accounting payroll A-87 revolving fund number 630" for the purpose of operation of the office of accounting systems for fiscal year 1986.

Section 33. The special committee created by chapter 4-8A may, upon recommendation of the Governor and a majority vote of all members of the special committee, establish the maximum salary or per diem compensation and allowable expenses that may be paid to members of state boards, councils, commissions and advisory bodies created by law during the sixtieth legislative session or created by an executive order of the Governor for purposes of setting policy.

The maximum salary or per diem compensation and allowable expenses that may be paid to members of state boards, councils, commissions and advisory bodies under the provisions of § 4-7-10.4 shall remain as fixed by chapter 28 of the Session Laws of 1984.

Section 34. If part of this Act is invalid, all valid parts that are severable from the invalid part remain in effect. If part of this Act is invalid in one or more of its applications, the part remains in effect in all valid applications that are severable from the invalid applications.

Section 35. The commissioner of finance and management may transfer from the inflation stabilization fund to the general fund an amount such that the amount transferred plus general fund revenue from all sources for fiscal year 1986 will not exceed total general funds appropriated by the Sixtieth Legislative Assembly, 1985.

Section 36. The funds appropriated in section 11, on page 74 line 19, shall be distributed by the board of regents for discretionary faculty sal-

ary adjustments, and administrative salary increases which are warranted by increases in administrative responsibilities, and under such further guidelines and restrictions as may be imposed by the board of regents.

Notwithstanding § 4-8-19, these funds shall be available for two fiscal years and shall revert on June 30, 1987.

Signed March 16, 1985.

AN ACT

ENTITLED, An Act to appropriate money for the ordinary expenses of the legislative, judicial, and executive departments of the state, the expenses of state institutions, interest on the public debt, and for common schools.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA:

Section 1. There is hereby appropriated out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated the following sums of money or expenditure authority, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the ordinary expenses of the legislative, judicial, and executive departments of the state, certain officers, boards, and commissions, and support and maintenance of the educational, charitable, and penal institutions of the state for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2002.

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
SECTION 2. DEPARTMENT OF EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT				
Executive Operations, Governor's Office				
Personal Services	\$1,528,430	\$167,281	\$0	\$1,695,711
Operating Expenses	\$422,372	\$47,906	\$555,000	\$1,025,278
Total	\$1,950,802	\$215,187	\$555,000	\$2,720,989
F.T.E.				27.5
Governor's Contingency Fund				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Operating Expenses	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$100,000
Total	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$100,000
F.T.E.				0.0
Governor's Office of Economic Development				
Personal Services	\$1,287,050	\$436,487	\$348,706	\$2,072,243
Operating Expenses	\$801,094	\$9,954,778	\$9,513,712	\$20,269,584
Total	\$2,088,144	\$10,391,265	\$9,862,418	\$22,341,827
F.T.E.				44.8
Lieutenant Governor				
Personal Services	\$14,301	\$0	\$0	\$14,301
Operating Expenses	\$14,350	\$0	\$0	\$14,350
Total	\$28,651	\$0	\$0	\$28,651
F.T.E.				0.5
Tribal Government Relations				
Personal Services	\$95,689	\$0	\$0	\$95,689
Operating Expenses	\$21,990	\$0	\$0	\$21,990
Total	\$117,679	\$0	\$0	\$117,679
F.T.E.				2.0
Bureau of Finance and Management				
Personal Services	\$543,811	\$0	\$786,654	\$1,330,465
Operating Expenses	\$158,858	\$0	\$2,033,933	\$2,192,791
Total	\$702,669	\$0	\$2,820,587	\$3,523,256
F.T.E.				26.5
Sale Leaseback, B.F.M.				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Operating Expenses	\$12,761,481	\$0	\$0	\$12,761,481

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Total	\$12,761,481	\$0	\$0	\$12,761,481
F.T.E.				0.0
Computer Services and Development				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Operating Expenses	\$400,000	\$0	\$1,717,364	\$2,117,364
Total	\$400,000	\$0	\$1,717,364	\$2,117,364
F.T.E.				0.0
Administrative Services, Bureau of Administration				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$375,436	\$375,436
Operating Expenses	\$625,918	\$0	\$124,377	\$750,295
Total	\$625,918	\$0	\$499,813	\$1,125,731
F.T.E.				8.0
Sale Leaseback, B.O.A.				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Operating Expenses	\$935,390	\$0	\$0	\$935,390
Total	\$935,390	\$0	\$0	\$935,390
F.T.E.				0.0
Central Services, B.O.A.				
Personal Services	\$149,419	\$0	\$4,570,448	\$4,719,867
Operating Expenses	\$209,616	\$0	\$17,830,964	\$18,040,580
Total	\$359,035	\$0	\$22,401,412	\$22,760,447
F.T.E.				152.5
State Engineer				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$695,738	\$695,738
Operating Expenses	\$4,950	\$0	\$218,097	\$223,047
Total	\$4,950	\$0	\$913,835	\$918,785
F.T.E.				15.0
Statewide Maintenance & Repair				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Operating Expenses	\$3,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,450,000	\$6,450,000
Total	\$3,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,450,000	\$6,450,000
F.T.E.				0.0

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Office of Hearing Examiners				
Personal Services	\$315,112	\$0	\$0	\$315,112
Operating Expenses	\$97,162	\$0	\$0	\$97,162
Total	\$412,274	\$0	\$0	\$412,274
F.T.E.				6.0
PEPL Fund Administration				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$127,158	\$127,158
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$463,094	\$463,094
Total	\$0	\$0	\$590,252	\$590,252
F.T.E.				3.0
PEPL Fund				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$1,300,000	\$1,300,000
Total	\$0	\$0	\$1,300,000	\$1,300,000
F.T.E.				0.0
Data Centers, B.I.T.				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$2,064,866	\$2,064,866
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$3,387,928	\$3,387,928
Total	\$0	\$0	\$5,452,794	\$5,452,794
F.T.E.				43.0
Development, B.I.T.				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$5,676,546	\$5,676,546
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$2,981,727	\$2,981,727
Total	\$0	\$0	\$8,658,273	\$8,658,273
F.T.E.				110.0
Telecommunications Services, B.I.T.				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$4,378,671	\$4,378,671
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$12,990,757	\$12,990,757
Total	\$0	\$0	\$17,369,428	\$17,369,428
F.T.E.				98.0
South Dakota Public Broadcasting				
Personal Services	\$1,784,044	\$0	\$539,192	\$2,323,236
Operating Expenses	\$1,633,141	\$9,300,027	\$1,629,870	\$12,563,038

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Total	\$3,417,185	\$9,300,027	\$2,169,062	\$14,886,274
F.T.E.				67.8
B.I.T. Administration				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$1,005,771	\$1,005,771
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$457,564	\$457,564
Total	\$0	\$0	\$1,463,335	\$1,463,335
F.T.E.				23.0
State Radio				
Personal Services	\$1,328,958	\$0	\$0	\$1,328,958
Operating Expenses	\$1,068,992	\$0	\$996,838	\$2,065,830
Total	\$2,397,950	\$0	\$996,838	\$3,394,788
F.T.E.				35.0
Personnel Management and Employee Benefits				
Personal Services	\$290,845	\$0	\$2,497,655	\$2,788,500
Operating Expenses	\$78,322	\$0	\$2,134,616	\$2,212,938
Total	\$369,167	\$0	\$4,632,271	\$5,001,438
F.T.E.				68.5
Employee Compensation and Health Insurance				
Personal Services	\$4,416,204	\$3,643,560	\$4,932,527	\$12,992,291
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$4,416,204	\$3,643,560	\$4,932,527	\$12,992,291
F.T.E.				0.0
DEPARTMENT TOTAL, EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT				
Personal Services	\$11,753,863	\$4,247,328	\$27,999,368	\$44,000,559
Operating Expenses	\$22,333,636	\$20,302,711	\$60,785,841	\$103,422,188
Total	\$34,087,499	\$24,550,039	\$88,785,209	\$147,422,747
F.T.E.				731.1
SECTION 3. DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE				
Secretary of Revenue				
Personal Services	\$83,974	\$0	\$1,324,948	\$1,408,922
Operating Expenses	\$37,159	\$0	\$866,530	\$903,689
Total	\$121,133	\$0	\$2,191,478	\$2,312,611
F.T.E.				33.5

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Business Tax				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$1,863,394	\$1,863,394
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$882,550	\$882,550
Total	\$0	\$0	\$2,745,944	\$2,745,944
F.T.E.				52.0
Motor Vehicles				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$1,349,964	\$1,349,964
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$82,703	\$3,219,544	\$3,302,247
Total	\$0	\$82,703	\$4,569,508	\$4,652,211
F.T.E.				46.1
Property and Special Taxes				
Personal Services	\$496,863	\$0	\$0	\$496,863
Operating Expenses	\$175,607	\$0	\$0	\$175,607
Total	\$672,470	\$0	\$0	\$672,470
F.T.E.				12.0
Audits				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$2,032,131	\$2,032,131
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$522,689	\$522,689
Total	\$0	\$0	\$2,554,820	\$2,554,820
F.T.E.				52.0
DEPARTMENT TOTAL, REVENUE				
Personal Services	\$580,837	\$0	\$6,570,437	\$7,151,274
Operating Expenses	\$212,766	\$82,703	\$5,491,313	\$5,786,782
Total	\$793,603	\$82,703	\$12,061,750	\$12,938,056
F.T.E.				195.6
SECTION 4. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
Administration, Secretary of Agriculture				
Personal Services	\$398,192	\$27,115	\$49,471	\$474,778
Operating Expenses	\$196,454	\$15,836	\$25,896	\$238,186
Total	\$594,646	\$42,951	\$75,367	\$712,964
F.T.E.				9.0
Agricultural Services				
Personal Services	\$575,340	\$241,326	\$593,994	\$1,410,660
Operating Expenses	\$335,016	\$365,625	\$1,252,767	\$1,953,408

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Total	\$910,356	\$606,951	\$1,846,761	\$3,364,068
F.T.E.				35.0
Agricultural Development				
Personal Services	\$53,931	\$11,940	\$300,462	\$366,333
Operating Expenses	\$8,000	\$71,802	\$532,988	\$612,790
Total	\$61,931	\$83,742	\$833,450	\$979,123
F.T.E.				8.0
Resource Conservation and Forestry				
Personal Services	\$495,675	\$174,293	\$183,263	\$853,231
Operating Expenses	\$469,546	\$490,929	\$88,502	\$1,048,977
Total	\$965,221	\$665,222	\$271,765	\$1,902,208
F.T.E.				19.0
Fire Suppression				
Personal Services	\$347,144	\$338,976	\$50,116	\$736,236
Operating Expenses	\$340,722	\$140,001	\$160,328	\$641,051
Total	\$687,866	\$478,977	\$210,444	\$1,377,287
F.T.E.				22.2
State Fair--Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$681,602	\$681,602
Operating Expenses	\$700,000	\$0	\$1,084,700	\$1,784,700
Total	\$700,000	\$0	\$1,766,302	\$2,466,302
F.T.E.				37.0
American Dairy Association--Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$840	\$840
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$1,492,400	\$1,492,400
Total	\$0	\$0	\$1,493,240	\$1,493,240
F.T.E.				0.0
Wheat Commission--Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$147,666	\$147,666
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$934,841	\$934,841
Total	\$0	\$0	\$1,082,507	\$1,082,507
F.T.E.				3.0
Oilseeds Council--Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$273,000	\$273,000

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Total	\$0	\$0	\$273,000	\$273,000
F.T.E.				0.0
Soybean Research & Promotion--Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$197,000	\$197,000
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$2,233,000	\$2,233,000
Total	\$0	\$0	\$2,430,000	\$2,430,000
F.T.E.				0.0
Brand Board				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$221,318	\$221,318
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$132,558	\$132,558
Total	\$0	\$0	\$353,876	\$353,876
F.T.E.				6.0
Corn Utilization Council--Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$99,000	\$99,000
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$3,280,000	\$3,280,000
Total	\$0	\$0	\$3,379,000	\$3,379,000
F.T.E.				1.0
Animal Industry Board				
Personal Services	\$1,062,972	\$510,542	\$0	\$1,573,514
Operating Expenses	\$287,484	\$254,111	\$126,640	\$668,235
Total	\$1,350,456	\$764,653	\$126,640	\$2,241,749
F.T.E.				40.9
DEPARTMENT TOTAL, AGRICULTURE				
Personal Services	\$2,933,254	\$1,304,192	\$2,524,732	\$6,762,178
Operating Expenses	\$2,337,222	\$1,338,304	\$11,617,620	\$15,293,146
TOTAL	\$5,270,476	\$2,642,496	\$14,142,352	\$22,055,324
F.T.E.				181.1
SECTION 5. DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM				
Tourism				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$1,021,856	\$1,021,856
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$4,970,947	\$4,970,947
Total	\$0	\$0	\$5,992,803	\$5,992,803
F.T.E.				24.8

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
DEPARTMENT TOTAL, TOURISM				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$1,021,856	\$1,021,856
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$4,970,947	\$4,970,947
TOTAL	\$0	\$0	\$5,992,803	\$5,992,803
F.T.E.				24.8
SECTION 6. DEPARTMENT OF GAME, FISH & PARKS				
Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Operating Expenses	\$3,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$3,000,000
Total	\$3,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$3,000,000
F.T.E.				0.0
Administration, Secretary of Game, Fish, and Parks				
Personal Services	\$61,589	\$0	\$1,210,373	\$1,271,962
Operating Expenses	\$281,389	\$0	\$1,358,881	\$1,640,270
Total	\$342,978	\$0	\$2,569,254	\$2,912,232
F.T.E.				28.6
Wildlife--Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$2,537,316	\$7,199,582	\$9,736,898
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$4,276,566	\$10,161,857	\$14,438,423
Total	\$0	\$6,813,882	\$17,361,439	\$24,175,321
F.T.E.				256.3
Development & Improvement, Wildlife				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$150,000	\$3,030,800	\$3,180,800
Total	\$0	\$150,000	\$3,030,800	\$3,180,800
F.T.E.				0.0
Parks & Recreation				
Personal Services	\$2,208,194	\$345,706	\$2,293,193	\$4,847,093
Operating Expenses	\$78,605	\$468,250	\$2,463,596	\$3,010,451
Total	\$2,286,799	\$813,956	\$4,756,789	\$7,857,544
F.T.E.				177.7
Development & Improvement, Parks & Recreation				
Personal Services	\$0	\$57,826	\$0	\$57,826
Operating Expenses	\$112,175	\$1,761,676	\$1,387,225	\$3,261,076

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Total	\$112,175	\$1,819,502	\$1,387,225	\$3,318,902
F.T.E.				1.3
Snowmobile Trails--Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$248,718	\$248,718
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$22,112	\$565,961	\$588,073
Total	\$0	\$22,112	\$814,679	\$836,791
F.T.E.				9.1
Custer State Park				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$1,765,263	\$1,765,263
Operating Expenses	\$465,000	\$0	\$1,766,708	\$2,231,708
Total	\$465,000	\$0	\$3,531,971	\$3,996,971
F.T.E.				53.2
Capital Development, Custer State Park				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$575,000	\$575,000
Total	\$0	\$0	\$575,000	\$575,000
F.T.E.				0.0
DEPARTMENT TOTAL, GAME, FISH & PARKS				
Personal Services	\$2,269,783	\$2,940,848	\$12,717,129	\$17,927,760
Operating Expenses	\$3,937,169	\$6,678,604	\$21,310,028	\$31,925,801
TOTAL	\$6,206,952	\$9,619,452	\$34,027,157	\$49,853,561
F.T.E.				526.2
SECTION 7. SOUTH DAKOTA LOTTERY				
Instant and On-line Operations--Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$988,541	\$988,541
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$26,205,152	\$26,205,152
Total	\$0	\$0	\$27,193,693	\$27,193,693
F.T.E.				23.5
Video Lottery				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$446,181	\$446,181
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$1,574,303	\$1,574,303
Total	\$0	\$0	\$2,020,484	\$2,020,484
F.T.E.				11.5

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
DEPARTMENT TOTAL, SOUTH DAKOTA LOTTERY				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$1,434,722	\$1,434,722
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$27,779,455	\$27,779,455
TOTAL	\$0	\$0	\$29,214,177	\$29,214,177
F.T.E.				35.0
SECTION 8. DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES				
Administration, Secretary of Social Services				
Personal Services	\$1,054,157	\$1,233,577	\$3,786	\$2,291,520
Operating Expenses	\$2,498,649	\$4,700,036	\$408,114	\$7,606,799
Total	\$3,552,806	\$5,933,613	\$411,900	\$9,898,319
F.T.E.				57.3
Program Management				
Personal Services	\$814,061	\$939,081	\$0	\$1,753,142
Operating Expenses	\$4,866,172	\$577,764	\$0	\$5,443,936
Total	\$5,680,233	\$1,516,845	\$0	\$7,197,078
F.T.E.				37.5
Economic Assistance				
Personal Services	\$447,707	\$857,091	\$0	\$1,304,798
Operating Expenses	\$7,992,699	\$21,964,328	\$303,675	\$30,260,702
Total	\$8,440,406	\$22,821,419	\$303,675	\$31,565,500
F.T.E.				31.0
Medical Services				
Personal Services	\$397,548	\$712,787	\$0	\$1,110,335
Operating Expenses	\$66,722,539	\$181,855,736	\$800,000	\$249,378,275
Total	\$67,120,087	\$182,568,523	\$800,000	\$250,488,610
F.T.E.				33.0
Child Support Enforcement				
Personal Services	\$27,296	\$2,037,889	\$1,030,796	\$3,095,981
Operating Expenses	\$17,954	\$1,932,324	\$904,813	\$2,855,091
Total	\$45,250	\$3,970,213	\$1,935,609	\$5,951,072
F.T.E.				92.0
Adult Services & Aging				
Personal Services	\$273,610	\$555,948	\$109,894	\$939,452
Operating Expenses	\$47,239,427	\$117,841,884	\$15,418,868	\$180,500,179

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Total	\$47,513,037	\$118,397,832	\$15,528,762	\$181,439,631
F.T.E.				21.5
Child Protection Services				
Personal Services	\$318,562	\$401,910	\$0	\$720,472
Operating Expenses	\$6,972,726	\$13,576,454	\$940,693	\$21,489,873
Total	\$7,291,288	\$13,978,364	\$940,693	\$22,210,345
F.T.E.				17.5
Child Care Services				
Personal Services	\$311,848	\$619,599	\$0	\$931,447
Operating Expenses	\$868,326	\$11,239,158	\$1,287,044	\$13,394,528
Total	\$1,180,174	\$11,858,757	\$1,287,044	\$14,325,975
F.T.E.				24.7
Field Management				
Personal Services	\$8,847,447	\$12,433,361	\$0	\$21,280,808
Operating Expenses	\$1,817,793	\$2,660,680	\$0	\$4,478,473
Total	\$10,665,240	\$15,094,041	\$0	\$25,759,281
F.T.E.				628.0
DEPARTMENT TOTAL, SOCIAL SERVICES				
Personal Services	\$12,492,236	\$19,791,243	\$1,144,476	\$33,427,955
Operating Expenses	\$138,996,285	\$356,348,364	\$20,063,207	\$515,407,856
TOTAL	\$151,488,521	\$376,139,607	\$21,207,683	\$548,835,811
F.T.E.				942.5
SECTION 9. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH				
Administration, Secretary of Health				
Personal Services	\$592,916	\$667,906	\$135,054	\$1,395,876
Operating Expenses	\$1,395,807	\$1,379,694	\$1,129,145	\$3,904,646
Total	\$1,988,723	\$2,047,600	\$1,264,199	\$5,300,522
F.T.E.				34.0
Family Practice Residency Program				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Operating Expenses	\$895,000	\$0	\$0	\$895,000
Total	\$895,000	\$0	\$0	\$895,000
F.T.E.				0.0

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Health Systems Development and Regulation				
Personal Services	\$1,146,584	\$1,571,974	\$0	\$2,718,558
Operating Expenses	\$1,688,551	\$1,406,740	\$45,555	\$3,140,846
Total	\$2,835,135	\$2,978,714	\$45,555	\$5,859,404
F.T.E.				62.0
Health and Medical Services				
Personal Services	\$1,278,167	\$4,757,004	\$921,276	\$6,956,447
Operating Expenses	\$1,854,326	\$7,891,786	\$1,367,649	\$11,113,761
Total	\$3,132,493	\$12,648,790	\$2,288,925	\$18,070,208
F.T.E.				180.0
Laboratory Services				
Personal Services	\$0	\$137,860	\$991,168	\$1,129,028
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$285,038	\$1,458,099	\$1,743,137
Total	\$0	\$422,898	\$2,449,267	\$2,872,165
F.T.E.				28.5
DEPARTMENT TOTAL, HEALTH				
Personal Services	\$3,017,667	\$7,134,744	\$2,047,498	\$12,199,909
Operating Expenses	\$5,833,684	\$10,963,258	\$4,000,448	\$20,797,390
TOTAL	\$8,851,351	\$18,098,002	\$6,047,946	\$32,997,299
F.T.E.				304.5
SECTION 10. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR				
Administration, Secretary of Labor				
Personal Services	\$0	\$1,404,138	\$0	\$1,404,138
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$13,754,388	\$0	\$13,754,388
Total	\$0	\$15,158,526	\$0	\$15,158,526
F.T.E.				33.0
Administrative Services				
Personal Services	\$0	\$730,172	\$0	\$730,172
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$3,505,496	\$0	\$3,505,496
Total	\$0	\$4,235,668	\$0	\$4,235,668
F.T.E.				24.0
Unemployment Insurance Services				
Personal Services	\$0	\$3,255,188	\$0	\$3,255,188
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$638,888	\$0	\$638,888

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Total	\$0	\$3,894,076	\$0	\$3,894,076
F.T.E.				94.0
Field Operations				
Personal Services	\$0	\$7,114,862	\$0	\$7,114,862
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$1,322,884	\$0	\$1,322,884
Total	\$0	\$8,437,746	\$0	\$8,437,746
F.T.E.				201.0
State Labor Law Administration				
Personal Services	\$361,365	\$0	\$146,722	\$508,087
Operating Expenses	\$65,694	\$0	\$224,883	\$290,577
Total	\$427,059	\$0	\$371,605	\$798,664
F.T.E.				15.0
South Dakota Retirement System				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$1,213,945	\$1,213,945
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$1,317,038	\$1,317,038
Total	\$0	\$0	\$2,530,983	\$2,530,983
F.T.E.				28.2
Deferred Compensation Plan				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$53,500	\$53,500
Total	\$0	\$0	\$53,500	\$53,500
F.T.E.				0.0
DEPARTMENT TOTAL, LABOR				
Personal Services	\$361,365	\$12,504,360	\$1,360,667	\$14,226,392
Operating Expenses	\$65,694	\$19,221,656	\$1,595,421	\$20,882,771
TOTAL	\$427,059	\$31,726,016	\$2,956,088	\$35,109,163
F.T.E.				395.2
SECTION 11. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION				
General Operations				
Personal Services	\$217,828	\$7,171,619	\$38,224,875	\$45,614,322
Operating Expenses	\$235,834	\$4,361,010	\$53,904,599	\$58,501,443
Total	\$453,662	\$11,532,629	\$92,129,474	\$104,115,765
F.T.E.				1,081.3

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Contract Construction--Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$232,190,295	\$90,701,118	\$322,891,413
Total	\$0	\$232,190,295	\$90,701,118	\$322,891,413
F.T.E.				0.0
DEPARTMENT TOTAL, TRANSPORTATION				
Personal Services	\$217,828	\$7,171,619	\$38,224,875	\$45,614,322
Operating Expenses	\$235,834	\$236,551,305	\$144,605,717	\$381,392,856
Total	\$453,662	\$243,722,924	\$182,830,592	\$427,007,178
F.T.E.				1,081.3
SECTION 12. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION & CULTURAL AFFAIRS				
Administration, Secretary of Education & Cultural Affairs				
Personal Services	\$1,055,410	\$482,493	\$19,717	\$1,557,620
Operating Expenses	\$3,023,322	\$46,101,906	\$37,316	\$49,162,544
Total	\$4,078,732	\$46,584,399	\$57,033	\$50,720,164
F.T.E.				38.0
State Aid to General Education				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Operating Expenses	\$271,407,991	\$0	\$0	\$271,407,991
Total	\$271,407,991	\$0	\$0	\$271,407,991
F.T.E.				0.0
State Aid to Special Education				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Operating Expenses	\$37,253,198	\$0	\$0	\$37,253,198
Total	\$37,253,198	\$0	\$0	\$37,253,198
F.T.E.				0.0
State Aid for Youth-at-Risk				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Operating Expenses	\$450,000	\$0	\$510,000	\$960,000
Total	\$450,000	\$0	\$510,000	\$960,000
F.T.E.				0.0
Technology in Schools				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Operating Expenses	\$4,637,940	\$0	\$2,560,000	\$7,197,940

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Total	\$4,637,940	\$0	\$2,560,000	\$7,197,940
F.T.E.				0.0
STATE AID TO EDUCATION SUBTOTAL				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Operating Expenses	\$313,749,129	\$0	\$3,070,000	\$316,819,129
Total	\$313,749,129	\$0	\$3,070,000	\$316,819,129
F.T.E.				0.0
Work Force and Career Preparation				
Personal Services	\$288,607	\$239,691	\$0	\$528,298
Operating Expenses	\$291,939	\$5,445,478	\$150,000	\$5,887,417
Total	\$580,546	\$5,685,169	\$150,000	\$6,415,715
F.T.E.				11.5
Post-Secondary Vocational Education				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Operating Expenses	\$15,136,800	\$0	\$0	\$15,136,800
Total	\$15,136,800	\$0	\$0	\$15,136,800
F.T.E.				0.0
Education Services and Resources				
Personal Services	\$566,100	\$1,396,648	\$0	\$1,962,748
Operating Expenses	\$2,024,028	\$51,206,216	\$122,687	\$53,352,931
Total	\$2,590,128	\$52,602,864	\$122,687	\$55,315,679
F.T.E.				46.0
Arts				
Personal Services	\$158,297	\$0	\$0	\$158,297
Operating Expenses	\$354,188	\$570,363	\$113,000	\$1,037,551
Total	\$512,485	\$570,363	\$113,000	\$1,195,848
F.T.E.				3.0
History				
Personal Services	\$950,239	\$137,990	\$387,552	\$1,475,781
Operating Expenses	\$1,404,269	\$526,273	\$742,848	\$2,673,390
Total	\$2,354,508	\$664,263	\$1,130,400	\$4,149,171
F.T.E.				37.0

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
State Library				
Personal Services	\$903,695	\$225,061	\$0	\$1,128,756
Operating Expenses	\$1,100,748	\$677,929	\$276,083	\$2,054,760
Total	\$2,004,443	\$902,990	\$276,083	\$3,183,516
F.T.E.				35.7
DEPARTMENT TOTAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS				
Personal Services	\$3,922,348	\$2,481,883	\$407,269	\$6,811,500
Operating Expenses	\$337,084,423	\$104,528,165	\$4,511,934	\$446,124,522
Total	\$341,006,771	\$107,010,048	\$4,919,203	\$452,936,022
F.T.E.				171.2
SECTION 13. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE & REGULATION				
Administration, Secretary of Commerce & Regulation				
Personal Services	\$23,489	\$0	\$370,722	\$394,211
Operating Expenses	\$11,958	\$0	\$169,958	\$181,916
Total	\$35,447	\$0	\$540,680	\$576,127
F.T.E.				8.5
Highway Safety				
Personal Services	\$0	\$98,807	\$37,233	\$136,040
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$1,217,180	\$132,418	\$1,349,598
Total	\$0	\$1,315,987	\$169,651	\$1,485,638
F.T.E.				3.0
Banking				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$706,011	\$706,011
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$242,627	\$242,627
Total	\$0	\$0	\$948,638	\$948,638
F.T.E.				15.5
Securities Regulation				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$276,713	\$276,713
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$84,919	\$84,919
Total	\$0	\$0	\$361,632	\$361,632
F.T.E.				6.0
Insurance Regulation				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$1,079,883	\$1,079,883
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$374,958	\$374,958

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Total	\$0	\$0	\$1,454,841	\$1,454,841
F.T.E.				27.0
Commercial Inspection and Licensing				
Personal Services	\$324,690	\$27,962	\$2,631,528	\$2,984,180
Operating Expenses	\$629,153	\$15,864	\$1,654,885	\$2,299,902
Total	\$953,843	\$43,826	\$4,286,413	\$5,284,082
F.T.E.				98.0
Human Rights				
Personal Services	\$80,053	\$36,695	\$0	\$116,748
Operating Expenses	\$23,026	\$14,426	\$0	\$37,452
Total	\$103,079	\$51,121	\$0	\$154,200
F.T.E.				3.0
Highway Patrol				
Personal Services	\$337,942	\$193,012	\$10,481,553	\$11,012,507
Operating Expenses	\$782	\$406,244	\$3,758,180	\$4,165,206
Total	\$338,724	\$599,256	\$14,239,733	\$15,177,713
F.T.E.				240.0
Petroleum Release Compensation Board				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$577,254	\$577,254
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$152,508	\$152,508
Total	\$0	\$0	\$729,762	\$729,762
F.T.E.				12.0
Petroleum Release Compensation Fund--Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$8,061,500	\$8,061,500
Total	\$0	\$0	\$8,061,500	\$8,061,500
F.T.E.				0.0
Commission on Gaming--Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$699,838	\$699,838
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$473,300	\$473,300
Total	\$0	\$0	\$1,173,138	\$1,173,138
F.T.E.				18.0

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
South Dakota Housing Development Authority--Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$952,555	\$1,720,685	\$2,673,240
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$629,988	\$4,912,627	\$5,542,615
Total	\$0	\$1,582,543	\$6,633,312	\$8,215,855
F.T.E.				58.0
Insurance Fraud Unit				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$175,688	\$175,688
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$93,041	\$93,041
Total	\$0	\$0	\$268,729	\$268,729
F.T.E.				4.0
Board of Abstractors Examiners--Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$10,427	\$10,427
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$8,500	\$8,500
Total	\$0	\$0	\$18,927	\$18,927
F.T.E.				0.0
Board of Accountancy--Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$113,930	\$113,930
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$122,870	\$122,870
Total	\$0	\$0	\$236,800	\$236,800
F.T.E.				0.0
Board of Counselor Examiners--Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$2,523	\$2,523
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$54,500	\$54,500
Total	\$0	\$0	\$57,023	\$57,023
F.T.E.				0.0
Board of Barber Examiners--Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$4,253	\$4,253
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$17,831	\$17,831
Total	\$0	\$0	\$22,084	\$22,084
F.T.E.				0.0
Board of Chiropractic Examiners--Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$23,194	\$23,194
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$58,816	\$58,816

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Total	\$0	\$0	\$82,010	\$82,010
F.T.E.				0.0
Board of Cosmetology--Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$90,120	\$90,120
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$77,448	\$77,448
Total	\$0	\$0	\$167,568	\$167,568
F.T.E.				0.0
Board of Dentistry--Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$6,211	\$6,211
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$53,600	\$53,600
Total	\$0	\$0	\$59,811	\$59,811
F.T.E.				0.0
Board of Technical Professions--Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$104,776	\$104,776
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$162,150	\$162,150
Total	\$0	\$0	\$266,926	\$266,926
F.T.E.				0.0
Board of Electrical Examiners--Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$631,556	\$631,556
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$404,800	\$404,800
Total	\$0	\$0	\$1,036,356	\$1,036,356
F.T.E.				0.0
Board of Hearing Aid Dispensers--Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$818	\$818
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$12,971	\$12,971
Total	\$0	\$0	\$13,789	\$13,789
F.T.E.				0.0
Board of Funeral Service--Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$4,097	\$4,097
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$35,662	\$35,662
Total	\$0	\$0	\$39,759	\$39,759
F.T.E.				0.0

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Board of Medical & Osteopathic Examiners--Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$2,600	\$2,600
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$356,000	\$356,000
Total	\$0	\$0	\$358,600	\$358,600
F.T.E.				0.0
Board of Nursing--Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$364,669	\$364,669
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$484,417	\$484,417
Total	\$0	\$0	\$849,086	\$849,086
F.T.E.				0.0
Board of Examiners for Nursing Home Administrators--Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$1,476	\$1,476
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$25,095	\$25,095
Total	\$0	\$0	\$26,571	\$26,571
F.T.E.				0.0
Board of Examiners in Optometry--Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$904	\$904
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$29,800	\$29,800
Total	\$0	\$0	\$30,704	\$30,704
F.T.E.				0.0
Board of Pharmacy--Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$121,948	\$121,948
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$59,063	\$59,063
Total	\$0	\$0	\$181,011	\$181,011
F.T.E.				0.0
Board of Plumbing--Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$141,463	\$141,463
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$67,212	\$67,212
Total	\$0	\$0	\$208,675	\$208,675
F.T.E.				0.0
Board of Podiatry Examiners--Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$3,292	\$3,292

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Total	\$0	\$0	\$3,292	\$3,292
F.T.E.				0.0
Board of Psychologist Examiners--Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$2,397	\$2,397
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$33,921	\$33,921
Total	\$0	\$0	\$36,318	\$36,318
F.T.E.				0.0
Board of Real Estate--Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$196,006	\$196,006
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$157,365	\$157,365
Total	\$0	\$0	\$353,371	\$353,371
F.T.E.				0.0
Board of Social Work Examiners--Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$1,151	\$1,151
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$29,197	\$29,197
Total	\$0	\$0	\$30,348	\$30,348
F.T.E.				0.0
Board of Veterinary Medicine Examiners--Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$1,778	\$1,778
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$22,850	\$22,850
Total	\$0	\$0	\$24,628	\$24,628
F.T.E.				0.0
Administration, Public Utilities Commission				
Personal Services	\$405,994	\$49,345	\$1,167,585	\$1,622,924
Operating Expenses	\$82,866	\$22,931	\$1,064,324	\$1,170,121
Total	\$488,860	\$72,276	\$2,231,909	\$2,793,045
F.T.E.				28.7
DEPARTMENT TOTAL, COMMERCE AND REGULATION				
Personal Services	\$ 1,172,168	\$ 1,358,376	\$ 21,750,990	\$24,281,534
Operating Expenses	\$ 747,785	\$ 2,306,633	\$ 23,452,605	\$26,507,023
Total	\$1,919,953	\$3,665,009	\$45,203,595	\$50,788,557
F.T.E.				521.7

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
SECTION 14. BOARD OF REGENTS				
Regents System Office				
Personal Services	\$3,232,765	\$76,649	\$861,228	\$4,170,642
Operating Expenses	\$3,939,747	\$936,357	\$11,587,676	\$16,463,780
Total	\$7,172,512	\$1,013,006	\$12,448,904	\$20,634,422
F.T.E.				75.5
Regents Employee Compensation & Health Insurance				
Personal Services	\$4,269,698	\$762,572	\$3,017,374	\$8,049,644
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$4,269,698	\$762,572	\$3,017,374	\$8,049,644
F.T.E.				0.0
University of South Dakota Proper				
Personal Services	\$24,932,195	\$3,246,861	\$20,755,332	\$48,934,388
Operating Expenses	\$2,166,041	\$5,631,055	\$16,904,407	\$24,701,503
Total	\$27,098,236	\$8,877,916	\$37,659,739	\$73,635,891
F.T.E.				1,126.5
South Dakota School of Medicine				
Personal Services	\$9,175,134	\$1,839,687	\$4,437,447	\$15,452,268
Operating Expenses	\$394,855	\$2,700,300	\$2,258,975	\$5,354,130
Total	\$9,569,989	\$4,539,987	\$6,696,422	\$20,806,398
F.T.E.				248.5
South Dakota State University Proper				
Personal Services	\$31,205,432	\$2,856,685	\$25,668,707	\$59,730,824
Operating Expenses	\$2,697,662	\$8,153,953	\$25,213,459	\$36,065,074
Total	\$33,903,094	\$11,010,638	\$50,882,166	\$95,795,898
F.T.E.				1,372.5
Cooperative Extension Service				
Personal Services	\$5,833,102	\$4,392,745	\$169,769	\$10,395,616
Operating Expenses	\$457,844	\$526,908	\$375,413	\$1,360,165
Total	\$6,290,946	\$4,919,653	\$545,182	\$11,755,781
F.T.E.				240.3

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Agricultural Experiment Station				
Personal Services	\$7,401,779	\$3,808,393	\$2,056,755	\$13,266,927
Operating Expenses	\$477,130	\$1,675,634	\$3,636,542	\$5,789,306
Total	\$7,878,909	\$5,484,027	\$5,693,297	\$19,056,233
F.T.E.				363.4
South Dakota School of Mines & Technology				
Personal Services	\$8,705,548	\$2,411,991	\$6,902,247	\$18,019,786
Operating Expenses	\$1,588,525	\$2,963,812	\$6,835,195	\$11,387,532
Total	\$10,294,073	\$5,375,803	\$13,737,442	\$29,407,318
F.T.E.				348.2
Northern State University				
Personal Services	\$7,109,986	\$1,053,669	\$6,359,675	\$14,523,330
Operating Expenses	\$850,393	\$2,757,653	\$5,896,391	\$9,504,437
Total	\$7,960,379	\$3,811,322	\$12,256,066	\$24,027,767
F.T.E.				305.3
Black Hills State University				
Personal Services	\$5,951,118	\$1,273,252	\$8,242,095	\$15,466,465
Operating Expenses	\$853,356	\$3,597,549	\$7,455,164	\$11,906,069
Total	\$6,804,474	\$4,870,801	\$15,697,259	\$27,372,534
F.T.E.				354.2
Dakota State University				
Personal Services	\$5,432,718	\$348,112	\$3,848,143	\$9,628,973
Operating Expenses	\$309,269	\$1,300,413	\$4,046,877	\$5,656,559
Total	\$5,741,987	\$1,648,525	\$7,895,020	\$15,285,532
F.T.E.				199.5
South Dakota School for the Deaf				
Personal Services	\$2,401,574	\$97,401	\$0	\$2,498,975
Operating Expenses	\$357,080	\$33,545	\$327,230	\$717,855
Total	\$2,758,654	\$130,946	\$327,230	\$3,216,830
F.T.E.				56.9
South Dakota School for the Blind and Visually impaired				
Personal Services	\$1,817,001	\$21,538	\$0	\$1,838,539
Operating Expenses	\$122,303	\$40,911	\$237,124	\$400,338
Total	\$1,939,304	\$62,449	\$237,124	\$2,238,877

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
F.T.E.				49.6
DEPARTMENT TOTAL, BOARD OF REGENTS				
Personal Services	\$ 117,468,050	\$ 22,189,555	\$ 82,318,772	\$221,976,377
Operating Expenses	\$ 14,214,205	\$ 30,318,090	\$ 84,774,453	\$129,306,748
Total	\$ 131,682,255	\$ 52,507,645	\$167,093,225	\$351,283,125
F.T.E.				4,740.4
SECTION 15. DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY & VETERANS AFFAIRS				
Adjutant General				
Personal Services	\$217,924	\$0	\$11,584	\$229,508
Operating Expenses	\$204,580	\$11,300	\$31	\$215,911
Total	\$422,504	\$11,300	\$11,615	\$445,419
F.T.E.				4.3
Army Guard				
Personal Services	\$570,341	\$934,521	\$0	\$1,504,862
Operating Expenses	\$843,662	\$3,642,294	\$0	\$4,485,956
Total	\$1,414,003	\$4,576,815	\$0	\$5,990,818
F.T.E.				48.6
Air Guard				
Personal Services	\$122,333	\$1,353,509	\$0	\$1,475,842
Operating Expenses	\$133,302	\$1,269,466	\$0	\$1,402,768
Total	\$255,635	\$2,622,995	\$0	\$2,878,630
F.T.E.				41.0
Emergency Management				
Personal Services	\$323,725	\$396,644	\$70,363	\$790,732
Operating Expenses	\$60,903	\$1,035,257	\$23,017	\$1,119,177
Total	\$384,628	\$1,431,901	\$93,380	\$1,909,909
F.T.E.				18.0
Veterans' Benefits & Services				
Personal Services	\$556,378	\$147,984	\$0	\$704,362
Operating Expenses	\$274,557	\$38,029	\$0	\$312,586
Total	\$830,935	\$186,013	\$0	\$1,016,948
F.T.E.				17.0

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
State Veterans' Home				
Personal Services	\$901,465	\$0	\$1,346,782	\$2,248,247
Operating Expenses	\$396,074	\$0	\$1,185,289	\$1,581,363
Total	\$1,297,539	\$0	\$2,532,071	\$3,829,610
F.T.E.				73.0
DEPARTMENT TOTAL, MILITARY & VETERANS AFFAIRS				
Personal Services	\$2,692,166	\$2,832,658	\$1,428,729	\$6,953,553
Operating Expenses	\$1,913,078	\$5,996,366	\$1,208,337	\$9,117,781
Total	\$4,605,244	\$8,829,024	\$2,637,066	\$16,071,334
F.T.E.				201.9
SECTION 16. DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS				
Administration, Central Office				
Personal Services	\$1,179,076	\$0	\$0	\$1,179,076
Operating Expenses	\$6,033,035	\$1,270,125	\$61,450	\$7,364,610
Total	\$7,212,111	\$1,270,125	\$61,450	\$8,543,686
F.T.E.				25.5
Mike Durfee State Prison				
Personal Services	\$6,204,725	\$7,542	\$50,600	\$6,262,867
Operating Expenses	\$2,788,849	\$125,000	\$390,789	\$3,304,638
Total	\$8,993,574	\$132,542	\$441,389	\$9,567,505
F.T.E.				162.5
State Penitentiary				
Personal Services	\$10,196,156	\$62,198	\$103,735	\$10,362,089
Operating Expenses	\$4,922,325	\$338,496	\$436,776	\$5,697,597
Total	\$15,118,481	\$400,694	\$540,511	\$16,059,686
F.T.E.				271.0
Women's Prison				
Personal Services	\$1,655,508	\$178,464	\$0	\$1,833,972
Operating Expenses	\$965,987	\$208,249	\$89,000	\$1,263,236
Total	\$2,621,495	\$386,713	\$89,000	\$3,097,208
F.T.E.				52.0
Pheasantland Industries				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$587,123	\$587,123
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$2,298,348	\$2,298,348

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Total	\$0	\$0	\$2,885,471	\$2,885,471
F.T.E.				16.0
Community Service				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$423,155	\$423,155
Operating Expenses	\$318,943	\$0	\$705,217	\$1,024,160
Total	\$318,943	\$0	\$1,128,372	\$1,447,315
F.T.E.				7.0
Parole Services				
Personal Services	\$1,595,293	\$0	\$0	\$1,595,293
Operating Expenses	\$460,833	\$347,068	\$0	\$807,901
Total	\$2,056,126	\$347,068	\$0	\$2,403,194
F.T.E.				39.5
Juvenile Community Corrections				
Personal Services	\$1,158,181	\$430,577	\$54,062	\$1,642,820
Operating Expenses	\$1,467,131	\$989,716	\$351,797	\$2,808,644
Total	\$2,625,312	\$1,420,293	\$405,859	\$4,451,464
F.T.E.				44.5
State Training School				
Personal Services	\$2,338,487	\$127,210	\$23,498	\$2,489,195
Operating Expenses	\$1,007,241	\$190,678	\$155,390	\$1,353,309
Total	\$3,345,728	\$317,888	\$178,888	\$3,842,504
F.T.E.				69.4
Juvenile Prison				
Personal Services	\$1,025,964	\$0	\$0	\$1,025,964
Operating Expenses	\$146,625	\$0	\$11,200	\$157,825
Total	\$1,172,589	\$0	\$11,200	\$1,183,789
F.T.E.				30.0
Living Center				
Personal Services	\$704,345	\$199,808	\$0	\$904,153
Operating Expenses	\$113,140	\$0	\$14,942	\$128,082
Total	\$817,485	\$199,808	\$14,942	\$1,032,235
F.T.E.				26.0

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Boot Camp				
Personal Services	\$2,288,819	\$0	\$0	\$2,288,819
Operating Expenses	\$124,192	\$0	\$14,280	\$138,472
Total	\$2,413,011	\$0	\$14,280	\$2,427,291
F.T.E.				59.0
Custer Youth Corrections Center				
Personal Services	\$1,334,677	\$15,581	\$35,654	\$1,385,912
Operating Expenses	\$1,838,377	\$550,575	\$39,048	\$2,428,000
Total	\$3,173,054	\$566,156	\$74,702	\$3,813,912
F.T.E.				40.0
CYCC East Campus				
Personal Services	\$408,499	\$446,428	\$0	\$854,927
Operating Expenses	\$135,844	\$1,085	\$10,400	\$147,329
Total	\$544,343	\$447,513	\$10,400	\$1,002,256
F.T.E.				25.0
DEPARTMENT TOTAL, CORRECTIONS				
Personal Services	\$30,089,730	\$1,467,808	\$1,277,827	\$32,835,365
Operating Expenses	\$20,322,522	\$4,020,992	\$4,578,637	\$28,922,151
Total	\$50,412,252	\$5,488,800	\$5,856,464	\$61,757,516
F.T.E.				867.4
SECTION 17. DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES				
Administration, Secretary of Human Services				
Personal Services	\$521,259	\$525,421	\$4,264	\$1,050,944
Operating Expenses	\$145,627	\$160,254	\$1,300	\$307,181
Total	\$666,886	\$685,675	\$5,564	\$1,358,125
F.T.E.				26.0
Developmental Disabilities				
Personal Services	\$326,579	\$268,990	\$0	\$595,569
Operating Expenses	\$21,481,272	\$40,011,775	\$0	\$61,493,047
Total	\$21,807,851	\$40,280,765	\$0	\$62,088,616
F.T.E.				14.0
South Dakota Developmental Center--Redfield				
Personal Services	\$4,960,285	\$7,990,299	\$18,486	\$12,969,070
Operating Expenses	\$1,676,444	\$2,716,080	\$145,096	\$4,537,620

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Total	\$6,636,729	\$10,706,379	\$163,582	\$17,506,690
F.T.E.				410.1
Alcohol and Drug Abuse				
Personal Services	\$1,124,164	\$444,356	\$10,680	\$1,579,200
Operating Expenses	\$1,699,197	\$6,032,760	\$223,794	\$7,955,751
Total	\$2,823,361	\$6,477,116	\$234,474	\$9,534,951
F.T.E.				44.5
Rehabilitation Services				
Personal Services	\$512,842	\$2,972,391	\$0	\$3,485,233
Operating Expenses	\$2,425,854	\$8,522,596	\$479,461	\$11,427,911
Total	\$2,938,696	\$11,494,987	\$479,461	\$14,913,144
F.T.E.				94.6
Telecommunications Services for the Deaf				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$972,100	\$972,100
Total	\$0	\$0	\$972,100	\$972,100
F.T.E.				0.0
Services to the Blind & Visually Impaired				
Personal Services	\$391,974	\$942,990	\$83,577	\$1,418,541
Operating Expenses	\$392,258	\$1,091,020	\$42,967	\$1,526,245
Total	\$784,232	\$2,034,010	\$126,544	\$2,944,786
F.T.E.				36.2
Human Services Center				
Personal Services	\$15,269,616	\$5,312,053	\$72,218	\$20,653,887
Operating Expenses	\$8,081,093	\$1,317,753	\$108,031	\$9,506,877
Total	\$23,350,709	\$6,629,806	\$180,249	\$30,160,764
F.T.E.				565.5
Community Mental Health				
Personal Services	\$437,836	\$110,205	\$0	\$548,041
Operating Expenses	\$9,034,415	\$8,012,584	\$6,000	\$17,052,999
Total	\$9,472,251	\$8,122,789	\$6,000	\$17,601,040
F.T.E.				12.0

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
West Farm and Watertown Home and School				
Personal Services	\$339,596	\$713,756	\$0	\$1,053,352
Operating Expenses	\$526,377	\$272,458	\$0	\$798,835
Total	\$865,973	\$986,214	\$0	\$1,852,187
F.T.E.				31.5
DEPARTMENT TOTAL, HUMAN SERVICES				
Personal Services	\$23,884,151	\$19,280,461	\$189,225	\$43,353,837
Operating Expenses	\$45,462,537	\$68,137,280	\$1,978,749	\$115,578,566
Total	\$69,346,688	\$87,417,741	\$2,167,974	\$158,932,403
F.T.E.				1,234.4
SECTION 18. DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES				
Financial and Technical Assistance				
Personal Services	\$1,419,572	\$831,784	\$483,514	\$2,734,870
Operating Expenses	\$424,762	\$571,036	\$207,013	\$1,202,811
Total	\$1,844,334	\$1,402,820	\$690,527	\$3,937,681
F.T.E.				58.0
Environmental Services				
Personal Services	\$2,579,276	\$1,843,695	\$1,156,282	\$5,579,253
Operating Expenses	\$754,613	\$1,499,940	\$615,075	\$2,869,628
Total	\$3,333,889	\$3,343,635	\$1,771,357	\$8,448,881
F.T.E.				116.5
Regulated Response Fund				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000
Total	\$0	\$0	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000
F.T.E.				0.0
Livestock Cleanup Fund				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$765,000	\$765,000
Total	\$0	\$0	\$765,000	\$765,000
F.T.E.				0.0
DEPARTMENT TOTAL, ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES				
Personal Services	\$3,998,848	\$2,675,479	\$1,639,796	\$8,314,123
Operating Expenses	\$1,179,375	\$2,070,976	\$3,337,088	\$6,587,439

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Total	\$5,178,223	\$4,746,455	\$4,976,884	\$14,901,562
F.T.E.				174.5
SECTION 19. UNIFIED JUDICIAL SYSTEM				
State Bar of South Dakota--Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$172,051	\$172,051
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$334,689	\$334,689
Total	\$0	\$0	\$506,740	\$506,740
F.T.E.				3.0
Unified Judicial System				
Personal Services	\$19,960,364	\$180,059	\$265,341	\$20,405,764
Operating Expenses	\$2,822,251	\$409,203	\$2,893,510	\$6,124,964
Total	\$22,782,615	\$589,262	\$3,158,851	\$26,530,728
F.T.E.				457.6
Judicial Employee Compensation and Health Insurance				
Personal Services	\$896,870	\$2,968	\$19,653	\$919,491
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$896,870	\$2,968	\$19,653	\$919,491
F.T.E.				0.0
DEPARTMENT TOTAL, UNIFIED JUDICIAL SYSTEM				
Personal Services	\$20,857,234	\$183,027	\$457,045	\$21,497,306
Operating Expenses	\$2,822,251	\$409,203	\$3,228,199	\$6,459,653
Total	\$23,679,485	\$592,230	\$3,685,244	\$27,956,959
F.T.E.				460.6
SECTION 20. LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT				
Legislative Operations				
Appropriation	\$4,452,875	\$0	\$45,000	\$4,497,875
F.T.E.				37.2
Legislative Contingency Fund				
Appropriation	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	\$50,000
F.T.E.				0.0
Legislative Employee Compensation and Health Insurance				
Personal Services	\$80,765	\$0	\$0	\$80,765
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Total	\$80,765	\$0	\$0	\$80,765
F.T.E.				0.0
Legislative Audit				
Personal Services	\$1,897,035	\$0	\$0	\$1,897,035
Operating Expenses	\$333,210	\$0	\$0	\$333,210
Total	\$2,230,245	\$0	\$0	\$2,230,245
F.T.E.				36.0
DEPARTMENT TOTAL, LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT				
Personal Services	\$ 1,977,800	\$0	\$0	\$1,977,800
Operating Expenses	\$ 333,210	\$0	\$0	\$333,210
L.R.C. Appropriation	\$ 4,502,875	\$0	\$45,000	\$4,547,875
TOTAL	\$6,813,885	\$0	\$45,000	\$6,858,885
F.T.E.				73.2
SECTION 21. ATTORNEY GENERAL				
Legal Services				
Personal Services	\$2,508,771	\$1,121,012	\$308,238	\$3,938,021
Operating Expenses	\$383,677	\$1,798,676	\$234,423	\$2,416,776
Total	\$2,892,448	\$2,919,688	\$542,661	\$6,354,797
F.T.E.				71.0
Criminal Investigation				
Personal Services	\$1,237,428	\$444,289	\$905,659	\$2,587,376
Operating Expenses	\$537,998	\$1,752,122	\$351,365	\$2,641,485
Total	\$1,775,426	\$2,196,411	\$1,257,024	\$5,228,861
F.T.E.				52.0
Law Enforcement Training				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$334,647	\$334,647
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$628,537	\$628,537
Total	\$0	\$0	\$963,184	\$963,184
F.T.E.				7.0
911 Training				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$79,887	\$79,887
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$64,579	\$64,579
Total	\$0	\$0	\$144,466	\$144,466
F.T.E.				2.0

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
DEPARTMENT TOTAL, ATTORNEY GENERAL				
Personal Services	\$3,746,199	\$1,565,301	\$1,628,431	\$6,939,931
Operating Expenses	\$921,675	\$3,550,798	\$1,278,904	\$5,751,377
Total	\$4,667,874	\$5,116,099	\$2,907,335	\$12,691,308
F.T.E.				132.0
SECTION 22. SCHOOL & PUBLIC LANDS				
Administration of School and Public Lands				
Personal Services	\$336,619	\$0	\$0	\$336,619
Operating Expenses	\$119,574	\$19,500	\$165,000	\$304,074
Total	\$456,193	\$19,500	\$165,000	\$640,693
F.T.E.				7.0
DEPARTMENT TOTAL, SCHOOL & PUBLIC LANDS				
Personal Services	\$336,619	\$0	\$0	\$336,619
Operating Expenses	\$119,574	\$19,500	\$165,000	\$304,074
Total	\$456,193	\$19,500	\$165,000	\$640,693
F.T.E.				7.0
SECTION 23. SECRETARY OF STATE				
Secretary of State				
Personal Services	\$593,343	\$0	\$11,268	\$604,611
Operating Expenses	\$208,555	\$0	\$223,732	\$432,287
Total	\$801,898	\$0	\$235,000	\$1,036,898
F.T.E.				14.3
DEPARTMENT TOTAL, SECRETARY OF STATE				
Personal Services	\$593,343	\$0	\$11,268	\$604,611
Operating Expenses	\$208,555	\$0	\$223,732	\$432,287
Total	\$801,898	\$0	\$235,000	\$1,036,898
F.T.E.				14.3
SECTION 24. STATE TREASURER				
Treasury Management				
Personal Services	\$241,459	\$0	\$0	\$241,459
Operating Expenses	\$167,548	\$0	\$0	\$167,548
Total	\$409,007	\$0	\$0	\$409,007
F.T.E.				5.5

	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
Unclaimed Property--Informational				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$130,672	\$130,672
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$1,656,885	\$1,656,885
Total	\$0	\$0	\$1,787,557	\$1,787,557
F.T.E.				3.0
Investment of State Funds				
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$3,152,219	\$3,152,219
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$1,140,992	\$1,140,992
Total	\$0	\$0	\$4,293,211	\$4,293,211
F.T.E.				20.0
DEPARTMENT TOTAL, STATE TREASURER				
Personal Services	\$241,459	\$0	\$3,282,891	\$3,524,350
Operating Expenses	\$167,548	\$0	\$2,797,877	\$2,965,425
Total	\$409,007	\$0	\$6,080,768	\$6,489,775
F.T.E.				28.5
SECTION 25. STATE AUDITOR				
State Auditor				
Personal Services	\$722,483	\$0	\$0	\$722,483
Operating Expenses	\$117,147	\$0	\$0	\$117,147
Total	\$839,630	\$0	\$0	\$839,630
F.T.E.				16.8
DEPARTMENT TOTAL, STATE AUDITOR				
Personal Services	\$722,483	\$0	\$0	\$722,483
Operating Expenses	\$117,147	\$0	\$0	\$117,147
Total	\$839,630	\$0	\$0	\$839,630
F.T.E.				16.8
STATE TOTAL				
Personal Services	\$245,329,431	\$109,128,882	\$209,438,003	\$563,896,316
Operating Expenses	\$599,566,175	\$872,844,908	\$433,755,512	\$1,906,166,595
Single Line Item Appropriation	\$4,502,875	\$0	\$45,000	\$4,547,875
TOTAL	\$849,398,481	\$981,973,790	\$643,238,515	\$2,474,610,786
F.T.E.				13,061.2

Section 26. The state treasurer shall transfer to the state general fund money from the following

funds for the purposes herein indicated:

From the Highway Fund:

Radio Communications Operations	\$1,361,391
Governor's Office Operations	\$76,507

From the Game, Fish and Parks Fund:

Radio Communications Operations	\$136,277
---------------------------------	-----------

From the Game, Fish and Parks Administrative Revolving Fund:

Governor's Office Operations	\$12,882
------------------------------	----------

From the Motor Vehicle Fund:

Radio Communications Operations	\$169,086
---------------------------------	-----------

From the People's Interest Fund: \$1,900,000

From the South Dakota Bred Racing Fund:

Department of Health - Health Systems Development and Regulation \$1,000,000

Department of Social Services - Adult Services and Aging \$125,000

From the Special Racing Revolving Fund:

Department of Agriculture - Resource Conservation and Forestry \$300,000

Department of Agriculture - State Fair \$700,000

Department of Social Services - Adult Services and Aging \$125,000

Section 27. The state treasurer shall transfer to the state general fund one hundred forty thousand dollars (\$140,000) from the coordinated soil and water conservation fund.

Section 28. The special committee created by chapter 4-8A may, upon recommendation of the Governor and a majority vote of all members of the special committee, establish the maximum salary or per diem compensation and allowable expenses that may be paid to members of state boards, councils, commissions, and advisory bodies created by law during the Seventy-sixth Legislative

Session or created by an executive order of the Governor.

An Act to appropriate money for the ordinary expenses of the legislative, judicial, and executive departments of the state, the expenses of state institutions, interest on the public debt, and for common schools.

I certify that the attached Act
originated in the

HOUSE as Bill No. 1233

Chief Clerk

Speaker of the House

Attest:

Chief Clerk

President of the Senate

Attest:

Secretary of the Senate

House Bill No. 1233
File No. _____
Chapter No. _____

Received at this Executive Office
this _____ day of _____ ,

20____ at _____ M.

By _____
for the Governor

The attached Act is hereby
approved this _____ day of
_____, A.D., 20____

Governor

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA,
ss.
Office of the Secretary of State

Filed _____, 20____
at _____ o'clock ____ M.

Secretary of State

By _____
Asst. Secretary of State

IN THE SUPREME COURT STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

No. 30488

In re THE REQUEST OF SOUTH DAKOTA GOVERNOR
KRISTI NOEM FOR AN ADVISORY OPINION

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On October 20, 2023, in aid of her authority and duty to make appointments to fill legislative vacancies, South Dakota Governor Kristi Noem requested an opinion from the South Dakota Supreme Court on nine questions relating to the contract clause of [Article III, Section 12 of the South Dakota Constitution](#). President *Pro Tempore* of the Senate Lee Schoenbeck, Speaker of the House Hugh Bartels, and Attorney General Marty Jackley joined in the request. On October 31, 2023, this Court directed briefing from the Governor’s General Counsel, the Legislature, and the Attorney General.

JURISDICTIONAL STATEMENT

This Court has jurisdiction per [Article V, Section 5 of the South Dakota Constitution](#) to review gubernatorial requests for an advisory opinion on important and solemn matters involving the governor’s exercise of authority. Filling a legislative vacancy in compliance with constitutional criteria involves an important and solemn exercise of authority by the state’s chief executive.¹ This Court has also exercised [Article V, Section 5](#) jurisdiction to render an advisory opinion on the question of whether a sitting legislator is eligible to receive state funds.²

¹ [In re Daugaard](#), 2011 SD 44, ¶¶ 5, 19, 801 N.W.2d 438, 440, 443 (jurisdiction to issue advisory opinion exercised over question of whether appointment of a nominee to judicial vacancy “complies with the constitutional directives of being a voting resident of the district from which” the nominee was selected).

² [In re Noem](#), 2020 S.D. 58, 950 N.W.2d 678.

At the same time, this Court has recognized prudential constraints on its [Article V, Section 5](#) jurisdiction against rendering advisory opinions on speculative questions,³ questions which could adjudicate private rights,⁴ and questions relating to the duties of the legislature rather than the executive.⁵ These prudential considerations potentially constrain opining prospectively on even important questions concerning the exercise of executive power which involve hypothetical circumstances or determinations of fact,⁶ or opining retrospectively on questions concerning a sitting legislator's compliance with [Article III, Section 12](#)

³ [Matter of Construction of Article III, Section 5 of the South Dakota Constitution](#), 464 N.W.2d 825, 827 (S.D. 1991)(declining to render opinion where question “rest[ed] entirely on speculation and conjecture”); *In re Request of Governor M. Michael Rounds for an Advisory Opinion*, # 25467 (S.D. 2009)(unpublished)(declining to render opinion where question “based merely on speculation”); [73A C.J.S. Public Contracts § 4](#) (“existence of an opportunity to exercise prohibited influence regarding any particular employee is a factual issue to be resolved on a case-by-case basis”).

⁴ [Construction of Article III](#), 464 N.W.2d at 827 (recognizing constraint on rendering opinion on question involving “adjudication of private rights”); [In re Janklow](#), 530 N.W.2d 367, 369 (1995)(same re questions “involv[ing] private rights”); [In re Opinion of the Judges](#), 147 N.W. 729, 731 (S.D. 1914)(same “where private rights are involved”).

⁵ [Construction of Article III](#), 464 N.W.2d at 827 (declining to render opinion on question “relat[ing] to the duties of the legislature – not the executive”).

⁶ [In re Daugaard](#), 2011 SD 44 at ¶ 2 (citing *Rounds* for the need for “the factual circumstances presented in the course of an actual vacancy” to “better inform” the court’s review of requested advisory opinion); [In re Opinion of the Supreme Court Relative to the Constitutionality of Chapter 239](#), 257 N.W.2d 442, 443 (S.D. 1977)(recognizing potential constraint of being “handicapped” in rendering an opinion “by not having the facts before us which would be available in a litigated case”).

which may implicate private rights or purely legislative duties and obligations.⁷

DISCUSSION

The starting point for analyzing the questions posed by the governor's request is [Article III, Section 12 of the South Dakota Constitution](#), which states in pertinent part that a “member of the legislature” may not “be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract with the state or any county thereof, authorized by any law passed during the term for which [the member] shall have been elected” or “within one year thereof.” According to its terms, [Article III, Section 12](#) reaches: (1) a member of the legislature; (2) who has a direct or indirect interest in; (3) a state or a county (hereinafter “state”) contract; (4) that was authorized by any law passed during the member's term or within one year thereof (hereinafter “term”). Whether [Article III, Section 12](#) bars a contract requires an affirmative determination of the existence of each element. The first and third elements generally do not entail factual disputes so [Article III, Section 12](#) questions generally entail determining if the second and fourth elements are met.

Interpreting and applying [Article III, Section 12](#) (or like provisions in other states)⁸ requires an appreciation of its purpose. In its loftiest

⁷ [Construction of Article III](#), 464 N.W.2d at 827.

⁸ Michigan, Mississippi, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas and West Virginia have functionally identical constitutional provisions as [Article III, Section](#)

sense, [Article III, Section 12](#) is intended to not only “preclude the possibility of any member deriving, directly or indirectly, any pecuniary benefit from legislation enacted by the legislature of which he is a member” but also “to remove any suspicion which might otherwise attach to the motives of members who advocate for the creation of any offices or the expenditure of public funds.” [Palmer v. State, 75 N.W. 818, 819 \(S.D. 1898\)](#); [Opinion re Robert T. Mullally, S.D.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 76-104, 1976 WL 352354 \(Janklow\)](#).⁹ “[T]he constitutional prohibition against direct or indirect benefits indicates an intended broad scope of prohibition” that is meant as “an absolute prohibition against any such activity by present state legislators during their terms in office.” [Opinion re J.E. Brinkman, S.D.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 77-62, 1977 WL 36000 \(Janklow\)](#); [Asphalt Surfacing v. S.D. Dept. of Transportation, 385 N.W.2d 115, 118 \(S.D. 1986\)](#)([Article III, Section 12](#) framed to effect a “broad prohibition”).

So, while it is true that [Article III, Section 12](#) “precludes a current state legislator from contracting directly or indirectly with the state,” [Article III, Section 12](#)’s preclusive effect is broader than simply contracts created between a legislator and the state. [In re Noem, 2020 S.D. 58, ¶ 14, 950 N.W.2d 678, 682](#); [Pitts v. Larson, 2001 S.D. 151, ¶¶ 25, 33, 638](#)

12. See Appendix hereto for the text of and notes of decisions interpreting these provisions.

⁹ While the “Attorney General’s opinions should be considered when construing statutes, such opinions are not binding on the courts.” [Simpson v. Tobin, 367 N.W.2d 757 \(S.D. 1985\)](#).

N.W.2d 254, 260 (opining that [Article III, Section 12](#) only “preclude[s] a sitting legislator from voting to create a contract between the legislator and the state”)(Gilbertson dissenting); [Bosworth v. Hagerty](#), 99 N.W.2d 334 (S.D. 1959)(a public official should not be on “both ends” of a public contract). The article “unambiguous[ly]” prohibits not simply the *creation*¹⁰ of a contract between a legislator and the state but any *interest*, direct or indirect, in a state contract even if the legislator is not personally a party. [Norbeck & Nicholson Co. v. State of South Dakota](#), 142 N.W. 847, 850 (S.D. 1913); [Pitts](#), 2001 S.D. 151 at ¶ 13.¹¹

Yet there must be rational limits. Mississippi cautioned against interpreting its constitutional counterpart to [Article III, Section 12](#) so broadly as to “render vast sectors of our society ineligible for service in our Legislature.” [Jones v. Howell](#), 827 So.2d 691, 701 (Miss. 2002). “In a representative democracy the legislative branch of government should be sprinkled with members from all walks of life. Representative

¹⁰ Only the emoluments clause of [Article III, Section 12](#) utilizes the term “created.” The framers of the contract clause could have limited its scope to contracts “created” between a legislator and the state but instead selected terms broadly prohibiting an interest in “any” contract regardless of whether the legislator is a party. [Palmer](#), 75 N.W. at 819.

¹¹ [Jones](#), 827 So.2d at 697 (“[i]t is not required that one be a party to the contract in question to have an interest in the contract”); [People v. Darby](#), 250 P.2d 743 (Cal. 1952)(though school trustee need not share directly in the profits to be realized by contract with vendor, trustee had a prohibited interest when trustee had entered agreement to lease property to vendor days before voting on vendor’s contract; trustee had an interest the moment he placed himself in a situation where his personal interest will conflict with the faithful performance of his duties as trustee).

democracy is strengthened when representatives and senators truly reflect the professional, gender, racial and geographic diversity of the population at large. The need for members who possess particular skills as a result of education and training cannot be overemphasized.” [Jones, 827 So.2d at 701](#). Likewise, Texas has observed that “an overbroad interpretation” risks turning a provision adopted for the public benefit into a detrimental “deterrent to future legislative service.” [Tex.Op.Atty.Gen. No. GA-0567 \(2007\), 2007 WL 2684546](#).

In a small state such as South Dakota, “the likelihood of a public officer having some degree of ‘interest’ in a contract using that term in its most literal sense, is great.” *Opinion re Thomas C. Todd, S.D.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 77-80, 1977 WL 36018 (Janklow)*. A legislator certainly benefits from an appropriation to fund a contract to reconstruct a roadway near her home by providing her with an improved road on which she can drive, which arguably constitutes an “interest” in the project in a literal sense. But an “interest” has been described as something more than the possibility that a public official might incidentally realize the benefits of a law “to a greater or lesser degree” than other members of the general public. *Todd, S.D.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 77-80*. For an “interest” to arise, the benefits of a contract must in some manner flow discreetly to a public official as opposed to being realized by that official in the same manner as the public at large.¹² Such at-large benefits generally are “too remote

to constitute a conflict” or an “interest.” *Todd*, S.D.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 77-80.

Still, “interest” has received “strict” and “expansive”¹³ construction so as to effectuate both the letter and spirit of Article III, Section 12 and risk no compromise of the public’s confidence in the legislative branch. Legislators are expected to be “absolutely free” of considerations of self-interest or of influences other than the “obligations he owes to the public at large.” *Todd*, S.D.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 77-80. “Interest” has thus been variously described as any circumstance that would arouse “any suspicion” regarding a legislator’s “motives” in supporting a particular “expenditure of public funds;”¹⁴ or as any circumstance which might

¹² *Opinion re Steven M. Christensen*, S.D.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 87-11, 1987 WL 341006 (Tellinghuisen)(fact that county commissioner’s business would, the same as other business owners, incidentally benefit from community economic development project was not a sufficient interest); *Hanig v. City of Winner*, 2005 SD 10, ¶ 18, 692 N.W.2d 202, 207 (interest must be more “direct, definite [and] capable of demonstration” than what a public officer “holds in common with members of the public”); 73A C.J.S. Public Contracts § 4 (interest must be “certain, definable, pecuniary or proprietary”); *Spadanuta v. Village of Rockville Centre*, 230 N.Y.S.2d 69 (Ct.App.2 1962)(fact that property owned by mayor contiguous to an urban renewal project might incidentally benefit from the project did not invalidate contract where the benefit to mayor’s property was no different than that realized by other adjacent landowners); *Tex.Op.Atty. Gen. No. GA-0567* (2007), 2007 WL 2684546 (interest must be more than the general interest shared by the public; it must be one that involves gain or loss specific to the legislator).

¹³ *Asphalt Surfacing*, 385 N.W.2d at 117; *Pitts*, 2001 SD 151 at ¶¶ 13; *Noem*, 2020 SD 58 at ¶ 13.

¹⁴ *Palmer*, 75 N.W. at 819; *Jarrett Printing Co. v. Riley*, 424 S.E.2d 738 (W.V. 1992)(“interest” afforded a broad “prophylactic” interpretation in order to alleviate any “harmful suspicion of corruption”); *Udall v. Public Employees Retirement Board*, 907 P.2d 190 (N.M. 1995)(“[c]ritics are

tend to “influence” a legislator “in any degree” to approve the contract; or as any situation where a legislator’s “personal interest will conflict with the faithful performance of his duties.”¹⁵ *Todd*, S.D.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 77-80.

Though there are few published South Dakota decisions construing what being “interested, directly or indirectly” means in the context of Article III, Section 12, some authority has developed interpreting nearly identical language in statutes prohibiting certain local government officials from having an interest in contracts entered into by the local governing entity. See [SDCL 3-16-7](#); [SDCL 6-1-1](#). These statutes certainly vindicate the same public interest in the absolute objectivity of public officials as Article III, Section 12.

In the context of interpreting a statute prohibiting certain local government officials from having an interest in contracts entered into by the local governing entity, an “interest, direct or indirect,” was described as an “interest in the contract . . . such as would tend in any degree to influence him in making the contract,” consistent with the proposition

quick to ascribe venal motives to any legislative decision which has the effect of benefitting those who hold office”); [State v. Furey](#), 318 A.2d 783 (Ct.App.N.J. 1974)(contract may be set aside if it is infected with the taint of self-interest of the officials who voted for it); [Aldom v. Borough of Roseland](#), 127 A.2d 190 (Ct.App.N.J. 1956)(validity of contract does not rest upon proof of fraud, dishonesty, loss to the municipality, whether contract was desirable or undesirable from a public standpoint but upon whether the officer had a personal interest in the matter).

¹⁵ [Norbeck](#), 142 N.W. at 849 (legislator “stands in a fiduciary and trust relation towards the state”).

that “a public officer in the discharge of his duties as such should be absolutely free from any influence other than that which may directly grow out of the obligations he owes to the public at large.” *Todd*, S.D.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 77-80.

Hanig v. City of Winner, 2005 S.D. 10, ¶ 19, 692 N.W.2d 202, 209, endorsed general definitions of the term “direct pecuniary interests” as “when an official votes on a matter benefitting the official’s own property or affording a direct financial gain” and the term “indirect pecuniary interests” as “when an official votes on a matter that financially benefits one closely tied to the official, such as an employer or family member.” According to *Hanig*, “[i]f a [public official’s] interest fits within any of these categories, that [official] either has an actual bias or an unacceptable risk of actual bias.” *Hanig*, 2005 S.D. 10 at ¶ 19. Importantly, the bias need not be “actual” to constitute a prohibited interest; the “risk” of such bias, and likely also the appearance of such risk to the public,¹⁶ is sufficient for an official to have an impermissible “interest” in a matter before the public body.

¹⁶ *Norbeck*, 142 N.W. at 851 (“[i]t matters not if [a legislator] did in fact make his private interests subservient to his public duties”); SENATE JOURNAL, 45th L.D. 1362, 1363 (1977)(Governor Kneip observing that “[t]he best way to avoid conflicts of interest is to avoid the occasions for such conflicts”); N.M.Op. Atty.Gen. No. 90-17 (1990)(it is not necessary to show that an official sought a financial advantage, it is the potential for conflict which the law seeks to avoid); 73A C.J.S. Public Contracts § 4 (conflicts provisions “enacted as much to prevent giving the appearance of conflict as to suppress all tendency to wrongdoing”).

These definitions, however, provide little guidance on the degree of benefit an official act must confer on an official's property, family member or employer to be prohibited. [Hanig, 2005 S.D. 10 at ¶ 19](#) (“[t]here is no mathematical way to quantify the interest necessary to taint the process”). In [Hanig](#), a city council member who earned tips working in a restaurant with a liquor license was deemed to have a sufficiently “indirect pecuniary interest” in the question of whether a competitor to the restaurant should be granted a liquor license to invalidate the council's vote denying the license. [Hanig, 2005 S.D. 10 at ¶¶ 20-23](#). The application of “indirect pecuniary interest” to the non-wage income earned by an employee of a business which could be adversely affected by council action authorizing a liquor license to a potential competitor affords extensive reach to the term “indirect.”

The term “authorizes” is afforded extensive reach under state law as well. Per [SDCL 4-8-1](#), an appropriation made by law is necessary to the authority to expend state funds. Thus, *Asphalt Surfacing* concluded that any state or county contract funded through either a specific or general legislative appropriation falls within the purview of Article III, Section 12.¹⁷ [Asphalt Surfacing, 385 N.W.2d at 117](#). Legislators know or

¹⁷ [Pitts, 2001 SD 151 at ¶ 15](#) (general appropriation for payment of employees which funded contract between legislator and agency of the state created indirect interest in contract with the state); *Opinion re Terry C. Anderson, S.D.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 90-45, 1990 WL 596811 (Tellinghuisen)*(contract of insurance with agency owned by legislature invalid where premium would be paid from general appropriation voted

are presumed to know that a general appropriation bill they are voting on will fund a contract from which they may benefit directly or indirectly.¹⁸ Thus, Article III, Section 12 “imposes a prohibition not only in the case where the Legislature passes a whole new act authorizing the specific project out of which the contract grows and is paid, but also in the case where everyday recurring contracts for state government supplies are bid and paid for out of general appropriated funds.” *Brinkman*, S.D.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 77-62.

South Dakota’s view that an appropriation serves to “authorize” a contract is shared by other states with Article III, Section 12-type conflict of interest prohibitions. In *Settles v. Board of Ed.*, 389 P.2d 356, 360 (Okla. 1964), the court ruled that Oklahoma’s equivalent prohibition rendered a contract between a legislator-public school teacher void because “it was the act [of appropriating money to pay the contract] which made his contract enforceable and binding.” According to *Settles*, “making available to the school district state aid funds with which to pay

on by legislator); *Brinkman*, S.D.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 77-62, 1977 WL 36000 (Article III, Section 12 applies “where everyday recurring contracts for state government supplies are bid and paid for out of general appropriated funds”).

¹⁸ 73A C.J.S. *Public Contracts* § 4 (provision like Article III, Section 12 “necessarily implicates a collateral duty to apprise himself or herself of all facts and circumstances surrounding the matter which might lead a reasonable disinterested person to question the public official’s impartiality”); N.M.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 91-11 (1991)(legislator knows or should know if sub-contract is paid for by state funds paid to general contractor).

[the legislator-teacher's] salary" gave "force and effect to his contract, the . . . legislature in fact authorized the contract." [Settles, 389 P.2d at 360](#). Consistent with *Settles*, the Oklahoma Attorney General opined that "[a]n appropriation bill may give 'force and effect' to a contract in multiple ways, including (but not limited to) expressly directing an agency to enter into a specific type of contract or appropriating funds to pay the contract." Okla.Op.ATTY.Gen. No. 05-13 ([2005](#)), [2005 WL 1142206](#).

Likewise, Texas has determined that "an appropriations act, as well as general legislation, will operate as authorizing legislation" for purposes of its constitutional conflicts provision. [Tex.Op.ATTY.Gen. No. JM-162 \(1984\), 1984 WL 182215](#), see also [Jones, 827 So.2d at 697](#) ("legislative appropriations to state agencies 'authorize' contracts funded by those appropriations"); [Mich.Op.ATTY.Gen. No. 6615 \(1989\), 1989 WL 445982](#) ("[c]ontracts can, of course, only be entered into by state agencies with funds appropriated by the Legislature for that purpose").

In two cases, *Baca* and *Stratton*, New Mexico found that a general appropriation did not "authorize" employment contracts between legislator-teachers and the school districts for which they worked.¹⁹ But these findings appear to be confined to their facts. New Mexico, like South Dakota, does not prohibit employment contracts between legislators and school districts. *Baca* and *Stratton* appear to say only

¹⁹ [Baca v. Otero, 267 P. 68 \(N.M. 1928\)](#); [Stratton v. Roswell Ind. Schools, 806 P.2d 1085, 1096 \(Ct.App.N.M. 1991\)](#).

that a non-prohibited employment contract between a legislator-teacher and a school district is not transformed into a prohibited “contract with the state” simply because the contract is funded in whole or in part by a general appropriation. The question of whether a general appropriation which funds a “contract with the state” serves to “authorize” such a contract was not before the court in either *Baca* or *Stratton* and appears to remain an open question in that state.²⁰

It is worth bearing in mind, then, that Article III, Section 12 does not prohibit all contracts with legislators, only those “authorized” by a law passed during legislator’s term. Consistent with this principle, one commentator has suggested a test for determining whether a contract was “authorized” during a legislator’s term of office based on “whether the contract could have been entered into by the state if the act in question had not been passed. If the answer is ‘yes,’ the act had no bearing on the contract and did not authorize it. If the answer is ‘no,’ the act made the formation of the contract possible. It permitted and

²⁰ Though *Maryland Casualty Co. v. State Highway Commission*, 35 P.2d 308 (N.M. 1934), addresses an alleged conflict under New Mexico’s counterpart to Article III, Section 12, that case did not address whether a general appropriation authorizes a contract. The “conflict” stemmed from a legislator’s vote for a 1929 act allegedly expanding the scope of workers compensation coverage during the same term that the legislator sold the state a workers compensation policy. The state subsequently balked at paying the portion of the premium due for the alleged expansion in coverage. The *Maryland Casualty* court, however, ruled there was no conflict because the premium in question was for a category of injury that was already covered by an earlier, 1927 version of the act.

therefore authorized the contract.”²¹ In other words, if a contract between a legislator and the state or a county in South Dakota could be entered into using non-state or non-appropriated funds – such as if a contract were paid from a continuing appropriation²² or from federal funds, federal grants or private donations²³ – then such a contract should not violate Article III, Section 12.

These policies and principles necessarily inform the responses to the questions posed in the governor’s request for an advisory opinion.

1. May a vendor of the state receive a state payment if that vendor employs a legislator, and such legislator is not an owner of the vendor?

While a legislator’s ownership of a company contracting with the state would usually pose a conflict if the contract is paid from funds

²¹ Note – Legislative Bodies – Conflict of Interest – Legislators Prohibited From Contract With State, 7 Nat.Res.J. 296, 302 (1967).

²² *Opinion re Jeffrey R. Vonk*, S.D.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 08-03, 2008 WL 2131608 (Long); *Anderson*, S.D.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 90-45, 1990 WL 596811 (legislator-partner of insurance agency could not sell policy to state); *Okla.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 72-288* (1973)(school principal paid from appropriated funds could not be legislator but school principal could be legislator if compensation comes from entirely separate funds).

²³ *Okla.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 05-13* (2005)(finding contract of school teacher paid by federal funds not “authorized” by state law); *Tex.Op.Atty.Gen. No. JM-782* (1987), 1987 WL 269346 (legislator was not prohibited from being employed by a non-profit corporation operating a local transit system because the legislator’s salary was paid entirely from federal funds passed through the state highway department requiring no legislative action except to authorize department to participate in program); but see *Green v. Holloway*, Civ.No. 93-855 (7th Jud.Cir.) (opining that state senator could not be employed by county as chemical dependency counselor even though salary was paid with federal funds).

appropriated during the legislator's term of office,²⁴ it does not follow that non-ownership removes all potential for a prohibited interest. *Hanig*, 2005 S.D. 10 at ¶ 19 (recognizing public officer-employee's potential interest in wellbeing of her employer's business).²⁵ Non-ownership may remove a conflict if a legislator-employee is "a salaried employee [who] receives no commission based on receipts or earnings" derived from state funds. *Todd*, S.D.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 77-80.²⁶ Consistent with *Todd*,

²⁴ *Tex.Op.Atty. Gen. No. JM-162 (1984)*, 1984 WL 182215 ("ownership and control of a corporation gives a legislator an interest in its contracts"); *Okla.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 80-301 (1980)*(legislator could not, through any business enterprise in which he/she holds a financial interest, sell goods or services to any state agency, even if the contract is awarded pursuant to statutes relating to the Purchasing Division of the State Board of Public Affairs, where payment therefor would be made from funds appropriated during the legislator/vendor's term of office).

²⁵ *Tex.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 0-6582 (1945)*(Secretary of State not authorized to submit for publication constitutional amendments proposed at this session of the Legislature to a newspaper whose owner was a legislator); *Tex.Op.Atty.Gen. No. M-625 (1970)*(Comptroller may not lawfully issue payment for goods or services furnished to a state agency by a firm or partnership of which a legislator is member, when the payment is charged to funds appropriated by the Legislature during the term for which legislator was elected to office); *Tex.Op.Atty.Gen. No. H-696 (1975)*(neither legislator nor his firm could contract with state or county if the subject of the contract was authorized or funded by a legislature of which the individual was a member); *Tex.Op.Atty.Gen. No. JM-162* (contract between the state and companies owned, controlled and operated by a member of the legislature prohibited if the contract was authorized by a general statute or appropriations act passed during the legislator's term of office).

²⁶ *Jones*, 827 So.2d at 697 (where appropriations to Medicaid did not affect the amount providers are reimbursed, legislator-employee of provider whose compensation was not tied to employer's Medicaid receipts did not have prohibited interest).

Oklahoma determined that a corporation of which a legislator was part owner could contract with a city so long as neither his compensation nor the activity which generated such business was funded by appropriations from the state legislature. Okla.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 74-268 (1975). Thus, as observed in *Hanig*, the question is less one of *proprietary* interest and more one of a legislator-employee's *financial* interest, direct or indirect, in her employer's contracts or business.

Like *Hanig*, New Mexico has noted that considerations of an employer's economic wellbeing can give rise to a prohibited interest by a legislator-employee even when the employer is a non-profit corporation. [N.M.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 90-17 \(1990\)](#), 1990 WL 509588 (citing *Norbeck*). "Although a non-profit organization, by definition, is not organized to make a profit, it usually performs services in exchange for payment and requires a certain amount of financial security in order to function." [N.M.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 90-17](#). Directors of even non-profit corporations can realize salaries or other financial benefits tied to the success of a company contracting with the state, giving rise to a potential indirect financial interest in state funds. One commentator has observed that "a directorship alone constitutes an interest in the corporation's contract which would prevent the corporation from doing business with the government served by the director, even if it be shown that he derives no financial benefit from the contract."²⁷

Consistent with this comment, New Mexico found that a “legislator who actively serves as a director of a non-profit corporation and who has more than a nominal interest in the organization’s affairs is faced with the same potential for conflict when the organization contracts with the state as a legislator who receives a personal financial benefit from the contract.” [N.M.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 90-17 \(citing *Norbeck*\)](#). Without defining what level of interest exceeds “nominal,” New Mexico found that a legislator-director of a non-profit corporation had “an interest in conflict with his role as legislator in the form of a strong incentive to promote the goals of the organization and an indirect interest in the financial welfare of the company.” [N.M.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 90-17](#).

In [Cassibry v. State, 404 So.2d 1360 \(Miss. 1981\)](#), the Mississippi Supreme Court found that a legislator violated the constitution when he voted for appropriation bills authorizing a state agency to contract for services from a company for which he was outside counsel. As a legislator, Cassibry had been involved with the preparation and drafting of a contract between the state’s social services department and his client. [Cassibry, 404 So.2d at 1364](#). State funds were used to pay Cassibry’s attorney fees, sometimes through direct payment to Cassibry

²⁷ KAPLAN & LILLICH, [Municipal Conflicts of Interest: Inconsistencies and Patchwork Prohibitions](#), 58 Colum.L.Rev. 157, 180 (1958).

rather than through his client. [Cassibry, 404 So.2d at 1364](#). The court found that Cassibry's involvement in promoting his client's business activities with the state and the financial benefits he realized from doing so, to the point that he was nearly "a corporate employee," created a prohibited interest in his employer's contracts with the state. [Cassibry, 404 So.2d at 1364](#).

As a general proposition, the fact that a legislator-employee is a non-owner of a business does not categorically preclude the potential for a prohibited interest in her employer's contracts with the state. "Whether a legislator's interest in a business is significant enough to prevent that business from contracting with the state is a question of fact." [Tex.Op.Atty. Gen. No. GA-0567](#).²⁸ The potential for a conflict depends on the circumstances of each case, such as the nature of the contract with the state, its source of payment, whether the legislator was involved in generating the business for her employer, the legislator's compensation structure, and the nature of the legislator's interest in the general success and economic wellbeing of her employer.

²⁸ [Tex.Op.Atty.Gen. No. GA-0087 \(2003\), 2003 WL 21660085](#) ("whether a public servant's outside employment creates a conflict of interest frequently requires resolving fact questions"); [Tex.Op.Atty.Gen. No. M-625](#) ("[n]o single rule will serve to hold that when a member of the legislature owns stock in a corporation that corporation is or is not precluded from contracting with the state or a county under the provisions of this section. Each case must be determined strictly on the basis of a full development of the relevant facts").

2. May a vendor of the state receive a state payment if that vendor is a publicly traded company, and a legislator owns any shares or stock in such vendor?

Unlike a non-owner employee, a legislator who holds stock or shares in a corporation has a proprietary interest in the corporation even if the legislator is not employed by the corporation.²⁹ “A stockholder in a private corporation clearly has an interest in its contracts; and if [a governing entity] cannot make a contract with the officer himself, it cannot make it with a corporation in which such officer is a stockholder.”

State v. Robinson, 2 N.W.2d 183, 187 (N.D. 1942), citing *Norbeck*.

A shareholder’s proprietary interest in a corporation conducting business with the state can, thus, create a conflict in any contract between the corporation and the state paid for with funds appropriated during the legislator’s term. Thus, *Asphalt Surfacing* determined that Article III, Section 12 prohibited a state contract with a road surfacing company when one legislator was president of the company and another was 100% holder of the company’s shares. *Asphalt Surfacing*, 385 N.W.2d at 119 Likewise, in *Ayres v. Junek*, 247 N.W.2d 488, 489 (S.D. 1976), a school board member who was a shareholder, officer and

²⁹ 63C Am.Jur.2d *Public Officers and Employees* § 248 (“[t]he interest of a public officer as a stockholder in a corporation entering into a contractual relation with the public is a prohibited interest – at least where the interest is substantial” and a “stronger case of interest exists where public officers are not only stockholders but also officers of corporations” contracting with the state.

director of vehicle repair shop was precluded from contracting with school district for the repair of school buses.

As found in *Norbeck*, “the fact that [a] contract . . . [is] made between . . . a corporation [owned by a legislator] and the state and not directly between [the legislator] and the state is immaterial” to the determination of whether the legislator has an “interest” in the contract. “The interest of a stockholder of a corporation is within the reason of the rule prohibiting [a public] officer from being interested, directly or indirectly, in a contract with the state.” *Norbeck*, 142 N.W. at 850.³⁰

Thus, as with a legislator’s employment by a business contracting with the state, the question of potential pecuniary gain, rather than a legislator-shareholder’s degree of equity ownership in a company, is determinative of whether a legislator-shareholder has a prohibited “interest” in a contract with the state. A small ownership share of a company could nonetheless yield a sizable financial benefit that could influence, or raise a suspicion of influencing, a legislator’s actions. In this respect, *Norbeck* is consistent with other jurisdictions with constitutional conflict of interest provisions similar to South Dakota’s.

³⁰ See also cases applying conflict of interest prohibition to legislator-shareholders: *Parking Printing & Stationary Co. v. Arkansas Printing & Lithography Co.*, 354 S.W.2d 560 (Ark. 1962); *Thomson v. Call*, 699 P.2d 316, 323 (Cal. 1985); *People v. Simpkins*, 359 N.E.2d 828, 832 (Ill. 1977); *Wilson v. Iowa City*, 165 N.W.2d 813, 824 (Iowa 1969); *Thompson v. District Bd. of Ed.*, 233 N.W. 439, 440 (Mich. 1930).

When a water users association sought to contract for project consulting services with a firm whose president and stockholder was a state legislator, New Mexico determined that this would create a prohibited indirect interest when the project in question was partially funded by a contract authorized by the legislature during the legislator-consultant's term of office. N.M.Op.Atty.Gen. Nos. 90-17, 91-11.³¹ "The constitutional prohibition against any direct or indirect interest in state contracts ensures that legislators perform their public duties free of any personal influence." N.M.Op.Atty.Gen. Nos. 90-17, 91-11. These duties could not be met when the legislator-consultant "had an ongoing contractual relationship with the [water] association to perform work attributable specifically to the project that the legislature funded." N.M.Op.Atty.Gen. Nos. 90-17, 91-11.

At the same time, in the view of *Robinson* and other courts, the "interest" prohibited by Article III Section 12 "does not depend entirely upon the relationship that a stockholder bears to the corporation in which he owns a share of stock." *Robinson*, 2 N.W.2d at 189. On facts similar to *Ayres*, the *Robinson* court found that a contract for purchase of gasoline, lubricants and other material supplied for the maintenance of

³¹ N.M.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 89-34 (1989)(Article 4, Section 28 applies to legislators who own shares in a company contracting with the state); Tex.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 0-6582 (Secretary of State not authorized to submit for publication constitutional amendments proposed at a session of the Legislature to a corporation newspaper of which a legislator is a stockholder).

the state motor pool was not invalid simply because a legislator was “merely a nominal” shareholder in the supplying corporation. *Robinson*, 2 N.W.2d at 189. According to *Robinson*, a legislator-shareholder’s stake in a corporation doing business with the state must be “substantial” to give rise to a prohibited interest. *Robinson*, 2 N.W.2d at 189.

Likewise, in *Mississippi Power & Light Co. v. Town of Coldwater*, 168 F.Supp. 463, 477 (D.Ct.Miss. 1958), the court found that the fact that a town alderman held 50 out of 104,000 shares of a utility did not invalidate a contract with the utility to provide electricity to the town. When the alderman “owned no common stock and had no voting rights and never at any time participated in any of the stockholder meetings, or in any control of the corporation,” his interest “was so infinitesimal as compared to the entire value of the [utility company] that it would not rise to the dignity of a conflicting interest.” *Mississippi Power & Light*, 168 F.Supp. at 477; Mich.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 6151 (1983), 1983 WL 174693 (no substantial conflict of interest existed in contract between state and automobile dealership corporation in which a legislator had less than a 1% interest).

“No single rule will serve to hold that when a member of the legislature owns stock in a corporation that corporation is or is not precluded from contracting with the state or a county under the provisions of this section. Each case must be determined strictly on the basis of a full development of the relevant facts.” Tex.Op.Atty.Gen. No.

M-625 (1970). Whether a legislator's ownership of stock or shares in a company doing business with the state rises to the level of a prohibited contract will depend on such variables as the amount of stock or shares owned, the degree of ownership and control those stocks or shares confer, whether the legislator-shareholder is also an officer and director, whether the legislator-shareholder solicited business on behalf of the company, and the amount of financial benefit realized by a legislator-shareholder from any contract with the state.

3. May a legislator be a state, county, city or school district employee, either full time, part time or seasonal, or an elected or appointed official?

Unlike South Dakota, some states' counterparts to Article III, Section 12 prohibit contracts between legislators and "districts" including school districts (Michigan, Mississippi), municipalities (Mississippi, New Mexico, Michigan), or any state "subdivision[s]" (Michigan, Oklahoma). See Appendix. These states interpret their counterparts to Article III, Section 12 to prohibit contracts of employment with these political subdivisions.³²

³² [Frazier v. State ex rel. Pittman](#), 504 So.2d 675 (Miss. 1987)(legislator could not be a public school or university teacher during term of office); Okla.Op.Atty.Gen. Nos. 72-288 (1973), 82-48 (1982); 04-25 (2004) (legislator could not be a state employee or a public school administrator or teacher if her salary is authorized by law or appropriated by the legislature during her legislative term); Okla.Op.Atty.Gen. Nos. 05-13 (state legislator cannot be employed by state during term of office for which legislator was elected where source of funds for legislator's salary is authorized by law or appropriated by legislature during legislator's term of office); but see [Tex.Op.Atty.Gen. No. JM-782 \(1987\)](#), 1987 WL

South Dakota has likewise interpreted Article III, Section 12 to extend to state-funded contracts of employment with the state. *Palmer*, 75 N.W. at 819; *Pitts*, 2001 S.D. 151 at ¶ 14. However, unlike the foregoing states, Article III, Section 12 only prohibits legislator contracts with the state (or arms of the state) and counties. *Palmer*, 75 N.W. at 819. Though municipalities and school districts are subdivisions of the state, they are now, as they were at the time of Article III, Section 12's enactment, separate legal entities. Clearly, if the framers of Article III, Section 12 had intended to foreclose legislators from being employed by municipalities and school districts they would have added language necessary to accomplish that objective.

Thus, according to authorities interpreting Article III, Section 12, a person may not be both a legislator and an employee of the state or a county if the contract for employment is funded by an appropriation voted on during the legislator's term; but a legislator may be employed by other state subdivisions having a distinct legal identity such as municipalities or school districts. *Baca*, 267 P. at 69; *Stratton*, 806 P.2d at 1096. Also, as noted above, Article III, Section 12 should not prohibit contracts between a legislator and the state or a county in South Dakota

269346 (legislator's employment by a non-profit corporation created to operate a local transit system did not violate the state's prohibition on legislators being state or county employees where the legislator's salary was paid entirely from federal funds passed through the state highway department requiring no legislative action except to authorize department to participate in program).

if the source of his or her salary is from non-state or non-appropriated funds, such as a direct federal grant or local funding. See Footnotes 22 and 23 *supra*; Okla.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 04-25 (2004).

With respect to other elected or appointed positions, if these positions do not entail a contract between the legislator and the state or a county, then service in these positions would not implicate the contract clause of Article III, Section 12. [Palmer, 75 N.W. at 819](#). However, other constitutional provisions or laws, such as Article III, Section 3³³ or the appointments clause of Article III, Section 12,³⁴ may, and likely do, preclude the election or appointment of a legislator to other public offices.

4. May a legislator receive retirement compensation from the South Dakota Retirement System for services rendered other than acting as a legislator?

No South Dakota case has addressed this question, but in [Udall v. Public Employees Retirement Board, 907 P.2d 190 \(N.M. 1995\)](#), the court was asked whether retirement benefits paid to a legislator for his legislative service violated a constitutional prohibition on receiving any “emolument . . . directly or indirectly” other than the legislative

³³ *Opinion re Alice Kundert*, S.D.Op.Atty.Gen. No 82-23, 1982 WL 188034 ([Meierhenry](#))(legislator could not serve on county commission or state veterans commission); *Opinion re Tim Johnson*, S.D.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 84-24, 1984 WL 248730 ([Meierhenry](#))(legislator cannot serve on school board).

³⁴ *Opinion re Terry C. Anderson*, S.D.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 88-51, 1988 WL 483610 ([Tellinghuisen](#))(appointments clause of Article III, Section 12 “prohibits appointment of a member off the legislature to any state appointed office”).

compensation specified in another constitutional provision. *Udall* ruled that “constitutional limitations on ‘allowances’ or ‘emoluments’ do not apply to pension programs” because of “the contingent nature of retirement benefits,” such as length of service, lifespan or other potential variables. *Udall*, 907 P.2d at 193, 194.

In *Campbell v. Kelly*, 202 S.E.2d 369 (W.V. 1974), a legislative pension plan was challenged on the ground that it violated a prohibition on receiving an “allowance or emolument . . . directly or indirectly” other than that provided for by the constitution. Looking to “the great weight of precedent from other jurisdictions interpreting similar provision of other state constitutions,” *Campbell* found that “[a]ll the modern decisions interpreting the power of legislators to enact pension programs hold that constitutional limitations on ‘allowances’ or ‘emoluments’ do not apply to pension programs.” *Campbell*, 202 S.E.2d at 375. Likewise, in *Brown v. Meyer*, 787 S.W.2d 42, 45 (Tex. 1990), where the court also examined whether retirement benefits constituted a prohibited “emolument,” the court ruled that “emolument” meant “only actual pecuniary gain and not contingent and remote benefits.”³⁵

³⁵ See also *Bulgo v. Enomoto*, 430 P.2d 327, 330 (Haw. 1967)(disability benefits too remote and contingent to constitution compensation); *Lyons v. Guy*, 107 N.W.2d 211, 218-219 (1961)(increase in percentage of governor’s social security tax paid by state is too remote to constitute an emolument under the constitution); *Johnson v. Nye*, 135 N.W. 126, 129 (Wis. 1912)(constitutional disqualification based on increase in emoluments cannot be based on conjecture or speculation).

According to *Chamber of Commerce v. Leone*, 357 A.2d 311, 321 (N.J.Super.Ct. 1976), “retirement benefits in the public sector are an integral component of compensation” schemes. “The early concept of a pension as a gratuity paid by the government in recognition of past services is now obsolete. Such benefits are now recognized as a type of deferred compensation,” and, therefore an “integral component” of any employment contract. *Leone*, 357 A.2d at 321. This view might arguably bring the retirement component of a contract of employment between a legislator and an employer that participates in the state retirement system within the scope of Article III, Section 12.

But under the reasoning of *Udall*, *Campbell* and *Brown*, if a legislator’s interest in retirement benefits earned from his or her current or past employment with an extra-legislative employer who participates in the state retirement program is not sufficiently “direct or indirect” to constitute an “emolument,” it probably is too remote to constitute an “interest” within the meaning of Article III, Section 12. This construction would also conform to the principle that authorizations which tend to incidentally benefit a legislator the same as any other member of a large population are not a prohibited “interest.”

The reasoning of *Udall*, *Campbell* and *Brown* might not, however, translate to a situation where a legislator takes action that benefits a discreet population of retirement program participants – school teachers or cabinet secretaries – of which the legislator or a legislator’s spouse is a

member. But generally, *Udall*, *Campbell* and *Brown* deem retirement benefits too contingent and remote to constitute a direct or indirect interest.

5. May a legislator or a business owned by a legislator subcontract for payment, goods or services provided to the state?

No South Dakota authority has addressed this question, but other states have found that a legislator's sub-contract on a contract paid with state funds can create a prohibited interest. New Mexico found that, "[a]lthough there may be some indirect interests which are sufficiently attenuated so as not to violate" its constitutional prohibition on legislative conflicts, such was "not the case when the legislator, at the time the state contract is authorized, knows who the general contractor is and knows (or should know) that the contractor might use the legislator-subcontractor's supplies or services or knows (or should know) at the time of the negotiation of the subcontract that the state's contract with the general contractor was authorized by specific legislation enacted during the legislator's term of office." [N.M.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 91-11 \(1991\)](#), citing [N.M.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 89-34 \(1989\)](#).

Mississippi determined that its counterpart to Article III, Section 12 would prohibit an alderman from subcontracting to perform masonry work on houses for his father, who was the builder and developer of a subdivision in which the houses were located, when the alderman's father

received a loan approved by the board of aldermen to assist him in the development of the subdivision. Op.Miss. Ethics Comm. No. 00-128-E.³⁶

Michigan, however, found that a legislator who operated an advertising and public relations firm could contract to provide services to a development company constructing a housing project which was funded by a loan from the state housing development authority because the legislator was “not a party to any contract with the state.”

Mich.Op.Att’y.Gen. No. 6619 (1991), 1989 WL 445999. The fact that “the legislator ha[d] contracted to provide services to a company which has a contract with the state . . . further insulated and removed [the legislator] from any potential conflict of interest.” The Michigan opinion does not identify whether state funds were to be used to pay for the legislator’s services, or whether it would make a difference if they were.

Provisions like Article III, Section 12 do not require that a legislator contract directly with the state to give rise to a prohibited interest in a state-funded contract. *Palmer*, 75 N.W. at 819 (Article III, Section 12 “is intended to preclude the possibility of any member deriving directly or indirectly any pecuniary benefit from legislation” enacted by a legislator); *Cassibry*, 404 So.2d at 1364. Whether a legislator-subcontractor is in a

³⁶ Op.Miss. Ethics Comm. No. 18-052-E (mayor could serve as a paid consultant for a company so long as it did not contract or subcontract with the city); Op.Miss. Ethics Comm. No. 11-007-E (county supervisor could subcontract with a manufacturer who leased real property from the county).

conflict position will depend on such factors as the foreseeability that the legislator would bid on a subcontract at the time of voting on an appropriation to fund the general contract, the relationship between the general contractor and the legislator, and whether state funds are used to pay the subcontract.

6. May a legislator or a business owned by a legislator receive Medicaid reimbursements administered by a state agency?

This question has been answered in the affirmative in two states. In *Jones v. Howell*, 827 So.2d 691 (Miss. 2002), the court examined whether legislator-providers were permitted to receive Medicaid reimbursements paid by state funds appropriated during the legislators' terms. To participate in the Medicaid reimbursement program, providers in Mississippi were required to enter an agreement with the state's Medicaid division. Participation agreements fix a reimbursement formula of a certain amount for dispensing the drug and a certain percentage above wholesale price for the cost of the drug which, in turn, fix the provider's profit.

Jones ruled that the legislators' receipt of Medicaid reimbursements did not rise to the level of a prohibited conflict. The Medicaid program did not allow participating pharmacies the ability to negotiate a contract that was "any different from those entered into by every other member of their class." *Jones*, 827 So.2d at 701. The participation agreements they signed were "identical to the same forms executed by all other Mississippi pharmacists" and conferred no "pricing advantage over other licensed

pharmacies.” [Jones, 827 So.2d at 701](#); Mich.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 6653 (1990), 1990 WL 525919 (legislator could contract for federal low-income housing credits from state housing authority where the “contract” was simply conditions imposed by federal law applicable to all recipients). The participation agreement “amounted to nothing more than a license to fill prescriptions for Medicaid clients. Th[e legislators] received no special preference over other pharmacies.” [Jones, 827 So.2d at 698](#). Drugs sold by providers are sold to Medicaid recipients, not the state, making providers mere “conduits that distribute medication” covered by Medicaid. [Jones, 827 So.2d at 698-699](#).

Jones observed that the legislators did “not have control, either direct or indirect, over the amount of compensation their respective pharmacies receive[d] from the state agency” because the amount they received was a function of the number of Medicaid recipients who decided to patronize their pharmacies. [Jones, 827 So.2d at 699, 700](#). Medicaid reimbursements comprised only a portion of the income generated by the legislator-pharmacists’ businesses. [Jones, 827 So.2d at 701](#). Under the circumstances, the *Jones* court found that “the legislators’ interest in Medicaid appropriations [wa]s so remote as to remove it from” the state’s constitutional prohibition on contracts between legislators and the state. [Jones, 827 So.2d at 699](#).

Interpreting a statutory prohibition on legislators transacting business with the state “the cost of which . . . is paid directly or

indirectly by state funds,” the Georgia Supreme Court, like *Jones*, ruled that Medicaid reimbursements paid to legislator-owned pharmacies and nursing homes were too indirect to constitute “transacting business” with the state. *Georgia Dept. of Med. Assistance v. Allgood*, 320 S.E.2d 155 (Ga. 1984). Like *Jones*, *Allgood* was influenced by the facts that participation agreements with providers “established maximum allowable costs plus a dispensing fee determined according to federal regulations” and providers did not sell medications to the state, but to Medicaid recipients. *Allgood*, 320 S.E.2d at 157. Thus, under the circumstances reviewed in *Allgood*, the pharmacies and nursing homes were not involved with “transacting business” with the state.

Medicaid is a joint federal-state program whose operation and benefits are largely set by federal law. *Jones* and *Allgood* do not rule out the potential for conflict between a legislator-provider and the state arising from some state Medicaid-related legislative action. As in all questions arising under Article III, Section 12, the potential for conflict depends on the level of a legislator’s interest. But, at least under the facts of *Jones* and *Allgood*, receipt of Medicaid reimbursements by legislator-owned pharmacies, clinics or companies which provide Medicaid services would not alone constitute a prohibited “interest” within the meaning of Article III, Section 12.

7. May a legislator receive an expense reimbursement for foster children in their care administered by a state agency?

No South Dakota authority has addressed this question, nor, apparently, have any of the states with constitutional counterparts to Article III, Section 12. But, like Medicaid providers, foster parents must enter a written agreement with a state agency, in this case the Department of Social Services (DSS). These “placement agreements” provide foster parents with appropriated funds for foster care services and allowances for the expense of caring for a child.

But the fact that there exists an agreement or “contract” that results in appropriated funds being paid to a legislator-foster parent through a DSS contract is not necessarily dispositive of whether Article III, Section 12 is implicated. In the context of a legislator’s eligibility to receive federal low-income housing credits, Michigan, like Mississippi in [Jones](#), found that an agreement between the state housing development authority and a legislator-recipient of the credits was “not a true contract in the sense intended by” Michigan’s counterpart to Article III, Section 12. “The obligations assumed in the ‘agreement’ by the recipient of the tax credits are essentially those imposed by the federal act itself as prerequisites for participation in the program. No consideration is recited and consideration is a basic element of any contract Thus, these obligations are imposed by law, not by means of a contractual agreement.” Mich.Op.ATTY.Gen. No. 6653 (1990), 1990 WL 525919; [Jones](#), 827 So.2d at 701.

Per the Michigan and Mississippi criteria, if the terms of the agreements are boilerplate and conditions of law applicable to all foster-parents equally, then a legislator-foster parent's receipt of appropriated funds in this manner and for this purpose may not rise to the level of a prohibited "interest" as contemplated by Article III, Section 12.

8. May a legislator or a business owned by a legislator purchase or receive goods or services, including state park passes, lodging and licenses, from the state when such goods or services are offered to the general public on the same terms?

As noted above, for an interest to fall within Article III, Section 12's prohibitions, it "must be more than the general interest shared by the public; it must be one that involves gain or loss specific to" the legislator. [Tex.Op.Atty.Gen. No. GA-0567](#); [Hanig, 2005 S.D. 10 at ¶ 18](#). Thus, as a general proposition, legislator purchases of state goods or services do not appear to implicate Article III, Section 12 provided these transactions occur on the same terms and conditions as those goods or services are offered to the general public. [Mich.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 6653 \(1990\)](#), [1990 WL 525919](#); [Jones, 827 So.2d at 701](#).

9. How do the instances detailed above apply to a legislator's spouse, dependent or family member?

Contracts between the state and a legislator's spouse, child, or other relatives can give rise to a prohibited "interest" on the part of a legislator. The highest potential for a prohibited interest in a contract between the state and a family member appears to be in cases of a legislator's spouse.

In *Jarrett Printing Co. v. Riley*, 424 S.E.2d 738, 741 (W.V. 1992), the court found “it disingenuous to state that a legislator has absolutely no interest in whether his or her spouse receives a government contract.” According to *Jarrett*, there is “a relation existing between husband and wife, and mutual liabilities growing out of the family relation, which creates, on the part of each, an interest in the contracts of the other, out of which compensation arises, and the proceeds of which are used directly or indirectly within the family circle.” *Jarrett*, 424 S.E.2d at 741. As a result, *Jarrett* found that a legislator had an interest in a printing contract with the state when her husband owned the printing company that had been awarded the contract, even though the printing company had been the lowest bidder. *Jarrett*, 424 S.E.2d at 741.

Oklahoma has determined that it would be improper for the wife of a legislator to lease property to the state department of corrections. Okla.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 72-292 (1973). Also, Oklahoma found that a company which was owned in whole or in part by the wife of a legislator could not lawfully contract with the state where the contract was paid from funds appropriated by the legislature during her husband’s term. Okla.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 81-129 (1981); Okla.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 87-40 (1987)(wife of a former legislator prohibited from entering into a motor license agent contract with state when contract had been authorized during her husband’s term).

But Michigan found no substantial conflict of interest existed with respect to potential contracts between the state and an automobile dealership in which a legislator's spouse held a majority interest in her own name, provided that the legislator did not solicit the contract, take part in negotiations for the contract, and did not represent either party in the transaction. Mich.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 6151, [1983 WL 174693](#). However, unlike South Dakota and other states with comparable constitutional conflicts provisions, a Michigan statute limited the meaning of "substantial conflict of interest" to situations where "a state legislator . . . participates in the negotiation of or in the performance of the contract." Mich.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 6151.

In another case, Michigan found that a legislator's spouse's lease of land to, and stock ownership in, a corporation which had been granted a parimutuel horse racing track license by the state did not present a conflict. The spouse owned only 80 of 15,000 shares of stock in the horse-racing corporation. The lease in question was with the horse racing corporation, not the state, and was not a subcontract with a state contractor because under Michigan law a license is not a contract with the state. Mich.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 5681 ([1980](#)), [1980 WL 114043](#).

No South Dakota authority has addressed contracts with other family members, but Mississippi has determined that the scope of the prohibition on contracts between the state and a public official's non-spouse family members is a function of whether the family member is

financially dependent on the public official, whether the public official was free of any pecuniary benefit from the contract, and whether the contract was competitively bid. See Appendix, Ops.Miss.Ethics.Comm.

When it comes to employment of a legislator's spouse or other family member by the state, two cases from Mississippi, whose constitutional conflicts of interest provision more broadly reaches both legislators and members of school boards, are instructive. In *Smith v. Dorsey*, 530 So.2d 5 (Miss. 1988), the court ruled that a member of the local school board had a prohibited interest in his spouse's teaching contract with the school district. In *Frazier v. State ex rel. Pittman*, 504 So.2d 675 (Miss. 1987), the court made it clear that a legislator could not be a public school (or state university) teacher. But *Frazier* further ruled that the fact that the legislator had voted on general school laws and funding did not create a prohibited interest in his spouse's employment as a teacher for a school district.

The difference in outcomes of *Smith* and *Frazier* appears to rest on the degree of control a public official has in hiring and compensation decisions affecting his or her spouse. In *Smith*, school board members were "directly responsible for the hiring and firing of their spouses" and participated "fully in the process behind which salaries [we]re awarded to public school teachers in their districts." *Smith*, 530 So.2d at 7. Under the circumstances, *Smith* "recognize[d] that each [school board member] ha[d] an indirect interest in his wife's contract." *Smith*, 530 So.2d at 7.

By contrast, in *Frazier* the court noted that legislators, though they vote on general appropriations to school districts, are not in the position of voting on contracts or setting compensation. *Frazier*, 504 So.2d at 698. In *Frazier*, the legislator’s “wife [wa]s one of several thousand public school teachers in the state,” which posed no “conflict of interest because [she was] employed by the state as one of a large class.” *Frazier*, 504 So.2d at 698. Per *Frazier*, the fact that a legislator’s spouse is employed by the state or county would not implicate Article III, Section 12 if the legislator is not in a position to vote to hire his or her spouse or influence his or her spouse’s compensation other than as part of a large class of employees. But see Miss.Op.Att’y.Gen. (Monty)(1990)(conflict might arise if a legislator’s family member is part of a more discreet class which a legislator is in position to benefit).

As with all the questions posed, a legislator’s “interest” in family member contracts is primarily a function of the potential financial benefit realized, directly or indirectly by the legislator. A financial benefit to a spouse is most likely to inure to the benefit of a legislator. With other family members the potential for conflict depends on the circumstances of each particular case.

CONCLUSION

Article III, Section 12 “is one of the most important of the many reforms attempted by the framers of our organic law.” *Palmer*, 75 N.W. at

819. Guidance from this Court in its application will promote public confidence in our governmental institutions and open opportunities for citizen-legislators to serve.

Dated this 15th day of December 2023.

Respectfully submitted,
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CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

1. I certify that this brief is within the limitation provided for in [SDCL 15-26A-66\(b\)](#) using Bookman Old Style typeface in 12-point type. Appellee's Brief contains 9,989 words.

2. I certify that the word processing software used to prepare this brief is Microsoft Word 2016.

Dated this 15th day of December 2023.

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned hereby certifies that a true and correct copy of the foregoing brief was served via electronic mail on Katie Hruska and Ron Parsons via email to katie.hruska@state.sd.us and ron@janklowabdallah.com respectively.

Dated this 15th day of December 2023.

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APPENDIX

Comparable Constitutional Provisions and Select Annotations	1
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COMPARABLE CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS AND SELECT ANNOTATIONS

MICHIGAN

Michigan Constitution Article 4, Section 10*

No member of the legislature nor any state officer shall be interested directly or indirectly in any contract with the state or any political subdivision thereof which shall cause a substantial conflict of interest.

* Michigan has enacted statutes implementing Article 4, Section 10 that narrow the scope of the provision more than most case law interpreting comparable provisions in other states. Article 4, Section 10 cases and opinions interpret the provision in light of these implementing statutes. The published notes of decisions, however, do not reflect that the constitutionality of the implementing statutes' narrow constructions has ever been challenged.

Mich.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 6619 (1991), 1989 WL 445999 – Legislator who operates advertising and public relations firm could contract to provide service to development company constructing housing project which was funded in whole or in part by loan from state housing development authority.

Mich.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 6653 (1990), 1990 WL 525919 – Neither Const. Art. 4, § 10, nor MCLA § 15.301 *et seq.*, precluded a member of the Legislature from applying for and receiving an allocation of federal low-income housing tax credits from state housing development authority.

Mich.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 6151 (1983), 1983 WL 174693 – No substantial conflict of interest existed in contract between state and automobile dealership corporation in which a legislator had less than a one percent interest, and in which legislator's spouse had a separate majority interest, provided that the legislator did not solicit the contract, take part in negotiations for the contract, and did not represent either party in the transaction.

Mich.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 5681 (1980), 1980 WL 114043 – A member of the legislature is not in a position of conflict of interest when the legislator votes upon the legislation in which his or her spouse may have some interest.

Mich.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 4573 (1967) – Section prohibiting legislator from being interested in any contract with state or other political subdivision thereof "which shall cause a substantial conflict of interest" did not prohibit a legislator from seeking other public office and from resigning as a legislator after his election to the other office.

Mich.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 4522 (1966) – Attorney's service as legislator and practice of law before state agencies in executive branch of government would not violate this section.

Mich.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 0-4451 (1945) – State administrative board may purchase dairy products for use in state institutions from a corporation in

which a legislator is an officer and stockholder provided that the legislator has no public duties to perform in connection with the sale and that no substantial conflict of interest results.

Mich.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 6615 (1991), 1989 WL 445982 – Member of the legislature could apply for and obtain a mortgage loan from the state housing development authority without violating conflict of interest provisions.

MISSISSIPPI

Mississippi Constitution Article 4, Section 109

No public officer or member of the Legislature shall be *interested, directly or indirectly*, in any contract with the State, or any district, county, city, or town thereof, *authorized by any law* passed or order made by any board of which he may be or may have been a member, during the term for which he shall have been chosen, or within one year after the expiration of such term.

Jones v. Howell, 827 So.2d 691 (Miss. 2002) – Mississippi legislators who were also pharmacists did not violate the constitution when they voted on appropriation of funds to Medicaid. Medicaid appropriations did not affect the amount of reimbursements to pharmacies or the amount of money the pharmacists were paid.

Cassibry v. State, 404 So.2d 1360 (Miss. 1981) – Mississippi legislator violated constitution when he voted for appropriation bills authorizing state department to purchase services from a company for which he was the attorney.

Towner v. Moore ex rel. Quitman County School Dist., 604 So.2d 1093 (Miss. 1992) – School board member whose husband was employed by board as teacher during violated conflicts of interest provision of State Constitution, although she did not vote to hire husband or attempt to influence other board members to vote to hire him.

Waller v. Moore ex rel. Quitman County School Dist., 604 So.2d 265 (Miss. 1992) – School board member's negative vote on hiring his wife as teacher did not insulate him from constitutional prohibition against any direct or indirect interest in any public contract.

Smith v. Dorsey, 530 So.2d 5 (Miss. 1988) – School board could not enter into teaching contracts with spouses of board members due to board members' indirect interest in spouse's contract.

Frazier v. State ex rel. Pittman, 504 So.2d 675 (Miss. 1987) – Constitutional prohibition against having an interest in a contract when individual serves as a public officer for government entity which enables contract to come into being was never intended to prohibit that individual from

serving in legislature and voting on general public school laws simply because his spouse is employed as a public school teacher in state. Individual whose wife was employed as a teacher by school district receiving appropriated funds was not precluded from serving in legislature by conflict of interests provision of Constitution. However, a Mississippi legislator could not teach at public schools or state university while serving as members of legislature because of payments under legislative appropriation.

Miss.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 97-0310 (1997) – Before Section 109 is invoked there must be a contract with the state or a political subdivision in which a member of the legislature or a public officer (not an employee) is interested, and which is authorized by the legislature or board of which the officer is a member.

Miss.Op.Atty.Gen. (Clark)(1992) – Since a contract in violation of Section 109 of the Mississippi Constitution is null and void, the effect of the provision is to prohibit any further work under the subject contract at public expense, and prohibit any payment of public funds under the contract whether for work accrued prior to the stop order or otherwise.

Miss.Op.Atty.Gen. (Monty)(1990) – Only the Mississippi Ethics in Government Act, Section 109 of the State Constitution, and any internal rules or regulations adopted by agency or legislature, could affect a legislator's proposed marriage to an employee of a large state department over which he had legislative committee responsibilities.

Op.Miss. Ethics Comm. No. 11-007-E – A county supervisor could pursue a subcontract with a manufacturer when the manufacturer leased real property from the county. Under these particular facts, the supervisor would not have a prohibited interest in the lease between the county and the manufacturer as proscribed in MS Const. Art. 4, § 109.

Op.Miss. Ethics Comm. No. 18-052-E – A mayor could serve as a paid consultant for a company which did not contract or subcontract with the city but the company would be prohibited from serving as a contractor or subcontractor to the city pursuant to MS Const. Art. 4, § 109.

Op.Miss. Ethics Comm. No. 09-029-E – An alderman could continue employment with a company which subcontracts with a county utility district for wastewater treatment when the city has a wastewater treatment agreement with the county utility district. Based on these particular facts, the alderman did not have a prohibited interest in the wastewater agreement between the city and the county utility district, and no violation of MS Const. Art. 4, § 109 arose from his continued employment with the company.

Op.Miss. Ethics Comm. No. 03-010-E – The employment contract of a legislator's spouse with a planning and development district as a nurse case manager for the Medicaid waiver program did not violate MS Const. Art. 4, §

109 as the spouse will qualify under the “large class” rule established by the Supreme Court.

Op.Miss. Ethics Comm. No. 03-129-E – A legislator being employed by a Medicaid provider, such as a community hospital, was not an automatic, situational violation of Mississippi Const. Art. 4, § 109.

Op.Miss. Ethics Comm. No. 08-010-E – A legislator's financially independent son may own a business that performs work as a general contractor/ subcontractor on state contracts secured by the public bid process. If the parent and child are financially independent, there is no violation of MS Const. Art. 4, § 109.

Op.Miss. Ethics Comm. No. 14-059-E – The sibling of a newly-elected school board member's spouse may remain employed by a school district if the school board member and the employee are completely financially independent. MS Const. Art. 4, § 109.

Op.Miss. Ethics Comm. No. 12-018-E – A county may purchase commodities from a business owned by a supervisor's financially independent brother. Under these particular facts, it appears the supervisor and his brother are financially independent and no violation of Mississippi Const. Art. 4, § 109 should occur. However, the board member must recuse himself from any matter which would result in a pecuniary benefit to his brother's business.

Op.Miss. Ethics Comm. No. 09-026-E – A police chief may remain employed by the town if his brother is elected alderman. If the alderman and the police chief are financially independent from each other, no violation of MS Const. Art. 4, §109 should occur.

Op.Miss. Ethics Comm. No. 09-015-E – A company owned by an alderman's financially independent sister and brother-in-law may serve as a vendor to the city. If the alderman and the relatives are indeed financially independent, no violation of Section 109, Miss. Const. of 1890 should occur. However, the alderman must recuse himself or herself from any matter which would result in a pecuniary benefit to the relatives' business.

Op.Miss. Ethics Comm. No. 14-001-E – MS Const. Art. 4, § 109 precludes a municipality from purchasing from a supply company that employs the child of an alderman where the child and the alderman are not totally financially independent from one another.

Op.Miss. Ethics Comm. No. 10-106-E – A business owned by the financially independent son of a state commission member may be awarded contracts by the commission. If the commission member and the son are financially independent, then the commission member will have no interest in the contracts as prohibited in Mississippi Const. Art. 4, § 109. However, the commission member must fully recuse himself from awarding contracts and

any other action which will result in a pecuniary benefit to the son or his business.

Op.Miss. Ethics Comm. No. 09-038-E – A school district may employ the child or sibling of a school board member. If the board member and the relative are indeed financially independent, no violation of Mississippi Const. Art. 4, § 109 should occur, but the board member must recuse himself from any matter which would result in a pecuniary benefit to the relative.

Op.Miss. Ethics Comm. No. 07-098-E – The city may not contract with an engineering firm that employs a financially dependent child of a city alderman. Because the child and alderman are not totally, financially independent, a violation of Mississippi Const. Art. 4, § 109 will arise upon the board of aldermen's authorization of any contract between the engineering firm and the city.

Op.Miss. Ethics Comm. No. 07-092-E – A company owned by the child of a county school board member may enter a contract with the county school district for a paving project for the district if the parent and child are financially independent. MS Const. Art. 4, § 109 will occur.

Op.Miss. Ethics Comm. No. 03-049-E – MS Const. Art. 4, § 109 would prohibit the city contracting with a business employing the mayor's son if the mayor was directly or indirectly interested in the contract with the business employing the mayor's son. In order for the mayor to avoid a violation of MS Const. Art. 4, § 109, the mayor must be totally and completely financially independent from his son and have no direct or indirect interest in the contract between the city and the business employing his son.

Op.Miss. Ethics Comm. No. 02-064-E – MS Const. Art. 4, § 109 prohibits a school board member from voting to employ a relative who is a spouse, minor child, a relative living in the board member's household, or a relative who the board member has an interest in the relative's employment. A board member may vote to employ a child or parent who is financially independent and in whose contract the member has no interest.

Op.Miss. Ethics Comm. No. 00-064-E – Constitutional Section 109 does not prohibit a county school board member's child from contracting with the county school district to provide screen printing services and materials to the county school district if the school board member is not directly or indirectly interested in the child's contract and if the child is totally and completely financially independent from the school board member.

Op.Miss. Ethics Comm. No. 13-016-E – An LLC owned by the financially independent father of a candidate for city council may continue to serve as a contractor to the city if the candidate is elected. When the councilman and his relative are financially independent from each other and the councilman has no direct or indirect interest in the LLC, no violation of MS Const. Art. 4, § 109 will

occur. Nevertheless, the board member must fully recuse himself from any matter which would benefit the company.

Op.Miss. Ethics Comm. No. 12-053-E – A company owned by the financially independent father of a member of a state board which oversees universities may continue to be a sub-contractor to some universities. When the board member and his relative are financially independent from each other, no violation of Mississippi Const. Art. 4, § 109 will occur. Nevertheless, the board member must fully recuse himself from any matter which would benefit the company.

Op.Miss. Ethics Comm. No. 00-128-E – Constitutional Section 109 will prohibit an alderman from performing masonry work on houses for his father who is the builder and developer of a subdivision in which the houses are located when the alderman's father received a loan approved by the board of aldermen to assist him in the development of the subdivision.

NEW MEXICO

New Mexico Constitution Article 4, Section 28

No member of the legislature shall . . . during the term for which he was elected nor within one year thereafter, *be interested directly or indirectly in any contract with the state* or any municipality thereof, which was authorized by any law passed during such term.

Stratton v. Roswell Ind. Schools, 806 P.2d 1085 (N.M. 1991) – Employment contracts of school teacher and school administrator were made with school district, not with the state, and therefore did not implicate constitutional prohibition on any member of the Legislature being interested in a contract with the state which was authorized during the term for which he was elected. Under New Mexico law, general appropriations bill increasing salaries of school employees did not authorize employment contract of school teacher and school administrator, so that fact that they served in the Legislature when the appropriations bill was passed did not give rise to violation of the constitutional prohibition on any member of the Legislature being interested in a contract authorized by law passed during the term for which he was elected. Also, the fact that teacher was a member of the Legislature when it passed statute authorizing local school districts to enter into contracts with teachers for terms of up to three years did not give rise to constitutional violation where the school teacher had never benefitted directly from the amendment because she had never had a contract exceeding one year.

Maryland Casualty Co. v. State Highway Commission, 35 P.2d 308 (N.M. 1934) – Workers compensation policy covering state highway commission employees engaged in road building held not invalid because of interest of member of state Legislature at time authorizing act was passed in view of prior

statute originally authorizing commission to take out such policy. Amendment to statute did not “authorize” a contract permitted by the unamended statute.

Gibson v. Fernandez, 58 P.2d 1197 (N.M. 1936) – Under statute authorizing employment of special tax attorney by state tax commission to carry out commission's duty of collecting delinquent taxes, special tax attorney was employee of commission who possessed no portion of sovereign power of state, and hence was not “public officer,” precluding *quo warranto* proceeding to test right of member of Legislature to hold such position.

N.M.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 91-11 (1991), 1991 WL 528405 – A water users association may not continue to contract with a firm whose president and stockholder is a state legislator when the contract is for consulting services in connection with a project funded partly through a state contract authorized by the state legislature during the legislator's term in office. The legislator would have an indirect interest in a state contract authorized by the legislator during his term in office in violation of Article 4, Section 28.

N.M.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 90-17 (1990), 1990 WL 509588 – A state legislator's service on the board of directors of a nonprofit organization would disqualify the organization from obtaining any contracts with state agencies if a contract was authorized by a law passed during the legislator's term. Legislator's directorship would impede the organization's ability to contract with state agencies, and it would subject the legislator to liability with regard to such contracting.

N.M.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 89-34 (1989) – Article 4, Section 28 applies to legislators who own shares in a company contracting with the state.

N.M.Op.Atty. Gen. No. 88-20 (1988) – New Mexico's rule that an appropriations bill does not “authorize” a contract differs from that in jurisdictions with similar constitutional provisions.

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma Constitution Article 5, Section 23

No member of the legislature shall . . . during the term for which he shall have been elected, or within two years thereafter, be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract with the State, or any county or *other subdivision** thereof, authorized by law passed during the term for which he shall have been elected.

* Article III, Section 12 does not contain this italicized clause prohibiting contracts with other subdivisions, only state and county contracts.

State v. Settles, 389 P.2d 356 (1964) – Holding that a public school teacher could not, under provision relating to “other subdivisions,” also be a legislator when teacher salaries were funded through a legislative appropriation. Quoting *Norbeck v. Nicholson*, 142 N.W. 847 (S.D. 1913).

Okl.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 04-25 (2004) – State legislator cannot be employed by state during term of office for which he or she was elected, or for two years after end of term, when source of funds for his or her salary is authorized by law or appropriated by Oklahoma Legislature during legislator's term of office.

Okl.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 01-32 (2001) – Despite the fact that a city official does not have a proprietary interest in the private entity and that the official's compensation is not derived from any funds receive by the private entity from the city, a conflict of interest exists if the official has an interest arising from the use of the city funds by a private entity.

Okl.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 80-301 (1980) – Legislator could not sell or cause to be sold, either as an individual or through any business enterprise in which he/she holds a financial interest, goods or services to any state agency, even if the contract is awarded pursuant to statutes relating to the Purchasing Division of the State Board of Public Affairs, where payment therefor would be made from funds appropriated during the Legislator/vendor's term of office or within two years thereafter.

Okl.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 83-302 (1984) – Member of the Legislature not prohibited from entering a school land lease though the Legislator votes for a general appropriation to the School Land Commissioners, when such appropriation does not have the effect of either authorizing the Commission to enter into such a contract, or of giving “force and effect” to an existing school land lease.

Okl.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 72-292 (1973) – Improper for the wife of a member of the Oklahoma legislature to lease property to the department of corrections of the State of Oklahoma.

Okl.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 82-48 (1982) – This section which prohibits a legislator from being interested directly or indirectly in any contract with the State or other subdivision thereof, authorized during the term for which he was elected, prohibits a legislator from being employed by a school district as a schoolteacher when that legislator is paid out of state-appropriated funds. Op.Atty.Gen. No. 82-48 (Aug. 11, 1982).

Okl.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 81-129 (1981) – A company which is owned in whole or in part by the spouse of a member of the Oklahoma Legislature may not lawfully contract with the State of Oklahoma or any political subdivision thereof and is not a “responsible bidder” where the compensation derived by such company or the contract which generates such business is funded in whole or in part by appropriations from the Oklahoma Legislature. This is true even if legislator or company contracts with an intermediary, which intermediary in turn contracts with the state.

Okl.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 81-152 (1981) – This section prohibits a Legislator from having a direct or indirect interest in any contract with a state agency

authorized by law enacted during his term of office or for two years thereafter; an insurance policy is a contract within the meaning of this section; and this section prohibits a Legislator or a close family member of a legislator from having an insured interest under a contract of insurance with a state agency funded from appropriations enacted during Legislator's term of office.

Okl.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 80-301 (1980) – A contract between the Central Purchasing Division of the State Board of Affairs and a newly-elected member of the Legislature establishing bid prices for various items of office equipment entered into prior to the Legislator's election is not itself void; but purchase orders for specific items of office equipment requisitioned under such contract may not be funded from moneys appropriated during the term for which the Legislator was elected.

Okl.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 87-40 (1987) – Spouse of a former State Senator, whose term ended in November of 1986, prohibited from entering into a motor license agent contract with the Oklahoma Tax Commission in the spring of 1987, since such contract was authorized by a legislative enactment passed during the last term of office for which her husband was elected.

Okl.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 74-268 (1975) – The implementation of the contract between the corporation of which legislator was part owner and the City of Edmond would not constitute a violation of this section. A member of the legislature may legally do business with a city, town, or local school board so long as neither his compensation nor the activity which generates such business is funded by appropriations from the state legislature.

Okl.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 72-288 (1973) – It cannot be concluded as a matter of law that a newly-elected state representative must resign his former position as elementary school principal when he takes office as representative because of conflicts of interest. The constitution requires that no legislator may receive, directly or indirectly, any compensation from state appropriated funds other than the compensation allowed to state legislators by law. Therefore, no legislator employed by a school district receiving state aid from appropriated funds administered by the state board of education may be compensated from the general fund of the district. Any compensation due to a person employed as a school district employee while a legislator must come from entirely separate funds.

Okl.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 87-8 (1987) – Fact that moneys appropriated by the State of Oklahoma to an entity of state government are deposited within an Oklahoma bank for which a state legislator serves as director does not represent a conflict of interest where the moneys are deposited in the bank by the State Treasurer and/or State Depository Board and neither the Legislature nor the entity of state government involved directs that the moneys are to be deposited in the bank.

Okl.Op.ATTY.Gen. No. 05-13 (2005), 2005 WL 1142206 – Article 5, Section 23 not violated when agency or board uses appropriation to match or acquire federal or private funds by which to employ former legislator, when appropriation does not have effect of either authorizing state agency or state board to enter into contract or employment relationship with legislator or former legislator or of giving “force and effect” to contract or employment relationship.

TEXAS

Texas Constitution Article 3, Section 18

No Senator or Representative shall . . . *be interested, either directly or indirectly, in any contract with the State, or any county thereof*, authorized by any law passed during the term for which he was elected.

Damon v. Cornett, 781 S.W.2d 597 (Tex. 1989) – County was not precluded from entering into agreement with law firm to collect property taxes despite fact that member of firm had been member of legislature at time law authorizing retention of private law firm to collect taxes had been passed; prohibition applied only to current members of legislature.

Brown v. Meyer, 787 S.W.2d 42 (Tex. 1990) – Retirement benefits for legislators and other elected officials are not embraced within the term “emoluments” as used in this section.

Lillard v. Freestone Co., 57 S.W.338 (Ct.App.Tex 1900) – Legislator who served when legislation authorizing tax delinquency contract was enacted and amended could not contract to print delinquency list while a member of the legislature.

Washington v. Walker County, 708 S.W.2d 493 (Tex.Ct.App. 1 1986) – An attorney's representation of an indigent defendant is not a contract between attorney and state or county merely because attorney may receive incidental benefit of reasonable attorney's fees for representation, and thus appointment of state legislator as counsel was not a prohibited “interest” in a state “contract.”

Tex.Op.ATTY.Gen. No. GA-0567 (2007), 1007 WL 2684546 – Article 3, Section 18 does not bar contracts with individuals not yet elected to the Texas Legislature but once elected to the Legislature, a legislator may not provide insurance services to a state university.

Tex.Op.ATTY.Gen. No. 0-1519 (1939) – Member of the Legislature could not sell livestock or any other commodity to the Texas Prison System through the board of control or to any other state department when the authority for the purchase is conferred and money to pay for the livestock or other commodity is appropriated under the departmental appropriation bill passed during the term for which such member was elected.

Tex.Op.Atty.Gen. No. M-625 (1970) – The Comptroller may not lawfully issue payment for goods or services furnished to a state agency by a member of the Legislature, or to a firm or partnership of which a member of the Legislature is member, when the payment is charged to funds appropriated by the Legislature during the term for which said member was elected to office.

Tex.Op.Atty.Gen. No. M-625 (1970) – No single rule will serve to hold that when a member of the Legislature owns stock in a corporation that corporation is or is not precluded from contracting with the state or a county under the provisions of this section. Each case must be determined strictly on the basis of a full development of the relevant facts. Op.Atty.Gen.1945, No. 0-6582 is modified to the extent of any conflict with this opinion.

Tex.Op.Atty.Gen. No. JM-162 (1984), 1984 WL 182215 – Article 3, Section 18 prohibits a contract between the state and companies owned, controlled and operated by a member of the legislature if the contract was authorized by a general statute or appropriations act passed during the legislator's term of office, and the state is not liable for supplies or materials furnished it pursuant to such a contract.

Tex.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 0-6582 (1945) – The Secretary of State is not authorized to submit for publication constitutional amendments proposed at this session of the Legislature to a newspaper whose owner is a legislator or to a corporation newspaper of which a legislator is a stockholder.

Tex.Op.Atty.Gen. No. H-696 (1975) – Neither legislator nor his firm could contract with state or county if the subject of the contract was authorized or funded by a legislature of which the individual was a member.

Tex.Op.Atty.Gen. No. JM-782 (1987), 1987 WL 269346 – Member of House of Representatives not prohibited from being employed by the Brazos Transit System where salary was paid entirely from federal funds administered by the State Department of Highways and Public Transportation.

Tex.Op.Atty.Gen. No. GA-0087, 2003 WL 21660085 – Constitutional and statutory standards of conduct for public officials do not categorically prohibit a state legislator from representing a client's interests before local and federal officials, and local governmental bodies; whether a particular transaction or communication would violate constitutional or statutory standards of conduct depends on the specific facts of the case.

WEST VIRGINIA

West Virginia Constitution Article 6, Section 34

The legislature shall provide by law that the fuel, stationery and printing paper, furnished for the use of the state; the copying, printing, binding and distributing the laws and journals; and all other printing

ordered by the Legislature, shall be let by contract to the lowest responsible bidder, bidding under a maximum price to be fixed by the legislature; *and no member or officer thereof, or officer of the state, shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in such contract*, but all such contracts shall be subject to the approval of the governor, and in case of his disapproval of any such contract, there shall be a reletting of the same in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

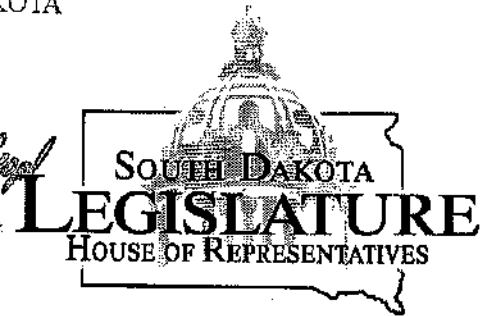
Jarrett Printing Co. v. Riley, 424 S.E.2d 738 (W.V. 1992) – Legislator who is married to owner of printing company had a prohibited interest in printing company's contracts with the state even though the legislature had removed itself from direct decision-making in award of contracts. *Jarrett* emphasized that Article 6, Section 34 “is a prophylactic measure, the goal of which is to ensure that the government of West Virginia is above the appearance of impropriety. We have recognized this a valid motive for imposing restrictions on government employees that go far beyond prohibiting actual bad conduct.” *Jarrett*, 424 S.E.2d at 740. Article 6, Section 34 “recognizes as a matter of public policy that a pecuniary interest might, and in many instances would, subject members to harmful suspicion of corruption and that in some instances there would be created a borderland where the distinction between honesty and corruption would not be pronounced.” *Jarrett*, 424 S.E.2d at 740.

W.V.Op.Atty.Gen. No. 3 (1992), 1992 WL 527514 - West Virginia Constitution, Article VI, Section 34, prohibits awarding a legislative printing contract to a company owned by the spouse of either a sitting legislator or legislator-elect.

DEC 15 2023

Shirley A. Johnson, Legal Clerk
DISTRICT 25 Clerk

REPRESENTATIVE JON HANSEN



Justices of the Supreme Court,

I am Jon Hansen, State Representative for the 25th Legislative District, Lawyer, and Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee.

The "Brief of the South Dakota Legislature" (hereinafter the "Legislature's Brief") is not representative of the entire legislature. The brief was drafted by Mr. Parsons (a well-respected lawyer whom I personally admire and whose reputation is above reproach) on the consultation of only 3 members (authorized by the Executive Board) out of the 105 member legislature. No vote was taken as to whether the Legislature's Brief—in final form or any draft form—constitutes the opinion of the majority of the members. I, along with other members, only first had the opportunity to read the Legislature's Brief on December 12, 2023, after the brief was filed with this Court and after the deadline to submit an amicus curiae brief had expired, leaving no formal opportunity to respond to the Legislature's Brief.¹ Therefore, and due to the truncated schedule in this matter, I respectfully request leave of court to submit this letter for your consideration.

I, along with the undersigned members and signatories, do not agree with the assertions made in the Legislature's Brief. In particular, as you are aware, at the core of the Legislature's Brief is the attempt to draw a distinction between "funding" and "authorization" measures. By asserting this distinction, the Legislature's Brief concludes that "blanket appropriations set forth in a general appropriation bill thus do not 'authorize' contracts within the plain meaning of the Contracts Clause." Thus, in practice, the Legislature's Brief asserts that the conflict of interest protections contained in Article 3, Section 12 do not apply to the entire general budget, and if that position is adopted by this Court, then the overwhelming majority of state spending would fall outside the Constitutional conflict of interest protections contained in Article 3, Section 12.

But the distinction asserted by the Legislature's Brief between "funding" and "authorization" measures is wrong and contrary to this Court's precedent, because **when it comes to state spending, "authorizing" a continuing expense is done so by "funding" the expense in the budget**, as this Court has already recognized in *Pitts v. Larson*, 2001 S.D. 151, ¶ 15, 638 N.W.2d 254, 258 (explaining that "The 2001 General Appropriation Bill **authorized** payment for the employees of the SDSU CES. Pitts is a legislator who has an indirect interest in a contract, which was **authorized** by [The General Appropriation Bill] passed during the term for which she was elected." (emphasis added)).

Sure, as the Legislature's Brief points out, the legislature grants initial authorization to the administration to enter into state funded contracts and create positions through legislation or grants of administrative rule making authority. However, as this Court recognized in *Pitts*, the funding for those continuing contracts and positions in the General Appropriations Bill is **authorization** to continue to enter into the contracts or continue to fund the positions. *Id.* Without authorization via funding through the budget, those state funded positions and continuing expenditures via contract would cease to exist. **Thus, both the initial creation and funding of**

¹ I was made aware of the general intention of those members consulting Mr. Parsons to ask this Court to follow the minority opinion in *Pitts*, but I was not aware nor could I predict the specifics arguments that would be asserted relative to that opinion in order to respond prior to reading the Legislature's Brief.

the contract or position and funding its continued existence through the state budget is “authoriz[ation]” under the plain meaning of Article 3, Section 12.

This is further illustrated by SDCL § 4-8-1 which requires that expenditures—including all units of moneys drawn from the state treasury (i.e. via contract), are to be **authorized** by appropriations acts **based on a budget**:

All expenditures of the state and of its budget units of moneys drawn from the state treasury shall be made under the **authority of appropriation acts**, which **shall be based upon a budget as provided by law**, and no money shall be drawn from the treasury, except by appropriation made by law pursuant to S.D. Const., Art. XII, § 2. SDCL 4-8-1 (Emphasis added).

To hold—as the Legislature’s Brief asserts—that essentially all spending authority contained in the General Appropriations Bill—which constitutes the overwhelming majority of state spending—falls outside the scope of Article 3, Section 12, would be contrary to the plain meaning of the Constitutional provision and to this Court’s precedent, and **would gut the protections for taxpayers from legislative abuse contained in Article 3, Section 12.**

This Court has said—directly and clearly—that the protections contained in Article 3, Section 12 apply to the spending authorizations contained in the General Appropriations Bill:

In *Asphalt Surfacing*, this Court determined that the prohibition contained in Article III § 12 was intended to be broad in scope. 385 N.W.2d at 118. **Specifically, this broad prohibition extends to any contract entered into with the State, including the General Appropriation Bill.** *Id.* (recognizing language of Article III § 12 applies to “any contract with the state”)

Pitts v. Larson, 2001 S.D. 151, ¶ 14, 638 N.W.2d 254, 258 (emphasis added), and

The 2001 General Appropriation Bill **authorized** payment for the employees of the SDSU CES. Pitts is a legislator who has an indirect interest in a contract, which was authorized by a law passed during the term for which she was elected. Article III § 12 expressly prohibits direct or indirect interest in any contract **authorized** by the legislature.

Id. (emphasis added).

As this Court has wisely recognized, Article 3, Section 12 “is intended to remove any suspicion which might otherwise attach to the motives of the members who advocate the creation of new offices or the expenditure of public funds.” *Pitts*, 2001 S.D. 151, ¶ 13, 638 N.W.2d 254, 257. It is clear that Article 3, Section 12 is meant to serve as a protection for the taxpayers against enrichment of its legislators through state position or payment. With that and this Court’s precedent in mind, any interpretation of Article 3, Section 12 should err on the side of taxpayer protection against legislative conflicts and not on the side of monetary gain for members of the legislature via taxpayer money.

The distinction asserted by the Legislature's Brief between "funded" and "authorized" is erroneous. *Pitts* should not be overruled. The conflict of interest protections of Article 3, Section 12 apply to state expenditure contracts authorized via the General Appropriations Bill.

Beyond the definitional question of "authorized" now raised in the Legislature's Brief, the pressing question before this Court is the meaning and extent of "interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract . . ." under Article 3, Section 12, and particularly the meaning of "interested . . . indirectly," which I hope that this Court will provide clarity on to help guide legislators and candidates and, most importantly, protect taxpayers from unconstitutional conflicts of interest.

Thank you for your consideration,



Representative Jon Hansen
Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee

Joining as signatories to this letter:

Representative Scott Odenbach
Representative Chris Karr
Representative John Sjaarda
Representative Tony Randolph
Representative Aaron Aylward
Representative John Mills
Representative Liz May
Representative Tina Mulally
Representative Karla Lems
Representative Brandei Schaefbauer
Representative Phil Jensen
Representative Carl Perry
Representative Julie Auch
Representative Ben Kromer
Representative Bethany Soye
Senator Tom Pischke

CC: Katie J. Hruska, for Governor Kristi Noem
Marty Jackley, South Dakota Attorney General
Paul S. Swedlund, for the South Dakota Attorney General's Office
Ronald A. Parsons, Jr., for the South Dakota Legislature