

State of South Dakota

EIGHTY-THIRD SESSION
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 2008

400P0149

SENATE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ENGROSSED NO. **SB 2** - 1/14/2008

Introduced by: The Committee on Local Government at the request of the Office of the
Secretary of State

1 FOR AN ACT ENTITLED, An Act to prohibit public access to birth dates of voters contained
2 in the master voter registration file.

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

4 Section 1. That § 12-4-9 be amended to read as follows:

5 12-4-9. The county auditor shall maintain and safeguard a file of voters in computer format
6 that contains each person registered in each voting precinct within the county. This file shall be
7 known as the master registration file and shall be, at all times during office hours, open to public
8 inspection. However, public access to social security numbers and driver license numbers
9 contained in the master registration file shall be restricted. Public access to each voter's day and
10 month of birth shall be restricted. Public access to the voter's year of birth is not restricted. The
11 master registration file shall contain all information from each voter's registration card except
12 the description of the location of the voter's residence. The master registration file shall also
13 include the date of the last election the voter has voted in and when the voter's information was
14 last updated. The master registration file may also contain additional voter history information.



State of South Dakota

EIGHTY-THIRD SESSION
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 2008

400P0143

SENATE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ENGROSSED NO. **SB 3** - 1/14/2008

Introduced by: The Committee on Local Government at the request of the Office of the
Secretary of State

1 FOR AN ACT ENTITLED, An Act to revise certain procedures concerning elections for special
2 districts and to declare an emergency.

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

4 Section 1. That § 6-16-4 be amended to read as follows:

5 6-16-4. The county auditor shall publish the notice of the voter registration deadline at least
6 once each week for two consecutive weeks, the last publication to be not less than ~~twenty-five~~
7 twenty-four nor more than thirty days prior to the election. The auditor shall publish notices of
8 election at least once each week for two consecutive weeks, the last publication to be not less
9 than four nor more than ten days before the election in at least one legal newspaper of general
10 circulation in the proposed district.

11 Section 2. That § 6-16-5 be amended to read as follows:

12 6-16-5. ~~The~~ If the proposed district contains less than one thousand eligible voters as defined
13 in § 6-16-6, the county auditor shall set a date, time, and location for a meeting to be held within
14 the district to conduct an election on the question of formation of the special district. The date



1 may not be more than sixty days after the appropriate board declares that the application for
2 incorporation is valid. The auditor shall appoint three judges of election, one of whom shall
3 serve as the superintendent, to conduct the election. The vote upon the question of incorporation
4 shall be by ballot which conforms to a ballot for a statewide question except that the statement
5 required to be printed on the ballot shall be prepared by the state's attorney. After the vote is cast
6 and counted, the judges shall prepare a certification showing the whole number of ballots cast,
7 together with the number voting for and the number voting against incorporation, and shall
8 return the certification to the county auditor. If a majority of the votes cast on the question of
9 formation is in favor, an election shall be conducted by those present at the same meeting to
10 elect the initial board of directors or trustees.

11 Section 3. That § 6-16-8 be amended to read as follows:

12 6-16-8. The State Board of Elections may promulgate rules pursuant to chapter 1-26
13 concerning:

- 14 (1) The petition form; ~~and~~ for the formation of a special district;
15 (2) The notice of election; and
16 (3) The nominating petition.

17 The petition form and notice of election shall include a description of the proposed district
18 boundaries.

19 Section 4. That chapter 6-16 be amended by adding thereto a NEW SECTION to read as
20 follows:

21 If the proposed district contains one thousand or more eligible voters as defined in § 6-16-6,
22 the county auditor shall set a date for an election to be held within the district on the question
23 of formation of the special district. The date may not be more than sixty days after the
24 appropriate board declares that the application for incorporation is valid. The election shall be

1 conducted pursuant to Title 12. The vote upon the question of incorporation shall be by ballot
2 which conforms to a ballot for a statewide question except that the statement required to be
3 printed on the ballot shall be prepared by the state's attorney. The election shall be canvassed
4 by the county commission.

5 Section 5. That chapter 6-16 be amended by adding thereto a NEW SECTION to read as
6 follows:

7 If a majority of the votes cast in an election conducted pursuant to section 4 of this Act is
8 in favor on the question of formation of the special district, an election shall be conducted by
9 the county auditor within sixty days after the official canvass to elect the initial board of
10 directors or trustees. The election shall be conducted pursuant to Title 12. The county auditor
11 shall publish a notice of vacancy no later than fifty days prior to the election. Circulation of
12 nominating petitions may begin upon completion of the official canvass of the election to form
13 the district. Nominating petitions shall be filed with the county auditor by 5:00 p.m. at least
14 thirty days before the election. The nominating petitions shall contain signatures of at least
15 twenty-five registered voters in the district. Absentee ballots shall be made available to the
16 voters no later than twenty days before the date of election. The election shall be canvassed by
17 the county commission.

18 Section 6. Whereas, this Act is necessary for the support of the state government and its
19 existing public institutions, an emergency is hereby declared to exist, and this Act shall be in
20 full force and effect from and after its passage and approval.

State of South Dakota

EIGHTY-THIRD SESSION
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 2008

400P0172

SENATE STATE AFFAIRS ENGROSSED NO. **SB 9** - 1/14/2008

Introduced by: The Committee on State Affairs at the request of the Bureau of
Administration

1 FOR AN ACT ENTITLED, An Act to provide for the disposal of state surplus property.

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

3 Section 1. Terms used in this Act mean:

4 (1) "Administrator," the director of property management for the Bureau of
5 Administration;

6 (2) "Authorized entity," a political subdivision, school, Indian tribe, or any nonprofit
7 educational or health institutions as determined under Section 501 of the Internal
8 Revenue Code;

9 (3) "Bureau," the Bureau of Administration;

10 (4) "Cannibalization," to take salvageable parts from a disabled machine for use in
11 building or repairing another machine; or to make use of a part taken from one thing
12 in building or repairing something else;

13 (5) "Disposed," the destruction, sale, transfer, trade in, discarding, or donation of state
14 personal property;



- 1 (6) "Fair market value," the price at which sales have been consummated for assets of
2 like type, quality, and quantity in a particular market at time of acquisition;
- 3 (7) "Fixed asset," personal property that has an expected life exceeding one year and has
4 an initial purchase cost of five thousand dollars or more;
- 5 (8) "Net disposal value," the fair market value less the expense of the most cost effective
6 disposal method;
- 7 (9) "Personal property," all property which, due to its nature or physical characteristics,
8 cannot be included within the scope or definition of real property. The term includes
9 property capable of being moved from one place to another and usually has a useful
10 life of temporary duration as compared to real property. The term does not include
11 livestock, seed, nursery stock, or organisms purchased for use in research,
12 agricultural, landscaping, or forestry activities of state institutions or agencies or
13 products derived or made from them. The term does not include foodstuffs or
14 inventory purchased for resale by state institutions;
- 15 (10) "Proceeds," funds derived from the sale of surplus property;
- 16 (11) "Property manager," the chief administrative officer of the agency or an authorized
17 agent;
- 18 (12) "Public auction," either a tangible event at a public location, an electronic event
19 which is advertised and made available to the public via the internet, or some other
20 bid process which is advertised and made available to the public;
- 21 (13) "Public agency," any unit of state, local, or tribal government within the state of
22 South Dakota;
- 23 (14) "Surplus property," any item of personal property that is no longer needed by the
24 owning agency.

1 Section 2. The Bureau of Administration is responsible for the disposition of all surplus
2 property for all state agencies. No state agency may dispose of surplus property without the
3 written authorization of the bureau which may be in electronic format.

4 Section 3. Before any state-owned personal property is disposed of, the agency property
5 manager shall declare the property surplus in the manner prescribed by this Act.

6 Section 4. Any state agency is responsible for the preservation of its surplus property prior
7 to its disposal. The agency shall make reasonable efforts to protect its surplus property from the
8 elements, theft, or any other means of destruction or deterioration.

9 Section 5. State-owned property may not be disposed until the following steps have been
10 taken:

- 11 (1) The agency property manager declares the property surplus;
- 12 (2) The property manager submits a form, prescribed by the bureau, to the administrator
13 for approval. The form shall state in part:
 - 14 (a) The legal name of the state agency;
 - 15 (b) The complete address or location of the surplus property;
 - 16 (c) A desired method of disposal of the surplus property as authorized in this Act;
 - 17 (d) The reason the property has been declared as surplus property;
 - 18 (e) An estimate, current value, suggested selling price, or minimum acceptable
19 price;
 - 20 (f) A statement that the contents of the form have been reviewed by the property
21 manager of the agency and that the facts contained in the form are true and
22 correct;
 - 23 (g) The fixed asset number if applicable; and
 - 24 (h) Any other information determined by the bureau to be necessary;

1 (3) The administrator shall review the request and estimate the property's fair market
2 value. The administrator shall, thereupon, designate the manner of disposal. Written
3 notification of the designation shall be sent to the submitting agency property
4 manager; and

5 (4) The agency shall maintain a record of all property it disposes of in a manner
6 prescribed by the bureau.

7 Section 6. If the property has an estimated fair market value greater than one hundred
8 dollars, the administrator may designate one of the following methods of disposal:

- 9 (1) Transfer to another state agency or Indian tribe with or without charge;
- 10 (2) Public auction;
- 11 (3) Exchange as trade-in for replacement equipment;
- 12 (4) Private direct sales at no less than ninety percent of the fair market value;
- 13 (5) Direct sales to any authorized entity at no less than ninety percent of the fair market
14 value; or
- 15 (6) Cannibalization.

16 If the expense of disposal under this section would reduce the net disposal value of the
17 property to less than one hundred dollars, the property may be disposed of pursuant to the
18 provisions of section 7 of this Act.

19 Section 7. If the property has an estimated fair market value less than one hundred dollars,
20 the administrator may designate one of the following methods of disposal:

- 21 (1) Transfer to a state agency or authorized entity with or without charge;
- 22 (2) Internet sales;
- 23 (3) Public auction;
- 24 (4) Sale of the property as scrap;

- 1 (5) Exchange as trade-in for replacement equipment;
- 2 (6) Sales through agents for a negotiated fee;
- 3 (7) Direct sales to the public for established prices;
- 4 (8) Cannibalization; or
- 5 (9) Disposal at a landfill, recycling center, or other waste facility.

6 Section 8. In addition to the disposal options set out in section 7 of this Act, the
7 administrator may designate that surplus personal computer equipment having an estimated fair
8 market value less than one hundred dollars be distributed to families designated by the
9 Department of Social Services as eligible for Title XIX assistance, Temporary Assistance for
10 Needy Families pursuant to chapter 28-7A, or to licensed foster homes.

11 Section 9. The administrator shall either authorize the agency to dispose of the property
12 itself or to transfer the property to the bureau for disposal.

13 Section 10. If the property disposed of under the provisions of this Act is a fixed asset, the
14 agency shall submit a fixed asset retirement form as designated by the bureau.

15 Section 11. Before the administrator authorizes a trade-in of property, the administrator shall
16 determine that the net benefit to the state exceeds the benefit that would be derived from a
17 public sale of the item.

18 Section 12. The bureau may not receive, store, handle, or process any equipment, fluids,
19 chemicals, residue, or other property which have been identified as hazardous by the bureau.
20 Each state agency that has surplus hazardous materials is responsible for proper handling and
21 disposal of those materials.

22 Section 13. Any money derived from the sale of public personal property shall be retained
23 in a revolving account. This revolving account shall be used to pay the administrative expenses
24 pertaining directly to the transportation, sale, and storage of surplus public personal property.

1 Any money derived from the sale of property acquired by dedicated funds, internal service
2 funds, or property inventoried by constitutional institutions, less the administrative expenses
3 pertaining directly to the transportation, storage, and sale of such property shall be returned to
4 the respective fund or institution. Any money derived from the sale of property not acquired by
5 dedicated funds, internal service funds, or property inventoried by constitutional institutions,
6 less the administrative expenses pertaining directly to the transportation, storage, and sale of the
7 property, shall be paid to the state treasurer at the end of each fiscal year.

8 Section 14. On approval of the sale of any personal property by the bureau, the conveyance
9 of the personal property shall be made in the name of the State of South Dakota acting by and
10 through the bureau by bill of sale or title certificate executed by the commissioner of
11 administration or the commissioner's authorized representative.

12 Section 15. Except as provided in section 8 of this Act, donations of state property to any
13 private individual, for-profit organization, or state employee is prohibited. The sale of state
14 property to any state employee is prohibited unless items are sold at public auctions.

15 Section 16. The commissioner of the Bureau of Administration may promulgate rules
16 pursuant to chapter 1-26 to carry out the functions of this Act regarding the disposal of state
17 surplus personal property.

18 Section 17. That § 5-23-32 be repealed.

19 ~~5-23-32. When any department, institution, or office has a surplus of furniture or fixtures,~~
20 ~~equipment, or supplies, or when such furniture or fixtures, equipment, or supplies, have become~~
21 ~~useless or no longer needed by such department, institution, or office, the Bureau of~~
22 ~~Administration may transfer such surplus property to some other department, institution, or~~
23 ~~other state agency or Indian tribe, and if such transfer cannot be made, the bureau shall dispose~~
24 ~~of such furniture or fixtures, equipment, or supplies at private or public sale. Before such sale~~

1 is made, such property shall be appraised by the Bureau of Administration, and the property may
2 not be sold for less than ninety percent of such appraisal.

3 Section 18. That § 5-23-48 be repealed.

4 ~~— 5-23-48. Solid waste generated by a state agency may be disposed of at the discretion of the
5 Department of Environment and Natural Resources after all practical recycling efforts have been
6 exhausted. The Department of Environment and Natural Resources may receive payment for
7 or pay for the removal of such solid waste.~~

8 Section 19. That § 5-24-9 be repealed.

9 ~~— 5-24-9. The Bureau of Administration shall constitute a Board of Survey and when any
10 personal property in the custody of any state officer shall become unfit for use by reason of age,
11 wear, tear, or otherwise, and is beyond repair, it shall be the duty of the Board of Survey to
12 inspect, condemn, appraise, and sell such property at public or private sale as in its judgment
13 will be most expedient, or it may exchange such property for other personal property required
14 for use of the state. A note shall be made in the inventory for that year of the condemnation and
15 sale of such property.~~

16 Section 20. That § 5-24-9.1 be repealed.

17 ~~— 5-24-9.1. Sale of property pursuant to § 5-24-9 shall be made only after the value of such
18 material, machinery, equipment, or other property has been fixed by appraisement of the
19 commissioner of the Bureau of Administration.~~

20 Section 21. That § 5-24-9.2 be repealed.

21 ~~— 5-24-9.2. The property described in § 5-24-9 shall be sold only for cash at public auction or
22 upon sealed bids. Before any sale shall be made, except sales to other agencies, departments,
23 or political subdivisions of the state, notice shall be given of the sale by the commissioner of
24 the Bureau of Administration, which notice shall be published in three of the daily newspapers~~

1 of the state, once each week for two successive weeks next before the day on or after which the
2 sale is to be made. The notice shall state a day on or after which the sale will be made, and the
3 location where such auction will be held, or a place where offers or bids will be received, which
4 day shall be at least fifteen days from the first publication of notice. The right to reject any or
5 all bids shall be reserved. The sale shall not be made before the day set but shall be made within
6 sixty days thereafter. If bids or offers are used, the bids or offers shall be in writing and shall be
7 filed in the Bureau of Administration at Pierre.

8 Section 22. That § 5-24-9.3 be repealed.

9 ~~—5-24-9.3. The commissioner of the Bureau of Administration may make sales of material,
10 machinery, equipment, or other personal property to any political subdivision of the state or to
11 any political subdivision of any Indian tribe in the state if the political subdivision of the Indian
12 tribe exclusively provides governmental services of a type legally provided by a political
13 subdivision of the state. Such sales shall follow the procedures for other sales, except that no
14 notice or advertisement for bid requirements or time of sale requirements apply to such sales.~~

15 Section 23. That § 5-24-9.4 be repealed.

16 ~~—5-24-9.4. On approval of the sale of any personal property by the Bureau of Administration,
17 the conveyance of said personal property shall be made in the name of the State of South Dakota
18 acting by and through the Bureau of Administration by bill of sale or title certificate executed
19 by the commissioner of administration or his authorized representative.~~

20 Section 24. That § 5-24-9.5 be repealed.

21 ~~—5-24-9.5. All moneys derived from the sale of public personal property shall be retained in
22 a revolving account out of which account the administrative expenses pertaining directly to the
23 transportation, sale, and storage of surplus public personal property will be paid. Moneys
24 derived from the sale of property acquired by dedicated funds, internal service funds, or property~~

1 ~~inventoried by constitutional institutions, less the administrative expenses pertaining directly~~
2 ~~to the transportation, storage and sale of such property shall be returned to the respective fund~~
3 ~~or institution. All moneys derived from the sale of property not acquired by dedicated funds,~~
4 ~~internal service funds, or property inventoried by constitutional institutions, less the~~
5 ~~administrative expenses pertaining directly to the transportation, storage, and sale of such~~
6 ~~property, shall be paid to the state treasurer at the end of each fiscal year.~~

State of South Dakota

EIGHTY-THIRD SESSION
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 2008

400P0343

SENATE STATE AFFAIRS ENGROSSED NO. **SB 59** - 1/14/2008

Introduced by: The Committee on State Affairs at the request of the Board of Regents

1 FOR AN ACT ENTITLED, An Act to revise certain provisions regarding the South Dakota
2 opportunity scholarship program.

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

4 Section 1. That § 13-55-31 be amended to read as follows:

5 13-55-31. In order to be eligible for a South Dakota opportunity scholarship award, a student
6 shall:

7 (1) Be a resident of South Dakota at the time of graduation from high school;

8 (2) Have a composite score of 24, or higher, on the test administered by the American
9 College Testing Program or a ~~verbal-mathematics score of 1070-1100~~, an equivalent
10 score as determined by the Board of Regents on the Scholastic Assessment Test, and
11 the ACT or SAT test shall be taken before the ~~student graduates from high school~~
12 first day of classes in the student's first term of enrollment;

13 (3) Meet the high school course requirements for graduation from the distinguished high
14 school program as provided in ~~Board of Regents Policy Number 2:3(2)(F)~~ section
15 24:43:11:05 of the Administrative Rules of South Dakota as in effect on January 1,



1 ~~2003~~ 2008;

2 (4) Attend a university, college, or technical school that is accredited by the North
3 Central Association of Colleges and Schools and that provides instruction from a
4 campus located in South Dakota; and

5 (5) Enter into the program within five years of graduation from high school or within one
6 year of the student's release from active duty with an active component of the armed
7 forces if the release is within five years of the student's graduation from high school.

8 If a student attends full-time a regionally accredited university, college, or technical
9 school located outside South Dakota and within two years following high school
10 graduation or within two years following release from active military service returns
11 to the state to attend full-time a regionally accredited university, college, or technical
12 school, the student is eligible to receive a partial award.

13 A student is eligible to participate in the South Dakota opportunity scholarship program for
14 the equivalent of four academic years (eight consecutive spring and fall terms) or until the
15 attainment of a baccalaureate ~~or technical~~ degree, whichever comes first. However, the
16 executive director of the Board of Regents may grant exceptions to the continuous enrollment
17 requirements for good cause shown.

18 A student who would have been eligible for the scholarship, but who applies after
19 completing one or more semesters of full-time work at an accredited institution, may be
20 admitted to the program only if the student has complied with the same grade point and credit
21 hour requirements that would apply to program participants. Admission granted under these
22 circumstances may not be retroactive, and eligibility for participation in the program shall be
23 reduced by one semester for each semester of work completed prior to admission to the
24 program.

1 Section 2. That § 13-55-34 be amended to read as follows:

2 13-55-34. In order to maintain eligibility, a student shall:

3 (1) Maintain a cumulative 3.0 grade point average on a 4.0 scale. Cumulative grade point
4 average shall be calculated after the second semester and every semester thereafter.

5 The student shall complete consecutive spring and fall terms in order to remain
6 eligible for continuation of the scholarship program from term to term. A student
7 whose cumulative grade point average falls below 3.0 on a 4.0 scale shall forfeit the
8 scholarship for the subsequent semester and for subsequent semesters until the
9 student has reestablished eligibility. To reestablish eligibility, the student shall
10 comply with all course load, enrollment, and proficiency examination requirements
11 for continued eligibility stated in §§ 13-55-30 to 13-55-35, inclusive, and the student
12 shall achieve a cumulative grade point average of 3.0, or greater, on a 4.0 scale. The
13 scholarship shall be reinstated beginning the semester following that in which the
14 student achieves a cumulative grade point average of 3.0, or greater, on a 4.0 scale.
15 Reinstatement of a scholarship does not extend the time allowed under the
16 scholarship program; any scholarship award forfeited cannot be reclaimed after a
17 student has regained eligibility. A student whose cumulative grade point average falls
18 below 3.0 on a 4.0 scale a second time forfeits the scholarship for all subsequent
19 semesters;

20 (2) Complete ~~fifteen~~ twelve credit hours of instruction per semester. The student shall
21 enroll in and complete at least ~~fifteen~~ twelve credit hours of instruction in each
22 consecutive spring and fall term. If the executive director of the Board of Regents
23 determines that a student's failure to enroll or to maintain continued enrollment
24 occurred as a direct result of legitimate factors outside the student's control, or has

1 resulted from the student's participation in an activity that in the executive director's
2 judgment provides knowledge or experience that will enhance the student's academic
3 pursuits, the executive director may extend the student's eligibility to participate in
4 the program for up to two additional years, if the student does not enroll in a
5 noneligible institution; and

6 (3) Sit for and pass all sections of a college proficiency exam as required by Board of
7 Regents Policy Number 2.28 as in effect on January 1, 2003, at the end of the
8 sophomore year. The Board of regents may review and adjust the proficiency
9 examinations administered in keeping with sound academic practice. If such changes
10 are made, the Board of Regents shall notify all eligible institutions of new testing
11 standards or requirements. If the student fails to pass the proficiency examinations
12 the first time, eligibility is forfeited for continuation in the scholarship program.

State of South Dakota

EIGHTY-THIRD SESSION
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 2008

183P0086

SENATE JUDICIARY ENGROSSED NO. **SCR 1 -** **1/14/2008**

Introduced by: Senators Two Bulls, Bartling, Dempster, Garnos, and Katus and Representatives Juhnke, Bradford, DeVries, Van Norman, and Weems at the request of the Committee on State-Tribal Relations

1 A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION, Supporting the use of video cameras in state, tribal, and
2 local law enforcement vehicles.

3 WHEREAS, the use of video camera equipment in law enforcement vehicles has increased
4 significantly in recent years; and

5 WHEREAS, in-car camera recordings provide an unbiased account of events that allow
6 citizens and others to view what actually occurred during encounters between law enforcement
7 personnel and the public. Agencies and others report that such evidence has been invaluable and
8 that the benefits of the in-car video camera far exceeded the original goals; and

9 WHEREAS, the single greatest value of the in-car camera is the positive impact that it has
10 on officer safety. Recordings give officers the opportunity to review their videotapes as a means
11 to self-critique their actions and review their approach to each situation and to any officer safety
12 issues they discover; and

13 WHEREAS, in-car video and audio recordings improve professionalism and training.
14 Officers tend to perform to the best of their ability when they know they are being recorded.



1 Cameras allow officers to more accurately reconstruct situations and obtain exact statements for
2 evidence. The ability to review the recording improves the chances of apprehending offenders
3 in situations where officers have been injured; and

4 WHEREAS, in-car cameras improve the officers' ability to respond to complaints regarding
5 professionalism and courtesy. Most officers have reported that the camera ultimately cleared
6 them of accusations of wrongdoing; very few reported that the camera sustained a complaint
7 filed against them; and

8 WHEREAS, in the context of contacts between law enforcement personnel and Native
9 American citizens, the presence of video recording equipment would serve to benefit all groups
10 by showing what actually transpired on those occasions. While video cameras cannot resolve
11 allegations or instances of racial profiling in all cases, this equipment can clarify what took
12 place in a great many instances and would make a positive contribution; and

13 WHEREAS, the South Dakota Highway Patrol already uses in-car video cameras and
14 continues to update equipment and capabilities in this area. The Highway Patrol in the past has
15 donated surplus video equipment to local law enforcement agencies for installation in their
16 vehicles; and

17 WHEREAS, local and tribal law enforcement jurisdictions could benefit by the increased
18 use of in-car video recording equipment:

19 NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Senate of the Eighty-Third Legislature
20 of the State of South Dakota, the House of Representatives concurring therein, that the South
21 Dakota Legislature supports and encourages the installation of video and audio recording
22 equipment in law enforcement patrol vehicles at all levels, including state, tribal, and local
23 vehicles. The Legislature urges law enforcement agencies and state, tribal, and local
24 governments to seek funding from all potential federal, state, tribal, and local sources, to

- 1 consider the use of surplus equipment if appropriate, and to make full use of this important
- 2 technology.