

**REPORT OF THE  
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS AND AUDIT COMMITTEE  
2019**

**COMMITTEE MEMBERS**

**Senator Ryan Maher, Chair  
Representative Sue Peterson, Vice Chair**

**Representative Steven Haugaard  
Representative Chris Karr  
Representative Isaac Latterell  
Representative Shawn Bordeaux**

**Senator Jack Kolbeck  
Senator John Wiik  
Senator Arthur Rusch  
Senator Susan Wismer**

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## **Committee Responsibilities**

The Government Operations and Audit Committee was established by South Dakota Codified Law (SDCL) 2-6-2. The Committee is appointed at each regular session of the Legislature. The Committee consists of ten members, five members from the Senate appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, one of whom shall be a member of the Judiciary Committee and five members from the House appointed by the Speaker of the House, one of whom shall be a member of the Judiciary Committee.

The responsibilities of the Committee are:

- To inquire and review any phase of the operations and the fiscal affairs of any department, institution, board or agency of the State;
- To examine records and vouchers, summon witnesses, examine expenditures and the general management of departments, as deemed necessary;
- To review the Single Audit Report of the State of South Dakota and separately issued agency audit reports;
- To review the following annual reports:
  - South Dakota 911 Coordination Board
  - South Dakota State Brand Board
  - South Dakota High School Activities Association
  - Obligation Recovery Center
  - Accountability report from the Technical Institutes
- To review the annual reports from each Department administering the funds received from the Building South Dakota Program;
- Review the Department of Corrections' semi-annual report on abuse and neglect in private placement facilities;
- To review compiled authorizations to derive a direct benefit from a contract, as collected by the Bureau of Human Resources;
- To review compiled authorizations to derive a direct benefit from a State authority, board, or commission contract, as collected by the Auditor General;
- To review the annual work plan and report of the State Board of Internal Control;
- Develop and implement a performance management review process to evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of State agencies;

- Review limitations on use relating to the University Centers off-campus sites in Pierre, Rapid City, and Sioux Falls and make recommendations to the Legislature regarding these limitations;
- To make a detailed report to the Senate and House of Representatives and submit a copy of its report to the Appropriations Committee of each House of the Legislature at the next succeeding session of the Legislature or any special session of the Legislature upon request of the body.

### **Committee Activity**

#### **Performance Reports**

Senate Bill 120, 2017 session, assigned the Government Operations and Audit Committee the responsibility to develop and implement a performance management review process. The process is a collaborative effort between the agencies and the Committee. When agencies appear every three years, it is an opportunity for the Committee to revise, add, delete, or accept as is existing agency performance measures. The agency has the mission or vision for the Department as well as the data to track progress and the Committee provides feedback for establishing key performance measures. Seven agencies appeared before the Committee and with feedback from the Committee developed the following performance measures.

#### Governor's Office of Economic Development

The Community Development Director of the Governor's Office of Economic Development (GOED) described their mission to expand job opportunities, retain and expand existing businesses, foster new businesses, facilitate business succession and recruit out-of-state businesses. To accomplish this mission the GOED identified seven performance metrics. The first three metrics are activity metrics and the last four metrics are outcome metrics:

1. Conduct 500 retention and expansion visits with South Dakota companies
2. Conduct 200 community visits
3. Conduct 36 retention and expansion, partner, or community visits in Indian Country
4. Facilitate 40 business projects
5. Facilitate \$800 million in capital expenditures
6. Facilitate 1,200 jobs created or retained
7. South Dakota Gross Domestic Product at \$53 billion

The Committee approved the performance metrics.

#### Department of Transportation

The Secretary of the Department of Transportation described the five key metrics used by the Department of Transportation to measure outcomes. In addition to the metrics presented by

the Department, the Committee desired a metric be developed to track the condition of the State-owned rail line. The Committee passed a motion to amend the first metric from “Pavement Condition” to “Infrastructure Condition”. The new metric would track the condition of the State highways and the State-owned rail line. The Secretary agreed to include a metric on the condition of the State-owned line in the November 2019 final report. The five key metrics are:

1. Infrastructure condition
2. Bridge condition
3. Highway safety
4. Customer satisfaction
5. Workforce development

#### Department of Tourism

The Deputy Secretary of the Department of Tourism described the Department’s goals:

1. Increase year-over-year tourism related economic impact by 2%
2. Increase year-over-year tourism related jobs by 1%
3. Increase year-over-year visitation by 1.5%
4. Increase year-over-year visitor spending by 2%
5. Increase year-over-year State and local tax revenue by 2%
6. Increase year-over-year tourism promotion tax revenue by 2%

In addition, the Committee asked the Department to develop a performance measure for tribal tourism. The Deputy Secretary explained the efforts that have been made to help the tribes, from speaking at tribal events, meeting with tribal leaders, and inclusion of tribal activities in the vacation guide published by the Department. She explained that at this time there is nothing tangible and consistent that can be developed into a performance measure. She stated they are currently working with George Washington University to develop a tribal tourism metric. She stated that the Department would continue to update the Committee on their tribal tourism efforts.

The Committee also requested a performance measure to track visitor satisfaction. The Deputy Secretary described a number of surveys that measure different aspects relating to visitor satisfaction. She explained that one of the surveys, completed by a company named DK Shifflet, has been done since 1982 and is the best survey to use as a performance measure to monitor visitor satisfaction. The Committee did not object to the use of the DK Shifflet survey as a measure of visitor satisfaction.

#### Department of Game, Fish and Parks

The Finance Officer for the Department of Game, Fish and Parks presented the performance measures that were originally agreed to with the Legislative Planning Committee three years

ago. The first goal is to provide outdoor recreational opportunities by optimizing the quantity and quality of sustainable hunting, fishing, camping, trapping and other outdoor recreational opportunities. The Department utilizes customer surveys to measure success and tracks the results over time to see what progress has been made. The four areas where surveys are used to track customer satisfaction are hunting, fishing, trapping, and camping. The second goal of the Department is to maintain a consistent funding mix for the Department using general funds, bond payment funds, federal funds, and other funds. The Committee approved the continued use of the Department's goals and metrics.

### Department of Agriculture

A Policy Advisor for the Department of Agriculture described the mission of the Department, which is, to promote, protect, and preserve South Dakota agriculture for today and tomorrow. The Department has established the following four goals:

1. To continue to grow our outreach efforts to volunteer fire departments as we are able to given federal funding.
2. To attract quality year-round events at the State Fair Park and maintain event days within 5% on an annual basis.
3. To continue to write or review an average of 190 plans per year based on current funding levels and will grow our planning efforts (to manage natural resources) as additional funding is available.
4. To make initial contact with 100% of complainants (regarding allegations of a violation of pesticide law) within one business day.

The Committee approved the Department's goals and passed a motion for the Department to develop an additional measure relating to customer satisfaction. The Secretary of the Department of Agriculture appeared a second time and explained the additional resources that would be required to develop a customer satisfaction performance measure. She stated the Department currently did not have budget to complete this request. The Committee accepted her explanation and approved the Department's existing performance measures.

### Department of Environment and Natural Resources

The Secretary of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources described the responsibility of the Department to take care of the land, air and water. He summarized the Department's anticipated outcomes and metrics to measure success:

1. Public health protected – No public health outbreaks caused by poor drinking water or poor air quality.
2. Air and water quality protected – 100% of the State meets the national air quality standards. The Department completes the biennial integrated Water Quality Report measuring the State's water quality to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards.

3. Pollution prevention – 100% of the federal EPA 319 money is obligated each year to prevent nonpoint source water pollution in watershed projects and 100% of old abandoned underground tanks are pulled to prevent groundwater pollution.
4. Cleanup of mined lands and spills – 90% of reclamation liabilities are released for reclaimed mines and 90% of all cumulative spills are cleaned up and closed out with no further action needed.
5. Adequate and affordable publicly owned environmental infrastructure – 90% of State water project applications are funded using grants and low interest loans from State Water and Environment Fund and EPA State Revolving Fund financial assistance programs to provide environmental infrastructure upgrades and expansions.
6. Environmental and business friendly climates maintained – 100% of contested environmental permits are upheld by the appropriate permit issuing authority, State board, or court which confirms that the Department has drafted the permits to be technically correct and legally defensible.

The Committee approved the performance metrics.

#### Department of Education

The Secretary of the Department of Education (DOE) presented revised performance measures for the Department. The Committee did not approve the measures as presented based on the following information:

For the three years of 2016, 2017 and 2018, (the first three years that results were available related to the changes that were instituted in 2013) the DOE has met only 10% (6 of 60) of their performance measures. When the DOE presented their draft report of new performance measures in May, the Committee expressed concern with the low results and the low 5-year and 10-year proposed goals.

For example:

- The English Proficiency Rates for 3<sup>rd</sup> graders have been between 48% - 51%, with a 5-year goal of 54%. (2015-2019)
- The Math Proficiency Rates for 8<sup>th</sup> graders have been between 39% - 47%, with a 5-year goal of 52%. (2015-2019)
- College and Career Readiness Rates in the area of Math have decreased from 68% in 2013 to 54% in 2019, and the DOE proposed a 5-year goal of 55%, and a 10-year goal of 68%.
- In 2018, after consistently failing to meet their targets, the DOE re-set time frames and performance measurements from the 6-year targets to the 5-year and 10-year targets. To better illustrate – starting in 2015, the 2021 target for the Math Proficiency Rate for 8<sup>th</sup> graders was 69.62%; the new format became a 5-year and 10-year goal with much lower target goals (52% and 57% respectively).

During DOE's presentation to the Committee on October 30, 2019, the DOE did not adequately address the committee's concerns regarding current and future student achievement. Because the DOE has failed to meet achievable past performance measures, and based on information provided to the Committee in May and October, the committee has no reason to expect different results going forward, the Committee did not approve the new performance measures as presented.

From 2015 to budgeted 2020, the DOE budget has increased \$200 million yet test results have shown no significant improvement. Because the Committee has an obligation, according to State law (SDCL 2-6-2), to taxpayers, students and parents to review and analyze financial and programmatic areas of the DOE and make recommendations for improvement, as well as develop and implement a performance management review process, the following motion was made by Senator Kolbeck, seconded by Representative Karr and passed by the Committee:

"I move that an informal Subcommittee of this Committee be appointed consisting of the Chair, Vice Chair, and one additional member of this Committee, to "review and analyze" the Department of Education. The Subcommittee, in conjunction with the Department of Legislative Audit (DLA) and a third-party research body selected by the work group, will oversee an independent review of the Department of Education, including: 1) financial sources and uses of all general, federal and other funds (as requested by the work group and conducted by DLA), 2) a thorough analysis of the Department of Education's adherence to the State Constitutional mandate, including content, purpose, goals and results. The conclusions and recommendations of the report will inform the House and Senate Education Committees, the Joint Appropriations Committees, and the Government Operations and Audit Committee on future recommended Education Department appropriations and relevant program authorizations by which funding should be spent more effectively to significantly improve student outcomes in South Dakota."

Chair Maher appointed Representative Peterson (chair), Representative Bordeaux, Representative Karr, and Senator Kolbeck to the Subcommittee.

#### South Dakota State Brand Board

The Director of the South Dakota State Brand Board was present to provide the Committee the State Brand Board Annual Report and answer Committee questions. She reported that the State Brand Board receives no General Fund appropriations and operates entirely on brand inspection fees, brand transfers, and renewal fees.

The annual report contained information on the number of livestock inspected during the calendar year, the fees collected, the number of holds, missing or stolen livestock, recovered strays, livestock investigations, and brand registration activity. The Director reported that



1,529,134 head of livestock were inspected in calendar year 2018, as compared to 1,826,424 inspected in calendar year 2017.

The Committee had additional questions about the turnaround time for approving brand applications. The Director stated they have changed the application form and are providing applicants more information on-line about the application process. The Committee will continue to review the operations of the State Brand Board.

#### The Building South Dakota Programs (BSD)

The Finance Director of the Governor's Office of Economic Development (GOED), provided an overview of the programs under the GOED. The Finance Director of the GOED explained the two primary purposes of the Economic Development Partnership Program (EDPP): 1) to help local economic development programs with training needs, and 2) to help local economic development programs recapitalize local revolving loan funds. The EDPP awarded seven grants during the fiscal year totaling \$12,625.

The Finance Director provided an overview of the Local Infrastructure Improvement Program (LIIP). The program provides grants to assist in funding the construction and reconstruction of infrastructure for the purpose of serving economic development projects. The LIIP awarded seven grants during the fiscal year totaling \$1.9 million. The projected number of jobs created was 185.

The Finance Director provided an overview of the Reinvestment Payment Program (RPP). The program is available to assist companies in offsetting the upfront costs associated with relocating or expanding operations and/or upgrading equipment in South Dakota. This program allows for project owners to receive a reinvestment payment, not to exceed the sales and use tax paid on project costs, for new or expanded facilities with project costs in excess of \$20 million, or for equipment upgrades with project costs in excess of \$2 million. The RPP awarded thirteen grants during the fiscal year totaling \$31 million. The projected number of jobs created or retained was 995.

The Finance Director provided an overview of the South Dakota Jobs Grant Program (JGP). The program is available to assist companies in offsetting the upfront costs associated with relocating or expanding operations and/or upgrading equipment in South Dakota. There were four JGP grants awarded during the fiscal year totaling \$163,611. The projected number of jobs created was 74.

The Executive Director of the South Dakota Housing Development Authority (SDHDA) was present to address the Committee regarding the South Dakota Housing Opportunity Fund (HOF). The SDHDA distributes HOF funds geographically throughout the State with 30% of the funds targeted for cities with a population of 50,000 or more and 70% of the funds targeted for the rest of the State. As a result of the applications received in FY2019, 17 projects and

programs were funded, which will assist 248 individuals and families. In FY2019, \$2.7 million was awarded by SDHDA.

#### South Dakota Board of Technical Education Accountability Report

The Executive Director of the Board of Technical Education (BOTE) and the four Presidents from the technical institutes presented to the Committee. The Director reported on the system's enrollment, retention rate, graduation rate, and student placement. The system's 2018-2019 enrollment report, unduplicated enrollment (full-time, part-time and dual-credit) at the four institutions increased by 2.6% (6,652 students to 6,825).

The Director explained that the retention rate measures the number of students who enroll in an institution one fall and return to the institution the following fall. The system is currently collecting data for the fall 2019 retention report. The system retention rate history from 2015 to 2018 was 77%, 77%, 78%, and 78%, respectively. The goal for 2019 is 78.5%. The Director stated the Build Dakota Scholarship Program has helped with the retention of students.

The Director stated the system produced 2,393 graduates during the 2017-2018 academic year, up from 2,334 graduates in 2016-2017. The system's placement rate was 98% (2090). The 2018 rate is an increase from the 97.2% placement rate in 2017. Among those graduates who identified themselves as "employed" (1,683), 83.2% (1,401) are employed in South Dakota.

The Director thanked the Legislature for the additional instructor salary support funding and maintenance and repair funding. He explained that the additional funding has helped attract and retain qualified instructors. The Committee approved the annual accountability report.

#### South Dakota 911 Coordination Board

Counsel for the Department of Public Safety presented the 9-1-1 Coordination Board report, which is submitted each year. There are 32 Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs), including four tribal PSAPs.

In 2019, the PSAPs answered 332,721 9-1-1 calls. The PSAPs reported their total calls answered (both 9-1-1 and non-emergency calls combined) were 1.4 million. The Next Generation 9-1-1 System, an internet-based system, is a major priority for the Board. In addition, the Board is working on meeting their data accuracy goal of 98% for the geographic information system electronic database. Counsel reported on the financial activity in the 9-1-1 Coordination Fund for fiscal year 2019 and explained how surcharge revenue is distributed.

Counsel informed the Committee of 9-1-1 service outages occurring in the fall of 2018. The Board approved litigation and filed a civil lawsuit against vendors that were involved since 2014 in South Dakota's Next Generation 9-1-1 System. The lawsuit alleges the vendors failed to provide satisfactory service. In June 2019, a new vendor was selected to work on the Next Generation 9-1-1 System.

## **Project AWARE Grant Performance Review**

The Committee selected the Project AWARE Grant during the 2018 interim period for review in the 2019 interim. The grant is a five-year, \$8.7 million grant that started in September 2018 prior to Legislative approval of federal spending authority for the grant. The Department of Education (DOE) requested retroactive spending authority during the 2019 Legislative session. The federal grant is from Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The Committee's objective is to learn about the goals of the program and track program performance over the period of the grant.

The Director of the Division of Accreditation, Certification and Data Management for the South Dakota Department of Education presented the following goals for Project Aware:

- Increase and improve access to mental health services for school-aged youth across South Dakota through partnerships with school districts, educational cooperatives, and community mental health centers
- Equip educational professionals with the tools necessary to recognize and respond to behavioral health issues among their students through multi-tiered systems of support
- Conduct outreach and engagement with school aged-youth and their families to promote positive mental health and increase awareness of mental health issues
- Help youth develop skills that promote resilience, destigmatize mental health, and increase self and peer awareness of mental health issues

The Director stated the Department is also partnering with the Department of Social Services Division of Behavioral Health. She advised that they have been up and running for about six months and explained the timeline for the grant through the fifth year.

The Committee expressed concerns about data collection, privacy and whether specific parental consent is obtained for student participation in the program. Jackie Larson of the DOE stated that specific parental consent is obtained, however, when copies of the consent forms were requested by the Committee, at least one school did not have them designed yet. No written policies or procedures are in place to ensure that students without parental consent were not included in the screening, and information regarding inception dates of consent form use, and related exceptions or gaps, requested by the Committee, was not provided by the DOE. The Committee plans to monitor and follow this grant through its whole process. Committee members plan to continue monitoring the performance of the grant.

## **Specific Matters Pertaining to Various State Agencies**

### University of South Dakota Free Speech Policy

The President of the University of South Dakota (USD) described the investigation conducted by USD relating to the Hawaiian Day incident at the USD Law School. General Counsel for USD explained the investigation he conducted including a timeline of events and applicable USD

policy. The Committee was concerned about how USD would handle similar situations in the future. The President explained the related discussions on campus, emphasizing the importance of being clear on advice issued and allowing the student body to come up with solutions. The Committee asked if there was any pending legal action relating to this incident and USD Counsel advised there was not.

### Board of Regents

The Executive Director of the Board of Regents along with five Presidents and one Vice President of the six South Dakota universities reported on the implementation of House Bill 1087, 2019 session, regarding free speech and intellectual diversity on university campuses. The Director stated the Board of Regents along with the six University officials have gone to work to establish guidelines and policies to implement House Bill 1087. He emphasized that this is a process and they are in the midst of the process. Each of the six University officials explained activities that have occurred on their respective campuses, as well as future events planned for intellectual diversity and free speech training. The Committee heard public testimony from an official with the American Council of Trustees and Alumni. The Committee asked to what extent the Universities have worked with various free speech and intellectual diversity organizations. In addition, the Committee identified information they expected to see in the annual report, required by House Bill 1087. The Committee plans to continue to monitor the implementation of House Bill 1087.

### New Operational Plan for the University Center Sioux Falls

The President of USD and the Executive Director of the University Center Sioux Falls (UCSF) explained the new memorandum of understanding between USD and UCSF. The Director described the gap between technical schools and universities, and they hope to provide a connection like a community college would. To reflect this change, the name has also been changed to the Community College for Sioux Falls (CCSF). The President testified CCSF will now be a branch of USD. The Committee was dissatisfied with the lack of information shared with the Legislature prior to these changes being made. The Committee expressed concern about whether the CCSF would be self-supporting under the new model and plans to continue to review this topic in the future.

### Department of Social Services Medicaid Management Information System

The Deputy Secretary of the Department of Social Services (DSS) provided background information on the Medicaid Management Information System (MMIS), which is used to process all healthcare claims in the Medicaid program. She stated the mainframe legacy system is being modernized in phases and includes the following modules:

- Provider Enrollment and Credentialing
- Prior Authorization
- Claims Adjudication (health care and pharmacy claims)

- Data Analytics/Data Warehouse

The Committee was concerned about prior upgrade failures and how it can be avoided going forward. The Committee plans to monitor progress in the future.

#### Department of Education discussed Subrecipient Monitoring Procedures

The Committee wanted follow-up information on how the South Dakota Department of Education (SDDOE) is progressing on their monitoring procedures for subawards to local education agencies (LEAs). The Director of the Division of Finance and Management with the SDDOE provided information on the SDDOE's fiscal monitoring policies. The Committee asked numerous questions and were updated on the changes that have been made to strength the oversight process. The Director described the pre-award risk assessment process that now takes place prior to awarding the grant, the ongoing risk assessments completed, monitoring activities, technical assistance provided to LEAs, and enforcement actions. The Committee plans to continue monitoring the Department's work in this area.

#### South Dakota School for the Deaf

On two occasions the Committee reviewed recent developments relating to the South Dakota School for the Deaf (SDSD). The Committee requested and received information about the programs offered by the school and the status of the SDSD property in Sioux Falls. The Superintendent of the SDSD explained the language development programs offered to children from birth up to their twenty second birthday. She explained the decision made, 13 years ago, to go to a total outreach model and discontinue on-campus classes in Sioux Falls. The decision was made because the SDSD campus in Sioux Falls had less than a dozen students on campus and they served about 400 students statewide. Audiological services remain on-campus. The SDSD now serves 589 children around the State.

Counsel for the Board of Regents explained the events that led up to the sale of the SDSD campus property. The SDSD campus was conveyed to the Sioux Falls Ministry Center, and the State now has ownership of the TCF Building in Sioux Falls. The Committee heard public testimony regarding concerns about the new location and for educational services that better meet the needs of deaf and hard of hearing children. No further action was taken by the Committee.

#### Department of Game, Fish and Parks

##### *Second Century Habitat Fund*

The Deputy Secretary of the South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks provided information about the make-up of the Second Century Habitat Fund and habitat programs offered through the fund. The Deputy Secretary explained the fund is a nonprofit corporation qualifying as an exempt organization under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

The former name of the organization was the South Dakota Habitat Conservation Foundation, Inc. He explained the purposes of the Second Century Habitat Fund are:

1. To solicit and receive contributions to conserve and improve the quality and quantity of habitat suitable for wildlife and to improve water quality and other natural resources in South Dakota.
2. To solicit and receive contributions which will enhance habitat conservation efforts through research, educational programs and public awareness programs.
3. To serve as a resource to both private landowners and conservation organizations focused on improving habitat through habitat programs.

The Deputy Secretary stated Senate Bill 176, 2019 Session, appropriated \$1,000,000 to the fund and the fund has a balance of \$2,400,000. Section 1 of Senate Bill 176 states, "There is hereby appropriated from the general fund the sum of one million dollars (\$1,000,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, to the Bureau of Finance and Management to provide a grant to the second century habitat fund held with the South Dakota Community Foundation and administered by the executive board of the second century habitat fund for the protection and enhancement of wildlife habitat across the state." The Committee was concerned about this money going to a 501(c)(3) nonprofit corporation and who would provide oversight of this nonprofit corporation. The Deputy Secretary suggested a member of the Legislature be added to the Board for more transparency. The Committee plans to continue following the activity of this fund.

#### *Proposed changes to licenses, park and camping fees*

The Director of the Division of Parks and Recreation explained the primary reason for the fee increases was because of the repair projects attributable to the 2019 spring flooding events. He explained the consecutive wet springs have impacted early season park use and damaged infrastructure. As of July 1, 2019, flooding conditions made 10% of system wide campsites unavailable for reservation. 2019 revenues are down \$1,900,000 from 2018. Parking lots, camp sites, roads, boat ramps, electrical pedestals and comfort stations were inundated with water, and in some cases covered with as much as five feet of water. In addition, several dams and one major bridge were impacted. Rehabilitation and replacement efforts for these items are estimated at over \$10,000,000. The Committee requested a list of the necessary repair projects and plans to continue to monitor this situation.

#### Department of Human Services

##### *Additional funding to South Dakota Nursing Homes*

The President of the South Dakota Association of Healthcare Organizations testified on the impact of the additional funding to nursing homes. He stated the increase resulted in an additional \$8 per day for a Medicaid recipient. In a 50-bed facility, with 60% of its residence Medicaid eligible, this resulted in an additional \$88,000 annually. This did not cover a \$1 per

hour pay raise for its employees. Although there are still funding challenges ahead, he thanked the Legislature for the additional funding. The Executive Director of the South Dakota Health Care Association also testified about the impacts of the additional funding and thanked the Legislature for the increase in funding. No further action was taken by the Committee.

#### *Rate setting methodology for Community Support Providers*

The Director of Developmental Disabilities with the Department of Human Services, Darryl Millner, provided an update on the workgroup established to develop a rate methodology for Community Support Providers (CSPs). He indicated that the CSPs were presented with, and were in agreement with, his proposal to present a new plan in the next 12-24 months. Committee members communicated to Mr. Millner that his information was contrary to reports that have been received from CSPs across the State and that the Committee did not believe the rate-setting methodology process intended by Senate Bill 147, 2017 Session, was being properly implemented. Committee members asked to be notified of the next work group meetings and will attend those meetings to ensure the outcomes of the workgroup comply with SB 147.

#### Department of Agriculture discussed the pesticide regulatory program

The Director of the Agricultural Services Division of the South Dakota Department of Agriculture (SDDA) provided background information about the pesticide regulatory program, including enforcement practices. She described the cooperative agreement in place between the SDDA and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), whereby the SDDA is the primary enforcement agency for both State and federal pesticide and application laws. She explained the four main components of the pesticide regulatory program: 1) product registration, 2) applicator licensing, 3) inspections, and 4) investigations. The Committee was particularly concerned about “drift” complaints. The Director stated that drift complaints were higher in 2017 and have since dropped. She advised the decline was due to education, training, and timelier investigations of complaints. The Committee heard public testimony expressing concerns about the SDDA and encouraging the SDDA to perform inspections, in the field, during key application times. No further action was taken by the Committee.

#### Conflicts of Interest

##### *Bureau of Human Resources*

The Committee reviewed the annual compilation of conflict of interest authorizations called for in House Bill (HB) 1064, passed during the 2015 Legislative Session. Under HB 1064 a governing body may authorize an officer or employee of a State agency to benefit from a contract if the contract is fair, reasonable, and not contrary to the public interest; these authorizations are required to be filed with the Commissioner of the Bureau of Human Resources (BHR) and presented to the Committee annually. The Committee reviewed seven approved

authorizations (waivers) for the July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019 reporting period. The Committee plans to review approved waivers annually.

### *Auditor General*

The Auditor General provided information on the changes implemented in 2017 with the passage of House Bill 1170. This legislation defined what constitutes a conflict, narrowing it down to an interest in a contract or direct benefit from a contract. The Auditor General reviewed the report on compiled authorizations to derive a direct benefit from a contract and advised that there were 37 State board members who had submitted waivers. He did not see any concerns when viewing from an auditor's perspective. The Committee plans to review approved waivers annually.

### Obligation Recovery Center

House Bill 1228 was passed during the 2015 Legislative Session and created the Obligation Recovery Center (Center) within the Bureau of Administration (BOA). The Center began operations on July 15, 2016. As required by law, the Commissioner of the BOA provided the Committee the annual report of the activities of the Obligation Recovery Center. The Center has entered into a memorandum of understanding with each agency that uses the Center to collect debt to ensure agency specific requirements are considered. The Legislature passed House Bill 1039 during the 2019 Legislative Session allowing the vocational technical schools the ability to refer debt to the Center beginning July 1, 2019. Memorandums of understanding were signed with all the technical schools effective July 1, 2019. The BOA contracted with two debt collection agencies with one-year contracts, with four additional one-year optional extension periods. The debt collection agencies began collecting debt on March 13, 2017. During FY2019, the Center collected \$3.4 million for State agencies and established payment plans for \$10.3 million (total financial impact of collection activities of \$13.7 million). Of the \$3.4 million remitted to State agencies, \$677,577 was deposited into the general fund with the remaining monies distributed to various agency funds. The Committee accepted the report and will continue to review the activity of the Center on an annual basis.

### State Board of Internal Control

The Commissioner of the Bureau of Finance and Management (BFM) and the State Internal Control Officer presented the annual report of the State Board of Internal Control (SBIC) and provided the Committee an update on the activity of the SBIC. They presented highlights from the reporting period, which included:

- Five subrecipient audits reviewed
- Added language to subrecipient monitoring guide
- Drafted and adopted Statewide internal control framework
- Implemented framework at the Bureau of Finance and Management and the Department of Revenue



- Completed first agency reporting

The SBIC plans to start working with the Department of Education (DOE) in the fall of 2019 and hopes to adopt a DOE internal control framework by the end of the second quarter of fiscal year 2020. The Committee had additional questions about the timeframe for completing internal control frameworks for the remaining agencies. The Commissioner explained that with the experience gained so far, future agency frameworks should go more quickly. The Committee will monitor the State Board of Internal Control's activity on an annual basis.

### Board of Regents

#### *University Centers*

In accordance with South Dakota Codified Law 13-51-1.4, the Committee reviewed annual accountability reports for each of the University Centers. The President of University of South Dakota presented the operating statement for the Community College for Sioux Falls, along with enrollment data for fiscal years 2013 through 2019. The President of South Dakota State University also testified and stated that the new operating agreement for the Community College for Sioux Falls has drastic changes to distribution of operating costs and teaching responsibilities, making it a more efficient model.

The Vice President of Finance and Administration at Black Hills State University – Rapid City presented the operating statement for the Rapid City campus, along with enrollment data for fiscal years 2013 through 2019. She stated the Black Hills State University – Rapid City has a history of being self-supported and they expect that to continue. The Committee plans to continue monitoring the financial condition of the University Centers.

### Department of Legislative Audit presented the GOAC Blue Book for fiscal year 2019

A State Government Audit Manager with the Department of Legislative Audit, presented the 2019 GOAC Other Fund Information by Agency book (GOAC Blue Book). The GOAC Blue Book is broken out by State agency and the Board of Regents and provides four years of cash basis information on each of the fund's revenue, expenses and cash balances. While the GOAC Blue Book does not identify funds available for appropriation, the information is useful for identifying funds that warrant a closer review. The Committee selected the Law Enforcement Officers Training Fund to review in more detail at their October 30, 2019 meeting.

### Office of the Attorney General and the Law Enforcement Officers Training Fund

The Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General and the Finance Director reported on the sources and uses of funds in the Law Enforcement Officers Training Fund and the 911 Telecommunicator Training Fund. The Finance Director provided historical information on the fees collected by these two funds. The Committee questioned the negative cash balance in the 911 Telecommunicator Training Fund and asked about the plan to bring the fund back into a

positive cash position. The Deputy Attorney General stated the fees charged in South Dakota are less than the fees charged in surrounding states and there may be room for a fee increase. The Committee plans to monitor this fund in the future.

#### Department of Education

##### *Presented the annual report of the Workforce Education Fund*

The Director of the Division of Career and Technical Education with the Department of Education (DOE) reviewed the Workforce Education Fund (WEF) Annual Report and provided an overview of the WEF. The 2018 Legislature passed Senate Bill 81, which limited the fund to providing grants for new and existing secondary career and technical education programs. She discussed the Secondary Career and Technical Education grants or Workforce Education Grants, their requirements and provided a list of grants awarded, with eight being awarded in 2019. She stated, to date, they have awarded approximately \$4.5 million in grants. The Committee will continue to monitor the outcomes of these grants in the future.

#### Department of Environment and Natural Resources discussed abandoned wells in Harding County

The Administrator of the Minerals and Mining program of the South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) presented background information regarding the 40 abandoned wells and the jump off field in Harding County. He stated 36 wells are relatively shallow (less than 2,000 feet deep) and 4 wells are deep (more than 5,000 feet deep). He reported that the 40 wells were properly constructed by the developer. Due to the construction methods, the field poses no short term or long term threat to locally utilized ground water resources. He stated the field was productive in terms of gas production and could be brought back on-line. He reported the main concern for the wells is the potential for gas leaks and the cost estimate for plugging these orphaned wells is \$887,700. The developer abandoned 40 wells, leaving 24 well sites on private surface. He stated DENR is doing everything within its statutory authority to either: 1) continue efforts to close the field, or 2) facilitate a new operator returning the jump off field to production. In conclusion, he stated the Board of Minerals and Environment requested the Office of Attorney General file a civil lawsuit against the developer and its principals in Texas for \$15.5 million, which was filed in Hughes County Circuit Court on May 14, 2019. The Committee heard public testimony from a landowner in Harding County with 21 wells on his property. He was concerned about his livestock's exposure to the wells. The Committee plans to monitor this situation in the future.

#### Department of Labor and Regulation discussed the Bring Your A Game Program

The Secretary of the Department of Labor and Regulation explained the mission and goals for the "Bring Your A Game Program". She stated the program will be new in fiscal year 2020, having received a \$215,000 appropriation. The mission of the program is to increase individual and family self-sufficiency. This includes meaningful employment, retention of employment

and family and workplace success and balance. They are focusing on three areas and will offer courses in each area: 1) basic computer literacy, 2) financial literacy, and 3) soft skills. She explained that soft skills are such things as proper attendance, respect for others, attitude, accountability, and acceptance of responsibilities. She identified the following goals for the first year:

- Serve 500 participants across the State with 50% of them either entering the workforce or improving their employment position
- Seventy five percent will retain their jobs
- Earnings will equal or exceed \$4,600/quarter, factoring some positions are part time
- Offer 200 classes, in all three areas, in 20 communities across the State
- Survey participants after completing the program

The Committee had numerous questions about how the program would be announced in communities, where the program will be offered, and the costs associated with the program. The Committee plans to monitor the outcomes of the program in the future.

### **Juvenile Corrections**

The Committee is charged with the responsibility to review any findings of abuse or neglect of juveniles in a juvenile correctional facility.

Since the Star Academy was closed on April 8, 2016, there were no Juvenile Corrections Monitor reports to the Committee during the 2019 interim. Senate Bill 82, 2017 Session, required the Department of Corrections to compile a confidential report of all allegations of abuse and neglect of individuals under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections within private contracted facilities. The Director of Juvenile Services presented the report for the time period from July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019. Fifteen cases were reported to the Committee during the period.

The Committee reviewed information released by the South Dakota News Watch Organization alleging a pattern of improper treatment of residents of the intensive youth treatment facility at the Aurora Plains Academy in Plankinton. The Committee asked both the Department of Social Services, the agency responsible for licensing the facility, and the Department of Corrections to explain how the process works at this facility. The Committee expressed concerns that residents no longer had an independent advocate to report to. The Secretary of the Department of Social Services testified, that at the request of the Governor, she would be looking at the process to see if and where improvements could be made. The Committee asked the Secretary to report back on the results of her review.

### **Audit Reports**

South Dakota Single Audit Report for FY18

The Committee reviewed the South Dakota Single Audit Report and other separately issued audit reports for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018.

Financial and compliance audits involve testing financial transactions of the State to determine that money is properly accounted for and expended in accordance with state and federal laws and regulations. All audits conducted of state agencies were consolidated and reported in the Single Audit Report. The Single Audit Report includes the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the State of South Dakota prepared by the Bureau of Finance and Management, a schedule showing the federal awards administered by the state and related expenditures, and audit findings and recommendations issued by the Department of Legislative Audit.

The Single Audit Report was issued in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, Government Auditing Standards issued by Comptroller General of the United States, U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Uniform Guidance, and South Dakota Codified Laws. A copy of this report may be obtained from the Department of Legislative Audit.

The Committee reviewed financial reporting, internal control and compliance deficiencies written on six State organizations, containing twenty recommendations for corrective action. Six recommendations related to compliance and/or internal control findings relating to federal laws and regulations; and, fourteen recommendations related to inadequate internal control procedures over receipts, revenue collections, expenditures, and financial reporting.

The following represents the state agencies with audit findings and recommendations from fiscal years 2018 and 2017 and the implementation of fiscal year 2017 audit recommendations:

<u>State Agency</u>	<u>Recommendations</u>		
	<u>Fiscal Year 2018</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2017</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2017 Implemented</u>
Department of Revenue	9	12	6
Soybean Research & Promotion Council	2	1	0
South Dakota Corn Utilization Council	2	1	0
Ellsworth Development Authority	1	1	0
Department of Environment and Natural Resources	0	1	1
Department of Social Services	2	1	1
Department of Education	0	1	1
Department of Game, Fish and Parks	0	3	3
Department of Health	4	0	N/A

N/A This agency did not have any FY2017 audit recommendations.

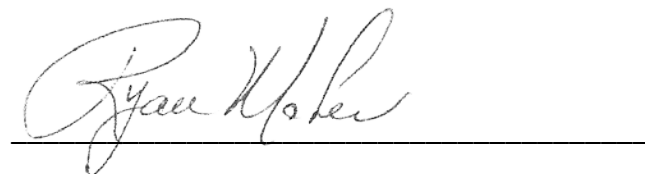
The Committee had additional questions regarding the Department of Health audit findings for the National Bioterrorism Hospital Preparedness Program. The Secretary for the Department of Health appeared before the Committee and explained the corrective action plans the Department is implementing. The Committee plans to follow-up on the Department of Health's corrective action plans.

The Committee had additional questions regarding the Department of Social Services audit finding for the Medicaid Program. The Finance Officer for the Department of Social Services appeared before the Committee and explained the corrective action plans the Department is implementing. The Committee was satisfied with the corrective action plan.

The Committee had additional questions regarding the Department of Revenue audit findings relating to inadequate controls over business tax revenue reconciliations, motor fuel tax revenue reconciliations and motor vehicle titles and registrations revenue reconciliations. The Secretary for the Department of Revenue appeared before the Committee and provided information about how the finding occurred and what has been done in the implementation of the corrective action plans. The Committee was satisfied with the corrective action plans.

#### South Dakota High School Activities Association

The Executive Director provided background information on the South Dakota High School Activities Association (SDHSAA), stating they were the sanctioning body for sports in South Dakota with 179 member schools. He provided additional information about where to find SDHSAA's financial information on their website. The Finance Director with SDHSAA reviewed the FY18 audit report with the Committee. He discussed the current year written audit finding, which was a material weakness in financial statement reporting. The finding has been corrected. The Committee plans to revisit this topic in the future.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Ryan Maher", is written over a horizontal line.

Senator Ryan Maher, Chair  
Government Operations and Audit Committee





# GOAC MEETING | AUG 22, 2019

South Dakota Governor's Office of Economic Development

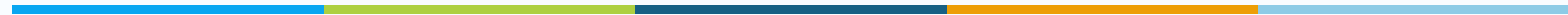


# GOED PERFORMANCE METRICS - 2019

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Updated July 22, 2019

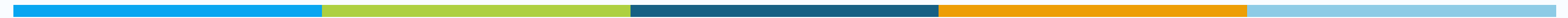
# GOED PERFORMANCE METRICS - 2019



Performance Metric	2019 Performance	Assessment	Comments
Conduct 500 R&E visits with SD companies			
Conduct 200 community visits			
Conduct 36 R&E, partner, or community visits in Indian Country			
Facilitate 40 business projects			
Facilitate \$800 M in capital expenditures			
Facilitate 1,200 jobs created or retained			
South Dakota Gross Domestic Product at \$53.0 Billion			



# THANK YOU



South Dakota Governor's Office of Economic Development

# SOUTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION



## PERFORMANCE MEASURE 2018 ANNUAL REPORT

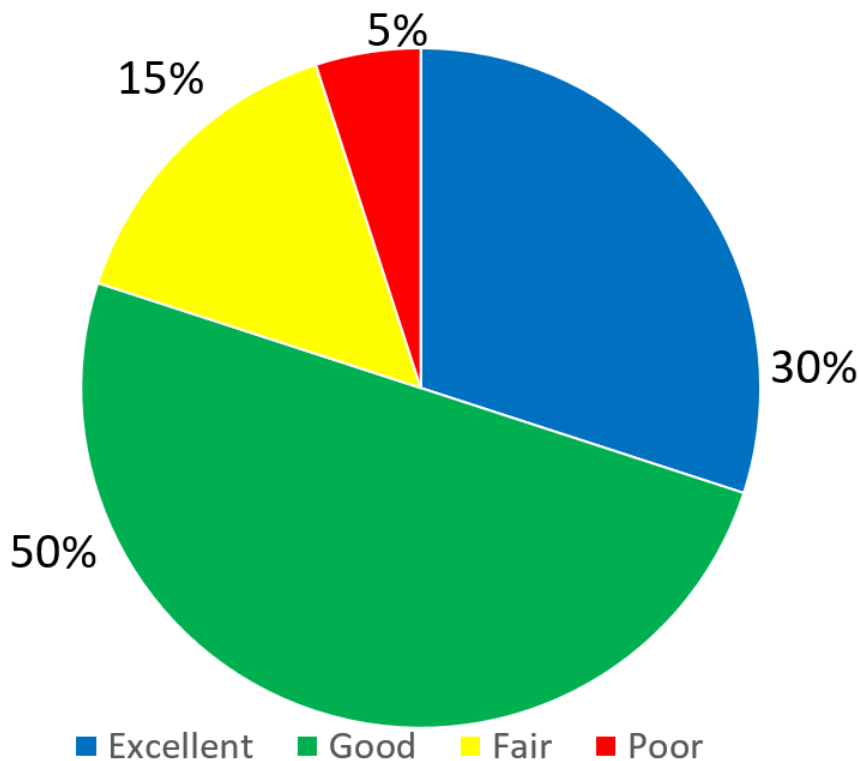
Per SDCL 2-6-38

## PAVEMENT CONDITION

Leading up to and during the 2015 Legislative Session, the Department worked with the Legislature's summer study committee and the House and Senate Transportation Committees to establish long term targets for pavement conditions on South Dakota's state highway system. One of the primary purposes of identifying target goals was to determine the annual investment necessary to maintain pavements at the targeted conditions.

While not officially adopted, there was general acceptance of the Department's proposed Target Pavement Condition shown in the chart below. Higher targets could have been suggested, but achievement of a higher level could result in the removal or improvement of pavements before the end of their useful service life. In order to maximize the return on investments of funds spent on our pavements, it is necessary to allow a portion of the state highway miles to naturally deteriorate to a condition rating below the good classification. In doing so, the Department can strive towards maximizing the useful service life of the pavement by using many different treatment options prior to the need for replacement or major rehabilitation.

### Target Pavement Condition Distribution



Protecting and maintaining the overall condition of our state highway system is one of the most important functions of the Department. The Department has over 8,800 roadway miles under its jurisdiction. The replacement value of these pavements is estimated at approximately \$15 billion.

To manage these pavements, the Department utilizes a sophisticated and objective, data-driven system to assist in maintaining our pavements in the most efficient manner possible. By looking at the current and future condition levels, the Department can annually review its investment plan and make recommended modifications to the Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP), which is reviewed and approved by the South Dakota Transportation Commission. With over 8,800 roadway miles on the state system, future pavement conditions require a long-term investment plan and a significant financial commitment. If, for example, the Department were to manage pavements on a reconstruction basis only and invest only in pavements, it would take a minimum of 37 years to reconstruct the state highway system (this would not include reconstruction of bridges). Since the design life of a pavement varies depending on type, the investment strategy of only reconstructing pavements would result in a poorly maintained highway system. In addition, limited highway funds would be inefficiently used. Instead, the Department attempts to use the right treatment at the right time to maximize use of our highway funds and get the most benefit from the investments spent on our facilities.

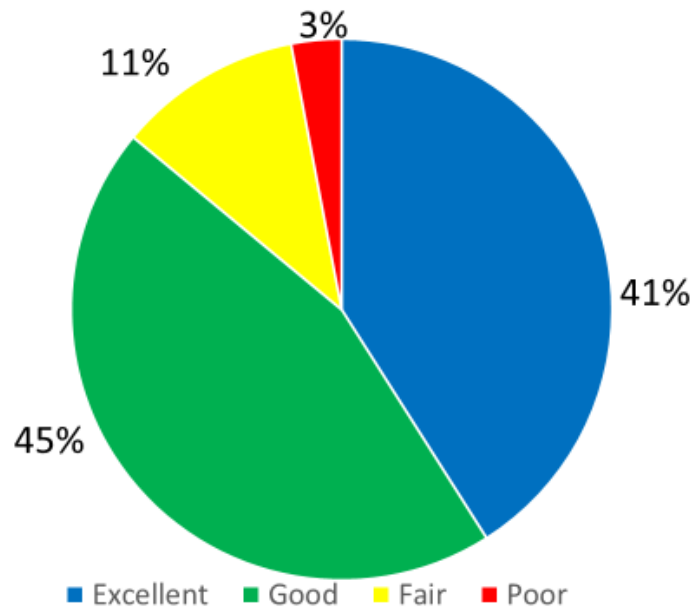
One tool used to collect objective pavement data annually is the pavement condition monitoring vehicle, “spider van”. The van travels at near highway speed and collects thousands of data points for each linear inch of pavement. These pavement surveys are performed for nearly every mile of state highway and are done on an annual basis. This data, along with historical information of the roadway layers and projected performance curves, is used to create a projected condition for each segment. The current and projected conditions can then be reported and tracked. This data shows the percentage of the state system that would be in any particular condition range in various years, thereby allowing the Department to optimize its investment plan to achieve the highest rate of return targets.

Like any asset, pavements are most economically maintained when they are in relatively good condition. As the overall condition of the system degrades, investment opportunities become limited and much more costly. By maintaining the system in relatively good condition, a wide variety of cost effective treatments are available.

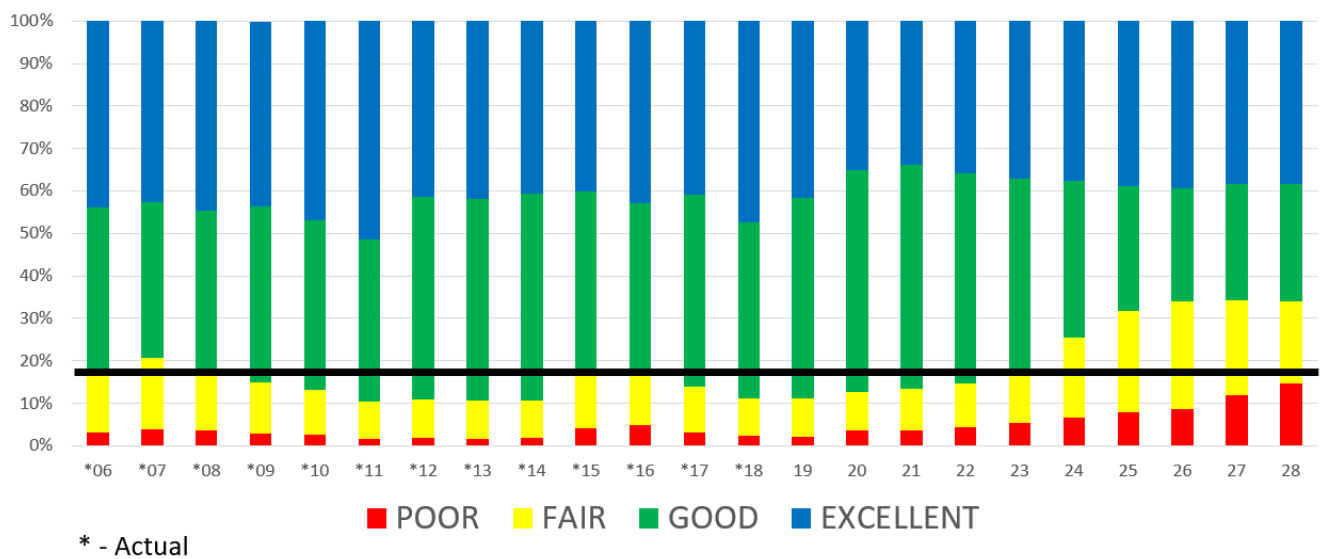
At the time of the passage of Senate Bill 1, with uncertainty as to the future of federal highway funding, it was understood the additional state funding alone would not be sufficient to maintain pavements at target levels for the long term. However, due to the combination of existing conditions exceeding target levels plus the additional funding to be realized from the federal aid program and additional state funds into the state highway fund, it is anticipated the decline of our pavement conditions will significantly slow as these funds are directed to pavements.

The current condition of our state highway system pavements slightly exceeds the target levels as discussed above. The following graphs, which are from reports generated using the Department’s pavement management system and associated data, reflect the historic and forecasted pavement conditions.

## 2018 Pavement Condition Distribution



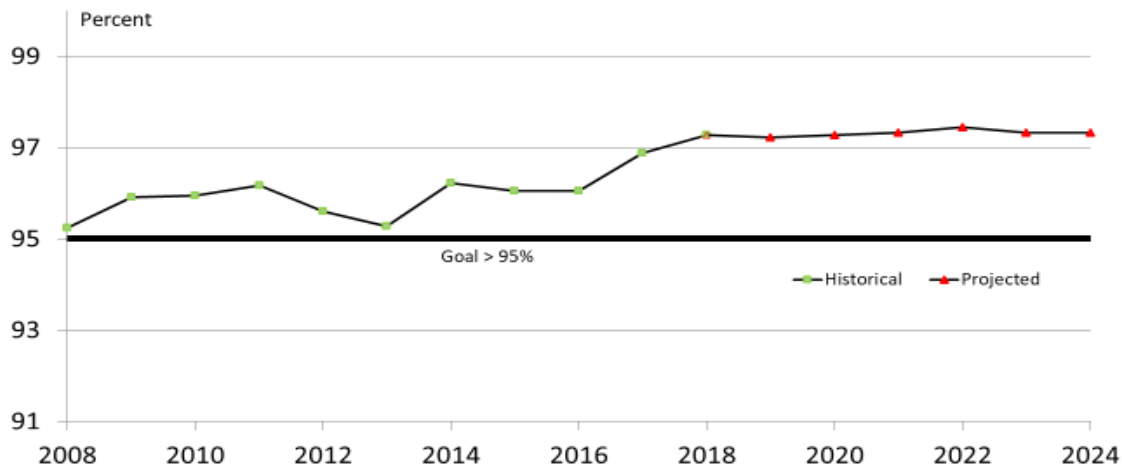
## Historical & Projected Future Pavement Condition Based on Current Investment



## BRIDGE CONDITION

The Department has historically maintained the philosophy that preservation of SD bridges is a high priority, investing in preservation activities as well as new construction when required to ensure a sound network of structures. Currently, structures on the National Bridge Inventory (NBI) are categorized in good, fair or poor condition. The Department has set a goal to maintain 95% of the state-owned structures on the NBI in good or fair condition. The graph below shows the historical condition of SD structures, as well as the projected condition based on the current and anticipated level of investment for structures.

### Structures in Good or Fair Condition



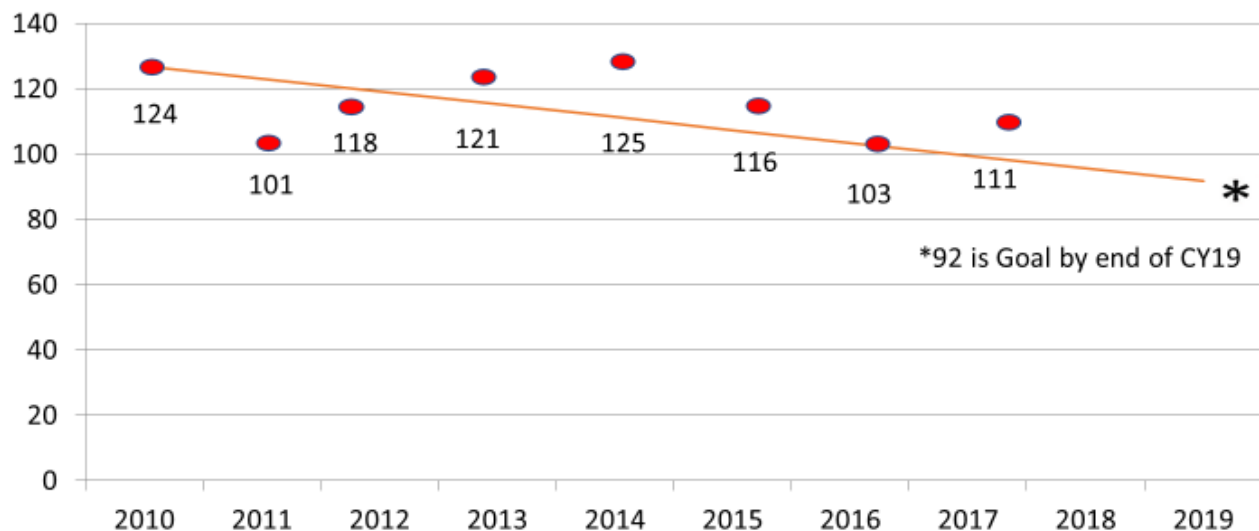
The SDDOT bridge inventory includes nearly 1,800 structures. The AASHTOWare Bridge Management software is used to help manage South Dakota's structures, by continually updating condition information and analyzing alternatives for each structure to meet our goal.

## HIGHWAY SAFETY

Working with our partners at the Department of Public Safety, Highway Patrol and Office of Highway Safety, in 2014 the Department established a goal of reducing fatal and incapacitating injury crash rates by 15% by 2020 on all traveled public roads, including State, County, Township and City streets. Since 93% of accidents involve some driver behavioral elements, there is not a direct correlation between these performance measures and the Department's efforts at maintaining our roads and bridges in a safe condition. However, the safety of travelers is important enough that it warrants tracking to ensure the partnership effort required to impact the measure is working effectively.

The most common fatal crash in South Dakota is a single vehicle, single occupant crash resulting from the vehicle leaving the roadway and rolling. The two biggest contributors to these fatalities are alcohol and seatbelt use. As of November 14, there had been 89 fatal crashes in South Dakota resulting in 107 fatalities (down 2% from 2017). Of the fatalities, 44 occupants involved were unbelted, in 7 of the fatalities seatbelt use was unknown. Only 28 fatalities involved belted occupants. Twenty-eight of the fatalities were not applicable, such as motorcycles or pedestrians. Alcohol was involved in 43 (up 7.5% from 2017) of the fatalities.

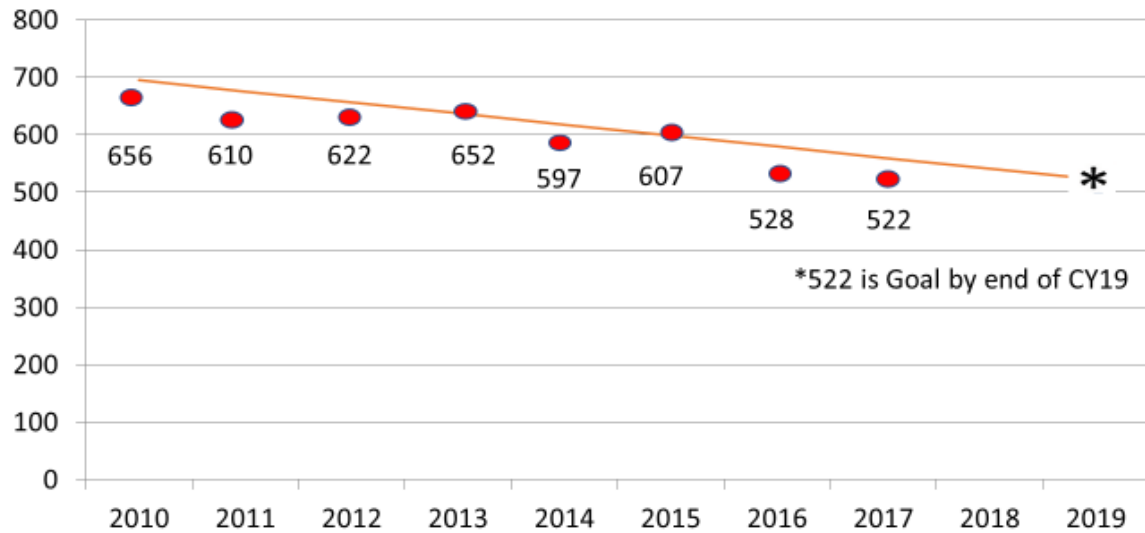
Fatal Crashes  
State, County, Local, Township



Highway fatal crashes increased to 111 in 2017, up 8 crashes or 7.8% from 2016. South Dakota's highway fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled has been trending downward over the long term. In 2017 it was 1.15, down from 1.53 in 2007.

# Serious Injury Crashes

State, County, Local, Township



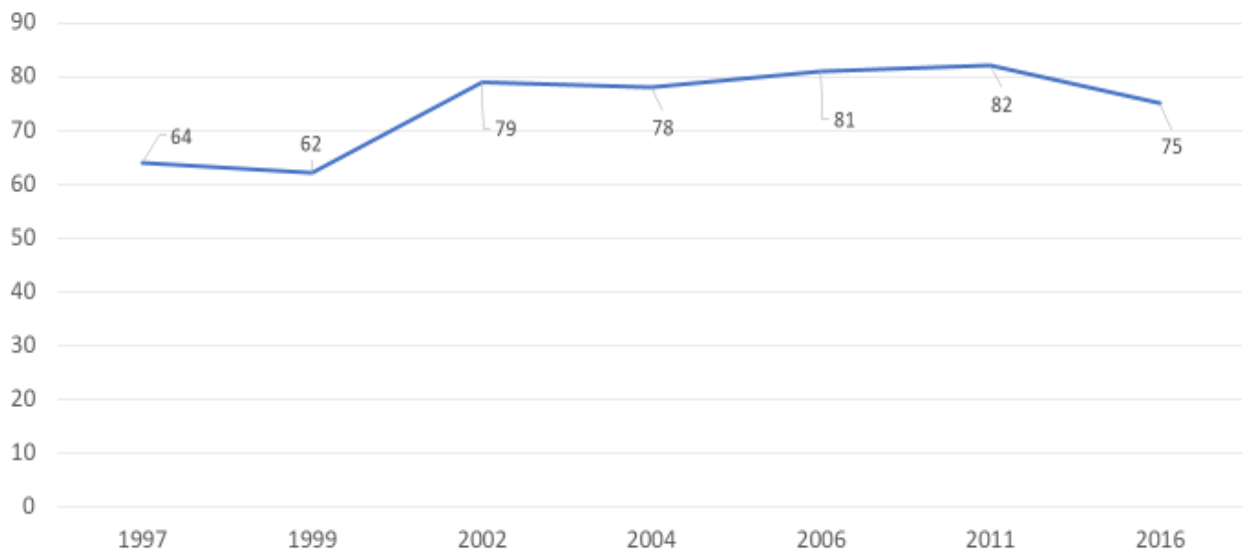
All data regarding highway crashes is derived from data compiled by the Department of Public Safety's Office of Highway Safety (<https://dps.sd.gov/safety-enforcement/highway-safety>).



## CUSTOMER SATISFACTION

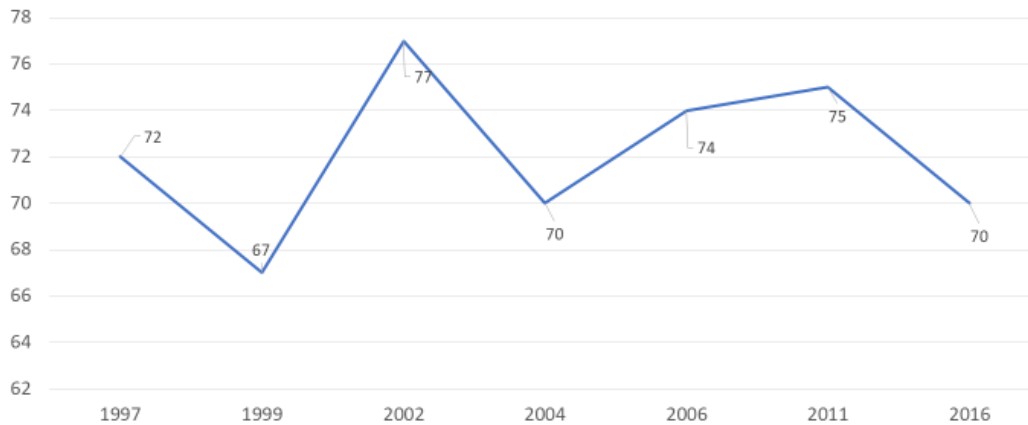
The Department periodically conducts comprehensive Customer Satisfaction surveys. The surveys measure public satisfaction with a large variety of the services the Department provides for the traveling public. The results from these surveys help measure the Department's performance as perceived by its customers and users of the state highway system. In addition, results from the survey also assist with determining customer priorities, influencing the Department's investment strategies to help meet the highest priorities for the traveling public. Results from the most recent survey are expected in January of 2019.

### Percent Satisfied or Very Satisfied with Overall Performance



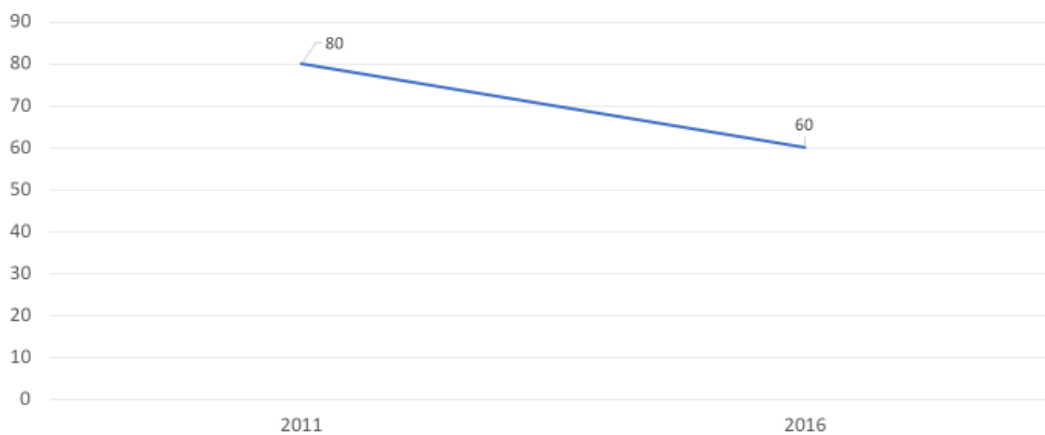
One of the most important services provided by the Department for travelers is winter maintenance activities (i.e. snowplowing). Outside of highway construction/maintenance costs, this is one of the areas of highest investment of state highway funds. As can be seen from historic results from past customer satisfaction surveys, the public's satisfaction with winter maintenance activities varies significantly from year to year. It is difficult to correlate these results with any factor, as the Department's winter maintenance activities have not changed significantly in recent years in terms of hours of operation or numbers of available snowplow operators and equipment.

## Percent Satisfied or Very Satisfied with Winter Maintenance

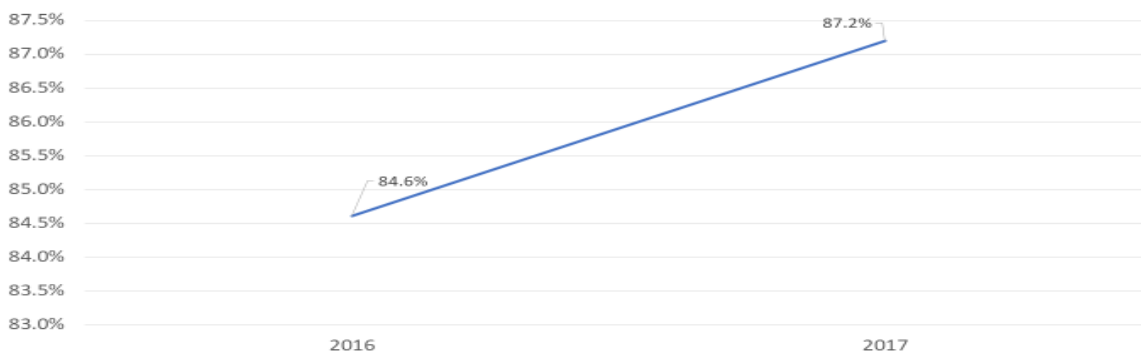


One new addition to the last two customer satisfaction surveys was the gathering of specific information from contractors to help gauge the working relationship between the Department and its highway construction partners in the contracting industry. The results obtained from the most recent survey were disappointing and unexpected. Over the last few years, the Department has worked closely with the Associated General Contractors (AGC) and its members on attempting to improve the existing working relationship and find ways to strengthen the partnership effort to most effectively and efficiently complete highway construction projects in a safe and cost-effective manner while ensuring a high quality finished product. Because of the recent survey results, the Department will need to explore with AGC to identify additional opportunities to improve this score in the future.

### Services to Contracts Percent Satisfied or Very Satisfied



### Contractors Rating DOT Staff Performance as Excellent or Good



The full results from the Department's most recent Customer Satisfaction Survey can be accessed at link: <http://sddot.com/resources/reports/Default.aspx>

## WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

Recruiting and retaining a high-quality workforce is essential to the Department's success and ability to achieve any of the established strategic goals. With the highly technical nature of our work, it's imperative that we recruit and retain high quality employees. Although recruitment of high quality employees is important, for many job classifications it takes a significant amount of time to train a new employee before they can begin making a significant contribution to the Department's overall performance. Therefore, retaining those new employees through the initial employment period is critical in developing a high-quality workforce.

The Department recently established a new goal of retaining more than 85% of all new hires for the first 18 months. Studies have shown that 98% of new employees make the decision to stay with the organization within the first year. Further data indicates that 43% of new employees leave within the first 18 months, but with a formal onboarding program this number can be reduced to 18%. New employee onboarding is described as "a comprehensive approach to bringing on new hires that goes beyond simple orientation. Onboarding plans are intended to make new employees familiar with the overall goals of a company and support them as they embark on early projects all to achieve the perception of success (and productivity) quickly. The ultimate payoff is to reduce turnover and encourage workers to stay with an organization for a longer tenure."

Due to the importance of this issue, the Department has in place several ongoing programs to help new employees be successful and comfortable in the Department, hopefully increasing the likelihood of them remaining long term employees. These programs include:

- New employee orientation
- New employee "onboarding" program
- DOT NET -training program
- Formal mentoring program for selected employees

Data gathered shows that in FY2018, 86.21% of our new hires were still employed with the Department after 18 months.

In addition to employee engagement, recruitment, retention and workforce development, the Department encourages a culture of safety while employees are performing their job duties. Simply recruiting and retaining a high-quality workforce is not enough if those employees are off the job due to work related injuries. One of the measures we track for monitoring our safety performance is lost time injury rate. Lost time is any time away from work regardless of length of time. The rate is based on injuries per 100 employees and has been relatively flat for the last three years. This calculation method is a standard way of measuring and allows us to benchmark with other states. From FY13 – FY18 our rate fell from 5.73 to 3.70. Our overall goal is 3.61 by December 2020.

## Injury Rate Resulting in Lost Time Per 100 Employees



Data supplied by the Bureau of Human Resources and Operations Support Office.

The Department tracks and monitors numerous other performance indicators. More information can be found by viewing the following link:

<http://www.sddot.com/resources/reports/SDDOTStrategicPlan2018-2019wresults.pdf>

# PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Follow-up from 5.23.19

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DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM

## GOAL #1

- Increase year-over-year tourism-related economic impact by 2%.

## GOAL #2

- Increase year-over-year tourism related jobs by 1%.

## GOAL #3

- Increase year-over-year visitation by 1.5%.

## GOAL #4

- Increase year-over-year visitor spending by 2%.



## GOAL #5

- Increase year-over-year state and local tax revenue by 2%.

## GOAL #6

- Increase year-over-year tourism promotion tax revenue by 2%.

# ADDITIONAL MEASURES

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*South Dakota*

# TRIBAL TOURISM

- International Institute of Tourism Studies at George Washington University.







# TRIBAL TOURISM

- Great Plains Tribal Leaders Summit
- AIANTA
- Tribal tourism product offerings



# TRIBAL TOURISM

- Vacation Guide presence
- Native South Dakota
- Native Guide to Tribal Lands
- Content on [TravelSouthDakota.com](http://TravelSouthDakota.com)
- Industry FAM tour

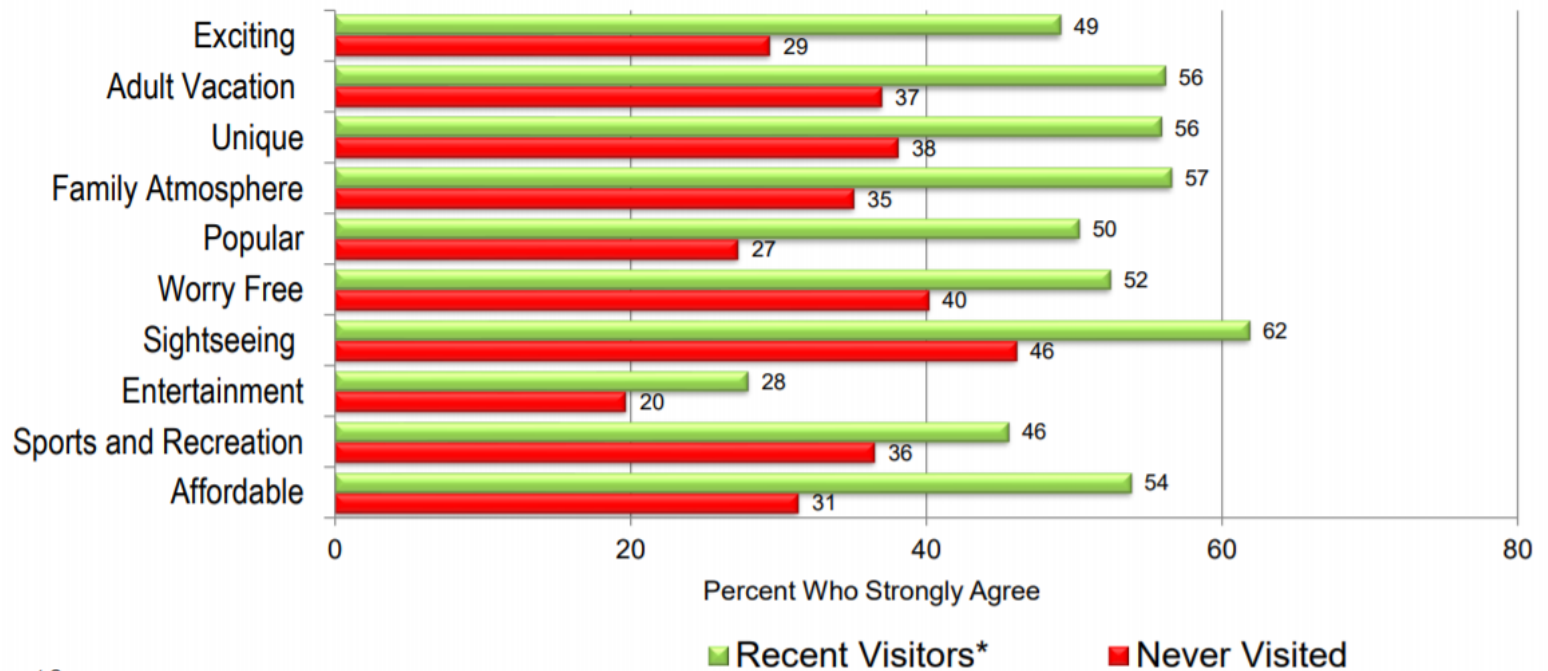


# VISITOR SATISFACTION

*Average (10=Excellent, 1=Poor)*

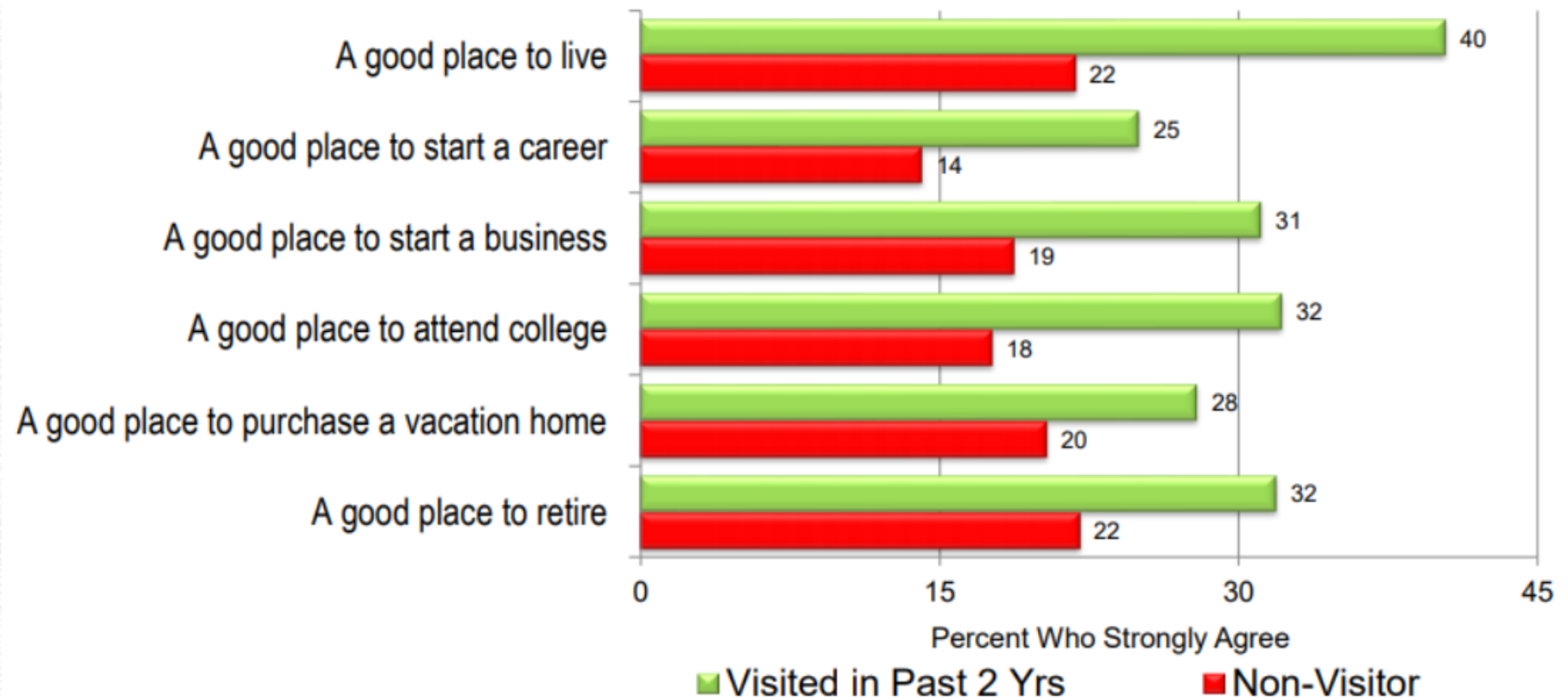
2016-2018	8.38	8.40	8.46	8.51	8.42
2015-2017	8.35	8.42	8.49	8.42	8.42
2014-2016	8.31	8.44	8.50	8.36	8.36
2013-2015	8.30	8.47	8.51	8.38	8.45
2012-2014	8.29	8.35	8.37	8.43	8.39

# PRODUCT VS. IMAGE



\* Visited in the past 2 years

# HALO EFFECT





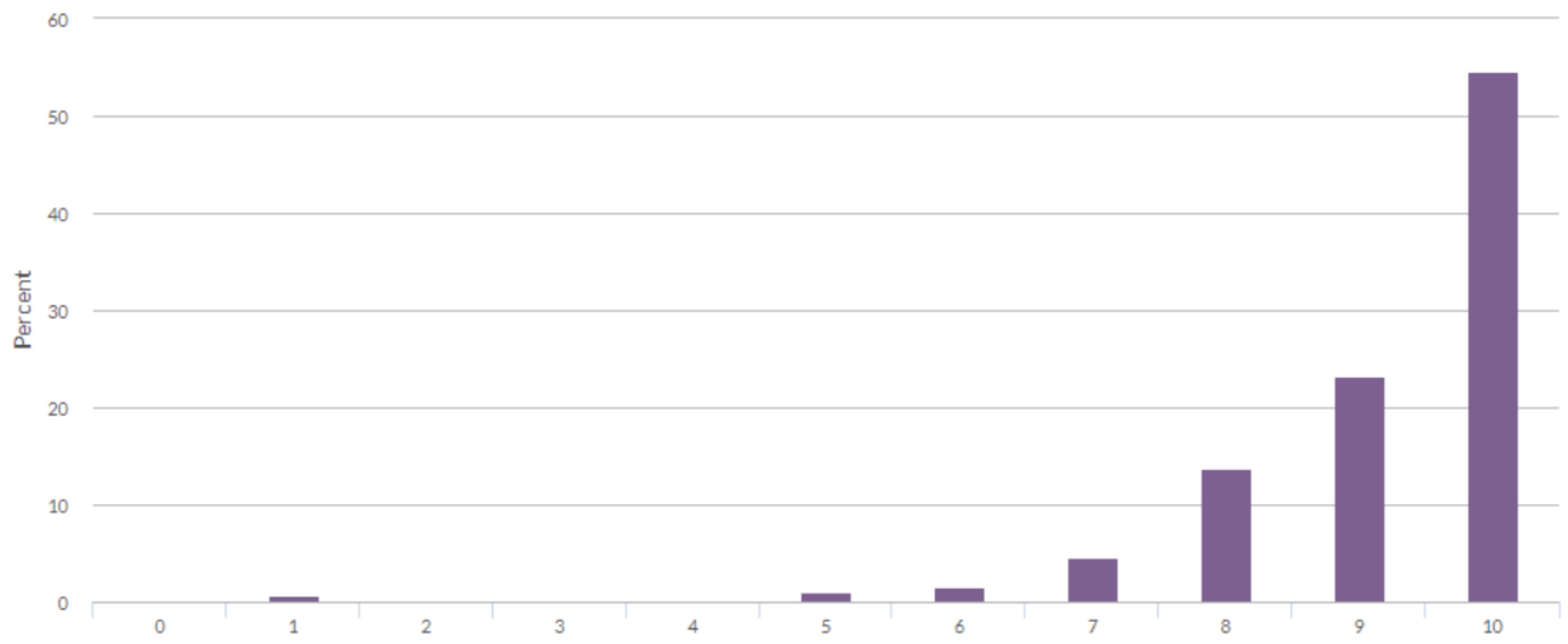


# VACATION GUIDE

Value		Percent	Responses
Too much information.	<div><div></div></div>	1.7%	308
Not enough information.	<div><div></div></div>	7.4%	1,325
Just the right amount of information.	<div><div></div></div>	90.9%	16,347
			Totals: 17,980

# VACATION GUIDE

7. On a scale of 1-10 with 1 being not at all satisfied and 10 being very satisfied, how satisfied are you with the vacation guide overall?





# VACATION GUIDE

“Oh yes [the vacation guide] arrived and we started on our journey to South Dakota on June 24th and arrived in Rapid City on Monday June 26th to start our 8 day bike adventure through the Badlands & Black Hills, Needles Highway, Spearfish Canyon, Rushmore & Crazy Horse and Sturgis.

Then spent another two days in Hot Springs. We used our guide a lot!! It was truly an amazing trip & we will be back!!!

Absolutely love it out there!! I was sad to leave and come back to Ohio but for now this is where life is.”

Thank you,  
Linda M.



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15100



## Legislative Planning Committee Performance Management Review

**Updated :: November 13, 2018**

### Goal :: Provide Outdoor Recreational Opportunities

*Optimize the quantity and quality of sustainable hunting, fishing, camping, trapping and other outdoor recreational opportunities.*

- **Hunting Metric:** Maintain a composite satisfaction score from surveyed hunters indicating hunters, on average, are satisfied (4.5 or higher) with their hunting experience in the past year.
  - **2017 Mean = 4.96 (7 year average is 5.01)**
- **Fishing Metric:** Maintain a satisfaction score from surveyed anglers indicating, on average, they are satisfied (4.5 or higher) with their fishing experience in the past year.
  - **2017 Mean = 4.95 (6 year average is 5.17)**
- **Trapping Metric:** Maintain a satisfaction score from surveyed trappers indicating, on average, they are satisfied (4.5 or higher) with their furbearer trapping/hunting experience in the past year.
  - **2017 Mean = 5.05 (7 year average is 4.95)**
- **Camping Metric:** Maintain an A rating from 80 percent of campers who visit the state park system annually and develop a rating system for day users of the state park system.
  - **2018 Update :: 92% of campers who provided online feedback, supplied an A rating for their state park experience.**

### Goal :: Inspire Confidence

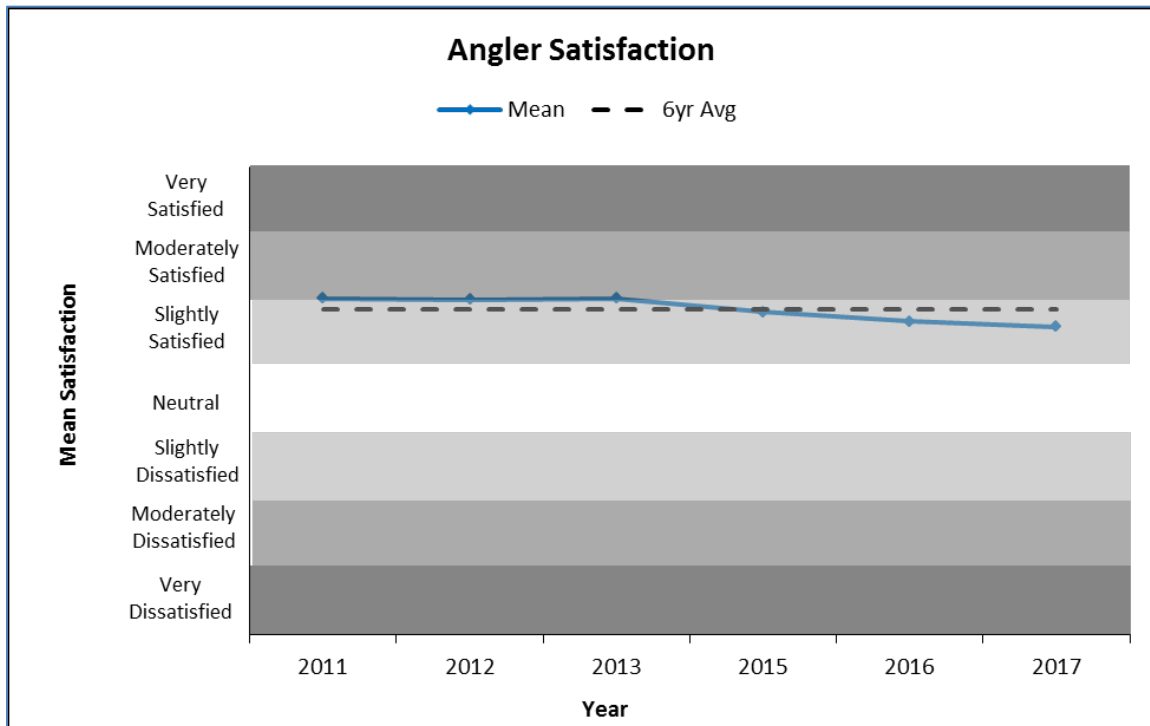
*Instill trust from the people we serve through transparency and accountability.*

- **User Support Metric:** Sustain a funding mix for the Department that consistently maintains a balance of user fees, federal funds, and state general funds that support program operations at a goal of 4 percent general funds and 96 percent from user fees and federal funds.



## ANGLER SATISFACTION

Satisfaction Scale 1=Very Dissatisfied; 2=Moderately Dissatisfied; 3=Slightly Dissatisfied; 4=Neutral; 5=Slightly Satisfied; 6=Moderately Satisfied; 7=Very Satisfied

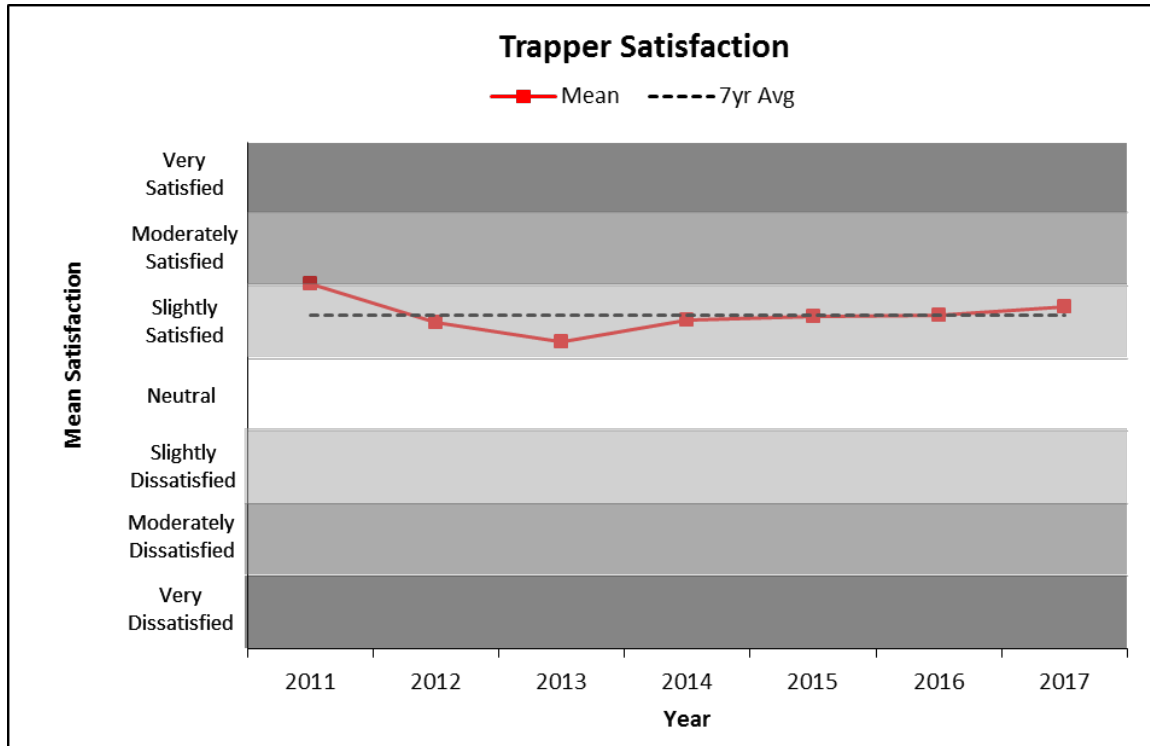


Year	Mean
2011	5.31
2012	5.30
2013	5.31
2015	5.14
2016	5.02
2017	4.95
6-year Average	5.17



## TRAPPER SATISFACTION

Satisfaction Scale 1=Very Dissatisfied; 2=Moderately Dissatisfied; 3=Slightly Dissatisfied; 4=Neutral; 5=Slightly Satisfied; 6=Moderately Satisfied; 7=Very Satisfied

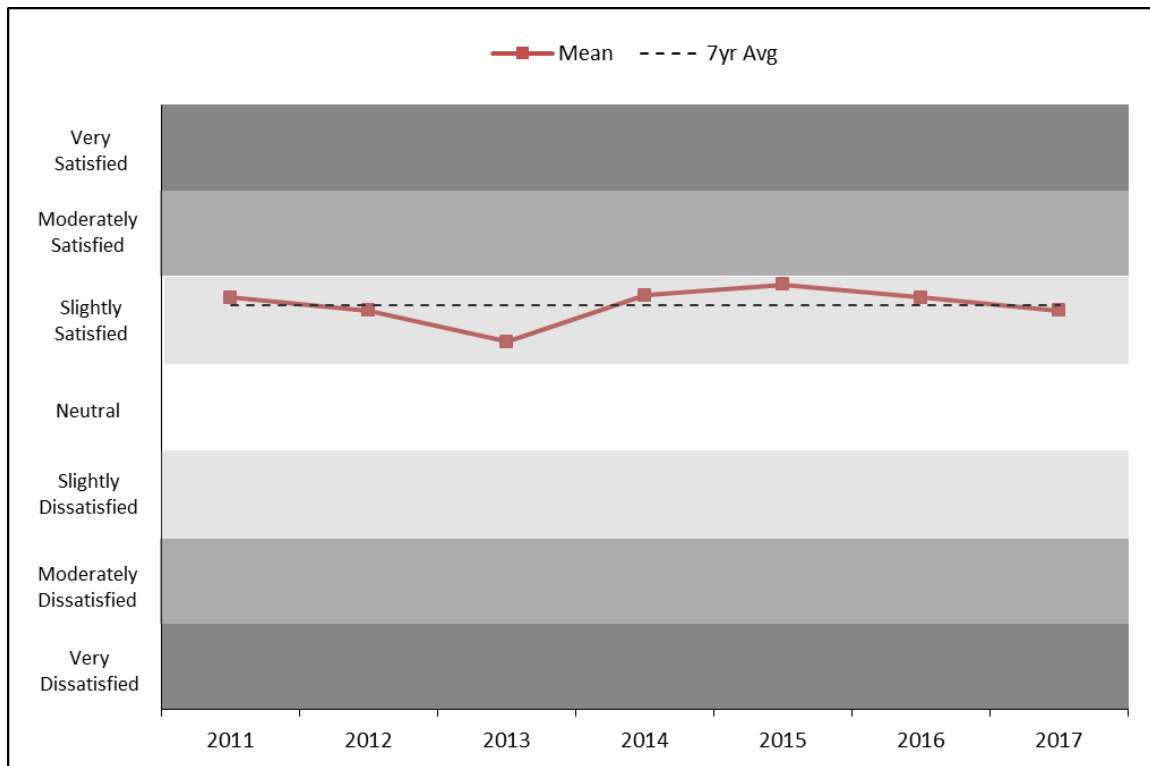


Year	Mean
2011	5.32
2012	4.87
2013	4.63
2014	4.89
2015	4.93
2016	4.95
2017	5.05
<b>7-year Average</b>	<b>4.95</b>



## HUNTER SATISFACTION

Satisfaction Scale 1=Very Dissatisfied; 2=Moderately Dissatisfied; 3=Slightly Dissatisfied; 4=Neutral; 5=Slightly Satisfied; 6=Moderately Satisfied; 7=Very Satisfied

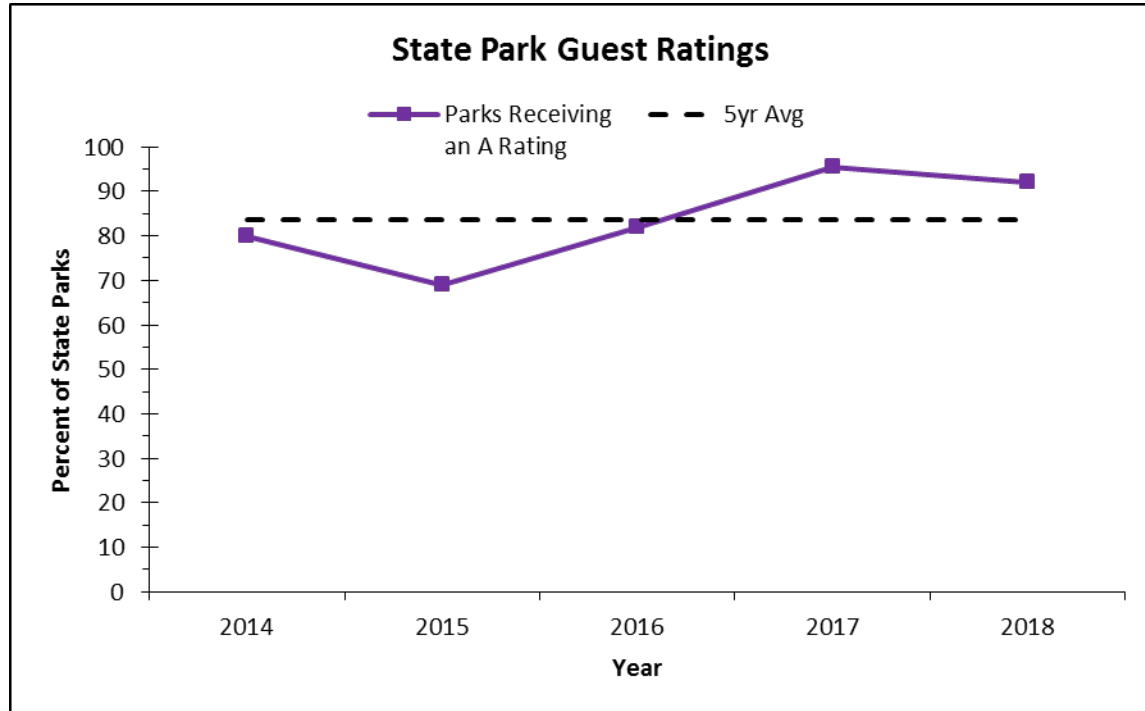


Year	Mean
2011	5.09
2012	4.96
2013	4.65
2014	5.11
2015	5.22
2016	5.09
2017	4.96
7-year Average	5.01





## GUEST RATINGS OF STATE PARKS



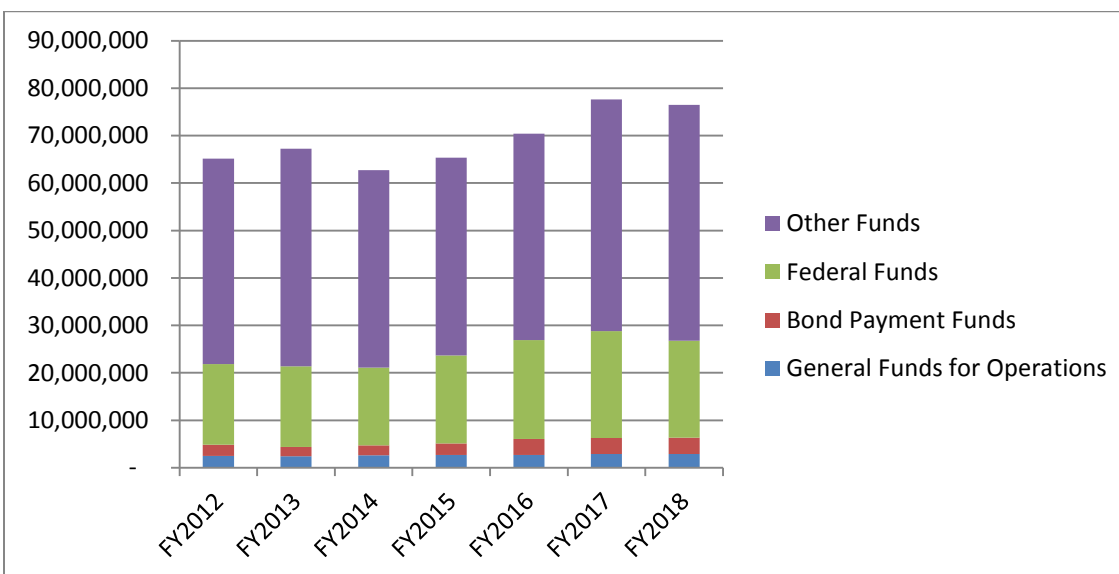
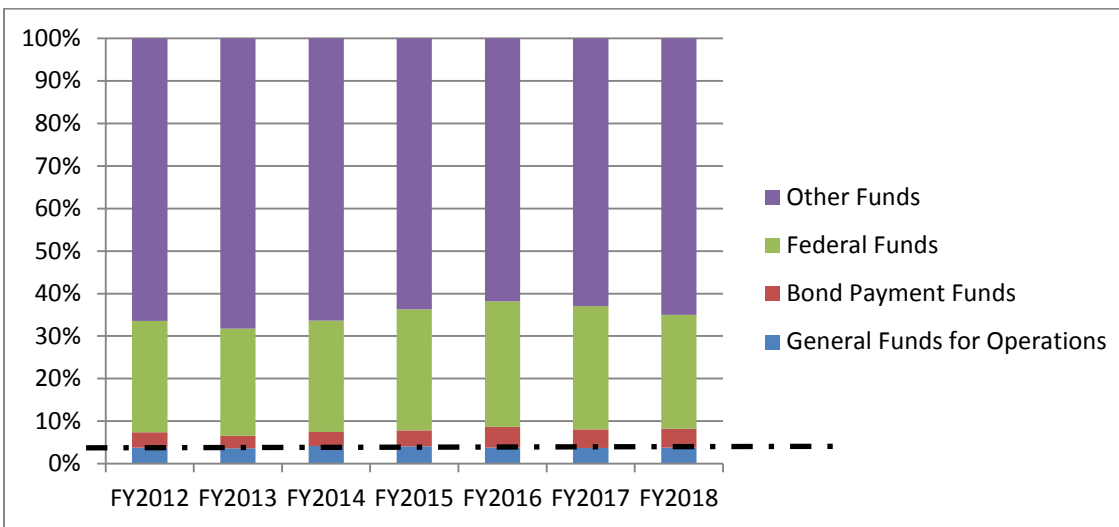
Year	Percent
2014	80
2015	69
2016	82
2017	96
2018	92
5-Year Average	84



# SOUTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF GAME, FISH AND PARKS

523 EAST CAPITOL AVENUE | PIERRE, SD 57501

<b>SD Game, Fish &amp; Parks</b>							
<b>Historical Fund Mix</b>							
<b>Game, Fish &amp; Parks Fund Mix</b>	<b>FY2012</b>	<b>FY2013</b>	<b>FY2014</b>	<b>FY2015</b>	<b>FY2016</b>	<b>FY2017</b>	<b>FY2018</b>
General Funds for Operations	2,469,914	2,449,030	2,598,715	2,678,218	2,693,869	2,897,210	2,929,635
Bond Payment Funds	2,372,723	1,950,769	2,111,918	2,447,468	3,404,699	3,398,875	3,388,263
Federal Funds	17,036,562	16,956,468	16,416,388	18,568,978	20,794,340	22,468,780	20,477,051
Other Funds	43,296,144	45,899,256	41,610,072	41,683,139	43,544,110	48,851,637	49,702,525
<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>65,175,343</b>	<b>67,255,523</b>	<b>62,737,093</b>	<b>65,377,803</b>	<b>70,437,018</b>	<b>77,616,502</b>	<b>76,497,474</b>
<b>Operational General Funds %</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>





## SOUTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### PROPOSED 2019 GOAC METRICS

*The mission of the South Dakota Department of Agriculture is to promote, protect, and preserve South Dakota agriculture for today and tomorrow.*

1. The SDDA **protects** forests, farm land, and homes from fire by providing assistance to volunteer fire departments (VFDs) across the state to allow them to better fight fires in their communities. The SDDA will continue to report on the number of VFDs receiving assistance from the SDDA using funds from the U.S. Forest Service.

**Goal:** The SDDA's goal is to continue to grow our outreach efforts to VFDs as we are able to given federal funding.

2. The SDDA **promotes** agriculture in the state by maintaining the State Fair Park year round in Huron. The SDDA will continue to report the number of event days at the State Fair Park.

**Goal:** The SDDA's goal is to continue to attract quality year-round events at the State Fair Park and maintain event days within 5% on an annual basis.







3. The SDDA **promotes** resource conservation and forestry in the state by providing planning assistance to South Dakota communities, producers, and other partners to manage natural resources. The SDDA will report the number of plans completed annually.

**Goal:** The SDDA's goal is to continue to write or review an average of 190 plans per year based on current funding levels and will grow our planning efforts as additional funding is available.

4. The SDDA **protects** agriculture in the state by responding quickly and efficiently to allegations of a violation of pesticide law. The SDDA will report on the percentage of allegations where we made initial contact with the complainant within one business day of receipt of the allegation.

**Goal:** The SDDA's goal is to make initial contact with 100% of complainants within one business day.

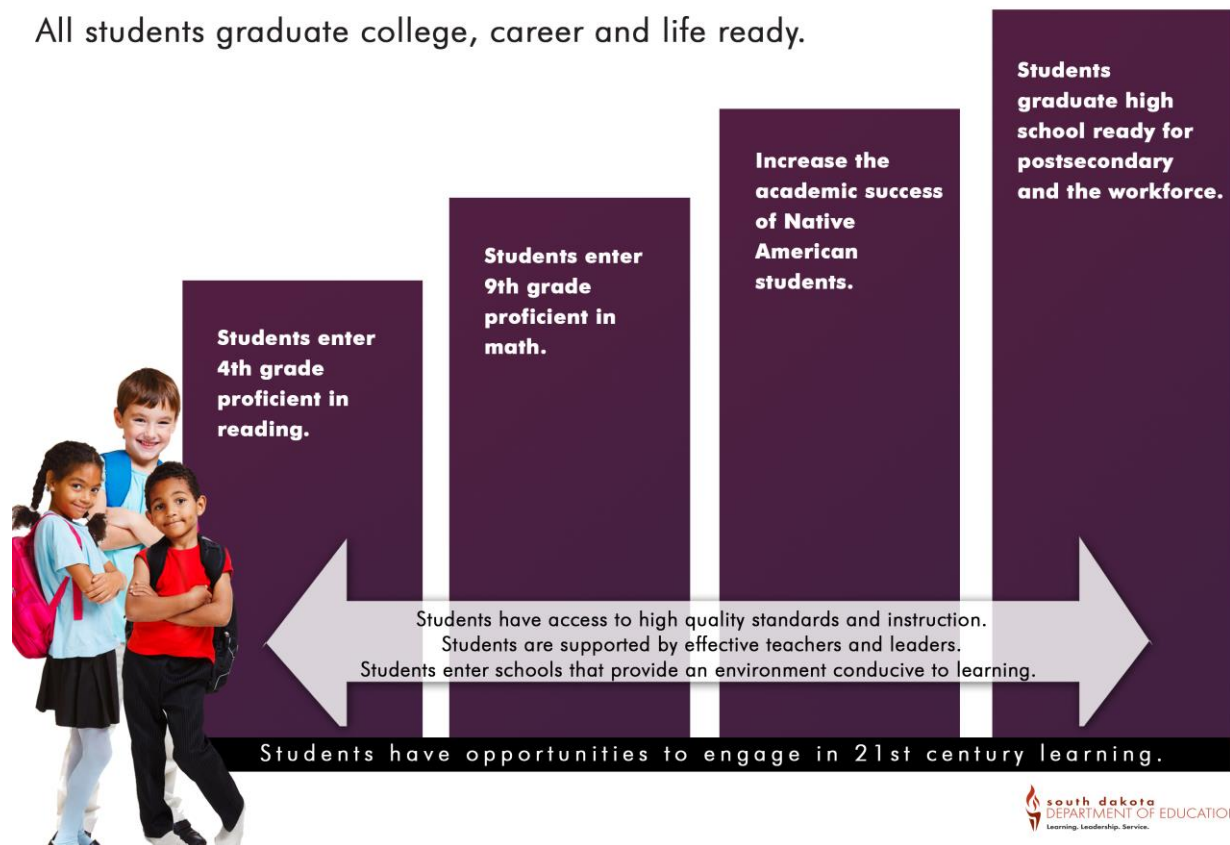
## DENR's Executive Performance Summary - "Outcomes & Metrics to Measure Success"

Outcomes	Background Statement	How to Measure Success Goals yellow highlighted	Dashboards for FY17-18 Performance yellow highlighted
<b>1. Public Health Protected</b> 	DENR regulates two substances that have direct impacts on public health because everyone takes them into their body every day – the water we drink and the air we breathe.	<b>No public health outbreaks caused by poor drinking water or poor air quality.</b> 	<b>2017 Public Health Outbreaks</b> Number due to drinking water 0 Number due to air quality 0  <b>2018 Public Health Outbreaks</b> Number due to drinking water 0 Number due to air quality 0
<b>2. Air and Water Quality Protected</b> 	DENR establishes air and surface water quality standards that must meet federal criteria and be approved by EPA, and then operates air and water quality monitoring networks to collect samples that verify whether the standards are being met or not.	<b>100% of the state meets national air quality standards</b> <b>and</b> <b>DENR completes the biennial Integrated Water Quality Report</b> which uses EPA methodology to compare all water quality data collected in the state against water quality standards and filed every two years with EPA.	<b>2017 Air and Water Quality Metrics</b> Air quality in attainment 100% 2016 Integrated Report filed 08/25/2016 *Lake acreage supporting uses 19% *Stream miles supporting uses 21%  <b>2018 Air and Water Quality Metrics</b> Air quality in attainment 100% 2016 Integrated Report filed 03/30/2018 *Lake acreage supporting uses 16% *Stream miles supporting uses 27% *due to ever more stringent standards
<b>3. Pollution Prevention</b> 	It is better to be proactive and prevent pollution than to have to be reactive and clean it up or seek other remedies. 	<b>100% of the federal EPA 319 money is obligated each year</b> to prevent nonpoint source water pollution in watershed projects <b>and</b> <b>100% of old abandoned underground tanks are pulled</b> to prevent groundwater pollution.	<b>2017 Pollution Prevention Metrics</b> EPA 319 money obligated \$1,864,000 EPA 319 money obligated 100% Abandoned tanks reported 62 Abandoned tanks pulled 100%  <b>2018 Pollution Prevention Metrics</b> EPA 319 money obligated \$1,861,000 EPA 319 money obligated 100% Abandoned tanks reported 37 Abandoned tanks pulled 100%
<b>4. Cleanup of Mined Lands and Spills</b> 	Lands disturbed by mining activities and spills can pose public health hazards and be sources of pollution to the air, land, and water. 	<b>90% of reclamation liabilities are released for reclaimed mines</b> <b>and</b> <b>90% of all cumulative spills are cleaned up and closed out</b> with no further action needed	<b>2017 Cleanup Metrics</b> Mine sites reclaimed 88 Reclamation liability released 75% Spills reported 211 Cumulative spills closed out 96%  <b>2018 Cleanup Metrics</b> Mine sites reclaimed 61 Reclamation liability released 98% Spills reported 240 Cumulative spills closed out 97%
<b>5. Adequate and Affordable Publicly Owned Environmental Infrastructure</b>  	Adequate and affordable publicly owned environmental infrastructure – drinking water, wastewater, and waste disposal systems – is critical to protecting public health and the environment plus it lays a solid foundation for future economic growth. But many systems in South Dakota have small customer bases and cannot pay for upgrades even with household water and sewer rates in the \$45 to \$50 per month range for community water systems and \$100 to \$120 per month range for rural or regional systems, so they need financial assistance.	<b>90% of State Water Plan project applications are funded</b> using grants and low interest loans from state Water and Environment Fund and EPA State Revolving Fund financial assistance programs to provide environmental infrastructure upgrades and expansions. 	<b>2017 Infrastructure Awards</b> State Consolidated \$10,100,000 State Water Resource \$550,000 State Solid Waste \$2,740,000 EPA Revolving Loans \$104,900,000 Small Community Plan \$160,000 Water Quality Grants \$1,030,000 Total dollars awarded \$119,480,000 Project applications funded 44/100%  <b>2018 Infrastructure Awards</b> State Consolidated \$8,163,700 State Water Resource \$10,000 State Solid Waste \$2,741,500 EPA Revolving Loans \$51,7550,700 Small Community Plan \$156,000 Drinking Water Grants \$1,100,000 Water Quality Grants \$650,000 Total dollars awarded \$64,576,900 Project applications funded 44/100%
<b>6. Environmental and Business Friendly Climates Maintained</b> 	To operate in South Dakota and be a good neighbor, businesses need to know the rules; environmental permits are the roadmaps to state requirements for protecting public health and the environment. 	<b>100% of contested environmental permits are upheld</b> by the appropriate permit issuing authority, state board, or court which confirms that DENR has drafted the permits to be technically correct and legally defensible 	<b>2017 Permits Issued by DENR</b> Air Quality permits 79 Feedlot permits 20 Ground Water Discharge permits 4 Mine permits 3 Oil and Gas Board Orders 1 Surface Water Discharge permits 157 Underground Injection Control permits 1 Waste Management permits 26 Water Right permits 88 Total 379 Contested permits 7 or 2% Contested permits upheld 100%  <b>2018 Permits Issued by DENR</b> Air Quality permits 95 Feedlot permits 24 Ground Water Discharge permits 6 Mine permits 1 Oil and Gas Board Orders 5 Surface Water Discharge permits 45 Underground Injection Control permits 2 Waste Management permits 27 Water Right permits 115 Total 320 Contested permits 9 or 3% Contested permits upheld 100%

**South Dakota Department of Education  
Annual Report of Performance Measurements  
October 30, 2019**

## **Excellence and Opportunity for the Common Good**

All students graduate college, career and life ready.



## INTRODUCTION

A host of factors impact student success – from high standards to teacher’s expectations for students to parent involvement in a child’s education. Only some of these measures can be controlled by schools. The Performance Measurements outlined in this report tell a part of that story.

Since 1984 when the South Dakota Legislature, the Governor’s Office, the Department of Education, and the school districts first began the work to assess the quality of South Dakota’s K-12 schools, the state has gone through a great deal of change. What was once a state mandate to develop common academic standards and an assessment for English language arts and math, is now a federal requirement that includes science. Furthermore, our economy is more diversified and now includes more jobs and economic activity from the healthcare, financial, energy, and information technology sectors of the economy as well as agriculture.

Since the 1890s student diversity has long been a given in South Dakota, but the demographics have changed from indigenous with Norwegian, German, and Swedish immigrants to now include more African and Latin American immigrants. South Dakota’s 149 public school districts and accredited non-public schools all strive to meet the same academic standards while retaining the authority to choose curriculum that is best for their students and teachers. The purpose of having statewide academic standards and a statewide assessment is two-fold. The first is so that districts and schools can see where their strengths and weaknesses are compared to the standards and implement improvements. The second is so that the public can see what result their tax dollars achieved against a consistent benchmark.

The bulk of the data in the following charts comes from the South Dakota Report Card, which is published annually and is available online at [sdschools.sd.gov](http://sdschools.sd.gov). While done to meet requirements of the federal Every Student Succeeds Act, the state’s accountability system was designed with input from South Dakota educators. The Report Card provides a more comprehensive reading of school quality than only the South Dakota State Assessment scores provide. Information from public schools (non-public and Bureau of Indian Education schools are not included in the Report Card) show not only the South Dakota State Assessment’s annual results in ELA, math, and science proficiency and growth but also reflect other aspects of school quality such as readiness for college or careers, teacher qualifications, and school safety.

How well a student learns cannot be precisely measured. But a great deal of evidence indicates that students learn best when they have well-led and highly qualified teachers with high expectations for their students. Therefore, the Department of Education will continue to ensure high academic standards are a vital component of the state’s education system. The department also can work to insure that accreditation and certification drive high standards for schools, educators, and students.

The department is completing a strategic planning review and will pursue four strategic directions. First, we will *champion excellence* in K-12 education. Second, we will *maximize and build relationships* with tribal schools, non-public schools, and higher education, among others. Next, we will *cultivate a professional culture* that develops our people to serve South Dakota’s changing needs. Lastly the department will work *to achieve effectiveness* with the resources provided to us. As the plan becomes more defined, additional indicators that are informed by the new strategy may be proposed. One theme will become clear, that the Department of Education will do more to promote excellence and opportunity for South Dakota’s common good.

## ITEMS TO NOTE

### PROFICIENCY ON STATE ASSESSMENT

- English Language Arts – 3<sup>rd</sup> grade:
  - Proficiency rate of All Students increased slightly over the last five years (48.81% to 49.71%)
  - Proficiency rate of Native American subgroup increased 2.29 percentage points over the last five years (17.81% to 20.10%)
- Mathematics – 8<sup>th</sup> grade:
  - Proficiency rate of All Students increased 5.51 percentage points over the last five years (39.25% to 44.76%)
  - Proficiency rate of Native American subgroup increased just over 1 percentage point (11.56% to 12.58%)

### COLLEGE AND CAREER READINESS RATES

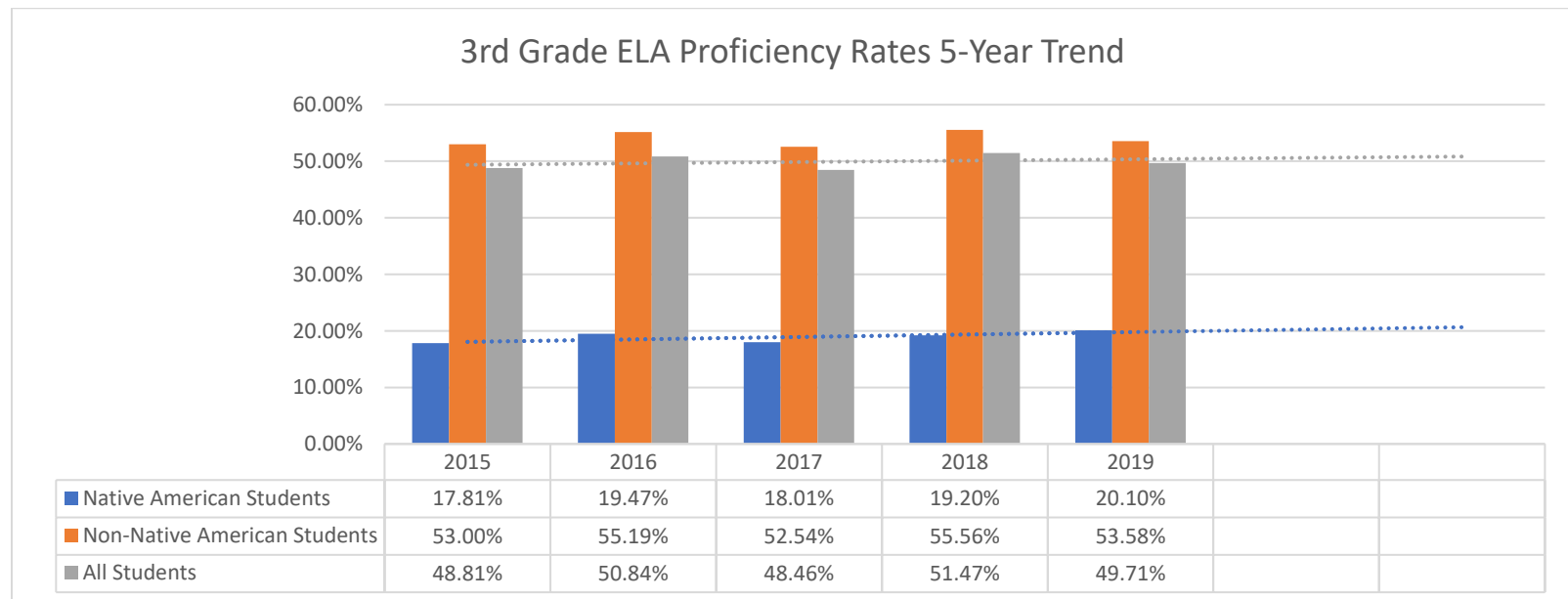
- Measure was originally just students who took the ACT and met the bar
- Over the years, additional students added to the measure, since it's imperative that all students have some sort of postsecondary training
- Measure now includes students who met the ACT bar, the bar for the South Dakota State Assessment, or the Accuplacer bar

### ENGLISH LEARNERS (students whose native language is not English)

- New indicator under Every Student Succeeds Act (not one of previously approved Performance Measurements)
- South Dakota's population of English Learner students has increased approximately 9% since 2013
- With two years of data, English Learners considered "on track" to attain language mastery increased 12 percentage points (33% in SY 2017-18 to 45% in SY 2018-19)

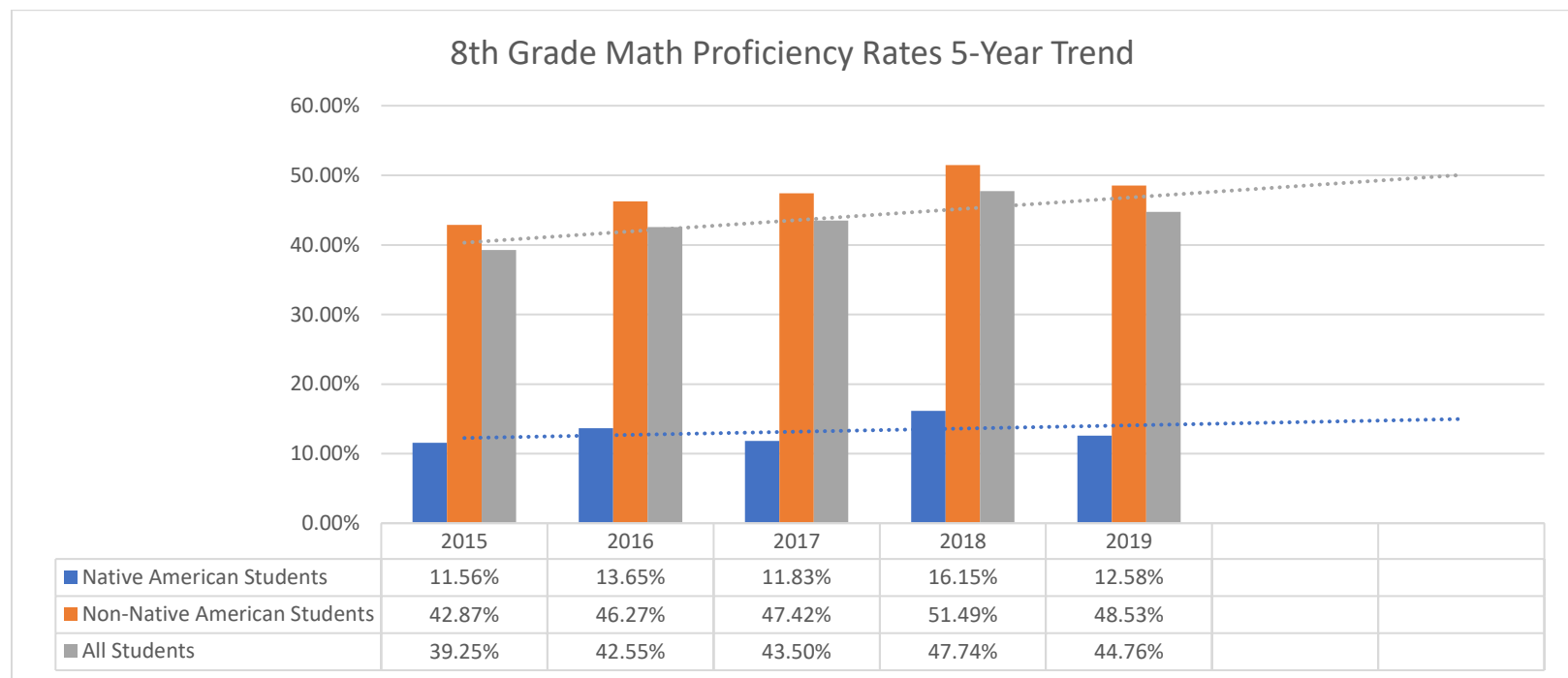


English Language Arts Proficiency Rates (students scoring at levels 3 & 4 on state assessment)													
		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		Five and Ten Year Goals	
Grade 3		Number of Students Tested	Proficiency Rate	Number of Students Tested	Proficiency Rate	Number of Students Tested	Proficiency Rate	Number of Students Tested	Proficiency Rate	Number of Students Tested	Proficiency Rate	2022-23	2027-28
	Native American Students	1196	17.81%	1284	19.47%	1244	18.01%	1151	19.20%	1204	20.10%	54.44%	66.38%
	Non-Native American Students	8839	53.00%	9253	55.19%	9284	52.54%	9098	55.56%	9188	53.58%	60.97%	66.38%
	All Students	10035	48.81%	10537	50.84%	10528	48.46%	10249	51.47%	10392	49.71%	54.44%	66.38%





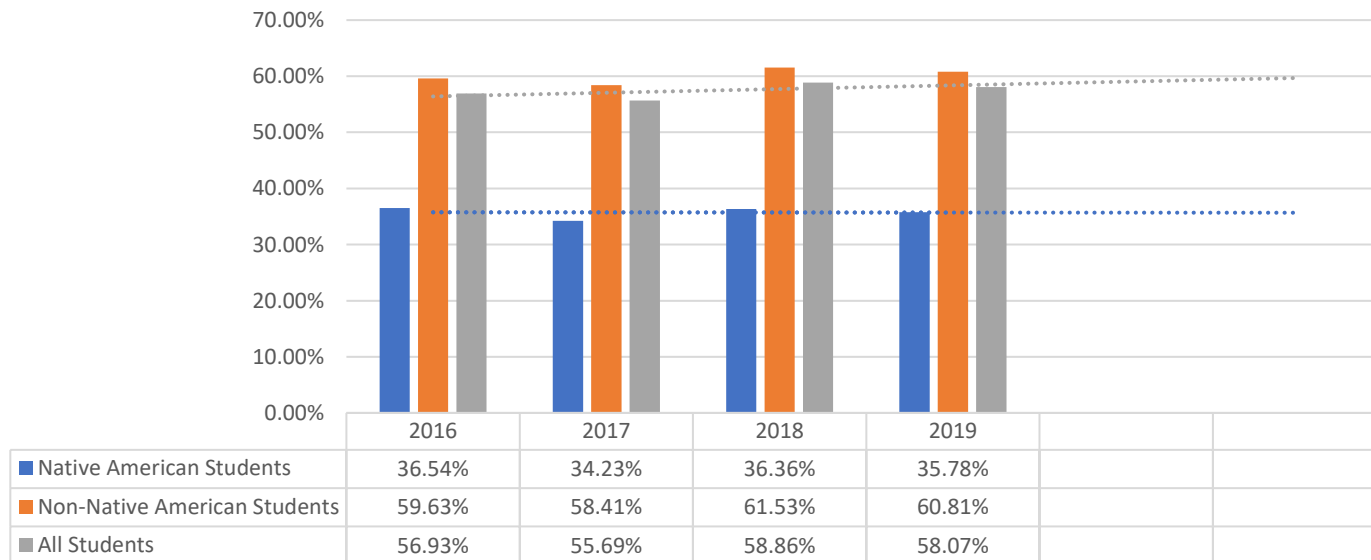
Math Proficiency Rates (students scoring at levels 3 & 4 on state assessment)													
		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		Five and Ten Year Goals	
Grade 8		Number of Students Tested	Proficiency Rate	Number of Students Tested	Proficiency Rate	Number of Students Tested	Proficiency Rate	Number of Students Tested	Proficiency Rate	Number of Students Tested	Proficiency Rate	2022-23	2027-28
	Native American Students	1047	11.56%	1055	13.65%	1040	11.83%	1028	16.15%	1065	12.58%	44.74%	57.14%
	Non-Native American Students	8011	42.87%	8198	46.27%	8412	47.42%	8660	51.49%	9104	48.53%	54.33%	57.14%
	All Students	9058	39.25%	9253	42.55%	9452	43.50%	9688	47.74%	10169	44.76%	52.45%	57.14%



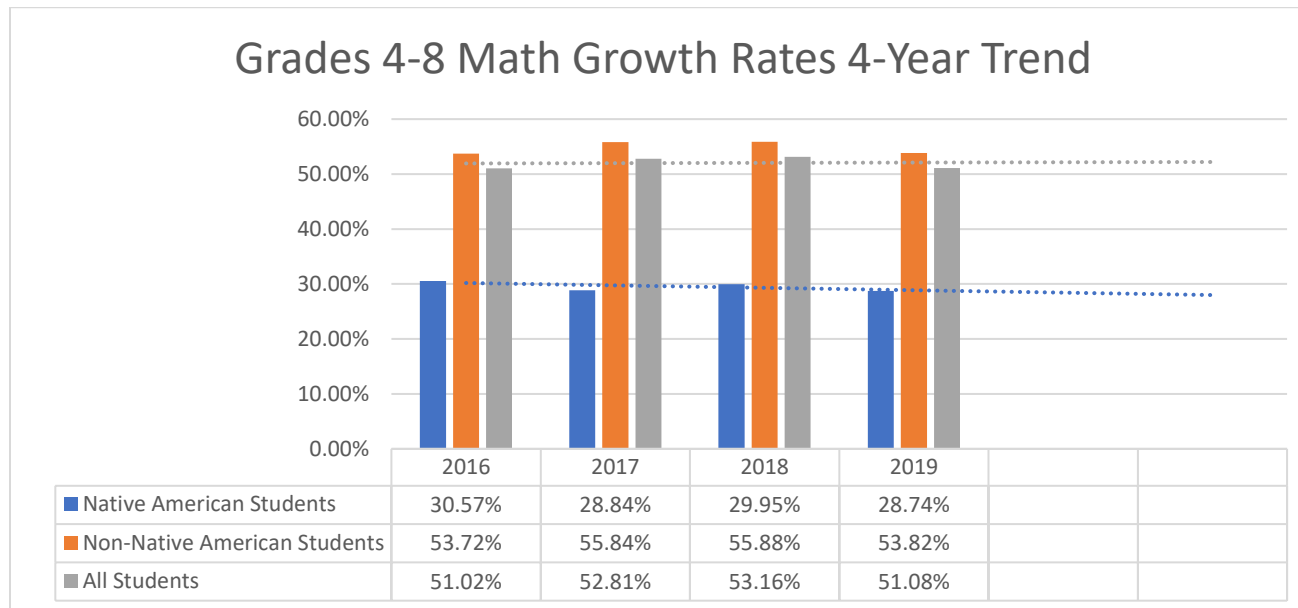
### Elementary and Middle School English Language Arts Growth Rates

		2016		2017		2018		2019		Five and Ten Year Goals	
% of Students Meeting Growth in English Language Arts		Number of Students Included	Rate	Number of Students Included	Rate	Number of Students Included	Rate	Number of Students Included	Rate	2022-23	2027-28
	Native American Students	5414	36.54%	5452	34.23%	5154	36.36%	5537	35.78%	55.83%	63.68%
	Non-Native American Students	41640	59.63%	43032	58.41%	43837	61.53%	45089	60.81%	62.59%	63.68%
	All Students	47154	56.93%	48484	55.69%	49011	58.86%	50626	58.07%	61.27%	63.68%

### Grades 4-8 ELA Growth Rates 4-Year Trend

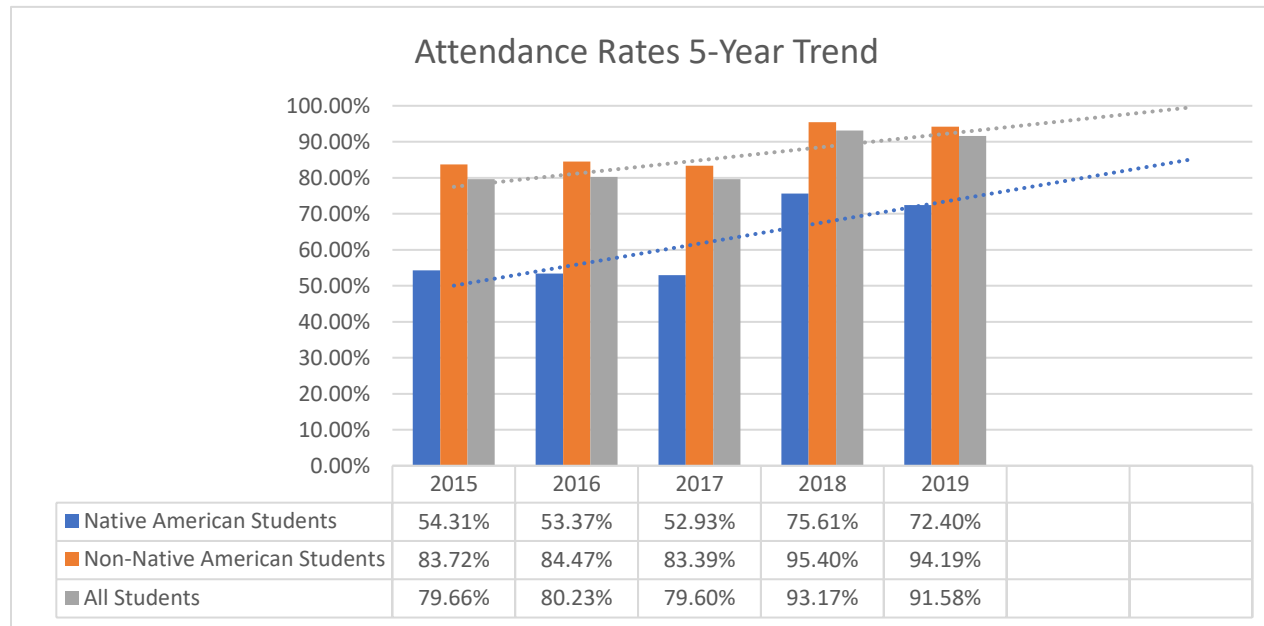


Elementary and Middle School Math Growth Rates											
		2016		2017		2018		2019		Five and Ten Year Goals	
% of Students Meeting Growth in Math		Number of Students Included	Rate	Number of Students Included	Rate	Number of Students Included	Rate	Number of Students Included	Rate	2022-23	2027-28
	Native American Students	5499	30.57%	5454	28.84%	5156	29.95%	5528	28.74%	51.24%	62.03%
	Non-Native American Students	41746	53.72%	43107	55.84%	43962	55.88%	45150	53.82%	58.96%	62.03%
	All Students	47245	51.02%	48561	52.81%	49118	53.16%	50678	51.08%	57.59%	62.03%

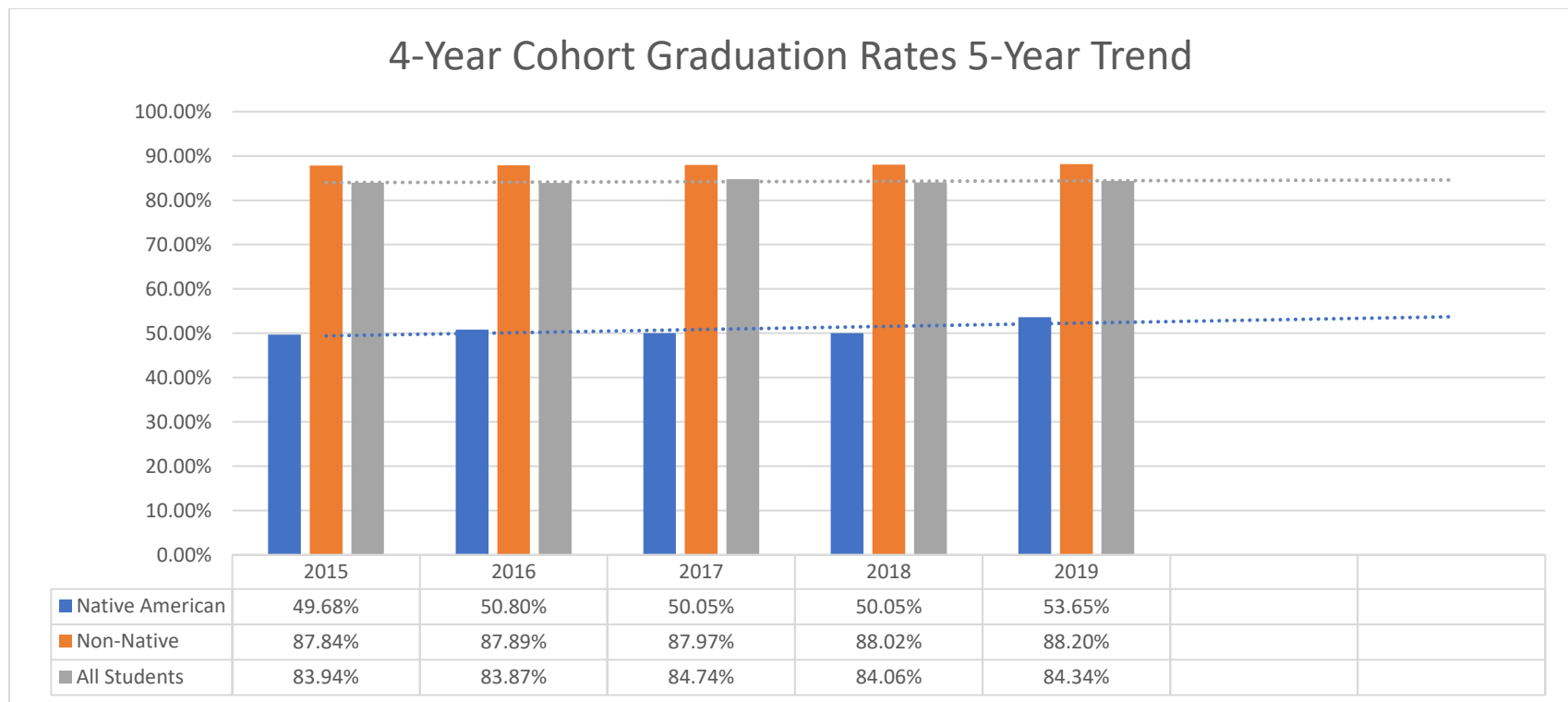


Elementary and Middle School Attendance Rates													
		2015		2016		2017		2018*		2019		Five and Ten Year Goals	
% of Students Meeting Attendance Benchmark		Number of Students Included	Rate (94%)	Number of Students Included	Rate (94%)	Number of Students Included	Rate (94%)	Number of Students Included	Rate (90%)	Number of Students Included	Rate (90%)	2022-23	2027-28
	Native American Students	13818	54.31%	3786	53.37%	13721	52.93%	10626	75.61%	11782	72.40%	83.72%	90.29%
	Non-Native American Students	86206	83.72%	87408	84.47%	88797	83.39%	83946	95.40%	86621	94.19%	97.16%	98.93%
	All Students	100024	79.66%	10159	80.23%	10159	79.60%	94572	93.17%	98403	91.58%	95.79%	98.42%

\*Benchmark changed from 94% to 90% in order to align with federal reporting requirements.



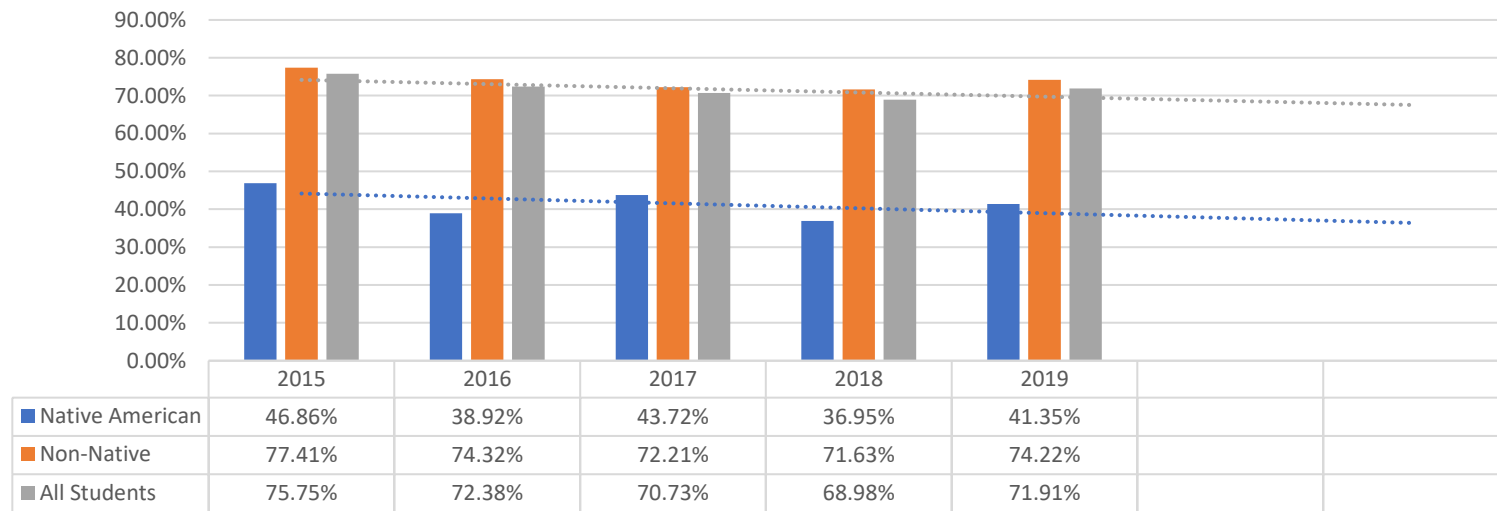
4-Year Cohort Graduation Rates												
	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		Five and Ten Year Goals	
	Number of Students in Cohort	Graduation Rate	Number of Students in Cohort	Graduation Rate	Number of Students in Cohort	Graduation Rate	Number of Students in Cohort	Graduation Rate	Number of Students in Cohort	Graduation Rate	2022-23	2027-28
Native American Students	950	49.68%	941	50.80%	1039	50.05%	995	50.05%	1040	53.65%	92.31%	96.30%
Non-Native American Students	8348	87.84%	9145	87.89%	8286	87.97%	8526	88.02%	8273	88.20%	92.31%	96.30%
All Students	9298	83.94%	9086	83.87%	9325	83.74%	9521	84.06%	9313	84.34%	92.31%	96.30%



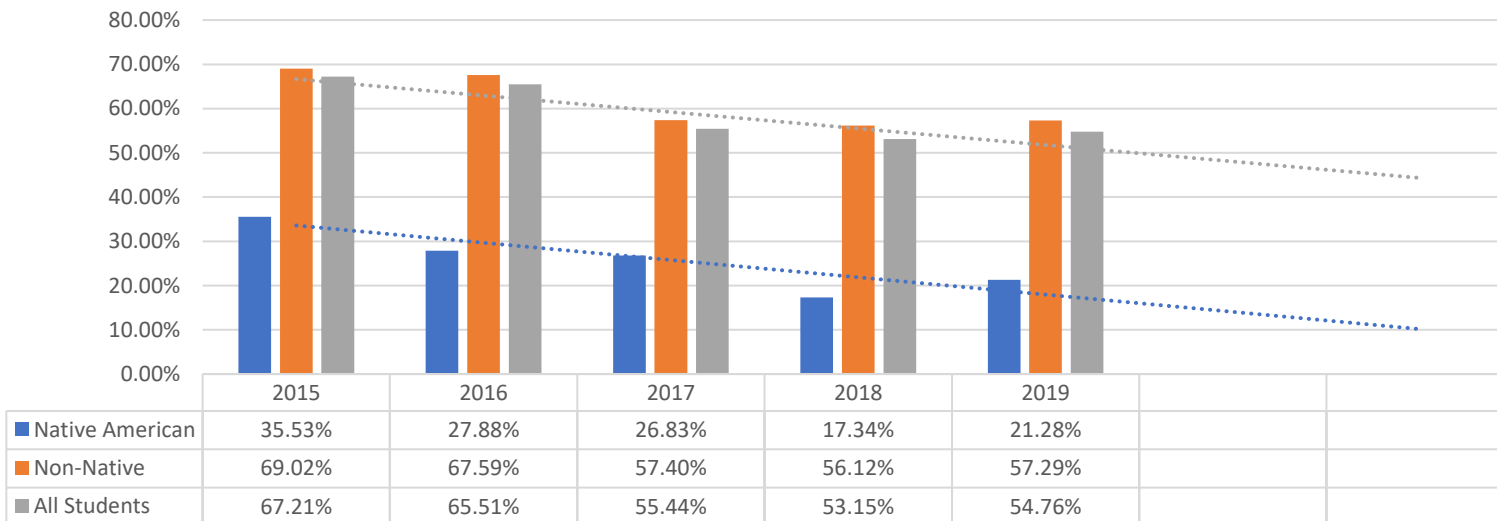
College and Career Readiness Rates of Prior Year's Graduating Class													
		2015*		2016*		2017*		2018		2019		Five and Ten Year Goals	
		Number of Students Tested	Rate	Number of Students Tested	Rate	Number of Students Tested	Rate	Number of Students Tested	Rate	Number of Students Tested	Rate	2022-23	2027-28
English Assessment Ready	Native American Students	318	46.86%	334	38.92%	494	43.72%	617	36.95%	578	41.35%	70.97%	78.57%
	Non-Native American Students	5546	77.41%	5771	74.32%	7151	72.21%	7455	71.63%	7635	74.22%	75.09%	78.57%
	All Students	5864	75.75%	6105	72.38%	7645	70.73%	8072	68.98%	8213	71.91%	70.97%	78.57%
Math Assessment Ready	Native American Students	318	35.53%	312	27.88%	492	26.83%	617	17.34%	578	21.28%	55.56%	67.97%
	Non-Native American Students	5546	69.02%	5652	67.59%	7140	57.40%	7434	56.12%	7622	57.29%	62.04%	67.97%
	All Students	5864	67.21%	5964	65.51%	7632	55.44%	8051	53.15%	8200	54.76%	55.56%	67.97%

\*Rates are based on cut scores for ACT in 2015. In 2016 Accuplacer was added to measure, and in 2017, state assessments were added.

## English College and Career Readiness Rates 5-Year Trend

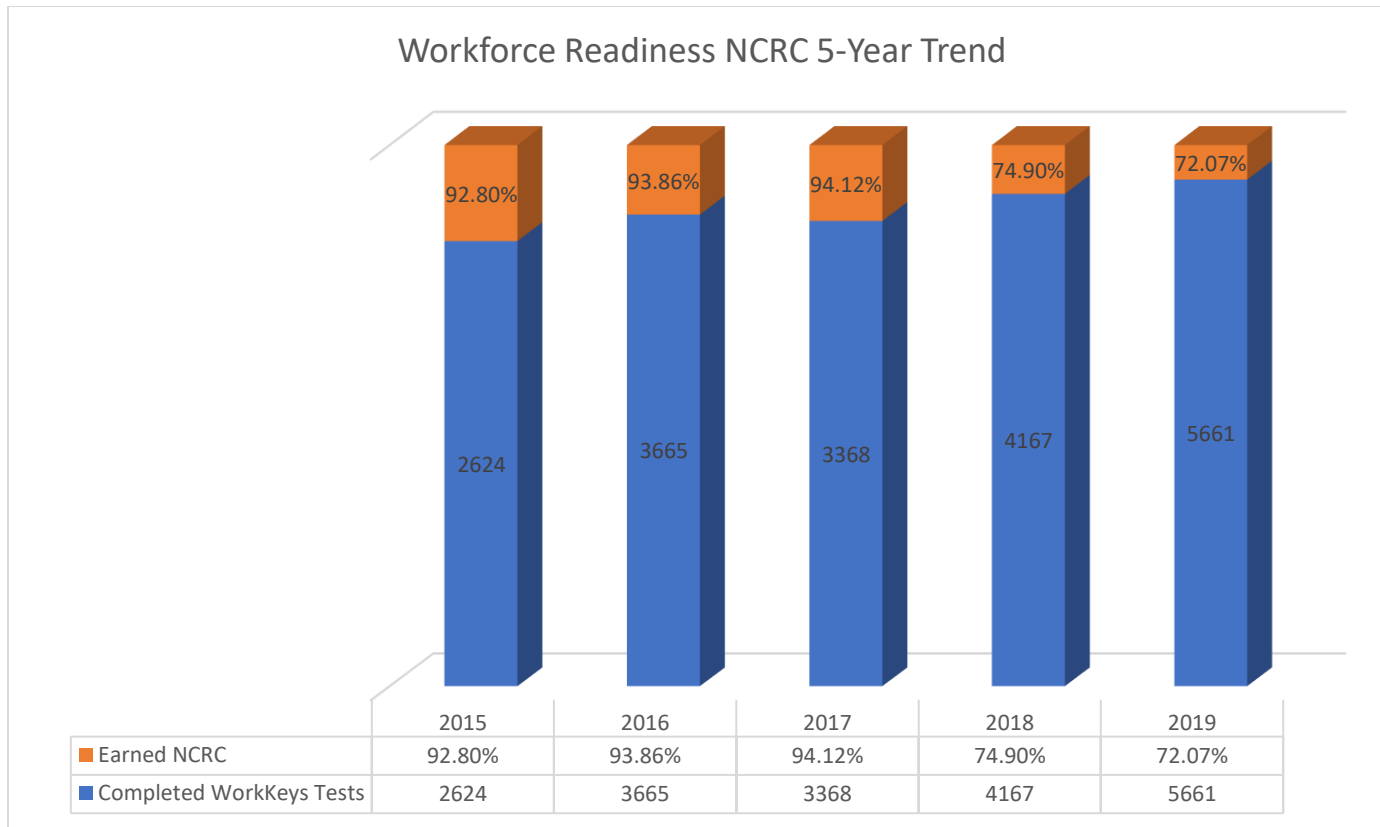


## Math College and Career Readiness Rates 5-Year Trend



Workforce Readiness (National Career Readiness Certificate)							
						Five and Ten Year Goals	
	2015	2016	2017	2018*	2019	2022-23	2027-28
# Students Completing WorkKeys Tests	2624	3665	3368	4167	5661	N/A	N/A
% Students Earning NCRC Certificate	92.80%	93.86%	94.12%	74.90%	72.07%	96.68%	98.75%

\*Benchmark for 2015-2017 was earning Bronze Certificate; benchmark was changed to Silver Certificate in 2018.





Impact of Federal Dollars (FY 19)				
Program	Total state allocation	Flow-through to schools, subrecipients	Students served	Weblink for required reporting
Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, Part B (ages 3-21)	\$38,882,294	\$34,214,932	21,625	<a href="https://doe.sd.gov/sped/SPP.aspx">https://doe.sd.gov/sped/SPP.aspx</a> click on "LEA Public Reporting"
Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, Part C (birth to age 3)	\$2,301,533	\$0	2,310 (cumulative for year)	<a href="https://doe.sd.gov/Birthto3/">https://doe.sd.gov/Birthto3/</a> click on "Public Reporting" then see most recent Annual Performance Report
Title I, Part A	\$48,572,559	\$46,956,126	46,334 (schoolwide and targeted)	<a href="https://sdschools.sd.gov">https://sdschools.sd.gov</a>
Child and Adult Nutrition Services – School Meal Programs	\$37,630,000	\$37,630,000	4.5 million breakfasts 16.3 million lunches	<a href="https://doe.sd.gov/cans/index.aspx">https://doe.sd.gov/cans/index.aspx</a> click on "Documents" then Participating Agencies. List includes agencies that participate in meal programs, not just schools.

- IDEA Part B is Sections 611 (\$37,414,658) and 619 (\$1,467,636) for grant year starting 07/01/2018. 611 is school-age children; 619 is ages 3-5.
- IDEA Part C is grant year starting 07/01/2018 and serves birth to age 3. DOE pays direct service providers and service coordinators, which is not an allocated formula but based on services provided.
- Title I Part A is grant year starting 07/01/2018 and the flow-through includes Title I Flow Through and School Improvement Flow Through.
- Child and Adult Nutrition is grant year starting 10/01/2018 and the allocation is \$37,630,000. Since this is an entitlement program, DOE only reimburses for actual meals. This amount is for just the National School Lunch Program (\$29,700,000) and School Breakfast (\$7,930,000). Allocation is not just to public schools, but also to private and Bureau of Indian Affairs schools. It does not include administrative, since this is not part of the actual grant award.