

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS MANUAL

**Published by the
South Dakota Association of Towns and Townships**

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**South Dakota Association
of Towns and Townships
351 Wisconsin SW
Suite 101
Box 903
Huron, SD 57350
(605) 353-1439
FAX 352-5322
EMAIL
sdatat@sdtownships.com
WEBSITE: sdtownships.com**

**SDATAT Attorney
Jay M. Leibel
205 N. Egan Ave.
P.O. Box 28
Madison, SD 57042
(605) 256-9161
FAX 256-9213**

*Diane Worrall, Administrative
Director*

***To the members of the
South Dakota Association
of
Towns and Townships***

This manual is being produced for you, the township officials in South Dakota, with the assistance of the **EMC Safety Dividend Program**. We hope you will find it helpful in administering the duties of your office.

We want to caution you, however, this manual is designed to be a guide only. Each year changes are made to South Dakota law and some of those changes affect townships. This updated version of the manual reflects South Dakota law as it exists in 2010. Much of SDCL 8, the township section, has remained the same for decades. However, there are some sections that have been changed and others may be changed within the next few years. You may access all of South Dakota Codified Law at your local courthouse or by accessing the Legislative Research Council Home Page on the Internet at <http://legis.state.sd.us/statutes/index.aspx> .

As a township official, you may have questions or problems that arise which are not answered in the book. The South Dakota Association of Towns and Townships Board of Directors and staff are available to assist those small towns and townships which are members of the South Dakota Association of Towns and Townships. If necessary, we will assist you in obtaining competent legal counsel to ensure and protect the interests of the citizens of the township you represent. Any legal cost incurred in such instances will be the sole responsibility of the township.

We hope this manual will help simplify the demanding position of being a township officer. If you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to contact the South Dakota Association of Towns and Townships office.

Diane J Worrall Administrative Director, South Dakota Association of Towns and Townships

DIRECTORY

Diane Worrall, Administrative Director, SDATAT	353-1439
Attorney for Association, Jay M. Leibel	256-9161
Governor's Office	773-3212
State Senate Lobby	773 3821
State House Lobby	773-3851
Lobby Desk	224-5030
John Thune	1-800-424-9094
Tim Johnson	1-800-537-0025
Stephanie Herseth Sandlin	1-866-371-8747
Attorney General's Office	773-3215
Website www.state.sd.us/attorney/	
Legislative Research Counsel	773-3251
Website http://legis.state.sd.us	
Secretary of State's Office	773-3537
Website www.sdsos.gov	
Local Sheriff _____	
County State's Attorney _____	
Township Attorney (local) _____	
Township Supervisors:	

Township Clerk: _____	
Township Treasurer: _____	
County Auditor _____	
County Treasurer _____	
County Zoning Officer _____	
County Road Superintendent _____	



**Table
Of
Contents**

PART I Selected SDCL Sections Pertaining to Townships

*Reprinted with permission of the South Dakota Code Commission
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<u>Title 8- Townships</u>	<u>Page</u>
8-1. General Provisions	12
8-2. Powers and Obligations	18
8-3. Annual Meeting and Elections	22
8-4. Officers	27
8-5. Board of Supervisors	29
8-6. Clerk	31
8-7. Treasurer	33
8-8. Constable	34
8-9. Contracts and Purchases	35
8-10. Financial Affairs	37
8-11. Bond Issues	43
<u>Title 31- Highways and Bridges</u>	<u>Page</u>
31-3. Location, Change and Vacation	55
31-13. Township Roads	62
31-14. County and Township Bridges and Culverts	73
31-17. Boundary Line Highways	82
31-18. Section-Line Highways	85
31-21. Highway Drainage Ditches <i>(select statutes only)</i>	87
31-24. Highway Intersections and Private Entrances <i>(select statutes only)</i>	88
31-25. Fences, Cattle Ways and Livestock Guards	90
31-28. Markers and Signs <i>(select statutes only)</i>	93
31-31. Weed Removal	95
31-32. Obstructions and Defects	97
32-14. Traffic Regulation Generally <i>(select statutes only)</i>	100
32-22. Weight, Size and Load Restrictions <i>(select statutes only)</i>	102
38-22. Weed and Pest Control <i>(select statutes only)</i>	103

<u>Miscellaneous SDCL Statues</u>	<u>Page</u>
1-25. Open Public Meetings (<i>select statues only</i>)	1
3-21. Liability For Damages (<i>select statues only</i>)	3
5-18. Public Contracts: Competitive Bids (<i>select statues only</i>)	6
6-1. Acts And Records Of Officers (<i>select statues only</i>)	10
10-11. Equalization and Correction of Assessments (<i>select statues only</i>)	45
10-12. Property Tax Levies (<i>select statues only</i>)	46
10-13. Property Tax Relief (<i>select statues only</i>)	47
12-2. Election Schedules (<i>select statues only</i>)	49
12-4. Registration of Voters (<i>select statues only</i>)	50
12-18. Arrangements and Conduct of Voting	51
21-10 Abatement of Nuisances (<i>select statues only</i>)	52
22-34. Vandalism and Injuries to Property (<i>select statues only</i>)	53
22-36. Public Nuisances (<i>select statues only</i>)	54

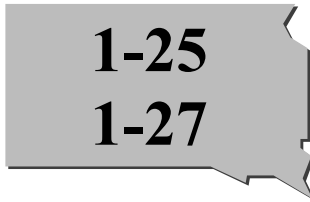
PART II Sample Forms

PART III Index

PART IV Selected South Dakota Attorney General Opinions

PART V Record Retention Guide

PART VI Updates/newsletters



OPEN PUBLIC MEETINGS
Selected Statutes Only

1-25-1. Official meetings open to the public--Exception--Teleconferences --Violation as misdemeanor. The official meetings of the state, its political subdivisions, and any public body of the state or its political subdivisions are open to the public unless a specific law is cited by the state, the political subdivision, or the public body to close the official meeting to the public. For the purposes of this section, a political subdivision or a public body of a political subdivision means any association, authority, board, commission, committee, council, task force, school district, county, city, town, township, or other agency of the state, which is created or appointed by statute, ordinance, or resolution and is vested with the authority to exercise any sovereign power derived from state law.

It is not an official meeting of one political subdivision or public body if its members provide information or attend the official meeting of another political subdivision or public body for which the notice requirements of § 1-25-1.1 have been met.

Any official meeting may be conducted by teleconference as defined in § 1-25-1.2. A teleconference may be used to conduct a hearing or take final disposition regarding an administrative rule pursuant to § 1-26-4. A member is deemed present if the member answers present to the roll call conducted by teleconference for the purpose of determining a quorum. Each vote at an official meeting held by teleconference shall be taken by roll call.

If the state, a political subdivision, or a public body conducts an official meeting by teleconference, the state, the political subdivision, or public body shall provide one or more places at which the public may listen to and participate in the teleconference meeting. The requirement to provide one or more places for the public to listen to the teleconference does not apply to an executive or closed meeting.

A violation of this section is a Class 2 misdemeanor.

1-25-1.1. Notice of meetings - Violation.

All public bodies shall provide public notice, with proposed agenda, at least twenty-four hours prior to any meeting, by posting a copy of the notice, visible to the public, at the principal office of the public body holding the meeting, and, for special or rescheduled meetings, delivering, in person, by mail or by telephone, the information in the notice to members of the local news media who have requested notice. For special or rescheduled meetings, all public bodies shall also comply with the public notice provisions of this section for regular meetings to the extent that circumstances permit. A violation of this section is a Class 2 misdemeanor.


1-25-6. Duty of state's attorney on receipt of complaint alleging chapter violation. If a complaint alleging a violation of this chapter is made pursuant to § 23A-2-1, the state's attorney shall take one of the following actions:

- (1) Prosecute the case pursuant to Title 23A;
- (2) Determine that there is no merit to prosecuting the case. Upon doing so, the state's attorney shall send a copy of the complaint and any investigation file to the attorney general. The attorney general shall use the information for statistical purposes and may publish abstracts of such information, including the name of the government body involved for purposes of public education; or
- (3) Send the complaint and any investigation file to the South Dakota Open Meetings Commission for further action.

1-25-7. Consideration by commission of complaint or written submissions alleging chapter violation--Findings--Public censure. Upon receiving a referral from a state's attorney or the attorney general, the South Dakota Open Meetings Commission shall examine the complaint and investigatory file submitted by the state's attorney or the attorney general and shall also consider signed written submissions by the persons or entities that are directly involved. Based on the investigatory file submitted by the state's attorney or the attorney general and any written responses, the commission shall issue a written determination on whether the conduct violates this chapter, including a statement of the reasons therefore and findings of fact on each issue and conclusions of law necessary for the proposed decision. The final decision shall be made by a majority of the commission members, with each member's vote set forth in the written decision. The final decision shall be filed with the attorney general and shall be provided to the public entity and or public officer involved, the state's attorney, and any person that has made a written request for such determinations. If the commission finds a violation of this chapter, the commission shall issue a public reprimand to the offending official or governmental entity. However, no violation found by the commission may be subsequently prosecuted by the state's attorney or the attorney general. All findings and public censures of the commission shall be public records pursuant to § 1-27-1. Sections 1-25-6 to 1-25-9, inclusive, are not subject to the provisions of chapter 1-26.

1-27-1. Public records open to inspection and copying. Except as otherwise expressly provided by statute, all citizens of this state, and all other persons interested in the examination of the public records, as defined in § 1-27-1.1, are hereby fully empowered and authorized to examine such public record, and make memoranda and abstracts therefrom during the hours the respective offices are open for the ordinary transaction of business and, unless federal copyright law otherwise provides, obtain copies of public records in accordance with this chapter.

Each government entity or elected or appointed government official shall, during normal business hours, make available to the public for inspection and copying in the manner set forth in this chapter all public records held by that entity or official.



3-21

LIABILITY FOR DAMAGES

3-21-1. Definitions.

Terms used in this chapter, unless the context plainly otherwise requires, mean:

- (1) "Public entities," the state of South Dakota, all of its branches and agencies, boards and commissions. The term also includes all public entities established by law exercising any part of the sovereign power of the state, including, but not limited to municipalities, counties, school districts, townships, sewer and irrigation districts and all other legal entities that public entities are authorized by law to establish;
- (2) "Employee," all current and former employees and elected and appointed officers of any public entity whether classified, unclassified, licensed or certified, permanent or temporary whether compensated or not. The term includes employees of all branches of government including the judicial and legislative branches and employees of constitutional boards and offices. The term does not include independent contractors.

3-21-2. Notice of claim to state, county, city - Prerequisite to action for damages - 180 Day Time limit. No action for the recovery of damages for personal injury, property damage, error or omission or death caused by a public entity or its employees may be maintained against the public entity or its employees unless written notice of the time, place and cause of the injury is given to the public entity as provided by this chapter within one hundred eighty days after the injury.

3-21-3. Notice of claim - Persons to whom notice given.

Notice shall be given to the following officers as applicable:

- (1) In the case of the state of South Dakota, to the attorney general and the commissioner of administration;
- (2) In the case of a county, to the county auditor;
- (3) In the case of a municipality, to the mayor or city finance officer;
- (4) In the case of a school district, to the superintendent of schools;
- (5) In the case of other public entities, to the chief executive officer or secretary of the governing board.

3-21-4. Notice of claim - Service - Extension of time - Limit to extended service.

If the person injured is a minor or is mentally or physically incapacitated, the court may allow that person to serve the notice required by §3-21-2 within a reasonable time after the expiration of the period of disability. The application to the court to make extended service shall be made within two years of the event upon which the claim is based.

3-21-5. Effect of inaccuracy in notice. The notice required by §3-21-2 may not be deemed invalid or insufficient by reason of any inaccuracy in stating the time, place or cause of the injury if it is shown that the claimant had no intention to mislead and that the public entity was not misled..

3-21-6. Filing of suit within ninety days. The claimant or the claimant's legal representative may file a suit if the public entity does not accept or reject the claim within ninety days of receipt of the notice as provided in §3-21-2.

3-21-7. Sovereign immunity. Nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to waive the sovereign immunity of the public entities of the state of South Dakota or of their employees.

3-21-8. Liability for failure to provide correctional facilities. No person, political subdivision or the state is liable for failure to provide a prison, jail or penal or correctional facility, or if such facility is provided, for failure to provide sufficient equipment, personnel, programs, facilities or services in a prison or other correctional facility.

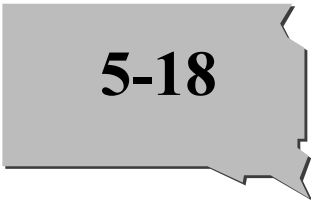
3-21-9. Liability for parole or release of prisoner or revocation. No person, political subdivision or the state is liable for any injury resulting from the parole or release of a prisoner or from the terms and conditions of his parole or release or from the revocation of his parole or release, or for any injury caused by or resulting from:

- (1) an escaping or escaped prisoner;
- (2) an escaping or escaped person;
- (3) a person resisting arrest;
- (4) a prisoner to any other prisoner; or
- (5) services or programs administered by or on behalf of the prison, jail or correctional facility.

3-21-10. Immunity from lawsuits in federal court. No waiver of state immunity by statute or, where permitted, by any officer or agent of the state may constitute or be interpreted as a waiver of the state's immunity from lawsuits in federal court or the courts of any jurisdiction other than the South Dakota Unified Judicial System.

3-21-11. Who are agents of state for purposes of §21-32-17. Any employee, agent, or board member of any authority established by state law are agents of the state of South Dakota for the purposes of §21-32-17.

3-21-12. Limitation on liability for year 2000 litigation. No unit of local government or any political subdivision of the state and no employee of any unit of local government or political subdivision of the state is liable for losses from any failure or malfunction occurring on or before December 31, 2002, which is caused directly or indirectly by the failure of computer software or any device containing a computer processor to accurately or properly recognize, calculate, display, sort, or otherwise process dates or times, if the failure or malfunction causing the loss was unforeseeable; or, if foreseeable, the plan, design, or both, for identifying and preventing the failure or malfunction was prepared in substantial compliance with generally accepted computer and information system design standards in effect at the time of the preparation of the plan or design; and if the employee exercised due diligence in the operation of such computer software or device.



PUBLIC CONTRACTS: COMPETITIVE BIDS

Selected Statutes Only

5-18-2. Contracts to be let to lowest bidder--Rejection of bids and readvertisement if bids unsatisfactory or in case of collusion. Except as provided in § 5-18-9.4, all contracts of any public corporation, whether for the construction of public improvements or contracts for the purchase, lease, or rental of materials, supplies, or equipment, if such contracts involve an expenditure equal to or in excess of the amount provided for in § 5-18-3, shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder. The governing body may reject any and all bids and readvertise for proposals if none of the bids are satisfactory, or if they believe any agreement has been entered into by the bidders to prevent competition.

5-18-3. Publication of advertisement for bids. If the governing body of any public corporation intends to enter into a contract for the construction of a new building or the remodeling or addition to an existing building which involves the expenditure of fifty thousand dollars or more, a contract for any other public improvement which involves the expenditure of twenty-five thousand dollars or more, or a contract for the purchase of materials, supplies, or equipment which involves the expenditure of twenty-five thousand dollars or more, the governing body of the public corporation shall advertise for bids for the project. The advertisement shall appear as a legal notice in the appointed legal newspaper. The advertisement shall be printed at least twice, with the first publication at least ten days before opening of bids. The first publication shall be in the official newspaper or newspapers of the contracting corporation, and the second publication may be in any legal newspaper of the state chosen by the contracting corporation. If the contracting corporation has no official newspaper, the first publication shall be made in a legal newspaper with general circulation in the district, to be selected by the contracting corporation. The advertisement shall state the time and place where the bids will be opened and passed upon by the board. In all notices, the board shall reserve the right to reject any or all bids. If a public corporation lists a bid on the centralized bid exchange pursuant to § 5-18-1.1, the public corporation need not make the second publication required by this section.

5-18-3.1. Emergency award of contract without advertising--Record in minutes. The governing board of a public corporation may, except where statute prescribes a different procedure, when it determines an emergency to exist involving the health or welfare of its people, spread upon the minutes of its meeting the finding of such emergency, and award bids without advertising therefore. An emergency may be deemed to exist when awaiting regular advertising for bids would seriously impair public services to be provided and rentals are not available on a timely basis. As far as practicable the board shall secure at least two competitive quotations and retain the same for their files. At the next meeting of the board there shall be spread upon the minutes a statement of the quotations received, identifying the bidder and the amount of the bid.

5-18-6. Deposit or bond required on bids for public improvement contracts. Where the advertisement for bids is for the construction of a public improvement, each bid must contain a certified check, a cashier's check or draft, for five percent of the amount of the bid, such check to be certified or issued by either a state or a national bank and payable to the public corporation or to an officer of such public corporation letting such contract and inviting bids thereon, or in lieu thereof a bid bond for ten percent of the amount of the bid, such bond to be issued by a surety authorized to do business in this state payable to said public corporation or officer, as a guaranty that such bidder will enter into a contract with said public corporation, its board or officers thereof, in accordance with the terms of such letting and bid in case such bidder be awarded the contract.

5-18-6.1. Waiver of deposit or bond requirement on small contracts. Notwithstanding the provisions of § 5-18-6, the requirement of a bid bond, certified check, cash, or other security may be waived by public corporations if the bid submitted does not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars.

5-18-8. Opening of bids--Withdrawal and modification of bids. The sealed bids shall not be opened until the time and place specified in the advertisement therefore, but must be publicly opened and read at said time and place. Any bid may be withdrawn by letter or by telegraphic communications or in person before the time specified in the advertisement therefore. Bids may be modified by mail, telegraphic notice, or facsimile notice received at the place designated in the invitation to bid not later than the time set for the opening of bids. Telegraphic or facsimile modification shall not reveal the bid price but shall provide the addition or subtraction or the modification so that the final prices or terms will not be known to the public corporation until the sealed bid is opened. Any telegraphic or facsimile modification may not be withdrawn after the time set for the opening of bids. Telegraphic modifications must be confirmed in writing by the successful bidder before award of the contract. No bid made shall be changed or altered by telephone.

5-18-9. Acceptance of lowest responsible bid. Unless all bids presented are rejected, the lowest responsible bid shall be accepted. If the low bidder is not responsible or the bid is not made in accordance with the requirements of this chapter or the low bid is withdrawn, the bid of the next lowest responsible bidder may be accepted. If the lowest responsible bid exceeds the final estimated project cost by ten percent or less, the Bureau of Administration, acting on behalf of the state, or any other public corporation, may negotiate with that low bidder for the construction of a public improvement or for the purchase of the materials, supplies, or equipment at the most advantageous price.

5-18-9.1. Negotiation of contract when no bids received--Competitive quotations--Records-- Provision for price adjustment. If after advertising for bids pursuant to § 5-18-3 for the purchase of materials, supplies, or equipment, no bids are received, the governing board of a unit of local government may negotiate a contract for the purchase of the materials, supplies, or equipment at the most advantageous price. However, the materials, supplies, or equipment shall meet the specifications of the original advertisement for bids. The governing board shall contact and attempt to obtain competitive quotations from at least three suppliers. A record of the names of the suppliers, the quotations received and the procurement procedures used in purchasing shall be documented, spread upon the minutes, and retained on file by the governing body. The contract may include a procedure for adjusting prices to meet changing market conditions not within the control of the vendor. The adjustments may not result in increases in the profit of the vendor, and shall be supported by written justification filed with the purchasing agent of the unit of local government.

5-18-9.2. Negotiation of contract when firm competitive bids not received--Competitive quotations--Records--Provision for price adjustment. If after advertising for bids pursuant to § 5-18-3 for the purchase of materials, supplies, or equipment, firm competitive bids are not received, the governing board of a unit of local government may reject all bids and negotiate a contract for the purchase of the materials, supplies, or equipment at the most advantageous price, provided that the materials, supplies, or equipment meet the specifications of the original advertisement for bids. The governing body shall contact and attempt to obtain competitive quotations from at least three suppliers. A record of the names of the suppliers, the quotations received, and the procurement procedures used in purchasing shall be documented, spread upon the minutes, and retained on file by the governing board. The contract may include a procedure for adjusting prices to meet changing market conditions not within the control of the vendor. The adjustments may not result in increases in the profit of the vendor, and shall be supported by written justification filed with the purchasing agent of the unit of local government.

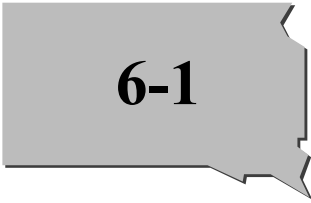
5-18-9.4. Award of contract without bid where only one source for service or item--Written verification--Exceptions. A contract of a public corporation may be awarded without competitive sealed bids or competitive sealed proposals regardless of the estimated cost if the governing body determines that there is only one source for the required service or item of tangible personal property. The governing body shall conduct negotiations, including price, delivery, and quantity to obtain the price most advantageous to the governing body. The governing body shall include in the bid file written verification that there was only one source for service or item. This section does not apply to construction services or equipment.

5-18-19. Contracts in violation void. It shall be unlawful for any public corporation or its officers to enter into any contract in violation of the terms of this chapter or chapter 5-21, and any such contract entered into shall be null and void and of no force and effect.

5-18-20. Highway work with county or township machinery not prohibited--Small water conservation dams exempt. Nothing in this chapter or chapter 5-21 shall be so construed as to prevent counties or townships from constructing or maintaining the county highway system and any secondary highways by means of drags, road planers, tractors, and other approved mechanical devices owned by said counties or townships.

Nothing in said chapters shall be construed to prevent the construction of dams in connection with water conservation projects where the cost of materials used does not exceed the total cost of twenty-five hundred dollars.

5-18-24. Rejection of sole bid received. Notwithstanding the provisions of § 5-18-2, the board of township supervisors may reject a bid as unsatisfactory on the basis that the bid was the only bid received, and may readvertise for bids.



ACTS AND RECORDS OF OFFICERS
Selected Statutes Only

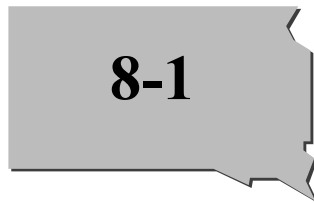
6-1-1. Local officer's conflict of interest unlawful - Void contract - Lease-Purchase Agreement. It shall be unlawful for any officer of a county, municipality, township or school district, who has been elected or appointed, to be interested, either by himself or agent, in any contract entered into by said county, municipality, township or school district, either for labor or services to be rendered, or for the purchase of commodities, materials, supplies, or equipment of any kind, the expense, price or consideration of which is paid from public funds or from any assessment levied by said county, municipality, township or school district, or in the purchase of any real or personal property belonging to the county, municipality, township or school district or which shall be sold for taxes or assessments or by virtue of legal process at the suit of such county, municipality, township or school district. Such contract shall be null and void from the beginning.

6-1-2. Contracts with local officer permitted - Voidable contracts.

The provisions of § 6-1-1 are not applicable if the contract is made pursuant to any one of the conditions set forth in the following subdivisions, without fraud or deceit; but, the contract is voidable if the provisions of the applicable subdivision were not fully satisfied or present at the time the contract was entered into:

- (1) Any contract involving three thousand dollars or less regardless of whether other sources of supply or services are available within the county, municipality, township, or school district, if the consideration for such supplies or services is reasonable and just;
- (2) Any contract involving more than three thousand dollars but less than the amount for which competitive bidding is required, and there is no other source of supply or services available within the county, municipality, township, or school district if the consideration for such supplies or services is reasonable and just and if the accumulated total of such contracts paid during any given fiscal year does not exceed the amount specified in § 5-18-3;
- (3) Any contract with any firm, association, corporation, or cooperative association for which competitive bidding is not required and where other sources of supply and services are available within the county, municipality, township or school district, and the consideration for such supplies or services is reasonable and just, unless the majority of the governing body are members or stockholders who collectively have controlling interest, or any one of them is an officer or manager of any such firm, association, corporation, or cooperative association, in which case any such contract is null and void;
- (4) Any contract with any firm, association, corporation, or cooperative association for which competitive bidding procedures are followed pursuant to chapter 5-18, and where more than one such competitive bid is submitted;
- (5) Any contract for professional services with any individual, firm, association, corporation, or cooperative, if the individual or any member of the firm, association, corporation, or cooperative is an elected or appointed officer of a county, municipality, township, or school district, whether or not other sources of such services are available within the county, municipality, township, or school district, if the consideration for such services is reasonable and just;
- (6) Any contract for commodities, materials, supplies, or equipment found in the state price list established pursuant to § 5-23-8.1, at the price there established or below; and
- (7) Any contract or agreement between a governmental entity specified in § 6-1-1 and a public postsecondary educational institution if an employee of the Board of Regents serves as an elected or appointed officer for the governmental entity, and if the employee does not receive direct compensation or payment as a result of the contract or agreement.

TOWNSHIP LAW



GENERAL PROVISIONS

8-1-1. Continuation of existing townships.

The civil townships heretofore established shall remain as they are, subject to alteration or division as provided in this chapter.

8-1-2. Creation - Boundaries - Alterations.

The board of county commissioners shall continue to divide the county into as many civil townships as the conveniences of the citizens may require, and shall accurately define the boundaries thereof, and may from time to time make such alterations in the number, names, and boundaries thereof as it may deem proper, by advice of the people as provided for in this chapter.

8-1-3. - Maximum size / Minimum number of voters. Any contiguous territory that has at least five resident voters and includes a maximum of four congressional townships, together with any fractional townships that are contiguous with any of the congressional townships, may be organized as a civil township.

8-1-4. Boundary descriptions - Recording - Alterations. A description of the boundaries of each new civil township shall be entered at length in the records of the board of county commissioners; also all alterations in the boundaries of all civil townships which may be hereafter made.

8-1-5. Organization on petition of voters. Whenever a majority of the legal voters of a civil township, formed as provided in §8-1-2, shall petition the board of county commissioners for civil township organization, such board shall perfect the civil township organization thereof by appointing a board of supervisors for such township to act until its officers are duly elected and qualified as provided by this title.

8-1-6. Name. The township so organized shall be named in accordance with the expressed wish of a majority of the voters thereof; but if they fail to so designate a name, the board of county commissioners may select the name.

8-1-7. Reorganization - Division - Merger. Any township may be reorganized, divided, or merged as provided in §§ 8-1-8, 8-1-9, and 8-1-10 if each resulting township contains at least five resident voters.

8-1-8. Attachment of fractions - Requirements - Election. Any township or fraction of a township may be reorganized, divided, or merged with another township or fraction of a township, subject to approval by the voters in the affected civil townships and the affected portions of unorganized congressional townships as provided in §§ 8-1-7 through 8-1-10, inclusive, if:

- (1) The board of county commissioners proposes that the townships or fractions of townships be reorganized, divided, or merged; or
- (2) The affected township boards propose to the board of county commissioners that the townships or fractions of townships be reorganized, divided, or merged; or
- (3) A majority of the registered voters residing in the affected portions of the affected townships petition the board of county commissioners to propose that the townships or fractions of townships be reorganized, divided, or merged.

8-1-9. Hearing on proposed action - Notice - Publication. If the conditions of subdivisions (1), (2), or (3) of § 8-1-8 are met, the board of county commissioners shall hold a public hearing to consider the proposed reorganization, division, or merger. The hearing may be conducted in conjunction with a regularly scheduled meeting of the board. At least twenty days before the hearing, the board shall publish notice of the hearing in the official newspapers of the county and shall send the notice to the township clerk and to each member of the board of supervisors of the affected townships.

8-1-10. Election - Notice - Tabulation of votes - Implementation. Following the hearing required in § 8-1-9, the proposed reorganization, division, or merger shall be decided by the voters of the affected civil townships and the affected portions of unorganized congressional townships by ballot at the next regular township election. Any registered voter residing in the affected portion of an unorganized congressional township shall be afforded the opportunity to vote in conjunction with the election held in the township to which the unorganized area is proposed to be attached, except that the votes of such persons shall be tabulated separately by officials of the township. The board of supervisors of each affected township shall publish notice of election in the same manner as provided in chapter 8-3 for publication of notice of the annual township meeting. If any portion of an unorganized congressional township is proposed to be attached to a civil township, the affected civil township shall also publish its notice in any official newspaper of the county that is not an official newspaper of the township. If a majority of the votes cast in each of the affected townships and in the affected portion of each affected unorganized congressional township are in favor of the proposed reorganization, division, or merger, the proposal shall be implemented as provided in this chapter. If no vote is cast by any resident of an affected portion of a civil township or unorganized congressional township, the board of county commissioners of the county in which the affected portion is located shall determine the status of the affected portion for purposes of deciding the results of the election in the affected portion.

8-1-11. Name of merged or separated township. Any civil township so formed by merger of townships or by separation from the original township shall be named in accordance with the expressed wish of a majority of the legal voters of the new township; but if they fail to designate a name, or the same cannot be properly given to such township, the board of county commissioners may designate a name.

8-1-12. First annual meeting of separated township - Notice. The board of county commissioners shall designate suitable places in each new civil township so formed for holding the first annual township meeting. Notice of the time and place of holding the annual township meeting shall be given by the township clerk of the township so divided as provided by law.

8-1-13. Continuation of original township. The civil township, a division of which has been declared as hereinbefore provided, shall continue as previously organized, and the officers thereof shall hold their offices until the next annual township meeting, at which meeting there shall be elected in each of the new townships so organized, by the legal voters thereof, all the township officers provided by law.

8-1-14. Adjustment of assets and indebtedness after division. If any civil township is subdivided, reorganized, or merged according to the provisions of this chapter, which has been bonded for school or other purposes, or against which there is any other outstanding indebtedness, and if money raised by taxation in the township has been expended for the erection of school buildings or other public improvements, which on such subdivision, reorganization, or merger inures to the benefit of one of the new townships to a greater extent than is equitable, the matter shall be adjusted as provided in §§ 8-1-15 to 8-1-19, inclusive.

8-1-15. Board for adjustment and settlement. Within ten days after the election and qualification of the boards of supervisors of the respective townships that have been reorganized, divided, or merged as provided in § 8-1-8, each of the boards shall appoint one suitable person, who shall be a legal voter of the township where appointed, and the board of county commissioners at its first meeting after the township election shall choose one disinterested person, who shall be a legal voter of the county but not a resident of either of the townships. The three persons so appointed shall constitute a board for the adjustment and settlement of all differences between the townships growing out of the division, reorganization, or merger of the original township.

8-1-16. Board of adjustment - First meeting. The first meeting of such board of adjustment shall be at a time and place to be designated by the board of county commissioners at the time of its appointment.

8-1-17. Board of adjustment - Powers - Factors. The board of adjustment may determine and declare what portion of the bonded or other indebtedness of the original township shall be assumed and paid by each of the new townships so organized, and also to ascertain and determine what sum either of the new townships shall pay to the other on account of school buildings or other public improvements which the township may have received prior to and retained on the division, reorganization, or merger, and also to make a just and equitable division of all money or other property belonging to the original township at the time of the division, reorganization, or merger. All such divisions and adjustments shall be made, as near as may be, on the basis of the assessed valuation of property in each of the townships, as determined by the director of equalization for the year preceding the division, reorganization, or merger, and on the value of the school buildings and other property at the time of the division, reorganization, or merger of the townships.

8-1-18. Board of adjustment - Determination statement - Filing - Binding effect.

A written statement of the determination of such board, signed by the members or a majority thereof shall be filed with the township clerk of each of the newly organized townships and also with the county auditor, which determination, when so filed, shall be binding upon each of the townships to which the same relates.

8-1-19. Board of adjustment - Compensation. Each member of the board of adjustment shall receive a sum not to exceed thirty dollars per day for each day employed in the discharge of his duties. The sum shall be paid in equal portions by the townships represented by the board.

8-1-20. Separation of village from civil township - Petition - Contents - Signatures.

Whenever in any civil township, whether such civil township is or is not coextensive in area with a congressional township, containing an area platted, developed and occupied as a village in which reside more than twenty-five percent of the legal voters of the civil township, in which village legal voters are no less than fifty in number, and which village has a population of not less than one hundred and has not been incorporated as a municipality, sixty percent of the legal voters residing in the portion of the civil township outside the area of the village shall petition the board of county commissioners, the existing or original civil township shall be divided and the area of the village and the area of the balance of the original civil township shall be set apart and each organized into a separate civil township. The said petition shall describe the original civil township, the area of the village and give the approximate number of legal voters therein, describe the area of the balance of the original civil township and give the approximate number of legal voters therein and state that it is the wish of the signers that the original civil township be divided and that the village area and the area outside the village be set apart and each organized as a separate civil township; said petition shall have endorsed thereon and attached thereto an affidavit of three or more of the signers that it is signed by sixty percent of the legal voters of the area outside the village area.

8-1-21. Notice of petition for separation of village - Mailing. Upon filing such petition with the county auditor such board shall appoint a time and place for consideration of such petition, not less than twenty days thereafter, and shall cause notice thereof to be sent by regular mail or delivered personally to the township clerk and to each member of the board of supervisors of the original civil township at least twenty days before the date set for hearing.

8-1-22. Hearing by county commissioners on separation of village from township--

Decision and determination of boundaries. At the time and place so appointed such board of county commissioners shall proceed to the consideration of such petition, and shall at the same time afford opportunity to any resident of the civil township to be affected thereby to be heard in opposition thereto, and if upon such hearing it shall appear to such board that such petition is signed by and is in accordance with the wishes of sixty percent of the legal voters of the portion of said civil township outside the area of the village, such board shall proceed at once to divide such original civil township into separate civil townships, determine and fix the boundaries of such civil townships resulting from such division. All proceedings thereupon shall be as provided in §§ 8-1-7 to 8-1-9, inclusive, for the division and reorganization of townships.

8-1-23. Petition for abolition of township - Election. Except as provided in § 8-1-28, if fifteen percent of the registered voters of any civil township, based upon the total number of registered voters at the last preceding general election, petition the township clerk, the clerk, at the direction of the board of supervisors, shall call an election. The election shall be called in the manner prescribed by law for holding special township meetings and the question shall be submitted, "Shall the civil township organization of _____ township be abolished?" "Yes." "No." The election shall be held within sixty days of the filing of the petition and in the manner provided by law for holding elections for the election of civil township officers. The township clerk shall provide a sufficient number of printed ballots for the proper conduct of the election.

8-1-23.1. Waiting period for filing petition for abolition. No petition to abolish a township may be filed within one year following an election on the question of abolishing the township.

8-1-24. Abolition of township - Approval by voters - Abstract of votes - Delivery of township property. If a majority of the votes cast at such election shall be in favor of abolishing such civil township organization, it shall be abolished. The clerk of such township shall forthwith transmit to the county auditor, a statement of such action, together with an abstract of the number of votes cast for and against such proposition at such election. Within thirty days after the holding of such election the officers of such township shall deliver to the county auditor all township books, moneys, papers, and personal property of every kind, and shall thereupon cease to be such officers.

8-1-25. Deposit property after abolition. The county auditor shall pay all money so received to the county treasurer to be by him disposed of as provided in this chapter. The county auditor shall make an inventory of all books, records, papers, and personal property so received. The books, papers, and records shall become a part of the permanent record of such auditor's office. The auditor shall be the custodian of all personal property belonging to such civil township until it is disposed of as provided in this chapter.

8-1-26. Payment of indebtedness after abolition - Disposition of property - Tax levy. At its next session the board of county commissioners shall audit the accounts of such township and shall order the payment of its outstanding debts out of any money in the hands of the county treasurer to the credit of such township, and shall dispose of the personal property of such township and place the proceeds of such sale in the custody of the county treasurer to the credit of such township. If there be not sufficient money for the payment of all outstanding indebtedness, the board of county commissioners shall levy a tax sufficient for such purpose upon the property situated in such territory, which shall be extended by the county auditor upon the tax lists for the year following such election and shall be collected by the county treasurer, and shall be devoted to the extinguishing of the debts of such township in the order of their priority as shown by the records of such township.

8-1-27. Surplus funds for road work after abolition. At its first meeting after any township ceases to be a civil township as provided by this chapter, the board of county commissioners shall expend all money in the hands of the county treasurer to the credit of such township, in excess of the amount required to pay the indebtedness of such township, for road work in such former township territory according to the laws governing such road work.

8-1-28. Township with real property or bonded indebtedness not permitted to abolish organization. The provisions of §§8-1-23 to 8-1-27, inclusive, relating to abolishing of township organizations shall not apply to any township having an outstanding bonded indebtedness nor to any township owning any real property.

8-1-29. Reestablishment of township--Reestablishment defined. Any township may be reestablished pursuant to §§ 8-1-29 to 8-1-32, inclusive, if such township contains at least five resident voters. For the purposes of §§ 8-1-29 to 8-1-32, inclusive, the term, reestablishment, means organizing a township that has been dissolved.

8-1-30. Reestablishment of township proposed by county commissioners or petition of voters. Any township may be reestablished subject to approval by the voters in any unorganized congressional township as provided in §§ 8-1-29 to 8-1-32, inclusive, if:

- (1) The board of county commissioners proposes that the township be reestablished; or
- (2) Fifteen percent of the registered voters residing in the affected township petition the board of county commissioners proposing that the township be reestablished.

8-1-31. Public hearing on reestablishment of township--Notice. If one of the conditions of § 8-1-30 is met, the board of county commissioners shall hold a public hearing to consider the proposed reestablishment. The hearing may be conducted in conjunction with a regularly scheduled meeting of the board. At least twenty days before the hearing, the board shall publish notice of the hearing in the official newspapers of the county.

8-1-32. Election on reestablishment of township. Following the hearing required in § 8-1-31, the proposed reestablishment shall be decided by the voters of the affected civil townships on the date set for the township election by the board of county commissioners. Any registered voter residing in the affected portion of an unorganized congressional township shall be afforded the opportunity to vote. If a majority of the votes cast in the township are in favor of the proposed reestablishment, the proposal shall be implemented as provided in this chapter.



8-2

POWERS AND OBLIGATIONS

8-2-1. Corporate and regulatory powers. Each organized township in the state is a body corporate and has power:

- (1) To sue and be sued;
- (2) To acquire, by purchase, condemnation, or other lawful means, real property within or without the limits of the township, necessary or convenient for township purposes, or for the exercise of the powers granted to the township;
- (3) To make such contracts and purchase and hold such personal property as may be necessary for the exercise of its corporate or administrative powers or for the protection of the property of its inhabitants, including the purchase of or contracting for fire-fighting equipment or protection;
- (4) To pass bylaws or ordinances for the government of such township and for the protection of the lives and property of its inhabitants, and to enforce the same in its corporate name before any magistrate;
- (5) To make such orders for the disposition, regulation, or use of its corporate property as may be deemed by the board of supervisors conducive to the best interests of the inhabitants.

8-2-2. Transactions - Conveyances. All transactions by or with a township in its corporate capacity shall be conducted in the name of such township, but any conveyance of land within the limits of such township, made in any manner for the use and benefit of its inhabitants, shall have the same effect as if made to the township by name.

8-2-3. Proceedings in township name. In all actions and proceedings the township shall sue and be sued by its name, except where township officers are authorized by law to sue in their official capacity for the benefit of the township.

8-2-4. Defense of proceedings. Whenever any legal proceeding is commenced against the township, it shall be the duty of the chairman of the board of supervisors to attend to the defense thereof and to present to the voters, at the first township meeting, a full statement of such proceeding, for their direction regarding the defense thereof.

8-2-5. Jurisdiction of actions. [Repealed by SL 1973, ch 130, §14.]

8-2-6. Public library services. Each organized township in the state has power to provide for public library services, subject however to the same conditions as provided in chapter 14-2, and all provisions of such chapter, so far as reasonably adapted to townships, apply with reference to the establishment, management, and operation of such library services.

8-2-7. Liability insurance. Any township in this state may, through its board of supervisors, when and to the extent deemed expedient by said board, obtain and pay for public liability insurance insuring the township, its board, officers, and employees from any and all claims for damages arising from or caused in the discharge, performance or nonperformance of their duties or employment.

8-2-8. Regulation of unincorporated towns. Each organized township in the state has power, when an unincorporated town is within its limits:

- (1) To regulate the laying of sidewalks and crosswalks along, over, or across the streets and alleys thereof;
- (2) To regulate the depositing of garbage, ashes, offal, or any offensive matter which might endanger the health of its inhabitants;
- (3) To prohibit within the limits of such unincorporated town the use of dangerous or defective stovepipes or chimneys;
- (4) To abate any nuisance found within its corporate limits;
- (5) To provide for the purchase and operation of such appliances as may be needed to protect the property of its inhabitants from fire;
- (6) To provide for planting and caring for shade trees along the streets and on public squares or grounds of such town;
- (7) To grant franchises and rights to persons, associations, or corporations, for the sale of electric current, the erection of lampposts, electric towers, light or power lines, or other apparatus;
- (8) To authorize and regulate the erection and maintenance of street lamps, but the township shall incur no expense for such erection or maintenance;
- (9) To vote any appropriation necessary for providing a jail, and prescribe such regulations as may be necessary regarding the same. Any civil township providing such jail shall cause notice of the same to be published in the newspaper having the largest circulation in such township, if there be any, or cause the township clerk to post notice therefore in three of the most public places in the township;
- (10) To construct, operate, equip, maintain, extend and improve any system or part of a system of waterworks and sewers for supplying water and sewerage services for an unincorporated town within its boundaries for industrial and domestic use therein, for such compensation and terms and conditions as it may determine;
- (11) To purchase, construct, maintain, operate and lease parks and public recreational facilities when approved by the voters as provided by subdivision 8-3-2(8).

8-2-9. Regulation of township adjacent to municipality - Subordination to county or municipality. Each organized township in the state has power, when a municipality with a population of fifty thousand or more is within four miles of the township:

- (1) To regulate the depositing of garbage, ashes, offal, or any offensive matter which might endanger the health of its inhabitants;
- (2) To compel any privy, sewer or cesspool maintained in such a manner as not to be offensive or endanger the health of any persons in the township;
- (3) To prevent the pollution of or any injury to any water supply;
- (4) To do what may be necessary or expedient for the promotion of health or the suppression of disease;

- (5) To regulate the moving of any house or building into, within, or out of the township, and to prevent the moving into the township of any house or building of dangerous construction or condition, and to require that a license or permit shall first be obtained from the board of township supervisors before any house or building may be moved into, within, or out of the township. The granting of such license or permit shall be within the sound discretion of the board of township supervisors and no house or building shall be moved into, within, or out of the township until such permit or license has first been issued;
- (6) To prescribe the manner of constructing buildings and structures to be erected within the township, and to require that a building permit shall be first obtained from the board of township supervisors before the construction of any building or structure within the township;
- (7) To prevent and provide for remedying any dangerous construction or condition of any building, enclosure or manufactory or any equipment used therein, and to require all buildings and places to be put in a safe condition;
- (8) To regulate and restrict the height, and size of buildings and other structures and the location and use of buildings, structures and land for trade, industry, residence or other purposes, with the object of promoting the health, safety, morals and the general welfare of the township, and for such purpose to divide the township into districts for zoning purposes;
- (9) To abate any nuisance found within its corporate limits;
- (10) To compel compliance with and to prevent the violation of any of the provisions of this section.

The powers as provided in this section shall be subordinate to any zoning or other powers of the county or adjoining municipality when such powers are, or shall be, exercised by said county or municipality in respect to said township.

8-2-10. Restriction to express grant. No organized township shall possess or exercise any powers except such as are enumerated in this chapter, or are especially given by law or are necessary to the exercise of the powers so enumerated or granted.

8-2-11. Bylaws and changes - Publication - Effect. No bylaw made by any township shall take effect before the publication thereof for three consecutive days in a daily, or for two consecutive weeks in a weekly newspaper of general circulation in said township; and such bylaws, duly made and so published, are binding upon all persons coming within the limits of the township as well as upon the inhabitants thereof, and shall remain in force until altered or repealed at some subsequent township meeting.

The township clerk shall publish notice of any changes in the bylaws in the manner hereinbefore provided and shall make an entry in the township records of the time when and the manner in which such notice was published.

8-2-12. Trespass on township lands - Remedies. Whenever any action is brought to recover a penalty imposed for any trespass committed on the lands belonging to the township, if it appears on the trial thereof that the actual amount of injury to such lands in consequence of such trespass exceeds the sum of twelve dollars and fifty cents, the amount of actual damage with costs of suit shall be recovered in such action instead of any penalty for such trespass imposed by the township meeting, and such recovery shall be a bar to every other action for the same trespass.

8-2-13. Artesian wells. [Repealed by SL 1981, ch 61, §1.]

8-2-14. Deferred compensation program for volunteer firefighters - Establishment - Management - Participation. Any township with a volunteer fire department may establish a deferred compensation program for its volunteer firefighters. Such a program may be financed by the township or by the volunteer firefighters and may be managed through the township or through an insurance company or other financial institution. Such program shall be established by ordinance. Each township shall establish requirements for participation in the program. Participation in the program of deferred compensation shall be at the option of the volunteer firefighter.

8-2-15. Maintenance of abandoned cemeteries. The township board of supervisors may regulate and maintain abandoned rural cemeteries within their township. The regulation and maintenance may include the mowing and cutting of weeds and grass, the repairing of fences and corrective measures relative to grave markers. Funds necessary to carry out the provisions of this section may be appropriated from the township general fund. The board of supervisors shall notify the board of county commissioners in writing that the board of supervisors will maintain an abandoned cemetery.



8-3

ANNUAL MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS

8-3-1. Notice.

The citizens of each organized civil township qualified to vote at general elections shall annually assemble and hold a township meeting on the first Tuesday of March. The township board of supervisors shall by resolution establish the location where the annual township meeting shall be held. The location of the annual meeting shall be in the county where the township is located. Notice of the time and place of such township meeting shall be given by the publication thereof for three consecutive days in a daily, or for two consecutive weeks in a weekly newspaper of general circulation in the township beginning not less than twelve calendar days prior to such meeting. If the board of supervisors requires nominating petitions pursuant to §8-3-1.1, the notice required by this section shall include the names and the office they seek of those who have filed nominating petitions pursuant to §8-3-1.2.

8-3-1.1. Candidates - Nominating petition.

The board of supervisors of a township may, by ordinance, require a candidate for township office to file a nominating petition pursuant to §8-3-1.2. If a township has fifty or more registered voters, ten percent or more of the registered voters may file a petition, by October first, requesting that nomination petitions be filed by all candidates for township office. If such petition is filed, the board of supervisors shall adopt a resolution requiring each candidate for township office to file a nominating petition pursuant to § 8-3-1.2.

8-3-1.2. Candidates - Nominating petition - Contents - Circulation.

If the board of supervisors requires nominating petitions pursuant to §8-3-1.1, no candidate for elective township office may be nominated unless a nominating petition is filed with the township clerk no later than five p.m. of the day twenty-five days prior to the annual township meeting at which such officer is to be elected. The nominating petition shall be signed by no less than ten registered voters of the township and shall be on a form approved by the state board of elections. The nominating petition shall contain the name of the candidate, his residence and business address and the office for which he is nominated. A formal declaration of the candidate shall be signed by him prior to the circulation of petitions. The signed declaration of the candidate, or a facsimile thereof, may accompany and be part of the petition. The original signed declaration shall accompany and be a part of the petition. The signer or the circulator of the petition shall add the signer's residence address and the date of the signing. No petition may be circulated until forty-five days prior to the annual meeting.

8-3-1.3. Election notice - Publication. If the board of supervisors requires nominating petitions pursuant to §8-3-1.1, the township clerk shall publish a notice stating the offices that will be voted upon at the annual meeting. The notice shall be published in the official newspapers of the township once a week for two consecutive weeks. The last notice shall be at least forty-five days prior to the annual meeting. The notice shall state where nominating petitions shall be filed and the date when the petitions must be filed.

8-3-1.4. Notice in small township. No township with a population of twenty or fewer resident voters is required to publish a notice of the time and place of an annual meeting more than once in any publication.

8-3-2. Powers of voters. The voters of each organized civil township have power at their annual meeting:

- (1) To determine the number of poundmasters and the location of pounds, and whether landmarks shall be erected at section and quarter section corners throughout the township;
- (2) To select such township officers as are required by law to be chosen;
- (3) To direct the institution or defense of actions in all controversies wherein such township is interested;
- (4) To direct such sums to be raised for prosecuting or defending such actions as they may deem necessary;
- (5) To make rules and regulations for impounding animals;
- (6) To impose such penalties on persons offending against any rule or regulation established by the township as they think proper, not exceeding fifty dollars for each offense unless herein otherwise provided;
- (7) To apply fines and penalties when collected in such manner as they deem most conducive to the interests of the township;
- (8) To vote to raise by taxation such sums as they may deem expedient for authorized township purposes, but the aggregate of such sums shall not exceed the limit of tax levy prescribed by this code.

8-3-3. Special meetings electors - Statement. Special meetings of the township electors may be held for the purpose of electing township officers to fill vacancies that occur, or for the purpose of transacting any lawful business if the entire board of supervisors files or if two members of the board of supervisors, together with at least twelve other resident voters of the township, file in the office of the township clerk a written statement that a special meeting is necessary for the interests of the township. However, special meetings may be called in a township with a population of twenty or fewer resident voters by the entire board of supervisors or by two members of the board of supervisors and four resident voters of the township.

8-3-4. Notice of special meeting - Publication - Recording. Every township clerk with whom such statement is filed as required in § 8-3-3 shall record the same and immediately cause notice to be published in the same manner as provided for the publication of notice of the annual township meeting. However, in a township with a population of twenty or fewer resident voters, the notice of the time and place of any special meeting need not be published more than once in any publication, shall be provided not less than three days before the special meeting, and may be provided by first class mail in lieu of publication.

8-3-5. Notice of special meeting - Contents - Business for stated purposes. Every notice given for a special township meeting shall specify the purpose for which it is to be held, and no business shall be transacted at such meeting except such as is specified in such notice. If vacancies in office are to be filled at such meeting, the notice shall specify the vacancies, how they occurred, who was the last incumbent, and when the legal term of each such office expires.

8-3-6. Officers - Procedure. The voters present at the annual or special township meeting shall be called to order by the township clerk, if there is one present, and if not the voters shall elect one of their number chairman. Such voters shall elect three of their number judges, who shall be duly sworn and be judges of the qualifications of township voters. They shall then proceed to choose one of their number to preside as moderator. The township clerk shall be clerk of the meeting and keep full minutes of its proceedings, in which he shall enter at length every order or direction and all rules and regulations made by the meeting. If the township clerk is absent, then such person as is elected for that purpose shall act as clerk of the meeting.

8-3-7. Voting eligibility - Residence - Registration. No person may vote at any township meeting unless the person is registered to vote pursuant to chapter 12-4 and resides in the township. For the purposes of this section, a person resides in the township if the person actually lives in the township for at least thirty consecutive days each year, is a full-time postsecondary education student who resided in the township immediately prior to leaving for the postsecondary education, or is on active duty as a member of the armed forces whose home of record is within the township. A voter's qualification as a resident may be challenged in the manner provided in § 12-18-10. No election may be contested on the grounds that any nonresident was allowed to vote if the nonresident was not challenged in the manner provided in § 12-18-10.

8-3-8. Unlawful voting at meeting. Every person who votes at any civil township meeting, in a township in which he does not reside, or who offers to vote at any annual township meeting, after having voted at an annual township meeting held at another township within the same year, is guilty of a Class 2 misdemeanor.

8-3-9. Challenge to voter - Determination. If any person offering to vote at any election or upon any question arising at any township meeting is challenged as unqualified, the judges shall proceed thereupon in like manner as the judges at the general election are required to proceed, adapting the oath to the circumstances of the township meeting.

8-3-10. Order of business - Rules of procedural. At the opening of every township meeting the moderator shall state the business to be transacted, and the order in which it shall be entertained, and no proposition to vote a tax shall be acted on out of the order of business as stated by the moderator, and no proposition to reconsider any vote shall be entertained unless such proposition to reconsider is made within one hour from the time such vote was passed, or the motion for such reconsideration is sustained by a number of voters equal to a majority of all the names entered upon the poll list at such election up to the time such motion is made; and all questions upon motions made shall be determined by a majority of the voters voting; and the moderator shall ascertain and declare the result of the votes on each question.

8-3-11. Minutes of meeting - Filing. The minutes of the proceedings of every township meeting, subscribed by the clerk and judges of such meeting, shall be filed in the office of the township clerk within two days after such meeting.

8-3-12. Supervisor - Representation of county seat. There shall be elected at such annual township meeting one supervisor, who shall hold his office for the term of three years and until his successor is elected and qualified, the senior member of the board of supervisors to be chairman thereof. In any organized civil township containing an unincorporated platted town which is a county seat, at least one member of such board shall be a resident voter of such town.

8-3-13. Additional officers elected - Constable - Term. At each annual meeting, a clerk and a treasurer shall be elected, and a constable may be elected. If a constable is elected, the term of office is two years, except to fill vacancies.

8-3-13.1. Offices of the clerk and treasurer combined--Nomination and election--Powers and responsibilities. The voters of each organized civil township with twenty or fewer resident voters may combine the offices of the clerk and treasurer during the annual meeting. If a majority of the voters vote to combine the offices, the combined office of the clerk and treasurer shall be nominated and elected in the same manner as other officers are nominated and elected. Any person elected to the combined office of the clerk and treasurer shall have all of the powers and responsibilities of the offices of the clerk and treasurer.

8-3-14. Elections - Polls - Opening - Adjournment - Closing. Before the voters proceed to elect any township officer, proclamation shall be made at the opening of the polls by the moderator, and proclamation shall in like manner be made of the adjournment, and of the opening and closing of the polls, until the election is ended.

8-3-15. Elections - Voting on officers. The supervisors, treasurer, clerk and constable in each township shall be elected by ballot. All other officers, if not otherwise provided by law, shall be chosen either by yeas and nays or by a division, as the voters determine.

8-3-16. Elections - Voting by ballot. When the voters vote by ballot for township officers, a poll list shall be kept by the clerk of the meeting, on which shall be entered the name of each person whose vote is received. The ballot, which may be written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, shall include all officers to be elected. It shall contain the name of each person voted for and the office for which such person is intended to be chosen. It shall be delivered by the voter to one of the judges, so folded as to conceal its contents, and the judge shall deposit the ballot in a box provided for that purpose.

8-3-17. Elections - Canvass and return. At the close of the election the judges shall proceed publicly to canvass the votes, which canvass, when commenced, shall continue without adjournment or interruption until the same is completed. The canvass shall be conducted by taking one ballot at a time from the ballot box and counting until the number of ballots is equal to the number of names on the poll list, and if there are any left in the box they shall be immediately destroyed; the person having the greatest number of votes for any office shall be declared duly elected. If two or more persons have an equal and the highest number of votes for any office, the judges of election shall at once publicly, by lot, determine which of such persons shall be declared elected. If on opening the ballots two or more ballots are found to be so folded that it is apparent the same person voted them, such ballots shall immediately be destroyed. The canvass having been completed, a statement of the result shall be entered at length by the clerk in the minutes and publicly read by him to the meeting. Such reading shall be deemed notice of the result of the election to every person whose name is entered on the poll list as a voter.

8-3-17.1. Elections - Absentee ballot. If nominating petitions are required pursuant to § 8-3-1.1, then any voter qualified to vote in a township candidate election may vote by absentee ballot as prescribed in chapter 12-19. Absentee voting shall be allowed for any township ballot question election and shall be conducted as prescribed in chapter 12-19.

8-3-18. Elections - Notice to persons elected. The clerk of every township meeting, within ten days thereafter, shall transmit to each person elected to any township office, whose name is not entered on the poll list as a voter, notice of his election.

8-3-19. Special meeting after failure to elect officers. If any township refuses or neglects to organize and elect officers at the time fixed by law for holding the annual meeting, twelve resident voters of the township may call a meeting for such purpose by notice published in the same manner as provided for the publication of notice of the annual township meeting. The notice shall set forth the time, place, and object of the meeting; and the voters, when assembled by virtue of such notice, shall possess all the powers conferred upon them at the annual township meeting.

8-3-20. Appointment of officers by county commissioners. If no such notice is given as provided in § 8-3-19 within thirty days after the time for holding the annual meeting, the board of county commissioners shall, on the affidavit of any resident voter of the township, filed in the office of the county auditor setting forth the facts, proceed at any regular or special meeting of the board to appoint the necessary township officers. The persons so appointed shall hold their respective offices until others are elected and qualified in their places, and shall have the powers and be subject to the same duties as if they had been duly elected.

8-3-21. Adoption of campaign finance law. The township governing body may, by ordinance or resolution, adopt the provisions of chapter 12-25.



8-4

OFFICERS

8-4-1. Qualifications. Any person qualified to vote at a township meeting is eligible to any township office. No person may hold a township office unless he resides in the township.

8-4-2 [Repealed by SL 1974, ch 55, §50.]

8-4-3. Oath - Bond - Filing. Every person elected or appointed to any township office, except poundmaster, shall, within ten days after receiving notice of his election or appointment and before entering upon the discharge of his duties, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation as required by §3-1-5. All such official oaths shall be immediately filed in the office of the county auditor. No fee shall be charged or received by any officer for administering or filing any such official oath, or for filing or recording any township officer's official bond.

8-4-4. Qualification - Refusal. The township clerk shall require all legally elected officers, who accept the office to which they are elected, to duly qualify within the time prescribed by law and in accordance with the provisions of law. A township clerk who refuses or neglects to procure and file the bonds of the township officers as prescribed by this section commits a petty offense.

8-4-5. Failure to file oath or bond. If any person elected or appointed to any township office, of whom an oath or bond is required, neglects to file the same within the time prescribed by law, such neglect shall be deemed a refusal to serve in such office.

8-4-6. Forfeiture for failure to take oath. If any township officer who is required by law to take an oath of office enters upon the duties of his office before taking such oath, he forfeits to such township the sum of fifty dollars.

8-4-7. Terms. All township officers, except as otherwise expressly provided, shall hold their offices for the term of one year and until their successors are elected or appointed and qualified.

8-4-8. Clerk - Treasurer - Supervisors - Compensation. Except as otherwise provided in this section and §8-4-9, the clerk, treasurer and supervisors may each receive an annual salary, plus compensation for each day necessarily devoted to the discharge of their official duties when attending to business in their township. The voters of each township shall establish the annual salary and the rate of daily compensation at the annual township meeting. In addition, the clerk, treasurer and supervisors may also receive mileage compensation at the rate established for state employees by the state board of finance when attending to the business of their township. The township board of supervisors shall limit the total amount of salary and compensation that the clerk, treasurer and any one supervisor may receive in a year. Any salary and compensation limit established by the township board of supervisors does not apply to compensation received for road work.

8-4-9. Fees in lieu of per diem. For the following services, the clerk shall charge fees as follows, and is not entitled to any per diem while engaged in performing these services:

- (1) For serving notices of election upon township officers as required by law, one dollar and fifty cents for each service;
- (2) For filing any paper required by law to be filed in his office, fifty cents each;
- (3) For posting notices required by law, one dollar and fifty cents for each notice;
- (4) For recording any order or instrument or other writing authorized by law to be so recorded, fifty cents per page;
- (5) For copying any record or instrument or file in his office, and certifying the same, one dollar per one hundred words to be paid by the person applying for the copy.

8-4-10. Resignation - Acceptance - Notice. The board of supervisors may, for sufficient cause shown, accept the resignation of any township officer and thereupon it shall give notice thereof to the township clerk.

8-4-11. Filling of vacancy in township office. If any township fails to elect any township officer, or if any person elected to an office fails to qualify by refusing to serve in such office or by not being a registered voter or by not having residence in the township, or if any vacancy happens in any office from death, resignation, removal from the township, or other cause, the board of supervisors, or a majority of them, shall fill the vacancy by appointment, by warrant under their hands. Any person so appointed shall hold his office until the next annual township meeting and until his successor has been elected and qualified. Such person shall have the same power and be subject to the same duties and penalties as if he had been duly elected. The township clerk according to § 8-6-6 shall prescribe the oath or affirmation of office required by § 31-1-5 and require the person so appointed to qualify pursuant to §§ 8-4-3 and 8-4-4.

8-4-12. Vacancy on board. If for any cause any member of the appointing board prescribed by §8-4-11 is unable to act, the remaining members of such appointing board shall select a voter of the township to act in his place, and the board so constituted shall proceed as required by §8-4-11.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

8-5-1. Meetings Time and place of regular meetings of board. The township board of supervisors shall hold regular meetings on the last Tuesday of February, the last Tuesday of March, and the last Tuesday of October, of each year. The meetings shall be held at the office of the township clerk or the location established in § 8-3-1 at a time determined by the board. If any two supervisors submit a written statement signed by them not less than twelve days before the meeting requesting that the next regular meeting be held at a different time, the township clerk shall give notice of the time and place of the meeting as provided by § 8-3-1.

8-5-2. Meetings - Business - Special meetings - Notice - Filing. At each regular meeting, the board shall perform the duties required of it by law and transact any other business that may legally come before it. The board may adjourn from time to time. The township clerk or the chairman of the board of township supervisors may call special sessions if the interests of the township demand it upon giving three days' notice of such session by mailing a copy of such notice to each of the supervisors at their several post office addresses or by giving such notice to each supervisor by telephone. It shall be the duty of all persons having business to transact with the board to appear before such board at any regular meeting, or file such business with the clerk to be laid before the board by him at its next meeting.

8-5-3. Meetings - Quorum. Except as otherwise specifically provided any two of the supervisors shall constitute a quorum for the performance of any duties required by law of the supervisors.

8-5-4. Board - General powers - Disbursement of funds. The board shall have charge of such affairs of the township as are not by law committed to other officers; and it shall have power to draw orders on the township treasurer for the disbursement of such sums as may be necessary for the purpose of defraying the incidental expenses of the township and for all money raised by the township to be disbursed for any other purpose. As to any power conferred upon a township when the manner of exercising the same is not otherwise specifically provided, the same shall be exercised by such board, which may by bylaw provide the details necessary for such exercise.

8-5-5. Prosecution of actions for township - Trespass. The board shall, in the name of the township, prosecute for the benefit of the township all actions upon bonds given to it and shall also sue for and collect all penalties and forfeitures in respect to which no other provision is made, incurred by any officer or inhabitant of the township; and it shall have power, in like manner, to prosecute for any trespass committed on any public enclosure, highway, or property belonging to the township, and shall pay all money collected under this section to the township treasurer.

8-5-6. Equalization of township assessments. The township board of supervisors shall perform the duties of a board of equalization of township assessments, as provided in the section of this code relating to assessment and taxation.

8-5-7. Regulation of pool halls. [Repealed by SL 1981, ch 61, §2.]

8-5-8. Appeals from board of supervisors--Time for taking--Service and filing of notice. From all decisions, orders, and resolutions of the boards of supervisors of townships, there shall be allowed an appeal by any person aggrieved thereby upon compliance with this section.

Such appeals shall be taken within twenty days after the publication of the decision, order, or resolution of the board, if such be published; and in those cases where there is no publication, then within twenty days from the time of receiving actual notice thereof, by serving a written notice on one of the members of the board, which notice shall describe with reasonable certainty the decision, order, or resolution appealed from, and shall briefly set forth the grounds upon which the appeal is made. The original of such notice of appeal, together with proof of service, shall be filed forthwith in the office of the clerk of courts of the county in which the township is located, and it shall be docketed in the same manner as complaints in civil actions. However, the filing fee is twenty-five dollars.

8-5-9. Appeals - Transcript - Settlement - Issues. Within thirty days after the service of such notice of appeal, the board of supervisors of the township shall cause to be filed with the clerk of courts a transcript of the proceedings of such board relative to the decision, order or resolution being appealed, which transcript shall be certified to by the township clerk as being correct. The issue shall be deemed to have been joined from the time of filing of such transcript and the matter may be brought on for trial in the same manner as provided for in civil cases. If the issues do not sufficiently appear from the notice of appeal and such transcript, the court may, upon notice to the parties, settle and frame the issues to be tried.

8-5-10. Hearing de novo on appeals--Judgment and order of circuit court. All appeals taken as prescribed by § 8-5-8 shall be heard and determined de novo. The circuit court may make a final judgment and cause the same to be executed or may send the same back to the board of township supervisors with an order how to proceed, and require the board to comply therewith by mandamus or attachment as for contempt.

8-5-11. Appeals - Supreme Court. An appeal to the Supreme Court from the final judgment of the circuit court shall be permitted as provided for in civil cases.

8-5-12. Appeals - Other remedies. The provisions of §§8-5-8 to 8-5-11, inclusive, shall be cumulative to any existing remedies, proceedings, or actions available against township and township officers.

8-5-13. Firearms regulation ordinances prohibited. No township may pass any ordinance that restricts possession, transportation, sale, transfer, ownership, manufacture or repair of firearms or ammunition or their components. Any ordinances prohibited by this section are null and void.



8-6

CLERK

8-6-1. Clerk - Bond - Oath of office. Any person elected or appointed to the office of township clerk shall, before the person enters the office and within the time prescribed by law for filing the oath of office, execute a bond, conditioned upon the faithful discharge of the duties of the office, paid for by the township, and with a surety company authorized to conduct business in this state or through a pool arrangement as provided in §§ 1-24-11 to 1-24-17, inclusive. The bond shall be for an amount set by and approved by the board of county commissioners and filed in the office of the county auditor.

8-6-2. Deputy Clerk - Appointment - Oath. The township clerk may in his discretion appoint a deputy, for whose acts he shall be responsible. Before any deputy shall enter upon the duties of his office he shall take and subscribe the oath or affirmation required by §3-1-5, which oath shall be filed in the office of the county auditor.

8-6-3. Minutes of meetings - Records and accounts - Preservation - Destruction. The township clerk shall record, in the book of records of his township, minutes of the proceedings of every township meeting, and he shall enter therein every order or direction and all rules and regulations of any such meeting, and shall also file and preserve all accounts audited by the township board or allowed at a township meeting, and enter a statement thereof in such book of records. However, the township clerk may destroy any record which the records destruction board, acting pursuant to §1-27-19, declares to have no further administrative, legal, fiscal, research or historical value.

8-6-4. Record of supervisor's proceedings - Preservation - Destruction. The township clerk shall be clerk of the township board of supervisors and shall manage and file a true record of all its proceedings except the records for accounts maintained by the treasurer as prescribed in §8-10-27 and when no other provision is made by law. However, the township clerk may destroy any record which the records destruction board, acting pursuant to §1-27-19, declares to have no further administrative, legal, fiscal, research or historical value.

8-6-5. Preservation and destruction of records. If no other provision is made by law, the township clerk shall duly file and safely keep all records and papers required by law to be filed by the township clerk. However, the township clerk may destroy any record which the records destruction board, acting pursuant to §1-27-19, declares to have no further administrative, legal, fiscal, research or historical value.

8-6-6. Oaths and acknowledgments by clerk. The township clerk is authorized to administer all oaths and take all acknowledgments of instruments authorized or required by law.

8-6-7. Fiscal report - Filing. The township clerk shall file the annual fiscal report of the township with the county auditor pursuant to §6-9-1 by June first of the year immediately following the close of the township's fiscal year.

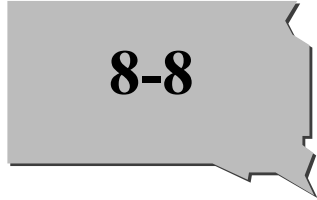
8-6-8. Notice of injury - Filing. The township clerk shall file for the township pursuant to §3-21-3 any record of notice of injury received by the township.

TREASURER

8-7-1. Treasurer - Bond - Terms - Amount. Any person elected or appointed to the office of township treasurer, before the person enters the office, shall give to the county a bond, conditioned upon the faithful discharge of the duties of the office, paid for by the township, and with a surety company authorized to conduct business in this state or through a pool arrangement as provided in §§ 1-24-11 to 1-24-17, inclusive. The bond shall be for an amount set by and approved by the board of county commissioners and filed in the office of the county auditor. The bond shall be set for an amount approximately equal to the sum of money that the treasurer is expected to receive in any one fiscal year.

8-7-2. Custodian of township money - Accounting. The township treasurer shall receive and take charge of all money belonging to the township or which is by law required to be paid into the township treasury, and shall pay over and account for the same upon the order of the township or the officers thereof duly authorized in that behalf, made pursuant to law, and shall perform such other duties as may be required of him by law.

8-7-3. Failure to perform duties - Forfeiture. Every township treasurer, who refuses or neglects to comply with the provisions of §8-7-2, shall forfeit not more than two thousand dollars, to be recovered by a civil action in the name of the township, for its use and benefit, in any court of competent jurisdiction; the amount to be fixed by the jury trying the cause or by the court if no jury be impaneled.



CONSTABLE

8-8-1. Bond. [Repealed by SL 1974, ch 55, §50.]

8-8-2. Power to arrest without process. Any constable in any organized civil township containing any unincorporated town shall be a proper officer for arresting and detaining persons for disorderly conduct within such town arising from drunkenness or otherwise, without process first issuing.

8-8-3. Fees. Township constables shall be allowed the same fees as are allowed sheriffs for like services.



8-9

CONTRACTS AND PURCHASES

8-9-1. Board meeting required - Void contracts. All contracts made by any civil township officer or supervisor, in his capacity as such officer, except contracts made at a regular or special meeting of the civil township board, shall be deemed unlawful and not binding upon such civil township.

8-9-2. Contract with township officer - Removal. No township officer shall become a party to or interested directly or indirectly in any contract made by the township of which he is an officer; and every contract or payment voted for or made contrary to the provisions of this section is void. Any violation of this section shall be a malfeasance in office for which the officer so offending may be removed from office.

8-9-3. Purchase, lease, or lease purchase of equipment--Approval of voters. No township board of supervisors may purchase, lease, or lease purchase any road grader or any other machine or tool, the cost of which exceeds fifteen thousand dollars, without the approval of the voters of such township in the manner provided by law.

8-9-4. Fire protection contracts - Maximum term - Costs - Amount. Every civil township in this state shall, through its board of supervisors, enter into a contract for fire fighting equipment and protection with a political subdivision or subdivisions of this state or with a nonprofit fire protection corporation or association legally organized and certified in this state. No contract may have a term that exceeds ten years in length. The amount of money each township shall pay shall be determined through negotiation and shall be specified in the contract. Any political subdivision or nonprofit fire protection corporation or association providing fire protection services shall, as part of any negotiation conducted pursuant to this section, estimate the cost of fire protection, including equipment, buildings, material and personnel. A contract entered into pursuant to this section shall be for an amount equal to the estimated cost of fire protection as agreed to by the parties. The contract may be for an amount other than the estimated cost of fire protection if agreed to by the parties to such contract. The provisions of this section do not apply to any township or portion thereof that lies within a rural fire protection district established pursuant to chapter 34-31A or an emergency services district established pursuant to chapter 34-47. However, nothing in this section prevents any township and rural fire district from entering into a contract to coordinate and cooperate for mutual fire protection and prevention purposes within any area which they might logically serve.

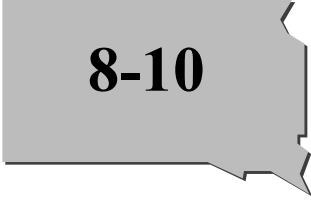
8-9-5. Prior fire protection contracts validated. All acts prior to March 3, 1961 of organized civil townships of this state contracting with other political subdivisions or with nonprofit fire

protection corporations or associations for the furnishing of fire-fighting equipment and protection for the township are hereby validated.

8-9-6. Non-profit fire protection corporations and associations. The term "nonprofit fire protection corporation or association" as used in §8-9-5 shall include any corporation or association legally organized within this state for the primary purpose of providing fire-fighting equipment and protection for a particular political subdivision or subdivisions within this state and operating on a nonprofit basis.

8-9-7. Ambulance service contracts - Maximum term - Expenditures.

Ambulance service contracts authorized--Maximum term and expenditures. Any civil township in this state may, through its board of supervisors, when and to the extent deemed expedient by the board, enter into contracts for the furnishing of ambulance service, equipment and protection for the township, with any other political subdivision or subdivisions of this state, or any fire protection, ambulance service, or funeral service corporation or association legally organized in this state. No contract authorized by this section may exceed a term of ten years. Further, no contract authorized by this section may provide for an expenditure by a township of more than one thousand dollars per year, unless it has been submitted to, and approved by, the voters of the township in the manner provided by subdivision 8-3-2(8).



8-10

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

8-10-1. Property tax levy. Taxes necessary to defray the township charges shall be levied on the taxable property in the township in the manner prescribed in this code for raising revenue and other money for state and county purposes and expenses.

8-10-2. Property tax levy - Notice to county auditor - Entry on tax list. It shall be the duty of the township clerk, within three days after the board of supervisors has made the levy of taxes, to notify the county auditor of the amount levied, who shall enter the same on the county tax list to be collected by the county treasurer as county taxes are collected.

8-10-3. Property tax levy - Remittance by county treasurer. The county treasurer shall periodically remit any funds that have been received for the township to the depository designated by the township. The county auditor shall send to the township treasurer a statement showing the exact source and amount of such funds.

8-10-4 [Repealed by SL 1974, ch 69, §2.]

8-10-5. Depository - Exoneration of treasurer for losses. A bona fide deposit of township funds in the name of the township in any bank or depository selected by a majority of the township voters, present and voting at any annual township meeting, shall relieve the township treasurer from liability and loss of such deposited funds through the insolvency of such depository or depositories while said funds were on deposit therein. The board of supervisors of any township shall select depositories for township funds upon the failure or refusal of the voters to select depositories at such annual township meeting, and if so selected by the board of supervisors the township treasurer shall be likewise relieved from liability in like manner as if such depository had been selected by the voters. The depository selected in either manner shall be a bank or banks or a federally chartered credit union within the state of South Dakota. If no depository is otherwise designated it shall be designated by the treasurer, with the same effect as if otherwise designated.

8-10-6. Expenditures - Purposes. The following shall be deemed township charges:

- (1) The compensation of township officers for services rendered their respective township;
 - (2) Contingent expenses necessarily incurred for the use and benefit of the township;
 - (3) The money authorized to be raised by the vote of the township meeting for any township purpose;
 - (4) Every sum directed by law to be raised for any township purpose;
- but no tax for township purposes shall exceed the amount voted to be raised at the annual meeting.

8-10-7. Expenditures exceeding maximum tax levy - Contracts void - Liability of officer - Recording of dissent. It shall be unlawful for the officers of any civil township, unless specially and expressly authorized by law, to contract any debt or incur any pecuniary liability for the payment of either the principal or interest for which, during the current year or any subsequent year, it will be necessary to levy on the taxable property of such township, a higher rate of tax than the maximum rate prescribed by law; and every contract made in contravention of the provisions of this section shall be null and void in regard to any obligation imposed on the corporation on behalf of which such contract purports to be made; but every such officer, who makes or participates in making or authorizes the making of any such contract, shall be held individually liable for its performance; and every such officer present when any such unlawful contract was made or authorized to be made, shall be deemed to have made or to have participated in making, or to have authorized the making of the same, as the case may be, unless he dissented therefrom and entered or caused to be entered such dissent on the records of such township.

8-10-8. Expenditures limited to tax levy. No township has power to contract debts or make expenditures for any one year in excess of the amount of taxes assessed for such year, without having been authorized by a majority of the voters of such township.

8-10-9. Prorating appropriations. In all cases where appropriations of money have heretofore or may hereafter be made for periods longer than one year, it shall be unlawful for the person or persons whose duty it is to expend such appropriation, to audit, expend, or contract to pay more money in any one year than a pro rata share thereof; that is, the expenditures for one year shall never exceed the proportion which one year of time bears to the whole time, unless otherwise expressly provided.

8-10-10. Verified statement for claims - False verification. Before any account, claim, or demand against any township for any property or services for which such township is liable shall be audited or allowed by the board or officers authorized by law to audit and allow the same, the person in whose favor such account, claim, or demand exists, or his agent, shall reduce the same to writing in items and shall verify that such account, claim, or demand is just and true, that the money therein charged was actually paid for the purposes therein stated, or that the property

therein charged was actually delivered or used for the purposes therein stated and was of the value therein charged, or that the services therein charged were actually rendered and of the value therein charged, or in case such services were official, for which fees are prescribed by law, then that the fees or amounts charged therefore are such as are allowed by law, and that no part of such account, claim, or demand has been paid.

Every person who knowingly swears falsely to the verification required by this section, shall be guilty of perjury and punished accordingly.

8-10-11. Verification - Personal representatives and administrators. The verification required by §8-10-10, may be made before any officer authorized to administer oaths, or before any member of the board to which the account, claim, or demand shall be presented to be audited, and every member of such board is authorized to administer the proper oath in such case; in case any such account, claim, or demand shall be made or presented by any administrator or personal representative on behalf of the estate of a deceased person, he shall not be required to verify the same, but may prove the same otherwise to the satisfaction of the board.

8-10-12. Allowance of verified claims. Whenever an account, claim, or demand against any township shall have been verified in the manner prescribed in this chapter, the board to which the same shall be presented may receive and consider the same and may allow or disallow the same in whole or in part, as to such board shall appear just or lawful, saving to the claimant the right of appeal.

8-10-13. Salaries - Jurors' and witnesses' claims. The provisions of §§8-10-10 to 8-10-12, inclusive, shall not apply to any claim or demand for an annual salary or per diem of jurors or witnesses fixed by or in pursuance of any statute.

8-10-14. Allowance of claim without verification. Any member of a township board who shall audit and allow any account, claim, or demand, required by this title to be itemized and verified, without the same having been first duly itemized and verified, shall be guilty of a Class 2 misdemeanor.

8-10-15. Audit of accounts payable - Absent supervisor. The board of supervisors shall audit all accounts payable by the township; if for any cause there are not three supervisors present, the chairman, or in his absence either of the supervisors, may notify the clerk of the township, who, together with the supervisors present, shall make a board of three; and the board so constituted shall have authority to act as such board.

8-10-16. Meetings for allowance of accounts - Statements. The board of supervisors shall meet on the last Tuesday of February and on the last Tuesday of October in each year, and at such other times as it deems necessary and expedient, for the purpose of auditing and settling all charges against the township; and it shall state on each account the amount allowed by it; but no allowance shall be made for any account which does not specifically state each item of the same and the nature thereof.

8-10-17. Warrants for accounts allowed. The amount of any account audited and allowed by the board of supervisors, and the amount of any account voted to be allowed at any township

meeting shall be paid by the treasurer on the warrant of such board signed by the chairman and countersigned by the clerk; and all warrants issued to any person by the board for any sum due from the township shall be receivable in payment of township taxes.

8-10-18. Endorsement of warrant by depository. Every warrant for the payment of money issued by any township, which is not registered because of lack of funds with which to pay such warrant, shall be countersigned by the treasurer of such township, who shall also endorse on such warrant an order to the depository, by which such warrant is to be paid, to pay such warrant to the order of the payee and charge the same to the account of such treasurer. Such warrant so countersigned and endorsed shall have the same force and effect as a check drawn by said treasurer upon such depository. No such warrant shall be paid by the depository unless so countersigned and endorsed by such treasurer. No warrant shall be countersigned by the treasurer so long as there are any registered warrants outstanding.

8-10-19. Register of warrants not paid - Information. The township treasurer shall keep a suitable registry to be provided at the expense of the township in which he shall enter the warrants he cannot pay for want of funds when presented to him for payment, which registry shall show in a column arranged for that purpose the number, date, and amount of each warrant presented, the particular fund upon which the same is drawn, the date of presentation, the name and address of the person in whose name the same is registered, the date of payment when made, the amount of interest and the total amount paid thereon, with the date when notice to the person in whose name such warrant is registered is mailed as hereinafter provided.

8-10-20. Warrants - Payment in order of presentation - Endorsement of unpaid warrants - Interest rate. All warrants upon the township treasurer shall be paid out of the fund on which they were drawn in the order of presentation. Whenever any warrant is presented to the treasurer for payment and there are no funds in the treasury appropriated for that purpose, the treasurer shall enter the warrant in the warrant register for payment, in the order of presentation. On each warrant registered he shall endorse the registry number, date of registration and the words "not paid for want of funds," and sign the endorsement as treasurer. The warrant when endorsed shall bear interest at a rate to be negotiated by the parties from that date until paid, but the holder of any warrant may not be required to register it.

8-10-21. Call of registered warrants - Termination of interest. All such registered warrants shall be paid in the order of their registration and it shall be the duty of every such treasurer as soon as money sufficient for the payment of such warrants is received to the credit of the particular fund upon which the same are drawn, immediately to notify, by mail, the persons in whose names the same are drawn, or if he shall receive written notice from some other person that he is the holder of any such warrant, then the treasurer shall notify such other person; and thereupon interest upon such warrants shall cease and the treasurer shall pay and cancel such warrants upon presentation thereof.

8-10-22. Warrants - Tax levy for payment of interest. The board of supervisors of any organized township may determine by resolution that interest shall be paid annually on all outstanding registered warrants of such township. When it has been so determined said board shall, at the time and in the manner provided for the levy of taxes, make a separate and special levy of a tax sufficient to pay one year's interest on each township warrant, which according to the computation of the board will be outstanding and unpaid on the anniversary of the date thereof during the next calendar year. Such levy may be made in addition to the maximum levy otherwise allowed by law, and shall be certified by the county auditor, placed on the tax roll, and collected by the county treasurer as other taxes, which funds derived from such levy shall be kept separate and apart from other tax collections and shall be used for the purpose of paying interest on warrants as provided in §8-10-23.

8-10-23. Warrants - Call for annual payment of interest. As soon as there is sufficient money in such special warrant interest fund to pay one year's interest on one or more outstanding warrants, the township treasurer shall notify the holder of the oldest registered warrant or warrants to present the same for payment of interest, and such treasurer shall continue to call all outstanding warrants for payment of interest in the order of registration as rapidly as funds are available therefore. No warrant shall, however, be called for payment of interest until the same shall have been registered for at least one year.

8-10-24. Warrants - Loss of priority by failure to present. Any warrant holder who shall fail to present his warrant to the treasurer within thirty days after the treasurer shall have mailed him written notice to present the same, addressed to such holder's last known address, shall lose his right to payment in the order provided in §8-10-23, and no holder of a registered warrant shall be entitled to payment in the order provided in §8-10-23 unless he shall first have filed with the treasurer a description of the warrant or warrants held by him and his name and post-office address.

8-10-25. Warrants - Endorsement of interest payments - Priority preserved.

All interest payments shall be endorsed by the treasurer on the back of the warrant and the warrant holder shall execute and deliver duplicate receipts for such payment to the treasurer, who shall retain one and deliver the other forthwith to the township clerk. All registered warrants, together with interest earned, but not paid, under the provisions of §8-10-23, shall continue to be paid in the order of their registration as provided by law.

8-10-26. Township property exempt - Payment of judgment - Tax levy for payment of judgment. No execution shall be issued upon any judgment for the recovery of money against the township, in any action or proceeding prosecuted by or against it, in its own name or the name of any of its officers for and on its behalf, but the same, unless reversed or stayed on appeal, shall be paid by the treasurer upon demand and the delivery to him of a properly executed satisfaction of such judgment, if there is sufficient money in the treasury for that purpose not otherwise appropriated. If sufficient funds are not available to pay such judgment, the amount due thereon, with interest, shall be added to the next ensuing tax levy, to be certified and collected as other township taxes are certified and collected, and such judgment shall be paid as soon as sufficient taxes have been collected to pay the same.

8-10-27. Accounts - Report. The township treasurer shall keep a true account of all money by him received by virtue of his office, and the manner in which the same is disbursed, in a book provided by the township for that purpose, and exhibit such account, together with his vouchers, to the township board at its regular meeting on the last Tuesday of February for adjustment.

8-10-28. Accounts - Examination by board. The board of supervisors shall, at its regular meeting on the last Tuesday of February in each year, examine and audit the accounts of the treasurer; and it shall audit the accounts of all other officers who are authorized by law to receive or disburse any money of the township by virtue of their offices.

8-10-29. Accounts - Report of fiscal affairs – Publication. Such board shall make a report, stating in detail the items of account audited and allowed, the nature of each account, and the name of the person to whom such account was allowed, including a statement of the fiscal concerns of the township and an estimate of the sum necessary to meet the lawful expenditures of the ensuing year. Such report shall be produced and publicly read by the clerk at the next ensuing township meeting, and the whole or any portion of such report may be referred by order of the meeting to a committee, whose duty it shall be to examine the same and report thereon to such meeting. A majority of the township voters present at such meeting may cause such complete report, or any part thereof, to be published within ten days in a legal newspaper within the township or nearest to the township for one issue.

8-10-30. Treasurer - Annual financial statement - Contents - Filing. The township treasurer, within five days before the annual township meeting, shall prepare a report of the cash balance at the start of the fiscal year, receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year, and the cash balance and long-term debt as of the end of the fiscal year. The report shall be in the form prescribed by the auditor general. A copy of the report shall be filed with the township clerk and with the county auditor by the last day of March. Upon receiving a copy of the township annual report from the township treasurer, the county auditor shall forward a copy to the Department of Legislative Audit by the last day of April.

8-10-31. Treasurer - Neglect of duty - Forfeiture. Every township treasurer, who refuses or neglects to comply with the provisions of §§8-10-3, 8-10-27 and 8-10-30, shall forfeit not more than two thousand dollars, to be recovered by a civil action in the name of the township, for its use and benefit in the circuit court. The amount shall be fixed by the jury trying the cause or by the court if no jury is impaneled.

8-10-32. Treasurer - Township authorized to enter lease-purchase agreement to lease real or personal property. The provisions of §§ 8-10-7 or 8-10-8 or any other provision of law notwithstanding, any township may enter into a lease purchase agreement for a term of years, not exceeding ten, for the purchase or lease by the municipality of real or personal property. Any lease-purchase agreement for a term exceeding one year requires the approval of more than sixty percent of the members-elect of the board of supervisors.



8-11

BOND ISSUES

8-11-1 [Repealed by SL 1984, ch 43, §131.]

8-11-2 [Repealed by SL 1984, ch 43, §131.]

8-11-3. Vote - Authorization - Issuance - Sale. The governing body of the township, if authorized by law, may authorize, issue and sell bonds as provided in chapter 6-8B, except that the election shall be conducted by a two-thirds vote of the registered voters present and voting at any annual township meeting or special township meeting called for that purpose.

8-11-4. Refunding bonds issued on judgment against township - Compromise with judgment creditor. If a judgment has been recovered, either upon the principal or a defaulted coupon of any bond issued by any civil township, establishing the validity thereof in a court of competent jurisdiction, the governing body of the civil township may, by resolution passed and entered upon its records, declaring it to be for the best interests of the civil township, without submitting the matter to a vote of the voters thereof, issue the bonds of the civil township for the purpose of compromising the judgment. The bonds may be delivered to the judgment creditor upon the release by him of the judgment, and shall not exceed the amount due upon the judgment. The township may compromise and settle with the judgment creditor by the delivery of any lesser amount of bonds that the creditor may be willing to accept in settlement or for the release of the judgment. All bonds authorized by this section shall be issued and sold as provided in chapter 6-8B.

8-11-5 [Repealed by SL 1984, ch 43, §131.]

8-11-7. Tax levy for retirement - Special fund. It shall be the duty of the board of supervisors at or before the issuing of any such bonds to provide by resolution or bylaw for an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest and also the principal thereof, when due, which resolution or bylaw shall be irrevocable until such bonds and interest are fully paid. All taxes so levied, when collected, shall be placed in a special fund and no part thereof shall be used for any other purpose than to pay the interest and principal of the bonds for which they are levied and collected.

8-11-8. Debt service fund - Investment - Tax levy for bonds in fund. Every civil township maintaining a debt service fund for the payment of outstanding bonds, shall keep the accumulations in such debt service fund deposited with lawful depositories or invested in registered warrants or bonds of any municipal or public corporation of the state of South Dakota, or bonds, notes or other obligations issued by any federal land bank, federal intermediate credit bank, bank for cooperatives or any or all of the federal farm credit banks, or obligations of the United States, or bonds of any joint stock land bank of the United States, or bonds or securities of any kind issued by the state of South Dakota and the interest accruing on such investment of the debt service fund shall be credited to such debt service fund. The board of any township may invest moneys in any debt service funds thereof in bonds or registered warrants of such township. Moneys in any debt service fund shall be invested only in such of the above-named securities as will become due and payable on or before the date when the bonds for the payment of which such debt service fund was created become due and payable, except bonds of the United States or of the state of South Dakota. When such debt service fund is invested in other bonds of such township, there shall be a levy of a tax upon the taxable property of such township of sufficient amount to pay the interest and also the principal thereof when due, and such tax when collected shall be returned to the debt service fund for that purpose.

8-11-9 [Repealed by SL 1984, ch 43, §131.]

8-11-10. [Repealed by SL 1984, ch 43, §131.]

8-11-11. [Repealed by SL 1984, ch 43, §131.]

8-11-12 [Repealed by SL 1984, ch 43, §131.]

8-11-13 [Repealed by SL 1984, ch 43, §131.]

8-11-14 [Repealed by SL 1984, ch 43, §131.]

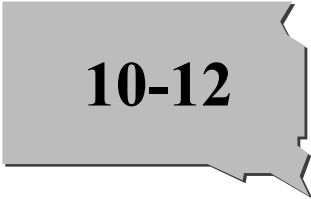
EQUALIZATION AND CORRECTION OF ASSESSMENTS

Selected Statutes Only

10-11-13. Composition of local boards of equalization--Time and place of annual meeting. The board of supervisors of each township and the governing body of each incorporated municipality, together with a member of the school board or school boards whose district comprises all or a part of the township or municipality, shall meet on the third Monday of March for the purpose of equalizing the assessment of property in each township or municipality. The meeting shall be held at the office of the municipal clerk or finance officer, the office of the township clerk, or the location established pursuant to § 8-3-1 by the township board. The equalization board shall immediately ascertain whether all taxable property in the respective township or municipality has been properly placed upon the assessment roll and has been duly valued by the director of equalization.

10-11-16. Complaints and grievances heard by local board of equalization. Notice of complaint. Any property owner or taxpayer of a township or municipality, as an individual or through an attorney or agent, feeling aggrieved by anything in the assessment roll may appeal to the local board of equalization for the correction of alleged errors in the listing or valuation of the person's property. Any lessee responsible for payment of taxes pursuant to the provisions of a lease shall be considered the taxpayer and may appeal anything in the assessment roll for the correction of alleged errors in the listing or valuation of the leased property. An appeal to the local board of equalization shall be perfected by mailing or by filing a notice of appeal with the clerk of the local board of equalization. If perfected by mailing, the postmark shall be conclusive evidence regarding the timeliness of the appeal. The clerk of the local board of equalization shall be notified of the appeal no later than the Thursday preceding the third Monday in March. An appeal to the local board shall encompass the aggregate valuation of the property being appealed or the property classification.

10-11-16.1. - Procedure - Notice of decision - Time limit. A local board of equalization shall hear individual valuation, classification, and assessment questions of property owners or taxpayers who have appealed to the local board of equalization, and may make adjustments and corrections in the assessment roll. The board shall notify each appellant of the decision affecting the appellant's property in writing seven days after the adjournment of the local board of equalization.



PROPERTY TAX LEVIES
Selected Statutes Only

10-12-26. Annual levy of organized township--Certification to county auditor. On the last Tuesday in March of each year, or within ten days thereafter, the board of supervisors of each organized civil township shall levy the annual taxes for the ensuing year, as voted at the annual town meeting, and immediately thereafter the township clerk shall certify to the county auditor the amounts of such levies, in substantially the following:

- For general purposes _____ dollars.
- For bridge purposes _____ dollars.
- For fireguard purposes _____ dollars

10-12-28. Maximum rate of township levy. The total rate of the annual tax levy in civil townships may not exceed three dollars per thousand dollars of taxable valuation.

10-12-28.1. Additional township levy for fire protection. If the allowable tax levy for a township in § 10-12-28 is insufficient to meet other allowable expenses and fire protection expenses, an additional annual tax for the purpose of providing fire protection may be levied. However, such additional levy may not exceed one dollar and twenty cents per thousand dollars of taxable valuation within the township

10-12-36. Special election on tax levy exceeding limitations - Vote required for approval - Maximum excess. If the governing body of any county, municipality, or township, determines that the amount of taxes which may be levied under the rates limited by this chapter will be insufficient to meet the needs of the taxing district for the current year, the question of an increased levy may be submitted to the voters thereof at a special election called and conducted in the same manner as other special elections therein. If three-fourths of the votes cast at any such election are in favor of the increased levy, the governing board may, without further act, increase the maximum rate as limited by this chapter to the extent of six dollars per thousand dollars of taxable valuation.

10 - 13

PROPERTY TAX RELIEF

Selected Statutes Only

10-13-35. Limitation on tax levy increase on real property for 1997 and years thereafter--School districts excepted. This section does not apply to school districts. For taxes payable in 1997, and each year thereafter, the total amount of revenue payable from taxes on real property within a taxing district, excluding the levy pursuant to § 10-13-36, may increase no more than the lesser of three percent or the index factor, as defined in § 10-13-38, over the amount of revenue payable from taxes on real property in the preceding year, excluding the amount of taxes levied pursuant to § 10-13-36. After applying the index factor, a taxing district may increase the revenue payable from taxes on real property above the limitations provided by this section by the percentage increase of value resulting from any improvements or change in use of real property, annexation, minor boundary changes, and any adjustments in taxation of property separately classified and subject to statutory adjustments and reductions under chapters 10-4, 10-6, 10-6A, and 10-6B, except § 10-6-31.4, only if assessed the same as property of equal value. A taxing district may increase the revenue it receives from taxes on real property above the limit provided by this section for taxes levied to pay the principal, interest, and redemption charges on any bonds issued after January 1, 1997, which are subject to referendum, scheduled payment increases on bonds and for a levy directed by the order of a court for the purpose of paying a judgment against such taxing district. Any taxing district created after the effective date of this section is exempt from the limitation provided by this section for a period of two years immediately following its creation.

10-13-35.3. Revenue payable from real property taxes may be decreased. Any county or municipality may decrease the total amount of revenue payable from taxes on real property below the maximum limit allowed by § 10-13-35 in any year. The decrease may not affect the amount of revenue payable that may be raised in accordance with §§ 10-13-35.4 and 10-13-35.5.

10-13-35.4. County auditor to calculate maximum revenue amount payable--Factors--Exclusion. For taxes payable in the year 2003 and each year thereafter, the county auditor shall calculate what the maximum amount of revenue payable the county or municipality may request based on growth and the index factor pursuant to § 10-13-35. The calculation shall also show any accumulative percent of the index factor not used by the county or municipality. This calculation shall exclude the levy pursuant to § 10-13-36.

10-13-35.5. Revenue payable from real property taxes may be increased. The county or municipality may increase the total amount of revenue payable from taxes on real property in any year up to the maximum amount calculated in accordance with § 10-13-35.4 utilizing any unused index factor from the prior three years. However, such an amount may not exceed the prior three year index factor total or ten percent, whichever is less.

10-13-36. Excess tax levy authorized--Vote of governing body--Announcement requirements--Referendum election. The governing body of a taxing district may exceed the limit pursuant to § 10-13-35 through the imposition of an excess tax levy. The governing body of a taxing district may impose an excess tax levy with an affirmative two-thirds vote of the governing body on or before July fifteenth of the year prior to the year the taxes are payable. On any excess tax levy approved after July 1, 2002, the governing body of the taxing district shall specify in the resolution the year or number of years the excess tax levy will be applied. The requirements for an announcement made pursuant to this section are as follows:

(1) The decision of the governing body to originally impose or subsequently increase an excess tax levy shall be published within ten days of the decision;

(2) Publication shall be made at least twice in the legal newspaper designated by the governing body pursuant to law, with no fewer than five days between publication dates, before the opt out takes effect;

(3) The announcement shall be at least three newspaper columns in width and four inches in length or at least one-sixth of a page in size, whichever size is greater;

(4) The announcement shall be headed with the following statement in a typeface no less than eighteen point type: "ATTENTION TAXPAYERS: NOTICE OF PROPERTY TAX INCREASE OF \$(fill in amount)." The remainder of the announcement shall consist of a reproduction of the "Resolution for Opt Out," including the amount that property taxes will be increased annually by the proposed opt out and a statement of the right to refer the decision of the board to a vote of the people as provided in this section. The secretary of revenue and regulation, in rules promulgated pursuant to chapter 1-26, shall prescribe a uniform form to be used by the taxing district for notification of taxpayers as required by this section.

However, the requirements of subdivisions (3) and (4) shall be waived if:

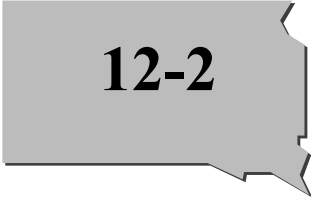
(A) The opt out is for less than fifteen thousand dollars; or

(B) A copy of the resolution for opt out is mailed to every property taxpayer in the local governmental unit, by first class mail or bulk mail, within twenty days of the decision to opt out; and

(C) A copy of the resolution for opt out is printed in each official newspaper in the local governmental unit's boundaries.

For the purposes of subsections (A),(B),and(C), the first publication is not deemed to have occurred until three days after the mailing is sent or the resolution is delivered to the official newspaper.

The opt out decision may be referred to a vote of the people upon a resolution of the governing body of the taxing district or by a petition signed by at least five percent of the registered voters in the taxing district and filed with the respective governing body within twenty days of the first publication of the decision. The referendum election shall be held on or before October first preceding the year the taxes are payable. If the opt out is for the purpose of increasing the secondary road levy pursuant to § 31-12-27, only the registered voters within the area of the county not included in any municipality, organized civil township, or county road district organized pursuant to chapter 31-12 may petition or vote on the referred decision. The taxing districts may not exceed the levy limits provided in chapter 10-12 except for the provisions in § 10-12-36.



12-2

ELECTION SCHEDULES

Selected Statutes Only

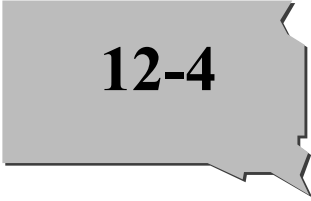
12-2-1. Date of primary election. The primary election provided for in chapter 12-6 shall be held at the regular polling place in every voting precinct throughout the state on the first Tuesday in June of every even-numbered year.

12-2-2. Date of general election - Officers elected. On the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of each even-numbered year an election shall be held in the several election precincts in the state, which shall be known as the general election and the several state, district, and county officers, members of the Legislature, senators and representatives in Congress, and judges of the Supreme and circuit Courts shall be elected at the general election next preceding the expiration of the term of each of such officers, respectively, except such officers as are required by law to be elected at a special election; and in a year when a President and vice-president of the United States are to be chosen, a number of electors of President and vice-president of the United States, equal to the number of senators and representatives in Congress to which the state may be entitled or such other number as the Congress of the United States may require, shall be selected at such election.

12-2-2.1. Statewide elections limited to primary, runoff and general election dates. No statewide election or referendum may be held on a date other than a date ordinarily provided by statute for a primary, runoff or general election.

12-2-3. Opening and closing times for polls - Voters in line at closing time. At each election to be held under this title, the polls shall be opened at the hour of seven a.m. and remain continuously open until seven p.m., standard time or daylight savings time, whichever is in effect. However, no polling place may be closed at any election until all the voters who have presented themselves at the polling place inside or outside for the purpose of voting prior to the time of the closing of the polls have had time to cast their ballots.

12-2-4. Emergency extension of closing times. Notwithstanding § 12-2-3, the county auditor may, upon request of the superintendent of an election precinct, if an emergency exists by reason of mechanical failure of a voting machine or an unanticipated shortage of ballots or like unforeseen event warrants it, extend the polling hours for that precinct until the emergency situation has been resolved. The governing body holding a local election may delay the opening of any polling place for any election except a primary or general election for one week if weather conditions make it impossible to open at the correct time. The polling place shall then remain open for the same number of hours as it would normally have been open.

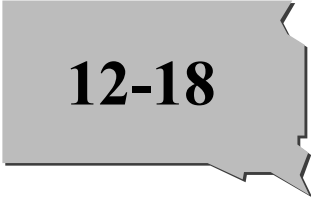


12-4

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS

Selected Statutes Only

12-4-5. Entry of applicants on registration lists - Deadline - Rules - Lists for secondary elections. The county auditor shall enter in the master registration file the names of all eligible persons who have had their completed applications for registration and mail registration cards received by any county auditor or any local, state, or federal agency responsible for conducting voter registration under this chapter not later than 5:00 p.m. fifteen days preceding the election. However, any completed mail registration card mailed to the appropriate county auditor and postmarked not less than thirty days preceding an election shall be added to the registration file. Voter registrations completed at any local, state, or federal agency during any given week commencing on Tuesday through the following Monday shall be sent to the appropriate county auditors no later than the following Wednesday. The State Board of Elections may promulgate rules, pursuant to chapter 1-26, for the alternative transmission of voter registration information by computer from the agency to the secretary of state. The name of any voter who has registered to vote by 5:00 p.m. fifteen days preceding the secondary election shall be added to the file used for the secondary election.

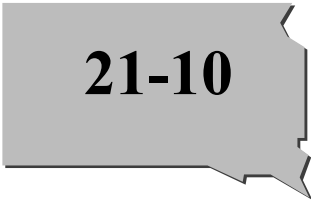


12-18

ARRANGEMENTS AND CONDUCT OF VOTING

Selected Statutes Only

12-18-10. Grounds for challenge of applicant to vote--Determination by judges--Notation on registration list. If a person makes an application for ballots, or if an absentee ballot has been cast, the person's right to vote at that poll and election may be challenged only as to the person's identity as the person registered whom the person claims to be or on grounds that within fifteen days preceding the election the person has been convicted of a felony or declared by proper authority to be mentally incompetent. The proceedings shall be conducted before the precinct superintendent and precinct deputies who shall determine from the evidence presented whether or not the person is permitted to vote and the members of the precinct election board shall indicate beside the name on the registration list the ground stated and the result of the precinct election board's decision.



21-10

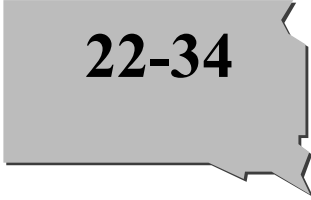
ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES

Selected Statutes Only

21-10-5. Nuisances - Remedies.

Remedies against any nuisance are:

- (1) A civil action;
- (2) Abatement; and
- (3) In cases of public nuisance only, the additional remedy of indictment or information as prescribed by statute and rules relating thereto.



22-34

Selected Statutes Only

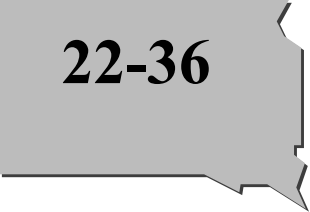
VANDALISM AND INJURIES TO PROPERTY

22-34-1. Intentional damage to property--Degree of offense according to value--

Application. Any person who, with specific intent to do so, injures, damages, or destroys:

- (1) Public property without the lawful consent of the appropriate governing body having jurisdiction thereof; or
- (2) Private property in which any other person has an interest, without the consent of the other person; is guilty of intentional damage to property. If the damage to property is four hundred dollars or less, the person is guilty of intentional damage to property in the third degree, which is a Class 2 misdemeanor. If the damage to property is one thousand dollars or less but more than four hundred dollars, the person is guilty of intentional damage to property in the second degree, which is a Class 1 misdemeanor. If the damage to property is one hundred thousand dollars or less but more than one thousand dollars, the person is guilty of intentional damage to property in the first degree, which is a Class 4 felony. If the damage to property is more than one hundred thousand dollars, the person is guilty of aggravated intentional damage to property, which is a Class 3 felony.

The provisions of this section do not apply if the intentional damage to property was accomplished by arson or reckless burning or exploding pursuant to chapter 22-33.



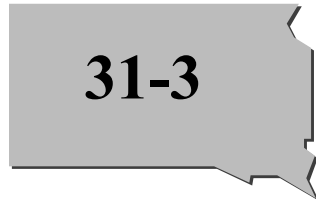
22-36

PUBLIC NUISANCES

Selected Statutes Only

22-36-1. Nuisances for which punishment not otherwise prescribed--Failure to remove public nuisance--Misdemeanor. Any person who maintains or commits any public nuisance, the punishment for which is not otherwise prescribed, or who intentionally does not perform any legal duty relating to the removal of a public nuisance, is guilty of a Class 2 misdemeanor. However, if any person has been served with personal notice by a law enforcement agency concerning the condition of such person's property and that person fails to abate the public nuisance within sixty days of receipt of the personal notice, such person is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor.

ROADS AND RIGHT OF WAYS



LOCATION, CHANGE AND VACATION

31-3-1. Dedication to public by continuous use, work and repair of road - Width - Obtaining right-of-way. Whenever any road shall have been used, worked, and kept in repair as a public highway continuously for twenty years, the same shall be deemed to have been legally located or dedicated to the public, and shall be and remain a public highway until changed or vacated in some manner provided by law.

Such highway shall be sixty-six feet wide and shall be taken equally from each side of the roadbed center line. Nothing herein contained may prevent the highway authority charged with the construction, reconstruction or repair of any public highway from purchasing or condemning right-of-way for widening the highway to more than sixty-six feet or from purchasing or condemning more right-of-way on one side of the roadbed center line than on the other, provided they deem it necessary so to do in order to provide a better highway, to avoid destruction of trees or valuable buildings or to avoid unsuitable terrain.

31-3-2. Public highway not established by mere use. Notwithstanding §31-3-1, the mere use by the public of any route of travel along or across public or private land, or the right-of-way of any railroad company for any period, shall not operate to establish a public highway and no right shall inure to the public or any person by such use thereof.

31-3-3. Rights of settlers on public lands. In all applications for the location, change, or vacation of any public highway, actual settlers upon any public lands in any county in this state shall have and possess all rights in this chapter granted to freeholders.

31-3-4. Location on boundary line - Half of highway taken from each side. When a public highway is laid out and located upon a line dividing the land of two individuals, but not on the section line, one-half of the same must be taken, if practicable, from the land of each, provided whenever the taking of more land from one individual than the other will result in better alignment, less costly construction, or will save valuable trees or buildings from destruction, the highway may be laid out and the right-of-way taken unequally from said owners.

31-3-5. Damages assessed - Payment before use of road. No public highway shall be opened, worked, or used until the damages assessed therefore shall be paid to the persons entitled thereto or deposited in the county treasury for their use, or they shall give their consent thereto in writing filed with the county auditor.

31-3-6. Power of county commissioners and township supervisors to vacate, change or locate highway on petition - Contents of petition. Upon receiving the petition of two or more voters of an organized civil township or of the number of voters equal to or greater than one percent of the ballots cast for the last gubernatorial election in the affected county, the board of supervisors of the township or the board of county commissioners wherein the highway is located or is proposed to be located may, except as provided in §§31-3-12 and 31-3-44, vacate, change or locate any highway located or to be used within the township or county, if the public interest will be better served by the proposed vacating, changing or locating of the highway. The petition of the voters shall set forth the beginning, course and termination of the highway proposed to be located, changed or vacated, together with the names of the owners of the land through which the highway may pass.

31-3-6.1. Exception - Access to public lands. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter, no county or township may vacate a highway which provides access to public lands. For the purposes of this section, public land does not include any school and public lands.

31-3-7. Public hearing - Notice - Affirmative resolution of board - Order. In case of the filing of a petition described in §31-3-6, the board shall, after giving notice of a public hearing, hold a public hearing called for the purpose of receiving public testimony about the action proposed by the petition. The board shall give notice of the public hearing by publication in the official newspaper of said township, if any, otherwise in the nearest legal newspaper of said county, once each week for at least two consecutive weeks. The notice of the public hearing shall state the purpose, date, time and location of the hearing and a legal description of the location of the highway and the action proposed by the petition and how information, opinions and arguments may be presented by any person unable to attend the hearing. The board shall, by resolution, determine whether the public interest will be better served by such proposed vacating, changing or locating of the highway in question, and upon resolution in the affirmative, shall make its order that such highway be vacated, changed or located.

31-3-8. Resolution and order of board - Description of land - Map maintained by county auditor. The resolution and order provided for in § 31-3-7 shall describe the highway vacated, changed, or located in general language by description of the land across which the highway extends, or by landmarks or survey designate the particular highway intended. The county auditor shall prepare and maintain a current map showing the course and location of all county highways within or on the border of the county. The county auditor shall, within thirty days of the resolution and order provided for in § 31-3-7, make those changes to the map as necessary to reveal the course and location of any county highway vacated, changed, or located.

31-3-9. Resolution and order - Entry in minutes - Publication. Such resolution and order shall be printed in the minutes of the meeting of the board and the resolution shall be published in the official newspaper of said township, if any, otherwise in the nearest legal newspaper to said highway, once each week for at least two consecutive weeks, and such highway shall be, after a lapse of thirty days, vacated, changed or located, without further proceedings unless appeal as provided for in this chapter.

31-3-10. Discontinuance and vacation--Reversion of title to land--Removal of improvements. Upon the discontinuance and vacation of a highway pursuant to §§ 31-3-6 to 31-3-9, inclusive, the title to the land embodied therein shall revert to the original owners or their grantees or successors in interest, and any removable guardrails, culverts, or other public improvements upon such vacated highway may be removed and returned to the political subdivision by which the same were made or supplied.

31-3-11. Validation of vacation of highway not within municipality. Whenever the governing body of any township, or county, of this state, having jurisdiction has had, or shall have, presented to it a petition for the vacation of any public highway or street, alley or public ground or any part thereof, not located within the corporate limits of any municipality, and, after due hearing such governing body has granted or shall grant the petition in whole or in part and there was, or shall be, recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the county wherein such area is located a certified copy of the resolution or record of the action taken by such body relative to such petition, any defect or irregularity in the proceedings in such matter shall be deemed validated, legalized and cured at the end of two years following the date of such recording and any easement or interest of the public in or upon the area so vacated shall then be terminated and action thereon barred.

31-3-12. Limitation of jurisdiction of township supervisors. The board of township supervisors may not vacate or change any portion of the state trunk highway system, the county highway system or any highway within the corporate limits of any municipality.

31-3-13. Highway on township line - Joint resolution. In case the highway to be vacated, changed, or located is upon a township line, it shall be necessary that the board of supervisors of the adjoining civil township, or the board of county commissioners of the county, if the adjoining congressional township is unorganized, as the case may be, pass a like resolution and enter an order vacating, changing, or locating said highway.

31-3-14. Appeal from township board to vote of voters. Six or more voters of the township, aggrieved by the action of the board of supervisors in vacating, changing, or locating a highway may file with the township clerk a notice in writing within thirty days from the making of said order, that they appeal therefrom and desire the question of whether said highway shall be vacated, changed, or located to be submitted to a vote of the voters of the township.

31-3-15 [Repealed by SL 1985, ch 233, §6.]

31-3-16 [Repealed by SL 1985, ch 233, §7.]

31-3-17. Reopening vacated section lines without payment of damages. Nothing in this chapter may be construed to prevent the township board, county board or the transportation commission from reopening highways so vacated without payment of damages to landowners on account of reopening said highway.

31-3-18. Width of highway. All public highways located under §§31-3-6 to 31-3-37, inclusive, shall be not less than four rods in width, and may be six rods in width when all residents of land adjoining such highway shall petition for such width, except that highways not exceeding one-half mile in length and not located on section lines may be not less than two rods in width when, in the judgment of the board of county commissioners, such width will be sufficient to accommodate properly the travel thereon. Every order locating or changing any highway shall specify the width thereof.

31-3-19. County location proceedings - Highways to which applicable. The provisions of §§31-3-22 to 31-3-37, inclusive, shall apply to all public highways by whatever authority located within any organized county which are not within the limits of any municipality, except that no portion of the state trunk highway system or county highway systems shall be vacated, changed, or located except with the approval of and in accordance with the order of the department of transportation to be first made.

31-3-20. Municipal boundary highways - County and trunk highway systems. The provisions of §§31-3-23, 31-3-28, 31-3-30, 31-3-33, 31-3-34, 31-3-36 and 31-3-37 do not apply to the highways on the boundary line of any municipality. Section 31-3-23 does not apply to any highway upon the county highway system or the trunk highway system.

31-3-21 [Repealed by SL 1984, ch 12, §33.]

31-3-22 [Repealed by SL 1985, ch 233, §10.]

31-3-23. Proceedings on short highway without usual number of petitioners - Payment of damages. Where such public highway proposed to be located is not more than one mile in length, the board of county commissioners shall in all things proceed as provided in §§31-3-22 to 31-3-37, inclusive, although the petition for such highway may be by but one or more petitioners and the board of county commissioners shall require the petitioner or petitioners for such highway to pay the damages assessed for the location thereof.

31-3-24 [Repealed by SL 1985, ch 233, §11.]

31-3-25 [Repealed by SL 1985, ch 233, §12.]

31-3-26 [Repealed by SL 1985, ch 233, §13.]

31-3-27 [Repealed by SL 1985, ch 233, §14.]

31-3-28. Benefits considered in assessing damages. The benefits to accrue to any owner, occupant, or claimant of land by reason of locating or changing any highway are to be considered by the commissioners or the viewers in the determination and award of damages for the same.

31-3-29 [Repealed by SL 1985, ch 233, §15.]

31-3-30. Remonstrance against petition - Determination by county commissioners - Assessment of damages. If at the meeting of the board of county commissioners at which the report of the committee appointed to examine such highway is presented, any person over whose land such highway passes shall remonstrate against granting the prayer of the petition, setting forth in writing that he is damaged by the location, change, or vacation of such highway in a stated sum, to the truth of which he takes and subscribes an oath, such board shall determine from the face of the report and the evidence before it the amount of damages sustained and whether the damages so assessed are greater than the utility of the proposed highway or change, and if it deems the highway of sufficient advantage to the public to warrant the paying of the damages assessed, the board shall declare such highway located, changed, or vacated and all damages declared assessed shall be paid by the county; but if it shall determine that the damages assessed are greater than the advantages of the proposed location, change, or vacation, it shall order the petition dismissed.

31-3-31 [Repealed by SL 1985, ch 233, §16.]

31-3-32 [Repealed by SL 1985, ch 233, §17.]

31-3-33. Assessment and payment of damages. All damages sustained by reason of the locating, changing, or vacating of any highway pursuant to this chapter, shall be assessed and paid by the board having highway jurisdiction thereof or, if there is joint exercise of authority by more than one board, then the damages shall be assessed and paid by those boards in proportion to their joint exercise of authority.

31-3-34. Appeal to circuit court - Time allowed. Any person who is a resident or landowner of such county or of land lying within ten miles of the boundaries of such county and who feels aggrieved by the final decision of the board in awarding or refusing to award damages in locating, vacating, or changing any public highway under the provisions of this chapter, or, notwithstanding the provisions of §31-3-14, any person who is a resident or landowner of such county or of land lying within ten miles of the boundaries of such county and who feels aggrieved by the final decision of the board in locating, vacating or changing any public highway under the provisions of this chapter, may appeal from such decision to the circuit court for the county within thirty days after the date on which the decision of the board has become effective by serving a written notice of appeal describing the decision from which appeal is being taken upon one of the members of the board by one of the methods prescribed in § 15-6-4. The appeal so taken shall be docketed as other causes pending in such court, and the same shall be heard and determined de novo.

31-3-35 [Repealed by SL 1985, ch 233, §20.]

31-3-36. Location by consent. Public highways may be located without the appointment of viewers, provided the written consent of all the owners of the land to be used for that purpose be first filed in the county auditor's office, and if it is shown to the satisfaction of the board of county commissioners that the proposed highway is of sufficient public importance to be opened and worked by the public, it shall make an order locating the same, from which time only shall it be regarded as a public highway.

31-3-37. Expenses of survey - Payment by person seeking location of highway. If a survey of the highway mentioned in §31-3-36 is necessary, the board of county commissioners before ordering such survey shall require the persons asking for the location of such highway to pay the expenses of such survey.

31-3-38. Location, change or vacation of private road. Any person may have a private road laid out, changed, or vacated upon presenting a petition to the board of county commissioners of the county in which such petitioner resides under regulations provided for roads running through one county only. Such board may order such private road to be located, changed, or vacated without any view if there be no remonstrance against such petition, and the petitioner shall open and keep in repair such road at his own expense.

31-3-39. Field notes - Furnishing to board of supervisors of township. Upon the written request of the board of supervisors of any township, the county auditor shall furnish a copy of the description, field notes and plat, if any, of each highway running into or through such township, as appears by the description, field notes, and plat on file or of record in his office.

31-3-40. Field notes - Recording in township highway record. Upon the filing of such copy in the township clerk's office, the township clerk shall record the same in the highway record book of the township and such record shall be prima facie evidence of the existence of such highway according to the description and plat so on file.

31-3-41. Relocation of highways - Contract of political subdivision with United States - Reimbursement. The legally constituted authorities of any county, township or municipality in the state of South Dakota are hereby authorized and empowered to enter into contracts with the United States of America fixing the terms and conditions under which the part of any highway or system of highways under the control, jurisdiction and supervision of any such county, township or municipality in this state which it is found necessary to relocate, rearrange or alter in order to facilitate the construction of the dams and reservoirs, within the state of South Dakota, by the United States government in the development of the Missouri river flood control projects will be made. Provided that any such contract entered into shall provide for reimbursement of any such county, township or municipality by the United States of America for all works performed and materials furnished under said contract by any county, township or municipality.

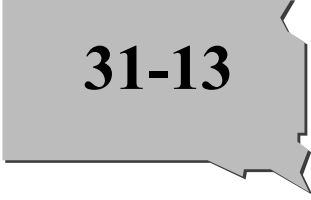
31-3-42. Change in location of highway by political subdivision contracting with the United States. The legally constituted authorities of any county, township or municipality, in order to expeditiously carry out the terms of any contract or contracts entered into pursuant to §31-3-41, are authorized by resolution to make changes in the location of any part of the said highway or system of highways under the control, jurisdiction and supervision of said authorized authorities in such county, township or municipality necessary to comply with said contract and also purchase rights of way and make surveys for the necessary projects and to let all contracts for the construction of the project necessary to such relocations, rearrangements or alterations in the same manner as now provided by the laws of this state.

31-3-43. Notice of proposed change - Publication. No changes in the location of any highway or part of a highway or system of highways as contemplated, shall be entered into pursuant to §31-3-41 until notice of the proposed changes of such highways shall have been published in the legal newspaper of the county in which said proposed changes are to be made. Said notice shall be published for two successive weeks, once each week, and not less than ten days prior to the adoption of any such proposed changes and which said notice shall state the time and place when and where any person interested may appear and be heard upon any objections they may wish to assert in opposition to any such proposed changes in relocation or establishing of any highways or parts of highways.

31-3-44. Highways within extraterritorial area of municipality. Any resolution and order of the township board of supervisors or the board of county commissioners to vacate, change or locate a highway within a township or within a county and within the extraterritorial area of a municipality as defined in §11-6-10 shall be subject to the approval of the governing board of the municipality exercising comprehensive planning and zoning powers within such extraterritorial area.

31-3-45. Rights of utilities unaffected. No vacation, change or relocation of any highway as provided for in this chapter shall diminish any existing right of use enjoyed by any public utility, municipally owned utility or cooperative utility which provides electricity, gas, water or telephone service.

31-3-46. Procedures for highway appeals from township board of supervisors. Upon the filing of a notice of appeal pursuant to §31-3-14 and unless a petition or motion is filed with circuit court, the question shall be submitted to a vote of the voters at the next regular or special township meeting of the voters. The township clerk shall in the notice of such meeting state that the question of vacating, changing, or locating such highway shall be submitted to a vote of the voters. The result of the vote upon such question shall be spread upon the minutes of the meeting and the decision of the voters upon such question is final. If a two-thirds majority of the votes cast is in favor of vacating, changing, or locating the highway, the highway shall be vacated, changed, or located without further proceedings.



31-13

TOWNSHIP ROADS

31-13-1. Township supervisors responsible for secondary roads. The board of township supervisors shall construct, repair, and maintain all of the secondary roads within the township. The board shall, at its annual meeting, designate which secondary roads are full maintenance roads and which are minimum maintenance roads. The board of township supervisors shall publish any resolution designating a secondary road as minimum maintenance if such road is a school route. The designation shall be final, after a lapse of thirty days, unless appealed as provided in chapter 31-3.

31-13-1.1. Designation of minimum maintenance road - Level of maintenance.

The board of township supervisors may designate a secondary road within the township as a minimum maintenance road if the board determines that the road or a segment of the road is used only occasionally or intermittently for passenger and commercial travel. The board shall identify the beginning and end points of the road designated as minimum maintenance. A minimum maintenance road may be maintained at a level less than the minimum standards for full maintenance roads, but shall be maintained at the level required to serve the occasional or intermittent traffic.

31-13-1.2. Posting of warning signs on minimum maintenance roads. The board of township supervisors shall post signs on a minimum maintenance road to notify the motoring public that it is a minimum maintenance road and that the public travels on the road at its own risk. The signs shall be posted at the entry points to and at regular intervals along a minimum maintenance road. A properly posted sign shall be prima facie evidence that adequate notice of a minimum maintenance road has been given to the motoring public.

31-13-2. Designation of board member as overseer - Compensation. The board of township supervisors shall designate at least one of its members to attend to the road business in the township. The member shall receive for his services four dollars per hour, unless otherwise provided by resolution at the annual township meeting. Not more than one supervisor may be paid for services rendered as overseer of any work of construction or repair.

31-13-3. Hiring of help authorized. The township supervisors may hire such help as may be necessary by the hour at such rates as may be agreed upon by the township board of supervisors.

31-13-4. Width of highway grades. Plans and specifications for contracts let by the board of township supervisors shall provide that all highway grades shall be not less than twenty feet in width.

31-13-5 31-13-6. [Repealed by SL 2002, ch 145, § 2.]

31-13-7. Written contracts required when let without advertising - Performance bond.

Contracts let by the board of township supervisors without advertising for bids shall also be in writing specifying the work to be done, the time in which it is to be completed, and the amount to be paid, and the board may require the contractor to furnish a bond with approved sureties in such sum as it shall deem sufficient, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract according to the plans and specifications.

31-13-8. Payments on contracts. All work done under any contract let by the supervisors of any township shall be paid by the township treasurer out of the highway fund in his hands belonging to the township in which such work is done, on an order of the board of supervisors of such township certifying the amount of work done and the amount to be paid for the same.

31-13-9. Restriction on progress payments. In no case shall more than seventy-five percent of the contract price be paid on any contract let by a board of township supervisors until the work is completed and accepted by the board and so certified by it, except as provided in this title for payment upon estimates prepared by the county highway superintendent.

31-13-10. Township highway tax. There shall be voted and levied each year in each civil township, as taxes for other township purposes are voted and levied, a highway tax for the construction and repair of secondary highways within such township.

31-13-11. Township highway tax - Certification to county auditor - Collection.

It shall be the duty of the township clerk, immediately after the board of township supervisors shall have made a levy of taxes for highway purposes, or within three days thereafter, to notify the county auditor of the amount of the levy, who shall enter the same upon the county tax list, to be collected by the county treasurer in the same manner as other township taxes are collected, and such taxes shall be levied by the township supervisors on the fourth Monday of June each year. Such taxes shall become payable and delinquent and, if not paid, shall draw interest and penalty as other township taxes, and when collected shall constitute a highway fund belonging to the township from which it was collected, to be turned over to the township treasurer in the same manner as other funds are transferred to him.

31-13-12. County aid roads - Designation by county commissioners. The board of county commissioners of each county is hereby empowered to designate in its discretion township roads or roads in unorganized townships within the county, as it may deem advisable and in the public interest as "county aid roads," and to expend any funds available from the county highway funds for laying out, constructing, graveling, and maintaining such township roads or roads in unorganized townships so designated as "county aid roads."

31-13-13. Joint contracts for construction and maintenance of township roads.

The board of supervisors of any township may jointly contract with the county of which such township is a part, and also with any municipality within or adjoining such township, for the laying out, construction, graveling, hard surfacing or maintenance of designated township roads. The agreement shall designate the governing board to be charged with contracting for performance of the work, provide for supervision of the work and allocate the costs between the units of government participating.

31-13-13.1 [Repealed by SL 1974, ch 202, §2.]

31-13-14. Township funds from motor vehicle license fees - Transfer to county.

Each organized township in the state has power to transfer upon resolution to the county in which it is situated for its highway purposes surplus funds acquired from the pro rationing of the fees from the motor vehicle licenses as provided in §§32-11-4 to 32-11-7, inclusive.

31-13-15. Road districts. Each organized township in the state has power to divide the township roads or streets in said township into road districts which shall include not more than one-half mile of township road nor more than three miles of streets in an unincorporated town.

31-13-16. Petition for improvement of road district - Notice to property owners.

Whenever the owners of eighty percent of the property fronting upon any road in a road district established pursuant to § 31-13-15 shall by petition in writing filed with the township clerk request that the property in the road district be assessed for road improvement, the supervisors shall set a time for hearing the petition and notice shall be given to the abutting property owners whose property it is proposed to assess who shall not have joined in the petition, by either delivery to the property owners of a copy of the notice of hearing or by mailing a copy of notice of hearing to such abutting property owner at his last known post-office address, or if such address cannot be determined, then by publishing such notice in a legal newspaper designated by the supervisors as most likely to give notice, which notice shall be given at least ten days prior to the hearing.

31-13-17. Hearing on road district improvement - Assessments for improvement.

At the time and place of hearing pursuant to §31-13-16, the board of supervisors shall consider the petition and if in the opinion of the supervisors it shall be considered advisable, they may by resolution assess such properties in the road district for purposes of road improvement for such amount as the supervisors determine advisable, not to exceed the amount set forth in the petition and in no event more than seventy-five cents a foot front in any one calendar year. Such assessments shall be certified to the county and collected as a part of the real estate taxes against the property so assessed and shall be used by the township only for the purpose of road improvement in the road district, or part thereof, in which assessed.

31-13-18. Affidavit of township failure to maintain mail route - Service of affidavit and notice on township.

Whenever it shall appear by an affidavit filed by a patron of the mail route with the county auditor that a certain described secondary road in any township of the county is regularly used as part of a United States mail route, and is, in certain designated places, in urgent need of repairs to put such road in reasonably suitable condition for travel, or is, in certain

designated places, likely to be made impassable by reason of the weeds along such highway not being cut, as provided by law, so as to prevent the forming of snowdrifts, or is in other respects not being suitably maintained as provided by law, and that the board of supervisors of the proper township has been notified of the condition complained of and has refused or neglected to attend thereto, it shall be the duty of the county auditor to cause copies of such affidavit to be served upon the clerk of the proper township and upon the chairman of the board of supervisors thereof, together with a notice that unless the repairs or maintenance referred to in the affidavit are attended to forthwith by such board and a certificate that the same has been done delivered to the county auditor, that such repairs or maintenance will be executed by the county at the expense of the township as in this chapter provided. Such copy and notice may be served by registered or certified mail.

31-13-19. County maintenance and repair of mail route or failure by township. If the fact of the execution of the repairs or maintenance referred to in §31-13-18 be not certified to the county auditor within a reasonable time, or if the county auditor be satisfied that such repairs or maintenance have not been or will not be attended to by the township board within such time, he shall immediately refer the matter to the county highway superintendent who shall personally examine the road and investigate the facts stated in the affidavit and if he finds the statements in such affidavit to be true and that the condition complained of still exists, he shall cause the necessary repairs and maintenance to be made at once and may purchase material and employ day labor therefore, or may contract the work necessary to put such road in a reasonable state of repair and maintenance.

31-13-20. Payment from township funds for county repair and maintenance of mail routes - Expense limitation. The expense of repair and maintenance pursuant to §31-13-19 shall be paid, on the presentment of itemized and verified vouchers approved by the county highway superintendent to the county auditor, by warrants drawn on the county treasurer payable out of funds belonging to the township which are in the hands of the county treasurer or out of the first funds belonging to such township which thereafter come into the county treasury; but such expense incurred by the county highway superintendent shall not exceed the sum of two hundred dollars for any one mile of road during any year.

31-13-21. Registration of warrants when township funds insufficient to pay for repair of mail route - Call for payment. When a warrant as provided in §31-13-20 is presented and there are insufficient funds in the county treasury to pay it, the county treasurer shall register the warrant and endorse the date of registration on the back thereof and shall pay it, with interest to be negotiated by the parties, out of the first money belonging to such township which thereafter comes into the treasury. Previously registered warrants, if any, shall be paid first in the order of their registration. Call for payment shall be made by mail addressed to the payee named in the warrant at the address left with the county treasurer, or to any assignee who may have left his address with the county treasurer.

31-13-22. Township snow removal reserve fund - Tax levy. The board of township supervisors may establish a township snow removal reserve fund by the levy of a tax up to but not exceeding sixty cents per thousand dollars of taxable valuation within the township, and which levy hereby authorized shall be in addition to all other township tax levies.

31-13-23. Intent of snow removal reserve fund law. The intent of§31-13-22 to 31-13-28, inclusive, is for the accumulation and continuation of a sufficient fund for the use of the respective townships so as to permit and make possible in any year the efficient and immediate snow removal on township roads and for repairs thereon caused by melting snow.

31-13-24. Expenditures from snow removal reserve fund. All money collected and received under the provisions of the tax levy authorized by§31-13-22 shall be remitted at the times and in the manner required by the laws of this state relating to townships. All money allowed and paid from said fund shall first be authorized and approved by the board of township supervisors, and the township clerk shall keep a separate and detailed record of all expenditures showing exact amounts, dates, places, type and nature of work performed.

31-13-25. Purposes of snow removal reserve fund. The township snow removal reserve fund after the creation thereof shall be used as provided by §§ 31-13-26 to 31-13-28, inclusive, and for these purposes only.

31-13-26. Contracts for snow removal and repair of damages. After establishment of a township snow removal reserve fund, the board of township supervisors is hereby authorized to contract for the removal of snow on township roads, to purchase equipment for the removal of snow or repair the same, and to repair damages to township roads resulting from or caused by melting snow.

31-13-27. Snow removal contracts with or without advertising. Contracts pursuant to §31-13-26 are authorized without advertising for bids if the total cost in a winter's season will not exceed thirty-five hundred dollars. If the cost will be less than thirty-five hundred dollars, the township supervisors may make contracts with any person, firm or corporation, including any county, for the removal of snow on its roads, or repair of such roads damaged from or caused by melting snow, either at an hourly or day rate. If it is anticipated that the cost in any one winter would exceed that sum, the snow removal or road repair shall be done by bids as provided by law. In case of such road damage, the work may be undertaken on bids as above specified, or upon an hourly or day rate for such work.

31-13-27.1. Snow creating emergency - Expenditures for removal without advertising for bids. In the event that in the judgment of the board of township supervisors a disaster exists resulting from snow and that the public peace and the health or safety of the people or their property is in jeopardy, the board of township supervisors may by resolution declare that an emergency exists, and any or all of the township snow removal fund may be expended for the purposes set forth herein without the necessity of advertising for bids.

31-13-28. Accumulation of unexpended money as snow removal moneys. Any unexpended balance remaining in the township snow removal reserve fund shall be allowed to accumulate as a reserve fund and available for future use as set forth under §§ 31-13-26 and 31-13-27. No part of the fund created in § 31-13-22 shall revert to the general funds of the township nor shall any of said fund be used for any other purposes.

31-13-29. Authority of township to open snowbound roads used for school bus routes.

When any highway within any township is regularly traveled by a bus or other motor vehicle used for free transportation of school children, the township board may, in its discretion, open snowbound roads and keep them passable for such vehicles. Such expense shall be paid from the general road fund.

31-13-30. Street improvements in unincorporated towns. Whenever any unincorporated town which is laid out into streets is included in the limits of an organized civil township, the township supervisors may cause improvements to be made in said streets.

31-13-31. Validation of construction and repair contracts between townships and residents or landowners. All contracts or agreements of supervisors of organized civil townships, entered into between such supervisors and residents or landowners of such township, whereby such residents or landowners were to perform work, furnish equipment and material in the construction or repair of secondary highways of such township, and whereby such residents or landowners were to be compensated for work performed in the construction and repair of such highways and be reimbursed for funds advanced in the purchase of material or for the use of equipment, are hereby legalized and validated; the board of supervisors of such township is hereby authorized to pay such resident or landowner or cause them to be paid from township funds, for such services performed, compensation for the use of equipment and for materials furnished in the construction or repair of such road and the said board of supervisors is authorized to approve and issue warrants for such payment and to pay or cause such warrants to be paid from township funds. The allowance of such claims for said services performed, materials furnished or for use of equipment and the payment for the same shall be deemed valid and for a lawful purpose. Provided, that the provisions of this section shall apply only to contracts of this kind entered into prior to July 1, 1953, and provided further that where such contracts have been entered into before July 1, 1953, and funds have been expended pursuant to such contracts, such contracts and the funds expended there under are hereby legalized and validated.

31-13-32. Improvement of platted streets by special assessment - Definition of terms.

For the purposes of §§ 31-13-32 to 31-13-54, inclusive, "subdivision" means the division of any tract or parcel of land into two or more lots, sites or other division for the purpose, whether immediate or future, of sale or building development.

For the purposes of §§ 31-13-32 to 31-13-54, inclusive, "street" shall mean any road, road right-of-way, road area, or street dedicated to the public or for the public use located entirely within platted land or a subdivision, and abutted on both sides along its entire length by the platted land or subdivision.

31-13-33. Supervisors' resolution of necessity for improvement - Contents. Whenever the board of supervisors of any township deem it necessary to open, widen, extend, grade, gravel, surface with oil or other bituminous material, pave, repave, bridge, construct a viaduct upon or over, erect equipment for street lighting in, curb, gutter, drain, or otherwise improve any streets within platted land or subdivision for which a special assessment is to be levied, it shall declare in a resolution the necessity of the improvement. The resolution shall state the streets to be improved, the general nature of the proposed improvement, the material to be used or materials from which a choice may be made, an estimate of the total cost per linear foot, a description of the classes of lots to be assessed, and the method of apportioning the benefits thereto as provided in §§ 31-13-42 to 31-13-46, inclusive.

31-13-34. Combining of streets in one resolution - Uniformity required. The improvement of more than one street may be embraced in one proposed resolution if the improvement is substantially uniform as to all streets embraced therein. Minor variations in the amount of earth work, drainage, or labor or other minor variations in the construction expense on different portions of the proposed improvement project shall not be considered as any departure from the uniformity required in this section.

31-13-35. Combining of streets in one resolution when improvements not uniform. If the improvements are not substantially uniform, then the improvement of two or more streets or portions of the same on which the improvements are not uniform may be included in one resolution, if the nature of the improvement or its estimated cost per linear foot on each portion of the project is specified in the resolution. Any two or more improvements of the types herein specified which have been commenced by separate resolutions of necessity may thereafter be combined for all purposes, as determined by the board of township supervisors.

31-13-36. Assumption of portion of cost by township - Referendum. If it is deemed expedient for the township to assume and pay any portion of the cost of the improvement, the resolution may so provide, or the portion to be assumed may be provided by a subsequent resolution, subject to the right of referendum on such resolution, pursuant to the procedure set forth in §§ 31-3-14 through 31-3-16.

31-13-37. Publication of resolution - Notice of supervisors' meeting - Hearing of objections. The resolution required by §31-13-33 shall be published once in the official newspapers of the county, with an appended notice stating the place and time, at least two weeks after such publication, at which the board of supervisors will meet for the consideration of the adoption of the resolution. The notice shall state the time and place at which the board of supervisors will consider any objections to the proposed resolution by owners of property liable to be assessed for the improvement.

31-13-38. Resolution not requiring publication. If the improvement is petitioned for by the owners of more than fifty-five percent of the frontage of the property to be assessed therefore, it may be provided for by resolution without publication.

31-13-39. Notice by mail to property owners - Contents - Address to which sent. In addition to the published notice required by § 31-13-37, the board of supervisors, at least fifteen days prior to the hearing on the adoption of the resolution, shall cause personal notice to be sent by first-class, registered or certified mail to each person owning property liable to be assessed for the improvement. The notice shall include all information required of the published notice. If the property is occupied and has a street address, the written notice shall be sent to the owner in care of such address and, if not, to the last known address of the owner.

31-13-40. Consideration of objections to improvement - Adoption of resolution - Notice to owners added by amendment. At the time of the meeting referred to in § 31-13-37 or at any adjournment thereof the governing body shall consider any objections to such proposed resolution and may adopt such resolution, with or without amendment as it may deem proper. No amendment shall be made affecting property of any class not included in the original resolution until the owner thereof shall have been given the notice and opportunity to be heard provided by §§ 31-13-37 to 31-13-39, inclusive.

31-13-41. Waiting period before actions on improvement - Ratification of prior actions. After twenty days from the adoption and publication of the resolution referred to in § 31-13-40, unless the referendum be invoked, pursuant to §§31-3-14 through 31-3-16, or unless a written protest shall have been filed with the township clerk and signed by the owners of more than fifty-five percent of the frontage of property liable to assessment, the board of supervisors may cause the improvement to be made, may contract therefore, and may levy and collect special assessments therefore as provided in this chapter. Any proceedings taken prior to the adoption of the resolution shall be deemed ratified.

31-13-42. Apportionment of benefits of improvement. In the circumstances mentioned in §§ 31-13-33 to 31-13-41, inclusive, the benefits shall be apportioned in the manner prescribed by § 31-13-43.

31-13-43. Costs paid by township - Deduction before assessment to property. If the board of supervisors by resolution so provides, any portion of the cost may be paid by the township out of its general funds appropriated for that purpose and the proper deduction shall be made of the cost to be so paid before the cost to be assessed is distributed to the several lots as required. The sum determined to be paid may be a fixed amount or fraction of the total cost of the improvement, or of a specified portion thereof on which the construction is substantially uniform. Such amount or fraction may be additional to any amounts assumed by the township in accordance with the provisions of §§ 31-13-47 to 31-13-49 , inclusive, or the costs referred to in those sections may be paid therefrom, as determined by the resolution.

31-13-44. Assessment of costs to abutting property - Computation on front foot basis. The cost of the improvement, except the cost of street intersections, may be assessed to the property fronting or abutting on the improvement. The cost of each portion of the project on which the construction is by resolution substantially uniform shall be divided by the number of feet fronting or abutting on said portion of the project. The quotient shall be the rate of assessment per front foot throughout said portion of the project on which such uniformity exists.

31-13-45. Assessment to nearby property of intersection costs. The cost of each street intersection may be assessed to all lots according to area so as to include one-half of the property between the street improved and the next street, whether the property abuts the street. In no case may the property situated more than three hundred feet from the intersection be assessed.

31-13-46. Assessment according to special benefits - Investigation of benefits. In lieu of the method of apportionment prescribed in §§ 31-13-44 and 31-13-45, it may be provided in and by the resolution determining the necessity of any street improvement that the cost shall be assessed against all assessable lots and tracts of land fronting or abutting thereon or lying within one-half block or three hundred feet thereof, whichever is less, according to the benefits determined by the board of supervisors to accrue to each of such lots and tracts from the construction of the improvement. In that event the board of supervisors, in preparing, considering, and hearing objections to the assessment, shall make such investigation as may be necessary and shall find and determine the amount in which each such lot and tract will be especially benefited by the construction of the improvement. The board of supervisors shall assess against each such lot and tract an amount, not exceeding the benefit, as shall be necessary to pay its just portion of the total cost of the work to be assessed.

31-13-47. Intersection cost assumed by township. In the resolution of necessity it may be provided that the township will pay any definite, specified portion or all of the cost of the improvements in street intersections.

31-13-48. Corner lot costs assumed by township or assessed to other property. In the resolution of necessity it may be provided that the township will pay any definite, specified portion or all of the cost of street improvements fronting or abutting on the long side of a corner lot, or it may be provided by a resolution that such portion of the cost may be spread as an area tax on the blocks fronting and abutting on said pavement so as to include one-half of the property between the street improved and the next street whether the property abuts the street. In no case may the property situated more than three hundred feet from the improvement be assessed.

31-13-49. Cost assumed by township when street has been previously improved. In the resolution of necessity it may be provided that the township will pay any portion or all of the cost of resurfacing, rebuilding, or repaving the portion of any street in which pavement has previously been placed or which has been previously constructed within the township.

31-13-50. Use of special assessment law. Notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 8-11, the board of supervisors of a township may use, as a method for the financing or repayment for the improvement, the provisions of chapter 9-43.

31-13-51. Annual front foot assessment for maintenance and repairs. The township board of supervisors, prior to the assessment of real property within the township for the next fiscal year, may levy annually for the purpose of maintaining or repairing street surfaces, whether of a permanent type or not, a special front foot assessment not to exceed eighty cents per front foot upon the real property fronting and abutting the roadway. Such assessment shall be apportioned on a front foot basis and shall be levied pursuant to § 31-13-52.

31-13-52. Levy of special assessments - Addition to general levy - Review and equalization. The township board of supervisors prior to the assessment of real property may, by resolution, designate the real property, the lot, or the portion of lots or real property against which the assessment is to be levied, the amount of the assessment against the real property, lot or portions thereof for such purposes, and direct the county auditor to add such assessment to the general assessment against the property to be collected as township taxes for general purposes. The assessment shall be subject to review and equalization the same as assessments or taxes for general purposes. For the purposes of this section, "front foot" shall mean the actual front of the premises as established by the buildings thereon, record title and use of the property regardless of the original plat thereof.

31-13-53. Records maintained by township clerk - Destruction of certain records. The township clerk shall keep on file a record of all proceedings taken in the matter of opening, altering, vacating, paving, or otherwise improving any street, and after the confirmation of any report in such matters he shall record all the proceedings taken in relation to the improvement. But, the clerk may destroy any record which the records destruction board, acting pursuant to §1-27-19, declares to have no further administrative, legal, fiscal, research or historical value.

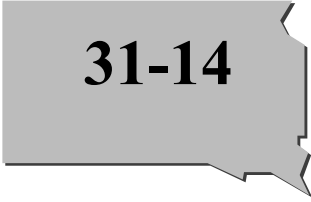
31-13-54. Contracts and assessments not invalidated by defects - Supervisors' determination conclusive. No contract made or assessment levied for any such improvement shall be void by reason of any defect or irregularity in the resolution or notice or in the publication thereof. The determination of the board of supervisors as to the sufficiency or insufficiency of protests thereto shall be conclusive unless such determination is unreasonably and arbitrarily or fraudulently made.

31-13-55. Indemnity requirement for construction or survey work within road right-of-way. An organized township may require any person performing construction or survey work within any township road right-of-way which may damage such right-of-way to furnish an indemnity bond in a reasonable amount as determined by the township board to indemnify the township for any damage done beyond normal wear. However, if a registered professional engineer or a registered land surveyor is surveying land, as defined in subdivision 36-18-4.1 (5), for an individual landowner of the township, the provisions of this section do not apply.

31-13-56. Removal of baled or stacked foliage from right-of-way - Violation as petty offense. If the right-of-way of a township road has been mowed and the cut foliage has been baled or stacked in the right-of-way, the person owning the baled or stacked foliage shall remove the bales or stacks from the right-of-way by the first day of November. A violation of this section is a petty offense.

31-13-57. Private landowner assessed for erosion repair costs. If any landowner fails to prevent damage to a township road caused by severe and persistent wind or water erosion on the landowner's property, the township may repair the damage and assess the cost of the repairs against the landowner. If the landowner fails to pay the cost of the repairs before the first day of November in the year in which the repairs are performed, the cost shall be assessed against the landowner's property.

31-13-58. Approval of conservation district for repair of erosion damage - Notice to landowner - Declaration. No operations to repair erosion damage pursuant to §31-13-57 may be undertaken by the township unless the conservation district in which the land is located has by resolution approved such action and until a notice that the erosion on the lands constitutes a nuisance has been given to the owner by the township. Notice shall be given by personal service upon the owner or by personal service upon the person in actual possession of the premises, with a copy of the declaration filed in the office of the county auditor. The declaration shall state that unless the owner corrects the damage within thirty days of the declaration, repairs shall be undertaken by the township, and the cost shall be assessed against the landowner's property if not paid before the first of November. The resolution of assessment shall be recorded in the minutes of the board of county commissioners, the original delivered by the clerk of the board to the county auditor, and a copy sent by registered mail to the landowner at the address shown on the records of the county auditor and to the operator.



31-14

COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP BRIDGES AND CULVERTS

31-14-1. Definition - "Bridge" - "culvert." Whenever in this chapter the word "bridge" or the word "culvert" is used, it shall have the following meaning:

The word "bridge" shall mean a structure, including supports, erected over a depression or an obstruction, as water, highway, or railway, said structure having a length measured along the center of the roadway of more than twenty feet between undercopings of abutments or extreme ends of openings for multiple boxes and pipes where the clear distance between openings is less than half of the smaller contiguous opening.

The word "culvert" shall mean any structure not classified as a bridge which provides an opening under any roadway.

31-14-2. County commissioners' responsibility for bridges and culverts. The duty to construct and maintain all bridges and culverts throughout the county, except upon the state trunk highway system, is hereby imposed upon the board of county commissioners, subject to conditions relating to bridges and culverts on secondary highways in townships.

31-14-3. Survey of bridge sites - Contents. After determining the necessity for any and all bridges required by any county in the state, it shall be the duty of the board of county commissioners of such county to advise the county highway superintendent of such determination, and to require him or a registered engineer retained by the board of county commissioners for that purpose to make a survey of such bridge sites. Such survey shall consist of a profile of the proposed site, approximate location in regard to the nearest section corner, soundings for the location of footings, and an estimate of the available watershed.

31-14-4. Plans and specifications for bridge construction - Preparation by Department of Transportation or engineer. All bridges, abutments, and approaches or repairs to bridges hereafter required in any county of this state, shall be constructed in accordance with plans and specifications therefore, which shall be prepared by the department of transportation or a registered engineer retained by the board of county commissioners for such purpose and which shall show and describe the style and size thereof, the kind, weight, and quality of all materials to be used in their construction and the proper proportion of the ingredients for mixture and reinforcements.

31-14-5. Bridge plans forwarded to Department of Transportation - Design requirements - Filing by county auditor. The profile, location, soundings, and estimated watershed provided for in §31-14-3 may then be forwarded to the department of transportation together with a request for plans and specifications for such bridge or abutments, piers, or other related piece of work, or may be used by a registered engineer retained by the board of county commissioners in preparing plans and specifications for such work. Plans and specifications prepared by a registered engineer retained by the board of county commissioners shall conform to the design requirements of the American association of state highway officials. Such plans and specifications, whether prepared by the department or by a registered engineer retained for that purpose, shall be forwarded to the proper county auditor who shall place them on file in his office.

31-14-6. Cost estimate for bridge construction - Preparation and filing. Upon receipt of such plans and specifications, it shall be the duty of the county highway superintendent to make and file a detailed estimate of the cost of the bridge, abutment, pier, or other work contemplated by such plans, and file such estimate of cost with the county auditor.

31-14-7. Lump-sum bids on bridge construction - Unit price bids on foundation or abutment materials. Upon determining the necessity of any such bridges, abutments, repairs, or approaches to bridges, the county commissioners shall immediately cause to be filed in the office of the county auditor of such county, complete plans and specifications thereof, as described in §31-14-5 and thereafter, if such bridges, abutments, repairs, or approaches be let by contract, bids in lump sum shall be procured on each bridge or piece of work separately, except that all materials for use in constructing foundations or abutments shall be bid on per cubic yard for concrete, per foot board measure for lumber, per pound for steel, and per lineal foot for piling driven, said unit prices to be added to or deducted from the contract price, if more or less material is required in such foundation than specified in the plans and specifications.

31-14-8. Deposit filed with bids - Amount. Each bid shall be made in accordance with the plans and specifications on file and shall be accompanied by a certified check, certified by a state or national bank domiciled within this state, in the sum of ten percent of the total amount of such bid. To be effectual for any purpose said bid and certified check shall be securely enclosed in a sealed envelope and deposited with the county auditor of the proper county before the hour of opening the sealed bids.

31-14-9 [Repealed by SL 1993, ch 218, §2.]

31-14-10. Awards of separate contracts - Rejection of bids - Notice of opening of bids on abutments and approaches or repairs. Contracts shall be awarded on each bridge or piece of work, separately, to the lowest bidder and the county commissioners shall have the right to reject any and all bids and advertise for new bids. It shall be the duty of the county commissioners of such county to cause to be published in the official papers of such county, for a period of fifteen days immediately prior to the opening of sealed bids, a brief notice to the effect that at the time and place above specified they will open all bids theretofore received for all bridge abutments and approaches or repairs to bridges required by such county during the ensuing month or longer.

31-14-11. Opening of bids - Notice to successful bidder and execution of contract.

Promptly at the hour specified, the board of county commissioners in open session shall proceed to examine all sealed bids and notify the successful bidder that his bid has been accepted, subject to the approval of the department of transportation as provided for in § 31-14-12,. Upon being so notified, the successful bidder shall forthwith enter into a contract with such county in accordance with his bid, and such successful bid, together with the plans and specifications upon which such bid was based, shall be deemed a part of the contract.

31-14-12. Approval of contract by transportation department - Rejection of contract.

Before any contract for a bridge or piece of work, entered into by and between any successful bidder and the board of county commissioners, the total amount of which shall exceed the sum of two thousand dollars, shall be valid, it must first have the approval of the department of transportation. If the department finds upon examination of the contract that the contract price is too high, taking into account the material used and existing circumstances, it shall be the duty of said department to inform the board of county commissioners of its reason for rejecting such contract and to advise a method of proceeding in the matter. In all cases where bids are rejected as being too high, the work may be let at private contract if so recommended and approved by the department.

31-14-13. Performance bond required - Filing of contract and bond. At the time of entering into a contract under § 31-14-11, the contractor shall execute to the county a satisfactory bond with sufficient surety, to be approved by the board of county commissioners, or a certified check in the total sum of the contract, conditioned that the contractor will fulfill his contract according to the plans and specifications and account for all moneys paid to him, and pay all bills and claims on account of supplies, materials, or labor used in connection with or consumed in carrying on of any work in connection with such contract including all demands of subcontractors, and such bond or certified check shall stand as security for the faithful performance of said contract and for the payment of all such bills, claims, and demands. Such contract and bond or certified check shall be filed in the office of the county auditor.

31-14-14. Award to next lowest bidder when successful bidder fails to enter contract.

Should any bidder fail or refuse, for a period of ten days after notice pursuant to §31-14-11, to enter into such a contract, the board of county commissioners shall award the contract in the same manner to the next lowest responsible bidder and such delinquent bidder shall forfeit to the county the certified check accompanying his bid.

31-14-15. Return of deposits filed with bids. Upon the execution of all contracts under § 31-14-11, including the approving of the same by the department of transportation if necessary, the board of county commissioners shall promptly cause to be returned to all bidders the certified checks accompanying their sealed bids.

31-14-16. State's attorney to draft contracts and approve contracts, bonds, and deposits.

It shall be the duty of the state's attorney to draw all contracts let under the provisions of § 31-14-11, and to approve the execution thereof, together with the form and execution of all bonds and certified checks given as security for such contract.

31-14-17. Supervision of construction by county highway superintendent - Appointment and compensation of inspector. The county highway superintendent shall have supervision of construction of any and all bridges built by the county and he shall have the power to appoint an inspector for any such bridge or piece of work at any time when in his judgment constant inspection of the same is necessary. The compensation of such inspector shall be paid out of the county road and bridge fund and be charged as part of the cost of the particular bridge in question.

31-14-18. Progress reports by county highway superintendent - Partial payments on contracts. The county highway superintendent shall report to the board of county commissioners every thirty days, or so often as they may require, as to the progress and character of the work done by the contractor of each bridge, or piece of work built by the county, and upon the report of said superintendent, partial payments in the amounts and manner specified for each particular bridge or piece of work shall be made. None of such partial payments, however, shall be held to constitute an acceptance of the work in whole or in part by the county.

31-14-19. Cost statement prepared by county highway superintendent - Filing of statement. The county highway superintendent shall keep a detailed account of all material found necessary to add to or deduct from each and every structure as set forth in the plans and specifications therefore, and on completion, a detailed statement of the cost of the structure, including the additions or reductions from the contract price, and compensation to the inspector, if any, shall be filed with the county auditor by the county highway superintendent, and it shall be the duty of the county auditor to forward a copy of such cost statement to the department of transportation.

31-14-20. Bridge construction and repairs by county work authorized. Any county of this state may build its own bridges, abutments, approaches and foundations, and make repairs to same by day labor without advertising for bids on any such piece of work.

31-14-21. Bridge construction and repairs by county work - Supervision - Plans and specifications. In lieu of accepting any bids received upon any bridge, approach, or abutment, or repair to bridge, or in case of emergency, the board of county commissioners may, if in their judgment such bridge or piece of work may be procured for less money than the amount of any bid submitted, cause the same to be built by day labor by regular county labor and county-owned equipment. Such construction shall be in charge of the county highway superintendent and he shall hire a foreman, purchase the necessary material, and hire the necessary labor for the construction of each and every such bridge, or piece of work, and such work shall be done in accordance with plans and specifications therefore furnished by the department of transportation the same as any other bridge or piece of work let by contract.

31-14-22. Cost statement of county work prepared - Filing of statement. The county highway superintendent shall keep a careful and itemized account of the quantity and cost of all materials and labor used in the construction of each such bridge or piece of work, in a standard form prescribed by the department of transportation, and such cost statement shall be filed with the county auditor and a copy transmitted to the department as in the case of the cost statement of any other bridge or piece of work as provided in this chapter.

31-14-23. Anticipatory purchase of twelve months' supply of materials authorized - Estimate by county highway superintendent - Specifications. If it is deemed advisable by the board of county commissioners, they may purchase such materials as cement, sand, stone, metal, culverts, reinforcement steel, or other material to be used in the construction of roads, bridges, and culverts, in quantities sufficient to meet the estimated demand of such county for such materials for the next succeeding twelve months. Before purchasing any such materials, however, the board of county commissioners must first have an estimate prepared by the county highway superintendent setting forth the needs of the county during the twelve months, and the county highway superintendent shall prepare specifications of the quality of all materials, such specifications to be approved by the department of transportation. No patented material shall be specified to the exclusion of unpatented material.

31-14-24. Emergency contracts for repair of bridges and approaches authorized. Whenever an emergency arises requiring immediate expenditure for the repair or rebuilding of bridges and approaches to bridges, when such bridges and approaches to bridges are required to be built immediately, and on such short time that in the judgment of the board of county commissioners the public would be seriously inconvenienced in awaiting the regular advertising for bids for such building and rebuilding of bridges and approaches, the board of county commissioners may enter into contract for any such building or rebuilding of bridges and approaches to bridges without advertising for the letting of any contract therefore.

31-14-25. Approval of emergency contract by transportation department. Before any contract is let by any board of county commissioners under § 31-14-24, the necessity for such emergency contract must first be approved by the department of transportation and any contract let thereunder must in all respects be first approved by the department.

31-14-26. Insufficient funds to pay emergency contract - Issuance of emergency warrants. If there are not sufficient funds in the road and bridge fund of any county for the payment of work authorized by § 31-14-24 the county commissioners are hereby authorized to issue emergency warrants based upon the assessments made and contemplated for road and bridge work.

31-14-27. County construction or replacement of bridges and culverts on township secondary roads - Reimbursement of county. If a township board of supervisors or county highway superintendent within this state requests of its board of county commissioners a construction or replacing in its entirety of any bridge or the placing or replacing of any culvert with an opening of sixteen square feet or more including material upon the secondary roads within such township, the board of county commissioners may cause the same to be done and the township shall reimburse the county up to and including five hundred dollars, and any cost in excess of five hundred dollars shall be paid by the county. After the placing or replacing of any culvert as provided in this section, it shall be maintained and kept clean at the expense of the township. The construction or replacing of any bridge or the placing or replacing of any culvert with an opening of less than sixteen square feet upon a secondary road within a township shall be at the total expense of the township, and it shall be maintained and kept clean at the expense of the township.

31-14-27.1 [Repealed by SL 1995, ch 171.]

31-14-28 [Repealed by SL 1974, ch 203, §2.]

31-14-29 [Repealed by SL 1974, ch 203, §2.]

31-14-30. [Repealed by SL 1998, ch 169, § 1.]

31-14-31. Drainage ditch bridges. Bridges erected over drainage ditches shall, where necessary, be so constructed as to allow the superstructure to be removed for cleaning such ditches with as little damage in the removal to permanent parts of said bridge as practicable.

31-14-32. Inspection of bridges by county highway superintendent - Report required.

It shall be the duty of the county highway superintendent at reasonable intervals to make a thorough inspection of each and every existing bridge in the county. Such inspection shall consist of a thorough examination of the whole structure for any conditions affecting the life and safety of the bridge such as faulty design, neglect of maintenance, excessive loading, development of cracks, conditions of footing, etc. The county highway superintendent shall make a report of the conditions of each such bridge as he finds it, together with recommendation for repairs, stating the date of inspection, and shall cause the same to be filed in the office of the county auditor who shall refer the matter to the board of county commissioners at their next regular or special meeting.

31-14-33. Inspection of township culverts--Duty of board of supervisors. The township board of supervisors shall have each culvert on the secondary highways within the township annually inspected and, if necessary, repaired.

31-14-34. Inspection of culverts on secondary highways and county highway system - Duty of county highway superintendent. The county highway superintendent shall make inspection of all culverts on secondary highways other than those described in § 31-14-33 and of all culverts on the county highway system and report to the board of county commissioners, which shall cause necessary repairs to be made.

31-14-35. County line bridges - Agreement apportioning responsibility - Cost of large bridges divided equally. It shall be lawful and the duty of the respective boards of county commissioners of the counties adjoining any highway or meandered stream on a county line in this state to divide that portion of such county line between such counties into two or more parts or districts, and to enter into an agreement and contract providing that each of such counties shall assume the liability and become responsible for the construction and maintenance of all necessary bridges upon such county line in the district allotted to such county. In case the stream forming the boundary between two counties shall be so large that one county alone is unable to build a bridge out of the ordinary amount of funds available, it shall be the duty of the two counties when a bridge is built over such stream to divide the expense equally between such two counties.

31-14-36. County line bridges - Considerations in apportioning responsibility between counties - Apportionment by department of transportation. In making such apportionment of any highway or meandered stream constituting the county line between two or more counties, as provided by § 31-14-35, the respective boards of county commissioners shall take into consideration the number of streams crossing such highway and the probable necessity of the number of bridges to be constructed and to be kept in repair upon such county line, and in apportioning the same into districts for the purpose of such section they shall equalize as near as possible the burden of building and maintaining the bridges on the highways of such county line. In case of a failure to apportion any such highway or meandered stream, as provided in § 31-14-35, the same shall be apportioned by the department of transportation.

31-14-37. County line bridges - Validation of prior contracts between counties. All contracts made before July 1, 1939 by and between the boards of county commissioners of any counties in this state dividing and apportioning the highway or meandered stream constituting the county lines between two or more counties into districts, and providing that each county shall be responsible for and shall bear the expenses of erecting and maintaining the bridges in one of such districts allotted according to the designation contained in such contract, shall be lawful and the same are hereby ratified and such contracts are declared to be binding upon each of such counties.

31-14-38. County line bridges - Sharing of costs in absence of apportionment contract. Whenever the highway on the line between two counties has not been divided and portions thereof assigned to each county, and it is intended to build, alter, or repair the bridges thereon, the cost shall be borne equally by such counties.

31-14-39. County line bridges - Petition and agreement for sharing costs in absence of prior apportionment contract. If a petition is filed with the board of county commissioners of either county affected thereby, praying for the building, altering, or repairing of any bridge described in § 31-14-38, and the petition is found to comply with the law relating to petitions for bridges, it shall be the duty of the board of county commissioners of such county immediately to cause a copy of such petition to be filed with the county auditor of the other county to be affected thereby, and at the same time to give the commissioners of such county notice of the time and place when and where the commissioners will meet to consider such petition. At such meeting of the county commissioners of the two counties jointly affected thereby, they shall view the site of such bridge, and if such petition is granted, then by agreement between such commissioners either county may build, alter, or repair such bridge and one-half the cost shall be borne by each of such counties.

31-14-40. County line bridges - Cost-sharing provisions not applicable where apportionment contract made. Where counties have heretofore, by mutual agreement, apportioned the boundary road and bridges between such counties, the provisions of §§ 31-14-38 and 31-14-39, shall not be applicable to such roads and bridges.

31-14-41. Taxpayer's petition for vehicle bridge across navigable rivers - Contents - Notice of hearing. Whenever one-third of the resident taxpayers of any county of this state, as shall appear by the last preceding assessment roll of such county, shall petition the board of county commissioners praying for an appropriation to build a bridge across any navigable river on the line of such county, setting forth therein the location of such bridge as near as may be, its estimated cost and the necessity therefore to accommodate the general traveling public, the manner in which it is proposed to pay for such structure and the time when it will be completed, such petition to be duly verified by the affidavits of at least fifteen of the petitioners therein named, it shall be the duty of such board to publish a notice in the official papers of the county once each week for at least two successive weeks, briefly stating the subject of such petition and that the same will be heard and considered at the next regular meeting of the board.

31-14-42. Hearing on petition for vehicle bridge across navigable rivers - Appropriation of half of cost. At the time appointed for the hearing of a petition under § 31-14-41 the board of county commissioners shall investigate the need for such bridge and, finding the same to be demanded for the accommodation of the traveling public, shall by resolution duly entered upon the minutes of such board appropriate toward the building of such bridge, from the county treasury, a sum not exceeding one-half of the estimated cost of such bridge, to be paid as provided in § 31-14-43. Such appropriation shall be conditioned upon a sufficient bond or guaranty of the remaining one-half or more, as the case may be, of the costs of such bridge. But the consent of the general government to span such river must first be obtained.

31-14-43. Agreement for completion of vehicle bridge across navigable river on appropriation of other half of cost. If the remaining one-half of the cost of a bridge described in § 31-14-41 shall be provided by an appropriation from any neighboring state, or by any municipality in this state, to be expended under a commission or through any other suitable agency, it shall then be the duty of such board of county commissioners to appoint a committee of its own number, whether three or more, to meet such other agency, confer with its members, and advise and assist in the accomplishment of such improvement in the best possible manner, and when the work is completed and approved jointly by such agency and committee of such board of county commissioners, which approval shall be in writing and duly reported to such board and recorded in the minutes thereof, the board shall thereupon order the amount of the appropriation paid to the contractor or contractors of such improvement by warrant upon the county treasury in the usual form and manner.

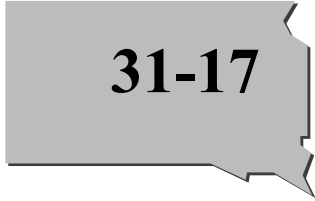
31-14-44. Municipal bond issue authorized for vehicle bridge across navigable river. If one-half or other proportion of the cost of an improvement under §§ 31-14-41 to 31-14-43, inclusive, is provided by a municipality, the governing body may meet the necessary expense by issuing bonds. All bonds shall be authorized, issued and sold as provided in chapter 6-8B and §9-54-12, if a majority of the registered voters voting at the bond election vote to authorize the bond issue.

31-14-45. Limitation on number and cost of vehicle bridges across navigable rivers. Not more than one vehicle bridge in each county so situated shall be constructed under §§ 31-14-41 to 31-14-44, inclusive, and the total cost of such bridge shall in no case exceed the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

31-14-46. Unlawful agreements on contracts - Offering or receiving bribes - Felony.

Any person receiving, or having any agreement to receive, a royalty, commission, percentage, or discount upon the contract price of any bridge, or piece of work, or bridge material, and who shall submit his sealed bid thereon with intent to secure the advantage of any competitive bidder, or any two or more persons who shall conspire together with intent to prevent competitive bidding upon any contract authorized by the provisions of this chapter or chapter 31-10 or chapter 31-15, or any officer or agent for any bridge company who shall give, or offer to give, to any public official anything of value for the purpose of influencing such official in awarding any contract authorized by such chapters, or any public official who shall receive or accept anything of value from any officer or agent for any such bridge company, shall be guilty of a Class 6 felony.

31-14-47 **[Repealed by SL 1975, ch 193.]**



BOUNDRY LINE HIGHWAYS

31-17-1. County highway system on state line - Agreements for assignment of responsibility. If any portion of a county highway system shall lie on a state line, the department of transportation is authorized to confer with the authorities of the bordering state and to agree upon the assignment of portions of such highway to the counties of the two states for construction, repair, and maintenance, and any such agreement and assignment made before July 1, 1939 is hereby confirmed.

31-17-2. Roads crossing county lines - Duties of county commissioners as to division of responsibility. Subject to approval of the department of transportation, boards of county commissioners of adjoining counties shall make proper connections between roads which cross county lines and which afford continuous routes of travel; adopt plans and specifications for highway construction, reconstruction, and repairs upon highways along and across county boundary lines, and make an equitable division between such counties of the cost and work of execution of such plans and specifications; such division, in case of disagreement, to be made by the transportation commission.

31-17-3. Roads crossing county lines - Appeal to transportation commission on division of responsibility. Whenever boards of county commissioners fail to perform the duty prescribed by §31-17-2, or in case of disagreement by such boards, an appeal may be made to the transportation commission by one of them, and the commission shall notify the county auditors of the counties concerned that the commission will, on a day not less than ten days thereafter, at a named time and place within one of such counties, hold a hearing to determine all matters involved. At such hearing the commission shall fully investigate all questions involved, and shall, as soon as practicable, certify its decision to the different boards, which decision shall be final, and such boards must forthwith comply.

31-17-4. County highway system on county line - Effect of assignment to county. Any portion of a county highway system lying on a county line and assigned to a county by the transportation commission for construction and maintenance shall be considered as lying fully within such county and all procedure and requirements shall apply to the same as if such road lay wholly within the limits of one county.

31-17-5. Secondary highway on county line - Assignment of responsibility. The secondary highways on county lines shall be assigned to the charge of the boards of supervisors of organized civil townships or the board of county commissioners in the case of unorganized territory as may be agreed upon by the respective boards of county commissioners and in case of disagreement, as determined by the transportation commission.

31-17-6. Secondary highway on township line - Assignment of responsibility. The secondary highways wholly within one county on lines between organized townships shall be assigned to the charge of such townships as the respective boards of supervisors may agree, and, in case of disagreement, as the board of county commissioners shall determine; and those on the line between organized civil townships and unorganized territory as the board of commissioners shall determine.

31-17-7. Adjoining townships - Equal contribution - Agreements on contribution. Boundary line highways between organized townships - Equal contribution by townships required unless mutual agreement reached.

Adjoining townships shall contribute equally to the construction, improvement, and repair of any township highway that lies on a section line forming the boundary between the townships. However, this section and §§31-17-8 to 31-17-15, inclusive, do not prohibit the supervisors of adjoining townships, by a majority of the supervisors from each township, from scheduling and holding a joint meeting of their township boards to mutually agree on alternative procedures for apportioning the responsibilities and costs of constructing, altering, or repairing any township boundary line highway, bridge, or culvert. Each township clerk shall record the time and location of the joint meeting and shall immediately publish notice of the proposed joint meeting in the same manner provided in §§8-3-4 and 8-3-5. Any order, notice, award, or apportionment contract, and any other documents resulting from the joint meeting shall be produced in duplicate, filed with each township office, and recorded by each township clerk. Any order, contract, or mutual agreement made before July 1, 1995, between adjoining township boards of supervisors apportioning or reapportioning a township boundary line road, bridge, or culvert is hereby validated and has the same force and effect as though executed after that date.

31-17-8. Township boundary line highways - Resolution calling for contribution.

The board of supervisors of an organized township, to be called "moving townships" may by resolution declare the necessity of the construction, improvement or repairing of a township boundary line highway and call upon an adjoining organized township with which said highway forms a common boundary line, to contribute equally to the cost of such construction, improvement or repair.

31-17-9. Township boundary line highways - Service of resolution - Notice of meetings.

A copy of a resolution adopted under §31-17-8 may then be served upon the board of supervisors of the adjoining township and such board shall within thirty days thereafter call a special meeting for the purpose of considering such resolution, and shall give notice in writing to the board of supervisors of the moving township of the time and place of such meeting, at least ten days in advance.

31-17-10. Township boundary line highways - Purpose of joint meeting. At the meeting provided for by §31-17-9, the board of supervisors of the moving township and that of the adjoining township shall meet jointly and consider the construction, improvement or repair of said boundary line highway, and shall endeavor to come to some mutual agreement thereon.

31-17-11. Township boundary line highways - Action brought on failure to agree on contribution. In the event that the board of supervisors of the adjoining township refuses to call a meeting as required in §31-17-9, or in the event that such meeting is held, but no agreement can be reached concerning the construction, improvement or repair of such highway, the board of supervisors of the moving township shall have the right, within thirty days, to bring an action in the circuit court against the adjoining township to require it to contribute equally to the cost of any necessary construction, improvement or repair of such highway.

31-17-12. Township boundary line highways - Parties and procedure in action to require contribution. In the action authorized by § 31-17-11 the moving township shall be the plaintiff and the adjoining township shall be the defendant; the action shall be commenced by the service of summons and complaint as in civil cases and shall be governed by the rules of civil procedure.

31-17-13. Township boundary line highways - Complaint and answer in action to require contribution. The complaint in an action pursuant to §31-17-11 shall briefly set forth sufficient facts to show that conditions exist which authorize the bringing of such action, a statement in reasonable detail describing the construction, improvement or repair of such highway which is claimed to be necessary, the estimated cost thereof, and the reasons the same are necessary; the adjoining township shall have thirty days to answer the complaint and in its answer shall briefly set forth the reasons why it claims it should not be required to contribute to such construction, improvement or repair.

31-17-14. Township boundary line highways - Judgment in action to require contribution. The court by its judgment in an action pursuant to §31-17-11 shall have the right to determine the necessity and extent of any construction, improvement or repair of such highway; the right to enforce equal contribution to the costs thereof by both townships; and the right to require the board of supervisors of both townships to jointly meet and advertise for bids and enter into a contract for the construction, improvement or repair of such highway in the manner provided by §§ 5-18-3 and 5-18-5.

31-17-15. Township boundary line highways - Cumulative effect of provisions for equal contribution. Sections 31-17-7 to 31-17-14 , inclusive, shall be cumulative to any existing rights or remedies of townships.

31-17-16. Secondary highways on municipal boundaries - Assignment of responsibility. The secondary highways on the boundary line of any municipality shall be assigned to such municipality and adjoining civil township or unorganized territory as provided in §§31-17-5 and 31-17-6.

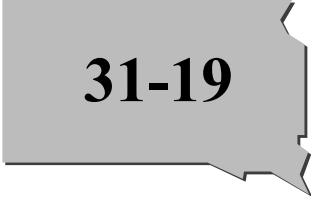
SECTION-LINE HIGHWAYS

31-18-1. Existence of section-line highways by operation of law. There is along every section line in this state a public highway located by operation of law, except where some portion of the highway along such section line has been heretofore vacated or relocated by the lawful action of some authorized public officer, board, or tribunal.

31-18-2. Width of highways - Side from which taken. Every statutory section-line highway shall be sixty-six feet wide and shall be taken equally from each side of the section line, unless changed as provided in this title, but nothing herein contained shall prevent the highway authority charged with the construction, reconstruction or repair of any public highway along a section line from purchasing or condemning right-of-way for widening the highway to more than sixty-six feet or from purchasing or condemning more right-of-way on one side of the section line than on the other, provided they deem it necessary so to do in order to provide a better highway, to avoid destruction of trees or valuable buildings or to avoid unsuitable terrain.

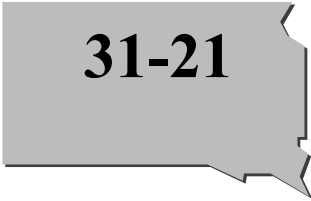
31-18-3. Vacation or change of location of highways. The board of county commissioners may vacate or change the location of any section-line highway within its county and the board of supervisors of an organized township may vacate or change the location of any section-line highway within its township, as provided in this title, but neither board may vacate or change any portion of the state trunk highway system or any highway constructed by state or federal aid or any highway within the limits of a municipal corporation, nor may a board of supervisors vacate or change any portion of the county highway system. In addition, no board of county commissioners or board of supervisors may vacate a section-line highway which provides access to public lands. This section does not prohibit the closing of a section-line highway to vehicular traffic if the highway is unsafe for vehicular traffic. For the purposes of this section, public land does not include any school and public lands.

31-18-4. Relicted lands - Highway rights continue. The apportionment, division, or survey of lands acquired by reliction, either by the owner or owners of such lands, or by virtue of the judgment of any court, pursuant to the provisions of this code, shall not in any manner operate as an abandonment or vacation of any legal highway along or across any such lands, and all section-line highways along or across any such lands shall continue to be public highways until changed or vacated in the manner provided by law.



31-19

31-19-42. Acquisition of fee ownership in real estate where uneconomic remnants of land would result or severance damages would be less economical. Any first or second class municipality, county, township, or other governmental agency may acquire by gift, devise, or purchase, a fee ownership in real estate including right-of-way, for the construction and maintenance of the municipal, county, or township highway system, for the functional operation of the municipality, county, or township, and where, in relation to right-of-way acquisition, uneconomic remnants of land would be left to the original owner or where severance damages to a remainder make the acquisition of the entire tract or parcel more economical to the municipality or county. The Department of Transportation may acquire by gift, devise, or purchase, a fee ownership in real estate including right-of-way, for the construction and maintenance of the state highway system, for the functional operation of the department, and where, in relation to right-of-way acquisition, uneconomic remnants of land would be left to the original owner or where severance damages to a remainder make the acquisition of the entire tract or parcel more economical to the state. The department may not acquire fee ownership in right-of-way taken by condemnation proceedings.



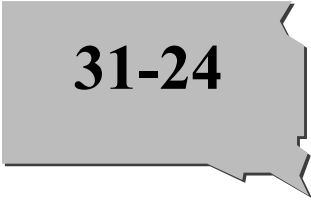
31-21

HIGHWAY DRAINAGE DITCHES

Selected Statues

31-21-12. Civil liability for obstruction of ditch.

Any person who shall dam up, obstruct, or in any way injure any ditch opened pursuant to this chapter shall be liable to the township or county in double the damages which shall be assessed by the jury or court trying the case for such injury.



31-24

HIGHWAY INTERSECTIONS AND PRIVATE ENTRANCES

Selected Statutes Only

31-24-1. Duty of highway authorities to provide access to abutting property at public expense - New construction. In the construction, improvement, and repair of any public highway by the state, or by any county or township, where the work of construction or repair shall be of such character as to leave a ditch or elevation along the roadside and thereby to deprive any abutting landowner of easy and convenient access from his land to such highway, it shall be the duty of the highway authorities, except as provided by chapters 31-7 and 31-8, to provide the owner of such abutting tract or farm, as well as each church, school, park, playground, or other public building or ground, with one point of easy and convenient access to a public highway by constructing at the public expense, such grades, approaches, bridges, culverts, or other structures as may be necessary for that purpose. The provision herein contained authorizing construction of entrances at the expense of the authority having charge of the maintenance shall only apply to new construction.

31-24-2. Approaches necessitated by highway construction - Duty of county or township charged with maintenance. Approaches required by §31-24-1 shall be built by the proper authorities constructing the highway in all cases where the building of such approach becomes necessary as a result of highway construction, and such approaches shall be built by the county, or township charged with the maintenance of such highway in other cases. In all cases any such structure, culvert, bridge, or approach so constructed shall thereafter be maintained and kept in repair by the highway authorities who are charged with the maintenance of such highway.

31-24-3. Limitation on number of entrances - Additional entrances at owner's expense - Consent of highway authority - Written permit. The owner as a matter of right, shall not be entitled under §31-24-1 to the construction of more than one farm entrance on any one tract or parcel of land at the expense of the public authority whose duty it is to maintain the highway; but such owner may at his own expense upon making application to and receiving written consent of the said authority construct other entrances provided same are constructed at the place and in the manner designated by said authority in its written permit.

31-24-4. Additional entrances to property previously having more than one entrance - Hazards to public travel - Limitation on total entrances. Notwithstanding §31-24-3, if at the time of the construction, improvement or repair of any public highway the abutting owner has more than one farm entrance to the highway, which entrance has been in reasonably constant use for more than two years prior to said new construction he shall be furnished a like number of entrances by the authority having charge of said construction, improvement or repair, provided same does not materially add to the hazard of public travel on such highway, and provided further that no owner of property adjoining said highway shall be entitled to more than two such entrances at the expense of the authority charged with the maintenance of said highway, on any one continuous half mile of adjoining property.

31-24-5. Construction on private property prohibited. No connecting structure or approach described by §31-24-1 shall be constructed by the highway authorities upon private property nor beyond the right-of-way line.

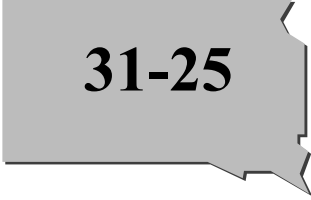
31-24-6. Entrance to existing highway at owner's expense - Necessity for permit - Construction in accordance with approved plans. Wherever any public highway as already constructed is of such character as to deprive the owner of the abutting land of easy and convenient access from his land to the highway, the owner of said land may at his own expense, except as provided by chapters 31-7 and 31-8, construct an entrance to said abutting land but in no case shall said entrance be constructed until such landowner has obtained a permit from the authority whose duty it is to maintain said highway for the construction of said entrance, and same must be constructed in accordance with plans approved by said authority and said authority must fix the width and location of said entrance and same must be constructed in accordance therewith.

31-24-7. Interference with drainage - Obstruction of right-of-way. No entrance shall be so constructed pursuant to §31-24-6 as to interfere with the proper and necessary drainage of said highway and no portion of the right-of-way of said highway other than that necessary for said entrance shall be occupied or used for business purposes.

31-24-8. Entrance rights existing prior to passage of statute. Nothing contained in §§31-24-1 to 31-24-7, inclusive, shall prejudice the right of any person who on March 11, 1941, had a legal right to any entrance to a public highway from enforcing same against the proper authorities.

31-24-9. Highway grade crossings - Duty of highway authorities - Failure to perform duty.

It shall be the duty of all highway overseers, township supervisors, county commissioners, transportation department authorities, or others having direction of any highway grade to provide at every place where such grade crosses an intersecting public highway an easy and accessible approach to such grade on each side thereof upon each such intersecting public highway. Such approach shall be at least twenty-four feet in width. Any officer or other person charged with the duty of providing approaches at an intersection, as provided in this section, who fails in the performance of such duty, commits a petty offense.



31-25

FENCES, CATTLE WAYS AND LIVESTOCKS GUARDS

31-25-1. Fences across highways - Petition by adjacent landowners - Notice and hearing - Gates or grates required. The board of county commissioners of any county having within its boundaries, any county, township, or section-line highway not included in §31-25-1.1 extending or running through or across grazing land, may, upon petition, signed by a majority of the adjacent landowners along the portion of such highway involved, and after a hearing is had, on notice mailed by the county auditor to all of said landowners, not less than ten days before such hearing, authorize such landowners to erect and maintain fences across such highway. However, the board of county commissioners shall require the erection of gates or grates, or both, in such fences at points designated by the board, so that the public may have access to the highway.

31-25-1.1. Fences erected across unimproved section-line highways - Gates - Access to highways protected - Violation as misdemeanor. A landowner may erect a fence across an unimproved county, township or section-line highway. For the purposes of this section an unimproved county, township or section-line highway is any county, township or section line not commonly used as a public right-of-way and never altered from its natural state in any way for the purpose of facilitating vehicular passage. At any point where a fence crosses such highway, the landowner shall erect and maintain an unlocked gate which may be opened easily or provide other suitable access to the highway. If the gate or other access is not large enough or if the gate does not open easily enough to satisfy the needs of those using the highway, the landowner shall erect a larger gate or a gate that can be more easily opened or provide other suitable access to the highway. The landowner shall erect the larger gate or the gate which opens easily or provide the other suitable access upon a request filed with the sheriff of the county in which the land is located by an adversely affected person. If a request is filed, the sheriff shall notify the landowner. The landowner shall comply with the provisions of this section within seven days of notice. A landowner who violates any of the provisions of this section is guilty of a Class 2 misdemeanor.

31-25-2. Cattle ways authorized - Application to highway authority - Designation of construction particulars - Maintenance by landowner. Upon application to the department of transportation, board of county commissioners or board of township supervisors, by any person for permission to construct a cattle way across or under any public road, such highway authority maintaining the highway described in the application may in its discretion grant the application upon condition that such way shall be constructed in all particulars as directed by such department or board and shall not interfere with public travel. The grade of the road over the

cattle way shall not at any point exceed one foot in ten feet. Applicant must construct and agree to keep the same in repair at his own expense.

31-25-3. Failure of landowner to maintain cattle way - Repair by highway authorities - Recovery of cost. If any person on whose land a cattle way is constructed pursuant to §31-25-2 fails to keep the same in repair, the proper board shall cause the same to be repaired and charge the cost thereof to the owner of such cattle way and such cost shall be recovered by a civil action by the state, county, or township against the owner of such land and cattle way.

31-25-4. Livestock guards across county or secondary highways authorized - Guards not considered highway obstruction. The construction and maintenance of livestock guards over or across county or secondary highways so constructed that automobiles and trucks may pass over the same and which will prevent the passage of livestock across such livestock guards is hereby authorized. The construction and maintenance of such livestock guards shall not be considered as creating a barrier or obstruction on such highways.

31-25-5. Dimensions of livestock guard - Passage for wider vehicles. All livestock guards shall be at least ten feet wide on the ground. In addition, at one side of such livestock guard there shall be provided or constructed a gate, at least twenty feet wide to accommodate the passage of teams, and wider vehicles.

31-25-6. Authority of governing body required - Removal of livestock guard on order of governing body. No livestock guards shall be constructed under §31-25-4, unless constructed by or under the express authorization of the governing body having jurisdiction over such highways, provided that such livestock guards may be removed or ordered removed by such governing bodies whenever such livestock guards shall be deemed no longer necessary.

31-25-7. Appeal from order authorizing or forbidding livestock guard - Procedure for appeal - Trial de novo. Whenever any interested person shall feel aggrieved by reason of the action of the governing body in authorizing or refusing to authorize the construction, erection and maintenance of livestock guards, or ordering removal of said livestock guard, such person may within sixty days after the decision of such governing body, appeal to the circuit court for the county wherein such governing body is situated. Such appeal shall be in writing, and signed by the person feeling aggrieved or by his attorney. Upon the serving of such appeal and the filing of the same with the clerk of the circuit court, the same may be brought on for trial de novo in said circuit court upon ten days' notice. The circuit court shall hear all relevant evidence and shall make and enter such findings, conclusions and judgment as it deems proper.

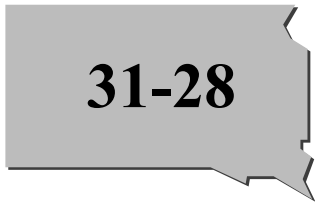
31-25-8. Appeal upon failure of governing body to act on request for authorization. If any person shall file a request for authorization to construct a livestock guard, with the governing body having jurisdiction over such highway, and the governing body shall fail or neglect to act upon such request at its next regular meeting, such failure or neglect to take any action shall be deemed to be a refusal of such authorization, and the person filing such request may appeal the same as provided in §31-25-7.

31-25-9. Livestock guards constructed prior to enactment of statute. Sections 31-25-4 to 31-25-8, inclusive, shall not apply to livestock guards which had been constructed and maintained and were in existence on February 20, 1959.

31-25-10. Regulatory signs for unfenced roads in livestock grazing area - Application for erection. Any person grazing livestock in an area where there are no fences along a road may apply to the governing body that has the responsibility to maintain that road to erect a regulatory sign that livestock will be at large along the road. If the governing body permits the erection of such signs, it shall erect at least one sign where the road enters the grazing area which shall state how far the grazing area continues and one sign where the road leaves the grazing area.

31-25-11. Uniform signs. The transportation commission shall design, produce and make available a uniform sign pursuant to § 31-25-10.

31-25-12. Cost of signs. The cost of the sign shall be arranged between the governing body and the person applying for it. The sign shall be erected by the governing body.



MARKERS AND SIGNS

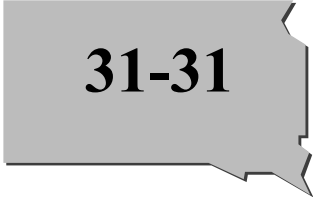
Selected Statutes Only

31-28-6. Erection and maintenance of signs - Size and location of signs - Railway crossings excepted - Violation as misdemeanor. The public board or officer whose duty it is to repair or maintain any public highway shall erect and maintain at points in conformity with standard uniform traffic control practices on each side of any sharp turn, blind crossing, or other point of danger on such highway, except railway crossings marked as required in §31-28-7, a substantial and conspicuous warning sign, which sign shall be on the right-hand side of the highway approaching such point of danger. A violation of this section is a Class 1 misdemeanor.

31-28-7. Railway grade crossing signs - Location of signs - Violation as misdemeanor. The public board or officer whose duty it is to repair or maintain any public highway shall erect and maintain at points in conformity with standard uniform traffic control practices on each side of the place at which a highway crosses an operational railway track or right-of-way, except within the limits of municipalities, a standard railroad advance warning sign, such sign to be on the right-hand side of the highway approaching such crossing, and at a distance from such crossing as the department of transportation or other controlling body shall direct. Any legally abandoned or non operational track which is crossed by a public highway and at which the crossing has been properly marked as a railway grade crossing may be marked with a supplemental sign, meeting uniform traffic control practices, to inform drivers of vehicles identified in §32-29-5 that a stop is not required at that crossing. A violation of this section is a Class 1 misdemeanor.

31-28-13. Markings by local authorities - Local regulations not enforceable in absence of sign - Location and legibility of sign. Local authorities in their respective jurisdictions may cause appropriate signs to be erected and maintained, designating residence and business districts, highway and steam or interurban railway grade crossing, and such other signs as may be deemed necessary to carry out the provisions of chapters 32-14, 32-22 and 32-25 to 32-31, inclusive, and such additional signs as may be appropriate to give notice of local parking and other special regulations. Local parking and other special regulations shall not be enforceable against an alleged violator if, at the time and place of the alleged violation, an appropriate sign giving notice thereof is not in proper position and sufficiently legible to be seen by an ordinarily observant person.

31-28-14. Unauthorized markings - Commercial advertising - Signs by organizations approved by highway authorities. No unauthorized person shall erect or maintain upon any highway, any warning or direction sign, marker, signal, or light in imitation of any official sign, marker, signal, or light erected under the provisions of this chapter, and no person shall erect or maintain upon any highway any traffic or highway sign or signal bearing thereon any commercial advertising. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the erection or maintenance of signs, markers, or signals bearing thereon the name of an organization authorized to erect the same by the department of transportation or any local authority as defined in this chapter.



WEED REMOVAL

31-31-1. Weed removal on state or county roads. The department of transportation and board of county commissioners of the various counties shall cut or remove, or cause to be cut or removed, grass, weeds and brush growing within the right-of-way of all public highways within their respective jurisdiction and over which such department and boards exercise control as to repair and maintenance. A violation of this section is a petty offense.

31-31-2. Weed removal on township roads - duty of abutting landowner. The owner or occupant of any land abutting or adjoining upon township roads shall cut, remove, or destroy or cause to be cut, removed or destroyed, grass, weeds, trees and brush growing on or in the right-of-way of such roads, provided that such roads are left in such condition that any and all undergrowth thereby or thereon can be cut with a mower. A violation of this section is a petty offense.

31-31-3. Time for weed removal. Grass, weeds, trees or brush referred to in §§31-31-1 and 31-31-2 shall be cut, removed or destroyed between the first day of September and the first day of October of each year, or between dates annually fixed by the board of supervisors.

31-31-4. Employment of assistance in weed removal - Compensation of employees - Funds available. The department of transportation and boards referred to in §31-31-1 shall have the power to employ the necessary assistance to carry out the necessary provisions of this chapter or may have the work done by the employees regularly employed by such department or boards. The said department and boards shall have power to fix the compensation and expenses of persons employed by them for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this chapter, and they may be paid out of any fund or funds available to such department or boards for the maintenance and repair of such highways.

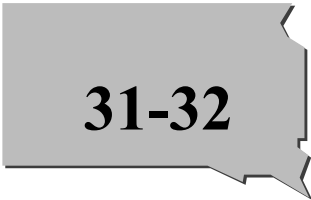
31-31-5. Failure of abutting landowner to remove weeds - Removal by board of supervisors - Compensation for removal. If the owner or occupant of land abutting upon or adjoining township roads does not cut, remove or destroy, or cause to be cut, removed or destroyed, the grass, weeds, trees or brush in the right-of-way of such roads between the first day of September and the first day of October, or between the dates annually fixed by the board, the board of

supervisors of the township in which the land is located may employ a person or persons to immediately cut and remove the grass, weeds, trees and brush on or in the right-of-way of such township roads with compensation at a rate to be fixed and paid by the board.

31-31-6. Payment for cleanup by landowner or township - Election to determine.

The voters at each annual township election shall by majority vote determine whether the amount paid for the cleanup of township roads pursuant to §31-31-5 shall be paid for by the landowner or the township. If the vote is to have the landowner pay, the amount shall be certified by the township clerk to the county auditor not later than November first of the same year. The amount shall be extended on the tax list in a separate column headed "Removal or destruction of grass, weeds and brush on highways" and shall become a tax on the land adjoining the highway where the grass, weeds and brush were cut or removed and shall be collected as other taxes. If the vote is to have the township pay, the cost of cutting and removal of grass, weeds and brush shall be paid out of township funds without extending such cutting and removal costs on the tax lists as tax on the land of the adjoining township landowner.

31-31-7. Superseded.



31-32

OBSTRUCTIONS AND DEFECTS

31-32-1. Intentionally damaging highway or bridge - Felony. Every person who intentionally digs up, removes, displaces, breaks, or otherwise injures or destroys any public highway or bridge, or any private way laid out by authority of law, or bridge upon such way, is guilty of a Class 6 felony.

31-32-2. [Repealed by SL 1974, ch 242, §18.]

31-32-3. [Repealed by SL 1974, ch 242, §18.]

31-32-3.1. Intentional dumping on highway right-of-way prohibited - Violation as misdemeanor. No person except as provided in §31-32-3.2 may intentionally dump any load of any material or cargo on or within the highway right-of-way. A violation of this section is a Class 1 misdemeanor.

31-32-3.2. Authorized dumping on highway right-of-way. Any governmental employee or person involved in the construction or maintenance of public highway right-of-way or any person authorized by permit or contract with the governmental entity with jurisdiction over the highway right-of-way may dump a load of highway construction or maintenance materials on or within the highway right-of-way.

31-32-4. Intentional destruction of tollhouse or turnpike gate - Felony. Every person who intentionally injures or destroys any tollhouse or turnpike gate is guilty of a Class 6 felony.

31-32-5. Placing barbed wire across traveled road without visible obstruction - Petty offense - Civil liability. Any person who shall place a barbed wire fence across any traveled road, whether the same be or be not a public highway, without at the same time building an obstruction across said road outside of and not farther away from said fence than two rods, consisting of at least two boards or poles securely fastened to three upright posts, commits a petty offense and is liable to the person injured for all damages sustained.

31-32-6. Duty to notify where bridge or highway is obstructed. It shall be the duty of every person who so injures or obstructs any bridge or highway as to render the same unsafe

immediately to put up a danger sign and use diligence to notify one or more of the members of the board or commissioners having jurisdiction or supervision over such bridge or highway of such injury or obstruction. A violation of this section is a petty offense.

31-32-7. Destruction, etc., of highway grade or ditch - Violation as misdemeanor. No unauthorized person may injure any highway by removing, destroying or otherwise altering the grade constructed for such highway or by filling, obstructing or otherwise altering the ditch which drains the grade of such highway or otherwise injures such highway in any manner. A violation of this section is a Class 2 misdemeanor.

31-32-8. Civil liability for violating preceding sections. Any person violating the provisions of §31-32-6 or 31-32-7, in addition to the judgments authorized by those sections, shall also be liable in a civil action to the township or other public corporation to which such highway or bridge belonged, in such amount as may be recovered against such township or other public corporation on account of the injury or obstruction referred to in such sections.

31-32-9. Duty of governing body to remove obstructions or repair - Recovery of expense from wrongdoer - Temporary obstruction for building purposes. The governing body or board having charge of any street, road, or highway shall cause rock, stone, glass, or other obstruction placed in such street, road, or highway, to be removed therefrom, or in the event that the same is flooded by irrigation water, such street, road, or highway shall be repaired and the first and second class municipality, township, or county, as the case may be, shall be entitled to recover of any person placing such obstruction in such street, road, or highway, or allowing the water to flow upon the same, the amount necessarily expended in the removal or repair thereof and such action may be commenced in any court in the county having jurisdiction thereof. This section shall not apply to the placing of rock or stone in the streets, roads, or highways temporarily for building purposes.

31-32-10. Duty of governing body to give notice of dangerous road - Time for notice - Guards - Guards along abandoned roadway - Violation as petty offense. If any highway, culvert, or bridge is damaged by flood, fire or other cause, to the extent that it endangers the safety of public travel, the governing body responsible for the maintenance of such highway, culvert, or bridge, shall within forty-eight hours of receiving notice of such danger, erect guards over such defect or across such highway of sufficient height, width, and strength to guard the public from accident or injury and shall repair the damage or provide an alternative means of crossing within a reasonable time after receiving notice of the danger. The governing body shall erect a similar guard across any abandoned public highway, culvert, or bridge. Any officer who violates any of the provisions of this section commits a petty offense.

31-32-11 [Repealed by SL 1986, ch 4, §8.]

31-32-12. Bridges over ditches and canals excepted from notice requirements. Nothing contained in §31-32-10 or 31-32-11, shall be construed as imposing any liability upon the county for any injury sustained by reason of any violation of §46-8-16 relating to bridges over ditches and canals.

31-32-13. Business requiring use of highway by customers as misdemeanor - Exceptions.

It is a Class 2 misdemeanor for any person to conduct an establishment or maintain a business the nature of which requires the use by patrons or customers of any part of the right-of-way of a state trunk highway while the patron or customer is receiving or discharging any merchandise or commodity at the place of business. This section does not apply to streets within the limits of municipalities which are under the control and regulation of the municipality. This section does not apply to a vending facility vending soft drinks only operated for the benefit of visually impaired vendors licensed by the division of service to the visually impaired.

31-32-14. Approved ingress and egress excepted from highway use restriction.

Section 31-32-13, shall not in any way interfere with the rights of any person to use such means of ingress or egress to a place of business as are approved as to safety and design by the department of transportation and as are reasonably useful for the business conducted by said person on privately owned property.

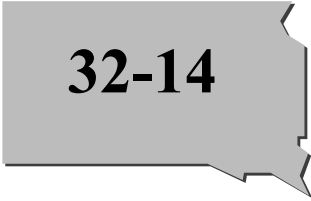
31-32-15. Unlawful use of right-of-way as nuisance - Prevention of unlawful use.

The conducting of an establishment or maintaining of a business in violation of §31-32-13 shall constitute a public nuisance and the department of transportation is hereby empowered to bring an action to abate the same or may fence the right-of-way of such state trunk highway to prevent such unlawful use thereof.

31-32-16. Objects likely to fall on roadway - Nuisance - Remedies. Any tree, structure or other object, which because of its location and because of its age, infirmity, angle of stance or other condition, is likely to fall, in whole or in part, upon any public highway within the state of South Dakota, so that any person using such highway at the time of such fall might be injured thereby, shall be and is a public nuisance against which the remedies prescribed by §21-10-5 may be employed.

31-32-17. Negotiation with owner for removal of nuisance. Whenever it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of any department, board or governing body charged with the duty of the maintenance of any highway in this state, that a nuisance as defined by §31-32-16 exists along any highway in respect to which highway said department, board or governing body has the duty of maintaining, it shall be their duty to proceed to negotiate with the owner of the property on which said nuisance exists for voluntary abatement of same.

31-32-18. Failure of owner to abate nuisance - Civil action to abate nuisance - Cost as charge against owner. In case the owner of the property referred to in §31-32-17 or of said nuisance refuses or fails to voluntarily abate said nuisance within a reasonable time, it shall then be the duty of said department, board, or governing body, to bring a civil action on behalf of the public, in the proper court, to abate said nuisance. In case abatement is ordered in said suit, the cost of such action shall be charged against the owner of the land on which said nuisance was maintained and against whom the action in abatement was brought.



32-14

TRAFFIC REGULATION GENERALLY

Selected Statutes Only

32-14-1. Definitions. Changes Terms used in chapters 32-14 to 32-19, inclusive, chapter 32-12 and chapters 32-22 to 32-34, inclusive, mean:

(14) "Local authorities," every county, municipal, township, road district, and other local board or body having authority to adopt local police regulations under the Constitution and laws of this state;

32-14-2. Applicability to drivers of publicly owned vehicles - Exceptions. The provisions of chapters 32-14 to 32-19, inclusive, and of chapters 32-22 to 32-34, inclusive, applicable to the drivers of vehicles upon the highways, shall apply to the drivers of all vehicles owned or operated by this state or any county, municipality, district, or any other political subdivision of the state subject to such specific exceptions as are set forth in said chapters.

32-14-3. Power of local authorities - Speed limitations - Vehicle traffic and safety provisions - Exceptions. Local authorities, except as expressly authorized by chapter 32-25 and § 32-29-2, may not alter any speed limitations declared in chapter 32-25 or enact or enforce any ordinance, charter provision, or bylaw duplicating the provisions of chapter 32-23 or enact or enforce any rule or regulation contrary to the provisions of chapters 32-14 to 32-19, inclusive, or 32-22 and 32-24 to 32-34, inclusive, except as provided by §§ 32-14-4 and 32-14-5.

32-14-5. Traffic control devices - One-way traffic - Processions and assemblages.

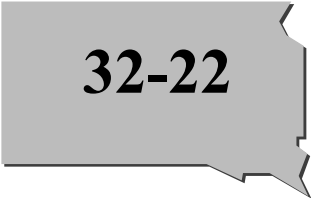
Local authorities may provide by ordinance for the regulation of traffic on highways under their jurisdiction by means of traffic officers or traffic control devices on any portion of the highway where traffic is heavy or continuous or local authorities may prohibit other than one-way traffic upon certain highways and may regulate the use of the highway by processions or assemblages.

32-14-6. Restrictions respecting weight of vehicle - Duration of period of restriction - Erection of signs designating restricted area. Local authorities, including road districts, may by ordinance or resolution prohibit the operation of vehicles upon any highway or impose restrictions as to the weight of vehicles allowed. Such prohibitions or restrictions apply only to vehicles to be operated upon any highway under the jurisdiction of and for the maintenance of which such local authorities are responsible and only if the highway by reason of physical condition, rain, snow, or other climatic conditions will be seriously damaged or destroyed unless the use of vehicles on the highway is prohibited or the permissible weights of the vehicles are reduced. Any local authority enacting any such ordinance or resolution shall erect and maintain or cause to be erected and maintained signs designating the provisions of the ordinance or resolution at each end of that portion of any highway affected by the ordinance or resolution. The ordinance or resolution is not valid unless such signs are erected and maintained.

32-14-7. Prohibiting trucks or commercial vehicles from use of designated highways - Erection of signs. Local authorities, including road districts, may by ordinance or resolution prohibit the operation of trucks or other commercial vehicles or impose limitations as to the weights of such vehicles on designated highways. The prohibitions and limitations shall be designated by appropriate signs placed on such highways.

32-14-8. Road construction vehicles excepted - Traveling to and from road work. The provisions of chapters 32-14 to 32-19, inclusive, chapter 32-22 and of chapters 32-26 to 32-32, inclusive, do not apply to persons, teams, motor vehicles, and other equipment while actually engaged in work upon the surface of a highway, but shall apply to such persons and vehicles when traveling to or from such work.

32-14-9. Conditions imposed by owner upon permissive use of private property. Nothing in chapters 32-14 to 32-19, inclusive, or in chapters 32-22 to 32-34, inclusive, shall be construed to prevent the owner of real property used by the public for purposes of vehicular travel by permission of the owner and not as a matter of right from prohibiting such use nor from requiring other or different or additional conditions than those specified in said chapters or otherwise regulating such use as may seem best to such owner.



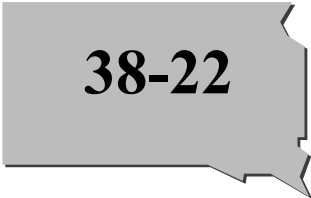
32-22

WEIGHT, SIZE AND LOAD RESTRICTIONS

Selected Statutes Only

32-22-24. Reduced load maximums from February fifteenth to April thirtieth - Changing restrictions - Overweight permits - Violation as misdemeanor. The maximum axle and axle group loadings as set forth in § 32-22-16 shall be reduced during the period of each year from February fifteenth to April thirtieth, inclusive. The proper highway authority, responsible for maintenance of the highways, shall set reduced load limits during this period and may increase, lessen, or remove these restrictions if highway conditions warrant. That authority may be exercised without formal resolution if the highway authority erects or causes to be erected and maintained signs designating the restrictions. If highway and climatic conditions warrant, the proper highway authority may extend the time period mentioned in this section by ordinance or resolution. Nothing in this requirement, however, removes or interferes with the proper highway authority imposing restrictions as set forth in §§ 32-14-6, 32-14-7, and 32-22-25. Moreover, during the time period mentioned in this section the transportation commission may, pursuant to § 32-22-42, allow the issuance of overweight permits to heavier vehicles to permit such vehicles to be operated on those highways which the commission designates as capable of handling heavier loads. A violation of this section is a Class 2 misdemeanor.

32-22-25. Reduced weight maximums on specific roads - Notice - Exceeding weight limit as misdemeanor. If, for any reason, the improved highways of this state are rendered incapable of bearing the customary traffic without undue damage, or if it is considered by the Department of Transportation, the board of county commissioners of any county, the board of supervisors of any township, or the board of trustees of any road district, that the improved highways or any section of them under their jurisdiction would be damaged or destroyed by heavy traffic by reason of thawing or excessive moisture, or for any reason, the maximum weight of the vehicle and the load shall be reduced. Notice of any restriction under this section shall be given by placing at each end of that section of highway on which the allowable weight limit is reduced and at points of intersection, as deemed necessary by the proper highway authority, signs of substantial construction which conspicuously indicate the limitations of the gross weight of the vehicle. Exceeding such weight limits is a Class 2 misdemeanor.



38-22

WEED AND PEST CONTROL

Selected Statutes Only

38-22-22. Responsibility for cost of operations on publicly owned land.

The responsibility for and the cost of controlling and eradicating weeds and pests on all lands or highways owned or supervised by a state agency or subdivision shall be upon the state agency or subdivision supervising such lands or highways, and paid out of funds appropriated to its use.

38-22-22.1. Responsibility for weed and pest control. All provisions, requirements, and responsibility for weed and pest control included in this chapter apply to all state government agencies and subdivisions on lands, highways, and roads owned, managed, maintained, or supervised by the government entity.



SAMPLE FORMS

Sample Agenda for Annual Township Meeting

Notice of Enactment of Township Ordinance

Sample Ordinance

Vacating Roads

Steps To Vacating Roads

Petition for the Vacation of Highway

Notice of Hearing on Petition for Vacation of Public Roadway

Resolution and Order Vacating Roadway

Sample Tree Removal Letters (1, 2 & 3)

**SAMPLE AGENDA FOR ANNUAL TOWNSHIP MEETING
TUESDAY, MARCH ____, 20__.**

Registration and Residence Requirements are set forth in section 8-3-7.

1. Call to order by Township Clerk (**REQUIRED §8-3-6**)
2. Selection of three judges by township electors (**REQUIRED §8-3-6**)
3. Selection of moderator by judges (**REQUIRED §8-3-6**)
4. Statement of items on agenda by moderator (**REQUIRED §8-3-10**)
5. Proclamation of opening of the polls (**REQUIRED §8-3-14**)
6. Nomination of township officers
7. Election of township officers (**REQUIRED §8-3-12 and §8-3-13**)
8. Reading and approval of minutes of _____ annual meeting (**REQUIRED**)
9. Treasurer’s report (**REQUIRED**)
10. Approval of Board of Supervisor’s report concerning audit of Treasurer’s account
11. Township attorney’s report
12. Approval of budget and township levy for funds for fiscal year _____ as follows:

	BUDGET	LEVY
General Fund	\$ _____	\$ _____
Highway Fund	\$ _____	\$ _____
Fire Department (§8-9-4)	\$ _____	\$ _____
Snow Removal (§31-13-22)	\$ _____	\$ _____
Ambulance (§8-9-7)	\$ _____	\$ _____
	\$ _____	\$ _____
TOTAL	\$ _____	\$ _____
(REQUIRED)		

13. Purchase of equipment in excess of \$15,000.00 (**REQUIRED §8-9-3**)
14. Approval of legal newspapers (**REQUIRED**)
15. Fire Protection Report

16. Approval of Fire Protection Contract (**REQUIRED §8-9-4**)
17. Approval of membership in County Association of Towns and Townships and in the South Dakota Association of Towns and Townships
18. Appointment of weed supervisor; determination of whether amount paid for clean-up of township roads shall be paid for by the landowners or the township (**REQUIRED §31-31-5, 31-31-6**)
19. Approval of Township road system and designation of maintenance levels for roads within the system (**REQUIRED §31-13-1**)
20. Culvert Inspection Report
21. Approval of salaries for township officers (**REQUIRED**)
22. Ratification and approval of all actions of the Board of Supervisors at regularly scheduled meetings and special meetings for the fiscal year ending _____
23. Other new business
24. Proclamation of closing of polls and tabulation of ballots

Note: This is a suggested agenda only; it can be modified somewhat, but care should be given to the “required” actions.

NOTICE OF ENACTMENT OF TOWNSHIP ORDINANCE

Notice is hereby given as provided by statute that the Board of Supervisors for _____ Township has enacted the following ordinance and that the same shall become an ordinance of _____ Township upon and after its publication as provided by statute:

Ordinance

(PRINT ORDINANCE IN ITS ENTIRETY)

Township Supervisor

Township Supervisor

Township Supervisor

ORDINANCE

AN ORDINANCE ENTITLED, AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO THE REGULATION
OF TRUCK AND TRAILER TRAFFIC AND GROSS WEIGHT LIMITATION ON
SPECIFIED _____ TOWNSHIP ROADS

BE IT ORDAINED BY _____ TOWNSHIP:

All truck and/or trailer traffic upon the township roads of _____ Township described as: That portion of the township road (sample description –indicate here by a specific enough description the township road(s) which is subject to the provision of the ordinance) is hereby prohibited, and that further no vehicle whatsoever can travel on the described _____ Township roadways, which vehicle has a maximum gross weight more than _____ lbs., except as hereinafter provided. School buses, vehicles of governmental subdivisions, and/or any other vehicle which is delivering a product or rendering a service directly to a resident living adjacent to the described roads, shall be exempted from the provisions of this ordinance. Any person violating any provision of this ordinance shall, upon the conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of no more than \$200.00 and/or thirty (30) days in jail.

Township Supervisor

Township Supervisor

Township Supervisor

*****VACATING ROADS*****

(Next six pages)

1. The “sample petition for the vacation of highways”, the “sample notice of the hearing on the petition for vacation of the public roadway” along with a “sample resolution on which the board of supervisors vote” is found on the following pages.
2. The vacation of roads is addressed in SDCL 31-3-6 through 31-3-14. Pages in the manual are 55 – 56.

DO NOT FORGET THE LAST STEP, 31-3-11, REGISTER THE VACATION OF THE ROAD AT THE COURTHOUSE IN THE REGISTER OF DEEDS OFFICE AND ALSO NOTIFY YOUR AUDITOR.

DO NOT STAPLE THE FORM FOR THE COURTHOUSE!!

STEPS TO VACATING ROADS

By Jay Leibel, Attorney

Over the past few months the Association has received an increased number of calls in regard to the vacation of roads. Due to this interest, it was thought a review of the necessary requirements might be helpful.

The laws pertaining to this matter are set forth in SDCL 31-3. This chapter is basically reprinted starting on page 54 of your manual entitled “ Location, Change, and Vacation”.

There are a number of steps that need to be taken to legally vacate a road. Those steps are summarized as follows:

1. Two or more voters submit a petition to the township board requesting a specified road(s) to be vacated.
2. Upon receipt of the petition, the township board shall give notice of public hearing on the petition of which notice needs to be published for at least two consecutive weeks in the local newspaper.
3. After the public meeting, the township board shall by resolution vote to either vacate the road or not to vacate the road.
4. In the event of a vote to vacate, that resolution shall be printed in the minutes of the board and the resolution published in the newspaper for two consecutive weeks.
5. The vacation becomes official thirty (30) days after the second publication provided there is appeal as provided by law.
6. **After passage, the resolution must be recorded in the county register of deeds office in order to complete the process.**

Matters of this nature are to be looked at on an individual basis. Simply because the township elects to approve one vacation does not mean it sets precedence for any and all other requests. Each petition is evaluated on its individual merits.

The township board should weigh such factors as access to individual property, future possibilities of increased use, maintenance costs, liability to the township, as well as the desires of the adjacent landowners and members of the township. It must be noted that no township may vacate a highway which provides access to public lands. Public Lands for this purpose do not include any school or public lands.

The issue of who pays the costs of a vacation action varies from township to township. Some are of the position it is the responsibility of the township to bear any and all costs associated. Others feel to the contrary and require the petitioners to pay all the costs. Still others have split the cost. For example, the petitioners are responsible of the cost of the petition and resolution, and the township bearing the cost of publication and recording fees.

We would suggest if you have any questions or concerns of a specific nature that you contact the state association or an attorney of your own choosing.

PETITION FOR VACATION OF HIGHWAY

TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF THE TOWNSHIP OF _____,
_____ COUNTY, SOUTH DAKOTA:

That the petitioners herein respectfully represent that they are the electors residing in the organized civil township of _____, county of _____, State of South Dakota; and that as residents and electors of said township, they feel that the public convenience and necessity will be better served by the vacation of a roadway or highway that they are seeking to have vacated is described as being located, to-wit:

That existing public right-of-way which includes the statutory right of way and any right of way acquired by Deed (s) lying on the section line highway running east and west commonly known as _____ Street bordered by _____ Avenue on the east and _____ Avenue on the west; and bordered on the north by Section ____ Township _____ North, Range _____, _____ Township, _____ County, South Dakota and bordered on the south by Section _____, Township _____ North, Range _____, _____ Township, _____ County, South Dakota; said road being approximately 66 feet in width and approximately one (1) mile in length;

A portion of this roadway had been used but other portions have not, and, due to its location, and the expense of development as a roadway, your petitioners feel it will never be feasible or practical to develop, nor do your petitioners feel it will ever be further developed due to the terrain and limited use of the highway; and further your petitioners believe that it would be in the best interests of the public that these portions of the section line highway be vacated.

That existing public right-of-way which includes the statutory right of way and any right of way acquired by Deed (s) lying on the section line highway running east and west commonly known as _____ Street bordered by _____ Avenue on the east and _____ Avenue on the west; and bordered on the north by Section ____ Township _____ North, Range _____, _____ Township, _____ County, South Dakota and bordered on the south by Section _____, Township _____ North, Range _____, _____ Township, _____ County, South Dakota; said road being approximately 66 feet in width and approximately one (1) mile in length;

WHEREAS, said petitioners request the Board of Supervisors of _____ Township to vote on this proposed vacation at the next regular meeting, or at a special meeting called for that purpose; and petitioners herein state that the public convenience or necessity will be better served by this proposed vacating. This Petition is submitted pursuant to SDCL 31-3-6.

NOTICE OF HEARING ON PETITION FOR VACATION OF PUBLIC ROADWAY

Notice is hereby given that a Petition requesting that a certain public roadway be vacated in _____ Township, _____ County, South Dakota, pursuant to SDCL 31-3-6, as hereinafter specifically described has been received by the Board of Supervisors of _____ Township; that the Petition may be examined by contacting the Clerk of the Township at the address indicated below; that the specific description of the property being requested to be vacated is:

(Description of road to be vacated)

Therefore, notice is hereby given that the Board of Supervisors of _____ Township will hold a public hearing to consider the vacation of the above described public roadway; that such meeting will be held on _____, the _____ day of _____, 20____, at _____ o'clock ____ .M. at the location of the roadway proposed to be vacated as above described.

That any persons interested in the proposed action may be present at said date and time and present their information, opinions, and/or arguments relative to the proposed action. Any persons unable to attend this hearing may deliver their written opinion for consideration by the Board of Supervisors, such testimony should be delivered prior to the date and time of the scheduled hearing by mailing or delivering the opinion to: _____, Clerk of _____ Township, _____.

_____ TOWNSHIP

By _____
_____ Clerk

Filed by: Name:
Address
City, State Zip

Prepared by: Jay M. Leibel
Arneson, Issenhuth, Leibel & Parent, LLP
PO Box 28
Madison, SD 57042
(605) 256-9161

(Reserved for Register of Deeds)

RESOLUTION & ORDER VACATING ROADWAY

Petitioner _____ of _____ Township, _____ County, South Dakota, presented the following Resolution and Order and moved for its adoption:

WHEREAS, a Petition having been received asking that _____ Township vacate a border section line highway described as:

That existing public right-of-way which includes the statutory right of way and any right of way acquired by Deed (s) lying on the section line highway running east and west commonly known as _____ Street bordered by _____ Avenue on the east and _____ Avenue on the west; and bordered on the north by Section _____ Township _____ North, Range _____, _____ Township, _____ County, South Dakota and bordered on the south by Section _____, Township _____ North, Range _____, _____ Township, _____ County, South Dakota; said road being approximately 66 feet in width and approximately one (1) mile in length;

and further said Petition being in proper form and executed by more than the required number of electors of _____ Township; and further it having been determined that a vacation of said section line highway will better serve the public convenience; and that further this Petition having come on at a special meeting of the Board; and no one appearing in opposition thereto [or in the alternative objection having been heard]; and said Supervisors having considered said matter and being fully advised in the premises and considering it advisable to do so;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, AND IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:

That existing public right-of-way which includes the statutory right of way and any right of way acquired by Deed (s) lying on the section line highway running east and west commonly known as _____ Street bordered by _____ Avenue on the east and _____ Avenue on the west; and bordered on the north by Section

_____ Township _____ North, Range _____, _____ Township, _____ County, South Dakota and bordered on the south by Section _____, Township _____ North, Range _____, XX Township, YY County, South Dakota; said road being approximately 66 feet in width and approximately one (1) mile in

RE: Your obligation to clear trees, rocks and debris from right-of-way of township roads

Dear Landowner:

We are writing to you on behalf of _____ Township concerning your property located in _____ Township.

The township road right-of-way is, by law, to remain free of obstructions; accordingly, we are calling upon you to make arrangements to clean up the roadway ditch adjacent to all your property in _____ Township.

Trees and debris in the roadway ditch are a major reason snow collects on the road. Additionally, the trees, brush and debris present a potential safety hazard to the traveling public all year round should anyone go off the road into the ditch. Ditches are, by their origin and use, an area of the right-of-way which are to be free of obstructions should anyone go off the road.

At our last annual meeting of the township on (Date) _____, an ordinance was passed relative to the clearing of the township roadway ditches.

Accordingly, pursuant to our township ordinance, we are contacting everyone and requesting their cooperation in alleviating the problem. Rather than proceed under the harsh terms of the ordinance, which will allow _____ Township to independently contract with a responsible company or companies to alleviate the problem and assess such cost against your property, we are hoping that we can get our residents to cooperate in the effort to voluntarily take care of the problem.

We would therefore request that you take immediate steps to remove the trees and/or debris that are in your ditches and we would ask that this work be done as soon as possible but no later than (Date) _____. By all means, if you have any questions concerning this request as to the properties in question or otherwise, please contact any one of the supervisors listed below.

Again, we would request your cooperation in this township-wide effort.

Supervisors

Date

Land Owners

_____ Township

RE: Your obligation to clear trees and debris from right-of-way of township roads

Dear Sir/Madam:

On or about the ____ day of _____, 200_, the undersigned wrote to you concerning your obligation to clear trees and debris from the right-of-way along your property described as:

You have not taken affirmative steps to remove the problem; accordingly, pursuant to a duly enacted ordinance of _____ Township, you are hereby notified that you are in direct violation of your obligation to remove and clear trees and debris from the above right-of-way and if you fail to do so within ___ days from the date of this letter, the supervisors of _____ Township will independently contract with a responsible company or companies to alleviate the problem and that such amounts expended by _____ Township to alleviate the problem will be assessed back against your property and be paid in conjunction with your real property taxes, together with allowable interest thereon.

If you wish to avoid this, you should take immediate steps to rectify the situation and notify the township supervisors below. Again, we would request your cooperation in this township effort.

Sincerely yours,

Supervisors

Date

CERTIFIED, RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

RE: Tree and debris removal

Dear Landowner:

As you are aware, the _____ Township Supervisors have written to you on two (2) separate occasions. The latter of which was sent to you by certified mail and postmarked by the U.S. Postal Service, which indicates you have received the letter.

The letters indicated in detail that the Supervisors of the Township were notifying you to take steps to remove the trees and/or debris which have grown up in the right-of-way ditches of your property in _____ Township. Although you have been notified twice, a review of your property indicates you have not taken sufficient steps to correct this problem.

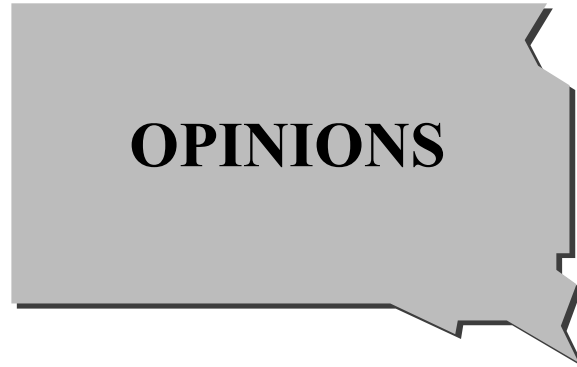
THIS LETTER SERVES AS YOUR FINAL NOTICE THAT IF THE WORK IS NOT FULLY COMPLETED BY OCTOBER 1st _____, THE SUPERVISORS, PURSUANT TO RESOLUTION OF THE TOWNSHIP, WILL CONTRACT FOR THE WORK TO BE COMPLETED AND WHEN THE WORK IS COMPLETED, THE COST OF THE WORK WILL BE ASSESSED AND BILLED AGAINST YOUR PROPERTY AS AN ADDITION TO YOUR REAL ESTATE TAXES.

If you intend to complete the work yourself prior to October 1st, we suggest you contact one of the supervisors, but if the work is not completed, be advised that the work will be contracted for and finished by the Township.

If you have any questions, you may contact any of the supervisors.

Supervisors

SELECTED ATTORNEY GENERAL



90-01 Proper County for Annual Registration of Motor Vehicles

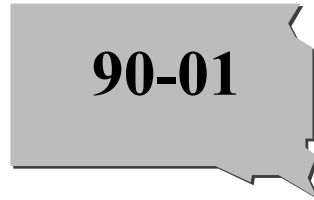
90-05 Control of Weeds by Local Township Board

90-20 County and Township Bridges

93-01 Section-line Highways

00-00 Payment of Township Funds for Legal Fees for Non Township Matters

OPINION NUMBER



January 10, 1990

Karen A. Johnson
Custer County State's Attorney
P.O. Box 749
Custer, SD 57730

Proper county for annual registration of motor vehicles

Dear Ms. Johnson:

You have requested an official opinion from this Office based upon the following factual situation:

FACTS

There are some individuals who have residences in both Custer County and Shannon County. These families have homes in both counties. One spouse is an enrolled member of the Tribe and is also registered to vote in Shannon County. The other spouse is registered to vote in Custer County. One spouse also works in Pine Ridge. Presently, these individuals have vehicles registered in both counties. The ranch vehicles are registered in Shannon County, the location of the ranch. The family also has a car registered in Custer County.

In a related situation, two individuals are listed as owners of a vehicle. One individual lives in Custer County, but the individual who drives the car lives in another county. The car is not registered in Custer County.

Based upon the above facts, you asked the following question:

QUESTION

Which county is the proper county for the annual registration of these vehicles?

The annual registration of automobiles for license plates is addressed in SDCL ch. 32-5. The contents of a registration application can be found in SDCL 32-5-2 and 32-5-3. These statutes read as follows:

SDCL 32-5-2. Every owner of a motor vehicle, motorcycle, truck tractor, road tractor, trailer or semi trailer, or recreational vehicle or trailer, which is operated or driven upon the public highways of this state, shall, except as otherwise expressly provided, present to the county treasurer of his county, or, in case of a nonresident of this state, the treasurer of any county, application for the registration of that vehicle. The application form shall be furnished by the department and shall contain but not be limited to the following information:

- (1) The number of cylinders or the bore and stroke of each cylinder;
- (2) The manufacturer's weight;
- (3) Whether the vehicle operates on diesel fuel, liquefied petroleum gas, gasoline or any other special fuel;
- (4) The make, model, body, year, color and vehicle identification number of the vehicle;
- (5) The odometer reading; and
- (6) The purchase price and the name and address of the seller, buyer and lien holder, if any.

Any person who fails to provide the above information to the county treasurer or the department is guilty of a Class 2 misdemeanor. The department or the county treasurer may not accept an incomplete application form or an application form which the department considers erroneous.

SDCL 32-5-3. The application required by § 32-5-2 shall also state the name of the owner of the motor vehicle, his residence post office address and his business address, including county, and if in a city, his street number, and in case of a truck, truck tractor, road tractor, trailer, semi trailer or recreational vehicle whether or not used exclusively within the corporate limits of any town or city, and such other information as may be required by the department.

It must be noted that the registration referred to in this opinion centers on the annual registration for license plates. The actual title registration for the vehicle is addressed in SDCL ch. 32-3, and beyond the scope of this inquiry.

To paraphrase SDCL 32-5-2, every owner must present to his county treasurer the application for registration. This Office has previously discussed the interpretation of this section in 1937-38 AG Report, p. 405, and 1953-54 AG Report, p. 65. My predecessors have opined that the meaning of "present to the county treasurer of his county" in SDCL 32-5-2 refers to the county of residence of the owner of the vehicle. In other words, if one is a resident of Custer County, SDCL 32-5-2 states that the annual registration of that vehicle is to be made in Custer County.

SDCL 32-5-2 states in part that "[a]ny person who fails to provide the above information to the county treasurer or the department is guilty of a Class 2 misdemeanor." (Emphasis added.)

The county treasurer referred to in that section is the county treasurer for the county in which the owner of the motor vehicle resides. In essence, it is the same county treasurer that is referred to previously in SDCL 32-5-2, wherein it is stated that your registration is to be "present[ed] to the county treasurer of his county." (Emphasis added.)

Therefore it is a Class 2 misdemeanor for a motor vehicle owner to fail to apply for the annual registration for license plates in the county of his residence. To determine the residence of the owner, guidance can be found in our election laws. Specifically, SDCL 12-1-4 addresses this issue and reads in full as follows:

For the purposes of this title, 'residence' shall be the place in which a person has fixed his habitation and to which, whenever he is absent, he has the intention of returning.

A person who has left his home and gone into another state or territory or county of this state for a temporary purpose only shall not be considered to have lost his residence.

A person shall be considered to have gained a residence in any county or city of this state in which he actually lives, providing such person has no present intention to remove himself therefrom.

If a person moves to another state, or to any of the other territories, with the intention of making it his permanent home, he shall be considered to have lost his residence in this state.

From the facts presented, it is difficult to ascertain whether the owner of the vehicle is a resident of Custer County or Shannon County. Apparently, the owners of the vehicles have homes in both counties. I am of the opinion that residence for the purpose of SDCL 32-5-2 would be the place that the person has fixed his or her habitation to a greater extent. Residence is purely a factual question that must be addressed on a case-by-case basis.

Your facts also detail a situation where two individuals are listed owners of the vehicle, but reside in different counties. I am of the opinion that the registration of that vehicle can be legally accomplished in the county of residence of either of the owners.

Respectfully submitted,

ROGER A. TELLINGHUISEN
ATTORNEY GENERAL

OPINION NUMBER

90-05

January 15, 1990

Mr. Erling Podoll, Chairman
Franklin Township Board of Supervisors
R.R. 2, Box 21A
Frederick, SD 57441

Control of weeds by local township board

Dear Mr. Podoll:

You have requested from this office an official opinion regarding the following factual situation:

FACTS

Noxious weed control is usually carried out by about one-half to two-thirds of the landowners in Franklin Township. A particular noxious weed, leafy spurge, is capable of exerting severe economic loss. Leafy spurge infestations could be so severe in some parts of the county that there is a potential for these lands to go off the tax rolls and become unsalable. In Franklin Township, leafy spurge is still controllable because infestations are limited to certain areas and not large acreages. The township board feels that if the problem is attacked soon enough, we have the opportunity to control it and keep it from getting out of hand. The township board is willing to take a leading role in the attack.

Based upon the above factual situation, you have asked the following question:

QUESTION

Can a township board divert part of its road maintenance or snow removal funds for weed control on private lands (not within any township road right-of-way) if it would be in the best interests of the township?

Townships, like any other form of municipal government, have only those powers which are expressly conferred upon them by the Legislature. *Sioux Falls Municipal Employees Association v. City of Sioux Falls*, 89 SD 298, ___, 233 NW2d 306, 309 (1975). This principle is often referred to as "Dillon's Rule." SDCL 8-2-10 states that:

No organized township shall possess or exercise any powers except such as are enumerated in this chapter, or are especially given by law or are necessary to the exercise of the powers so enumerated or granted.

SDCL 8-2-1 lists the general corporate and regulatory powers of townships. Nowhere in that section is any authorization given for a township to spray noxious weeds on private property. In fact, the only authority I have found in the South Dakota Code relating to weeds and townships is SDCL 31-31-2, et seq., which addresses weed removal from township roads.

The bulk of the weed statutes in South Dakota can be found in SDCL ch. 38-22. That chapter details the formation of the county weed and pest board which, among other things, has been granted the duty and authority to control the noxious weed problems within the various counties of this state.

Therefore, I am of the opinion that a township cannot use township funds to spray noxious weeds on private property. Therefore, I believe that I need not address your questions relating to liability of the township if it had used township funds to spray weeds. I only suggest that the township board of supervisors work closely with the local county weed and pest board to address the concerns you have presented.

Respectfully submitted,

ROGER A. TELLINGHUISEN
ATTORNEY GENERAL

OPINION NUMBER

90-20

May 24, 1990

Wilson Kleibacker
Lake County State's Attorney
P.O. Box 45
Madison, SD 57042

County and Township Bridges

Dear Mr. Kleibacker:

You have requested an official opinion from this Office with regard to the following factual situation.

FACTS

The words "bridge" and "culvert" as used in SDCL ch. 31-14 are defined by § 31-14-1. Pursuant to these definitions, a "bridge", is a structure, including supports, erected over a depression or obstruction, and a "culvert" is any structure, not classified as a bridge, providing an opening under a roadway. It appears that the fences or guardrails on the structure itself would be a part of the bridge and therefore the county's responsibility. However, it is not certain if guardrails or fences all the way across the bridge or above a culvert, or guardrails and fences along a roadway leading up to a bridge, are considered part of the structure.

The question has also been raised as to what responsibility the county has for erection and maintenance of signs leading up to bridges or culverts, and signs that are actually on the bridge itself. A reflector-type sign on a bridge abutment is part of the bridge, but what about a sign stating the name of the stream or river being crossed? Is the county responsible for signs on the roadway prior to the bridge alerting motorists to the bridge, or requesting that they slow their vehicles, both as to construction and maintenance of such signs?

Based on the foregoing factual situation and observations, you have asked the following questions.

QUESTIONS

1. Is a county, under SDCL 31-14-2, obligated and responsible for the construction and maintenance of signs associated with township bridges?
2. Is a county obligated under SDCL 31-14-2 to provide for the construction and maintenance of guardrail fences leading up to but not actually on a bridge under the provision of SDCL 31-14-2?

DISCUSSION:

SDCL 31-14-2 establishes county responsibility for all bridges and culverts within the county except as otherwise set forth in statutes pertaining to township bridges and culverts:

The duty to construct and maintain all bridges and culverts throughout the county, except upon the state trunk highway system, is hereby imposed upon the board of county commissioners, subject to conditions relating to bridges and culverts on secondary highways in townships.

SDCL 31-14-27 establishes that the county will construct and pay for all bridges and culverts of sixteen square feet or more opening, except that the township must reimburse the county \$500 of the expense, and also maintain culverts of this size on township roads. This statute also establishes that townships will be responsible for construction and maintenance of all bridges and culverts with an opening less than sixteen square feet.

SDCL 31-14-30 provides, as to guardrails on county and township bridges:

The board of county commissioners and the board of township supervisors shall cause to be built and maintained substantial guardrails, not less than twenty inches high, upon and along the sides of all county and township bridges. The guardrails may be paid for out of the county road and bridge fund or township bridge fund.

A bridge includes the structure, abutments, approaches, piers and foundation. SDCL 31-14-4, 31-14-5, 31-14-7 and 31-14-20.

IN RE QUESTION NO. 1:

A county is responsible for the construction and maintenance of signs on county bridges, regulatory weight signs, bridge limit signs and signs that specifically relate to use of the bridge. As to township bridges (under sixteen square feet opening), the township is responsible for signs that specifically relate to the bridge, as well as normal road direction signs on the township roads. The township is also responsible for maintenance of culverts in excess of sixteen square feet opening, which includes all signs associated with such culverts.

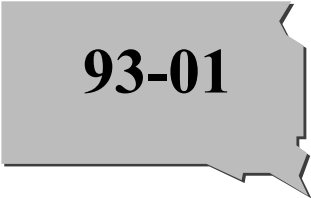
IN RE QUESTION NO. 2:

The county (on bridges and culverts with sixteen square feet or more openings) and the township (on bridges and culverts on township highways with less than sixteen square feet openings) are responsible for the guardrail associated with that structure, whether it is on the bridge, protecting the bridge or leading up to the bridge. If there should be guardrail maintenance associated with culverts over sixteen square feet opening, it is the responsibility of the township.

Respectfully submitted,

ROGER A. TELLINGHUISEN
ATTORNEY GENERAL

OPINION NUMBER



93-01

April 13, 1993

Mark Smith
Hughes County State's Attorney
104 East Capitol
Pierre, SD 57501

Section-line highways

Dear Mark:

You have requested the official opinion of this Office regarding the following factual situation.

FACTS

Hughes County has numerous unimproved section-line highways. From time to time, private citizens will ask the Board of County Commissioners or County Superintendents of Highways to construct a public highway over these unimproved section lines. The Board may see the construction of such a highway as an unjustified expense even if it were to designate the road as a minimum maintenance highway pursuant to SDCL 31-13-1.1 and 1.2.

At the current time, one Hughes County resident has requested that Hughes County construct a new highway on an unimproved section line to provide better access to property where he has built a home.

With regard to the foregoing factual situation, you have asked the following questions:

QUESTIONS

1. Under what circumstance is the county required to construct a new highway on an unimproved section line right-of-way?
2. If the county is required to construct such a public roadway, who has standing to request such construction? May one abutting landowner, or any one county resident, make such a request?

IN RE QUESTION NO. 1:

Under SDCL 31-18-1, every section line in this state is a public highway, unless it has expressly been vacated. *Thormodsgard v. Wayne Township Board of Supervisors*, 310 NW2d 157 (SD 1981). Under SDCL 31-13-1, township supervisors are charged with the responsibility of construction and maintenance on all such secondary roads within the township. If the section lines are not in an organized civil township or municipality, the county is responsible pursuant to SDCL 31-12-26. SDCL 31-12-26 states:

It shall be the duty of the board of county commissioners and county superintendent of highways in organized counties, to construct, repair and maintain all secondary roads within the counties not included in any city, incorporated town or organized civil township.

The South Dakota Supreme Court does not appear, however, to have specifically ruled on the issue of whether counties or townships have a mandatory duty under these statutes to construct secondary roads on section lines. See *Van Gerpen v. Gemmill*, 72 SD 265, 33 NW2d 278, 279 (1948) (where the Supreme Court expressly declined to determine whether the duty and responsibility for construction, repair and maintenance of secondary roads is a mandatory or discretionary duty); see also *Herrmann v. Board of Commissioners of City of Aberdeen*, 285 NW2d 855, 858 (SD 1980).

Although the South Dakota Supreme Court has not expressly issued an opinion on the subject, the Circuit Court for the Third Judicial Circuit has done so. *Hansen v. Stockholm Township, et al.*, (SD 3rd Cir. Civ. No. 85-2056, opinion issued May 28, 1985). The Third Circuit ruled that "The granting and denial of a petition to open or locate a township road are discretionary acts" In that case, the landowner involved had claimed that the township had a mandatory duty to build a township road on a section-line highway. The Third Judicial Circuit, Judge Thomas G. Ries, determined that the township responsibility was not a mandatory responsibility under SDCL 31-13-1. The Hansen case was appealed to the South Dakota Supreme Court and summarily affirmed. 384 NW2d 323 (SD 1986). (NOTE: summary affirmance by the South Dakota Supreme Court is deemed to have no precedential effect in litigation regarding other controversies. SDCL 15-26A-87.1).

In addition to the foregoing judicial determination, this Office has also previously expressed its opinion regarding this subject. See 1963 A.G.R. 233, 1989 A.G.R. 17. On both occasions, this office opined that although county commissioners have a statutory duty to construct, repair and maintain highways in unorganized townships, there is considerable discretion as to

the level of improvement or maintenance of such highway. As stated in 1989 A.G.R. 17, such discretion may include the designation of section-line highways as "minimum maintenance highways" pursuant to SDCL 31-13-1.1 and SDCL 31-13-1.2. I concur in the opinions of my predecessors on this issue.

Given the fact that section lines in this state are public highways by operation of law, it is clear that counties, townships and landowners must consider them to be public highways and allow passage accordingly. It is, however, a matter of discretion for the county or township assigned that responsibility by SDCL 31-12-26 or SDCL 31-13-1 whether to improve the highway at all; further, assuming the entity determines to improve the highway, the extent of improvement is a matter of discretion.

IN RE QUESTION NO. 2:

Your second question addresses the issue of whether any one county resident or any one abutting landowner has standing to request that the county commission improve a section-line highway. Your question is dependent on the response to the foregoing question. Consistent with the above response, it is apparent that while any abutting landowner, county resident or individual intending to make use of the section-line highway would be able to petition the county commission for maintenance or improvement on the section-line highway, none of these individuals would have an absolute right to demand that discretion be exercised in a particular manner.

MARK BARNETT
ATTORNEY GENERAL

OPINION NUMBER

00-00

November 6, 2000

Richard L. Ericsson
Attorney at Law
P.O. Box 406
Madison, SD 57042

Payment of township funds for legal fees for nontownship matters

Dear Mr. Ericsson:

You have requested an official opinion from this Office with regard to the following factual situation.

FACTS

You are counsel for the South Dakota Association of Towns and Townships, as well as a counsel for individual organized townships across the state of South Dakota. Currently, certain individuals have approached township supervisors throughout the state and requested that the supervisors authorize township funds to be made available for legal actions being commenced by private individuals on a variety of causes. Most recently, private individuals have contacted township supervisors requesting township funds for a proposed lawsuit to challenge the funding process of education in the state of South Dakota. As general counsel for the state association, you advised you board of directors and executive directors of you opinion that laws of the state of South Dakota do not authorize supervisors to use township funds, i.e. taxpayer's money, to fund lawsuits for causes or issues that do not specifically or directly impact the individual township. In addition, you have given the opinion that use of township funds for such purposes is not only unauthorized, but is an improper use which could give rise to personal liability upon the part of authorizing supervisors.

Based on the foregoing factual situation and observations, you have asked the following question.

QUESTION

Does South Dakota law permit township supervisors to authorize the expenditure of township fund for legal fees and costs to fund lawsuits which do not directly impact the governmental function and/or operation of the individual township?

IN RE QUESTION:

The powers of a township have been “strictly construed.” See, e.g., Ban Antwerp v. Dell Rapids Township of Minnehaha County, 5 S.D. 447, 59 N.W. 209, 210 (1984); Welsh v. Centerville Township, 1999 S.D. 73, 10, 595 N.W. 2^d 622. This is in part due to provisions in SDCL 8-2-10, which provides that townships have no powers except those “enumerated in this chapter, or are necessary to the exercise of granted powers so enumerated or granted police powers. Townships have only such powers as are expressly delegated by the state legislature or those necessarily implied from the expressly delegated powers. See Van Antwerp; Welsh. Thus, absent expressly delegated powers, there is no implied authority to act.

The authority for a township to expend funds is SDCL 8-10-6, which provides:

The following shall be deemed township charges:

- (1) The compensation of township officers for services rendered their respective township;
- (2) Contingent expenses necessarily incurred for the use and benefit of the township;
- (3) The money authorized to be raised by the vote of the township meeting for any township purpose;
- (4) Every sum directed by law to be raised for any township purpose; but no tax for township purposes shall exceed the amount voted to be raised at the annual meeting.

SDCL 8-10-2 (sic 8-1-7) provides ramification for making unauthorized expenditures:

It shall be unlawful for the officers of any civil township, unless specially and expressly authorized by law, to contract any debt or incur any pecuniary liability for the payment of either the principal or interest for which, during the current year or any subsequent year, it will be necessary to levy on the taxable property of such township, a higher rate of tax than the maximum rate prescribed by law; and every contract made in contravention of the provisions of this section shall be null and void in regard to any obligation imposed on the corporation on behalf of which such contract purports to be made; but every such officer, who makes or participates in making or authorizes the making of any such contract, shall be held individually liable for its performance; and every such officer present when any such unlawful contract was made or authorized to be made, shall be deemed to have made or to have participated in making, or to have authorized the making of

the same, as the case may be, unless he dissented therefrom and entered or caused to be entered such dissent on the records of such township.

It is clear from these provisions that in order for there to be a legally authorized expenditure of township funds, the expenditure must be for a “township purpose.” Thus, in order for townships to provide money for litigation, it must further a township purpose as provided by state law.

Although a township under SDCL 8-2-1 (1) has the power to sue and be sued, that begs the question. It is clear, upon reviewing this provision in the context of the remainder of Title 8, that the power to sue is limited to areas where a township has authority to act. To interpret the provisions of SDCL 8-2-1 (1) more broadly is inconsistent with the legislative mandate contained in SDCL 8-2-10 and prior decisions of the State Supreme Court regarding strict construction of a township’s powers. Van Antwerp, 59 S.W. at 210.

Further, restricting the expenditure of funds to township purposes is also consistent with the taxing authority provided in Article XI, Section 8 of the South Dakota Constitution that taxes raised must be applied to the statutory purpose stated. Pursuant to SDCL 8-10-1, the property tax raised by a township is limited to that necessary to defray township charges.

Currently, there is no statutory authority granted a township which can be interpreted to allow a township to become involved in funding of public education within the state. Educational functions are delegated by the Constitution and state law to the school districts in the state of South Dakota. The property taxes that are used to fund education are provided under the state Constitution and state law, and the townships are not involved in any manner in property tax assessment or collection. See, e.g., Rapid City Area School District v. Pennington County Auditor, 284 N.W. 2d 208 (1979). Under these circumstances, it is clearly not the township purpose to provide funds for a lawsuit to challenge the funding process of public education in the state of South Dakota. Any expenditure for such purpose would violate SDCL §§ 8-10-6 and 8-10-7.

It would similarly be my opinion that township expenditures that fund any litigation that does not promote or advance a legitimate township interest or purpose would violate SDCL §§ 8-10-6 and 8-10-7. What constitutes a legitimate township interest or purpose is a question of fact, which must be decided on a case-by-case basis. There is a question, beyond the scope of this opinion and one not decided herein, regarding whether a township has any authority to fund private litigation in which it is not a named party, even when the litigation involves a township interest or purpose. This issue need not be decided to answer your question, however, because no such legal township interest is at issue here.

Though individual citizens who comprise a township may have an interest in challenging the funding process for public education in this state, the use of township funds to further lawsuits such as you describe, which are unrelated to the powers of the township itself, is prohibited. The answer to your question is, therefore, “No.”

Respectfully submitted,
MARK BARNETT
ATTORNEY GENERAL

INDEX

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

Acknowledgements.

Taking of acknowledgments, §8-6-6.

Agenda.

Posting agenda, §1-25-1.1.

Board of supervisors.

Record of proceedings.

Duties of township clerks, §8-6-4

Bonds, surety. §8-6-1.

Compensations, §8-4-8.

Fees in lieu of per diem, §8-4-9.

Deputy clerk, §8-6-2

Destruction of records, §§8-6-4, 8-6-5.

Duties, §§8-6-3 to 8-6-5.

Elected township officers.

Requiring elected officers to qualify.

Duties of clerk, §8-4-4.

Elections, §8-3-13.

Expenses, §8-4-8.

Fees,

In lieu of per diem, §8-4-9.

Filing annual fiscal reports, §8-6-7.

Injury records.

Filing, §8-6-8.

Meetings.

Minutes.

Duties of township clerk, §8-6-3.

Oaths.

Administration of oaths, §8-6-6.

Deputy clerk.

Oath of office, §8-6-2.

Records.

Duties of clerks generally, §§8-6-3 to 8-6-5.

Filing notice of injury, §8-6-8.

TOWNSHIP CONSTABLES.

Arrest.

Power to arrest without process, §8-8-2.

Election, §8-3-13.

Fees, §8-8-3.

Term of office, §8-3-13.

TOWNSHIP ROADS.

Abolition of township organization.

Surplus funds expended for roadwork, §8-1-27.

Advertising.

Snow removal reserve fund.

Contracts with or without advertising,
§31-13-27.

Expenditures for removal, §31-13-27.1

Affidavits.

Maintenance and repair.

Mail routes.

Service of affidavit for failure to maintain,
§31-13-18.

Assessments.

Corner lot costs.

Assessed to other property, §31-13-48.

Assumption by township, §31-13-48.

Costs paid by townships, §31-13-43

Abutting property.

Computation of front foot basis, §31-13-44.

Deduction before property assessment, §31-13-43.

Defect or irregularity.

Invalidated not by error.

Board determination conclusive, §31-13-54.

Evidence.

Improvements.

Board determination conclusive, §31-13-54.

Intersection costs of nearby property, §31-13-45.

Cost assumed by township, §31-13-47.

Platted streets.

Special assessments, §31-13-32.

Road Districts.

Improvements, §31-13-17.

Special assessments, §31-13-52.

Use of special assessment law, §31-13-50.

Special benefits.

Investigation of benefits, §31-13-46.

Streets previously improved.

Cost assumed by township, §31-13-49.

Baled or stacked foliage.

Removal from right-of-way, §31-13-56.

Board members designated as overseer.

Compensation, §31-13-2.

Hiring of help authorized, §31-13-3.

Board resolution of necessity, §§31-13-33 to 31-13-42.

Apportionment of benefits, §31-13-42.

Assumption of cost by township.

Referendum, §31-13-36.

Combining of streets.

Improvements not uniform, §31-13-35.

Uniformity required, §31-13-34.

Consideration of objections.

Adoption of resolution, §31-13-40.

Notice to owners added by amendment,
§31-13-40.

Board resolution of necessity – continued

Contents, §31-13-33.

Hearing of objections, §31-13-37.

Notice of hearing, §31-13-37.

Mailing to property owners, §31-13-39.

Publication of resolution, §31-13-37.

Resolution not requiring publication, §31-13-38.

Referendum.

Assumption of cost by township, §31-13-36.

Revocation of prior actions, §31-13-41.

Waiting period before actions, §31-13-41.

Bonds, surety.

Let without bid advertising, §31-13-7.

Boundary line highways, §§31-17-6 to 31-17-15.

Contribution, §§31-17-7 to 31-17-15.

Actions on failure to agree, §§31-17-11 31-17-14.

Cumulative effect of provision, §§31-17-15.

Equal contribution by township required, §31-17-7.

Cumulative effect of provisions, §31-17-15.

Joint hearing on resolution, §§31-17-9, 31-17-10.

Resolution for contribution, §31-17-8.

Service of resolution, §31-17-9.

Secondary roads.

Assignment of responsibility, §31-17-6, 31-17-16.

Construction.

Joint contracts, §31-13-13.

Right-of-way road work.

Indemnity requirement, §31-13-55.

Validation of contracts.

Landowners or residents, §31-13-31.

Contracts.

Improvements.

Assessments.

Board determination conclusive, §31-13-54.

Invalidated not by defects, §31-13-54.

Joint contracts.

Construction and maintenance, §31-13-13.

Letting of contract.

Let without bid advertising.

Performance bond, §31-13-7.

Payments on contracts, §31-13-8.

Restriction on progress of payments, §31-13-9.

Snow removal reserve fund.

Bids advertising optional, §31-13-27.

Snow removal and repair of damages, §31-13-26.

Validation of construction and repair contracts.

Landowners or residents, §31-13-31.

Definitions.

Improvements.

Platted streets, §31-13-32.

Emergencies.

Snow removal reserve fund.

Expenditures for removal.

Bids advertising absent, §31-13-27.1.

Evidence.

Improvements.

Assessments.

Board determination conclusive, §31-13-54.

Fees.

Motor vehicle license fees.

Transfer to county, §31-13-14.

Hearings.

Improvements.

Board resolution of necessity.

Hearing on objections, §31-13-37.

Improvements.

Assessments.

Evidence.

Board determination conclusive, §31-13-54.

Investigations.

Special benefits, §31-13-46.

Special assessment for platted streets, §31-13-32.

Platted streets.

Special assessment, §31-13-17.

Publication.

Board resolution of necessity, §§31-13-37, 31-13-38.

Road districts.

Assessment for improvements, §31-13-17.

Hearing on petition, §31-13-17.

Petition for improvement.

Notice to property owners, §31-13-16.

Unincorporated towns.

Street improvements, §31-13-30.

Indemnity.

Right-of-way road work.

Construction or survey.

Requirement, §31-13-55.

Interpretation and construction.

Snow removal reserve fund.

Intent of law, §31-13-23.

Purpose of fund, §31-13-25.

Investigations.

Improvements.

Assessments.

Special benefits, §31-13-46.

Location, change and vacation.

Access to public lands

Exception, §31-3-6.1.

Appeal from township board.

Referendum to voters, §31-3-14.

Discontinuance and vacation.

Removal of improvements, §31-3-10.
Reversion of title to land, §31-3-10.
Highway of township line.
Joint resolution, §31-3-13.
Jurisdiction limits, §31-3-12.
Petitions, §§31-3-6, 31-3-7.
Records.
Field notes.
Furnishing to board, §31-3-39.
Resolution and order of board.
Description of land.
Map maintained by county auditor, §31-3-8.
Entry in minutes.
Publication, §31-3-9.

Location, change, and vacation – continued.

Public hearing.
Notice, §31-3-7.
Section line highways.
County or state reopening vacated.
Payment of damages, §31-3-17.
Validation of vacation.
Highway not within municipality, §31-3-11.

Maintenance and repair.

Assessments.
Annual front foot assessment, §31-13-51.
Joint contracts, §31-13-13.
Mail routes.
Affidavit of failure to maintain.
Service of affidavit, §31-13-18.
County execution on township failure, §§31-13-19 to 31-13-21.
Registration of warrants, §31-13-21.
Secondary roads.
Level of maintenance, §31-13-1.1.
Validation of contracts.
Landowners or residents, §31-13-31.
Wind and water erosion.
Approval of conservation district for repair, §31-13-58.
Assessment of private landowners, §31-13-57.

Motor Vehicles.

License fees.
Transfer to county, §31-13-14.

Notice.

Improvements.
Board resolution of necessity.
Adoption of resolution, §31-13-40.
Hearing of objections, §31-13-37.
Mail service to property owners, §31-13-39.
Maintenance and repair.
Affidavit of failure to maintain.
Notice to township, §31-13-18.
Road districts.
Petition for improvement.

Property owners notification, §31-13-16.

Publication.

Improvements.
Board resolution of necessity, §§31-13-37, 31-13-38.

Public officers and employees.

Board member designated as overseer.
Hiring of help authorized, §31-13-3.

Records.

Field notes.
Recording in township highway records, §31-3-40.
Maintenance by township clerk, §31-13-53.

Referendum.

Improvements.
Board resolution of necessity.
Assumption of cost by township, §31-13-36.

Road districts, §31-13-15.

Petition for improvements.
Hearing on petition, §31-13-17.
Notice to property owners, §31-13-16.

School buses.

Snowbound roads.
School bus routes.
Authority of township to open, §31-13-29.

Secondary roads.

Boundary line highways.
Assignment of responsibility, §§31-17-6, 31-17-16.
Minimum maintenance road.
Designation, §31-13-1.1.
Level of maintenance, §31-13-1.1.
Posting of warning signs, §31-13-1.2.
Township responsibility, §31-13-1.

Section line highways.

Location, change and vacation.
County or state reopening vacated.
Payment of damages, §31-3-17.

Snow removal reserve fund, §§31-13-22 to 31-13-28.

Accumulation of unexpended funds.
Disposition, §31-13-28.
Contracts for snow removal, §§31-13-26 to 31-13-27.1.
Expenditures from fund, §31-13-24.
Intent of law, §31-13-23.
Purposes of funds, §31-13-25.
Tax levy, §31-13-22.

Surveys and surveyors.

Right-of-way road work survey.
Indemnity requirement, §31-13-55.

Taxation.

- Snow removal reserve fund.
- Levy of tax, §31-13-22.
- Township highway tax, §§31-13-10, 31-13-11.

Weather.

- Snowbound roads.
- School bus routes.
- Authority of township to open, §31-13-29.

Weed removal.

- Baled or stacked foliage.
- Right-of-way.
- Violation as petty offense, §31-13-56.
- Duty of abutting landowner, §31-31-2.
- Failure to remove weeds.
- Removal by board, §31-13-4.

Width of highway grades, §31-13-4.**Wind or water erosion.**

- Repairs.
- Approval of conservation district, §31-13-58.
- Assessment of private landowner, §31-13-57.

TOWNSHIPS.**Abolition of township organization.**

- Debts.
- Bonded indebtedness.
- Township with not permitted to abolish organization, §8-1-28.
- Payment of indebtedness after, §8-1-26.
- Tax levy for outstanding indebtedness, §8-1-26.
- Deposit of money and property after, §8-1-25.
- Elections,
- Abstract of votes, §8-1-24.
- Majority vote in favor of.
- Effect, §8-1-24.
- Submission of question, §8-1-23.
- Petition, §8-1-23.
- Waiting period for filing petition following election, §8-1-23.1.
- Property.
- Delivery to county auditor, §8-1-24.
- Deposit after abolition, §8-1-25.
- Disposition, §8-1-26.
- Real property.
- Township owning not permitted to abolish organization, §8-1-28.
- Road work.
- Surplus funds expended for, §8-1-27.

Actions.

- Board of supervisors.
- Prosecution of actions for benefit of township, §8-5-5.
- Defense of proceedings against township, §8-2-4.
- Power to sue and be sued, §8-2-1.

Advertising.

- Posting Agenda, §1-25-1.1.

Ambulances.

- Ambulance service contracts, §8-9-7.

Appeals.

- Boards of supervisors.
- Appeals from board, §§8-5-8 to 8-5-12.

Appropriations.

- Proration for more than one year, §8-10-9.

Assessments.

- Boards of supervisors.
- Equalization of township assessments, §8-5-6.

Audits.

- Accounts of treasurer and officers handling money.
- Board of supervisors, §8-10-28.

Board of supervisors.

- Actions.
- Prosecution of actions for benefit of township, §8-5-5.
- Appeals from board.
- Additional nature of remedy, §8-5-12.

- Appeals from circuit court to supreme court, §8-5-11.

- Cumulative nature of remedy, §8-5-12.

- Hearing de novo, §8-5-10.

- Highway location, change and vacation, §31-3-46.

- Issues.

- Framing of issues, §8-5-9.

- Judgment of circuit court, §8-5-10.

- Appeals to supreme court from, §8-5-11.

- Notice, §8-5-8.

- Time for taking, §8-5-8.

- Transcripts.

- Filing, §8-5-9.

- Assessments.

- Equalization of township assessments, §8-5-6.

- Chairman.

- Defense of proceedings against township, §8-2-4.

- Clerk of board.

- Township clerk as, §8-6-4.

- Compensation of supervisors, §8-4-8.

- Contracts.

- Meetings of board.

- Contracts unlawful unless made at, §8-9-1.

- Disbursement.

- Orders for, §8-5-4.

- Elections.

- Supervisor elected at annual meeting, §8-3-12.

- Expenses of supervisors, §8-4-8.

- Finance.

- Report of fiscal affairs, §8-10-29.

Meetings.

Adjournment, §8-5-2.

Notice, §§8-5-1, 8-5-2.

Quorum, §8-5-3.

Regular meetings.

Business at, §8-5-2.

Notice, §8-5-1.

Time and place, §8-5-1.

Special meetings, §8-5-2.

Notice, §8-5-2.

Powers, §8-5-4.

Quorum, §8-5-3.

Vacancies in township offices.

Filling, §§8-4-11, 8-4-12.

Bond issues.

Abolition of township organization.

Township with bonded indebtedness.

Not permitted to abolish organization, §8-1-28.

Debt service fund, §8-11-7.

Investment, §8-11-8.

Tax levy for bonds in fund, §8-11-8.

Elections.

Authorization of bonds.

Vote required, §8-11-3.

Meetings.

Authorization of bonds.

Vote required, §8-11-3.

Refunding bonds.

Judgment against township, §8-11-4.

Taxation.

Debt service fund.

Generally, §§8-11-7, 8-11-8.

Levy for retirement of bonds, §8-11-7.

Bonds, surety.

Officers.

Failure or refusal of township clerk to procure and file bonds.

Petty offense, §8-4-4.

Failure to file bonds as refusal of office, §8-4-5.

Township clerk, §8-6-1.

Township treasurers, §8-7-1.

Boundaries, §§8-1-2, 8-1-4.

Alterations, §§8-1-2, 8-1-4.

Villages.

Separation from township.

Determination of boundaries, §8-1-22.

Buildings and construction.

Powers of township adjacent to large city, §8-2-9.

Cemeteries.

Regulation and maintenance of abandoned cemeteries, §8-2-15.

Claims against township.

Accounts payable.

Allowance.

Time of meetings for, §8-10-16.

Auditing, §8-10-15.

Warrants for, §8-10-17.

Allowance of verified claims.

Allowance without verification.

Misdemeanor, §8-10-14.

Time of meetings for, §8-10-16.

Auditing of accounts payable, §8-10-15.

Verified statement.

Allowance of verified claims, §8-10-12.

Examination of verified claims, §8-10-12.

Executors and administrators.

Not required to verify, §8-10-11.

False verification.

Perjury, §8-10-10.

Officer before whom verification made, §8-10-11.

Required, §8-10-10.

Conflicts of interest.

Officers.

Contract with township officer void, §8-9-2.

Continuation of civil township from which separation made, §8-1-13.

Continuation of existing townships, §8-1-1.

Contracts, §§8-9-1 to 8-9-7.

Ambulance service contracts, §8-9-7.

Ambulance service contracts, §8-9-7.

Boards of supervisors.

Meetings of board.

Contracts unlawful unless made at, §8-9-1.

Equipment purchases.

Purchases requiring approval by voters, §8-9-3.

Expenditures exceeding maximum tax levy.

Contracts void, §8-10-7.

Fire protection contracts.

Authorized, §8-9-4.

Nonprofit fire protection corporation or association.

Contracts with, §8-9-4.

Defined, §8-9-6.

Prior contracts.

Validation, §8-9-5.

Term.

Maximum term, §8-9-4.

Validation of prior contract, §8-9-5.

Lease-purchase agreements, §8-10-32.

Officers.

Contract with township officer void, §8-9-2.

Power to contract, §8-2-1.

Conveyances.

Name of township.

Transactions and conveyances in township name, §8-2-2.

County commissioners.

Boundaries.

Powers and duties as to, §§8-1-2, 8-1-4.

Division of county into townships, §8-1-2.

Officers.

Failure of township to elect officers.

Appointment by county commissioners,
§8-3-20.

Villages.

Separation from township.

Hearing, §8-1-22.

Notice, §8-1-21.

County treasurers.

Township money received from, §8-10-3.

Damages.

Trespass on township lands, §8-2-12.

Debts.

Abolition of township organization.

Bonded indebtedness.

Township with not permitted to abolish
organization, §8-1-28.

Payment of indebtedness after, §8-1-26.

Tax levy for outstanding indebtedness, §8-1-26.

Division of townships.

Adjustment of assets and indebtedness,
§§8-1-14 to 8-1-19.

Reorganization of townships.

Adjustment of assets and indebtedness,
§§8-1-14, 8-1-15.

Division of townships, §8-1-7.

Adjustment of assets and indebtedness.

Board of adjustment.

Appointment, §8-1-15.

Binding effect of determination, §8-1-18.

Compensation of members, §8-1-19.

Filing of determination, §8-1-18.

First meeting, §8-1-16.

Per diem of members, §8-1-19.

Powers, §8-1-17.

Qualifications of members, §8-1-15.

Criteria, §8-1-17.

Generally, §8-1-14.

Authorized, §8-1-7.

Conditions for division, §8-1-8.

Continuation of civil township from which
separation made, §8-1-13.

Debts.

Adjustment of assets and indebtedness, §§8-1-14
to 8-1-19.

Election to decide, §8-1-10.

Hearing to consider proposed division, §8-1-9.

Meetings.

First annual meeting in newly separated
townships, §8-1-12.

Villages.

Separation from townships, §§8-1-20 to 8-1-22.

Elections.

Abolishment of township.

Abstract of votes, §8-1-24.

Majority vote in favor of.

Effect, §8-1-24.

Petition, §8-1-23.

Waiting period for filing petition following
election, §8-1-23.1.

Submission of question, §8-1-23.

Absentee voting.

Allowed for any ballot question election,
§8-3-17.1.

Board of supervisors.

Supervisor elected at annual meeting, §8-3-12.

Bond issues.

Authorization of bonds.

Vote required, §8-11-3.

Campaign finance law.

Option to adopt, §8-3-21.

Division, reorganization or merger, §8-1-10.

Nomination petition.

Absentee ballot.

Voting by, §8-3-17.1.

Authority to require, §8-3-1.1.

Circulation prior to meeting, §8-3-1.2.

Contents, §8-3-1.2.

Filing, §8-3-1.2.

Ordinances.

Authority to require petition, §8-3-1.1.

Notice of election.

Publication, §8-3-1.3.

Officers.

Meetings.

Election of officers at annual meeting,
§§8-3-12 to 8-3-21.

Purchases of equipment requiring approval by
voters, §8-9-3.

Execution of judgments.

Exemption from execution, §8-10-26.

Executors and administrators.

Claims against township.

Verified statement.

Exception to requirement of verification,
§8-10-11.

Existing townships.

Continuation, §8-1-1.

Expenditures, §8-10-6.

Board of supervisors.

Orders for disbursement, §8-5-4.

Purposes, §8-10-6.

Restrictions, §§8-10-7, 8-10-8.

Warrants for payment of money,
§§8-10-17 to 8-10-25.

Finance.

Appropriations.
Proration for more than one year, §8-10-9.
Board of supervisors.
Report of fiscal affairs, §8-10-29.
County treasurer.
Township money received from, §8-10-3.
Depository.
Selection, §8-10-5.
Warrants for payment of money.
Endorsement by depository, §8-10-18.
Township treasurers.
General provisions.
See TOWNSHIP TREASURES.

Fires and fire prevention.

Fire protection contracts, §8-9-4 to 8-9-6.
Volunteer firefighters.
Deferred compensation program, §8-2-14.

Fractions of township.

Conditions, §8-1-8.
Hearing to consider proposed fractions, §8-1-9.

Hearings.

Division, Reorganization or merger, §8-1-9.
Villages.
Separation from township, §§8-1-21, 8-1-22.

Highways.

Abolition of township organization.
Surplus funds expended for road work, §8-1-27.
Township roads, §§31-13-1 to 31-13-56.

Insurance.

Liability insurance.
Purchase, §8-2-7.

Interest.

Warrants for payment of money.
Nonpayment for want of funds, §§8-10-20
to 8-10-25.

Investments.

Bond issues.
Debt service fund, §8-11-8.

Jails.

Powers of township containing unincorporated
town, §8-2-8.

Judgments.

Bond issues.
Refunding bonds.
Issued on judgment against township, §8-11-4.
Payment of judgments, §8-10-26.

Lease-purchase agreements.

Authority to enter, §8-10-32.

Liability.

Public entities, officials and employees.
Affirmative defenses, §§21-32A-2, 21-32A-3.

General provisions, §§3-21-1 to 3-21-12.
Liability pool, §§3-22-1 to 3-22-25.

Libraries.

Public library services, §8-2-6.

Limitation of actions.

Boards of supervisors.
Appeals from board.
Time for taking, §8-5-8.

Meetings.

Annual meeting.
Election of officers, §§8-3-12 to 8-3-21.

Notice.

Publication, §8-3-1.
Exemption, §8-3-1.4.
Power of voters at, §8-3-2.
Time and place, §8-3-1.

Bond issues.

Authorization of bonds.
Vote required, §8-11-3.

Challenge to voter.

Determination, §8-3-9.

Division of townships.

First annual meeting in newly separated
townships, §8-1-12.

Election of officers at annual meeting.

Absentee ballot.
Voting by when nomination petitions
required, §8-3-17.1.

Adjournment.

Proclamation, §8-3-14.

Ballots.

Canvass and return of votes, §8-3-17.
Conduct of voting by ballot, §8-3-16.
Contents, §8-3-16.
Election by ballot, §8-3-21.

Campaign finance law.

Option to adopt, §8-3-21.

Canvass and return of vote by ballot, §8-3-17.

Failure to elect officers.

Appointment of officers by county
commissioners, §8-3-20.
Special meeting, §8-3-19.

Method of election, §8-3-15.

Notice to personas elected, §8-3-18.

Officers to be elected, §§8-3-12, 8-3-13.

Polls.

Proclamation of opening and closing, §8-3-14.

Supervisors, §8-3-12.

Minutes.

Filing, §8-3-11.

Officers, §8-3-6.

Order of business, §8-3-10.

Organization, §8-3-6.

Powers of voters at annual meeting, §8-3-2.
Procedural rules, §8-3-10.
Residence requirement for voting, §8-3-7.
Special meetings.
 Failure to elect officers at annual meeting, §8-3-19.
 Notice, §§8-3-4, 8-3-5.
 Exception, §8-3-4.
 Purpose, §8-3-3.
 Business restricted to stated purposes, §8-3-5.
 Statement calling, §8-3-3.
Voting.
 Challenge to voter.
 Determination, §8-3-9.
 Requirements.
 Registration and residence, §8-3-7.
 Unlawful voting.
 Misdemeanor, §8-3-8.

Merger of townships.
 Adjustment of assets and indebtedness, §§8-1-14, 8-1-15.
 Criteria, §8-1-17.
 Powers of board of adjustment, §8-1-17.
 Authorized, §8-1-7.
 Conditions, §8-1-8.
 Election to decide merger, §8-1-10.
 Hearing to consider proposed merger, §8-1-9.
 Name of merged township, §8-1-11.

Misdemeanors.
 Claims against township.
 Allowance without verification, §8-10-14.
 Meetings.
 Unlawful voting, §8-3-8.

Municipalities.
 Powers of township adjacent to large city, §8-2-9.

Names, §8-1-6.
 Division of townships.
 Newly separated township, §8-1-11.
 Merged township, §8-1-11.
 Proceedings by and against township in township name, §8-2-3.
 Transactions and conveyances in township name, §8-2-2.

Notice.
 Boards of supervisors.
 Appeals from board, §8-5-8.
 Meetings, §§8-5-1, 8-5-2.
 Bylaws.
 Changes.
 Publication of notices, §8-2-11.
 Division, reorganization or merger, §8-1-9.
 Elections, §8-3-1.3.
 Meetings.
 Annual meeting.

 Publication of notice, §8-3-1.
 Exemption, §8-3-1.4.
 Election of officers at annual meeting.
 Notice to persons elected, §8-3-18.
 Special meetings, §§8-3-4, 8-3-5.
 Exception, §8-3-4.
 Officers.
 Resignation, §8-4-10.
 Property tax levy.
 Notice to county auditor, §8-10-2.
 Public announcements.
 Purchase of radio and television advertising time.
 Legal notice.
 Broadcast not equivalent of, §1-25A-2.
 Villages.
 Separation from township.
 Hearing, §8-1-21.

Nuisances.
 Abatement of nuisances.
 Powers of township adjacent to large city, §8-2-9.
 Powers of township containing unincorporated towns, §8-2-8.

Oaths.
 Officers.
 Oath of office, §§8-4-3, 8-4-5, 8-4-6.

Officers.
 Bonds, surety.
 Failure or refusal of township clerk to procure and file bonds.
 Petty offense, §8-4-4.
 Failure to file bond as refusal of office, §8-4-5.
 Township clerk, §8-6-1.
 Township treasurers, §8-7-1.

Conflicts of interest.
 Contract with township officers void, §8-9-2.

Contracts.
 Contract with township officer void, §8-9-2.

County commissioners.
 Failure to township to elect officers.
 Appointment by county commissioners, §8-3-20.

Elections.
 Meetings.
 Election of officers at annual meeting. §§8-3-12 to 8-3-21.

Eligibility for office, §8-4-1.
Expenditures exceeding maximum tax levy.
Liability of officer authorizing contract, §8-10-7.

Insurance.
 Liability insurance.
 Purchase by township, §8-2-7.

Oath of office, §8-4-3.
 Failure to file as refusal of office, §8-4-5.

Forfeiture for entry on office without taking oath, §8-4-6.
 Removal from office.
 Contract with township in violation of prohibition, §8-9-2.
 Residence requirement, §8-4-1.
 Resignation.
 Acceptance and notice, §8-4-10.
 Terms of office, §8-4-7.
 Township constable, §8-3-13.
 Township clerks, §§8-4-8, 8-4-9, 8-6-1 to 8-6-6.
 Township constables, §§8-8-2, 8-8-3.
 Arrest.
 Power to arrest without process, §8-8-2.
 Election, §8-3-13.
 Fees, §8-8-3.
 Term of office, §8-3-13.
 Township treasurers, §§8-7-1 to 8-7-3.
 Vacancies in office.
 Filling, §8-4-11.
 Vacancy in board filling vacancies, §8-4-12.

Ordinances.
 Firearms regulation ordinances.
 Prohibited, §8-5-13.
 Power to pass and enforce ordinances, §8-2-1.

Penalties.
 Trespass on township lands, §8-2-12.

Perjury.
 Claims against township.
 Verified statement.
 False verification, §8-10-10.

Personal property.
 Power to purchase and hold, §8-2-1.

Petitions.
 Abolition of township organization, §8-1-23.
 Waiting period for filing petition following election, §8-1-23.1.
 Division, reorganization or merger, §8-1-9.
 Elections.
 Nomination petition.
 Absentee ballot.
 Voting by, §8-3-17.1.
 Authority to require, §8-3-1.1.
 Circulation prior to meeting, §8-3-1.2.
 Contents, §8-3-1.2.
 Organization of civil township, §8-1-5.
 Villages.
 Separation from township, §8-1-20.

Population.
 Minimum number of voters, §8-1-3.

Powers, §8-2-1.
 Restriction to those expressly granted, §8-2-10.
 Township adjacent to large city, §8-2-9.
 Township containing unincorporated town, §8-2-8.

Procurement.
 Equipment.
 Purchases requiring approval by voters, §8-9-3.

Property taxes.
 Levy, §8-10-1.
 Expenditures.
 Exceeding maximum tax levy unlawful, §8-10-7.
 Limited by annual tax levy, §8-10-8.
 Notice to county auditor, §8-10-2.

Publication.
 Bylaws and changes thereto, §8-2-11.
 Meetings.
 Annual meeting.
 Annual meeting.
 Notice, §8-3-1.
 Exemption, §8-3-1.4.
 Special meetings.
 Notice, §8-3-4.
 Exception, §8-3-4.
 Report of fiscal affairs by board of supervisors, §8-10-29.

Real property.
 Abolition of township organization.
 Township owning real property.
 Not permitted to abolish organization, §8-1-28.
 Power to acquire, §8-2-1.
 Trespass on township lands.
 Boards of supervisors.
 Prosecution of actions, §8-5-5.
 Remedies, §8-2-12.

Reorganization.
 Adjustment of assets and indebtedness, §§8-1-14, 8-1-15.
 Criteria, §8-1-17.
 Powers of board of adjustment, §8-1-17.
 Authorized, §8-1-17.
 Conditions, §8-1-17.
 Election to decided, §8-1-10.
 Hearing to consider proposed reorganization, §8-1-9.

Reports.
 Board of supervisors.
 Report of fiscal affairs, §8-10-29.

Road maintenance.
 Apportionment of funds, §32-11-6.

Roads, §§31-13-1 to 31-13-56.

Size.
 Maximum size, §8-1-3.

Taxation.
 Bond issues.
 Debt service fund.
 Generally, §§8-11-7, 8-11-8.
 Levy for retirement of bonds, §8-11-7.

Equalization of assessments.
Boards of supervisors, §8-5-6.
Judgments.
Tax levy for payment, §8-10-26.
Property tax levy, §8-10-1.
Expenditures.
Exceeding maximum tax levy unlawful,
§8-10-7.
Limited by annual tax levy, §8-10-8.
Notice to county auditor, §8-10-2.
Warrants for payment of money.
Interest on warrants not paid for want of funds.
Levy for annual interest payment, §8-10-22.

Towns.
Powers of township containing unincorporated towns, §8-2-8.

Trespass.
Boards of supervisors.
Prosecution of actions for trespass on township property, §8-5-5.
Remedies for trespass on township lands, §8-2-12.

Villages.
Separation from township.
Boundaries.
Determination of boundaries, §8-1-22.
Hearing, §8-1-22.
Notice, §8-1-22.
Petition, §8-1-20.

Warrants for payment of money.
Accounts payable.
Warrants for, §8-10-17.
Endorsement by depository, §8-10-18.
Interest.
Nonpayment for want of funds, §§8-10-20 to 8-10-25.
Nonpayment for want of funds.
Endorsement of warrants not paid, §8-10-20.
Interest.
Annual payment.
Call of warrants for, §8-10-23.
Endorsement of interest payments on warrant, §8-10-25.
Loss of priority by failure to present warrant
For, §8-10-24.
Tax levy for, §8-10-22.
Call of warrants for annual payment, §8-10-23.
Endorsement of interest payments on warrant, §8-10-25.
Failure to present warrant for annual interest.
Loss of priority, §8-10-24.
Rate, §8-10-20.
Termination on payment of warrants, §8-10-21.

Register of warrants not paid, §8-10-19.

Call of registered warrants for payment, §8-10-21.
Data entered, §8-10-19.
Presentation for payment.
Payment in order of presentation, §8-10-22.
Taxation.
Interest on warrants not paid for want of funds.
Levy for annual interest payment, §8-10-22.

Weapons.
Firearms regulation ordinances.
Prohibited, §8-5-13.

TOWNSHIP TREASURERS.
Accounts and accounting, §§8-7-2, 8-10-27.
Examination of accounts by board of supervisors, §8-10-28.
Forfeiture for failure to perform duties, §8-7-3.

Actions.
Forfeiture for neglect of duty.
Recovery by civil action, §8-10-31.

Annual financial statement, §8-10-30.

Bonds, surety, §8-7-1.

Compensation, §8-4-8.

Custody of township money, §8-7-2.
Forfeiture for failure to perform duties, §8-7-3.

Election, §8-3-13.

Exoneration for losses in deposited funds, §8-10-5.

Expenses, §8-4-8.

Financial statements.
Annual statement, §8-10-30.

Forfeitures.
Failure to perform duties, §§8-7-3, 8-10-31.