

| PROVISIONAL BUDGET FOR YANKTON COUNTY, SD | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| For Year January 1, 2014 through December 31, 2014 | | | | | | | | |
| Governmental Funds | | | | | | | | |
| | General Fund | Road and Bridge Fund | Emergency E911 Fund | Emergency Management Fund | Domestic Abuse Fund | 24/7 Fund | Government Building Fund | Debt Service Fund |
| 700 Urban & Economic Development | | | | | | | | |
| 710 Urban Development | | | | | | | | |
| 711 Planning & Zoning | 148,258.00 | | | | | | | |
| 712 Urban & Rural Development | | | | | | | | |
| 719 Other | | | | | | | | |
| 720 Economic Development | | | | | | | | |
| 721 Tourism, Ind. & Rec. Development | 50,000.00 | | | | | | | |
| 729 Other | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL URBAN & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | 198,258.00 | | | | | | | |
| 750 INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES | | | | | | | | |
| 800 DEBT SERVICE | 65,000.00 | | | | | | | 624,794.00 |
| 850 PAYMENTS TO LOCAL EDUCATION AGENCIES | | | | | | | | |
| 900 Other Uses | | | | | | | | |
| 910 Other Financing Uses | | | | | | | | |
| 911 Transfers Out | 920,000.00 | | | | | | | |
| 912 Payments to Refunded Debt Escrow | | | | | | | | |
| 913 Special Items | | | | | | | | |
| 914 Extraordinary Items | | | | | | | | |
| 915 Discount on Bonds Issued | | | | | | | | 0.00 |
| TOTAL OTHER USES | 920,000.00 | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE APPROPRIATIONS | 7,998,811.00 | 3,642,351.00 | 267,650.00 | 214,634.00 | 7,000.00 | 84,090.00 | 54,000.00 | 624,794.00 |
| Capital Outlay Accumulations (SDCL 7-21-51) | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS | 7,998,811.00 | 3,642,351.00 | 267,650.00 | 214,634.00 | 7,000.00 | 84,090.00 | 54,000.00 | 624,794.00 |

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|--|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| For Year January 1, 2014 through December 31, 2014 | | | | | | | | |
| Governmental Funds | | | | | | | | |
| | DLA General Fund | Road and Bridge Fund | Emergency E911 Fund | Emergency Management Fund | Domestic Abuse Fund | 24/7 Fund | Government Building Fund | Debt Service Fund |
| Cash Balance Applied | 869,601.00 | 618,815.00 | 54,033.00 | 62,266.00 | | | 2,700.00 | |
| 311 Current Property Tax Levy | 5,257,587.00 | 342,004.00 | | | | | 53,160.00 | 624,794.00 |
| Less current uncollected | () | () | () | () | () | () | () | () |
| Less 25% to Cities | -22,286.00 | () | () | () | () | () | () | () |
| 311 TIF Property Taxes | | | | | | | | |
| 312/319 - Other Taxes | 48,000.00 | 454,000.00 | | | | | 640.00 | |
| NET TOTAL TAXES | 5,283,301.00 | 796,004.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 53,800.00 | 624,794.00 |
| 320 Licenses & Permits | 40,000.00 | | | | 5,350.00 | | | |
| 330 Intergovernmental Revenue | 283,100.00 | 1,499,150.00 | 226,500.00 | 103,000.00 | | | | |
| 340 Charges for Goods & Services | 1,865,750.00 | 49,000.00 | | | 2,000.00 | 88,145.00 | | |
| 350 Fines & Forfeits | 20,000.00 | | | | | | | |
| 360 Miscellaneous Revenue | 24,000.00 | 1,500.00 | 500.00 | 100.00 | | 150.00 | 200.00 | |
| 370 Other Financing Sources | 13,000.00 | | | | | | | |
| Transfers | | 860,000.00 | | 60,000.00 | | | | |
| | 2,245,850.00 | 2,409,650.00 | 227,000.00 | 163,100.00 | 7,350.00 | 88,295.00 | 200.00 | 624,794.00 |
| SUBTOTAL | 8,398,752.00 | 3,824,469.00 | 281,033.00 | 225,366.00 | 7,350.00 | 88,295.00 | 56,700.00 | |
| Less 5% (SDCL 7-21-18) | 399,940.55 | 182,117.55 | 13,382.50 | 10,731.70 | 350.00 | 4,204.50 | 2,700.00 | |
| NET MEANS OF FINANCE | 7,998,811.45 | 3,642,351.45 | 267,650.50 | 214,634.30 | 7,000.00 | 84,090.50 | 54,000.00 | 624,794.00 |
| TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS | 7,998,811.00 | 3,642,351.00 | 267,650.00 | 214,634.00 | 7,000.00 | 84,090.00 | 54,000.00 | 624,794.00 |

ADOPTION OF PROVISIONAL BUDGET FOR
YANKTON COUNTY, SOUTH DAKOTA

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN: That the Board of County Commissioners of YANKTON

South Dakota on Tuesday, September 4th , 2013 at 3:35 pm

for the purpose of considering the foregoing Provisional Budget for the year 2014 and the various items, schedules, amounts and appropriations set forth therein and as many days thereafter as is deemed necessary until the final adoption of the budget on the 4TH day of September , 2013. At such time any interested person may appear either in person or by a representative and will be given an opportunity for a full and complete discussion of all purposes, objectives, items, schedules, appropriations, estimates, amounts and matters set forth and contained in the Provisional Budget.

Patty Hojem, Yankton County Auditor
Yankton County, South Dakota

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Fuel

From Page 1

The blending process likely will result in higher-priced gasoline without ethanol, while the relative cost of ethanol-blended fuel is expected to remain the same.

“It’s going to come to the point where our consumers will likely have to choose between a 10-percent ethanol blend, a much more expensive unleaded-premium blend or premium gas,” said Rudy Gerstner of Gerstner Oil in Yankton. Gerstner owns gas stations in Yankton and also serves as a supplier to stations throughout the area.

The change in the type of fuel being transported by the pipeline operators is being made at the request of their customers — petroleum refiners, traders and marketers — said Bruce Heine, a spokesman for Magellan Midstream Partners. Magellan’s pipeline system serves 13 Midwestern states and includes a terminal in Sioux Falls.

“Our customers’ decision to change the type of fuel that we transport is in part driven by the federal Renewable Fuels Standard, which requires an increasing amount of ethanol to be blended into

gasoline each year,” he said.

Heine added that the switch is not unique to South Dakota.

“It’s a change in our entire system throughout the Midwest,” he said.

Nebraska is also anticipating the same change from 87 octane to 84 octane, according to the Nebraska Energy Office.

The office stated in a news release that, in addition to the Renewable Fuels Standard, the switch in gasoline formulation is also being driven by the simplification of the gasoline production process. As more states have eliminated the delivery of 87 octane fuel, it has lessened the number of state-specific formulas and has allowed refiners to more readily supply gasoline to all regions.

“This fuel changeover went smoothly in other states,” said Ginger Wilson, director of the Nebraska Energy Office.

“States in the upper Midwest, including Nebraska and Iowa, are some of the last states changing to this grade of fuel.”

With a similar change in the industry about to occur in Iowa, the Iowa Renewable Fuels Association recently commissioned a study on the impact the switch will have on gas prices. The analysis estimated that the pump price for regular 87 octane gasoline, depending on the scenario, could be 30 to 52 cents higher

per gallon than the ethanol blend.

However, not everyone agrees.

Patrick Kelly, senior policy advisor for the American Petroleum Institute, told the *Press & Dakotan* that while the study is likely correct in that the blending process will cause the price to increase, the analysis is incomplete. He said the report had a rather small sample size and also failed to take into account the effects of competition from larger retailer chains.

“I don’t think it’s such an easy assumption to make that blending the 84 and the premium is going to drive the cost so high,” Kelly said.

Regardless of the severity of the jump, the consensus of the industry is that the blending process will increase the cost difference between regular unleaded and ethanol-blended gasoline. The question now for retailers is if the new costs will be enough to deter consumers from purchasing gasoline without ethanol.

“Right now there is usually a 10-cent difference between the two types of gas,” said Todd Frank, manager of Frank’s Trading Post in Tyn dall. “If you add another 20, 30 or 40 cents, I would assume most people who are

teetering back and forth between the two would go to E10. So are you going to get enough people to keep using straight unleaded to make it worth offering?”

That process has already played out for most other parts of the country, Kelly said.

“There’s very few places in the country where you can get clear gasoline, and that’s quickly changing to exclusively ethanol-blended gasoline,” he said. “When the availability of clear gasoline goes away, consumers have readily switched to a 10-percent blend.”

Locally, it appears that several retailers will continue to offer clear gasoline at the higher price — at least as long as enough customers demand it.

“Right now, we sell about 50/50 regular unleaded and E10,” Frank said. “I’m sure that will go more toward E10, but you might lose customers by not offering regular unleaded. You still have motorcycles, boats, older vehicles and lawnmowers that won’t burn ethanol. Now, over time, if it becomes so expensive that there’s no demand for it, we might go another way.”

Gerstner agreed, saying he

likely will start by offering clear gasoline at a higher price. He also believes that most of the retailers he supplies will do the same.

“I don’t know what I’ll do if that proves to be unfruitful,” he said.

Both Frank and Gerstner said there is the possibility that their stations could offer a 15-percent ethanol blend in the future should they stop selling clear gasoline. However, both were unsure if that will be a viable option, as E15 is only approved for certain vehicles.

“We’ll just have to wait and see,” Frank said.

Syria

From Page 1

the U.S., along with allies in Europe, appeared to be laying the groundwork for the most aggressive response since Syria’s civil war began more than two years ago.

Two administration officials said the U.S. was expected to make public a more formal determination of chemical weapons use on Tuesday, with an announcement of Obama’s response likely to follow quickly. The officials insisted on anonymity because

they were not authorized to publicly discuss the internal deliberations.

The international community appeared to be considering action that would punish Assad for deploying deadly gases, not sweeping measures aimed at ousting the Syrian leader or strengthening rebel forces. The focus of the internal debate underscores the scant international appetite for a large-scale deployment of forces in Syria and the limited number of other options that could significantly change the trajectory of the conflict.

“We continue to believe that there’s no military solution here that’s good for the Syrian people, and that the

best path forward is a political solution,” State Department spokeswoman Marie Harf said. “This is about the violation of an international norm against the use of chemical weapons and how we should respond to that.”

The Obama administration was moving ahead even as a United Nations team already on the ground in Syria collected evidence from last week’s attack. The U.S. said Syria’s delay in giving the inspectors access rendered their investigation meaningless and officials said the administration had its own intelligence confirming chemical weapons use.

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