

**SENATE OFFICERS**

**President:**  
**Matt Michels (R)**

By virtue of the office as Lieutenant Governor, presides over Senate.

**President Pro Tempore:**  
**Brock L. Greenfield (R)**

Elected by Senate; presides over Senate in absence of the President. Appoints Senate Chairs and committee members.

**HOUSE OFFICERS**

**Speaker:**  
**G. Mark Mickelson (R)**

Elected by House of Representatives; presides over House; appoints House Chairs and members of committees; refers bills to appropriate committees.

**Speaker Pro Tempore:**  
**Don Haggart (R)**

Elected by House of Representatives; presides over House in absence of the Speaker.

**MAJORITY AND MINORITY LEADERS**

Preside over party caucuses, direct party strategy, assemble party members for important votes, and serve as liaisons for party caucuses in dealing with the Governor and press. Minority members of committees are appointed on nomination of minority leadership. The leaders are elected by their respective party membership.

**Majority Leader:**  
**R. Blake Curd (R)**

**Ass't Majority Leader:**  
**Ryan Maher (R)**

**Majority Whips:**  
**Bob Ewing (R)**  
**Kris Langer (R)**  
**Al Novstrup (R)**

**Minority Leader:**  
**Billie Sutton (D)**

**Ass't Minority Leader:**  
**Troy Heinert (D)**

**Minority Whips:**  
**Jason Frerichs (D)**

**Majority Leader:**  
**Lee Qualm (R)**

**Ass't Majority Leader:**  
**Kent S. Peterson (R)**

**Majority Whips:**  
**Arch Beal (R)**  
**Lynne DiSanto (R)**  
**Leslie Heinemann (R)**  
**Isaac Latterell (R)**  
**Larry Rhoden (R)**

**Minority Leader:**  
**Spencer Hawley (D)**

**Ass't Minority Leader:**  
**Julie Bartling (D)**

**Minority Whips:**  
**Karen Soli (D)**  
**Susan Wismer (D)**

**EMPLOYEES**

Responsible for the administrative details of the two chambers and calling the roll for votes.

**Secretary:**  
**Kay Johnson**

**Chief Clerk:**  
**Arlene Kvislen**

**LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COUNCIL**

Prepares legislative drafts and provides professional staff to standing committees and individual legislators for technical advice and research.

**Director:**  
**Jason Hancock**

**2017 LEGISLATIVE TIMETABLE**

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| January 10  | First day of Session.   |
| February 2  | Last day to introduce individual bills and joint resolutions.   |
| February 3  | Last day to introduce committee bills and joint resolutions.  |
| February 21 | Last day to use J.R. 5-17.  |
| February 22 | Last day for required delivery of bills or resolutions by a committee (smoke-out) in house of origin. |
| February 23 | Last day for a bill or joint resolution to pass the house of origin.                                  |
| March 6     | Last day for required delivery of bills or resolutions by a committee (smoke-out) in second house.    |
| March 7     | Last day for a bill or joint resolution to pass both houses.  |
| March 10    | 37 <sup>th</sup> Legislative Day.   |
| March 27    | 38 <sup>th</sup> Legislative Day.   |
| July 1      | Effective date of enacted legislation (except emergency measures).                                    |

Legislative Meetings: [calendar.sdlegislature.gov](http://calendar.sdlegislature.gov)

**VISITOR INFORMATION**

Legislative sessions and committee hearings are held in the Capitol at Pierre and are open to the public.

Committee hearings are conducted in the morning of each legislative day. Notice of time and location of each hearing is posted in front of each chamber on the third floor.

Legislative session convenes daily at 1:00 p.m. or 2:00 p.m. (CT). The public galleries are located on the fourth floor. Additionally, live audio webcasts of all committee meetings and floor sessions can be heard by accessing the Legislature's web site and clicking on the committee or chamber you wish to monitor.

**TELEPHONE DIRECTORY**

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| Legislative Research Council .....                | 773-3251 |
| The Senate (Session Only) .....                   | 773-3821 |
| The House of Representatives (Session Only) ..... | 773-3851 |
| Secretary of Senate (Session Only).....           | 773-3825 |
| Chief Clerk of House (Session Only) .....         | 773-3842 |
| Legislator Fax (Session Only) .....               | 773-6806 |

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# Legislative Session Information



Visit the Legislature On-Line  
<http://sdlegislature.gov>

January 2017



## THE 2017 LEGISLATURE

The South Dakota Legislature is established by Article III of the Constitution of South Dakota as a bicameral legislative body.

### SESSIONS

Legislative Sessions can run for up to 40 days every year, depending on the legislative calendar set by the Legislature.

The 2017 Legislative Session will begin Tuesday, January 10, 2017, and end Monday, March 28, 2017, to complete a 38-day session. During the Session, the Legislature will be in recess beginning Monday, March 13, through Friday, March 24.

**Special Sessions:** May be called by the Governor or two-thirds of both houses of the Legislature.

### MEMBERSHIP

**Term of Office:** Two Years.

**Term Limit:** Four Consecutive Terms.

**Elected:** November of even-numbered years.

The **Senate** consists of 35 Senators (29 R and 6 D) elected from 35 districts. The Constitution provides for not fewer than 25 or more than 35 members.

The **House** consists of 70 Representatives (60 R, 10 D) elected from 35 districts. The Constitution provides for not fewer than 50 or more than 75 members. Districts 26 and 28 have been subdivided into two House districts to ensure compliance with the Voting Rights Act.

### STANDING COMMITTEES

| COMMITTEE                       | Senate Chair        | House Chair         |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Agriculture & Natural Resources | Gary L. Cammack     | Herman Otten        |
| Appropriations                  | Larry Tidemann      | David L. Anderson   |
| Commerce & Energy               | Phil Jensen         | Tim Rounds          |
| Education                       | Jim Bolin           | Timothy R. Johns    |
| Government Operations & Audit   | Deb Peters          | Jean M. Hunhoff     |
| Health & Human Services         | Deb Soholt          | Wayne H. Steinhauer |
| Judiciary                       | Lance S. Russell    | Mike Stevens        |
| Legislative Procedure           | Brock L. Greenfield | G. Mark Mickelson   |
| Local Government                | Kris Langer         | Kristin Conzet      |
| Retirement Laws                 | Jim White           | Craig Tieszen       |
| State Affairs                   | Bob Ewing           | Larry Rhoden        |
| Taxation                        | Jeff Monroe         | Don Hagggar         |
| Transportation                  | Ernie Otten         | Mary Duvall         |

## HOW AN IDEA BECOMES LAW



**A bill is simply an idea** that someone would like to see become law. It could be anything from the penalty for committing a crime to the amount of money that can be spent on a state program.

The idea can come from anyone, but only a Representative or Senator can take that idea and guide it to final passage through the State Legislature.



**Drafting a bill means putting the idea into legal language.** The drafting is done by the Legislative Research Council, the permanent, non-partisan staff of the Legislature. Introduction of a bill can be made by any member

of the House or Senate, and more than one legislator generally sponsors a bill. The legislator whose name appears first on the bill is the "prime sponsor."



**The Bill is introduced in the House or Senate.**

A bill is given to the Chief Clerk of the House or the Secretary of the Senate and is assigned a number. If the bill is sponsored by a Senator, it is a Senate Bill. If the bill is sponsored by a Representative, it is a House Bill.



The bill is given a First Reading in the "House of Origin". The "House of Origin" is the chamber that sponsored the bill. A First Reading means the bill's number and title are read aloud.



**The Committee Process.**

The Senate President or Speaker of the House then assigns the bill to a committee.

Committee action is crucial to the legislative process. A committee's responsibility is to examine a bill carefully, take testimony for and against the bill, and decide whether to send the bill to the "floor" (the full House or Senate) for consideration by the appropriate chamber.



**The Committee's Options.**

The committee can send the bill to the floor with a "Do Pass" recommendation. They can "Table" the bill, which means it is dead unless the full body orders the committee to send the bill to the floor ("Smoke-Out"). Or, the committee may defer a bill to the 41<sup>st</sup> day, which also kills the bill since there cannot be more than 40 legislative days. In rare cases, if a committee cannot get enough votes to pass or kill the bill, a measure may be sent to the floor without recommendation. In that case, the full body of that chamber must vote whether they want to place the bill on the "calendar" (agenda) for consideration.

Once a bill reaches the floor, it is debated and voted on. If it passes, the bill is forwarded on to the other body, where it goes through the same committee process.



**If a bill passes both the House and Senate, it is sent to the Governor.**



If signed, the bill becomes law. If vetoed, the Legislature has an opportunity to decide whether to override or uphold the veto. If the Legislature succeeds in overriding the veto, the bill becomes law.