

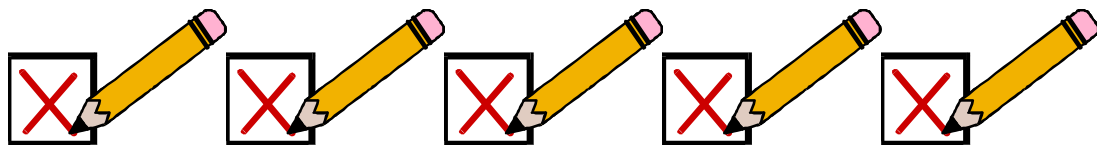
2002 South Dakota Election Guide

By The Associated Press

Contents

Statewide Candidate List
Election Calendar
U.S. Senate Campaign Overview
U.S. Senate Biographies
U.S. House Campaign Overview
U.S. House Biographies
Governor Campaign Overview
Governor Biographies
Lieutenant Governor Candidates
Attorney General

Secretary of State
State Auditor
State Treasurer
School and Public Lands
Public Utilities Commissioner
Legislature Overview
Legislative Candidates
Ballot Measures
Election Statistics
Campaign Directory



STATEWIDE CANDIDATE LIST

U.S. Senate

Republican: John Thune, Sioux Falls
Libertarian: Kurt Evans, Wessington Springs
Democratic: Tim Johnson, Vermillion (I)

U.S. Representative

Republican: Bill Janklow, Sioux Falls
Libertarian: Terry Begay, Volin
Democratic: Stephanie Herseith, Aberdeen

Governor

Republican: Mike Rounds, Pierre
Libertarian: Nathan A. Barton, Rapid City
Independent: James P. Carlson, Sioux Falls
Democratic: Jim Abbott, Vermillion

Lt. Governor

Republican: Dennis M. Daugaard, Garretson
Libertarian: Eric Risty, Vermillion
Independent: Ron Bosch, Sioux Falls
Democratic: Mike Wilson, Rapid City

PUC - 4 year

Republican: Bob Sahr, Pierre (I)
Democratic: Curt Johnson, Pierre

PUC - 6 year

Republican: Gary Hanson, Sioux Falls
Democratic: Pam Nelson, Sioux Falls (I)

Attorney General

Republican: Larry Long, Pierre
Libertarian: Bob Newland, Hermosa
Democratic: Ron Volesky, Huron

School and Public Lands

Republican: Alan Aker, Piedmont
Libertarian: William R. Stone, North Sioux City
Democratic: Bryce Healy, Pierre

Secretary of State

Republican: Chris Nelson, Pierre
Libertarian: Alex Martin, Scotland
Democratic: Kate Looby, Sioux Falls

State Auditor

Republican: Rich Sattgast, Pierre
Democratic: Dick Butler, Faith

State Treasurer

Republican: Vernon L. Larson, Pierre
Democratic: Scott McGregor, Rapid City

ELECTION CALENDAR

Sept. 24: Deadline for all general election ballots to be printed and in the county auditor's possession. Absentee voting may begin whenever ballots are available.

Oct. 21: Voter registration deadline for the general election.

Oct. 29: Deadline for statewide candidates and committees to file campaign finance reports of receipts and expenditures with the secretary of state for the period of May 26 through Oct. 26.

Nov. 5: General Election Day. Polls are open from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. local time.

Nov. 8: Last day for the county canvass of election returns.

Nov. 12: Last day for convening the state board of canvassers.

Nov. 22: Last day for filing petition for recount on a ballot question.

Last day for filing a recount petition by a legislative or statewide candidate, or by citizens on behalf of a ballot question, assuming the state canvass was completed on Nov. 12 and no recount is in progress.

Dec. 31: Deadline for legislative and county general election candidates to file final reports of receipts and expenditures with the secretary of state or county auditor.

Feb. 3: Last day for statewide candidates and committees to file year-end reports of campaign finance receipts and expenditures with the Secretary of State. Report covers Oct. 27 through Dec. 31.

U.S. SENATE

South Dakota's U.S. Senate race is a contest between two incumbents. Democratic Sen. Tim Johnson is seeking a second term against Republican challenger Rep. John Thune, who is leaving the House after three terms. Early last year, Thune appeared set to run for governor in a race he was nearly certain to win. But President Bush and other Republicans persuaded Thune to challenge Johnson as part of the GOP's effort to regain control of the Senate.

The race is seen nationally as a surrogate battle between the Republican president and Senate Majority Leader Tom Daschle, D-S.D., but South Dakotans see it more as a race between two well known candidates. Neither Johnson nor Thune has ever lost a race, and voters are accustomed to voting for both of them. In fact, many South Dakotans seem to be upset that they have to choose between the two.

Thune has an advantage because Republicans have a substantial advantage over Democrats in terms of registered voters in South Dakota. But throughout the spring and summer, polls showed Thune and Johnson were essentially tied. The attack ads run by the candidates and outside groups were aimed mostly at the 7 percent or so of voters who remained undecided, but the constant barrage of television ads irritated much of the population.

Johnson and Thune have disagreed on which candidate would give South Dakota the most clout if elected. Johnson argues that South Dakota has had an unprecedented amount of power with Daschle as Senate leader and Johnson as member of the Appropriations Committee. That means South Dakota's issues are addressed and the state's projects are funded, Johnson has said. Thune counters that as South Dakota's lone member of the House,

he has had a role in shaping policies and winning funding for projects. He contends South Dakota would be better off if it had a Republican senator who could work not only with Daschle, but also with the Republican president and GOP members of Congress.

Libertarian candidate Kurt Evans of Wessington Springs has run a quiet campaign, partly because he was not invited to take part in the early debates.

U.S. SENATE BIOGRAPHIES

Tim Johnson

Tim Johnson was born Dec. 28, 1946, in Canton and later lived in Vermillion. He received a bachelor's degree in 1969 and a master's degree in political science in 1970 from the University of South Dakota. Johnson studied in the postgraduate political science program at Michigan State University in 1970-71 and received a law degree in 1975 from USD.

In college, Johnson became interested in politics when he campaigned for then U.S. Sen. George McGovern. Johnson later served as Clay County deputy state's attorney. He was elected to the South Dakota House in 1978 and was re-elected in 1980. Johnson was elected to the South Dakota Senate in 1982 and re-elected in 1984. He ran for an open U.S. House seat in 1986 and won and was re-elected to four more terms. Johnson ran for the U.S. Senate in 1996, defeating incumbent Republican Larry Pressler.

Johnson is a member of the Senate Appropriations; Banking, Housing & Urban Affairs; Budget; Energy & Natural Resources; and Indian Affairs committees.

Johnson and his wife, Barbara, have three children.

John Thune

John Thune was born Jan. 7, 1961, and grew up in Murdo. He now lives in Sioux Falls. Thune received a bachelor's degree in business administration at Biola University in La Mirada, Calif., in 1983 and a master's degree in business administration at the University of South Dakota in 1984. Thune worked as a legislative assistant to U.S. Sen. Jim Abdnor in 1985 and 1986.

Abdnor lost a re-election bid and was appointed head of the Small Business Administration, where Thune worked as special assistant in 1987 and 1988.

Thune returned to South Dakota in 1989 to become executive director of the South Dakota Republican Party. Thune was director of the state Railroad Division and became executive director of the South Dakota Municipal League in 1993. Thune took a leave of absence from that job to run for Congress in 1996. In his first bid for elected office, he defeated Lt. Gov. Carole Hillard to win the Republican nomination and won the general election. Thune was re-elected in 1998 and 2000 and serves on the House Agriculture, Small Business, and Transportation and Infrastructure committees.

Thune said the idea of running for Congress was first raised by the late Gov. George Mickelson, who told him he should run if then-Rep. Tim Johnson vacated the seat. Johnson ran for the Senate in 1996, and Thune captured the House seat for the GOP. He pledged to serve no more than three House terms. There was speculation he would run for governor in 2002, but after personal persuasion from President Bush, Thune announced for the U.S. Senate.

Thune and his wife, Kimberley, have two children.

Kurt Evans

Kurt Evans was born May 11, 1970, and grew up in Wessington Springs. Evans received a bachelor's degree in mathematics education from South Dakota State University in 1993. He also played with his brother's country dance band for a couple of years. Evans taught high school mathematics in Alpena and Highmore until he entered the 1996 U.S. House race as an independent, losing to Republican John Thune.

Evans is the son of the late country musician Kyle Evans. His family name is Fagerhaug, but he legally changed it to Evans in December 1995 to match his father's stage name. Evans has described himself as a fundamentalist Christian.

U.S. HOUSE

Bill Janklow's name has been synonymous with South Dakota politics for three decades. The 63-year-old Republican from Brandon was a legal aid lawyer on the Rosebud Indian Reservation and state attorney general before running for governor. In that job, he's finishing his fourth term, making him the nation's longest-serving state chief executive.

Democrat Stephanie Herseth, 31, is making her first run at political office, though her family is well known in politics, especially in northeast South Dakota around her hometown of Houghton. Her father, Lars Herseth, served in the Legislature for 20 years and ran unsuccessfully for governor in 1986. Her grandfather, Ralph Herseth, was governor from 1959 to 1961. Her grandmother, Lorna B. Herseth, served as South Dakota's secretary of state.

Janklow's only previous run at federal office ended in the 1986 primary when he lost a bid for the GOP nomination for U.S. Senate to James Abdnor. Term limits keep him from running for governor again this year. He says he's running for the state's lone seat in the U.S. House of Representatives because he doesn't want his grandchildren to have to fear the kind of terror brought about by the events of Sept. 11, 2001. He says his ability to fight for South Dakotans would be an asset in Congress.

Herseth got her college and law degrees from Georgetown University in Washington, D.C. She practiced law in Washington and served on the faculty of the Georgetown University Law Center before moving to Aberdeen last year. Herseth has also worked for the South Dakota Public Utilities Commission in Pierre, worked with U.S. District Judge Charles Kornmann in Pierre and Aberdeen and served as a law clerk on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit. She says South Dakota has a history of sending young talent to Washington and as such she can best represent the state.

U.S. HOUSE BIOGRAPHIES

BILL JANKLOW, Republican

Bill Janklow was born Sept. 13, 1939, in Chicago and resides in Brandon. Following World War II, his family lived in Germany, where his father helped prosecute Nazis for war crimes at Nuremberg. After his father died, the family moved to Flandreau in 1955. Janklow quit school in 1956 and joined the U.S. Marines, serving until 1959.

Janklow received a bachelor's degree in business administration from the University of South Dakota in 1964 and graduated from the USD Law School in 1966. He worked as a legal services attorney on the Rosebud Sioux Indian Reservation from 1966 to 1973 until he was hired by the state attorney general to prosecute members of the American Indian Movement for a riot at the Custer County Courthouse. Janklow won the 1974 attorney general's race and was elected governor in 1978 and served two four-year terms. He was elected governor again in 1994 and 1998.

Janklow has been a powerful force in South Dakota politics for more than a quarter century. Critics have said he can be abrasive and sometimes runs state government like a dictator. But supporters point to his successes. Janklow helped engineer the state purchase of a rail line in his first term, got state law changed to lure Citibank and other credit-card banks to South Dakota and persuaded the Legislature to convert a state college into a prison.

He tried for the GOP nomination for the U.S. Senate, losing to then-Sen. Jim Abdnor. He defeated Gov. Walter Dale Miller for the Republican nomination for governor in 1994 and won two more terms. He was barred by term limits from running for governor again in 2002.

Janklow and his wife, Mary Dean, have three grown children.

STEPHANIE HERSETH, Democrat

Stephanie Herseth was born Dec. 3, 1970. She lives in Aberdeen.

Herseth is the granddaughter of former Gov. Ralph Herseth, who served from 1959-1961, and the daughter of former Democratic lawmaker Lars Herseth of Houghton. Her grandmother, Lorna B. Herseth, served as South Dakota's secretary of state.

Herseth grew up on her family's farm near Houghton, 35 miles northeast of Aberdeen, and was valedictorian at Groton High School, where she was captain of the track and basketball teams.

She graduated from Georgetown University and from the Georgetown University Law Center, where she served on the faculty. Herseth worked with U.S. District Judge Charles B. Kornmann in Pierre and Aberdeen and served as a law clerk on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit.

At Georgetown, Herseth was named one of the university's five most outstanding seniors, graduating summa cum laude with a B.A. in government. She graduated with honors from the Georgetown University Law Center and was a senior editor of the law review.

Herseth has worked on energy and telecommunications issues for the South Dakota Public Utilities Commission. She traveled to the Czech Republic to teach college classes on the American system of government through the Fund for American Studies.

The House race is her first try for public office.

TERRY BEGAY, Libertarian

Terry Begay, 50, a retired corrections officer, is from Volin.

Begay said he had planned to run as a Democrat but became a Libertarian in January when he decided he did not want to be bound by the Democratic Party line.

Begay, a member of the Rosebud Sioux Tribe, said he credits his discovery of American Indian traditions as a source of strength. He also has said he wants to let young people see that people can work their way out of poverty. Begay says he's running because working people and poor people need a stronger voice in Washington and that his life experiences would fill the bill.

Begay was raised in a foster home and attended both public school and boarding school. He graduated from Rapid City Central High School, served in the U.S. Army and was honorably discharged in 1975. His jobs have included stints with the Pennington County Sheriff's Department; South Dakota State Penitentiary; Federal Bureau of Prisons at Englewood, Colo., from 1979-96; and the Yankton Federal Prison Camp. He retired from that job last year.

It's Begay's first attempt at public office.

GOVERNOR

Trying to put himself in better position against his Republican opponent in the general election, confident Democrat Jim Abbott began a generic advertising campaign before the primary election. He easily outdistanced three opponents to get 69 percent of the vote.

Republican Mike Rounds, considered by many the default winner in a nasty three-way GOP primary slugfest that included two well-financed opponents, has refused to use negative advertising. Rounds is hoping his nice-guy image will gain him additional votes in the contest with Abbott.

Abbott, of Vermillion, has been mildly aggressive in his campaign with Rounds, criticizing Rounds for failing to fully back the state's burgeoning ethanol industry when he was in the state Senate. Rounds, of Pierre, says he has been a strong supporter of ethanol, although he does not favor passage of a state law that would mandate the addition of ethanol to all gasoline.

Abbott also has been critical of a gag law on state officials that was passed while Rounds was in the Legislature. Rounds was the chief sponsor of the measure, which he still maintains is necessary to protect private firms who are being investigated but have not necessarily done anything wrong. Rounds has said he would not oppose some modifications in the gag law.

Rounds stresses that when he was in the Legislature, he helped pass a law that has provided 30 percent relief on property taxes for owner-occupied housing and farmland. Abbott often touts his experience as a small businessman and president of the University of South Dakota. Rounds, too, has run a successful small business for many years.

Abbott has said the state must do something drastically different to create more businesses and jobs. He has called for the creation of applied research centers in the state. Rounds has said that the state can help with economic development, but he says ideas for business expansion must come from the local level.

Also running are Libertarian Nathan Barton of Rapid City and independent James Carlson of Sioux Falls.

Barton gained notoriety as he was arrested for disorderly conduct at the State Fair during a debate between U.S. House candidates Bill Janklow and Stephanie Herseth. Barton was protesting the debate's exclusion of the Libertarian candidate for the House.

Carlson has been a school band director, substitute teacher and factory worker. He has proposed offbeat ideas, such as a limit on how much people can gamble, and doing away with the child-support system.

GOVERNOR CANDIDATE BIOGRAPHIES

MIKE ROUNDS, Republican

Mike Rounds was born Oct. 24, 1954 in Huron. Rounds earned a bachelor's degree in political science from South Dakota State University and is a partner in a real estate and insurance business in Pierre.

Rounds served in the state Senate from 1991 to 2000 and led the Republican majority in that chamber from 1995 to 2000. In that job, he was responsible for explaining party positions and administration views on various bills.

He said he wants to be governor to help improve education, make further property tax cuts, improve hunting, fishing and camping opportunities, and boost agricultural processing and other economic development. He said he does not have all the answers to many problems in South Dakota, so he would rely on the knowledge of people who know about education and other issues. Rounds said he respects Gov. Bill Janklow but that he has a much different style because he delegates authority and emphasizes cooperation.

Rounds' opponents in the 2002 GOP primary – Attorney General Mark Barnett and former Lt. Gov. Steve Kirby – spent several million dollars on their campaigns, with much of the resources focused on attacking each other. Rounds spent much less and ended up winning the three-way primary with 44 percent of the vote.

JIM ABBOTT, Democrat

Jim Abbott was born June 12, 1948, in Sioux City, Iowa. He lives in Vermillion.

Abbott graduated from the University of South Dakota in 1970 and became a high school social studies teacher. Abbott returned to USD, where he earned his law degree in 1974. After practicing law for several years in Yankton, Abbott ran a communications company and a travel firm. His most recent job was five years as president of the University of South Dakota, the first USD alumnus to serve as the school's leader. The Board of Regents has granted him an unpaid leave of absence while he campaigns for office.

Abbott also was on the Yankton City Commission in 1985-1990 and served in the Legislature as a state Representative from 1991-1992. He was appointed to the state Agriculture and Business Development Authority, the Economic Development Finance Authority and the State Board of Education. Abbott also served on the South Dakota Lottery Commission in 1987-1990. He was the Democratic Party's unsuccessful candidate for lieutenant governor in 1994 and lost a 1996 Democrat primary for the U.S. House.

Abbott has said there is a need to move from an economy based on labor to one based on skills, knowledge and ideas.

Abbott and his wife, Colette, have three children.

NATHAN BARTON, Libertarian

Nathan Barton was born July 26, 1955, in Greeley, Colo., and lives in Rapid City. His parents, both teachers, moved frequently, and he grew up in Texas, Colorado, Kansas, Montana and South Dakota. He received a bachelor's degree in mineral engineering and environmental design from the Colorado School of Mines in 1979.

Barton was on active duty with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in Europe, Central America and the United States in 1979-1990. He and his wife decided to move to South Dakota in 1990 partly because he had fond memories of the state from the time his parents taught in Faith and New Underwood. Barton joined a Rapid City engineering consulting firm in 1990 and later worked as an engineer for Pete Lien and Sons in Rapid City.

Barton said he has been a Libertarian since he first registered to vote. In 1994, he became the first third-party candidate to run for governor in six decades. Barton finished last in a three-way race. He ran for the state Senate in 2000.

In August, Barton was ticketed for a protest during the South Dakota State Fair.

He was accused of disorderly conduct and obstructing a law officer after being led away for loudly asking why his party's U.S. House candidate was not part of a forum that included the major-party candidates.

JAMES CARLSON, Independent

No listing

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR CANDIDATES

DENNIS DAUGAARD, Republican

Daugaard, 49, of Garretson, is chief operating officer of Children's Home Society in Sioux Falls. Daugaard was first elected to the state Senate in 1996 and was re-elected in 1998 and 2000. He and GOP gubernatorial nominee Mike Rounds worked together in the Senate from 1997 to 2000, Rounds' last year as majority leader.

Daugaard also has served as development director of the Children's Home Foundation and vice president of First Bank of South Dakota. He worked as a lawyer in Evanston, Ill., from 1979-1981.

Daugaard and his wife, Linda, have three children.

MIKE WILSON, Democrat

Wilson, 43, of Rapid City, graduated from high school at Canistota. He received an economics degree in 1983 from South Dakota State University and law degree in 1986 from the University of South Dakota.

Wilson first served as a law clerk for circuit judges in Mitchell, Chamberlain and Madison. He has been in private law practice since 1987. Wilson served in the state House 1999-2000.

His wife, Paula, is a guidance counselor at Rapid City Central High School. They have six children.

Also on the ballot for lieutenant governor are Libertarian Eric Risty of Vermillion and Independent Ron Bosch of Sioux Falls.

ATTORNEY GENERAL

The attorney general is South Dakota's chief law enforcement officer. The attorney general also deals with consumer protection. The seat is open. Mark Barnett, who has served three terms in the office, cannot run for re-election due to term limits.

LARRY LONG, Republican

Long, 54, grew up in Martin, where his parents operated a weekly newspaper. He graduated from South Dakota State University in 1969 and received his law degree from the University of South Dakota in 1972. Long was appointed Bennett County state's attorney in 1973 and held that office for 17 years. He was president of the South Dakota States Attorneys Association in 1983-84 and was on the National District Attorneys Association board of directors from 1988 to 1990. Long has been South Dakota's chief deputy attorney general since 1991.

Long and his wife, Jan, have two children.

RON VOLESKY, Democrat

Volesky, 48, a member of the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, has a private law practice in Huron. He was a Republican member of the state House of Representatives from 1981 through 1986, when he unsuccessfully sought the GOP nomination for U.S. House. He was a Democratic member of the state House from 1993 through 2000, when he was elected to the state Senate. He has served 16 years in the Legislature. Volesky finished second in four-way Democratic primary for governor in June.

At age 7, he was adopted by Leonard and Louise Volesky of Huron after coming from a broken home on the Standing Rock Indian Reservation.

Volesky graduated from Harvard University in 1976, got a master's degree in journalism in 1977 at South Dakota State University and a law degree in 1980 at the University of South Dakota.

BOB NEWLAND, Libertarian

Bob Newland, 54, was born on a Wyoming ranch about 20 miles west of Belle Fourche and now lives near Hermosa. He attended the University of Minnesota for a year, sold encyclopedias for a year and then moved back to ranch in Wyoming. After losing the ranching operation in 1982, Newland worked as a freelance writer and photographer. After 1987, his primary occupation was publishing the Buffalo Chip Gazette, a tabloid that focuses mostly on the annual motorcycle rally in Sturgis. He also has put out other publications that emphasized Bill of Rights issues.

Newland was once convicted of a misdemeanor charge of creating a public nuisance for distributing a publication associated with the motorcycle rally that included photos of bare-chested women. He also has been convicted of failing to report state sales tax that he owed. In 1998, Newland pleaded guilty to a second offense of driving under the influence of alcohol and was sentenced to 10 days in jail.

Newland first ran for office in 1992 as the Libertarian candidate for U.S. House. He ran unsuccessfully for the state Legislature in 1994 and 1996.

SECRETARY OF STATE

The secretary of state's office is in charge of supervising elections, recording liens on grain and livestock, keeping some official state documents, registering corporations and keeping other records.

CHRIS NELSON, Republican

Chris Nelson grew up on a family farm near White Lake. He graduated from South Dakota State University with a degree in animal science. His interest in government led him to a job in the secretary of state's office, where he

was appointed state election supervisor 12 years ago. He maintains a cattle and crop farming operation with his father.

Chris and his wife, Penny, have one daughter. They live in Pierre.

KATE LOOBY, Democrat

Kate Looby was born in Yankton. She grew up in Sioux Falls and earned an undergraduate degree in economics from Augustana College and a master's in business administration from Pepperdine University. Looby then returned to Sioux Falls to work with her mother in real estate. She and her husband bought an auto painting and bodyworks business in 1996.

Looby and her husband, Norvo Buchloh, have four children and live in Sioux Falls.

Also on the ballot is Libertarian **ALEX MARTIN** of Scotland.

STATE AUDITOR

The auditor's office verifies whether bills submitted to the state are proper and then issues all payments made by the state. The seat is open this year because veteran Auditor Vern Larson, who served six terms, could not seek re-election due to term limits. Larson is a candidate for state treasurer.

RICH SATTGAST, Republican

Sattgast, of Pierre, grew up in Spearfish, earning an undergraduate degree in political science from Black Hills State University, where his father, Larry Sattgast, was a longtime instructor. Sattgast spent 18 years in the U.S. Army, including being stationed as part of the Occupation Force in Berlin in the 1980's, Desert Storm in the 1990's and the South Dakota National Guard. He worked for the South Dakota secretary of state and has been director for the South Dakota Association of County Officials for the past five years.

Sattgast and his wife Donna, have four children.

DICK BUTLER, Democrat

Dick Butler was born March 2, 1946, in Rapid City. He grew up on a Ziebach County ranch, but now lives in Faith. Butler received a bachelor's degree in political science from the University of South Dakota in 1970. He then worked on the family ranch and spent four years working for a flour mill in Indiana. He has owned an independent insurance agency in Faith for about 15 years.

Butler was elected state treasurer in 1994, when he defeated Republican Treasurer Homer Harding.

Butler and his wife, Karen, have adopted three children, two girls and their brother, from Romania.

STATE TREASURER

The state treasurer's office receives all payments to the state and makes sure the money is invested. An open seat resulted when incumbent Dick Butler decided to run for state auditor.

VERN LARSON, Republican

Vern Larson was born Oct. 25, 1948, in Vivian. After receiving a bachelor's degree in English and political science from Northern State College in 1970, he taught high school in Hill City for two years, worked as a legal secretary for one year and was a private English tutor in Japan for one year.

Larson was an aide to then-Rep. Jim Abdnor in 1974-1978. He was elected state auditor in 1978 and won his sixth term in 1998. He was prevented by term limits from running for auditor in 2002.

SCOTT MCGREGOR, Democrat

Scott McGregor, of Rapid City, graduated from the University of South Dakota in 1974 and received his law degree from the University of Idaho in 1982. McGregor earned a master's of public administration from the University of Kansas in 1976. He was a deputy commissioner of state planning under former Gov. Richard Kneip and director of the Governor's Office of Water Policy for former Gov. Harvey Wollman. McGregor served eight years on the State Board of Elections, from 1991 to 1999. He practiced

law for 18 years in Rapid City and then went to work in the state treasurer's office.

McGregor and his wife, Karen, have two grown daughters.

SCHOOL AND PUBLIC LANDS COMMISSIONER

The state Office of School and Public Lands oversees the sale and lease of state-owned land, issues and regulates oil and gas leases on land where the state holds mineral rights, and oversees the investment of sales and lease funds that have been deposited in the permanent school fund. Income is distributed each year to public schools.

ALAN AKER, Republican

Aker, 39, of Piedmont, is a logging contractor. He served in the state Senate from 1995-1998. He and his wife, Heidi, have three children. Aker defeated Secretary of State Joyce Hazeltine for the GOP nomination to run for school and public lands commissioner.

BRYCE HEALY, Democrat

Healy, 31, was born in Chamberlain and was raised on a farm near Pukwana. He earned an undergraduate degree in ag business from South Dakota State University. Healy was the Marshall County director of equalization in Britton and director of field services for the South Dakota Farmers Union before moving to Pierre, where he works in the state school and public lands office.

Also on the ballot is Libertarian candidate William R. Stone of North Sioux City.

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

The Public Utilities Commission has three commissioners who serve six-year terms. The terms are staggered so one of the seats is up in each election year. This year, two seats are up due to the death of PUC member Laska Schoenfelder last year. The PUC regulates various utilities, including telephone, gas, electrical, power, trucking and grain elevators.

SIX-YEAR TERM

GARY HANSON, Republican

Hanson, 52, served in the South Dakota Senate from 1983-1988 and was Sioux Falls' utilities commissioner from 1988-95. Hanson served as mayor of Sioux Falls from 1995-2002. He was unable to run for re-election because of term limits.

PAM NELSON, Democrat

Pam Nelson, 56, was born in Sioux Falls, where she still lives. Nelson graduated from Washington High School in 1964. She served one term in the state House of Representatives in 1987-88. She served in the state Senate from 1989 through 1996, when she won her first six-year term on the PUC.

Nelson operated a consumer advocacy business and was on the Sioux Falls School Board from 1976-1986. She was active in local and state PTA organizations.

FOUR-YEAR TERM

BOB SAHR, Republican

Sahr, 35, grew up in Pierre and graduated from the University of Colorado in 1989. He also received his law degree from the University of Colorado School of Law. Sahr worked for a Pierre law firm. He served as general counsel at the Bureau of Personnel for the state of South Dakota, starting in 1998, and was appointed to the PUC in 2001 to fill the term of Laska Schoenfelder, who died in March 2001. Sahr serves on National Association

of Regulatory Utility Commissioners Energy Resource and Environment Committee. He also sits on national and state task forces focusing on protecting public utilities from terrorism attacks.

Sahr and his wife, Christine, and are expecting their first child in November.

CURT JOHNSON, Democrat

Curt Johnson, 62, was born in Platte. He received a bachelor's degree in English from the University of South Dakota at Springfield in 1964 and a master's degree in administration from South Dakota State University in 1987.

Johnson taught science at Huron Junior High School in 1970-1983 and was an insurance agent in 1983-1988. He was a school principal in Dupree in 1988-1990. Johnson was elected school and public lands commissioner in 1990, when he defeated Republican incumbent Tim Amdahl. He was re-elected in 1994 and 1998.

LEGISLATURE

Republicans are nearly certain of retaining control of the South Dakota Legislature because they fielded candidates for far more races than did the Democrats.

Each of South Dakota's 35 legislative districts elects one senator and two at-large House members, with the exception of District 28 in northwestern South Dakota, which is split into two House districts that each elects its own representative.

Republicans have a 24-11 advantage over Democrats in the Senate and a 50-20 edge in the House of Representatives.

Democrats failed to run candidates for 15 Senate seats and 22 House seats. Republicans failed to field candidates for only two Senate races and only one House seat.

The disparity means Democrats would have to win nearly every contested race to win control of the Senate and three-quarters of the contested House races to control that chamber.

This is the first election under new district boundaries drawn by the Legislature to reflect population changes recorded in the 2000 Census. Democratic Party officials said they had trouble finding candidates in many districts because Republicans have far more registered voters in those areas.

Republican senators who will win re-election uncontested are: Arnold Brown, Brookings; Kenneth Albers, Canton; Ed Olson, Mitchell; Patti de Hueck, Pierre; Eric Bogue, Dupree; Marguerite Kleven, Sturgis; Jerry Apa, Lead; and Arlene Ham, Rapid City.

Other Republicans who will automatically win Senate seats are: former Sen. Lee Schoenbeck, Watertown; Rep. Gene Abdallah, Sioux Falls; Rep. Mitch Richter, Sioux Falls; David Knudson, Sioux Falls; Rep. Jay Duenwald, Hoven; and Rep. Clarence Kooistra, Garretson.

Republican Sen. Drue Vitter of Hill City has no Democratic opponent, but he faces Libertarian Gwendolyn Caldwell.

The Democratic senators who will win re-election unopposed are Dan Sutton of Flandreau and Gil Koetzle of Sioux Falls.

Republican House members who win re-election without opposition include: Burdette Solum and Claire Konold of Watertown; Orv Smidt of Brookings; Matt McCaulley, Mike Jaspers and Bill Peterson of Sioux Falls; Ted Klaudt of Walker; and Larry Rhoden of Union Center.

LEGISLATIVE CANDIDATES

Here are the candidates running for seats in the South Dakota Legislature. Each of the 35 legislative districts elects one senator and two at-large House members, except in District 28, which is split into two single-member House districts. Each single-member House district within District 28 elects its own representative. Incumbents are designated by (I)

DISTRICT 1

(Day, Marshall and Roberts counties)

House

Democratic

David Sigdestad, Pierpont (I)

Gary D. Hanson, Sisseton (I)

Republican

Neil G. Stokke, Pierpont
Lynn Wilson, Roslyn
Senate
Democratic
Paul Symens, Amherst (I)
Republican
Gilbert (Gibbs) DeSpiegler, Webster

DISTRICT 2

(Spink and part of Brown counties)
House
Democratic
Burt Elliott, Aberdeen (I)
Jim Hundstad, Bath (I)
Republican
Norbert Barrie, Turton
Pat Hilpert, Aberdeen
Senate
Democratic
H. Paul Dennert, Columbia (I)
Republican
Walter Mundstock, Redfield

DISTRICT 3

(Part of Brown County and part of McPherson County)
House
Democratic
Tim Even, Aberdeen
Anne-Marie Maldoon, Aberdeen
Republican
Larry E. Frost, Aberdeen (I)
Al Novstrup, Aberdeen
Senate
Democratic
Aaron Matson, Aberdeen
Republican
Duane Sutton, Aberdeen (I)

DISTRICT 4

(Deuel and Grant counties and part of Brookings and Moody counties)
House
Democratic
Jim Peterson, Reville (I)
Dawn A. Jaeger, Goodwin

Republican

Tim Begalka, Clear Lake (I)

Craig Haugaard, Milbank

Independent

Larry Rudebusch

Senate

Democratic

Eugene M Schulte, Aurora

Republican

Larry Diedrich, Elkton (I)

DISTRICT 5

(Part of Codington County)

House

Democratic

None

Republican

Claire B. Konold, Watertown (I)

Burdette Solum, Watertown (I)

Senate

Democratic

None

Republican

Lee Schoenbeck, Watertown

DISTRICT 6

(Clark, Hamlin and Kingsbury counties and parts of Beadle and Codington counties)

House

Democratic

Ron Whites, Iroquois

V. Leroy Bergan, Florence

Republican

Al Koistinen, Goodwin (I)

Art Fryslie, Willow Lake (I)

Senate

Democratic

Charlie Flowers, Iroquois

Republican

Brock L. Greenfield, Clark (I)

DISTRICT 7

(Part of Brookings County)

House

Democratic

None

Republican

Sean O'Brien, Brookings (I)

Orville B. Smidt, Brookings (I)

Senate

Democratic

None

Republican

Arnold M. Brown, Brookings (I)

DISTRICT 8

(Lake, Miner and Sanborn counties and part of Moody County)

House

Democratic

Gerald F. Lange, Madison (I)

Dave Gassman, Canova

Republican

Richard Belatti, Madison

Dale Slaughter, Madison (I)

Senate

Democratic

Dan Sutton, Flandreau (I)

DISTRICT 9

(Part of Minnehaha County)

House

Democratic

James Ysbrand, Sioux Falls

Richard A. Engels, Hartford

Republican

Daryl J. Christensen, Sioux Falls

Tom Sutton, Sioux Falls

Senate

Democratic

Ryan D. Kannas, Sioux Falls

Republican

Thomas A. Dempster, Sioux Falls

DISTRICT 10

(Part of Lincoln County and part of Minnehaha County)

House

Democratic

None

Republican

Matt McCaulley, Sioux Falls (I)

Ron Williamson, Sioux Falls

Senate

Democratic

None

Republican

Gene G. Abdallah, Sioux Falls

DISTRICT 11

(Part of Lincoln County and part of Minnehaha County)

House

Democratic

None

Republican

Rebekah Craddock, Sioux Falls

Mike Jaspers, Sioux Falls (I)

Senate

Democratic

None

Republican

Mitch Richter, Sioux Falls

DISTRICT 12

(Part of Lincoln County and part of Minnehaha County)

House

Democratic

Kimberly Jacobson, Tea

Robert Thimjon, Sioux Falls

Republican

Hal Wick, Sioux Falls (I)

Casey Murschel, Sioux Falls (I)

Senate

Democratic

John R. McIntyre, Sioux Falls (I)

Republican

William F Earley, Sioux Falls

DISTRICT 13

(Part of Minnehaha County)

House

Democratic

James C. Jacobson, Sioux Falls

Bill Thompson, Sioux Falls

Republican

Phyllis Heineman, Sioux Falls (I)
Donald D. Hennies, Sioux Falls (I)

Senate

Democratic

Steven Dirksen, Sioux Falls

Republican

Dick Kelly, Sioux Falls

DISTRICT 14

(Part of Minnehaha County)

House

Democratic

None

Republican

Bill Peterson, Sioux Falls (I)
Joni Clark Cutler, Sioux Falls

Senate

Democratic

None

Republican

David L. Knudson, Sioux Falls

DISTRICT 15

(Part of Minnehaha County)

House

Democratic

Mary Glenski, Sioux Falls (I)
Kathy Miles, Sioux Falls

Republican

Kevin Kunkel, Sioux Falls
Vincent T Swenson, Sioux Falls

Senate

Democratic

Gil Koetzle, Sioux Falls (I)

Republican

None

DISTRICT 16

(Union County and part of Lincoln County)

House

Democratic

Jennifer Soule, Canton
Margaret V. Gillespie, Hudson (I)

Republican

Daniel L. Cotton, Jr., Beresford

Joel D. Dykstra, Canton

Senate

Democratic

None

Republican

Kenneth D. Albers, Canton (I)

DISTRICT 17

(Clay County and part of Turner County)

House

Democratic

Ben (BJ) Nesselhuf, Vermillion (I)

Brendyn Richards, Vermillion

Republican

Donna J. Schafer, Vermillion

Jere L. Chapman, Vermillion

Senate

Democratic

John J. Reedy, Vermillion (I)

Republican

Judy Clark, Vermillion

DISTRICT 18

(Yankton County)

House

Democratic

Scott R. Swier, Yankton

Jay T. Blankenfeld, Irene

Republican

Jean Hunhoff, Yankton (I)

Matthew Michels, Yankton (I)

Senate

Democratic

Garry A. Moore, Yankton (I)

Republican

Keven Walker, Yankton

DISTRICT 19

(Bon Homme, Douglas and Hutchinson counties and part of Turner County)

House

Democratic

Leroy H. Zeeb, Menno
Republican
Bill Van Gerpen, Tyndall (I)
J.E. "Jim" Putnam, Armour
Senate
Democratic
Frank J. Kloucek, Scotland (I)
Republican
H. Junior Engbrecht, Marion

DISTRICT 20

(Aurora and Davison counties)

House
Democratic
Peter Bierwirth, Plankinton
Mel Olson, Mitchell (I)
Republican
Lou Sebert, Mitchell (I)
Lindell Howard, Mitchell
Senate
Republican
Ed Olson, Mitchell (I)

DISTRICT 21

(Brule, Buffalo, Charles Mix and Gregory counties)

House
Democratic
Jerome R. Powers, Wagner
Julie Bartling, Burke (I)
Republican
Thomas J. Dadrack, Platte
Senate
Democratic
Sam Nachtigal, Platte
Republican
David V. Natvig, Kimball

DISTRICT 22

(Hand and Jerauld counties and part of Beadle County)

House
Democratic
Dale Hargens, Miller (I)
Quinten L. Burg, Wessington Springs (I)
Republican

Lance Calkins, Huron
Tom Hansen, Huron (I)
Senate
Democratic
Robert N. Duxbury, Wessington (I)
Republican
Nancy L. Walker, Huron

DISTRICT 23

(Campbell, Edmunds, Faulk, Hyde, Potter and Walworth counties and part of McPherson County)

House
Democratic
Orland Geigle, Pollack
Republican
Tom Hackl, Hoven
Justin J. Davis, Ipswich
Senate
Republican
Jay Duenwald, Hoven

DISTRICT 24

(Hughes, Stanley and Sully counties)

House
Democratic
Peggy Cruse, Fort Pierre
Ann Thompson, Pierre
Republican
Ryan P. Olson, Onida
Tim Rounds, Pierre
Senate
Democratic
None
Republican
Patricia de Hueck, Pierre (I)

DISTRICT 25

(Hanson and McCook counties and part of Minnehaha County)

House
Democratic
Barney J. Roling, Salem
Mike Kroger, Dell Rapids
Republican
Roger Hofer, Bridgewater

Tim Rave, Baltic
Senate
Democratic
None
Republican
Clarence L. Kooistra, Garretson

DISTRICT 26

(Haakon, Jackson, Jones, Lyman, Mellette and Tripp counties and part of Bennett County)

House
Democratic
None
Republican
Cooper Garnos, Presho (I)
Kent Juhnke, Vivian (I)
Independent
Lowdon Heller, Ideal
Senate
Democratic
David Reis, Oacoma
Republican
John Koskan, Wood (I)

DISTRICT 27

(Shannon and Todd Counties and part of Bennett County)

House
Democratic
Jim Bradford, Pine Ridge (I)
Paul Valandra, Mission (I)
Republican
Lester "Tiny" Emery, Mission
Harold L. White Man, Mission
Senate
Democratic
Richard "Dick" Hagen, Pine Ridge (I)
Republican
Larry S. Wright, Mission

DISTRICT 28

(Corson, Dewey, Harding, Perkins and Ziebach counties and parts of Butte and Meade counties)

Senate
Democratic

None
Republican
Eric H. Bogue, Dupree (I)

DISTRICT 28A

(Dewey and Ziebach counties and part of Corson County)

House
Democratic
Thomas James Van Norman, Eagle Butte (I)
Republican
Frank Laurenz, Eagle Butte

DISTRICT 28B

(Harding and Perkins counties and parts of Butte, Corson and Meade counties)

House
Democratic
None
Republican
Ted A. Klaudt, Walker (I)

DISTRICT 29

(Parts of Meade and Butte counties)

House
Democratic
None
Republican
Larry Rhoden, Union Center (I)
Maurice LaRue, Sturgis
Senate
Democratic
None
Republican
Marguerite Kleven, Sturgis (I)

DISTRICT 30

(Custer and Fall River counties and part of Pennington County)

House
Democratic
Karen A. Johnson, Custer
Lynn A. Moran, Custer
Republican
Gordon Pederson, Wall (I)
Jim Lintz, Hermosa (I)
Senate
Libertarian

Gwendolyn Caldwell, Hot Springs
Democratic
None
Republican
Drue J. Vitter, Hill City (I)

DISTRICT 31

(Lawrence County)
House
Democratic
Terry L. Hutchison, Deadwood
Republican
John E. Teupel, Spearfish (I)
Christopher W. Madsen, Spearfish (I)
Senate
Democratic
None
Republican
Jerry Apa, Lead (I)

DISTRICT 32

(Part of Pennington County)
House
Democratic
Jim Crooks, Rapid City
Republican
Stan Adelstein, Rapid City (I)
Thomas L. Hennies, Rapid City (I)
Senate
Democratic
None
Republican
Arlene Ham, Rapid City (I)

DISTRICT 33

(Part of Pennington and Meade counties)
House
Democratic
Brenda McGlynn, Rapid City
Republican
Michael T. Buckingham, Rapid City
Donald Van Etten, Rapid City (I)
Senate
Democratic

Curt Pochardt, Rapid City
Republican
J.P. Duniphan, Rapid City

DISTRICT 34

(Part of Pennington County)
House
Democratic
None
Republican
Elizabeth Kraus, Rapid City
Ed McLaughlin, Rapid City
Senate
Democratic
Connie Rae Kandaras, Rapid City
Republican
Royal "Mac" McCracken, Rapid City (I)

DISTRICT 35

(Part of Pennington County)
House
Democratic
Theresa Spry, Rapid City
Mike Howe, Rapid City
Republican
Jeffrey Haverly, Rapid City
Alice McCoy, Rapid City (I)
Senate
Democratic
Sharon Green, Rapid City
Republican
William Napoli, Rapid City

2002 Ballot Measures

The following amendments to the State Constitution are submitted to the voters by initiative or by the Legislature. The amendments will not become effective unless approved by majority vote.

Constitutional Amendment A

Title: An amendment to Article VI, Section 7 of the Constitution, relating to the rights of a criminal defendant.

Attorney General Explanation:

The Constitution currently guarantees certain rights to a person accused of a crime. Amendment A would amend the Constitution to state that a criminal defendant may argue the merits, validity, and applicability of the law, including sentencing laws.

A vote "Yes" will change the Constitution.

A vote "No" will leave the Constitution as it is.

Full Text of Constitutional Amendment A:

That Article VI, section 7 of the Constitution of the State of South Dakota, be amended to read as follows:

§ 7. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to defend in person and by counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him; to have a copy thereof; to meet the witnesses against him face to face; to have compulsory process served for obtaining witnesses in his behalf; and to a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offense is alleged to have been committed; and to argue the merits, validity, and applicability of the law, including the sentencing laws.

Pro -- Amendment A

"Laws are meant to promote harmony in society. When laws make sense, they do promote harmony.

"Sometimes, though, a law or its application strikes a sour note. When someone is unjustly punished by our justice system, it does more damage than a thousand appropriate convictions and punishments can repair.

"Legislators try to do good things when they make laws. Occasionally, however, even well-intended laws cause disasters for peaceful, honest people: an elderly man convicted of 'cruelty to animals' after using his cane in defense against an attacking dog; parents convicted of 'child pornography' after taking family photos of their toddler in the tub; a lady convicted under the 'open container' law after collecting empty beer cans along the road to use in making novelty hats.

"Verdicts like these create hardship, discord, and cynicism. Not harmony. Not justice.

"For justice to be served, an accused person must be allowed to present a complete defense. If he's barred from arguing that applying the letter of the law will not make common sense, an unjust verdict can easily result. Such arguments are presently denied to accused persons.

"Amendment A's critics have been implying South Dakota's citizen jurors and judges aren't bright enough to tell a good explanation from a bad one, and don't have enough common sense to deliver justice. Interestingly, these arrogant, unfounded slurs have come almost entirely from lawyers.

"True, asking the legislature to improve a faulty law is an option--but only for those with time and money to burn. It's not much help to someone already being wrongly prosecuted. 'A' will provide a common-sense remedy for those who need it most, when and where it counts.

"In sum, Amendment A will reinforce our right as Americans to a fair trial. If ever accused of breaking a law that we feel is flawed, or wrongly applied, or carries too harsh a punishment, we should be able to say so in court. It just makes common sense."

Submitted by: Bob Newland, HC 89 Box 184-A, Hermosa, SD 57744. Bob Newland is a freelance writer, publisher, and photographer. Newland directed the petition drive which put Amendment A on the ballot.

Con -- Amendment A

"The most fundamental principle of American justice is that our nation is governed by the rule of law, not the desires of one person or the whims of a few. Our personal liberty and private property rights remain secure only because we have laws that assure them.

"Amendment A would erase those assurances and disrupt the stability on which we depend. It unmistakably and plainly says that a jury can ignore the Law – no matter what it provides, whom it protects, or how important it is to a civilized society. Amendment A establishes no standards. There is no assurance of fairness, no provision of due process, no guarantee of equality. A jury that chooses to ignore the law can do so without even giving a reason.

"Amendment A would allow juries to be arbitrary, unreasonable, vindictive, mean spirited, ignorant, unpatriotic. A jury could ignore treason. It could impose a trivial fine for murder. Arbitrarily, juries could decide at what age a child could consent to sex, which taxes a person had to pay, and when to excuse someone from selling a child alcohol or drugs.

"Supporters of Amendment A refer to circumstances that do not exist. They claim the provision protects those convicted of 'victimless crimes,' and refer to 'political crime cases,' but fail to provide either a definition or an example. Amendment A proponents imply that no one can argue about the law until he has been found guilty of a crime, but that is simply false. Trial judges regularly hear legal arguments, and then decide whether a statute or regulation is lawful. This includes laws governing sentencing.

"For over two hundred years, our justice system has succeeded by depending on checks and balances that ultimately respect the rule of law. Voters, their elected officials, and an independent judiciary assure us of fairness Amendment A should be defeated. It would disrupt that stability, abandon standards of fairness, and dismantle a system honored for centuries."

Submitted by: Robert B. Frieberg, PO Box 511, Beresford, SD 57004. Frieberg is an attorney who has been engaged in numerous public service activities and is a past president of the State Board of Education and of the State Bar of South Dakota.

Constitutional Amendment B

Title: An amendment to Article III, Section 5 of the Constitution to clarify the responsibility of the Legislature to provide for its own apportionment.

Attorney General Explanation:

The Constitution requires the Legislature to establish legislative districts every ten years. Voters from each legislative district elect one state senator and one or two state representatives to the South Dakota Legislature. Amendment B would require the Legislature to adopt a new plan, in a regular or special legislative session, if a court invalidates the districts established by the Legislature.

A vote "Yes" would change the Constitution.

A vote "No" would leave the Constitution as it is.

Full Text of Constitutional Amendment B:

That Article III, section 5 of the Constitution, of the State of South Dakota, be amended to read as follows:

§ 5. The Legislature shall apportion its membership by dividing the state into as many single-member, legislative districts as there are state senators. House districts shall be established wholly within senatorial districts and shall be either single-member or dual-member districts as the Legislature shall determine. Legislative districts shall consist of compact, contiguous territory and shall have population as nearly equal as is practicable, based on the last preceding federal census. An apportionment shall be made by the Legislature in 1983 and in 1991 2001, and every ten years after 1991 2001 . Such apportionment shall be accomplished by December first of the year in which the apportionment is required. If any Legislature whose duty it is to make an apportionment shall fail to make the same as herein provided, it shall be the duty of the Supreme Court within ninety days to make such apportionment. However, if any federal or state court invalidates, in whole or in part, an apportionment made by the Legislature, the Legislature, meeting in regular or special session, shall make a new apportionment as prescribed by federal and state constitutional and statutory law or court order.

Pro -- Amendment B

"Every 10 years after the census is completed, the South Dakota Constitution requires the legislature to "redistrict" the state by providing legislative districts with as nearly equal population as is practicable. This process is known as 'apportionment' and was recently accomplished in a special legislative session held in October, 2001. In advance of that process, the provision in the constitution that is the subject of this proposed amendment did not state what authority the South Dakota legislature has in the event a court invalidates the apportionment made by the legislature. This proposed constitutional amendment remedies this situation.

"Simply put, in the event a federal or state court rules that the redistricting completed by the legislature violates an aspect of law, this constitutional amendment would allow the legislature to meet and redistrict in accordance with the applicable law or court order.

"Under the United States and South Dakota Constitutions, apportionment is a right vested in the states and, specifically the legislatures of the states representing its citizens. It is only appropriate to clarify this constitutional provision to ensure that if such a court ruling were to occur, the legislature

could act quickly to comply with the law and not slow down the election process.

"This clarification of our constitution is necessary and I respectfully urge you to vote yes on Amendment B."

Submitted by: Representative Matthew Michels, Speaker Pro Tempore, 1213 Walnut, Yankton, SD 57078. Representative Matthew Michels represents District 18, Yankton County.

Con -- Amendment B

Opponents to Amendment B did not submit a statement.

Constitutional Amendment C

Title: An amendment to Article IV, Section 4 of the Constitution, extending the time allowed for the Governor's review of legislation passed by the Legislature.

Attorney General Explanation:

The Governor must veto legislation within five days of presentation while the Legislature is in session, and within fifteen days of presentation if presented within five days of adjournment or recess. Amendment C would alter these time periods by excluding weekends and holidays from the five-day presentation period, and would clarify when the fifteen-day time period is applicable.

A vote "Yes" will change the Constitution.

A vote "No" will leave the Constitution as it is.

Full Text of Constitutional Amendment C:

That Article IV, section 4 of the Constitution, of the State of South Dakota, be amended to read as follows:

§ 4. Whenever the Legislature is in session, any bill presented to the Governor for signature shall become law when the Governor signs the bill or fails to veto the bill within five days, not including Saturdays, Sundays, or holidays, of presentation. A vetoed bill shall be returned by the Governor to the Legislature together with his the Governor's objections within five days , not including Saturdays, Sundays, or holidays, of presentation if the

Legislature is in session or upon the reconvening of the Legislature from a recess. Any

vetoed bill shall be reconsidered by the Legislature and, if two-thirds of all members of each house shall pass the bill, it shall become law.

Whenever a bill has been presented to the Governor and the Legislature has adjourned sine die or recessed for more than five days within five days from presentation, the bill shall become law when the Governor signs the bill or fails to veto it within fifteen days after such adjournment or start of the recess.

The Governor may strike any items of any bill passed by the Legislature making appropriations. The procedure for reconsidering items struck by the Governor shall be the same as is prescribed for the passage of bills over the executive veto. All items not struck shall become law as provided herein.

Bills with errors in style or form may be returned to the Legislature by the Governor with specific recommendations for change. Bills returned shall be treated in the same manner as vetoed bills except that specific recommendations for change as to style or form may be approved by a majority vote of all the members of each house. If the Governor certifies that the bill conforms with his the Governor's specific recommendations, the bill shall become law. If the Governor fails to certify the bill, it shall be returned to the Legislature as a vetoed bill.

Pro -- Amendment C

"This is a minor change to the Constitution that will allow future Governors additional time to review bills before vetoing or signing them into law. It will also give citizens more time to talk with the Governor about bills that could become law.

"The Supreme Court ruled in 2000 and 2001 that the Governor has five days from the day of delivery of a bill to the Governor to sign a bill into law or veto it. The five days include weekends and holidays. The Court also ruled that when the Legislature takes a break during the legislative session, the Governor still has only five days to make a decision on delivered bills.

"During the last twenty years, the number of bills that are presented to the Governor near the end of a legislative session has increased dramatically. On many days, bills are delivered in groups of twenty to forty bills a day. Therefore, as many as 200 bills can require action within a short period of time.

"If approved by the voters, Amendment C:

1. will change the way the five days for consideration of bills are counted from five

days in a row to five days not counting Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, and

2. will specify that when the Legislature takes a break during the legislative session

that is longer than five days, the Governor will have fifteen days to consider any

legislation delivered to him within five days of the beginning of that break.

"These Constitutional changes will allow future Governors to have more time to review these bills that affect so many South Dakotans every year and more time to listen to the questions and concerns that citizens have about these bills. Please vote 'Yes' on Amendment C."

Submitted by: Jim Soyer, Governor's Office, 500 E. Capitol Ave., Pierre, SD 57501

Con -- Amendment C

Opponents to Amendment C did not submit a statement.

INITIATED MEASURE

The following initiated measure was proposed by petition for submission to the voters. This initiated measure will not become effective unless approved by majority vote.

Initiated Measure 1

Title: An initiated measure adopting a law relating to industrial hemp (cannabis).

Attorney General Explanation:

Initiated Measure 1 proposes a law that would make it legal under state law, but not under federal law, for a person to plant, cultivate, harvest, possess, process, transport, sell or buy industrial hemp (cannabis) or any of its by-products with a tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) content of one percent or less.

A vote "Yes" would adopt the state law.

A vote "No" would leave state law as it is.

Full Text of Initiated Measure 1:

Any person may plant, cultivate, harvest, possess, process, transport, sell or buy industrial hemp (cannabis) or any of its by-products with a tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) content of one percent or less.

Pro -- Initiated Measure 1

"Industrial hemp is the most versatile crop on earth. We already use it for every purpose for which we use trees, corn, soy, flax or cotton, or petroleum. For paper, for methanol/ethanol gasoline additives, for fabric, for body-care lotions and soaps, for building material, for rope and twine, for diesel fuel, for food; for all these purposes industrial hemp provides at least one superior product to what we normally use.

"England, France, Germany, Austria, Holland, China, Russia, most of the former Soviet-bloc nations -- 33 nations in the world -- produce hemp for the worldwide market, which has doubled every year since 1990 (now about \$2 billion). Legal Canadian hemp is trucked past barely-surviving South Dakota farms to supply the U.S. industrial hemp market (\$300 million, up from \$125 million in 1999).

"It is absurd to deny South Dakota farmers a shot at the U.S. market for a farm product which we already import.

"We should have a textile mill and a paper mill on the Missouri River, making cloth and paper from South Dakota-grown hemp, using South Dakota water and South Dakota-produced power, providing South Dakotans with employment. Shouldn't we?

"Consider the potential of just one of about 50,000 industrial uses for hemp. South Dakota farmers could produce enough hemp seed oil alone to replace a significant portion of the diesel fuel the U.S. imports. Hemp seed oil is a direct replacement for diesel fuel in any diesel engine. It burns cleaner with no loss of power. Consider who profits from keeping industrial hemp out of production and manufacture in the world's largest marketplace.

"Vote Yes on 1, to give farmers another choice for a crop they can market profitably and which can lead to more value-adding industry within South Dakota."

Submitted by: Bob and Shirley Weber, 16995 US Hwy 212, Clear Lake, SD 57226. Bob and Shirley Weber are lifelong farmers in the Clear Lake area.

Con -- Initiated Measure 1

"The legalization of hemp has been inaccurately portrayed as a potential boon for farmers. The USDA report, Industrial Hemp in the United States: Status and Market Potential, estimates US imports of hemp fiber, yarn, fabric and seed could be produced on less than 5,000 acres. The report says uncertainty about long-run demand for hemp products and the potential for oversupply discounts hemp as an economically viable crop.

"Groups like SoDakNorml intermingle hemp advocacy with promoting marijuana. This may be a stalking horse for the legalization of marijuana. Hemp and marijuana are varieties of the same species. Both varieties contain THC, the psychoactive ingredient that produces a high. Growing side-by-side, hemp and marijuana look identical. This would be a nightmare for law enforcement, opening the door for drug pushers. A Dutch study of 97 Cannabis strains, including both hemp and 'smokable' marijuana, found only chemical analysis can differentiate between the two. It would be prohibitively expensive to test hemp plants thoroughly. Ensuring that high THC plants were not mixed in with low THC plants would require a vast new government bureaucracy for enforcement and surveillance.

"Federal law pre-empts state law so passage of this initiated measure does not guarantee farmers would ever be able to produce hemp. The United States federal government prohibits the unlicensed production of both hemp and marijuana under the Controlled Substances Act. The Drug Enforcement Agency must license any hemp production, which they did with the first US test plots planted in Hawaii. Under strict DEA guidelines, the test plots had to be enclosed within a 12-foot-high-fence with infrared surveillance. This is not a cost-effective option for farmers looking to diversify.

"Legalizing hemp does not make sense for farmers or for the war on drugs. Please vote NO on hemp!"

Submitted by: Major Dan Mosteller, South Dakota Highway Patrol, 500 East Capitol, Pierre, SD 57501.

SOUTH DAKOTA ELECTION STATISTICS

TIM JOHNSON

1986 Congress, Primary

Johnson	33,364
Jim Burg	31,503
Dean Sinclair	4,830

1986 Congress

Johnson	171,462
Dale Bell	118,261

1988 Congress

Johnson	223,759
David Volk	88,157

1990 Congress

Johnson	173,814
Don Frankenfeld	83,484

1992 Congress

Johnson	230,070
John Timmer	89,375
Bob Newland	3,931
Ron Wieczorek	6,746
Ann Balakier	2,780

1994 Congress

Johnson	183,036
Jan Berkhout	112,054
Ron Wieczorek	10,832

1996 U.S. Senate

Johnson	166,533
Larry Pressler	157,954

2002 Senate, Primary

Johnson	65,440
Herman Eilers	3,558

JOHN THUNE

1996 House, Primary

Thune 41,322

Carole Hillard 28,139

1996 House

Thune 186,393

Rick Weiland 119,547

Stacey Nelson 10,397

Kurt Evans 6,866

1998 House

Thune 194,157

Jeff Moser 64,433

2000 House

Thune 230,509

Curt Hohn 78,263

Brian Lerohl 5,355

KURT EVANS

1996 House

John Thune 186,393

Rick Weiland 119,547

Stacey Nelson 10,397

Evans 6,866

BILL JANKLOW

1974 Attorney General

Janklow 173,658

Kermit Sande 86,865

1978 Governor, Primary

Janklow 46,423

LeRoy Hoffman 30,026

Clint Roberts 14,774

1978 Governor
Janklow 147,116
Roger McKellips 112,679

1982 Governor
Janklow 197,426
Mike O'Connor 81,136

1986 U.S. Senate, Primary
Jim Abdnor 63,414
Janklow 52,924

1994 Governor, Primary
Janklow 57,221
Walter D. Miller 48,754

1994 Governor
Janklow 172,515
Jim Beddow 126,273
Nathan Barton 12,825

1998 Governor
Janklow 166,621
Bernie Hunhoff 85,473
Bob Newland 4,389
Ron Wiczorek 3,704

JIM ABBOTT

1996 House, Primary
Rick Weiland 17,403
Abbott 11,544
Dennis Jones 7,186
Linda Stensland 5,267

NATHAN BARTON

1994 Governor
Bill Janklow 172,515
Jim Beddow 126,273
Barton 12,825

CAMPAIGN DIRECTORY

U.S. Senate

John Thune
Washington office: 202-224-2801
Campaign office: 605-339-4838 in Sioux Falls
Campaign manager: Herb Jones

Tim Johnson
Washington office: 202-224-5842
Campaign office: 605-339-9700 in Sioux Falls
Campaign manager: Steve Hildebrand

Kurt Evans
Campaign: 605 692-4065

U.S. House

Bill Janklow
Pierre office: 605-773-3212
Campaign office: 605-224-4342 in Pierre
Campaign manager: Jim Hagen

Stephanie Herseth
Campaign office: 605-274-7400 in Sioux Falls
Campaign manager: Ian Marquardt

Terry Begay
Volin home: 605-267-2383

Governor

Mike Rounds
Campaign office: 605-945-0839 in Pierre
Campaign manager: Connie Tveidt

Jim Abbott
Campaign office: 605-274-1900 in Sioux Falls

Campaign manager: Dave Parker

Nathan A. Barton
Rapid City home: 605-348-9461

James P. Carlson
Sioux Falls home: 605-331-0958

Public Utilities Commission

Four-year term:

Bob Sahr
Pierre office: 605-773-3201

Curt Johnson
Pierre office: 605-773-3303
Pierre home: 605-223-9536

Six-year term:

Gary Hanson
Sioux Falls home: 605-336-9667

Pam Nelson
Pierre office: 605-773-3201

Secretary of State:

Chris Nelson
Pierre home: 605-224-4095

Kate Looby
Campaign headquarters: 605-977-6264
Sioux Falls home: 605-334-7699

Alex Martin

Attorney General:

Larry Long
Campaign office: 605-280-4502
Pierre office: 605-773-3215
Pierre home: 605-224-4858

Ron Volesky
Huron office: 605-352-2126
Huron home: 605-352-0493

Bob Newland
Hermosa home: 605-255-4032
Campaign office: 877-687-5297

Auditor

Rich Sattgast
Pierre office: 605-224-4554
Pierre home: 605-945-2560

Dick Butler
Pierre office: 605-773-3378

Treasurer:

Vern Larson
Pierre office: 605-773-3341
Pierre home: 605-224-4980

Scott McGregor
Pierre office: 605-773-3378
Rapid City home: 605-341-6178

School and Public Lands:

Alan Aker
Campaign office: 605-786-1127
Rapid City home: 605-348-2618

Bryce Healy
Pierre office: 605-773-3303
Pierre home: 605-224-2577

William R. Stone
Home phone: 605-422-1656

