

HCR

|

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

Date Referred: January 27, 1989

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: _____

The JUDICIARY Committee recommends that:

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 1

[AMEND UNIFORM RULE 56: SESSION SCHEDULE]

Proposing an amendment to the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legislature relating to deadlines for session work.

[] be replaced with CSHCR 1 (JUD) [] the same title
[] a new title

[] have attached amendment(s)

- do pass
- [] do not pass
- [] no recommendation
- [] individual recommendations
- [] additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of intent

ATTACHES ~~YES~~ FISCAL NOTE(S):

- [] fiscal impact
- [] zero fiscal note
- [] zero with analysis

APPROVES PREVIOUS:

- fiscal note(s) published: _____
- [] zero fiscal notes(s) published: _____

SIGNING DO PASS:

SIGNING OTHER THAN DO PASS:
(Do Not Pass, No Recommendation, Amend)

[Handwritten signatures: Hollenbeck, Steve Jacob, Mike Ding, Terry Masters, Mike Miller, Cliff Aiken, J. Ellis]

[Handwritten signature: Peter Jacob]

Chairman's signature

Original sponsors: Ellis, Brown,
M.Davis, et al.

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 1 (Judiciary)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 Proposing an amendment to the Uniform
6 Rules of the Alaska State Legislature
7 relating to deadlines for session work;
8 and providing for an effective date.

9 BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

10 * Section 1. The Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legislature are
11 amended by adding a new rule to read:

12 RULE 56. SESSION SCHEDULE. (a) The following schedule applies
13 during a first and second session to consideration of a bill:

14 (1) the house of origin may not calendar a bill for second
15 reading after the 105th legislative day of a first session or after
16 the 90th legislative day of a second session;

17 (2) a bill may not be transmitted by the house of origin to
18 the second house after the 110th legislative day of a first session or
19 the 95th legislative day of a second session;

20 (3) the second house may not calendar a bill for first or
21 second reading after the 113th legislative day;

22 (4) a bill may not be transmitted by the second house to
23 the house of origin after the 115th legislative day;

24 (5) a report of a Conference Committee, Conference Commit-
25 tee with limited powers of free conference, or Free Conference Commit-
26 tee may not be submitted after the 117th legislative day.

27 (b) A report of a Conference Committee with limited powers of
28 free conference may not be voted on by a house until at least 24 hours
29 after it is duplicated and delivered to the chief clerk or secretary

1 of the house for distribution to each member. The chief clerk or
2 secretary shall certify the time of delivery of the report for record-
3 ing in the journal.

4 (c) An appropriation bill or a committee substitute for an
5 appropriation bill may not be voted on by a house until at least 24
6 hours after it is duplicated and delivered to the chief clerk or
7 secretary of the house for distribution to each member. The chief
8 clerk or secretary shall certify the time of delivery of the report
9 for recording in the journal.

10 (d) This rule may be suspended by a concurrent resolution ap-
11 proved by majority vote in each house. This rule does not apply to
12 resolutions.

13 * Sec. 2. The amendment proposed by this resolution takes effect on the
14 convening of the Second Session of the Sixteenth Alaska State Legislature.
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technical change.

CONFERENCE AND FREE CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

RULE 42. CONFERENCE AND FREE CONFERENCE COMMITTEES. (a) If one house refuses to concur in the amendments of the other it so notifies the amending house and requests that it recede from its amendments. The vote on receding from amendments is taken by the calling of the roll and the recording of the yeas and nays in the journal. A house recedes from its amendments only by a majority vote of the full membership of the house. If the house refuses to recede, the presiding officer of each house appoints three members to sit as a Conference Committee. The committee meets when mutually agreeable to its members. If the committee reaches agreement on previously adopted amendments to a bill adopted by either house, the committee then submits an identical report to each house. The report is not subject to amendment in either house. If the report is adopted by each house the bill is enrolled, signed, and transmitted to the governor. If the members of the Conference Committee cannot agree on amendments, or if one or both houses refuses to adopt the committee report, the Conference Committee submits an identical written report to each house listing the specific points of disagreement for which the committee requests powers of free conference. The presiding officer of each house may then give limited powers of free conference only on the specific points listed. If the members of a Conference Committee with limited powers of free conference cannot agree on amendments, or one or both houses refuses to adopt the committee report, it is then in order to appoint a Free Conference Committee. A member who served on a Conference Committee or a Conference Committee with limited powers of free conference may not be appointed to a subsequent Conference Committee or Free Conference Committee concerning the same measure. The vote on adoption of a conference committee report is taken by the calling of the roll and the recording of the yeas and nays in the journal. Adoption requires a majority vote of the full membership of each house.

(b) A Free Conference Committee is appointed in the same manner as a Conference Committee and may suggest in its report any new amendments clearly germane to the question. When a majority of the membership of the committee from each house agrees on amendments, the amendments are attached to the bill and reported back to each house in an identical report. The report is not subject to amendment in either house. If the report is adopted in each house the bill is then ordered enrolled by its house of origin. If the members of a Free Conference Committee fail to agree on amendments or one or both houses refuses to adopt the free conference report, a second Free Conference Committee may be appointed, but no member of the first committee may be reappointed. A free conference report may not be voted on by the house until at least 24 hours after the report is duplicated and delivered to the chief clerk or secretary of the house for distribution to each member. The chief clerk or secretary shall certify the time of delivery of the report for recording in the journal. The vote on adoption of a free conference committee report is taken by the

calling of the roll and the recording of the yeas and nays in the journal. Adoption requires a majority vote of the full membership of each house.

(c) A Conference Committee with limited powers of free conference or a Free Conference Committee may not include in its report on an appropriation bill an item which was not included in a version of that appropriation bill adopted in third reading by a house and the amount appropriated by an item may not exceed the higher amount appropriated by that item in a version of the bill adopted in third reading by a house. An item in an appropriation bill includes a line item, an allocation, and an appropriation.

(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of (c) of this rule, a Free Conference Committee may consider and include in its report on an appropriation bill appropriations as requested by attached fiscal notes on new legislation and resolutions that have been passed by both houses.

(e) A Conference Committee, a Conference Committee with limited powers of free conference, or a Free Conference Committee may not adopt a report that requires a change in the title of a bill other than a clerical or technical change.

ENROLLMENT

RULE 43. ENROLLMENT. (a) When a bill has passed both houses the presiding officer of the house of origin directs that it be enrolled. The clerk or secretary transmits the engrossed bill to the enrolling secretary of the legislature, who, with the revisor of statutes, checks the bill before placement in final form according to the legislative drafting manual. The enrolling secretary is authorized to correct form and manifest errors which are clerical, typographical, or errors in spelling or errors by way of additions or omissions. The enrolling secretary is required to report errors by way of addition or omission and deficiencies when the bill is returned to the house of origin. When an error or deficiency has been reported, the clerk or secretary shall advise the presiding officers of both houses before the bill is signed and transmitted to the governor.

(b) Bills consisting of several pages need not be formally enrolled if the presiding officer announces that, for reasons of economy and time, formal enrollment is being waived. If enrollment is waived, and the presiding officer of the other house consents, the first page and signatory pages of the bill will be enrolled and then affixed to the engrossed bill along with any certified amendments and when signed by the officers of both houses will be transmitted to the governor with a letter noting that enrollment was waived. Engrossment of such bills may also be waived in the same manner.

TIME LIMIT ON INTRODUCTION

RULE 44. TIME LIMIT ON INTRODUCTION. No bill or resolution other than one sponsored by a standing committee may be introduced after the thirty-fifth day

3111 C STREET, SUITE 455
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503
(907) 561-7628

WHILE IN SESSION
P.O. BOX V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-3704

ALASKA STATE HOUSE

OFFICE OF MAJORITY WHIP



CHAIR
HEALTH, EDUCATION & SOCIAL SERVICES

JUDICIARY

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC TRADE

REPRESENTATIVE JOHNNY ELLIS

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members of the House Judiciary Committee
FROM: Rep. Johnny Ellis
RE: Proposed changes to HCR 1 - REVISED
DATE: March 21, 1999

Attached is a draft committee substitute which incorporates changes to HCR 1 as suggested by members of the Judiciary Committee. The changes are as follows:

- 1) Deadlines for committee action and floor action on bills in the house of origin during the first session were extended to the 105th and 110th days respectively.
- 2) The deadline for conference committee action was moved from the 118th day to the 117th day to compensate for possible parliamentary delays.
- 3) Floor action on Senate bills was moved up to the 115th day to allow at least 2 days for any differences to be resolved before conference committee action is required.
- 4) Committee action on Senate bills was moved to the 113th day to allow at least 2 days for House floor action on Senate bills.
- 5) A subsection (c) was added which requires all appropriation bills to be available for review by members at least 24 hours in advance of a floor vote.
- 6) An effective date was added to have the resolution take effect beginning the next legislative session.

Also attached is a revision of the deadline chart which incorporates changes 1 through 4 above. Other revisions to the chart include: (i) addition of Uniform Rule 44, which established a personal bill introduction deadline for the

Memorandum
March 21, 1989
Page Two

second session, (ii) clarification that "Committee Action" includes the Rules Committee calendaring of bills, and (iii) clarification that the chart applies to actions required by the House.

If you have any comments or suggestions, please contact me or Jim Nordlund of my staff.

Original sponsors: Ellis, Brown,
M.Davis, et al.

1 IN THE HOUSE

2 CS FOR HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 1 ()

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 Proposing an amendment to the Uniform
6 Rules of the Alaska State Legislature
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WHILE IN SESSION
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ALASKA STATE HOUSE

OFFICE OF MESSIAH WHIP



CHAIR
HEALTH, EDUCATION & SOCIAL SERVICES

JUDICIARY

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC TRADE

REPRESENTATIVE JOHNNY ELLIS

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members of the House Judiciary Committee

FROM: Rep. Johnny Ellis *JE*

RE: Proposed changes to HCR 1

DATE: March 10, 1989

Attached is a draft committee substitute which incorporates changes to HCR 1 as suggested by members at the March 8th Judiciary Committee meeting. The changes are as follows:

- 1) Deadlines for committee action and floor action on bills in the house of origin during the first session were extended to the 105th and 110th days respectively.
- 2) The deadline for conference committee action was moved from the 118th day to the 117th day. The deadlines for committee and floor actions on bills originating in the other house were also moved up by one day to conform to this revision.
- 3) A subsection (c) was added which requires all appropriation bills to be available for review by members at least 24 hours in advance of a floor vote.
- 4) An effective date was added to have the Resolution take effect beginning the next legislative session.

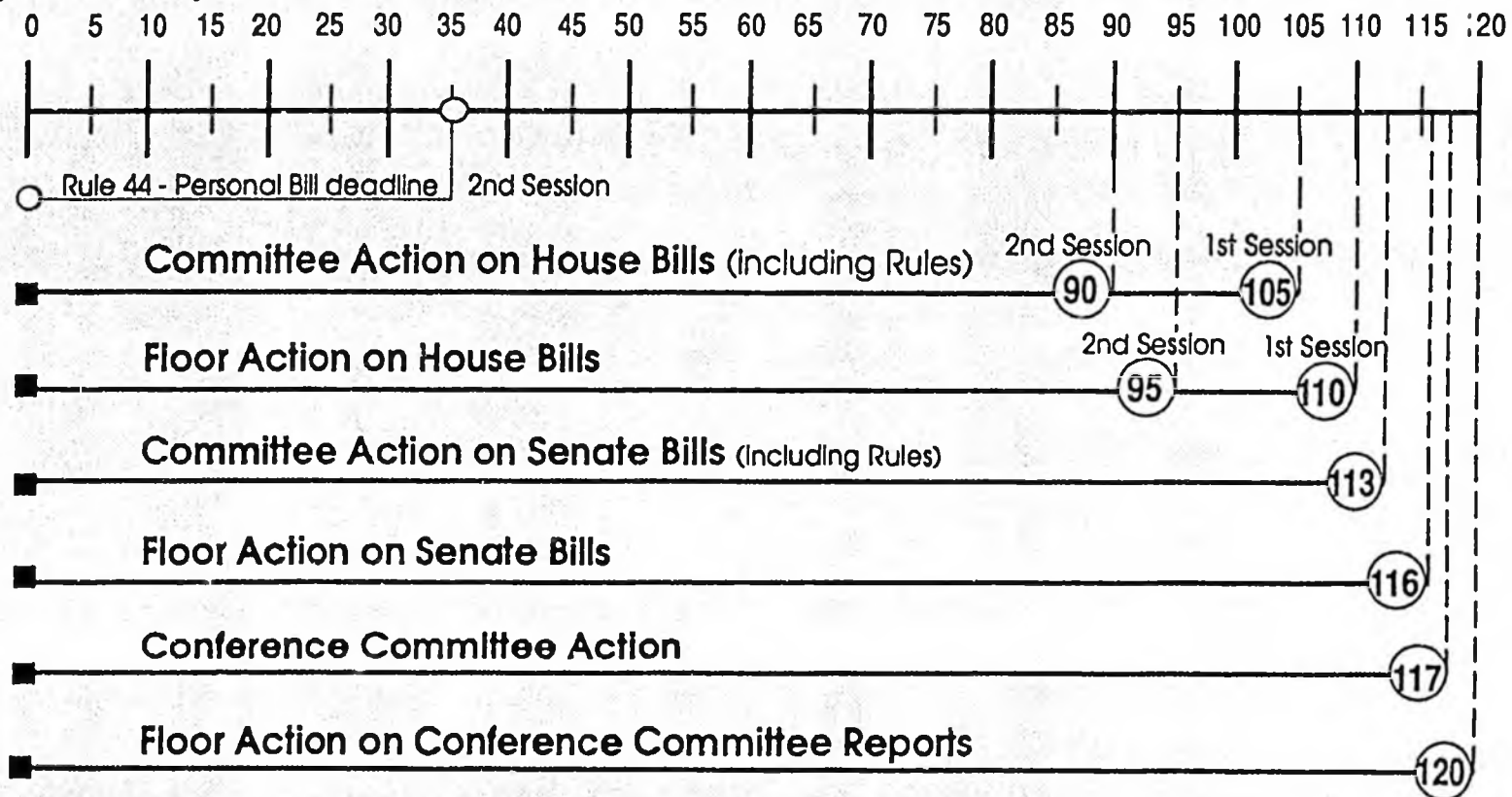
Also attached is a revision of the deadline chart which incorporates changes 1 and 2 above. Other revisions to the chart include: (i) addition of Uniform Rule 44, which established a personal bill introduction deadline for the second session, (ii) clarification that "Committee Action" includes the Rules Committee calendaring of bills, and (iii) clarification that the chart applies to actions required by the House.

If you have any comments or suggestions, please contact me or Jim Nordlund of my staff.

Actions Required on Bills Under HCR1*

(This example is for the House of Representatives)

Legislative Days



* Pursuant to Article II, Section 8 of the Alaska Constitution: "The legislature shall adopt as part of the uniform rules of procedure deadlines for scheduling session work not inconsistent with provisions controlling the length of the session."

1 IN THE HOUSE

2 CS FOR HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 1 ()

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

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ALASKA STATE HOUSE

OFFICE OF MAJORITY WHIP



CHAIR
HEALTH, EDUCATION & SOCIAL SERVICES

JUDICIARY

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC TRADE

REPRESENTATIVE JOHNNY ELLIS

TO: Members of the House Judiciary Committee
FROM: Rep. Johnny Ellis *JE*
RE: HCR 1 - "relating to deadlines for session work"
DATE: February 6, 1989

This resolution proposes to amend the Uniform Rules by setting deadlines for the passage of bills through the legislature. It is identical to HCR 41 which passed the House last year by a vote of 35 to 3, and died in Senate Rules.

We are all aware of the rush of legislation that is brought to the floor in the final days of the session. Bills are often rushed or waived through committees, and adequate consideration and debate of each bill is simply not possible during marathon floor sessions jammed with the most important and often complex legislation.

When the voters passed the session limitation section to the State Constitution in 1984, they also approved language that "the Legislature shall adopt as part of the uniform rules of procedure deadlines for scheduling session work not inconsistent with provisions controlling the length of the session," (Article II, Section 8). In my view, the Legislature has not lived up to this constitutional mandate, and the public is growing less tolerant of the chaos during the final days.

Last year, the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) released Review of the Operations and Procedures of the Alaska House of Representatives, in which the first recommendation was the adoption of a system of deadlines for scheduling session work. This is similar to a recommendation made by NCSL to The Joint Special Committee on Legislative Reform in 1983. Several other states have systems such as the one suggested in this resolution.

Attached is relevant backup material for this resolution. Please call me or Jim Norlund of my staff if you have any questions. Thank you for your consideration of this important reform measure.

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(5)

Date Referred: January 9, 1989

FURTHER REFERRALS: JUDICIARY

Date of Committee Action: _____

The STATE AFFAIRS Committee recommends that:

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 1 [AMEND UNIFORM RULE 56: SESSION SCHEDULE]
Proposing an amendment to the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legislature relating to deadlines for session work.

[] be replaced with _____ [] the same title
[] a new title

[] have attached amendment(s)

- do pass
- do not pass
- no recommendation
- individual recommendations
- additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

- fiscal impact
- zero fiscal note
- zero with analysis

APPROVES PREVIOUS:

- fiscal note(s) published: _____
- zero fiscal notes(s) published: _____

SIGNING DO PASS:

Daniel D. Ouley

Alvin H. ...

Chas. ...

Jim ...

Robert ...

W.A. ...

SIGNING OTHER THAN DO PASS:

(Do Not Pass, No Recommendation, Amend)

W.A. ...

Chairman's signature

Item 2

STATE OF ALASKA
1989 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL VERSION : _____
PUBLISH DATE : _____

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____ Agency Affected: _____
Title: Uniform Rules Amendment relating to deadlines for session work
Sponsor: Ellis Requestor: Ellis
RRJ: _____ Components: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

CAPITAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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REVENUE	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
---------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

No fiscal impact.

Prepared by: House State Affairs Committee Phone: 465-4931
Division: _____ Date: Jan 23, 1989
Approved by Commissioner: Rep. Boucher Date: Jan 23, 1989
Agency: _____

- Distribution (by preparer):
- Legislative Finance
 - Legislative Sponsor
 - Requestor
 - Office of Management and Budget
 - Impacted Agency(ies)



Alaska State Legislature

Official Business

P.O. Box V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

MEMORANDUM

TO: Rep. H.A. "Red" Boucher, Chairman
and Members of the House State Affairs Committee

FROM: Rep. Johnny Ellis ⁹⁴

RE: HCR 1 - "relating to deadlines for session work"

DATE: January 24, 1989

Attached you will find backup materials for HCR 1. This resolution proposes to amend the Uniform Rules by setting deadlines for the passage of bills through the legislature. It is identical to HCR 41 which passed the House last year by a vote of 35 to 3, and died in Senate Rules.

We are all aware of the rush of legislation that is brought to the floor in the final days of the session. Bills are often rushed or waived through committees, and adequate consideration and debate of each bill is simply not possible during marathon floor sessions jammed with the most important and often complex legislation.

When the voters passed the session limitation section to the State Constitution in 1984, they also approved language that "the Legislature shall adopt as part of the uniform rules of procedure deadlines for scheduling session work not inconsistent with provisions controlling the length of the session." (Article II, Section 8). In my view, the Legislature has not lived up to this constitutional mandate, and the public is growing less tolerant of the chaos during the final days.

Last year, the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) released Review of the Operations and Procedures of the Alaska House of Representatives, in which the first recommendation was the adoption of a system of deadlines for scheduling session work. This is similar to a recommendation made by NCSL to The Joint Special Committee on Legislative Reform in 1983. Several other states have systems such as the one suggested in this resolution.

Thank you for your consideration of this important reform measure.

#1

#2

CONSTITUTION - ARTICLE II

Item 4

ing to, or returning from legislative sessions are not subject to civil process and are privileged from arrest except for felony or breach of the peace.

Salary and Expenses

SECTION 7. Legislators shall receive annual salaries. They may receive a per diem allowance for expenses while in session and are entitled to travel expenses going to and from sessions. Presiding officers may receive additional compensation.

Regular Sessions

SECTION 8. The legislature shall convene in regular session each year on the fourth Monday in January, but the month and day may be changed by law. The legislature shall adjourn from regular session no later than one hundred twenty consecutive calendar days from the date it convenes except that a regular session may be extended once for up to ten consecutive calendar days. An extension of the regular session requires the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the membership of each house of the legislature. The legislature shall adopt as part of the uniform rules of procedure deadlines for scheduling session work not inconsistent with provisions controlling the length of the session. [Amendment approved November 6, 1984]

*
Special Sessions

SECTION 9. Special sessions may be called by the governor or by vote of two-thirds of the legislators. The vote may be conducted by the legislative council or as prescribed by law. At special sessions called by the governor, legislation shall be limited to subjects designated in his proclamation calling the session, to subjects presented by him, and the reconsideration of bills vetoed by him after adjournment of the last regular session. Special sessions are limited to thirty days.

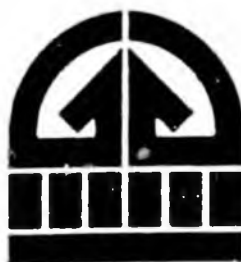
(The amendment of this section was approved by the voters of the state November 2, 1976 and became effective December 23, 1976. This amendment deleted "or" preceding "to subjects" in the third sentence and added "and the reconsideration of bills vetoed by him after adjournment of the last regular session.")

Adjournment

SECTION 10. Neither house may adjourn or recess for longer than three days unless the other concurs. If the two houses cannot agree on the time of adjournment and either house certifies the disagreement to the governor, he may adjourn the legislature.

FINAL REPORT

Review of the Operations and Procedures of the Alaska House of Representatives



prepared by
Rich Jones and Brian Weberg
National Conference of State Legislatures

April 12, 1988

RECOMMENDATION: THE ALASKA LEGISLATURE SHOULD ADOPT A SYSTEM OF DEADLINES FOR SCHEDULING SESSION WORK. AT A MINIMUM, THE SYSTEM SHOULD INCLUDE DEADLINES FOR THE FOLLOWING ACTIONS:

- 1) INTRODUCTION OF BILLS IN THE HOUSE OF ORIGIN;
- 2) COMMITTEE ACTION ON HOUSE OF ORIGIN BILLS;
- 3) FINAL FLOOR ACTION IN HOUSE OF ORIGIN;
- 4) COMMITTEE ACTION ON BILLS FROM OPPOSITE HOUSE;
- 5) FINAL FLOOR ACTION ON BILLS FROM OPPOSITE HOUSE; AND
- 6) CONFERENCE COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The Alaska House does operate under one bill introduction limit. Rule 44 of the Uniform Rules prohibits the introduction of personal bills after the 35th day of the second session. Bill introduction data from 1986 (see Table 1 below) suggests that this deadline is strictly enforced. Indeed, 87 percent of all the 1986 House bills and resolutions were introduced by this deadline. The 1986 performance is in stark contrast to 1985, when only 44 percent of these items were introduced by the 36th day. Although it is difficult to relate this deadline directly to an improvement in the end-of-session logjam, it is interesting to note that although the House passed about the same number of House bills and resolutions in both years (1985=140, 1986=137), they passed twice as many in the last week of the 1985 session (29) as they did in the 1986 session (14). [Note: These figures represent House bills and resolutions engrossed and forwarded to the Senate for consideration. See Appendices A and B for further illustration of the Alaska House logjam.]

ALASKA LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURES STUDY

FINAL REPORT

Submitted to:

The Joint Special Committee on Legislative Reform



Prepared by the

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE LEGISLATURES

1125 Seventeenth Street, Suite 1500

Denver, Colorado 80202

May 15, 1983

PART I

RULES AND PROCEDURES

The National Conference of State Legislatures' study of the Alaska Legislature's rules and procedures began with a detailed review of the uniform rules and the gathering of information on staff size, turnover, committee makeup, committee budgets, session deadlines, past session patterns, bill flow, and interim work. Four areas - - session length, the committee process, the interim period and staff - - were examined. The National Conference of State Legislatures' staff conducted numerous interviews with leaders, committee chairmen, other members and staff of the Alaska Legislature to determine areas of concern. Lobbyists, members of the press and public interest groups also were interviewed. The study is not a comprehensive review of the Alaska Legislatures' rules and procedures, but focuses on the specific problem areas identified through the interviews.

What follows is a series of recommendations for the Alaska Legislature to consider covering various aspects of session length, the committee process, the interim period and staff. The recommendations are accompanied by a discussion of the problems as raised by members of the Alaska Legislature and information on other state practices as possible solutions for Alaska.

A. Session Length

Background: Legislatures today face extremely complex issues and tremendous bill volumes. To maintain the part-time citizen legislature and still deliberate on and screen bills has become increasingly difficult. Scheduling session time effectively is critical. Scheduling helps to avoid some of the last minute chaos, and assures important bills are not lost in the process. Scheduling helps regulate session work and can help to expedite session time.

1. The Alaska Legislature should establish a series of deadlines for scheduling session work and controlling the length of the session. The legislature should consider, at a minimum, scheduling session work (whether by rules or leadership direction) to cover the following:

- o Bill draft requests
- o Introduction of bills in house of origin
- o Committee action for house of origin bills
- o Final floor action in house of origin
- o Committee action for bills from opposite house
- o Final floor action for bills from the opposite house
- o Conference committee reports.

2. The Alaska Legislature should adopt a session scheduling system which emphasizes committee work early in the session and floor activity in the later weeks. The legislature should consider removing the limit of ten prefiled bills per member and encourage

members to prefile the majority of bills during the interim before the start of the session. Leadership should be able to assign bills to committees during the interim.

Discussion: There is concern among members of the Alaska legislature and the public that the legislature is spending too much time in session. They are concerned about preserving the part-time, citizen legislature. Yet, there is a lack of consensus, as evidenced by the interviews and votes on constitutional amendments, for limiting the number of session days or instituting a per diem cut off. Clearly, the number of session days has increased over the last four bienniums. The first and second sessions of the Eighth Alaska Legislature were 95 and 96 days, respectively. The first session of the Twelfth Alaska Legislature, however, was 165 days and the second session was 144 days. The length of sessions has been affected by a variety of factors, the most significant being the dramatic growth in Alaskan oil revenues. With population growth doubling over the past fifteen years, the Alaska legislature has had to respond to a myriad of social problems. In addition, being a relatively young state, Alaska is still faced with developing a body of law of its own.

Another factor that points to the need for deadlines is the build-up of bills on the floor of the Alaska Legislature at the end of session. For example, out of the 201 bills passed by the Alaska Senate during the 21-week 1980 session, 53% passed out during the last four weeks of the session.

The flow of legislation through the process also affects session length. The majority of bills considered by the Alaska Legislature are introduced during the first several weeks of the session, but few are passed out of either chamber. For instance, in 1979 during the first five weeks of the session 75% of the total number of Senate bills had been introduced, but the Senate had only passed out 7.8% of the total number of Senate and House bills passed out that session. During the 1980 session, the same pattern is evident. Fifty-two percent of the total number of bills had been introduced by the fifth week, but only 5.5% of the total number of bills passed had been passed out. In addition, out of 792 bills introduced in 1979, only 102 were prefiled. In 1980, 833 bills were introduced and 51 were prefiled by members of the Alaska Legislature.

By instituting a series of deadlines, encouraging prefiling, and establishing committee time in the early part of the session when floor work is not particularly heavy, the Alaska Legislature can help reduce committee and floor jams near the end of the session and place some controls on the length of the session.

Deadlines for introduction and action on bills are the most common techniques adopted by legislatures for handling bill flow and scheduling work. Three-fourths of the 99 state legislative bodies employ deadlines for introduction of bills, and one-half also provide deadlines for committee action on bills. Colorado, Illinois, and South Dakota have the detailed schedule of deadlines outlined in the recommendation.

Deadlines can be set up either formally by rule or informally enforced by leadership. In order to be effective, deadlines need to be established systematically and adhered to. If followed, deadlines will enable the legislature to schedule and plan the session.

Most legislatures permit prefilng of legislation, and in several states leadership refers prefled bills to committee before the session begins. This enables committees to begin work immediately when the session starts. Prefiling by itself is not always effective, but when coupled with a deadline system, such as in Florida, it can be a very effective device. The Florida House makes the first day of the session the deadline for all member bills, effectively requiring all bills to be prefled. Incumbent members may prefile bills immediately following sine die adjournment of the previous session. If an incumbent is defeated for reelection, those prefled bills are dead unless cosponsored by a reelected legislator. New members may begin prefiling immediately following the November organizational session. Prefled bills are referred to committees by leadership and the committees, which are appointed and begin work in November, study, amend and act on bills up until the opening day of the session in April. Between the first and second session committees actively work on carry-over legislation.

Other states have encouraged prefiling by placing a limit on the number of bills a member can introduce during the session. For example, Montana lawmakers may introduce only five bills once the session has begun. However, the limit does not apply to prefled bills prior to the session, interim committee bills, state agency bills or resolutions. In Colorado, the joint rules specify a six bill limitation for the number of measures a member can introduce during session. Detailed deadlines for various legislative actions also are set. To allow for emergencies, a Committee on Delayed Bills is established in each house. The committee, composed of the presiding officer and two party floor leaders, can approve late introductions. Appropriations bills are excluded from the limitation.

Increased committee time in the early part of the session can help expedite the process. This mechanism enables committees to work uninterrupted when floor activity is generally slow. Therefore, committees can act on more bills earlier. Increased committee time in the early part of the session can be scheduled in a variety of ways. For instance, from January to March in Connecticut, floor sessions are held only once a week and the rest of the time is devoted to committee work. Iowa utilizes the first four to eight weeks of session for all committee work. Only committee meetings are held in the Pennsylvania House in January and February, after which floor action alternates weekly with committee meetings. Nebraska and the Kentucky and Pennsylvania Senates utilize a recess period for increased committee meeting time.

3. Committee Process

Background: An effective and efficient legislature depends upon a strong committee system. Committees are the workhorses of the legislature, mini-legislatures, performing policy and program formulation and control. Committee chairmen play a key management function in directing the committee process. The success of a committee system depends significantly on how chairmen plan and manage committee time. Staff also play an important role in the committee process by providing information and analysis to committees -- the keys to informed decision making. Finally, committees serve as the



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
RESEARCH AGENCY

P.O. Box Y, State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811-3100
Mail Stop 3100
(907) 465-3991

July 22, 1986

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Max Gruenberg
ATTN: Jim Nordland
FROM: Katherine Hazard *KH*
Legislative Analyst
RE: Scheduling Bills through the Legislature
Research Request 87-003

You asked our agency to provide information on how other state legislatures schedule bills in order to prevent logjamming of bills during the last few days of the session. You asked specifically for information about these legislative rules in states which have a limit on session length. You also requested information on the number of bills passed during the last two days of the Alaska legislative session in 1986.

Bill Scheduling Rules in Other States

During the last two decades, the number of bills introduced in most state legislatures has increased. The attached graph shows that the number of bills introduced in the Alaska Legislature increased substantially through the 1960s and 70s. Since 1981 there has been a downward trend in the number of bills introduced in the Alaska Legislature.

As of 1983, 37 states had an effective limit on the length of legislative sessions: 30 states had a limit in statutory or constitutional provisions; 1 had a limit proclaimed in the legislative rules; and 6 states had indirect limits on session length through restrictions on legislators pay, per diem, or daily allowance. Only 13 states had no limit on length of the legislative session.

¹The amendment to the Alaska Constitution, Article II, Section 8, which limits the legislative session length, was passed in the general election held on November 6, 1984; thus, in the statistics from 1983, Alaska is included as a state with no session limit.

Because of the constraints on session length and in response to the increase in legislation, several states have adopted rules to assure the timely movement of bills through committees and/or through each house in order to prevent logjamming of bills toward the end of the session. I spoke with legislative staff in six states with such rules: Connecticut, Illinois, Colorado, Iowa, Montana, and North Dakota. Some of the states schedule bills by setting deadlines for transmittal from one house to the other; others establish deadlines for reporting bills out of committee. These rules are described below based on conversations with staff in the respective legislatures.

Connecticut. Rules of the Connecticut legislature include bill submission deadlines and deadlines for the movement of bills through committees. In Connecticut, legislators submit bill and resolution proposals to the legislative commissioner's office in informal language. These are read on the floor and assigned to committees. In 1985 members of the general assembly could submit bill and resolution proposals through January 23rd. Additional information or documentation to the committees needed to be submitted by February 1 in 1985.

Fully drafted bills may be introduced only by committees. In 1985, deadlines for committees to submit drafting requests to the legislative commissioner's office ranged from February 19th to February 28th depending upon the committee. Deadlines for Finance, Revenue and Bonding; Judiciary; and Appropriations Committees were last. Deadlines for drafting requests on proposed bills and resolutions on which hearings are held are later yet; these request deadlines are 10 days prior to the date by which bills must be reported out of committee.

There are also deadlines for reporting bills out of committees. In 1985, deadlines ranged from March 26th through May 8th. Bills not reported out of committee are deemed failed. However, bills may be forced out of committee if: (1) the speaker of the house and the president of the senate certify that the legislation should be acted on by the general assembly; or (2) a majority of the members of the house of origin petition the clerk. There are no deadlines governing transmittal of bills from one house to the other.

Illinois. The Illinois legislature adjourns on or before June 30th. All substantive bills must pass out of committee before the end of the first Friday in May. If a bill has not moved out of committee by this date, it is dead unless the deadline is suspended by a two-thirds vote. Bills may also be petitioned out of committee. Bills must be out of the appropriations committee by the second Friday in May. There is no deadline for transmittal to the other house.

Colorado. The Colorado legislature has rules governing the dates for movement of bills through committee, to the floor, and for transmittal from one house to the other. However, there are no deadlines for appropriations or revenue bills. The Colorado legislature has alternating long and short sessions, with the long session following election years. The calendar for 1986 (a short session) is described below.

Jan 8: begin session
Jan 17: bill drafting deadline
Feb 1: deadline for introducing bills
Feb 21: bills must be out of committee in the house of origin
Mar 3: deadline for passage of bills in the house of origin
Mar 18: bills must be reported out of committee in the second house
Mar 28: deadline for passage of bills in the second house
Apr 29: reconvene for adjournment²
May 27: deadline for adjournment.

Iowa. Although Iowa has no limit on the length of legislative sessions expenses are paid for a maximum of 110 legislative days (100 days in even years). The legislative rules scheduling movement of bills through the legislature in Iowa are similar to those in Colorado. There are no deadlines on Appropriations and Ways and Means bills and the majority and minority leaders may co-sponsor a bill at any time. Other bills, however, must move according to the following schedule in even years.

2nd week: deadlines for bill drafting requests; committee chairs may still make requests
8th week: bills must be out of committee in the house of origin
9th week: deadline for passage of bills in the house of origin
11th week: bills must be out of committee in the second house
12th week: deadline for passage of bills in the second house

Beginning in the 13th week, the legislative bodies address co-sponsored minority and majority bills, conference committee reports, ways and means bills, appropriation bills, unfinished business and other legislative action exempted from the deadlines applicable to most legislation.

According to Diane Bolender, of the Iowa Legislative Service Bureau, this scheduling method is effective and few exceptions are made to the deadlines.

Montana. Montana has a session limit of 90 legislative days. Bills, excepting appropriation and revenue bills, must be transmitted from one house to the other on or before the 45th legislative day of the session. Amendments to these bills must be sent back to the other house by the 70th day. If a bill is not transmitted to the other house by the deadline, it may be transmitted only if there is a two-thirds vote to accept transmittal of the bill by the house to which it is to be transmitted.

²In some legislative sessions, the rules for recessing are suspended and the legislature meets until the adjournment deadline.

In Montana, all appropriations bills originate in the House. Revenue and appropriations bills from the House must be transmitted to the Senate on or before the 70th legislative day. Senate amendments to these bills must be transmitted to the House on or before the 85th day. Revenue bills originating in the Senate must be transmitted to the House on or before the 60th legislative day. Amendments from the House to the Senate on Senate revenue bills must be transmitted to the Senate by the 70th legislative day. In addition, several types of legislative action may occur at any time during the session; interum study resolutions; bills repealing, adopting, or amending administrative rules; and joint resolutions advising or requesting a change in administrative rules. Montana has no deadlines for committee reports.

North Dakota. The North Dakota legislature has a session limit of 80 legislative days. Their rules, however, are based on a 60 legislative day session.

After the 10th day, no legislator may introduce more than 3 bills.

After the 15th day, no bills may be introduced.

After the 18th day, no resolutions excepting study resolutions or resolutions regarding the US Constitution may be introduced.

After the 23rd day, any bill with a fiscal note of more than \$5,000 must be moved to the appropriations committee.

By the end of the 31st day, all bills must be reported out of committee.

By the end of the 33rd day: (1) all study resolutions and proposed resolutions regarding the U.S. Constitution must be out of committee; and (2) all bills must be transmitted to the other house.

By the end of the 46th day, all bills must be reported out of committee of the second house.

If a bill is not reported out of committee on schedule, it is pulled out of committee at the deadline and taken to the floor or referred to the appropriations committee as necessary. There is a floor vote upon every bill introduced.

Legislative procedures in North Dakota also differ from those in Alaska in that state agencies (comparable to departments in the State of Alaska) may introduce bills. Most agency bills are first assigned to the Senate because the Senate has fewer bills introduced; this evens out the load somewhat.

In addition to the rules adopted to schedule movement of bills through the legislature, many state legislatures have adopted rules to limit the number of bills introduced. Most states (79 of 99 legislative bodies) have deadlines for bill introduction, as Alaska does for the second session of each legislature. Forty-six legislative bodies have cut-off dates for requesting bill drafts.

Other methods for reducing the number of bills introduced include:

- a skeleton bill system where an outline is submitted to the appropriate committee, and the committee is responsible for having the bill drafted;
- a limit on the number of bills a legislator may introduce; and
- a prohibition on duplication of bill introductions in the two houses.

Bills Passed in the Final Days of the Legislative Session

You also requested information about legislative action during the final days of the 1986 Fourteenth Legislature. Thirty-two percent (68 bills) of the bills passed by the House during the second session were passed in the last two days; 34 percent (62 bills) of the bills passed by the Senate during the second session were passed in the last two days. In addition, the House voted on 16 other measures during the last two days: three conference committee substitute bills, five joint resolutions, six concurrent resolutions, and two letters of intent. The Senate voted on 9 other measures: four joint resolutions, four concurrent resolutions, and one Senate resolution.

Statistical Summary of Legislation 1985-1986

	<u>Bills Introduced</u>			<u>Bills Passed</u>			<u>Bills Passed Last 2 Days</u>		
	<u>1st</u> <u>Ses</u>	<u>2nd</u> <u>Ses</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>1st</u> <u>Ses</u>	<u>2nd</u> <u>Ses</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>May 11</u> <u>86</u>	<u>May 12</u> <u>86</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>House</u>	448	262	710	158	208	366	17	51	68
<u>Senate</u>	322	167	489	142	184	326	8	54	62

* * * *

We requested copies of the legislative rules from the six states discussed in this memorandum. Please let us know if you would like us to forward copies of these rules to you; or if we may provide additional information.

KH

Attachment



Alaska State Legislature

Official Business

P.O. Box V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

MEMORANDUM

TO: Reps. Peter Goll and Max F. Gruenberg, Jr.,
Co-Chairs, House Judiciary Committee

FROM: Rep. Johnny Ellis *JE*

RE: HCR 1 - "relating to deadlines for session work"

DATE: January 25, 1989

I respectfully request that your Committee hear HCR 1 at the earliest possible convenience. This resolution proposes to amend the Uniform Rules by setting deadlines for the passage of bills through the legislature. It is identical to HCR 41 which passed the House last year by a vote of 35 to 3, and died in Senate Rules.

We are all aware of the rush of legislation that is brought to the floor in the final days of the session. Bills are often rushed or waived through committees, and adequate consideration and debate of each bill is simply not possible during marathon floor sessions jammed with the most important and often complex legislation.

When the voters passed the session limitation section to the State Constitution in 1984, they also approved language that "the Legislature shall adopt as part of the uniform rules of procedure deadlines for scheduling session work not inconsistent with provisions controlling the length of the session," (Article II, Section 8). In my view, the Legislature has not lived up to this constitutional mandate, and the public is growing less tolerant of the chaos during the final days.

Last year, the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) released Review of the Operations and Procedures of the Alaska House of Representatives, in which the first recommendation was the adoption of a system of deadlines for scheduling session work. This is similar to a recommendation made by NCSL to The Joint Special Committee on Legislative Reform in 1983. Several other states have systems such as the one suggested in this resolution.

Thank you for your consideration of this important reform measure.



4336 E. 101st St.
Anchorage, Alaska 99516

Dear Members of the House Judiciary Committee:

I urge your support for HCR 1, proposing an amendment to the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legislature relating to deadlines for session work. The Alaska League of Women Voters believes that the Alaska legislative system should be responsive, representative, accessible, efficient, and accountable. To that end, we support measures that will lead to efficient and effective operation of the legislative process with full opportunities for citizen input.

A survey that was conducted some time ago by one of our study committees found that legislators, lobbyists, administrators and members of the press alike felt that end of the session "logjamming" and bill trading between the Houses have a detrimental effect on legislation that is finally passed. Our position includes strongly advocating for improved operations, clearly stated schedules and well publicized and coordinated opportunities for access to the public policy making process. HCR 1 is one step in the right direction.

Sincerely,

Charlotte Fox (by CFS)

Charlotte A. Fox
President

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON STATE AFFAIRS

RECAP OF
HCR 1

Amend Uniform Rule 56: Session Schedule

Received January 9, 1989

by Reps. Ellis, Brown, M. Davis, Hanley, Koponen,
Navarre, Ulmer, Zawacki, Donley and Collins

Heard January 25, 1989

Passed Out of Committee January 25, 1989
6 Do Pass

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HCR 1: Amend Uniform Rule 56: Session Schedule

- Item 1: HCR 1 by Ellis, Brown, M. Davis, Hanley, Koponen, Navarre, Ulmer, Zawacki, Donly and Collins
- Item 2: Fiscal Note
- Item 3: Rep. Ellis' Memorandum
January 24, 1989
- Item 4: Article II of the Alaska State Constitution
- Item 5: Final Report: Review of the Operations and
Procedures of the Alaska House of Representatives
prepared April 12, 1988
- Item 6: Alaska Legislative Procedures Study Final Report
Submitted to the Joint Special Committee on
Legislative Reform May 15, 1983
- Item 7: House Research Request 87-003
Scheduling Bills Through the Legislatue

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(5)

Date Referred: January 9, 1989

FURTHER REFERRALS: JUDICIARY

Date of Committee Action: _____

The STATE AFFAIRS Committee recommends that:

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 1 [AMEND UNIFORM RULE 56: SESSION SCHEDULE]
Proposing an amendment to the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legislature
relating to deadlines for session work.

[] be replaced with _____ [] the same title
[] a new title

[] have attached amendment(s)

- do pass
- do not pass
- no recommendation
- individual recommendations
- additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

APPROVES PREVIOUS:

- fiscal impact
- zero fiscal note
- zero with analysis

- fiscal note(s) published: _____
- zero fiscal notes(s) published: _____

SIGNING DO PASS:

SIGNING OTHER THAN DO PASS:
(Do Not Pass, No Recommendation, Amend)

David Duley

Alvin Halverson

Carl H. Gault

Jim Bawardi

Edwin D. Minton

D. A. Bush

D. A. Bush

Chairman's signature

Item 2

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____ Agency Affected: _____
Title: Uniform Rules Amendment
relating to deadlines for session work BRU: _____
Sponsor: Ellis Components: _____
Requestor: Ellis

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

CAPITAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
---------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

REVENUE	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
---------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

No fiscal impact.

Prepared by: House State Affairs Committee Phone: 465-4931
Division: _____ Date: Jan 23, 1989
Approved by Commissioner: Rep. Boucher *W.B. Boucher* Date: Jan 23, 1989
Agency: _____

Distribution (by preparer):

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)

Item 3
Aug.

By Brown, Ellis, Boucher, Cotten
Donley, Ulmer, M. Davis, Koponen
and Navarre

Prepared by:
Rep. Kay Brown
January 19, 1989

HJR 1: Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Alaska relating to open meetings.

HJR 1 proposes to amend the State Constitution by:

- mandating legislative adherence to the Open Meetings Act
- providing for court enforcement in the instance of a violation
- requiring that the discussions and debates of the legislature or a committee of the legislature be open unless the house of the legislature or a committee is meeting in executive session to consider matters authorized by law
- prohibiting a quorum of a house of the legislature or a committee of the legislature from engaging in private and substantive discussions and debates on legislation under its jurisdiction
- providing for a civil fine for a wilful violation, and other sanctions authorized by law.

HJR 1 includes intent language making it clear that this amendment is not intended to prevent the free flow of ideas among legislators or their participation in public forums, community events, site visitations, or social events. It intends to make openness in government the rule and secrecy the exception, and ensures that the public is not excluded during the substantive deliberative and decision-making stages of the budgetary and lawmaking process.

Item 4
Aug

2 lawmakers argue case for open meetings amendment

Amendment would protect the public's right to know

By SEN. ARLISS STURGULEWSKI

Alaska's Open Meeting Act states "All meetings of a legislative body ... are open to the public ..." If members of the Anchorage Assembly, the Bristol Bay Borough Assembly, or the Ketchikan City Council meet to discuss legislative matters the meeting has to be public.

The law clearly applies to the legislature also, but the way Alaska's Constitution is constructed there can be no enforcement against the legislature. The legislature says, "Do as we say, not as we do." Hypocritical? You bet, but also very comfortable for some.

The legislation which Rep. Brown introduced in the House and I introduced in the Senate last year would amend the Constitution to prohibit private and substantive debate on legislation by a quorum of either house or a committee of the legislature. Legislators could be personally subject to civil fine for violations, but legislation could not be invalidated.

The amendment makes a proper exception for executive sessions for consideration of confidential material. It also specifies that

the courts may not prescribe rules or procedures for the conduct of legislative business.

Certainly any change to a Constitution should be made with great thought and care, yet one of the beauties and strengths of our form of government is that our constitutions are living, growing documents. Since statehood, the Alaska Constitution has been amended 18 times to clarify and protect our rights. The public should be guaranteed the right to know what their representatives and senators are doing when a quorum of them meet to work on legislation.

I have no problem with making my stands in public. This is the least that people deserve from their legislators.

For next session I have already prefilled Senate Joint Resolution No. 1 — "Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Alaska relating to open meetings."

This is an issue of fundamental importance to Alaska, and with your support we can amend our state Constitution and ensure the public's right to participate in their own government.

Sen. Arliss Sturgulewski represents midtown and South Anchorage in the state Senate.

Public need for access has never been more critical

By REP. KAY BROWN

When the Alaska Supreme Court ruled last year on the open meetings lawsuit brought against the legislature by the League of Women Voters and two newspapers, the court decision highlighted a crucial flaw in our state Constitution. While there was no dispute that violations had occurred, the Supreme Court ruled that it was powerless under the Constitution to enforce the state's Open Meetings Act against the legislature.

In the *League vs. the Alaska Legislature* case, there was no argument that secret closed-door meetings were held during the 1986 legislative session in violation of the Open Meetings Act. However, because the Alaska Constitution currently does not expressly provide the court jurisdiction to enforce the law with regard to the legislature, the court ruled that it could not require the legislature to obey the law.

Openness is the foundation of effective democratic representation — without access to legislative meetings there can be no accountability. It is essential for the public

and press to be able to follow and understand the issues debated and decided by the legislature — not only to know what happens, but also how and why specific decisions are made.

That's why Sen. Arliss Sturgulewski and I sponsored constitutional amendments last legislative session that would guarantee the public's right of access to the legislative deliberations. House Joint Resolution 44 passed the House with overwhelming support. Although HJR 44 cleared three of its Senate committee referrals, the resolution died in the Senate Rules Committee without a vote of the full Senate.

Decisions made in Juneau are of vital interest to all Alaskans as the case comes to terms with declining revenues. I will continue working to secure passage of an amendment to guarantee the public's right of access to legislative debate. Until such an amendment is adopted, the legislature will be free to meet at will behind closed doors in violation of the Open Meetings Act, but beyond the reach of the courts.

Rep. Kay Brown represents downtown Anchorage in the state House.

Item 5
orig



January 19, 1989

Representative Kay Brown
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Brown:

The Alaska League of Women Voters strongly support HJR 1, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Alaska relating to open meetings. As you must know, our belief is strong that the deliberations and the decision making of the Legislature and its constituent groups must be done in full public view. We believe in it so strongly that we are working with other interested groups to launch an initiative campaign. The process of placing the initiative on the ballot for a vote of the people will be a healthy one. It will provide an opportunity for public debate and then for voters to say whether they believe public access to legislative meetings should be guaranteed in the Constitution of the State of Alaska.

The League of Women Voters asks you to give the people of Alaska the opportunity to make that decision. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Charlotte Fox (by RB)

Charlotte Fox
President

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY

POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
907-465-3800

Copies of minutes listed below were originally included in this file. The minutes are available on the STAIRS database CMFR. In order to save space copies of minutes have not been left in the files.

Mary Van Nimwegen

HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS

January 25, 1989 8:30 AM.

HCR 1



Official Business

COMMITTEE:

HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS

DATE:

SIGN-IN

Subject of meeting:

HCR 1

HB ~~43~~ 34

HB 48

NAME

ADDRESS

PHONE

REPRESENTING

If testifying,
which Bill #?

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	REPRESENTING	If testifying, which Bill #?
✓ Jim Chase	P.O. Box 1169 Douglas 99824	4400	Dept. of Admin. Pioneers' Pensions	HB 34
✓ Barbara Anthony	711 W. W. Loughby	4400	Dept. of Admin. Pioneers' Benefits	HB 34
✓ Eileen Jones	P.O. Box 5-0462 99801	2323	D of Revenue PFD Div.	HB 34
James E. Fisher				
✓ Ron Lorenz	D/Caw	5-3600		HB 34
Paula Carol	P.O. Box V	3771	Son. Kerthula	

HCR 41:

JRN-DATE		JRN-PG	ACTION
02/03/88	(H)	2089	READ THE FIRST TIME - REFERRAL(S)
02/03/88	(H)	2089	JUDICIARY
03/23/88	(H)	2719	JUD RPT CS(JUD) 3DP 3NR
03/28/88	(H)	2720	ZERO FISCAL NOTE PUBLISHED 3/28/88
03/28/88	(H)	2720	REFERRED TO RULES

ACTION NARRATIVE

TAPE ONE, SIDE A
Number 000

The House Rules Committee was called to order at 8:10 a.m..

Chairman Mike Navarre introduced Rich Jones and Brian Weberg of the National Conference of State Legislatures and handed out a report prepared by them entitled, Final Report, Review of the Operations and Procedures of the Alaska House of Representatives. This 73 page report was handed out to all committee members and will be distributed throughout the legislature.

#HCR 41

Chairman Navarre brought the first bill before the committee, CSHCR 41(JUD).

Representative Johnny Ellis, the prime sponsor of the bill, stepped up to the table. He pointed out a section on page three of the above mentioned report that states: "There was general consensus that the end-of-session 'logjam' was a significant problem. Concern was expressed that the logjam prevented proper consideration of bills and allowed a small group to control the legislative process. Several interviewees countered, however, that the logjam was simply a natural result of the bargaining process within a democratic institution." He continued by stating that this small section indicates there is a great deal of discussion over this subject.

Rep. Ellis went over the changes that were previously made to HCR 41 in the Judiciary Committee which are incorporated in CSHCR 41(JUD). He stated that he felt these were improvements to the bill.

Number 191

Rep. Terry Martin suggested that, in order to prevent a loophole in the bill, it should include all three types of conference committees on page 1, lines 21 and 22, (Conference Committee, Conference Committee with limited powers of free conference, and Free Conference Committee.)

Rep. Max Gruenberg requested a cleaner language, without changing the intent of this amendment, amending page 1, lines 21 and 22 to read, "no conference committee reports may be submitted after the 118th legislative day" and offered this amendment to the bill. There were no objections and the amendment passed.

Discussion followed on the 120 day session limit with referral to the ongoing court case over whether we should count the first day of session as day one or if the first day is opening day and the next day is officially day one. The Committee questioned the effect this would have on CSHCR 41(RES).

Number 452

Rep. Gruenberg stated that work done in the first year of a session is different than work done in the second year, specifically in the last two weeks of the session. He continued by stating that this should be reflected in the bill. He offered an amendment to this effect.

Rep. Ellis stated that the public is just as concerned about the first year of a session as the second. Many important public policy decisions are made in the first year. If the deadlines work for the second year they should work just as well for the first year.

Rep. Gruenberg withdrew his amendment.

Rep. Pettyjohn suggested that we preserve these guidelines for appropriation bills only.

Rep. Gruenberg moved CSHCR 41(JUD) as amended with individual recommendations. There were no objections and it was so moved.

Number 690

Chairman Navarre brought the next bill before the committee, CSHB 424(HESS).

Rep. Gruenberg offered an amendment to page 1, line 28: after "state" insert "The representative of the military reservation schools shall be a resident of the state."

Rep. Navarre offered an amendment to the Gruenberg amendment to delete "The representative of the military reservation schools" and insert "Each member." This would require all members of the state Board of Education to be residents of the State of Alaska.

There were no objections, it was so moved.

Representative Taylor said he realized the need, but didn't understand why Legal Services didn't have their own form. They could implant their own form and take care of the need. He discussed problems which occur when attorneys are not involved, noting that most probate problems occur when no will is left. He felt having people do their own form would be like telling them to do neurosurgery.

Chairman Sund said they would work on HB 438 and bring it back before the committee. He pointed out that statutes exist to deal with property when no will is left. He announced that HCR 41 would be up next.

Number 530

Representative Ellis stated that HCR 41 would establish in Uniform Rules, deadlines for session work. He reminded committee members of the rush of bills in the last days of session and provided copies of floor calendars and supplemental calendars for the 119th day of last session. He said legislators have the responsibility for casting considered votes on bills and they don't have that opportunity when they are rushed through at the last minute without any discussion. He felt the system doesn't work as well as it should for this reason. HCR 41 attempts to deal with this by creating a schedule that makes more sense. He wanted a focus on a session plan rather than the usual adjournment plan. He pointed out that the National Conference on State Legislatures recommended scheduling of deadlines to avoid the last minute chaos and alleviate the loss of important legislation in the final days. He noted that most states have something similar in place. The 1984 Constitutional amendment that created the 120-day session limit also had language related to deadlines for session work and that has not been done. HCR 41 would conform to that mandate. He noted that it would apply to bills but not resolutions. He added that the Uniform Rules are always open to amendment as an escape hatch and there is also the possibility for special session if needed.

Representative Taylor thought it was a good idea.

Chairman Sund asked what happens if the legislature doesn't follow the limit and violates the Uniform Rules. He noted that the legislature can also break the rules by a 21 count vote.

Representative Ellis wanted the Uniform Rule amendment for housekeeping procedures. There would be no sanctions for not following it except for public scrutiny and the legislature would have to make the decision to live up to the rule.

Chairman Sund had no real objection to HCR 41 and added that he has just become used to the scramble of the last days.

Representative Ulmer commented that the absence of sanctions regarding following the Uniform Rules was no reason not to support HCR 41. She moved the resolution with individual recommendations. Chairman Sund objected.

Representative Barnes said a session plan was not all that easy. It must include priority bills to be moved through the system and it needed other things to go with it. She noted that someone has to have the responsibility for moving the bills through.

TAPE 111, SIDE 2
Number 001

Representative Navarre said he supported the bill and was a co-sponsor. He pointed out that the majority of bills come up in the last week and that bills are passed with no debate or scrutiny. He wanted to make sure the legislature gives adequate scrutiny to bills instead of ramrodding them through. He suggested a 21 or 27 vote waiver of the rule without the approval of the other body.

Chairman Sund pointed out that the legislature was still getting used to the 120 day limit and noted that each house could adopt a session plan internally.

Representative Barnes suggested that line 14 be changed from the 95th day to the 90th day so that thirty days are given to get bills through the other body.

Chairman Sund asked what happens after the 117th day.

Number 80

Representative Gruenberg suggested that HCR 41 be assigned to a subcommittee headed by Representative Navarre, the Rules Committee chair.

Representative Navarre commented that a side effect of structuring a session plan toward 120 days would be to lock the legislature into 120 day sessions. It was his opinion that session could end sooner.

Representative Ulmer withdrew her motion to pass HCR 41 from committee. There was no objection. Chairman Sund appointed a subcommittee consisting of Representative Navarre, Representative Cotten and Representative Barnes. He suggested they work with Rules Committee staff and staff from the Speaker's office as well.

Number 340

Representative Gruenberg suggested the addition of a log brand as proof of ownership. Vice-Chair Ulmer said this would be taken under consideration.

Vice-Chair Ulmer noted that the teleconference was at an end and brought HCR 41 before the committee.

Jim Nordland joined the committee at the table and introduced himself, stating that he worked for Representative Ellis, sponsor of the bill. He noted the hearing was the second one for HCR 41 and that it had been in a subcommittee consisting of Representatives Barnes, Navarre, and Ellis. He reviewed proposed changes to the bill incorporated into the subcommittee CS. On page 1, line 14, the 95 day limit had been changed to 90. The 100 day limit on line 16 had been changed to 95. A subsection (5) was added, providing "a report of Conference Committee with limited powers of free conference may not be submitted after the 118th legislative day." A new subsection (b) required the report of a Conference Committee with limited powers of free conference be available to each member of the House at least 24 hours prior to the vote on the floor. Finally, a new subsection (c) permitted the rule in subsection (b) to be suspended by a concurrent resolution approved by majority vote in each house.

Representative Gruenberg said, generally, if a bill was in second reading on the 90th day, it would be in third reading and transmitted on the 91st day and, therefore, clause 2 would not come into effect. [clause 2: a bill may not be transmitted after the 95th day]

Mr. Nordland replied that HCR 41 allows a bill to be considered on the floor for up to five days after coming out of the Rules Committee. This would allow reconsideration as well as moving from second to third reading.

Representative Gruenberg said there is a significant difference between the 1st and 2nd sessions. He stated there was down time near the end of the 1st session and felt it was a good time to work on bills. He added that the resolution would be better directed to the 2nd session.

Mr. Nordland commented that the committees could be working on bills; the bills just wouldn't be calendared for the floor.

Number 441

Representative Gruenberg stated that many bills are

currently introduced the last month of the 1st session and then worked on over the interim.

Representative Barnes remarked that the last month of the session should be used to work on bills from the other body as well as on conference committee reports.

Representative Gruenberg said there is time near the end of the 1st session when a committee has passed out all Senate bills which are going to be passed out and can consider other matters. He suggested deleting "first reading or" on lines 13 and 17.

Representative Barnes concurred and moved that the amendment be adopted. There were no objections and it was adopted.

Representative Taylor moved that CSHCR 41 (Jud), as amended, be passed from committee.

Representative Cotten objected then withdrew his objection after verifying that the bill would be heard in the Rules Committee.

Number 520

Vice-Chair Ulmer asked if there were objections. There were no objections and CSHCR 41 (Jud) passed out as amended. Vice-Chair Ulmer brought HJR 44 before the committee.

Representative Brown, sponsor of the bill, joined the committee. She noted that the Judiciary Committee had heard HJR 44 once previously, and in the meantime, a subcommittee had drafted a CS. She briefly discussed the changes and proposed amendments to the original bill. Lines 11-12 on page 1 contained a more brief description of the entities covered by the bill. She noted that the open meetings statute already describes these in a comprehensive manner. Amendment 1 would, on page 1, line 19, after "court" insert "and the court may enjoin violations of this section." Amendment 2 would, on page 1, lines 17-18, delete "may be fined" and insert "is subject to a civil penalty." This would make it very clear that a civil and not a criminal fine was being levied. Amendment 3 would, on page 1, line 20, after "strategy." insert "The provisions of this section that permit executive sessions and caucuses shall be narrowly construed to achieve maximum public access and to avoid unnecessary executive sessions and caucuses."

Representative Cotten indicated support of Amendments 2 and 3, but requested clarification of Amendment 1.

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WHILE IN SESSION
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ALASKA STATE HOUSE

OFFICE OF MAJORITY WHIP



CO-CHAIR
HEALTH, EDUCATION & SOCIAL SERVICES

LABOR & COMMERCE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON FOREIGN TRADE

REPRESENTATIVE JOHNNY ELLIS

MEMORANDUM

TO: To House Judiciary Committee Members

FROM: Rep. Johnny Ellis *JE*

RE: HCR 41 - "relating to deadlines for session work"

DATE: March 3, 1988

Attached you will find materials to serve as backup for HCR 41 which proposes to amend the Uniform Rules to set deadlines for the passage of bills through the legislature. This resolution is sponsored by myself and has ten cosponsors.

Last session, 17% of the total legislation which passed the either the House or the Senate was debated on the floor, by either body, for the first time, during the last three days of the session. Thirty bills passed either the House or the Senate on the last day. The figures for the 1986 session are similar with first time floor consideration at 16% in the last three days and 33 bills passing on the last day. For the 1985 session the figures were 18% in the last three days and 24 bills on the last day.

Without belaboring the figures, we are all aware of the rush of legislation that is brought to the floor in the final days of the session and the public indignation that follows. Adequate consideration and debate of each bill is simply not possible during marathon floor sessions jammed with the most important and often complex legislation.

This resolution, in my view, does not place onerous or unnecessary restrictions on the movement of bills, but rather provides more breathing room for the adequate consideration of legislation at sessions' end. Such planned movement of bills is necessary now that we operate under a 120 day session limit.

In the Alaska Legislative Procedures Study, Final Report, submitted to The Joint Special Committee on Legislative Reform in May of 1983, the National Conference of State Legislatures recommended scheduling deadlines as a means to strengthen legislative operations. As the report states, "scheduling helps to avoid some of the last minute chaos, and assures important bills are not lost in the process". Many states have employed scheduling deadlines to help alleviate logjams.

When the voters passed the session limitation section to the State Constitution in 1984 they also approved language that, "the Legislature shall adopt as part of the uniform rules of procedure deadlines for scheduling session work not inconsistent with provisions controlling the length of the session," Article II, Section 8. In my view the Legislature has not lived up to this constitutional mandate.

Thank you for your consideration of HCR 41.



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
RESEARCH AGENCY

P.O. Box Y, State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811-3100
Mail Stop 3100
(907) 465-3991

January 14, 1988

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Johnny Ellis

FROM: Sandi Depue *SD*
Administrative Officer

RE: Number of Bills Passed By the Alaska Legislature During the Last
Two Weeks of Session: 1985-1987
Research Request 88.113

You requested that this agency determine how many bills were passed by the House of Representatives, Senate and both houses, on a daily basis, during the last two weeks of legislative sessions. You requested this information for the past three years.

Attached are bar graphs for 1985, 1986 and 1987 which show the number of bills passed by the House of Representatives, the Senate and both houses.¹ The bar delineating passage of a bill by both houses corresponds to the date a bill (passed by both houses during the final 14 days) passed the nonoriginating house, i.e., the date a House Bill passed the Senate and vice versa. A table showing the same information is also attached.

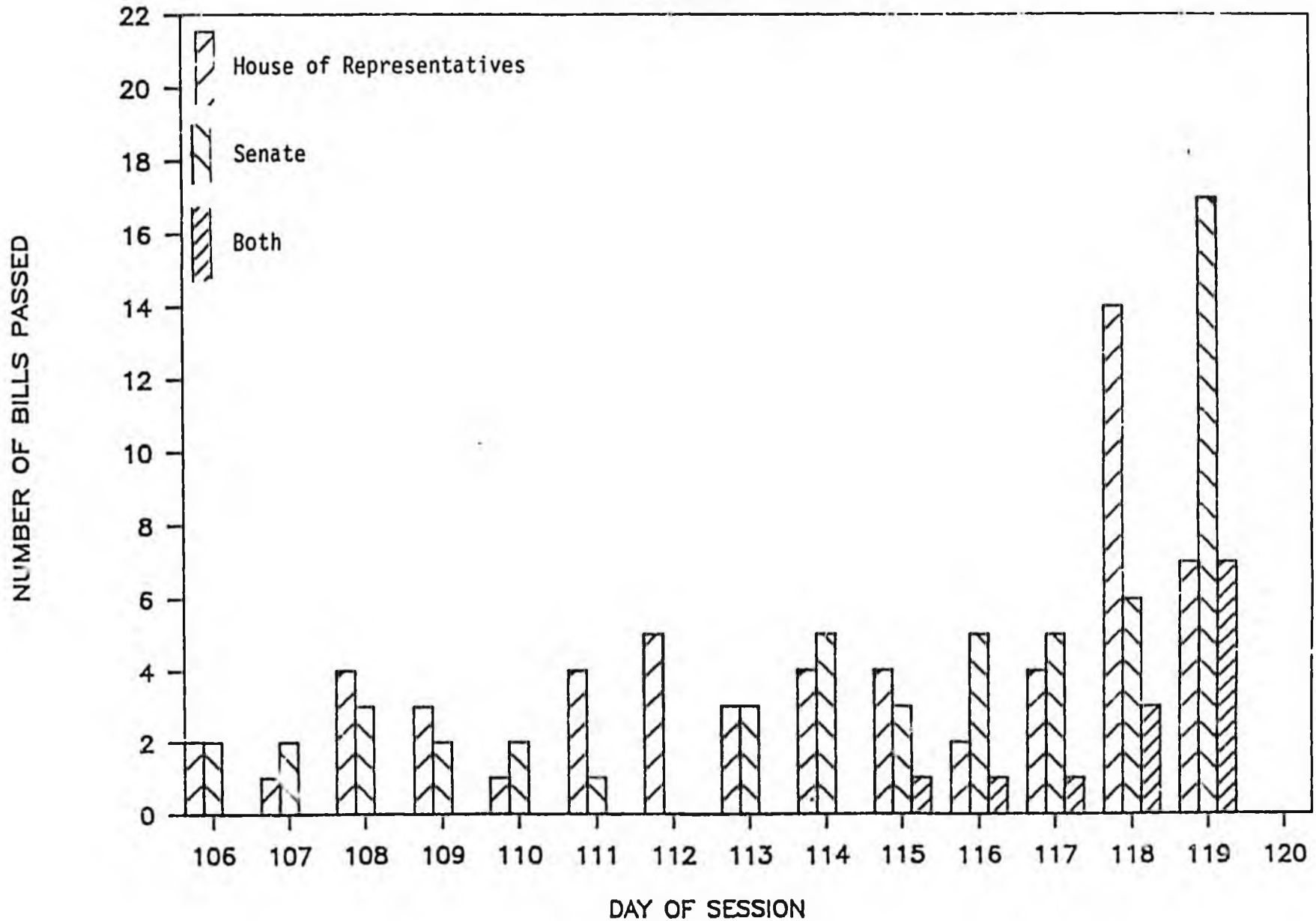
If you have any questions or need further information, please let me know.

Attachments

¹The 1987 Legislature was in session two days which were both considered the 120th day. Both of these days are included on our graphs and in our table as the 120th day.

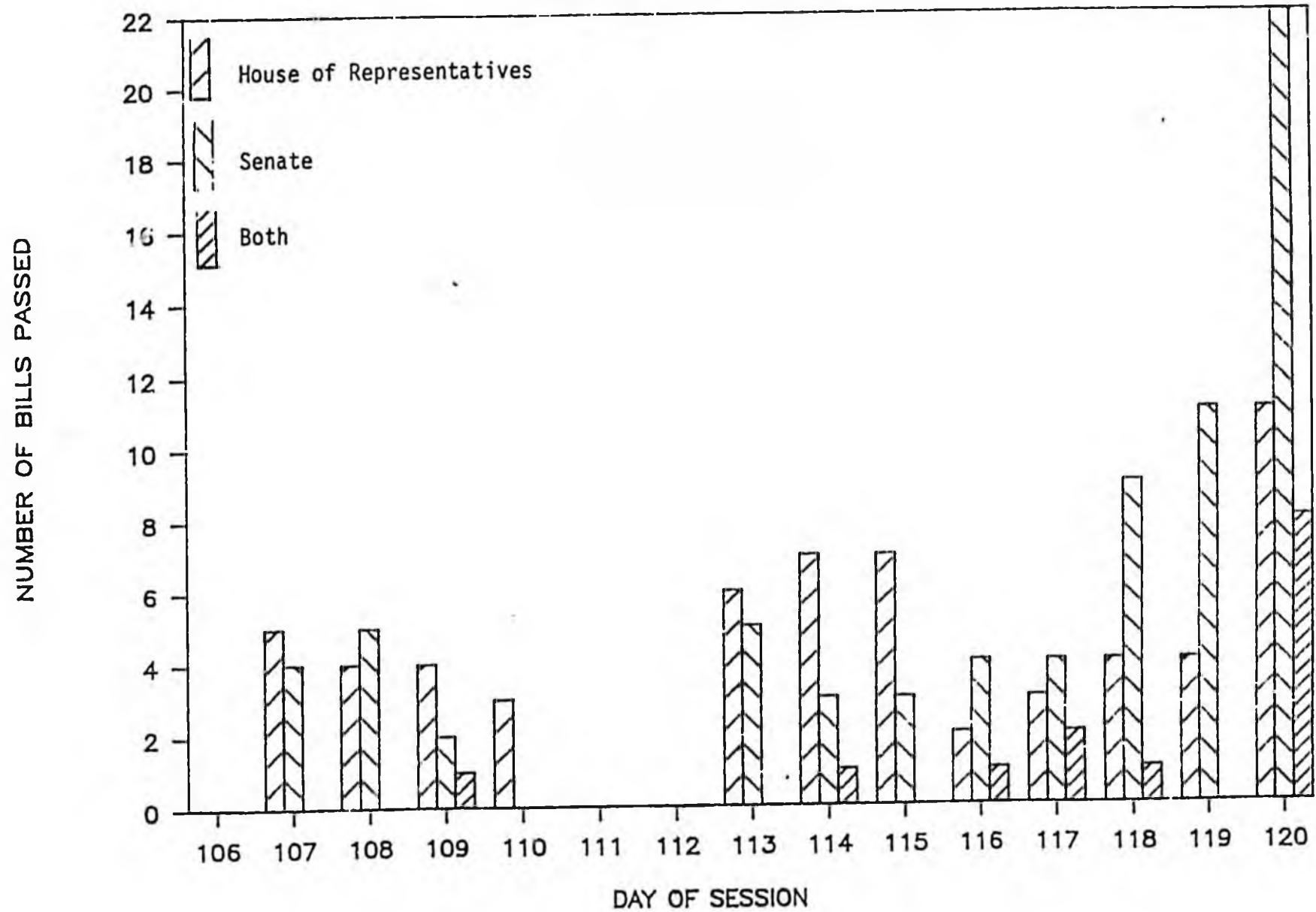
BILLS PASSED BY LEGISLATURE — 1985

LAST TWO WEEKS OF SESSION



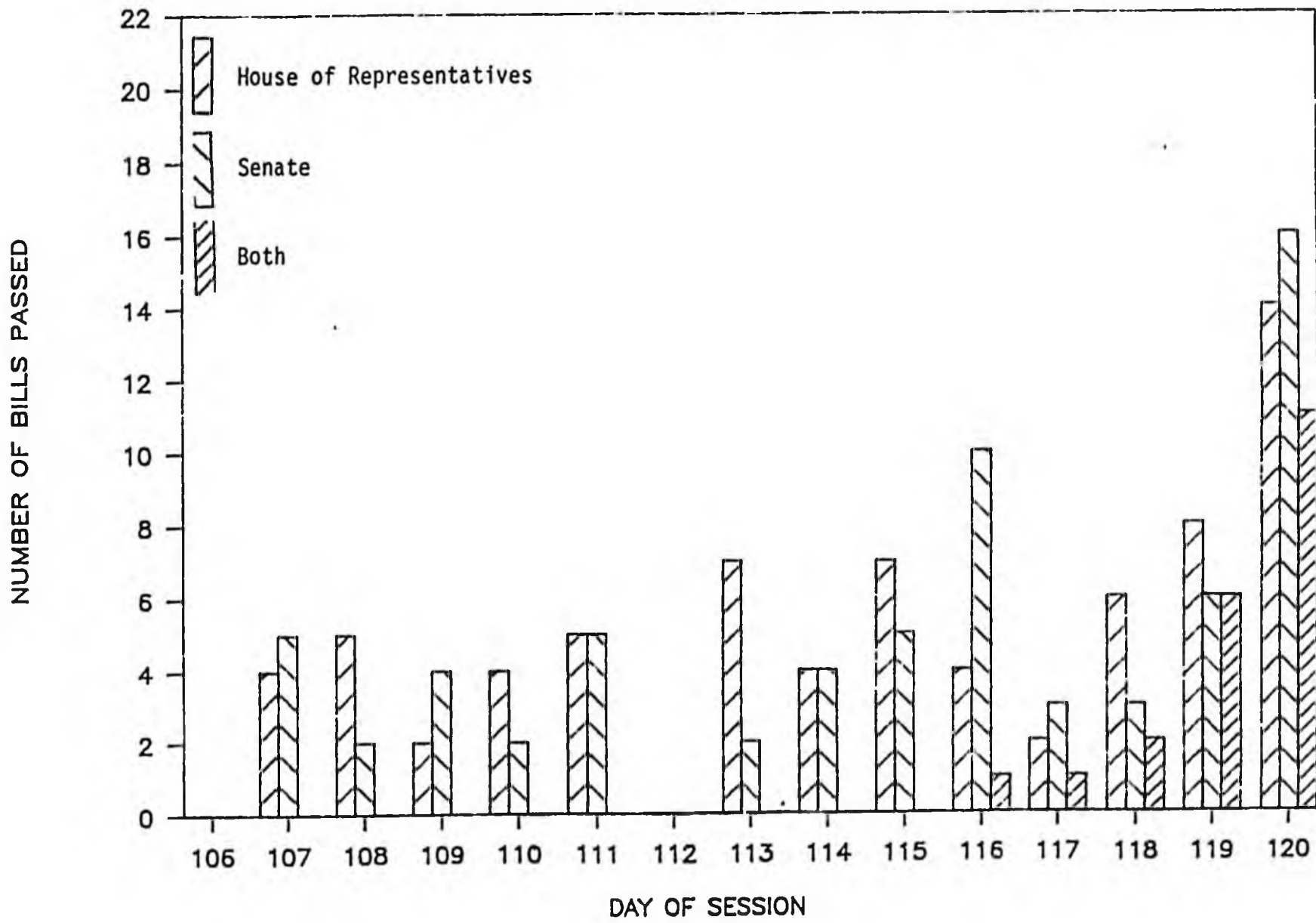
BILLS PASSED BY LEGISLATURE — 1986

LAST TWO WEEKS OF SESSION



BILLS PASSED BY LEGISLATURE — 1987

LAST TWO WEEKS OF SESSION



BILLS PASSED BY THE ALASKA LEGISLATURE
 DURING THE LAST TWO WEEKS OF SESSION
 1985-1987

1985				1986				1987			
DAY	BILLS PASSED BY			DAY	BILLS PASSED BY			DAY	BILLS PASSED BY		
	HOUSE	SENATE	BOTH		HOUSE	SENATE	BOTH		HOUSE	SENATE	BOTH
106	2.0	2.0		106				106			
107	1.0	2.0		107	5.0	4.0		107	4.0	5.0	
108	4.0	3.0		108	4.0	5.0		108	5.0	2.0	
109	3.0	2.0		109	4.0	2.0	1.0	109	2.0	4.0	
110	1.0	2.0		110	3.0			110	4.0	2.0	
111	4.0	1.0		111				111	5.0	5.0	
112	5.0			112				112			
113	3.0	3.0		113	6.0	5.0		113	7.0	2.0	
114	4.0	5.0		114	7.0	3.0	1.0	114	4.0	4.0	
115	4.0	3.0	1.0	115	7.0	3.0		115	7.0	5.0	
116	2.0	5.0	1.0	116	2.0	4.0	1.0	116	4.0	10.0	1.0
117	4.0	5.0	1.0	117	3.0	4.0	2.0	117	2.0	3.0	1.0
118	14.0	6.0	3.0	118	4.0	9.0	1.0	118	6.0	3.0	2.0
119	7.0	17.0	7.0	119	4.0	11.0		119	8.0	6.0	6.0
120				120	11.0	22.0	8.0	120	14.0	16.0	11.0
TOTAL	58.0	56.0	13.0		60.0	72.0	14.0		72.0	67.0	21.0
AVERAGE	4.1	4.0	0.9		4.3	5.1	1.0		5.1	4.8	1.5

Prepared by the House Research Agency, January 13, 1987, (100287-12; 88-113A).



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
RESEARCH AGENCY

P.O. Box Y, State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811-3100
Mail Stop 3100
(907) 465-3991

January 22, 1988

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Johnny Ellis

ATTN: Jim Nordlund

FROM: Sandi Depue *JMD*
Administrative Officer

RE: Number of Bills Passed By the Alaska Legislature During the Last
Two Weeks of Session: 1985-1987
Research Request 88.113 (Supplemental Information)

You asked our agency to determine the total number of bills and resolutions which passed the House of Representatives, the Senate, and both houses during the 1985, 1986 and 1987 legislative sessions. You also asked how many bills and resolutions passed each house, and both houses, during each of the last 14 days of the sessions.

The attached tables provide this information and include the number of bills and resolutions passed by each house detailed by House Bills, Senate Bills, House Resolutions, and Senate Resolutions. The tables also provide daily percentages and a cumulative 14 day percentage of total bills passed in each category.

House Research Agency memorandum 87.003 concerning scheduling of bills is also attached.

I hope you find this information useful.

Attachments

Table 1
 Number of Bills and Resolutions Passed During Legislative Session
 Fourteenth Alaska Legislature - 1st Session - 1985

	HOUSE NUMBER OF BILLS PASSED				SENATE NUMBER OF BILLS PASSED				BOTH NUMBER OF BILLS PASSED			
	HB	SB	HR	SR	HB	SB	HR	SR	HB	SB	HR	SR
Session Total	110	48	38	8	59	83	17	20	59	48	17	8
Day 106	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Day 107	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Day 108	2	2	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Day 109	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Day 110	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Day 111	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Day 112	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Day 113	2	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Day 114	4	0	0	0	2	3	1	1	0	0	1	0
Day 115	3	1	2	0	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	0
Day 116	1	1	2	0	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Day 117	3	1	2	0	4	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Day 118	10	4	1	0	2	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Day 119	1	6	0	0	16	1	0	1	7	3	0	0
Day 120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14 Day Totals	42	16	10	1	27	29	2	9	6	7	1	0
Daily Percent of Total												
Day 106	1.8	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 107	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 108	1.8	4.2	5.3	0.0	1.7	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 109	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 110	0.9	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	2.4	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 111	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 112	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 113	1.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 114	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	3.6	5.9	5.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0
Day 115	2.7	2.1	5.3	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	10.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0
Day 116	0.9	2.1	5.3	0.0	1.7	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0
Day 117	2.7	2.1	5.3	0.0	6.8	1.2	0.0	5.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 118	9.1	8.3	2.6	0.0	3.4	4.8	0.0	5.0	1.7	4.2	0.0	0.0
Day 119	0.9	12.5	0.0	0.0	27.1	1.2	0.0	5.0	6.8	6.3	0.0	0.0
Day 120	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14 Day Totals	38.2	33.3	26.3	12.5	45.8	34.9	11.8	45.0	10.2	14.6	5.9	0.0

Note: HB - House Bills
 SB - Senate Bills
 HR - House Resolutions
 SR - Senate Resolutions

Table 2
 Number of Bills and Resolutions Passed During Legislative Session
 Fourteenth Alaska Legislature - 2nd Session - 1986

	HOUSE NUMBER OF BILLS PASSED				SENATE NUMBER OF BILLS PASSED				BOTH NUMBER OF BILLS PASSED			
	HB	SB	HR	SR	HB	SB	HR	SR	HB	SB	HR	SR
Session Total	144	64	24	19	90	94	15	32	90	64	15	19
Day 106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Day 107	5	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
Day 108	4	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Day 109	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Day 110	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Day 111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Day 112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Day 113	6	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Day 114	4	3	1	0	0	3	0	3	0	1	0	0
Day 115	5	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Day 116	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	0
Day 117	0	3	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
Day 118	1	3	0	1	6	3	0	0	0	1	0	1
Day 119	0	4	0	1	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Day 120	1	10	1	2	22	0	3	0	6	2	0	0
14 Day Totals	32	28	4	4	44	28	3	5	8	6	0	1
Daily Percent of Total												
Day 106	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 107	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 108	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 109	2.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0
Day 110	1.4	1.6	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 111	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 112	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 113	4.2	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 114	2.8	4.7	4.2	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	9.4	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0
Day 115	3.5	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 116	0.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.1	0.0	3.1	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0
Day 117	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 118	0.7	4.7	0.0	5.3	6.7	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	5.3
Day 119	0.0	6.3	0.0	5.3	11.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 120	0.7	15.6	4.2	10.5	24.4	0.0	20.0	0.0	6.7	3.1	0.0	0.0
14 Day Totals	22.2	43.8	16.7	21.1	48.9	29.8	20.0	15.6	8.9	9.4	0.0	5.3

Note: HB - House Bills
 SB - Senate Bills
 HR - House Resolutions
 SR - Senate Resolutions

Table 3
 Number of Bills and Resolutions Passed During Legislative Session
 Fifteenth Alaska Legislature - 1st Session - 1987

	HOUSE NUMBER OF BILLS PASSED				SENATE NUMBER OF BILLS PASSED				BOTH NUMBER OF BILLS PASSED			
	HB	SB	HR	SR	HB	SB	HR	SR	HB	SB	HR	SR
Session Total	106	47	41	18	57	106	22	48	57	47	22	18
Day 106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Day 107	4	0	2	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	0
Day 108	4	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Day 109	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
Day 110	3	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Day 111	4	1	1	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0
Day 112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Day 113	7	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Day 114	4	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
Day 115	6	1	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Day 116	3	1	1	0	3	7	0	0	1	0	0	0
Day 117	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	0
Day 118	2	4	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	1
Day 119	1	7	0	0	4	2	0	1	1	5	0	0
Day 120	4	10	2	0	11	5	0	0	8	3	0	0
14 Day Totals	45	27	13	1	22	45	3	9	11	10	0	1
Daily Percent of Total												
Day 106	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 107	3.8	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 108	3.8	2.1	4.9	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 109	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 110	2.8	2.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.9	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 111	3.8	2.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 112	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 113	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 114	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.8	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 115	5.7	2.1	2.4	0.0	1.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 116	2.8	2.1	2.4	0.0	5.3	6.6	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 117	0.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	2.1	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0
Day 118	1.9	8.5	7.3	5.6	3.5	0.9	4.5	4.2	1.8	2.1	0.0	5.6
Day 119	0.9	14.9	0.0	0.0	7.0	1.9	0.0	2.1	1.8	10.6	0.0	0.0
Day 120	3.8	21.3	4.9	0.0	19.3	4.7	0.0	0.0	14.0	6.4	0.0	0.0
14 Day Totals	42.5	57.4	31.7	5.6	38.6	42.5	13.6	18.8	19.3	21.3	0.0	5.6

Note: HB - House Bills
 SB - Senate Bills
 HR - House Resolutions
 SR - Senate Resolutions

Prepared by the House Research Agency, January 1988, (88-11353; 100287-12).

BY ELLIS, NAVARRE, ULMER,
BROWN, HANLEY, DAVIS,
KOPONEN, COLLINS, ZAWACKI,
DAVIDSON AND FRANK

1 IN THE HOUSE

2

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 41

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5

Proposing an amendment to the Uniform

6

Rules of the Alaska State Legislature

7

relating to deadlines for session work.

8

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

9

* Section 1. The Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legislature are

10

amended by adding a new rule to read:

11

RULE 56 SESSION SCHEDULE. (a) The following schedule applies

12

during a first and second session to consideration of a bill:

13

(1) the house of origin may not calendar a bill for first

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or second reading after the 95th legislative day;

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(2) a bill may not be transmitted by the house of origin to

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the second house after the 100th legislative day;

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(3) the second house may not calendar a bill for first or

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second reading after the 114th legislative day;

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(4) a bill may not be transmitted by the second house to

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the house of origin after the 117th legislative day.

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(b) This rule does not apply to resolutions.

Last moves deadlines forward

Original sponsors: Ellis, Navarre,
Ulmer, et al.

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 41 (Judiciary)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 Proposing an amendment to the Uniform
6 Rules of the Alaska State Legislature
7 relating to deadlines for session work.

8 BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

9 * Section 1. The Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legislature are
10 amended by adding a new rule to read:

11 RULE 56. SESSION SCHEDULE. (a) The following schedule applies
12 during a first and second session to consideration of a bill:

13 (1) the house of origin may not calendar a bill for second
14 reading after the 90th legislative day;

15 (2) a bill may not be transmitted by the house of origin to
16 the second house after the 95th legislative day;

17 (3) the second house may not calendar a bill for first or
18 second reading after the 114th legislative day;

19 (4) a bill may not be transmitted by the second house to
20 the house of origin after the 117th legislative day;

21 (5) a report of a Conference Committee with limited powers
22 of free conference may not be submitted after the 118th legislative
23 day.

24 (b) A report of a Conference Committee with limited powers of
25 free conference may not be voted on by a house until at least 24 hours
26 after it is duplicated and delivered to the chief clerk or secretary
27 of the house for distribution to each member. The chief clerk or
28 secretary shall certify the time of delivery of the report for record-
29 ing in the journal.

1 (c) This rule may be suspended by a concurrent resolution ap-
2 proved by majority vote in each house. This rule does not apply to
3 resolutions.
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THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT HAS
NOT BEEN FILMED BUT IS
AVAILABLE IN THE ORIGINAL
FILE

UNIFORM RULES
ALASKA
STATE LEGISLATURE



ADOPTED 1981

by the

TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

AS AMENDED 1985 and 1988

Legislative Affairs Agency