

SJR

29

SFIN

FILE

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT

DATE: 1/24/00

FURTHER: 2/10/00

DATE TURNED
IN TO OFFICE: 10 Feb 00

Finance Committee considered

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 29

Proposing amendments to the Constitution of the State of Alaska relating to terms of legislators and to the time of convening and length of regular sessions of the legislature.

and recommends:

- be replaced with _____ CS forthcoming _____
- adopt previous _____ CS CS _____
- attached amendment(s)
- adopt Letter of Intent by _____
- further referral to the _____ Committee

- Senate Bill:**
- same title
 - new title
- House Bill:**
- same title
 - technical title
 - new: SCR# _____

SIGNING DO PASS	DP	OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS	NR	DNP	AM
1999 SJR 100 if amended		1999 SJR 100			
1999 SJR 100		1999 SJR 100			
<i>Yanick Boules</i>	✓	<i>Yanick Boules</i>			
<i>Gregg Wilkins</i>	✓	<i>1999 SJR 100 if amended</i>			✓
<i>Steve S. Jensen</i>	✓	<i>1999 SJR 100</i>			
<i>Al Calder</i>		<i>Al Calder</i>	X		
Co-Chair: <i>Scott Daniel</i>	✓	Co-Chair:			
Co-Chair: <i>Raymond</i>	✓	Co-Chair:			

NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department Date Zero Fiscal

Forthcoming f/n LAA			

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S):*

Department Date Zero Fiscal

APPROPRIATION -- no fiscal note

*include fiscal notes accompanying Governor's bill

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2000 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

NO. 2/10/00
 BILL VERSION: CS SJR 29(FIN)
 PUBLISH DATE: _____

Revision Date: _____
 Title: "Proposing amendments to the
Constitution of the State of Alaska relating to terms..."
 Sponsor: Senator Parnell
 Requestor: Senate Finance

Department Affected: Legislative Affairs Agency
 BRU: Legislative Council
Legislative Operating Budget
 Component: All

COMPONENT SERIAL NO:

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06
PERSONAL SERVICES	-513.0	-513.0	-513.0	-513.0	-513.0	-513.0
TRAVEL	-255.0	-255.0	-255.0	-255.0	-255.0	-255.0
CONTRACTUAL	-24.0	-24.0	-24.0	-24.0	-24.0	-24.0
SUPPLIES	-18.0	-18.0	-18.0	-18.0	-18.0	-18.0
EQUIPMENT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-810.0	-810.0	-810.0	-810.0	-810.0	-810.0

CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0.0	0
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REVENUE FUND SOURCE	0	0	0	0	0.0	0
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-810.00	-810.00	-810.00	-810.00	-810.00	-810.00
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER FUND SOURCE						
TOTAL	-810.00	-810.00	-810.00	-810.00	-810.00	-810.00

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0.0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0.0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0.0	0

Estimate of current year impact: 0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary) CS SJR 29(FIN) would amend the Constitution of the State of Alaska by limiting the regular session to 90 days. The Legislature would realize a cost savings of approximately \$27.0 per day for each day of a shorter session. 120 days minus 90 days equals 30 days. 30 x 27.0 equals a cost savings of \$810.0. If the Legislature elected to hold special sessions at a location other than Juneau, the savings under this bill would be substantially less. Renting space in another location, transporting legal staff and equipment, and acquiring a voting system would increase costs.

Prepared By: Karla Schofield, Deputy Director *Karla Schofield* Phone: 465-3852
 Division: Administrative Services Date: 2/14/00

Approved By: Pamela A. Varri, Executive Director *Pamela Varri*
 Agency: Legislative Affairs Agency Date: 2/14/00

Distribution (by preparer): Leg. Finance, Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB, Gov. , & Impacted Agency(ies).

The Legislature traditionally charges expenses occurring during session to session expense accounts and expenses occurring during the interim to Interim expense accounts. For example: Most legislative staff payroll costs are charged to operating expense accounts during the interim. Staff salaries for most legislative staffers are charged to session during the session. The legislative payroll is higher during a legislative session. If the regular session were shortened to 90 days, the session payroll would decrease and the interim payroll would increase. There would be a decrease in the total amount of the payroll due to the higher cost of personal services during a session. The majority of the personal services costs would be a transfer of costs between allocations.

The costs below are for items not needed if the legislature shortened the number of days of a session.

	Per Day	times 30 days	Total
Personal Services	17.1	30	513.0
Travel			
Session per diem	9.5		
less Increase \$65 interim per diem	<u>-1.0</u> 8.5		
	8.5	30	255.0
Contractual	0.8	30	24.0
Telephones, chaplin fees, copier Maintenance			
Supplies	0.6	30	18.0
Lounge supplies			
Printshop paper supplies			
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	27.0		810.0

Current number of session days	120
Proposed number of session days	<u>90</u>
Difference	30

A M E N D M E N T

OFFERED IN THE SENATE
TO: CSSJR 29(JUD)

BY SENATOR PHILLIPS

- 1 Page 1, line 2, following "legislators":
- 2 Insert ", to the location of legislative sessions,"

- 3 Page 1, line 12, following "convene":
- 4 Insert "in Anchorage"

- 5 Page 2, following line 6:
- 6 Insert a new resolution section to read:
- 7 "* Sec. 3. Article II, sec. 9, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is amended to read:
- 8 **Section 9. Special Sessions.** Special sessions may be called by the governor
- 9 or by vote of two-thirds of the legislators. The vote may be conducted by the
- 10 legislative council or as prescribed by law. At special sessions called by the
- 11 governor, legislation shall be limited to subjects designated in his proclamation calling
- 12 the session, to subjects presented by him, and the reconsideration of bills vetoed by
- 13 him after adjournment of the last regular session. Special sessions are held in
- 14 Anchorage and are limited to thirty days."

- 15 Renumber the following bill section accordingly.

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
2000 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SJR 29
Amendment	#1
Motion	scbpt
<u>Motion by</u>	PA
<u>Objection</u>	
<u>Objection by</u>	P
<u>Removed</u>	
<u>Second Objection by</u>	
<u>Committee Member</u>	<u>Vote</u>
Senator Gary Wilken	N
Senator Pete Kelly	N
Senator Lyda Green	N
Senator Randy Phillips	N
Senator Dave Donley	N
Senator Loren Leman	N
Senator Al Adams	N
Co-Chair Sean Parnell	N
Co-Chair John Torgerson	N
<u>Tally</u>	
Yea	0 4
Nay	0 5
Absent	0
<u>MOTION</u>	F

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
2000 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SJR 29
Amendment	Amend #1
Motion	Amend
<u>Motion by</u>	D
<u>Objection</u>	\$
<u>Objection by</u>	none
<u>Removed</u>	
<u>Second Objection by</u>	
<u>Committee Member</u>	<u>Vote</u>
Senator Pete Kelly	
Senator Lyda Green	
Senator Randy Phillips	
Senator Dave Donley	
Senator Loren Leman	
Senator Al Adams	
Senator Gary Wilken	
Co-Chair Sean Parnell	
Co-Chair John Torgerson	
<u>Tally</u>	
Yea	0
Nay	0
Absent	0
<u>MOTION</u>	AMEND

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
2000 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SJR29
Amendment	#1
Motion	Rescind
<u>Motion by</u>	D
<u>Objection</u>	
<u>Objection by</u>	A
<u>Removed</u>	X
<u>Second Objection by</u>	
<u>Committee Member</u>	<u>Vote</u>
Senator Loren Leman	
Senator Al Adams	
Senator Gary Wilken	
Senator Pete Kelly	
Senator Lyda Green	
Senator Randy Phillips	
Senator Dave Donley	
Co-Chair Sean Parnell	
Co-Chair John Torgerson	
<u>Tally</u>	
Yea	0
Nay	0
Absent	0
<u>MOTION</u>	W/drawn

SENATE FINANCE
COMMITTEE

Amendment Number: 2

1-LS1162D 3

Bill Number: SJR 29

Cook

Sponsor: Pernell Date: 1/31/00

1/31/00

Logged In By: Mindy

AMENDMENT

OFFERED IN THE SENATE

TO: CSSJR 29(JUD)

- 1 Page 1, line 7:
- 2 Delete "fourth"
- 3 Insert "first [FOURTH]"

- 4 Page 1, line 13:
- 5 Delete "fourth"
- 6 Insert "first [FOURTH]"

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
2000 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SJR29
Amendment	#2
Motion	adopt
<u>Motion by</u>	P
<u>Objection</u>	
<u>Objection by</u>	
<u>Removed</u>	
<u>Second Objection by</u>	
<u>Committee Member</u>	<u>Vote</u>
Senator Lyda Green	
Senator Randy Phillips	
Senator Dave Donley	
Senator Loren Lemar	
Senator Al Adams	
Senator Gary Wilken	
Senator Pete Kelly	
Co-Chair Sean Parnell	
Co-Chair John Torgerson	
<u>Tally</u>	
Yea	0
Nay	0
Absent	0
<u>MOTION</u>	no obj

SENATE FINANCE
COMMITTEE

Amendment Number: 3 1-LS1162\D.4
Bill Number: SJR 29
Sponsor: Barnell Date: 1/31/00 Cook
Logged In By: Mindy 1/31/00

AMENDMENT

OFFERED IN THE SENATE

TO: CSSJR 29(JUD)

- 1 Page 1, line 15:
- 2 Delete "seventy-five"
- 3 Insert "ninetv"

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
2000 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SJR 29
Amendment	# 3
Motion	
<u>Motion by</u>	P
<u>Objection</u>	
<u>Objection by</u>	L
<u>Removed</u>	
<u>Second Objection by</u>	
<u>Committee Member</u>	<u>Vote</u>
Senator Randy Phillips	Y
Senator Dave Donley	Y
Senator Loren Leman	N
Senator Al Adams	Y
Senator Gary Wilken	Y
Senator Pete Kelly	Y
Senator Lyda Green	Y
Co-Chair Sean Parnell	Y
Co-Chair John Torgerson	Y
<u>Tally</u>	
Yea	0 8
Nay	0 1
Absent	0
<u>MOTION</u>	
Adopt	

#5
Donley

#4
Donley

SENATE FINANCE
COMMITTEE
Amendment Number: 1 1-LS1162VD.2
Bill Number: SJR 29 Cook
Sponsor: Phillips Date: 1/31/00 1/28/00
Logged In By: Mindy

AMENDMENT

OFFERED IN THE SENATE
TO: CSSJR 29(JUD)

BY SENATOR PHILLIPS

- 1 Page 1, line 2, following "legislators":
- 2 Insert ", to the location of legislative sessions,"
- 3 Page 1, line 12, following "convene":
- 4 Insert "in Anchorage"
- 5 Page 2, following line 6:
- 6 Insert a new resolution section to read:
- 7 "* Sec. 3. Article II, sec. 9, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is amended to read:
- 8 **Section 9. Special Sessions.** Special sessions may be called by the governor
- 9 or by vote of two-thirds of the legislators. (The vote may be conducted by the
- 10 legislative council or as prescribed by law. At special sessions called by the
- 11 governor, legislation shall be limited to subjects designated in his proclamation calling
- 12 the session, to subjects presented by him, and the reconsideration of bills vetoed by
- 13 him after adjournment of the last regular session. Special sessions are held in
- 14 Anchorage and are limited to thirty days."
- 15 Renumber the following bill section accordingly.

#5

#4

delete from
constitution

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
2000 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SJR 29
Amendment	#4
Motion	8 dept
<u>Motion by</u>	D
<u>Objection</u>	
<u>Objection by</u>	P
<u>Removed</u>	
<u>Second Objection by</u>	
<u>Committee Member</u>	<u>Vote</u>
Senator Al Adams	N
Senator Gary Wilken	N
Senator Pete Kelly	N
Senator Lyda Green	N
Senator Randy Phillips	N
Senator Dave Donley	N
Senator Loren Leman	N
Co-Chair Sean Parnell	N
Co-Chair John Torgerson	N
<u>Tally</u>	
Yea	0 5
Nay	0 4
Absent	0
<u>MOTION</u>	Pass

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
2000 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SUR 29
Amendment	#5
Motion	adpt
<u>Motion by</u>	D
<u>Objection</u>	
<u>Objection by</u>	P
<u>Removed</u>	
<u>Second Objection by</u>	
<u>Committee Member</u>	<u>Vote</u>
Senator Lyda Green	
Senator Randy Phillips	
Senator Dave Donley	
Senator Loren Leman	
Senator Al Adams	
Senator Gary Wilken	
Senator Pete Kelly	
Co-Chair Sean Parnell	
Co-Chair John Torgerson	
<u>Tally</u>	
Yea	0
Nay	0
Absent	0
<u>MOTION</u>	W/DRAWN

SENATE FINANCE
COMMITTEE #6
Amendment Number: #6
Bill Number: SJR 29
Sponsor: Donley Date: 2/9/00
Logged In By: J. Mindy

AMENDMENT

To: CSSJR 29 (JUD)

By: Senator Donley

Page 2, following line 6:

Insert a new resolution section to read:

"*Sec. 3. Article II, sec. 9, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is amended to read:

Section 9. Special Sessions. Special sessions may be called by the governor or by vote of two-thirds of the legislators. The voted may be conducted by the legislative council or as prescribed by law. Special sessions are limited to thirty days. The location of special sessions is determined by the legislature as prescribed by law.

Re-number the following bill section accordingly.

A M E N D M E N T

OFFERED IN THE SENATE

TO: CSSJR 29(JUD)

1 Page 1, line 2, following "legislators,":

2 Insert ", to the location of special legislative sessions,"

3 Page 2, following line 6:

4 Insert a new section to read:

5 "* Sec. 3. Article II, sec. 9, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is amended to read:

6 **Section 9. Special Sessions.** Special sessions may be called by the governor
7 or by vote of two-thirds of the legislators. The vote may be conducted by the
8 legislative council or as prescribed by law. At special sessions called by the
9 governor, legislation shall be limited to subjects designated in his proclamation calling
10 the session, to subjects presented by him, and the reconsideration of bills vetoed by
11 him after adjournment of the last regular session. Special sessions are held at a
12 location determined by the legislature and are limited to thirty days."

13 Renumber the following resolution section accordingly.

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
2000 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SJR 29
Amendment	# 7
Motion	adopt
<u>Motion by</u>	D
<u>Objection</u>	
<u>Objection by</u>	W?
<u>Removed</u>	
<u>Second Objection by</u>	
<u>Committee Member</u>	<u>Vote</u>
Senator Al Adams	N
Senator Gary Wilken	N
Senator Pete Kelly	N
Senator Lyda Green	N
Senator Randy Phillips	N
Senator Dave Donley	N
Senator Loren Leman	N
Co-Chair Sean Parnell	N
Co-Chair John Torgerson	N
<u>Tally</u>	
Yea	0
Nay	0
Absent	0
<u>MOTION</u>	Pass

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
2000 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number:	SJR 29 as amended
Amendment:	SJR
Motion:	A Move from Committee
<u>Motion by</u>	P
<u>Objection</u>	
<u>Objection by</u>	
<u>Removed</u>	
<u>Second Objection by</u>	
<u>Committee Member</u>	<u>Vote</u>
Senator Randy Phillips	
Senator Dave Donley	
Senator Loren Leman	
Senator Al Adams	
Senator Gary Wilken	
Senator Pete Kelly	
Senator Lyda Green	
Co-Chair Sean Parnell	
Co-Chair John Torgerson	
<u>Tally</u>	
Yea	0
Nay	0
Absent	0
<u>MOTION</u>	

FISCAL NOTE

DRAFT

STATE OF ALASKA
2000 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

NO. STR 29
BILL VERSION: _____
PUBLISH DATE: _____

Revision Date: _____
Title: "Proposing amendments to the
Constitution of the State of Alaska relating to terms..."
Sponsor: Senator Parnell
Requestor: Senator Parnell

Department Affected: Legislative Affairs Agency
BRU: Legislative Council
Legislative Operating Budget
Component: All

COMPONENT SERIAL NO:

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06
PERSONAL SERVICES	-513.0	-513.0	-513.0	-513.0	-513.0	-513.0
TRAVEL	-255.0	-255.0	-255.0	-255.0	-255.0	-255.0
CONTRACTUAL	-24.0	-24.0	-24.0	-24.0	-24.0	-24.0
SUPPLIES	-18.0	-18.0	-18.0	-18.0	-18.0	-18.0
EQUIPMENT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-810.0	-810.0	-810.0	-810.0	-810.0	-810.0

CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0.0	0
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REVENUE FUND SOURCE	0	0	0	0	0.0	0
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-810.00	-810.00	-810.00	-810.00	-810.00	-810.00
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER FUND SOURCE						
TOTAL	-810.00	-810.00	-810.00	-810.00	-810.00	-810.00

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0.0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0.0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0.0	0

Estimate of current year impact: 0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

would amend the Constitution of the State of Alaska by limiting the regular session to 90 days. The Legislature would realize a cost savings of approximately \$27.0 per day for each day of a shorter session. 120 days minus 90 days equals 30 days. 30 x 27.0 equals a cost savings of \$810.0.

Prepared By: Karla Schofield, Deputy Director
Division: Administrative Services

Phone: 465-3852
Date: 2/1/00

Approved By: Pamela A. Varni, Executive Director
Agency: Legislative Affairs Agency

Date: 2/1/00

Distribution (by preparer): Leg. Finance, Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB, Gov., & Impacted Agency(ies).

The Legislature traditionally charges expenses occurring during session to session expense accounts and expenses occurring during the interim to interim expense accounts. For example: Most legislative staff payroll costs are charged to operating expense accounts during the interim. Staff salaries for most legislative staffers are charged to session during the session. The legislative payroll is higher during a legislative session. If the regular session were shortened to 90 days, the session payroll would decrease and the interim payroll would increase. There would be a decrease in the total amount of the payroll due to the higher cost of personal services during a session. The majority of the personal services costs would be a transfer of costs between allocations.

The costs below are for items not needed if the legislature shortened the number of days of a session.

	Per Day	times 30 days	Total
Personal Services	17.1	30	513.0
Travel			
Session per diem	9.5		
less increase \$65 interim	<u>-1.0</u>		
per diem	8.5	30	255.0
Contractual	0.8	30	24.0
Telephones, chaplin fees, copier Maintenance			
Supplies	0.6	30	18.0
Lounge supplies			
Printshop paper supplies			
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	27.0		810.0
Current number of session days	120		
Proposed number of session days	<u>90</u>		
Difference	30		

Alaska State Legislature

SENATE DISTRICT 1

Bayshore	Abbott Loop
Campbell	Bear Valley
Dimond	Bird Creek/Indian
Independence Park	Girdwood
Klatt	Glen Alps
Old Seward	Hillside
Southport	Huffman/O'Malley
Taku	Portage
	Rabbit Creek

716 W. FOURTH AVE., SUITE 530
ANCHORAGE, AK 99501-2133
(907) 269-0250 Fax: (907) 269-0249

While in Session:
STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, AK 99801-1182
(907) 465-2995 (800) 365-2995

SENATOR SEAN PARNELL

Senate Finance Committee Co-Chair

Sponsor Statement Senate Joint Resolution 29

Senate Joint Resolution 29 would place a constitutional amendment on the 2000 general election ballot to limit the Alaska State Legislature to regular annual sessions of no more than 75 days, which would begin on the fourth Monday in February.

The Alaska Constitution originally imposed no session limits, and while pre-oil sessions averaged about 70 days, by the 1980s sessions stretched from January into June or even July. In 1984, Alaska voters amended the Constitution to impose a 120-day limit, and legislators found they could transact the people's business in the time allowed. It is likely that legislators could likewise adapt to a 75-day session that would save money, foster a citizen legislature and focus attention on legislative priorities.

- **SAVE MONEY:** Shortening sessions would help lower the cost of state government. Fiscal notes show savings of \$1.21 million, including legislative per diem, session staff, contractual services, and operations and maintenance.
- **FOSTER CITIZEN LEGISLATURE:** Many Alaskans choose not to seek legislative office because it can mean putting their families and careers on hold – or moving them along to Juneau – for at least 120 days each year. Reducing session by 45 days would lessen that impediment significantly, making legislative service more attractive to more Alaskans.
- **FOCUS ATTENTION:** A shorter session would focus the Legislature's attention on its primary constitutional duty – to pass a budget – and bring its work schedule more in line with the spring revenue forecast. And with more time in their home districts to hear constituents' concerns face-to-face, legislators would be better prepared to use the remainder of the session on the issues of greatest concern to their constituents.

Some would argue that shortening the session would simply shift workload and expenses to the interim, but this is not likely given historical trends. Legislative Council and other standing committees already meet during interim, but at a fraction of the cost of full sessions. Unless the Legislature increased interim staff budgets or committee powers, interim expenses would continue to be much lower than regular session costs.

Alaskans in 1984 saw the benefit of reducing legislative sessions from no limit to 120 days. Alaskans in 2000 deserve the chance to continue this process. Passing SJR 29 will give voters their say on a measure that would save the state money, speed action on legislative priorities and allow more Alaskans to serve their state.

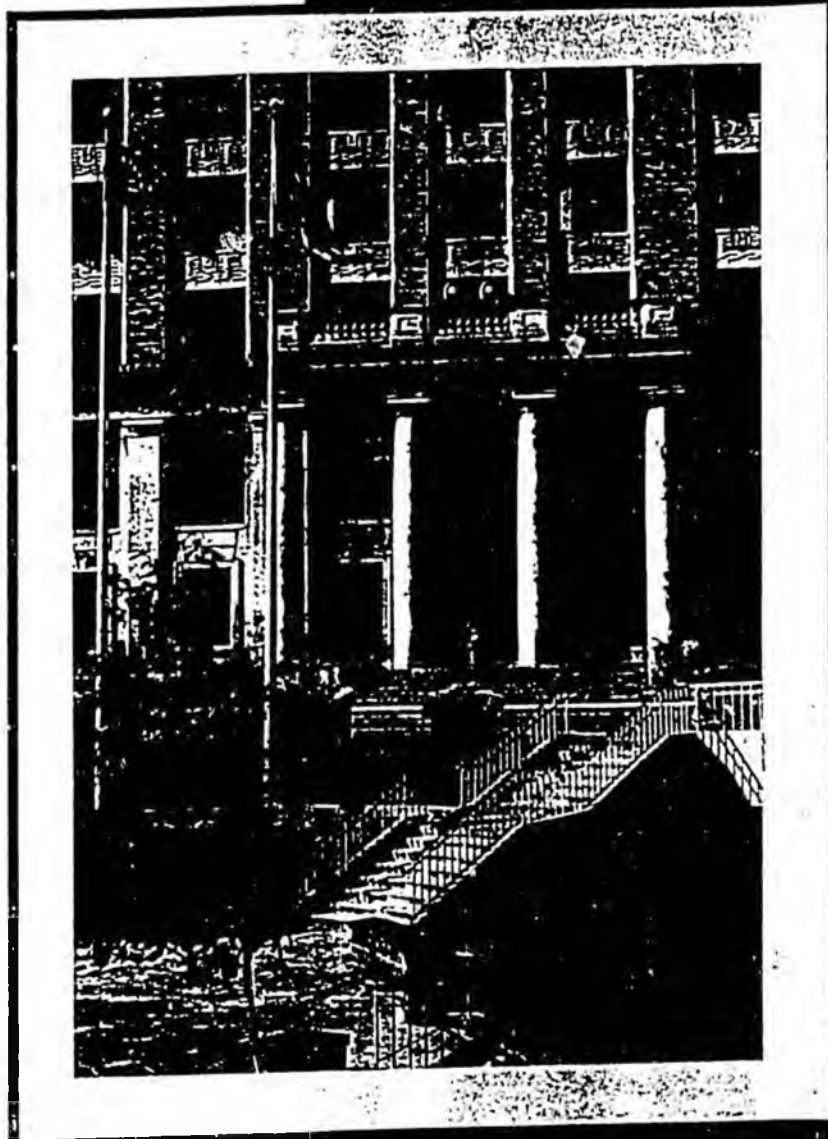
I urge you to pass SJR 29 on to a vote of the people.

Alaska's Constitution

A CITIZEN'S GUIDE

Third Edition

Alaska Legislative Research Agency • Gordon S. Harrison



Section 8. Regular Sessions

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.

The first sentence of this section provides for annual sessions of the legislature. The majority of states have annual sessions, and in those where the constitution provides for biennial sessions (a session every two years), a special session during the "off" year is common. The ability to meet annually, in order to keep abreast of current developments and administrative activity, is generally considered necessary for a legislature to be an effective policy-making body and to avoid being dominated by the executive branch.

The legislature has changed the beginning of the regular session to the second Monday in January at 10:00 a.m., except following a gubernatorial election year, when it is the third Monday in January at 10:00 a.m. (AS 24.25.090). The later date following a gubernatorial election gives a new governor an extra week to prepare for the opening of the session.

The second sentence establishes a limit of 120 days after convening for each regular session (with one ten-day extension if agreed to by two-thirds of each house). This limit was imposed by a constitutional amendment ratified by the voters in 1984. Until that time, the constitution did not limit the length of sessions. The framers of the constitution adopted the progressive view that the legislature should not be rushed in its deliberations, as the business of modern state government is too complex to be transacted in hurried,

Article II

in frequent sessions. (About two-thirds of state constitutions impose some limit on the length of sessions.) Delegates feared that constraints on the length (and frequency) of sessions might result in ill-conceived or imprudent measures as well as a legislative disadvantage *vis-a-vis* the executive.

Over the years, sessions lasted progressively longer. Initially, they ran about 70 days; by the early 1980s, sessions over twice that length were common. Alaskans both inside and outside the legislature grew increasingly skeptical that all of this time was spent wisely and productively. In 1978, the legislature (stopping short of adopting an amendment) asked Alaskans to cast an advisory vote on limiting the length of regular sessions to 120 days. The proposition asked voters whether a constitutional amendment to that effect should be placed before them in the 1980 election. The voters responded strongly in the affirmative. Three years later the legislature acted to put an amendment before the electorate in the 1984 general election that would limit the session to 120 days. It was ratified by a large majority (150,999 to 46,099).

In May 1986, at the end of the 120th day of the second regular session of the fourteenth legislature, legislative leaders stopped the clock in order to complete business before the adjournment deadline. A suit was filed challenging the legality of the 29 laws passed after midnight. The Alaska Supreme Court rejected the challenge, holding that the day the legislature convenes should not be counted against the 120-day limit, so the legislature has, in effect, a total of 121 days in which to transact business (*Alaska Christian Bible Institute v. State*, 772 P.2d 1079, 1989).

The call for deadlines for scheduling session work, found in the last sentence of this section, is an effort to mitigate the perennial problem of the "logjam" of legislation at the end of the session (most of the bills that pass the legislature are enacted in the closing days of the session, often in long, wearisome meetings which are not conducive to the studious deliberation of each item).

At the end of the second regular session of the seventeenth legislature (1991 - 1992), both houses adjourned before work was completed on several appropriation bills. In this case it was too late to extend the regular session according to the provision in this section, so the legislature called a special session to finish its business.

Section 11. Interim Committees

There shall be a legislative council, and the legislature may establish other interim committees. The council and other interim committees may meet between legislative sessions. They may perform duties and employ personnel as provided by the legislature. Their members may receive an allowance for expenses while performing their duties.

This section authorizes the legislature to carry on business with the help of staff between sessions. These powers were considered essential for the legislature to become an efficient and effective body, fully the equipoise of a strong governor. At the time of the constitutional convention, the concept of the legislative council was becoming popular nationwide as a means of strengthening the legislative branch by giving it organizational continuity between sessions, leadership in the area of policy making, and professional research and bill-drafting services. The Alaska territorial legislature had created a legislative council in 1953, and the delegates considered it such a successful innovation that they did not want to leave to chance its continuation under statehood. (The general import of the council at that time is revealed in the fact that the *Model State Constitution* devoted four separate sections to it in the otherwise terse legislative article.)

Today the Alaska legislative council oversees the work of the Legislative Affairs Agency, which performs day-to-day administrative functions for the legislature such as accounting, property management, data processing, public information, teleconferencing, printing, bill drafting and maintaining a reference library. The council does not play a role in policy development as it did in the early years. It is composed of fourteen legislators, seven from each house, including the president of the senate and the speaker of the house. The council is now one of four permanent interim committees of the legislature. The others

Article II

are the legislative budget and audit committee (which oversees the legislative auditor and the legislative finance division), the administrative regulation review committee, and the ethics committee.

The second sentence of this section allows interim committees to meet between sessions. Does this suggest that special committees and the regular standing committees (finance, state affairs, judiciary, and others) must confine their activity to the session? The legislature has not read this section to restrict the activities of standing or special committees, which routinely work between sessions.

A major political controversy over budgetary matters developed during the 1970s between the legislative and executive branches, the solution to which was sought in amendments to this section. The controversy concerned the ability of the legislative budget and audit committee to jointly review and approve with the governor budget revisions when the legislature was not in session. This had been a common practice in Alaska and elsewhere until questions about its constitutionality were raised around the country. State courts elsewhere ruled that it violated the separation of powers doctrine and constituted an improper delegation of legislative power. In 1977, the Alaska legislature amended the executive budget act to authorize the legislative budget and audit committee to review and authorize budget revisions jointly with the governor between sessions (ch 74 SLA 1977). The governor vetoed the bill as being "clearly unconstitutional." The legislature overrode the veto and shortly thereafter took the administration to court over the matter (*Kelly v. Hammond*, Civil Action No 77-4, Juneau Superior Court). The lower court sided with the governor, who then prevailed on the legislature to put the matter before the voters as a constitutional amendment, and the suit was dismissed.

Voters defeated the proposed amendment at the general election in 1978. A second attempt was made in 1980, when the voters rejected essentially the same amendment by an even wider margin. Consequently, the entire legislature must act on all appropriations and any subsequent modifications of them.

**ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
SESSION LENGTH AND PERCENTAGE OF DAYS WITH FLOOR SESSIONS, 1981-1996**

LEGISLATURE	YEAR	SPEAKER	HOUSE			SENATE			
			SESSION LENGTH(1)	NOT IN SESSION(2)	PERCENTAGE OF DAYS IN SESSION	PRESIDENT	SESSION LENGTH(1)	NOT IN SESSION(2)	PERCENTAGE OF DAYS IN SESSION
Twelfth	1981(4) 1982	J. Duncan	165	45	68%	J. Kerttula	164	46	73%
		J. Duncan	143	54		J. Kerttula	144	38	
Thirteenth	1983 1984	J. Hayes	161	62	64%	J. Kerttula	162	45	71%
		J. Hayes	152	53		J. Kerttula	152	46	
Fourteenth (First legislature under 120-day session limit)	1985(4) 1986	B. Grussendorf	119	50	57%	D. Bennett	119	33	73%
		B. Grussendorf	120	52		D. Bennett	120	33	
Fifteenth	1987(4) 1988	B. Grussendorf	122	54	58%	J. Faiks	121	33	72%
		B. Grussendorf	121	49		J. Faiks	121	36	
Sixteenth	1989 1990(4)	S. Cotten	121	50	61%	T. Kelly	121	32	74%
		S. Cotten	122(3)	46		T. Kelly	121	33	
Seventeenth	1991 1992(4)	B. Grussendorf	122(3)	54	57%	R. Eliason	121	55	55%
		B. Grussendorf	122(3)	53		R. Eliason	121	56	
Eighteenth	1993 1994(4)	R. Barnes	121	54	57%	R. Halford	121	44	60%
		R. Barnes	121	51		R. Halford	121	54	
Nineteenth	1995 1996(4)	G. Phillips	121	47	58%	D. Pearce	121	41	62%
		G. Phillips	121	54		D. Pearce	121	52	

Notes:

- (1) Session lengths as published in "Summary of Alaska Legislation," Legislative Affairs Agency, Alaska State Legislature.
- (2) Information obtained from Alaska State Legislature's printed House and Senate Journals, and Legislative Affairs Agency Followviews Database.
- (3) House adjourned after midnight on the 121st day.
- (4) Legislature went into special session.



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LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS

Annual v. Biennial.

In the early 1960s, only 19 state legislatures met annually. The remaining 31 held biennial regular sessions. All but three (Kentucky, Mississippi and Virginia) held their biennial session in the odd-numbered year. Ten of the 19 states with annual sessions limited the "off-year" to consideration of budgetary and fiscal matters.

By the mid-1970s, the number of states meeting annually grew tremendously--up from 19 to 41. However, several of these states used a "flexible" session format in which the total days of session time was divided between two years; these states included Minnesota, North Carolina, Tennessee and Vermont.

Today, 43 state legislatures meet annually. The remaining seven states--Arkansas, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon and Texas--hold session every other year. Six of the biennial legislatures hold their regular sessions in the odd year; the seventh--Kentucky--holds its regular session in the even year. Six states have limited scope sessions--that is, where one year of the biennium is limited to consideration of specific types of legislation. The states with limited scope sessions are Connecticut, Louisiana, Maine, New Mexico, North Carolina and Wyoming.

Washington and New Hampshire were the last states to switch from biennial to annual sessions, doing so in 1981 and 1985, respectively. A November 1998 constitutional amendment to move Kentucky to annual sessions was defeated.

Session Length.

In the early 1960s, 17 states did not place restrictions on the length of their legislative sessions. In another 10 states, the limits were indirect, being set by; restrictions on legislator compensation, per diem or travel reimbursements. Several states increased their session length. These were Colorado (from 120 to 160); Georgia (from 80 to 85); Kansas (from 90 to 120); Minnesota (from 90 to 120); and South Dakota (from 60 to 75).

Throughout the 1970s, 1980s and early 1990s, session limitations were becoming more defined. Fewer states had unrestricted sessions, and the number of states with indirect session limits had fallen.

Currently, only 11 states do not place a limit on the length of regular session. The remaining 39 set limits through a variety of ways. Constitutional provisions establish the limits in 29 states. Indirect limits on legislator compensation, per diem or mileage reimbursement are in effect in 4 states. Statutory provisions set the restrictions in 3, and another 3 use chamber rules.

The recent trend is to shorten session lengths. For example, Colorado's session was cut to 120 days in 1988. In 1992, Louisiana changed its constitution to shorten and limit the scope of its even-year session. The most recent limit was imposed in Nevada; the November 1998 constitutional amendment restricts session to 120 days.

Session Length Limits

State	1962-63	1972-73	1982-83	Dec 1998
Alabama	36 L	36 L	30 L in 105 C	30 L in 105 C
Alaska	None	None	None	120 C
Arizona	63 C (indirect)	None	Sat of week in which 100 th C falls (chamber rule)	Sat of week in which 100 th C falls (chamber rule)
Arkansas	60 C	60 C	60 C	60 C
California	Odd-120 C Even-30 C	None	None	Odd-Sept 12 Even-Aug 31
Colorado	160 C within biennium (indirect)	None	Odd-None Even-140 C	120 C
Connecticut	Wed after 1 st Mon in June	Odd-Wed after 1 st Mon in June Even-Wed after 1 st Mon in May	Odd-Wed after 1 st Mon in June Even-Wed after 1 st Mon in May	Odd-Wed after 1 st Mon in June Even- Wed after 1 st Mon in May
Delaware	Odd-90 L Even-30 L	June 30	June 30	June 30
Florida	60 C	60 C	60 C	60 C
Georgia	Odd-45 C Even-40 C	Odd-45 L Even-40 L	40 L	40 L
Hawaii	Odd-60 C Even-30 C	60 L	60 L	60 L
Idaho	60 C (indirect)	60 C (indirect)	None	None
Illinois	None (by custom- July 1)	None	None	None
Indiana	61 C	Odd-61 L or April 30 Even-30 L or March 15	Odd-61 L or April 30 Even-30 L or March 15	Odd-Apr 29 Even-Mar 14 (by statute)
Iowa	None	None	(indirect)	Odd-110 C Even-100 C (indirect)
Kansas	Odd-90 L Even-30 C (indirect)	Odd-90 C Even-60 C (indirect)	Odd-None Even-90 C	Odd-None Even-90 C
Kentucky	60 L	60 L	60 L	60 L or Apr 15
Louisiana	Odd-30 C Even-60 C	Odd-30 C Even 60 C	60 L in 85 C	Odd-60 L in 85 C Even-30 L in 45 C
Maine	None	None	Odd-100 L Even-50 L	Odd-3 rd Wed in June Even-3 rd Wed in Apr (by statute)
Maryland	Odd-90 C Even-30 C	90 C	90 C	90 C
Massachusetts	None	None	None	Formal sessions: Odd-3 rd Wed in November Even-July 31 Informal sessions: None (by chamber rule)
Michigan	None	None	None	None

State	1962-63	1972-73	1982-83	1998
Minnesota	120 L	120 L	120 L total within biennium or 1 st Mon after 3 rd Sat in May each year	120 L total within biennium or 1 st Mon after 3 rd Sat in May each year
Mississippi	None	90 C except year after gub elect, then 125 C	90 C except year after gub elect, then 125 C	90 C except year after gub elect, then 125 C
Missouri	July 15	Odd-June 30 Even-May 15	Odd-June 30 Even-May 15	May 30
Montana	60 C	60 L	90 L	90 L
Nebraska	None	Odd-90 L Even-60 L	Odd-90 L Even-60 L	Odd-90 L Even-60 L
Nevada	60 C (indirect)	60 C (indirect)	60 C (indirect)	120 C
New Hampshire	July 1 (indirect)	90 days or July 1 (indirect)	90 L or July 1 (indirect)	45 L or July 1 (indirect)
New Jersey	None	None	None	None
New Mexico	60 C	Odd-60 C Even-30 C	Odd-60 C Even 30 C	Odd-60 C Even-30 C
New York	None	None	None	None
North Carolina	120 C (indirect)	120 C (indirect)	None	None
North Dakota	60 L	60 L	80 L	80 L
Ohio	None	None	None	None
Oklahoma	None	90 L	90 L	Last Fri in May
Oregon	None	None	None	None
Pennsylvania	None	None	None	None
Rhode Island	60 L (indirect)	60 L (indirect)	60 L (indirect)	60 L (indirect)
South Carolina	None	None	1 st Thurs in June (by statute)	1 st Thurs in June (by statute)
South Dakota	Odd-45 L Even-30 L	Odd-45 L Even-30 L	Odd-40 L Even-35 L	Odd-40 L Even-35 L
Tennessee	75 C (indirect)	75 C (indirect)	90 L (indirect)	90 L (indirect)
Texas	140 C	140 C	140 C	140 C
Utah	60 C	Odd-60 C Even-20 C	Odd-60 C Even-20 C	45 C
Vermont	None	None	(indirect)	None
Virginia	60 C (indirect)	Odd-30 C Even-60 C	Odd-30 C Even-60 C	Odd-30 C Even-60 C
Washington	60 C	60 C	Odd-105 C Even-60 C	Odd-105 C Even-60 C
West Virginia	Odd-60 C Even 30 C	60 C	60 C	60 C
Wisconsin	None	None	None	None
Wyoming	40 C	Odd-40 L Even 20 L	Odd-40 L Even-20 L	Odd-40 L Even-20 L

Key:

C = calendar day
L = legislative day

Solid highlight = biennial

Striped highlight = "FLEXIBLE" SESSION FORMAT

Table 3.2
LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS: LEGAL PROVISIONS

State or other jurisdiction	Regular sessions				Limitation on length of session (a)	Special sessions		
	Year	Legislature convenes		Legislature may call		Legislature may determine subject	Limitation on length of session	
		Month	Day					
Alabama	Annual	Jan. Apr. Feb.	2nd Tues. (b) 3rd Tues. (c, d) 1st Tues. (e)	30 L in 103 C	No	Yes (f)	12 L in 30	
Alaska	Annual	Jan. Jan.	2nd Mon. 3rd Mon. (g)	120 C (h)	By 2/3 vote of members	Yes (i)	30 C	
Arizona	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	(j)	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes (l)	None	
Arkansas	Biennial-odd year	Jan.	2nd Mon.	60 C (h)	No	Yes (f, k)	(k)	
California	(l)	Jan.	1st Mon. (d)	None	No	No	None	
Colorado	Annual	Jan.	2nd Wed.	120 C	By request, 2/3 members, each house	Yes (l)	None	
Connecticut	Annual (m)	Jan. Feb.	Wed. after 1st Mon. (n) Wed. after 1st Mon. (o)	(p)	Yes (q)	(q)	None (r)	
Delaware	Annual	Jan.	2nd Tues.	June 30	Joint call, presiding officers, both houses	Yes	None	
Florida	Annual	Mar.	Tues. after 1st Mon. (d)	60 C (b)	Joint call, presiding officers, both houses	Yes (f)	20 C (h)	
Georgia	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	40 L	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes (l)	(s)	
Hawaii	Annual	Jan.	3rd Wed.	60 L (h)	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes	30 L (h)	
Idaho	Annual	Jan.	Mon. on or nearest 9th day	None	No	No	20 C	
Illinois	Annual	Jan.	2nd Wed.	None	Joint call, presiding officers, both houses	Yes (l)	None	
Indiana	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon. (d, i)	odd-61 L or Apr. 30; even-30 L or Mar. 15	No	No	30 L or 40 L	
Iowa	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	(u)	No	No	None	
Kansas	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	odd-None; even-90 C (h)	Petition to governor of 2/3 members, each house	Yes	None	
Kentucky	Biennial-even year	Jan.	Tues. after 1st Mon. (d)	60 L (v)	No	No	None	
Louisiana	Annual	Mar. Apr.	1st Mon. (d, n) 1st Mon. (m, o)	odd-60 L in 83 C; even-30 L in 43 C	By petition, majority, each house	Yes (f)	30 C	
Maine	(lm)	Dec. Jan.	1st Wed. (b) Wed. after 1st Tues. (o)	3rd Wed. of June (h) 3rd Wed. of April (b)	Joint call, presiding officers, with consent of majority of members of each political party, each house	Yes (l)	None	
Maryland	Annual	Jan.	2nd Wed.	90 C (g)	By petition, majority, each house	Yes	30 C	
Massachusetts	Annual	Jan.	1st Wed.	(w)	By petition (x)	Yes	None	
Michigan	Annual	Jan.	2nd Wed. (d)	None	No	No	None	
Minnesota	(y)	Jan.	Tues. after 1st Mon. (a)	120 L or 1st Mon. after 3rd Sat. in May (y)	No	Yes	None	
Mississippi	Annual	Jan.	Tues. after 1st Mon.	125 C (b, z); 90C (b, z)	No	No	None	
Missouri	Annual	Jan.	Wed. after 1st Mon.	May 30	By petition, 3/4 members, each house	Yes	30 C (aa)	
Montana	Biennial-odd year	Jan.	1st Mon.	90 L	By petition, majority, each house	Yes	None	
Nebraska	Annual	Jan.	Wed. after 1st Mon.	odd-60 L (h); even-60 L (h)	By petition, 2/3 members	Yes	None	
Nevada	Biennial-odd year	Jan.	3rd Mon.	60 C (u)	No	No	20 C (v)	
New Hampshire	Annual	Jan.	Wed. after 1st Tues. (d)	45 L	By 2/3 vote of members, each house	Yes	15 L (u)	
New Jersey	Annual	Jan.	2nd Tues.	None	By petition, majority, each house	Yes	None	
New Mexico	Annual (w)	Jan.	3rd Tues.	odd-60 C; even-30 C	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes (f)	30 C	
New York	Annual	Jan.	Wed. after 1st Mon.	None	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes (l)	None	
North Carolina	(y)	Jan.	3rd Wed. after 2nd Mon. (a)	None	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes	None	
North Dakota	Biennial-odd year	Jan.	Tues. after Jan. 1, but not later than Jan. 11 (d)	80 L (bh)	No	Yes	None	
Ohio	Annual	Jan.	1st Mon.	None	Joint call, presiding officers, both houses	Yes	None	
Oklahoma	Annual	Feb.	1st Mon. (cc)	160 C	By vote, 2/3 members, each house	Yes (f)	None	
Oregon	Biennial-odd year	Jan.	2nd Mon. after 1st Tues.	None	By petition, majority, each house	Yes	None	
Pennsylvania	Annual	Jan.	1st Tues.	None	By petition, majority each house	No	None	
Rhode Island	Annual	Jan.	1st Tues.	60 L (u)	No	No	None	
South Carolina	Annual	Jan.	2nd Tues. (d)	1st Thurs. in June (h)	No	Yes	None	
South Dakota	Annual	Jan.	2nd Tues.	odd-40 L; even-35 L	No	No	None	
Tennessee	Annual	Jan.	(dd)	90 L (u)	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes	30 L (u)	
Texas	Biennial-odd year	Jan.	2nd Tues.	140 C	No	No	30 C	
Utah	Annual	Jan.	3rd Mon.	45 C	No	No	30 C (cc)	
Vermont	(y)	Jan.	Wed. after 1st Mon. (n)	None	No	Yes	None	
Virginia	Annual	Jan.	2nd Wed.	odd-30 C (h); even-60 C (h)	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes	None	
Washington	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	odd-105 C; even-60 C	By vote, 2/3 members, each house	Yes	30 C	
West Virginia	Annual	Feb. Jan.	2nd Wed. (c, d) 2nd Wed. (e)	60 C (b)	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes (ff)	None	
Wisconsin	Annual (gg)	Jan.	1st Mon. (n)	None	No	No	None	

See footnotes at end of table.

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS: LEGAL PROVISIONS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Regular sessions				Limitation on length of session (a)	Special sessions		
	Year	Legislature convenes		Legislature may call		Legislature may determine subject	Limitation length of session	
		Month	Day					
Wyoming	Annual (m)	Jan.	2nd Tues. (n)	odd-40 L; even-20 L	No	Yes	None	
Dist. of Columbia	(hh)	Feb.	3rd Mon. (o)	None				
American Samoa	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	45 L	No	No	None	
		July	2nd Mon.	45 L				
Guam	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon. (ii)	None	No	No	None	
No. Mariana Islands	Annual	(j)	(d, j)	90 L (jj)	Upon request of presiding officers, both houses	Yes (i)	10C	
Puerto Rico	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	None	No	No	20C	
U.S. Virgin Islands	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	None	No	No	None	

Sources: State constitutions and statutes.

Note: Some legislatures will also reconvene after normal session to consider bills vetoed by governor. Connecticut—if governor vetoes any bill, secretary of state must reconvene General Assembly on second Monday after the last day on which governor is either authorized to transmit or has transmitted every bill with his objections, whichever occurs first; General Assembly must adjourn *sine die* not later than three days after its reconvening. Hawaii—legislature may reconvene on 45th day after adjournment *sine die*, in special session, without call. Louisiana—legislature meets in a maximum five-day veto session on the 40th day after final adjournment. Missouri—if governor returns any bill on or after the fifth day before the last day on which legislature may consider bills (in even-numbered years), legislature automatically reconvenes on first Wednesday following the second Monday in September for a maximum 10 C sessions. New Jersey—legislature meets in special session (without call or petition) to act on bills returned by governor on 45th day after *sine die* adjournment of the regular session; if the second year expires before 45th day, the day preceding the end of the legislative year. Utah—if 2/3 of the members of each house convene to consider vetoed bills, a maximum five-day session is set by the presiding officers. Virginia—legislature reconvenes on sixth Wednesday after adjournment for a maximum three-day session (may be extended to seven days upon vote of majority of members elected in each house). Washington—upon petition of 2/3 of the members of each house, legislature meets 45 days after adjournment for a maximum five-day session.

Key:

C—Calendar day
L—Legislative day (in some states called a session day or workday; definition may vary slightly, however, generally refers to any day on which either house of legislature is in session).

(a) Applies to each year unless otherwise indicated.

(b) General election year (quadrennial election year).

(c) Year after quadrennial election.

(d) Legal provision for organizational session prior to stated convening date. Alabama—in the year after quadrennial election, second Tuesday in January for 10 C. California—in the even-numbered general election year, first Monday in December for an organizational session, recess until the first Monday in January of the odd-numbered year. Florida—in general election year, 14th day after election. Indiana—third Tuesday after first Monday in November. Kentucky—in odd-numbered year, Tuesday after first Monday in January for 10 L. Louisiana—in year after general election, second Monday in January, not to exceed 3 L. Michigan—held in odd-numbered year. New Hampshire—in even-numbered year, first Wednesday in December. North Dakota—in December. South Carolina—in even-numbered year, Tuesday after certification of election of its members for a maximum three-day session. West Virginia—in year after general election, on second Wednesday in January. No. Mariana Islands—in year after general election, second Monday in January.

(e) Other years.

(f) By 2/3 vote each house.

(g) Following a gubernatorial election year.

(h) Session may be extended by vote of members in both houses. Alaska—2/3 vote for 10-day extension. Arkansas—2/3 vote. Florida—3/5 vote. Hawaii—petition of 2/3 membership for maximum 15-day extension. Kansas—2/3 vote. Maine—2/3 vote for maximum 10 L. Maryland—3/5 vote for maximum 30 C. Missouri—2/3 vote for 30 C extension, no limit on number of extensions. Nebraska—4/5 vote. South Carolina—2/3. Virginia—2/3 vote for 30 C extension. West Virginia—2/3 vote (or if budget bill has not been acted upon days before session ends, governor issues proclamation extending session). Puerto Rico—joint resolution.

(i) Only if legislature convenes itself. Special sessions called by the legislature are unlimited in Arizona, Georgia, Maine, and New Mexico.

(j) No constitutional or statutory provision; however, legislative rules require that regular sessions be no later than Saturday of the week during which the 100th day of the session falls.

(k) After governor's business has been disposed of, members may remain in session up to 15 C by a 2/3 of both houses.

(l) Regular sessions begin after general election, in December of even-numbered year. In California, legislature meets in December for an organizational session, recesses until the first Monday in January of the numbered year and continues in session until Nov. 30 of next even-numbered year. In Maine, session begins in December of general election year runs into the following year (odd-numbered); second session begins in next even-numbered year.

(m) Second session limited to consideration of specific types of legislation. Connecticut—individual legislators may only introduce bills of a fiscal nature, emergency legislation and bills raised by committees. Louisiana—fiscal matters. Maine—budgetary matters; legislation in the governor's call; emergency legislation; legislation referred to committees for study. New Mexico—budgets, appropriations and revenue bills; bills pursuant to governor's message; vetoed bills. Wyoming—budget bills.

(n) Odd-numbered years.

(o) Even-numbered years.

(p) Odd-numbered years—not later than Wednesday after first Monday in June; even-numbered years—later than Wednesday after first Monday in May.

(q) Constitution provides for regular session convening date and allows that sessions may also be held "such other times as the General Assembly shall judge necessary." Call by majority of legislators is implied.

(r) Upon completion of business.

(s) Limited to 40 L unless extended by 3/5 vote and approved by the governor, except in cases of impeachment proceedings.

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS: LEGAL PROVISIONS — Continued

(t) Legislators may reconvene at any time after organizational meeting; however, second Monday in January is the final date by which regular session must be in process.

(u) Indirect limitation; usually restrictions on legislator's pay, per diem, or daily allowance.

(v) May not exceed beyond April 15.

(w) Legislative rules say formal business must be concluded by Nov. 15th of the 1st session in the biennium, or by July 31st of the 2nd session for the biennium.

(x) Joint rules provide for the submission of a written statement requesting special session by a specified number of members of each chamber.

(y) Legal provision for session in odd-numbered years; however, legislature may divide, and in practice has divided, to meet in even-numbered years as well.

(z) 90 C sessions every year, except the first year of a gubernatorial administration during which the legislative session runs for 125 C.

(aa) 30 C if called by legislature; 60 C if called by governor.

(bb) No legislative day is shorter than a natural day.

(cc) Odd number years will include a regular session commencing on the first Tuesday after the first Monday

in January and recessing not later than the first Monday in February of that year. Limited constitutional dicta can be performed.

(dd) Commencement of regular session depends on concluding date of organizational session. Legislature meets, in odd-numbered year, on second Tuesday in January for a maximum 15 C organizational session, returns on the Tuesday following the conclusion of the organizational session.

(ee) Except in cases of impeachment.

(ff) According to a 1935 attorney general's opinion, when the legislature has petitioned to the governor to call into session, it may then act on any matter.

(gg) The legislature, by joint resolution, establishes the session schedule of activity for the remainder of a biennium at the beginning of the odd-numbered year.

(hh) Each Council period begins on January 2 of each odd-numbered year and ends on January 1 of following odd-numbered year.

(ii) Legislature meets on the first Monday of each month following its initial session in January.

(jj) 60 L before April 1 and 30 L after July 31.

Table 3.19
BILL AND RESOLUTION INTRODUCTIONS AND ENACTMENTS:
1996 AND 1997 REGULAR SESSIONS

State or other jurisdiction	Duration of session**	Introductions		Enactments		Measures vetoed by governor	Length of session
		Bills	Resolutions	Bills	Resolutions		
Alabama	Feb. 6-May 20, 1996	1,793	760	437	367	20 (a)	30L
	Feb. 4-May 19, 1997	1,832	741	387	385	47 (a)	30L
Alaska	Jan. 4-May 19, 1996	342	77	146	39	20 (a)	122C
	Jan. 13-May 11, 1997	495	132	113	51	10 (a)	119C
Arizona*	Jan. 10-April 17, 1994	1,160	60	380	17	0	98C
	Jan. 9-April 13, 1995	957	70	300	23	8	95C
Arkansas	No regular session in 1996						
	Jan. 13-May 2, 1997 (b)	2,041	149	1,362	N.A.	9 (a)	96C
California	Jan. 3-Sept. 1, 1996	2,367	146	1,174	83	114	127L
	Dec. 2, 1996-Sept. 13, 1997	3,024	233	951	136	197	139L
Colorado	Jan. 10-May 8, 1996	615	94	344	84	19	120C
	Jan. 8-May 7, 1997	598	113	338	101	27	120C
Connecticut*	Feb. 9-May 4, 1994	1,296	161	263	144	4 (a)	85C
	Jan. 4-June 7, 1995	3,226	256	387	149	2	155C
Delaware	Jan. 16-June 30, 1996	538	181	309	16	3	49L
	Jan. 14-June 30, 1997	628	187	220	14	5	51L
Florida*	Feb. 8-April 15, 1994	2,447	210	380	0	15	60C
	Mar. 7-May 11, 1995	2,605	152	473	0	28	60C
Georgia	Jan. 8-Mar. 18, 1996	975	1,017	458	881	16	40L
	Jan. 13-Mar. 28, 1997	1,515	1,176	511	975	15	40L
Hawaii	Jan. 17-April 29, 1996	3,064	1,209	315	235	27	60L
	Jan. 15-May 1, 1997	4,287	961	383	211	14	61L
Idaho	Jan. 8-Mar. 15, 1996	774	63	433	22	8	68C
	Jan. 6-Mar. 19, 1997	695	57	404	38	5	73C
Illinois	Jan. 10-May 25, 1996	3,038	259	275	90	13 (a)	(c)
	Jan. 8-May 17, 1997	3,484	293	537	245	88 (a)	(c)
Indiana*	Nov. 16, 1993-Mar. 4, 1994	888	24	179	2	0	30L
	Nov. 22, 1994-April 29, 1995	1,504	50	34	6	11 (a)	61L
Iowa	Jan. 8-May 1, 1996	981	10	220	1	13	115C
	Jan. 13-April 29, 1997	1,290	32	217	2	13	107C
Kansas	Jan. 8-May 23, 1996	876	47	272	15	3 (d)	69L
	Jan. 13-May 27, 1997	970	41	192	10	2	68L
Kentucky	Jan. 2-April 15, 1996	1,333	323	357	239	1	60L
	No regular session in 1997						
Louisiana	April 29-June 12, 1996	313	306	45	254	0	30L
	Mar. 31-June 23, 1997	4,087	636	1,487	488	19	60L
Maine*	Jan. 5-April 14, 1994	615	11	340	0	12 (a)	39L
	Dec. 7-June 30, 1995	1,586	33	607	2	1	70L
Maryland	1996 N.A.	2,259	30	692	7	104	90C
	Jan. 8-April 7, 1997	2,385	45	759	8	132	90C
Massachusetts*	Jan. 8, 1992-Jan. 5, 1993	7,353	0	414	0	39 (a)	(c)
	Jan. 6, 1993-Jan. 4, 1994	7,667	0	498	0	53 (a)	(c)
Michigan*	Jan. 12-Dec. 29, 1994	1,103	20	451	2	10	352 (c)
	Jan. 11-Dec. 28, 1995	2,299	43	291	2	4	352 (c)
Minnesota	Jan. 16-April 3, 1996	2,398	0	187	1	19	47L
	Jan. 7-May 19, 1997	4,258	0	235	4	15	63L
Mississippi*	Jan. 7-May 16, 1992	2,693	535	676	221	0	125C
	Jan. 5-April 2, 1993	4,346	311	406	155	17	90C
Missouri*	Jan. 5-May 13, 1994	1,256	6	180	3	6	129C
	Jan. 4-May 12, 1995	1,242	6	170	4	5	129C
Montana	No regular session in 1996						
	Jan. 6-April 23, 1997	1,013	75	552	56	7 (a)	87L
Nebraska	Jan. 3-April 18, 1996	503	26	182	2	5	60L
	Jan. 8-June 12, 1997	891	53	307	8	5 (a)	90L
Nevada	No regular session in 1996						
	Jan. 20-July 7, 1997	1,167	202	691	158	3	169C

See footnotes at end of table.

INTRODUCTIONS AND ENACTMENTS: REGULAR SESSIONS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Duration of session*	Introductions		Enactments		Measures vetoed by governor	Length of session
		Bills	Resolutions	Bills	Resolutions		
New Hampshire	Jan. 3-June 13, 1996	887	57	302	6	2	23L
	Jan. 8-June 25, 1997	1,007	49	w351	8	4	25L
New Jersey	Jan. 11, 1996-Jan. 9, 1997	4,352	467	168	8	10	(c)
	Jan. 9, 1997-Jan. 8, 1998	1,462	186	259	6	18 (a)	N.A.
New Mexico	Jan. 16-Feb. 15, 1996	1,586	43	146	12	57	30C
	Jan. 21-Mar. 22, 1997	2,617	35	370	6	102	60C
New York*	Jan. 8-July 30, 1992	17,667	3,731	846	3,731	51 (d)	151L
	Jan. 6-July 7, 1993	14,596	3,607	720	3,607	93 (d)	152L
North Carolina	May 13-June 21, 1996	781	32	211	14	0	27L
	Jan. 29-Aug. 28, 1997	2,334	60	528	33	0	123L
North Dakota	No regular session in 1996 Jan. 6-April 11, 1997	881	116	554	90	11 (a,d)	66L
Ohio (f)	(g)	379	41	168	23	1	(c)
	(h)	856	77	112	26	1	(c)
Oklahoma	Feb. 6-May 31, 1996	1,638	244	363	145	35	69L
	Jan. 7-May 30, 1997	1,963	242	421	151	24	71L
Oregon	No regular session in 1996 Jan. 13-July 5, 1997	3,091	191	871	38	43	174C
Pennsylvania (l)	Jan. 3, 1995-Nov. 26, 1996	4,764	640	377	464	1	(c)
Rhode Island*	Jan. 4-July 17, 1994	3,565	(j)	959	490	38	85L
	Jan. 3-Nov. 17, 1995	3,708	(j)	445	522	24	77L
South Carolina	Jan. 9-June 27, 1996	1,342	N.A.	314	N.A.	21 (a)	(c)
	Jan. 14-June 17, 1997	1,389	775	257	553	19 (a)	64L
South Dakota	Jan. 9-Mar. 11, 1996	651	9	306	2	11 (a)	35L
	Jan. 14-Mar. 26, 1997	557	13	300	3	13 (a)	40L
Tennessee	Jan. 9-April 26, 1996	1,387	830	625	670	3	(c)
	Jan. 14-May 31, 1997	2,044	987	661	N.A.	0	(c)
Texas	No regular session in 1996 Jan. 14-June 2, 1997	5,561	166	1,487	15	36	140C
Utah	Jan. 15-Feb. 28, 1996	797	69	348	33	5	45C
	Jan. 20-Mar. 5, 1997	668	53	394	41	6	45C
Vermont	Jan. 3-May 3, 1996	409	128	138	97	1	122C
	Jan. 8-June 13, 1997	738	136	74	120	0	157C
Virginia	Jan. 10-Mar. 11, 1996	2,193	599	1,066	487	16	60C
	Jan. 8-Feb. 22, 1997	1,920	663	933	536	15	N.A.
Washington	Jan. 8-Mar. 7, 1996	1,540	36	325	11	49 (a,d)	60C
	Jan. 13-April 27, 1997	2,408	88	456	12	126 (d)	105C
West Virginia*	Jan.-Mar. 1994	1,293	402	333	206	7	60C
	Jan.-Mar. 1995	1,431	197	303	31	4	60C
Wisconsin	Jan. 3, 1995-Jan. 6, 1996	1,779	201	467	98	8	735C
	Jan. 6, 1997-Jan. 4, 1999 (i)	936 (k)	121 (k)	27 (k)	38 (k)	1 (k)	307C
Wyoming	Feb. 19-Mar. 15, 1996	282	14	126	3	3	20L
	Jan. 14-Mar. 1, 1997	463	20	202	3	1	34L
Puerto Rico	Jan. 8-June 30, 1996	524	1,468	238	602	4	65L
	Jan. 13-June 30, 1997	2,205	1,651	212	678	4	101C
	Aug. 18-Nov. 18, 1997						
U.S. Virgin Islands	Jan. 9-Dec. 19, 1995	169	30	67	23	26	20L
	Jan. 13-Nov. 18, 1997	178	9	60	6	7 (a)	14C

INTRODUCTIONS AND ENACTMENTS: REGULAR SESSIONS — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments; legislative survey, 1997 except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1996-97*.

* Actual adjournment dates are listed regardless of constitutional or statutory limitations. For more information on provisions, see Table 3.2, "Legislative Sessions: Legal Provisions."

Key:

C - Calendar day.

L - Legislative day (in some states, called a session or workday; definition may vary slightly; however, it general refers to any day on which either chamber of the legislature is in session.)

N.A. - Not available.

(a) Number of vetoes overridden: Alabama: 1996-1, 1997-1; Alaska: 1996-1, 1997-6; Arkansas: 1997-8; Connecticut: 1994-2; Illinois: 1996-1, 1997-1; Indiana: 1995-3; Kansas: 1994 - 7 bills and 2 line items; Louisiana: 1; Maine: 1994-1; Massachusetts: 1992-7, 1993- 6; Montana: 1997-3; Nebraska: 1997-1; New Jersey: 1997-1; North Dakota: 1997-2; South Carolina: 1996-11, 1997-8; South Dakota: 1996-2, 1997-1; Washington: 1996-1; U.S. Virgin Islands: 1997-3.

(b) Recessed for two weeks.

(c) Length of session: Illinois: 1996 Senate 47L and House 70L, 1997 Senate 50L and House 63L; Massachusetts: 1992 Senate 37L and House 144L, 1993 Senate 49L and House 150L; New Jersey: 1996 Senate 36L and House 41L; Ohio: 1996 Senate 121L and House 92L, 1997 Senate 126L and House 107L; Pennsylvania: Senate 136L and House 152L; South Carolina: 1996 Senate 67L and House 66L, Tennessee: 1996 Senate 43L and 40L, 1997 Senate 52L and House 51L.

(d) Line item or partial vetoes. Kansas 1996: 17 appropriations - line items. New York - includes line item vetoes in appropriation bills. North Dakota - 2 line item vetoes. Washington - 1996: includes 27 measures partially vetoed; 1997: includes 34 measures partially vetoed.

(e) In addition, an organizational session was held on January 13, 1992.

(f) Preliminary information.

(g) Senate: Jan. 3, 1996-Dec. 31, 1996; House: Jan. 3, 1996-Dec. 27, 1996.

(h) Senate: Jan. 6, 1997-Dec. 11, 1997; House: Jan. 6, 1997-Dec. 10, 1997.

(i) Continuous 1995-1996 session.

(j) Bills and resolutions are not counted separately.

(k) Data as of Nov. 8, 1997.

The Anchorage Times

Publisher: BILL J. ALLEN

"Believing in Alaskans, putting Alaska first"

Editors: DENNIS FRADLEY, PAUL JENKINS, WILLIAM J. TOBIN

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Where to cut?

ONE OF THE questions on the table now, in the wake of last month's election, is simply this: Where does the Legislature make some of the cuts necessary to help reduce the cost of government?

The answer is equally simple: It should start right in the Legislature's own backyard by cutting the enormous fat that has crept into the legislative process.

Basically, there is far too much lawmaking going on, for far too many weeks every year, by far too many people, doing far too little to justify the cost.

The first thing to be done is make big — make that very big — reductions in the number of legislative employees, including staff aides, deputies, secretaries and clerks, part-time and full-time, who have turned the Legislature's operation into a mini-Congress.

The next thing to be done is to cut the length of the annual legislative sessions. Meeting for one-third of the year, every year, year in and year out, to serve a population of 600,000 is ludicrous.

The Alaska Constitution is framed to provide this state with a strong executive branch. The governor is in charge. Unfortunately, in the last decade or two, those who serve and have served in the legislative branch have developed delusions that they are mini-governors, micro-managing state government operations.

There is no reason that legislative sessions could not be cut back routinely to two months every year — or, at the very outside, three months — instead of dragging out for four months. The savings would be enormous.

As proof that this easily could be done, consider this: In any given year, hardly any real lawmaking business happens in the first three or four or five weeks, anyway. That time is spent jousting for positions, political posturing, and other non-productive fun and games in which legislators love to engage, all at public expense.

Further, the Legislature could decide — if statesmanship were a real part of the operations in Juneau — to divide its duties, restricting one session to an intensive budget-setting process to cover a two-year period, in a session lasting no more than 30 or 40 days, and then devote the next session to general lawmaking.

It can be done, and done easily, if there were a will to do so. States many times bigger than Alaska, with populations much greater than ours, have biennial legislative sessions or limit one of their annual sessions to budget-making only.

There is too much time wasted in Juneau. There is too much money wasted in Juneau.

Cut government? That was one of the powerful messages heard in the recent election.

The job should begin within the Legislature itself.

ANCHORAGE TIMES
10/15/99

Shorter session, better government

Among the more pertinent pieces of legislation filed this session is a proposed amendment to the state Constitution that would limit the 120-day session to 90 days. If passed, House Joint Resolution No. 1 would require a vote of the people.

It's a worthy concept that keeps surfacing, especially with legislators who live elsewhere, and we think it merits discussion.

Here's why: Every year, Christmas and New Year holidays are very nearly ruined for people preparing to return to Juneau for the session. First, they must wind down their duties and close up their offices before Christmas. Then, they must pack up their belongings and hit the road around the New Year to make it to Juneau in time to settle in for the session. New legislators must be in Juneau by about Jan. 4 so they can take part in orientations. Some legislators and staff members must catch a ferry. Many of them arrive in the capital exhausted, having had their family time over the holidays completely disrupted.

This has spawned an annual sense of dread among many involved in the Legislature, a dread that isn't easily dissolved by the friendliness of Juneau. As one staff member put it, they feel as though they are gerbils on a treadmill: "We get here (Juneau) with a bad attitude."

Rep. Norm Rokeberg and Rep. Jerry Sanders are putting their efforts behind the resolution, the very one that died of neglect last session. Rokeberg argues the Legislature could start later, perhaps in February or early March. So much of what the Legislature does must wait until the March budget forecast from the Department of Revenue, so why not wait to get started until some of the real nuts-and-bolts work can be done?

Years ago, the people of Alaska became frustrated with the Legislature when sessions without limits dragged on until June or July. Thus, the 120-day limit was passed by voters. We think an even shorter session would be just as responsive, more cost-effective for the people of Alaska, and possibly even more productive. Other states do it.

Although Juneau would feel an economic impact, the perceived need to move the capital to Anchorage or elsewhere would become far less important.

The idea of a shorter session is also in line with the concept of a citizen-statesman government, one that has legislators spending more time in their districts, working in their own professions and being available to listen to their constituents. And that's a capital idea that would benefit the state as a whole.

JUNEAU EMPIRE

1/26/97