

HB

22

HFIN

FILE



REPRESENTATIVE RALPH SAMUELS

HOUSE DISTRICT 29

HB 22 Sponsor Statement

"An Act relating to a 90-day regular session of the legislature."

By Representatives Samuels and Rokeberg

House Bill 22 would amend Alaska statutes to limit regular legislative session to 90 consecutive days.

90 days is more than enough time for the Legislature to complete its business. In an era of decreasing budgets, reducing the session by thirty days would save state funds. Shorter sessions would: (1) save almost \$1 million in per diem and staffing costs; (2) aid in candidate recruitment; (3) and focus the public attention. Other states can do their work in 90 days or less -- Alaska should be able to accomplish this also. Fourteen other states have legislative session of 90 days or less.

Another benefit of shorter sessions is that Alaskans want citizen-legislators. Legislators should be able to carry on a livelihood outside of legislative work. Shorter sessions would encourage a larger number of people to run for office and still be able to make a living at their everyday jobs.

Prior to 1984, the Legislature had no time limit on the number of days it could remain in session. The voters approved the present 120-day limit on November 6, 1984. Since that time, it has been amply proven that the Alaska Legislature can operate within a time limit. It is now time to shorten that session limit so that the business of the people can be addressed in a reasonable manner within a reasonable time limit.

Your positive consideration of this measure would be appreciated.

Email: Representative_Ralph_Samuels@legis.state.ak.us

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FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2006 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: _____
Bill Version: CS HB22(STA)
() Publish Date: _____

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Legislature
Title "An Act relating to a 90-day regular session of the Legislature." BRU Leg Council, Leg Operating Budget
Component All
Sponsor "Representatives Samuels, Rokeberg,....."
Requester House State Affairs Component No. 782

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Personal Services	(420.0)	(420.0)	(420.0)	(420.0)	(420.0)	(420.0)
Travel	(195.0)	(195.0)	(195.0)	(195.0)	(195.0)	(195.0)
Contractual	(21.0)	(21.0)	(21.0)	(21.0)	(21.0)	(21.0)
Supplies	(21.0)	(21.0)	(21.0)	(21.0)	(21.0)	(21.0)
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	(657.0)	(657.0)	(657.0)	(657.0)	(657.0)	(657.0)

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	(657.0)	(657.0)	(657.0)	(657.0)	(657.0)	(657.0)
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	(657.0)	(657.0)	(657.0)	(657.0)	(657.0)	(657.0)

Estimate of any current year (FY2006) cost: _____
Check this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2004 budget proposal: _____

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

CS HB22(STA) would limit the regular session to 90 days. If this legislation becomes law, the 1st Session of the 25th Legislature would convene for 90 days. The Legislature would realize a cost savings of approximately \$21.9 per day for each day of a shorter session. Shortening the session by 30 days would result in a cost savings of, 30 times \$21.9, or \$657.0 per year.

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 Legislature's payroll is higher

Prepared by: Karla Schofield, Deputy Director Phone 465-3852
Division: Administrative Services Date/Time 1/16/06 1:31 PM
Approved by: Pamela A. Varni, Executive Director Date 1/16/2006
Agency: Legislative Affairs Agency

FISCAL NOTE

CS HB22(STA)

ANALYSIS CONTINUATION

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.

This fiscal note does not address the costs for special sessions.

The costs savings below are for items not needed for a shorter session.

	Per Day	times 30 days	Total
Personal Services	-14.0	30	-420.0
Travel			
Session per diem costs approx. 10.0 per day. If session were shortened more long term per diem claims would be filed during the year, approx. 23 claims per day 23 days @ 150/day = 3.5 10.0 - 3.5 = 6.5	-6.5	30	-195.0
Contractual			
Telephones, chaplin fees, copier maintenance	-0.7	30	-21.0
Supplies			
Lounge supplies	-0.7	30	-21.0
Printshop paper supplies	_____		_____
	-21.9		-657.0
Current number of session days	120		
Proposed number of session days	90		

	30		

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2005 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 1
Bill Version: CSHB 22(STA)
(H) Publish Date: 4/29/05

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Legislature
Title: Proposing an amendment to the BRU: Leg Council, Leg Operating Budget
Constitution of the State of Alaska relating to the duration..... Component: All
Sponsor: "Representatives Samuels, Rokeberg....."
Requester: House State Affairs Component No.: 782

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include initiation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Personal Services	0.0	(516.0)	(516.0)	(516.0)	(516.0)	(516.0)
Travel	0.0	(270.0)	(270.0)	(270.0)	(270.0)	(270.0)
Contractual	0.0	(21.0)	(21.0)	(21.0)	(21.0)	(21.0)
Supplies	0.0	(21.0)	(21.0)	(21.0)	(21.0)	(21.0)
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	(828.0)	(828.0)	(828.0)	(828.0)	(828.0)

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-------------------------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	0.0	(828.0)	(828.0)	(828.0)	(828.0)	(828.0)
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type-Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	0.0	(828.0)	(828.0)	(828.0)	(828.0)	(828.0)

Estimate of any current year (FY2005) cost: _____

Check this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2004 budget proposal: _____

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

HB22 would limit the regular session to 90 days. If this Legislation becomes law, the 1st session of the 25th Legislature would convene for 90 days. The Legislature would realize a cost savings of approximately \$27.6 per day for each day of a shorter session. Shortening the session by 30 days would result in a cost savings of, 30 times \$27.6, or \$828.0 per year.

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 Legislature's payroll is higher

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Agency: Legislative Affairs Agency

FISCAL NOTE #1

STATE OF ALASKA
2005 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSHB 22(STA)

ANALYSIS CONTINUATION

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.

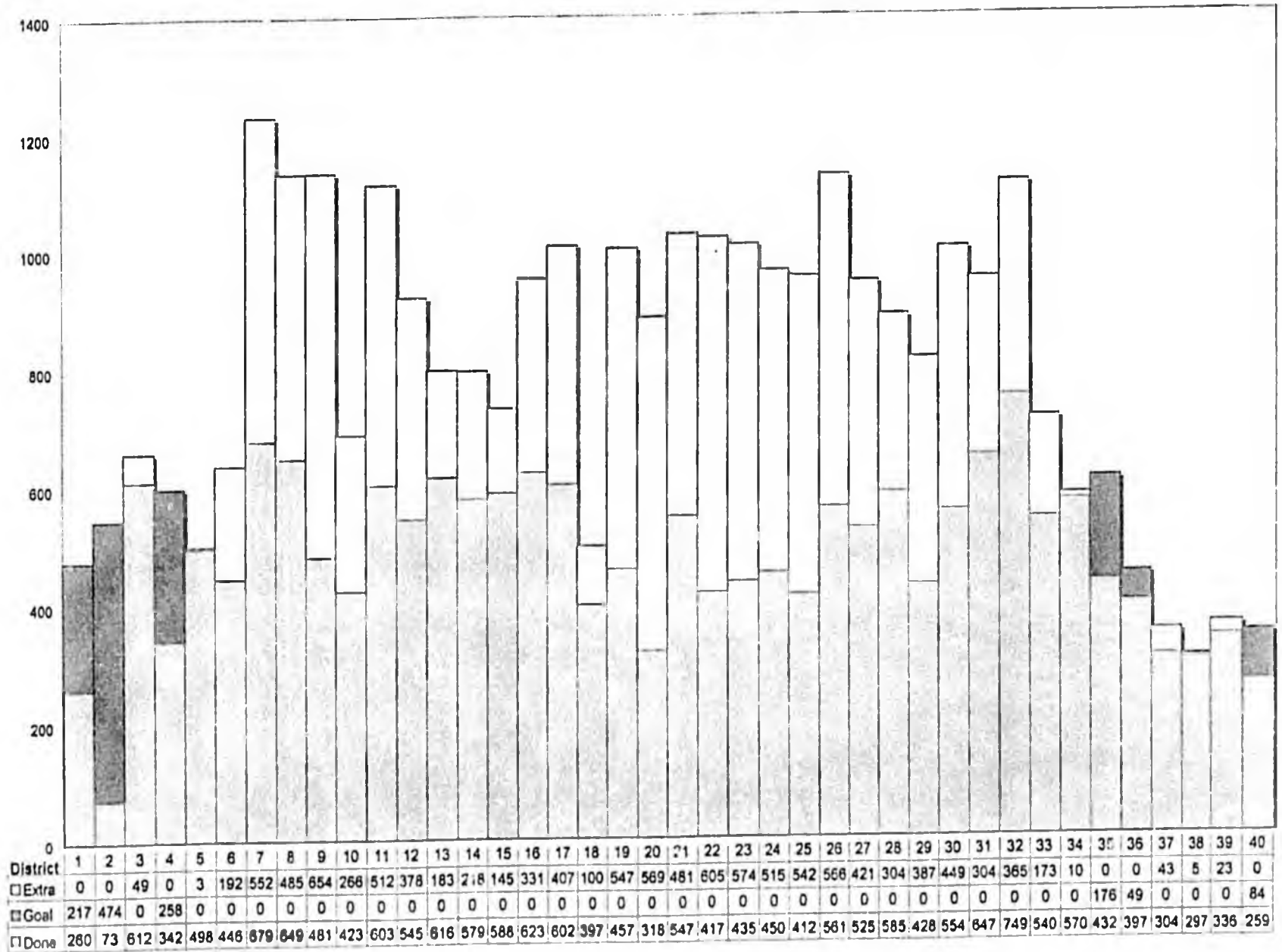
The costs below are for items not needed for a shorter session.

	Per Day	times 30 days	Total
Personal Services	17.2	30	516.0
Travel			
Session per diem costs 10.0 per day. If session were shortened more long term per diem claims would be filed during the year, approximately 1.0 per day 10.0 - 1.0 = 9.0	9.0	30	270.0
Contractual			
Telephones, chaplin fees, copier maintenance	0.7	30	21.0
Supplies	0.7	30	21.0
Lounge supplies			
Printshop paper supplies			
	27.6		828.0
Current number of session days	120		
Proposed number of session days	90		
	30		

90 Day Initiative

Qualification Status

1/5/2006



LENGTH OF LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS IN 27 OTHER STATES ARE LESS THAN ALASKA

STATE	DAYS OF SESSION		POPULATION
1. ALABAMA	30/105	(odd/even years)	4,400,000 people
2. ALASKA	121	ANNUALLY	660,000 PEOPLE
3. ARKANSAS	60	(every other year)	2,800,000 people
4. FLORIDA	60	(annually)	17,400,000 people
5. GEORGIA	40	(annually)	8,800,000 people
6. HAWAII	60	(annually)	1,300,000 people
7. INDIANA	60/30	(odd/even years)	6,200,000 people
8. IOWA	100/110	(odd/even years)	3,000,000 people
9. KANSAS	0/90	(odd/even years)	2,700,000 people
10. KENTUCKY	30/60	(odd/even years)	4,100,000 people
11. LOUISIANA	60/85	(odd/even years)	4,500,000 people
12. MARYLAND	90	(annually)	5,600,000 people
13. MASSACHUSETTS	Jan. to Nov. 15	(every other year)	6.4 million people
14. MONTANA	90	(every other year)	930,000 people
15. NEBRASKA	90/60	(odd/even years)	1,700,000 people
16. NEVADA	120	(every other year)	2,300,000 people
17. NEW HAMPSHIRE	45	(annually)	1,300,000 people
18. NEW MEXICO	60/30	(odd/even years)	1,900,000 people
19. NORTH DAKOTA	80	(every other year)	635,000 people
20. OREGON	no time limit	(every other year)	3,600,000 people
21. SOUTH DAKOTA	40/35	(odd/even years)	770,000 people
22. TENNESSEE	90	(annually)	5,900,000 people
23. TEXAS	140	(every other year)	22,000,000 people
24. UTAH	45	(annually)	2,400,000 people
25. VIRGINIA	30/60	(odd/even years)	7,500,000 people
26. WASHINGTON	105/60	(odd/even years)	6,200,000 people
27. WEST VIRGINIA	60	(annually)	1,800,000 people
28. WYOMING	40/20	(odd/even years)	506,000 people

EFFORTS BY THE LEGISLATURE TO REDUCE THE LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED 24 TIMES IN THE LAST 15 YEARS. EACH TIME IT'S BEEN STOPPED!!

Table 1: Bills to Limit Legislative Sessions, 1985-2005

Measure ¹	Year	Short Title ²	Sponsor(s)	Final Status ³
HB 22	2005	90 Day Legislative Session	Reps. Samuels, Rukeberg	(H) Finance
SB 9	2005	Session Length, Legislative Terms and Committees	Sen. Guess	(S) State Affairs
HJR 4	2004	Constitutional Amendment: 90 day Legislative Session	Reps. Samuels, Rukeberg	(H) Rules
SJR 8	2003	Constitutional Amendment: 90 day Legislative Session	Sen. Guess	(S) Judiciary
HJR 1	2001	Constitutional Amendment: 90 day Legislative Session	Rep. Rukeberg	(H) State Affairs
HJR 3	2001	Constitutional Amendment: Session Limit / Interim Committee	Rep. Makru	(H) State Affairs
HJR 8	2001	Constitutional Amendment: 80 day Legislative Session	Rep. Lancaster	(H) State Affairs
SJR 29	2000	Duration of Regular Legislative Session	Sen. Parnell	(S) Rules
HJR 1	1997	Limit Legislative Session to: 60 Days	Reps. Rukeberg, Sanders	(H) Finance
HJR 2	1995	Unicameral Legislative / Session Limit	Rep. Green	(H) Finance
HJR 34	1995	Limit Legislative Session to: 60 Days	Rep. Sanders	(H) Judiciary
HJR 35	1995	Limit Legislative Session to: 60 Days	Rep. Rukeberg	(H) State Affairs
SJR 16	1995	Limit Legislative Session to: 60 Days	Sen. Taylor	(S) State Affairs
HJR 53	1994	Unicameral Legislative / Session Limit	Rep. Green	(H) State Affairs
HJR 5	1993	60 Day Session and February Convening Date	Rep. Menard	(H) State Affairs
HJR 15	1993	100 Day Session Limit	Rep. Koll	(H) Finance
SJR 4	1993	60 Day Session Limit	Sen. Lemah	(S) Judiciary
SJR 14	1991	100 Day Session and February Convening Date	Sen. Sala	(S) State Affairs
HJR 6	1991	Constitutional Amendment: Length of Regular Session	Rep. Lemah	(H) State Affairs
SJR 5	1991	Constitutional Amendment: Length of Regular Session	Sen. Menard	(S) Judiciary
HJR 7	1991	Constitutional Amendment: Duration of Regular Session and Requesting State Revenue Estimates	Sen. Sala	(S) Finance
SJR 17	1991	Constitutional Amendment: Duration of Regular Session	Sen. Menard	(S) Judiciary
HJR 46	1990	Constitutional Amendment: Duration of Regular Session	Rep. Lemah	(H) Judiciary
SJR 63	1990	Constitutional Amendment: Duration of Regular Session	Sen. Sala	(S) Rules

¹ Further bills may have been introduced, but they failed to reduce the length of legislative sessions and bills and committees that were introduced but did not pass.

² A number of the measures listed—HJR 2 (1995) and HJR 53 (1994), for example—contain provisions in addition to those pertaining to the legislative session. The failure of these bills, therefore, may not be strictly due to the session length issue.

³ In the body of origin bills related to session length are generally referred to the State Affairs, Judiciary, and Finance Committees (due to moving to votes on the floor). For example—SJR 28 (2004), SJR 5, SJR 7, and SJR 17 (2005)—all referred to the Senate Judiciary and Finance Committees. Only one measure—SJR 63 (1990)—received a vote in the House of Representatives on reconsideration by a vote of 14 to 0 and moving out of House Judiciary before dying in House Rules.

⁴ Only three of the measures listed called for shorter than 90 day sessions: HJR 15 (1993) and HJR 7 (1991) proposed 60 day sessions, and SJR 17 (1991) proposed 75 day sessions.

Sources: 19th, 20th, Legislatures (1991-2005); the Alaska and State Inquiry System (HASIS); 19th-17th Legislatures (1985-1991); Final Status of Bills and Resolutions; and House and Senate Bill Tracking Information.

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, 44 state legislatures meet annually. The remaining six states--Arkansas, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon and Texas--hold session every other year. All of the biennial legislatures hold their regular sessions in the odd 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.

Kentucky, New Hampshire and Washington were the last states to change from biennial to annual regular sessions; these states held their first annual sessions in 2001, 1985 and 1981, respectively.

There are several basic arguments used by the respective proponents of annual or biennial sessions. Listed below are the ones set out by political scientists, William Keefe and Morris Ogul.

Limits on Session Length

*How many
States
w/ Gov
Act*

State	1962-63	1972-73	1982-83	Nov 2001
Alabama			30 L in 105 C	30 L in 105 C (by statute)
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				
California	Odd-120 C Even-30 C	None	None	Even-Nov 30 (constitution) Odd-Sept 12 Even-Aug 31 (chamber rule)
Colorado	160 C within biennium (indirect)	None	Odd-None Even-140 C	120 C
Connecticut		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
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)	None	None	None

	customs July			
Indiana		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	(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				Odd: 30 L or Mar 30 Even: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			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
Minnesota	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 gubernatorial election, then 125 C	90 C except year after gubernatorial election, then 125 C	90 C except year after gubernatorial election, then 125 C
Missouri	July 15	Odd-June 30 Even-May 15	Odd-June 30 Even-May 15	May 30
Montana	None	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	None	None	None	None
New Hampshire	None	None	None	45 L or July 1 (indirect)
New Jersey	None	None	None	None
New Mexico	None	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	None	None	None	None
North Dakota	None	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)	None
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)	None	90 L (indirect)	90 L (indirect)

Texas	140 C	140 C	140 C	140 C
Utah		Odd-60 C Even-20 C	Odd-60 C Even-20 C	45 C
Vermont			(indirect)	None
Virginia		Odd-30 C Even-60 C	Odd-30 C Even-60 C	Odd-30 C Even-60 C
Washington			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
Wyoming		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

No highlight = annual session
Turquoise highlight = biennial session
Gray highlight = "flexible" session format

For more information:

Contact Brenda Erickson at brenda.erickson@ncsl.org or (303) 830-2200.

As of November 2001

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For Annual Sessions	For Biennial Sessions
1. The biennial format is unsuitable for dealing with the complex and continuing problems which confront today's legislatures. The responsibilities of a legislature have become so burdensome that they can no longer be discharged on an alternate-year basis.	1. There are enough laws. Biennial sessions constitute a safeguard against precipitate and unseemly legislative action.
2. More frequent meetings may serve to raise the status of the legislature, thereby helping to check the flow of power to the executive branch.	2. Yearly meetings of the legislature will contribute to legislative harassment of the administration and its agencies.
3. Continuing legislative oversight of the administration becomes more feasible with annual sessions, and that administrative accountability for the execution of legislative policies is more easily enforced.	3. The interval between sessions may be put to good advantage by individual legislators and interim study commissions, since there is never sufficient time during a session to study proposed legislation.
4. States may respond more rapidly to new federal laws which require state participation.	4. The biennial system affords legislators more time to renew relations with constituents, to mend political fences and to campaign for reelection.
5. The legislature cannot operate effectively in fits and starts. Annual sessions may help make the policy-making process more timely and orderly.	5. Annual sessions inevitably lead to a spiraling of legislative costs, for the legislators and other assembly personnel are brought together twice as often.
6. Annual sessions would serve to diminish the need for special sessions.	

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 12 states do not place a limit on the length of regular session. The remaining 38 set limits through a variety of ways. Constitutional provisions establish the limits in 28 states. Indirect limits on legislator compensation, per diem or mileage reimbursement are in effect in 3 states. Statutory provisions set the restrictions in 4, and another 3 use chamber rules.

Legislative Research Services

Alaska State Legislature
Legislative Affairs Agency
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March 25, 2003

Memorandum

TO: Representative Ralph Samuels

FROM: Patricia Young
Manager

RE: Session Length and Bills Passed

You asked for information on session length and the number of bills passed during various Legislatures. We include, as Attachment A, pertinent pages from the *Summary of Alaska Legislation 2002* showing information on legislative sessions since statehood, as well as pages showing the numbers of bills introduced in each chamber and the number that became law during each Legislature.

For each Legislature, the Legislative Affairs Agency also publishes a *Final Status of Bills and Resolutions*, and these contain a statistical summary of measures before the House and a similar summary for measures before the Senate. As Attachment B, we include information on the number of bills and resolutions passed by both chambers from 1979 through 1992. This information was taken from the various editions of the *Final Status of Bills and Resolutions*. Please note that because of the way legislation was tabulated in prior years, the numbers may be somewhat high. In some instances, a bill may have passed one chamber in a different form than it passed the other chamber and no concurrence or rescission occurred. While such legislation is counted as having passed both bodies, it did not pass in the same form and, thus, could not become law.

We also include, as Attachment C, a copy of a research report showing the number of bills passed during the final two weeks of session in 1985-87. This report, and supplemental information, is 88.113.

I hope this is helpful. Please let us know if you have questions or need additional information.

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
SESSION LENGTH AND PERCENTAGE OF DAYS WITH FLOOR SESSIONS, 1981-2000

LEGISLATURE	YEAR	HOUSE				SENATE			
		SPEAKER	SESSION LENGTH(1)	DAYS NOT IN SESSION(2)	PERCENTAGE OF DAYS IN SESSION	PRESIDENT	SESSION LENGTH(1)	DAYS NOT IN SESSION(2)	PERCENTAGE OF DAYS IN SESSION
Twelfth	1981(4) 1982	J. Duncan	165	45	68%	J. Kerttula	184	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	J. Grussendorf	122	54	58%	J. Falke	121	33	72%
		B. Grussendorf	121	49		J. Falke	121	36	
Sixteenth	1989 1990(4)	S. Cotton	121	50	61%	T. Kelly	121	32	74%
		S. Cotton	122(3)	40		T. Kelly	121	33	
Seventeenth	1991 1992(4)	B. Grussendorf	122(3)	54	57%	R. Ellason	121	55	55%
		B. Grussendorf	122(3)	53		R. Ellason	121	56	
Eighteenth	1993 1994(4)	R. Barnes	121	54	57%	R. Hallford	121	44	60%
		R. Barnes	121	51		R. Hallford	121	54	
Nineteenth	1995 1996(4)	G. Phillips	121	46	59%	D. Pearce	121	42	60%
		G. Phillips	122(3)	54		D. Pearce	122(3)	54	
Twentieth	1997 1998(4)	G. Phillips	119	50	59%	M. Miller	119	48	65%
		G. Phillips	121	49		M. Miller	121	37	
Twenty-First	1999(4, 2000(4)	B. Porter	121	52	56%	D. Pearce	121	38	69%
		B. Porter	115	53		D. Pearce	115	35	

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 Followups Database.

(3) House adjourned after midnight on the 121st day.

(4) Legislature went into special session.

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS SINCE STATEHOOD

Legislature Session & Number of Days	Day/Date Convened	Day/Date Adjourned	Adjournment Time	
			SENATE	HOUSE
1ST LEGISLATURE: 1959 - 1960 1st Session - 81 days 2nd Session - 65 days	Mo 1/26/59 Mo 1/25/60	Tu 4/16/59 Tu 3/29/60	9:50pm 12:00pm	9:45pm 12:00pm
2ND LEGISLATURE: 1961 - 1962 1st Session - 74 days 2nd Session - 81 days	Mo 1/23/61 Mo 1/22/62	Th 4/6/61 Th 4/12/62	2:01am 1:22am	2:20am 1:10am
3RD LEGISLATURE: 1963 - 1964 1st Session - 76 days 2nd Session - 85 days* 1st Special Session - 3 days *Formal recess, 40 days	Mo 1/28/63 Mo 1/27/64 Mo 8/31/64	Sa 4/13/63 Sa 5/30/64 We 9/2/64	10:46am 1:00am 11:12am	10:45am 1:00am 11:08am
4TH LEGISLATURE: 1965 - 1966 1st Session - 75 days 2nd Session - 84 days	Mo 1/25/65 Mo 1/24/66	Fr 4/9/65 Su 4/17/66	4:32am 1:14am	4:35am 1:28am
5TH LEGISLATURE: 1967 - 1968 1st Session - 77 days 1st Special Session - 6 days 2nd Session - 86 days	Mo 1/23/67 Fr 9/29/67 Mo 1/22/68	Su 4/9/67 We 10/4/67 Tu 4/16/68	11:35am 2:37am 8:05am	11:32am 2:35am 8:00am
6TH LEGISLATURE: 1969 - 1970 1st Session - 95 days 2nd Session - 147 days	Mo 1/27/69 Mo 1/12/70	Th 5/1/69 Su 6/7/70	4:18am 3:33am	4:30am 3:51am
7TH LEGISLATURE: 1971 - 1972 1st Session - 121 days 2nd Session - 161 days	Mo 1/11/71 Mo 1/10/72	Tu 5/11/71 Tu 6/18/72	3:23am 12:50am	3:26am 12:59am
8TH LEGISLATURE: 1973 - 1974 1st Session - 90 days 1st Special Session - 27 days 2nd Session - 96 days 2nd Special Session - 4 days	Mo 1/8/73 We 10/17/73 Mo 1/21/74 Mo 6/17/74	Sa 4/7/73 Mo 11/12/73 Fr 4/27/74 Th 6/20/74	5:45pm 4:35pm 8:21pm 6:17pm	5:50pm 4:35pm 8:25pm 6:12pm
9TH LEGISLATURE: 1975 - 1976 1st Session - 139 days 2nd Session - 142 days	Mo 1/20/75 Mo 1/12/76	Sa 6/7/75 Tu 6/1/76	2:30am 8:19am	2:43am 8:14am
10TH LEGISLATURE: 1977 - 1978 1st Session - 141 days 2nd Session - 161 days	Mo 1/10/77 Mo 1/9/78	Mo 5/30/77 Su 6/18/78	10:41am 9:32pm	12:33pm 11:36pm
11TH LEGISLATURE: 1979 - 1980 1st Session - 112 days 1st Special Session - 3 days 2nd Session - 145 days 2nd Special Session - 3 days	Mo 1/15/79 Mo 8/6/79 Mo 1/14/80 Mo 9/22/80	Su 5/6/79 We 8/8/79 Fr 6/6/80 We 9/24/80	12:15pm 2:16pm 8:43pm (6/5) 9:38am	3:00pm 7:26pm (8/7) 1:01am 2:55am (9/23)
12TH LEGISLATURE: 1981 - 1982 1st Session - 105 days 1st Special Session - 3 days 2nd Session - 144 days	Mo 1/12/81 Mo 7/13/81 Mo 1/11/82	Th 6/25/81 We 7/15/81 Mo 6/3/82	7:06pm (6/24) 6:11pm (7/14) 5:35pm	12:23am 1:32am 7:23am (6/2)
13TH LEGISLATURE: 1983 - 1984 1st Session - 162 days 2nd Session - 152 days	Mo 1/17/83 Mo 1/9/84	Mo 6/27/83 Fr 6/8/84	9:39am 4:38pm	9:28pm (6/26) 4:05pm

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**LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH
SERVICES**

Terry Miller LOB, Room 305
455-5991 (phone) 465-3908 (fax)

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS SINCE STATEHOOD

Legislature/Session & Number of Days	Day/Date Convened	Day/Date Adjourned	Adjournment Time	
			SENATE	HOUSE
14TH LEGISLATURE: 1985 - 1986 1st Session - 119 days 1st Special Session - 30 days* 2nd Session - 120 days	Mo 1/14/85 Mo 7/15/85 Mo 1/13/86	Su 5/12/85 Tu 8/13/85 Mo 5/12/86	9:42pm * 11:54pm	10:52pm * 11:59pm
* The First Special Session of the Fourteenth Legislature (considering the question of impeachment of Governor Sheffield) adjourned in 30 days under Article II, Section 9, Constitution of the State of Alaska.				
15TH LEGISLATURE: 1987 - 1988 1st Session - 122 days** 1st Special Session - 3 days 2nd Session - 121 days	Mo 1/19/87 Mo 7/1/87 Mo 1/11/88	We 5/20/87 Fr 7/3/87 Tu 5/10/88	11:58pm (5/19) 1:31am 4:12am	1:30am 12:12am 6:04am
** The First Session of the Fifteenth Legislature was extended by a proclamation by the Governor.				
16TH LEGISLATURE: 1989 - 1990 1st Session - 121 days 2nd Session - 122 days 1st Special Session - 14 days	Mo 1/9/89 Mo 1/8/90 Mo 6/25/90	Tu 5/9/89 We 5/9/90 Su 7/8/90	11:59pm 11:59pm (5/8) 5:13pm	11:32pm 12:01am 5:00pm
17TH LEGISLATURE: 1991 - 1992 1st Session - 122 days 2nd Session - 122 days 1st Special Session - 4 days 2nd Special Session - 8 days	Mo 1/21/91 Mo 1/13/92 We 05/13/92 Mo 06/15/92	We 5/22/91 We 5/13/92 Sat 5/16/92 Mon 6/22/92	9:39pm (5/21) 11:59pm (5/12) 4:56pm (5/15) 3:41pm	12:37am 12:06am 5:40am 4:17pm
18TH LEGISLATURE: 1993 - 1994 1st Session - 121 days 2nd Session - 121 days 1st Special Session: Senate - 7 days House - 5 days 2nd Special Session - 3 days	Mo 1/11/93 Mo 1/10/94 Tu 5/10/94 Th 5/12/94 Mo 9/26/94	Tu 5/11/93 Tu 5/10/94 Mon 5/16/94 Mon 5/16/94 We 9/28/94	9:02pm unclear 4:36pm 12:35am	9:11pm 11:59pm 6:15pm 12:40am
19TH LEGISLATURE: 1995 - 1996 1st Session - 121 days 2nd Session - 122 days 1st Special Session - 30 days	Mo 1/16/95 Mo 1/8/96 We 5/8/96	Tu 5/16/95 We 5/8/96 Th 6/6/96	10:05pm 12:18am 4:37pm	10:13pm 12:13am 4:51pm
20TH LEGISLATURE: 1997 - 1998 1st Session - 119 days 2nd Session - 122 days 1st Special Session - 7 days 2nd Special Session - 2 days	Mo 1/13/97 Mo 1/12/98 Tu 5/26/98 Mo 7/20/98	Su 5/11/97 We 5/13/98 Mon 6/1/98 Tu 7/21/98	11:04pm 12:09am 1:26pm 9:25pm	11:43pm 12:03am 1:51pm 8:57pm
21ST LEGISLATURE - 1999 - 2000 1st Session - 121 days 1st Special Session - 8 days 2nd Special Session - 9 days 2nd Session - 115 days 3rd Special Session - 3 days	Tu 1/19/99 Th 5/20/99 We 9/22/99 Mo 1/10/00 Th 5/4/00	Tu 5/19/99 Tu 5/25/99 Th 9/30/99 We 5/3/00 Sa 5/6/00	11:56pm 6:06pm 6:55pm 7:11pm 11:47am	11:53pm 6:10pm 6:39pm 7:46pm 11:40am
22ND LEGISLATURE - 2001 - 2002 1st Session - 121 days 1st Special Session - 3 days 2nd Session - 123 days (extended) 2nd Special Session - 5 days 3rd Special Session - 4 days	Mo 1/8/01 Th 6/7/01 Mo 1/14/02 Fr 5/17/02 Mo 6/24/02	Tu 5/8/01 Sa 6/9/01 Th 5/16/02 Tu 5/21/02 Th 6/27/02	11:48pm 10:55am 11:59:59pm*** 5:32pm 12:41am	11:52pm 10:41am 11:58pm 5:08pm 1:42am

***Under the provisions of art. II, sec. 8 of the Alaska Constitution, the Senate was adjourned sine die at midnight, May 16, 2002.

NOTE: All Special Sessions were called by the Governor, except the 1st Special Session of the 14th Legislature, and the 1st Special Session of the 17th Legislature, which were called by the Legislature.

1959 - present

LEGISLATURE/SESSION & NUMBER OF DAYS	BILLS INTRODUCED			BILLS BECAME LAW
	HOUSE	SENATE	TOTAL	
1ST LEGISLATURE: 1959 - 1960				
1st Session - 81 days	249	132	381	200
2nd Session - 65 days	<u>225</u>	<u>127</u>	<u>352</u>	<u>187</u>
Total	474	259	733	387
2ND LEGISLATURE: 1961 - 1962				
1st Session - 74 days	285	178	463	147
2nd Session - 81 days	<u>211</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>331</u>	<u>169</u>
Total	496	298	794	316
3RD LEGISLATURE: 1963 - 1964				
1st Session - 76 days	238	191	429	104
2nd Session - 85 days*	230	168	398	119
1st Special Session - 3 days	<u>9</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>
Total	477	359	836	231
*Formal recess, 40 days				
4TH LEGISLATURE: 1965 - 1966				
1st Session - 75 days	289	192	481	117
2nd Session - 84 days	<u>238</u>	<u>149</u>	<u>387</u>	<u>169</u>
Total	527	341	868	286
5TH LEGISLATURE: 1967 - 1968				
1st Session - 77 days	348	203	551	139
1st Special Session - 6 days	17	17	34	31
2nd Session - 86 days	<u>364</u>	<u>209</u>	<u>573</u>	<u>236</u>
Total	729	429	1,158	406
6TH LEGISLATURE: 1969 - 1970				
1st Session - 95 days	411	350	761	120
2nd Session - 147 days	<u>466</u>	<u>252</u>	<u>718</u>	<u>253</u>
Total	877	602	1,479	373
7TH LEGISLATURE: 1971 - 1972				
1st Session - 121 days	470	247	717	131
2nd Session - 161 days	<u>363</u>	<u>189</u>	<u>552</u>	<u>208</u>
Total	833	436	1,269	339
8TH LEGISLATURE: 1973 - 1974				
1st Session - 90 days	424	259	683	91
1st Special Session - 27 days	10	9	19	8
2nd Session - 96 days	438	278	716	147
2nd Special Session - 4 days	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>9</u>
Total	881	554	1,435	255
9TH LEGISLATURE: 1975 - 1976				
1st Session - 139 days	538	474	1,010	220
2nd Session - 142 days	<u>397</u>	<u>289</u>	<u>686</u>	<u>279</u>
Total	935	761	1,696	499
10TH LEGISLATURE: 1977 - 1978				
1st Session - 141 days	552	370	922	155
2nd Session - 161 days	<u>434</u>	<u>272</u>	<u>706</u>	<u>182</u>
Total	986	642	1,628	337
11TH LEGISLATURE: 1979 - 1980				
1st Session - 112 days	503	289	792	87
1st Special Session - 3 days	3	2	5	4
2nd Session - 145 days	533	299	832	176
2nd Special Session - 3 days	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
Total	1,039	590	1,629	270

LEGISLATURE/SESSION & NUMBER OF DAYS	BILLS INTRODUCED			BILLS BECAME LAW
	HOUSE	SENATE	TOTAL	
12TH LEGISLATURE: 1981 - 1982				
1st Session - 165 days	620	606	1,226	120
1st Special Session - 3 days	0	1	1	0
2nd Session - 144 days	<u>274</u>	<u>292</u>	<u>566</u>	<u>144</u>
Total	894	899	1,793	264
13TH LEGISLATURE: 1983 - 1984				
1st Session - 162 days	449	318	767	109
2nd Session - 152 days	<u>273</u>	<u>236</u>	<u>509</u>	<u>171</u>
Total	722	554	1,276	280
14TH LEGISLATURE: 1985 - 1986				
1st Session - 119 days	448	322	770	105
1st Special Session - 30 days	0	0	0	0
2nd Session - 120 days	<u>262</u>	<u>167</u>	<u>429</u>	<u>146</u>
Total	710	489	1,199	251
15TH LEGISLATURE: 1987 - 1988				
1st Session - 122 days	327	310	637	96
1st Special Session - 3 days	2	2	4	5
2nd Session - 121 days	<u>238</u>	<u>208</u>	<u>446</u>	<u>173</u>
Total	567	520	1,087	274
16TH LEGISLATURE: 1989 - 1990				
1st Session - 121 days	360	331	691	117
2nd Session - 122 days	230	221	459	211
1st Special Session - 14 days	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	603	556	1,159	329
17TH LEGISLATURE: 1991 - 1992				
1st Session - 122 days	356	313	669	96
2nd Session - 122 days	236	164	400	137
1st Special Session - 4 days	6	6	12	5
2nd Special Session - 8 days	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	602	485	1,087	239
18TH LEGISLATURE: 1993 - 1994				
1st Session - 121 days	304	218	522	83
2nd Session - 121 days	244	163	407	131
1st Special session (7 days Senate, 5 days House)	0	0	0	8
2nd Special session - 3 days	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>
Total	550	383	933	224
19TH LEGISLATURE: 1995 - 1996				
1st Session - 121 days	352	187	539	105
2nd Session - 122 days	202	140	342	146
1st Special Session - 30 days	<u>10</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>6</u>
Total	564	339	903	257
20TH LEGISLATURE: 1997 - 1998				
1st Session - 119 days	289	206	495	113
2nd Session - 122 days	202	154	356	142
1st Special Session - 7 days	1	2	3	1
2nd Special Session - 2 days	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	493	363	856	256

LEGISLATURE/SESSION & NUMBER OF DAYS	BILLS INTRODUCED			BILLS BECAME LAW
	HOUSE	SENATE	TOTAL	
21ST LEGISLATURE: 1999 - 2000				
1st Session - 121 days	253	185	438	94
1st Special Session - 6 days	1	1	2	2
2nd Special Session - 9 days	0	0	0	2
2nd Session - 115 days	195	129	324	136
3rd Special Session - 3 days	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>
Total	451	317	768	236
22ND LEGISLATURE: 2001 - 2002				
1st Session - 121 days	276	229	505	103
1st Special Session - 3 days	0	0	0	1
2nd Session - 123 days	256	143	399	143
2nd Special Session - 5 days	8	12	20	5
3rd Special Session - 4 days	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>
Total	542	386	928	254

**Legislation Passed by Both Houses
1979 - 1992**

Legislature	Senate Bills	House Bills	Total Bills	Senate Resolutions	House Resolutions	Total Resolutions
11th						
1979	54	62	116	18	15	33
1980	95	104	199	20	29	49
Total	149	166	315	38	44	82
12th						
1981	75	58	133	26	20	46
1982	92	69	161	10	10	20
Total	167	127	294	36	30	66
13th						
1983	54	59	113	11	18	29
1984	90	92	182	17	24	41
Total	144	151	295	28	42	70
14th						
1985	48	59	107	8	17	25
1986	64	90	154	19	15	34
Total	112	149	261	27	32	59
15th						
1987	47	57	104	18	22	40
1988	94	88	182	36	33	69
Total	141	145	286	54	55	109
16th						
1989	60	59	119	42	31	73
1990	103	112	215	38	45	83
Total	163	171	334	80	76	156
17th						
1991	52	54	106	27	34	61
1992	74	75	149	21	29	50
Total	126	129	255	48	63	111

Source: Final Status of Bills and Resolutions, Statistical Summary, Legislative Affairs Agency.
 Statistics used: House Bills and Resolutions -- Number that passed the Senate.
 Senate Bills and Resolutions -- Number that passed the House.

Prepared by the Legislative Research Agency, August 1992.

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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: Sardi Depue *AMD*
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.

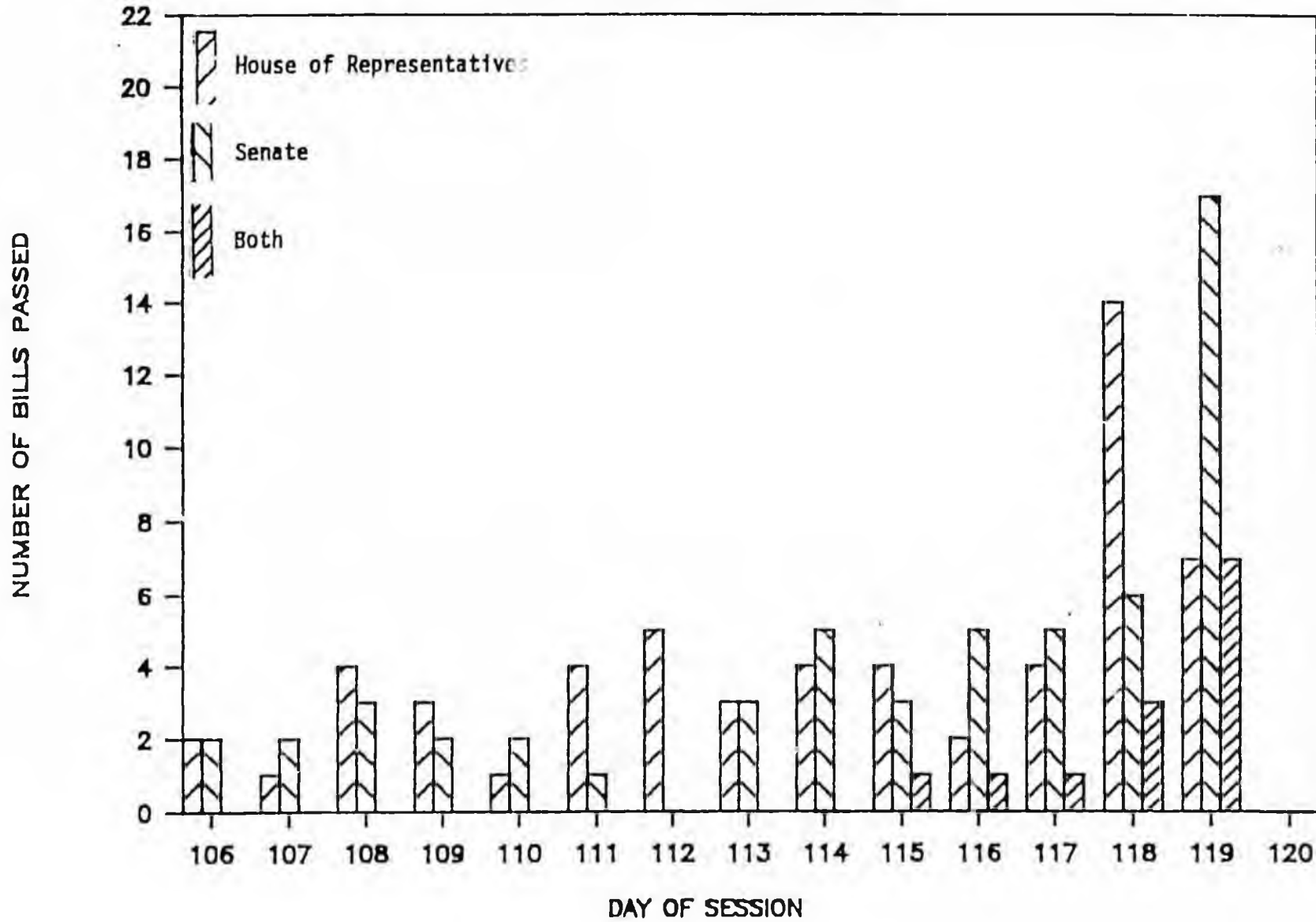
If you have any questions or need further information, please let me know.

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.

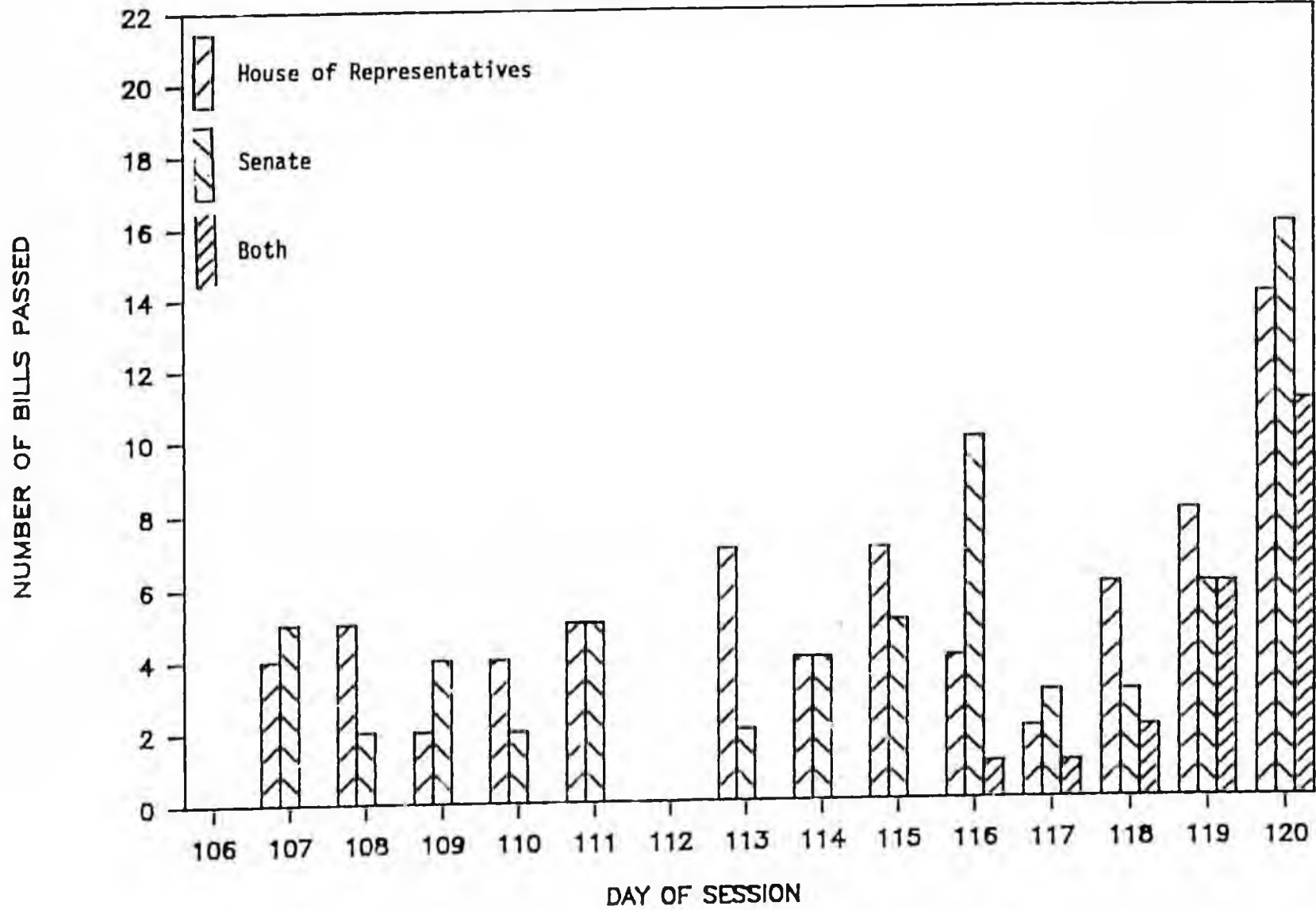
BILLS PASSED BY LEGISLATURE — 1985

LAST TWO WEEKS OF SESSION



BILLS PASSED BY LEGISLATURE — 1987

LAST TWO WEEKS OF SESSION





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	23	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	4	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

Prepared by the House Research Agency, January 1986, (86.11351; 100287-12).

11/2/85

Table 3
 Number of Bills and Resolutions Passed During Legislative Session
 Fifteenth Alaska Legislature - 1st Session - 1967

	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
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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	1	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	5	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	3.7	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 1968, (88-11383; 100287-12).

12-11118

Thumbs up to discussion of a shorter legislative session.

The group of freshman and sophomore representatives investigating the measure raise some strong arguments for a more compact session. A number of other states have shorter sessions than Alaska's 121 days.

The Wyoming Legislature meets for not more than 40 days in odd-numbered years in General Session and for approximately 20 days in even numbered years for a Budget Session. South Dakota conducts the state's business in an annual 40-day session. Kentucky for the first time this year injected a 30-day session between its traditional 90-day biennial sessions.

Many Alaska legislators, especially first timers, become frustrated with the slow, unproductive pace of the first half of the session. A shorter session would require a greater sense of urgency and allow for far less posturing and lobbying.

A House State Affairs subcommittee this week considered four proposed constitutional amendments, all of which would reduce the length of the session. Rep. Lisa Murkowski's amendment calls for the state budget to follow a two-year cycle, noting that more long range planning would need to come first.

There are many extenuating factors to examine before deciding on the merits of a shorter session, however, the efficiencies of short sessions are well proven in other states. A shorter session may look pretty good to our state legislators if they are going to be moving into a vacant Wal-Mart building in Wasilla as suggested this week by Mark Chrysoa, a sponsor of the petition to move the legislature from Juneau to the Matanuska-Susitna Borough near Anchorage.

May 9, 1997

Vo

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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Too darned long

WITH THE end of the 1997 legislative session in sight, let's suggest again that it's time to make a fundamental change in the way Alaska lawmakers do their business.

We're not talking about the conduct or results of this session. We are not criticizing legislators, individually or collectively.

The change that's needed is in the system itself.

Simply put, the state's annual legislative sessions last too long.

As things now stand, lawmakers meet for four months every year.

For one-third of every year, the principal focus of government is on events happening in the state House and Senate. The workings of the bureaucracy may go on, albeit with some considerable distractions from the Capitol, but the attention of the top administration leaders — the commissioners, their deputies and various department heads — is riveted on what is happening in the Legislature.

Once adjournment is reached, each department of the government spends the next three months dealing with implementation of any new laws that affect their respective operations, and struggling with financial changes caused by budget cuts and changes in line-item appropriations.

And during the final one-third of the year the administration — all the departments, commissioners, deputy commissioners and workers down the line — must concentrate on planning for the next session, preparing new bills for introduction, working on the next budget, and generally gearing up to do battle all over again.

It's a wonder anything gets done.

THERE IS a solution.

By statute or by constitutional amendment, it should be mandated that the Legislature handle the state budget process on a two-year cycle — rather than dealing with appropriations annually.

Every other year, legislators should meet for a short session — 45 days at the maximum — to consider only a biennial budget. No other legislation would be considered, other than that required to address items that are judged to be absolute emergencies.

On the alternate years, the legislators would meet to consider general legislation — no budget work at all. Without the need to deal with budgets and funding, the work of this session would not require lawmakers to be in Juneau for four months of the year.

Maybe, under this scenario, they could get the work done in 60 days. Certainly 90 would be sufficient, under any circumstances.

The grim need for legislators to be in Juneau for a third of the year would be eliminated. And the administration would have much more time to concentrate on the job of running the state.

This is not rocket science. This is not plowing new fields in government. Any number of states now operate, very successfully, in

Sam Bishop, Opinion Page Editor; 459-7574

1 Feb 1997

FAIRBANKS

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WHAT OTHERS SAY

Set a 90-day legislative session

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 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 also is 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, Jan. 26

Did Lippo

Strange sequence smells no good

WASHINGTON — In his "errors were made" press conference, President Clinton became flustered when asked by The Washington Post's John Harris if he had found anything "unusual or suspicious" in large payments by the Lippo Group to Clinton's friend Webster Hubbell just after he was forced out of the Justice Department and before he went to jail.

"I didn't know about it," he insisted. "And I can't imagine who could have ever arranged to do something improper like that and no one around here know about it. It's just not — we — we did not know anything about it."

Later in his answer he added "before it happened," because his blanket denial was untrue. His closest confidential aide, Bruce Lindsey, had already told the Senate he was aware of the payments to the disgraced Hubbell by Clinton's Asian friends. But the president now claims that the "improper" arrangement was kept secret from him "till I read about it in the press."

Consider: The financially desperate Hubbell, who could have sunk the Clinton's if he turned against them, received a bundle from the same Asian crew bankrolling Clinton campaigns; he

When bala

Sen. Lott wants Social Security, not highway fund, in the formula

By LAWRENCE M. O'ROURKE

WASHINGTON — Trent Lott, the Senate Republican Leader, has a bit of an inconsistency problem with trust funds.

It's a critical inconsistency because it lies at the center of the debate over whether the Constitution should be amended to require an annual balanced federal budget.

Both the Senate and House intend to vote in February. If each chamber approves the amendment by a two-thirds majority, it will be sent to the states. If three-fourths of the states ratify, the balanced budget amendment becomes part of the Constitution.

The resolution of Lott's inconsistency is pivotal because his issues involve two of America's most popular federal programs, Social Security and the building and repair of highway bridges.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

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Shorter session, better government

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1-17

Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Finance
committee name

Committee on HB 22, dated 1/17/06
bill # / subject public hearing date

As a lifelong Alaskan who has watched the legislative process I strongly support limiting the legislative session to 90 days. Not only will it save money but it would make it easier for people to serve in the legislature. Thank you for your consideration.

Signed: Scott Hamann
Testifier

Self

Representing (optional)
P.O. Box 939 Kena: AK 99541
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