

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1905-1900 00/2

4025 SJUD LEGISLATIVE REFORM 99/1

1 than the measure under consideration at the time the call was ordered.
2 However, any member may also order a call of the house as to any other
3 measure placed before the house for consideration after the original
4 call has been ordered. A call is terminated by arrival of the absent
5 members not previously excused from a call, and when the issue upon
6 which the call has been placed has been voted upon or otherwise re-
7 solved, by withdrawal of the call by the member placing the call, or by
8 a majority vote of the members present to adjourn.

9 * Sec. 6. Rule 17 of the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legislature
10 is amended to read:

11 RULE 17. DAILY ORDER OF BUSINESS. Unless changed by a [VOTE OF]
12 two-thirds vote of the full membership of the house the daily order of
13 business of each house is as follows:

14 (a) Roll call

15 (b) Prayer by chaplain

16 (c) Certification by the chief clerk or secretary to the house as
17 to the correctness of the journal of the previous day, journal approved
18 or order changed

19 (d) Introduction of guests

20 (e) Messages from the governor

21 (f) Messages from the other house

22 (g) Communications

23 (h) Reports of standing committees

24 (i) Reports of special committees

25 (j) Introduction of resolutions

26 (k) Introduction, first reading and reference of bills

27 (l) Consideration of daily calendar

28 (1) Second reading of bills of house

29 (2) Second reading of bills of other house

1 (3) Third reading of bills of house

2 (4) Third reading of bills of other house

3 (5) all other matters up for final action in the house

4 (m) Unfinished business

5 (n) Special orders (not set for a particular hour)

6 (o) Announcement of committee meetings

7 (p) Adjournment

8 * Sec. 7. Rule 18(a) of the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legislature
9 is amended to read:

10 (a) The Rules Committee of each house is responsible for the
11 preparation of the daily calendar for distribution to each member on
12 the day preceding the next legislative day. Pending the printing of
13 the calendar the contents of the calendar may be announced or posted.
14 Changes to a calendar or approval of a supplementary calendar may be
15 authorized by a two-thirds vote of the members [MEMBERSHIP] present.
16 No business shall be transacted nor any measure considered that is not
17 on the calendar. A bill may not be withdrawn from the Rules Committee
18 but a majority vote of the full membership of the house may order a
19 bill in the possession of the Rules Committee placed on the calendar
20 for the next legislative day.

21 * Sec. 8. Uniform Rule 20(a) of the Alaska State Legislature is amended
22 to read:

23 (a) Each house has the following standing committees with the
24 jurisdiction indicated:

25 Finance (all appropriation, revenue, capital improvement, and
26 bonding measures, the executive budget, and the programs and activities
27 of the Department of Revenue)

28 Health, Education and Social Services (the programs and activities
29 of the Department of Health and Social Services, the Department of

1 Education, and the University of Alaska)

2 Judiciary (the programs and activities of the Alaska Court System
3 and the Department of Law, and the legal and substantive review of
4 bills referred to it for that purpose)

5 Labor and Commerce (the programs and activities of the Department
6 of Labor and other matters relating to labor-management relations,
7 industrial safety, unemployment compensation, and workers' [WORKMEN'S]
8 compensation and the programs and activities of the Department of
9 Commerce and Economic Development)

10 Community and Regional Affairs (the programs and activities of the
11 Department of Community and Regional Affairs and other matters relating
12 to political subdivisions)

13 Resources (the programs and activities of the Departments of Fish
14 and Game, Natural Resources, and Environmental Conservation)

15 Rules (interpretation of the Uniform Rules, calendar, the internal
16 administration of the house and matters pertaining to the management of
17 the legislature as a whole)

18 State Affairs (programs and activities of the Office of the Gover-
19 nor and the Departments of Administration, Military Affairs and Public
20 Safety, and programs and activities of the Department of Transportation
21 and Public Facilities relating to public facilities)

22 Transportation (programs and activities of the Department of
23 Transportation and Public Facilities relating to transportation).

24 * Sec. 9. Rule 22(c) of the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legislature
25 is amended to read:

26 (c) When a legislative body desires to call an executive session
27 in accordance with (b) of this rule, the body shall first convene as a
28 public meeting and the question of holding an executive session shall
29 be determined by a majority vote of the members present.

1 * Sec. 10. Rule 23(a) of the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legisla-
2 ture is amended to read:

3 (a) A committee acts on all bills referred to it and reports its
4 actions and recommendations to the house as soon as practicable. Com-
5 mittee reports must be in writing and the report must be signed by a
6 majority of the full membership [MEMBERS] of the committee. The report
7 will note the recommendation of each member signing the report.

8 * Sec. 11. Rule 23(b) of the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legisla-
9 ture is amended to read:

10 (b) When a bill is reported back by a committee without at least
11 one "Do Pass", unless the bill has a subsequent referral or referrals
12 of record, the presiding officer shall put the question "Shall the bill
13 be referred to the Rules Committee for placement on the calendar for
14 second reading notwithstanding the report of the committee(s)?" If the
15 bill has a subsequent referral or referrals of record, the question
16 shall not be put until the last committee has reported and unless all
17 reports are without at least one "Do Pass". The question is debatable
18 and if a majority of the full membership of the house votes in the
19 negative, the bill is lost.

20 * Sec. 12. Rule 26(b) of the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legisla-
21 ture is amended to read:

22 (b) After a bill or resolution has been introduced or a motion
23 for the adoption of an amendment has been made, and is read by the
24 clerk or secretary or stated by the presiding officer, it is deemed to
25 be in possession of the house. It may be withdrawn at any time by the
26 member introducing or reporting it if consent is given by a majority
27 vote of the full membership of the house.

28 * Sec. 13. Rule 28 of the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legislature
29 is amended to read:

1 RULE 28. INDEFINITE POSTPONEMENT. A measure may be indefinitely
2 postponed by a majority vote of the full membership of the house [ALL
3 MEMBERS TO WHICH THE HOUSE IS ENTITLED]. The results of the roll call
4 shall be entered in the journal. When a motion to postpone has been
5 defeated it shall not be allowed again on the same day or at the same
6 stage of the bill or proposition. When a bill or proposition has been
7 postponed indefinitely it may not be acted upon again during the life
8 of a legislature except on a motion of reconsideration.

9 * Sec. 14. Rule 29(a) of the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legisla-
10 ture is amended to read:

11 (a) A member who voted on either side of a motion, other than a
12 motion to amend a bill or a resolution, may give notice of reconsider-
13 ation to be taken up on the next legislative day, unless a two-thirds
14 vote of the full membership of the house orders the reconsideration
15 taken up on the same day the notice of reconsideration is given.

16 * Sec. 15. Rule 29(e) of the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legisla-
17 ture is amended to read:

18 (e) Calling up reconsideration on the next legislative day auto-
19 matically places the question to be reconsidered again before the body
20 in third reading if the question is adoption of a measure for which
21 three readings are required and opens the question for debate. It is
22 subject to all procedural motions. When a motion is made that the
23 reconsideration be taken up on the same day the notice of consideration
24 is given, the motion that reconsideration be taken up on the same day
25 be voted upon separately from the question to be reconsidered. Calling
26 up reconsideration has precedence over every motion except a motion to
27 adjourn. Calling up reconsideration cancels the previous vote on the
28 question to be reconsidered as completely as though it had never been
29 taken. There may be but one reconsideration, even though the action of

1 the house after reconsideration is opposite from the action of the
2 house before reconsideration.

3 * Sec. 16. Rule 31(a) of the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legisla-
4 ture is amended to read:

5 (a) The previous question may be ordered by a two-thirds vote of
6 the members present upon all recognized motions or amendments which are
7 debatable. It has the effect of cutting off all debate and bringing
8 the house to a direct vote upon the motion or amendment then pending or
9 which has been ordered. The question is not debatable and cannot be
10 amended.

11 * Sec. 17. Rule 33(a) of the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legisla-
12 ture is amended to read:

13 (a) General. The vote on final passage of all bills and joint
14 resolutions is taken by the calling of ^{by the use of a voting machine} the roll and the recording of
15 the yeas [AYES] and nays [NOES] in the journal. A roll call vote on
16 any measure may be demanded by a one-fifth vote of the full membership
17 of the house. In case of an equal division on any roll call the motion
18 is lost. The roll call of members of the house, except for the name of
19 the presiding officer, who always votes last, shall be rotated daily,
20 when the voting machine is not used.

21 * Sec. 18. Rule 34 of the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legislature
22 is amended to read:

23 RULE 34. AMENDMENT. No motion or proposition on a subject shall
24 be admitted under color of amendment if the subject matter is different
25 from that under consideration. No amendment may be considered by the
26 house unless submitted in writing and read aloud by the clerk or secre-
27 tary. Amendments offered by a committee shall be included in its
28 written report and attached to the original bill. A bill in second
29 reading is subject to amendment and is treated section by section. No

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1 amendment may be made to a bill in its third reading but the bill may
2 be returned to second reading by a majority vote of the full membership
3 of the house for the purpose of specific amendment. The specific
4 amendment is not subject to amendment. Upon completion of action on
5 the specific amendment the bill automatically advances to third read-
6 ing. A title may be amended or a change of sponsor made in third read-
7 ing or after passage by a majority vote of the members present, but
8 same must be accomplished before the measure acted upon has been en-
9 grossed [ENROLLED]. When amendments to the body of a bill affect the
10 numbering of sections, or passage or failure of the effective date
11 clause affects the title, the clerk or secretary may accomplish the
12 necessary changes without formal motion, and such changes shall be
13 noted in the journal. Resolutions may be amended in the same manner as
14 a bill.

15 * Sec. 19. Rule 36 of the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legislature
16 is amended to read:

17 RULE 36. INTRODUCTION OF BILLS. (a) Any member, group of mem-
18 bers, standing or special committee may introduce a bill, subject to
19 the provisions of these Uniform Rules. A bill must be introduced in
20 proper form with the original and three [TWO] carbon copies delivered
21 to the chief clerk or secretary. The bill is then assigned a number
22 which it retains through subsequent changes and substitutions. The
23 bill is considered formally introduced when the clerk or secretary
24 reads the heading and title aloud in open session (first reading).
25 Bills may be introduced through the Rules Committees by the governor
26 and the permanent interim committees pursuant to provisions of law.

27 (b) The original copy of a bill or resolution, or any substitute
28 therefor, remains at all times in the custody of the chief clerk or
29 secretary. When the original copy has been photographed for duplication

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*or those 22
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*what if we
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1 the first [EACH] page of the bill is marked or stamped "original copy".
2 The first carbon of the original bill is jacketed and marked "committee
3 copy" and is delivered on receipt to the chairman of the committee of
4 first reference. The "committee copy" is the official copy used to
5 accompany committee reports within a house. If the committee copy is
6 lost or is not otherwise available a certified photocopy of the original
7 copy may be used. The original of the enrolled copy is used for certi-
8 fication by each house for transmittal to the governor.

9 * Sec. 20. Rule 37 of the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legislature
10 is amended to read:

11 RULE 37. A separate history of the bills of each house shall be
12 maintained [BY THE BILL HISTORIAN ASSIGNED TO PERFORM THE DUTY] for
13 both houses by the Legislative Affairs Agency. The agency [HISTORIAN];
14 shall, in cooperation with the chairmen of the Rules Committees and the
15 chief clerk and senate secretary, maintain a current record on all
16 bills and resolutions and publish a weekly report on the status of the
17 bills of each house.

18 * Sec. 21. Rule 38 of the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legislature
19 is amended to read:

20 RULE 38. ACTION ON BILLS. (a) Number of readings. No bill may
21 become law unless it has passed three separate readings in each house
22 on three separate days, except that any bill may be advanced from
23 second to third reading on the same day by a [CONCURRENCE OF] three-
24 fourths vote of the full membership of the house considering it.
25 (Constitution, Art. II, Sec. 14) - *Nancy read*

26 (b) First reading. The first reading consists of a reading aloud
27 by the clerk or secretary of the following information: the house of
28 origin, the bill number, the sponsor, and the title of the bill, e.g.,
29 "In the House, House Bill No. ..., by and, A bill for an

1 Act entitled, 'An Act relating to a code of ethics for state em-
2 ployees.'" The bill is then referred by the presiding officer to a
3 committee. The house may by a majority vote of the members present
4 refer the bill to any other standing or special committee.

5 (c) Second reading. When a bill appears on the calendar for
6 second reading it is read in the same manner as in the first reading
7 unless a majority vote of the members present orders [ORDER] that it be
8 read in full. When the second reading of the bill and the accompanying
9 committee report is completed the bill is then before the house for
10 amendment. If a proposed amendment is tabled it does not carry with it
11 or prejudice the bill. When all amendments have been made the presiding
12 officer directs the clerk or secretary to have the bill engrossed with
13 all amendments approved by the house and to certify its proper engross-
14 ment on the following legislative day. When the clerk or secretary
15 reports the bill back properly engrossed it is then delivered to the
16 Rules Committee for placement on the calendar for third reading and
17 final consideration. Three-fourths of the full membership of the house
18 may order by vote that the bill be considered engrossed upon the com-
19 pletion of the second reading for the purpose of advancing it from
20 second to third reading on the same day.

21 (d) Third reading. On its third reading the bill is read by
22 heading and title only. The question on third reading of a bill is
23 upon its final passage and no amendments may be considered. No bill
24 may become law without an affirmative majority of the membership of
25 each house. The yeas and nays [NOES] on final passage, noting the name
26 and vote of each member, shall be entered in the journal. The bill is
27 then engrossed or enrolled, as appropriate, at the direction of the
28 clerk or secretary.

29 (e) If a bill or portion of a bill contains matter changing a

1 supreme court rule governing practice and procedure in civil or criminal
2 cases the bill must contain a section expressly citing the rule and
3 noting what change is being proposed. The section containing the
4 change in a court rule must be approved by an affirmative vote of
5 two-thirds of the members elected to each house [MEMBERSHIP TO WHICH
6 THE HOUSE IS ENTITLED]. If the section effecting a change in the court
7 rule fails to receive the required two-thirds vote the section is void
8 and without effect and is deleted from the bill. The fact that a bill
9 contains a section which changes a court rule shall also be noted in
10 the title of the bill.

11 (f) A bill may be recommitted any time before passage.

12 * Sec. 22. Rule 40 of the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legislature
13 is amended to read:

14 RULE 40. AMENDMENTS IN OTHER HOUSE. When a bill passed in one
15 house is amended in the other house, the bill with certified amendments
16 is returned to the house of origin requesting concurrence. The vote on
17 concurrence in amendments is taken by calling of the roll ^{for use of voting} ~~and the re-~~ *machine*
18 recording of the yeas and nays in the journal. Concurrence in amend-
19 ments requires a majority vote of the full membership of the house. If
20 concurrence is had the clerk or secretary notes the concurrence in the
21 journal, informs the other house of the concurrence, and proceeds to
22 have the bill enrolled for certification and transmittal to the gover-
23 nor.

24 * Sec. 23. Rule 41 of the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legislature
25 is amended to read:

26 RULE 41. CONFERENCE COMMITTEE. (a) If one house refuses to
27 concur in the amendments of the other it so notifies the amending house
28 and requests that it recede from its amendments. The vote on receding
29 from amendments is taken by calling of the roll ^{or use of voting} ~~and the recording of~~ *machine*

1 the yeas and nays in the journal. Receding from amendments requires a
2 majority vote of the full membership of the house. If the house refuses
3 to recede, the presiding officer of each house appoints three members
4 to sit as a Committee on Conference. The committee meets when mutually
5 agreeable to its members and when agreement on previously adopted
6 amendments to a bill adopted by either house is reached, the committee
7 submits an identical report to each house. If the report is adopted by
8 both houses the bill is enrolled, signed, and transmitted to the gover-
9 nor. It is in order at any time to grant powers of free conference to
10 the Committee on Conference. If the members of the Committee on Con-
11 ference cannot agree on amendments or one or both houses refuses to
12 adopt its report, it is then in order to appoint a Committee on Free
13 Conference. The vote on adoption of a conference committee report is
14 taken by the calling of the roll *or use of voting machine?* and the recording of the yeas [AYES]
15 and nays in the journal. Adoption requires a majority vote of the full
16 membership of the house.

17 (b) The Committee on Free Conference is appointed in the same
18 manner as a Committee on Conference and may suggest in its report any
19 new amendments germane to the question. When a majority of the full
20 membership of [ON] the committee from each house agree on amendments to
21 be proposed, the amendments are attached to the bill and reported back
22 to each house in an identical report. The report is not subject to
23 amendment in either house. If the report is adopted in both houses the
24 bill is then ordered enrolled by its house of origin. If the Committee
25 on Free Conference fails to agree or its report is not adopted, a
26 second Committee on Free Conference may be appointed but no member of
27 the first committee may be reappointed. The vote on adoption of a free
28 conference committee report is taken by calling of the roll *or use of* and the *voting*
29 recording of the yeas [AYES] and nays in the journal. Adoption re-*machine*

quires a majority vote of the full membership of the house.

* Sec. 24. Rule 42(a) of the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legislature is amended to read:

RULE 42. (a) When a bill has passed both houses the presiding officer of the house of origin directs that it be enrolled. The clerk or secretary transmits the engrossed bill to the enrolling secretary of the legislature, who, with the revisor of statutes, checks the bill [STAFF OF THE LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY, HAS THE BILL CHECKED FOR FORM AND LEGAL CONTENT] before placement in final form according to the legislative drafting manual. The enrolling secretary is authorized to correct form and manifest errors which are clerical, typographical, or errors in spelling or errors by way of additions or omissions. The enrolling secretary is required to report errors by way of addition or omission and deficiencies in legal content to the clerk or secretary when the bill is returned to the house of origin. When an error or deficiency has been [, TYPOGRAPHICAL ERRORS AND CLERICAL ERRORS. WHEN A CLERICAL CORRECTION HAS BEEN MADE AND] reported, the clerk or secretary shall advise the presiding officers of both houses before the bill is signed and transmitted to the governor.

*Pretty
How
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* Sec. 25. Rule 47(a) of the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legislature is amended to read:

(a) If a [THE] majority of the full membership of a [STANDING OR SPECIAL] committee desire that any legislation pending before the committee be considered, they may present the request, in writing, to the presiding officer. The presiding officer shall sign the request and this action shall be noted in the journal. The committee chairman affected shall schedule the specified legislation for consideration within three days after transmittal of the request by the presiding officer to the committee chairman.

1 * Sec. 26. Rule 47(c) of the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legisla-
2 ture is amended to read:

3 (c) Bills in the Rules Committee of each house shall be placed on
4 the daily calendar in second reading within three days after receipt of
5 a request signed by a [THE] majority of the full membership of the
6 committee and the presiding officer, following the procedure provided
7 in (a) of this section, that a particular item of legislation be placed
8 on the calendar.

9 * Sec. 27. Rule 48 of the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legislature
10 is amended to read:

11 RULE 48. RESOLUTIONS. The only type of instrument other than a
12 bill or citation authorized under these Uniform Rules is a resolution.
13 Unless specifically provided for in the rules a resolution requires a
14 majority vote of the members present for approval. The types and uses
15 of resolutions are as follows:

16 (a) A simple resolution is a formalized motion passed by one
17 house only and bearing the heading "House Resolution" or "Senate Resolu-
18 tion". It may be used to express the will, wish, view, opinion, sym-
19 pathy, or request of the house adopting it. It does not require commit-
20 tee referral, three readings, or a roll call vote.

21 (b) A special resolution headed "House Special Resolution" or
22 "Senate Special Resolution" is used only for the purpose of expelling a
23 member under provisions of Sec. 12, Art. II, of the State Constitution.
24 The special resolution requires a referral to the Rules Committee,
25 three readings, and a [CONCURRENCE OF] two-thirds vote of the full
26 membership of the house for approval.

27 (c) A concurrent resolution is similar to the simple resolution
28 but reflects the will, wish, view or decision of both houses speaking
29 concurrently. It is used particularly to handle the internal business

1 of the legislature, e.g., adjournment of the legislature, suspension
2 and amendment of the Uniform Rules, requesting action of executive
3 agencies and interim committees; and fixing the time and place for
4 joint assemblies. THIS RESOLUTION IS ALSO USED FOR ANNULLING REGULA-
5 TIONS PROMULGATED UNDER THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE ACT.] This reso-
6 lution does not require committee referral, three readings, or anything
7 other than a majority vote [APPROVAL] of the full membership [MAJORITY]
8 of the house for approval unless otherwise required by the rules.

9 (d) A special concurrent resolution is employed to consider ^{WHEN} ~~WITH~~
10 THE LEGISLATURE IS CONSIDERING] disapproval of an executive order of
11 the governor laid before the legislature under provisions of Sec. 23,
12 Art. III, of the State Constitution. This resolution must be considered
13 by a joint committee and may be adopted by a majority vote of the full
14 membership of the legislature in joint session without recourse to
15 three readings.

16 (e) A joint resolution is the most formal type of resolution and
17 is adopted by both houses and then signed by the governor as a minis-
18 terial formality. The joint resolution is treated in all respects as a
19 bill but it is not subject to veto. It is usually reserved for ad-
20 dressees outside the state. This resolution is used mainly to express
21 the view or wish of the legislature to the President, the Congress or
22 agencies of the United States Government or the governments of other
23 states. It is required for proposing or ratifying amendments to the
24 U.S. Constitution, proposing amendments to the State Constitution under
25 provisions of Sec. 1, Art. XIII, of the State Constitution and for
26 disapproval of local government boundary changes recommended by the
27 Local Boundary Commission under provisions of Sec. 12, Art. X, of the
28 State Constitution.

29 All resolutions passed by one or both houses are sent to the

1 governor as a matter of information and for permanent filing with the
2 lieutenant governor. The lieutenant governor sends enrolled copies of
3 joint resolutions to the federal and other state officers, agencies and
4 jurisdictions. The transmittal of copies of all other resolutions to
5 designated addressees is the responsibility of the Legislative Affairs
6 Agency.

7 * Sec. 28. Rule 50 of the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legislature
8 is amended to read:

9 RULE 50. JOINT SESSIONS. A joint session may be called by agree-
10 ment of the presiding officers of both houses or by either house by
11 motion adopted by a majority vote of the full membership of the house.
12 If a joint session is called by a house the house calling the session
13 shall propose a time for the session. The other house may agree to
14 meet in joint session at the time proposed or set another time within
15 the three-day period following the time proposed. The president of the
16 senate in the presence of the speaker of the house presides over joint
17 sessions and the joint sessions are governed by the Uniform Rules.

18 When a roll call vote is required to deal with any subject being con-
19 sidered in joint session the members of the house of representatives
20 may use the electric voting machine for the roll call if a majority of
21 [THE MEMBERS OF] the full membership of the house of representatives
22 agrees to the use of the electric voting machine in place of the oral
23 roll call.

24 * Sec. 29. Rule 52 of the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legislature
25 is amended to read:

26 RULE 52. ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT OF RULES. The Uniform Rules of
27 each legislature shall be adopted in joint session by a majority vote
28 of the full membership of each house. Thereafter the Uniform Rules may
29 be amended only by the adoption of a concurrent resolution by a two-

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1 thirds vote of the full membership of each house. When the rules are
2 affected by constitutional and statutory changes, the Legislative Coun-
3 cil will effect the necessary formal revision in the next printing of
4 the rules and inform the Rules Committee of the changes made.

5 * Sec. 30. Rule 53 of the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legislature
6 is amended to read:

7 RULE 53. SUSPENSION OF RULES. Unless otherwise provided for in
8 the case of a particular rule, the Uniform Rules may be suspended by a
9 concurrent resolution adopted [APPROVED] by a two-thirds vote of the
10 full membership of each house. If either house violates a uniform rule
11 a question of order may be raised in the other house. If it is decided
12 by the other house that the Uniform Rules have been violated, the bill
13 involved in that violation shall be returned to its house of origin
14 without further action.

Introduced: 2/13/80
Referred: Judiciary

BY DANKWORTH, BRADLEY, KELLY, ROLEY,
STIMSON AND STURGULEWSKI

1 IN THE SENATE

2 SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 42

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 Proposing an amendment to the Consti-
6 tution of the State of Alaska re-
7 lating to the terms of legislators.

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

9 * Section 1. Article II, sec. 3, Constitution of the State of Alaska is
10 amended to read:

11 SECTION 3. ELECTION AND TERMS. Legislators shall be elected at
12 general elections. Their terms begin on the fourth Monday of the
13 January following election unless otherwise provided by law. The term
14 of representatives shall be two years, and the term of senators, four
15 years. One-half of the senators shall be elected every two years.
16 A representative who has been elected for three full successive terms
17 shall not be again eligible to hold that office until one full term
18 has intervened. A senator who has been elected for two full successive
19 terms shall not be again eligible to hold that office until one full
20 term has intervened.

21 * Sec. 2. The amendment proposed by this resolution applies to terms that
22 begin after its effective date.

23 * Sec. 3. The amendment proposed by this resolution shall be placed
24 before the voters of the state at the next general election in conformity
25 with art. XIII, sec. 1, Constitution of the State of Alaska, and the election
26 laws of the state.

Introduced: 1/14/81
Referred: State Affairs and
Judiciary

1 IN THE SENATE

BY DANKWORTH AND STIMSON

2 SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 9

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 Proposing an amendment to the Con-
6 stitution of the State of Alaska re-
7 lating to the terms of legislators.

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

9 * Section 1. Article II, sec. 3, Constitution of the State of Alaska is
10 amended to read:

11 SECTION 3. ELECTION AND TERMS. Legislators shall be elected at
12 general elections. Their terms begin on the fourth Monday of the
13 January following election unless otherwise provided by law. The term
14 of representatives shall be two years, and the term of senators, four
15 years. One-half of the senators shall be elected every two years. A
16 representative may not serve more than four consecutive full two-year
17 terms which begin after December 31, 1982. A senator may not serve more
18 than two consecutive full four-year terms which begin after December 31,
19 1982.

20 * Sec. 2. The amendment proposed by this resolution shall be placed
21 before the voters of the state at the next general election in conformity
22 with art. XIII, sec. 1, Constitution of the State of Alaska, and the elec-
23 tion laws of the state.

Introduced: 3/4/81
Referred: State Affairs and
Judiciary

1 IN THE SENATE

BY FERGUSON AND STIMSON

2 SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 24

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 Proposing an amendment to the Consti-
6 tution of the State of Alaska relat-
7 ing to the terms and election of
8 legislators.

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

10 * Section 1. Article II, sec. 3, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is
11 repealed and readopted to read:

12 SECTION 3. ELECTION AND TERMS. (a) Legislators shall be elected
13 at general elections. Their terms begin on the fourth Monday of the
14 January following election unless otherwise provided by law. Except as
15 otherwise provided in this section, the term of a legislator is three
16 years.

17 (b) One-half of the membership of the house of representatives
18 elected in 1984 shall have a term of two years and one-half of the
19 membership of the house of representatives elected in 1984 shall have a
20 term of three years.

21 (c) The one-half of the membership of the senate elected in 1984
22 shall have a term of three years and the one-half of the membership of
23 the senate elected in 1986 shall have a term of three years.

24 (d) At the 1984 general election, a representative shall be
25 chosen for a two-year term from each of the following house election
26 districts: 1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18 and 21; two
27 representatives shall be chosen for a two-year term from house election
28 districts 7 and 8; and three representatives shall be chosen for a
29 two-year term from house district 20.

1 (e) At the 1984 general election, a representative shall be
2 chosen for a three-year term from each of the following house election
3 districts: 1, 3, 4, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 19 and 22; two
4 representatives shall be chosen for a three-year term from house
5 election districts 7 and 8; and three representatives shall be chosen
6 for a three-year term from house election district 20.

7 (f) If new house election districts are created through reapportionment
8 before the 1984 general election, that election shall conform
9 as closely as possible to the schedule established under (d) and (e) of
10 this section.

11 (g) No person who has been elected as a legislator for two full
12 successive three-year terms shall be again eligible to hold office as a
13 senator or representative until one full term has intervened.

14 * Sec. 2. Article V, sec. 5, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is
15 repealed and readopted to read:

16 SECTION 5. GENERAL ELECTIONS. The legislature shall establish by
17 law the date for general elections for governor and lieutenant governor
18 and the members of the legislature.

19 * Sec. 3. The amendments proposed by this resolution shall be placed
20 before the voters of the state at the next general election in conformity
21 with art. XIII, sec. 1, Constitution of the State of Alaska, and the elec-
22 tion laws of the state.



Alaska State Legislature

Senate

State Affairs Committee

Official Business

Vic Fischer, Chairman
Mike Colletta, Vice-Chairman
Brad Bradley
Dick Eason
Terry Stimson

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-4954
(907) 465-4955

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Senator Rodey, Chair
Judiciary Committee

FROM: Senator Fischer *Vic*

DATE: March 3, 1981

RE: Earlier beginning of legislative terms

Attached is a copy of a memo to Billy Berrier requesting a bill to begin terms of legislators as early as possible after the election. I intend to bring this issue before the Senate Legislative Reform Committee.

There are many reasons for effecting this change, some stated in my memo and others in the attachment. In addition I had the experience of my legislative work effectively starting the day after election -- there was no respite until I ran away to Hawaii. It's my opinion that early organization of the Legislature and provision for advance work could speed completion of legislative sessions by a month or more.

And with the time it took the House to get organized this session, the logic of early organization would be seen by all reasonable individuals.



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M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Billy Berrier, Director
LAA Div. of Legal Svcs.

FROM: Sen. Vic Fischer

DATE: March 3, 1981

RE: Bill drafting request

I would appreciate a bill being drafted to change the term of legislators, as authorized by Article II, Sec. 3 of the Alaska State Constitution. The purpose is to permit pre-session organization of the Legislatures, provide for payment to newly elected legislators as soon as possible after the election, allow for early recruitment of staff, limit lame-duck legislative terms.

Attached is an extract from a publication of the National Conference of State Legislatures on "Strengthening the Legislative Process: An Agenda for Improvement". It provides further rationale for such action.

Terms should start at the earliest possible time. Possibly the canvassing and election certification processes could be speeded to advance the date of certification. Allowance might be made for delay in the beginning of terms of legislators whose certification is delayed due to recounts, challenges, contests, whatever. In such instances, the term and salary would be retroactive to whatever date other legislators began their terms.

My thought is that the term of legislators would begin as soon as possible after the November election, but in no case later than noon on the first Monday in December following the election. Again, the earlier, the better.

I would appreciate a draft of this bill as rapidly as possible. Thank.

P. S. I am aware that terms would end two or four years after the beginning of the term, as the case may be with respect to Representatives and Senators.

RECOMMENDATION I.....

Pre-Session Organization. Legislatures should organize as soon as possible after elections to assure an efficient use of time once the session begins.

- (a) This organization should include:
- selection of leadership
 - selection of committee chairmen
 - appointment of committees
- (b) Committees should meet, organize and plan consideration of legislation prior to the start of the session.
- (c) This organization should be formal when possible. States may consider adopting a constitutional amendment to allow an organizational session within a reasonable time after their legislative elections. This session should include elements (a) and (b).

COMMENTARY

Time is a scarce resource in legislative operations. In a citizen legislature, there never seems to be enough time for all of the necessary legislative business. Many state legislatures are still constitutionally restricted to limited sessions, so careful planning and efficient utilization of session days are essential.

From the initial stages of the legislative cycle, time management has a rippling effect. Implicit in this recommendation is the belief that early organization of the legislature can lead to more efficient use of the early session days for committee work, therefore relieving the logjam of bills at the end of the session.

The purpose is not merely to speed up the legislative process, but to allocate time carefully. Procedures which emphasize only speed and efficiency can shut the public out of the process and give short shrift to citizen participation.

In "Key Points," the first and second recommendations deal with pre-session organization, but specify only the election of leaders before the session begins. The Legislative Management Committee concluded that additional organizational moves are advisable.

About half the legislatures elect leaders about a month or more before the opening of the session;

however, only one in four legislatures formally appoints committees and chairmen before the session. In addition, about half of the legislatures have formal orientations for new members with the rest conducting informal introductions. The election of officers, the appointment of committees and the orientation of new members are all preparatory activities which allow the legislature to ready itself for the start of official business.

The Legislative Management Committee expressed particular concern over the constitutional restrictions which inhibit states from pre-session organization. Pre-session organization is essential in allowing legislation to maintain short sessions and part-time schedules. In 1979, Kentucky joined seven other states in specifying by constitution a formal organizational period prior to the session. Florida, Indiana and North Dakota all use constitutionally provided organizational sessions to elect officers and appoint committees. Florida and Indiana also allow prefiled bills to be referred to committee for consideration; however, Indiana legislative committees rarely meet before the opening of the session. The Florida system allows for almost four months of committee work, beginning in early December after the elections, until the opening of the session during the first week of April.

Many states provide for less formal organizational periods in which party caucuses meet to elect officers and to designate committees. For example, Iowa party caucuses meet two weeks following elections to elect leaders who, in turn, appoint committees and their chairmen. Members are not sworn into office, and committees do not begin their work until the session begins in January. Informal organizational sessions usually stop short of referring bills and engaging in committee work, thereby preventing maximum use of the transition period prior to legislative sessions. While formal organizational periods are preferable, the Legislative Management Committee encourages informal organization where constitutional changes may not easily be achieved.

Term limit measure goes before Senate

Times Juneau Bureau

Juneau — Sen. Frank Ferguson's legislation to change all legislators' terms to three years and limit them to six years in office was introduced in the Senate Wednesday.

The Kotzebue Democrat's resolution, SJR24, proposes an amendment to the Alaska Constitution, which would have to be approved by voters if it passes the Legislature.

Ferguson has said he expects the proposal to draw a negative reaction initially from lawmakers. But he also said he thinks it will pass.

His legislation would not force any legislators who have accumulated six years' experience by 1982 to retire at that time, as Ferguson had indicated earlier in discussing his idea.

However, it would forbid a person who has been elected as a legislator for two full, successive three-year terms from holding office again until a full three-year term has elapsed.

Ferguson explained that three-year terms are a good middle ground between the four currently served by senators (too long to be away from the district, he says) and the two served by representatives (freshmen are just getting to know the rules and then have to run for re-election).

The changes would go into effect at the 1984 general election.

In the Senate, the 10 seats up for election in 1984 would be changed to three-year terms, and the 10 up in 1986 would be turned into three-year terms at that time.

In the House, where all 40 seats currently are up for grabs every two years, half the seats at the 1984 election would be for three years and the other half would be for two. All elections beginning in 1986 would be for three years.

Half of Anchorage's 16 House seats would have the terms changed to three years beginning in 1984, the other half in 1986.

The resolution says that if new House election districts are created through reapportionment before the

1984 general election, as expected, that election shall conform as closely as possible to the schedule established in the legislation.

Introduced: 3/26/81
Referred: State Affairs and
Rules

BY CUDDY, ABOOD, ANDERSON,
BARNES, BEIRNE, BETTISWORTH,
HAYES, MARTIN AND MONTGOMERY

1 IN THE HOUSE

2 HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 15
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 Proposing amendments to the uniform
6 rules to limit amendment of bill
7 title.

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

9 * Section 1. Rule 23(c) of the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legisla-
10 ture is amended to read:

11 (c) If a committee has more than one bill on the same subject or
12 if it finds it necessary to revise a bill substantially, it may report
13 out a substitute bill and recommend that the substitute be accepted for
14 second reading in the place of the original bill. When a committee in
15 the house of origin of a bill reports a committee substitute for a
16 bill or an amendment to a bill that requires a change in the title of
17 the bill, the bill may not be advanced to third reading until the
18 prime sponsor of the bill agrees to the change in the title of the
19 bill. The concurrence of the prime sponsor shall be noted in the
20 journal. A committee of the second house may not report out a com-
21 mittee substitute for bill or an amendment to a bill that requires a
22 change in the title of the bill as adopted in the house of origin.

23 Substitute bills are duplicated and distributed when they are reported
24 out by the committee. Committee substitute bills carry a notation of
25 the source or sponsor of the original bill in the manner prescribed by
26 the drafting manual unless the sponsor objects to his or their name so
27 appearing.

28 * Sec. 2. Rule 34 of the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legislature
29 is amended to read:

1 RULE 34. AMENDMENT. No motion or proposition on a subject shall
2 be admitted under color of amendment if the subject matter is different
3 from that under consideration. A motion or proposition for an amend-
4 ment that requires a change in the title of a bill is in order in the
5 house of origin only if the prime sponsor of the bill concurs in the
6 motion or proposition. A motion or proposition on a subject that
7 requires a change in the title of the bill as enacted in the house of
8 origin is not in order in the second house. No amendment may be con-
9 sidered by the house unless submitted in writing and read aloud by the
10 clerk or secretary. Amendments offered by a committee shall be included
11 in its written report and attached to the original bill. A bill in
12 second reading is subject to amendment and is treated section by sec-
13 tion. No amendment may be made to a bill in its third reading but the
14 bill may be returned to second reading by a majority of the membership
15 of the house for the purpose of specific amendment. Except as pro-
16 vided in this rule, a [A] title may be amended or a change of sponsor
17 made in third reading or after passage by majority vote, but same must
18 be accomplished before the measure acted upon has been enrolled. When
19 amendments to the body of a bill affect the numbering of sections, or
20 passage or failure of the effective date clause affects the title, the
21 clerk or secretary may accomplish the necessary changes without formal
22 motion, and such changes shall be noted in the journal. Resolutions
23 may be amended in the same manner as a bill.

24 * Sec. 3. Rule 40 of the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legislature
25 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

26 (b) An amendment to a bill introduced in the other house is not
27 in order if the amendment requires a change of the bill title. The
28 title of a bill may not be changed except in the house of origin with
29 the concurrence of the prime sponsor or by report of a standing com-

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mittee in the house of origin.

* Sec. 4. Rule 41 of the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legislature is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

(c) A Committee on Free Conference or a Committee on Conference with powers of free conference may not report out a bill which would require a change in the bill title or an amendment which would require a change of bill title except with the concurrence of the prime sponsor of the bill. The concurrence of the prime sponsor shall be noted in the journal.



Federation's Role in our Enterprise Economy

Home loan bill ^{Piggbacking!} passes House

by Dave Carpenter
Times Juneau Bureau

10/13/81

Juneau — The House today provided welcome news for Anchorage homebuyers, unanimously approving a \$150 million emergency appropriation for state low-interest housing loans.

The 39-0 vote removed the last major obstacle for the bill, with the supplemental funds likely to be en route to the Alaska Housing Finance Corp. later this month for distribution to left-out loan applicants.

An estimated 1,750 home loan-seekers would benefit from the new subsidy money in the 3½ months remaining in fiscal 1981.

Approval came late this morning only after Democrats tacked onto the legislation \$5.4 million for energy audits and grants — an appropriation previously blocked by minority Republicans and Libertarians.

That addition means the bill now goes back to the Senate for approval of the changes.

But, whether or not the Senate agrees to the energy funds, little difficulty is foreseen for the housing funds. The Senate passed the original bill unanimously and a source in Gov. Jay Hammond's office indicated today that Hammond is unlikely to veto the legislation.

Energy aid may also be on the way

for mobile home purchasers. Anchorage representatives expressed strong support for a proposal by Spennard Democrat Thelma Buchholdt that AHFC drop its mobile home loan interest rate three-quarters of a percent to 10 percent, the same as that for conventional homes.

"There are over 700 mobile homes in my district and thousands more around the state," said downtown Anchorage Democrat Don Clocksin, "and I don't think the people who live in mobile homes should be treated as second-class citizens."

With the session running over into the noon hour, Buchholdt agreed to hold over her proposal — a letter of intent to accompany the home loan bill — until Monday.

Today's House action came less than a month after more than two dozen realtors and bankers traveled south to Juneau to inform lawmakers that the housing market is critically tight.

The legislation (CSSB185) would allocate to the Alaska Housing Finance Corp. \$133 million for housing loans, \$12.5 million for mobile home loans and \$4.5 million for a special program aimed primarily at financing housing for teachers in the Bush.

Alaska Housing is the major source of mortgage loans in Alaska. The state-financed corporation buys loans from lending institutions, which receive fees for servicing the loans.

(See LOANS, page A-3)

Loans . . .

(Continued from page A-1)

The money is intended to last AHFC until the start of the next fiscal year July 1. AHFC Executive Director Harry Goldbar told legislators last month that the corporation will be seeking at least \$225 million later in the session to make as many as 7,000 home loans to Alaskans in fiscal 1982.

The \$5.4 million for the state's home energy program would pay for energy audits on about 11,000 Alaska homes, fund grants for energy improvements to the homes and train additional auditors.

Under a program created by the Legislature last year, the state will pay for all but \$10 of the cost of auditing a home to determine what energy-conserving steps can be taken.

After a home is audited, the owner can get a \$300 grant from the state to take those steps.

The bill also includes \$735,000 for energy audits and energy conservation improvements in rural Alaska.

Last week, the minority used its 18 votes to stop a two-thirds majority needed to make the energy money available immediately.

Republican Leader Joe Hayes of Anchorage, whose caucus feels the energy program is problem-plagued, today moved to strike the audit money from the home loans bill. But the 22 Democrats, joined by Republican Eric Sutcliffe of Unalaska, defeated the motion 23-16.

Absent from today's session was Republican Mike Beirme of Anchorage.

PIGGBACKING!!

These issues should be considered in separate bills!

P.O. Box 2955
1539 West Ninth Avenue • Anchorage, Alaska 99501 • 872-5015

A committee of the Anchorage Woman's Club

Introduced: 4/3/81
Referred: State Affairs and
Rules

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY RANDOLPH AND FANNING

2 HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 22

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 Proposing an amendment to the uniform
6 rules relating to amendment of
7 bills.

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

9 * Section 1. Rule 34 of the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legis-
10 lature is amended to read:

11 RULE 34. AMENDMENT. No motion or proposition on a subject shall
12 be admitted under color of amendment if the subject matter is different
13 from that under consideration. The subject of an amendment shall be
14 germane to the subject of the original bill and within the title of the
15 original bill. No amendment may be considered by the house unless sub-
16 mitted in writing and read aloud by the clerk or secretary. Amendments
17 offered by a committee shall be included in its written report and
18 attached to the original bill. A bill in second reading is subject to
19 amendment and is treated section by section. No amendment may be made
20 to a bill in its third reading but the bill may be returned to second
21 reading by a majority of the membership of the house for the purpose of
22 specific amendment. A title may be amended or a change of sponsor made
23 in third reading or after passage by majority vote, but same must be
24 accomplished before the measure acted upon has been enrolled. When
25 amendments to the body of a bill affect the numbering of sections, or
26 passage or failure of the effective date clause affects the title, the
27 clerk or secretary may accomplish the necessary changes without formal
28 motion, and such changes shall be noted in the journal. Resolutions
29 may be amended in the same manner as a bill.

Introduced: 1/14/81
Referred: State Affairs and
Judiciary

1 IN THE SENATE

BY KELLY

2 SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 6
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 Proposing an amendment to the Con-
6 stitution of the State of Alaska
7 relating to sessions of the legisla-
8 ture.

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

10 * Section 1. Article II, sec. 8, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is
11 amended to read:

12 SECTION 8. REGULAR SESSIONS. The legislature shall convene in
13 regular session each year on the fourth Monday in January, but the
14 month and day may be changed by law. The legislature shall adjourn from
15 a regular session no later than one hundred twenty consecutive calendar
16 days from the date it convened in regular session.

17 * Sec. 2. The amendment proposed by this resolution shall be placed
18 before the voters of the state at the next general election in conformity
19 with art. XIII, sec. 1, Constitution of the State of Alaska, and the election
20 laws of the state.

Introduced: 2/10/81
Referred: State Affairs and
Judiciary

BY HAYES, ABOOD, ANDERSON, BARNES,
BEIRNE, BETTISWORTH, BYLSMA, CUDDY,
HALFORD, HAUGEN, MARTIN, METCALFE,
MONTGOMERY, O'CONNELL, PHILLIPS
AND SUTCLIFFE

1 IN THE HOUSE

2 HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 12

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 Proposing amendments to the Consti-
6 tution of the State of Alaska re'
7 ing to legislative sessions.

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

9 * Section 1. Article II, sec. 9, Constitution of the State of Alaska is
10 amended to read:

11 SECTION 9. SPECIAL SESSIONS. Special sessions may be called by
12 the governor or by vote of two-thirds of the legislators. The vote may
13 be conducted by the legislative council or as prescribed by law. At
14 special sessions called by the governor, legislation shall be limited to
15 subjects designated in his proclamation calling the session, to subjects
16 presented by him, and the reconsideration of bills vetoed by him after
17 adjournment of the last regular session. [SPECIAL SESSIONS ARE LIMITED
18 TO THIRTY DAYS.]

19 * Sec. 2. Article II, sec. 10, Constitution of the State of Alaska is
20 amended to read:

21 SECTION 10. ADJOURNMENT. The legislature shall adjourn from
22 regular session no later than one hundred twenty consecutive calendar
23 days from the date it convenes for the regular session except that a
24 regular session may be extended in increments of up to ten consecutive
25 calendar days. Extensions of the regular session require a vote of at
26 least two-thirds of the membership of each house of the legislature.
27 The legislature shall adjourn no later than thirty consecutive calendar
28 days from the date it convenes in special session. Before the time
29 specified in this section for adjournment, neither [NEITHER] house may

1 adjourn or recess for longer than three days unless the other concurs.
2 If, before the time specified in this section for adjournment, the two
3 houses cannot agree on a [THE] time of adjournment and either house cer-
4 tifies the disagreement to the governor, he may adjourn the legislature
5 before the time specified in this section for adjournment.

6 * Sec. 3. The amendments proposed by this resolution shall be placed
7 before the voters of the state at the next general election in conformity
8 with art. XIII, sec. 1, Constitution of the State of Alaska, and the election
9 laws of the state.
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Introduced: 3/25/81
Referred: State Affairs and
Judiciary

1 IN THE SENATE

BY FISCHER

2 SENATE BILL NO. 333

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act authorizing earlier organization of the legis-
7 lature."

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

9 * Section 1. AS 24.05.080 is amended to read:

10 Sec. 24.05.080. TERMS. The term of each member of the legis-
11 lature begins on the first [SECOND] Monday in December of the year in
12 which the member is elected [JANUARY FOLLOWING A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION
13 YEAR; HOWEVER, FOLLOWING A GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION YEAR, THE TERM OF
14 EACH MEMBER BEGINS ON THE THIRD MONDAY IN JANUARY]. The term of repre-
15 sentatives is two years, and the term of senators is four years.
16 One-half of the senators shall be elected every two years.

17 * Sec. 2. AS 24.05 is amended by adding a new section to read:

18 Sec. 24.05.082. ORGANIZATION. Those newly elected members of the
19 legislature whose election has been certified by the lieutenant governor
20 shall meet with incumbent members of the senate at the capitol on the
21 first Monday in December after a general election. At this meeting the
22 lieutenant governor shall administer the oath of office to the newly
23 elected members and shall conduct the election of temporary presiding
24 officers of each house of the legislature. The temporary presiding
25 officer presides over the house until the election of the permanent
26 presiding officer.

Introduced: 3/25/81
Referred: Judiciary

1 IN THE SENATE

BY FISCHER

2 SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 19
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 Proposing an amendment to the uniform
6 rules relating to an earlier organi-
7 zation of the legislature.

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

9 * Section 1. Rule 1(a) of the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legis-
10 lature is amended to read:

11 (a) At the time established in AS 24.05.082 [FOR CONVENING OF THE
12 FIRST REGULAR SESSION OF A LEGISLATURE] the lieutenant governor calls
13 each house to order separately and calls the roll of members whose
14 election has been certified. He then administers the oath of office to
15 the new members and, pending the election of temporary presiding
16 officers, preserves order and decorum in the house.

17 * Sec. 2. This resolution takes effect on the effective date of a version
18 of an Act authorizing an earlier organization of the legislature.

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Introduced: 2/4/81
Referred: Judiciary

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY COTTEN, ROGERS, GARDINER
AND MILLER

2 HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 7

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 Proposing an amendment to the Consti-
6 tution of the State of Alaska re-
7 lating to the qualifications of
8 members of the legislature.

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

10 * Section 1. Article II, sec. 2, Constitution of the State of Alaska is
11 amended to read:

12 SECTION 2. MEMBERS' QUALIFICATIONS. A member of the legislature
13 shall be a qualified voter who has been a resident of Alaska for at
14 least three years and of the district from which elected for at least
15 one year, immediately preceding his filing for office. A senator shall
16 be at least nineteen [TWENTY-FIVE] years of age and a representative at
17 least eighteen [TWENTY-ONE] years of age.

18 * Sec. 2. The amendment proposed by this resolution shall be placed
19 before the voters of the state at the next general election in conformity
20 with art. XIII, sec. 1, Constitution of the State of Alaska, and the election
21 laws of the state.

Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America

When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of Nature, the separate and equal station to which the laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that the reasons which impel them to the separation should be published. We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, in such a case, may dictate temporary Governments. Experience has shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a design to reduce them to absolute Tyranny, it is their duty to throw off such Government, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. We declare, therefore, that the United States are, of right, free and independent States, that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connections between them and the Kingdom of Great Britain are hereby totally dissolved. That as the Banners of the Republic are in our view, inscribed with the unalterable motto, LIBERTY, JUSTICE, UNDER HEAVEN, we have the honor to declare that the thirteen united States of America are united to the thirteen original and thirteen new States, and to all the other States of America, in a firm and unalterable Union, which shall extend to the latest Generation of the People of the United States, in all the Powers, Jurisdictions and Rights which in any manner are connected with the said Union.

STATE LEGISLATIVE REPORT

An Information Service of the National Conference of State Legislatures — Earl S. Mackey, Executive Director

Vol. 4, No. 5

DECEMBER 1979

LIMITING BILL INTRODUCTIONS: THE LEGISLATIVE PAPER CHASE

The paper chase in state legislatures has accelerated. More and more legislation clogs the system, as constituents and interest groups insist "there ought to be a law" for each and every public problem. The steady increase in the number of bills introduced and enacted by state legislatures has led some observers of the lawmaking scene to label legislatures as "bill factories" or "legislative assembly lines."

In response to this concern, many legislatures have experimented with ways to limit the number of bills entering the system, and in a past issue of the State Legislative Report, these efforts were noted. With this issue, the National Conference of State Legislatures has updated that information and has attempted to explore the impact of bill limitations in those state legislatures which have adopted them. The three most common methods have been the use of deadlines to encourage early introduction of bills, proposed bills or short-form bills and specific limits on the number of bills a member may introduce.

USE OF DEADLINES

Deadlines are probably the most common means of limiting bill introductions by facilitating and regulating the flow of bills through various steps of the process. In all, 35 state legislatures establish a deadline for the introduction of bills. In addition, Alaska establishes a deadline only during the second regular session of the biennium. Another 22 states also establish cut-off dates for bill drafting requests made of their legal staffs. The most detailed deadline systems (for example Oklahoma) provide for cut-off dates for the drafting requests, bill introductions, committee action in the house of origin, final action in the house of origin and similar steps in the second chamber.

In an effort to address the number of bills entering the process, the Florida House has set one of the most stringent deadline provisions. In the 1979 session, the deadline for introducing bills was set for noon on the first session day. Florida's constitution

allows the Legislature to meet for an organizational session immediately following the legislative elections, then the legislature reconvenes for a 60-day session in early April. The intervening period is devoted to committee work and bills may be introduced by members and committees during that time.

The effect of the House rules change in 1979, along with Speaker Hyatt Brown's emphasis on committee bills, was to reduce the number of House introductions from 1800 in 1978 to 1300 bills and resolutions. Allen Morris, Clerk of the Florida House, in a speech delivered at the Southern Legislative Conference this past summer, indicated that other rules changes have contributed to the reduction including short-form bills, use of subcommittees to hear bills and emphasis on committee-initiated bills.

Interestingly in the 1972, 1974 and 1975 legislative sessions, the Florida legislators debated and rejected various proposals to limit the number of bills a member could introduce. Most of the proposals included some kind of surcharge for each bill over the limit that a member introduced.

SHORT-FORM BILLS

The principle behind short-form or "skeleton" bills is three-fold. First, skeleton bills are designed to reduce drafting responsibilities demands placed on the bill drafting staff. Second, most skeleton bill processes emphasize the role of the committee in initiating legislation after considering the general merits of a preliminary proposal. Third, short-form bills are often seen as a device allowing members to introduce an idea which may be requested by a constituent or a lobby group, but without committing the legislator to sponsoring a measure with which they are not enthusiastic.

Six states provide for some kind of short-form bill procedure, however only Connecticut uses the mechanism very extensively. Since 1973, members have been restricted to introducing only proposed bills which are typically one or two paragraph statements of intent or purpose. The proposal is then referred to a standing committee which must decide before a certain deadline whether the proposed bill should be "raised" or drafted as a full bill. Committees may also initiate legislation, a power which is particularly important during even-year sessions when members are restricted to introducing proposed bills on only limited topics. The following chart indicates the number of proposed bills and committee bills introduced in recent sessions:

CONNECTICUT GENERAL ASSEMBLY Bill Introductions by Session

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
Proposed bills	4585	885	4396	400	3825
Committee bills or raised bills	3273	1361	2094	1267	1989

(Figures provided by the Office of Legislative Commissioners.)

The number of bills has gradually decreased under the proposed bill procedure, however the number of legislative proposals and fully-drafted legislation remains high. Some observers feel that the standing committees generally acquiesce to the requests of members to raise bills and do not exercise their authority to limit the number of fully-drafted bills. Another problem in Connecticut appears to be the limited time for committees to review and decide which bills to have drafted. Because of the time crunch, committees tend to authorize drafting of bills which have not been fully considered. Interestingly, two legislative proposals have been filed for the 1980 session to place a specific limit on the number of proposed bills a member may file.

NUMERICAL LIMITS ON BILL INTRODUCTIONS

Perhaps the most direct approach to limiting bill introductions is by allowing members only a specified number of bills. Only four states have experimented with this mechanism. Concern is often raised as to the constitutionality of restricting a member's rights, but so far no legal challenges have been raised in those states with numerical restrictions. At least two of the states with bill limitations, Indiana and Nebraska, have followed the provisions for several years without a challenge.

In those states with bill limitations, the experience has some common themes. First, some kind of "escape valve" is often necessary to allow for emergencies. Second, such a policy requires some kind of monitoring procedure to insure that members do not exceed their allowance of bills. Third, the "escape clause" often leads to ways to circumvent the intent of the limitation.

Nebraska has the strictest rules regarding bill introductions. Since 1972, the Unicameral has limited the number of bills a member can introduce to ten measures per session. At the end of the 1979 session, the rule was tightened to 17 bills per member during the biennium and a ten-bill limit on standing committees. The committee limitation can be topped by approval of four-fifths of the legislature. Legislation proposed by the governor, interim committees or the Appropriations Committee are not covered by the limit. Members had previously prevailed upon committees to introduce bills once they had reached their individual limitation, and the committee limitation is seen as a mechanism to block this route. Nebraska does not have pre-filing of legislation, and all bills a member sponsors or cosponsors count toward the 17-bill limit.

Interestingly, Nebraska has fewer bills introduced than most of the 49 other state legislatures, but observers argue that the unicameral system requires even more deliberation since the checks provided by a second chamber are not available. Nebraska averages some 600 bills each session. In the 1978 and 1979 sessions, fewer than half of the senators introduced the maximum of ten bills. At least two of the major committees introduced close to 40 bills in the 1979 session and others were well over the ten-bill mark. The new committee limitation clearly will have a direct impact in the upcoming session.

The Indiana General Assembly has taken another route in the limitation of bills. The House and Senate rules vary somewhat, however the intent has been the same. The rules were designed to avoid the logjam or balloon of bills which are inevitably introduced near the filing deadline, and secondly, the rules were adopted to insure that the second regular session of each biennium would be a short session as promised to the electorate when they approved annual meetings of the legislature.

Neither house limits pre-filing of bills, and both chambers allow members to file two bills per day up until the introduction cut-off date in the first session. During the second session of the biennium, state representatives are limited to a total of five introductions each, while senators may introduce one bill per day until the deadline on the fourth legislative day.

As an escape mechanism, the House and Senate rules provide for 25 "vehicle bills" to be introduced by the Rules and Legislative Procedure Committees. In effect, these measures have no substance and may be amended by the leadership to deal with emergencies.

The Indiana rules have kept the rate of bill introductions at a fairly steady level. During the short session, the number of introductions has averaged about 1100 bills and resolutions, while in the long session the number reaches about 2200. Most members appear to be satisfied with the provisions and conform to the rules, however there is no real policing mechanism. The bill drafting staff notifies a member if he or she has reached the limit, but the notification is a courtesy rather than an enforcement policy.

The Colorado General Assembly has taken yet another approach to the bill flood problem. Like Indiana, the Colorado rules encourage prefiling of bills, but place a specific ceiling on the number of measures a member can introduce during the session. The six-bill limitation is specified in the joint rules. Detailed deadlines for various legislative actions are also set. To allow for emergencies, a Committee on Delayed Bills is established in each house. The committee, composed of the presiding officer and two party floor leaders, can approve late introductions, but in practice few late bills have been allowed. Appropriations bills are excluded from the limitation.

The Colorado experience in 1979 is revealing. In previous years, less than ten percent of all bills were prefiled, however under the limitation rule, the number of prefiled bills in 1979 soared to 50 percent of the total. While the total number of bills was not reduced, the rule effected early introduction thus maximizing committee and floor work early in the session. The Colorado legislature has encountered some problems in accurate counting of prefiled measures and those bills introduced during the session.

The Tennessee Senate has adopted rules similar to those in Colorado. Prefiled bills are not limited, but a nine-bill restriction is in effect during the session. The rules were adopted in early 1979 and in the first session the rule was not adhered to strictly. The major weakness in the Tennessee situation is that House rules do not provide for any limitation. Tennessee also uses a Committee on Delayed Bills to deal with emergencies. Legislative staff anticipate that the real test of the rules will come in 1980 and 1981. The rules have also not addressed the logjam of bills which are introduced at the deadlines date. In 1979 some 600 out of a total of almost 1500 bills were introduced on or near the deadline for bill introductions.

CONCLUSION

While many states are experimenting with means of throttling the flow of legislation, the increase of introductions appears to be uninhibited. More than one bill drafting director commented that the efficiency of modern legislative drafting technology has encouraged more and more bill introductions. Capacity of the system has accommodated the increase in constituent and lobby group demands. A similar conclusion was reached by Alan Rosenthal and Rod Forth in a 1978 article in Legislative Studies Quarterly. They concluded, "The greater a legislature's capacity -- at least up to a certain point -- the more ideas will emerge, the more bills will be drafted, and the more legislation will be introduced to start on the path to becoming law."

Almost uniformly, the states which have limitations on introductions indicated that legislators welcomed the limit because it provides them with a means to avoid constituent or lobbyist requests. In many legislatures, however, lawmakers see their primary jobs as introducing, debating and passing legislation, and that job translates into more and more bills.

To legislators and staff in many states, limitation of bills cannot be successfully controlled by rules changes alone. Florida House Clerk Morris focused on the need for both procedural mechanisms and leadership strength and concluded that reduction of bill flow in the 1979 session was due to three factors: "First, the nature of the Florida Legislature and its leaders; second, the personality and ability of the Speaker and his key leadership; and finally the development by the leadership of a legislative program and a systematic and careful plan for its enactment." Individual legislator restraint and strong leadership control are probably the most effective tools to curb the legislative flood of legislation.

MECHANISMS FOR LIMITING BILLS

	Deadlines		Proposed or Short-Form Bills	Limitation on Number of Introductions
	Drafting Requests	Bill Introduction		
ALABAMA		x		
ALASKA		(1)		(5)
ARIZONA		x		
ARKANSAS		x		
CALIFORNIA			(4)	
COLORADO	x	x		(6)
CONNECTICUT	x	x	x	
DELAWARE	x			
FLORIDA	x	x	(2)	
GEORGIA		x		
HAWAII		x	x	
IDAHO		x		
ILLINOIS	x			
INDIANA	x			(6)
IOWA	x	x		
KANSAS	x	x		
KENTUCKY		x		
LOUISIANA		x		
MAINE	x	x		
MARYLAND	x	x		
MASSACHUSETTS		x		
MICHIGAN				
MINNESOTA				
MISSISSIPPI	x	x		
MISSOURI	x	x		
MONTANA	x	x		
NEBRASKA		x		(7)
NEVADA	x		x	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	x			
NEW JERSEY				
NEW MEXICO				
NEW YORK	x	x		
NORTH CAROLINA				
NORTH DAKOTA		x		
OHIO	x			
OKLAHOMA	x	x		
OREGON	x			
PENNSYLVANIA				
RHODE ISLAND	x	x	x	
SOUTH CAROLINA		(2)		
SOUTH DAKOTA		x		
TENNESSEE	(3)	x		(6)
TEXAS		x		
UTAH		x		
VERMONT	x	x		
VIRGINIA	x	x		
WASHINGTON	x	x		
WEST VIRGINIA		x		
WISCONSIN		x		
WYOMING	x			

- (1) Deadline in second regular session only.
- (2) Rules apply to House only.
- (3) Rules apply to Senate only.
- (4) Short-form provision is seldom utilized though it is available.

- (5) Limit applies to prefiled bills only.
- (6) Limit applies to bills filed during the session but not to prefiled bills.
- (7) Member and committee bills are both restricted in number.

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Morris, Allen. "New Approaches in Florida to Bill Limitation." A speech delivered to the Southern Legislative Conference, Louisville, Kentucky, July 19, 1979.

Rosenthal, Alan and Forth, Rod. "The Assembly Line: Law Production in the American States," Legislative Studies Quarterly, III, 2, May 1978.

NOTE: For additional information, additions or corrections, contact Alice Anneberg or Cindy Simon of the NCSL Denver office (303) 623-6600.



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February 4, 1981

ADDENDUM

RE: "Limiting Bill Introductions: The Legislative Paper Chase"
NCSL State Legislative Report
December 1979

Since the publication of this report, changes have occurred in several states and should be noted.

- 1) The Nebraska Unicameral no longer restricts a member to an absolute limit on the number of bills he/she can introduce. However, bill introductions by committees will be limited to eight bills per session. Previously, Unicameral members were allowed to introduce only 17 bills in each two-year session.
- 2) Montana lawmakers may introduce only five bills once the session has begun. However, the limit does not apply to prefiled bills prior to the session; interim committee bills; state agency bills; or resolutions.
- 3) In the Washington House there is a ten-bill introduction limit per term for each representative. Although the limit applies to all bills, including prefiled measures, lawmakers may suggest an unlimited number of short-form bill proposals which can be adopted as committee bills.

MECHANISMS FOR LIMITING BILLS

(Updated February 1981)

	Deadlines		Proposed or Short-Form Bills	Limitation on Number of Introductions
	Drafting Requests	Bill Introduction		
ALABAMA		x		
ALASKA		(1)		(5)
ARIZONA		x		
ARKANSAS		x		
CALIFORNIA			(4)	
COLORADO	x	x		(6)
CONNECTICUT	x	x	x	
DELAWARE	x			
FLORIDA	x	x	(2)	
GEORGIA		x		
HAWAII		x	x	
IDAHO		x		
ILLINOIS	x			
INDIANA	x			(5)
IOWA	x	x	x	
KANSAS	x	x		
KENTUCKY		x		
LOUISIANA		x		
MAINE	x	x		
MARYLAND	x	x		
MASSACHUSETTS		x		
MICHIGAN				
MINNESOTA				
MISSISSIPPI	x	x		
MISSOURI	x	x		
MONTANA	x	x		x
NEBRASKA		x		(7)
NEVADA	x		x	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	x			
NEW JERSEY				
NEW MEXICO				
NEW YORK	x	x		
NORTH CAROLINA		x		
* NORTH DAKOTA		x		
OHIO	x			
OKLAHOMA	x	x		
OREGON	x	x		
PENNSYLVANIA				
RHODE ISLAND	x	x	x	
SOUTH CAROLINA		(2)		
SOUTH DAKOTA	x	x		
TENNESSEE	(3)	x		(6)
TEXAS		x		
UTAH		x		
VERMONT	x	x		
VIRGINIA	x	x		
WASHINGTON	x	x		(2)
WEST VIRGINIA		x		
WISCONSIN				
WYOMING	x			

(1) Deadline in second regular session only.

(2) Rules apply to House only.

(3) Rules apply to Senate only.

(4) Short-form provision is seldom utilized though it is available.

(5) Limit applies to prefiled bills only.

(6) Limit applies to bills filed during the session but not to prefiled bills.

(7) Only committee bills are restricted in number.

*Senators cannot introduce more than three bills as prime sponsor after 10th legislative day, and cannot introduce any bills after 15th legislative day.

STATE LEGISLATIVE REPORT

COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION OF BILLS

In order to expedite the flow of legislation on the floor, a number of legislatures have attempted to strengthen the role which standing committees play in consideration of bills. Options spelled out in legislative rules which are designed to accomplish this include indefinite postponement, substitute bills, adverse reports, tabling, and killing bills in committee. Several legislatures, however, require committees to report all bills referred to them, often after a certain time limit. Although this may increase the number of bills to be considered on the floor, it keeps committees from preventing the entire body from acting on legislation. Many legislatures which do not require committees to report all bills have provisions for discharging bills from committee. This report summarizes (1) the several options available to committees in considering legislation and (2) provisions for discharging bills from committees.

Options for consideration of bills. Of the several options which legislatures use to dispose of bills, there are two which stand in rather marked contrast to each other. The rules of some legislatures specifically allow committees to kill legislation - that is, bills not reported by committees are considered to have failed. The rules of other legislatures on the other hand, require committees to report all bills.

Rules governing approximately 16 legislative bodies have provisions requiring committees to report all bills. The Arizona Senate rule is fairly typical:

"All bills, memorials, resolutions referred to a standing committee shall be reported."

Several of these legislatures impose deadlines for consideration and reporting of bills. The time limits range from 7 days (Montana) to 21 days (North Dakota House and South Dakota House). A few, such as the Michigan Senate, place more ambiguous deadlines on committee action (e.g., "without unnecessary delay" or "as soon as practicable"). The rules of some of these legislatures explicitly allow the legislature to extend the deadline or otherwise abrogate the effect of the rule. The New Hampshire House may extend its 12 legislative day

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By implication, the rules of several other legislatures allow committees to kill bills. The Ohio Senate and Tennessee House rules do not allow bills to be reported out of committee unless they have received a recommendation for adoption (either as written or amended). In other words, legislation receiving an adverse recommendation is not reported out of committee. The Ohio rules are illustrative:

"No committee may report back any measure referred to it or any substitute for such measure without recommending its passage or adoption..."

In Connecticut, all bills not acted upon within certain time limits (established in the joint rules for each committee) are considered to have failed in committee. Bills which are held in Tennessee Senate committees for 20 legislative days are tabled automatically.

Provisions for discharging bills. The rules governing at least 52 legislative bodies have provisions for discharging or recalling bills from committees. The two basic methods for discharge are (1) by petition and (2) by vote. The latter, is the most common. A few use a combination of petition and vote and a few use other methods.

Approximately 43 legislative bodies require that some vote be taken prior to discharging a committee from further consideration of a bill. Most of these presumably allow such votes following a motion to withdraw a bill from committee. Some, however, require that a certain number of members sign a discharge petition before the vote can be taken. These include the Kentucky Senate and House and the Pennsylvania House. In nine legislative bodies, a certain number of signatures on petitions is sufficient to recall a bill from committee. These include Arizona (House), Connecticut (joint), Delaware (Senate), Maryland (Senate and House), Mississippi (Senate), Rhode Island (Senate) and Washington (House). A few, including the Maryland Senate and House, provide for both the voting and petition alternatives.

The number of votes and signatures required range from 1/2 to 2/3, with most of these bodies requiring a majority of votes or signatures for discharge. A few require different votes at different times, depending upon certain conditions.

Although voting and petitioning are the most common devices, a few legislatures have settled on other methods for discharging bills from committees. In the Florida House, the sponsor may have the bill removed on a point of order. The Maine joint rules require committees to report bills after receiving notice from the Speaker or Senate President. In the Rhode Island House, bills may be recalled upon request of six of the committee members or the sponsor.

The rules of many of these legislatures do not allow discharge until after a certain time has elapsed. These time requirements range from three days in the Idaho Senate to 20 days in the Maryland Senate and Mississippi House. In some bodies, an extraordinary majority is required to withdraw bills from committees prior to a certain time. For example, Arkansas House requires a 2/3 vote if the committee has had the bill less than 10 days but a majority if the committee has had the bill longer than 10 days. Pennsylvania, discharge within 10 days of referral requires unanimous consent, but after 10 days a majority vote is necessary.

A few legislatures restrict the number of times discharge may be attempted against the same bill. In the New Jersey Assembly, the limit is two. In the Rhode Island Senate, only one petition is allowed per bill in each session.

deadline by an additional 6 days. In the Vermont House, the Rules Committee may grant extensions. The 10-day deadline in the Arkansas House applies only if requested by the bill sponsor.

In at least two legislative bodies, committees are required to report bills but their lack of action is translated into a "do not pass" recommendation. For example, the Illinois Senate rule on this topic says:

"A Bill or resolution referred to a committee and not set for hearing within sixty days of assignment shall be reported from the committee with the recommendation "do not pass," at which time, unless a motion to recommit is made, supported by a majority vote of the members elected, such Bill or resolution shall be considered as finally tabled and stricken."

The Massachusetts joint rules have a similar provision.

Rules governing at least 19 legislative bodies allow committees to kill legislation. The rules of 12 legislative bodies allow committees to indefinitely postpone legislation. The rules of the Colorado House, for example, say:

"Final action shall consist of reporting a measure out of committee, with or without amendments...a recommendation for reference to another committee of reference, or postponing the measure indefinitely."

The Michigan Senate rules provide that

"A committee may indefinitely postpone consideration of any bill or resolution by a 2/3 vote of the entire membership of the committee; such indefinite postponement may be reconsidered by a 2/3 vote of the entire membership of the committee."

The rules of other legislatures allow committees to kill bills in other ways. A few simply list "not reporting" as one of several options available to committees in dealing with legislation. The Pennsylvania House rules, for example, list four alternatives for disposing of bills. The second of these is

"... that the bill, resolution, or other matter not be reported to the House..."

Tabling legislation in committee is a similar provision and is included among committee options in the Oregon and Utah Houses. In Oregon,

"a committee may act on each measure in its possession in one of the following ways: (a) by tabling the measure in committee..."

Every committee in Utah is required to give each bill "due consideration, and may amend and/or substitute and, unless tabled, shall make a recommendation back to the House as favorable or unfavorable."



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STATE LEGISLATIVE REPORT

COMMITTEE BILLS

The strength of state legislatures has been enhanced by the growing viability of their standing committees. Standing committees in most legislatures are now able to make intensive and independent judgments about pending legislation. To capitalize on this capability, over half of the state legislative bodies authorize the use of committee bills.

Committee bills are those initiated and introduced by committees of the legislature, rather than by individual members. They are used frequently to combine several bills on related topics, to finalize the work of interim studies, and to increase the chance of passage of bills favored by a committee. In some legislatures, committee bills constitute over half of all bills introduced. In others, they are used rarely and only under special circumstances.

The attached table summarizes provisions found in state legislative rules regarding committee bills. It shows that at least 55 of the possible 99 state legislative chambers authorize committee bills. Thirty-nine apparently do not provide in their rules for such bills.* A few legislatures may use committee bills but do not provide for them in their formal rules. The rules of several legislatures, including Alabama, Hawaii, and Indiana, allow committees to draft substitutes for bills already introduced by members and referred to them, but do not authorize committees to initiate legislation.

The rules of most legislatures allowing committee bills are fairly straightforward - that is, they indicate that both members and committees may introduce legislation and place few restrictions on this practice.

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*Rule books from five houses have not been received by the NCSL library in Denver. Because rule books are indexed and organized differently, these figures may be somewhat inaccurate due to our inability to find the appropriate rule. We welcome any corrections or additional information about this topic.

By implication, the rules of several other legislatures allow committees to kill bills. The Ohio Senate and Tennessee House rules do not allow bills to be reported out of committee unless they have received a recommendation for adoption (either as written or amended). In other words, legislation receiving an adverse recommendation is not reported out of committee. The Ohio rules are illustrative:

"No committee may report back any measure referred to it or any substitute for such measure without recommending its passage or adoption..."

In Connecticut, all bills not acted upon within certain time limits (established in the joint rules for each committee) are considered to have failed in committee. Bills which are held in Tennessee Senate committees for 20 legislative days are tabled automatically.

Provisions for discharging bills. The rules governing at least 52 legislative bodies have provisions for discharging or recalling bills from committees. The two basic methods for discharge are (1) by petition and (2) by vote. The latter, is the most common. A few use a combination of petition and vote and a few use other methods.

Approximately 43 legislative bodies require that some vote be taken prior to discharging a committee from further consideration of a bill. Most of these presumably allow such votes following a motion to withdraw a bill from committee. Some, however, require that a certain number of members sign a discharge petition before the vote can be taken. These include the Kentucky Senate and House and the Pennsylvania House. In nine legislative bodies, a certain number of signatures on petitions is sufficient to recall a bill from committee. These include Arizona (House), Connecticut (joint), Delaware (Senate), Maryland (Senate and House), Mississippi (Senate), Rhode Island (Senate) and Washington (House). A few, including the Maryland Senate and House, provide for both the voting and petition alternatives.

The number of votes and signatures required range from 1/2 to 2/3, with most of these bodies requiring a majority of votes or signatures for discharge. A few require different votes at different times, depending upon certain conditions.

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The rules of many of these legislatures do not allow discharge until after a certain time has elapsed. These time requirements range from three days in the Idaho Senate to 20 days in the Maryland Senate and Mississippi House. In some bodies, an extraordinary majority is required to withdraw bills from committees prior to a certain time. For example, Arkansas House rules require a 2/3 vote if the committee has had the bill less than 10 days, but a majority if the committee has had the bill longer than 10 days. In Pennsylvania, discharge within 10 days of referral requires unanimous consent, but after 10 days a majority vote is necessary.

A few legislatures restrict the number of times discharge may be attempted against the same bill. In the New Jersey Assembly, the limit is two. In the Rhode Island Senate, only one petition is allowed per bill in each session.

For example, the rules of the Iowa House provide that

"[e]very House bill shall be introduced by one or more members or by any standing or specially authorized committee of the House or interim study committee..."

The rule in the Arizona Senate is that

"[b]ills, resolutions and memorials may be introduced by a member of a committee..."

However, the rules of some legislatures place certain limitations or restrictions on the use of committee bills. In the Arkansas House, committees may sponsor bills only if approved unanimously by the committee. The South Carolina Senate requires approval by 2/3 of the committee members prior to committee sponsorship of a bill. Several legislatures specify that a majority of the committee approve the bill and presumably this is the requirement in the other states which are not specific on this question.

The rules of some legislative bodies prohibit a committee from introducing legislation outside its jurisdiction. The South Carolina House and both Houses of the California legislature include this prohibition.

Legislatures differ on the question of whether the names of individual members may appear on committee bills. The Illinois House rules prohibit individual sponsors' names from appearing on committee bills. In Connecticut, all bills become committee bills and members' names do not appear on the bill. However, the Tennessee House and both Florida houses make it possible to identify members on committee bills. The Illinois Senate rules require that committee bills must designate a member as a co-sponsor.

Committee bills receive special treatment in some legislatures. The Idaho House, Iowa House and Senate, Montana House and Senate, Nevada Senate, and Oregon House exempt committee bills from bill filing deadlines. The Maryland House rules create a special consent calendar for committee bills.

The proposed bill system used in Connecticut is a special case of committee bills and deserves more detailed description. Legislators in Connecticut may not have bills drafted or introduced individually. Instead, a legislator with an idea for a bill submits a one-page summary to the appropriate committee. If a majority of the committee feels the idea is worthy of further consideration, it requests that a bill, which then becomes a committee bill, be drafted. Committees often combine proposals from several legislators into one bill. When drafted, the committee bill contains the number of the proposed bills which generated the committee bill but does not contain the names of the original sponsors.

Several other legislatures use skeleton bill systems, which are similar to Connecticut's but which are more permissive. Skeleton bills are outlines of bills which present ideas clearly enough to allow committees to consider the merits of the proposal. If considered favorably by the committee, the skeleton bill is then drafted completely. Rules in such states as Nevada and New Hampshire authorize but do not require the use of skeleton bills.

For more information on this topic, contact Carl Tubbesing in the NCSL Denver Office, 303/623-6600.

July 1978.

Provisions for Committee Bills in State Legislatures

State/House	Committee Bills Allowed	Limitations	Other Provisions
Alabama Senate	no		committee substitutes allowed if germane to subject of original bill(s)
Alabama House	no		same as Senate
Alaska Senate	yes		
Alaska House	yes		
Arizona Senate	yes		
Arizona House	yes		
Arkansas Senate	no		
Arkansas House	yes	only by unanimous vote of committee	
California Senate	yes	must be on subject within its jurisdiction	
California House	yes	must be on subject within its jurisdiction; must receive majority approval	
Colorado Senate	no		
Colorado House	no		
Connecticut Senate	yes		all bills are committee bills; members only submit proposed bills
Connecticut House	yes		same as Senate
Delaware Senate	yes		
Delaware House	yes		
Florida Senate	yes		possible to identify members on committee bills as co-introducers
Florida House	yes		same as Senate

State/House	Committee Bills Allowed	Limitations	Other Provisions
Georgia Senate	no		
Georgia House	no		
Hawaii Senate	no		committee substitutes allowed if germane to subject of original bill(s)
Hawaii House	no		same as Senate
Idaho Senate	yes		
Idaho House	yes		mentioned as exception to bill filing deadline
Illinois Senate	yes	must designate member as co-sponsor	
Illinois House	yes	only by majority vote of the committee	may not have individual sponsors
Indiana Senate	no		committee substitutes allowed if germane to subject of original bill(s)
Indiana House	no		
Iowa Senate	yes		committees may introduce bills at any time; mentioned specifically in statute
Iowa House	yes		same as Senate
Kansas Senate	yes		
Kansas House	yes		
Kentucky Senate	no		
Kentucky House	no		

State/House	Committee Bills Allowed	Limitations	Other Provisions
Louisiana Senate	yes		
Louisiana House	yes		committee substitutes also allowed
Maine Senate	yes		
Maine House	yes		
Maryland Senate	no		
Maryland House	yes		separate consent calendar allowed for committee bills
Massachusetts Senate	yes		
Massachusetts House	yes		
Michigan Senate	no		
Michigan House	no		committee substitute bills allowed
Minnesota Senate	yes		
Minnesota House	yes		either referred to another committee or placed on general calendar
Missouri Senate	no		
Missouri House	yes		
Mississippi Senate	yes		at least for reports referred to committee by governor and other state officers
Mississippi House	no		
Montana Senate	yes		mentioned as exception to bill filing deadline
Montana House	yes		same as Senate
Nebraska	yes	only by majority vote of committee	

State/House	Committee Bills Allowed	Limitations	Other Provisions
Nevada Senate	yes	only by majority vote of committee	mentioned as exception to bill filing deadline
Nevada House	yes	same as Senate	same as Senate
New Hampshire Senate	no		
New Hampshire House	no		
New Jersey Senate	no		committee substitute bills allowed
New Jersey House	no		
New Mexico Senate	yes		
New Mexico House	yes		
New York Senate	yes		
New York House	yes		
North Carolina Senate	no		
North Carolina House	no		
North Dakota Senate	yes		
North Dakota House	yes		
Ohio Senate	no		committee substitutes allowed
Ohio House	no		
Oklahoma Senate	no		
Oklahoma House	N.A.		
Oregon Senate	yes	only by majority vote of committee	

State/House	Committee Bills Allowed	Limitations	Other Provisions
Oregon House	yes		mentioned also as exception to filing deadline
Pennsylvania Senate	no		
Pennsylvania House	no		
Rhode Island Senate	no		
Rhode Island House	no		
South Carolina Senate	yes	only with approval of 2/3 of committee	
South Carolina House	yes	may not introduce bill outside its jurisdiction	
South Dakota Senate	yes		
South Dakota House	yes		
Tennessee Senate	no		
Tennessee House	yes		may be introduced by chairman and other committee members
Texas Senate	no		
Texas House	no		
Utah Senate	yes		
Utah House	no		
Vermont Senate	N.A.		
Vermont House	N.A.		
Virginia Senate	no		
Virginia House	yes		

State/House	Committee Bills Allowed	Limitations	Other Provisions
Washington Senate	yes	only by majority vote of committee	
Washington House	yes	same as Senate	
West Virginia Senate	no		
West Virginia House	yes		
Wisconsin Senate	no		
Wisconsin House	no		
Wyoming Senate	N.A.		
Wyoming House	N.A.		



Introduced: 4/3/81
Referred: State Affairs and
Rules

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY RANDOLPH AND FANNING

2 HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 21

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 Proposing an amendment to the uniform
6 rules relating to the daily calendar.

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

8 * Section 1. Rule 18(a) of the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legis-
9 lature is amended to read:

10 (a) The Rules Committee of each house is responsible for the
11 preparation of the daily calendar for distribution to each member
12 at least 24 hours [ON THE DAY] preceding the legislative session to
13 which the calendar applies [NEXT LEGISLATIVE DAY. PENDING THE PRINTING
14 OF THE CALENDAR THE CONTENTS OF THE CALENDAR MAY BE ANNOUNCED OR
15 POSTED.] Changes to a calendar or approval of a supplementary calendar
16 may be authorized by two-thirds of the membership present. No business
17 shall be transacted nor any measure considered that is not on the
18 calendar. A bill may not be withdrawn from the Rules Committee but a
19 majority of the full membership of the house may order a bill in the
20 possession of the Rules Committee placed on the calendar for the next
21 legislative day.

Introduced: 3/24/81
Referred: State Affairs and
Judiciary

BY CUDDY, ABOOD, ANDERSON,
BARNES, BEIRNE, BETTISWORTH,
HAYES, MARTIN, METCALFE,
MONTGOMERY AND O'CONNELL

1 IN THE HOUSE

2 HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 34

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 Proposing an amendment to the Consti-
6 tution of the State of Alaska relat-
7 ing to amendment of bill titles.

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

9 * Section 1. Article II, sec. 13, Constitution of the State of Alaska is
10 amended to read:

11 SECTION 13. FORM OF BILLS. Every bill shall be confined to one
12 subject unless it is an appropriation bill or one codifying, revising,
13 or rearranging existing laws. Bills for appropriations shall be con-
14 fined to appropriations. The subject of each bill shall be expressed
15 in the title. The title of a bill as introduced may not be changed
16 except with the concurrence of the prime sponsor. The enacting clause
17 shall be: "Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Alaska."

18 * Sec. 2. The amendment proposed by this resolution shall be placed
19 before the voters of the state at the next general election in conformity
20 with art. XIII, sec. 1, Constitution of the State of Alaska, and the election
21 laws of the state.

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DRAFT - SENATE PROPOSAL ON SALARIES

SALARY SCHEDULE FOR TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT EMPLOYEES

Existing Daily Rate	RANGE	DAILY	MONTHLY	ANNUALLY	COMPARABLE TO STATE SALARY
(110)	A	\$ 116	\$ 3480	41,760	22A
*	B	101	3030	36,360	20A
(83)	C	88	2640	31,680	18A
(73)	D	76	2280	27,360	16A
(63)	E	66	1980	23,760	14A
(50)	F	55	1650	19,800	11A

Pay increases would be retroactive to the 90th day of the session.

- RANGE A - SENATE SECRETARY
- RANGE B - SPECIAL ASSISTANT
- RANGE C - SGT. AT ARMS
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
ASST. SENATE SECRETARY
- RANGE D - ASSISTANT ENGROSSER
ASSISTANT SGT. AT ARMS
SR. LOUNGE ATTENDANT
RESEARCHER
- RANGE E - SECRETARY
XEROX OPERATOR
- RANGE F - PAGE

- 1) Temporary and permanent employees will get full medical benefits (cost to state is \$123 per month). These benefits would extend thru the iterim for those who work during that period.
 - 2) longevity bonus of \$2 per day for each prior year of legislative experience (70 days or more), up to 10 years. For permanent and temporary.
-
- a) ALL LEGISLATORS WOULD HAVE A PERMANENT YEAR AROUND SECRETARY FROM THE LEADERSHIP BUDGE
 - b) THE FOLLOWING WOULD HAVE A PERMANENT YEAR AROUND SPECIAL ASSISTANT:
 - Senate President 2
 - Majority Leader 1
 - Minority Leader 1
 - Each standing committee chairman 1
 - c) EACH LEGISLATOR WOULD HAVE ESTABLISHED A \$30,000 ACCOUNT WITH LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY FOR INTERIM EXPENDITURES WHICH MAY INCLUDE AN ADDITIONAL TEMPORARY EMPLOYEE.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION EMPLOYEES

SENATE

<u>CLASSIFICATIONS</u>	<u>DAILY RATE</u>	<u>MONTHLY RATE</u>	<u>ANNUALLY</u>
LEGISLATIVE SECRETARY	\$66.00	\$1,980	\$23,000
RESEARCHER	\$76.00	\$2,280	\$27,000
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT	\$88.00	\$2,640	\$31,000
SPECIAL ASSISTANT	\$101.00	\$3,030	\$36,360

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

<u>CLASSIFICATIONS</u>	<u>DAILY RATES</u>	<u>MONTHLY RATES</u>	<u>ANNUALLY</u>
LEGISLATIVE SECRETARY I	\$66.50	\$1,995	\$23,940
LEGISLATIVE SECRETARY II	\$71.16	\$2,135	\$25,620
RESEARCHER	\$76.36	\$2,291	\$27,492
LEGISLATIVE ASSISTANT	\$94.46	\$2,837	\$34,044
PROFESSIONAL ASSISTANT	\$116.46	\$3,494	\$41,928

CLASSIFICATION: ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
PAY RATE: \$88.00/DAY \$2,640/MONTH
ASSIGNMENT: ALL MEMBERS

RESPONSIBILITIES: PERFORM TECHNICAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND STAFF WORK, INCLUDING SUPERVISORY DUTIES; KEEP CURRENT ON LEGISLATION IN ORDER TO KEEP LEGISLATOR INFORMED; PREPARE DRAFTS FOR SPEECHES, REPORTS, BACKGROUND MATERIAL AND CONSTITUENT CORRESPONDENCE; PROVIDE LEGISLATOR WITH ASSISTANCE IN THE LEGISLATIVE PROGRAMS AND COMMUNICATIONS; WORK WITH OTHER LEGISLATORS, STAFF MEMBERS, REPRESENTITIVES OF INTEREST GROUPS AND THE PUBLIC; PARTICIPATE IN PERSONNEL FUNCTIONS; DEMONSTRATE ABILITY TO WORK WITH A MINIMUM OF SUPERVISION AND DIRECTION; DEMONSTRATE GOOD JUDGEMENT AND SOUND DECISION MAKING ABILITIES. PERFORM OTHER DUTIES AS ASSIGNED.

CLASSIFICATION: SPECIAL ASSISTANT
PAY RATE: \$101.00/DAY \$3,030/MONTH
ASSIGNMENT: STANDING COMMITTEE CHAIRS, LEADERSHIP,

RESPONSIBILITIES: PERFORM A WIDE VARIETY OF LEGISLATIVE SUPPORT TASK, ACTING WITH A MINIMUM OF SUPERVISION AND WITH BROAD DISCRETION; ANTICIPATE PROBLEMS, NEEDS, AND ASSUME INITIATIVE IN RESOLVING SAME; COORDINATE AND NEGOTIATE DEVELOPMENT OF LEGISLATION WITH INTEREST GROUPS; PREPARE POSITION PAPERS AND TESTIMONY; INTERFACE WITH COMMITTEE MEMBERS; ASSESS IMPLICATIONS OF LEGISLATION AND PUBLIC STATEMENTS ON CONSTITUENCY AND LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES; ABILITY TO SUPERVISE ALL OTHER OFFICE STAFF IF NEEDED. OTHER DUTIES AS ASSIGNED.

Demos approve staff pay hikes

By The Associated Press

House Democrats met in private Tuesday to approve a new pay schedule for temporary session employees that would hike the pay of some staffers by nearly \$1,000 a month.

The plan hatched by House leaders and approved by the 22-member Democratic caucus would also allow at least 41 House and Senate aides—twice the current number—to be paid \$3,494 or more per month.

Under the plan, secretaries would start at between \$2,000 and \$2,135 per month, depending on experience, while researchers would earn \$2,135 per month, legislative assistants \$2,837 per month, and professional assistants \$3,494. Additional pay would be allowed for longevity.

Still in the discussion stage is a plan to hire year-round permanent staffers for some or all lawmakers, House leaders said.

In general, the plan would allow legislators to pay higher salaries to their staffs and authorize the hiring of some additional aides.

Although the new pay schedule, which would boost all session employee salaries effective immediately, won approval from the House leadership, Senate Rules Committee Chairman Tim Kelly, R-Anchorage, branded it "just a Band-Aid approach" and said Senate leaders plan a critical look at the proposal.

"They're talking about a major expansion of the legislative payroll. I want to know what the public gets. If it's in the public's best interest, the Senate leadership might go along," Kelly said.

Kelly acknowledged there is widespread disparity among legislative salaries, but added: "We can't address the problem with a simple little approach that throws money at everybody." Instead, he said lawmakers should look at all legislative salaries, in-

cluding both fulltime and session-only employees.

But House Rules Chairwoman Sally Smith, D-Fairbanks, defended the plan, which she helped mold, and said it attempts to put legislative salaries on par with administrative salaries.

"It's time for us to realize we're playing with a budget of \$5 billion, not \$500 million, and that we need professional staff. It's time to realize we need a fulltime staff. Why should a committee chairman who is dealing with millions of dollars not have a comparable staff to a commissioner" at the head of a major state department, she asked.

A dispute over salaries paid to legislative aides has been brewing since early in the session when the Legislative Council requested a breakdown of salaries for all legislative employees. The list indicated wide discrepancies in pay for aides with similar responsibilities.

For example, aides to some House and Senate Finance Committee members currently earn the going rate of \$83 per day for an administrative assistant, or about \$2,500 per month, while aides to other Finance Committee members and chairmen earn more than \$3,500 per month. At the top of the scale are a select handful of House aides who are paid \$3,800 to \$4,000 per month.

Not counting numerous discrepancies, the current schedule calls for secretaries to earn \$63 per day, or nearly \$2,000 per month, and administrative assistants \$83 per day or about \$2,500 per month. Most lawmakers have at least two staffers.

When the list of current salaries was disclosed, and it was learned that some legislative leaders were paying aides up to \$4,000 per month, several lawmakers and staffers called for a more equitable payment schedule.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Tim Kelley, Chairman
Rules Committee

FROM: Senator Frank R. Ferguson,
Member - Rules Committee

RE: Legislative Employees' Salaries

DATE: April 9, 1981

Dear Senator Kelly:

Since the Senate leadership is going to be discussing staff salaries in the near future, please consider the following suggestions:

For the first two years of employment, all secretaries shall be a Secretary I and will start at \$66.50 per day. After two years, a person working as a Secretary I becomes a Secretary II, at a rate of \$71.16 per day.


Researchers shall be paid at the suggested rate as proposed by the House, (\$76.36) per day.

There shall be only one level of Legislative Assistant. The rate shall be \$3150 per month (Range 20). However, for the first two years, a Legislative Assistant shall only receive 90% (\$2835) of the Range 20 pay. After an assistant works for the Legislature for two years, he or she shall be entitled to the full amount.

All positions shall receive \$2.00 per day extra (longevity pay) for each year worked, up to a maximum of ten years.

Finally, due to the disparity that has existed this year, I believe all wage increases should be retro-active to the beginning of the session.

Very truly yours,



Frank R. Ferguson

cc: All Senators



Alaska State Legislature

Senator Vic Fischer • Pouch V • Juneau, Alaska 99811 • (907) 465-4954

April 3, 1981

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: SEN. KERTTULA, PRESIDENT
SEN. KELLY, RULES CHAIRMAN

FROM: SEN. FISCHER

RE: STAFF SALARIES

As most of us have known for several months, gross disparities exist among salaries paid to staff in the Senate, as well as between Senate and House.

I question whether this situation is proper or desirable. The inequity in salaries paid to individuals with similar responsibilities and qualifications is highly demoralizing to the staff members who are discriminated against. Also, such discriminatory treatment ends up being unfair to individual legislators.

Also, I believe the Legislature must present an example of fairness and equity to the rest of state government and the people of the state. This we are not doing when we countenance disorder in our own house.

The Senate, if not both houses, should proceed without delay to eliminate the discriminatory and inequitable staff structure. Disparities in permanent versus temporary positions and in pay rates should be eliminated before this session is out.

I trust you will see to it that this problem is resolved. Alternatively, a meeting might be held among all senators to discuss this situation. Either way, I hope we can see action soon.

cc: all senators

/lf

New pay scale plan for aides gains

News-Miner Bureau

JUNEAU—A new salary schedule for legislative employees okayed by House Democrats Tuesday could cost more than \$1,000 a day in raises for most aides.

But the schedule, which has not been approved by House Republicans, Libertarians or the Senate, is not likely to become effective anytime soon.

"I don't think this solves all our problems," said Senate Rules Chairman Tim Kelly, R-Anchorage. "All this is is the recommendations of 22 House Democrats."

The new plan includes five classifications for legislative employees and new salary ranges which would increase pay between \$1.50 and \$33 a day, depending on the job. Job descriptions are included in each classification but qualifications for those jobs were omitted by the Democrats when they approved the plan during a caucus.

The proposed pay scale plan, authored primarily by Rules Chairman Rep. Sally Smith, D-Fairbanks, is in response to complaints by legislators and aides that the current pay system is unfair. Under that system, some aides are paid as much as \$1,200 a month more than others for performing the same duties.

A group of aides had been meeting with House and Senate leaders in an attempt to correct the disparities.

Several of those aides said Tuesday the plan is a step in the right direction.

Some aides have talked of trying to organize their colleagues for collective bargaining but that has apparently been shelved, at least for now.

Despite the proposed changes, huge disparities in pay will still be possible. The plan only applies to employees who fall within the budgets controlled by the House and Senate Rules committees.

Most of the highly paid staffers are paid through budgets controlled by the finance committees or the House and Senate leadership.

For example, 10 administrative assistants paid from funds under the speaker of the House's budget each make more than \$3,700 a month. Not all of them work for Speaker Jim Duncan, D-Juneau.

Regular administrative assistants make less than \$2,500 a month.

The Democrats would like to begin the new system on the 90th day of the session which is Friday, said Smith. But she admitted that was unlikely. If finally adopted, the plan could be retroactive back to that date.

Smith said the plan is the first step toward correcting the disparities and eventually, she would like to see just one budget for all House staff. That is expected to be vigorously opposed.

House tests indicate Army personnel

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Nine out of 10 American soldiers who operate and maintain the Army's nuclear weapons in Western Europe flunked basic tests of their military skills last year. This temporary session is an appalling statistic, but frankly, it comes as no great surprise. For years I have warned staffers by nearly half the deterioration of our armed services.

The plan hatched by House leaders and approved by the 22-member Democratic caucus also would allow at least 41 House and Senate aides — twice the current number — to be paid \$3,494 or more per month.

Under the plan, secretaries would start at between \$2,000 and \$2,135 per month, depending on experience, while researchers would earn \$2,135 per month, legislative assistants \$2,637 per month, and professional assistants \$3,494. Addi-

In general, the plan would allow legislators to pay higher salaries to their staffs and authorize the hiring of some additional aides.

Although the new pay schedule, which would boost all session employee salaries effective immediately, won approval from the House leadership, Senate Rules Committee Chairman Tim Kelly, R-Anchorage, branded it "just a Band-Aid approach" and said Senate leaders plan a critical look at the proposal.

"They're talking about a

• Many technical manuals have been changed to comic-book formats because the technicians can't understand standard instructions. One unit found that a third of supervisory personnel were functionally illiterate. Black soldiers, incidentally, score lower than whites.

widespread disparity among legislative salaries, but added: "We can't address the problem with a simple little approach that throws money at everybody." Instead, he said lawmakers should look at all legislative salaries, including both full-time and session-only employees.

But Rules Chairwoman Sally Smith, D-Fairbanks, defended the plan, which she helped mold, and said it attempts to put legislative salaries on par with administrative salaries.

"It's time for us to realize

Senate kills pay raises for staffers

By DAVID RAMSEUR
News-Miner Bureau

JUNEAU—Senate leaders apparently have killed for this year any salary adjustments for legislative employees which means that disparities among staff salaries would be corrected no earlier than next year.

The only change likely this legislative session, say several key senators, is adding temporary legislative employees to the state's medical plan.

The informal agreement among senate leaders came after House leaders failed to show up for a meeting on salaries Monday afternoon.

But Senate Rules Committee Chairman Tim Kelly, R-Anchorage, said it was his fault the House members didn't make the meeting because he failed to tell them about it.

The decision, which Kelly says he hopes can be changed, means disparities among legislative employees will continue through the session and probably until the Legislature meets again next January.

But senators say they will continue working on a new salary scale that can be implemented next year.

"I think a real overall look at temporary salaries may or may not be justified but it shouldn't be looked at until next year's budget," said Senate President Jay Kerttula.

Employees and some lawmakers have complained that salary scales are unfair. Some aides are paid more than \$1,000 a month more than others for the same work.

"We were under the impression until

& Beauty

EGGS Parade Large A

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Introduced: 2/4/81
Referred: State Affairs and
Judiciary

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY MARTIN

2 HOUSE BILL NO. 107

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act requiring public officers and employees who
7 engage in lobbying to comply with the Regulation of
8 Lobbying Act (AS 24.45); and providing for an effective
9 date."

10 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

11 * Section 1. AS 24.45.161(a)(2) is repealed.

12 * Sec. 2. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.10.-
13 070(c).

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Introduced: 2/17/81
Referred: State Affairs and
Finance

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY RANDOLPH, FANNING AND
ANDERSON

2 HOUSE BILL NO. 168

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to payment of legislative per diem;
7 and providing for an effective date."

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

9 * Section 1. AS 24.15.010 is amended by adding new subsections to read:

10 (e) Per diem may not be paid for a day in regular session after
11 the 120th day of that regular session.

12 (f) Per diem may not be paid after the seventh legislative day of
13 a regular session to a member of a house for which a permanent pre-
14 siding officer has not been chosen. However, payment of legislative
15 per diem shall resume beginning the legislative day on which a permanent
16 presiding officer is chosen.

17 * Sec. 2. This Act takes effect January 1, 1982.

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Introduced: 2/4/81
Referred: State Affairs and
Judiciary

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY MARTIN

2 HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 8
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 Proposing amendments to the Constitution
6 of the State of Alaska providing for the
7 submission of constitutional amendments
8 by initiative.

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

10 * Section 1. Article XI, sec. 1, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is
11 amended to read:

12 SECTION 1. INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM. The people may propose and
13 enact laws and amendments to this constitution by the initiative, and
14 approve or reject acts of the legislature by the referendum.

15 * Sec. 2. Article XIII, sec. 1, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is
16 amended to read:

17 SECTION 1. AMENDMENTS. Amendments to this constitution may be
18 proposed by initiative or by a two-thirds vote of each house of the
19 legislature. If the amendment is proposed by initiative the provisions
20 of sections 1 - 3 and 5 and 6 of Article XI apply. The lieutenant
21 governor shall prepare a ballot title and proposition summarizing each
22 proposed amendment, and shall place them on the ballot for the next
23 general election. If a majority of the votes cast on the proposition
24 favor the amendment, it shall be adopted. Unless otherwise provided in
25 the amendment, it becomes effective thirty days after the certification
26 of the election returns by the lieutenant governor.

27 * Sec. 3. The amendments proposed by this resolution shall be placed
28 before the voters of the state at the next general election in conformity
29 with art. XIII, sec. 1, Constitution of the State of Alaska, and the election

1 laws of the state.

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Introduced: 3/24/81
Referred: State Affairs
and Judiciary

BY CUDDY, ABOOD, ANDERSON,
BARNES, BEIPNE, BETTISWORTH
HAYES, MARTIN, METCALFE
AND MONTGOMERY

1 IN THE HOUSE

2

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 33

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IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

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Proposing an amendment to the Consti-

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tution of the State of Alaska relat-

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ing to election of presiding officers

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of the legislature.

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

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* Section 1. Article II, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is amended
by adding a new section to read:

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SECTION 22. ELECTION OF PRESIDING OFFICERS. Each house of the
legislature shall elect a presiding officer. If the presiding officer
of a house of the legislature has not been elected by the fourth legis-
lative day of a first regular session, the members of that house shall
elect a presiding officer by secret ballot by a plurality of the votes
cast.

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* Sec. 2. The amendment proposed by this resolution shall be placed
before the voters of the state at the next general election in conformity
with art. XIII, sec. 1, Constitution of the State of Alaska, and the elec-
tion laws of the state.

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Introduced: 2/4/81
Referred: State Affairs and
Judiciary

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY MARTIN

2 HOUSE BILL NO. 109

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act providing for submission of constitutional
7 amendments by initiative; and providing for an effec-
8 tive date."

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

10 * Section 1. AS 15.45.010 is amended to read:

11 Sec. 15.45.010. PROVISION AND SCOPE FOR USE OF THE INITIATIVE.
12 The law-making powers assigned to the legislature, including amendments
13 to the state constitution, may be exercised by the people through the
14 initiative. However, no initiative may be proposed to dedicate reve-
15 nues, to make or repeal appropriations, to create courts, to define the
16 jurisdiction of courts or prescribe their rules, or to enact local or
17 special legislation.

18 * Sec. 2. AS 15.45 is amended by adding a new section to read:

19 Sec. 15.45.950. DEFINITIONS. In this chapter, "proposed law"
20 includes an amendment to the state constitution.

21 * Sec. 3. AS 15.50.010 is amended to read:

22 Sec. 15.50.010. PREPARATION OF PROPOSITION FOR CONSTITUTIONAL
23 AMENDMENT. The lieutenant governor shall prepare a proposed ballot
24 title and proposition for each amendment to the state constitution
25 proposed by the legislature, by initiative or by a constitutional
26 convention. Each amendment shall be confined to one subject. Within
27 30 days of the date of adjournment of a legislative session, of the cer-
28 tification of the initiative petition, or of the date of adjournment of
29 a constitutional convention, the lieutenant governor shall provide one

1 copy of the proposed ballot title and proposition for each amendment to
2 each member of the legislature and shall make copies available to the
3 public.

4 * Sec. 4. AS 15.50.030 is amended to read:

5 Sec. 15.50.030. PLACING PROPOSITION ON BALLOT. The lieutenant
6 governor shall direct the director to place the ballot title and propo-
7 sition on the ballot for the next statewide general election held after
8 the amendment proposed by initiative or by the legislature or held 120
9 days after the amendment proposed by a constitutional convention. If
10 there is insufficient time to permit the proposition to be placed on
11 the regular ballot by the director, the lieutenant governor shall
12 direct the director to prepare a separate ballot for the proposition.

13 * Sec. 5. AS 15.50.040 is amended to read:

14 Sec. 15.50.040. DISPLAY OF RESOLUTION. The director shall provide
15 each election board with 10 copies of the resolution proposing the
16 constitutional amendment by initiative, by the legislature, or by the
17 convention, and the election board shall display three copies of the
18 resolution in a conspicuous place in the room where the election is
19 held.


20 * Sec. 6. This Act takes effect on the effective date of an amendment to
21 the Constitution of the State of Alaska which allows amendments to the
22 constitution by initiative.
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Introduced: 3/24/81
Referred: State Affairs and
Judiciary

BY CUDDY, ABOOD, ANDERSON,
BARNES, BEIRNE, BETTISWORTH,
HALFORD, HAYES, MARTIN, METCALFE
AND MONTGOMERY

1 IN THE HOUSE

2 HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 12
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5  Proposing an amendment to the
6 uniform rules relating to the elec-
7 tion of the presiding officers of
8 the legislature.

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

10 * Section 1. Rule 1(b) of the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legisla-
11 ture is amended to read:

12 (b) When the house by a majority of the full membership vote
13 selects a temporary presiding officer he assumes the chair and the
14 lieutenant governor withdraws. The chair then calls for nominations
15 for a permanent presiding officer and the nominee receiving a majority
16 of the votes of the full membership assumes the chair for the two-year
17 duration of the legislature. If a presiding officer is not elected by
18 the fourth legislative day, the members shall meet and elect a presid-
19 ing officer by secret ballot by a plurality of the votes cast.

Introduced: 3/24/81
Referred: State Affairs and
Judiciary

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY CUDDY

2 HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 37

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 Proposing an amendment to the Con-
6 stitution of the State of Alaska
7 relating to the tenure of legis-
8 lators.

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

10 * Section 1. Article II, sec. 3, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is
11 amended to read:

12 SECTION 3. ELECTION AND TERMS. Legislators shall be elected at
13 general elections. Their terms begin on the fourth Monday of the
14 January following election unless otherwise provided by law. No person
15 who has been elected to the house of representatives for two full
16 successive terms shall be eligible to hold that office until one full
17 term has intervened. The term of representatives shall be two years,
18 and the term of senators, four years. One-half of the senators shall
19 be elected every two years.

20 * Sec. 2. The amendment proposed by this resolution shall be placed
21 before the voters of the state at the next general election in conformity
22 with art. XIII, sec. 1, Constitution of the State of Alaska, and the election
23 laws of the state.

Introduced: 4/3/81
Referred: State Affairs and
Rules

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY RANDOLPH AND FANNING

2 HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 20

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 Proposing amendments to the uniform
6 rules relating to committee referral
7 and action procedure.

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

9 * Section 1. Rule 23(a) of the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legisla-
10 ture is amended to read:

11 (a) A committee acts on all bills referred to it and reports its
12 actions and recommendations to the house within 30 legislative days of
13 referral [AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE]. Committee reports must be in writing
14 [AND THE REPORT MUST BE SIGNED BY A MAJORITY OF THE MEMBERS OF THE
15 COMMITTEE]. The report will note the recommendation of each member
16 signing the report.

17 * Sec. 2. Rule 23 of the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legislature
18 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

19 (e) When a member of a committee notifies the committee chairman
20 that the member intends to recommend "Do Pass" on a bill, the bill
21 shall be reported back to the house and shall be immediately advanced
22 to the next committee of referral. When the bill is referred to the
23 Rules Committee, that committee shall place the bill on the calendar in
24 second reading within 30 legislative days.

DRAFT - Common Sense for ALASKA

STATE	CONFERENCE COMMITTEES	FREE CONFERENCE COMMITTEES	BILL CONTENT RULE	"GERMINE" DEFINITION	PUBLIC NOTICE OF COMMITTEE MEETINGS	JOINT COMMITTEE MEETINGS	RECOMMEN-DATIONS USED TO PASS BILL OUT OF CMTE	INTERIM COMMITTEES AUTHORIZATION	LIMITATION ON SESSION LENGTH	CODE OF ETHICS & DIS-CIPLINE	CONTRACTING PROCEDURES	LOBBYING LAWS	PULES REVIEW & ENFORCEMENT	LIMIT ON NUMBER BILLS INTRODUCED	TIME LIMIT FOR CMTE PROCESS 21.	RULE WAIVER PROCEDURES	LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT
ALABAMA.....	YES 1(1)	NO	NO	NO	YES 5(1)	NO	NO	YES 8(1)	YES	YES 10(1)	NO	YES 12(1)	NO	YES 14(1)	NO	YES 16(1)	NO
ALASKA.....	YES 1(2)	YES 2(2)	NO	NO	NO 5(2)	NO	YES 7(2)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO 12(2)	NO	NO 14(2)	NO	YES 16(a)	NO
ARIZONA.....	YES 1(3)	YES 2(3)	NO	NO	YES 5(3)	NO	YES 7(3)	YES 8(3)	NO	YES 10(3)	NO	YES 12(3)	YES 13(3)	NO 14(3)	YES 15(3)	YES 16(b)	NO
ARKANSAS.....	NO	NO	YES 3(a)	NO	YES 5(4)	YES 6(4)	YES 7(4)	NO	60 l	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO 14(4)	NO	YES 16(b)	NO
CALIFORNIA....	YES 1(5)	NO	YES 3(5)	NO	YES 5(5)	YES 6(5)	NO	YES 8(5)	NO	YES 10(5)	YES 11(5)	NO	NO	NO	NO 15(5)	YES 16 (5)	NO
COLORADO.....	YES	YES 2(6)	NO	NO	YES 5(6)	YES 6(6)	YES 7(6)	YES									
CONNECTICUT...																	
DELAWARE.....	NO	NO	YES 3(8)	NO	YES 5(8)	NO	NO	NO	JUNE 30	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO 14(8)	YES 15(8)	YES 16(b)	NO
FLORIDA.....	YES 1(9)	NO	YES 3(9)	NO	YES 5(9)	NO	YES 7(9)	NO	60 l	YES	NO	YES 12(9)	NO	NO	YES 15(9)	YES 16(a)	NO
GEORGIA.....																	
HAWAII.....																	
IDAHO.....	YES	NO	YES 3(13)	NO	NO	YES	YES 7(12)	NO	YES 9(12)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO 14(12)	YES 15(12)	YES 16(b)	NO
ILLINOIS.....	YES 1(13)	NO	YES 3(13)	NO	NO	NO	YES 7(13)	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES 12(13)	NO	NO	NO	YES 16(b)	NO
INDIANA.....	YES 1(14)	NO	YES 3(14)	YES 4(14)	YES 5(14)	NO	YES 7(14)	YES 8(14)	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES 13(14)	YES 14(14)	NO	YES 16(14)	NO
IOWA.....	YES	YES	NO	YES 4(15)	YES 5(15)	NO	YES 7(15)	NO	NO	YES 10(15)	NO	YES 12(15)	YES 13(15)	NO 14(15)	NO	YES 16(15)	NO
KANSAS.....	YES 1(16)	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES 6(16)	NO	YES 8(16)	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES 14(16)	NO	YES 16(16)	NO
KENTUCKY.....																	
LOUISIANA.....	YES 1(18)	NO	YES 3(a)	NO	YES 5(18)	YES 6(18)	YES 7(18)	YES 8(18)	60 j	YES 10(18)	NO	NO	YES 13(18)	NO	NO	YES 16(18)	NO
MAINE.....	YES 1(19)	NO	YES 3(19)	NO	YES 5(19)	YES 6(19)	YES 7(19)	NO	100 l	YES 10(19)	NO	NO	YES 13(19)	NO	YES 15(19)	YES 15(b)	NO
MARYLAND.....																	
MASSACHUSETTS.																	
MICHIGAN.....	YES 1(22)	NO	NO	YES 4(22)	YES 5(22)	NO	NO	YES 8(22)	NO	YES 10(22)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES 16(a)	NO
MINNESOTA.....	YES 1(23)	NO	NO	YES 4(23)	YES 5(23)	NO	YES 7(23)	NO	YES 9(23)	YES 10(23)	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES 15(23)	YES 16(a)	NO
MISSISSIPPI...	YES 1(24)	NO	NO	NO	YES 5(24)	YES 6(24)	YES 7(24)	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES 14(24)	YES 15(24)	YES 16(24)	NO
MISSOURI.....	YES 1(25)	NO	YES 3(25)	NO	YES 5(25)	YES 6(25)	NO	YES 8(25)	JUNE 30	NO 10(25)	NO	NO	NO	YES 14(25)	NO 15(25)	NO	NO
MONTANA.....	YES 1(26)	YES 2(26)	YES	NO	NO	YES 6(26)	NO 7(26)	YES 8(26)	YES	YES 10(26)	NO	YES	NO	YES 14(26)	YES 15(26)	YES 16(26)	NO
NEBRASKA.....	NO 1(27)	NO	YES	NO 4(27)	YES 5(27)	NO	YES 7(27)	YES 8(27)	YES 9(27)	NO	YES 11(27)	YES 12(27)	NO	YES 14(27)	YES 15(27)	YES 16(27)	NO
NEVADA.....	YES	YES 2(28)	YES 3(28)	NO	YES 5(28)	NO	YES 7(28)	NO	60 k	YES 10(28)	NO	NO	YES 13(28)	NO 14(28)	NO	YES 16(b)	YES 17(28)
NEW HAMPSHIRE	YES 1(29)	NO	NO	NO	YES 5(29)	YES 6(29)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES 15(29)	NO	NO
NEW JERSEY....	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES 5(30)	NO	YES 7(30)	NO	NO	YES 10(30)	NO	NO	NO	YES 14(30)	YES 15(30)	NO	YES 17(30)
NEW MEXICO....																	
NEW YORK.....	YES 1(32)	NO	YES 3(32)	NO	YES 5(32)	YES 6(32)	YES 7(32)	NO	NO	YES 10(32)	NO	NO	NO	YES 14(32)	NO	YES 16(32)	YES 17(32)
NORTH CAROLINA	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES 5(33)	YES	YES 7(33)	YES 8(33)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES 16(33)	NO
NORTH DAKOTA..	YES 1(34)	NO	YES 3(a)	NO	YES 5(34)	YES 6(34)	YES 7(34)	NO	80	YES 10(34)	NO 11(34)	NO	YES 13(34)	YES 14(34)	YES 15(34)	YES 16(a)	NO
OHIO.....	NO 1(35)	NO	YES 3(35)	YES 4(35)	YES 5(35)	NO	YES 7(35)	YES 8(35)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO 14(35)	NO	YES 16(a)	NO
OKLAHOMA.....																	
OREGON.....	YES 3(37)	NO	NO	YES 4(37)	YES 5(37)	NO	YES 7(37)	NO	NO 9(37)	NO	NO	YES 12(37)	NO	YES 14(37)	YES 15(37)	YES 16(37)	NO
PENNSYLVANIA..	YES 1(38)	(7) 2(38)	YES 3(b)	NO 4(38)	YES 5(38)	NO	NO	YES 8(38)	NO	YES 10(36)	YES 11(38)	YES 12(38)	YES 13(38)	NO	NO	YES 16(38)	NO
RHODE ISLAND..	NO	NO	YES 3(39)	YES 4(39)	YES 5(39)	YES 6(39)	YES 7(39)	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES 14(39)	YES 15(39)	YES 16(39)	NO
SOUTH CAROLINA	YES	YES 2(40)	YES 3(40)	YES 4(40)	YES 5(40)	NO	YES 7(40)	NO	YES	YES 10(40)	NO	YES 12(40)	NO	NO	NO	YES 16(40)	NO
SOUTH DAKOTA..	YES 1(41)	NO	YES 3(41)	YES 4(41)	YES 5(41)	YES 6(41)	YES 7(41)	YES 8(41)	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES 15(41)	YES 16(41)	NO
TENNESSEE.....	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES 5(42)	YES	YES 7(42)	NO	YES	NO	YES 11(42)	NO	NO	YES 14(42)	YES 15(42)	YES 16(a)	NO
TEXAS.....	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES 5(43)	NO	NO	NO	140	YES 10(43)	NO	NO	NO	NO 14(43)	YES 15(43)	NO	NO
UTAH.....	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES 5(44)	YES	NO	YES 8(44)	YES 9(44)	YES 10(44)	NO	NO	NO	NO 14(44)	YES 15(44)	YES 16(b)	NO
VERMONT.....	YES 1(45)	NO	NO	YES 4(45)	NO 5(45)	YES 6(45)	YES 7(45)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO 14(45)	YES 15(45)	YES 16(45)	NO
VIRGINIA.....	YES 1(46)	NO	NO	YES 4(46)	YES 5(46)	YES 6(46)	YES 7(46)	YES 8(46)	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES 16(46)	YES 17(46)
WASHINGTON....	YES 1(47)	YES 2(47)	YES 3(b)	NO	YES 5(47)	YES 6(47)	YES 7(47)	YES 8(47)	105	NO	YES 11(47)	YES 12(47)	NO 13(47)	NO	NO 15(47)	YES 16(b)	NO
WEST VIRGINIA	YES 1(48)	NO	YES 3(a)	NO	YES 5(48)	YES 6(48)	YES 7(48)	NO	60 l	NO	NO 11(48)	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES 16(b)	NO
WISCONSIN.....	YES	NO	NO	YES 4(49)	YES 5(49)	YES 6(49)	YES 7(49)	NO	NO 9(49)	NO	YES 11(49)	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES 16(b)	NO
WYOMING.....	YES	YES	YES 3(50)	NO	NO 5(50)	YES	YES 7(50)	NO	60 aaa	NO	NO	NO	YES 13(50)	NO 14(50)	NO	YES 16(a)	NO

1 - CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

- (2) Rule 41 - Presiding officer of each house appoints three members.
 (3) Limited to points of disagreement only.
 (5) J.R.28 - 3 members from each house, with one who voted in minority. Can appoint 3 committees, with all new members.
 (9) Must embrace same subject matter as in differing bills
 (13) Equal number from each house, majority must agree on report
 (16) H.R.16, S.R.13.2 - 3 members from Senate, 2 from House, with member who handled bill appointed to committee
 (19) J.R.16 - appointed by President and Speaker, 3 members from each house. Committee has ten days to reach an agreement. Neither house has to accept.
 (22) J.R.6 - Bill falls after 2 conference committees refuse to agree. J.R.7 - confined to matters of difference only.
 (25) J.R.23 - composed of 5 members from each house.
 (19) H.R.41 - non-germane amendment not allowed - defined as any subject matter not contained in either House or Senate bill. S.R.43 - 24 hours required before action can be taken. J.R.8 - bill falls if no agreement.
 (34) J.R.6 - composed of five members from each house.
 (36) H.R.40, S.R.211 - Both rules state the conference committees are confined to considering only the differences between versions.
 (47) S.R.2 - President appoints members from Senate.
 (48) J.R.3 - 5 members on committee. Only report subject matter of the amendment.

2 - FREE CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

- (2) Rule 41 - free conference committee may suggest amendments germane to the question. A second committee can be appointed.
 (3) May compromise or insert something entirely new.
 (28) Limited to two committees of conference - they have powers to rewrite the bill.
 (38) S.R.231 - allows free conference committee in event both houses grant power, but . . .
 H.R.49 - prohibits free conference committees
 (47) Any report from these committees must be on members' desks 24 hours prior to voting.

3 - BILL CONTENT RULE

- (a) No bill shall contain more than 1 subject which shall be clearly expressed in its title.
 (b) Requires that no bill shall embrace more than one subject.
 (5) J.R.7 - title of bill shall convey accurate idea of contents. J.R.8.5 - accompanying digest showing changes in existing law by proposed bill.
 (8) S.R.8, H.R.22 - title must state purpose of bill
 (9) Proper title and identify subject matter.
 (13) Content of bill must "directly relate" to the bill and first page contain synopsis.
 (19) J.R.31 - all bills must be accompanied by a statement of fact and intent.
 J.R. 19, 20 - bills dealing with appropriations must have fiscal impact statement.
 (25) J.R.56 - only one subject per bill, except appropriations bills
 J.R.53 - cannot change purpose of bill by amendment.
 (26) Only one subject per bill allowed
 (30) follows Wyoming's Manual of Legislative Procedures

4 - "GERMANE" DEFINITION

- (22) Constitution Section 24 - one object expressed in title, cannot change original purpose determined by total content and not by title only.
 (38) H.R.27 - "germane" is decided by majority vote of house.

5 - PUBLIC NOTICE OF COMMITTEE MEETINGS

- (2) Public notice is encouraged but not required - no agenda required.
 (3) Senate - agenda five days in advance with unanimous committee consent to change agenda required, House - agenda printed the Thursday prior to committee meeting. Changed by a 2/3 vote of committee. Notice waived when general appropriations bill clears committee.
 (4) Two days notice

PUBLIC NOTICE OF COMMITTEE MEETINGS (CONTINUED):

- (5) S.R.24.9 - 1 day notice on conference committee meetings, except budget bill
 J.R.38 - certain other committees require up to 8 days notice, with waiver by Joint Committee.
 (6) S.R.20 - Standing committees release an agenda 1 day before meeting.
 (9) Two day notice during first 45 days of session.
 (10) S.R.13.22 - 24 hours advance notice
 H.R.6.11 - No bill shall be reported by a committee unless an open, public hearing has been held.
 (16) S.R.42 - "No act affecting citizens or corporations...will be passed without first notifying them."
 (22) S.R.2.9 - 24 hour notice on conference committees, one hour notice on second conference committee. "Public bodies" (regular meetings) require 10 days notice.
 (25) Three day notice before committee hearings.
 (29) S.R.22 - two day notice for committee hearing, H.R.41 - two day notice.
 (20) Public hearings - 5 day notice of committee meetings, 24 hour notice suspended in emergencies by 2/3 committee vote.
 (30) Five days advance notice.
 (33) Five day notice for public hearings. May be waived by committee's unanimous vote. Seven day notice for committee meeting with media notified of emergency meetings.
 (34) Notice must be given to press, but no time stated.
 (37) Pennsylvania Law 486, No. 115 - requires public notice be given in advance. H.R.50 - five day notice of committee hearings.
 (43) Five day notice on all bills unless previously heard in committee of other house. 24 hours notice of committee hearings, 5 day notice of interim committee meetings.
 (42) S.R.42 - five day notice for all public hearings, but committee can waive and note reason in records of its meeting.
 (46) West Virginia Code 116-9A - "Public Notice Meeting Rule"
 (50) None, due to short session length.

6 - JOINT COMMITTEE MEETINGS

- (4) Authorized by chairman or one-half of members of both committees. Joint budget committee provided for.
 (5) J.R.32 - established by resolution of both houses
 (18) Approval by President or Speaker or majority of both houses.
 (19) Widely used. Maximum of 19 joint committees permitted. Composed of 3 Senators, 10 Representatives with Senator as Chairman.
 (25) Yes, authorized by majority vote.
 (29) J.R.14 - when requested by Speaker or President.
 (34) J.R.13 - permits committees to meet jointly
 (47) S.R.2 - President appoints members to joint committee
 (48) J.R.18 - authorizes joint committees

7 - RECOMMENDATIONS USED TO PASS BILLS OUT OF COMMITTEE

- (2) In practice: Do Pass; Do Pass as Amended; Do Not Pass; No Recommendation.
 (3) Unanimous Report; Unanimous Majority Report; Unanimous Minority Report; Not Considered Report.
 (4) Do Pass; Do Pass as Amended; Do Not Pass (lent out on majority vote, with minority report attached.)
 (9) Pass; Do Not Pass; Pass as Amended.
 (13) Pass; Do Not Pass; Pass as Amended.
 (19) Unanimously Ought to Pass; Unanimously Ought Not to Pass; Pass as Amended; Ought Not to Pass.
 (28) Do Pass; Do Not Pass.
 (30) Pass; Do Not Pass, Other (Bill must be reported with signed concurrence of majority.)
 (33) Pass; No Pass; (A "No Pass" must have a minority report attached.)
 (34) Pass; Do Not Pass; Pass With Amendments; Postpone Indefinitely; Pass With Recommendation.
 (41) Do Pass; Do Pass as Amended; Without Recommendation; Do Not Pass; Bill Preferred to Another Committee; Do Pass a Substitute Bill; Postpone Indefinitely.
 (48) Do Pass; Do Not Pass; Pass With Amendments
 (50) Do Pass; Do Not Pass; Without Recommendation

RULES AND ENFORCEMENT (CONTINUED):

- (19) H.R. 18 - any member found guilty of breach of rules shall not be allowed to vote or speak until he has made satisfaction.
- (20) S.R. 54 - each Senate Standing Committee is encouraged to plan and conduct a review of programs within the committee's jurisdiction.
- (24) Constitution, Sec. 4A - Each House has power to expel member it has determined is guilty by a 2/3 vote.
- (38) S.R. XXVII - grants Ethics Committee jurisdiction regarding violation of Code of Ethics and violations of any rule regarding use of monies.
- (47) H.R. 51, S.R. 24 - the chairman of each house determines "disorderly conduct" with provisions for appeal.
- (50) S.R. 54 - each house scheduled legislative action reports and presents it along with legislative intent to the Committee on Administrative Rules.

14 - TIME ON NUMBER OF BILLS INTRODUCED

- (2) But, only 10 bills per member may be prefiled. No bill introduced after 35th day of 2nd session.
- (3) Bills can be introduced first 36 days of first session, 29 days of second session, 10 days of special session.
- (8) H.R. 35 - No new bills introduced after date in May fixed by majority leader.
- (25) July to December 1, members can submit three prefiled bills on a rotating basis.
- (28) But, no bills may be introduced after 30th day unless with approval by 2/3 vote.
- (30) Only 15 bills per committee, except as President agrees.
- (34) S.R. 19 - No member can be prime sponsor of more than three bills after 10th day.
- (43) Most bills are prefiled. No new bill introduced after 60th day.
- (50) But, no new bills may be introduced after 18th day, except with 2/3 consent.

15 - TIME LIMIT FOR COMMITTEES TO PROCESS BILLS

- (3) After ten days, a 2/3 majority can remove bill from committee.
- (5) J.R. 62 - A bill may be brought out of committee by approval of Rules Committee and 2/3 vote of members.
- (8) H.R. 12(e) - Thirty days time limit in House. S.R. 16 - Majority vote of members may require bill to be reported from Committee.
- (9) Bill must be reported from committee after seven days.
- (10) J.R. 14 - After receiving notice from presiding officer, committee has three legislative days to report bill to floor. J.R. 21 - All bills referred to committee shall be reported from committee by 1 p.m. on last Friday in April or date fixed by Legislative Council.
- (25) Constitution §22 - Determined by Rules Committee.
- (29) H.R. 32 - Budget bill out by May 8. H.R. 43 - hearings held within twelve days after referral to committee - they may have a six day extension after which time the bill is taken from the committee.
- (30) Prime sponsor can demand vote on bill in committee: 24 hours notice in House; 60 days in Senate.
- (34) S.R. 44 - No bill, other than an appropriations measure may be held in committee for more than 21 days.
- (43) Ten days limit for committee to report bill.
- (47) S.R. 42 - A majority of Senate members can call a bill back from committee.

16 - RULE WAIVER PROCEDURES

- (a) Suspended by a 2/3 vote of all elected members.
- (b) Suspended by a 2/3 vote of all members present.
- (5) Assembly Rule 77
- (10) Suspended by 2/3 of members elected in Senate; suspended by 2/3 members present in House.
- (33) Suspended by 2/3 vote with one day notice.
- (38) H.R. 77 - Rules may be suspended after consideration by Rules Committee and filed on desk of each member. Then, a simple 2/3 majority vote.

17 - LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT

- (9) Must provide continuous review with oversight hearings open to public.
- (28) S.R. 54 - Each committee is encouraged to plan and conduct a review of programs under its jurisdiction.
- (30) Legislative Oversight is a standing committee.

8 - INTERIM COMMITTEES AUTHORIZATION

- (3) Speaker may call meetings when not in session and authorize payments.
- (5) J.R. 36 - "Investigating Committees" may be appointed by resolution of either house. May act during or between session.
- (18) S.R. 13, 2 - approval of President on matters assigned to committee by Senate.
H.R. 6, 28 - approval by House resolution or majority of members on committee.
- (22) S.R. 2, 1 - created by rule of Senate, operate during and between session.
- (25) H.R. 33, S.R. 31 - specifies which committees can meet between sessions.
- (33) House - authorized by approval of Speaker and resolution of House members.
- (38) Authorized in Senate only - S.R. XVI, their authority expires entirely on November 30 of even numbered years.
- (47) S.R. 2 - the President has authority to appoint special committees with approval of Senate.
H.R. 61, 3 - interim committee members appear to be selected by the respective caucuses on the basis of statutory and geographical representation.

9 - LIMITATION ON SESSION LENGTH

(Will be prepared in final draft of all 50 states)

10 - CODE OF ETHICS AND DISCIPLINE

- (3) Ethics Committee hears complaints and makes report - no mention of disciplinary procedure.
- (5) J.R. 45 - A Joint Ethics Committee to consider alleged conflicts of interest.
- (18) ART. III, Sec. 7(A)
- (15) ART. IV, SEC. 4 - Legislative Code of Ethics may be enforced by disciplinary action or by expulsion by 2/3 vote.
- (22) Pulet, Sec. 3
- (25) H.R. 91 - code of ethics not specific, but fines and censure by vote.
- (28) Five members appointed to hear complaints on alleged breaches of ethics. No disciplinary procedure was outlined.
- (30) Joint Committee on Ethical Standards can employ counsel and has removal and discipline procedures.
- (34) Constitution Sec. 4B - Each house has power to expel member it has determined is guilty by a 2/3 concurring vote.
- (38) H.R. 47, S.R. XXVII - establishes ethics committee which oversees legislative code as well as lobbyists.
- (43) House Legislative Ethics Committee has full subpoena and investigatory powers. General Bribery Statute, Conflict of Interest Statute and Statement of Economic Interest. General Assembly may render advisory opinions.

11 - CONTRACTING PROCEDURES

- (5) Assembly Rule 20 - "Committee on Rules shall adopt rules and regulations governing the awarding of any contract" by an investigating committee. Most expenses of any committee must be approved in advance by Rules Committee.
- (34) But, does require official note be attached to bill
- (38) H.R. 14, S.R. XXV
- (47) H.R. 79 - apparently all Legislative Contracting must be approved by Appropriations Committee.
S.R. 8 - all expenses incurred by Senate during session shall be signed for by the Secretary and approved by a majority of the Committee on Facilities and Operations.
- (48) Fiscal note required of all bills affecting monies.

12 - LOBBYING LAWS

- (2) Not addressed in rules, but Alaska Public Offices Commission law states that government employees, school district personnel, university and municipal employees are exempt.
- (3) No House employee may lobby.
- (9) All persons including state employees must register and submit semi-annual expense reports.
- (33) All lobbyists must register - no specifics as to what determines a lobbyist.
- (38) H.R. 47 - charges the Ethics Committee with enforcing the Statutory Lobbying Laws.
- (47) S.R. 64 - incorporated State of Washington lobbying Statute.

13 - RULES REVIEW AND ENFORCEMENT

- (3) May punish violation of Rules by 2/3 vote of house to expel member.
- (18) ART. III, SEC. 7(A)