

LDIR#253
UNIFORM
RULES
1955-1963

UNIFORM RULES
ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Adopted
First Legislature -- First Session
1959

Doyle
(MARKED)

P R O P O S E D

UNIFORM RULES

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Proposed for Adoption as the Permanent
Rules of the Second State Legislature

FILE COPY

UNIFORM RULES

ALASKA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

UNIFORM RULES
ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Adopted
Third Legislature — First Session
1963

Alaska Legislative Council

TERRITORY OF ALASKA

AUDITOR OF ALASKA
Insurance Commissioner for Alaska
Box 2420

JUNEAU
January 24, 1955

House of Representatives
Twenty-Second Session, Territorial Legislature
Juneau, Alaska

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The office and the people who do the work in the office, extend greetings to all of you and wish you success in the undertaking you have voluntarily assumed as members of the Legislative branch of our government. The facilities of the office are available and you are invited to use them whenever you feel they may aid you.

For years the office of the Auditor has been charged with the duty of ordering supplies, printing and equipment for the use of the Legislature. Some of the printing required was the printing and binding of the Journals. This year, however, it was ruled that the Auditor, nor no other office, had the authority to enter into such a contract in behalf of the Territory. There is, therefore, no arrangement made for this work.

We call this to your attention merely because there has been some concern expressed relative to the mechanics of providing the members, each day, with a copy of the previous days' proceedings.

Very truly yours

/s/ Neil F. Moore
Neil F. Moore
Auditor of Alaska

NFM/jv

EX-101

TERRITORY OF ALASKA

AUDITOR OF ALASKA

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER FOR ALASKA
BOX 2420

J U N E A U

January 24, 1955

House of Representatives
Twenty-Second Session, Territorial Legislature
Juneau, Alaska

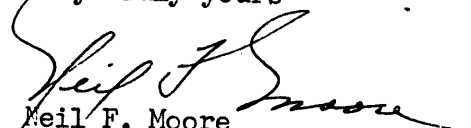
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Very truly yours


Neil F. Moore
Auditor of Alaska

NFM/jw

*Read now to
Committee on Aug 2nd*

*Printing
news from audits*

1 REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE

2
3 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

4 TERRITORY OF ALASKA

5 Juneau, Alaska

Jan. 28, 1955

6 MR. SPEAKER:

7 We, your Committee on Rules propose, to the House the follow-
8 ing revisions and additions to the 1953 Rules of the House of
9 Representatives, have had the same under consideration and we
10 respectfully report the same to the House with the recommendation
11 that the House adopt said changes and that said 1953 Rules, as
12 thereby amended, be adopted as the 1955 Rules of the House of
13 Representatives,

14 We further propose for adoption the attached Joint Rule
15 numbered 29, recommend its adoption by the House and submission
16 to the Senate for similar action,

17 We further recommend the prompt printing and distribution to
18 members of the Rules adopted by the 1955 Legislature.

19
20 Burke Riley

Chairman

21 We concur in this report:

22 J. A. McLean

23 R. McNealy

24 Thomas B. Stewart

25 S. McOutcheon

26 Richard Greuel

27 Committee

J O I N T R U L E S
OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

I UNIFORM RULES OF ORGANIZATION

RULE 1. At the commencement of the first regular session of each Legislature the Secretary of State shall call the House and Senate to order separately; proceed to call the roll of certified members; administer the oath of office to members present and see that copies thereof are filed in the Office of the Governor and with the Chief Clerk of the House or the Secretary of the Senate; and, pending the election of a temporary chairman (or a Speaker in the House or a President in the Senate), preserve order and decorum and decide all questions of order subject to appeal by any member.

RULE 2. At the commencement of the first regular session of each Legislature the House and Senate shall each organize by the election of one of its members as presiding officer who shall be designated as "Speaker of the House of Representatives" in the House or "President of the Senate" in the Senate, and shall hold office for the two-year duration of that Legislature.

Each house shall also elect, upon nomination by the Engrossment and Enrollment Committee (Permanent Help), a Chief Clerk or Secretary, Sergeant-at-Arms, Chaplain and such clerical and other employees as may be necessary. These non-member officers and employees shall hold their positions at the pleasure of the house and shall take and subscribe to an oath to defend and support the Constitutions of the United States and Alaska, and to faithfully discharge the duties of the office or position which they are to enter.

DUTIES OF PRESIDING OFFICER

RULE 3. It shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each house:

- (a) To open each daily session at the time which it is to meet by taking the chair and calling the members to order.
- (b) To announce the business before the body in the order in which it is to be acted upon.
- (c) To recognize the members entitled to the floor.
- (d) To state and put to vote all questions which are regularly moved or which necessarily arise in the course of the proceedings, and to announce the result of the vote.
- (e) To preserve order and decorum.
- (f) To enforce the rules of order.

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RULES OF THE HOUSE

Organization.

RULE 1. At the commencement of the session of each Legislature the Secretary of the Territory shall call the House to order; proceed to call the roll of members as certified by the canvassing board; see that the oath of office is administered to the members present, that copies thereof are filed in the Governor's office and with the Chief Clerk of the House; and pending the election of a temporary chairman, or a Speaker, shall preserve order and decorum, and decide all questions of order subject to appeal by any member.

RULE 2. The House shall at the commencement of each session, organize by the election of one of its members as presiding officer, who shall be designated as "Speaker of the House of Representatives," and shall hold office during the session.

The House shall also elect a Chief Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms and Chaplain; and, after the report of a committee on qualifications, shall elect an Assistant Clerk, Judiciary Clerk, Messenger, Engrossing Clerk, Enrolling Clerk, Doorkeeper, Watchman, and such other clerical workers as may be necessary, each of whom shall continue in office during the pleasure of the House, and shall take and subscribe to an oath to defend and support the Constitution of the United States, and to faithfully discharge the duties of the office which he is to enter, and therein do equal right and justice to all.

DUTIES OF THE SPEAKER.

RULE 3. The Speaker shall take the chair on every legislative day precisely at the hour to which the House shall have adjourned at its last sitting. He shall immediately call the members to order, and present the business of the House in its regular order as provided in Rule 19.

RULE 4. He shall preserve order and decorum, and in case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the lobby, the Speaker (or Chairmen of the Committee of the Whole House), shall have the power to order the same to be cleared.

RULE 5. He shall have general control of the Hall of the House, and of the passages and lobby, and the disposal of the unappropriated rooms assigned to the use of the House until further orders by the House.

RULE 6. He shall sign all acts, addresses, joint resolutions, or memorials of the House, and shall also sign all writs, warrants, and subpoenas issued by order of the House.

RULE 7. He may speak to points of order in preference to other members, rising from his chair for that purpose and shall decide questions of order subject to an appeal by any two members on which appeal no member shall speak more than once unless by leave of the House.

RULE 8. He shall have the right to name any member to perform the duties of the

1 ALASKA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

2 MEMORANDUM

3 January 29, 1959

4 Some confusion and difference has arisen over the use of
5 resolutions and memorials. Attached hereto is an excellent
6 short dissertation - prepared for the Minnesota State Legislature -
7 explaining one version of what is the distinction between these
8 two type measures. Of course, it must be fully appreciated
9 that this expression is one uttered under the constitution for
10 that state and it must be viewed within this limited scope.
11 Many states have a provision or provisions in their constitutions
12 which makes specific reference to "joint" and "concurrent"
13 resolutions; in some instances the resolution must be presented
14 to the governor and be approved by him before it takes effect.
15 See Mississippi State Constitution and the discussion in Swann
16 V. Buck (1866) 40 Miss. 268. The Constitution of the United
17 States contains this very same type of provision and "Every
18 order, Resolution or Vote to which the concurrence of the Senate
19 and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a
20 question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President
21 of the United States and before the same shall take effect shall
22 be approved by him, etc." See Article 1, Section 7, Paragraph 3
23 of the U. S. Constitution. These modes of legislation are
24 generally confined to administrative, temporary or fiscal matters.
25 Congress frequently makes important appropriations of public
26 money by joint resolution. But in these surrounding circumstances

MEMORANDUM

Re: Rules of the House and Senate

Based upon the assumption that Section 12 of Article II of the Constitution requires that the "rules of procedure" of both houses shall be the same, the following suggestions are offered in the hope that they may be of use to the Legislative Council.

1. Presumably, Sections 12 and 14 of the said Article II should be read together, and, normally, it would not be expected that the rules of procedure of the individual houses would have to be the same. However, the reports of the Constitutional Convention seem to indicate that it was the intent of the framers of the Constitution to provide for consistency as between the two houses in order to avoid confusion in the mind of the public. This leads to some confusion as to the meaning of the word "procedure" because under one interpretation every internal act of a house of a legislature is procedural in character, since the whole purpose of the existence of the house is to use its procedures to consider legislation. However, as a practical matter it must be recognized that there are certain inherent differences between the houses, primarily those of size, so that it would be impossible for the organization of each house to be identical in all respects. For this reason it seems sensible and in accordance with the Constitution to limit the "uniform rules of procedure" to those matters affecting the course of a bill or resolution through each house, since this is the essence of the work of a house, and the other internal matters could be said to be unimportant to the general public, although, naturally, of some importance to the individual house itself.