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MINNESOTA STATE LEGISLATURE
1972

REPORT OF
THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON
FLEXIBLE SESSIONS

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JOINT COMMITTEE ON FLEXIBLE SESSIONS

Committee Membership:

Senators
Harmon T. Ogdahl, Chairman
George R. Conzemius
Jack Davies
Kelton Gage
Dean A. Nyquist
Stanley W. Holmquist, Ex Officio
Nicholas D. Coleman, Ex Officio

Representatives
Alfred O. Schumann, Chairman
Julian Hook
Jack I. Kleinbaum
Fred C. Norton
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Ernest A. Lindstrom, Ex Officio
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Committee Staff:
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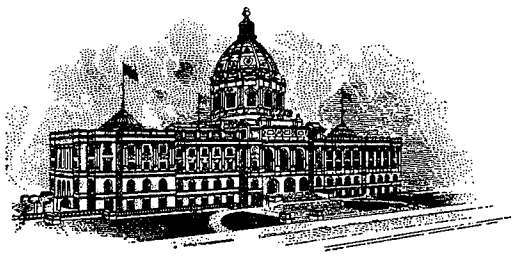
Edward A. Burdick, Chief Clerk, House of Representatives
Robert J. Duckstad, Assistant Senate Counsel
Thomas G. Clifford, Director, House Research
Joseph J. Bright, Revisor of Statutes



State of Minnesota

August 30, 1972

To Members of the
Minnesota State Legislature:

On behalf of the members of the committee, I am submitting herewith the final report of the Joint Committee on Flexible Sessions.

The recommendations contained in this report have resulted from a comprehensive study of the work load of the Minnesota Legislature and the time permitted for the Legislature to fulfill its responsibilities.

Our committee urges you to read these recommendations and to give them your serious consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

Harmon T. Ogdahl, Senator
Chairman, Joint Committee
on Flexible Sessions

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INTRODUCTION

For more than two decades sufficient amounts of time for the orderly completion of its responsibility has been the greatest single problem of the Minnesota Legislature. The constitutional constriction on the session time frame automatically lays a foundation supporting the inefficient use of time in the first six to ten weeks and fails to provide enough time for the last ten to twelve weeks of session. The legislative work load measured in numbers of bills or complexity of problems has rapidly increased each session. The constitutional time frame fails to keep pace. Sessions restricted to odd numbered years prevent timely legislative response to the needs of the State in even numbered years.

The Constitution presently restricts the length of a session to not more than 120 days. A recent state Supreme Court decision supported the traditional method of counting days which is to count every day except Sundays starting with the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January in the odd numbered year until 120 days have been counted. In other words, the method says in effect, "here are 120 consecutive days in which you *can* meet (Sundays excluded) and you cannot pass a bill on the last day."

The result of having everyone involved come to St. Paul on the first and every day thereafter is quite similar to having all of the building tradesmen come to a building site on the day for groundbreaking and remain there until the building is completed.

Legislators are sworn in on the first day of session. Ideas for new laws or for changes in existing law take time to write in the legal language necessary for a bill drafted by legal experts. After drafting, bills are introduced and referred to committee, which requires very little time. Committees require time for scheduling work, hearing interested persons, consideration, debate and deliberation and drafting final reports and amendments. The foregoing is preliminary to floor work for the entire legislative body and is basically administrative in nature, not requiring daily formal sessions. Present constitutional requirements mandate the daily presence of the entire Legislature for purposes which do not require daily full attendance and formal daily sessions.

Conversely, when time is needed in formal session for debate and deliberation by the full legislative body, insufficient time remains because of the constitutionally mandated, wasteful early use of time.

The Legislature has adopted many improvements, procedures, and modern practices designed to conserve time and money while providing the legislative tools so necessary for enactment of good laws. Among the many steps taken were: greatly improved facilities and equipment; substantial increase of professional staff; deadlines; creation of a legislative library; new rules streamlining procedure; nationally unique computerized bill drafting and statutory retrieval system; reduction in the number of standing committees; reorganized staff structure; and many, many additional internal improvements. Though studies and resulting improvements continue, the ability of the Legislature to create sufficient amounts of time for the proper amount of study and action on complex legislation has virtually ended.

If the vital role of the Legislature in state government is to continue, especially during a period when state government is playing an increasingly important role in Federal-State relations, it is inescapable that the Legislature needs more time for the consideration and completion of its increasing work load.

The Legislature attempted to be the master of its own time within the 120 day limitation when, in 1969, it set the stage for the so-called "Legislative Day Case" unsuccessfully brought before the state Supreme Court. In 1971, after further study of the entire problem, the so-called "Flexible Session Amendment" bill was introduced and subsequently enacted by overwhelming majorities.

FOR THE PAST SIX MONTHS A BICAMERAL, BIPARTISAN COMMITTEE OF EXPERIENCED LEGISLATORS AND STAFF HAS BEEN CONDUCTING A SWEEPING STUDY OF ALL PROCEDURES OF THE MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE—FIRST IN EACH HOUSE AND LATER JOINTLY. IT IS BELIEVED THAT THIS MARKS THE FIRST EFFORT ALONG THESE LINES AND THE FIRST EFFORT ON A BICAMERAL, BIPARTISAN BASIS. THE COMMITTEE INCLUDED IN ITS STUDY, DEBATE, AND DELIBERATIONS ALL ASPECTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS INCLUDING ORGANIZATION, STRUCTURE, AND MANAGEMENT. RECOMMENDATIONS RESULTING GO BEYOND THE QUESTION OF TIME AND SCHEDULING.

The mission of the committee was to produce a flexible session plan restricting the number of legislative days which could be used to no more than those presently allowed while permitting a time frame that would enable the Legislature to organize its work in an orderly manner, provide enough time for the proper and due consideration of important measures and respond to the needs of the State on a timely basis. This the committee feels has been done if the recommendations contained herein are adopted.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENT

Amendment No. 1 on the ballot this fall provides for a flexible session concept for operation of the Legislature.

This committee has been assigned the responsibility of making recommendations to the next Legislature for organization and procedures in the event the amendment should pass and in the event the amendment should fail to pass.

OBJECTIVES

Session Laws, 1971, Chapter 26, proposes an amendment to the State Constitution which, if ratified by the electorate this fall, will provide certain changes presented here in a form comparing the present constitutional provisions to those changes contained in Chapter 26.

Present Constitution

Permits no more than 120 days per biennium.

Restricts sessions to 120 days in odd numbered years, Sundays excluded.*

Legislative day is any day, except Sunday, that Legislature *could* meet.

Provides that no new bill may be introduced in the last 30 days of session except upon the request of the Governor.

Chapter 26 (Amendment No. 1)

Permits no more than 120 legislative days per biennium.

Restricts sessions to not later than the first Monday after the third Saturday in May of any year.*

Legislative day shall be defined by law. Probable definition: "any day that either house of the Legislature meets."

Strikes deadline provision. Effect is to leave this legislative responsibility to the Legislature.

Chapter 26 will give the Legislature 120 working days in a biennium instead of 104 working days in only the odd numbered year of each biennium and will permit the Legislature to schedule its work in an orderly, efficient manner.

The objectives of the Flexible Session Committee were identified as being:

1. Design a schedule flexible in concept which permits the Legislature to respond to the needs of the state on a more timely basis.
2. Identify and recommend procedures, rules, deadlines, organization, and administrative practices which will conserve time and money.

* Time of convening to be prescribed by law.

REVIEW

The committee conducted a comprehensive review of the last five regular sessions, all 120 day sessions. The elements of a session were identified and intensive studies were made on:

(a) Work flow of bill requests, deliveries, and introductions and the time frame involved.

(b) Work flow of bills into and reported out of standing committees and the time frame involved.

(c) Work schedules, structure, jurisdiction, assignments and staffing of standing committees, and time frame involved.

(d) Work flow of bills in Committee of the Whole and time frame involved.

(e) Work flow of bills on final floor action and time frame involved.

(f) Work flow of Conference Committees and time frame involved.

(g) Deadlines and their effect on work flow.

(h) Procedural and administrative changes affecting the time frame.

(i) Organizational changes affecting the time frame.

(j) Experience in other states on the above topics.

(k) Alternate recommendations should the flexible session amendment fail to pass.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Joint Committee recommends that the first year of the biennium be the major session, and that the number of days used during the second year of the biennium be based on experience and an evaluation of the needs of the State.
2. The Joint Committee recommends that the biennial appropriation process be continued under flexible legislative sessions.
3. The Joint Committee recommends that a system of deadlines be established in accordance with the revised report of the deadlines subcommittee.
4. The Joint Committee recommends strengthening orientation programs for newly elected legislators.
5. The Joint Committee recommends establishment of a bipartisan Joint Committee on Legislative Coordination as a means of facilitating cooperation between houses of the Legislature.
6. The Joint Committee recommends that committees be constituted in each house of the Legislature so that they have subject matter jurisdiction parallel with a like committee or committees in the other house.
7. The Joint Committee recommends that there be a reduction in the number of committees upon which each member of the Legislature serves.
8. The Joint Committee recommends that the next Legislature promptly enact legislation defining "LEGISLATIVE DAY".
9. The Joint Committee recommends that meeting schedules for the use of legislative days be defined by joint rule.
10. The Joint Committee recommends that the Committee on Rules and Administration in the Senate and the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration in the House of Representatives be comprised on a bipartisan basis.
11. The Joint Committee recommends that a meeting schedule be adopted and be made available as soon as possible.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. THE JOINT COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS THAT THE FIRST YEAR OF THE BIENNIUM BE THE MAJOR SESSION AND THAT THE NUMBER OF DAYS USED DURING THE SECOND YEAR OF THE BIENNIUM BE BASED ON EXPERIENCE AND AN EVALUATION OF THE NEEDS OF THE STATE.

The Joint Committee recommends that the major financial planning of the State be accomplished in the first year of the biennium.

The Joint Committee views the second year of the biennium as one of budget review; action on the results of interim studies; consideration of emergency measures and the result of the evaluation of the needs of the State; and action on business left over from the first session as well as on late bills resulting from implementation of deadlines.

The consensus of the Joint Committee was that an evaluation of anticipated work load for the second year of the biennium could be made late in the first year. A schedule could subsequently be made available in advance of the second year, thereby aiding all concerned to schedule work accordingly. Emphasis was placed on session schedules that permit and encourage the representation in the Legislature of a cross section of the population, professions, vocations, of the people of the State.

2. THE JOINT COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS THAT THE BIENNIAL APPROPRIATION PROCESS BE CONTINUED UNDER FLEXIBLE LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS.

Aside from the advantages of budget review and program review during the second session under the flexible session concept, no demonstrated need was offered to support annual sessions in the budgetary sense.

3. THE JOINT COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS THAT A SYSTEM OF DEADLINES BE ESTABLISHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REVISED REPORT OF THE DEADLINES SUBCOMMITTEE.

The Deadlines Subcommittee reviewed its 1970 studies and report. The Subcommittee reviewed the constitutional deadline on bill introductions and the committee report deadline adopted and implemented during the 1971 session. A complete update was accomplished as well as an updated review of recent similar action in other states. The resulting recommended deadlines are attached hereto. (See page 17.)

4. THE JOINT COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS STRENGTHENING ORIENTATION PROGRAMS FOR NEWLY ELECTED LEGISLATORS.

5. THE JOINT COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS ESTABLISHMENT OF A BIPARTISAN JOINT COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE COORDINATION AS A MEANS OF FACILITATING COOPERATION BETWEEN HOUSES OF THE LEGISLATURE.

This recommendation had considerable study and was reached by unanimous conclusion. In concept the suggestion was that the Joint Committee on Legislative Coordination be composed of Senate and House leadership and the Secretary of the Senate and the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, serving ex officio. The committee clearly identified the nonpartisan nature of management and coordination between the two houses. (See page 37 for suggested bill.)

6. THE JOINT COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS THAT COMMITTEES BE CONSTITUTED IN EACH HOUSE OF THE LEGISLATURE SO THAT THEY HAVE SUBJECT MATTER JURISDICTION PARALLEL WITH A LIKE COMMITTEE OR COMMITTEES IN THE OTHER HOUSE.

The time saving and effort saving advantages of the recommendation were clearly identified and the recommendation was unanimously agreed to. This recommendation focused on encouraging public participation. The committee noted that remodeled legislative areas will further the same goal. Concerned citizens wishing to appear on matters of interest should be able to be heard on the same matter in each house on the same day.

7. THE JOINT COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS THAT THERE BE A REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF COMMITTEES UPON WHICH EACH MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE SERVES.

There was substantial discussion on the desirability of reducing the number of committees in each body. The Senate members indicated a strong desire to recommend to the next Senate that the number of committees be reduced to approximately fourteen or fifteen. Senate staff was directed to furnish to the Joint Committee examples of a fourteen, fifteen, or sixteen committee Senate with jurisdiction identified. These are available upon request. There was considerable House support for minor reduction in the number of House standing committees.

8. THE JOINT COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS THAT THE NEXT LEGISLATURE PROMPTLY ENACT LEGISLATION DEFINING "LEGISLATIVE DAY".

See page 37 for suggested bill.

9. THE JOINT COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS THAT MEETING SCHEDULES FOR THE USE OF LEGISLATIVE DAYS BE DEFINED BY JOINT RULE.

There was substantial debate and ultimate unanimous support for this recommendation. The belief was expressed that schedules for the use of legislative days established by statute would be unconstitutional. Other objections to the statutory approach were that the Governor's office would be involved in a purely legislative matter, and that a meeting schedule established by statute would require the consent of both bodies and the Governor for change whereas a meeting schedule defined by joint rule automatically requires each body to consent in advance.

10. THE JOINT COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS THAT THE COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION IN THE SENATE AND THE COMMITTEE ON RULES AND LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES BE COMPRISED ON A BIPARTISAN BASIS.

This subject had considerable discussion and attention and had the unanimous support of the Senate members and substantial support of the House members.

11. THE JOINT COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS THAT A MEETING SCHEDULE BE ADOPTED AND BE MADE AVAILABLE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

The Committee identified the desirability of setting a schedule as soon before or after the session commences as is possible. Schedules in the hands of each member at an early date would enable Legislators to schedule their legislative work in such manner as to assure the fullest possible attendance at committee meetings and subcommittee meetings.

DEADLINES

INTRODUCTION

After a general discussion on deadlines, the Joint Committee on Flexible Sessions ordered the appointment of a Deadlines Subcommittee. Appointed were Senators Harmon T. Ogdahl and Jack Davies and Representatives Alfred O. Schumann and Fred C. Norton. Three of the four members of the bipartisan, bicameral subcommittee had served on identical committees in their respective bodies during the previous biennium.

The Joint Committee on Flexible Sessions directed the subcommittee to recommend deadlines for sessions as presently constituted and for flexible sessions Plans "B", "C", and "D".

By formulating deadlines for sessions as presently constituted and successfully applying the formula to flexible sessions Plans "B", "C", and "D", future Legislatures could be assured that the formula could be applied to any flexible session plan adopted.

It should be emphasized that flexible session Plans "B", "C", and "D" were not favored over Plans "A", "E", and "F". The Joint Committee on Flexible Sessions studiously avoided the adoption of any single plan. To have done so would have immediately reduced the degree of flexibility inherent in the flexible session amendment.

Adoption by future Legislatures of the following recommended deadlines will assure greater efficiency in the use of time.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

TO: Joint Committee on Flexible Sessions

FROM: Subcommittee on Deadlines

SUBJECT: Final Report

The Subcommittee on Deadlines has completed a comprehensive study of:

1. Work flow of the Minnesota Legislature for the past six regular sessions.
2. Minnesota Senate deadline study and report of 1970.
3. Joint deadline study and report of 1970.
4. Effect of existing deadlines on the 1971 Legislature.
5. Deadlines in 21 other states.

The approach used for the study was to examine the work flow of the 1961 through 1971 sessions (one "90 day" session and five "120 day" sessions), thereby working with established procedures and data. The result was to recommend a series of deadlines which is entitled "Deadline Plan No. 1" for 120 day sessions subject to present constitutional requirements.

Having determined time frames for the elements of a 120 day session (Bill Introduction, Committee Action, Floor Action), the formula conceived was applied to flexible session Plans "B", "C", and "D", resulting in Deadline Plan Nos. 2, 3, and 4.

The following recommendations were unanimously approved by members of the Subcommittee.

Respectfully submitted,

SENATOR HARMON T. OGDAHL
SENATOR JACK DAVIES
REPRESENTATIVE ALFRED O. SCHUMANN
REPRESENTATIVE FRED C. NORTON

SUMMARY OF DEADLINES

DEADLINE PLAN NO. 1

For 120 day sessions subject to present constitutional requirements.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS: Bills requested of the Revisor of Statutes after the 48th legislative day shall be referred for disposition to the Committee on Rules and Administration in the Senate and to the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration in the House upon introduction.

COMMITTEE REPORTS: Except for reports from the Committee on Finance and the Committee on Taxes and Tax Laws in the Senate, and the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Taxes in the House, all committee reports on bills in the house of origin received after the 65th legislative day, and committee reports on bills originating in the other house received after the 85th legislative day, shall be referred for disposition to the Committee on Rules and Administration in the Senate, and to the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration in the House.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE REPORTS: Conference committees shall report on bills in each house within 10 legislative days after conferees have been appointed in the other house, and every 10 legislative days thereafter until the conference committee is discharged.

SENATE CALENDAR OF ORDINARY MATTERS AND HOUSE CONSENT CALENDAR: In the Senate the Calendar of Ordinary Matters shall be considered on the last legislative day in any week, and in the House of Representatives the Consent Calendar shall be considered on the last legislative day of any week.

CALENDAR: Not later than the first legislative day in April, a joint resolution shall be adopted setting an identical time of day in each house for consideration of the Order of Business of Third Reading.

DEADLINE PLAN NO. 2

For Flexible Session Plan B (105 day session first year and 15 day session second year)

Adopt deadlines identical to Deadline Plan No. 1 for first year. No recommendation for second year.

DEADLINE PLAN NO. 3

For Flexible Session Plan C (90 day session first year and 30 day session second year).

For first year:

Introduction of Bills: Amend Plan No. 1 to read "40th legislative day".

Committee Reports: Amend Plan No 1 to read "51st legislative day" on bills in house of origin and "66th legislative day" on bills from other house.

Conference Committee Reports: Same as Deadline Plan No. 1.

Senate Calendar of Ordinary Matters and House Consent Calendar: Same as Deadline Plan No. 1.

Calendar: Same as Deadline Plan No. 1.

For second year:

No recommendation for second year.

DEADLINE RECOMMENDATIONS

DEADLINE PLAN NO. 1

FOR 120 DAY SESSIONS SUBJECT TO PRESENT CONSTITUTIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS: BILLS REQUESTED OF THE REVISOR OF STATUTES AFTER THE 48TH LEGISLATIVE DAY SHALL BE REFERRED FOR DISPOSITION TO THE COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION IN THE SENATE AND TO THE COMMITTEE ON RULES AND LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION IN THE HOUSE UPON INTRODUCTION.

The Deadline Subcommittee approach was to establish deadlines for the present session structure on the basis that the Committee would be dealing with known factors. After establishing deadlines for presently structured sessions, the formula used would be applied to flexible session Plans B and C.

It was firmly established that the right of any legislator to introduce a bill should not be restricted. It was further noted that adoption of Amendment No. 1 (Ch. 26) would be to repeal the present constitutional deadline on bill introductions. A thorough study was made of the work flow of bill requests, deliveries, and introductions for the past two legislative sessions. The result was an indication that the recommendation was feasible and would serve to assist committees in early action on bills, thereby increasing the length of time committees require for committee action.

COMMITTEE REPORTS: EXCEPT FOR REPORTS FROM THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE AND THE COMMITTEE ON TAXES AND TAX LAWS IN THE SENATE, AND THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS AND THE COMMITTEE ON TAXES IN THE HOUSE, ALL COMMITTEE REPORTS ON BILLS IN THE HOUSE OF ORIGIN RECEIVED AFTER THE 65th LEGISLATIVE DAY, AND COMMITTEE REPORTS ON BILLS ORIGINATING IN THE OTHER HOUSE RECEIVED AFTER THE 85th LEGISLATIVE DAY, SHALL BE REFERRED FOR DISPOSITION TO THE COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION IN THE SENATE, AND TO THE COMMITTEE ON RULES AND LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION IN THE HOUSE.

As a result of thorough study of the work flow of bills in committee for the last five regular sessions, as well as the experience gained by deadlines on committee reports established for the 1971 session, the recommendation made is unquestionably feasible and desirable. It will serve to provide the committee with sufficient time to accomplish their responsibility and lengthen the period of time required for appropriate floor action and conference committee action. Further, as a result of the experience during the 1971 session on committee report deadlines, it was deemed more realistic to permit twenty calendar days for committee action on bills received from the other house, thereby reducing the necessity for hurried action on bills from the house of origin.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE REPORTS: CONFERENCE COMMITTEES SHALL REPORT ON BILLS IN EACH HOUSE WITHIN TEN LEGISLATIVE DAYS AFTER CONFEREES HAVE BEEN APPOINTED IN THE OTHER HOUSE, AND EVERY TEN LEGISLATIVE DAYS THEREAFTER UNTIL THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE IS DISCHARGED.

This recommendation marks the first of its kind in the nation so far as is known. As a result of thorough discussion of the problems and responsibilities of conference committees, the following guidelines were established: Conference Committees require sufficient time for deliberation, consideration and action. Conferees should be permitted a time frame which makes it unnecessary for them to conferee during periods when the order of business of third reading is before either body. On many occasions in the past, conferees discharging their responsibilities missed large numbers of roll call votes on bills up for final passage. The written record failed to show that the conferees were discharging their conferee duties. The recommendation should serve to correct the situation.

Further, by requiring the Conference Committees to report to each body every ten legislative days, the areas of difference would be exposed. Subsequent floor debate would very likely assist in reaching agreement among the conferees.

SENATE CALENDAR OF ORDINARY MATTERS AND HOUSE CONSENT CALENDAR: IN THE SENATE THE CALENDAR OF ORDINARY MATTERS SHALL BE CONSIDERED ON THE LAST LEGISLATIVE DAY IN ANY WEEK, AND IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THE CONSENT CALENDAR SHALL BE CONSIDERED ON THE LAST LEGISLATIVE DAY OF ANY WEEK.

The committee identified the two calendars aforementioned as containing matters of uncontroversial nature, which could be handled on a one day per week basis. Recognizing that certain matters of uncontroversial nature may be of an emergency nature, the committee pointed out that the procedure of rules suspension could be used to take care of emergency matters.

The prime purpose of this recommendation was to further provide additional time for conference committees to act without the need for said conference committees to miss votes on the aforementioned calendars.

CALENDAR: NOT LATER THAN THE FIRST LEGISLATIVE DAY IN APRIL, A JOINT RESOLUTION SHALL BE ADOPTED SETTING AN IDENTICAL TIME OF DAY IN EACH HOUSE FOR CONSIDERATION OF THE ORDER OF BUSINESS OF THIRD READING.

This recommendation was also aimed at providing the conference committees with additional time without the need for said conferees to miss votes. It should be noted that the recommendation sets a time for adoption of a joint resolution but not a time for implementation of the resolution, reserving that decision for future decision makers.

DEADLINE PLAN NO. 2

FOR FLEXIBLE SESSION PLAN B (105 DAY SESSION FIRST YEAR AND 15 DAY SESSION SECOND YEAR).

ADOPT DEADLINES IDENTICAL TO DEADLINE PLAN NO. 1 FOR FIRST YEAR. NO RECOMMENDATION FOR SECOND YEAR.

Since presently constituted sessions are 104 working days in length, there is no difference between Flexible Session Plan B, first session, and the presently constituted sessions. The committee, therefore, recommended adoption of Deadline Plan No. 1 for Flexible Session Plan B.

For the second session under Flexible Session Plan B (15 day session second year) it was felt that the next Legislature would be far better informed and would be far more able to establish its own schedule than any effort on the part of the Deadlines Subcommittee.

DEADLINE PLAN NO. 3

FOR FLEXIBLE SESSION PLAN C (90 DAY SESSION FIRST YEAR AND 30 DAY SESSION SECOND YEAR).

FOR FIRST YEAR:

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS: AMEND PLAN NO. 1 TO READ "40th LEGISLATIVE DAY".

COMMITTEE REPORTS: AMEND PLAN NO. 1 TO READ "51st LEGISLATIVE DAY" ON BILLS IN HOUSE OF ORIGIN AND "66th LEGISLATIVE DAY" ON BILLS FROM OTHER HOUSE.

Simply stated, the committee applied the formula gained from Deadline Plan No. 1 to the variables contained in Flexible Session Plan C.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE REPORTS: SAME AS DEADLINE PLAN NO. 1.

SENATE CALENDAR OF ORDINARY MATTERS AND HOUSE CONSENT CALENDAR: SAME AS DEADLINE PLAN NO. 1.

CALENDAR: SAME AS DEADLINE PLAN NO. 1.

FOR SECOND YEAR:

NO RECOMMENDATION FOR SECOND YEAR.

COMMENT

Pursuant to a motion made, the preceding final report was unanimously adopted by the Joint Committee on Flexible Sessions at its meeting on August 30, 1972.

The Committee studied six flexible session schedules and two plans should Amendment No. 1 (Flexible Session Amendment) fail to pass. No single schedule or plan was recommended over others.

Reductions in numbers of committees were studied but specific recommendations were not made. The Senate continues to study and will report other reductions, assignments, and meeting schedules of Senate committees.

A model "bill" defining "Legislative Day"; "Schedule of Days", was studied as well as deadlines for some flexible session schedules. Specific recommendations were again avoided.

Appended hereto as exhibits are the unedited schedules, plans, bills, deadlines, and reductions in Senate committees referred to above. They are included for the interest of the reader. Many additional schedules, plans, etc. are possible and the reader is cautioned to note that the committee did not limit itself to the materials appended.

EXHIBITS

EXHIBIT I

FLEXIBLE SESSION SCHEDULE

PLAN "A"

Nov. 7, 1972	General Election
Nov. 10, 1972	Revisor of Statutes invites bill requests.
Nov. 29, 30, Dec. 1, 1972	Informal pre-session organization session in conjunction with orientation program. (State canvassing board meets Nov. 21, 1972.) Pre-filed bills unofficially referred to committees by Secretary of the Senate for the Senate and by the Chief Clerk of the House for the House, in accordance with guidelines established by pre-session organization.
Jan. 2, 1973	Convene first session of 68th Legislature. Formally organize. Enact legislation required for flexible sessions. Adopt Senate, House and Joint Rules required for implementation of flexible session schedule and related matters. Formalize bill introductions and referrals. Adjourn Jan. 5, 1973 to Feb. 26, 1973. Continue pre-filing and unofficial bill referral during interim. Committees meet during interim as dictated by work load. (Legislative days used—4)
Feb. 26, 1973	Reconvene on a Monday through Friday basis. Formalize bill introductions (pre-filed bills) and committee referrals. Adopt committee reports. Take up General Orders Calendar when need exists. Take up Calendar of Ordinary Matters and Consent Calendar on a one day per week basis (Fridays). Adopt deadlines, permanent rules and joint rules if not already accomplished. (Legislative days used from Jan. 2 to April 30—49 days)
April 30, 1973	Meet on a Monday through Saturday basis. Adjourn first session not later than May 21, 1973 to January 9, 1974. (Legislative days used in first session—65)
Jan. 8, 1974	Convene second session of 68th Legislature. Meet on a Monday through Friday basis. Take up: bills introduced during first session which failed to meet deadline for committee consideration; bills remaining on all Calendars; bills in Conference Committees; committee bills initiated by committees during interim. Formalize introduction and referral of bills pre-filed and unofficially referred during interim. Adopt committee reports readied during interim. Adjourn sine die not later than March 25, 1974. (Total legislative days, second session—55)

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PLAN "A"

1. Joint Rule on scheduling, adopted early in first session, should provide for an amendment to be adopted not later than fourth day of second session determining schedule for second session.

2. Deadlines should be adopted early in the first session. One of the requirements should be that bills introduced after a certain date shall not be reported out of committee during the first session except those of emergency nature. The effect would be monumental by spreading the work load evenly over the two sessions.

3. Maximum interim committee work during the first interim and minimum interim committee work during the second session should be encouraged.

4. A rule (Joint or individual bodies) should be adopted providing that all standing committee, subcommittee, and interim committee meetings shall only be held after due and proper notice.

5. Reimbursement of expenses incurred during pre-session organization and orientation should be provided for by joint resolution early in first session.

6. Further time savings could be realized by legislators, the public and staff if a major degree of parallel committees could be established.

COMMENTS ON PLAN "A"

Plan "A" is based on "Work Flow Study of Bills in the Minnesota Senate for Session Years 1963 through 1971". It provides for a substantial (50%) increase of time for debate, deliberation, and floor work. Its pre-session organization and pre-filing provisions are the means by which the preceding statement is made possible. It should smooth out the peaks and valleys of an ever-increasing work load. Committees may meet and consider legislation as the need exists with most of the pressures hitherto known almost absent.

In summary, Plan "A" provides needed time on a pre-planned scheduled basis in adequate amounts, enabling the legislators to schedule their lives and, to a degree, maintain their private pursuits on a pre-planned basis. Further, it provides adequate time for: budget review; oversight of programs; creation and adoption of correcting legislation where required.

FLEXIBLE SESSION SCHEDULE

PLAN "B"

This plan contemplates that the session held in the odd numbered year would be a repeat of the 120 day session schedule that we have known in the past. The Legislature would meet nearly every day during the period between the day set for convening (the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January) and the day set for adjournment (the first Monday after the third Saturday in May) in the odd numbered year.

A schedule patterned after the 1969 and 1971 annual sessions (102 days in 1969 and 104 days in 1971) would leave a balance of only 16 to 18 days for the second year of the biennium.

We all know it is possible to meet more than 104 days in the first year thereby leaving fewer than 16 days for the second year.

The remaining days in the second year would be scheduled for either the month of January or the month of May and would not be spread out over the five month period.

The second year of the session would be devoted to emergency measures only. Budget review would be limited. Perhaps legislative action on bills vetoed by the governor would be possible.

Such a schedule would appeal to those who oppose the annual session concept and who do not want the legislature in session five months every year.

COMMENTS ON PLAN "B"

Schedule "B" would require considerable discipline on the part of legislative members to avoid the usual end-of-session log jam the first year. A firm set of deadlines that could be enforced by legislative leaders would be necessary.

FLEXIBLE SESSION SCHEDULE

PLAN "C"

This schedule is much like Plan "B" except fewer days are used the first year, such as 90 or 100, permitting a balance of 20 to 30 days in the second year of the biennium.

A minimum amount of flexibility would be permitted in scheduling the days in session the second year, perhaps 15 days in January and another 15 days in May.

Again this schedule would appeal to those who do not want the legislature in session five months every two years.

COMMENTS ON PLAN "C"

The comments relating to Plan "B" would also apply to this plan.

POTENTIAL MEETING SCHEDULE FOR FLEXIBLE SESSION PLAN C

(90 Days First Year 30 Days Second Year)

FIRST YEAR

Week	Days						Total Days
1st		Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday			3
2nd		Tuesday		Thursday			2
3rd		"		"			2
4th		"		"			2
5th		Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday		4
6th		"	"	"	"		4
7th		"	"	"	"		4
8th	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday		5
9th	"	"	"	"	"		5
10th	"	"	"	"	"		5
11th	"	"	"	"	"		5
12th	"	"	"	"	"		5
13th	"	"	"	"	"		5
14th	"	"	"	"	"		5
15th	"	"	"	"	"		5
16th	"	"	"	"	"		5
17th	"	"	"	"	"		5
18th	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	6
19th	"	"	"	"	"	"	6
20th	"	"	"	"	"	"	6
21st	Monday						1
						Total	90

SECOND YEAR:

Schedule for second year (30 days) to be determined at end of first year or beginning of second year when work load and the needs of the state are known.

FLEXIBLE SESSION SCHEDULE

PLAN "D"

Plan "D" is the schedule proposed by Senator Davies at an early meeting of these committees.

The bill proposed by Senator Davies reads as follows:

A bill for an act relating to times of meeting of the Legislature; repealing Minnesota Statutes, Section 3.01.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Definition of Legislative Day.

A legislative day is a calendar day during which either senate or house convenes in session. The session of any legislative day may continue past midnight and into the following calendar day, but a house may not be in recess in the period of a legislative day after midnight.

Sec. 2. Schedule of Legislative Days.

Subdivision 1. The legislature shall assemble in regular session at the seat of government on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January of each odd-numbered year.

Subd. 2. Thereafter in the odd-numbered year the houses of the legislature shall be scheduled to be in session on the following days: Wednesday and Thursday of the week of convening, each Monday and Thursday thereafter during January, February and March, each Monday, Wednesday and Friday during April, and Monday through Saturday from May 1 through the first Monday after the third Saturday in May.

Subd. 3. In the even-numbered year the Senate and the House of Representatives shall be in session on the first Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday after the first Monday in January.

Thereafter the Senate and the House of Representatives shall be scheduled to be in session on the following days:

Each Monday or Thursday during January, each Tuesday during February and March, each Monday and Thursday during April, and Monday through Saturday from May 1 through the first Monday after the third Saturday in May.

Subd. 4. Each house may by motion determine to meet on a day not scheduled as a day of meeting by this section, but additional days of meeting under this subdivision are limited to 10 for each house in each year.

Subd. 5. Legal holidays shall be excluded from the above schedule.

Subd. 6. By joint resolution the legislature may authorize other days of meeting and eliminate any of the above as a scheduled day of meeting.

Subd. 7. Either house may by motion determine not to meet on a day scheduled for meeting by this section. If both houses determine not to meet on one of the scheduled days, it is not a legislative day as defined in Section 1.

Subd. 8. This section constitutes consent by each house to adjournment of the other for more than three days as required by Article IV Section 6 of the constitution.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 1971 Section 3.01 is repealed.

Sec. 4. This act is effective the day following enactment.

DEADLINES FOR FLEXIBLE SESSION PLAN "D"

BILL INTRODUCTIONS	Amend Plan "A" by changing legislative day to "calendar days"; Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays excluded.
COMMITTEE ACTION	Same as above

FLEXIBLE SESSION SCHEDULE

PLAN "E"

This plan provides for scheduling approximately 70 days the first year of the biennium and approximately 50 days the second year. It is somewhat patterned after Plan "D" in that the legislature would be in session five months every year. It differs from Plan "A" in that it does not provide for a lengthy adjournment the first year.

Plan "E" by joint rule would schedule daily sessions in the odd numbered year as follows:

January —Tues., Wed. and Thurs. the first week.
Mon. and Thurs. the balance of the month.
Regularly scheduled committee meetings five days during the week.

February—Mon. and Thurs. all month.
Regularly scheduled committee meetings five days during the week.

March —Mon., Wed. and Thurs. all month.
Regularly scheduled committee meetings five days during the week.

April —Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Fri. all month.
Regularly scheduled committee meetings five days during the week with committee activity to drop off.

May —Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs. and Fri. all month.
Committee activity would be at a minimum.

The above schedule would consume 68 days the first year which leaves a balance of 52 days the second year.

These 52 days the second year would be scheduled much like the first year. It is conceivable under this plan that the legislature could adjourn for two or three weeks in the middle of the second year.

Plan "E" calls for regular Monday sessions of both houses in both years of the biennium. This would assure maximum attendance for committee meetings scheduled for the early part of the week.

Plan "E" calls for morning sessions of the Senate and afternoon sessions of the House except, perhaps, during the month of May. This permits the engrossing and enrolling department (Revisor of Statutes) to make more efficient use of its employees and equipment. Another advantage is that bills which receive a third reading in the Senate could receive a first reading in the House on the very same day inasmuch as messages are delivered from the Senate to the House during the noon hour.

Plan "E" envisions that during the months of January, February and March, House committees would meet in the morning and Senate committees would meet in the afternoon on session days. On non-session days both House and Senate committees could schedule meetings on a regular basis for both mornings and afternoons. Under this plan it is conceivable that all committees would be scheduled for a two hour meeting rather than the customary one hour. Perhaps some committees could schedule a three hour meeting.

FLEXIBLE SESSION SCHEDULE

PLAN "F"

Plan "F" proposes adoption of Plan "A" with one major exception: that standing committees and subcommittees meet only on legislative days.

Plan "F" assumes that the gains indicated in Nos. 1, 2, 3, below will yield sufficient amounts of time to enable the Legislature to complete its responsibility.

1. Ratification of the flexible session amendment will yield up to 18% more "legislative days" than previously enjoyed. (Approximately 17 days gained)

2. Expanded pre-session organization will save time. (Estimated 2 days)

3. Pre-filing of bills and unofficial referral will save time. (Estimated 4 days)

4. Early adoption of a full set of deadlines will save time. (Estimated 8 days)

PLAN "G" FOR REGULAR SESSION

Should the flexible session amendment fail to be approved by the electorate this fall the following plan may well be considered.

1. Amplify pre-session organization in conjunction with an orientation program for new members, as outlined in Plan "A".

2. Encourage early bill requests and unofficial pre-filing of bills prior to the first day of regular session.

3. Establish a reduced number of committees in the Senate and House on as nearly a parallel jurisdictional basis as possible.

4. Create a legislative management committee on a bipartisan basis as early in the session as possible.

5. Early in the session adopt a full set of deadlines.

PLAN "H" FOR REGULAR SESSION

Should the flexible session amendment fail to be approved by the electorate this fall, the following may be an alternate to Plan "G".

The studies made by the Joint Subcommittees on Flexible Session and its Deadline Subcommittee may yield a conclusion that it is impossible to complete the anticipated increase in work load in approximately 103 work days. The following suggestion could be considered:

1. Convene Legislature on Jan. 2, 1973 for a period of time sufficient for organization.

2. Adjourn sine die.

3. Obviously a special session would have to be called and at that time a "flexible session plan" could be adopted and implemented.

SUGGESTED BILL SETTING TIME OF SESSIONS, DEFINING LEGISLATIVE DAY, AND CREATING JOINT COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE COORDINATION

A bill for an act relating to the times of meeting of the legislature; defining legislative day; creating a committee on legislative coordination; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1971, Section 3.01.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

1 Section 1. (SESSIONS.) The legislature shall assemble at the seat of govern-
2 ment on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January of each year; provided, how-
3 ever, that when the first Monday in January falls on January 1, the legislature shall
4 assemble on the first Wednesday after the first Monday in January of that year; and
5 at such other times as it may be called by the governor to meet in extra session. The
6 meeting schedule of the legislature shall be determined by a joint rule adopted by both
7 houses not later than January 21 of each year.

8 Sec. 2. (LEGISLATIVE DAY.) A legislative day is any day when either house
9 of the legislature is called to order. A legislative day shall commence at seven o'clock
10 a.m. and continue until seven o'clock a.m. of the following calendar day.

11 Sec. 3. (JOINT COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE COORDINATION.) There
12 is hereby established a Joint Committee on Legislative Coordination, composed as fol-
13 lows: from the Senate, the President pro tempore, the Chairman, Committee on Rules
14 and Administration, and the Minority Leader; from the House of Representatives, the
15 Speaker, the Chairman, Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration, and the
16 Minority Leader. The committee shall make recommendations concerning a joint rule
17 for meeting schedules, amendments to meeting schedules as needed, deadlines in the
18 legislative process, and other joint rules.

19 Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 1971, Section 3.01, is repealed.

20 Sec. 5. (EFFECTIVE DATE.) This act shall be effective upon final enactment.

EXHIBIT XI

NUMBER OF STANDING COMMITTEES

MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE

1945 – 1971

	House	Senate
1945	35	42
1947	30	28
1949	38	36
1951	38	36
1953	39	38
1955	41	32
1957	39	32
1959	39	20
1961	33	20
1963	36	23
1965	33	22
1967	32	18
1969	28	18
1971	24	21

EXHIBIT XII

SUGGESTED SENATE COMMITTEES FOR 68TH SESSION

PLAN A

PRESENT COMMITTEE TITLE	SUGGESTED ADDITIONAL JURISDICTION	1971 REGULAR SESSION WORK LOAD BILLS (IN) (OUT)	HOURS (FULL COMM.)	NO. OF SUB-COMM.	COMBINED WORK LOAD BILLS (IN) (OUT)	HOURS (FULL COMM.)	SUGGESTED NEW COMMITTEE TITLE
Civil Administration		372/146	51	4	372/146	51	Civil Administration
Commerce & Insurance		118/63	35	3	271/124	77½	Commerce & Labor
	Labor Relations	91/36	29	2			
	Regulated Industries	62/25	13½	5			
Education		170/66	46	4	226/96	73	Education
	Higher Education	56/30	27	0			
Finance		353/115	57	7	353/115	57	Finance
General Legislation		64/29	14½	2	296/110	81	General Legislation
	Public Highways	157/58	41	2			
	Elections & Reapportionment	75/23	24¾	1			
Health & Welfare		125/63	45	6	157/84	64	Health, Welfare & Rehabilitation
	Corrections & Commitments	32/21	18¾	0			
Judiciary		422/147	63	4	422/147	63	Judiciary
Local Government	(See Urban Affairs Below)	356/206	35½	2	489/277	58½—	Rural Government
	Pensions & Retirement	133/71	23	0			
Natural Resources & Environment		198/77	43	7	276/117	73	Agriculture & Natural Resources
	Agriculture	78/40	30	4			
Rules & Administration		422/203	41	12	422/203	N.A.	Rules & Administration
Taxes & Tax Laws		369/122	58+	0	369/122	58+	Taxes & Tax Laws
Urban Affairs	Broaden Jurisdiction to Include Suburban Affairs thereby Decreasing Work Load for Local Government	191/120	41¼	2	N.A.	N.A.	Metropolitan Government

SUGGESTED SENATE COMMITTEES FOR 68TH SESSION

PLAN B

PRESENT COMMITTEE TITLE	SUGGESTED ADDITIONAL JURISDICTION	1971 REGULAR SESSION WORK LOAD BILLS (IN) (OUT)	HOURS (FULL COMM.)	NO. OF SUB-COMM.	COMBINED WORK LOAD BILLS (IN) (OUT)	HOURS (FULL COMM.)	SUGGESTED NEW COMMITTEE TITLE
Civil Administration		372/146	51	4	505/217	74	Civil Administration
	Pensions & Retirement	133/71	23	0			
Commerce & Insurance		118/63	35	3	271/124	77½	Commerce & Labor
	Labor Relations	91/36	29	2			
	Regulated Industries	62/25	13½	5			
Education		170/66	46	4	226/96	73	Education
	Higher Education	56/30	27	0			
Finance		353/115	57	7	353/115	57	Finance
General Legislation		64/29	14½	2	296/110	81	General Legislation
	Public Highways	157/58	41	2			
	Elections & Reapportionment	75/23	24¾	1			
Health & Welfare		125/63	45	6	157/84	64	Health Welfare & Rehabilitation
	Corrections & Commitments	32/21	18¾	0			
Judiciary		422/147	63	4	422/147	63	Judiciary
Local Government		356/206	35½	2	547/326	77	Local Government
	Urban Affairs	191/120	41¼	2			
Natural Resources & Environment		198/77	43	7	276/117	73	Agriculture & Natural Resources
	Agriculture	78/40	30	4			
Rules & Administration		422/203	41	12	422/203	N.A.	Rules & Administration
Taxes & Tax Laws		369/122	58+	0	369/122	58+	Taxes & Tax Laws

EXHIBIT XIV

SUGGESTED NUMBER, TITLE, AND JURISDICTION FOR SENATE COMMITTEES FOR 68TH SESSION (1973)
15 COMMITTEES — SENATOR HOLMQUIST

SUGGESTED NEW COMMITTEES AND NEW TITLE		ADDED JURISDICTION
Agriculture	11	
Civil Administration	17	
Commerce	17	Regulated Industries
Education	17	Higher Education
Finance	17	
General Legislation	13	Elections and Reapportionment Pensions and Retirement
Health, Welfare and Corrections	17	Corrections and Commitments
Judiciary	13	
Labor	11	
Local Government	11	Deduct Suburban Affairs
Metropolitan Government	11	Urban and Suburban Affairs
Natural Resources and Environment	16	
Public Highways	13	
Rules & Administration 7—Majority 4—Minority	11	Committee on Committees
Taxes and Tax Laws	17	

FORMER COMMITTEES
Agriculture (18)
Civil Administration (23)
Commerce & Insurance (19)
Committee on Committees (8)
Corrections and Commitments (15)
Education (25)
Elections and Reapportionment (17)
Finance (21)
General Legislation (13)
Health and Welfare (14)
Higher Education (19)
Judiciary (24)
Labor Relations (17)
Local Government (13)
Natural Resources and Environment (23)
Pensions & Retirement (8)
Public Highways (21)
Regulated Industries (15)
Rules & Administration (16)
Taxes & Tax Laws (21)
Urban Affairs (19)

COMMITTEES MEETING AT SAME HOUR

Agriculture	—Labor	1-3	Tues., Thurs.
Civil Admin.	—Nat. Resources	1-3	Mon., Wed., Fri.
Commerce	—Health, Welfare & Corrections	10-11	Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri.
Education	—Highways	8-10	Mon., Wed., Fri.
Finance	—Taxes	3-5	Mon., Wed., Fri.
Gen. Legis.	—Judiciary	3-5	Tues., Thurs.
Local Govt.	—Metro. Govt.	8-10	Tues., Thurs.
Rules & Admin.	—On Call		

Each member serves on 3 committees. Rules Committee does not count. Proportional representation on all committees with the Majority having a plurality of 2.

EXHIBIT XV

SUGGESTED NUMBER, TITLE, AND JURISDICTION FOR SENATE COMMITTEES FOR 68TH SESSION (1973)

(15 COMMITTEES)

SUGGESTED NEW TITLE	FORMER TITLE	ADDED JURISDICTION
Agriculture and Commerce	Commerce and Insurance	Agriculture
Civil Administration	Civil Administration	Deduct environmental and communication bills
Education	Education	Higher Education
Finance	Finance	
General Legislation	General Legislation	Elections and Reapportionment
Health, Welfare and Corrections	Health and Welfare	Corrections and Commitments
Judiciary	Judiciary	
Labor Relations	Labor Relations	Pensions and Retirement
Natural Resources and Environment	Natural Resources and Environment	
Rules and Administration	Rules and Administration	
Rural Affairs	Local Government	Deduct suburban bills
Suburban Affairs		
Taxes and Tax Laws	Taxes and Tax Laws	
Transportation and Communication	Public Highways	Regulated Industries, and communication bills
Urban Affairs	Urban Affairs	

EXHIBIT XVI

SUGGESTED NUMBER, TITLE, AND JURISDICTION FOR SENATE COMMITTEES FOR 68TH SESSION (1973)

(14 COMMITTEES)

SUGGESTED NEW TITLE	FORMER TITLE	ADDED JURISDICTION
Civil Administration	Civil Administration	Pensions and Retirement Deduct communication
Commerce and Labor	Commerce and Insurance	Regulated Industries Labor Relations
Education	Education	Higher Education
Finance	Finance	
General Legislation	General Legislation	Elections and Reapportionment
Health and Welfare	Health and Welfare	Corrections and Commitments
Highways and Communications	Public Highways	Telephone, radio, T.V. legislation
Judiciary	Judiciary	
Local Government	Local Government	
Natural Resources and Agriculture	Natural Resources and Environment	Agriculture
Rules and Administration	Rules and Administration	
Suburban Affairs		
Taxes and Tax Laws	Taxes and Tax Laws	
Urban Affairs	Urban Affairs	

EXHIBIT XVII

SUGGESTED NUMBER, TITLE, AND JURISDICTION FOR SENATE COMMITTEES FOR 68TH SESSION (1973)

(14 COMMITTEES)

SUGGESTED NEW TITLE	FORMER TITLE	ADDED JURISDICTION
Agriculture and Commerce	Commerce and Insurance	Agriculture Regulated Industries
Civil Administration	Civil Administration	Pensions and Retirement Deduct telephone, radio, T.V. legislation
Education	Education	Higher Education
Finance	Finance	
General Legislation	General Legislation	Elections and Reapportionment
Health, Welfare and Corrections	Health and Welfare	Corrections and Commitments
Judiciary	Judiciary	
Labor Relations	Labor Relations	
Local Government	Local Government	Deduct suburban bills
Metropolitan Government	Urban Affairs	Add suburban bills
Natural Resources and Environment	Natural Resources and Environment	
Rules and Administration	Rules and Administration	
Taxes and Tax Laws	Taxes and Tax Laws	
Transportation and Communication	Public Highways	Add telephone, radio, T.V. legislation

EXHIBIT XVIII

SUGGESTED NUMBER, TITLE, AND JURISDICTION FOR SENATE COMMITTEES FOR 68TH SESSION (1973)

(13 COMMITTEES)

SUGGESTED NEW TITLE	FORMER TITLE	ADDED JURISDICTION
Civil Administration	Civil Administration	Pensions and Retirement
Commerce and Labor	Commerce and Insurance	Regulated Industries Labor Relations
Education	Education	Higher Education
Finance	Finance	
General Legislation	General Legislation	Elections and Reapportionment
Health, Welfare and Corrections	Health and Welfare	Corrections and Commitments
Judiciary	Judiciary	
Local Government	Local Government	Deduct suburban bills
Metropolitan Government	Urban Affairs	Add suburban bills
Natural Resources and Agriculture	Natural Resources and Environment	Agriculture
Rules and Administration	Rules and Administration	
Taxes and Tax Laws	Taxes and Tax Laws	
Transportation and Communication	Public Highways	Add communication bills

EXHIBIT XIX

SUGGESTED NUMBER, TITLE, AND JURISDICTION FOR SENATE COMMITTEES FOR 68TH SESSION (1973)

(12 COMMITTEES)

SUGGESTED NEW TITLE	FORMER TITLE	ADDED JURISDICTION
Agriculture and Natural Resources	Natural Resources and Environment	Agriculture
Civil Administration	Civil Administration	Pensions and Retirement
Commerce and Labor	Commerce and Insurance	Labor Relations Regulated Industries
Education	Education	Higher Education
Finance	Finance	
General Legislation	General Legislation	Public Highways Elections and Reapportionment
Health, Welfare and Rehabilitation	Health and Welfare	Corrections and Commitments
Judiciary	Judiciary	
Metropolitan Government	Urban Affairs	Broaden jurisdiction to include suburban affairs thereby decreasing work load for Rural Government
Rules and Administration	Rules and Administration	
Rural Government	Local Government	
Taxes and Tax Laws	Taxes and Tax Laws	

EXHIBIT XX

SUGGESTED NUMBER, TITLE, AND JURISDICTION FOR SENATE COMMITTEES FOR 68TH SESSION (1973)

(11 COMMITTEES)

SUGGESTED NEW TITLE	FORMER TITLE	ADDED JURISDICTION
Agriculture and Natural Resources	Natural Resources and Environment	Agriculture
Civil Administration	Civil Administration	Pensions and Retirement
Commerce and Labor	Commerce and Insurance	Labor Relations Regulated Industries
Education	Education	Higher Education
Finance	Finance	
General Legislation	General Legislation	Public Highways Elections and Reapportionment
Health, Welfare and Rehabilitation	Health and Welfare	Corrections and Commitments
Judiciary	Judiciary	
Local Government	Local Government	Urban Affairs
Rules and Administration	Rules and Administration	
Taxes and Tax Laws	Taxes and Tax Laws	

EXHIBIT XXI

1 9 7 1

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE TIME TABLE

Bill No.	No. of Days in Conference	Bill No.	No. of Days in Conference
S.F. 564	18	H.F. 1337	4
H.F. 431	48	S.F. 1340	2
S.F. 429	6	S.F. 2250	2
H.F. 71	20	S.F. 2671	2
H.F. 1112	30	S.F. 2702	2
H.F. 14	28	S.F. 2240	2
H.F. 1868	18	H.F. 842	2
H.F. 227	21	H.F. 766	2
H.F. 3076	18	H.F. 695	2
H.F. 3075	18	H.F. 2200	3*
H.F. 309	7	H.F. 167	3
H.F. 3096	15	H.F. 2914	2*
H.F. 2015	16*	H.F. 210	1
H.F. 1473	15	H.F. 1968	2
H.F. 491	15	H.F. 1468	2
S.F. 525	16*	H.F. 2336	2
S.F. 1194	5	S.F. 266	2
S.F. 1410	6	H.F. 2166	2
S.F. 2674	15	S.F. 2462	1
S.F. 2733	16	S.F. 418	2
H.F. 3137	14	S.F. 938	2
S.F. 1203	3	S.F. 1994	2
S.F. 2774	13*	S.F. 1826	2
H.F. 669	9	H.F. 1468	2
H.F. 760	5	S.F. 1119	2
H.F. 1696	5	H.F. 300	1
H.F. 2380	5	H.F. 1849	1
S.F. 2734	4	S.F. 1745	1
S.F. 556	4	S.F. 631	1*
S.F. 1394	4		

* Indicates no Conference Committee Report

EXHIBIT XXII

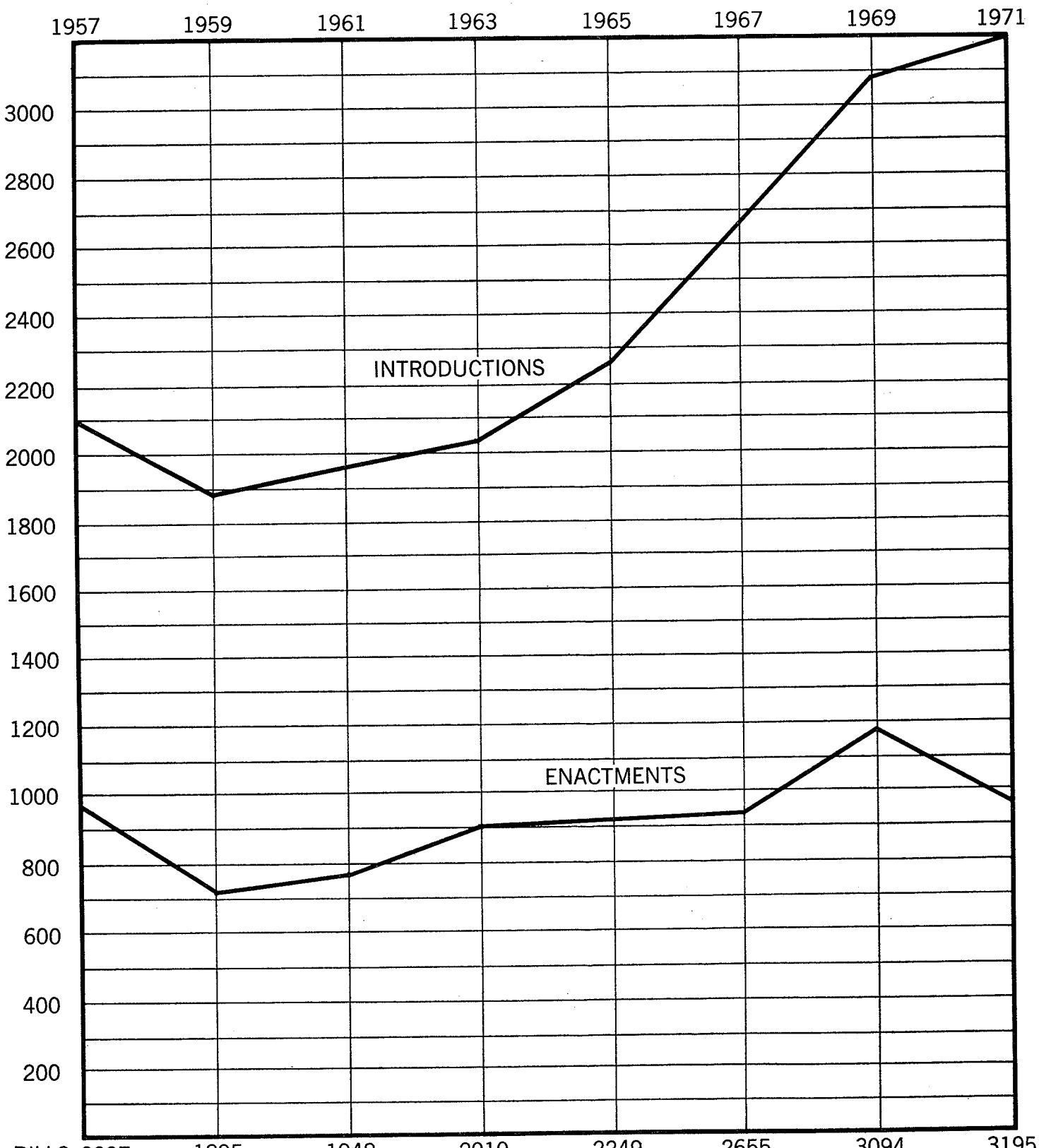
WEEKLY WORK FLOW OF BILLS IN HOUSE COMMITTEES FOR YEARS INDICATED

	1969		1971	
WEEK	HF-SF REFERRED TO COMMITTEES	HF-SF REPORTED OUT BY COMMITTEES	HF-SF REFERRED TO COMMITTEES	HF-SF REPORTED OUT BY COMMITTEES
1	0	0	0	0
2	193	1	129	1
3	148	8	144	5
4	196	14	125	13
Subtotal	537	23	398	19
5	206	20	151	24
6	254	38	158	42
7	192	53	200	29
8	169	35	171	30
Subtotal	821	146	680	125
9	249	64	183	35
10	181	47	234	39
11	254	68	257	61
12	267	86	198	59
Subtotal	951	265	872	194
13	131	87	263	67
14	219	98	127	38
15	227	96	385	107
16	320	163	330	149
Subtotal	897	444	1105	361
17	130	195	74	219*
18	122	248	40	281*
19	111	326	11	339*
20	111	80	10	239*
Subtotal	474	849	135	1078
Grand Total	3680	1727	3195	1777

* Weeks under Joint Rule 20. Excludes bills reported out of Rules.

EXHIBIT XXIII

1957 - 1971
REGULAR SESSION
HOUSE INTRODUCTIONS & ENACTMENTS



	1957	1959	1961	1963	1965	1967	1969	1971
BILLS	2097	1895	1948	2010	2249	2655	3094	3195
LAWS	964	711	765	895	908	918	1167	971

HOUSE and SENATE BILLS

1957 - 1971

YEAR and SESSION	NUMBER of HOUSE BILLS INTRODUCED	NUMBER of DAYS HOUSE MET	NUMBER of SENATE BILLS INTRODUCED	NUMBER of DAYS SENATE MET	CHAPTERS	RESOLUTIONS
1957 REGULAR	2097	75	1917	79	964	..
1957 EXTRA	12	1	20	1	22	15
1958 EXTRA	15	4	9	4	3	1
TOTAL 1957 - 1958	2124	80	1946	84	989	16
1959 REGULAR	1895	77	1676	77	703	8
1959 EXTRA	211	48	202	45	90	2
TOTAL 1959 - 1960	2106	125	1878	122	793	10
1961 REGULAR	1948	75	1801	75	757	8
1961 EXTRA	294	33	255	33	100	..
1961 SECOND EXTRA	35	2	18	2	3	..
TOTAL 1961 - 1962	2277	110	2074	110	860	8
TOTAL 1963 REGULAR	2010	100	1893	102	888	7
1965 REGULAR	2249	100	2083	103	903	5
1966 EXTRA	11	17	7	16	1	..
TOTAL 1965 - 1966	2260	117	2090	119	904	5
1967 REGULAR	2655	103	2360	102	909	9
1967 EXTRA	88	8	81	8	60	..
TOTAL 1967 - 1968	2743	111	2441	110	969	9
TOTAL 1969 REGULAR	3094	102	2682	102	1159	8
1971 REGULAR	3195	104	2817	104	966	5
1971 EXTRA	287	54	215	53	48	1
TOTAL 1971 - 1972	3482	158	3132	157	1014	6