

Chapter Three

THE LEGISLATURES

From citizen-lawmakers to full-time legislators, the legislatures run the gamut — includes information on legislative organization, operation and action, session lengths, legislative procedure, compensation, bill introductions and enactments from 1994-95, committee appointments, and a review of administrative regulations.



Table 3.1
NAMES OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BODIES AND CONVENING PLACES

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Both bodies</i>	<i>Upper house</i>	<i>Lower house</i>	<i>Convening place</i>
Alabama	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State House
Alaska	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Arizona	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Arkansas	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
California	Legislature	Senate	Assembly	State Capitol
Colorado	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Connecticut	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Delaware	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	Legislative Hall
Florida	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	The Capitol
Georgia	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Hawaii	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Idaho	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Illinois	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State House
Indiana	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State House
Iowa	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Kansas	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Kentucky	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Louisiana	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Maine	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State House
Maryland	General Assembly	Senate	House of Delegates	State House
Massachusetts	General Court	Senate	House of Representatives	State House
Michigan	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Minnesota	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Mississippi	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	New Capitol
Missouri	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Montana	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Nebraska	Legislature	(a)		State Capitol
Nevada	Legislature	Senate	Assembly	Legislative Building
New Hampshire	General Court	Senate	House of Representatives	State House
New Jersey	Legislature	Senate	General Assembly	State House
New Mexico	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
New York	Legislature	Senate	Assembly	State Capitol
North Carolina	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State Legislative Building
North Dakota	Legislative Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Ohio	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State House
Oklahoma	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Oregon	Legislative Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Pennsylvania	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	Main Capitol Building
Rhode Island	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State House
South Carolina	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State House
South Dakota	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Tennessee	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Texas	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Utah	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Vermont	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State House
Virginia	General Assembly	Senate	House of Delegates	State Capitol
Washington	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	Legislative Building
West Virginia	Legislature	Senate	House of Delegates	State Capitol
Wisconsin	Legislature	Senate	Assembly (b)	State Capitol
Wyoming	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Dist. of Columbia	Council of the District of Columbia	(a)		District Building
American Samoa	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	Maota Fono
Guam	Legislature	(a)		Congress Building
No. Mariana Islands	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	Civic Center Building
Puerto Rico	Legislative Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	The Capitol
U.S. Virgin Islands	Legislature	(a)		Capitol Building

(a) Unicameral legislature. Except in Dist. of Columbia, members go by the title Senator.

(b) Members of the lower house go by the title Representative.

Table 3.2
LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS: LEGAL PROVISIONS

State or other jurisdiction	Year	Regular sessions			Special sessions		
		Legislature convenes		Limitation on length of session (a)	Legislature may call	Legislature may determine subject	Limitation on length of session
		Month	Day				
Alabama	Annual	Jan. Apr. Feb.	2nd Tues. (b) 3rd Tues. (c, d) 1st Tues. (e)	30 L in 105 C	No	Yes (f)	12 L in 30 C
Alaska	Annual	Jan. Jan.	2nd Mon. 3rd Mon. (g)	120 C (h)	By 2/3 vote of members	Yes (i)	30 C
Arizona	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	(j)	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes (i)	None
Arkansas	Biennial-odd year	Jan.	2nd Mon.	60 C (h)	No	Yes (f,k)	(k)
California	(l)	Jan.	1st Mon. (d)	None	No	No	None
Colorado	Annual	Jan.	2nd Wed.	120 C	By request, 2/3 members, each house	Yes (i)	None
Connecticut	Annual (m)	Jan. Feb.	Wed. after 1st Mon. (n) Wed. after 1st Mon. (o)	(p)	Yes (q)	(q)	None (r)
Delaware	Annual	Jan.	2nd Tues.	June 30	Joint call, presiding officers, both houses	Yes	None
Florida	Annual	Feb.	Tues. after 1st Mon. (d)	60 C (h)	Joint call, presiding officers, both houses	Yes (f)	20 C (h)
Georgia	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	40 L	By petition, 3/5 members, each house	Yes (i)	(s)
Hawaii	Annual	Jan.	3rd Wed.	60 L (h)	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes	30 L (h)
Idaho	Annual	Jan.	Mon. on or nearest 9th day	None	No	No	20 C
Illinois	Annual	Jan.	2nd Wed.	None	Joint call, presiding officers, both houses	Yes (i)	None
Indiana	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon. (d, t)	odd-61 L or Apr. 30; even-30 L or Mar. 15	No	No	30 L or 40 C
Iowa	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	(u)	By petition, 2/3 members, both houses	Yes (i)	None
Kansas	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	odd-None; even-90 C (h)	Petition to governor of 2/3 members, each house	Yes	None
Kentucky	Biennial-even year	Jan.	Tues after 1st Mon. (d)	60 L (v)	No	No	None
Louisiana	Annual	Mar. Apr.	last Mon. (d, n) last Mon. (m, o)	odd-60 L in 85 C; even-30 L in 45 C	By petition, majority, each house	Yes (i)	30 C
Maine	(l,m)	Dec. Jan.	1st Wed. (b) Wed. after 1st Tues. (o)	3rd Wed. of June (h) 3rd Wed. of April (h)	Joint call, presiding officers, with consent of majority of members of each political party, each house	Yes (i)	None
Maryland	Annual	Jan.	2nd Wed.	90 C (g)	By petition, majority, each house	Yes	30 C
Massachusetts	Annual	Jan.	1st Wed.	(w)	By petition (x)	Yes	None
Michigan	Annual	Jan.	2nd Wed. (d)	None	No	No	None
Minnesota	(y)	Jan.	Tues. after 1st Mon. (n)	120 L or 1st Mon. after 3rd Sat. in May (y)	No	Yes	None

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS: LEGAL PROVISIONS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Regular sessions				Special sessions		
	Year	Legislature convenes		Limitation on length of session (a)	Legislature may call	Legislature may determine subject	Limitation on length of session
		Month	Day				
Mississippi	Annual	Jan.	Tues. after 1st Mon.	125 C (h, z); 90C (h, z)	No	No	None
Missouri	Annual	Jan.	Wed. after 1st Mon.	May 30	By petition, 3/4 members, each house	Yes	30 C (aa)
Montana	Biennial-odd year	Jan.	1st Mon.	90 L	By petition, majority, each house	Yes	None
Nebraska	Annual	Jan.	Wed. after 1st Mon.	odd-90 L (h); even-60 L (h)	By petition, 2/3 members	Yes	None
Nevada	Biennial-odd year	Jan.	3rd Mon.	60 C (u)	No	No	20 C (u)
New Hampshire	Annual	Jan.	Wed. after 1st Tues. (d)	45 L	By 2/3 vote of members, each house	Yes	15 L (u)
New Jersey	Annual	Jan.	2nd Tues.	None	By petition, majority, each house	Yes	None
New Mexico	Annual (m)	Jan.	3rd Tues.	odd-60 C; even-30 C	By petition, 3/5 members, each house	Yes (i)	30 C
New York	Annual	Jan.	Wed. after 1st Mon.	None	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes (i)	None
North Carolina	(y)	Jan.	3rd Wed. after 2nd Mon. (n)	None	By petition, 3/5 members, each house	Yes	None
North Dakota	Biennial-odd year	Jan.	Tues. after Jan. 3, but not later than Jan. 11 (d)	80 L (bb)	No	Yes	None
Ohio	Annual	Jan.	1st Mon.	None	Joint call, presiding officers, both houses	Yes	None
Oklahoma	Annual	Feb.	1st Mon. (cc)	160 C	By vote, 2/3 members, each house	Yes (i)	None
Oregon	Biennial-odd year	Jan.	2nd Mon. after 1st Tues.	None	By petition, majority, each house	Yes	None
Pennsylvania	Annual	Jan.	1st Tues.	None	By petition, majority each house	No	None
Rhode Island	Annual	Jan.	1st Tues.	60 L (u)	No	No	None
South Carolina	Annual	Jan.	2nd Tues. (d)	1st Thurs. in June (h)	No	Yes	None
South Dakota	Annual	Jan.	2nd Tues.	odd-40 L; even-35 L	No	No	None
Tennessee	Annual	Jan.	(dd)	90 L (u)	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes	30 L (u)
Texas	Biennial-odd year	Jan.	2nd Tues.	140 C	No	No	30 C
Utah	Annual	Jan.	3rd Mon.	45 C	No	No	30 C (ee)
Vermont	(y)	Jan.	Wed. after 1st Mon. (n)	None	No	Yes	None
Virginia	Annual	Jan.	2nd Wed.	odd-30 C (h); even-60 C (h)	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes	None
Washington	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	odd-105 C; even-60 C	By vote, 2/3 members, each house	Yes	30 C
West Virginia	Annual	Feb. Jan.	2nd Wed. (c, d) 2nd Wed. (e)	60 C (h)	By petition, 3/5 members, each house	Yes (ff)	None
Wisconsin	Annual (gg)	Jan.	1st Mon. (n)	None	No	No	None

See footnotes at end of table.

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS: LEGAL PROVISIONS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Regular sessions				Special sessions		
	Year	Legislature convenes		Limitation on length of session (a)	Legislature may call	Legislature may determine subject	Limitation on length of session
		Month	Day				
Wyoming	Annual (m)	Jan.	2nd Tues. (n)	odd-40 L; even-20 L	No	Yes	None
Dist. of Columbia	(hh)	Feb. Jan.	3rd Mon. (o) 2nd day					None
American Samoa	Annual	Jan. July	2nd Mon. 2nd Mon.	45 L 45 L	No	No	None
Guam	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon. (ii)	None	No	No	None
No. Mariana Islands	Annual	(jj)	(d, jj)	90 L (jj)	Upon request of presiding officers, both houses	Yes (i)	10 C
Puerto Rico	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	Apr. 30 (h)	No	No	20 C
U.S. Virgin Islands	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	None	No	No	None

Sources: State constitutions and statutes.

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

Key:

C — Calendar day

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

- (a) Applies to each year unless otherwise indicated.
- (b) General election year (quadrennial election year).
- (c) Year after quadrennial election.

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

(e) Other years.

(f) By 2/3 vote each house.

(g) Following a gubernatorial election year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(n) Odd-numbered years.

(o) Even-numbered years.

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

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

(r) Upon completion of business.

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

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS: LEGAL PROVISIONS — Continued

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

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

(v) May not extend beyond April 15.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(ee) Except in cases of impeachment.

(ff) According to a 1955 attorney general's opinion, when the legislature has petitioned to the governor to be called into session, it may then act on any matter.

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

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

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

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

LEGISLATURES

Table 3.3
THE LEGISLATORS: NUMBERS, TERMS, AND PARTY AFFILIATIONS
(As of April 1996)

State or other jurisdiction	Senate				House				Senate and House totals				
	Democrats	Republicans	Other	Vacancies	Total	Term	Democrats	Republicans		Other	Vacancies	Total	Term
All states	1,008	920	4	3	1,984	...	2,796	2,608	14	22	5,440	...	7,424
Alabama	23	12	...	...	35	4	73	32	...	...	105	4	140
Alaska	8	12	...	...	20	4	17	22	1 (a)	...	40	2	60
Arizona	11	19	...	...	30	2	22	38	...	...	60	2	90
Arkansas	28	7	...	...	35	4	87	12	...	1	100	2	135
California	21	17	2 (b)	...	40	4	39	41	...	...	80	2	120
Colorado	16	19	...	...	35	4	24	41	...	...	65	2	100
Connecticut	19	17	...	...	36	2	91	60	...	...	151	2	187
Delaware	13	8	...	...	21	4	14	27	...	...	41	2	62
Florida	18	22	...	...	40	4	63	57	...	...	120	2	160
Georgia	35	20	...	1	56	2	114	66	...	...	180	2	236
Hawaii	23	2	...	...	25	4	44	7	...	...	51	2	76
Idaho	8	27	...	...	35 (c)	2	13	57	...	...	70 (c)	2	105
Illinois	26	33	...	...	59	4 (d)	54	64	...	...	118	2	177
Indiana	20	30	...	...	50	4	45	55	...	...	100	2	150
Iowa	27	23	...	...	50	4	36	64	...	...	100	2	150
Kansas	13	27	...	...	40	4	44	81	...	...	125	2	165
Kentucky	21	17	...	...	38	4	61	37	...	2	100	2	138
Louisiana	26	13	...	...	39	4	78	27	...	...	105	4	144
Maine	16	18	1 (b)	...	35	2	75	75	...	1	151	2	186
Maryland	32	15	...	...	47	4	100	41	...	...	141	4	188
Massachusetts	30	10	...	...	40	2	121	33	1 (b)	5	160	2	200
Michigan	16	22	...	...	38	4	54	56	...	...	110	2	148
Minnesota	43 (e)	24 (f)	...	...	67	4	69 (e)	65 (f)	...	...	134	2	201
Mississippi	34	18	...	...	52	4	85	34	3 (b)	...	122	4	174
Missouri	19	15	...	...	34	4	87	76	...	...	163	2	197
Montana	19	31	...	...	50	4 (g)	33	67	...	...	100	2	150
Nebraska	-----Nonpartisan election-----				49	4	-----Unicameral-----				49		
Nevada	8	13	...	...	21	4	21	21	...	...	42	2	63
New Hampshire	6	18	...	...	24	2	110	282	1 (h)	7	400	2	424
New Jersey	16	24	...	...	40	4 (i)	27	53	...	...	80	2	120
New Mexico	27	15	...	...	42	4	46	24	...	...	70	2	112
New York	25	36	...	...	61	2	96	54	...	...	150	2	211
North Carolina	26	24	...	...	50	2	68	52	...	...	120	2	170
North Dakota	20	29	...	...	49 (j)	4	23	75	...	...	98 (j)	2	147
Ohio	13	20	...	...	33	4	41	56	...	2	99	2	132
Oklahoma	36	12	...	...	48	4	65	36	...	...	101	2	149
Oregon	11	19	...	...	30	4	26	34	...	...	60	2	90
Pennsylvania	21	27	...	2	50	4	100	102	...	1	203	2	253
Rhode Island	40	10	...	...	50	2	84	16	...	...	100	2	150
South Carolina	26	19	1 (b)	...	46	4	54	65	4 (b)	1	124	2	170
South Dakota	16	19	...	...	35	2	24	46	...	...	70	2	105
Tennessee	16	17	...	...	33	4	59	40	...	...	99	2	132
Texas	17	14	...	...	31	4	87	63	...	...	150	2	181
Utah	10	19	...	...	29	4	20	55	...	...	75	2	104
Vermont	12	18	...	...	30	2	86	61	3 (k)	...	150	2	180
Virginia	20	20	...	...	40	4	52	47	1 (b)	...	100	2	140
Washington	25	24	...	...	49	4	34	62	...	2	98	2	147
West Virginia	26	8	...	...	34	4	69	31	...	...	100	2	134
Wisconsin	16	17	...	...	33	4	48	51	...	...	99	2	132
Wyoming	10	20	...	...	30	4	13	47	...	...	60 (l)	2	90
Dist. of Columbia (m) ...	11	...	2 (n)	...	13	4	-----Unicameral-----				13		
American Samoa	-----Nonpartisan selection-----				18	4	-----Nonpartisan election-----				20	2	38
Guam	13	8	...	...	21	2	-----Unicameral-----				21		
No. Mariana Islands	2	6	...	1	9	4	2	13	2 (b)	1	18	2	27
Puerto Rico	20 (o)	8 (p)	1 (q)	...	29 (r)	4	15 (o)	37 (p)	1 (q)	...	52	4	81
U.S. Virgin Islands	8	1	6 (s)	...	15	2	-----Unicameral-----				15		

THE LEGISLATORS: NUMBERS, TERMS, AND PARTY AFFILIATIONS — Continued

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- Source:* The Council of State Governments, compiled from various sources.
- (a) Independent; Alaskan Independent.
 - (b) Independent.
 - (c) As a result of redistricting, membership of the legislature decreased: Senate—from 42 to 35 members, House—from 84 to 70 members.
 - (d) The entire Senate is up for election every 10 years, beginning in 1972. Senate districts are divided into three groups. One group elects senators for terms of four years, four years and two years; the second group for terms of four years, two years and four years; the third group for terms of two years, four years, and four years.
 - (e) Democrat-Farmer-Labor.
 - (f) Independent-Republican.
 - (g) After each decennial reapportionment, lots are drawn for half of the senators to serve an initial two year term. Subsequent elections are for four year terms.
 - (h) Libertarian (1).
 - (i) Senate terms beginning in January of second year following the U.S. decennial census are for two years only.
 - (j) As a result of redistricting, membership of the legislature decreased: Senate—from 53 to 49 members, House—from 106 to 98 members.
 - (k) Independent (2); Progressive (1).
 - (l) As a result of redistricting, membership of the House decreased from 64 to 60 members.
 - (m) Council of the District of Columbia.
 - (n) Statehood (1); Independent (1).
 - (o) New Progressive Party.
 - (p) Popular Democratic Party.
 - (q) Puerto Rico Independent Party.
 - (r) As a result of redistricting, membership of the Senate increased from 27 to 29.
 - (s) Independent (4); Independent Citizens Movement (2).

LEGISLATURES

Table 3.4
MEMBERSHIP TURNOVER IN THE LEGISLATURES: 1994

State	Senate			House		
	Total number of members	Number of membership changes	Percentage change of total	Total number of members	Number of membership changes	Percentage change of total
Alabama	35	16	46	105	37	35
Alaska	20	3	15	40	10	25
Arizona	30	10	33	60	18	30
Arkansas	35	7	20	100	28	28
California	40	7	18	80	27	34
Colorado	35	8	23	65	5	35
Connecticut	36	8	22	151	30	19
Delaware	21	5	24	41	7	20
Florida	40	4	10	120	30	18
Georgia	56	8	14	180	25	29
Hawaii	25	9	36	51	18	35
Idaho	35	7	20	70	13	19
Illinois	59	2	3	118	24	20
Indiana	50	3	6	100	18	18
Iowa	50	10	20	100	29	29
Kansas	40 (a)	22	55	125	35	28
Kentucky	38	7	18	100	19	19
Louisiana	39 (a)	4	10	105 (a)	1	0.9
Maine	35	15	43	151	68	45
Maryland	47	20	43	141	60	43
Massachusetts	40	6	15	160	27	17
Michigan	38	12	32	110	19	17
Minnesota	67	2	3	134	22	16
Mississippi	52 (a)	1	2	122 (a)	1	0.8
Missouri	34	9	26	163	36	22
Montana	50	13	26	100	38	38
Nebraska	49	7	14	-----	Unicameral	-----
Nevada	21	5	24	42	19	45
New Hampshire	24	6	25	400	139	35
New Jersey	40 (a)	13	33	80 (a)	2	3
New Mexico	42 (a)	17	40	70	18	26
New York	61	3	5	150	11	7
North Carolina	50	17	34	120	38	32
North Dakota	49	10	20	98	20	20
Ohio	33	4	12	99	17	17
Oklahoma	48	2	4	101	19	19
Oregon	30	5	17	60	21	35
Pennsylvania	50	9	18	203	22	11
Rhode Island	50	11	22	100	15	15
South Carolina	46 (a)	1	2	124	11	9
South Dakota	35	9	26	70	21	30
Tennessee	33	5	15	99	24	24
Texas	31	5	16	150	20	13
Utah	29	6	21	75	16	21
Vermont	30	7	35	150	45	30
Virginia	40 (a)	15	38	100 (a)	25	25
Washington	49	10	20	98	41	42
West Virginia	34	12	35	100	35	35
Wisconsin	33	1	3	99	12	12
Wyoming	30	10	33	60	12	20

Note: Turnover calculated after 1994 legislative elections. Data were obtained from the 1995 edition of *State Elective Officials and the Legislatures*, published by The Council of State Governments.

(a) No election in 1994.

Table 3.5
THE LEGISLATORS: QUALIFICATIONS FOR ELECTION

State or other jurisdiction	House					Senate				
	Minimum age	U.S. citizen (years)	State resident (years)	District resident (years)	Qualified voter (years)	Minimum age	U.S. citizen (years)	State resident (years)	District resident (years)	Qualified voter (years)
Alabama	21	...	3 (a)	1	...	25	...	3 (a)	1	...
Alaska	21	...	3	1	★	25	...	3	1	★
Arizona	25	★	3	1	...	25	★	3	1	...
Arkansas	21	★	2	1	...	25	★	2	1	...
California	18	3	3	1	★	18	3	3	1	★
Colorado	25	★	...	1	...	25	★	...	1	...
Connecticut	18	...	...	★	★	18	...	...	★	★
Delaware	24	...	3 (a)	1	...	27	...	3 (a)	1	...
Florida	21	...	2	★	★	21	...	2	★	★
Georgia	21	★	2 (a)	1	...	25	★	2 (a)	1	...
Hawaii	18	...	3	(b)	★	18	...	3	(b)	★
Idaho	18	★	...	1	★	18	★	...	1	★
Illinois	21	★	...	2 (c)	...	21	★	...	2 (c)	...
Indiana	21	★	2	1	...	25	★	2	1	...
Iowa	21	★	1	60 days	...	25	★	1	60 days	...
Kansas	18	...	...	★	★	18	...	...	★	★
Kentucky	24	...	2 (a)	1	...	30	...	6 (a)	1	...
Louisiana	18	...	2	1	★	18	...	2	1	★
Maine	21	5	1	3 mo.	...	25	5	1	3 mo.	...
Maryland	21	...	1 (a)	6 mo. (d)	...	25	...	1 (a)	6 mo. (d)	...
Massachusetts	18	...	...	1	...	18	...	5	★	...
Michigan	21	★	...	(b)	★	21	★	...	(b)	★
Minnesota	21	...	1	6 mo.	★	21	...	1	6 mo.	★
Mississippi	21	...	4 (a)	2	★	25	...	...	2	4
Missouri	24	...	...	1 (e)	2	30	...	...	1 (e)	3
Montana	18	...	1	6 mo. (f)	...	18	...	1	6 mo. (f)	...
Nebraska	U	U	U	U	U	21	...	...	1	★
Nevada	21	...	1 (a)	1	★	21	...	1 (a)	1	★
New Hampshire	18	...	2	★	...	30	...	7	★	...
New Jersey	21	...	2 (a)	1	★	30	...	4 (a)	1	★
New Mexico	21	...	...	★	...	25	...	...	★	...
New York	18	★	5	1 (g)	...	18	★	5	1 (g)	...
North Carolina	(h)	★	1	1	★	25	...	2 (a)	1	★
North Dakota	18	...	1	(b)	★	18	...	1	(b)	★
Ohio	18	...	...	1	★	18	...	...	1	★
Oklahoma	21	...	...	(b)	★	25	...	...	(b)	★
Oregon	21	★	...	1	...	21	★	...	1	...
Pennsylvania	21	...	4 (a)	1	...	25	...	4 (a)	1	...
Rhode Island	18	...	...	...	★	18	...	...	...	★
South Carolina	21	...	...	(b)	★	25	...	...	(b)	★

See footnotes at end of table.

THE LEGISLATORS: QUALIFICATIONS FOR ELECTION — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	House					Senate				
	Minimum age	U.S. citizen (years)	State resident (years)	District resident (years)	Qualified voter (years)	Minimum age	U.S. citizen (years)	State resident (years)	District resident (years)	Qualified voter (years)
South Dakota	25	★	2	(b)	★	25	★	2	(b)	★
Tennessee	21	★	3 (a)	1 (b)	★	30	★	3	1 (b)	★
Texas	21	★	2	1	★	26	★	5	1	★
Utah	25	★	3	6 mo. (b)	★	25	★	3	6 mo. (b)	★
Vermont	18	...	2	1	...	18	...	2	1	...
Virginia	21	...	1	★	★	21	...	1	★	★
Washington	18	★	...	(b)	★	18	...	...	(b)	★
West Virginia	18	...	5 (a)	1	★	25	...	5 (a)	1	★
Wisconsin	18	...	1	(b)	★	18	...	1	(b)	★
Wyoming	21	★	(a)	1	...	25	★	(a)	1	...
Dist. of Columbia	U	U	U	U	U	18	...	1	★	★
American Samoa	25	★ (i)	5	1	...	30 (j)	★ (i)	5	1	...
Guam	U	U	U	U	U	25	★	5	...	...
No. Mariana Islands	21	...	3	...	★	25	...	5	...	★
Puerto Rico (k)	25	★	2	1 (l)	...	30	★	2	1 (l)	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	U	U	U	U	U	21	★	3	...	★

Sources: State constitutions and statutes.
 Note: Many state constitutions have additional provisions disqualifying persons from holding office if they are convicted of a felony, bribery, perjury or other infamous crimes.
 Key:
 U — Unicameral legislature; members are called senators, except in District of Columbia.
 ★ — Formal provision; number of years not specified.
 ... — No formal provision.
 (a) State citizenship requirement.
 (b) Must be a qualified voter of the district; number of years not specified.
 (c) Following redistricting, a candidate may be elected from any district that contains a part of the district in which he resided at the time of redistricting, and reelected if a resident of the new district he represents for 18 months prior to reelection.
 (d) If the district was established for less than six months, residency is length of establishment of district.
 (e) Only if the district has been in existence for one year; if not, then legislator must have been a one year

resident of the district(s) from which the new district was created.
 (f) Shall be a resident of the county if it contains one or more districts or of the district if it contains all or parts of more than one county.
 (g) After redistricting, must have been a resident of the county in which the district is contained for one year immediately preceding election.
 (h) A conflict exists between two articles of the constitution, one specifying age for House members (i.e., "qualified voter of the state") and the other related to general eligibility for elective office (i.e., "every qualified voter . . . who is 21 years of age . . . shall be eligible for election").
 (i) Or U.S. national.
 (j) Must be registered matai.
 (k) Read and write the Spanish or English language.
 (l) When there is more than one representative district in a municipality, residence in the municipality shall satisfy this requirement.

Table 3.6
SENATE LEADERSHIP POSITIONS — METHODS OF SELECTION

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>President</i>	<i>President pro tem</i>	<i>Majority leader</i>	<i>Assistant majority leader</i>	<i>Majority floor leader</i>	<i>Assistant majority floor leader</i>	<i>Majority whip</i>	<i>Majority caucus chairman</i>	<i>Minority leader</i>	<i>Assistant minority leader</i>	<i>Minority floor leader</i>	<i>Assistant minority floor leader</i>	<i>Minority whip</i>	<i>Minority caucus chairman</i>
Alabama*	(a)	ES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	ES	AP	EC	...	...	...	EC	...	EC	...	...	...	EC	...
Arizona	ES	AP	EC	...	...	...	EC	...	EC	EC	...	...	EC	...
Arkansas	(a)	ES	EC	...	...	...	...	...	EC	...	...	...	...	...
California*	(a)	ES	...	...	EC	...	EC	EC	...	...	EC	...	EC	EC
Colorado	ES	ES	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC
Connecticut (b)	(a)	ES	EC	AT,AL/5	...	...	AT,AL	...	EC	AL/8	...	...	AL	...
Delaware	(a)	EC (c)	EC	...	...	...	EC	...	EC	...	...	...	EC	...
Florida	ES	ES	AP	...	...	...	...	...	EC (d)	EC (e)	EC/2	...	...	...
Georgia	(a)	ES	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC
Hawaii	ES	ES (f)	EC	...	EC	...	EC	EC (g)	EC	...	EC	...	...	...
Idaho	(a)	ES	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC
Illinois	ES (h)	...	(h)	AP/6	...	...	...	AP	EC	AL/5	...	...	...	AL
Indiana	(a)	ES	...	...	AT	AT	AT	EC	...	...	EC	EC	EC	EC
Iowa	ES	ES	EC	EC	...	...	...	...	EC	EC	...	...	...	...
Kansas (i)	ES	ES (f)	EC	EC (j)	...	...	EC (k)	(j)	EC	EC	...	...	EC	EC
Kentucky	ES	ES	...	...	EC	...	EC	EC	...	...	EC	...	EC	EC
Louisiana*	ES	ES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine	ES	AP (l)	EC (m)	EC (m)	(m)	(m)	...	...	EC (m)	EC (m)	(m)	(m)	...	...
Maryland (n)	ES	ES	AP (o)	AP,AL (p)	(o)	(p)	AP,AL	...	EC	...	...	...	EC	...
Massachusetts*	EC (q)	...	AP	AP/2	...	...	...	(q)	EC (q)	AL/3	...	...	...	(q)
Michigan	(a)	ES	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Minnesota*	ES	ES	EC	EC	...	...	AL/4	...	EC	EC/4	...	...	EC (r)	...
Mississippi*	(a)	ES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri	(a)	ES	...	...	EC	EC	...	EC	...	...	EC	EC	...	EC
Montana	ES	ES	...	...	ES	...	ES	...	...	...	ES	...	ES	...
Nebraska (U)	(a)	ES (s)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nevada	(a)	ES	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...
New Hampshire (t)	ES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey (u)	ES	ES	EC	EC/3	...	...	...	...	EC	EC/3	...	...	EC	...
New Mexico	(a)	ES	EC (v)	...	EC (v)	...	EC	EC	EC	...	EC	...	EC	EC
New York* (w)	(a)	ES (x)	(x)	AT/2	...	...	AT	AT (y)	EC	AL/3	...	...	AL	AL (y)
North Carolina (z)	(a)	ES	EC	...	...	...	EC	...	EC	...	...	...	EC	...
North Dakota	(a,aa)	ES	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...	...	EC	EC
Ohio (bb)	ES (q)	ES	...	...	...	...	ES	(q)	ES (q)	ES	...	...	ES	(q)
Oklahoma	(a)	ES	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Oregon	ES	ES	EC	AL/7	...	...	AL	(q)	EC (q)	EC	...	...	EC/4	(q)
Pennsylvania	(a)	ES	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC
Rhode Island (z)	(a)	ES	EC	AL/6 (cc)	...	...	AL	...	EC	AL/2 (cc)	...	...	AL	...
South Carolina*	(a)	ES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota	(a)	ES	EC	EC	...	...	EC/2	...	EC	EC	...	...	EC/2	...
Tennessee	ES (s)	AP (dd)	EC (dd)	...	...	...	...	EC (dd)	EC (dd)	...	...	...	...	EC (dd)
Texas	(a)	ES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah	ES	...	EC	...	...	...	EC	...	EC	...	...	...	EC	...
Vermont	(a)	ES	EC	EC (ee)	...	...	(ee)	...	EC	EC (ee)	...	...	(ee)	...

See footnotes at end of table.

SENATE LEADERSHIP POSITIONS — METHODS OF SELECTION — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	President	President pro tem	Majority leader	Assistant majority leader	Majority floor leader	Assistant majority floor leader	Majority whip	Majority caucus chairman	Minority leader	Assistant minority leader	Minority floor leader	Assistant minority floor leader	Minority whip	Minority caucus chairman
Virginia	(a)	EC	EC	...	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Washington (ff)	(a)	ES	EC	...	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC (gg)	...	EC (gg)	EC (gg)	EC (gg)	EC (gg)
West Virginia	ES	AP	AP	...	...	...	AP	...	EC	...	...	...	AL	...
Wisconsin	ES	ES	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC
Wyoming	ES	ES (f)	...	...	EC	...	EC	EC	...	...	EC	...	EC	EC
Dist. of Columbia (U)	(hh)	(ii)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Samoa	ES	ES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam (U)	ES (s)	ES (f)	EC	EC	...	...	EC	...	EC	EC	...	...	EC	...
No. Mariana Islands	ES (h)	...	(h)	...	ES (jj)	...	...	...	EC	...	...	...	...	...
Puerto Rico	ES (q)	ES (f)	EC	...	EC (kk)	...	...	(q)	EC/2 (q)	...	EC (kk)	...	...	(q)
U.S. Virgin Islands (U)	ES	ES (f)	ES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, 1996, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1994-95*.

Note: In some states, the leadership positions in the Senate are not empowered by the law or by the rules of the chamber, but rather by the party members themselves. Entry following slash indicates number of individuals holding specified position.

Key:

- ES — Elected or confirmed by all members of the Senate.
- EC — Elected by party caucus.
- AP — Appointed by president.
- AT — Appointed by president pro tempore.
- AL — Appointed by party leader.
- (U) — Unicameral legislative body.
- ... — Position does not exist or is not selected on a regular basis.
- (a) Lieutenant governor is president of the Senate by virtue of the office.
- (b) Additional positions include deputy president pro tem, two deputy majority leaders (EC), minority leader pro tem, and two deputy minority leaders (appointed by minority leader and approved by party caucus).
- (c) Approved by Senate members.
- (d) Preferred title is Republican leader.
- (e) Official title is minority leader pro tempore.
- (f) Official title is vice president. In Guam, vice speaker.
- (g) Official title is majority caucus leader.
- (h) President also serves as majority leader.
- (i) Additional positions include minority caucus policy chair (EC).
- (j) Assistant majority leader also serves as majority party caucus chairperson.
- (k) Official title is assistant majority leader/whip.
- (l) Appointed only in the president's absence.
- (m) Majority leader also serves as majority floor leader; assistant majority leader also serves as assistant majority floor leader; minority leader also serves as minority floor leader; assistant minority leader also serves as assistant minority floor leader.
- (n) Other positions include deputy majority whip and assistant deputy majority whip; both positions are appointed by president and majority leader.
- (o) Majority leader also serves as majority floor leader.
- (p) Official title is deputy majority leader. Also serves as assistant majority floor leader.

(q) President and minority floor leader are also caucus chairmen. In Ohio and Puerto Rico, president and minority leader. In Oregon, majority leader and minority leader.

(r) Official title is assistant minority leader/minority whip.

(s) Official title is speaker. In Tennessee, official also has the statutory title of "lieutenant governor."

(t) Additional positions include a Republican leader and a Democratic leader.

(u) Additional positions include deputy majority leader (EC), two deputy assistant minority leaders (EC), and minority leader pro tem (EC).

(v) Majority leader also serves as majority floor leader. Minority leader also serves as minority floor leader.

(w) Additional positions include vice-president pro tem (AT), deputy majority leader (AT), majority program development chairman (AT), deputy minority leader (AL), senior assistant majority leader (AT), majority conference vice-chairman (AT), minority conference vice-chairman (AL), majority conference secretary (AT), deputy majority whip (AT), majority steering committee chairman (AT), minority conference secretary (AL), assistant majority whip (AT), and assistant minority whip (AL).

(x) President pro tempore is also majority leader.

(y) Majority caucus chairman: official title is majority conference chairman. Minority caucus chairman: official title is minority conference chairman.

(z) Additional positions include deputy president pro tempore.

(aa) On the June 11, 1996 ballot, voters will decide whether to keep the lieutenant governor as president of the senate.

(bb) Additional positions include assistant president pro tempore (ES) and assistant minority whip (ES).

(cc) Assistant majority leader: official title is deputy majority leader. Assistant minority leader: official title is deputy minority leader.

(dd) President pro tem: official title is speaker pro tem. Official titles of majority party leaders: Democratic; official titles of minority party leaders; Republican.

(ee) Assistant majority leader also serves as majority whip. Assistant minority whip also serves as minority whip.

(ff) Additional positions include vice president pro tem (ES), majority assistant whip (EC), and Republican assistant whip (EC).

(gg) Customary title of minority party leaders is the party designation (Republican).

(hh) Chairman of the Council, which is an elected position.

(ii) Appointed by the chairman; official title is chairman pro tem.

(jj) Official title is floor leader.

(kk) Office title is alternate floor leader.

Table 3.7
HOUSE LEADERSHIP POSITIONS — METHODS OF SELECTION

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Speaker</i>	<i>Speaker pro tem</i>	<i>Majority leader</i>	<i>Assistant majority leader</i>	<i>Majority floor leader</i>	<i>Assistant majority floor leader</i>	<i>Majority whip</i>	<i>Majority caucus chairman</i>	<i>Minority leader</i>	<i>Assistant minority leader</i>	<i>Minority floor leader</i>	<i>Assistant minority floor leader</i>	<i>Minority whip</i>	<i>Minority caucus chairman</i>
Alabama*	EH	EH	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	EH	AS	EC	...	...	...	EC	...	EC	...	...	...	EC	...
Arizona	EH	AS	EC	...	...	...	EC	...	EC	EC	...	...	EC	...
Arkansas	EH	AS	EC	EC	...	...	EC	...	EC	EC	...	...	EC	...
California*	EH	EH	...	...	AS (a)	...	...	EC	...	...	EC	EC	AL/2 (b)	EC
Colorado	EH	AS	EC	EC	...	...	EC	EC	EC	EC	...	...	EC	EC
Connecticut (c)	EH	AS/3 (d)	EC	(e)	...	...	AS	...	EC	AL/8 (e)	...	...	AL/3	...
Delaware	EC (f)	...	EC	...	...	...	EC	...	EC	...	...	...	EC	...
Florida	EH	EH	AS	AS (g)	AS (g)	AS (g)	AS	EC	EC (g)	EC (g)	AL (g)	AL (g)	...	EC (g)
Georgia	EH	EH	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC
Hawaii	EH	EH (d)	EC	...	EC	EC	EC	...	EC	...	EC	EC	EC	...
Idaho	EH	...	EC	ec	...	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC
Illinois	EH	...	AS	AS/6	AS/2 (h)	AS/2 (h)	...	AS (h)	EC	AL/6	AL/2 (h)	...	...	AL (h)
Indiana	EH	AS	...	...	EC	EC	EC	EC	...	...	EC	(i)	(i)	(i)
Iowa	EH	EH	EC	ec	...	...	...	...	EC	EC	...	...	...	...
Kansas (j)	EH	EH	EC	EC	...	...	EC	EC	EC	EC	...	...	EC	EC
Kentucky	EH	EH	...	...	EC	...	EC	EC	...	...	EC	...	EC	EC
Louisiana*	EH	EH	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine	EH	AS (k)	EC (l)	EC (l)	(l)	(l)	...	...	EC (l)	EC (l)	(l)	(l)	...	...
Maryland (m)	EH	EH	AS (n)	AS (o)	(n)	AS	AS	EC	EC	AL (p)	...	...	EC	...
Massachusetts*	EC (q)	...	AS	AS/2	...	...	...	(q)	EC (q)	AL	...	...	...	(q)
Michigan	EH	EH	...	...	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Minnesota*	EH	AS	EC (r)	EC/4	(r)	...	...	...	EC (r)	AL/7	(r)	...	...	...
Mississippi*	EH	EH	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri	EH	EH	...	...	EC	EC	EC	EC	...	...	EC	EC	EC	EC
Montana	EH	EH	...	...	EH	...	EH	...	...	...	EH	...	EH	...
Nebraska	(s)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nevada	EH	EH	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...
New Hampshire	EH	AS (d)	AS	AS	...	...	AS	...	AS (t)	AL (t)	...	...	AL	...
New Jersey (u)	EH	EH	EC	EC/3	...	...	EC	EC (v)	EC	EC/3	...	...	EC	EC (v)
New Mexico	EH	...	EC (n)	...	EC (n)	...	EC	EC	EC	...	EC	...	EC	EC
New York (w)*	EH	AS	AS	AS	...	...	AS	AS (x)	EC	AL/2	...	...	AL	AL (x)
North Carolina	EH	EH	EC	...	...	...	EC	...	EC	...	...	...	EC	...
North Dakota	EH	...	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...	...	EC	...
Ohio (y)	EH (q)	EH	...	...	EH	EH	EH	(q)	EH (q)	EH	...	...	EH	(q)
Oklahoma (z)	EH	EH	...	...	AS	AS/7	AS/2	EC	...	...	EC	EC/3	EC/2	EC
Oregon	EH	EH	EC (aa)	AL/6	...	...	EC	(aa)	EC (aa)	AL/6	...	...	EC	(aa)
Pennsylvania	EH	...	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC	EC (bb)	...	...	...	EC (bb)	EC
Rhode Island (cc)	EH	AS (dd)	EC	EC/11 (o)	...	...	EC	...	EC	EC/3 (ee)	...	...	EC	...
South Carolina (ff)*	EH	EH	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC (gg)	...	EC	EC	...	...	EC	...

See footnotes at end of table.

HOUSE LEADERSHIP POSITIONS — METHODS OF SELECTION — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Speaker</i>	<i>Speaker pro tem</i>	<i>Majority leader</i>	<i>Assistant majority leader</i>	<i>Majority floor leader</i>	<i>Assistant majority floor leader</i>	<i>Majority whip</i>	<i>Majority caucus chairman</i>	<i>Minority leader</i>	<i>Assistant minority leader</i>	<i>Minority floor leader</i>	<i>Assistant minority floor leader</i>	<i>Minority whip</i>	<i>Minority caucus chairman</i>
South Dakota (hh)	EH	EH	EC	EC	...	...	EC/3	...	EC	EC	...	...	EC/2	...
Tennessee	EH	EH	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	...	EC	EC
Texas	EH	AS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah (ii)	EH	...	EC	...	...	...	EC	...	EC	...	...	...	EC	...
Vermont	EH	...	EC	EC (j)	...	...	(ij)	...	EC	EC (jj)	...	...	(ij)	...
Virginia	EH	...	EC (r)	...	(r)	...	...	EC	EC (r)	...	(r)	...	...	EC
Washington (kk)	EH	EH	EC	EC	EC	EC/2	EC (ll)	EC (mm)	EC	...	EC	EC/2	EC (nn)	EC
West Virginia	EH	AS	AS	...	...	...	AS	...	EC	AL	...	...	...	AL
Wisconsin	EH	EH	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC
Wyoming	EH	EH	...	...	EC	...	EC	EC	...	...	EC	EC	EC	EC
Dist. of Columbia	(s)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Samoa	EH	EH (d)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam	(s)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. Mariana Islands	EH (oo)	...	(oo)	...	EH (pp)	...	...	...	EC	...	...	...	...	...
Puerto Rico	EH (q)	EH (d)	EC	...	EC (qq)	...	...	(p)	(q)	...	EC (qq)	...	...	(q)
U.S. Virgin Islands	(s)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

HOUSE LEADERSHIP POSITIONS — METHODS OF SELECTION — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' legislative survey 1996, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1994-95*.

Note: In some states, the leadership positions in the house are not empowered by the law or by the rules of the chamber, but rather by the party members themselves. Entry following slash indicates number of individuals holding specified position.

Key:

- EH — Elected or confirmed by all members of the house.
- EC — Elected by party caucus.
- AS — Appointed by speaker.
- AL — Appointed by party leader.
- . . . — Position does not exist or is not selected on a regular basis.
- (a) Appointed by speaker, after consultation with members of supporting majority.
- (b) Appointed by minority floor leader.
- (c) Additional positions include four deputy majority leaders (appointed by majority leader) and three deputy minority leaders (appointed by minority leader and approved by party caucus).
- (d) Official title is deputy speaker. In Hawaii, American Samoa and Puerto Rico, vice speaker.
- (e) Three deputy majority leaders and twelve assistant majority leaders are appointed by speaker and approved by party caucus. Deputy minority leader at large, two deputy minority leaders and eight assistant minority leaders are appointed by minority leader.
- (f) Approved by house members.
- (g) Official titles: assistant majority leader is deputy majority leader, majority floor leader is majority floor whip, assistant majority floor leader is freshman majority whip, assistant minority leader is Republican leader pro tem. Other titles of minority floor leaders are designated by party affiliation (Republican).
- (h) Official titles: majority floor leader is deputy majority leader, majority caucus chairman is majority conference chairperson, minority floor leader is deputy minority leader, and minority caucus chairman is minority conference chairperson.
- (i) Appointed by minority floor leader.
- (j) Additional positions include minority agenda chair (EC) and minority policy chair (EC).
- (k) Appointed only in the speaker's absence.
- (l) Majority leader also serves as majority floor leader; assistant majority leader also serves as assistant majority floor leader; minority leader also serves as minority floor leader; assistant minority leader also serves as assistant minority floor leader.
- (m) Additional positions include 10 deputy majority whips.
- (n) Majority leader also serves as majority floor leader.
- (o) Official title is assistant majority leader.
- (p) Official title is assistant minority whip.
- (q) Speaker and minority leader are also caucus chairmen.
- (r) Majority leader also serves as majority floor leader; minority leader also serves as minority floor leader.

- (s) Unicameral legislature; see entries in Table 3.6, "Senate Leadership Positions — Methods of Selection."
- (t) Official titles: minority leader is Democratic leader and assistant minority leader is deputy Democratic leader.
- (u) Additional positions include four deputy speakers (EC), three assistant majority whips (EC), majority budget officer (EC), minority leader pro tem (EC), and three deputy minority leaders (EC).
- (v) Official titles: majority caucus chairman is majority conference leader and minority caucus chairman is conference chairman.
- (w) Additional positions: deputy speaker (AS), assistant speaker (AS), assistant speaker pro tem (AS), minority leader pro tem (AL), assistant minority leader pro tem (AL), deputy majority leader (AS), deputy minority leader (AL), deputy majority whip (AS), deputy minority whip (AL), assistant majority whip (AS), assistant minority whip (AL), majority conference vice-chairman (AS), minority conference vice-chairman (AL), majority conference secretary (AS), minority conference secretary (AL), majority steering committee chairman (AS), majority steering committee vice-chairman (AS), minority steering committee chairman (AL), minority steering committee vice-chairman (AL), majority program committee chairman (AS), and minority program committee chairman (AL).
- (x) Official titles: majority caucus chairman is majority conference chairman; minority caucus chairman is minority conference chairman.
- (y) Additional positions include assistant majority whip (EH) and assistant minority whip (EH).
- (z) Additional positions include assistant majority whip and minority caucus secretary.
- (aa) Majority leader also serves as majority caucus chairman; minority leader also serves as minority caucus chairman.
- (bb) Official titles: minority leader is Republican leader and minority whip is Republican whip.
- (cc) Additional positions include first deputy speaker (AS).
- (dd) Official title is senior speaker pro tem.
- (ee) Official title is deputy minority leader.
- (ff) Additional positions include two deputy majority whips, three assistant majority whips, and two freshman whips.
- (gg) Official title is chief deputy majority whip.
- (hh) Additional positions include three assistant majority whips (EC).
- (ii) Additional positions include assistant majority whip and assistant minority whip.
- (jj) Assistant majority leader also serves as majority whip; assistant minority leader also serves as minority whip.
- (kk) Additional positions include three assistant minority whips, all positions are established by caucus rule and can change each biennium.
- (ll) Additional positions include three assistant majority whips (EC).
- (mm) Additional position is caucus vice chair (EC).
- (nn) Additional positions include two assistant minority whips (EC).
- (oo) Speaker also serves as majority leader.
- (pp) Official title is floor leader.
- (qq) Official title is alternate floor leader.

LEGISLATURES

Table 3.8
METHOD OF SETTING LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION
(As of March 1995)

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Constitution</i>	<i>Legislature</i>	<i>Compensation commission</i>	<i>Legislators' salaries tied or related to state employees' salaries</i>
Alabama	★	...	★	...
Alaska	★	★ (a)	Tied to state employees' salary schedule for non-salaried employees.
Arizona	★ (b)	...
Arkansas	★
California	★
Colorado	★	...
Connecticut	★	...
Delaware	★	★ (c)	...
Florida	★	...	Tied to average percentage increase of state career service employees for the fiscal year just concluded.
Georgia	★	...	Automatic cost-of-living increases equal to 1/2 of percentage approved for state employees.
Hawaii	★ (d)	...
Idaho	★	★ (e)	...
Illinois	★ (f)	...
Indiana	★
Iowa	★	...
Kansas	★	...	Legislators receive same margin of increase given to all state employees.
Kentucky	★	★ (g)	...
Louisiana	★
Maine (h)
Maryland	★ (i)	...
Massachusetts	★	★	...
Michigan	★ (j)	...
Minnesota	★	(k)	...
Mississippi	★
Missouri	★	...	Legislators receive all cost-of-living increases given to state employees.
Montana	★	...	Tied to state employee pay schedule.
Nebraska	★	...	★	...
Nevada	★ (l)	★	...
New Hampshire	★
New Jersey	★
New Mexico	(m)	...
New York	★
North Carolina	★	...	Amount increased equal to the average increase received by state employees.
North Dakota	★	★	...
Ohio	★
Oklahoma	★	★ (n)	...
Oregon	★
Pennsylvania	★
Rhode Island	★
South Carolina	★
South Dakota	★
Tennessee	★
Texas	★
Utah	★	...
Vermont	★
Virginia	★
Washington	★	...
West Virginia	★	...
Wisconsin	★ (o)	...	Tied to pay plan of classified non-represented employees.
Wyoming	★
Dist. of Columbia	★	...	Tied to salary of highest paid government official.

METHOD OF SETTING LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION — Continued

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures.

Key:

★ — Method used to set compensation.

. . . — Method not used to set compensation.

(a) Alaska commission makes recommendations but does not have the force of law.

(b) Arizona commission recommendations are put on ballot for a vote of the people.

(c) Delaware legislature must reject recommendations within 30 days by joint resolution or pay recommendation becomes effective.

(d) Hawaii commission recommendations effective unless legislature or governor disapproves by official action.

(e) Idaho commission recommendations adopted unless rejected by the legislature prior to 25th day.

(f) Commission's recommendations take effect unless rejected by a resolution of both the house and senate.

(g) Commission must make a continual study of all matters relating to compensation and must report on or before December 1st of the year preceding

regular session.

(h) The Statutory Compensation Commission was repealed in 1993. Currently there is no statutory provision for changing legislators' salaries.

(i) Maryland commission meets before each four-year term of office and presents recommendations to General Assembly for its action.

(j) Michigan commission recommendations take effect unless rejected by two-thirds vote in each house.

(k) Compensation council makes recommendations by April 1 of odd-numbered years. These are subject to modification or rejection by a bill enacted into law.

(l) Legislature considers recommendations and may take any action deemed appropriate, except for increasing compensation for members during their present term in office.

(m) A proposed citizens' legislative compensation commission was defeated in 1992.

(n) Any change in compensation becomes effective on the 15th day following the succeeding general election.

(o) Approved by Joint Committee on Employment Relations.

LEGISLATURES

Table 3.9
LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION: REGULAR SESSIONS
(As of March 1995)

State or other jurisdiction	Salaries			Travel allowance (as of January 1995)		Per diem living expenses
	Regular sessions			Cents per mile	Round trips home to capital during session	
	Per diem salary (a)	Limit on days	Annual salary			
Alabama	\$10	105C	...	(b)	One	\$2,280/m plus \$50 three times/w for committee meetings attended (V). Out-of-state travel, actual expenses.
Alaska	\$24,012	...	...	\$151 (U).
Arizona	\$15,000	29	...	\$35/C during session (\$60 during session for out-of-Maricopa Cty. member). Per diem is for every calendar day during session (U).
Arkansas*	\$12,500	29 (c)	Weekly	\$82 for members more than 50 miles from capitol. Senate (U); House (V).
California	\$72,000	18	...	\$109 (W).
Colorado	\$17,500	20	...	\$45 (\$99 for members outside Denver metro area) (V).
Connecticut	\$16,760	21	...	None.
Delaware	\$26,000	(d)	...	None.
Florida	\$23,244	(e)	...	\$75 for first 40 days up to \$3,000 (V); \$75 for last 20 days (U).
Georgia	\$10,854	21	...	\$59 (committee and session days) (U) plus \$4,800/y expense allowance (V).
Hawaii	\$32,000	...	...	\$80 for members living outside Oahu. \$130 for official business out-of-state. When in recess more than 3 days, Oahu legislators receive \$10; non-Oahu legislators, \$80 (V).
Idaho	\$12,360	(f)	...	\$75 (\$40 for legislators who do not establish a second residence in Boise and up to \$25 mileage) (U except mileage). \$500/y expense allowance (U).
Illinois	\$42,265	25	...	\$81 (U).
Indiana	\$11,600	25	...	\$105 (U); tied to federal per diem.
Iowa	\$18,800	21	...	\$60 (\$45 for Polk Cty. members) (U). Limited to 110 C in odd y; 100 C in even y.
Kansas	\$63	...	...	28	...	\$73 (U).
Kentucky*	\$100	...	...	30	...	\$75/C (U).
Louisiana	\$16,800	26	...	\$75 (U).
Maine (g)	\$9,975 (1995) \$7,500 (1996)	22	...	For legislative session days and authorized committee meetings (V): \$38 lodgings or mileage in lieu of lodging. \$32 meals.
Maryland	\$28,840	27	...	Lodging not to exceed \$76; meals cannot exceed \$30 (V).
Massachusetts	\$46,410	...	...	\$13-50 depending on distance from capitol (U) plus \$2,400/y (U) expense allowance.
Michigan	\$49,155	...	...	None
Minnesota	\$29,675	29	...	House: \$48 (U); up to \$650/m housing during session. Senate: \$50 (U); up to \$600/m housing during session.
Mississippi	\$10,000	30	...	\$83 expense allowance (V).
Missouri	\$24,313.32	26	...	\$35 (V).
Montana*	\$57.06	90L (odd y)	...	29	...	\$50 (U).
Nebraska	\$12,000	27.5	...	\$73 (\$26 if member resides within 50 miles of capitol) (V).
Nevada*	\$130/L	60C + 15 interim	...	30	...	\$66/C (V).
New Hampshire	2 yr. term	\$200	38 for first 45 miles, 19 thereafter	...	None.

LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION: REGULAR SESSIONS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Salaries		Travel allowance (as of January 1995)			Per diem living expenses
	Regular sessions		Annual salary	Cents per mile	Round trips home to capital during session	
	Per diem salary (a)	Limit on days				
New Jersey	\$35,000	...	...	None.
New Mexico	25	One	\$75 (V). Limit of 60 L in odd y.
New York	\$57,500	29	...	\$89 (\$130 in New York City metro area and out-of-state travel); \$45/partial L (V).
North Carolina	\$13,951	29	...	\$104 subsistence allowance (U).
North Dakota	\$90/C	...	\$2,160	20	...	\$35 housing allowance; maximum of \$600/m during session (V).
Ohio	\$42,426.90	20.5	...	None.
Oklahoma	\$32,000	20.5	...	\$35 for those unable to reside at home (U).
Oregon*	22	...	\$1,093/m; plus \$75 (U).
Pennsylvania	\$47,000	20	...	\$733/m from 11/1/95-11/30/96 and \$8,800/y from 12/1/96-11/30/97
Rhode Island	\$5	60L	...	8 (h)	One/L (V) (h)	
South Carolina	\$10,400	25.5	...	\$83 (V).
South Dakota	\$4,267 (odd y) \$3,733 (even y)	24	...	\$75 (U).
Tennessee	\$16,500	24	...	\$90 (U).
Texas*	\$7,200	...	...	\$95 (U).
Utah	\$85	...	...	28	...	\$35 (U).
Vermont	(i)	30	...	\$50 for rent and \$37.50 for meals; commuters: \$32 for meals (U).
Virginia	Senate- \$18,000 House- \$17,640	24	(j)	\$93/C (U); subject to taxation if member lives within 50 miles of capitol.
Washington	\$25,900	28	...	\$66 (U).
West Virginia	\$15,000	28.5	...	\$85 (U); noncommuters \$45 (U).
Wisconsin	\$38,056	26	...	\$75 (U). Members must certify number of days they are in Capitol each month.
Wyoming	\$125 (k)	...	...	35	...	\$80 (U).
Dist. of Columbia	\$80,605	...	...	None.

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures.

Note: In many states, legislators who receive an annual salary or per diem salary also receive an additional per diem amount for living expenses. Consult appropriate columns for a more complete picture of legislative compensation during sessions. For information on interim compensation and other direct payments and services to legislators, see Table 3.10, "Legislative Compensation: Interim Payments and Other Direct Payments."

* — Biennial session. In Arkansas, Oregon and Texas, legislators receive an annual salary.

Key:

- C — Calendar day
- L — Legislative day
- (U) — Unvouchered
- (V) — Vouchered
- d — day
- w — week
- m — month
- y — year
- ... — Not applicable

(a) Legislators paid on a per diem basis receive the same rate during a special session.

(b) Tied to state employee mileage rate.

(c) Mileage at .30/mile for legislators residing more than 50 miles from the capitol.

(d) Official business only.

(e) Varies - Funds come from office expense allowance.

(f) Up to \$25 during session.

(g) Legislator's salary for 1st regular session reflects a 5% decrease from statutory salary.

(h) Limit of 60 L.

(i) Annualized salary will be \$7,680 - \$8,160 depending on weeks in session in 1995.

(j) Senators also receive one round trip/w and one round trip/session at .24/mile.

(k) Includes non-business days.

Table 3.10
LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION: INTERIM PAYMENTS AND OTHER DIRECT PAYMENTS

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Per diem compensation and living expenses for committee or official business during interim (as of February 1995)</i>	<i>Other direct payments or services to legislators (as of January 1995)</i>
Alabama	\$40	\$1,900/m for direct expenses (U).
Alaska	\$65 (U); must work at least 4 hrs. or attend public meeting.	\$6,000/y for postage, stationary and other legislative expenses.
Arizona	\$35 (\$60 for out-of-Maricopa Cty. members plus one round trip/w at .25 1/2 mile).	None.
Arkansas	Senate: \$76 for select committee meetings + .25/mile (U); House: \$82 for committee + .29/mile (V).	\$9,000/y for legislators residing more than 50 miles from the Capitol, \$13,800/y for legislators residing within 50 miles of the Capitol.
California	\$109 for authorized travel; may receive more if lodging portion exceeds \$109.	\$n/r. Senate has an allowance for district offices. The Assembly allowance covers both Capitol and district expenses.
Colorado	\$99 plus all actual and necessary travel and subsistence expenses (V).	None.
Connecticut	None.	Office allowance; Senate, \$4,500/y; House, \$3,500/y. No staffing allowance.
Delaware	None.	\$5,500/y for office expenses. No staffing allowance.
Florida	\$50 or up to actual amount for single occupancy room and meals (V).	\$1,500 to \$2,000/month for Senate; \$1,500/month for House. Covers district office expenses except for staff, computers and fax. The House provides one aide and one secretary per Representative. Senate provides three to four staff positions per Senator.
Georgia	\$59 plus .21/mile for in-state travel (V); actual expenses for out-of-state travel (V).	\$4,800/y reimbursable expense account. If the member requests and provides receipts, the member is reimbursed for personal services, office equipment, rent, supplies, transportation, telecommunications, etc.
Hawaii	\$10 on island residence; \$80 on another island; \$130 for out-of-state travel (V).	No office allowance. staff allowance of \$4,500/m for House; Senate amount depends on size and responsibility of committee.
Idaho	None.	\$500/y for unvouchered constituent expense. No staffing allowance.
Illinois	\$79 (V). Senate: two round trips/m; House: one round trip/y. Mileage at .25/mile for one additional round trip each session.	Senators, \$57,000/y and Representatives \$47,000/y for office expenses, including district offices and staffing.
Indiana	\$95 (V).	Office expense allowance of \$25/d seven days/w during interim only.
Iowa	\$60 salary (\$60 in 1995) plus .21/mile, meals and lodging if necessary.	\$125/m for postage, travel, telephone, and district constituent relations. No staffing allowance.
Kansas	\$61.50 salary; \$74 expenses + .26/mile (V).	\$600/m during interim; secretarial staff provided during session.
Kentucky	Actual expenses (V).	District office allowance of \$950/m.
Louisiana	\$75 (V).	\$625/m for rent and/or vouchered, reimbursable expenses. New legislators receive \$1,500/m with possible yearly increase up to \$2,500.
Maine	\$55 salary; \$100 salary special sessions. \$32 maximum for meals; actual mileage and tolls; actual expenses for lodging (V).	None.
Maryland	Lodging can not exceed \$76; meals can not exceed \$30. (V)	Senators \$16,765/y. Delegates \$15,507/y for office rent, supplies, postage, etc. Members must document expenses. No additional staffing allowance.
Massachusetts	\$5-50 depending on distance from capitol.	\$300/m office expenses; \$25,458 staffing allowance for one aide.
Michigan	None.	\$8,925/y for 1994.
Minnesota .....	.28/mile. House: \$48 (V), Senate: \$50 (V); meals cannot be claimed if per diem is taken.	None.
Mississippi	\$800/m (U).	None.
Missouri	None.	\$600/m to cover all office expenses, Capitol and district. \$300/m staffing allowance during interim (June to December).

LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION: INTERIM PAYMENTS AND OTHER DIRECT PAYMENTS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Per diem compensation and living expenses for committee or official business during interim (as of February 1995)</i>	<i>Other direct payments or services to legislators (as of January 1995)</i>
Montana	Actual expenses (V) up to statutory limit.	None.
Nebraska	Actual expenses for travel, meals, lodging.	Two full-time staff provided to each member.
Nevada	\$130/authorized meeting day. Actual travel expenses. \$58 for in-state meetings (U); \$24 (U) plus lodging (V) for out-of-state travel.	None.
New Hampshire	None.	None.
New Jersey	Some reimbursement for authorized conference travel.	\$750/y for supplies. \$70,000/y for district office personnel.
New Mexico	\$75 + .25/mile for committee meetings.	None.
New York	\$89 (\$130 for New York City and out-of-state travel); \$45/half session d (V).	\$165,000 base allowance for Senate staff covers both district and Capitol; geographic location, seniority and leadership responsibilities will cause variations; only one district office is permitted.
North Carolina	\$13,026 annual salary and \$522/m expense allowance.	\$6,708/y (effective 1/25/95).
North Dakota	\$62.50/actual days spent on committee work. Mileage, lodging and meals: based on state employee rate.	None.
Ohio	Actual travel expenses.	None.
Oklahoma	\$25 for meeting (U); mileage for interim meetings.	\$350/y for unvouchered office supplies plus seven rolls of stamps.
Oregon	\$73 for committees and task force meetings (V). Interim expense allowance of \$400-\$500/m depending on district size.	May use \$400-\$500/m expense allowance for office expenses during interim. Staffing allowance: \$3,465/m during session; \$1,100/m during interim.
Pennsylvania	\$88 for meals and lodging (V).	District expenses: Senate, \$27,500/y; House, \$800/m for rent, equipment and utilities, \$200/m for phone and utilities, + \$10,000/y for additional district expenses. No separate staffing allowance.
Rhode Island	None.	None.
South Carolina	\$35 (V) plus mileage.	\$300/m for in-district expenses; \$500/y for postage and mailings. Senate: \$2,400/y for postage and telephone and additional \$1,000 for committee chairs. House: \$1,800/y for telephone; \$600 for postage.
South Dakota	\$75/meeting (U); travel expenses at state rates (V).	None.
Tennessee	\$90 (U in-state; V out-of-state).	District office expenses of \$525/m (U). For office assistance, telephone, postage, etc.
Texas	\$95 when in capital; limited to 10 days/m (V).	\$25,000/m Senate staffing allowance includes secretarial and other staff and interstate travel for members' staff.
Utah	\$35 (V) .28/mile from home to Capitol. (outside Salt Lake and Davis Cty. members, additional \$50 if overnight stay).	None.
Vermont	Actual expenses (V). Capped at state employee rates.	None.
Virginia	\$100 salary. Actual expenses (V).	\$750/m; Leadership receives \$1,000/m. Covers any costs related to operation of the district office. This allowance is unvouchered and subject to federal and state income taxes. Legislators receive a staffing allowance of \$18,000/y; leadership receives additional funds for staff.
Washington	\$66 (U).	Maximum \$1,350/quarter for district office, supplies and equipment not furnished by legislatures. No staffing allowance.
West Virginia	\$100, not to exceed \$3,000/y; \$85 per diem, \$45 for non-commuters (U).	None.
Wisconsin	\$73 (U); Senators \$75/m; Assemblymen \$25/m; .26/mile anytime legislature is in session fewer than three days/m.	Senators receive \$26,585 for a 2-year session. Covers district mailings, mileage, supplies, postage, etc. Senators receive \$142,230 for a 2-year session for staffing. Assembly members receive \$13,000 office account for 2-year session; covers same expenses as Senate.
Wyoming	\$125 (V); \$80 per diem (V).	None.
Dist. of Columbia	\$118 for out-of-town travel (V).	None.

See footnotes at end of table.

LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION: INTERIM PAYMENTS AND OTHER DIRECT PAYMENTS — Continued

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures.

Note: For more information on legislative compensation, see Table 3.9, "Legislative Compensation: Regular Sessions."

Key:

(U) — Unvouchered.

(V) — Vouchered.

d — day.

m — month.

w — week.

y — year.

n/r — not reported.

Table 3.11
ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR SENATE LEADERS
(As of March 1995)

<i>State</i>	<i>President</i>	<i>President pro tem</i>	<i>Majority leader</i>	<i>Minority leader</i>	<i>Other</i>
Alabama	(a) 0	...	...	...
Alaska	\$500/y	...	0	0	
Arizona	0	0	0	0	(b)
Arkansas	(a) \$1,500/y	0	0	0	
California	(a) \$14,400/y	\$7,200/y	\$7,200/y	\$7,200/y	
Colorado	0	0	0	0	(c)
Connecticut	(a) \$6,400/y	\$5,290/y	\$5,290/y	\$5,290/y	Dep. Maj. Ldr., Dep. Min. Ldr.: \$3,860/y; Asst. Maj. Ldr., Asst. Min. Ldr., and Cmte. Chairs: \$2,540/y.
Delaware	(a)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
Florida	\$9,036/y	0	0	0	
Georgia	(a,d)	\$4,800/y	\$2,400	\$2,400	Admn. Floor Ldr. \$2,400; Asst. Admn. Floor Ldr. \$1,200.
Hawaii	\$5,000/y	0 (e)	0	0	
Idaho	(a)	\$3,000/y	0	0	
Illinois	\$16,720/y (f)	...	(c)	N.A.	Asst. Maj. Ldr.: \$12,504/y; Asst. Min. Ldr.: \$12,540/y; Maj. Caucus Chair, Min. Caucus Chair: \$12,540/y. Asst. Pres. Pro Tem: \$4,000/y; Maj. Floor Ldr., Maj. Caucus Chair: \$500; Min. Asst. Floor Ldr., Min. Caucus Chair: \$4,500/y; Maj. and Min. Whips: \$150/y. Speaker Pro Tem: \$1,100.
Indiana	(a)	\$6,500/y	\$5,000/y	\$5,500/y	
Iowa	\$9,800/y	\$1,000/y	\$10,200/y	\$10,200/y	
Kansas	\$816.25/m	\$416.58/m (b)	\$751.10/m	\$751.10/m	Asst. Maj. and Min. Ldrs., Senate Vice President, and Speaker Pro Tem all: \$424.95/m.
Kentucky	\$25/d	\$15/d	\$20/d	\$20/d	Maj. Caucus Chair, Min. Caucus Chair, Maj. Whip, Min. Whip: \$15/d.
Louisiana	\$32,000/y	0	...	...
Maine	\$14,962.50/y	0	\$12,468.75/y	\$11,221.88/yr	
Maryland	\$10,000/y	0	0	0	
Massachusetts	\$35,000/y	...	\$22,500/y	\$22,500/y	
Michigan	(a)	0	0	0	
Minnesota	N.A.	0	\$11,191.56/y	\$11,191.56/y	
Mississippi	(a)	0	...	...
Missouri	(a)	\$2,500/y	\$1,500/y	\$1,500/y	
Montana	\$5/d	0	...	...
Nebraska	(a)	0	...	...
Nevada	(a)	\$900/session; \$64/special session	\$900/session; \$64/special session	\$900/session; \$64/special session	
New Hampshire	\$25/y	...	0	0	
New Jersey	\$11,667/y	0	0	0	
New Mexico	(a)	0	0	0	
New York	(a)	\$30,000/y (f)	(f)	\$25,000/y	Other leadership positions: \$9,500 to \$24,500. Dep. Pres. Pro Tem: \$10,032/y expense allowance.
North Carolina	(a)	\$16,956/y	\$7,992/y	\$7,992/y	
North Dakota	(a)	0	\$10/d	\$10/d	
Ohio	\$23,706.83/y	\$17,913.80/y	...	\$17,913.80/y	Asst. Pres. Pro Tem: \$14,411.53/y; Maj. Whip: \$10,913.46/y; Asst. Min. Ldr.: \$12,663.90/y; Min. Whip: \$7,415.41/y; Asst. Min. Whip: \$1,958.68/y.
Oklahoma	(a)	\$14,944/y	\$10,304/y	\$10,304/y	Asst. Maj. Ldr.: \$10,304/y
Oregon	\$1,092/m	0	0	0	
Pennsylvania	(a)	\$26,370/y	\$21,097/y	\$21,097/y	Maj. Whip, Min. Whip: \$16,011/y; Maj. Caucus Chair, Min. Caucus Chair: \$9,983/y; Maj. Caucus Secy., Min. Caucus Secy.: \$6,593/y; Maj. Policy Chair, Min. Policy Chair: \$6,593/y; Maj. Caucus Admnr., Min. Caucus Admnr.: \$6,593/y
Rhode Island	(a)	0	0	0	
South Carolina	\$1,575/y (a)	\$7,500/y	...	...
South Dakota	(a)	0	0	0	
Tennessee	\$750/session plus \$5,700 local office expenses (a)	0	0	0	
Texas	(a)	0	...	...
Utah	\$1,000/y	...	\$500/y	\$500/y	
Vermont	\$50/wk during session (a)	0	0	0	

See footnotes at end of table.

LEGISLATURES

ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR SENATE LEADERS — Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>President</i>	<i>President pro tem</i>	<i>Majority leader</i>	<i>Minority leader</i>	<i>Other</i>
Virginia	(a)	0	0	0	
Washington	(a)	0	\$29,900/y	\$29,900/y	
West Virginia	\$50/d plus \$100/d for 80 days/calendar y	0	\$25/d	\$25/d	
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	
Wyoming	\$3/d	0 (e)	0	0	

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures.
Note: This table reflects the amount paid the leadership in addition to their regular legislative compensation.

Key:

- L — Legislative day.
- C — Calendar day in session.
- d — day.
- m — month.
- w — week.
- y — year.
- . . . — Position does not exist or is not selected on a regular basis.

- (a) Lieutenant governor is president of the Senate. In Tennessee, speaker of the Senate also has the statutory title of lieutenant governor.
- (b) Leaders receive four days of per diem in a 2-week period during interim.
- (c) All leaders receive \$99/day salary during interim when in attendance at cmte. or leadership meetings.
- (d) Lt. Governor receives \$59/day per diem for 40 session days.
- (e) Official title is vice president.
- (f) In Illinois, president also serves as majority leader. In New York, president pro tem also serves as majority leader.

Table 3.12
ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR HOUSE LEADERS
(As of March 28, 1995)

<i>State</i>	<i>Speaker</i>	<i>Speaker pro tem</i>	<i>Majority leader</i>	<i>Minority leader</i>	<i>Other</i>
Alabama	\$2/d, 60 d limit	0	...	...
Alaska	\$500/y	...	0	0	
Arizona (a)	0	0	0	0	
Arkansas	\$1,500/y	0	0	0	
California	\$14,400/y	0	\$7,200/y	\$7,200/y	
Colorado (b)	0	0	0	0	
Connecticut	\$6,400/y	\$3,860 (c)	\$5,290/y	\$5,290/y	Dep. Maj. Ldr., Dep. Min. Ldr.: \$3,860/y; Asst. Maj. Ldr., Asst. Min. Ldr., Cmte. Chairs:\$2,540/y.
Delaware	\$10,325/y	...	\$8,030/y	\$8,030/y	Maj. Whip, Min. Whip: \$5,162/y.
Florida	\$9,036/y	0	0	0	Appropriations Cmte. Mbrs: \$6,433.
Georgia	\$52,941/y	\$4,800/y	\$2,400/y	\$2,400/y	Admn. Flr. Ldr.: \$2,400; Asst. Admn. Flr. Ldr.: \$1,200.
Hawaii	\$5,000/y	0 (c)	0	0	
Idaho	\$3,000/y	...	0	0	
Illinois	\$16,720/y	...	\$16,720/y	N.A.	Asst. Maj., Asst. Min., Maj. Caucus Chair, Min. Caucus Chair: \$12,540/y.
Indiana	\$6,500/y	0	\$5,000/y	\$5,500/y	Maj. Caucus Chair: \$5,000; Min. Caucus Chair: \$4,500; Asst. Maj., Asst. Min. Flr. Ldrs.: \$3,500; Maj. Whip: \$3,500; Min. Whip: \$1,500.
Iowa	\$10,200/y	\$1,100/y	\$10,200/y	\$10,200/y	
Kansas	\$832.64/m	\$424.95/m	\$751.10/m	\$751.10/m	Asst. Maj. Ldr., Asst. Min. Ldr.: \$424.95/m.
Kentucky	\$25/d	\$15/d	\$20/d	\$20/d	Maj. Caucus Chair, Min. Caucus Chair, Maj. Whip, Min. Whip: \$15/d.
Louisiana	\$32,000/y	0	...	...
Maine (d)	\$14,962.50 1st regular session	0	\$12,468.75 1st regular session	\$12,468.75 1st regular session	Asst. Maj. Ldr., Asst. Min. Ldr.: \$11,221.87/ for 1st regular session.
Maryland	\$10,000/y	0	0	0	
Massachusetts	\$35,000/y	...	\$22,500/y	\$22,500/y	All other leaders: \$15,000/y.
Michigan	0 (e)	0	0	0	
Minnesota	\$11,191.56/y	0	\$11,191.56/y	\$11,191.56/y	
Mississippi	0	0	...	...
Missouri	\$2,500/y	\$1,500/y	\$1,500/y	\$1,500/y	
Montana	\$5/d	0	0	0	
Nebraska	-----	-----	-----	-----	Unicameral Legislature
Nevada	\$900/session; \$64/special session +\$2/d in session	\$900/session; \$64/special session	\$900/session; \$64/special session	\$900/session; \$64/special session	
New Hampshire	\$25/y	0 (c)	0	0	
New Jersey	\$11,667/y	0	0	0	
New Mexico	0	...	0	0	
New York	\$30,000/y	\$18,000/y	\$25,000/y	\$25,000/y	Dep. Spkr.: \$18,000/y; Min. Ldr. Pro Tem: \$15,000; Asst. Min. Ldr. Pro Tem: \$13,000; Maj. Whip: \$13,000; Min. Whip: \$12,000.
North Carolina	\$16,956/y	\$10,032/y	\$7,992/y	\$7,992/y	
North Dakota	\$10/d	...	\$10/d	\$10/d	
Ohio	\$23,706.83/y	0	0	\$17,913.80/y	
Oklahoma	\$14,944/y	\$10,304/y	\$10,304/y	\$10,304/y	
Oregon	\$1,092/m	0	0	0	
Pennsylvania	\$26,370/y	...	\$21,097/y	\$21,097/y	Maj. Whip, Min. Whip: \$16,011/y; Maj. Caucus Chair, Min. Caucus Chair: \$9,983/y; Maj. Caucus Secy., Min. Caucus Secy., Maj. Caucus Admnr., Min. Caucus Admnr., Maj. Policy Chair, Min. Policy Chair: \$6,593/y.
Rhode Island	\$5/d, 60 d limit	0 (c)	0	0	
South Carolina	\$11,000/y	\$3,600/y	0	0	
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	
Tennessee	\$750/session plus \$5,700 local office expenses	0	0	0	
Texas	\$7,200/y	0	...	...
Utah	\$1,000/y	...	\$500/y	\$500/y	
Vermont	\$50/wk	...	0	0	

See footnotes at end of table.

LEGISLATURES

ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR HOUSE LEADERS — Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Speaker</i>	<i>Speaker pro tem</i>	<i>Majority leader</i>	<i>Minority leader</i>	<i>Other</i>
Virginia	\$13,200/y	...	0	0	
Washington	\$33,900/y	0	\$25,900/y	\$29,900/y	
West Virginia	\$50/d plus \$100/d for 80 days/calendar y	0	\$25/d	\$25/d	
Wisconsin	\$25/m	0	0	0	
Wyoming	\$3/d	0	0	0	

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures.
Note: This table reflects the amount paid the leadership in addition to their regular legislative compensation.

Key:
 L — Legislative day.
 C — Calendar day in session.
 d — day.
 m — month.
 w — week.
 y — year.
 . . . — Position does not exist or is not selected on a regular basis.
 N.A. — Not available.

(a) Only additional compensation for leaders is a per diem for everyday of work during interim; other members get one day of per diem per week during interim.
 (b) All leaders receive \$99/d salary during interim when in attendance at cmte. or leadership matters.
 (c) Official title is deputy speaker; in Hawaii, vice speaker; in Rhode Island, senior speaker pro tem.
 (d) For 1st regular session.
 (e) Additional expense allowance of \$5,000.

Table 3.13
STATE LEGISLATIVE RETIREMENT BENEFITS
(As of March 28, 1995)

State or other jurisdiction	Participation	Requirements for regular retirement	Contribution rate	Monthly benefit estimates			Benefit formula	Same as state employee
				4 yrs.	12 yrs.	20 yrs.		
Alaska	Optional	Age 60	Employee 6.75%; employer 14.92%	Not yet vested	\$500.06	\$900.30	2% (first 10 yrs.); 2.25% (second 10 yrs.); or 2.5% (third 10 yrs.) x monthly salary avg. over highest consecutive yrs. x yrs. of service	Yes
Arizona	Mandatory	Age 65, 5+ yrs. service; age 62 & 10+ yrs. service; age 60 & 25+ yrs. service	7%	Not yet vested	\$600	\$1,000	4%/yr. of service x 3 yr. avg; maximum 80% of member's avg. yearly salary	No
Arkansas	Mandatory	Age 65 & 10 yrs. service; age 55 & 12 yrs. service; or 30 yrs. service	Non-contributory	Not eligible	\$420	\$700	\$35/mo. x yrs. service (a)	No
California (b)								
Colorado	Mandatory	Age 60 & 20 yrs. service	8% of gross salary	Not yet vested	\$350	\$729	2.5% x HAS x creditable service through 20 yrs. plus 1.5% x HAS for 21 through 40 yrs. Maximum benefit = 80% of employees HAS (c)	Yes
Connecticut	Mandatory	Age 70 & 5 yrs. service; age 62 & 10 yrs. service; age 60 & 25 yrs. service	0	Not yet vested	\$223	\$372	(.0133 x avg. annual salary) + [.005 x avg. annual salary in excess of breakpoint (specified dollar amount for each yr.)] x yrs. credited service	Yes
Delaware	Mandatory	Age 65 & 5 yrs. service; age 60 & 15 yrs. service; any age, 25 yrs. service	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	(d)	No
Florida	Mandatory	Age 62 & 8 yrs. service; or any age, 30 yrs. service	23.46%	0	\$697.32	\$1,162.20	3% x yrs. service x avg. final compensation = yrly.	Yes
Georgia	Optional	Age 60 & 8 yrs. service	Employee pays 4% + \$7; employer 5% + \$7	0	\$336 (e)	\$560 (e)	\$28 x yrs. service x reduction factor = monthly benefit. Employee is penalized 5% for each yr. below age 62	No
Hawaii	Optional	No age minimum; 10 yrs. legislative service	7.8%	0	\$19,364/yr	\$26,895	.035 x avg. final compensation x yrs. service + (total contributions divided by actuarial value of member's age at retirement)	No
Idaho	Mandatory	5 yrs. service minimum; age 65 unreduced; age 55 reduced	6.97%	\$77	\$236	\$383	Avg. monthly salary for highest 42 consecutive months x .01917 x months of service divided by 12	Yes
Illinois	Optional	Age 55, 8 yrs. service; age 62, 4 yrs. service	8½% for retirement; 2% for survivors; 1% for automatic increases for 11½% total	12% of final salary	45% of final salary	85% of final salary	3% of each of 1st 4 yrs.; 3½% for each of next 2 yrs.; 4% for each of next 2 yrs.; 4½% for next 4 yrs.; 5% for each yr. above 12	No
Indiana	Mandatory	None	Employee 5% of taxable income; employer 20%	Minimum \$966.66	Minimum \$2,900	Minimum \$4833.33	Defined contribution, paid in one lump sum at age 65	No

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE LEGISLATIVE RETIREMENT BENEFITS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Participation	Requirements for regular retirement	Contribution rate	Monthly benefit estimates			Benefit formula	Same as state employee
				4 yrs.	12 yrs.	20 yrs.		
Iowa	Optional	Age 55; no minimum for reduced benefits	3.7%	\$113.34	\$340	\$566.66	60% x avg of highest 3 yrs. x yrs. service divided by 30	Yes
Kansas	Optional	Age 55; 55-65, minimum 10 yrs. service	4%	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3 highest yrs. x 1.75% x yrs. service divided by 12	N.A.
Kentucky	Mandatory	No age minimum and 5 yrs. as legislator; 8 yrs. if legislator and other service credit	5% of estimated gross of \$27,500	0	\$962.40	\$1,374.96	Final compensation (last 60 month avg.) x yrs. service x 2.75%	No
Louisiana	Optional	Any age, 16 yrs. service; age 55, 12 legislative yrs. service; age 60, 10 yrs. service	11.5%	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Yrs. service x 3.5% x avg. compensation + \$300	Yes
Maine	Mandatory (f)	Age 62; any age, 25 yrs. service	Employee 7.65%; employer 11.07%	\$60	\$180	\$300	1/50 x avg. of highest 3 yrs. x yrs. service	No
Maryland	Optional	Age 50, 8 yrs. creditable service	5% of annual salary	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3% x current salary x yrs. service. Maximum benefit = 2/3 annual salary (g)	No
Massachusetts	Mandatory	Age 55, 6 yrs. service	Ranges from 5% - 8%	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Yes (h)
Michigan	Optional	Age 55, 5 yrs. service; Age + service = 70 with a minimum age of 50	9% before 12/1/94; 7% after 12/1/94	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Before 12/1/94: 4% x yrs. of service x final salary with a cap at 16 yrs. thereafter becomes 1%. After 12/1/94: 3% x yrs. of service x final salary	No
Minnesota	Mandatory	Age 62 (reduced annuity available at age 60), 6 yrs. service	9%	0	\$759	\$1,645	2.5% x 5 yr. avg. salary/yr. service, except yrs. served before 1979 earn 5% up to 8 yrs.	No
Mississippi	Mandatory	Age 60, 4 yrs. membership credit	7.25% on salary to maximum of \$125,000 annually	\$187	\$562.50	\$937.50	State employees: 1.875% x 4 yr. avg. x 1st 25 yrs.; 2% x 4 yr. avg x all yrs. over 25; minimum benefit: \$10 x yrs. of service = monthly benefit. Addl. for legislators: 50% of above based solely on legislative service.	No (i)
Missouri	Mandatory	Age 55, & 3 full biennial assemblies	Non-contributory	Not yet vested	\$900	\$1,500	\$150 x number of biennial assemblies	No
Montana	Optional	Age 60, 5 yrs. service	Employee 6.7%; employer 6.7%	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1/56 x yrs. service x final avg. salary	Yes
Nevada	Mandatory	Age 60, 10 yrs. service	15% of session salary	0	\$300	\$500	\$25 x yrs. service to a maximum of 30 yrs.	No
New Jersey	Mandatory	Age 60, 10 yrs. service	5%/yr.	None	\$1,750	\$3,500	N.A.	No
New Mexico (j)	Optional	Age 60, 10+ yrs.; 64, 8+ yrs., 63, 11+ yrs., 60, 12+ yrs. or any age and 14+ yrs.	\$100 per year	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	\$250 x yrs. of service (after 1959)	No

STATE LEGISLATIVE RETIREMENT BENEFITS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Participation	Requirements for regular retirement	Contribution rate	Monthly benefit estimates			Benefit formula	Same as state employee
				4 yrs.	12 yrs.	20 yrs.		
New York	Mandatory	Depends on tier set by date of initial membership; from between 55 to 62. Minimum 10 yrs. service	Varies (0-3%); depends on tier	0			1.66 x final 3 yr. avg. salary x yrs. service	Yes
North Carolina	Mandatory	Age 65, 5 yrs. service	36.07%	0	\$830.49	\$1,291.19	Final compensation x 4.02% x yrs. service. Monthly benefit maximum 75% of salary	No
Ohio	Optional	Age 60, 5 yrs. service; age 55, 25 yrs. service; any age, 30 yrs. service	Employee 8½%; employer 13.31%	0	N.A.	N.A.	2.1% of final avg. salary x first 30 yrs. service and 2.5% of final avg. salary for each yr. service over 30 yrs.	Yes
Oklahoma	Optional	Age 60, 6 yrs. service	4½%-10%	\$426.68 at 10%	\$1280.04 at 10%	\$2133.40 at 10%	Avg. participating salary x yrs. service x computation factor depending on optional contributions ranging from .019 x .040	No
Oregon	Optional	Age 55, 30 yrs. service	15.11% of subject wages	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1.67% x yrs. service and final avg. monthly salary	Yes
Pennsylvania	Optional	Age 50 or 21 yrs. service for those serving prior to 3/1/74. Others: age 50, 3 yrs. service	Service prior to 3/1/74: 18.75%; after 3/1/74, 5%	\$313	\$940	\$1,565	Prior to 3/1/73: 7.5% x avg. of 3 highest yrs. salary x yrs. service. All others: 2% x avg. salary of 3 highest yrs. x yrs. service	Similar
Rhode Island (k)	No							
South Carolina	Mandatory	Age 60, 30 yrs. service	10%	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4.82% of annual compensation x yrs. service	No
Tennessee	Optional	Age 55, 4 yrs. service	0	\$280	\$840	\$1,400	\$70 x yrs. service	No
Texas	Optional	Age 60, 8 yrs. service; age 50, 12 yrs. service	8%	Not eligible	\$1,704.34	\$2,840.56	2% x length of service x district judges salary.	No
Utah	Mandatory	Age 65, 4 yrs. service; age 62, 10 yrs. service	Non-contributory	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	\$10/mo. x yrs. service	No
Virginia	Mandatory	Age 55, 30 yrs. service; age 65, 5 yrs. service	9.92%	Not yet vested	\$426	\$710	1.5% of first \$13,200 of avg. final compensation + 1.65% of avg. final compensation in excess of \$13,200 x yrs. service	Yes
Washington	Optional	Age 65, 5 yrs. service; age 55, at least 20 yrs. service. Early retirement reduces benefits	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2% x service credit yrs. x avg. final compensation	No
West Virginia	Optional	Age 60, 5 minimum yrs. service; age 55 + yrs. service = 80	4.5%	Not eligible	\$300	\$500	Wages x 2% x yrs. service	Yes
Wisconsin	Mandatory	Age 57, 30 yrs. service	5.5%	\$253	\$761	\$1,268	2% x yrs. service x salary	Yes

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE LEGISLATIVE RETIREMENT BENEFITS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Participation	Requirements for regular retirement	Contribution rate	Monthly benefit estimates			Benefit formula	Same as state employee
				4 yrs.	12 yrs.	20 yrs.		
Dist. of Columbia	Mandatory	Age 62, 5 yrs. service	7% of wages	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Multiply high 3 yrs. average pay by indicator under applicable yrs. and months of service	Yes

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures.

Note: The following states do not have legislative retirement benefits: Alabama, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont and Wyoming.

Key:

N.A. — Not available

(a) House Speaker or Senate President Pro Tem is \$40/mo. x yrs. service.

(b) California proposition 140 (passed November 1990) terminated participation by legislators elected after January 1, 1991, in the Legislator's Retirement System.

(c) HAS = 1/12 x avg. 3 highest annual salaries earned during calendar yr. periods on which PERA contributions were paid. 15% limit applies to annual salary increases during 3 yrs. prior to retirement. Partial yr. salaries can be combined.

(d) The minimum amount of pension payable to an elected member of the General Assembly or a retired elected member of the General Assembly shall be computed by multiplying his or her years of service as an elected member of the General Assembly times the highest rate of payment being paid to any retired member of the General Assembly, such rate to be computed by dividing the monthly pension being paid to such retired

member by his or her years of service as an elected member of the General Assembly.

(e) Member is 62 with maximum benefit option. Delaware Code Ann. Tit. 29 Sec. 5527.

(f) Members may request a waiver if they can document that participation would increase their total tax liability.

(g) Current salary is established by the General Assembly compensation Commission which meets every 4 years.

(h) Plans are the same except that state employees are vested for 6 yrs.

(i) In addition to the plan covering state employees, Legislators have a supplemental plan whereby they pay a portion and the state pays a portion.

(j) New Mexico Supreme Court decided in 1995 that the legislative retirement program does not violate the state constitution.

(k) Constitution has been amended effective 1/95. Any legislator elected after this date is not eligible to join the State Retirement System, but will be compensated for \$10,000/yr. with cost of living increases to be adjusted annually.

Table 3.14
BILL PRE-FILING, REFERENCE, AND CARRYOVER

State	Pre-filing of bills allowed (b)	Bills referred to committee by:		Bill referral restricted by rule (a)		Bill carryover allowed (c)
		Senate	House	Senate	House	
Alabama	★ (d)	President (e)	Speaker	L	...	★ (f)
Alaska	★ (g)	President	Speaker	L	L	★
Arizona	★	President	Speaker	...	...	...
Arkansas	★	President	Speaker	L	L	...
California	(h)	Rules Cmte.	Rules Cmte.	L	...	★ (i)
Colorado	★	President	Speaker	...	...	...
Connecticut	★	Pres. Pro Tempore	Speaker	L	L	...
Delaware	★	Pres. Pro Tempore	Speaker	...	★	★
Florida	★	President	Speaker	M	M	...
Georgia	★ (j)	President (e)	Speaker	...	...	★
Hawaii	(k)	President	Speaker	...	...	★
Idaho	(l)	President (e)	Speaker	...	...	...
Illinois	★	Rules Cmte.	Rules Cmte.	...	...	★
Indiana	★	Pres. Pro Tempore	Speaker	M	...	...
Iowa	★	President	Speaker	M	M	★
Kansas	★	President	Speaker	M	M	★
Kentucky	★	Cmte. on Cmtes.	Cmte. on Cmtes.	L	L	...
Louisiana	★	President (m)	Speaker (m)	L	L	...
Maine	★ (n)	-----Secy. of Senate and Clerk of House (o)-----		...	...	★
Maryland	★	President	Speaker	M	M	...
Massachusetts	★	Clerk (m)	Clerk (m)	M	M	★
Michigan	...	Majority Ldr.	Speaker	...	...	★
Minnesota	★ (p)	President	Speaker	M	M	★
Mississippi	★	President (e)	Speaker	...	...	...
Missouri	★	Pres. Pro Tempore	Speaker	...	...	...
Montana	★	President	Speaker	...	...	...
Nebraska	★	Reference Cmte.	U	...	U	★ (q)
Nevada	★	(r)		L	...	...
New Hampshire	★	President	Speaker	...	L	★
New Jersey	★ (n)	President	Speaker	...	...	★
New Mexico	★	(s)	Speaker	M	M	...
New York	★	Pres. Pro Tempore (t)	Speaker	M	M	★
North Carolina	...	Clerk (u)	Speaker	M	M	★
North Dakota	★	President (e)	Speaker	M	M	...
Ohio	★	Reference Cmte.	Reference Cmte.	...	M	★
Oklahoma	★	Pres. Pro Tempore	Speaker	M	...	★
Oregon	★	President	Speaker	...	★	...
Pennsylvania	★	President (e)	Speaker	M	M	★
Rhode Island	★	President (e)	Speaker	L	M	★
South Carolina	★	President	Speaker	...	M	★
South Dakota	★	President (e)	Speaker	...	...	...
Tennessee	★	Speaker	Speaker	...	...	★
Texas	★	President (e)	Speaker	...	...	...
Utah	★	President	Speaker	...	...	...
Vermont	★	President (e)	Speaker	L	L	★
Virginia	★	Clerk	Clerk (v)	L	...	★
Washington	★	(w)		...	(w)	★
West Virginia	★	President	Speaker	...	...	★
Wisconsin	...	President	Speaker	...	...	★ (q)
Wyoming	★ (n)	President	Speaker	M	M	...

See footnotes at end of table.

LEGISLATURES

BILL PRE-FILING, REFERENCE, AND CARRYOVER — Continued

Source: State legislative rule books and manuals.

Key:

★ — Yes

. . . — No

L — Rules generally require all bills be referred to the appropriate committee of jurisdiction.

M — Rules require specific types of bills be referred to specific committees (e.g., appropriations, local bills).

U — Unicameral legislature.

(a) Legislative rules specify all or certain bills go to committees of jurisdiction.

(b) Unless otherwise indicated by footnote, bills may be introduced prior to convening each session of the legislature. In this column only: ★ — pre-filing is allowed in both chambers (or in the case of Nebraska, in the unicameral legislature); . . . — pre-filing is not allowed in either chamber.

(c) Bills carry over from the first year of the legislature to the second (does not apply in Arkansas, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon and Texas, where legislatures meet biennially). Bills generally do not carry over after an intervening legislative election.

(d) Except between the end of the last regular session of the legislature in any quadrennium and the organizational session following the general election.

(e) Lieutenant governor is the president of the Senate.

(f) No motion to carry over all bills on the calendar to reach a certain bill shall be in order.

(g) Maximum 10 bills per member.

(h) California has a continuous legislature. Members may introduce bills at any time during the biennium.

(i) Bills introduced in the first year of the regular session and passed by the house of origin on or before January 30 of the second year are “carryover bills.”

(j) Pre-filing of bills allowed; however, must formally file again when the sessions starts.

(k) House only in even-numbered years.

(l) House members may prefile bills during the first 10 days in December before the next regular legislative session.

(m) Subject to approval or disapproval. Louisiana—majority members present. Massachusetts—by presiding officer and Committee on Steering and Policy.

(n) Prior to convening of first regular session only.

(o) For the joint standing committee system. Secretary of the Senate and clerk of House, after conferring, suggest an appropriate committee reference for every bill, resolve and petition offered in either house. If they are unable to agree, the question of reference is referred to a conference of the president of the Senate and speaker of the House. If the presiding officers cannot agree, the question is resolved by the Legislative Council.

(p) Prior to convening of second regular session only.

(q) Any bill, joint resolution on which final action has not been taken at the conclusion of the last general-business floor period in the odd-numbered year shall be carried forward to the even-numbered year.

(r) Motion for referral can be made by any member.

(s) Senator introducing the bill endorses the name of the committee to which the bill is referred. If an objection is made, the Senate determines the committee to which the bill is referred.

(t) Also serves as majority leader.

(u) Under the supervision of the chairman of the Senate Committee on Rules and Operation.

(v) Under the direction of the speaker.

(w) By the membership of the chamber.

Table 3.15
TIME LIMITS ON BILL INTRODUCTION

<i>State</i>	<i>Time limit on introduction of bills</i>	<i>Procedures for granting exception to time limits</i>
Alabama	Senate: 24th day of regular session (a). House: no limit	Majority vote after consideration by Rules Committee.
Alaska	35th C day of 2nd regular session (b).	2/3 vote of membership (concurrent resolution).
Arizona	House: 29th day of regular session; 10th day of special session. Senate: 22nd day of regular session; 10th day of special session.	Permission of Rules Committee.
Arkansas	55th day of regular session (50th day for appropriations bills).	2/3 vote of membership of each house.
California	March 5 of odd-year sessions; Feb. 25 of even-year session (c).	Approval of Committee on Rules and 2/3 vote of membership.
Colorado	House: 22nd L day of regular session. Senate: 17th L day of regular session (d).	House, Senate Committees on Delayed Bills may extend deadline.
Connecticut	Depends on schedule set out by joint rules adopted for biennium (e).	2/3 vote of members present.
Delaware	House: no limit. Senate: no limit.	
Florida	House: noon 1st day of regular session; committee bills noon 14th day of regular session (d,f). Senate: noon 4th L day of regular session (d,g).	Committee on Rules and Calendar determines whether existence of emergency compels bill's consideration.
Georgia	House: 30th L day of regular session because of Senate ruling. Senate: 33rd L day of regular session.	House: unanimous vote. Senate: 2/3 vote of membership.
Hawaii	Actual dates established during session.	Majority vote of membership.
Idaho	House: 20th day of session (f); 35th day of session (h). Senate: 12th day of session (f); 35th day of session (h).	
Illinois	House: determined by speaker (d,f). Senate: determined by president.	House: rules governing limitations may not be suspended except for bills determined by a majority of members of the Rules Comm. to be an emergency bill, & appropriations bills implementing the budget.
Indiana	House: Jan. 24 1st regular session; Jan. 10 of 2nd regular session. Senate: Jan. 20 of 1st regular session; Jan. 10 of 2nd regular session.	Senate: rules may be suspended by affirmative vote of majority of members; suspensions approved by Rules Committee, adopted by majority of members present. House: 2/3 vote of membership. Senate: consent of Rules and Legislative Procedures Committee.
Iowa	House: Friday of 7th week of 1st regular session (f, i, j); Friday of 2nd week of 2nd regular session (f, i, j). Senate: Friday of 7th week of 1st regular session (f, i); Friday of 2nd week of 2nd regular session (f, i).	Constitutional majority.
Kansas	29th C day in 1995 and 1996 regular sessions; 36th day of regular session for committees (k).	Resolution adopted by majority of members of either house may make specific exceptions to deadlines.
Kentucky	House: 38th L day of regular session. Senate: no introductions during last 20 L days of session.	Majority vote of membership of each house.
Louisiana	30th C day of odd-year session; 10th C day of even-year session.	2/3 vote of elected members of each house.
Maine	1st Wednesday in December of 1st regular session; deadlines for 2nd regular session established by Legislative Council.	Approval of majority of members of Legislative Council.
Maryland	No introductions during last 35 C days of regular session.	2/3 vote of elected members of each house.
Massachusetts	1st Wednesday in December even-numbered years, preceding regular session (l). 1st Wednesday in November odd-numbered years, preceding regular session (l).	2/3 vote of members present and voting.
Michigan	No limit.	
Minnesota	House: Actual date established during session (f, m). Senate: no limit.	2/3 vote of members.
Mississippi	No introductions after 21st day of session (d,n).	2/3 vote of members present and voting.
Missouri	60th L day of regular session (d).	Majority vote of elected members each house; governor's request for consideration of bill by special message.
Montana	General bills & resolutions: 10th L day; revenue bills: 17th L day; committee bills and resolutions: 36th L day; committee bills implementing provisions of a general appropriation act: 75th L day; committee revenue bills: 62nd L day interim study resolutions: 75th L day (d,o).	2/3 vote of members.
Nebraska	10th L day of any session (d,p).	3/5 vote of elected membership for standing or special committees to introduce bills after 10th L day.
Nevada	15th C day of regular session (q).	Affirmative vote of majority of members elected.
New Hampshire	Actual dates established during session. 1995–House: Jan 13 (d), Senate: Jan 12 (d).	2/3 vote of members present.

See footnotes at end of table.

LEGISLATURES

TIME LIMITS ON BILL INTRODUCTION — Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Time limit on introduction of bills</i>	<i>Procedures for granting exception to time limits</i>
New Jersey	Assembly: No printing of bills after September 1 during 2nd session. Senate: no limit.	Majority vote of members.
New Mexico	28th C day of odd-year session (d,r); 13th C day of even-year session (d,r).	2/3 vote of membership of each house.
New York	Assembly: for unlimited introduction of bills, 1st Tuesday in March; for introduction of 10 or fewer bills, last Tuesday in March (s,t). Senate: 1st Tuesday in March (t,u).	Unanimous vote.
North Carolina	House: 3rd Wednesday in February of 1st biennial session (v). Senate: local bills May 29 for 2nd biennial session, May 30 for budget bills.	House: 2/3 of members present and voting. Senate: 2/3 vote of membership.
North Dakota	House: 10th L day (w). Senate: 15th L day (w); resolutions: 18th L day (x); bills requested by executive agency or Supreme Court: Dec. 10 prior to regular session.	2/3 vote or approval of majority of Committee on Delayed Bills.
Ohio	No limit.	
Oklahoma	February 2 for house of origin in 1st session (y); February 1 for 2nd session (z).	2/3 vote of membership.
Oregon	House: 36th C day of session (aa). Senate: 36th C day following election of Senate president (bb).	2/3 vote of membership.
Pennsylvania	No limit (cc).	
Rhode Island	Actual dates established during session: 1996 public bills, February 15.	House: 2/3 vote of members present. Senate: majority present and voting.
South Carolina	House: April 15 of regular session; May 1 for bills first introduced in Senate (d). Senate: May 1 of regular session for bills originating in House (d).	House: 2/3 vote of members present and voting. Senate: 2/3 vote of membership.
South Dakota	40-day session: 15th L day; committee bills and joint resolutions, 16th L day. 35-day session: 10th L day; committee bills and joint resolutions, 11th L day; bills introduced at request of department, board, commission or state agency: 1st L day (d, dd).	2/3 vote of membership.
Tennessee	House: general bills, 10th L day of regular session (ee). Senate: general bills, 10th L day or regular session; resolutions, 40th L day (ee).	Unanimous consent of Committee on Delayed Bills, or upon motion approved by 2/3 vote of members present.
Texas	60th C day of regular session (ff).	4/5 vote of members present and voting.
Utah	42nd day of regular session (d).	2/3 vote of members.
Vermont	House, individual introductions: 1st session, March 1; 2nd session, Feb. 1. Committees: 10 days after 1st Tue. in March (gg). Senate, individual and comm: 1st session, 53rd C day; 2nd session, sponsor requests bill drafting 25th C day before session (hh).	Approval by Rules Committee.
Virginia	Deadlines may be set during session.	
Washington	(Constitutional limit) No introductions during final 10 days of regular session (d,ii).	2/3 vote of elected members of each house.
West Virginia	House: 50th day of regular session (d). Senate: 41st day of regular session (d,g).	2/3 vote of members present.
Wisconsin	No limit.	
Wyoming	House: 15th L day of session (d). Senate: 12th L day of session (d).	2/3 vote of elected members of either house.

TIME LIMITS ON BILL INTRODUCTION — Continued

Source: State legislative rule books and manuals.

Key:

C — Calendar

L — Legislative

(a) Not applicable to local bills, advertised or otherwise.

(b) Not applicable to bills sponsored by any joint committees.

(c) Not applicable to constitutional amendments or bills referred to committees under Joint Rule 26.5.

(d) Not applicable to appropriations bills. In West Virginia, supplementary appropriations bills or budget bills.

(e) Not applicable to (1) bills providing for current government expenditures; (2) bills the presiding officers certify are of an emergency nature; (3) bills the governor requests because of emergency or necessity; and (4) the legislative commissioners' revisor's bills and omnibus validating act.

(f) Not applicable to standing committee bills.

(g) Not applicable to local bills and joint resolutions.

(h) Not applicable to House State Affairs, Appropriations, Education, Revenue and Taxation, or Ways and Means committees, nor to Senate State Affairs, Finance, or Judiciary and Rules committees.

(i) Unless written request for drafting bill has been filed before deadline.

(j) Not applicable to bills co-sponsored by majority and minority floor leaders.

(k) Not applicable to Senate Ways and Means; Federal and State Affairs and the select committees of either house; or House committees on Calendar and Printing, Appropriations and Taxation.

(l) Not applicable to messages from governor, reports required or authorized to be made to legislature, petitions filed or approved by voters of cities or towns (or by mayors and city councils) for enactment of special legislation and which do not affect the powers and duties of state departments, boards, or commissions.

(m) Not applicable to bills recommended by conference committee reports, Rules and Legislative Administration Committee, the Senate, or the governor.

(n) Not applicable to revenue, local and private bills.

(o) Not applicable to joint resolutions concerning administration.

(p) Not applicable to "A" bills and those introduced at the request of the governor.

(q) Requests submitted to legislative counsel for bill drafting. Does not apply to standing committees or to member who has requested bill drafting before 16th C day of session.

(r) Not applicable to bills to provide for current government expenses; bills referred to legislature by governor by special message setting forth emergency necessitating legislation.

(s) Does not apply to bills introduced by Rules Committee, by message from the Senate, with consent of the speaker or by members elected at special election who take office on or after the first Tuesday of March.

(t) In no case may a bill be introduced on Fridays, unless submitted by governor or introduced by Rules Committee or by message from Senate.

(u) Bills recommended by state department or agency must be submitted to office of temporary president not later than March 1. Bills proposed by governor, attorney general, comptroller, Department of Education or office of court administration must be submitted to office of temporary president no later than first Tuesday in April.

(v) Not applicable to local and public bills or bills establishing districts for Congress or state or local entities.

(w) No member other than majority and minority leaders may introduce more than five bills in House after the 5th L day; three bills in Senate after 10th L day.

(x) Not applicable to resolutions proposing amendments to U.S. Constitution or directing legislative counsel to carry out a study (deadline, 34th L day).

(y) Final date for consideration on floor in house of origin during first session. Bills introduced after date are not placed on calendar for consideration until second session.

(z) Not applicable to reapportionment bills.

(aa) Not applicable to measures approved by Committee on Legislative Rules and Reorganization or by speaker; appropriation or fiscal measures sponsored by Committees on Appropriations; true substitute measures sponsored by standing, special or joint committees; or measures drafted by legislative counsel.

(bb) Not applicable to measures approved by Rules Committee, appropriation or fiscal measures sponsored by Committee on Ways and Means or measures requested for drafting by legislative counsel.

(cc) Resolutions fixing the last day for introduction of bills in the House are referred to the Rules Committee before consideration by the full House.

(dd) Not applicable to governor's bills.

(ee) Not applicable to certain local bills.

(ff) Not applicable to local bills, resolutions, emergency appropriations or all emergency matters submitted by governor in special messages to the legislature.

(gg) Not applicable to Appropriations or Ways and Means committees.

(hh) Not applicable to Appropriations or Finance committees.

(ii) Not applicable to substitute bills reported by standing committees for bills pending before such committees.

Table 3.16
ENACTING LEGISLATION: VETO, VETO OVERRIDE AND EFFECTIVE DATE

State or other jurisdiction	Governor may item veto appropriation bills		Days allowed governor to consider bill (a)			Votes required in each house to pass bills or items over veto (c)	Effective date of enacted legislation (d)
			During session	After session			
			Bill becomes law unless vetoed	Bill becomes law unless vetoed	Bill dies unless signed		
Alabama	★	★	6		10A	Majority elected	Immediately (e)
Alaska	★ (f)	...	15	20P		2/3 elected (g)	90 days after enactment
Arizona	★	...	5	10A		2/3 elected	90 days after adjournment
Arkansas	★	★	5	20A (h)		Majority elected	90 days after adjournment
California	★ (f)	...	12 (i)	(i)		2/3 elected	(j)
Colorado	★	★	10 (h)	30A (h)		2/3 elected	Immediately (k)
Connecticut	★	★	5	15P (h)		2/3 elected	Oct. 1
Delaware	★	★	10		30A (h)	3/5 elected	Immediately
Florida	★	★	7 (h)	15P (h)		2/3 elected	60 days after adjournment
Georgia (l)	★	...	6 (h)	40A (h,m)		2/3 elected	July 1 (n)
Hawaii (l)	★ (f)	...	10 (o,p)	45A (o,p)	(p)	2/3 elected	Immediately
Idaho	★	★	5	10A		2/3 elected	60 days after adjournment
Illinois	★ (f)	...	60 (h)	60P (h)		3/5 elected (g)	(n)
Indiana	...	...	7	7P (h)		Majority elected	(q)
Iowa	★	★	3	(r)	(r)	2/3 elected	July 1 (n)
Kansas	★	...	10 (h)	10P		2/3 elected	Upon publication
Kentucky	★	...	10	10A		Majority elected	90 days after adjournment
Louisiana (l)	★	★	10 (h)	20P (h)		2/3 elected	Aug. 15
Maine	...	...	10	(m)		2/3 present	90 days after adjournment
Maryland (l)	★	★	6	30P (m)		3/5 elected	June 1 (s)
Massachusetts	★ (f)	★	10		10P	2/3 present	90 days after enactment
Michigan	★ (f)	★	14 (h)		14P (h)	2/3 elected and serving	90 days after adjournment
Minnesota	★	...	3		14A	2/3 elected	Aug. 1 (t)
Mississippi	★	★	5	15P (m)		2/3 elected	60 days after enactment
Missouri	★	...	15 (h)	45P (h,m)		2/3 elected	90 days after adjournment (t,u)
Montana	★	★	10 (h)	25A (h)		2/3 present	Oct. 1 (t)
Nebraska	★ (v)	...	5	5A		3/5 elected	3 months after adjournment
Nevada	...	...	5	10A		2/3 elected	Oct. 1
New Hampshire	...	...	5		5P	2/3 elected	60 days after enactment
New Jersey	★ (f)	...	45 (h,w)	(w)	(w)	2/3 elected	July 4; other dates usually specified
New Mexico	★	...	3		20A	2/3 present	90 days after adjournment (t)
New York	★	...	10		30A	2/3 elected	20 days after enactment
North Carolina	.....	.....	.....	(x)	.....	.....	30 days after adjournment
North Dakota	★	★	3	15A		2/3 elected	(y)
Ohio	★	★	10	10A		3/5 elected	90 days after files with secretary of state
Oklahoma	★	★	5		15A	2/3 elected (g)	90 days after adjournment
Oregon	★	★	5 (o)	30A (o)		2/3 present	90 days after adjournment
Pennsylvania	★	★	10 (h)	30A (h)		2/3 elected	60 days after enactment
Rhode Island	...	...	6	10A (h)		3/5 present	Immediately
South Carolina	★	★	5	(m)		2/3 present	20 days after enactment

ENACTING LEGISLATION: VETO, VETO OVERRIDE AND EFFECTIVE DATE — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Governor may item veto appropriation bills		Days allowed governor to consider bill (a)			Votes required in each house to pass bills or items over veto (c)	Effective date of enacted legislation (d)
	Amount	Other (b)	During session	After session			
			Bill becomes law unless vetoed	Bill becomes law unless vetoed	Bill dies unless signed		
South Dakota	★	★	5 (h)	15A (h)		2/3 elected	90 days after adjournment
Tennessee	★ (f)	...	10	10A		Majority elected	40 days after enactment
Texas	★	...	10	20A		2/3 present	90 days after adjournment
Utah	★	...	10	20A (h)		2/3 elected	60 days after adjournment
Vermont .....	...	...	5		3A	2/3 present	July 1
Virginia	★	★	7 (h)		30A (h)	2/3 present (z)	July 1 (aa)
Washington	★	★	5	20A		2/3 present	90 days after adjournment
West Virginia	★ (f)	★	5	15A (bb)		Majority elected (g)	90 days after enactment
Wisconsin	★	★	6		60P	2/3 present	Day after publication date
Wyoming	★	★	3	15A (h)		2/3 elected	Immediately
American Samoa	★	...	10		30A	2/3 elected	60 days after adjournment (cc)
Guam	★	★	10		30P	2/3 elected	Immediately (dd)
No. Mariana Islands	★	...	40 (h,ee)			2/3 elected	Immediately
Puerto Rico	(f)	★	10		30P (h)	2/3 elected	Specified in act
U.S. Virgin Islands	★	★	10		30P (h)	2/3 elected	Immediately

See footnotes at end of table.

ENACTING LEGISLATION: VETO, VETO OVERRIDE AND EFFECTIVE DATE — Continued

Sources: State constitutions and statutes.

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

Key:

★ — Yes
... — No

A — Days after adjournment of legislature.

P — Days after presentation to governor.

- (a) Sundays excluded, unless otherwise indicated.
- (b) Includes language in appropriations bill.
- (c) Bill returned to house of origin with governor's objections.
- (d) Effective date may be established by the law itself or may be otherwise changed by vote of the legislature. Special or emergency acts are usually effective immediately.
- (e) Penal acts, 60 days.
- (f) Governor can also reduce amounts in appropriations bills. In Hawaii, governor can reduce items in executive appropriations measures, but cannot reduce nor item veto amounts appropriated for the judicial or legislative branches.
- (g) Different number of votes required for revenue and appropriations bills. Alaska—three-fourth elected. Illinois—appropriations reductions, majority elected. Oklahoma—emergency bills, three-fourth vote. West Virginia—budget and supplemental appropriations, two-third elected.
- (h) Sundays included.
- (i) A bill presented to the governor that is not returned within 12 days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays) becomes a law; provided that any bill passed before Sept. 1 of the second calendar year of the biennium of the legislative session and in the possession of the governor on or after Sept. 1 that is not returned by the governor on or before Sept. 30 of that year becomes law. The legislature may not present to the governor any bill after Nov. 15 of the second calendar year of the biennium of the session. If the legislature, by adjournment of a special session prevents the return of a bill with the veto message, the bill becomes law unless the governor vetoes within 12 days by depositing it and the veto message in the office of the secretary of state.
- (j) For legislation enacted in regular sessions: Jan. 1 next following 90-day period from date of enactment. For legislation enacted in special sessions: 91 days after adjournment. Does not apply to statutes calling elections, statutes providing for tax levies or appropriations for the usual current state expenses or urgency statutes, all of which take effect immediately.
- (k) An act takes effect on the date stated in the act, or if no date is stated in the act, then on its passage.
- (l) Constitution withholds right to veto constitutional amendments.
- (m) Bills vetoed after adjournment are returned to the legislature for reconsideration. Georgia—bills vetoed during last three days of session and not considered for overriding, and all bills vetoed after *sine die* adjourn-

ment may be considered at next session. Maine—returned within three days after the next meeting of the same legislature which enacted the bill or resolution. Maryland—reconsidered at the next meeting of the same General Assembly. Mississippi—returned within three days after the beginning of the next session. Missouri—bills returned on or after the 5th day before the last day to consider bills legislature automatically reconvenes on the first Wednesday following the second Wednesday in September not to exceed 10 calendar days. South Carolina—within two days after the next meeting.

(n) Effective date for bills which become law on or after July 1. Georgia—Jan. 1, unless a specific date has been provided for in legislation. Illinois—a bill passed after June 30 does not become effective prior to July 1 of the next calendar year unless legislature by a three-fifth vote provides for an earlier effective date. Iowa—if governor signs bill after July 1, bill becomes law on Aug. 15; for special sessions, 90 days after adjournment. South Dakota—91 days after adjournment.

(o) Except Sundays and legal holidays. In Hawaii, except Saturdays, Sundays, holidays and any days in which the legislature is in recess prior to its adjournment. In Oregon, except Saturdays and Sundays.

(p) The governor must notify the legislature 10 days before the 45th day of his intent to veto a measure on that day. The legislature may convene on the 45th day after adjournment to consider the vetoed measures. If the legislature fails to reconvene, the bill does not become law. If the legislature reconvenes, it may pass the measure over the governor's veto or it may amend the law to meet the governor's objections. If the law is amended, the governor must sign the bill within 10 days after it is presented to him in order for it to become law.

(q) No act takes effect until it has been published and circulated in the counties, by authority, except in cases of emergency.

(r) Governor must sign or veto all bills presented to him. Any bill submitted to the governor for his approval during the last three days of a session must be deposited by him in the secretary of state's office within 30 days after adjournment with his approval or objections.

(s) Bills passed over governor's veto are effective in 30 days or on date specified in bill, whichever is later.

(t) Different date for fiscal legislation. Minnesota, Montana—July 1. Missouri, New Mexico—immediately.

(u) In event of a recess of 30 days or more, legislature may prescribe, by joint resolution, that laws previously passed and not effective shall take effect 90 days from beginning of recess.

(v) No appropriation can be made in excess of the recommendations contained in the governor's budget except by a three-fifth vote. The excess is subject to veto by the governor.

(w) On the 45th day after the date of presentation, a bill becomes law unless the governor returns it with his objections, except that (1) if the legislature is in adjournment *sine die* on the 45th day, a special session is convened (without petition or call) for the sole purpose of acting upon bills returned by the governor; (2) any bill passed between the 45th day and the 10th day preceding the end of the second legislative year must be returned by the governor by the day preceding the end of the second legislative year; (3) any bill passed or reenacted within 10 days preceding the expiration of the second legislative year becomes law if signed prior to the seventh day following such expiration, or the governor returns it to the house of origin and two-third elected members agree to pass the bill prior to such expiration.

(x) Governor has no approval or veto power.

(y) August 1 after filed with secretary of state; if enacted between August 1 and January 1 of following year, 90 days after its filing. Appropriations and tax bills: July 1.

(z) Must include majority of elected members.

(aa) Special sessions—first day of fourth month after adjournment.

(bb) Five days for appropriations bills.

(cc) Laws required to be approved only by the governor. An act required to be approved by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior only after it is vetoed by the governor and so approved takes effect 40 days after it is returned to the governor by the secretary.

(dd) U.S. Congress may annul.

(ee) Twenty days for appropriations bills.

Table 3.17
LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS PROCESS: BUDGET DOCUMENTS AND BILLS

State or other jurisdiction	Budget document submission						Budget bill introduction		
	Legal source of deadline		Submission date relative to convening				Same time as budget document	Another time	Not until committee review of budget document
			Prior to session	Within one week	Within two weeks	Within one month			
Constitutional	Statutory								
Alabama*	...	★	...	5th day	...	...	★	...	...
Alaska	...	★	Dec. 15	★	...	...	★	...	...
Arizona	...	★	★	★
Arkansas	...	★	★
California*	★	★	★
Colorado	...	★	★ (a)	...	...	...	...	...	★
Connecticut	...	★	...	(b)	...	...	★	...	...
Delaware	...	★	by Feb. 1	★ (c)	...	...
Florida	...	★	45 days	...	...	...	...	...	★ (c)
Georgia	★	★	★
Hawaii	...	★	20 days	...	...	...	...	★	...
Idaho	...	★	...	★	★
Illinois	...	★	★	...	★	...
Indiana	...	★	7 days (d)	...	...	...	★	...	...
Iowa	...	★	★ (b)	...	...	★ (c)
Kansas	...	★	★ (e)	...	...	★	...
Kentucky	...	★	★ (b,e)	...	★	...	...
Louisiana*	...	★	(b)	(b)	...	...	(f)	(f)	...
Maine	...	★	...	★ (b,e)	...	...	★	...	...
Maryland	★	★ (e)	...	...	★ (g)	...	...
Massachusetts*	...	★	★	★ (h)	...	...
Michigan	...	★	★ (e)	★	...	...
Minnesota*	...	★	★ (b)	...	...	★
Mississippi*	...	★	...	1st day	...	...	...	...	★
Missouri	★	★	...	★	...
Montana	...	★	★	★	...
Nebraska	...	★	★ (b,e)	★ (c)	...	...
Nevada	...	★	★	★
New Hampshire	...	★	★ (b)	...	...
New Jersey	...	★	★ (e)	...	...	★ (i)
New Mexico	...	★	(j)	★	...	...
New York*	★	★ (e)	...	★ (k)	...	...
North Carolina	...	★	...	(i)	...	...	★	...	...
North Dakota	...	★	(l)	...	...	...	...	...	★
Ohio	...	★	★ (e)	★	...	...
Oklahoma	...	★	...	★	★
Oregon	...	★	Dec. 1 (e)	...	...	...	...	★ (b)	...
Pennsylvania	...	★	★ (e,m)	...	★
Rhode Island	...	★	★
South Carolina*	...	★	(a,b)	...	...	...	...	...	★
South Dakota	...	★	★ (b)	...	...	...	...	★ (n)	★
Tennessee	...	★	★ (b,e)	★ (b,e)	★	...	...
Texas	...	★	...	6th day	...	...	...	★	...
Utah	...	★	(o)	★	...	...	...	...	★
Vermont	...	★	★ (b)	...	...	★
Virginia	...	★	...	Dec. 20	...	...	(p)	★ (b)	...
Washington	...	★	Dec. 20 (q)	...	...	...	...	(r)	...
West Virginia	★	1st day (e)	...	...	★	...	...
Wisconsin	...	★	★ (s)	★	...	...
Wyoming	...	★	Dec. 1	...	...	...	...	...	★
No. Mariana Islands	...	★	(b)	...	...	...	...	(t)	★
Puerto Rico	...	★	★	★
U.S. Virgin Islands	...	★	★ (u)	★	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.

LEGISLATURES

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS PROCESS: BUDGET DOCUMENTS AND BILLS — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' legislative survey 1996, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1994-95*.

Key:

★ — Yes

... — No

(a) Copies of agency budgets to be presented to the legislature by November 1. Governor's budget usually is presented in January.

(b) Specific time limitations: Connecticut—odd numbered years no later than the first session day following the third day in February, in even numbered years on the day the General Assembly convenes; Iowa—no later than February 1; Kentucky—10th legislative day; Louisiana—operating budget to Joint Budget Committee 30 days prior to session and to full legislature on first day of session; Maine—by Friday following the first Monday in January; Minnesota—fourth Monday in January during biennial session; Nebraska—by January 15; New Hampshire—by February 15; Oregon—Dec. 15 in even-numbered years; South Carolina—first Tuesday in January; South Dakota—first Tuesday after the first Monday in December; Tennessee—on or before February 1; Vermont—within three weeks; Virginia—first day of session; No. Mariana Islands—no later than 6 months before the beginning of the fiscal year.

(c) Executive budget bill is introduced and used as a working tool for committee. Delaware—after hearings on executive bill, a new bill is then introduced; the committee bill is considered by the legislature.

(d) Budget document submitted prior to session does not necessarily reflect budget message which is given sometime during the first three weeks of session.

(e) Later for first session of a new governor; Kansas—21 days; Kentucky—15th legislative day; Maine—by Friday following first Monday in February; Maryland—10 days after convening; Michigan—within 60 days; Nebraska—February 1; New Jersey—March 15; New York—February 1; Ohio—by March 15; Oregon—February 1; Pennsylvania—first full week in March; Tennessee—March 1; West Virginia—10 days, in odd-numbered years.

(f) Operating budget bills subject to general constitutional limitations controlling introduction of legislation. Preliminary capital budget submitted to legislature by March 1; submission of capital budget and bill no later than eighth legislative day.

(g) Appropriations bill other than the budget bill (supplementary) may be introduced at any time. They must provide their own tax source and may not be enacted until the budget bill is enacted.

(h) General appropriations bills only.

(i) By custom only. No statutory or constitutional provisions.

(j) Statutes provide for submission by the 25th legislative day; however, the executive budget is usually presented by the first day of the session.

(k) Governor has 30 days to amend or supplement the budget; he may submit any amendments to any bills or submit supplemental bills.

(l) For whole legislature. Legislative Council's Budget Section receives budget during legislature's December organizational session.

(m) Submitted by governor as soon as possible after General Assembly organizes, but not later than the first full week in February.

(n) No later than the 16th legislative day by rule.

(o) No specific deadline, but under house and senate rules only bills and joint resolutions introduced during the first 60 days of the regular session may be considered by the committees in the house or senate. After the first 60 calendar days, any bills or joint resolution requires an affirmative vote of four-fifths of those members present and voting to be introduced.

(p) Must submit to fiscal analyst 30 days prior to session.

(q) First day of session.

(r) Even-numbered years.

(s) No set time.

(t) Last Tuesday in January. A later submission date may be requested by the governor.

(u) By enacting annual appropriations legislation.

Table 3.18
FISCAL NOTES: CONTENT AND DISTRIBUTION

State or other jurisdiction	Content						Distribution							
	Intent or purpose of bill	Cost involved	Projected future cost	Proposed source of revenue	Fiscal impact on local government	Other	Legislators							
							Available on request	Bill sponsor	Appropriations committee		Fiscal staff	Executive budget staff		
							Members	Chairman only						
Alabama*	...	★	...	★	★	★ (a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	...	★	★	★ (b)	★ (c)	★ (d)	...	...	...	...	★	★	★	...
Arizona	★	★	★	★	★	★ (e)	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	★
Arkansas	...	★	★	...	★	★	★
California*	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
Colorado	★	★	★	★	★	★
Connecticut	...	★	★	...	★	★	★
Delaware	...	★	★	★ (f)	★	...	★	...	...	★	★	...
Florida	...	★	★	★	★	★ (g)	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	★	★	★	★	★ (g)	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawaii	★	★	★	★	...
Idaho	★	★
Illinois	...	★	★	★	★	...	★ (h)	★ (h)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indiana	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
Iowa	...	★	★	★	★	★
Kansas	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★ (i)	★	★	...
Kentucky	★	★	★	★	★	★ (j)	...	★	★	★ (i)	...	...	...	...
Louisiana*	...	★	★	★	★	★ (k)	...	...	...
Maine	...	★	★	★	★	(l)	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maryland	...	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★ (i)	...	★	...	...	...
Massachusetts*	...	★ (m)	★	...	...	★	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	...
Michigan	★	★	★	★	★	★ (n)	★ (o)	★	...	...	...	★	...	...
Minnesota*	...	★	★	★ (g)	...	★	...	...	★	...	...	...
Mississippi*	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	★
Missouri	...	★	★	★	★	★
Montana	...	★	★	...	★	★ (g)	★	...	...	...	...	★	★	...
Nebraska	...	★	★	★ (g)	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	...
Nevada	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
New Hampshire	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
New Jersey	★	★	★	★	★	★ (n)	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico	★	★	★	...	(p)	★ (q)	...	(r)	...	...	★ (r)	...	...	...
New York*	...	★	★	★ (j)	...	★	...	...	...	★	...	...
North Carolina	...	★	★	★ (g)	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota (s)	★	★	★ (t)	★	★	★ (j)	...	★	...	...	(u)	★ (v)	★	...
Ohio	★	★	★	★	★	★ (w)	★	★	★ (x)	(x)	★	★	★	...
Oklahoma (y)	★	★	...	★	...	★ (f)	...	★	...	...	★	★	...	...
Oregon	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
Pennsylvania	...	★	★	★	★	★ (j)	★	...	...	...	...	★	★	...
Rhode Island	...	★	★	★ (z)	...	★	...	...	★	★	★	...
South Carolina*	...	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	...
South Dakota	...	★	★	★	★	★ (j)	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tennessee	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
Texas	...	★	★	★	★	★ (j)	...	★	...	...	★ (i)	...	...	...
Utah	...	★	★	★	★	★
Vermont	★	★	★	★	★
Virginia	★	★	★	★ (aa)	★	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★ (bb)	★	...	...
West Virginia	★	★	★	★	★	★ (i)	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	...	★	★	★	★	★
Wyoming	...	★	★	★	...	★
No. Mariana Islands	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
Puerto Rico	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	★	...

See footnotes at end of table.

LEGISLATURES

FISCAL NOTES: CONTENT AND DISTRIBUTION — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' legislative survey 1996, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1994-95*.

Note: A fiscal note is a summary of the fiscal effects of a bill on government revenues, expenditures and liabilities.

Key:

★ — Yes

. . . — No

- (a) Fiscal notes are included in bills for final passage calendar.
- (b) Contained in the bill and in the fiscal note.
- (c) Information on fiscal impact on municipalities is requested by the last committee to which the bill is referred on the day it is introduced. This provision will be repealed July 1, 1998.
- (d) Fiscal notes are attached to the bill before it is reported from the first committee of referral. Governor's bills must have fiscal note before introduction. Once fiscal notes are submitted, they are copied and available to all.
- (e) Assumptions (methodology/explanation of fiscal figures).
- (f) Relevant data and prior fiscal year cost information.
- (g) Mechanical defects in bill.
- (h) A summary of the fiscal note is attached to the summary of the relevant bill in the Legislative Synopsis and Digest. Fiscal notes are prepared for the sponsor of the bill and are attached to the bill on file in either the office of the clerk of the House or the Secretary of the Senate.
- (i) Or to the committee to which referred.
- (j) Bill proposing changes in retirement system of state or local government must have an actuarial note.
- (k) Prepared by the Legislative Fiscal Office; copies sent to House and Senate staff offices respectively.
- (l) Distributed to chairs of committee to which bill was referred; the spon-

sor; the presiding officers of the senate and the house; the non-partisan staff of the committee to which the bill was referred; and the State Budget officer (Executive).

(m) Fiscal notes are prepared only if cost exceeds \$100,000 or matter has not been acted upon by the Joint Committee on Ways and Means.

(n) Other relevant data.

(o) Analyses prepared by the Senate Fiscal Agency are distributed to Senate members only; analyses prepared by the House Fiscal Agency are distributed to House members only.

(p) Occasionally.

(q) The impact of revenue bills is reviewed by the Legislative Finance Committee and executive agencies.

(r) Legislative Finance Committee staff prepare fiscal notes for Appropriations Committee chairman; other fiscal impact statements prepared by Legislative Finance Committee and executive agencies are available to anyone upon request.

(s) Notes required only if impact is about \$5,000.

(t) A four-year projection.

(u) All members of appropriations receive.

(v) Only select fiscal staff.

(w) If a bill comes up for floor consideration.

(x) Fiscal notes are prepared for bills being voted on in any standing committee and are distributed to the chairman and all committee members.

(y) Fiscal notes are prepared only in the House.

(z) Technical or mechanical defects may be noted.

(aa) The Department of Taxation prepares revenue impact notes, including the intent and revenue impact.

(bb) Distributed to appropriate fiscal and policy staff.

Table 3.19
BILL AND RESOLUTION INTRODUCTIONS AND ENACTMENTS:
1994 AND 1995 REGULAR SESSIONS

State or other jurisdiction	Duration of session**	Introductions		Enactments		Measures vetoed by governor	Length of session
		Bills	Resolutions	Bills	Resolutions		
Alabama*	Feb. 4-May 18, 1992	1,532	668	341	560	8	30L
	Feb. 2-May 17, 1993	1,683	712	433	679	4	30L
Alaska	Jan. 10-May 10, 1994	407	N.A.	131	44	11	121C
	Jan. 16-May 16, 1995	539	136	105	49	9	121C
Arizona	Jan. 10-April 17, 1994	1,160	60	380	17	0	98C
	Jan. 9-April 13, 1995	957	70	300	23	8	95C
Arkansas	No regular session in 1994						
	Jan. 9-April 28, 1995	2,023	174	1,358	115	28 (a)	89C
California*	Jan. 6-Nov. 30, 1992	2,383	209	1,374	147	334	150L
	Dec. 7, 1992-Sept. 11, 1993	3,664	282	1,307	123	240	130L
Colorado	Jan. 12-May 4, 1994	594	140	358	107	4	120C
	Jan. 9-May 8, 1995	597	114	297	83	13	120C
Connecticut	Feb. 9-May 4, 1994	1,296	161	263	144	4 (a)	85C
	Jan. 4-June 7, 1995	3,226	256	387	149	2	155C
Delaware	Jan. 10-July 1, 1995	658	157	293	0	4	49L
Florida	Feb. 8-April 15, 1994	2,447	210	380	0	15	60C
	Mar. 7-May 11, 1995	2,605	152	473	0	28	60C
Georgia	Jan. 10-Mar. 16, 1994	1,239	930	654	797	5	40L
	Jan. 9-Mar. 17, 1995	1,575	1,105	520	878	14	40L
Hawaii	Jan. 19-May 2, 1994	2,922	1,452	283	357	16	60L
	Jan. 18-May 1, 1995	4,305	1,257	243	362	83	60L
Idaho	Jan. 10-April 1, 1994	860	108	472	54	17 (a,b)	82C
	Jan. 9-Mar. 17, 1995	679	83	374	36	7 (b)	68C
Illinois	Jan. 12-July 12, 1994	1,843	N.A.	81	N.A.	N.A.	55L
	Jan. 11-May 26, 1995	2,509	55	226	26	7 (a)	61L
Indiana	Nov. 16, 1993-Mar. 4, 1994	888	24 (f)	179	2 (f)	0	30L
	Nov. 22, 1994-April 29, 1995	1,504	50 (f)	34	6 (f)	11 (a)	61L
Iowa	Jan. 10-April 20, 1994	765	17	201	1	9 (b)	101C
	Jan. 8-May 4, 1995	1,071	35	220	4	13	116C
Kansas	Jan. 10-May 23, 1994	966	35	361	14	25 (b)	92C
	Jan. 9-May 22, 1995	981	39	270	14	17 (b)	89C
Kentucky	Jan 7-April 15, 1994	1,309	263	458	54	2	60L
	No regular session in 1995						
Louisiana*	Mar. 30-June 22, 1992 (c)	3,389	679	1,137	403	32	56L
	Mar. 29-June 10, 1993	3,234	660	1,039	505	21 (a)	52L
Maine	Jan. 5-April 14, 1994	615	11	340	0	12 (a)	39L
	Dec. 7-June 30, 1995	1,586	33	607	2	1	70L
Maryland	Jan. 12-April 11, 1994	2,551	41	751	10	150	90C
	Jan. 11-April 10, 1995	2,261	33	647	10	137	90C
Massachusetts*	Jan. 8, 1992-Jan. 5, 1993	7,353	0	414	0	39 (a)	(d)
	Jan. 6, 1993-Jan. 4, 1994	7,667	0	498	0	53 (a)	(d)
Michigan	Jan. 12-Dec. 29, 1994	1,103	20	451	2	10	352 (c)
	Jan. 11-Dec. 28, 1995	2,299	43	291	2	4	352 (c)
Minnesota*	Jan. 6-April 17, 1992	2,537	12 (e)	246	10 (e)	16	42L
	Jan. 5-May 17, 1993	3,476	7	345	6	30	61L
Mississippi*	Jan. 7-May 16, 1992	2,693	535	676	221	0	125C
	Jan. 5-April 2, 1993	4,346	343	406	155	17	90C
Missouri	Jan. 5-May 13, 1994	1,256	45	180	3	6	129C
	Jan. 4-May 12, 1995	1,242	63	170	4	5	129C
Montana	No regular session in 1994						
	Jan. 2-April 13, 1995	1,032	64	594	49	8	86L
Nebraska	Jan. 5-April 15, 1994	519	13	224	5	7	60L
	Jan. 4-June 8, 1995	889	27	288	5	5	90L
Nevada	No regular session in 1994						
	Jan. 16-July 13, 1995	1,325	222	730	173	6	169C
New Hampshire	Jan. 5-June 22, 1994	786	49	412	31	11	23L
	Jan. 4-Nov. 1, 1995 (f)	750	75	304	46	6	26L

See footnotes at end of table.

LEGISLATURES

INTRODUCTIONS AND ENACTMENTS: REGULAR SESSIONS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Duration of session*	Introductions		Enactments		Measures vetoed by governor	Length of session
		Bills	Resolutions	Bills	Resolutions		
New Jersey*	Jan. 14, 1992-Jan. 12, 1993	3,532	359	215	6	41 (a)	105L
	Jan. 12, 1993-Jan. 11, 1994	1,721	228	368	8	32 (a)	67L
New Mexico	Jan. 18-Feb. 17, 1994	2,065	27	154	7	6	30C
	Jan. 17-Mar. 18, 1995	2,421	37	424	0	200	60C
New York*	Jan. 8-July 30, 1992	17,667	3,731	846	3,731	51 (b)	151L
	Jan. 6-July 7, 1993	14,596	3,607	720	3,607	93 (b)	152L
North Carolina	May 24-July 17, 1994	1,005	57	215	10	0	36L
	Jan. 25-July 29, 1995	2,230	43	546	15	0	(b)
North Dakota	No regular session in 1994 Jan. 3-April 7, 1995	1,041	120	628	91	8 (a,b)	67L
Ohio	Jan. 3-Dec. 29, 1994	383	1,795	143	1,766	0	(b)
	Jan. 9-June 10, 1995	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Oklahoma	Feb. 7-Mar. 27, 1994	1,606	228	392	111	19 (a)	66L
	Jan. 3-May 26, 1995	1,720	249	358	129	55	65L
Oregon	No regular session in 1994 Jan. 9-June 10, 1995	2,727	173	809	48	52 (a,b)	153C
Pennsylvania	Jan. 4-Nov. 28, 1994	3,058	420	270	N.A.	9	66C
	Jan. 3-Dec. 13, 1995	2,286	267	128	N.A.	1	N.A.
Rhode Island	Jan. 4-July 17, 1994	3,565	(g)	959	490	38	85L
	Jan. 3-Nov. 17, 1995	3,708	(g)	445	522	24	77L
South Carolina*	Jan. 14-June 4, 1992	877	556	326	436	13	65L
	Jan. 12-June 25, 1993	1,531	609	213	410	6	67L
South Dakota	Jan. 11-Mar. 15, 1994	664	28	400	18	3	35L
	Jan. 10-Mar. 20, 1995	602	26	298	21	12 (a)	40L
Tennessee	Jan. 11-April 21, 1994	2,493	645 (h)	570	624 (h)	0	(d)
	Jan. 21-May 26, 1995	3,879	653 (h)	552	525 (h)	3	(d)
Texas	No regular session in 1994 Jan. 10-May 29, 1995	4,814	3,226	1,088	2,851	24	140C
Utah	Jan. 17-Mar. 2, 1994	810	79	326	26	5	45C
	Jan. 16-Mar. 1, 1995	760	61	N.A.	42	N.A.	45C
Vermont	Jan. 4-June 12, 1994	467	123	148	109	11	93L
	Jan. 4-April 21, 1995	757	68	102	78	2	63L
Virginia	Jan. 12-Mar. 12, 1994	2,025	674	995	566	32	60C
	Jan. 11-Feb. 25, 1995	1,718	552	845	440	21	46C
Washington	Jan. 1-Mar. 10, 1994	1,403	51	317	7	7 (b)	60C
	Jan. 9-April 23, 1995	3,172	92	400	12	11 (b)	105C
West Virginia	Jan.-Mar. 1994	1,293	402	333	206	7	60C
	Jan.-Mar. 1995	1,431	197	303	31	4	60C
Wisconsin	Jan. 3, 1993-Jan. 3-1995	2,147	254	491	95	8	730C
	Jan. 3, 1995 (i)	1,157 (i)	145 (i)	87 (i)	50 (i)	0 (i)	still active
Wyoming	Feb. 21-Mar. 17, 1994	303	23	102	2	3 (b)	19L
	Jan. 10-Mar. 1, 1995	525	30	212	7	2	37L
Puerto Rico	Jan. 10-June 30, 1994	3,502	1,043	29	340	N.A.	172C
	Sept. 12-Oct. 30, 1994	133	229	14	17	(j)	49C
	Jan. 9-June 30, 1995	588	1,259	73	213	0	22C
	Sept. 11-Oct. 30, 1995	141	391	13	119	(j)	50C

Source: The Council of State Governments' legislative survey, 1996, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1994-95*.

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

Key:

C — Calendar day.

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

N.A. — Not available.

(a) Number of vetoes overridden: Arkansas: 1995-1; Connecticut: 1994-2; Idaho: 1994-1; Illinois: 1995-1; Indiana: 1995-3; Kansas: 1994-7 bills and 2 line items, Louisiana: 1; Maine: 1994-1; Massachusetts: 1992-7, 1993-6; New Jersey: 1992-6, 1993-6; North Dakota: 1995-1; Oklahoma: 1994-7; Oregon: 3; South Dakota: 1; U.S. Virgin Islands: 1991-1992 session 2, 1993-6.

(b) Line item or partial vetoes: Iowa-1994; includes line item vetoes; Kan-

sas-1994; 9 line item vetoes; plus 14 line items vetoed. New York—includes line item vetoes in appropriation bills. North Dakota—includes 3 line item vetoes. Oregon-1995: includes 1 line item veto. Washington-1994: includes 27 measures partially vetoed; 1995: includes 34 measures partially vetoed.

(c) In addition, an organizational session was held on January 13, 1992. Idaho 1994/1995: includes line item vetoes.

(d) Length of session: Massachusetts: 1992 Senate 37L and House 144L, 1993 Senate 49L and House 150L; North Carolina: 1995 Senate 109L and House 108L; Ohio: 1994 Senate 188L and House 89L; Tennessee: 1994 Senate 42L and 42L, 1995 Senate 48L and House 48L.

(e) Resolutions for 1991-92.

(f) November 1 was a recall session day held to consider one bill. The legislature had adjourned on June 6 and did not return until November 1.

(g) Bills and resolutions are not counted separately.

(h) Total house and senate resolutions for 1994 session.

(i) Data as of Dec. 2, 1995.

(j) 45 total vetoes for 1994; eight for 1995.

Table 3.20
BILL AND RESOLUTION INTRODUCTIONS AND ENACTMENTS:
1994 AND 1995 SPECIAL SESSIONS

State or other jurisdiction	Duration of session**	Introductions		Enactments		Measures vetoed by governor	Length of session
		Bills	Resolutions	Bills	Resolutions		
Alabama*	Jan. 27-Feb. 3, 1992	44	56	7	45	0	8L
	Sept. 21-Oct. 1, 1992	211	138	46	127	5	7L
	Aug. 12-24, 1993	202	134	72	115	2	7L
Alaska	May 10-16, 1994	0	3	8	1	0	7C
	Sept. 26-28, 1994	4	0	2	0	0	3C
	No special session in 1995						
Arizona	March 28-30, 1994	16	0	8	0	0	3C
	June 15-17, 1994	12	2	5	2	0	3C
	March 14-16, 1995	18	0	9	0	0	3C
	March 23-28, 1995	4	0	1	0	0	6C
	Oct. 17, 1995	2	0	1	0	0	1C
Arkansas	Feb. 28-March 2, 1994	23	13	14	12	0	3C
	Aug. 15-24, 1994	89	16	70	12	3	10C
	Oct. 17-20, 1995	28	11	16	10	0	4C
California*	Jan. 6-Nov. 30, 1992	51	3	26	1	2	7L
	Oct. 8-Nov. 30, 1992	9	2	0	1	0	2L
	Jan. 4-Sept. 11, 1993	4	1	3	1	0	9L
Colorado	No special sessions in 1994/1995						
Connecticut	May 6-25, 1994	7	12	6	12	0	20C
	May 24-25, 1994	2	11	2	11	0	1C
	July 6-13, 1994	2	6	2	6	0	8C
	July 13, 1994	2	5	1	5	0	1C
	Oct. 12-Nov. 28, 1994	1	26	1	26	0	48C
	November 28, 1994	5	5	4	5	0	1C
Delaware	Oct. 25-Nov. 17, 1995	1	7	0	7	0	24C
	No special session in 1994						
Florida	Aug. 29, 1995	3	0	3	0	0	1C
	June 7-9, 1994	80	1	0	0	0	2C
Georgia	No special session in 1995						
	Aug. 14-Sept. 12, 1995	40	139	26	128	0	20L
Hawaii	No special session in 1994						
	June 5-9, 1995	37	5	34	5	1	5L
	Sept. 20-21, 1995	1	0	1	0	0	2L
Idaho	No special sessions in 1994/1995						
Illinois	July 1-July 12, 1994	1	0	1	0	0	10L
	No special session in 1995						
Indiana	No special sessions in 1994/1995						
Iowa	No special sessions in 1994/1995						
Kansas	No special sessions in 1994/1995						
Kentucky	June 6-22, 1994	5	4	3	2	1 (d)	14L
	Sept. 26, 1994	0	2	0	0	0	1L
	Jan. 6, 1995	0	3	0	3	0	1L
	Jan. 23-27, 1995	15	67	6	54	0	4L
	July 31-Aug. 4, 1995	17	42	6	37	1	5L
Louisiana*	No special session in 1992						
	Mar. 7-26, 1993	178	73	0	52	0	15L
Maine	No special session in 1994						
	Nov 28-Nov. 30, 1995	13	0	8	0	0	3L
Maryland	No special sessions in 1994/1995						
Massachusetts	No special sessions in 1994/1995						
Michigan	No special sessions in 1994/1995						
Minnesota*	No special session in 1992						
	May 27, 1993	10	0	6	0	1	1L
Mississippi*	Sept. 16, 1992	2	1	2	1	0	1C
	Aug. 9, 1993	2	1	2	1	0	1C
Missouri	Sept. 22-Nov. 17, 1994 (a)	0	0	0	0	0	9L
	No special session in 1995						

See footnotes at end of table.

LEGISLATURES

INTRODUCTIONS AND ENACTMENTS: SPECIAL SESSIONS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Duration of session**	Introductions		Enactments		Measures vetoed by governor	Length of session
		Bills	Resolutions	Bills	Resolutions		
Montana	No special sessions in 1994/1995						
Nebraska	No special sessions in 1994/1995						
Nevada	No special sessions in 1994/1995						
New Hampshire	No special sessions in 1994/1995						
New Jersey*	No special sessions in 1992/1993						
New Mexico	No special sessions in 1994/1995						
New York*	No special sessions in 1992/1993						
North Carolina	Feb. 8-March 26, 1994 No special session in 1995	404	6	28	2	0	(b)
North Dakota	June 29-July 1, 1994 No special session in 1995	1	1	1	1	0	3C
Ohio	No special session in 1994 1995 information not available						
Oklahoma	May 23-27, 1994 Oct. 3-Nov. 4, 1994 May 19, 1995-Not adjourned (c)	16 6 4	10 11 2	0 1 0	6 7 2	0 0 0	3L 5L 6L
Oregon	No special session in 1994 July 28-Aug. 4, 1995	4	2	1	1	0 (d)	8C
Pennsylvania	No special session in 1994 Jan. 23-Oct. 31, 1995	4	1	0	1	0	3L
Rhode Island	No special sessions in 1994/1995						
South Carolina*	No special sessions in 1992/1993						
South Dakota	July 11-12, 1994 Sept. 9, 1994 No special session in 1995	12 25	9 0	4 16	1 0	0 2	2L 1L
Tennessee	No special sessions in 1994/1995						
Texas	No special sessions in 1994/1995						
Utah	April 19, 1995	13	0	11	0	0	1C
Vermont	No special sessions in 1994/1995						
Virginia	April 20-Sept. 19, 1994 Sept. 19-30, 1994 No special session in 1995	19 19	55 50	10 10	54 48	0 0	153C 12C
Washington	Mar. 11-14, 1994 April 24-May 23, 1995 May 24-25, 1995 June 12-Oct. 14, 1995	0 22 4 1	1 5 2 1	10 20 18 1	2 1 0 1	0 1 5 0	4C 105C 2C 3C
West Virginia*	Mar. 14, 1992 May 16-27, 1993 Oct. 17-18, 1993	4 19 6	7 8 9	4 10 3	7 7 9	0 0 0	1C 12C 2C
Wisconsin	May 18-19, 1994 June 7-23, 1994 Jan. 4, 1995 Sept. 5-Oct. 12, 1995	6 3 1 1	1 4 1 1	3 3 1 1	1 4 1 1	0 0 0 0	2C 17C 1C 38C
Wyoming	No special sessions in 1994/1995						
Puerto Rico	July 6-17, 1994 Aug. 22-Sept. 9, 1994 Nov. 28-Dec. 17, 1994 July 10-14, 1995 Aug. 17-Sept. 7, 1995 Nov. 13-22, 1995	37 83 92 21 88 61	35 100 71 38 149 87	6 62 32 3 132 14	36 77 199 19 208 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	17C 19C 20C 4C 22C 10C

Source: The Council of State Governments' legislative survey 1996, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1994-95*.
 ** Actual adjournment dates are listed regardless of constitutional or statutory limitations. For more information on provisions, see Table 3.2, "Legislative Sessions: Legal Provisions."

Key:

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

(a) Special session held on Impeachment proceedings.
 (b) Length of session: North Carolina: 1994—Senate 31L and House 32L.
 (c) Session does not formally adjourn until next session begins.
 (d) Number of vetoes overridden: Oregon: 1995-2.

Table 3.21
STAFF FOR INDIVIDUAL LEGISLATORS

State or other jurisdiction	Senate			House		
	Capitol			Capitol		
	Personal	Shared	District	Personal	Shared	District
Alabama*	YR	YR/2	...	...	YR/10	...
Alaska	YR	...	...	YR	...	...
Arizona	...	YR/2 (a)	...	...	YR/2 (a)	...
Arkansas	...	YR	...	...	YR	...
California*	YR	YR/4 (b)	YR	YR	YR/2.7 (b)	YR
Colorado	(c)	YR (b)	...	(c)	YR (b)	...
Connecticut	YR	YR (d)	...	...	YR/4 (d)	...
Delaware	SO	YR/2	...	SO	YR/2	...
Florida	YR (e)	...	(e)	YR (e)	...	(e)
Georgia	...	YR/3 (b)	...	...	YR/5 (b)	...
Hawaii	YR	...	...	YR	...	...
Idaho	...	SO/75	...	...	SO/1.5	...
Illinois	YR	YR/2 (f)	YR (g)	YR	YR/1 (f)	YR (g)
Indiana	...	YR/3	...	...	YR/3	...
Iowa	SO	...	...	SO	...	...
Kansas	SO (b)	...	...	...	SO/3 (b)	...
Kentucky	...	YR/13	...	...	YR/21	...
Louisiana*	(h)	YR (i)	YR (h)	(h)	YR (i)	YR (h)
Maine	...	SO/15 (j)	...	...	SO/45 (k)	...
Maryland	YR	...	...	SO	SO/3	(g)
Massachusetts*	YR	...	...	YR	...	...
Michigan	YR	...	...	YR	...	...
Minnesota*	YR (l)	IO/2 (l)	...	...	YR/3	...
Mississippi*	...	YR	...	...	YR	...
Missouri	YR	...	YR	YR	IO/1	...
Montana	...	SO	...	...	SO	...
Nebraska	YR	...	...	-----	Unicameral	-----
Nevada	SO (b)	YR	...	SO (b)	YR	...
New Hampshire	...	SO	...	...	YR	...
New Jersey	YR (e)	...	(e)	YR (e)	...	(e)
New Mexico	SO	SO	...	SO	SO	...
New York*	YR	...	YR	YR	YR	YR
North Carolina	SO (b)	YR	...	SO (b)	YR	...
North Dakota	...	SO/10 (b)	...	...	SO/12 (b)	...
Ohio	YR (m)	YR (n)	(o)	YR (p)	YR (n)	(o)
Oklahoma	SO (b, c)	IO	...	SO (b,c)	IO/7	...
Oregon	YR	...	...	YR	...	...
Pennsylvania	YR	...	YR	YR	YR	YR
Rhode Island	...	YR/8	...	...	YR/7	...
South Carolina*	YR	YR/(q)	...	SO	SO/1	...
South Dakota	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tennessee	YR	...	...	YR	...	...
Texas	YR	...	YR	YR	...	YR
Utah	(r)	SO/1	...	(r)	SO/1	...
Vermont	...	YR/15 (b)	...	...	YR/90 (b)	...
Virginia	SO (e)	...	(e)	YR (e)	SO/2	(e)
Washington	YR (s)	...	(t)	YR	...	(t)
West Virginia	SO	...	...	...	SO/17	...
Wisconsin	YR (u)	...	(u)	YR	...	...
Wyoming	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. Mariana Islands	YR (v)	(v)	...	YR (v)	(v)	...
Puerto Rico	YR (v)	...	(u)	YR (v)	...	(u)

See footnotes at end of table.

LEGISLATURES

STAFF FOR INDIVIDUAL LEGISLATORS — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' legislative survey 1996, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1994-95*.

Note: For entries under column heading "Shared," figures after slash indicated approximate number of legislators per staff person, where available.

Key:

- . . . — Staff not provided for individual legislators.
- YR — Year-round.
- SO — Session only.
- IO — Interim only.
- (a) Includes only majority and minority policy and research staff, not secretarial staff.
- (b) Secretarial staff; in North Dakota contracted with a professional secretarial service to provide a joint steno pool of 10 people.
- (c) Majority and minority leadership have a year-round secretarial staff.
- (d) Each senator is provided with one constituent case worker; all Senate and House members receive support from a centralized caucus staff.
- (e) Personal and district staff are the same.
- (f) Majority and minority offices provide staff year-round.
- (g) District office expenses allocated per year from which staff may be hired.
- (h) Each legislator may hire as many assistants as desired, but pay from public funds is capped at \$2,500 per month per legislator. Assistant(s) generally work in the district office but may also work at the capitol during the session.
- (i) The six caucuses are assigned one full-time position each (potentially 24 legislators per one staff person).
- (j) Majority and minority offices provide staff support year-round. Legislators have access to limited secretarial support during the session through

the office of the Secretary of the Senate.

(k) Majority and minority offices provide staff support year-round and additional secretarial support during the session.

(l) Each majority party senator has one year-round secretary; some minority party senators share secretarial staff (YR/2).

(m) One secretary and one legislative aide per senator. Senate president and other leaders have one or more additional staff members.

(n) Majority and Minority Caucus staff positions provide services to respective members.

(o) Some legislators have established district offices at their own expense.

(p) One secretary per house member. Members in the minority caucus share constituent aides and legislative research assistants. Speaker has Executive Assistant, Administrative Aide, and a Legislative Aide. Minority Leader has an Executive Assistant and an Administrative Aide. Other leadership positions, both Majority and Minority, have Administrative Assistants and Legislative Aides as do Committee Chairs and Vice Chairs. Some members have chosen fewer staff; other members have an Administrative Aide.

(q) One secretary per two senators for 32 of the members; one secretary per one senator for 14 of the members.

(r) Legislators are provided student interns during session.

(s) Leadership, caucus chair, and Ways and Means Committee chair have two full-time staff each. All other legislators have one full-time staff year round and one additional staff session only.

(t) Full-time staff may move to the district office during interim period.

(u) Some of personal staff may work in the district office. Total of all staff salaries for each senator must be within limits established by the Senate.

(v) Individual staffing and staff pool arrangements are at the discretion of the individual legislator.

Table 3.22
STAFF FOR LEGISLATIVE STANDING COMMITTEES

State or other jurisdiction	Source of staff services**											
	Committee staff assistance				Joint central agency (a)		Chamber agency (b)		Caucus or leadership		Committee or committee chairman	
	Senate		House		Prof.	Cler.	Prof.	Cler.	Prof.	Cler.	Prof.	Cler.
Alabama*	..	★	..	★	B	..	..	B	..	..	..	..
Alaska	★	..	★	..	..	..	..	B	..	..	..	..
Arizona	★	★	★	★	B	..	..	B	B	..	B	B
Arkansas	★	★	★	★	B	B	..	..	..	..	..	..
California*	★	★	★	★	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colorado	★	..	★	..	B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Connecticut	★ (c)	★ (c)	★ (c)	★ (c)	B (c)	..	..	..	..	B (c)	..	..
Delaware	●	★	●	★	B	..	..	B	..	B	B	B
Florida	★	★	★	★	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia	..	★ (d)	..	★ (d)	B	..	..	B	..	..	..	..
Hawaii	●	★	●	★	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Idaho	★	★	★	★	B	B	..	..	..	..	B	B
Illinois	★	★	★	★	..	..	B	B	B	B	..	..
Indiana	★	●	★	(e)	B	..	..	S	..	S	..	..
Iowa	★	..	★	..	B	..	..	B (f)	B	..	..	B (f)
Kansas	★	★	★	★	B	B (g)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kentucky	★	★	★	★	B	B	..	..	..	..	..	..
Louisiana*	★ (h)	★	★ (h)	★	B	B	B	B	B	B	B (i)	B (i)
Maine	★ (c)	★ (c,j)	★ (c)	(c,j)	B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maryland	★ (k)	★ (k)	★ (k)	★ (k)	B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Massachusetts*	★	★	★	★	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Michigan	★	★	★	★	B	..	..	H	B	..	B	S
Minnesota*	★	★	★	★	..	..	B	..	H	H	B	B
Mississippi*	●	★	●	★	..	..	B	B	..	..	B	B
Missouri	★	★	★	..	B	..	..	B	..	..	..	B
Montana	★	★	★	★	B	..	..	B	..	..	..	..
Nebraska	★	★	U	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	U	U
Nevada	★	★	★	★	B	..	..	B	..	..	..	..
New Hampshire	●	★	★	★	B	..	..	..	B	..	..	..
New Jersey	★	★	★	★	B	B	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Mexico	★	★	★	★	..	..	..	..	B	B	B	..
New York*	★	★	★	★	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
North Carolina	★	★ (l)	★	★ (l)	B	..	..	..	..	..	..	★ (l)
North Dakota	(h)	★	(h)	★	B	..	..	B	..	..	..	..
Ohio	★	★	★	★	B	..	..	..	..	..	B (m)	B (m)
Oklahoma	★	★	★	★ (l)	..	..	..	B	B	H	B	..
Oregon	★	★	★	★	B	B	..	..	..	..	B	B
Pennsylvania	★	★	★	★	B	B	..	..	B	B	B	B
Rhode Island	★	★	★	★	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
South Carolina*	★	★	★	★	..	..	B	B	H	H	B	B
South Dakota	★	★	★	★	B	..	..	..	..	B	..	..
Tennessee	★	★	★	★	B	..	..	B (n)	..	..	S	B
Texas	★	★	★	★	B	..	..	B	..	..	B	B
Utah	★	★	★	★	B	B	..	B	..	..	..	..
Vermont	★	★	★	★	B	B	..	..	..	..	B	B
Virginia	★	★	★	★	B	..	B	B	..	..	..	(i)
Washington	★	★	★	★	..	..	..	..	B	B	B (o)	B (o)
West Virginia	★	★	★	★	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Wisconsin	★	★	★	★	B	..	B	..	..	..	B	B
Wyoming	★	★	★	★	B	..	..	B	..	B	..	B
No. Mariana Islands	★	★	★	★	B (p)	B (p)	B (p)	B (p)	B (p)	B (p)	B (p)	B (p)
Puerto Rico	★	★	★	★	B (p)	B (p)	B (p)	B (p)	B (p)	B (p)	B (p)	B (p)

See footnotes at end of table.

LEGISLATURES

STAFF FOR LEGISLATIVE STANDING COMMITTEES — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' legislative survey 1996, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1994-95*.

** — Multiple entries reflect a combination of organizations location of services.

Key:

★ — All committees

● — Some committees

. . . — Services not provided

B — Both chambers

H — House

S — Senate

U — Unicameral

(a) Includes legislative council or service agency or central management agency.

(b) Includes chamber management agency, office of clerk or secretary and House or Senate research office.

(c) Standing committees are joint House and Senate committees.

(d) Provided on a pool basis.

(e) Provided on an ad hoc basis.

(f) The Senate secretary and House clerk maintain supervision of committee clerks. During the session each committee selects its own clerk.

(g) Senators select their secretaries and notify the central administrative

services agency; all administrative employee matters handled by the agency.

(h) House and Senate Appropriations Committees have Legislative Council fiscal staff at their hearings.

(i) Staff is assigned to each committee but work under the direction of the chairman.

(j) Clerical staff hired during session only.

(k) Committees hire additional staff on a contractual basis during session only under direction of chairman.

(l) Member's personal secretary serves as a clerk to the committee or subcommittee that the member chairs.

(m) Member's personal legislative aide and secretary or administrative assistant serve as staff to the committee that the member chairs. The Majority Caucus Director of Finance also works with the House Finance and Appropriations Committee, but not exclusively. The chair of the Senate Finance Committee has one additional aide to assist with committee work.

(n) Bill clerks during session only.

(o) Each chamber has a non-partisan research staff which provides support services to committees (including chairmen).

(p) In general, the legislative service agency provides legal and staff assistance for legislative meetings and provides associated materials. Individual legislators hire personal or committee staff as their budgets provide and at their own discretion.

Table 3.23
STANDING COMMITTEES: APPOINTMENT AND NUMBER

State or other jurisdiction	Committee members appointed by:		Committee chairpersons appointed by:		Number of standing committees during regular 1995 session (a)	
	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House
Alabama	P (b)	S	P (b)	S	23	29
Alaska	CC (c)	CC (c)	CC (c)	CC (c)	9 (d)	9 (d)
Arizona	P	S	P	S	14 (d)	17 (d)
Arkansas	CC	(e)	CC	S	10 (d)	10 (d)
California	CR	CR (f)	CR	(f)	24	26 (f)
Colorado	MjL, MnL	S, MnL	MjL	S	10	10
Connecticut	PT	S	PT	S	(g)	(g)
Delaware	PT	S (h)	PT	S	24 (d)	21 (d)
Florida	P	S	P	S	17 (d)	24 (d)
Georgia	P (b)	S	P (b)	S	26	32
Hawaii	P (i)	(j)	P (i)	(j)	17	19
Idaho	PT (k)	S	PT	S	10	14
Illinois	P, MnL	S, MnL	P	S	16	28
Indiana	PT	S	PT	S	18	20
Iowa	MjL, MnL (l)	S	MjL (l)	S	16 (d)	17 (d)
Kansas	(m)	S	(m)	S	17 (d)	17 (d)
Kentucky	CC	CC	CC	CC	10	16
Louisiana	P	S (n)	P	S	17	17
Maine	P	S	P	S	4 (g)	6 (g)
Maryland	P	S	P	S	6 (d)	7 (g)
Massachusetts	P	S, MnL	P	S	8 (g)	7 (g)
Michigan	MjL	S	MjL	S	19	21
Minnesota	(o)	S	(o)	S	17	24
Mississippi	P (b,p)	S (p)	P (b, p)	S (p)	30 (d)	27 (d)
Missouri	PT (q)	S, MnL	PT	S	23 (d)	42 (d)
Montana	CC	S	CC	S	16	16
Nebraska	CC	U	(r)	U	14	U
Nevada	(s)	S	(s)	S	9	12
New Hampshire	P (t)	S (u)	P (t)	S	16 (d)	24 (d)
New Jersey	P	S	P	S	16 (d)	20 (d)
New Mexico	CC	S	CC	S	9	15
New York	PT (v)	S	PT (v)	S	32 (d)	36 (d)
North Carolina	PT, MnL	S	PT	S	14	23
North Dakota	CC	S	CC	S	11 (d)	11 (d)
Ohio	(w)	S	(w)	S	14	20
Oklahoma	PT, MnL	S	PT	S	19 (d)	27 (d)
Oregon	P	S	P	S	11 (d)	11 (d)
Pennsylvania	PT	CC (x)	PT	S	22	22
Rhode Island	MjL	S	MjL	S	6 (d)	6 (d)
South Carolina	E (y)	S	E	E	14	11
South Dakota	(z)	S	(z)	S	13	13
Tennessee	S	S	S	S	9 (d)	11 (d)
Texas	P (b)	S (aa)	P (b)	S	10	36
Utah	P	S	P	S	11 (d)	11 (d)
Vermont	CC	S	CC	S	12 (d)	15 (d)
Virginia	E	S (bb)	(cc)	S	11	20
Washington	P (b,dd)	S (ee)	P (b,dd)	S (ff)	15	18
West Virginia	P	S	P	S	17 (d)	13 (d)
Wisconsin	(gg)	S	(gg)	S	13 (d)	28 (d)
Wyoming	P (hh)	S (hh)	P (hh)	S (hh)	12	12
Dist. of Columbia	(ii)	U	(ii)	U	11	U
No. Mariana Islands	P	S	P	S	8	7
U.S. Virgin Islands	P	U	P	U	8	U

See footnotes at end of table.

LEGISLATURES

STANDING COMMITTEES: APPOINTMENT AND NUMBER — Continued

Sources: State legislative rules books and manuals.

Key:

CC — Committee on Committees

CR — Committee on Rules

E — Election

MjL — Majority Leader

MnL — Minority Leader

P — President

PT — President pro tempore

S — Speaker

U — Unicameral Legislature

(a) According to a survey conducted for *State Legislative Leadership, Committees & Staff, 1995*, a publication of The Council of State Governments; and state legislative rule books.

(b) Lieutenant governor is president of the senate.

(c) Report of Committee on Committees is subject to approval by majority vote of chamber's membership.

(d) Also, joint standing committees. Alaska, 4; Arizona, 5 (joint statutory); Arkansas, 6; California; Delaware, 2; Florida, 4; Iowa, 1; Kansas, 12; Maryland, 2 (and 11 joint statutory); Mississippi, 4; Missouri, 6; New Hampshire, 73 (statutory and joint); New Jersey, 2; New York, 16 (joint commissions); North Dakota, 1; Oklahoma, 2; Oregon, 1; Rhode Island, 7; Tennessee, 3 (joint statutory); Utah, 10; Vermont, 4; West Virginia, 5; Wisconsin, 9.

(e) Members of the standing committees shall be selected by House District Caucuses with each caucus selecting five members for each "A" standing committee and five members for each "B" standing committee.

(f) Applies only to first half of the 1995 session of the California Assembly. Party caucuses make or advise on appointments.

(g) Substantive standing committees are joint committees. Connecticut, 24; Maine, 17; Massachusetts, 21.

(h) Shall include members of both political parties.

(i) President appoints committee members and chairs; minority members on committees are nominated by minority party caucus.

(j) By resolution, with members of majority party designating the chair, vice-chairs and majority party members of committees, and members of minority party designating minority party members.

(k) Committee members appointed by the senate leadership under the direction of the president pro tempore, by and with the senate's advice.

(l) Appointments made after consultation with the president.

(m) Committee on Organization, Calendar and Rules.

(n) Speaker appoints only 12 of the 19 members of the Committee on Appropriations.

(o) Subcommittee on Committees of the Committee on Rules and Administration.

(p) Senate: except Rules Committee; House: except Rules and Management Committees.

(q) Membership shall be composed of majority and minority party members in the same proportion as in the total membership of the senate.

(r) Appointed by the legislature.

(s) Committee composition and leadership usually determined by party caucus.

(t) Appointments made after consultation with the minority leader.

(u) Speaker appoints minority members with advice of the minority floor leader.

(v) President pro tempore is also majority leader.

(w) Appointed by senate.

(x) Makes recommendation to the house.

(y) Seniority system is retained in process.

(z) Presiding officer announces committee membership after selection by president pro tempore, majority and minority leaders.

(aa) A maximum of one-half of the membership on each standing committee, exclusive of the chair and vice chair, is determined by seniority; the remaining membership is appointed by the speaker.

(bb) Unless otherwise specially directed by the house, in which case they shall be appointed by ballot and a plurality of votes shall prevail.

(cc) Senior members of the majority part on the committee is the chair.

(dd) Confirmed by the senate.

(ee) By each party caucus.

(ff) By majority caucus.

(gg) Committee on Senate Organization.

(hh) With the advice and consent of the Rules and Procedures Committee.

(ii) Chair of the Council.

Table 3.24
RULES ADOPTION AND STANDING COMMITTEES: PROCEDURE

State	Constitution permits each legislative body to determine its own rules	Committee meetings open to public*		Specific, advance notice provisions for committee meetings or hearings	Voting/roll call provisions to report a bill to floor
		Senate	House		
Alabama	★	★	★	Senate: none House: at least 2 legislative days.	Senate: final vote on a bill is recorded. House: recorded vote taken upon request by a member.
Alaska	Sec. 12, Art. II "The houses of each legislature shall adopt uniform rules of procedure."	★ (b)	★ (b)	For meetings, by 4:00 p.m. on the preceding Thurs.; for hearings, 5 days.	Roll call vote on any measure taken upon request by any member of either house.
Arizona	★	★	★	Senate: agenda submitted to secretary 5 days prior to meeting. House: agenda submitted to clerk by 4:00 p.m. Wed. for Mon. or by 4:00 p.m. Thurs. for rest of following week.	Senate: roll call vote taken upon request. House: roll call vote required for final action on any bill.
Arkansas	★	★	★	Senate: 2 days House: 24 hours	Senate: roll call votes are recorded. House: each member's vote is recorded upon request by a member.
California	★	★ (b)	★	Senate: none House: none	Senate: disposition of bills by roll call vote only. House: committee action on bills recorded by roll call vote.
Colorado	★	★	★	Senate: final action on a measure is prohibited unless notice is posted 1 calendar day prior to its consideration. House: none	Senate: final action by recorded roll call vote. House: final action by recorded roll call vote.
Connecticut	★	★	★	** 1 day	** Votes on favorable or unfavorable report recorded to show the names of members voting.
Delaware	★	★	★ (b)	Senate: agenda released the day before meetings. House: agenda for meetings released on last legislative day of preceding week.	Senate: results of any committee vote are recorded. House: results of any committee vote are recorded.
Florida	★	★	★	Senate: during session—1 day notice for first 50 days, 2 hours thereafter. House: during session—2 days notice for first 45 calendar days, 2 hours thereafter.	Senate: vote on final passage is recorded. House: vote on final passage is recorded.
Georgia	★	★	★	Senate: a list of committee meetings shall be posted by 10:00 a.m. the preceding Friday. House: none	Senate: recorded roll call taken if one-third members sustain the call for yeas and nays. House: recorded roll call taken if one-third members sustain the call for yeas and nays.
Hawaii	★	★ (b)	★	Senate: 72 hours before 1st referral committee meetings, 48 hours before subsequent referral committee meetings. House: 48 hours.	Senate: final vote is recorded. House: a record is made of a committee quorum and votes to report a bill out.
Idaho	★	★ (b)	★	Senate: none House: none	Senate: bills can be voted out by voice vote or roll call. House: bills can be voted out by voice vote or roll call.
Illinois	★	★ (b)	★ (b)	Senate: 6 days House: 6 days	Senate: votes on all legislative measures acted upon are recorded. House: votes on all legislative matters acted upon are recorded.
Indiana	★	★	★	Senate: 48 hours House: none	Senate: all final votes are recorded. House: all final votes are recorded.
Iowa	★	★	★	Senate: none House: 1 legislative day	Senate: final action on any bill or resolution is by roll call. House: committee reports include the roll call vote on final disposition.
Kansas	★	★	★	Senate: none House: none	Senate: vote recorded for any action on a bill upon request by a member. House: the total for and against actions are recorded.
Kentucky	★	★	★	Senate: none House: none	Senate: each member's vote recorded on the disposition of each bill. House: each member's vote recorded on the disposition of each bill.

See footnotes at end of table.

LEGISLATURES

RULES ADOPTION AND STANDING COMMITTEES: PROCEDURE — Continued

State	Constitution permits each legislative body to determine its own rules	Committee meetings open to public*		Specific, advance notice provisions for committee meetings or hearings	Voting/roll call provisions to report a bill to floor
		Senate	House		
Louisiana	★	★ (b)	★ (b)	Senate: no later than 1:00 p.m. the preceding day. House: no later than 4:00 p.m. the preceding day.	Senate: any motion to report an instrument is decided by a roll call vote. House: any motion to report an instrument is decided by a roll call vote.
Maine	**Implied as part of organizational session.	★	★	**public hearings must be advertised 2 weekends in advance.	**Recorded vote is required to report a bill out of committee.
Maryland	★	★	★	Senate: none House: none	Senate: the final vote on any bill is recorded. House: the final vote on any bill is recorded.
Massachusetts	★	★	★ (b)	Senate: 48 hours for public hearings. House: 48 hours for public hearings.	Senate: voice vote or recorded roll call vote at the request of 2 committee members. House: recorded vote upon request by a member.
Michigan	★	★	★	Senate: none House: none	Senate: committee reports include the vote of each member on any bill. House: the daily journal reports the roll call on all motions to report bills.
Minnesota	★	★	★ (b)	Senate: 3 days House: 3 days	Senate: recorded vote upon request of one member. Upon the request of 3 members, the record of a roll call vote and committee report are printed in the journal. House: recorded roll call vote upon request by a member.
Mississippi	★	★	★ (b)	Senate: none House: none	Senate: bills are reported out by voice vote or recorded roll call vote. House: bills are reported out by voice vote or recorded roll call vote.
Missouri	★	★	★	Senate: none House: 1 day	Senate: yeas and nays are reported in journal. House: bills are reported out by a recorded roll call vote.
Montana	★	★	★	Senate: 3 legislative days House: none	Senate: every vote of each member is recorded and made public. House: every vote of each member is recorded and made public.
Nebraska	U		★ (b)	public hearings, 7 calendar days.	Roll call votes are taken on final action.
Nevada	★	★	★	Senate: none House: 5 calendar days for issues of "high" importance; 24 hours for all other committee meetings.	Senate: recorded vote is taken upon final committee action on bills. House: recorded vote is taken on any matter pertaining to bill at chair's request.
New Hampshire	★	★	★	Senate: 5 days House: 4 days	Senate: committees may report a bill out by voice or recorded roll call vote. House: committees may report a bill out by voice or recorded roll call vote.
New Jersey	★	★	★ (b)	Senate: 5 days House: 5 days	Senate: the chair reports the vote of each member present on a motion to report a bill. House: the chair reports the vote of each member present on motions with respect to bills.
New Mexico	★	★	★	Senate: none House: none	Senate: the vote on the final report of the committee taken by yeas and nays. Reported roll call upon request when voice vote is uncertain. House: the vote on the final report of the committee taken by yeas and nays. Reported roll call upon request when voice vote is uncertain.
New York	(a)	★ (b)	★ (b)	Senate: 1 week House: 1 week	Senate: each report records the vote of each Senator. House: at the conclusion of a committee meeting a roll call vote is taken on each of the bills considered.
North Carolina	(c)	★ (b)	★	Senate: none House: public hearings, 5 calendar days	Senate: no roll call vote may be taken in any committee. House: roll call vote taken on any question when requested by member & sustained by one-fifth of members present.
North Dakota	★	★	★	Senate: notice posted the preceding Wed. or Thurs., depending on the committee. House: notice posted the preceding Wed. or Thurs., depending on the committee.	Senate: minutes include recorded roll call vote on each bill referred out. House: minutes include recorded roll call vote on each bill referred out.
Ohio	★	★	★	Senate: 2 days House: 5 days	Senate: bills are reported out by recorded roll call vote. House: every member present must vote and all votes are recorded.

RULES ADOPTION AND STANDING COMMITTEES: PROCEDURE — Continued

State	Constitution permits each legislative body to determine its own rules	Committee meetings open to public*		Specific, advance notice provisions for committee meetings or hearings	Voting/roll call provisions to report a bill to floor
		Senate	House		
Oklahoma	★	★	★	Senate: none House: 3 legislative days for public hearings that are requested by members.	Senate: recommendations to the Senate of legislative measures are by recorded roll call vote. House: bills may be reported out by voice vote or by signing a written report.
Oregon	★	★	★	Senate: 24 hours House: 24 hours	Senate: the vote on all official actions is recorded. House: motions on measures before a committee are by recorded roll call vote.
Pennsylvania	★	★ (b)	★ (b)	Senate: none House: 5 days for public hearings.	Senate: every member, unless excused, must attend and vote on each question: absentee members may vote in writing. Votes and results are open to the public. House: all votes are recorded.
Rhode Island	★	★ (b)	★ (b)	Senate: 2 days House: 3 days	Senate: "public bills" are decided by a recorded roll call vote other bills by yeas and nays. House: bills are reported out by recorded roll call vote.
South Carolina	★	★ (b)	★ (b)	Senate: 24 hours House: 24 hours	Senate: no bill may be polled out unless at least 2/3 of the members are polled. Poll results are certified and published in journal. House: generally, bills can be reported out by voice vote or roll call vote.
South Dakota	★	★	★	**1 legislative day	**Final disposition of a bill requires a majority vote of the members by roll call.
Tennessee	★	★	★	Senate: 6 days House: 72 hours when House is recessed or adjourned.	Senate: aye and no votes cast by name on each question are recorded. House: bills are reported out by recorded roll call vote.
Texas	★	★ (b)	★ (b)	Senate: 24 hours House: 24 hours	Senate: bills are typically reported by recorded roll call vote. House: committee reports include the record vote by which the report was adopted, including the vote of each member.
Utah	★	★	★	Senate: 24 hours House: 24 hours	Senate: each member present votes on every question and all votes are recorded. House: each member present votes on every question and all votes are recorded.
Vermont	(d)	★	★	Senate: none House: none	Senate: vote is recorded for each committee member for every bill considered. House: vote is recorded for each committee member for every bill considered.
Virginia	★	★ (b)	★	Senate: none House: none	Senate: generally, a recorded vote is taken for each measure. House: vote of each member is taken and recorded for each measure.
Washington	★	★	★	Senate: 5 days House: 5 days	Senate: bills reported from a committee carry a majority report which must be signed by a majority of the committee. House: every vote to report a bill out of committee is by yeas and nays; the names of the members voting are recorded in the report.
West Virginia	★	★ (b)	★ (b)	Senate: none House: none	Senate: each member of the committee when a ye or nay vote is taken. House: recorded vote taken on motions to report a bill.
Wisconsin	★	★	★	Senate: a list of public hearings is filed Monday of the preceding week. House: a list of public hearings is filed Monday of the preceding week.	Senate: number of ayes and noes, and members absent or not voting are reported."House: number of ayes and noes recorded.
Wyoming	★	★	★	Senate: by 3:00 p.m. of previous day. House: by 3:00 p.m. of previous day.	Senate: bills are reported out by recorded roll call vote. House: bills are reported out by recorded roll call vote.

Sources: State constitutions, rule books, manuals and telephone survey.

Key:

★ — Yes

* — Notice of committee meetings may also be subject to state open meetings laws; in some cases, listed times may be subject to suspension or enforceable only to the extent "feasible" or "whenever possible."

** — Joint rules/committees.

U — Unicameral.

(a) Not referenced specifically, but each body publishes rules and there are joint rules.

(b) Certain matters may be discussed in executive session. (Other states permit meetings to be closed for various reasons, but their rules do not specifically mention "executive session.")

(c) Not referenced specifically, but each body publishes rules.

(d) The Senate is referenced specifically as empowered to "make its own rules."

LEGISLATURES

Table 3.25

LEGISLATIVE REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS: STRUCTURES AND PROCEDURES

State	Type of reviewing committee	Rules reviewed	Time limits in review process
Alabama	Mbrs. Legislative Council	P	35 days for action by committee.
Alaska	Joint bipartisan	P,E	...
Arizona	Joint bipartisan	P,E	...
Arkansas	Joint bipartisan	P,E	...
California .....	.....	.....	(a)
Colorado (b)	Joint bipartisan	E	Every newly adopted or amended rule expires on May 15 of the following year. Each year the committee sponsors a bill before the General Assembly which extends the adopted or amended rules due to expire.
Connecticut	Joint bipartisan	P,E	65 days for action by committee.
Delaware	Registrar of Regulations, Division of Research, Legislative Council	P	...
Florida	Joint bipartisan	P,E	...
Georgia	Standing committee	P	The agency notifies the Legislative Council 30 days prior to the effective dates of proposed rules.
Hawaii .....	.....	.....	(a)
Idaho	Germane joint subcommittees	P,E	All rules expire one year after adoption and must be reauthorized through legislative action.
Illinois	Joint bipartisan	P,E	If the committee objects to a proposed rulemaking, the agency can modify, adopt or withdraw the rulemaking within 90 days. If the agency does not act within 90 days, the rulemaking is automatically withdrawn. If the committee determines a proposed rulemaking is objectionable and constitutes a threat to public interest, safety or welfare, it may prohibit adoption of the rulemaking for 180 days.
Indiana (b)	Joint bipartisan	E	The legislature is not involved in the rules review process.
Iowa	Joint bipartisan	P,E	...
Kansas	Joint bipartisan	P,E	Agencies must give a 60-day notice to the public and the Joint Committee of their intent to adopt or amend specific rules and regulation, a copy of which must be provided to the committee. Within the 60-day comment period, the Joint Committee must review and comment, if it feels necessary, on the proposals. Final rules and regulations are resubmitted to the committee to determine whether further expression of concern is necessary.
Kentucky	Joint bipartisan subcommittee	P	Within 45 days after publication of an administrative regulation in "The Administrative Register," or within 45 days of the receipt of a statement of consideration by the subcommittee.
Louisiana (b)	Standing committee	P,E	All proposed rules and fees are submitted to designated standing committees of the legislature. If a rule is unacceptable, the committee sends a written report to the governor. The governor has 10 days to disapprove the committee report. If both Senate and House committees fail to find the rule unacceptable, or if the governor disapproves the action of a committee within 10 days, the agency may adopt the rule change.
Maine	Jt. standing cmtes. & Executive Dir. of the Legislative Council	P,E	Proposed rules identified as major substantive must be reviewed by the legislature before they are finally adopted. The legislature may approve, approve with changes or disapprove final adoption of major substantive rules. Failure of the legislature to act permits the agency to finally adopt the rule. Any group of 100 or more registered voters, or any person directly, substantially, or adversely affected by an existing rule may file an application for review with the executive director of the Legislative Council. One-third or more of the appropriate standing committee must request a review within 15 days of receipt of the application.
Maryland (b)	Joint bipartisan	P,E	The committee has 45 days from the date the regulation is published to comment or object to the regulation.
Massachusetts (b)	Jt. standing cmtes. & Commissioner of Administration and Finance	P	Rules review applies to capitol facilities only. If the rule is not approved by the General Court and the governor within 90 days of filing, it is deemed to have been disapproved.
Michigan	Joint bipartisan	P	Joint Committee on Administrative Rules has two months (three months by vote of committee) to approve/disapprove proposed rule.
Minnesota .....	.....	.....	(c)
Mississippi .....	.....	.....	(a)
Missouri	Joint bipartisan	P,E	The committee must disapprove a final order of rulemaking within 30 days upon receipt or the order of rulemaking is deemed approved.
Montana	Joint bipartisan	P,E	...
Nebraska .....	.....	.....	(a)
Nevada	Joint bipartisan	P	If the committee objects to a rule, the agency has 10 days to revise it.
New Hampshire	Joint bipartisan	P	Preliminary objections must be filed with 45 days of agency filing of final proposal. Joint resolutions must be filed within 45 days of the objection response deadline.
New Jersey	The legislature	P,E	...

LEGISLATIVE REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS: STRUCTURES AND PROCEDURES — Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Type of reviewing committee</i>	<i>Rules reviewed</i>	<i>Time limits in review process</i>
New Mexico			(a)
New York	Joint bipartisan commission	P,E	...
North Carolina	Public membership appointed by legislature	P,E	The Rules Review Commission must review a permanent rule submitted to it on or before the 20th of the month by the last day of the next month. The commission must review a permanent rule submitted to it after the 20th of the month by the last day of the second subsequent month.
North Dakota	Interim committee	P,E	The committee has 90 days from the time a rule is published to declare the rule void.
Ohio	Joint bipartisan	P,E	Proposed rules are submitted to the committee 60 days prior to adoption. The committee has 29 days to review refiled rules.
Oklahoma (b)	Standing cmte. or cmte. appointed by leadership of both houses	P,E	Generally, the legislature has 30 legislative days to approve or disapprove a rule.
Oregon	Joint bipartisan	P,E	...
Pennsylvania	Standing committee(s) and an independent commission	P	Standing committee has 20 days to review the final form regulation. The independent commission has 30 days to review the final form regulation.
Rhode Island			(a)
South Carolina	Standing committees	P	120 days for action by committee or legislature.
South Dakota	Joint bipartisan	P	A proposed or provisional rule can be suspended until July 1 following the next legislative session if five of the committee's six members agree.
Tennessee	Joint standing committee	P	All permanent rules take effect 75 days after filing with the secretary of state. Rules filed in a calendar year expire on June 30 of the following year unless extended by the General Assembly.
Texas			(a)
Utah	Joint bipartisan	P,E	Each rule in effect on January 1 of each year expires 60 days from the last day of that year's general legislative session unless it is reauthorized by the legislature.
Vermont	Joint bipartisan	P,E	All final proposed rules must be submitted to the committee, which has 30 days to review them. Within 14 days of receiving an objection the agency must respond in writing. If the committee still objects it may file its objections with the secretary of state.
Virginia (b)	Standing committee	P,E	Legislative review is optional. Within 21 days after the receipt of an objection, the agency shall file a response with the registrar, the objecting legislative committee and the governor. After an objection is filed, the regulation unless withdrawn by the agency shall become effective on a date specified by the agency which shall be after the 21-day extension period.
Washington (b)	Joint bipartisan	P,E	If the committee determines that a proposed rule does not comply with legislative intent, it notifies the agency, which must schedule a public hearing within 30 days of notification. The agency notifies the committee of its action within seven days after the hearing. If a hearing is not held or the agency does not amend the rule, the objection may be filed in the state register and referenced in the state code. The committee's powers, other than publication of its objections, are advisory.
West Virginia	Joint bipartisan	P	Committee reports and bills authorizing reviewed rules must be filed with the full legislature no later than 40 days before the 60th day of each regular legislative session.
Wisconsin	Joint bipartisan	P,E	The standing committee has 30 days to conduct its review.
Wyoming	Joint bipartisan	P,E	...

Source: National Conference of State Legislators; updated January 1996 by The Council of State Governments.

Key:

- P — Proposed rules
- E — Existing rules
- ... — No formal time limits

(a) No formal rule is performed by both legislative and executive branches.

(b) Review of rules is performed by both legislative and executive branches.

(c) As of December, 1995 The Legislative Commission to Review Administrative Rules (LCRAR) is scheduled to cease operating, effective July 1, 1996. The Legislative Coordinating Commission (LCC) may perform the statutory functions of the the LCRAR as it deems necessary. Contact the LCC for more information.

LEGISLATURES

Table 3.26
LEGISLATIVE REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS: POWERS

State	Reviewing committee's powers:			Legislative powers:
	Advisory powers only (a)	No objection constitutes approval of proposed rule	Committee may suspend rule	Method of legislative veto of rules
Alabama .....	...	★	★	Joint resolution (b)
Alaska	(c)	(c)	...	Statute (c)
Arizona	★	N.A.	N.A.	Statute
Arkansas	(d)	N.A.	N.A.	Statute (d)
California .....	.....	.....	(e)	.....
Colorado .....	...	★	...	Statute (f)
Connecticut .....	...	★	...	Statute (g)
Delaware	★	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Florida	★	N.A.	N.A.	(h)
Georgia .....	...	★	...	Resolution (i)
Hawaii .....	.....	.....	(e)	.....
Idaho .....	...	★	...	Concurrent resolution (j)
Illinois .....	...	...	★	Joint resolution
Indiana	★ (k)	...	N.A.	(l)
Iowa .....	...	★	★	Joint resolution
			proposed rules	
Kansas .....	...	N.A.	...	Statute
Kentucky .....	...	★	...	Statute
Louisiana .....	...	★	(m)	Concurrent resolution for adopted rules. For proposed rules, see footnote (m)
Maine .....	...	★	N.A.	(n)
Maryland	(o)	★	...	N.A.
Massachusetts .....	...	(p)	...	Joint resolution
Michigan .....	...	...	(q)	Concurrent resolution (r)
Minnesota .....	.....	.....	(s)	.....
Mississippi .....	.....	.....	(e)	.....
Missouri .....	...	★	★	Statute, concurrent resolutions (t)
Montana .....	★	...	...	Statute
Nebraska .....	.....	.....	(e)	.....
Nevada	★	★	N.A.	N.A.
New Hampshire	★	★	N.A.	Statute (u)
New Jersey .....	.....	.....	(v)	.....
New Mexico .....	.....	.....	(e)	.....
New York	★	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
North Carolina .....	★	...	...	Any member of the General Assembly may introduce a bill to disapprove a rule that has been approved by the commission and that has not become effective or has become affective by executive order. (w)
North Dakota .....	...	★ (x)	★	(y)
Ohio .....	...	(z)	★	Concurrent resolution
Oklahoma	★	★	...	Joint resolution (aa)
Oregon	★ (bb)	N.A.	N.A.	(cc)
Pennsylvania	Standing committees Independent commission	★	...	Concurrent resolution (dd)
Rhode Island .....	.....	.....	(e)	.....
South Carolina .....	...	★	...	Joint resolution (ee)
South Dakota .....	...	★	★	Statute
Tennessee .....	...	★	★	Statute (ff)
Texas .....	.....	.....	(e)	.....
Utah .....	...	...	...	Statute (ff)
Vermont	★ (t)	★	N.A.	None
Virginia (e)	★ (gg)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Washington	★ (hh)	N.A.	(ii)	N.A.
West Virginia	★	...	N.A.	(jj)
Wisconsin .....	...	★	★	Statute (kk)
Wyoming .....	... (ll)	N.A.	...	Statute (mm)

POWERS — Continued

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures; updated January 1996 by The Council of State Governments.

Key:

★ — Yes

... — No

N.A. — Not applicable

(a) This column is defined by those legislatures or legislative committees that can only recommend changes to rules but have no power to enforce a change.

(b) A rule disapproved by the reviewing committee is reinstated at the end of the next session if a joint resolution in the legislature fails to sustain committee action.

(c) Committee powers are advisory. Veto authority of the committee was ruled unconstitutional. However, the legislature can pass legislation for presentment to the executive to annul a rule.

(d) A legislative council subcommittee reviews the rules and regulations, makes recommendations to the full Legislative Council (a committee of the General Assembly). Members of the General Assembly may submit legislation that addresses agency authority to enact or modify rules or regulations.

(e) No formal mechanism for legislative review of administrative rules. In Virginia, legislative review is optional.

(f) All newly adopted or amended rules expire on May 15 of the year following adoption or amendment. The legislature exercises sunset control over rules. Each year a bill is filed that extends all rules promulgated the previous year, except for those rules specifically designated by the committee.

(g) By February 15 of each regular session, the committee submits for study to the General Assembly a copy of all disapproved regulations. The General Assembly may by resolution sustain or reverse a vote of disapproval.

(h) Committee is required to report annually to the legislature to recommend needed legislation.

(i) The reviewing committee must introduce a resolution to override a rule within the first 30 days of the next regular session of the General Assembly. If the resolution passes by less than a two-thirds majority of either house, the governor has final authority to affirm or veto the resolution.

(j) All rules are terminated one year after adoption unless the legislature reauthorizes the rule.

(k) Governor can veto rules with or without cause.

(l) Legislature has authority to intervene only after a rule is adopted. The committee meets during the interim but can affect a rule only through recommending a change in statute.

(m) If the committee determines that a proposed rule is unacceptable, it submits a report to the governor who then has 10 days to accept or reject the report. If the governor rejects the report, the rule change may be adopted by the agency. If the governor accepts the report, the committee can block agency action.

(n) Certain proposed rules must be reviewed by the legislature before they may be adopted. The legislature must enact legislation to approve, approve with changes or disapprove final adoption. If the legislature determines an existing rule is inappropriate or unnecessary, it may direct the Office of Policy and Legal Analysis to draft legislation to amend the statutory authority of the agency to amend the rule.

(o) The committee can delay regulations for a limited time before the regulations are adopted.

(p) If a rule is not approved by the General Court and the governor within 90 days of filing, it is considered disapproved.

(q) Committee can suspend rules during interim only.

(r) Must be passed within 60 days of its introduction in the legislature.

(s) As of December, 1995 The Legislative Commission to Review Administrative Rules (LCRAR) is scheduled to cease operating, effective July 1, 1996. The Legislative Coordinating Commission (LCC) may perform the Statutory functions of the LCRAR as it deems necessary. Contact the LCC for more information.

(t) The General Assembly may revoke or suspend rules or portions thereof.

(u) The committee can temporarily suspend adoption of a rule via filing a joint resolution. The legislature may permanently block regulation via legislation.

(v) Article V, Section IV of the Constitution, as amended in 1992, says the legislature may review any rule or regulation to determine whether the rule or regulation is consistent with legislative intent. The legislature transmits its objections to existing or proposed rules or regulations to the governor and relevant agency via concurrent resolutions. The legislature may invalidate or prohibit an existing or proposed rule from taking effect by a majority vote of the authorized membership of each house.

(w) If an agency does not amend a rule to address an objection of the commission, the commission may send written notice to leadership in both houses. The General Assembly may enact legislation disapproving the rule.

(x) Unless formal objections are made or the rule is declared void, rules are considered approved.

(y) The committee can void a rule.

(z) Committee does not approve rules. Committee can recommend invalidation only of all or part of a rule. Inaction on a rule is not considered approval or consent of legality of a rule.

(aa) Failure of the legislature to adopt a joint resolution within 30 legislative days results in automatic approval.

(bb) Neither the governor nor the legislature has veto authority over rules.

(cc) The committee reports to the legislature during each regular session on the review of rules by the committee.

(dd) The committee has 14 days to introduce a concurrent resolution, which then must be passed by both chambers within 10 legislative days or 30 calendar days.

(ee) Must be passed within 120-day review period and presented to the governor for signature.

(ff) The legislature exercises sunset control over rules. Each year a bill is filed that extends all rules promulgated the previous year, except for those rules specifically designated by the committee. In Tennessee, standing committees may suspend effectiveness of proposed rules.

(gg) Rules objected to become effective 21 days after receipt of objection by the Registrar of Regulations.

(hh) Objections are published in the *Washington State Register*.

(ii) By a majority vote of the committee members, the committee may request the governor to approve suspension of a rule. If the governor approves, the suspension is effective until 90 days after the end of the next regular session.

(jj) State agencies have no power to promulgate rules without first submitting proposed rules to the legislature which must enact a statute authorizing the agency to promulgate the rule. If the legislature fails to enact a statute during a regular session, the agency may not issue the rule nor take action to implement all or part of the rule unless authorized to do so.

(kk) Bills are introduced simultaneously in both houses.

(ll) Legislative Management Council can recommend action be taken by the full legislature.

(mm) Action must be taken before the end of the next succeeding legislative session to nullify a rule.

Table 3.27
SUMMARY OF SUNSET LEGISLATION

<i>State</i>	<i>Scope</i>	<i>Preliminary evaluation conducted by</i>	<i>Other legislative review</i>	<i>Other oversight mechanisms in bill</i>	<i>Phase-out period</i>	<i>Life of each agency (in years)</i>	<i>Other provisions</i>
Alabama*	C	Select Jt. Cmte.	Dept. of Examiners of Public Accounts	Zero-base budgeting	180	4	One-hour time limit on floor debate on each bill.
Alaska	C	Legis. Auditor	Standing Cmte.	Perf. audit	1/y	Varies (usually 4)	...
Arizona	S	Off. of the Auditor General	Legis. Cmtes. of reference	Perf. audit	6/m	10	Jt. Legis. Audit Cmte. selects agencies for review and assigns responsibilities for hearings to the legis. cmtes. of reference.
Arkansas	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...
California*	(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colorado	R	Dept. of Regulatory Agencies	Jt. Legislative Sunrise Sunset Review Cmte.	...	1/y	up to 10	Advisory cmtes. are reviewed at least once after establishment; all regulatory functions of the state are reviewed.
Connecticut	(c)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware	C	Agencies under review submit reports to Del. Sunset Comm. based on criteria for review and set forth in statute. Comm. staff conducts separate review.	...	Per. audit	Dec. 31 of next succeeding calendar year	4	Yearly sunset review schedules must include at least nine agencies. If the number automatically scheduled for review or added by the General Assembly is less than a full schedule, additional agencies shall be added in order of their appearance in the Del. Code to complete the review schedule.
Florida	R	...	Subject area committees handle some sunset review.	Perf. audit, progress review	...	10	Automatic repeal if legislature fails to reenact legislation by a specific date.
Georgia	R	Dept. of Audits	Standing Cmtes.	Perf. audit	1/y	1-6	A performance audit of each regulatory agency must be conducted upon the request of the Senate or House standing committee to which an agency has been assigned for oversight and review. (d)
Hawaii	R	Legis. Auditor	Consumer Protection Cmte. of each house	Perf. eval.	None	6-10	Schedules the various professional and vocational licensing programs for repeal according to a specified timetable. Proposed new regulatory measures must be referred to the Auditor for sunrise analysis.
Idaho	(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illinois	R	Bur. of the Budget	...	...	1	10	...
Indiana	C	Off. of Fiscal and Management Analysis	...	Perf. audit, Perf. eval.	...	10	...
Iowa	----- No program -----						
Kansas	(e)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky	R	Administrative Regulation Review Subcommittee	Joint committee with subject matter jurisdiction.	...	...	...	Regulations which are rejected during the Interim will expire if not enacted into statute in the next regular session.

Key:
 C — Comprehensive
 R — Regulatory
 S — Selective
 D — Discretionary
 d — day
 m — month
 y — year
 ... — Not applicable

SUMMARY OF SUNSET LEGISLATION — Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Scope</i>	<i>Preliminary evaluation conducted by</i>	<i>Other legislative review</i>	<i>Other oversight mechanisms in bill</i>	<i>Phase-out period</i>	<i>Life of each agency (in years)</i>	<i>Other provisions</i>
Louisiana*	C	Standing cmtes. of the two houses with subject matter jurisdiction.	...	Zero budget review (f). Perf. eval.	1/y	Up to 9	Act provides for termination of a department and all agencies and offices in a department. Also permits committees to select particular agencies or offices for more extensive evaluation. Provides for review by Jt. Legis. Cmte. on Budget of programs that were not funded during the prior fiscal year for possible repeal.
Maine	C	Legislative Committee having jurisdiction over relevant policy area.	Selective review of major substantive rules of agencies.	...	...	Subject to review at least every 10/ys. with provisions for selected earlier reviews.	...
Maryland	R	Dept. of Fiscal Services	Standing Cmtes.	Perf. eval.	2/y	10	Sunset cycle reviews completed in 1993 and will resume again in 1999.
Massachusetts*	----- No program -----						
Michigan	(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minnesota*	(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi*	(g)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri	----- No program -----						
Montana	(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nebraska	(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nevada	(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Hampshire	(h)	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico	R	Legis. Finance Cmte.	...	Perf. eval., Progress review	(i)	5-7	Legis. Finance Cmte. is responsible for introducing legislation to continue any agency reviewed.
New York*	(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	(j)	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota	----- No program -----						
Ohio	(k)	Sunset Review Cmte. (l)	Standing Cmtes.	(m)	(n)	...	...
Oklahoma	R,C	Jt. Cmte. on Sunset Review	Appropriations and Budget Cmte.	Prog. review	1/y	6	...
Oregon	(o)	...	(o)	...	...	...	...
Pennsylvania (p)	S	Legis. Budget and Finance Cmte.	Standing Cmtes.	Perf. audit	6/m	10	...

Key:
 C — Comprehensive
 R — Regulatory
 S — Selective
 D — Discretionary
 d — day
 m — month
 y — year
 ... — Not applicable

See footnotes at end of table.

SUMMARY OF SUNSET LEGISLATION — Continued

State	Scope	Preliminary evaluation conducted by	Other legislative review	Other oversight mechanisms in bill	Phase-out period	Life of each agency (in years)	Other provisions
Rhode Island	(q)	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina*	R	Legis. Audit Council	Reorganization Comm., Standing Cmtes.	Perf. audit	1/y	6	...
South Dakota	(r)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tennessee	C	Jt. Govt. Operations Cmte.	...	Perf. audit	1/y	1-8	Sunrise review provision 1/y after creation of entity.
Texas	S	Sunset Advisory Comm.	...	Perf. eval.	1/y	12	The Sunset Advisory Comm. chair and vice-chair rotate every two years between the House and Senate. Members can serve a total of six years and are not eligible for reappointment.
Utah	R	Interim Study Cmte.	Off. of Legis. Research & General Counsel	Interim Cmte.'s discretion	1/y	Up to maximum of 10/y	Legis. Audit Cmte. may at its discretion coordinate the audit of state agencies with the Interim Cmte.'s sunset review.
Vermont	S	Legis. Council staff	Senate and House Government Operations Cmtes.	...	None	...	Reviews only focus on the need for regulation of professions and occupations. Statutory preference is for the least restrictive form of regulation necessary to protect the public.
Virginia	(s)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington	C	Legis. Budget Cmte.	Standing Cmtes.	...	1/y	Varies	...
West Virginia	S	Jt. Cmte. on Govt. Operations	Performance Evaluation and Research Division	Perf. audit	1/y	6	Jt. Cmte. on Govt. Operations composed of five House members, five Senate members and five citizens appointed by governor. Agencies may be reviewed more frequently.
Wisconsin	(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming	(t)	...	...	...	...	...	...

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, 1996, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1994-95*.

Key:

- C — Comprehensive
- R — Regulatory
- S — Selective
- D — Discretionary
- (a) A one-time review of selected programs ended in 1983.
- (b) While they have not enacted sunset legislation in the same sense as the other states with detailed information in this table, the legislatures in California, Idaho, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York and Wisconsin have included sunset clauses in selected programs or legislation.
- (c) Sunset legislation suspended in 1983. Next review cycle is scheduled for 2000.
- (d) The automatic sunseting of an agency every six years was eliminated in 1992. The legislature must pass a bill in order to sunset a specific agency.
- (e) Sunset legislation terminated July 1992. Legislative oversight of designated state agencies, consisting of audit, review and evaluation, continues.
- (f) No longer applicable because zero-based budgeting is no longer part of the budget process.
- (g) Sunset Act terminated December 31, 1984.
- (h) New Hampshire's Sunset Committee was repealed July 1, 1986.
- (i) Agency termination is scheduled on July 1 of the year prior to the scheduled termination of statutory

- authority for that agency.
- (j) North Carolina's sunset law terminated on July 30, 1981. Successor vehicle, the Legislative Committee on Agency Review, operated until June 30, 1983.
- (k) Applies to certain agencies only; for example, licensing agencies, agencies that issue bonds, cabinet departments, universities and agencies of courts and the legislature are exempt.
- (l) Sunset Review Committee will work only through 1996.
- (m) Review of annual reports by the legislative service commission and the Department of Administrative Services.
- (n) Varies, up to four years, depending on legislation creating or renewing each agency.
- (o) Sunset legislation was repealed in 1993. Joint Legislative Audit Committee still serves as legislative review body.
- (p) Sunset act terminated December 22, 1991.
- (q) Sunset activity is currently inactive.
- (r) South Dakota suspended sunset legislation in 1979.
- (s) By joint resolution, Senate and House of Delegates establish a schedule for review of "functional areas" of state government. Program evaluation is carried out by Joint Legislative Audit and Review Commission. Agencies are not scheduled for automatic termination. Commission reports are made to standing committees which may conduct public hearings.
- (t) Wyoming repealed sunset legislation in 1988.