

MEMORANDUM

Research Department, Kansas Legislative Council February 13, 1967

RE: Special Committee on Legislative Services

The attached table shows the number of proposals that the Legislative Council has been presented over the years. The Council has rejected a few of these proposals as authorized in its rules.

Also shown are the number of Council bills which have been drafted in several of the past bienniums and a record of the bills passed which included at least the major provisions of the Council bills.

Although the substance of the bills has not been considered, one can observe that generally, from 50 to 75 percent of the bills drafted by the Council have been passed.

These figures do not show the number of bills drafted and introduced during a session to carry out a Council recommendation. These were not considered since a subjective evaluation would be necessary as to whether the Council would have approved that particular version.

The data also does not show the Council recommendations that were enacted at subsequent sessions.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE: STANDING COMMITTEES AND HEARINGS

State or other jurisdiction	House committees appointed by Speaker	Senate committees appointed by	No. of standing committees at 1964 and 1965 regular sessions			Range in size of committees			Hearings open to public ^a
			House	Senate	Joint	House	Senate	Joint	
Alabama.....	★	President	19	30	0	7-15	3-21	.....	Dis.
Alaska.....	★	(a)	9	9 (b)	0	7-11	5-7	.....	Dis.
Arizona.....	★	President	21	21	0	11-15	7-14	.....	Dis.
Arkansas.....	★	President	26	25	1	5-21	5-13	12	Dis.
California.....	★	Comm. on Rules	26	21	4	3-20	5-13	6-14	Yes
Colorado.....	★	Resolution	16 (c)	20	1	4-19	5-15	6	Dis.
Connecticut.....	★ (d)	Pres. pro tem (d)	0	0	28	.....	.....	27-41	Yes
Delaware.....	★	Pres. pro tem	26	22	1	5	5	10	Dis.
Florida.....	★	President	49	44	0	5-23	7-19	.....	Yes (e)
Georgia.....	★	President	24	19	0	5-51	3-22	.....	Dis.
Hawaii.....	★	President	23 (f)	19	0	3-17	2-10	.....	Dis.
Idaho.....	★	President	15	14	0	7-17	5-11	.....	Dis.
Illinois.....	★	Comm. on Comms.	23	24	0	6-35	3-22	.....	Yes
Indiana.....	★	President	29	29	0	7-16	5-11	.....	Dis.
Iowa.....	★	President	15	15	0	6-45	3-30	.....	Yes
Kansas.....	★	Comm. on Comms.	45	31	1	3-23	5-13	12	Dis.
Kentucky.....	(g)	President	44	19	0	4-45	9-22	.....	Dis.
Louisiana.....	★	President	18	19	0	9-20	3-17	.....	Dis.
Maine.....	★	President	6	3	25	4-7	4-12	7-10	Yes
Maryland.....	★	President	15	16	3	6-31	3-15	6-10	Yes
Massachusetts.....	★	President	6	4	31	3-16	3-10	15-19	Yes
Michigan.....	★	Comm. on Comms.	41 (h)	20 (i)	1 (j)	5-16 (k)	6-9 (l)	6 (m)	Dis.
Minnesota.....	★	Comm. on Comms.	33	22	0	4-29	7-27	.....	Yes
Mississippi.....	★	President	50	46	5	5-33	3-26	5-13	Dis.
Missouri.....	★	Pres. pro tem	47	30	3	5-50	5-15	15	Dis.
Montana.....	★	Comm. on Comms.	18	23	0	5-17	3-11	.....	Dis.
Nebbraska.....	(n)	Comm. on Comms.	(n)	14	(n)	(n)	1-9	(n)	Yes
Nevada.....	★	President	21	19	0	5-9	3-5	.....	Yes
New Hampshire.....	★	President	24	16	1	5-23	3-7	8	Yes
New Jersey.....	★	President	13	12	6	7-8	6-9	12	Dis.
New Mexico.....	★ (o)	Comm. on Comms.	16 (p)	7 (q)	0	7-14	7-11	.....	Dis.
New York.....	★	Pres. pro tem	36	28	0	5-20	6-25	.....	Dis.
North Carolina.....	★	President	46	34	1	12-61	7-25	21	Yes
North Dakota.....	★	Comm. on Comms.	14	11	0	22	10-19	.....	Dis.
Ohio.....	★	Pres. pro tem	21	13	0	7-25	7-9	.....	Yes
Oklahoma.....	★	(r)	36	36	0	3-31	3-28	.....	Dis.
Oregon.....	★	President	16	20	1	9	5-9	14	Yes
Pennsylvania.....	★	Pres. pro tem	35	21	0	19	10-24	.....	Dis.
Rhode Island.....	★	Named in rules	15	17	1	9-17	5-13	9	Dis.
South Carolina.....	★	Elected (s)	8	25	5	5-27	5-18	6-15	Dis.
South Dakota.....	★	President	25 (t)	16	0	3-15	3-9	.....	Dis.
Tennessee.....	★	Speaker	17	17	0	17-30	9-17	.....	Dis.
Texas.....	★	President	43	24	1	5-21	5-21	6	Yes
Utah.....	★	President	16	14	1	7-19	3-13	32	Yes
Vermont.....	★	Special Comm.	18	18	3 (u)	15	5-6	6	Yes
Virginia.....	★	Elected	34	21	1	3-18	2-16	2	Dis. (v)
Washington.....	★	President	24	20	0	9-47	6-31	.....	Dis.
West Virginia.....	★	President	24	28	4	12-25	5-18	10-14	Yes
Wisconsin.....	★	Comm. on Comms. (w)	23	14	5	3-11	3-13	5-14	Yes
Wyoming.....	★	President	18	16	1	7-9	2-5	5	Dis.
Puerto Rico.....	★	President	11	17	6	3-27	5-17	7-16	Dis.

^aAbbreviation: Dis.—Discretionary.
 (n) Nominated by Committee on Committees and elected by House and Senate respectively.
 (b) Ten during 1964 session; 9 during 1965 session.
 (c) Seventeen in 1964 session; 16 in 1965 session.
 (d) Minority party members are nominated by the minority party leader of each house.
 (e) Senate committees sometimes meet in executive session.
 (f) Twenty-one in 1964 session; 23 in 1965 session.
 (g) Committee on Committees.
 (h) Forty-eight in 1964 session; 41 in 1965 session.
 (i) Twenty-one in 1964 session; 20 in 1965 session.
 (j) None in 1964 session; 1 in 1965 session.
 (k) Five-fifteen in 1964 session; 5-16 in 1965 session.
 (l) Six-ten in 1964 session; 6-9 in 1965 session.
 (m) Six in 1965 session; no joint committee in 1964 session.
 (n) Unicameral legislature.
 (o) Standing Committee on Committees advises him.
 (p) Only 12 consider legislation; 4 are procedural.
 (q) Also the Committee on Committees.
 (r) Senate elects Senate standing committees. Appointments to temporary and special committees are made by the Senate presiding officer.
 (s) Special committees are appointed.
 (t) Twenty-three in 1964 session; 25 in 1965 session.
 (u) Corresponding committees of each house usually meet jointly.
 (v) Final vote by a House committee must be held in open session.
 (w) Confirmation by Senate.

Kansas ranks fifth in the total number of committees in the legislative with a total of 77. Mississippi has the most with a total of 101. New Mexico and Alaska rank as the states with the fewest committees, 23 and 18 respectively, of states with bicameral legislature.

TABLE IV — SHOWS THE STANDING SENATE, HOUSE OR JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES WHICH APPEAR TO BE THE MOST COMMON SUBSTANTIVE COMMITTEES

	<u>Educa- tion</u>	<u>Public Utilities</u>	<u>Conservation Nat. Resources F. F. & G.</u>	<u>Judi- ciary</u>	<u>Ways & Means Appropri- ations Budget</u>	<u>Public Health</u>	<u>Public Welfare</u>	<u>Towns Boroughs Cities Counties Municipi- palities</u>	<u>Assessment & Taxation Finance</u>
Alabama	H S	S	H	H S	H	H S	H S	H S	S
Arizona	H S		H S	H S	H S	(H) (S)	(H) (S)	H S	S
Connecticut	J	J	J	J	J	J	J	J	J
Illinois	H S	H S	H S	H S	H S	(H)	(H) S	H S	S
KANSAS	H S	H S	H S	H S	H S	H S	H S	H S	H S
Maine	J	J	J	J	J	J	J	J	J
Massachusetts	J	J	J	J	H S	J	J	J	J
Michigan	H S	H S	H S	H S	H S	H (S)	H (S)	H S	H S
Missouri	H S	H	H S	H S	H S	(S)	(S)	H S	
Montana	H S		H S	H S	H S	(H) (S)	(H) (S)	H S	H S
New Hampshire	H S		H S	H S	H S	H (S)	H (S)	H	H S
North Dakota	H S		H S	H S	H S		H S	H S	H S
Oklahoma	H S	H S	H S	H S	H S	(H) S	(H) S	H S	H S
Pennsylvania	H S	H	H S	H S	H S	(H) (S)	(H) (S)	H S	H S
South Dakota	H S		H S	H S	H S	(H) (S)	(H) (S)	H S	H S
West Virginia	H S		H S	H S	H S J	H		H S	
Wisconsin	H S		H S	H S	H S		H S	H	H (S)

S - Denotes Senate Committees under each category

H - Denotes House Standing Committee under each category

J - Denotes Joint Standing Committee under each category

0 - Denotes committees covering more than one area (e.g. Public Health and Welfare)

Note: This table attempts to illustrate the basic substantive committees most common among legislative bodies. The states shown were selected at random. Due to the wide variety of nomenclature used among the states, categorizing some of the committees involves some risk. An attempt was made to note the existence of committees if coverage of one of the general areas was reasonably comprehensive. (e.g. Cities of the first class would not satisfy the municipalities category; however, cities of the first class, cities of the second class and counties would be considered comprehensive enough to be recorded on the table.)

TABLE IV — SHOWS THE STANDING SENATE, HOUSE OR JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES WHICH APPEAR TO BE THE MOST COMMON SUBSTANTIVE COMMITTEES

	Insurance	Federal, State and Local Affairs	Elections Apportionment	Interstate Cooperation	Labor Industries Corporations Business	Bridges Turn-pikes Roads Highways	Agriculture	Savings & Loan Banking	Military Affairs Veterans
Alabama	HS	H	H		HS	HS	HS	S	HS
Arizona	(H) (S)	H	HS		(H) S	HS	HS	(S)	HS
Connecticut	J	J	J		J	J	J	J	J
Illionis	HS	S	HS		HS	HS	HS	HS	HS
KANSAS	HS	HS	HS	HS	HS	HS	HS	HS	HS
Maine		J	J		J	J	J		J
Massachusetts	J	J	HJ		J	J	J	J	J
Michigan	HS	HS	HS	S	HS	HS	HS		HS
Missouri	HS	H	HS	HS	HS	HS	HS	S	H
Montana		(H) (S)	(H) (S)		HS	HS	HS	S	
New Hamp.	HS		H	HS	HS	HS	HS		S
North Dakota		HS			HS	HS	HS		
Oklahoma	HS	HS	HS		HS	HS	HS	H	HS
Pennsylvania	HS	HS	HS		HS	HS	HS	HS	HS
South Dakota	HS	HS	H (S)	HS	S	HS	HS	H	H (S)
W. Virginia	HS	S	HS	S	HS	HS	HS	HS	HS
Wisconsin	(H) (S)	HS	H	S	HS	HS	HS	(H) (S)	HS

S - Denotes Senate Committees under each category

H - Denotes House Standing Committee under each category

J - Denotes Joint Standing Committee under each category

O - Denotes committees covering more than one area (e.g. Public Health and Welfare)

Note: This table attempts to illustrate the basic substantive committees most common among legislative bodies. The states shown were selected at random. Due to the wide variety of nomenclature used among the states, categorizing some of the committees involves some risk. An attempt was made to note the existence of committees if coverage of one of the general areas was reasonably comprehensive. (e.g. Cities of the first class would not satisfy the municipalities category; however, cities of the first class, cities of the second class and counties would be considered comprehensive enough to be recorded on the table.)

TABL VI

THE LEGISLATORS

Numbers and Terms As of August 1, 1965

State or other jurisdiction	A					B			
	Senate		House		Consti- tutional total of legis- lators	Years in which sessions are held	Sessions Convene Month	Limitations on length of sessions	
	Consti- tutional total	Term	Consti- tutional total	Term				Regular	Special
Alabama	35	4	106	4	141	Odd	May	36 L	36 L
Alaska	20	4	40	2	60	Annual	Jan.	None	30 C
Arizona	28	2	80	2	108	Annual	Jan.	63 C(a)	20 C(a)
Arkansas	35	4	100	2	135	Odd	Jan.	60 C	15 C(m)
California	40	4	80	2	120	Annual(b)	Jan. Feb.	120 C(c) 30 C	None
Colorado	35	4	65	2	100	Annual(b)	Jan.	160 C(a)	None
Connecticut	36	2	294(a)	2	330(a)	Odd	Jan.	150 C(d)	None
Delaware	18	4	35	2	53	Annual(b)	Jan. Feb.	90 L 30 L	30(a)
Florida	44(b)	4	112	2	156(c)	Odd	Apr.	60 C(e)	20 C(f)
Georgia	54(d)	2	205	2	259(d)	Annual	Jan. Jan.	45 C(g) 40 C	(1)
Hawaii	25	4	51	2	76	Annual(b)	Feb. Feb.	60 C(n) 30 C(n)	30 C(n)
Idaho	44	2	79	2	123	Odd	Jan.	60 C(a)	20 C
Illinois	58	4(e)	177	2	233	Odd	Jan.	None(h)	None
Indiana	50	4	100	2	150	Odd	Jan.	61 C	40 C
Iowa	59	4	124	2	183	Odd	Jan.	None	None
KANSAS	40	4	125	2	165	Annual(b)	Jan. Jan.	90 L(a) 30 C	30 L(a)
Kentucky	38	4	100	2	138	Even	Jan.	60 L	None
Louisiana	39	4	105	4	144	Annual(b)	May May	60 C 30 C	30 C
Maine	34(f)	2	151	2	185	Odd	Jan.	None	None
Maryland	29(g)	4	142(h)	4	171(h)	Annual	Jan.	70 C	30 C

State or other jurisdiction	A					B			
	Senate		House		Consti- tutional total of legis- lators	Years in which sessions are held	Sessions Convene Month	Limitations on length of sessions	
	Consti- tutional total	Term	Consti- tutional total	Term				Regular	Special
Massachusetts	40	2	240(d)	2	280(d)	Annual	Jan.	None	None
Michigan	38	2(i)	110	2	148	Annual	Jan.	None	None
Minnesota	67	4	135	2	202	Odd	Jan.	120 L	None
Mississippi	52	4	122	4	174	Even	Jan.	None	None
Missouri	34	4	163	2	197	Odd	Jan.	195 C(d)	60 C
Montana	56(j)	4	94(j)	2	150(j)	Odd	Jan.	60 C	60 C
Nebraska	49	4(k)	--	-	49	Odd	Jan.	None	None
Nevada	17(d,l)	4	37(l)	2	54(d)	Odd	Jan.	60 C(a)	20 C(a)
New Hampshire	24	2	400(m)	2	424(m)	Odd	Jan.	July 1(a)	15 L(a)
New Jersey	21(n)	4(o)	60	2(o)	81(n)	Annual	Jan.	None	None
New Mexico	32(p)	4	77(p)	2	98(p)	Annual(b)	Jan.	60 C	30 C(i)
New York	58	2	151	2	209	Annual	Jan.	30 C	None
North Carolina	50	2	120	2	170	Odd	Feb.	120 C(a)	25 C(a)
North Dakota	49	4	109	2	158	Odd	Jan.	60 L	None
Ohio	32(q)	4(q)	137(q)	2(q)	169(q)	Odd	Jan.	None	None
Oklahoma (r)	48	4	99	2	147	Odd	Jan.	None	None
Oregon	30	4	60	2	90	Odd	Jan.	None	None
Pennsylvania	50	4	209	2	259	Annual(b)	Jan.	None	None
Rhode Island	46	2	100	2	146	Annual	Jan.	60 L(a)	None
South Carolina	46	4	124	2	170	Annual	Jan.	None	40 L(a)
South Dakota	35(d)	2	75	2	110(d)	Annual(b)	Jan.	45 L	None
Tennessee	33	2	99	2	132	Odd	Jan.	30 L	None
Texas	31	4	150	2	181	Odd	Jan.	75 C(a)	20 C(a)
Utah	27(s)	4	69	2	96(s)	Odd	Jan.	140 C	30 C
							Jan.	60 C	30 C

State or other jurisdiction	A				Const- tutional total of legis- lators	Years in which sessions are held	Sessions Convene Month	B	
	Senate		House					Limitations on length of sessions	
	Consti- tutional total	Term	Consti- tutional total	Term				Regular	Special
Vermont	30	2	246(dt)	2	276(d)	Odd	Jan.	None	None
Virginia	40	4	100	2	140	Even	Jan.	60 C(aj)	30 C(aj)
Washington	49	4	99	2	148	Odd	Jan.	60 C	None
West Virginia	34	4	100	2	134	Annual(b)	Jan. Jan.	60 C(k) 30 C(k)	None
Wisconsin	33(u)	4	100(u)	2	133(u)	Odd	Jan.	None	None
Wyoming	25	4	61	2	86	Odd	Jan.	40 C	None
Puerto Rico	32	4	64	4	96(v)	Annual	Jan.	111 C(h1)	20

Footnotes for Part A

- (a) After November 8, 1966, 177 House members by 1965 reapportionment.
- (b) Includes one holdover Democrat whose term expires November, 1966.
- (c) Provided by statute enacted February, 1963, after constitutional provisions were declared invalid.
- (d) The following numbers of members in current legislatures are not designated as Democrats or Republicans: Georgia Senate, 1; Massachusetts House, 1; Nevada Senate, 1; South Dakota Senate, 1; Vermont House, 5.
- (e) The Illinois Supreme Court on July 29, 1965, ordered all State Senators to run for reelection in 1966. Unless a constitutionally valid reapportionment plan is passed by the legislature, Senators will be required to run for reelection again in 1968.
- (f) Constitutional total of Senate members may vary according to population.
- (g) To increase to 43 in election of 1966.
- (h) For term of office ending in 1966 only, House members fixed at 142; thereafter House members revert to 123.
- (i) Beginning with 1966 elections, Senate term four years.
- (j) By federal court order on August 6, 1965, both houses of the Montana legislature were reapportioned. All members of the 1967 Legislative Assembly will be elected under a court-ordered plan at the general election in November, 1966. At that time 55 Senators and 104 Representatives will be elected.
- (k) In 1966 all legislators elected for four years.

- (l) Total number of legislators cannot exceed 75; number of Senators cannot be less than 1/3 nor more than 1/2 the number of Assemblymen.
- (m) Constitutional total of House members cannot be less than 375 nor more than 400.
- (n) Reapportionment accomplished in 1965 for November general election increased Senate to 29.
- (o) All members of Senate and House stood for reelection in November, 1965, under a temporary reapportionment plan.
- (p) By act of 1965 session, Senate membership set at 37 and House at 70. Senate reapportionment pending.
- (q) At the reapportionment following the decennial census, a ratio is established to provide for fractional representation during the succeeding decade. Any county or senatorial district with a population larger than the minimum requirement for a Representative or Senator is allotted fractional additional representation by adding a Representative or Senator for one to four of the legislative sessions during the decade.
- (r) As reapportioned by the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Oklahoma.
- (s) After election of November 6, 1966, Senate membership will increase to 29.
- (t) Following a special election in November, 1965, the reapportioned Vermont House was to have 150 members.
- (u) Constitution sets number of Assemblymen at not less than 54 nor more than 100; number of Senators not less than 1/4 nor more than 1/3 the number of Assemblymen.
- (v) The Puerto Rico constitution provides for selection of additional members from minority parties after each general election. Such selection is based fundamentally on the number of votes received by each minority party.

Footnotes for Part B.

Abbreviations: L--Legislative days; C--Calendar days.

- (a) Indirect restriction on session length. Legislators' pay, per diem, or daily allowance ceases but session may continue. In Colorado the 160-day limitation applies to the legislative biennium. In New Hampshire travel allowance ceases after July 1 or 90 legislative days, whichever occurs first.
- (b) Budget sessions held in even-numbered years, except in Louisiana.
- (c) Exclusive of Saturdays and Sundays.
- (d) Approximate length of session. Connecticut session must adjourn by first Wednesday after first Monday in June, Missouri's by July 15, and Puerto Rico's by April 30.
- (e) Length of session may be extended by 30 days, but not beyond September 1, by 3/5 vote of both houses.

- (f) Twenty per cent of the membership may petition the Secretary of State to poll the legislature; upon affirmative vote of 3/5 of both houses an extra session, no more than 30 days in length, may be called. Extra sessions called by the Governor are limited to 20 days.
- (g) Convenes for no longer than 12 days to organize. Recesses and then reconvenes 2nd Monday in February for not more than 33 calendar days. Budget presently considered in odd-year session only.
- (h) By custom legislature adjourns by July 1, since all bills passed after that day are not effective until July 1, of the following year.
- (i) Limitation does not apply, if impeachment trial is pending or in process. Legislature may call 30-day "extraordinary" session if Governor refuses to call session when requested by 3/5 of legislature.
- (j) May be extended up to 30 days by 3/5 vote of each house, but without pay.
- (k) Must be extended by Governor until general appropriation passed; may be extended by 2/3 vote of legislature.
- (l) Session may be extended by adoption of joint resolution.
- (m) Governor may convene General Assembly for specified purpose. After specific business is transacted, a 2/3 vote of members of both houses may extend sessions up to 15 days.
- (n) Governor may extend any session for not more than 30 days. Sundays and holidays shall be excluded in computing the number of days of any session.

TABLE VII

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS AND COUNCIL-TYPE AGENCIES: ORGANIZATION AND MEETINGS

State	Agency	Year created	Number of members				Selection of members			Term (no. of yrs.)	Statute requires representation of			Officers elected by membership (c)	Meetings required	
			Senators	Representatives	Ex-officio or other	Total	Appointed (a)	Ex-officio (b)	Other		Political parties	Congressional districts	Other		At least quarterly	On call
Alabama	Legislative Council	1945	4	6	2	12	..	2	10(d)	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alaska	Legislative Council	1953	4	4	2	10	8	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arizona	Legislative Council	1953	6	6	..	12	12	..	..	2	..	..	(c)	..	..	(f)
Arkansas	Legislative Council	1947	7	13	4	24	2(a)	4(b)	18(h)	(i)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colorado	Legislative Council	1953	5	6	2	13	11(j)	2	..	(k)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Connecticut	Legislative Council	1937	6	12	6	24	..	6(b)	18(l)	(l)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Florida	Legislative Council	1949	12	12	2	26	24	2	..	(m)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia	Legis. Services Comm.	1959	..	..	10	10	..	10(b)	..	(o)	..	..	..	(c)	..	(n)
Idaho	Legislative Council	1963	4	4	6	14	8(a)	6(b)	..	(l)	..	..	..	..	..	(p)
Illinois	Legislative Council	1937	10	10	2	22	20(q)	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indiana	Legis. Advisory Commn.	1945	7	7	2	16	14	2	..	2	..	..	..	(c)	..	..
Iowa	Legis. Research Comm.	1955	5	5	6	16	10	6(b)	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kansas	Legislative Council	1933	10	15	2	27	25(j)	2	..	2	..	..	..	(c)	..	..
Kentucky	Legis. Research Commn.	1936	..	..	11	11	..	11(b)	..	(o)	..	..	..	(c)	..	..
Louisiana	Legislative Council	1952	8	8	2	18	16	2	..	4	..	..	..	(c)	..	..
Maine	Legis. Research Comm.	1939	7	10	2	19	17	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	(p)
Maryland	Legislative Council	1939	6	6	8	20	12(j)	8(b)	..	(i)	..	..	(g)	(c)	..	..
Massachusetts	Legis. Research Council	1954	4	8	..	12	12	..	..	1	..	..	..	(c)	..	..
Michigan	Legislative Council	1965	6	5	3	14	11(a)	3(b)	..	(k)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minnesota	Legis. Research Comm.	1947	8	8	..	16	8(a)	..	8(r)	(i)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Missouri	Comm. on Legis. Research	1943	10	10	..	20	20(a)	..	..	(k)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montana	Legislative Council	1957	6	6	..	12	12(a)	..	..	(g)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nebraska	Legislative Council	1937	49	(Unicameral)	..	49	..	..	..	(u)	..	..	..	(c)	..	..
Nevada	Legislative Commission	1945	4	4	..	8	..	..	8(d)	2	..	..	..	..	..	(v)
New Hampshire	Legislative Council	1951	3	9	3(w)	15	15(a)	..	..	(i)	..	..	(g)	..	..	..
New Jersey	Law Revis. & Legis. Serv. Commn.	1954	6	6	..	12	12	..	..	(k)	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Mexico	Legislative Council	1951	5	6	2	13	11(a)	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Carolina	Legis. Research Commn.	1963	5	5	2	12	10(a)	2(b)	..	(i)	..	..	..	(c)	..	..
North Dakota	Legis. Research Comm.	1945	5	6	..	11	11	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ohio	Legis. Service Commn.	1943	6	6	2	14	12(a)	2(b)	..	(k)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oklahoma	State Legis. Council	1939	48	99	..	147	..	..	147(u)	(u)	..	..	..	(c)	..	(x)
Pennsylvania	Joint State Govt. Commn.	1937	50	210	..	260	..	..	260(u)	(u)	..	..	..	(c)	..	(y)
Rhode Island	Legislative Council	1939	3	4	..	7	7	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Carolina	Legislative Council	1949	..	..	5	5	..	5(b)	..	(o)	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Dakota	Legis. Research Council	1951	35	75	..	110	..	..	110(u)	(u)	..	..	..	(c)	..	(z)
Tennessee	Legis. Council Comm.	1953	8	14	2	24	22	2	..	(k)	..	..	(aa)	..	..	(x)
Texas	Legislative Council	1949	5	10	2	17	15	2	..	(i)	..	..	..	(c)	..	..
Utah	Legislative Council	1947	5	5	3(w)	13	13(a)	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vermont	Legislative Council	1965	7	7	2	16	14(j)	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Virginia	Advisory Legis. Council	1936	5	9	..	14	14	..	..	(i)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Washington	State Legis. Council	1947	12	13	2	27	25(o)	2(b)	..	(k)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wisconsin	Joint Legis. Council	1947	5	8	2	15	13(a)	2(b)	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wyoming	Legislative Council (ab)	1959	8	8	2	18	16	2	..	(k)	..	..	..	..	..	(f)

(a) Appointments to Council are made by President of Senate and Speaker of House for their respective houses, unless otherwise noted as follows:
 Arkansas: By Governor, one from each house, to represent him on the Council.
 Idaho, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio: By President Pro Tem; Speaker. In North Carolina, Senate President, if elected by Senate, makes appointments.
 Michigan: In the same manner as standing committees are appointed, for Senate; Speaker.
 Minnesota: By Speaker, for House.
 Montana, New Mexico, Wisconsin: Senate Committee on Committees; Speaker. In Wisconsin, Senate members must be confirmed by Senate.
 New Hampshire, Utah: Includes three non-legislator citizens appointed in New Hampshire by the Governor (two of majority party, one of minority party); in Utah by Governor (1), President of Senate (1), Speaker of House (1).
 (b) Ex officio members of Council are President of Senate and Speaker of House for their respective houses unless otherwise noted as follows:
 Arkansas: President Pro Tem; Speaker; Chairman and Vice-Chairman of Joint Legislative Audit Committee.
 Connecticut, Idaho, Iowa: President Pro Tem; Speaker; Majority and Minority Leaders of each house.
 Georgia: President; Speaker; Secretary of Senate; Clerk of House; Chairman of Appropriations Committee of each house; Chairman of Senate Banking and Finance Committee; Chairman of House Ways and Means Committee; Chairman of Judiciary Committee of each house.
 Kentucky: President; President Pro Tem; Speaker; Majority and Minority Leaders of each house; Majority and Minority Caucus Chairmen of each house.
 Maryland: President; Speaker; Minority Floor Leader of each house; Chairman of Senate Finance Committee; Chairman of House Ways and Means Committee; Chairman of Senate Judicial Proceedings Committee; Chairman of House Judiciary Committee.
 Michigan: Speaker; Majority Leader of each house.
 North Carolina, Ohio, Washington, Wisconsin: President Pro Tem; Speaker. In North Carolina, Senate President, if elected by Senate, serves in lieu of President Pro Tem.
 South Carolina: President; Speaker; Secretary of State; Chairman of Judiciary Committee of each house.
 (c) Officers of the Council are elected by its members unless otherwise noted, as follows:
 Georgia: Speaker is Chairman; Secretary of Senate is Secretary.
 Indiana, Kentucky: President is Chairman.
 Kansas, Maryland, Texas: President is Chairman; Speaker is Vice-Chairman.

Massachusetts: Chairman appointed by Senate President; Vice-Chairman appointed by Speaker.
 Nebraska: Chairman and Vice-Chairman of Executive Board are elected by legislature; the other two board members are the Speaker and the Chairman of Committee on Committees.
 North Carolina: President Pro Tem and Speaker are Co-Chairmen.
 Oklahoma: President Pro Tem and Speaker alternate each biennium as Chairman and Vice-Chairman.
 Pennsylvania, South Dakota: Chairmen chosen by executive body.
 (d) Elected by respective houses.
 (e) One Senator and one Representative from each of the four major election districts.
 (f) Council meets promptly after appointment and on call thereafter.
 (g) Appointees represent all sections of the state.
 (h) Elected by Congressional district caucuses in respective houses.
 (i) Members serve until next regular session of legislature.
 (j) Appointment of Council members subject to approval by respective houses.
 (k) Members serve for term of office in legislature and/or until successor is appointed.
 (l) Senate and House members of each political party elect Council members; if they fail to do so, President Pro Tem and Speaker appoint them.
 (m) Appointed members serve at pleasure of respective houses.
 (n) Annual meeting in January, all others on call.
 (o) All Council members are ex officio and serve for term of office which entitles them to Council membership.
 (p) At least three times a year.
 (q) Appointment of Senate members subject to approval of Senate Executive Committee.
 (r) Senate members chosen by caucus.
 (s) Council members serve for term of office in legislature or until December 31 of year following year of appointment, whichever occurs first.
 (t) Meetings arranged by members.
 (u) All members of legislature are members of Council and serve for period of their term in the legislature.
 (v) Full Council is required to meet at least once each biennium and may meet other times on call of Chairman.
 (w) Non-legislator citizen appointments.
 (x) Executive body of Council meets quarterly.
 (y) Executive Committee must hold organizational meeting within thirty days after regular session of General Assembly convenes, subsequent meetings are on call of Chairman.
 (z) Council meets three times during interim; on call of Chairman or majority of members during sessions.
 (aa) Council memberships are divided equally among the three grand divisions of the state.
 (ab) Column entries are as provided by statute. However, Council has been inactive since 1963, as no appropriations have been made for its operation.

TABLE VIII

LENGTH OF REGULAR LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS 1965*
CALENDAR DAYS

	<u>Convened</u>		<u>Adjourned</u>		<u>Calendar Days</u>
✓ Alabama	May	4	August	26	114
✓ Alaska	January	25	April	9	74
Arizona	January	11	April	20	99
Arkansas	January	11	March	10	58
California	January	4	June	18	165
Colorado	January	6	May	13	127
Connecticut	February	2	June	9	127
✓ Delaware (Recessed June 7; reconvened November 22)	convened-January	5			181
Florida	April	6	June	4	59
✓ Georgia	January	11	March	12	60
✓ Hawaii	February	17	May	29	101
Idaho	January	4	March	18	73
Illinois	January	6	June	30	175
Indiana	January	7	March	9	61
Iowa	January	11	June	4	144
✓ KANSAS	January	12	April	23	101
✓ Kentucky	January	4	March	18	73
✓ Louisiana	May	9	July	7	46
✓ Maine	January	6	June	4	149
✓ Maryland	January	20	March	20	59
✓ Massachusetts	January	6			348
✓ Michigan (Recessed April 22- May 3; recessed June 25- July 29, recessed July 29- September 14; recessed October 15-December 9; December 9-December 30.)	convened-January	13			281
Minnesota	January	5	May	24	139
Mississippi	January	4	June	17	164
Missouri	January	6	July	15	190
Montana	January	4	March	10	65
Nebraska	January	5	August	17	224
Nevada	January	18	April	4	76
New Hampshire	January	16	July	2	167
✓ New Jersey (Recessed February 18-March 8; recessed May 25- November 8; recessed November 29-December 13)	January	12			113
✓ New Mexico	January	19	March	20	60
✓ New York	January	6	June	22	167
✓ North Carolina	February	3	June	16	133
North Dakota	January	5	March	12	66
Ohio	January	4	September	1	240
Oklahoma	January	5	July	22	198

	<u>Convened</u>	<u>Adjourned</u>	<u>Calendar Days</u>
Oregon	January 11	May 14	123
✓ Pennsylvania	January 5		349
✓ Rhode Island (Recessed May 15, will reconvene subject to call of Chair)	January 5		130
✓ South Carolina	January 12	June 11	150
✓ South Dakota	January 19	March 15	55
Tennessee	January 4	March 19	74
Texas	January 12	May 31	139
Utah	January 11	March 11	59
Vermont	January 6	June 30	175
Virginia	January 12	March 28	75
Washington	January 11	March 11	59
✓ West Virginia	January 13	March 15	61
Wisconsin (Recessed July 30- October 4; recessed November 4-May 2, 1966)	January 13		286
Wyoming	January 12	February 20	39

* Figures for Kentucky, Mississippi, and Virginia are for 1966 as they do not have a regular session in odd-numbered years. Louisiana meets each year but holds its regular session in the even years, therefore 1966 figures are used.

✓ Sessions had not adjourned by December 20, 1965. The sessions could have run up to eleven days more.

TABLE IX

<u>Biennium</u>	<u>No. of Legislative Council Bills</u>	<u>Leg. Council* Bills Passed</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>No. of Leg. Council Proposals</u>
1965-1966	- Legislature now in session - - - - -			52
1963-1964	7	5	71%	38
1961-1962	16	10	63%	46
1959-1960	16	11	69%	59
1957-1958	4	3	75%	56
1955-1956	11	8	73%	50
1953-1954	16	8	50%	51
1951-1952	19	10	53%	44
1949-1950	15	11	73%	27
1947-1948	23	19	83%	27
1945-1946	11	5	45%	34
1943-1944	--	--	--	46
1941-1942	--	--	--	27
1939-1940	--	--	--	53
1937-1938	--	--	--	41

* Bills passed carrying out in large measure the features of Council bills are also included.