# B-Engrossed Senate Joint Resolution 41

Ordered by the House February 23 Including Senate Amendments dated February 15 and House Amendments dated February 23

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#### SUMMARY

The following summary is not prepared by the sponsors of the measure and is not a part of the body thereof subject to consideration by the Legislative Assembly. It is an editor's brief statement of the essential features of the measure.

Proposes amendment to Oregon Constitution to require annual sessions of Legislative Assembly. Provides that session beginning in odd-numbered year may not exceed [135] **165** calendar days, and session beginning in even-numbered year may not exceed 45 calendar days. Permits organizational session that is not subject to time limits. Allows extensions by affirmative vote of two-thirds of members of each house.

Refers proposed amendment to people for their approval or rejection at next regular general election held throughout this state.

### JOINT RESOLUTION

2 Be It Resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon:

<u>PARAGRAPH 1.</u> Section 3, Article III, sections 6 and 10, Article IV, and sections 5 and 14,
 Article IX of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, are amended to read:

5 Sec. 10. [The sessions of the Legislative Assembly shall be held biennially at the Capitol of the 6 State commencing on the second Monday of September, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty eight, 7 and on the same day of every second year thereafter, unless a different day shall have been appointed

8 by law.-]

9 (1) The Legislative Assembly shall hold annual sessions at the Capitol of the State. Each 10 session must begin on the day designated by law as the first day of the session. Except as 11 provided in subsection (3) of this section:

(a) A session beginning in an odd-numbered year may not exceed 165 calendar days in
 duration; and

(b) A session beginning in an even-numbered year may not exceed 45 calendar days in
 duration.

16 (2) The Legislative Assembly may hold an organizational session that is not subject to 17 the limits of subsection (1) of this section for the purposes of introducing measures and 18 performing the duties and effecting the organization described in sections 11 and 12 of this 19 Article. The Legislative Assembly may not undertake final consideration of a measure or 20 reconsideration of a measure following a gubernatorial veto when convened in an organiza-21 tional session.

(3) A regular session, as described in subsection (1) of this section, may be extended for
 a period of five calendar days by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members of each

house. A session may be extended more than once. An extension must begin on the first
 calendar day after the end of the immediately preceding session or extension except that if
 the first calendar day is a Sunday, the extension may begin on the next Monday.

4 Sec. 3. (1) The Legislative Assembly is authorized to establish by law a joint committee com-5 posed of members of both houses of the Legislative Assembly, the membership to be as fixed by law, 6 which committee may exercise, during the interim between sessions of the Legislative Assembly, 7 such of the following powers as may be conferred upon it by law:

8 (a) Where an emergency exists, to allocate to any state agency, out of any emergency fund that 9 may be appropriated to the committee for that purpose, additional funds beyond the amount appro-10 priated to the agency by the Legislative Assembly, or funds to carry on an activity required by law 11 for which an appropriation was not made.

(b) Where an emergency exists, to authorize any state agency to expend, from funds dedicated or continuously appropriated for the uses and purposes of the agency, sums in excess of the amount of the budget of the agency as approved in accordance with law.

(c) In the case of a new activity coming into existence at such a time as to preclude the possibility of submitting a budget to the Legislative Assembly for approval, to approve, or revise and
approve, a budget of the money appropriated for such new activity.

(d) Where an emergency exists, to revise or amend the budgets of state agencies to the extentof authorizing transfers between expenditure classifications within the budget of an agency.

(2) The Legislative Assembly shall prescribe by law what shall constitute an emergency for the
 purposes of this section.

(3) As used in this section, "state agency" means any elected or appointed officer, board, com mission, department, institution, branch or other agency of the state government.

(4) The term of members of the joint committee established pursuant to this section shall run from the adjournment of one **odd-numbered year** regular session to the organization of the next **odd-numbered year** regular session. No member of a committee shall cease to be such member solely by reason of the expiration of his term of office as a member of the Legislative Assembly.

Sec. 6. (1) At the odd-numbered year regular session of the Legislative Assembly next follow-28ing an enumeration of the inhabitants by the United States Government, the number of Senators and 2930 Representatives shall be fixed by law and apportioned among legislative districts according to pop-31 ulation. A senatorial district shall consist of two representative districts. Any Senator whose term continues through the next **odd-numbered year** regular legislative session after the operative date 32of the reapportionment shall be specifically assigned to a senatorial district. The ratio of Senators 33 34 and Representatives, respectively, to population shall be determined by dividing the total population 35 of the state by the number of Senators and by the number of Representatives. A reapportionment by the Legislative Assembly becomes operative as described in subsection (6) of this section. 36

(2) This subsection governs judicial review and correction of a reapportionment enacted by theLegislative Assembly.

(a) Original jurisdiction is vested in the Supreme Court, upon the petition of any elector of the
state filed with the Supreme Court on or before August 1 of the year in which the Legislative Assembly enacts a reapportionment, to review any reapportionment so enacted.

42 (b) If the Supreme Court determines that the reapportionment thus reviewed complies with 43 subsection (1) of this section and all law applicable thereto, it shall dismiss the petition by written 44 opinion on or before September 1 of the same year and the reapportionment becomes operative as 45 described in subsection (6) of this section.

(c) If the Supreme Court determines that the reapportionment does not comply with subsection 1 2 (1) of this section and all law applicable thereto, the reapportionment shall be void. In its written opinion, the Supreme Court shall specify with particularity wherein the reapportionment fails to 3 comply. The opinion shall further direct the Secretary of State to draft a reapportionment of the 4 Senators and Representatives in accordance with the provisions of subsection (1) of this section and 5 all law applicable thereto. The Supreme Court shall file its order with the Secretary of State on or 6 before September 15. The Secretary of State shall conduct a hearing on the reapportionment at 7 which the public may submit evidence, views and argument. The Secretary of State shall cause a 8 9 transcription of the hearing to be prepared which, with the evidence, shall become part of the record. The Secretary of State shall file the corrected reapportionment with the Supreme Court on or 10 before November 1 of the same year. 11

(d) On or before November 15, the Supreme Court shall review the corrected reapportionment to assure its compliance with subsection (1) of this section and all law applicable thereto and may further correct the reapportionment if the court considers correction to be necessary.

(e) The corrected reapportionment becomes operative as described in subsection (6) of this sec-tion.

(3) This subsection governs enactment, judicial review and correction of a reapportionment if the Legislative Assembly fails to enact any reapportionment by July 1 of the year of the oddnumbered year regular session of the Legislative Assembly next following an enumeration of the inhabitants by the United States Government.

(a) The Secretary of State shall make a reapportionment of the Senators and Representatives in accordance with the provisions of subsection (1) of this section and all law applicable thereto. The Secretary of State shall conduct a hearing on the reapportionment at which the public may submit evidence, views and argument. The Secretary of State shall cause a transcription of the hearing to be prepared which, with the evidence, shall become part of the record. The reapportionment so made shall be filed with the Supreme Court by August 15 of the same year. The reapportionment becomes operative as described in subsection (6) of this section.

(b) Original jurisdiction is vested in the Supreme Court upon the petition of any elector of the
state filed with the Supreme Court on or before September 15 of the same year to review any reapportionment and the record made by the Secretary of State.

(c) If the Supreme Court determines that the reapportionment thus reviewed complies with subsection (1) of this section and all law applicable thereto, it shall dismiss the petition by written opinion on or before October 15 of the same year and the reapportionment becomes operative as described in subsection (6) of this section.

(d) If the Supreme Court determines that the reapportionment does not comply with subsection (1) of this section and all law applicable thereto, the reapportionment shall be void. The Supreme Court shall return the reapportionment by November 1 to the Secretary of State accompanied by a written opinion specifying with particularity wherein the reapportionment fails to comply. The opinion shall further direct the Secretary of State to correct the reapportionment in those particulars, and in no others, and file the corrected reapportionment with the Supreme Court on or before December 1 of the same year.

(e) On or before December 15, the Supreme Court shall review the corrected reapportionment
to assure its compliance with subsection (1) of this section and all law applicable thereto and may
further correct the reapportionment if the court considers correction to be necessary.

45 (f) The reapportionment becomes operative as described in subsection (6) of this section.

1 (4) Any reapportionment that becomes operative as provided in this section is a law of the state 2 except for purposes of initiative and referendum.

(5) Notwithstanding section 18, Article II of this Constitution, after the convening of the next 3 odd-numbered year regular legislative session following the reapportionment, a Senator whose 4 term continues through that legislative session is subject to recall by the electors of the district to  $\mathbf{5}$ which the Senator is assigned and not by the electors of the district existing before the latest re-6 apportionment. The number of signatures required on the recall petition is 15 percent of the total 7 votes cast for all candidates for Governor at the most recent election at which a candidate for 8 9 Governor was elected to a full term in the two representative districts comprising the senatorial 10 district to which the Senator was assigned.

(6)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection, a reapportionment made under this section becomes operative on the second Monday in January of the next odd-numbered year after the applicable deadline for making a final reapportionment under this section.

(b) For purposes of electing Senators and Representatives to the next term of office that commences after the applicable deadline for making a final reapportionment under this section, a reapportionment made under this section becomes operative on January 1 of the calendar year next following the applicable deadline for making a final reapportionment under this section.

18 Sec. 5. An accurate statement of the receipts, and expenditures of the public money shall be 19 published with the laws of each odd-numbered year regular session of the Legislative 20 Assembly.[-]

Sec. 14. (1) As soon as is practicable after adjournment sine die of [*a*] an odd-numbered year regular session of the Legislative Assembly, the Governor shall cause an estimate to be prepared of revenues that will be received by the General Fund for the biennium beginning July 1. The estimated revenues from corporate income and excise taxes shall be separately stated from the estimated revenues from other General Fund sources.

(2) As soon as is practicable after the end of the biennium, the Governor shall cause actual collections of revenues received by the General Fund for that biennium to be determined. The revenues received from corporate income and excise taxes shall be determined separately from the revenues received from other General Fund sources.

(3) If the revenues received by the General Fund from corporate income and excise taxes during
the biennium exceed the amount estimated to be received from corporate income and excise taxes
for the biennium, by two percent or more, the total amount of the excess shall be returned to corporate income and excise taxpayers.

(4) If the revenues received from General Fund revenue sources, exclusive of those described in
subsection (3) of this section, during the biennium exceed the amount estimated to be received from
such sources for the biennium, by two percent or more, the total amount of the excess shall be returned to personal income taxpayers.

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- (5) The Legislative Assembly may enact laws:

(a) Establishing a tax credit, refund payment or other mechanism by which the excess revenues
 are returned to taxpayers, and establishing administrative procedures connected therewith.

(b) Allowing the excess revenues to be reduced by administrative costs associated with return-ing the excess revenues.

43 (c) Permitting a taxpayer's share of the excess revenues not to be returned to the taxpayer if
44 the taxpayer's share is less than a de minimis amount identified by the Legislative Assembly.

45 (d) Permitting a taxpayer's share of excess revenues to be offset by any liability of the taxpayer

1 for which the state is authorized to undertake collection efforts.

2 (6)(a) Prior to the close of a biennium for which an estimate described in subsection (1) of this 3 section has been made, the Legislative Assembly, by a two-thirds majority vote of all members 4 elected to each House, may enact legislation declaring an emergency and increasing the amount of 5 the estimate prepared pursuant to subsection (1) of this section.

6 (b) The prohibition against declaring an emergency in an act regulating taxation or exemption 7 in section 1a, Article IX of this Constitution, does not apply to legislation enacted pursuant to this 8 subsection.

9 (7) This section does not apply:

(a) If, for a biennium or any portion of a biennium, a state tax is not imposed on or measuredby the income of individuals.

12 (b) To revenues derived from any minimum tax imposed on corporations for the privilege of 13 carrying on or doing business in this state that is imposed as a fixed amount and that is nonappor-14 tioned (except for changes of accounting periods).

15 (c) To biennia beginning before July 1, 2001.

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17 <u>PARAGRAPH 2.</u> The amendment proposed by this resolution shall be submitted to the 18 people for their approval or rejection at the next regular general election held throughout 19 this state.

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