



2013-2015 Budget Presentation

Presented by: Dexter Johnson, Legislative Counsel
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Overview of Office

Overseen by the Legislative Counsel Committee, the Office of the Legislative Counsel provides legal and publication services to the Legislative Assembly and its members and other agencies of state government.

The office:

- Drafts measures and amendments for legislators, legislative committees and state agencies;
- Provides legal opinions, legal advice and other legal services to legislators, legislative committees and legislative staff;
- Analyzes advancing measures for conflicts and drafts conflict amendments to reconcile nonsubstantive differences between measures;
- Reviews state agency rules for legal sufficiency; and
- Prepares indexes and tables for legislative publications.

In addition, for the six months following sine die of the odd-numbered year regular session, LC staff focus on preparing the updated codified statutes in the official edition of the *Oregon Revised Statutes* (ORS). The office delivers the earliest and only official version of Oregon's statutes. Over 17,000 pages of statutory law, 21 volumes in all, are carefully edited, proofread, annotated and indexed before being sent to a printer and then delivered to customers at cost. The office also publishes and distributes four other legal specialty publications, including the *Criminal Code of Oregon*.

Immediately after publication of the ORS and updating of the ORS database in late December of the odd-numbered year, the office begins drafting measures for the even-numbered year session that commences the following February 1st. Following the conclusion of the even-numbered year session, LC provides an even-year supplement of session laws passed in the even-year session. Because voters have amended the Oregon Constitution to require the Legislative Assembly to meet annually, the even-year supplement is included as a part of the ORS subscription. Finally, the office publishes the hardbound *Oregon Laws*, the official record of all newly enacted laws of the Legislative Assembly, after the conclusion of the even-numbered year regular session.

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Beginning June 1st of the even-numbered year, the office receives and begins work on about 400 requests for legislative measures that are requested by state agencies for consideration by the Legislative Assembly during the next odd-numbered year regular session.

Agency Performance Overview

KPMs for Reporting Year 2012 – Agency Management Report (page 112 of the budget notebook)

Legislative Counsel’s mission is to provide high quality legal and publication services to the Legislative Assembly. Legislative Counsel continually strives to improve the quality of its work in the areas of:

Drafting Accuracy – The office strives to draft measures and amendments that are legally sufficient and follow form and style rules adopted by the Legislative Assembly. One of the strategies for accomplishing this goal is to increase the percentage of drafts that receive peer review from sine die adjournment to August 1 of the following year. The ideal of the office’s peer review process is that all drafters submit all drafts to the Chief Deputy, who then assigns the drafts to senior legal staff for review. The reviewers are at senior deputy level or above; they read the drafts for legal sufficiency and to determine whether the drafts accomplish the requester’s intention.

Historically, a second strategy for maintaining very high levels of drafting accuracy has been to require each bill draft or amendment to be reviewed by two legal editors before the draft or amendment was delivered. Because of budget reductions incurred by the legislative branch during the 2009-2011 biennium, for the 2011 session the office hired no session editors. Due to a slightly improved budget following the 2012 rebalance of the Legislative Branch budget, LC was able to hire five session editors for the 2013 session. Because of annual sessions, LC has gradually been replacing session staff with continuing positions and, as funding allows, intends to continue this process.

Efficiency and Timeliness – The office designs work processes to ensure that all measures and amendments submitted for printing accurately reflect legislative decisions and are printed in a timely manner.

Workload Demands – The office emphasizes communication in order to assist the Legislative Assembly in dealing with complex legal issues while managing the corresponding workload increases.

Legislative Publishing – The office integrates its drafting, editing and indexing work during session with post-session publishing processes, so that LC produces *Oregon Laws*, *Oregon Revised Statutes* and other publications that are timely, accurate and economical. One measurement of this goal is the length of time between adjournment sine die and the shipping of ORS. Keeping in mind that the

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Governor has 30 business days (six calendar weeks) from final adjournment to consider all remaining unsigned bills that the legislature enacted, it took 145 days or only four and a half months from sine die (June 30, 2011) to edit, proofread, annotate, index, print and ship over 17,000 pages of statutory law (21 volumes in all).

Customer Service – The office takes pride in providing high quality legal and publication services to the Legislative Assembly. In 2012, a customer satisfaction survey was conducted 2/22/12 to 4/4/12 (during and immediately following the 2012 session) to rate LC’s overall customer service. The survey was sent to legislators and legislative branch staff. There were 58 respondents who chose to evaluate LC’s customer service. 96% of the 2012 respondents rated the overall customer service as “good” or “excellent”. That is an increase from the 2010 survey, in which 88% of the respondents rated LC customer service as “good” or “excellent,” and a significant increase from the 2008 survey, in which only 86% of respondents rated LC customer service as “good” or “excellent.”

Legislative Counsel will continue to review the key performance measures submitted with the 2013-2015 budget request to determine whether they meet with the expectations provided to agencies in the KPM guidelines. LC will continue to work with LFO in deciding whether the outcome measures LC currently has in place are accurately reflecting appropriate performance measure targets.

Legislative Counsel has taken actions to contain costs and improve program delivery. Actions include:

- Streamlining the compilation process for incorporating legislative changes into a new edition of the ORS.
- Partnering with the Information Services division of LAC to develop and implement electronic delivery of drafts and amendments to members and committees.
- Revamping the E-store to improve citizen ability to purchase LC publications online.
- Expanding available research tools by creation of indexed databases (LegisLaw).
- Producing and marketing specialty publications targeted to specific interest groups (workers’ compensation, landlord and tenant rights, employment, family law, criminal law).
- Charging state agencies for bill drafting services.
- Streamlining the process for turning a draft into an introduced measure.
- Developing and streamlining computer processes used to generate legislative publications.
- Developing a peer review process to improve quality of LC drafts.
- Providing for a secure remote connection to allow staff to work remotely during evening and weekend hours or in conformance with interim period legislative branch telecommuting policy.

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- Streamlining order processing and accounting procedures while maintaining high integrity of internal fiscal controls.
- Revamping the employee performance evaluation process.

Budget Drivers and Environmental Factors

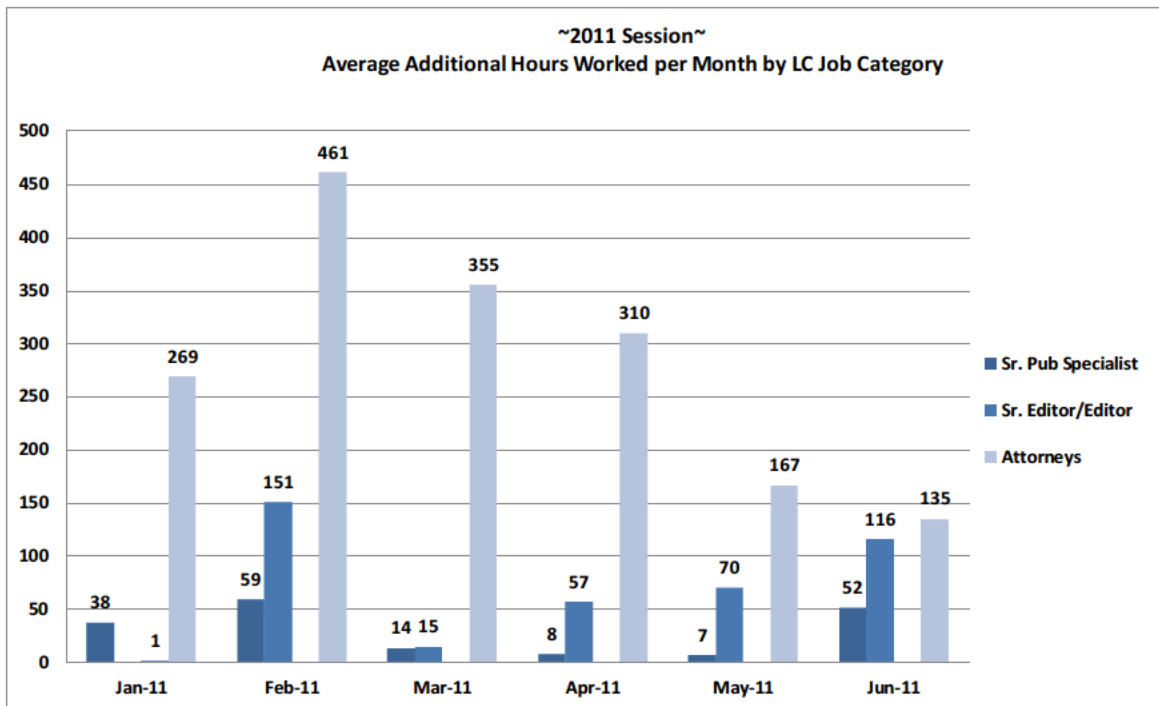
Ongoing - The budget is primarily driven by personal services costs. In the 2013-2015 Governor's Recommended Budget, personal services costs constitute over 93% of the general funds needed to continue all current levels of administrative activity for the general program. Health care costs and PERS system costs are major contributors to LC's budget increases.

There is a growing demand for increased knowledge, skills and availability of staff to respond to increasingly complex requests. Should the demand for LC staff services continue to grow, additional staff resources will be necessary, putting upward pressure on budget needs.

Demand on office services has increased due to a variety of circumstances, including but not limited to:

- the complexity of drafting requests;
- the scope and length of annual sessions;
- compressed legislative timelines;
- increased pressures on work order turnaround and printing deadlines;
- increased pressures on keeping the cost of LC publications down while maintaining high quality;
- increased demands from requesters (members, legislative committees, state agencies and other legislative service agencies);
- increased legislative member and member support staff turnover; and
- increased demand to develop and provide training and information to members, agencies and various interest groups.

During Session - During the 2003-2009 biennia, the number of hours worked per week for staff had increased significantly. Although long-term data is not yet available, our experience is that the new legislative schedule adopted for the 2011 session has been a major factor in flattening and reducing the amount of additional hours staff has needed in order to produce work requested of the office (see next page). Even with staff experiencing less need to work additional hours in excess of 40 per week, workload in LC remains intense and very challenging. It is therefore critical that employee compensation levels remain very competitive or LC's ability to retain highly qualified, experienced and skilled professionals will be compromised. The skills necessary to perform consistently at a very high level, under considerable time pressure and with little supervision are hard to find, develop and maintain. One result of the Legislative Assembly moving to an annual session schedule is that workload levels within the office remain very high throughout longer periods of the interim than in prior biennia.



Turnover - A major challenge relates to the loss of experience and expertise of legal staff. The office strives to hire lawyers with significant legal work experience. In our view, however, it takes an additional six years of work at LC before an attorney masters the specialty of legislative lawyering.

- During the 2007 legislative session, seven attorneys had no prior legislative session experience.
- During the 2009 legislative session, four attorneys had no prior legislative session experience.
- For the 2013 legislative session, four attorneys have no prior legislative session experience.

Technology - Another significant change relates to the office's reliance upon information management technology. As a result, the office has a continuing need to have staff with skills and experience in building and maintaining databases; accessing, reading, querying and extracting information from various data systems; and developing and maintaining a document management system. Areas of recent technological change include electronic delivery of LC drafts and amendments to requesters; frequent issuance of docket reports showing the subject and status of requests and the name of the attorney responsible for the request; automation of LC draft, legislative printing and ORS publication dockets; scanning of legislative measures for population into the Amend, Repeal and Conflicts program; automation of conflict check queries from committee staff to the LC conflicts team; development of a generic electronic bill back; maintenance of a website and E-store; and development of a new indexing system.

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Workload Complexity - Bill drafts and amendments have grown more complex in recent years. The biggest reason for the increased complexity is the growing practice of attorneys, interest groups and others attempting to draft mock statutory language and having that constitute all of the materials submitted to Legislative Counsel. While counterintuitive, it takes far longer to prepare a legally adequate bill draft when the request is based on mock statutory language, than when the request is based on an ordinary language explanation of the problem and the desired solution. In addition, existing laws inevitably become more complicated as exceptions and qualifications are added. In addition, Oregon's statutes and federal law continue to become more intertwined. A solid knowledge of Oregon law is only a starting point. Attorneys in the office need to know federal laws and regulations affecting their subject matter areas, and are frequently called upon to address the impact of those laws and regulations on Oregon law. The increasing complexity of the workload also affects the office's editors, who need to understand the substance of the drafts to do their work. Finally, attorneys in the office spend an increasing amount of time researching legal issues and providing legal advice or opinions in response to requests from members.

Annual Sessions - In 2010, voters approved a constitutional amendment that required the Legislative Assembly to meet annually and limited the length of regular sessions. Getting the new edition of the ORS ready for publication using traditional methods takes 16 weeks that must follow the six-week period the Governor has to sign and veto bills. While the Oregon Constitution allows the Legislative Assembly to meet for longer than the stated duration of a regular session, if one assumes that the odd-numbered year session concludes within 160 days, there is just enough time to make the changes necessary to prepare a new edition of the ORS and update the ORS database. There is only just enough time because ORS needs to reflect the changes the Legislative Assembly made in the odd-numbered year session before drafting can begin for the 300-400 bills for an even-year session beginning in February. This extremely short timeline leaves little room for error or loss in efficiency and enhances the need for the office to maintain a competent and experienced professional staff. The reliance that LC placed on session staff in prior biennia would be misplaced in the era of annual sessions.

Major Budgetary Issues:

- Assisting the Legislature in dealing with complex legal issues and managing the corresponding workload increases.
- Transitioning from use of session staff to complete use of permanent staff.
- Giving requesters (members, legislative committees, state agencies and other legislative service agencies) high quality legal services.
- Providing the citizens of Oregon timely, accurate and economical legislative publications.
- Providing support to the Oregon Law Commission.
- Supporting all assigned interim activities and interim committee work.
- Retaining experienced staff.

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Program Priorities

Program Prioritization Form 2013-2015 (page 127 of the budget notebook)

There are three principal programs -- a General Program, an ORS Publications Program and a Legislative Publications Program.

The General Program consists of:

Bill Drafting Services - The principal function of the Office of the Legislative Counsel is the drafting of legislative measures at the request of members of the legislature, legislative committees or state agencies. The majority of staff time during the biennium is devoted to the performance of this function. As of April 1, 2013, the office had received 6,682 total work requests, of which 4,351 were 2013 draft requests (4,602 draft requests were delivered for the 2011 session). Historically, the office produces about 4,500 amendments during an odd-numbered year regular session. As of April 1, 2013, the office had delivered 1,441 amendments for the 2013 session. LC will engross about 1,100 bills and enroll about 800 bills during the 2013 session. Finally, LC prepares indexes and tables to reflect legislative action during the session.

Legal Opinions, Research, and Other Legal Services - Subject to policies established by the Legislative Counsel Committee, the Office of the Legislative Counsel performs legal services at the request of legislators, legislative committees and legislative staff, including preparing legal opinions, legal research and ballot explanations, and performing contract review. As of April 1, 2013, LC has produced 156 legal opinions and 26 legal research requests for the 2013 session.

Administrative Rule Review - The office reviews all administrative rules adopted by state agencies to ensure that a rule is within the intent and scope of the enabling legislation and is otherwise constitutional. The office reviews about 1,000 rules annually.

Legal Proceedings - Legislative Counsel is authorized to participate in legal proceedings necessary to protect the official interest of the legislature, its committees and members. For example, in early 2013, LC prepared and filed a brief on behalf of the Legislative Assembly, appearing *amicus curiae*, in State v. Babson, a case currently pending before the Oregon Supreme Court.

The ORS Publications Program consists of:

Oregon Revised Statutes - Costs that are legal and editorial in nature and costs involved in preparing the printer's copy, printing and distribution are borne by purchasers of ORS. All proceeds from sales of ORS are deposited in the ORS Revolving Account and are appropriated continuously for the publication and distribution of ORS. Any unexpended and unobligated balance in the revolving account in excess of \$500,000 as of July 1 of any odd-numbered year must be transferred to the General

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Fund. The prices of current volumes and other ORS units sold are established to recover, insofar as possible, actual costs of compilation, printing and distribution. Experience since publication of the first (1953) edition of ORS indicates that this objective has been achieved. Sales for the 2011-2013 biennium were estimated at \$1.7 million; actual sales as of December 2012 were nearly \$1.76 million.

Other ORS Publications - The printing and distribution costs of other publications, such as the *Criminal Code of Oregon*, *Family Laws of Oregon* and *Landlord and Tenant Laws of Oregon*, are paid from the ORS account.

The Legislative Publications Program consists of:

Advance Sheets to Oregon Laws – The earliest official source of new and amended laws of the Legislative Assembly. This series of pamphlets was discontinued in print and made available only online and without charge in 2011.

Oregon Laws –The hardbound permanent volumes containing the official version of all bills enacted by the Legislative Assembly during a biennium (odd-year session and following even-year session). Receipts from sales of this publication are deposited in a Legislative Publications Account and used to pay the costs of printing and distribution.

For even-numbered year sessions, the office produces a softbound session law publication that contains all legislation passed by the Legislative Assembly during that session. Because voters have now required the Legislative Assembly to meet annually, LC includes the even-year supplement as a part of the full ORS subscription.