House Joint Resolution 2
Sponsored by Representative WILDE (Presession filed.)

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 as introduced.

Proposes amendment to Oregon Constitution to require Legislative Assembly to convene in single regular session each two-year period, during which Legislative Assembly must meet for at least six months during odd-numbered year and for at least six months during even-numbered year. Prohibits Legislative Assembly from adjourning sine die until minimum session duration requirements have been met.

Authorizes each house of Legislative Assembly, with concurrence of other, to adjourn for period longer than existing three-day limit to future date certain. Authorizes each house, with concurrence of other, to convene, deliberate, and enact legislation or adopt other measures using electronic technology that enables virtual sessions.

Authorizes Emergency Board to meet in periods of regular session during which Legislative Assembly is adjourned for more than one month.

Makes conforming changes to redistricting provisions and provisions governing surplus “kicker” procedures.

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

JOINT RESOLUTION
Be It Resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon:

PARAGRAPH 1. Section 3, Article III, sections 6, 10 and 11, Article IV, and sections 5 and 14, Article IX of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, are amended to read:

Sec. 10. (1) The Legislative Assembly shall hold [annual sessions] a biennial regular session at the Capitol of the State. [Each] The session must begin on the day designated by [law] resolution as the first day of the session. [Except as provided in subsection (3) of this section:] The session must meet for at least six months during each odd-numbered year and for at least six months during each even-numbered year.

[(a) A session beginning in an odd-numbered year may not exceed 160 calendar days in duration; and]

[(b) A session beginning in an even-numbered year may not exceed 35 calendar days in duration.]

(2) The Legislative Assembly may hold an organizational session that is not subject to the limits of subsection (1) of this section for the purposes of introducing measures, adopting a resolution establishing the date of commencement of the regular session and performing the duties and effecting the organization described in sections 11 and 12 of this Article. [The] Except as described in this subsection, the Legislative Assembly may not undertake final consideration of a measure [or reconsideration of] and may not reconsider a measure following a gubernatorial veto when convened in an organizational 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.] The regular session, as described in subsection (1) of

NOTE: Matter in boldfaced type in an amended section is new; matter [italic and bracketed] is existing law to be omitted.
New sections are in boldfaced type.

LC 1110
this section, may not be adjourned sine die until the Legislative Assembly has met in session
for at least six months in the odd-numbered year and at least six months in the even-
numbered year.

Sec. 11. (1) Each house when assembled, shall choose its own officers, judge of the election,
qualifications, and returns of its own members; determine its own rules of proceeding, and sit upon
its own adjournments; but neither house shall without the concurrence of the other, adjourn for
more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which it may be sitting.

(2) Each house, with the concurrence of the other house, may adjourn for more than
three days to a date certain.

(3) Each house, with the concurrence of the other house, may convene, deliberate, meet
in committee, enact legislation and adopt other legislative measures using electronic tech-
nology to meet in virtual session. If meeting virtually, the requirements of section 14 of this
Article are satisfied if the public can contemporaneously observe all legislative proceedings
through Internet streaming or video broadcast technology.

Sec. 3. (1) The Legislative Assembly is authorized to establish by law a joint committee com-
posed of members of both houses of the Legislative Assembly, the membership to be as fixed by law,
which committee may exercise, during the interim between sessions of the Legislative Assembly and
during periods within a regular session in which the Legislative Assembly is adjourned for a
period of more than one month, such of the following powers as may be conferred upon it by law:

(a) Where an emergency exists, to allocate to any state agency, out of any emergency fund that
may be appropriated to the committee for that purpose, additional funds beyond the amount appro-
priated to the agency by the Legislative Assembly, or funds to carry on an activity required by law
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 possi-
bility 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 extent
of 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-
mision, 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] On or before July 1 of the odd-numbered year period of the regular session
of the Legislative Assembly next following an enumeration of the inhabitants by the United States
Government, the number of Senators and Representatives shall be fixed by law and apportioned
among legislative districts according to population. A senatorial district shall consist of two repres-
sentative districts. Any Senator whose term continues through the next [odd-numbered year] regular
legislative session after the operative date of the reapportionment shall be specifically assigned to
a senatorial district. The ratio of Senators and Representatives, respectively, to population shall be
determined by dividing the total population 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.

(2) This subsection governs judicial review and correction of a reapportionment enacted by the
Legislative 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 As-
sembly enacts a reapportionment, to review any reapportionment so enacted.

(b) 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 September 1 of the same year and the reapportionment becomes operative as
described in subsection (6) of this section.

(c) 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. In its written
opinion, the Supreme Court shall specify with particularity wherein the reapportionment fails to
comply. The opinion shall further direct the Secretary of State to draft a reapportionment of the
Senators and Representatives in accordance with the provisions of subsection (1) of this section and
all law applicable thereto. The Supreme Court shall file its order with the Secretary of State on or
before September 15. 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 re-
cord. The Secretary of State shall file the corrected reapportionment with the Supreme Court on or
before November 1 of the same year.

(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-
ction.

(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 odd-numbered year
period of the [year of the odd-numbered year] regular session of the Legislative Assembly next fol-
lowing 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 re-
apportionment 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 partic-
ulars, 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.

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

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

(5) Notwithstanding section 18, Article II of this Constitution, after the convening of the next
[odd-numbered year] regular legislative session following the reapportionment, a Senator whose term
continues through that legislative session is subject to recall by the electors of the district to which
the Senator is assigned and not by the electors of the district existing before the latest reappor-
tionment. The number of signatures required on the recall petition is 15 percent of the total votes
cast for all candidates for Governor at the most recent election at which a candidate for Governor
was elected to a full term in the two representative districts comprising the senatorial 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 com-
ences after the applicable deadline for making a final reapportionment under this section, a reap-
portionment 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.

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

Sec. 14. (1) As soon as is practicable after [adjournment sine die of an odd-numbered year regular
session of the Legislative Assembly] the adoption of a biennial budget for the period beginning
on July 1 of an odd-numbered year and ending on June 30 of the odd-numbered year that is
two years hence, 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 cor-
porate 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 re-
venues 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 retained in the  
General Fund and used to provide additional funding for public education, kindergarten through  
twelfth grade.

(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 re-  
turned to personal income taxpayers.

(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.

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

(d) Permitting a taxpayer's share of excess revenues to be offset by any liability of the taxpayer  
for which the state is authorized to undertake collection efforts.

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

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

(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 measured  
by the income of individuals.

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

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

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