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report what goes on in those sessions. However, we do create a category, and in fact this already exists although not in the rules but it is felt within the power of the Legislature, to have a closed session. A closed session would be one that would have to take a majority vote of the members of the committee to close it and it could only take place in extraordinary circumstances, perhaps discussion of things that could be considered libelous or legal issues or so on. No formal business could be taken in a closed session. It must be taken in an open session. Section 15, page 17 really just doesn't change the reporting procedure at all. It just changes a couple of words but doesn't change the procedure. Much with Section 16 on page 18, Indefinitely Posponed Bills is essentially unchanged. Section 17, page 19, and let's talk about 17 (a) first. 17 (a) outlines what is to be in each committee report, trying to establish kind of a standard form for the committee reports that appear in our bill books. It indicates that the information shall at least contain the one line title and number of the bill; roll call of the committee action; the date of the public hearing; a list of the individuals testifying; a summary of the bill's purpose and description of major provisions in the bill; and any committee amendments and explanation thereof. So this would be kind of a standard format all of us would have before us at least that. Okay, page 20, (b) and (c) indicates that the copy of the proposed committee statement would be distributed to each committee member within five days after final action on the bill. The committee chairmen may want to take special note on this. And then that there is the opportunity, and this is already in the rules, to provide a minority statement to that and that the minority statement may be filed with the Clerk. Section 18, page 21, I believe it is the last section here, indicates...the question has risen from time to time is the ability of a senator from the floor to call out a bill which is still in the jurisdiction of committee which is waiting report, that is, the committee has voted on it but the report has not been turned in and it is a clarification of the intent of the committee after that vote, the committee chairman has eight days to turn in the report, and the question is, what happens after those eight days, the ninth day, the tenth day, what if the committee chairman still has not turned in the report? It enables the senator who is concerned to file a motion with the Speaker to compel the chairman to submit a report. Again, this is one of the things that I feel would be used only in extraordinary circumstances but there is a concern that committee chairmen not be able to sit on a bill after it