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Table 3.2

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS: LEGAL PROVISIONS

44 States with Annual Sessions (12 with one shortened session)
 6 States with Biennial Sessions (AR, MT, NV, ND, OR, TX)

State or other jurisdiction	Regular sessions			Special sessions		
	Year	Month	Legislature convenes	Limitation on length of session (a)	Legislature may call	Legislature may determine subject
Alabama	Annual	Jan.	2nd Tues. (b)	30 L in 105 C	No	Yes (f) 12 L in 30 C
		Mar.	1st Tues. (c)(d)			
		Feb.	1st Tues. (e)			
Alaska	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	121 C (h)	By 2/3 vote of members	Yes (i) 30 C
		Jan.	3rd Mon. (g)	(j)	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes (i) None
Arizona	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	60 C (h)	No	Yes (f,k) (k)
Arkansas	Biennial-odd year	Jan.	2nd Mon.			
	(l)	Jan.	1st Mon. (d)	None	No	No None
California	Annual	Jan.	No later than 2nd Wed.	120 C	By request, 2/3 members, each house	Yes (i) None
Colorado	Annual (m)	Jan.	Wed. after 1st Mon. (n)	(p)	Yes (q)	(q) None (r)
Connecticut		Feb.	Wed. after 1st Mon. (o)			
		Jan.	2nd Tues.	June 30	Joint call, presiding officers, both houses	Yes None
Delaware	Annual	Jan.	1st Tues. after 1st Mon. (d)	60 C (h)	Joint call, presiding officers, both houses or by petition through Dept. of State, 3/5 members, both houses	Yes (f) 20 C (h)
Florida	Annual	Mar.				
Georgia	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	40 L	By petition, 3/5 members, each house	Yes (i) (s)
Hawaii	Annual	Jan.	3rd Wed.	60 L (h)	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes 30 L (h)
Idaho	Annual	Jan.	Mon. on or nearest 9th day	None	No	No 20 C
Illinois	Annual	Jan.	2nd Wed.	None	Joint call, presiding officers, both houses	Yes (i) None
Indiana	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon. (d)(t)	odd-61 C or Apr. 29; even-30 C or Mar. 14	No	Yes 30 L or 40 C
Iowa	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	(u)	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes None
Kansas	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	odd-None; even-90 C (h)	Petition to governor of 2/3 members, each house	Yes None
Kentucky	Annual	Jan.	Tues after 1st Mon. (d)	odd-30L (v) even-60L	No	No None
Louisiana	Annual	Mar.	last Mon. (d)(n)	odd-60 L in 85 C; even-30 L in 45 C	By petition, majority, each house	Yes (i) 30 C
Maine	(l, m)	Apr.	last Mon. (m)(o)	3rd Wed. of June (h)	Joint call, presiding officers, with consent of majority of members of each political party, each house	Yes (i) None
		Dec.	1st Wed. (b)	3rd Wed. of April (h)		
		Jan.	Wed. after 1st Tues. (o)			
Maryland	Annual	Jan.	2nd Wed.	90 C (h)	By petition, majority, each house	Yes 30 C
Massachusetts	Annual	Jan.	1st Wed.	(w)	By petition (x)	Yes None
Michigan	Annual	Jan.	2nd Wed.	None	No	No None
Minnesota	(y)	Jan.	Tues. after 1st Mon. (n)	120 L or 1st Mon. after 3rd Sat. in May (y)	No	Yes None

SOURCE: THE BOOK OF THE STATES - 2002

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS: LEGAL PROVISIONS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Year	Regular sessions		Special sessions	
		Legislature convenes	Limitation on length of session (a)	Legislature may call	Legislature may determine subject
		Month	Day		Limitation on length of session
Mississippi	Annual	Jan.	Tues. after 1st Mon.	No	No
Missouri	Annual	Jan.	Wed. after 1st Mon.	By petition, 3/4 members, each house	30 C (aa)
Montana	Biennial-odd year	Jan.	1st Mon.	By petition, majority, each house	None
Nebraska	Annual	Jan.	Wed. after 1st Mon.	By petition, 2/3 members	None
Nevada	Biennial-odd year	Feb.	1st Mon.	No	20 C
New Hampshire	Annual	Jan.	Wed. after 1st Tues. (d)	By 2/3 vote of members, each house	15 L (u)
New Jersey	Annual	Jan.	2nd Tues.	By petition, majority, each house	None
New Mexico	Annual (m)	Jan.	3rd Tues.	By petition, 3/5 members, each house	30 C
New York	Annual	Jan.	Wed. after 1st Mon.	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	None
North Carolina	(y)	Jan.	3rd Wed. after 2nd Mon. (n)	By petition, 3/5 members, each house	None
North Dakota	Biennial-odd year	Jan.	Tues. after Jan. 3, but not later than Jan. 11 (d)	Yes (kk)	None
Ohio	Annual	Jan.	1st Mon. (mm)	Joint call, presiding officers, both houses	None
Oklahoma	Annual	Feb.	1st Mon. (cc)	By vote, 2/3 members, each house	None
Oregon	Biennial-odd year	Jan.	2nd Mon.	By petition, majority, each house	None
Pennsylvania	Annual (ll)	Jan.	1st Tues.	By petition, majority each house	None
Rhode Island	Annual	Jan.	1st Tues.	No	None
South Carolina	Annual	Jan.	2nd Tues. (d)	No	None
South Dakota	Annual	Jan.	2nd Tues.	No	None
Tennessee	Annual	Jan.	(dd)	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	30 L (u)
Texas	Biennial-odd year	Jan.	2nd Tues.	No	30 C
Utah	Annual	Jan.	3rd Mon.	No	30 C (ee)
Vermont	(y)	Jan.	Wed. after 1st Mon. (n)	No	None
Virginia	Annual	Jan.	2nd Wed.	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	None
Washington	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	By vote, 2/3 members, each house	30 C
West Virginia	Annual	Feb.	2nd Wed. (c, d)	By petition, 3/5 members, each house	None
		Jan.	2nd Wed. (e)		
Wisconsin	Annual (gg)	Jan.	1st Mon. (n)	By petition, vote, majority members each house, vote by majority, organization committee each house	None
Wyoming	Annual (m)	Jan.	2nd Tues. (n)	Yes	None
		Feb.	3rd Mon. (o)		

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS: LEGAL PROVISIONS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Regular sessions			Special sessions		
	Year	Month	Legislature convenes	Limitation on length of session (a)	Legislature may call	Legislature may determine subject
Dist. of Columbia	(hh)	Jan.	2nd day	None		
American Samoa	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	45 L	No	No
		July	2nd Mon.	45 L		
Guam	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon. (ii)	None	No	None
No. Mariana Islands	Annual	(ii)	(d, ii)	90 L (ii)	Upon request of presiding officers, both houses	Yes (i)
Puerto Rico	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	None	No	10 C
U.S. Virgin Islands	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	None	No	20 C
						None

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2002 and state web sites.

Note: Some legislatures will also reconvene after normal session to consider bills vetoed by governor. Connecticut—if governor vetoes any bill, secretary of state must reconvene General Assembly on second Monday after the last day on which governor is either authorized to transmit or has transmitted every bill with his objections, whichever occurs first; General Assembly must adjourn sine die not later than three days after its reconvening. Hawaii—legislature may reconvene on 45th day after adjournment sine die, in special session, without call. Louisiana—legislature meets in a maximum five-day veto session on the 40th day after final adjournment. Missouri—if governor returns any bill on or after the fifth day before the last day on which legislature may consider bills (in even-numbered years), legislature automatically reconvenes on first Wednesday following the second Monday in September for a maximum 10 C sessions. New Jersey—legislature meets in special session (without call or petition) to act on bills returned by governor on 45th day after sine die adjournment of the regular session; if the second year expires before the 45th day, the day preceding the end of the legislative year. Utah—if 2/3 of the members of each house favor reconvening to consider vetoed bills, a maximum five-day session is set by the presiding officers. Virginia—legislature reconvenes on sixth Wednesday after adjournment for a maximum three-day session (may be extended to seven days upon vote of majority of members elected to each house). Washington—upon petition of 2/3 of the members of each house, legislature meets 45 days after adjournment for a maximum five-day session.

Key:

C — Calendar day

L — Legislative day (in some states called a session day or workday; definition may vary slightly, however, generally refers to any day on which either house of legislature is in session).

(a) Applies to each year unless otherwise indicated.

(b) General election year (quadrennial election year).

(c) Year after quadrennial election.

(d) Legal provision for organizational session prior to stated convening date. Alabama—in the year after quadrennial election, second Tuesday in January for 10 C. California—in the even-numbered general election year, first Monday in December for an organizational session, recess until the first Monday in January of the odd-numbered year. Florida—in general election year, 14th day after election. Indiana—third Tuesday after first Monday in November. Kentucky—in odd-numbered year, Tuesday after first Monday in January for 10 L. Louisiana—in year after general election, second Monday in January, not to exceed 3 L. New Hampshire—in even-numbered year, first Wednesday in December. North Dakota—in December. South Carolina—in even-numbered year, Tuesday after certification of election of its members for a maximum three-day session. West Virginia—in year after general

election, on second Wednesday in January. No. Mariana Islands—in year after general election, second Monday in January.

(e) Other years.

(f) By 2/3 vote each house.

(g) Following a gubernatorial election year.

(h) Session may be extended by vote of members in both houses. Alaska—2/3 vote for 10-day extension. Arkansas—2/3 vote. Florida—3/5 vote, session may be extended by vote of members in each house. Hawaii—petition of 2/3 membership for maximum 15-day extension. Kansas—2/3 vote. Maine—2/3 vote for maximum 10 L. Maryland—3/5 vote for maximum 30 C. Mississippi—2/3 vote for 30 C extension, no limit on number of extensions. Nebraska—4/5 vote. South Carolina—2/3 vote. Virginia—2/3 vote for 30 C extension. West Virginia—2/3 vote (or if budget bill has not been acted upon three days before session ends, governor issues proclamation extending session). Puerto Rico—joint resolution.

(i) Only if legislature convenes itself. Special sessions called by the legislature are unlimited in scope in Arizona, Georgia, Maine, and New Mexico.

(j) No constitutional or statutory provision; however, legislative rules require that regular sessions adjourn no later than Saturday of the week during which the 100th day of the session falls.

(k) After governor's business has been disposed of, members may remain in session up to 15 C by a 2/3 vote of both houses.

(l) Regular sessions begin after general election, in December of even-numbered year. In California, legislature meets in December for an organizational session, recesses until the first Monday in January of the odd-numbered year and continues in session until Nov. 30 of next even-numbered year. In Maine, session which begins in December of general election year runs into the following year (odd-numbered); second session begins in next even-numbered year.

(m) Second session limited to consideration of specific types of legislation. Connecticut—individual legislators may only introduce bills of a fiscal nature, emergency legislation and bills raised by committees. Louisiana—fiscal matters. Maine—budgetary matters; legislation in the governor's call; emergency legislation; legislation referred to committees for study. New Mexico—budgets, appropriations and revenue bills; bills drawn pursuant to governor's message; vetoed bills. Wyoming—budget bills, other bills require a 2/3 vote for introduction.

(n) Odd-numbered years.

(o) Even-numbered years.

(p) Odd-numbered years—not later than Wednesday after first Monday in June; even-numbered—years not later than Wednesday after first Monday in May.

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS: LEGAL PROVISIONS — Continued

- (q) Constitution provides for regular session convening dates and allows that sessions may also be held "... at such other times as the General Assembly shall judge necessary." Call by majority of legislators is implied.
- (r) Upon completion of business.
- (s) Limited to 40 L unless extended by 3/5 vote and approved by the governor, except in cases of impeachment proceedings.
- (t) Legislators may reconvene at any time after organizational meeting; however, second Monday in January is the final date by which regular session must be in process.
- (u) Indirect limitation; usually restrictions on legislator's pay, per diem, or daily allowance.
- (v) In even-numbered years, sessions may not extend beyond April 15 and in odd numbered years may not extend beyond March 30.
- (w) Legislative rules say formal business must be concluded by Nov. 15th of the 1st session in the biennium, or by July 31st of the 2nd session for the biennium.
- (x) Joint rules provide for the submission of a written statement requesting special session by a specified number of members of each chamber.
- (y) Legal provision for session in odd-numbered year; however, legislature may divide, and in practice has divided, to meet in even-numbered years as well.
- (z) 90 C sessions every year, except the first year of a gubernatorial administration during which the legislative session runs for 125 C.
- (aa) 30 C if called by legislature; 60 C if called by governor.
- (bb) No legislative day is shorter than a natural day.
- (cc) Odd number years will include a regular session commencing on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January and recessing not later than the first Monday in February of that year. Limited constitutional duties can be performed.
- (dd) Commencement of regular session depends on concluding date of organizational session. Legislature meets, in odd-numbered year, on second Tuesday in January for a maximum 15 C organizational session, then returns on the Tuesday following the conclusion of the organizational session.
- (ee) Except in cases of impeachment.
- (ff) According to a 1955 attorney general's opinion, when the legislature has petitioned to the governor to be called into session, it may then act on any matter.
- (gg) The legislature, by joint resolution, establishes the session schedule of activity for the remainder of the biennium at the beginning of the odd-numbered year.
- (hh) Each Council period begins on January 2 of each odd-numbered year and ends on January 1 of the following odd-numbered year.
- (ii) Legislature meets on the first Monday of each month following its initial session in January.
- (jj) 60 L before April 1 and 30 L after July 31.
- (kk) Legislative Council may reconvene the Legislature assembly. However, a reconvened session may not exceed the number of days available (80) but not used by the last regular session.
- (ll) Sessions are 2 years and begin on the 1st Tuesday of January of the odd numbered year. Session ends on November 30 of the even numbered year. Each calendar year receives its own legislative number.
- (mm) Unless Monday is a legal holiday; in second year, the General Assembly convenes on the same date.

Table 3.19
BILL AND RESOLUTION INTRODUCTIONS AND ENACTMENTS:
2000 AND 2001 REGULAR SESSIONS

State or other jurisdiction	Duration of session**	Introductions		Enactments		Measures vetoed by governor	Length of session
		Bills	Resolutions	Bills	Resolutions		
Alabama	Feb. 1 - May 15, 2000	1,571	763	514	298	2	30L
	Feb. 6 - May 21, 2001	1,589	837	273	425	0	30L
Alaska (o)	Jan. 10-May 3, 2000	768	166	243	64	7 (a)	N.A.
	Jan. 8-May 8, 2001	830	148	111	48	2	N.A.
Arizona (o)	Jan. 10-April 18, 2000	1,280	93	405	26	N.A.	100C
	Jan. 8-May 10, 2001	1,221	40	388	16	N.A.	123C
Arkansas	No regular session in 2000						
	Jan. 8-May 14, 2001 (b)	2,643	200	1,843	116	4	97C
California (i)	Dec. 7, 1998-Nov. 30, 2000	4,089	341	1,868	244	397	372L
	Dec. 12, 2000 (h)	2,991	248	1,117	176	169	(h)
Colorado	Jan. 5-May 3, 2000	725	116	412	90	13	120C
	Jan. 10-May 9, 2001	652	128	363	108	14	120C
Connecticut	Feb. 9-May 3, 2000	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Jan. 3-June 6, 2001	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Delaware	Jan. 12-June 30, 2000	449	127	169	91	0	50L
	Jan. 10-June 30, 2001	624	83	212	92	2	45L
Florida	Mar. 7-May 5, 2000	2,547	490	143	142	12(d)	60C
	Mar. 6-May 4, 2001	2,148	97	351	94	16(d)	60C
Georgia	Jan. 12-Mar. 22, 2000	1,836	1,357	503	1,112	10	40L
	Jan. 1 - Mar. 21, 2001	1,290	1,248	396	1,105	7	40L
Hawaii	Jan. 19-May 2, 2000	2,472	720	297	215	41	60L
	Jan. 17-May 3, 2001	3,331	679	316	228	33 (a)	60L
Idaho	Jan. 10-April 5, 2000	737	83	484	47	3	87L
	Jan. 8-March 30, 2001	662	80	394	55	1	82L
Illinois	Jan. 5-April 15, 2000	2,389	794	258	705	5	(c)
	Jan. 10-May 31, 2001	5,153	949	504	586	44 (a)	(c)
Indiana	Nov. 16, 1999-Mar. 3, 2000	965	336	143	336	11 (a)	(c)
	Nov. 21, 2000-April 29, 2001	1,756	449	291	449	11	(c)
Iowa	Jan. 10-April 26, 2000	1,045	20	232	2	16 (d)	108C
	Jan. 8-May 8, 2001	1,302	29	192	6	25	121C
Kansas	Jan. 10-May 24, 2000	785	82	184	11	2 (d)	66L
	Jan. 8-May 31, 2001	969	83	216	11	1 (d)	73L
Kentucky	Jan. 4-April 14, 2000	1,441	378	486	297	12(a)	60L
	Jan. 2-March 22, 2001	579	333	128	37	0	L
Louisiana	April 24-June 7, 2000	422	274	50	238	0	25L
	March 26-June 18, 2001	3,185	630	1,251	547	15	50L
Maine	Jan. 5-May 12, 2000	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Dec. 6, 2000-June 22, 2001	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Maryland	Jan. 12-April 10, 2000	2,347	40	700	17	184	90C
	Jan. 10-April 9, 2001	2,365	43	737	14	190	90C
Massachusetts	Jan. 5-Dec. 2000	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Jan. 3-Dec. 2001	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Michigan (i)	Jan. 1-Dec. 27, 2000	1,477	16	516	0	10	80L
	Jan. 10-Dec. 21, 2001	2,553	41	0	0	0	91L
Minnesota	Feb. 1-May 18, 2000	3,256	117	245	5	8 (a)	51L
	Jan. 3-May 21, 2001	4,972	163	208	5	10	59L
Mississippi	Jan. 4-April 3, 2000	3,106	413	628	277	1	90C
	Jan. 2-April 1, 2001	2,926	370	662	255	58 (a)	90C
Missouri	Jan. 5-May 12, 2000	1,650	62	82	2	5	77L
	Jan. 3-May 18, 2001	1,657	44	201	1	8	77L
Montana	No regular session in 2000						
	Jan. 3-April 21, 2001	1,172	93	594	78	3	90L
Nebraska	Jan. 5-April 12, 2000	621	227	152	55	20 (a)	60L
	Jan. 3-May 31, 2001	939	275	254	73	3 (a)	90L
Nevada	No regular session in 2000						
	Feb. 5-June 5, 2001	1,262	156	604	125	4	120C
New Hampshire	Jan. 5-July 12, 2000	755	56	346	0	0	20L
	Jan. 3-Dec. 12, 2001	920	60	317	1	8 (a)	23L
New Jersey	Jan. 12, 1999-Jan. 10, 2000	1917 (m)	234 (n)	457	9	21 (d)	(c)
	Jan. 11, 2000-Jan. 9, 2001	4884 (m)	497 (n)	179	2	40 (d)	(c)
New Mexico	Jan. 18-Feb. 17, 2000	947	45	135	2	28	30C
	Jan. 16-March 17, 2001	1,788	78	483	16	131	60C
New York	Jan. 5-Dec. 2000	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Jan. 3-Dec. 2001	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
North Carolina (j)(i) ...	May 8-July 13, 2000	760	0	190	6	0	67C
	Jan. 24-Dec. 6, 2001	2,587	0	544	36	0	317C
North Dakota	No regular session in 2000						
	Jan. 9-April 29, 2001	934	127	584	95	5	77C

See footnotes at end of table.

SOURCE: THE BOOK OF THE STATES - 2002.

BILL AND RESOLUTION INTRODUCTIONS AND ENACTMENTS: 2000 AND 2001 REGULAR SESSIONS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Duration of session**	Introductions		Enactments		Measures vetoed by governor	Length of session
		Bills	Resolutions	Bills	Resolutions		
Ohio (f)	(g)	399	51	196	26	0	(c)
	(k)	668	67	84	28	1 (d)	(c)
Oklahoma	Feb. 7-May 26, 2000	800	106	207	70	23	64L
	Feb. 5-May 24, 2001	814	97 (l)	218	55	14	65L
Oregon	No regular session in 2000						
	Jan. 8-July 7, 2001	3,106	191	1,005	70	16 (d)	181C
Pennsylvania (i)	Jan. 2, 2001-Nov. 30, 2002	3,509	...	114	...	0	(c)
Rhode Island	Jan. 4-June 30, 2000	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Jan. 2-June 28, 2001	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
South Carolina	Jan. 11-June 22, 2000	1,335	N.A.	761	N.A.	19(a)	67L
	Jan. 9-June 7, 2001	1,386	783	132	607	48(a)	66L
South Dakota	Jan. 11-March 14, 2000	527	38	253	21	4	35L
	Jan. 9-March 21, 2001	553	48	292	23	12 (a)	40L
Tennessee	Jan. 11-June 28, 2000	1,368	1259	559	1,200(e)	7(a)	(c)
	Jan. 11-Aug. 6, 2001	2,044	1,374	465	1300(e)	2(a)	(c)
Texas	No regular session in 2000						
	Jan. 9-May 28, 2001	5,544	3303	1,601	3030	82	140C
Utah	Jan. 17-March 1, 2000	700	54	355	33	5	33L
	Jan. 15-Feb. 28, 2001	664	62	377	44	3	33L
Vermont	Jan. 4-May 5, 2000	409	196	105	181	1	130C
	Jan. 3-June 5, 2001	711	236	79	210	0	151C
Virginia	Jan. 12-March 10, 2000	2,333	840	1,070	596	19 (a)	59C
	Jan. 10-Feb. 24, 2001	1,965	680	873	500	11 (a)	46C
Washington	Jan. 10-March 9, 2000	1,599	69	158	12	14	60C
	Jan. 8-April 22, 2001	2,439	88	342	26	26	105C
West Virginia	Jan. 12-March 19, 2000	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Feb. 14-April 15, 2001	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Wisconsin	Jan. 4, 1999-Jan. 3, 2001	1,498	221	196	N.A.	5	731C
	Jan. 3, 2001-Jan. 6, 2003	1030 (i)	175 (i)	42 (i)	60 (i)	0 (i)	734C
Wyoming	Feb. 14-March 14, 2000	320	16	102	2	3	22L
	Jan. 9-March 1, 2001	522	17	209	6	1 (a)	37L
Puerto Rico	Jan. 10-June 30, 2000	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Jan. 8-June 30, 2001	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
U.S. Virgin Islands	Jan. 10-Dec. 2000	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Jan. 8-Dec. 2001	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Source: The Council of State Governments legislative survey, January 2002 except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States*, 2000-2001
 ** Actual adjournment dates are listed regardless of constitutional or statutory limitations. For more information on provisions, see Table 3.2, "Legislative Sessions: Legal Provisions."

Key:

C - Calendar day.

L - Legislative day (in some states, called a session or workday; definition may vary slightly; however, it general refers to any day on which either chamber of the legislature is in session.)

N.A. - Not available.

(a) Number of vetoes overridden: Alaska 2000-4; Hawaii 2001-1; Illinois: 2001-1; Indiana: 2000-3; Kentucky: 2000-3; Minnesota: 2000-1; Mississippi: 2001-48; Nebraska: 2000-2, 2001-4; New Hampshire 2001-2 South Carolina: 2000-3, 2001-7; South Dakota: 2001-1, 1997-1; Tennessee: 2000-2, 2001-1; Virginia: 2000-1, 2001-2; Wyoming 2001-1;

(b) Includes recess from April 13 through May 14, 2001.

(c) Length of session: Illinois: 2000 Senate 42L and House 51L, 2001 Senate 52L and House 69L; Indiana: 2000 Senate 56L and House 57L, 2001 Senate 54L and House 55L; New Jersey: 2000 Senate 33L and General Assembly 40L; 2001 Senate 31L and General Assembly 34L; Ohio: 2000 Senate 121L and

House 97; 2001 Senate 131L and House 128L; Pennsylvania: 2000-2001 Senate 64L and House 73L; Tennessee: 2000 Senate 60L and 61L, 2001 Senate 64L and House 66L.

(d) Line item or partial vetoes. Florida 2000: 5 line item vetoes. 2001: 3 line item vetoes. Iowa - includes 8 item vetoes; Kansas 2000: 1 line item veto and 2 bills. 2001: 34 line item vetoes and 1 bill. New Jersey 2000: 4 line item vetoes. 2001: 20 line item vetoes and 3 pocket vetoes. New York - includes line item vetoes in appropriation bills. Ohio: 2001 - some bills contain partial vetoes. Oregon: 2001- 2 line item vetoes.

(e) Estimated

(f) Preliminary information.

(g) Senate: Jan. 4-Dec. 29, 2000, House: Jan. 4-Dec. 27, 2000.

(h) Currently in session, ending date not provided.

(i) Data as of December 2001.

(j) Bills and resolutions are not counted separately.

(k) Senate: Jan. 1-Dec. 28, 2001, House: Jan. 2-Dec. 27, 2001.

(l) Resolutions introduced includes join, concurrent and simple.

(m) 2000: Assembly-2990, Senate-1894; 2001: Assembly-1041, Senate-886.

(n) 2000: Assembly-311, Senate-186; 2001: Assembly-133, Senate-101.

(o) Includes carryovers.

Table 3.20
BILL AND RESOLUTION INTRODUCTIONS AND ENACTMENTS:
2000 AND 2001 SPECIAL SESSIONS

State or other jurisdiction	Duration of session**	Introductions		Enactments		Measures vetoed by governor	Length of session
		Bills	Resolutions	Bills	Resolutions		
Alabama	No special session in 2000 Feb. 22-Mar. 5, 2001	84	12	0	8	0	9L
	June 25 - July 2, 2001	169	79	4	44	0	5L
	Aug. 28 - Sept. 19, 2001	370	204	87	137	0	12L
Alaska	June 7, 2001						
Arizona	Sept. 24-Sept. 26, 2001			N.A.			
Arkansas	No special session in 2000/2001			N.A.			
California (a)	Jan. 1, 2001 (c)	212	17	13	3	1	(c)
	May 14, 2001(c)	177	12	19	2	1	(c)
Colorado	No special session in 2000 May 10-May 21, 2001	31	4	0	4	0	12C
	Sept. 20-Oct. 9, 2001	58	24	9	19	0	20C
Connecticut	June 7-June 29, 2001			N.A.			
	July 23, 2001			N.A.			
Delaware	July 1, Aug. 22, Oct. 10, 2000	1	2	1	0	0	3L
	July 1, Nov. 1, 2001	6	0	0	9	0	2L
Florida	Jan. 5-Jan. 7, 2000	10	0	3	0	0	3C
	Dec. 8-Dec. 18, 2000	0	4	0	1	0	11C
	Oct. 22-Nov. 11, 2001	125	2	7	2	0	11C
	Nov. 27-Dec. 6, 2001	91	3	11	3	0	10C
Georgia	Aug. 1-Aug. 17, 2001	38	112	22	112	1	11L
	Aug. 22-Sept. 28, 2001	51	230	34	219	0	25L
Hawaii	Aug. 3-Aug. 4, 2000	0	1	0	1	0	2L
	Aug. 7-Aug. 22, 2000	5	7	1	7	0	5L
	June 4-June 8, 2001	8	4	3	4	0	5L
	July 10-July 10, 2001	0	4	0	4	0	1L
	Oct. 22-Nov. 2, 2001	50	38	15	33	0	7L
Idaho	Dec. 8, 2000	1	0	0	0	0	1L
Illinois	No special session in 2001						
	June 28-June 29, 2000	1	6	1	5	0	2L
Indiana	No special sessions in 2000/2001						
Iowa	No special sessions in 2000						
	June 19, 2001	2	5	5	1	0	1C
	Nov. 8, 2001	14	5	5	1	0	1C
Kansas	No special sessions in 2000/2001						
Kentucky	No special sessions in 2000/2001						
Louisiana	March 19-April 7, 2000	350	156	154	153	1	14L
	March 11-March 22, 2001	28	7	39	38	0	9L
Maine	No special session in 2001						
Maryland	No special sessions in 2000/2001						
Massachusetts	No special session in 2001						
Michigan	No special sessions in 2000/2001						
Minnesota	No special session in 2000						
	June 11-June 30, 2001	71	11	12	0	5	9L
Mississippi	June 29, 2000	9	0	1	0	0	1C
	Aug. 28-Aug. 30, 2000	4	20	1	14	0	3C
	Nov. 6, 2000	3	5	1	4	0	1C
	July 23, 2001	3	2	2	2	0	1C
	Nov. 1-Nov. 7, 2001	3	16	0	6	0	7C
Missouri	No special session in 2000						
	Sept. 5-Sept. 14, 2001	14	0	5	0	0	8L
Montana	May 8-May 11, 2000	23	6	11	6	0	4L
	No special session in 2001						
Nebraska	No special session in 2000						
	Oct. 25-Nov. 8, 2001	20	4	4	4	0	9L
Nevada	No special sessions in 2000						
	June 14-June 15, 2001	26	12	23	12	0	1L
New Hampshire	No special sessions in 2000/2001						
New Jersey	No special session in 2000/2001						
New Mexico	March 28-April 4, 2000	85	2	28	0	5	8C
	Sept. 4-Sept. 20, 2001	60	0	9	0	6	17C
New York	Sept. 13, 2001			N.A.			
North Carolina	Mar. 24-April 30, 1998	8	2	1	1	0	23L
	Dec. 15-16, 1999	6	2	1	1	0	2L
North Dakota	No special sessions in 2000						
	Nov. 26-Nov. 30, 2001	2	0	2	0	0	5C
Ohio	No special sessions in 2000/2001						
Oklahoma	Jan. 20, 1999-Nov. 21, 2000	12	8	4	7	0	1L
	May 21, 2001-none	11	5	2	4	0	7L

See footnotes at end of table.

SOURCE: THE BOOK OF THE STATES-2002

LEGISLATURES

BILL AND RESOLUTION INTRODUCTIONS AND ENACTMENTS: 2000 AND 2001 SPECIAL SESSIONS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Duration of session**	Introductions		Enactments		Measures vetoed by governor	Length of session
		Bills	Resolutions	Bills	Resolutions		
Oregon	No special sessions in 2000/2001						
Pennsylvania	No special sessions in 2000/2001						
Rhode Island	Sept. 27, 2001						
South Carolina	No special sessions in 2000						
	June 20-Sept. 19, 2001	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14L
South Dakota	Dec. 28-Dec. 29, 2000	4	0	3	0	0	2L
	Oct. 23-Oct. 25, 2001	2	0	2	0	0	3L
Tennessee	No special session in 2000/2001						
Texas	No special sessions in 2000/2001						
Utah	No special session in 2000						
	June 20-June 20, 2001	15	3	13	3	0	1L
	Sept. 25-Oct. 1, 2001	17	4	11	4	0	3L
Vermont	No special sessions in						
Virginia	No special sessions in 2000						
	April 5-July 10, 2001	32	124	9	122	1	(b)
Washington	March 10-April 7, 2000	30	5	7	0	3	33C
	April 24-April 27, 2000						
	April 25-May 24, 2001	74	8	37	1	10	58C
	June 4-June 21, 2001						
	July 16-July 25, 2001						
West Virginia	April 15-April 23, 2001						
	May 7, 2001						
	June 10, 2001						
	Aug. 8, 2001						
Wisconsin	May 4-May 9, 2000	2	3	1	1	0	3C
	No special session in 2001						
Wyoming	No special sessions in 2000/2001						
Puerto Rico	No special session in 2001						
U.S. Virgin Islands	No special session in 2001						

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of state legislative agencies, January 2002.

** Actual adjournment dates are listed regardless of constitutional or statutory limitations. For more information on provisions, see Table 3.2, "Legislative Sessions: Legal Provisions."

Key:

N.A. — Not Available.

C — Calendar day.

L — Legislative day (in some states, called a session or workday; definition may vary slightly; however, it generally refers to any day on which either chamber of the legislature is in session).

(a) Current data as of December 2001.

(b) Met as called during this redistricting session; no specified time.

(c) Session still in progress, no adjournment date provided.

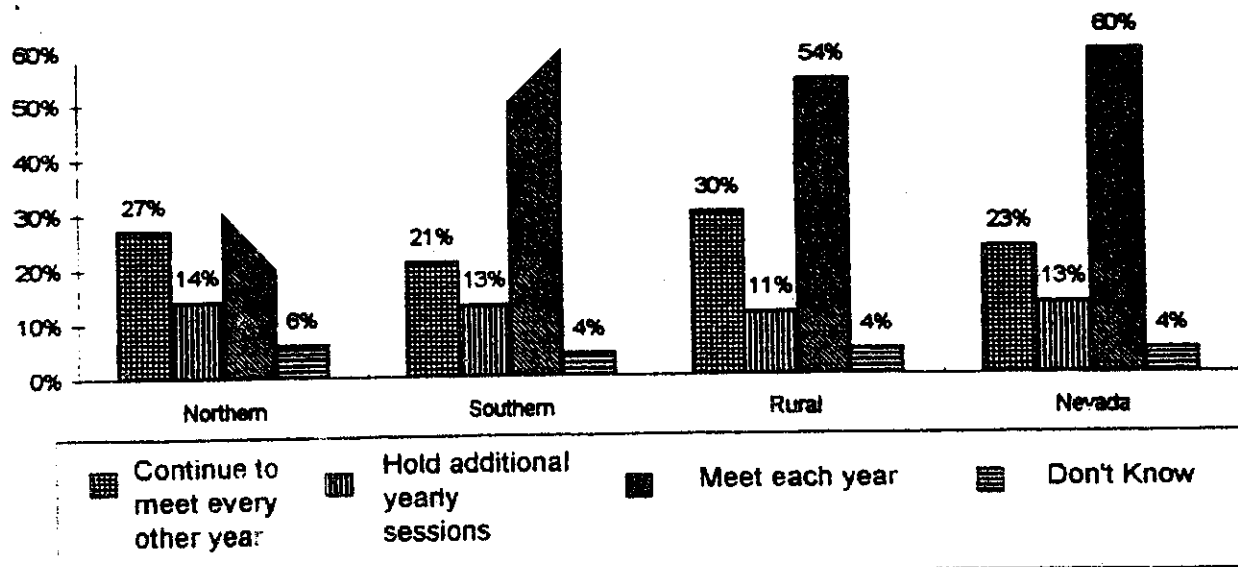
Public Opinion in Nevada: Selected Legislative Issues

November-December 1996

Summary of Survey Results

Current

every other year. Should it continue to meet every other
year, deal with limited issues, or meet each year?





Merrill Hall, circa 1887

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA POLL

Senator Alan Bible
Center for Applied Research
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Reno, Nevada

Southwestern Social Science
Research Center
University of Nevada, Las Vegas
Las Vegas, Nevada

Public Opinion in Nevada: Selected Legislative Issues

December 1994

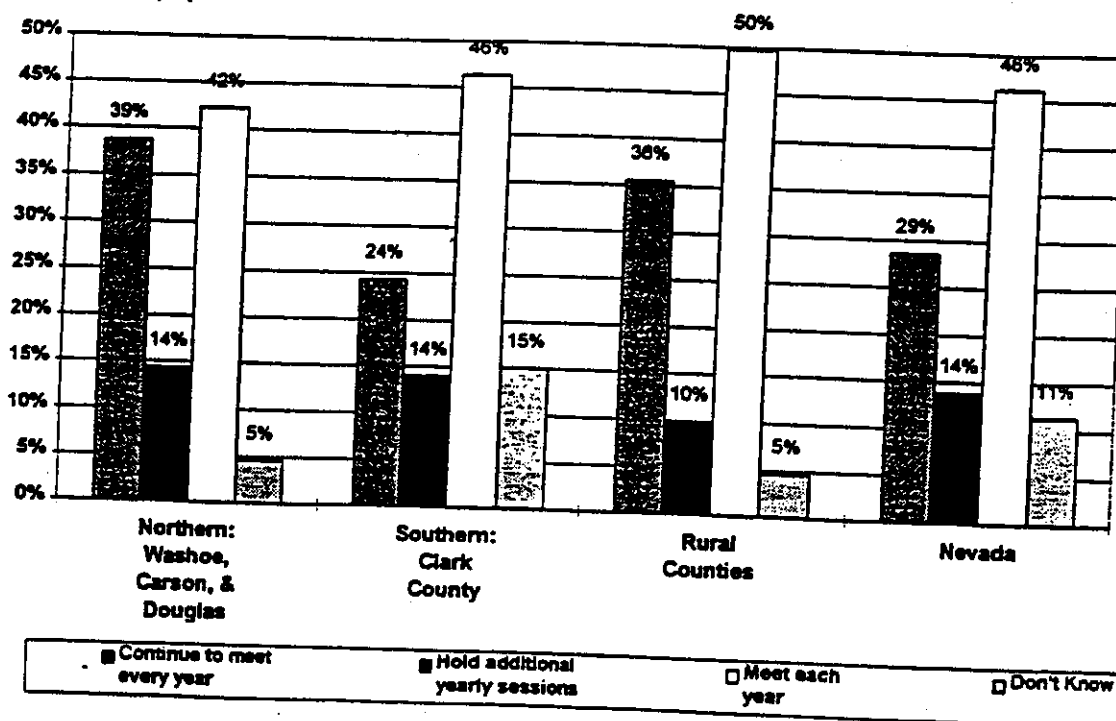
Written by

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Summary of Survey Results

Figure VIII-B. Currently the Nevada Legislature meets every other year. Should it continue to meet every other year, hold additional yearly sessions to deal with limited issues such as the state budget, or meet each year?





Marshall Hall, circa 1887

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA POLL

Senator Alan Bible
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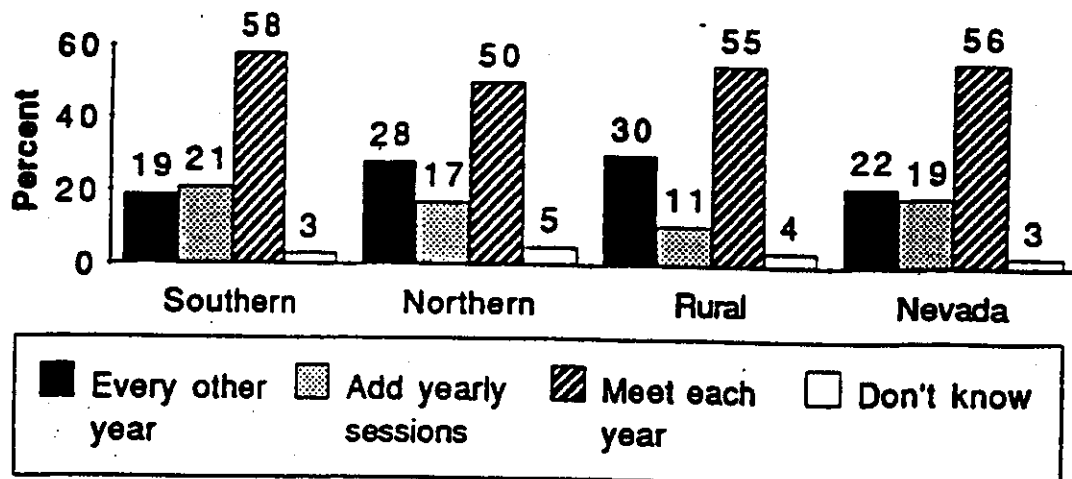
Southwestern Social Science
Research Center
University of Nevada, Las Vegas
Las Vegas, Nevada

Public Opinion In Nevada: Selected Legislative Issues

November 1992

Summary of Survey Results

29. Should the Nevada Legislature continue to meet every other year, hold additional yearly sessions to deal with limited issues (such as state budget), or meet each year?



PURPOSE

The purpose of this booklet is to illustrate the outcome of 1200 telephone interviews completed as part of The University of Nevada Poll which is a joint venture effort between the University of Nevada-Reno (Senator Alan Bible Center for Applied Research) and the University of Nevada, Las Vegas (Center for Survey Research).

This summary of survey results provides insights into public opinion of citizens in the State. The distribution of population in Nevada is 59.5 percent in Clark County, 26.5 percent in Washoe County/Carson City, and 14 percent in rural counties.

The questions in this summary are presented with bar graphs illustrating the responses for Clark County, Washoe County/Carson City, and rural counties. A fourth bar graph presents the statewide percentages for Nevada, created by weighting the responses according to the percent of representation in the state's total population. At the 95 percent confidence level, the error factor is ± 4 percent for statewide findings.

The University of Nevada Poll 1991

Legislative Process

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Legislative Process

1. Some people have proposed that because of the increased workload, the Nevada legislature should begin to meet each year instead of every other year. Do you agree or disagree with this idea?

