

## BIPARTISAN OPERATING AGREEMENTS

#### FOR TIED LEGISLATURES IN OTHER STATES

AND THE U.S. SENATE

JUNE 17, 2009



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Introduction

The New York State Senate remains deadlocked with 31 Senators in the Democratic Conference and 31 Senators affiliated with the Republican Conference.

Article III § 9 of the constitution dictates that in order to conduct business in the chamber, there must be a majority of Senators elected – 32 Senators — to have a quorum to conduct legislative business.

The bottom line is that neither conference is able to convene a quorum and do the people's business without the cooperation of the other. Compromise and agreement is the only path left forward at this point.

Over the past 40 years there have been dozens of examples of legislatures, including the United States Senate, that have developed bipartisan operating agreements to allow the passage of essential legislation and assure stable functioning of floor operations during the deadlock.

There are a variety of options regarding presiding officers, co-chairs, breaking ties and the expiration of power-sharing rules.

The attached chart summarizes rules options from the following legislatures, with full texts of operating agreements included thereafter:

Oklahoma Senate 2007-2008 New Jersey Senate 2002-2003 U.S. Senate 2001-2002 Maine Senate 2001-2002 Washington State House of Representatives 1999-2000 Michigan House of Representatives 1993-1994 Indiana House 1993-1994 Montana 1984-1985

The report is prepared as background for consideration of a bipartisan operating agreement for the New York State Senate during the coming days.



#### **BIPARTISAN OPERATING AGREEMENTS**

State	Leaders of	Session/Calendar	Committees	Resources	Agreement	Other
	Chamber	/ Active List			Expiration	
New Jersey	Alternating Co-	Jointly prepare	Co-Chairs have equal	Not addressed.	Not	
Senate	Presidents	calendar, except	powers and equal		addressed.	
	exercising power	each can add up to	membership. Co-Chairs			
2002-2003	in defined	9 bills without	jointly agree on agenda			
	periods of time of	other's consent.	except each can add up			
	various length,	Calendar capped at	to 3 bills without			
	days, weeks and	30 bills unless	other's consent. Co-			
	months	mutual consent.	Presidents may jointly			
	depending on		change committee			
	time of year.		reference of bills.			
			Public hearings occur			
			at the joint direction of			
			the Co-Presidents.			
Indiana	Democratic and	Not addressed.	Co-Chairs with equal	Good faith	Rules cannot	Ad hoc committee
House	Republican		powers and	effort to	be amended	of 6 (3 from by
	Speakers with		membership. In the	allocate	unless by	each Speaker) to
1988-1989	equal powers.		case of odd-numbered	resources	2/3 vote of	conduct
	Alternate days		committees, Speakers	equitably:	House	inventory of
	presiding.		agree jointly. Co-	appropriations,	membership.	resources and
	Includes Special		Chairs agree on	partisan staff,	_	make
	Sessions.		meeting dates and	session staffs		recommendation
			agendas. Each Co-Chair	etc. An equal		s about fair and
			of Ways and Means can	amount of		equitable
			select up to 10 House	funding to each		distribution of
			and 10 Senate bills to	caucus, at least		resources. Equal
			be voted on by	the amount		funding between
			committee. Other	allocated to		caucuses to
			committee Co-Chairs	majority		prepare for
			select up to 5 House	partisan staff		redistricting.
			and 5 Senate bills to be	during prior		0.
			voted on.	session.		

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#### Summary of Legislative Bi-Partisan Agreements



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State	Leaders of Chamber	Session/Calendar / Active List	Committees	Resources	Agreement Expiration	Other
Michigan House 1993-1994	Co-Speakers alternate monthly with Co- Leader of same party. Co- Parliamentarian of different party.	Session days determined by Co- Speaker during his or her month.	Co-Chairs of different party of Co-Speaker (alternating monthly). Equal membership from both parties. Co- Chair determines agenda when presiding. Each party refers its own bills to committee.	Jointly agree on conference leadership. Each member has an equal number of personal staff (except for leaders). Each caucus receives equal budget.	Speaker elected by majority or end of session.	In the event of a tie vote in committee Co- Speaker can cast up to 12 "extraordinary votes" per calendar year. Co- Sergeant at Arms and Co-Business Directors to oversee finance and expenses.
Oklahoma Senate 2007-2008	Co-Presidents Pro Tem, Co- Floor Leaders rotating daily. Presiding officers and floor leaders of different parties.	Not addressed.	Co-Chairs with equal powers and equal membership of parties.	Not addressed.	If vacancy changes balance of power or end of two- year term.	
Washington House of Representativ es 1999-2000	Co-Speakers jointly perform duties and cannot exercise power without joint agreement.	Not addressed.	Co-Chairs jointly perform duties and cannot exercise power without joint agreement. Divide up duties for meetings and either can end debate on a bill in committee.	Co-Speakers jointly approve expenditures and travel.	Not addressed.	

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State	Leaders of Chamber	Session/Calendar / Active List	Committees	Resources	Agreement Expiration	Other
Maine Senate	President and	Not addressed.	President and	Equal staff and	Binding for	
	President Pro		President Pro Tem	space for	full two-year	
2001-2002	Tem (opposite		alternate choosing	leaders.	session	
	parties).		Chairs of Committees.		regardless if	
					balance of	
					power	
					changes.	
Montana	Speaker Pro Tem	Not addressed.	Each party Chairs one	Staff is equal		
House	and Party		half of committees	and bi-partisan		
	(conference)		(defined in rules) with	except for		
1984-1985	Leaders.		equal number	personal		
			membership.	secretaries of		
				Leaders. Equal		
				office space.		
U.S. Senate	Duties of	Not addressed.	Republican Chairs of	Not addressed.	If balance of	In event of tie in
	presiding officer		committees; equal		power	committee, either
2001-2002	shared in part by		membership from		changes.	Leader may make
	minority party.		parties.			a motion to
						discharge, which
						is placed on
						calendar by
						majority vote.

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