Hi Rebecca,

Nice to e-meet you! My name is Mari and I cover legislative rules and procedures for NCSL. Amber forwarded me your below request about proportional representation on interim committees. Below are some examples of codified rules or statutes about it specifically for interim committees. I have also attached a compilation of examples of rules about proportional representation on standing committees, which may be helpful as they may also apply to interim committees. Proportional representation is an interesting topic because we hear anecdotally from legislatures that even if their rules or statutes do not specify it, norms dictate that there is (or isn't) proportional representation on standing committees.

Examples

CO Joint Rule 24A. Interim Committee Requirements – Voting Requirements – Electronic Participation. ...(d)(2.7) 5. Notwithstanding any rule of the House of Representatives or any rule of the Senate to the contrary, the minority leader of each house shall appoint the minority party members of that house; (Rule and statute do not specify the number of minority members that must be appointed)

NV N.R.S. SB 236, § 22. 2. The interim committee must be composed of six Legislators selected as follows:

(a) Two members of the Senate appointed by the Majority Leader of the Senate;

(b) Two members of the Assembly appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly;

(c) One member of the Senate appointed by the Minority Leader of the Senate; and

(d) One member of the Assembly appointed by the Minority Leader of the Assembly. (Interim Committees in Nevada are established by statute, so this is an example of the requirements specific interim study on crisis response call centers)

UT U.C.A. 1953 § 36-12-3. Interim committees--Membership--Purpose--Meetings and rules. (1) There are hereby created interim committees of the Legislature consisting of the members of each house. The speaker of the House of Representatives shall appoint the members from the House of Representatives and the president of the Senate shall appoint the members from the Senate, each taking into consideration suggestions from the minority party in their respective house.

IN IC 2-5-1.3-5.1. Sec. 5.1. (a) The interim study committee on child services consists of sixteen (16) members appointed as follows:

(1) Three (3) members of the senate appointed by the president pro tempore of the senate.

(2) Two (2) members of the senate appointed by the minority leader of the senate.

(3) Three (3) members of the house of representatives appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives.

(4) Two (2) members of the house of representatives appointed by the minority leader of the house of representatives.

(5) Two (2) individuals who are not members of the general assembly, appointed by the president pro tempore of the senate.

(6) Two (2) individuals who are not members of the general assembly, appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives.

- (7) A juvenile court judge appointed by the chief justice.
- (8) One (1) individual appointed by the governor. (specific Committee)

AK § 24.20.650 Joint Armed Services Committee established. (a) The Joint Armed Services Committee is established as a permanent interim committee of the legislature.

(b) The committee is composed of

(1) five members of the senate, at least one of whom is a member of the minority, appointed by the president of the senate;

(2) five members of the house of representatives, at least one of whom is a member of the minority, appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives;

(3) a state resident, other than a member of the state legislature, who is appointed jointly by the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives after considering the recommendations of the Alaska chapters of each of the following organizations:

(A) the Association of the United States Army;

(B) the Air Force Association;

(C) the Navy League of the United States;

(D) the Marine Corps Association;

(4) a state resident, other than a member of the state legislature, who is appointed jointly by the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives after considering the recommendation of the Seventeenth Coast Guard District Auxiliary;

(5) a state resident, other than a member of the state legislature, who is appointed jointly by the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives after considering the recommendation of the mayor of the Municipality of Anchorage;

(6) a state resident, other than a member of the state legislature, who is appointed jointly by the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives after considering the recommendation of the mayor of the Fairbanks North Star Borough;

(7) a state resident, other than a member of the state legislature, who is appointed jointly by the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives after considering the recommendation of the adjutant general of the Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs; and

(8) a state resident, other than a member of the state legislature, who is appointed jointly by the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives after considering the joint recommendations of the Alaska Federation of Natives and the Alaska Municipal League.

NM N. M. S. A. 1978, § 2-3-3 Legislative council; powers; duties. ...(4) the relationship of the size of the house and senate shall be taken into consideration in determining the number of members from each house appointed to an interim committee created by the council;

We hope this helps, but please feel free to reach out with any follow-up questions that may arise!

Best, Mari Henderson National Conference of State Legislatures Senior Policy Specialist, Center for Legislative Strengthening 303-856-1458 (o) | 720-257-1704 (m)

