



Journal of the American Society of Legislative Clerks and Secretaries

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**Journal of the American Society of
Legislative Clerks and Secretaries**

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INFORMATION FOR AUTHORS

The editors of the *Journal of the American Society of Legislative Clerks and Secretaries* welcomes manuscripts which would be of interest to our members and legislative staff, including topics such as parliamentary procedures, precedent, management, and technology. Articles must be of a general interest to the overall membership.

Contributions will be accepted for consideration from members of the American Society of Legislative Clerks and Secretaries, members of other National Conference of State Legislatures staff sections, and professionals in related fields.

All articles submitted for consideration will undergo a review process. When the Editorial Board has reviewed a manuscript, the author(s) will be notified of acceptance, rejection or need for revision of work.

STYLE AND FORMAT

Articles should follow a format consistent with professional work, whether it is in the style of the Chicago Manual, the MLA, or APA. Articles should be submitted in MS Word, single spaced with normal margins.

All references should be numbered as footnotes in the order in which they are cited within the text. Accuracy of the content and correct citation is expected of the author. Specialized jargon should be avoided as readers will skip material they do not understand. Charts or graphics which may assist readers in better understanding the article's content are encouraged for inclusion.

SUBMISSION OF ARTICLES

Articles for the 2022 Journal should be submitted electronically, not later than September 1, to the Chair:

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Inquiries from readers and potential authors are encouraged. You may contact the Chair by telephone at (916) 651-4171 or by email at Heshani.Wijemanne@sen.ca.gov.

Letters to the editor are welcomed and may be published at the conclusion of the journal to provide a forum for discussion.



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From the Editors

We have endured approximately two years of the COVID-19 pandemic and every time it appears we are getting a handle on the situation another variant shows up and the cycle starts all over again.

But, as we all know, our state legislatures, and the continuity of government operation is critical. It must carry on and be effective.

In order to do this, we have figured out new ways of doing our business and “keeping the train on the track.”

In this volume, our authors share with us what they did to adapt while working in a pandemic.

As the Chair, I invited two international colleagues who agreed to share their experience in their parliaments.

We are extremely grateful for the articles we received, and we thank our authors for taking the time to write them.

As the Chair of this committee, it has been my privilege and honor to serve in this capacity. To me, this publication is our legacy and our gift to future society members. I thank all of those who have mentored and supported me. I could not have done this without you.

We hope you enjoy this volume.

Be well and stay safe.

Sincerely,

The Editors

Working within a Pandemic: Missouri House of Representatives

Dana Rademan Miller, Chief Clerk

Given the unique and unprecedented challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic, operational flexibility was key for the Missouri House to successfully navigate through session. The overarching goal, endorsed and supported by elected leadership, was to maintain a safe environment for members and staff while fulfilling constitutional obligations to convene, deliberate, and physically cast votes in the Capitol Building. Securing the location for session required collaboration with the Missouri Senate, the Governor's Office, and state emergency management personnel to create and implement a series of temporary operations plans.

In March 2020, most staff was placed on temporary administrative leave for approximately eight weeks to reduce the human footprint in the building. To satisfy constitutional meeting standards, the House convened in a number of technical sessions that did not require the presence of all members. Anyone entering the building was required to undergo health screenings conducted at each entrance. Face coverings were provided to all members and staff, though only non-partisan administrative staff were mandated in accordance with CDC and local health directives. In addition to increased disinfecting protocols and limited access to high traffic departments, an in-house rapid testing clinic was maintained for all members and staff during the week. Alternative staff work plans allowed certain administrative staff to continue working remotely as needed.

As session returned to capacity in late April 2020 for supplemental budget discussions, the House adopted a temporary rule ([HR 5501](#)) to adjust Chamber voting procedure to ensure distance between members, including arriving to the Chamber in small groups and debate participation coordinated through leadership on the floor as requested. This temporary rule remained in effect for only one session day, and business mostly returned to normal for the last weeks of session with these mediating procedures removed and members having full access to floor privileges. Throughout the 2020 and 2021 sessions, occasional recesses became necessary to quarantine members due to exposure.

Physical public access to the House Chamber, hearing rooms, and rotunda space during this time was still limited or restricted. Streaming services were upgraded to allow high-definition video of all sessions and committee meetings, and procedures for remote and written testimony were implemented in the House Rules for committee hearings. Though member and staff safety was paramount in continuing full legislative operations, the adaptation of public participation has seen the most lasting change. Going forward, this standard of access is likely to stay in place long after the pandemic that spurred its innovation.



Lacy Ramirez Gruss



Sarah Curry

How the Oregon Legislature Adapted to the COVID-19 Pandemic

Lacy Ramirez Gruss, Reading Clerk for the Oregon House

Sarah Curry, Journal Clerk for the Oregon House

Coming off the heels of 8 straight months of remote-only work and no vaccines yet available, Oregon's 2021 Regular Session started off rather tentatively. First, the rules and procedures of our legislature had to undergo a complete overhaul. Our Chief and Deputy Clerk worked tirelessly with House leadership and our IT department to adapt our legislative session to comply with pandemic safety measures while ensuring everything kept in line with the parameters set by the Constitution. Some of those changes included: virtual public hearings and committees, non-essential staff working remotely, limiting the number of members on the floor at one time and broadening the scope of the floor to include the third floor gallery, as well as a slow ease into meeting for daily session until vaccinations were available. Another substantial modification was an effort to go paperless. Because departments were working remotely, everything from bill draft filing, sponsorship forms, amendments, committee reports, floor letters, and bill folders had to be transported electronically as opposed to by hand. Thankfully, many of these procedures had already been developed electronically; all except the bill folders and their content, that is. What was our solution? Utilizing shared network folders! Each bill folder was meticulously replicated on these network folders and shared with the necessary departments who could add content as needed. Yet the most memorable change, at least by our interpretation, was the introduction of a computer software programmed to electronically read legislation. It was affectionally nicknamed "Rita (Read-A)" by our members. For context, the Oregon Constitution requires that every bill be read out loud to the body prior to a vote. While it had been standard for members to unanimously vote to suspend the rules to bypass this and only require the bill number and title to be read, over the past few years political posturing had turned this requirement into a bargaining tool and suspension was not easily provided, resulting in bills being read in full often (some quite lengthy at that!). With COVID-19 lingering, requiring members to remain on the floor for hours of reading, as well as using staff to read those bills, became a health hazard. However, with the assistance of our IT department, "Rita" was formed and all bills over 5 pages long were tasked to her, saving members and staff from exposure and exhaustion.

While some of the ways we adapted to the pandemic last year may no longer be in effect for our upcoming 2022 session, some are here to stay. Most notably, remote work, virtual committee meetings and especially "Rita." *



Eva-Maria Wolf-Schneider

Adapting the functioning of the parliament of Berlin to the coronavirus pandemic

Eva-Maria Wolf-Schneider, Adviser at the Berlin House of Representatives

The pandemic brought big challenges and sweeping changes to parliamentary procedures as well as to the parliament as a workplace. Some were temporary, some are here to stay. From the start of the pandemic, the then President of the House of Representatives of Berlin, Mr. Ralf Wieland, set the goal that the parliament must remain capable of acting. In times of crisis, parliaments are of particular importance. On the one hand the government needs support for specific measures (such as funding instruments to address the effects of the COVID-19 crisis), on the other hand it is important in a democracy, that the work of the government is scrutinised by the parliament. At the same time, the protection and safety of the Members of the House of Representatives and its staff are paramount.

Every German federal state has its own constitution. Some constitutions include emergency provisions designed to preserve the ability to act during times of crisis, others don't. There was no such article in Berlin's constitution. After many months of deliberation, the parliament of Berlin passed a constitutional amendment in December 2020 allowing for the creation of an emergency parliament, which only requires a quorum of one quarter of its members, if specific conditions are met. This option comes with many restrictions (e.g. it does not include the election of the Governing Mayor and the members of the State Constitutional Court) and precautions (e.g. a majority of 4/5 members of the parliament or a decision by the Council of Elders is required to trigger the emergency parliament), which are supposed to prevent the misuse of the emergency operation. The constitutional amendment was also time limited and expired on the 4th November 2021. Four of the five parties in the parliament voted in favour, thereby attaining a two-thirds majority, which is required for constitutional changes.

There have been additional changes to the parliamentary procedures. While remote participation for plenary meetings continued to be impermissible due to constitutional concerns, a voluntary agreement between the political groups was forged to accommodate issues arising from the coronavirus pandemic. A pairing system was put in place to reduce the number of members who were present in the plenary room at the same time. The constitution sets the quorum for plenary sessions at 50% plus 1 (81). How many members per political group were able to be in the plenary room was decided according to the d'Hondt method, a mechanism to determine a proportional distribution of seats. Due to constitutional requirements (quorum) the voluntary agreement between the political groups was designed to ensure a minimum participation of 50 % plus one (81) member. Depending on the state of the pandemic the participation could also be higher. Currently the House

of Representatives of Berlin is back to its normal mode of operation with regards to plenary attendance of members but has kept various safety measures in place.

A temporary, partial relocation was considered at some point but in the end it was possible to ensure the safety of the members and staff during the plenary sessions by remodelling the plenary seating in accordance with distance requirements. The tables were separated from each other to ensure a minimum distance of 1.5 meters between each member. Furthermore, additional entrances and exits to the chamber were opened.

The committees facilitated digital participation of the members. As laid out in the rules of procedure, a minimum of 50% plus one member had to be present in the meeting room to ensure that the quorum is met, but the remaining members were allowed to participate online. The digitally participating members were allowed to speak but not to vote. How many members from each political group were allowed into the meeting room was decided by the d'Hondt formula to ensure proportionality in accordance with the voluntary agreement between the groups. Furthermore, the meeting rooms are equipped with perspex discs. The committee meetings are streamed live on the internet, an innovation which was introduced as a reaction to the pandemic. Although plenary meetings have been broadcasted live previous to this.

Further measures have been taken to ensure the safety of members and staff and implement the wider COVID-19 legislation. There is a mask mandate in the building. Exceptions apply if the concerned person is sitting on his/her seat, which is more than 1.5 meters away from the next person. Additionally, speakers are allowed to take off their masks during parliamentary sittings.

Additional hygiene measures were taken, such as disinfecting the microphone and lectern after each speaker. An important measure is the proper ventilation of meeting rooms and offices. Meetings are paused for regular airing breaks. In some rooms air purifiers were installed.

A new body was formed to advise the President of the House of Representatives of Berlin on measures related to the pandemic. The crisis unit consists of the President and the Vice-Presidents of the parliament, the Parliamentary Secretaries of each political group and the Secretary-General of the parliament.

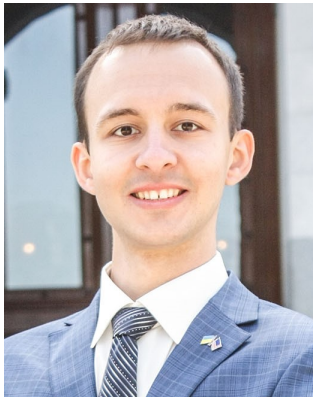
According to the applicable COVID-19 legislation, employers are obligated to offer their employees free SARS-CoV-2 rapid tests at least twice a week. Therefore, voluntary tests are offered to staff and members. For certain professional groups the tests were temporarily compulsory in line with the wider COVID-19 legislation because they had direct contact with the public. Recently, a new law to fight the coronavirus pandemic was introduced in Germany, obliging employers and employees, who enter the workplace, to show proof of vaccination, recovery or present an up-to-date negative coronavirus test.

To ensure the safety of the staff, more flexible working from home provisions were introduced. In accordance with the decision of the federal and state governments, epidemiologically relevant contacts at work were reduced as far as possible, if the activities permitted it. At times, staffing was in principle limited to one person per office. During other times, operations returned to normal, albeit with safety precautions such as PPE, distancing, ventilation concepts, free rapid COVID-19 tests,

disinfectants and plastic cutting discs etc. still in place. As a result of the experience during the coronavirus pandemic, the eligibility for remote work provisions was extended.

Throughout most of the pandemic, the physical access of the public to the parliament building was restricted. Events and guided tours of the parliament were banned for a while. The possibility to attend plenary and committee meetings in person as an observer was restricted intermittently. Instead, livestreams of the meetings were provided.

Some measures remained throughout the whole coronavirus pandemic and are still in place. Others were changed in accordance with the changing wider COVID-19 legislation and depending on the SARS-CoV-2 infection rate. Since all German state parliaments are facing similar issues, it is very helpful to exchange best practices and information among each other.



Anton Morgun

The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and the Response to COVID-19

Written By: Anton Morgun, Chief Consultant of the secretariat of the Verkhovna Rada

In response to your request for an article on the experience of the legislative bodies of foreign countries during a pandemic, I willingly share the experience of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine during these difficult times for the world.

1) On the availability of the Rules of Procedure of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (hereinafter, "Rules of Procedure") capabilities that would allow to deviate from standard procedures in case of unforeseen circumstances.

The only way to deviate from the procedures specified in the Rules of Procedure is the provisions of Article 50, which permits the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine to adopt a decision on a single rejection (ad hoc) of the procedures provided for by the Rules of Procedure. Such a decision is taken without discussion by voting, which is held after the introduction of the relevant proposal and entered into the minutes of the plenary meeting of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

The adoption of a decision on a one-time deviation (ad hoc) from the procedures provided for by the Rules of Procedure is not allowed if such a procedure, a one-time deviation (ad hoc) from which it is proposed, is stipulated by the requirements of the Constitution of Ukraine or the law.

On issues of legislative procedure, the adoption of a decision on a one-time deviation (ad hoc) from the procedures provided for by the Rules of Procedure is allowed only in relation to postponement of consideration of draft laws, extension or reduction of the time frame for introducing alternative draft laws, proposals and amendments to draft laws, reduction of the time frame for submitting draft laws to people's deputies of Ukraine, and deadlines for consideration of bills in committees.

2) On amendments to the Rules of Procedure and other legislative acts in connection with the epidemic, in particular, on telecommuting and voting practice.

In the Ukrainian parliament, together with the Rules of Procedure, the Law of Ukraine "On the Committees of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine" is in force, which defines the legal status of the committees of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, their functions, and the organizational foundations of their activities.

Since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic and the establishment of quarantine restrictions on the territory of Ukraine, the parliament has amended the said Law of Ukraine in order to provide for the possibility of holding committee meetings via videoconference.

These changes assume the following:

- Committees carry out their work in the form of meetings, which can be held in the mode of videoconference with possible simultaneous broadcast on the official website of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, with the prior consent of the majority of the number of members of the committee approved by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, sent to the chairman of such a committee using a unified automated system document flow and the imposition of a qualified electronic signature. Consent to hold a meeting of the committee via videoconference is provided by each MP of Ukraine separately by sending a personal letter to the chairman of the committee;
- The agenda of the meeting of the committee held by videoconference and the draft acts planned for consideration at such a meeting are sent to the members of the relevant committee by the secretariat of such committee without delay, but no later than twenty-four hours before the start of the meeting, using a unified automated document management system;
- Voting at a committee meeting, conducted by videoconference, is carried out by committee members personally and openly by raising their hands and expressing their position "for", "against" or "abstained";
- Counting of votes during voting at a committee meeting held in videoconference mode is carried out by the secretary of the relevant committee, and if it is impossible to take part in such a meeting by the committee secretary, votes are counted by the chairperson of the meeting or another member of the committee designated by him; and
- Acts of committees and minutes of their meetings held by videoconference are signed with qualified electronic signatures with subsequent paperwork within 10 working days from the date of expiration of this Law.

Separately, it should be noted that the Ukrainian parliament discussed the possibility of holding plenary sessions of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine via videoconference. However, a preliminary analysis of these proposals showed that it would contradict the provisions of the Constitution of Ukraine and the Rules of Procedure.

3) Regarding access to houses, structures and office premises of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and the organization of work of employees of the parliament (Apparatus of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine) during the first year of the pandemic.

From the beginning of the pandemic to the start of the vaccination campaign in Apparatus of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (hereinafter, "Apparatus") (duration of about one year), a mixed mode of work was introduced, namely, employees of the Apparatus structural units combined both

remote work and stationary work (two days in the parliamentary premises and three days remotely, from home).

The schedule and duty were determined by the management of each structural unit separately, taking into account the workload and urgency of the issues that are under consideration.

In addition, changes were made to the internal documents of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, which limited access to the premises of the parliament:

- Journalists and mass media (later these restrictions were eased - one journalist and one cameraman from one mass media were allowed access to the premises of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine);
- Assistant-consultants of people's deputies of Ukraine - only one assistant-consultant of the people's deputy of Ukraine, working under an employment contract, had the right to access the premises of the parliament;
- All events (excursions, round tables, scientific conferences, trainings, seminars) were canceled or moved online.

4) On access to houses, structures and offices of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine during the second year of the pandemic.

Since the beginning of the second year of the pandemic and the start of the vaccination campaign, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted a Resolution, which provides that for the period of the quarantine established by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (COVID-19), the admission of the current convocation of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, People's Deputies of Ukraine of previous convocations of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, employees of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, employees of state enterprises and institutions that support the activities of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, assistant-consultants of People's Deputies of Ukraine, members of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, representatives of central executive authorities, officials of other government bodies and representatives of local self-government bodies, scientists, experts, practitioners or representatives of the public and others, as well as representatives of the media was allowed if one of the following documents is available:

- A document confirming the receipt of vaccination against COVID-19 with one or more doses of vaccines included by the World Health Organization in the list of permitted for use in emergency situations, issued in accordance with the International Health Regulations (2005) or in accordance with international agreements concluded by Ukraine on mutual recognition of documents on vaccination against COVID-19;
- A foreign COVID certificate confirming vaccination against COVID-19 with one or more doses of vaccines included by the World Health Organization in the list of approved for use in emergency situations;

- Negative test result for COVID-19 by polymerase chain reaction (PCR test), conducted no more than 72 hours before presentation of the document or rapid test for the determination of the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus antigen, carried out no more than 48 hours before presentation of the document; or
- Certificates of the person's recovery from COVID-19, if the person was ill no more than 6 months before the presentation of the document.

5) On the limitation of workload and staff.

There have been no changes in this direction. The number of bills submitted to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine has not changed. The impact of the pandemic, in this part, was reflected only in the priority of parliamentary consideration of bills aimed at combating the spread of the acute respiratory disease COVID-19 caused by the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus.

In summary, the above changes were the response of the Ukrainian parliament to the challenges posed by the spread of COVID-19.

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Spring	2004	James, Steven T.	<i>The Power of the Executive vs. Legislature – Court Cases and Parliamentary Procedure</i>
Spring	1997	Jones, Jerry G.	<i>Legislative Powers and Rules of Procedure: Brinkhaus v. Senate of the State of Louisiana</i>
Spring	1998	King, Betty	<i>Making Tradition Relevant: A History of the Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure Revision Commission</i>

Spring	2010	Kintsel, Joel G.	<i>Adoption of Procedural Rules by the Oklahoma House of Representatives: An Examination of the Historical Origins and Practical Methodology Associated with the Constitutional Right of American Legislative Bodies to Adopt Rules of Legislative Procedure</i>
Fall	2002	Maddrea, B. Scott	<i>Committee Restructuring Brings Positive Changes to the Virginia House</i>
Spring	2009	Marchant, Robert J.	<i>Legislative Rules and Operations: In Support of a Principled Legislative Process</i>
Fall	2016	Mason, Paul	<i>Parliamentary Procedure</i>
Fall	1997	Mayo, Joseph W.	<i>Rules Reform</i>
Spring	2011	McComlossy, Megan	<i>Ethics Commissions: Representing the Public Interest</i>
Winter	2021	Miller, Dana	<i>Working within a Pandemic: Missouri House of Representatives</i>
Fall	2014	Miller, Ryan	<i>Voice Voting in the Wisconsin Legislature</i>
Spring	2002	Mina, Eli	<i>Rules of Order versus Principles</i>
Spring	2011	Morgan, Jon C.	<i>Cloture: Its Inception and Usage in the Alabama Senate</i>
Fall	2008	Pidgeon, Norman	<i>Removal by Address in Massachusetts and the Action of the Legislature on the Petition for the Removal of Mr. Justice Pierce</i>
Fall	2007	Robert and Armitage	<i>Perjury, Contempt and Privilege—Oh My! Coercive Powers of Parliamentary Committees</i>
Fall	2017	Silvia, Eric S.	<i>Legislative Immunity</i>

Fall	2015	Smith, Paul C.	<i>Wielding the Gavel: The 2014 NH House Speaker's Race</i>
Spring	2003	Tucker, Harvey J.	<i>Legislative Logjams Reconsidered</i>
Fall	2005	Tucker, Harvey J.	<i>The Use of Consent Calendars In American State Legislatures</i>
Summer	2000	Vaive, Robert	<i>Comparing the Parliamentary System and the Congressional System</i>
Fall	2001	Whelan, John T.	<i>A New Majority Takes Its Turn At Improving the Process</i>

Staff

Spring	2001	Barish, Larry	<i>LSMI: A Unique Resource for State Legislatures</i>
Fall	2001	Best, Judi	<i>Legislative Internships: A Partnership with Higher Education</i>
Spring	1996	Brown, Douglas G.	<i>The Attorney-Client Relationship and Legislative Lawyers: The State Legislature as Organizational Client</i>
Fall	2002	Gallagher and Aro	<i>Avoiding Employment-Related Liabilities: Ten Tips from the Front Lines</i>
Spring	2011	Galvin, Nicholas	<i>Life Through the Eyes of a Senate Intern</i>
Spring	2003	Geiger, Andrew	<i>Performance Evaluations for Legislative Staff</i>
Spring	1997	Gumm, Jay Paul	<i>Tap Dancing in a Minefield: Legislative Staff and the Press</i>
Fall	1997	Miller, Stephen R.	<i>Lexicon of Reporting Objectives for Legislative Oversight</i>
Fall	2014	Norelli, Terie	<i>Building Relationships through NCSL</i>
Winter	2000	Phelps, John B.	<i>Legislative Staff: Toward a New Professional Role</i>
Spring	2004	Phelps, John B.	<i>Notes on the Early History of the Office of Legislative Clerk</i>
Winter	2000	Swords, Susan	<i>NCSL's Newest Staff Section: "LINCS" Communications Professionals</i>
Fall	1996	Turcotte, John	<i>Effective Legislative Presentations</i>

Fall	2005	VanLandingham, Gary R.	<i>When the Equilibrium Breaks, the Staffing Will Fall – Effects of Changes in Party Control of State Legislatures and Imposition of Term Limits on Legislative Staffing</i>
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Technology

Spring	1996	Behnk, William E.	<i>California Assembly Installs Laptops for Floor Sessions</i>
Spring	1997	Brown and Ziems	<i>Chamber Automation in the Nebraska Legislature</i>
Fall	2020	Carlson, Brittany Y.	<i>An in-depth look at assistive technologies provided by the Washington Legislature for Lt. Governor Cyrus Habib</i>
Fall	2008	Coggins, Timothy L.	<i>Virginia Law: It's Online, But Should You Use It?</i>
Spring	2002	Crouch, Sharon	<i>NCSL Technology Projects Working to Help States Share Resources</i>
Spring	1997	Finch, Jeff	<i>Planning for Chamber Automation</i>
Summer	1999	Galligan, Mary	<i>Computer Technology in the Redistricting Process</i>
Summer	1999	Hanson, Linda	<i>Automating the Wisconsin State Assembly</i>
Fall	1995	Larson, David	<i>Emerging Technology</i>
Fall	1996	Pearson, Herman (et al)	<i>Reengineering for Legislative Document Management</i>
Fall	1995	Schneider, Donald J.	<i>Full Automation of the Legislative Process: The Printing Issue</i>
Spring	2006	Steidel, Sharon Crouch	<i>E-Democracy – How Are Legislatures Doing?</i>
Fall	2007	Sullenger, D. Wes	<i>Silencing the Blogosphere: A First Amendment Caution to Legislators Considering Using Blogs to Communicate Directly with Constituents</i>
Spring	2009	Taylor, Paul W.	<i>Real Life. Live. When Government Acts More Like the People It Serves.</i>
Fall	2009	Taylor and Miri	<i>The Sweet Path - Your Journey, Your Way: Choices, connections and a guide to the sweet path in government portal modernization.</i>
Fall	1997	Tinkle, Carolyn J.	<i>Chamber Automation Update in the Indiana Senate</i>

Fall	2009	Weeks, Eddie	<i>Data Rot and Rotten Data: The Twin Demons of Electronic Information Storage</i>
Fall	2013	Weeks, Eddie	<i>The Recording of the Tennessee General Assembly by the Tennessee State Library and Archives</i>