



LDI

**LIBERIA
DEMOCRATIC
INSTITUTE**



National Endowment for Democracy

“Beyond the Legislative Veil – See Your Lawmakers at Work”

LEGISLATIVE REPORT CARD

FIRST QUARTER REPORT

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We hope that you find the report useful as we strive to consolidate our nascent democratic culture.

ABBREVIATIONS

LDI	LIBERIA DEMOCRATIC Institute
LRC	Legislative Report Card
MOS	Member of the Senate
MOR	Member of the House of Representatives
HOS	House of Senate
HOR	House of Representatives
ML	Member of Legislature
UP	Unity Party
CDC	Congress for Democratic Change
COTOL	Coalition for the Transformation of Liberia
APD	Alliance for Peace And Democracy
LP	LIBERTY PARTY
INDEP	INDEPENDENT
NPP	National Patriotic Party
NDPL	National Democratic Party of Liberia
NDM	New Deal Movement
NRP	National Reformation Party
ALCOP	All Liberian Coalition Party
UDA	United Democratic Alliance
CPA	Comprehensive Accra Peace Accord
E	Committee on Executive
FA	Committee on Foreign Affairs
J	Committee on Judiciary
RO	Committee on Rules and Order
WMFB	Ways, Means, Finance & Budget
DISVA	Defense, Intelligence, Security & VA
GHSWCA	Gender, Health, Social Welfare, Women & Children
IAG	Internal Affairs & Governance
BC	Banking & Currency
LMEE	Lands, Mines, Energy & Environment
PC	Public Corporation
PWRD	Public Works & Rural Development
AFF	Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries
ACA	Autonomous Commissions & Agencies
L	Labor
Mrt	Maritime
PEA	Planning & Economic Affairs
SSPI	Social Security, Pension & Insurance
PT	Post & Telecommunications
YS	Youth & Sports
IBCT	Information, Broadcasting, Culture and Tourism
PAA	Public Accounts and Audits
EPA	Education and Public Administration
CITT	Commerce, Industry, Trade & Transport

Foreword

Liberia has had a checkered history, characterized by contradictions and momentous events, since independence in 1847. The founders of the country were ex-slaves from the Americas and the Caribbean who, upon the takeover of national leadership, ironically transposed the slave-master relationship they had suffered over the native majority, the aborigines. The parochialism even spilled over to the settlers themselves as light-skinned Americo-Liberians dominated the social, economic and political spheres of governance. It was not until the 1870s that the racially-inclined elites were replaced following a tough political battle by the dark-skinned Americo Liberians headed by President Edward James Roy, who took over the mantle of power. But again President Joseph Jenkins Roberts, a light-skinned Americo Liberian, polarized the political environment. In 1930, the one-party democratic rule continued under the rule of Edwin James Barclay, a dark-skinned Americo-Liberian. The True Wing Party (TWP), which perpetrated the settler hegemony, was whisked off of power by a military rule, predominantly indigenous Liberians, in 1980.

In 1985, after a five-year of military rule, the junta which had suspended the Constitution and banned political activities metamorphosed into the National Democratic Party of Liberia (NDPL), organized the country's first multiparty elections and enthroned its civilian version. The new Constitution introduced a bundle of reforms, which uphold civic, cultural, economic and political rights. But the political excesses of the military-turned civilian government attracted, in 1989, an internecine guerrilla war that lasted until 2003, when the Comprehensive Peace Accord was signed in Accra Ghana. The emergent National Transitional Government of Liberia headed by Guyde Bryant conducted Presidential and General Elections in October of 2005 producing Ellen Johnson Sirleaf as President and a horde of other Liberians as Senators and Representatives of the people.

The Constitution of 1986 upholds a balance of power amongst three branches, particularly trimming powers of the traditionally powerful Presidency, and mainstreaming legislative powers in a significant way. As a result, the Legislature has had a greater role to play in monitoring the executive, including scrutinizing the annual budget even before it is passed. Today, the General Auditing Commission reports to the National Legislature after an audit of government expenditures.

But this increased responsibility has come not without challenges. The actions of lawmakers are far removed from the day-to-day lives of voters, who rarely know what their elected representatives actually do. So, as the Legislature is empowered to hold the executive accountable, the question is, "who also holds the lawmakers accountable?" Some lawmakers only visit their constituency during election time to solicit votes and then disappear until the next election. Moreover, whatever information is available publicly from the Legislature is presented in legal jargons making it difficult for the ordinary person to track the work of the lawmakers and make an informed evaluation of that work.

Democracy—the rule of the people—demands that the citizenry serves as ombudsman over their elected representatives. The people have right to know, via objective and transparent information, what their representatives stand for in national decision-making and how they carry out other activities that help improve the lot of the people.

Over the years, however, there has been a vacuum between the people and their lawmakers, as it relates to accountable and transparent representation. It is this vacuum that the LDI has stepped in to fill—to provide voters with information they need to assess how their lawmakers perform in the Legislature.

The Legislature Performance Report Card builds on LDI's activities and programs conducted during the several consultations and methodological workshops in most part of Liberia. LDI's strides in this endeavor are consistent with article 15c of the Liberian Constitution which states that "in pursuance of this right, there shall be no limitation on the public right to be informed about the government and its functionaries".

This Report Card includes improved measures and additional coverage of work in both plenary and committee sessions. Beyond describing the performance of individual lawmakers, the Legislative Performance Report Card assesses the performance of Legislature in general. In short, the Legislative Report Card is an innovative project that we hope will help to strengthen democracy in Liberia. It does not aim to find fault with lawmakers or Legislature, it is instead intended to help the Legislature serve its citizens better. As such, it seeks to entrench a culture and spirit of democracy, accountable leadership, and human freedom. This report covers the 1st quarter of the 5th session of the 52nd Legislature. The Report Card will be produced quarterly, culminating in a consolidated report at the end of the year.

On behalf of the LDI Administration, we invite you to read this report, and it is our hope that you find it very useful in driving democratic reforms in Liberia. And we welcome your critique and suggestion for improvement.

Thank You.

Dan T. Saryee, Sr.
Executive Director

Executive Summary

This Legislative Report Card seeks to provide Liberian citizens with accurate, objective, and comprehensive information about their elected leaders on a quarterly basis. It is the ambition of the Liberia Democratic Institute that the Report Card will contribute to greater transparency and, ultimately, greater democratic accountability in Liberia. The Report is based on three areas in which lawmakers have traditional mandate to execute their formal responsibilities in the interests of their constituents and country.

First, the Report Card evaluates each lawmaker on his or her "Constituency Representation". That is, the number of meetings held with constituents to solicit their views on legislative matters, number of functional constituency offices, attendance, number of times he or she published bills or laws from the legislature in your constituency for information purposes

Second, the Report Card evaluates each lawmaker's "Law Making Efforts" during the quarter. For instance, the number of bills presented to plenary during the 5th session, number of those bills passed into law, number and pattern of vote towards those bills, and bills sponsored.

Third, the Report Card evaluates each lawmaker on his or her "Oversight Responsibility" which relates to instances where the lawmaker has requested Ministries and Agencies of government on issues bordering his or her interaction with government ministries and agencies upon who he or she has oversight right or responsibility.

The Report provides a thorough description of each measure and raises a few caveats that are important when considering the performance of lawmakers. It includes the full set of scores for each lawmaker, presented on general report card. Finally, the report describes Legislature's overall performance relative to its primary and fundamental responsibilities.

During the course of the research, we observed the following issues:

- The current composition of the Legislature, in which all of the 16 local tribes are represented, is a sign of good democratization.
- "Representation", which is a cardinal objective of the Legislature, is ill-manifested not only in the infrequency of legislators' visits to, and consultation with, constituencies, but also in fact that most of the lawmakers don't have active legislative offices in their constituencies. It was therefore difficult for researchers to determine whether lawmakers who stood in plenary sessions and claimed they were speaking for their constituencies were actually articulating their constituents' aspirations or their personal convictions.
- There is a "Secret Session syndrome" plaguing the transparency and accountability commitment of the National Legislature. This syndrome, which is more prevalent in the Senate, speaks to the tendency where the lawmakers take behind closed doors critical national decision-making processes in an apparent bid to evade public monitoring and observation of how subsequent decisions of the secret deliberations are arrived at; who took what stance and why. Though authorized by the rules of both chambers, most of the secret sessions held by the Legislature, particularly the Senate, were void of state security justifications consistent with best legislative practices.

Examples,

- The passage of the National Investment Act 2009 and the National Investment Commission Act of 2009 and the National Referendum were voted on in closed door in the Senate. However, the National

Investment Act of 2009 and National Investment Commission Act of 2009 was voted in open session at the House of Representatives.

- Legislative Committees serve as the nerve-center of a functional Legislature. Our research findings revealed that most legislative committees are neither transparent and effective nor efficient. The criticisms and blames which the Liberian Legislature incur for delays to expeditiously enact crucial laws and take prompt actions and other important decisions are actually a direct spillover from Senate and House Committees which are opaque in nature and don't lent themselves to monitoring and any form of public evaluation and pressure.

Based on the observations herein, we would like to recommend the following:

- Membership in the National Legislature should be a full time job. At the moment we have observed a number of Legislators who used their absence from plenary sessions to engage in private services of their professional careers at the expense of their legislative responsibilities and functions.
- While we acknowledge the contribution of the International Organizations including National Democratic Institute (NDI), for playing a role in developing the capacity of lawmakers, they should endeavor to provide support in specialized training of members of the Legislature and their key staff persons especially on public policy formulation processes, law research and the *raison d'être* of legislative entities in so far as the checks and balances which are inherent in our Republican form of Government are concerned.
- The Legislature should review its standing rules on secret sessions in view of making legislative deliberations, particularly the workings of Legislative Committees, more transparent and participatory.
- We observed during this reporting period that there were difficulties in extracting information on legislative proceedings and processes. We therefore recommend that the legislature should endeavor to translate its legislative modernization commitment which seeks among others, to enhance information flow to the public by reducing bureaucratic bottlenecks.

Report on the Legislative Performance Card

Plenary session

1. Attendance

Legislators are obligated to attend plenary sessions. These meetings provide members with the opportunity to present the views of their constituents, raise new issues, and debate important challenges facing Liberia. For this reason, the Report card evaluates lawmakers on their attendance, bill sponsored, and vote on specific bills in these plenary debates and provides information on the positions they take and topics on which they focused.

Tracking attendance in Plenary was the easiest during the research since every session usually begins with a roll call. There was a total of 22 sessions. Two senators, Theodore Momo (UP-Gbarpolu) and Fredrick Cherue (COTOL-River Gee), attended all sessions and therefore graded 100%. Conversely, Joyce M. Sumo (CDC-Montserrado) got the least attendance score for having attended 9 sessions with 13 absences. In the House of Representatives, Thomas P. Fallah (CDC-Montserrado) and Moses S. Tandanpollie (CDC-Montserrado) attended all 22 sessions, while the lowest attendance record goes to Richard Holder (Independent-Montserrado) who attended only three sessions. He was announced to be sick. Others having

lower attendance record include David Saydee (APD-Maryland) who attended four sessions; James Biney (NPP-Maryland) and Jerry Masseh (River Cess) who commonly attended six sessions.

It must be clarified, however, that while the attendance scores reflect absolute commitment and discipline to the job, they have got nothing to do with the quality of input or contributions by the individual lawmakers during the sessions attended.

2. Bills Passed

The 1st Quarter saw Plenary of both the Senate and House discuss and debate crucial bills. Throughout the entire first quarter, only two bills were passed—the National Investment Act of 2009 and the National Investment Commission Act of 2009; the National Referendum Bill: an Act to repeal certain portion of the Liberian Constitution. The Acts which hold their origin to the Executive Branch were passed by both Chambers of the Legislature having been held by the Joint Committee on Investment and Judiciary and Elections, Inauguration and Judiciary since 2009.

3. Bills Introduced

The Senate Plenary heard two bills-- An Act Creating Chiefdom and Clans in Gbarpolu County and the National Commission Act of 2010 introduced by Senator Daniel Naatehn (UP-Gbarpolu) and Senator Clarice Alpha Jah (LP-Margibi) respectively. Both bills were sent to the appropriate committees: Internal Affairs and Governance and Judiciary and Judiciary & Gender, Social Welfare, Women and Children Welfare respectively. They remained in Committee rooms at the end of the quarter. Our researchers also reported that a Bill titled "An Act to Amend Certain Portion of the TRC, Article 7 section 26, 43, 45 – 46 by Senator Isaac W. Nyenebo of Grand Gedeh County was quashed by the Senate Committee on Judiciary on grounds that it had no relevance.

Plenary of the House of Representatives heard one bill during the first quarter. An "Act authorizing the addition of US\$0.01cent (One United States Cent Per Minute) on every call made on All GSM Operators Duly operating in the Republic for the Development of Sports" was introduced by Representative Edwin Melvin Snowe (Independent-Montserrado). As of the writing of this report, the Bill was pending before the Banking & Finance Committee of the House.

Committee Activities

Much of Legislature's work is conducted in committee sessions, where bills are reviewed and amended, budgetary decisions are made, and important oversight duties are performed. An approach that focuses only on what happens in plenary sessions alone runs the risk of not giving enough credit to Lawmakers for the activities they undertake behind the scenes. To reflect upon this aspect of legislative work, the Report Card provides information on committee membership and reports data on bills that go to committee rooms.

Of course, we recognize that lawmaking is not an event but a process which involves numerous procedures and mechanism. However, when an individual lawmaker sponsors a bill for enactment and such bill is forwarded to the relevant committee for discussions, the committee is usually mandated to report to plenary within two weeks. LDI has added measures to the Report Card that capture the extent to which bills are introduced, who introduced bill and how long bills spent in committee room before passage into law. Due to the difficulties faced in accessing information from the legislature, specifically the Senate, we were unable to capture all of the bills that are presently before the legislature. However, the tables below show the location and status of bills that were introduced and sent to committee room during the 1st quarter of the 52nd legislature and some records on previous bills.

Nonetheless, Committees are notoriously responsible for delays and shelving of the Legislature's major works. The works of committees are carried out in closed sessions. It is not therefore possible to verify assumptions that allegations heaped at the committees are due to irregular meetings and absences, entrenched conflicting political and economic interests of members, or the lack of requisite skills to handle the issues taken to committee rooms. What is clear however is that the sooner legislative committees are made better in terms of their human and political configurations and made more transparent or open, the better the representative, lawmaking and oversight responsibilities of the august body would be.

1. Bills Pending Before Committees

Liberian legislative tradition holds that bills sent into committee rooms must be processed within two weeks. Contrary to this tradition, several committees at both the Senate and House of Representatives were holding up nearly thirty bills proposed by both the Executive Branch and members of the Legislature. Some of the bills date as far back as 2007. (See annex a)

The virtually shelved bills include: the Electoral Threshold Bill 2008 by the Executive/NEC, the August 27, 08 Act To Repeal The Acts Creating Certain Statutory Districts In The Republic Of Liberia And In Their Stead Creating Administrative Districts" Submitted By The President Of Liberia; The August 14, 08 Act Authorizing The Executive Branch Of Government To Reserve An Amount Of One Million United States Dollars Every Fiscal Year For The Smooth Conduct Of Census In Every Ten Years introduced by Hon. Eugene Fallah Kparkar (LP-Lofa); President Sirleaf's Freedom of Information Act, and the Act repealing Chapter 2 of the Public Authorities Law Title 30 Liberia Code of Law revised, and all acts amendatory thereto including the PRC Degree 20 and enacting in lieu thereto a new Chapter 87, Title 30, Liberian Code of Laws revised, both 2008.

Other Bills dusting on the shelves of the Legislature include "A bill seeking tax waiver on all Anti Malaria products in the Republic of Liberia" of 2009 introduced by Rep Edwin Gaye (Indep-Nimba); An act to create a Community College in Lofa County submitted by Hon. Eugene Fallah Kparkar; Bill seeking special incentives for rural Civil Servants with assignments in the rural parts of Liberia introduced by Hon. Jeh Byron Brown (LP-Bassa), amongst many others.

Methodology

The results presented in this report card are well-coordinated, consultative, informative and organized. LDI adopted a consultative data collection approach since the approval of this project by the Donor. First, a methodological workshop for the development of performance evaluation index was held in November of 2009. This was intended for knowledgeable stakeholders to brainstorm on indicators that are measurable and can be used to judge the performance of a particular lawmaker. Two weeks after the index development workshop, we conducted a second validation workshop for the index. At this point the international organizations and local NGOs that were present during the index development assembled to cross-check what was preciously developed. Results from the index development workshops were consolidated into a questionnaire outlining the three major functions of Lawmakers: Representation, Lawmaking and Oversight. The questionnaires were administered to members of the Legislature on a monthly basis. Results from those questionnaires, though not all was responded to, were analyzed and tabulated in the report card.

Through this Report card, LDI also seeks to help citizens make sense of Legislature's activities. To do so, we built upon important steps that legislature has already taken to make its activities transparent. Much of the information is based on legislative records, such as attendance in plenary sessions, which are recorded and stored in a collection of documents called the "Journal." The Journal has been carefully maintained by legislature.

However, while the Journal provides an excellent record of legislators' activity, it is difficult for most voters to access and understand. The Report card seeks to make this publicly available data comprehensive and accessible to the average Liberian voter.

The Report card also draws on information that the legislature regularly collects, such as plenary and committee attendance registries, bills sponsored, which are public information but which are not easily accessible to constituents. Some of these data are incomplete, leading to gaps in some of the measures. We are confident, however, that the quality of the data is improving over time and that gaps will be filled in future Report card.

Finally, we also rely on some new sources of data. Importantly, the Report Card remains a work in progress. Because the Report Card captures only the 1st quarter of the 5th session of the six-year term of the 52nd Legislature, there is substantial room for greater co-operation between LDI, the leadership of the legislature and individual lawmakers to improve the measures contained in this report. Innovations such as comprehensive (and electronic) records of votes, regular reports on constituency visits by each legislator to the clerk, a public registry of legislator's local offices and staff, public dissemination of committee reports with signatures, and the provision of online access to attendance registers would all contribute to the push for transparency and democratic accountability in Liberia.

Data Limitation

While LDI is committed to producing an objective, transparent, and nonpartisan evaluation of legislative performance, the Report Card unfortunately could not capture every relevant aspect of lawmaker's performances. Readers should keep a few caveats in mind when assessing the data reported here.

First, because LDI strives to remain an objective observer of the legislature's activities, none of the measures in the Report card assesses the relevance or quality of contributions made by lawmakers. Attendance, vote, bills sponsored and all other indicators and scores are based on the quantity of contributions made by those lawmakers and not necessarily quality or relevance. Failing to maintain this impartiality would make it impossible to produce a purely objective evaluation. Similarly, our measures do not reward or penalize the particular positions lawmakers take on any issue. We do not assign a grade for these positions or claim that either perspective is superior or inferior. However, in our subsequent research and reports, we shall endeavor to follow on the most influential lawmakers on the floor in plenary.

Second, there are areas in which the data available to use are incomplete, making it difficult to produce a comprehensive Report card. First, some of legislature's work is not captured in official records. For example, our effort to measure constituency activities is hindered by a lack of data on offices, staff, meeting minutes, and local visits, which the legislature does not collect. Lawmakers' effort to lobby for ministries or promote local development projects is also often informal and unverifiable. Even votes in plenary sessions go unrecorded, and the archives of committee reports with signatures are poorly maintained and disseminated. In all of these areas, improved records would help us make our measures more precise.

In addition, some work is well documented but is conducted behind closed doors, and thus the public, including LDI research team, has got no access to such records. This situation is serious for the Senate which is quick in calling for secret session to take crucial votes on critical national issues. We could not determine, for example, which lawmaker first raised an issue in a party caucus meeting since parties' caucus is secret. We were therefore unable to include participation and influence at these conferences in the Report Card.

Finally, we recognize that each lawmaker's situation is different, which may make any attempt to compare the performance of all lawmakers imperfect. The constitutional requirements of certain lawmakers, such as the President Pro-tempo, Speaker and Deputy Speaker, make them inherently incomparable to other lawmakers and prevent them from participating in the daily debate and fulfilling other duties that all lawmakers normally perform. The unique circumstances of individual lawmaker are infinitely varied and may affect their score in any number of ways. For example, others may take advantage of worthy opportunities to travel or otherwise work on behalf of their constituent at the cost of committee or plenary sessions. In each of these cases, we have attempted to collect data that would allow us to take these differences into account. In some cases, though this is simply not possible, as data are not available (excused absence lists, for example).

Of course, it is possible that some Lawmakers received lower scores than warranted and other received higher than their overall performance merit. The Report Card should not be taken in isolation, nor interpreted as encouragement to vote for or against any particular Lawmaker rather for what it is accurate and objective information on many of the activities that lawmakers perform on behalf of their constituents, and indeed of all Liberians

Measures

The data presented in the legislative Report card can be divided into three broad categories: Representation, Lawmaking and Oversight. Representation data include plenary attendance, and visits to

constituency. Lawmaking data look at the number of bills sponsored and votes, while Oversight data speak to letters written to request government ministries and agencies on budgetary allotments. Our research has investigated the availability of functional constituency offices where constituents can go to discuss pertinent legislative issues outside the Capitol Building. Only the results for attendance were graded because plenary sessions are specified with a particular period of time. That is, there are fixed number of days for Legislative session in a month. Other indexes such as: bill sponsored, visit to constituency, vote on specific bills, committee report with signatures, and letters written to request explanation on budgetary allocation by government ministries and agencies will be graded at the end of the project year.

Please note that the scores on attendance is a representation of the number of presences, but it is important to understand that some lawmakers are most of the time announced distant because of genuine legislative matters. Therefore, we acknowledge those lawmakers by highlighting their number of presences and distances. The Report Card also recognizes that Hon. Richard Holder, I. of District 14 in Montserrado been suffering from protracted sickness; Hon. Charles Bardyl of District one, River Gee County found to have been excused for 16 plenary sessions, and Hon. David Saydee of District one, Maryland County, who has been absent for 18 plenary sessions because of some huge constituency work.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Interpretation

The data contained in this report card are divided under three separate but coordinating segments—Representation, Lawmaking and Oversight. Under the columns of representation, the report card attracted the name of each lawmaker, political affiliation, county/district, attendance in plenary sessions, with specifics on the number of time each lawmaker was present, absent, excused and distant. The columns of lawmaking attracted bill sponsored by individual lawmaker, votes on specific bills, confirmation proceedings and other relevant issues that required legislative enactment. The report card also took note on the oversight responsibilities of each lawmaker, taking into consideration the number of letters written to request explanation on budgetary allocation from government ministries and agencies this segment will be expanded to include other aspects of “legislative oversight” in our subsequent reports. The report card further conducted detailed assessment on the performance of lawmaker by combining their three primary and fundamental functions. At this area, the Card researched the availability of functional constituent (District and County) offices and committee reports with signatures. This is indented to ascertain the accessibility of lawmakers and to gather information on how each lawmaker approached specific legislative issues during the quarter.

The grades in this report card are derived by dividing the total attendance of each lawmaker by the total sessions held (22 sessions) during the period of January to March of 2010. Scores are measured according specific score boundary. For example: from 0-59=F, 60-69=D, 70-79=C, 80-89=B, 90-100=A. A score appearing above the midpoint of each boundary is noted by a plus (+) sign while the ones appearing below the midpoint are noted by a negative (-) sign.

Analysis

The legislature is divided into two separate Houses: Upper and Lower Houses or Chambers. The Upper House is called the Senate while the Lower house is called the House of Representatives. The Senate is composed of 30 senators from fifteen political subdivisions and the House of Representatives is comprised of 64 members. Each county is represented by two senators: Senior and Junior.

The first segment of the Report Card presents the names of the members of the Liberian legislature: the second column presents the political affiliation of every member and the third presents the total sessions

held during the period under review. A joint column of attendance in the report card simplifies the various elements of attendance which include: present, absent, excused and distant. The 10th and 11th columns present grades and scores for each lawmaker for attendance only. Column 12 reports on bill sponsored by individual lawmaker while a joint column of vote on specific bill and confirmation proceedings shows the pattern of voting in plenary. Column 16 presents the oversight responsibilities of lawmakers by attracting the letters of request for budgetary allotment from government ministries and agencies while columns 17 and 18 attract lawmaker's visit to constituency and availability of constituent offices. The last three columns show committee reports with signatures.

From the Report Card, the highest presence is 22 which represent 100% of the total sessions held while the lowest presence is 3 which represent 13.63% of the total sessions held. The deviation between these two scores is 86.37%. This clearly signifies that some lawmakers have good habit and record for attending sessions while others prefer extra business to plenary sessions where each lawmaker has the chance to put forth critical issues that are affecting their constituents.

As observed in the report card, the average attendance of the Senate is 71.81% which is equivalent to a score of C- while the House of Representatives scored an average attendance of 72, 73% also C-. Though the both houses score low in attendance, members of the House of Representatives have attended more sessions than those in the Senate.

The Report Card regrets its inability to provide score for Bills introduced by individual lawmakers during period under review. However, we acknowledge the bills introduced by some senators and representatives during the quarter. These include: "An Act to Amend Certain Portion of the TRC, Article 7, Section 26, 43, 45, & 46" by Senator Isaac W. Nyenebo of Grand Gedeh County; "National Commission Act of 2010 by Senator Clarice Alpha Jah of Margibi County "An Act Creating Chiefdom and Clans in Gbarpolu County by Senator Daniel Flomo Naatehn of Gbarpolu County, "An Act authorizing the addition of US.01cent (One United States Cent Per Minute) on every call made on All GSM Operators Duly operating in the Republic for the Development of Sports" by Hon. Edwin Melvin Snowe of District 5, Montserrado County and An Act Amending and Repealing Certain Portions of Chapters 41 and 42 of the Criminal Procedure Law (Liberia Code of Law Revised Volume 1) of the Republic of Liberia" by Hon. Saah R. Gbollie of District 3, Margibi County.

Votes on specific bills and confirmation proceedings are done in closed door and results kept in secrecy. However our research was able to attract the votes taken on the National Investment Act of 2009 and the National Investment Commission Act of 2009 which was passed by the Lower House and subsequently concurred with by the Senate on Thursday, April 1st, 2010. During its passage in the lower house, it was observed that 26 lawmakers voted in favor, 4 voted against with no abstainers. The specifics are spell out in the report card. We further observed that all the 16 Senators in session had a unanimous agreement for concurrence.

For the availability of county/district offices we were unable to cover the entire country. However, data collected show that places regarded as county offices for some Lawmakers are either in their living houses or at their party headquarters. This is explained in the report by the indication of artery above the answer "Yes". And some of those offices only operate during what is normally referred to as "Agriculture Break" example of this situation is the office of Montserrado County Senior Senator Joyce Musu Freeman Sumo. Regarding visitation to constituencies, most lawmakers found excuse in their recent long agriculture break. Attempts by our researchers to generate information from lawmakers on their legislative agenda and meeting minutes on consultations held with constituents from their agriculture break, only lawmakers Moses S. Tandapolie, Victoria Lynch and Regina S Teah were able to produce documented legislative agenda. Thus we could not provide grade for county/constituency visitation.

The data took note of five reports with signatures from standing committee from the Senate and one from the House of Representatives. The signing of a report signifies agreement while not signing shows disagreement. The tables below show the number of Bills passed during the first quarter of 2010 and the number of Bills pending since 2007.

The table also shows the origin and sponsors of those Bills. The following were among Bills that were not passed during the first quarter of the 5th session of the 52nd Legislature “An Act of the 52nd Legislature to Enact A Children’s Law” and The Mineral Development Agreement (MDA) Between China Union (Hong Kong) Mining CO, Ltd and the Government of Liberia even though they were passed by the House of Representatives. Due to the secrecy applied and difficulties faced in accessing records at the Liberian legislature, our research was unable to gather information on all the Bills passed during the quarter. However, table below shows a breakdown and statuses of bills captured during the 1st quarter of the 52nd Legislature.

Challenges

The work of a lawmaker is very cumbersome and goes beyond plenary attendance and lawmaking, thereby making it challenging for one to monitor and evaluate the performance of members of the legislature. During the course of the research there were series of issues ranging from the development and validation of indexes which are being used to evaluate lawmakers to the preparation of questionnaires administered to solicit lawmakers’ inputs on the Report Card and follow up on to the collection of those questionnaires and other information relevant to the improvement of the Report Card.

Our main challenge is with the collection of data from the offices of lawmakers. This impacted on the data collection process due to the unwillingness and uncooperative attitude of lawmakers and or their staffers to avail information, thus impeding the speed of informed data collection on plenary, constituency and other legislative oversight issues. Our researchers also faced challenges in verifying constituency offices, accessing information of confirmation proceedings and votes on specific Bills due to secret sessions and delay and or outright refusal by most lawmakers in responding to the questionnaire.

Conclusion

The founding principles of the legislative Performance Report Card are objectivity, transparency, and accuracy, values which we believe are embodied in this publication. But this is a living project that will grow and evolve over the remaining years of the 52nd Legislature and beyond. With this publication, we are setting an important precedent, an example that we hope civil society leaders and Liberian electorates will find inspiring and useful to hold legislators accountable.

We are dedicated to producing the most complete and rigorous Report Card possible every quarter, and in that spirit, we are available for constructive engagement with lawmakers, party leaders, civil society, and the public at large. We welcome your critiques and practical pointers, and, as always, we are open to incorporating any additional data that may be made available to us in future quarters. With your help, we can make Liberian democracy stronger.

Recommendations:

- Membership in the National Legislature should be a full time job. At the moment we have observed a number of Legislators who used their absence in from plenary sessions to engage in private services of their professional careers, while they are gainfully employed and fully benefiting from the National Budget
- While we acknowledge the contribution of the International Organizations including National Democratic Institute (NDI), for playing a role in developing the capacity of lawmakers, they should endeavor to provide support in specialized training of members of the Legislature and their key staff persons especially on public policy formulation processes, law research and the raison d'être of legislative entities in so far as the checks and balances which are inherent in our Republican form of Government are concerned.
- Members of the National Legislature should be afforded opportunities to learn from other successful National Legislatures, especially in Africa.
- The Legislature should review its standing rules on secret sessions in view of making legislative deliberations, particularly the workings of Legislative Committees, more transparent and participatory.
- The legislature should endeavor to translate its legislative modernization commitment which seeks among others, to enhance information flow to the public by reducing bureaucratic bottlenecks.

Bills passed and pending at the 5th session of the 52nd National Legislature

Bills Passed during the 1 st quarter				
Date introduced/read on the floor	Bill title	Sponsor/Origin	Committee responsible	status
May 12 2009	National Investment Act of 2009 and the National Investment Commission Act of 2009	Executive	Joint Committee on Investment & Judiciary	Committee reported and passed
	[Abridged] National Referendum Bill: An Act repealing certain portion of the Liberian Constitution	Executive/NEC	Joint Committee on Election and Inauguration and Judiciary	Passed
Bills still in committee room				
2	0	1	0	
Feb.18, 2010	An Act Creating Chiefdom and Claims in Gbarpolu	Sen. Daniel Flomo Naatehn	Internal Affairs and Governance and Judiciary	Committee Room
Feb. 18, 2010	National Commission Act of 2010	Sen. Clarice Alpha Jay	Judiciary & Gender, Social Welfare, Women and Children Welfare	Committee Room
March 30, 2010	An Act authorizing the addition of US.01cent (One United States Cent Per Minute) on every call made on All GSM Operators Duly operating in the Republic for the Development of Sports"	Hon. Edwin Melvin Snowe	Banking & Finance	Committee Room

2	0	0	9	
Feb. 5, 2009	Petition requesting for enactment of a law to give exclusive rights for Liberian to be employed on vessels flying the Liberian Flag	United Seaman, port and General Workers Union of Liberia	Claims & Petition, Judiciary, Maritime and Labor	Committee Room
March 5, 09	A petition requesting the amending of Article 72(a) of the 1986 constitution which exempts the Justices of the Supreme Court and all other judges of subordinate courts from paying taxes on their allowances and benefits	Hon. Dickson T. Yarsiah	Judiciary	Committee Room
July 16, 09	Petition requesting the Legislature, as they go through the TRC report to take a decision that will not plunge the nation in war, forgive those named in the report and caution them not to make statements that are anti-peace	Liberia Marketing Association	Claims & Petition, Peace, Religion & Reconciliation	Committee Room
July 30, 09	Petition for the enactment of the William R. Tolbert School of Government, School of Economics, the Wilmot Blyden School of African Studies, and the Col. Moses W. Grand School of Strategic and Security studies	Mr. George Potter	Education, Judiciary and Security	Committee Room
March 10, 09	An act to repeal certain wordings on the Seal of the Republic of Liberia replacing same with more appropriate wordings in the spirit of Nationalism	Hon. Dr. Murray	Judiciary	Committee Room
March 19, 09	Bill seeking special incentives for rural Civil Servants with assignments in the rural parts of Liberia	Hon. Jeh Byron Brown	Ways, Means & Finance, Education and Labor	Committee Room

April 2, 09	Petition requesting among others, upscale affirmative action policy in the areas of health (particularly HIV/AIDS awareness, counseling and testing, malaria awareness...)	Global Call to Action Against Poverty (GCAP-Liberia)	Health and Claims & Petition	Committee Room
April 2, 2009	An act to amend the act creating the Liberian Marketing Association, and all the act amendatory, thereto, and submitting in lieu act	Hon. Moses S. Tandapolie	Internal Affairs and Judiciary	Committee Room
May 12, 09	An act amending the Liberia Revenue Code of 2000 of the Republic of Liberia (known as Economic Stimulus Taxation Act of 2009)	President of Liberia	Ways, Means & Finance and Judiciary	Committee Room
May 28, 09	A bill seeking tax waiver on all Anti Malaria products in the Republic of Liberia	Hon. Edwin Gaye	Health, Judiciary and Ways, Means & Finance (11:50am)	Committee Room
July 30, 09	An act to create a Community College in Lofa County	Hon. Eugene Fallah Kparkar	Education and Judiciary	Committee Room
2	0	0	8	
May 1, 2008	An act repealing Chapter 2 of the Public Authorities Law Title 30 Liberia Code of Law revised, and all acts amendatory thereto including the PRC Degree 20 and enacting in lieu thereto a new Chapter 87, Title 30, Liberian Code of Laws revised, providing for the establishment of the Liberia Broadcasting Service (LPBS)	President of Liberia	Information, Judiciary and Public Corporation	Committee Room
May 1, 2008	An act to enact the freedom of information Act (2008)	President of Liberia	Information and Judiciary	Committee Room

July 17, 2008	Petition for the change of the status of the Tehr Clan to that of a District within Clay District, Bomi County (An Act creating the Tehr District in Bomi County to consist of the Tehr Chiefdom and the surrounding clans of Beh Sale, Weawolo, Zordee, Julajuah and Gonjeh)	President of Liberia	Internal Affairs and Judiciary	Committee Room
Aug. 26, 08	A proposal by two-thirds of the members of both Houses of the Legislature of the Republic of Liberia to amend certain provision of the 1986 Liberian Constitution	Hon. Gabriel Smith	Elections, Judiciary and Good Governance	Committee Room
Aug. 14, 08	An act authorizing the Executive Branch of Government to reserve an amount of one million United States Dollars every fiscal year for the smooth conduct of census in every ten years	Hon. Eugene Fallah Kparkar	Ways, Means & Finance and Esecutive	Committee Room
Aug. 27, 08	An act to repeal the Acts creating certain statutory districts in the Republic of Liberia and in their stead creating administrative districts	President of Liberia	Judiciary and Internal Affairs	Committee Room
Aug. 27, 08	An act to repeal all laws creating chiefdoms, clans and townships in various counties of the Republic of Liberia and to create in their stead new chiefdoms, clans and township under new criteria	President of Liberia	Judiciary and Internal Affairs	Committee room
2	0	0	7	
April 3, 07	Standardization Act	Hon. Dr. Chambers	Ways, Means, & Finance, Rules &	Committee room

			Orders	
May 22, 2007	An Act to amend Chapter 53 of the New Executive Law of 1972 creating the Bureau of Auditing Commission	Hon. James P. Biney	Public Accounts & Expenditure and Good Governance	Committee room
May 24, 2007	Petition from the Judges of the 1 st Court of Instance, requesting admission of all Stipendiary Magistrates in the Liberia Bar Association	Stipendiary Magistrates	Judiciary	Committee room
June 5, 2007	An act to provide funding for the sustainability of democracy in Liberia	Hon. George Blamoh	Ways, Means & Finance and Good Governance	Committee room
June 14, 2007	An act granting exclusive rights to conduct retail commerce	Hon. Dr. Murray	Commerce and Judiciary	Committee room
July 24, 2007	An act making permanent citizenship to Liberia citizens who acquire foreign citizenship through naturalization or accept employment in foreign military	Hon. Sannor	Judiciary and Foreign Affairs	Committee room
Aug. 30, 07	An act to repeal the Act of June 20, 1989 granting the Bureau of Maritime Affairs autonomous of Government and transfer the Bureau of Maritime Affairs into National Maritime Affairs of Liberia	Hon. George Mulbah	Maritime Affairs and Judiciary	Committee room
Sept. 27, 07	Code of conduct Act for all public servants	President of Liberia	Defense, Security and judiciary	
April 3, 07	Standardization Act	Hon. Dr. Chambers	Ways, Means, & Finance, Rules & Orders	

Committee Listing of the Honourable House of Representatives of the 52nd Legislature

1	Category	Name of committees	Name of member	Position
	Statutory committee	Executive	Kettekumeh Murray	Chairman
	Statutory committee	Executive	Nohn R. kidah	Co- chairperson
	Statutory committee	Executive	Richard Holder	Member
	Statutory committee	Executive	Hajah F. Siryoh	Member
	Statutory committee	Executive	Malian K. Jallabah	Member
	Statutory committee	Executive	Samuel G. page	Member
	Statutory committee	Executive	Jerry Masseh	Member
2	Statutory committee	Foreign Affairs	Edwin T. Juah	Chairman
	Statutory committee	Foreign Affairs	Bhofal Chambers	Co- chairman
	Statutory committee	Foreign Affairs	Nelson W. Bah	Member
	Statutory committee	Foreign Affairs	Alomiza M. Ennos Bah	Member
	Statutory committee	Foreign Affairs	Saah R. Gbollie	Member
	Statutory committee	Foreign Affairs	Jefferson Kanmoh	Member
	Statutory committee	Foreign Affairs	Tarnue Cooper	Member
3	Statutory committee	Judiciary	Armah sarnohy	Chairman
	Statutory committee	Judiciary	Vaforay A.M Kamara	Co-chairman
	Statutory committee	Judiciary	Worleah S. Dunah	Member
	Statutory committee	Judiciary	Emmuel Nuquay	Member
	Statutory committee	Judiciary	Moses Tanadapolie	Member
	Statutory committee	Judiciary	Saah R. Gbollie	Member
	Statutory committee	Judiciary	Kuku Dorbor	Member
4	Statutory committee	Ways Means & Finance	Emmuel Nuquay	chairman
	Statutory committee	Ways Means & Finance	Dickson T. Yarsaih	Co= chairman
	Statutory committee	Ways Means & Finance	Edmond T. Barclay	Member
	Statutory committee	Ways Means & Finance	Samuel Bondo	Member
	Statutory committee	Ways Means & Finance	Samuel G, Page	Member
	Statutory committee	Ways Means & Finance	Rufus Gbierbor	Member
	Statutory committee	Ways Means & Finance	George Blamoh	Member
	Statutory committee	Ways Means & Finance	MoSES y. Kollie	Member
	Statutory committee	Ways Means & Finance	Tarnue Cooper	Member
	Statutory committee	Ways Means & Finance	Bhofall Chambers	Member
	Statutory committee	Ways Means & Finance	Martin Farnqalo	member
	Statutory committee	Ways Means & Finance	Jerry Masseh	Member
	Statutory committee	Ways Means & Finance	Elizah Seah	Member
	Statutory committee	Ways Means & Finance	Jefferson Kanmoh	member
	Statutory committee	Ways Means & Finance	James Benson	Member
5	Statutory committee	Rules & order	Edward Forh	Chairman
	Statutory committee	Rules & order	Moses Y. Kollie	CO- chairman
	Statutory committee	Rules & order	Malian K. Jallabah	member
	Statutory committee	Rules & order	David G. Sardee	Member
	Statutory committee	Rules & order	Regina S. Teah	Member
	Statutory committee	Rules & order	James Benson	Member
	Statutory committee	Rules & order	Charles Bardly	Member
6	Statutory committee	Public Account & Expenditure	James Biney	Chairman
	Statutory committee	Public Account & Expenditure	David G. Sarydee	Co-chairman
	Statutory committee	Public Account & Expenditure	George S. Mulbah	Member
	Statutory committee	Public Account & Expenditure	Dave Koomey	Member

	Statutory committee	Public Account & Expenditure	Gbenimah Slopadoe	Member
	Statutory committee	Public Account & Expenditure	Charles Bardly	Member
	Statutory committee	Public Account & Expenditure	Eugene Parker	member
7	Statutory committee	Gender equity & child development	Corpu G. Barclay	Chairperson
	Statutory committee	Gender equity & child development	Nelson W. Bah	Co- chairman
	Statutory committee	Gender equity & child development	Haja F. Siryoh	member
	Statutory committee	Gender equity & child development	Alomiza Ennos Bar	Member
	Statutory committee	Gender equity & child development	Nohn R. Kidah	Member
	Statutory committee	Gender equity & child development	Victoria Lynch	Member
	Statutory committee	Gender equity & child development	Mohammed Ware	member
1	Standing committees	National security	Saah R. Gbollie	Chairman
	Standing committees	National security	Elijah Seah	Co-chairman
	Standing committees	National security	Albert S. Toe	Member
	Standing committees	National security	Rufus Gbieor	Member
	Standing committees	National security	Bhofal Chambers	Member
	Standing committees	National security	Edwin T. Juah	Member
	Standing committees	National security	Vaforay Kamara	Member
	Standing committees	Peace & National reconciliation	George S. Blamoh	Chairman
	Standing committees	Peace & National reconciliation	Samuel G. Page	Co- chairman
	Standing committees	Peace & National reconciliation	Haja F. Siryoh	Member
	Standing committees	Peace & National reconciliation	Saqmuel Bondo	Member
	Standing committees	Peace & National reconciliation	Gbondojevoh Quaih	Member
	Standing committees	Peace & National reconciliation	James benson	Member
	Standing committees	Peace & National reconciliation	Emmanuel Zoe penue	Member
	Standing committees	Peace & National reconciliation	Vaforay A.M. Kamara	Member
	Standing committees	Peace & National reconciliation	Kollie S. Jallah	Member
	Standing committees	Peace & National reconciliation	David GSarydee	Member
	Standing committees	Peace & National reconciliation	Charles Bardly	Member
	Standing committees	Peace & National reconciliation	James Davies	Member

		reconciliation		
	Standing committees	Peace & National reconciliation	Rufus Neuville	Member
	Standing committees	Peace & National reconciliation	Evans Koah	Member
	Standing committees	Peace & National reconciliation	Elizabeth Williams	Member
2	Standing committees	Planning & Economic Affairs	Dave Koomey	Chairman
	Standing committees	Planning & Economic Affairs	Byron Brown	Co-chairman
	Standing committees	Planning & Economic Affairs	Mohammed Ware	Member
	Standing committees	Planning & Economic Affairs	Dickson Yarsiah	Member
	Standing committees	Planning & Economic Affairs	Moses Y. kollie	Member
	Standing committees	Planning & Economic Affairs	Gabriel B. Smith	Member
	Standing committees	Planning & Economic Affairs	Reginsa S. TEAH	Member
3	Standing committees	Commerce & Industry	Haja Sryoh	Chairperson
	Standing committees	Commerce & Ind	Charles Bardly	Co-chairman
	Standing committees	Commerce & Ind	Mohammede Ware	Member
	Standing committees	Commerce & Ind	Kai Farley	Member
	Standing committees	Commerce & Ind	Malian Jallabah	Member
	Standing committees	Commerce & Ind	Kettekuehn Muraay	Member
	Standing committees	Commerce & Ind	Jefferson Kanmoh	Member
4	Standing committees	Transport	Elmond T. Barclay	Chairman
	Standing committees	Transport	Adam B. Corneh	Co- chairman
	Standing committees	Transport	Vaforay Kamara	Member
	Standing committees	Transport	Jerry Masseh	Member
	Standing committees	Transport	Jackson Flindor	Member
	Standing committees	Transport	Ballah Zayzay	Member
	Standing committees	Transport	James T. DAVIES	MEMBER
5	Standing committees	Education & public Finance	Martin Fangalo	Chairman
	Standing committees	Education & public Finance	Kettekuehn Murray	Co- chairman
	Standing committees	Education & public Finance	Edward Forh	Member
	Standing committees	Education & public Finance	Matthew Darblo	Member
	Standing committees	Education & public Finance	Elmond T. Barclay	Member
	Standing committees	Education & public Finance	Nohn R. Kidadh	Member
	Standing committees	Education & public Finance	James Davies	Member
6	Standing committees	Labour	George S. Mulbah	Chairman
	Standing committees	Labour	Dave Kloomey	Co- chairman
	Standing committees	Labour	Edwin M. Snowe	Member
	Standing committees	Labour	Elijah Seah	Member
	Standing committees	Labour	Alomiza ENNOS bAH	MEMBER
	Standing committees	Labour	Worleah s., Dunah	Member
	Standing committees	Labour	James Benson	Member
7	Standing committees	Banking & Currency	James Benson	Chairman
	Standing committees	Banking & Currency	Ballah ZayZay	Co- chairman
	Standing committees	Banking & Currency	Nelson W. Bah	Member
	Standing committees	Banking & Currency	Regina S T. Teah	Member
	Standing committees	Banking & Currency	Kettekuehn Muraay	Member
	Standing committees	Banking & Currency	Elijah Seah	Member

	Standing committees	Banking & Currency	Dave Koomey	Member
8	Standing committees	Agriculture , Forestry & Fisheries	Thomas P. Fallah	Chairman
	Standing committees	Agriculture , Forestry & Fisheries	Francis Karway	Co-chairman
	Standing committees	Agriculture , Forestry & Fisheries	Kollie s. Jallah	Member
	Standing committees	Agriculture , Forestry & Fisheries	Regina S. Teah	Member
	Standing committees	Agriculture , Forestry & Fisheries	Emmanuel Nuquay	Member
	Standing committees	Agriculture , Forestry & Fisheries	Malian Jallah	Member
	Standing committees	Agriculture , Forestry & Fisheries	James Biney	Member
9	Standing committees	Internal Affairs	Richard Holder	Chairman
	Standing committees	Internal Affairs	GbondoJevah S. Quiah	Co- chairman
	Standing committees	Internal Affairs	Moses Tanadapollie	Member
	Standing committees	Internal Affairs	Ballah ZayZay	Member
	Standing committees	Internal Affairs	Edward Forh	Member
	Standing committees	Internal Affairs	George S. Mulbah	Member
	Standing committees	Internal Affairs	Vinicious Hodges	Member
10	Standing committees	Post & Telecom	David G. Sarydee	Chairman
	Standing committees	Post & Telecom	Evans Loah	Co-Chairman
	Standing committees	Post & Telecom	Vinicious Hodges	Member
	Standing committees	Post & Telecom	Kettekium Murray	Member
	Standing committees	Post & Telecom	Eugene F. K parker	Member
	Standing committees	Post & Telecom	Jefferson Kanmoh	Member
	Standing committees	Post & Telecom	James Biney	Member
11		Inform, Broadcasting, Culture & Tourism	Vinicious Hodges	Chairman
		Inform, Broadcasting, Culture & Tourism	Jefferson Kanmoh	Co- chairman
		Inform, Broadcasting, Culture & Tourism	Richard Holder	Member
		Inform, Broadcasting, Culture & Tourism	Elmond T. BARclay	Member
		Inform, Broadcasting, Culture & Tourism	Samuel Bondo	Member
		Inform, Broadcasting, Culture & Tourism	Mohammed Ware	Member
		Inform, Broadcasting, Culture & Tourism	Elizabeth Williams	Member`
12		Investment & concession	Moses Y. Kollie	Chairman
		Investment & concession	Kollie Jallah	Co- chairman
		Investment & concession	David Sarydee	Member
		Investment & concession	George S. Mulbah	Member
		Investment & concession	James Biney	Member

		Investment & concession	Samuel G. Page	Member
		Investment & concession	Jefferson Kanmoh	Member
13		Youth & Sport	Kai Farley	Chairman
		Youth & Sport	Tarnue Cooper	Co-chairman
		Youth & Sport	Alomiza Ennos Bar	Member
		Youth & Sport	Emmanuel Zoe Penue	Member
		Youth & Sport	Thommas P. Fallah	Member
		Youth & Sport	Adam B. Corneh	Member
		Youth & Sport	Elmond T. Barclay	Member
		Claims & petition	Jerry Masseh	Chairman
			Moses Tanadapolie	Co-chairman
			Nelson W. Bah	Member
			Edwin M. Snowe	Member
			Edwin Gaye	Member
			Rufus Neufville	Member
			Malian Jallabah	Member
14		Lands, Natural resources & Environment	Matthew Z. Darblo	Chairman
			George S. Mulbah	Co-chairman
			Moses Tanadapolie	Member
			Rufus Neufville	Member
			Gabriel Smith	Member
			Nohn Kidah	Member
			James Biney	Member
		Health & Social Welfare	Edwin Gaye	Chairman
			Jackson Flindor	Member
			Jeery Masseh	Member
			Corpu Barclay	Member
			Elizabeth Williams	Member
			Kollie S. Jallah	Member
			Victoria Lynch	Member
		Elections & Inauguration	Gabriel B. Smith	Chairman
			Elizabeth Williams	Co-chairman
			Edwin Snowe	Member
			George S. Nulbah ah	Member
			Vinnicious Hodges	Member
			Nelson W. B	Member
			Edward Forh	Member
		National Defence	Rufus Gbieror	Chairman
			Late Albert S. Toe	CO-chairman
			Saah R. Gbollie	Member
			Elijah Seah	Member
			Bhofal Chambersw	Member
			Regina s. Teah	Member
			Kai G. Farley	Member
		Good Governance & Government reform	Dusty Wollokollie	Co-chairman

			Samuel Bondo	Member
			Jefferson Kanmoh	Member
			Rufus Neufville	Member
			Varforay A.M. Kamara	Member
			Armah Sarnoh	Member
			Edward Forh	Member
		Public Works	Victoria Lynch	Chairperson
			Mohammed Ware	Co-chaieman
			Nelson W. Bah	Member
			Martin Farnvalo	Member
			Charles Bardly	Member
			Davisd G. Sarydee	Member
			Varforay A.M. Kamara	Member r
		Resettlement, Reparation. Relief &Readjustment	Tarnue Cooper	Chairman
			Malian Jallahab	Co- chairperson
			Martin Farnvalo	Member
			George S. Blamoh	Member
			Varforay A.M. Kamara	Member
			Rufus Gbieor	Member
			Byron Brown	Member
		State Enterprises, Public Autonomous, commissions & Agtencies	Gbenimah Slopadoe	Chairman
			Worlea S. Dunah	Co- chairman
			Dusty Wollokollie	Member
			Edwin M. Snowe	Member
			Kuku Dorbor	Member
			Armah Sarnoh	Member
			James Benson	Member
		Public Utilities	Emmanuel Zoe Penue	Chairman
			Adam Corneh	Co- chairman
			Gbondojewel Quiah	Member
			Eugene F. Kparker	Member
			Thomas P. Fallah	Member
			Edwin Gaye	Member
			Alomiza Ennos Bar	Member
		Human & Civil rights	Kuku Dorbor	Chairperson
			Worlea S. Dunah	Co- chairman
			Armah Sarnoh	Member
			Varforay Kamara	Member
			Saah R. Gbollie	Member
			Emmanuel Nuquay	Member
			Moses Tanadapolie	Member
		Rural Development	Moses Tanadapolie	Chairman
			Byron Brown	Co-Chairman
			Richard Holder	Member
			George S. Mulbah	Member
			Ballah Zayzay	Member

			James T. Davies	Member
			Martin Farnvalo	Member
		Contracts, Monopolies & Procumbent	Edwin Snowe	Chairman
			Dusty Wollokollie	Co- chairman
			Nelson B. Bar	Member
			Edwin T. Juah	Member
			Dave Koomey	Member
			James T. Davies	Member
			Adam B. Corneh	Member
		Technical, Development & compliance	Mohammed Ware	Chairman
			James T. Davies	Co- chairman
			Eugene F. Kparker	Member
			Gabrie Smith	Member
			Bhofal Chambers	Member
			Gbenimah Slopadoe	Member
			Rufus Neufville	Member
			Charles Bardly	Member
			Kai Farley	Member
			Adam Corneh	Member
			Hajah F. Siryoh	Member
			Gbondojevel S. Quay	Member
			Kollie S. Jallah	Member
			Jackson Flindor	Member
			Jerry Masseh	Member

Table 2 (List of Bill sent to the Senate for concurrence during the 4th session of the Honorable House of Representatives of the 52nd Legislature

No.	Title	Date passed	From (sponsor)	Date sent to the Senate for concurrence
1	"An Act to Establish the Liberian Airport Authority"	April 2, 2009 at 12:08 GMT	President of Liberia	March 30, 2009
2	"An Act Ratifying the Forest Management Contract Area 'B' in Rivercess County Between the Republic of Liberia represented by the Forestry development Authority and EJ & J Investment Corporation"	March 19, 2009 at 2:30GMT	HOR	March 30, 2009
3	"An Act Ratifying the Forest Management Contract Area "A" in Lofa and Gbarpolu Counties between the Republic of Liberia represented by the Forestry Development Authority and Alpha Logging & Wood Processing Incorporated"	March 19, 2009 at 2:30GMT	President of Liberia	March 30, 2009
4	"An Act Ratifying the Forest Management Contract Area "C" In Rivercess County between the Republic of Liberia Represented by the Forestry Development Authority and Liberia Tree & Trading Company, Inc	March 19, 2009 at 2:30GMT	President of Liberia	March 30, 2009
5	"An Act of the 52 nd Legislature to Enact A Children's	March 26, 2009 at	HOR, (Hon.	March 27, 2009: Committee on

	Law”	16:38GMT	Corpu Barclay	Gender, Health, Social Welfare & Children Affairs (pending)
6	“An Act to Ratify ECOWAS Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, their Ammunition and other Related Materials	March 10, 2009 at 12:40GMT		March 12, 2009
7	“An Act to amend Chapter 11 of Title 22 of the Liberian Code of Law of 1956 to Provide for the Registration of International Domestic Pleasure and Small Watercrafts and Commercial Vessels of Less than 500 Gross Tons to include Registration of Watch Fishing Vessels and Remove the Vessels Weight Limitation of 500 Gross Tons”	March 5, 2009 at 12:40GMT	HOR (President Bill)	March 12, 2009
8	“An Act to Amend Chapter 3 sub-section 116, of the Liberian Maritime Code of Law of 1956 As Amended, Adding thereto one New Section 116B, known as Insolvency of foreign Mortgage”	March 5, 2009 at 12:40GMT	HOR, President Bill	March 5, 2009
9	Concession Agreement signed between the Government of Liberia and the Buchana Renewable (Monrovia) power, Inc.	March 31, 2009, Tuesday at 5:31 PM	President of Liberia	Sent to Senate for Concurrence
10	The Mineral Development Agreement(MDA) Between China Union (Hong Kong) Mining CO, Ltd and the Government of Liberia	March 31, 2009, Tuesday at 7:41PM	President of Liberia	Sent to Senate for Concurrence