

Your Voice: Participating at the Hawaii State Legislature. Presented by the Public Access Room (PAR), 808/587-0478, par@capitol.hawaii.gov. Our website it lrb.hawaii.gov/par.

Public Access Room Your Office



4th Floor, Room 401

808/587-0478 par@capitol.hawaii.gov



at the State Capitol



Our physical office – the public's office – is in Room 401 of the State Capitol building (at 415 South Beretania Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813) at the corner of Beretania and Punchbowl streets.

When there are no COVID-19 concerns, we fan out across the islands to offer workshops like this one. Now, we offer the workshops virtually.

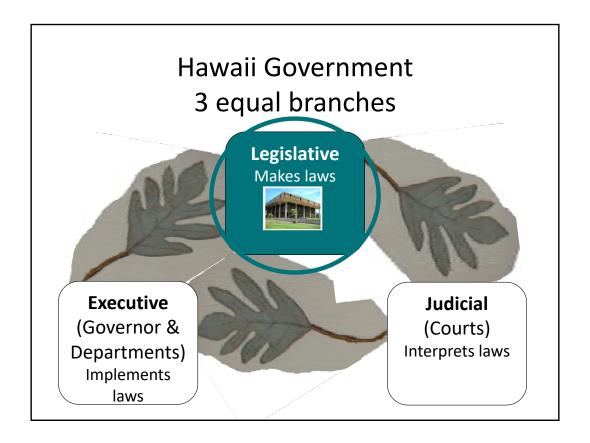
(By the way, the Hawaii State Capitol is a beautiful building with a lot of symbolism built into its open architecture. Check out the virtual tour that's available on the governor's website:

https://histategis.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapJournal/index.html?appid=25a003ed53c5404 eadddbab1561745b1)



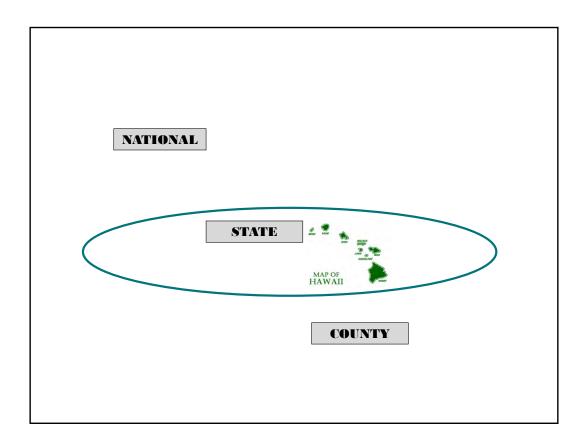
- Talk with legislators
- Suggest a bill
- Ask for a hearing
- Testify
- Lobby the chamber
- Contact the governor
- Keep at it!

So, there's a lot you can do at the legislature, and this is what we're going to cover. First off, simply communicate with the people in office. Let them know your views and priorities. You can also suggest a bill to change a law. When you see the bills being discussed, you can ask for a hearing for ones you'd like to see move forward. If bills you're concerned about do come up for a hearing, you can offer your written and oral testimony. Sometimes, you may want to lobby the entire chamber or legislature – they all need to vote on legislation. Finally, you may want to contact the governor. And most importantly, keep at it! It can take some time to see change at the capitol.



Let's start with the big picture. Our democracy is set up with a balance of power – three different, equal branches of government that help to keep one another in check. Roughly speaking, the Legislative branch *makes* the laws, the Executive branch *implements* those laws, and the Judiciary branch *interprets* the law.

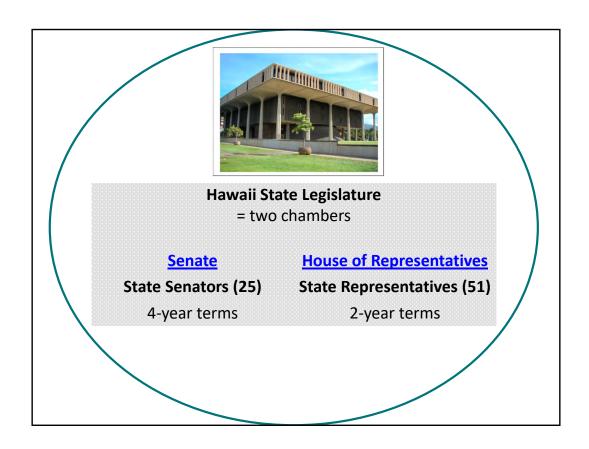
In this workshop, we'll be focused on the Legislative branch, the branch of government concerned with making the laws.



We're going to be examining just one level of the legislative branch – the **State legislature**, which makes the **laws that govern the state of Hawaii**.

There are other levels – at the broadest level, there's the U.S. Congress that convenes in Washington D.C. – they're concerned with passing laws that govern the whole country. Laws they pass apply to you whether you're in Iowa, California or Hawaii. This is the level where you'll find Hawaii's U.S. Senators Hirono and Schatz, and our U.S. Representatives Case and Tokuda.

The County level is where you'll find the Councils – the City Council for the City and County of Honolulu, and the County Councils for Kauai, Maui, and Hawaii Island's counties. Ordinances that are passed at this level relate only to that specific county.



The Hawaii State legislature is made up of two different chambers (this is called a "bicameral" legislature) – the Senate is the group of 25 senators serving 4-year terms, and the House of Representatives is the group of 51 representatives elected to 2-year terms.

Roughly speaking, a senator's district is roughly twice as large as a representative's district.

We can use the term "legislator" to refer to either a senator or a representative.

In this presentation, we'll be focusing on how the chambers work to make the laws that govern the state, and both chambers operate in roughly the same way. But be aware that they actually each have special powers and responsibilities (for example, the Senate has the 'advise and consent' power over Governor's appointment of department directors).

What do these lawmakers do?

SERVE • as their constituents' voice, vote on legislation

SERVE • on committees focused on particular subject matter

SERVE • in leadership roles

First off, we're a representative democracy, and the legislators actually "speak" for you. Each address in the state is represented by one member of the House of Representatives and one member of the Senate. They **serve as the voting districts' 'voice'** at the legislature as they consider legislation and may also be able to help constituents with a variety of issues.

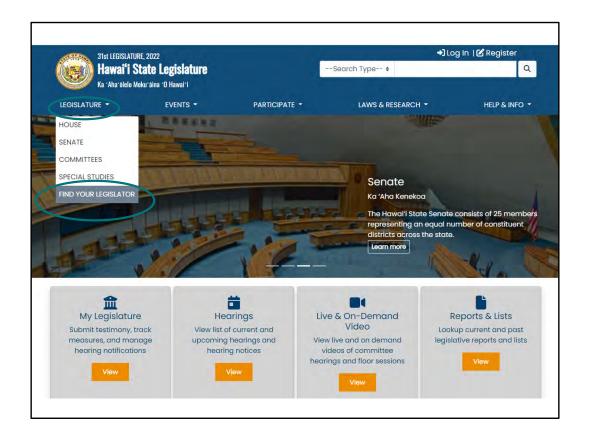
Secondly, in order to make the whole complicated process a little more manageable, the House and Senate each organize themselves into various **committees** that focus on legislation in particular subject areas. As you'll see, the chairs of these committees have quite a bit of power. Who decides who is on which committee and who gets to be each committee's chair?

That would be **leadership**. Each chamber elects who will be their leader (the President in the Senate, the Speaker in the House, the Vice President or Vice Speaker, the Majority Leader, and Majority Floor Leader). The reason leadership is so important? Power. They influence a great deal, as you'll see in the slides ahead.

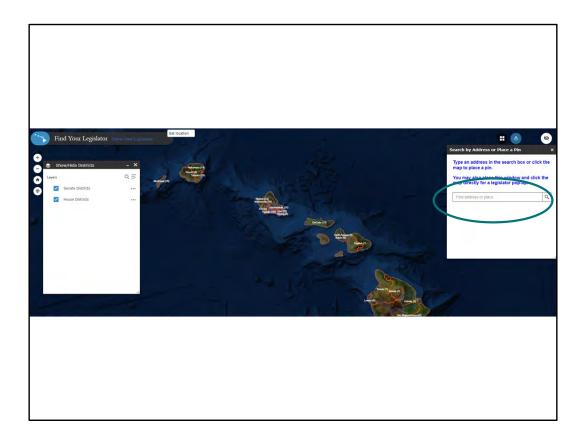
FYI -- When we use the term "Majority" it refers to the political party that has the most members in the chamber – in Hawaii currently, for both chambers that would be the members of the Democratic Party. The "Minority" party (here, the Republican members) also elect one another to leadership positions, to better coordinate the actions of their members.



To find out who your own representative and senator are, it's as simple as going to the legislature's website, capitol.hawaii.gov .



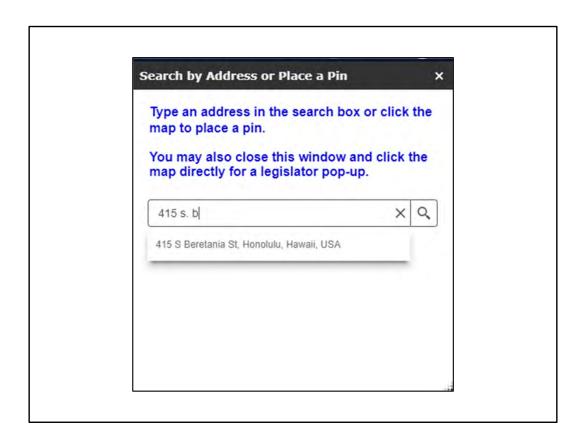
From the capitol homepage, click on the "Legislature" tab. Then select "Find your legislator" from the drop-down menu.



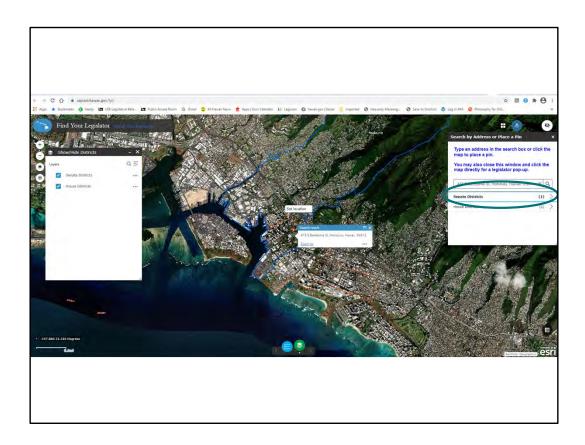
You'll come to this screen where you can type in your address or navigate on the map to a particular location



Let's put in an address



We'll pretend we live at the state capitol, 415 S. Beretania Street



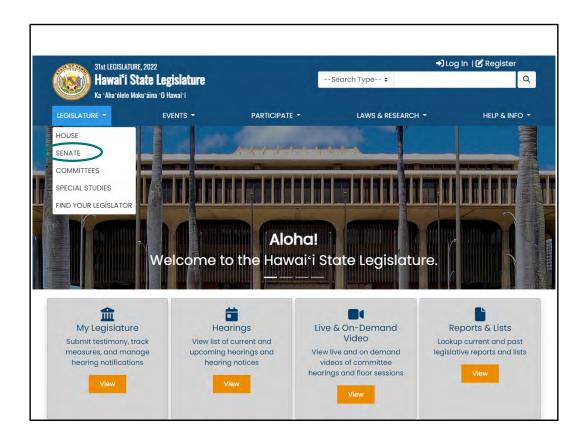
As soon as we put in the address, the map locates the address and shows us the boundaries of the House and Senate districts it falls in. To see who our elected officials are, just click on "Senate Districts" or "House Districts" in the box on the right. We'll choose to find our senator...



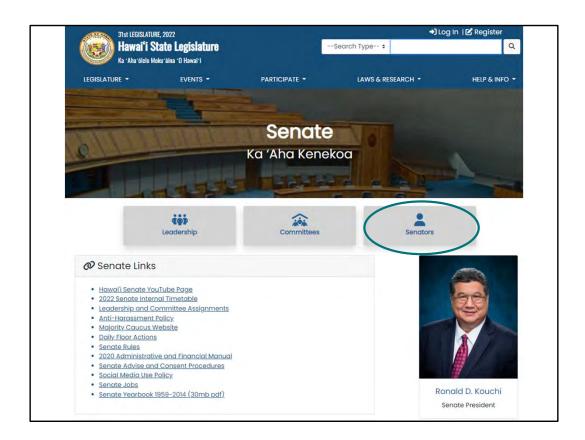
When we click on Senate Districts, we find that our senator would be Sen. Karl Rhoads, and are provided with his contact information and even a photo.



The legislature's website, capitol.hawaii.gov, is a portal to all sorts of helpful information. It's also where you'd go to signup for hearing notices and submit testimony.



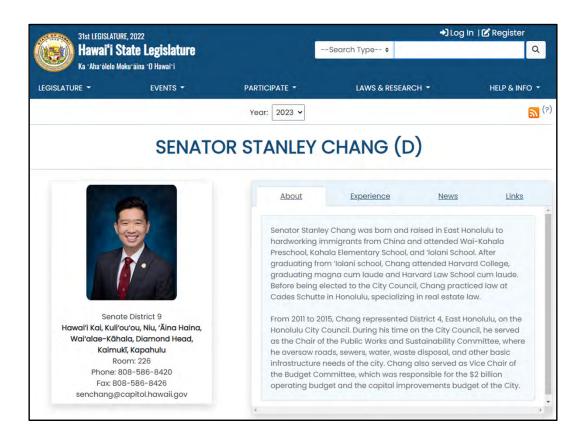
To view the legislators, click on the "Legislature" tab and select either House to view all the Representatives, or Senate to view all the Senators.



From this page, you can view the chamber's leadership information, the committees, or all members by clicking on the button you want to view.



Here's the page we get when we select "Senators." We can click on their name to get to their own web page.



And find information about them, their experience, and other helpful information.



Before we go any further, we want to remind you that for this whole system to work, it needs participation by...



YOU!

Without the public, it just doesn't work.

What can you do?



- Vote!
 - State Senator (every 4 years)
 - State Representative (every 2 years)
 - Proposed Amendments to the Hawaii State Constitution
- Run for office (or help someone else)
- Communicate with legislators
- Offer testimony
- Join with others

Here's a reminder of some of the things that we as everyday citizens can do to be part of our own governance.

We vote the senators and representatives into office – senators serve 4-year terms, representatives are elected to 2-year terms. We also vote on proposed changes to the Constitution.

You can run for office or help someone else to do that – you don't need to be a political science major or a lawyer. People with all sorts of experience and backgrounds serve in these positions. Also, we have what is called a part-time legislature (in session from January to May), and many members keep their positions outside of the capitol while they serve. Of course, things get very busy during session, so you'd need to plan on that!

You can also communicate with the people that are in office, letting them know your priorities, views, and concerns. In PAR, we concentrate on helping you with that, as well as offering testimony and reminding you to join with others to amplify your voice. We'll get into all this as we move forward.



We've already mentioned voting – which is an important way of expressing your voice – but how about communicating with the people who were elected to represent you? Let them know what you think they should focus on – environmental policy, education issues, transportation infrastructure, housing, tourism, public safety issues – what seems particularly pressing to you? What would help or affect you and your family, neighbors, and colleagues? Are there particular issues in your neighborhood that concern you?

It's always appropriate to communicate with your own representative and senator about such matters – you don't have to wait for them to be in legislative session – their offices are open year-round.

COMMUNICATE YOUR POSITION

Time for a Letter...

Email...

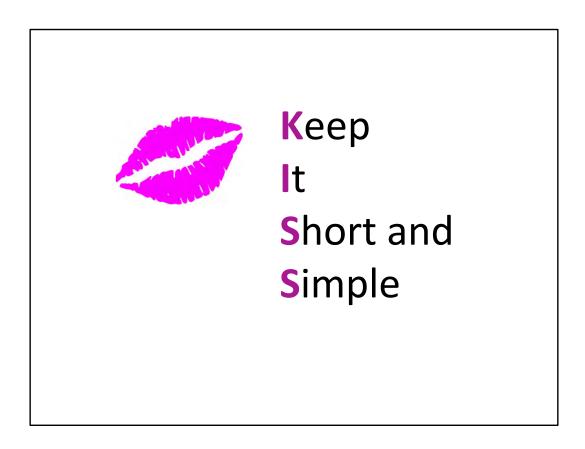
Phone call...

- "But they won't listen to me!"
 - "Have you <u>contacted</u> your senator and representative to let them know what you think?"

Legislators like to hear from their constituents. And even though they may not do what you'd like them to do, they really do listen! Give them a chance – let them know what you think.

Is it better to write or call? Either one – just do it! Writing provides a written record, while calling allows for a dialogue.

By the way, if you want to hear back from them, let them know. "I'd appreciate a call back." or "I look forward to hearing from you."

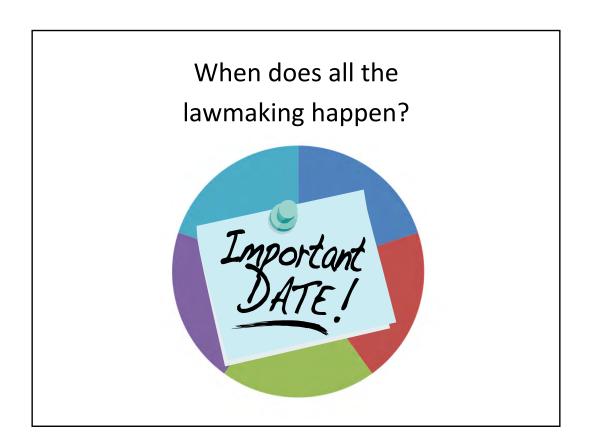


Think through what it is you want to say... Are you asking the legislator to take a particular action? Is there a situation that is a cause for concern? Do you want the legislator to hear your views and respond with his or her own?

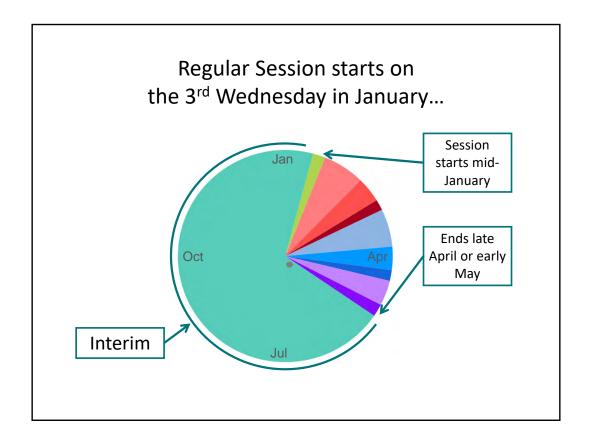
Short and simple is usually a great place to start. If it's a complicated situation, offer an overview and a willingness to provide additional details. Help the legislator or staff member understand what you are asking for – make your request clear.



PAR can help you as you engage with the legislature and the legislative process. Unsure if you should contact your legislator? Call us, and we'll help you focus. And we're one of the best kept secrets in the state – tell your friends!



Now, how about this matter of making laws. When does all that happen? When does the legislature meet to discuss what laws should be passed?



As mentioned, in Hawaii we have what is called a "part-time legislature." About 2/3 of the calendar year is the 'interim' period between regular legislative sessions. But that doesn't mean they're not busy being your legislators year-round.

It's crucial to use this time between sessions well, so you'll be ready for the fast-moving session when it starts (which is always on the 3rd Wednesday in January). About 3,000 bills are introduced each year, in roughly one week...you can imagine the frenzy!

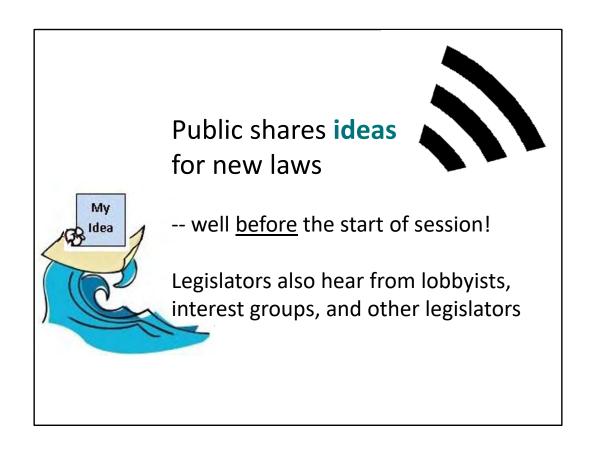
Each of the wedges in this illustration signifies a major deadline – and is intended to show you just how fast things move during session.

The Legislative Calendar Usually in late December or early January THE 2015 SESSION CALENDAR Note: On the 60 session days (days when members convene in their respective chambers), the session day count appears in a box on the lower-right, like this. \Longrightarrow UIDE TO THE DEADLINES on starts at 10 00 a.m. on the third Wedn it together by common interest groups ar ode: = = bills = resolutions = = budget FRI 23 Non-Admin. Bill Package Cutoff JANUARY Opening Day 26 State-of-the-State Address & Admin. Bill Package 28 State-of-the-**30** Grants/Subsidie Cutoff & FEBRUARY 12 Triple Referral Filing (Bills) 18 MARCH

The legislative calendar with the specific dates that will rule our lives during session is published prior to the beginning of a session – and usually not *much* before-hand.

The calendar is established by the Senate President and the House Speaker, working together.

By the way, the Public Access Room takes that calendar and creates an annotated version that's color coded and has helpful definitions so you can sort out what the deadlines mean. You can find the most recent version on PAR's website (click on the "Current Legislature" tab).



Another way to use your voice is to share an idea for a new law with a legislator. The legislator can take your idea, have it drafted into a bill, and if the bill is successful, it will become an act of law. You need to know it's a tough road – over 90% of bills introduced each year <u>don't</u> become law. But if you've got a good idea and the time is ripe...!

NOTE: If you <u>would</u> like a legislator to introduce a bill on your behalf, you'll be wise to make the request during the interim months. It's usually easier to meet with legislators then and gives you a chance to discuss the matter when there is enough time to talk it over in an unhurried and thorough way. Most likely, if you wait until January...(sorry)...you're likely to be too late.

Summarize the problem (or the opportunity)

- This law would make ____ mandatory...
- It is needed because...
- Other states that have instituted similar laws include...
- Website with data on this subject: ...

Start fleshing out your idea...

First, identify the problem or opportunity. (It sounds simple, but sometimes this one takes a little work). See if you can summarize it into a short paragraph (just a few sentences).

Then list what you think a law would do.

If you've got research, know of a group that's behind the idea, or a state that has enacted similar legislation, you can let the legislator know that, too.

It helps to think this through prior to speaking with a legislator...

To get a bill introduced, must find a legislator

Start with:

- Your own
- Subject matter committee chair
- Members who have supported similar issues

In Hawaii, all bills must be introduced by a legislator. Other states may have different procedures, but that's the way it is in Hawaii. So, the next step is to find a legislator who likes the idea and who agrees to introduce the bill on your behalf.

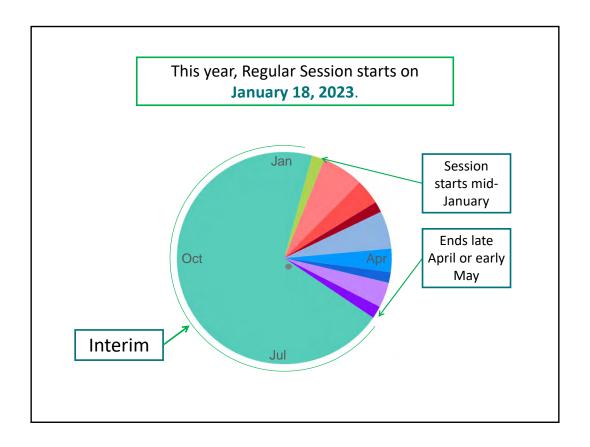
If you've done your research as to <u>why</u> this bill is a good idea, you'll be much more likely to get a legislator's agreement to introduce your bill. The PAR staff can help point you in the right direction in finding someone to approach.

It's often a good idea to start with the senator and/or representative serving your district. That's good protocol but isn't an absolute rule at all.

You could also go to the members of the subject matter committee to which your potential bill would probably first be referred – the Senate and/or House transportation committee for a transportation idea, for instance.

Or perhaps we know or can help you find out who's supported similar legislation or issues in the past. That might be a good legislator to approach.

[The legislator may also ask a colleague in the other chamber to introduce an identical bill (called a "companion bill"), just to help the idea's chances of moving ahead. While introduced with identical language, the bills can quickly change from one another and live or die on their own.]



The bill can only be formally introduced (start its way through the pipeline) when the legislature is in session (though of course it is written – "drafted" – in advance).

The legislature always starts its Regular Session on the 3^{rd} Wednesday in January – this year, that will be January 18, 2023.



But the first thing we do is have a party! And we want to make sure you know that you're invited to our Opening Day party on the third Wednesday in January. Mark your calendars!

Usually, but not always, Opening Days are quite festive – there are floor speeches and entertainment in the chambers; legislators greeting people at their offices and offering pupus; and PAR's annual party, a potluck with our "almost famous" punch!

Unfortunately, with the COVID-19 pandemic, this all changed. We're hoping things get back to normal before the 2023 session opens!

Here's a brief glimpse of what's to come in a bill's life...

• Pass through all **committees** it's referred to and



- Pass three "readings" on floor of each chamber and
- Agree on exact wording and



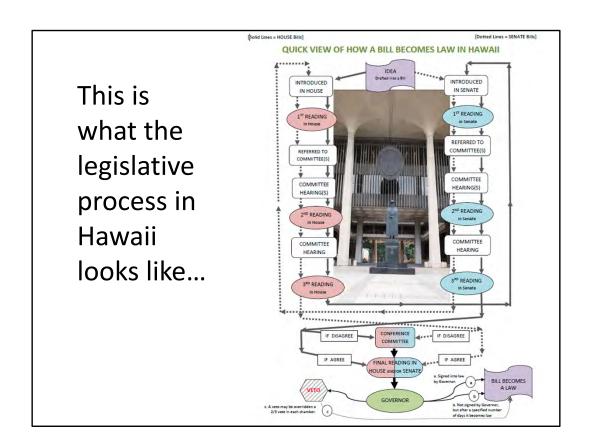


 Be signed or allowed to come into law by Governor, or Legislature overrides veto

The bill has a lot of hoops to jump through to become law:

- •Survive all the committees it's referred to. It's during the committee process that the bill is "heard" (that's why we show the disembodied ear here) public hearings or decision makings are scheduled so that the public can have their voice heard regarding whether the legislation is a good idea. The number of committees a bill needs to go through in each chamber varies. As we'll see, it may be amended as it moves along.
- •Pass 3 readings (votes) in each chamber by the full House (51 members) and the full Senate (25 members). This is a constitutional requirement for a bill to become law. The readings take place before, during, and after the bill makes it way through the committees.
- •Both chambers must agree on the exact language of the final version.
- •Be signed into law by the Governor, or become law without his signature, or if the bill is vetoed, have his veto overridden by 2/3 of the House and 2/3 of the Senate (or amend the bill to meet the governor's objections).

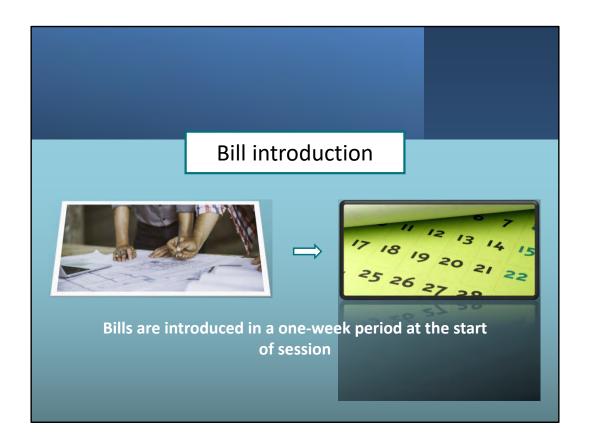
It's a high bar for a bill to become a law!



This is what the legislative process in Hawaii looks like... Goes through three readings while it makes its way through committees, crosses over to the other chamber and goes through the same process, and then make sure both chambers agree on the final wording of the bill that will go off to the governor. The governor can then sign the bill, veto it, or allow it to become law without signature. (If he vetoes it, the legislature does have a mechanism so they can override the veto and still have the bill become law.)

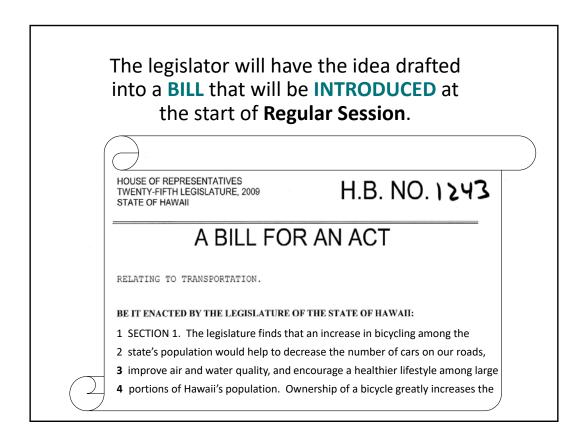
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DEADLINES	JANUARY		Opening Day	19	Non-Admin Bill Package Cutoff & Grants/Subsidies	21
	22 23 State-of-the- State Address & Administration B Package Cutoff	ill Recess #1	25 State-of-the- Judiciary Address Bill Introduction Cutoff	Recess #2	27	28
	29 30	31				
	FEBRUARY	7	1	2	3	4
		12			o li	
	5 6	7	Triple Referral Filing (House Bills	Triple Referral Filing (Senate Bills	10	11
	12 13	14	18	First Lateral Filing (Bills)	First Lateral (Bills)	18
	19 HOLIDAY Presidents' Day		22	Mandatory 5-Day Recess Begins	24	25
	26 27	28				
	MARCH		Last Day of 5-Day Mandatory Recess		4 2	4
	5 Recess #3		Recess #4		Substantive Resolution Cutoff	
	12 Budget Decking	14	Budget Crossover	Triple Referral Filing (Bills)	17	18
	19 20	21	22	Second Lateral Filing (Bills)	Second Lateral (Bills)	25
	26 27 HOLIDAY Kuhia Day	First Lateral (Senate Concurrent Resos)	29	First Lateral Filing (House Concurrent	First Lateral (House Concurrent Resos)	
	APRIL					1
· / /	2 3	Filing (Concurrent Resor	S First Crossover (Concurrent Resos) Single Referral (House Bills) Filing	(DH(4)	HOLIDAY Good Friday	8
// \	9 10 Recess #5	11	Recess #6	13 Second Crossover (Bills) & Disagree	14 Second Lateral Filing (Senate Concurrent Resos)	15
	16 17 Second Lateral	18	19	20	21 Constitutional Amendments &	22

And it must do all of that by certain deadlines! Which is why that session calendar is so important. Over 90% of bills die – they don't pass one of the deadlines... They're called "dead"-lines because they're designed to "kill" bills and narrow down the field of legislation being discussed.



Approximately 2,500-3,000 bills are introduced each year (Senate and House combined). There is a narrow window when bills can be introduced, beginning with the first day of session and usually lasting about a week.

In our state, only legislators can introduce bills. So, if you have an idea that you think would make a good law, make sure to let your legislators know. They can send your idea to a drafting agency at the Capitol where researchers can take your idea and put it into bill form. If your bill is drafted and a legislator introduces it, it has a chance to become law.



When a legislator agrees to introduce a bill, he or she will then work with one of the five bill-drafting agencies in the Capitol to have the bill written up.

When the bill is submitted by your representative or senator, it is promptly given a number, which will be the tool you use to keep track of it. The prefix "HB" begins a House bill number; "SB" begins a Senate bill number. If your bill is changed by various committees along the way, different draft numbers will be tacked onto the end of the bill number to help you keep track of the new versions.

When the bill was drafted, it was given a bill title – "A Bill for an Act Relating to Transportation," for example. The bill title can not change, and it must reflect the bill's contents. (The bill's content may change as it goes through the legislative process, but it must always be appropriate to the bill's unchanging title.)

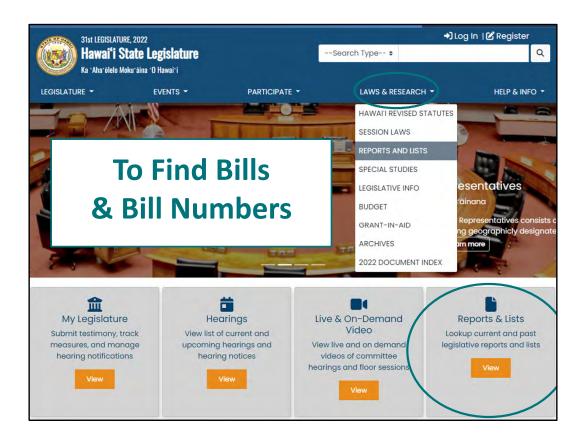
Bills can be short or long, simple or complex. Usually, the first section will state what the bill intends to do, the following sections outline what exactly is being done (revising the law books, for example, indicating [deleted] or added language), and the final section specifies when the law will take effect if enacted.

First Reading

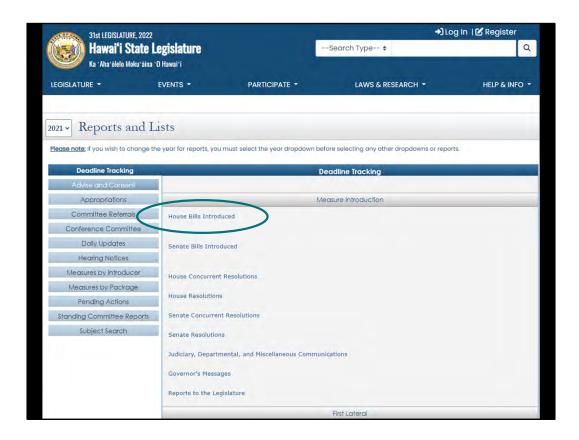


Constitutional requirement: Bills must pass 3 readings (votes) on the floor of each chamber

The First Reading vote is nothing to get excited about. All the bills pass their first vote on the floor.



Say we've gotten our bill introduced – how do we find out its bill number? While you can use the "Keyword" type in the search bar at the top of the page, it's often much easier to use the "Reports and Lists" page to find bills. Often, when you're looking for something, this is the button that may bring an end to your quest. It's a "list of lists" that gets updated throughout session and also has a great "Subject Search" feature. There's a shortcut to "Reports and Lists" on the homepage, or you can find it under the "Laws & Research" tab.



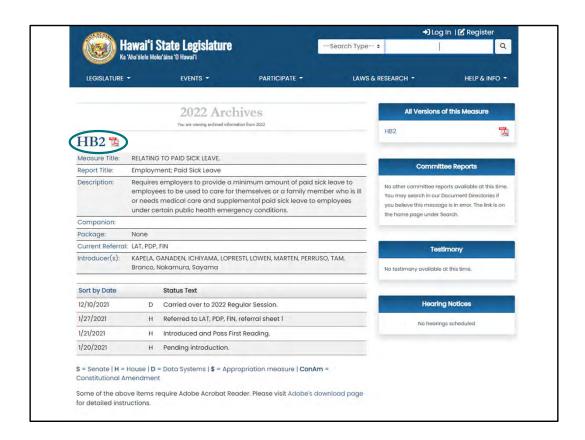
After clicking on "Reports and Lists," on the right side of the screen, you will see the heading "Deadline Tracking."

To the right (also under the heading "Deadline Tracking"), you will see a long list of reports that are just a click away. Using these as the session progresses will give you access to sortable and downloadable lists of measures that have survived significant deadlines. It's a great way to keep up with what's still viable.

Here, for example, you can find all the House bills introduced, or later in the session, only the bills that survived first crossover.



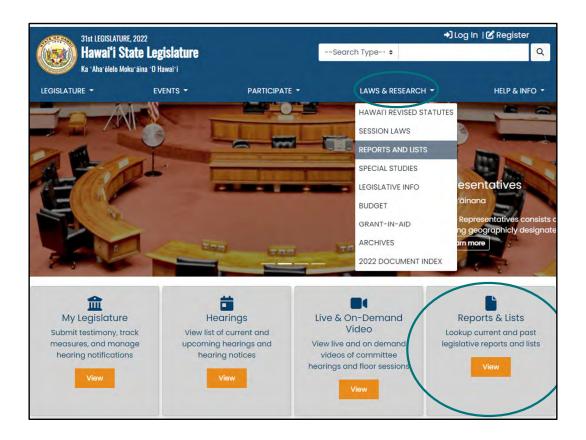
This is the type of report you'll see... you can browse through the bills' keywords and descriptions. To view the bill itself you can click on the .pdf symbol on the left. To view the bill's status page, click on the bill number.



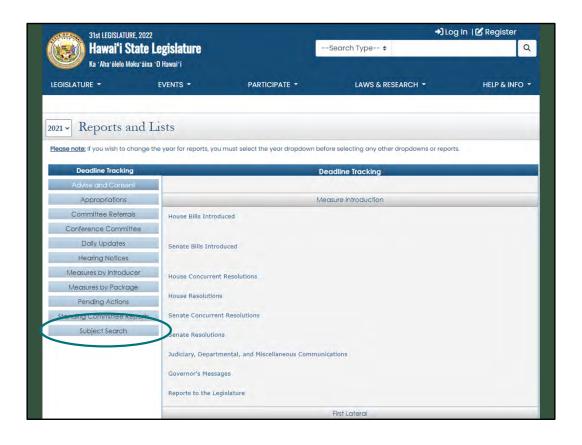
Here's a bill status page. Every bill that's introduced gets its own web page where everything that ever happens to the bill is recorded. As we'll see later in the presentation, it's also where we can find committee reports, testimony, and other valuable information. To view the bill from its status page, click on the bill number at the top of the page or the .pdf symbol next to it.

		REPRESENTATIVES RST LEGISLATURE, 2021 HAWAII	H.B. NO. 2
		A BILL FO	R AN ACT
	RELATING	TO PAID SICK LEAVE.	111111111111111111111111111111111111111
	BE IT ENA	CTED BY THE LEGISLATURE	OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:
135	1 SEC	TION 1. The legislature	finds that:
- 13	2 (1)	Most workers in the St	ate, at some time during the
100	3	year, need temporary t	ime off from work to take care
	4	of their personal heal	th needs or the health needs of
19	5	members of their famil	ies;
	6 (2)	According to the Unite	d States Bureau of Labor
1	7	Statistics, paid sick	leave was not available to
	3	twenty-five per cent o	f private sector workers in
9)	March 2020. This leav	es a significant segment of the
10)	nation's workers witho	ut paid sick leave. In Hawaii,
11	G	an estimated forty-thr	ee per cent of private sector
12	2	workers lack paid sick	leave;
13	3 (3)	Low-income workers are	significantly less likely to

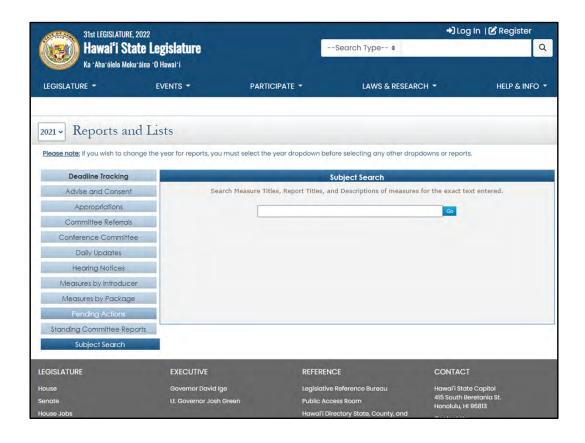
And it will bring you to the bill itself, which you can read through.



Going back to the main page, we can again go to the shortcut to "Reports and Lists" on the homepage, or you can find it under the "Laws & Research" tab.



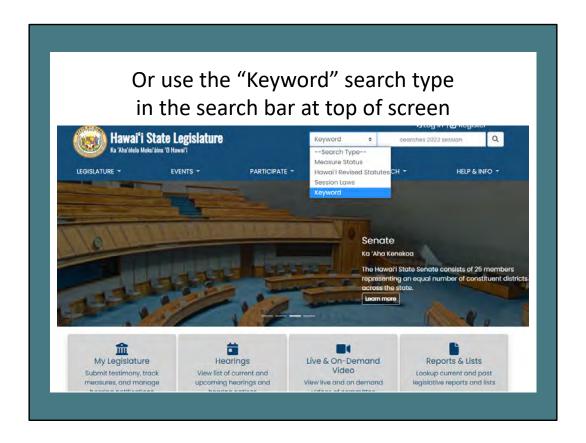
After you click on "Reports and Lists" you can use the "Subject Search" bar...



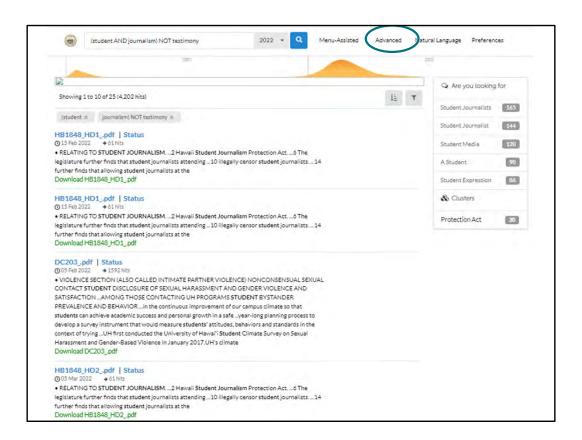
Which brings up a search box for finding a word or phrase that appears in a bill's title, description, or key words



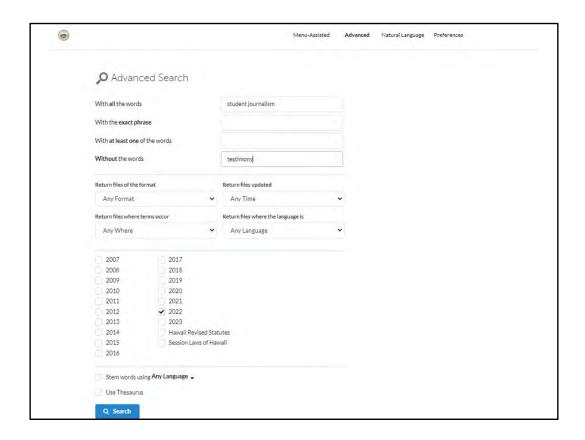
Here are the results from searching the word "student" – the results are presented in an orderly report, easy to view the keywords and descriptions, or to further refine the results using your web browser's search tool (often <Ctrl><F>). I could search for the word "food" for example.



The other option is to use the "Keyword" search type for the search bar at the top of the site. This is a more thorough search, and will look through not just the description, title, and keywords, but also the content of the legislation, committee reports, and testimony.



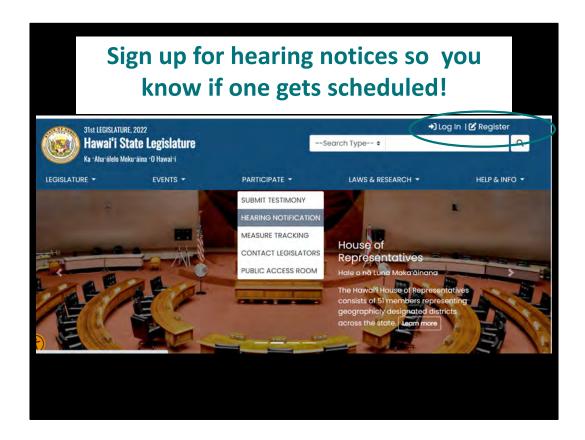
The results take a bit to dig through if you get a lot of results. Use the suggested subheadings on the right to refine your search or use the "Menu Assisted" or "Advanced" menus to get more focused in your search.



Here's what the "Advanced" form looks like – it makes it easy to refine your search.

Once you've found the bills you're interested in...

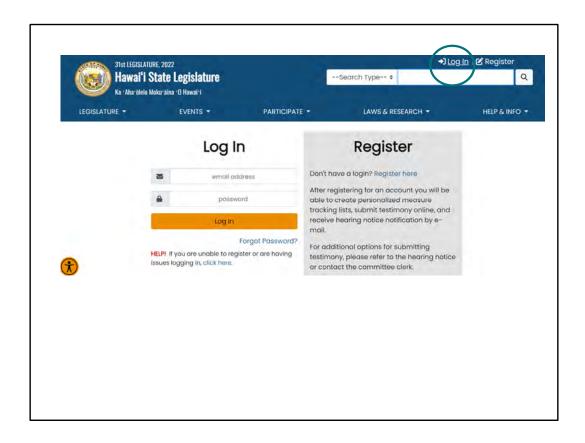
Once you've found the bills you're interested in...



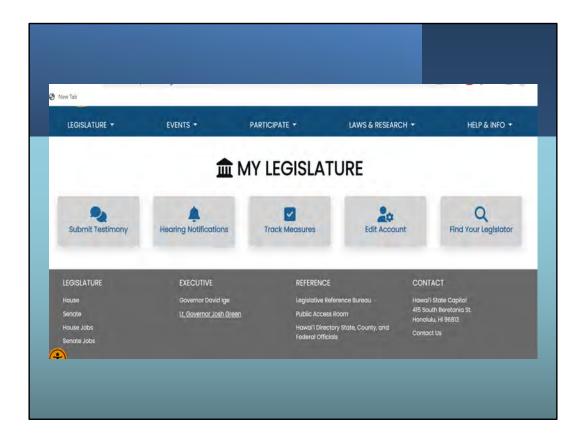
One of the first things to do when you find a bill that interests you is to sign up for hearing notices. Go to the legislature's website (capitol.hawaii.gov) and "Sign In" – we'll enter our email address and the password we created. We'll then be presented with shortcuts to our interactive features. If you've traveled away from that page, just select the interactive buttons that appear under the "participate" tab. Here, we'll select "Hearing Notification."

First Time Users:

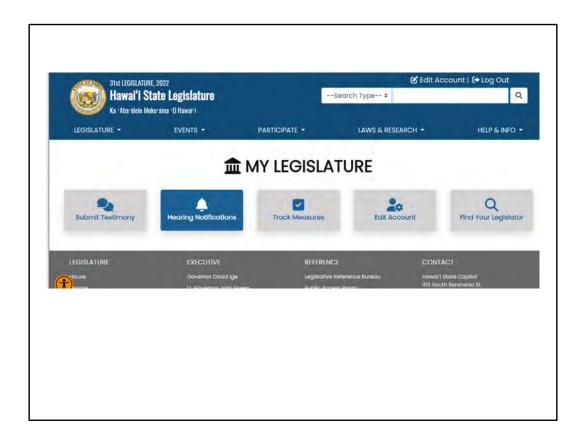
If this is your **first time** using the interactive features of the website, you'll have to Register. Click on "**Register**" and enter your name, email address, and the password you'd like to use for the website. After you've agreed to the terms and conditions, you will be directed to go to your email account and open the email sent to you by the website. (This confirms you are not a robot.) Follow the instructions for confirming your account. You'll only have to register once.



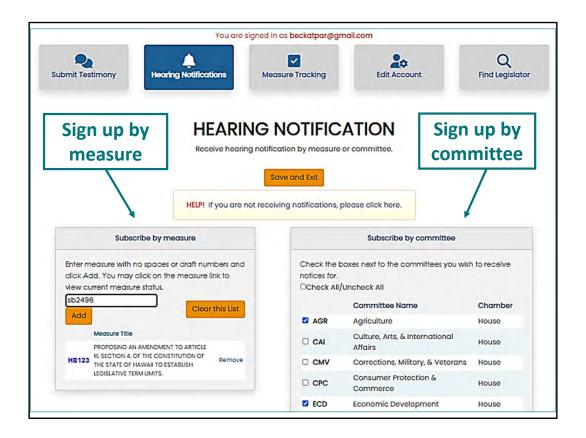
Go to the legislature's website (capitol.hawaii.gov). To use the "Hearing Notification" feature, first we "Log In" to the website – we'll enter our email address and the password we created.



Once you sign in, you can use the interactive features.



So, if we want to sign up for hearing notices to be emailed to us, we just click on the icon, "Hearing Notification".



This page appears. You can choose to receive hearing notices for certain bills or committees.

Just enter the bill number in the "Subscribe by Measure" box. Add as many bills or resolutions as you'd like. Any time one of them is scheduled for a hearing, you'll get an email with a link to the hearing notice telling you when and where the hearing is taking place and how to offer testimony.

You may also want to subscribe to receive all the hearing notices issued by a particular committee. In the "Subscribe by Committee" area to the right, just click the boxes next to the committees you'd like to subscribe to. Be sure to select both the House and Senate committees!

Be sure to click on the "Save and Exit" button, and you're all set. It's easy to come back to this page and change your selections as session progresses.

You'll soon find out what committees the bill needs to go through...

After the bill is introduced, it will soon get its committee referral in its originating chamber (the House for HBs, the Senate for SBs) – the list of committees the bill will go through in order to survive. It could be that our bill is referred to three committees, or to two, or maybe just one. Sometimes, the committees may be asked to meet together (a joint referral). In any case, this list of committees is called the 'committee referral' and once we know what committees a bill needs to go through, we can use our voice to influence things.

YOUR VOICE



Ask for a Public Hearing



Chair decides which bills will get a hearing – there is limited time!

We can ask for a public hearing. We'll have to move quickly – those deadlines come up *fast!* Committees need to give at least 48-hours notice of a public hearing and the committees don't all meet every day of the week.

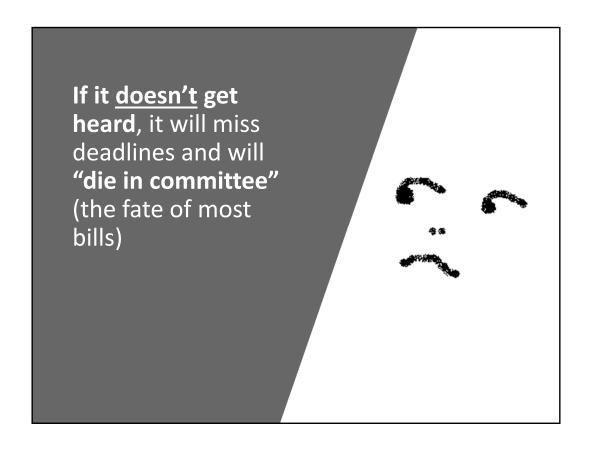
Are there other people we can get to join our call for a hearing? If so, you'll want them to help you move the bill forward –

Go to the person with the power: chair of the committee

We ask the person with the power – the chair of that first committee – to have the bill <u>heard</u>, considered by the committee.

Getting your bill scheduled for a committee hearing is a big step — many bills never get that far. Contact the committee chair's office and just ask — "Would you please make sure to schedule [bill number] for a hearing? I think it's important because..." They should be upfront with you about whether they will. The chair's office has a lot of things to consider — your bill is one among many that have been referred to the committee, and they've only got so much time to hear bills.

When a bill is scheduled for a hearing, a *hearing notice* is published and distributed to let everyone know what's being discussed. This is the opportunity the public has been waiting for to provide testimony.



If the chair doesn't like your bill or doesn't think it's a priority and won't schedule it, it will just sit there while deadlines go by, and it will be left behind.

If the chair is not inclined to hear your bill, you may want to talk to other members of the committee – if they're in favor of it being heard, they may be willing to advocate to the chair.

You can find lists of the committees and committee chairs on both the legislature's website (capitol.hawaii.gov) and PAR's (LRB.hawaii.gov/PAR/).

Remember to keep your eyes open for other bills that <u>are</u> being heard that may cover similar subject matter. You may want to testify on those. That involves keeping your eyes open for hearing notices.

If your bill *does* get scheduled for a public hearing...

If a bill you're interested in <u>does</u> get scheduled for a public hearing, you've got another chance to use your voice...

YOUR VOICE



Testify!

Who testifies?

Executive Departments, Interest Groups, Lobbyists, Public

Testify! Offer your opinion on whether the bill is a good idea.

Your testimony at those committee meetings can be very helpful to the committee members. Don't make them have to come to decisions on legislation all on their own! Members of the public can offer a tremendous amount of experience, expertise, and variety of viewpoints that help to make better laws for us all. Also testifying will be executive departments, interest groups, and paid lobbyists.

Just a head's up: there's <u>never</u> as much time as you think you need to prepare your testimony! Just do the best you can and see if you can get other people who care about the issue to offer their testimony, too. The deadline is usually just 24-hours prior to the hearing.

	information appears at the end of the hearing notice.		
COMMIT	THE SENATE THE THIRTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE REGULAR SESSION OF 2021 EE ON COMMERCE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION		
	Senator Rosalyn H. Baker, Chair Senator Stanley Chang, Vice Chair NOTICE OF HEARING		
DATE: TIME: PLACE:	Wednesday, March 17, 2021 9:30 AM Conference Room 229 & Videoconference		
THE STATE CAPITOL To comply with social distar you wish to	45-1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1		
A live stream of all Senate Click here	HB 78, HD1 RELATING TO THE UNDERGROUND CONSTRUCTION OF HIGH-VOLTAGE ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION LINES. Status & Eliminates the requirement for a public utility to seek approval from the public utilities commission for the underground construction of high-voltage electric transmission lines if certain		
HB 459, HD2 RE (HSCR881) IN Status & Ad	conditions are met. Effective 7/1/2050. (HD1)		
Status & Ad Testimony for lea for	Decision Making to follow, if time permits. All testimony received by the Hawai'i Senate is posted on the Hawai'i Legislature's website, which is accessible to		
HB 940, HD2 RE (HSCR880) An Status & im Testimony dis	the public. Please do not include private information that you do not want disclosed to the public. Persons wishing to submit written testimony or request to testify via videoconference may do so up to 24 hours prior to the hearing. Click <a <a="" also="" are="" available="" detailed="" home="" href="here" icon="" instructions="" legislature's="" on="" page.="" posted="" step-by-step="" submittal="" testimony="" testimony"="" the="" they="" website="">here . Please note the following:		

The hearing notice lists the time and place it will meet and which measures are being considered.

Guidelines and the testimony deadline appear at the end of the hearing notice.



In submitting written testimony, there's no set rule as to what it should look like. That's up to you. We do encourage you to try to keep it to a page or two. Try to make the main points immediately apparent.

Written Testimony

- Bill number
- Your name
- Are you for or against the bill?
- Why?



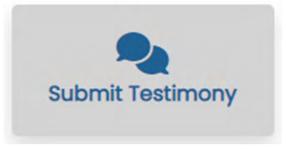
Include the essentials: the bill number, your name, whether you are for or against the measure, and where you're coming from. (Are you an expert? Great. But that's not necessary. Maybe you have an experience you'd like to share. Or maybe you're motivated by your moral or religious beliefs. Let them know where you're coming from.)

Remember...

- ✓ You don't have to be an expert
- ✓ Stories are great
- ✓ Use your own words
- √ Keep it short

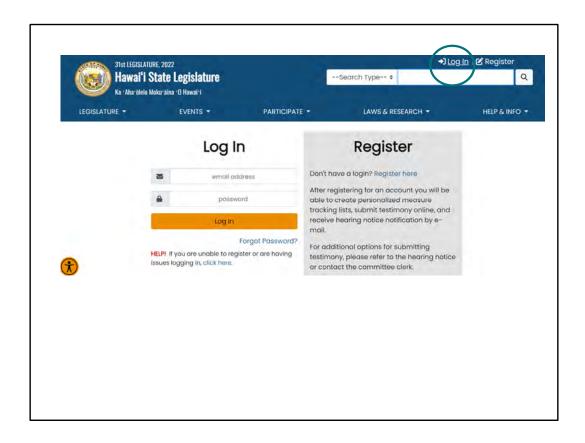
So, remember... You don't have to be an expert. Stories are great. Use your own words. Keep it short. Type up your testimony and save it as a file on your computer. Now you're ready to submit it! (Don't have time for that? No worries – there's a place on the webform in which you can type your testimony.

Use the web form to submit testimony...

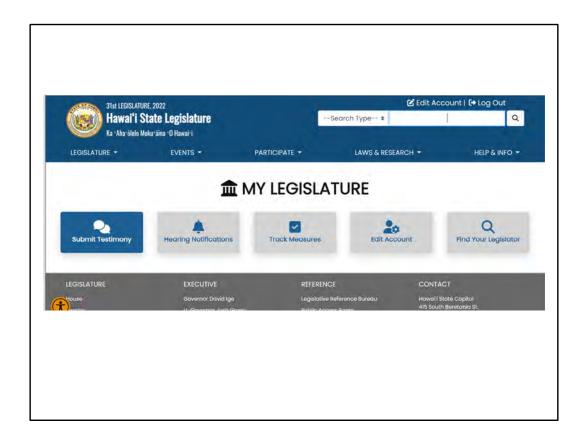


And to sign up for oral testimony – in person or via Zoom

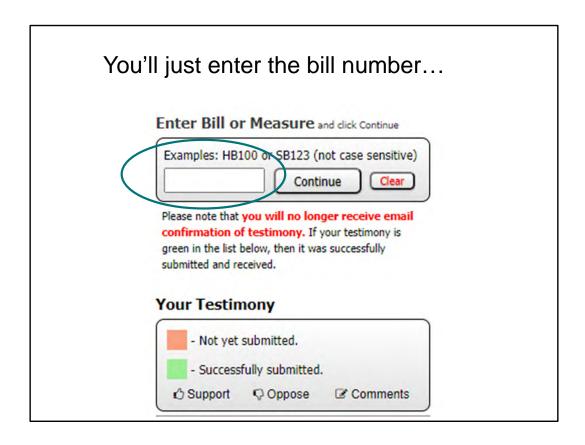
The "Submit Testimony" feature provides an easy and efficient way to submit testimony online – you just attach the file that contains your testimony, and in it goes. If you don't want to type up your testimony as a separate document, there's an option to add it to the testimony form instead. This is also where you'll be able to request the opportunity to provide in person testimony or remote oral testimony via Zoom.



Go to the legislature's website (capitol.hawaii.gov). To use the "Submit Testimony" feature, first we "Log In" to the website – we'll enter our email address and the password we created.



And we've got shortcuts to our interactive features. If you've navigated away from this page, remember, you can always find them under the "Participate" tab.



Then, enter the bill number you want to testify on. Don't put in any spaces between the letters and numbers, and don't add on any draft numbers. Click on "Continue".

	Submit Testimony
	estimony and register to testify at the hearing via videoconference, click for instructions. The enabled in your browser to use our online submission feature.
Enter Information	Select a Different Measure
Testimony for: Hearing Date/Time: Testitier's Full Name:	GMS IO/IT/2022 Ib00:00 AM John Citizen ** panning on wellying this Zoom, the name must mustin your Zoom name access.
Your Position:	O Support O Oppose Comments Only
TestRying:	As an individual citizen On behalf of an organization (was all generates special proposation to bulbeau you are represently). Public Access Room
How will you be testifying?	In person & submitting written testimony Remotely viz Zoom & submitting written testimony Written testimony only
Attachments 10MB	ent fletype extensions .doc, .docx, .pdf, .txt max rotected, we may not be able to process your testimony Choose File GMI testimony for JDC.docx
O Comments: (alpha	anumeric and punctuation characters only)

The bill's hearing information will appear along with a submission form.

Proceed to fill out the form that appears. The next screen shows it a bit larger...

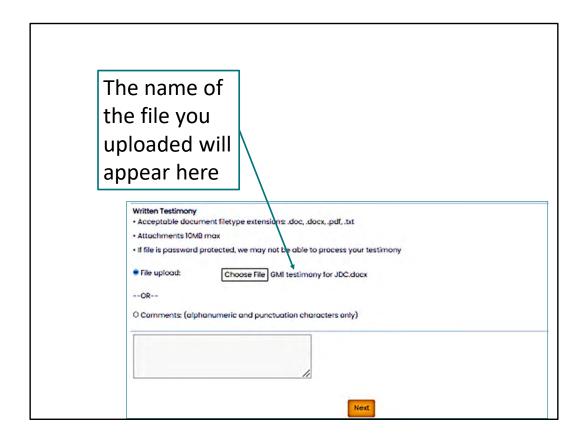
	Submit Testimony	
	timony and register to testify at the hearing via videoconference, click for instructions. be enabled in your browser to use our online submission feature.	
Enter Information	Select a Different Measure	
Testimony for:	GMI	
Hearing Date/Time:	IO/17/2022 II:00:00 AM	
Testifier's Full Name:	John Citizen 11 planning on twishing via Zoom, this name must match your Zoom name exactly	
	○ Support	
Your Position:	O Oppose	
	Comments Only	
Testifying:	As an individual citizen	
	O On behalf of an organization	
	(name of government agency, organization, or business you are representing):	
	Public Access Room	
How will you be testifying?	● In person & submitting written testimony	
	O Remotely via Zoom & submitting written testimony	
	O Written testimony only	

You'll need to indicate your position on the measure, whether you're testifying as an individual or on behalf of an organization, and whether you'll just be submitting written testimony or if you wish to also offer oral testimony, either in person or remotely via Zoom.

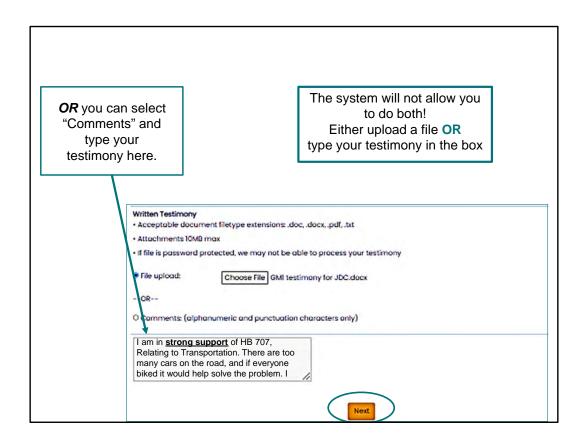
If you are requesting the opportunity to testify remotely, make sure that the "Testifier's Full Name" field at the top of the form has the name of the person who will be offering Zoom testimony – the Zoom identity must match this field.

You can then "attach" your			
written			
testimony file.			
Attachments 10MB ma If file is passward prote File upload: OR	filetype extensions .doc, .docxp. cted, we may not be able to proc Choose File meric and punctuation characte	cess your testimony	

Then you can attach or upload your testimony file to the form. Just click on the button "Choose File" (it may say "Browse" or "Select") and locate the file on your computer. This is like you add a file to an email message.

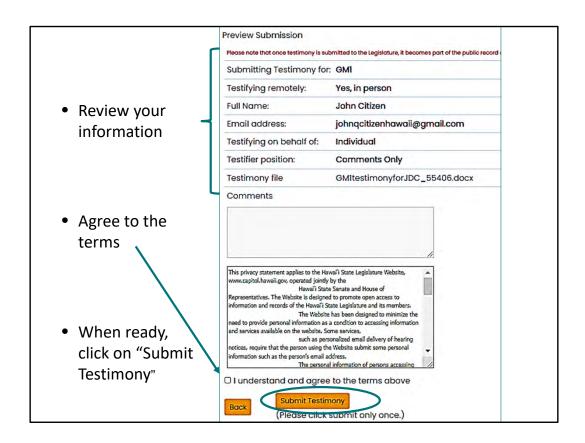


After you've uploaded the file, its name appears to the right of the button.



Another option: You may type your testimony directly into the "Comments" box.

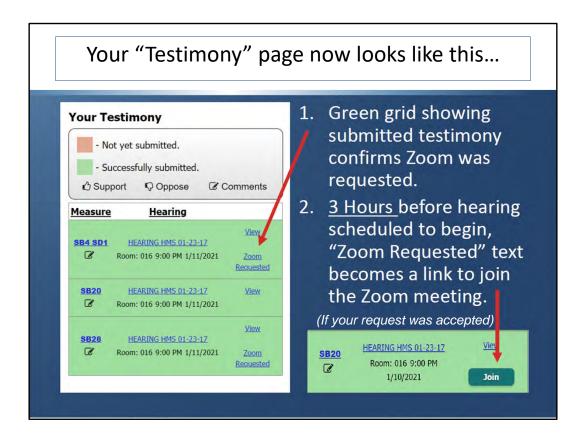
So, one way or the other, once you've either attached or typed your testimony, you can click on "Next."



Review your information. Once you submit your testimony, you won't be able to change it, so double check that you've uploaded the right file, have correctly identified your position, how you'll be testifying, etc. If you need to change something, use the "Back" button.

Since the testimony will be public and posted online, make sure you're comfortable with the information you'll be sharing.

Agree to the terms, and when you're ready, click "Submit Testimony."

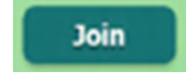


You'll be returned to the original "Submit Testimony" page. A green box on the left corresponding to your hearing will appear. This indicates that your written testimony has been successfully transmitted to the committee.

If, in addition to written testimony, you requested the opportunity to testify via Zoom, a "Zoom Requested" notation will appear in your box. Sign back into the legislature's website 3 hours prior to the hearing to see if your request to testify remotely was accepted. If it was, the "Zoom Requested" will have transformed into a "Join" button. At hearing time, you'll sign into the website, click on the "Submit Testimony" button, and use the "Join" button to Zoom into the hearing.

So, if you're Zooming... when hearing time rolls around...

- Sign into the website
- Click "Submit Testimony" button
- Click "Join" button
- Keep the "Chat" panel open
- Wait for your turn...





If you're Zooming...

- Keep "chat" panel open -- this is how legislative staff will communicate with you.
- Your <u>microphone should be muted</u>, and your video stopped, unless it is your turn to testify.
- You will receive a request to share your video shortly before it is your turn. Accept the request.
- When the Chair calls on you, unmute your microphone and then begin addressing the committee.
- If you do not respond when the Chair calls on you, you may miss your chance to testify.

Oral Testimony Let them Hear your Voice!



- "Chair ____, Vice Chair ____ and members of the committee..."
- Short and simple (may be a time limit)
 - Introduce yourself
 - State your position
 - Remember to Breathe!
- Become a trusted resource!

Here are some simple guidelines

"Chair, Vice Chair and members of the committee..." is a great way to start.

Short and simple (2-3 minutes) – there may be a time limit, honor it.

Introduce yourself and the group or organization (if any) you represent.

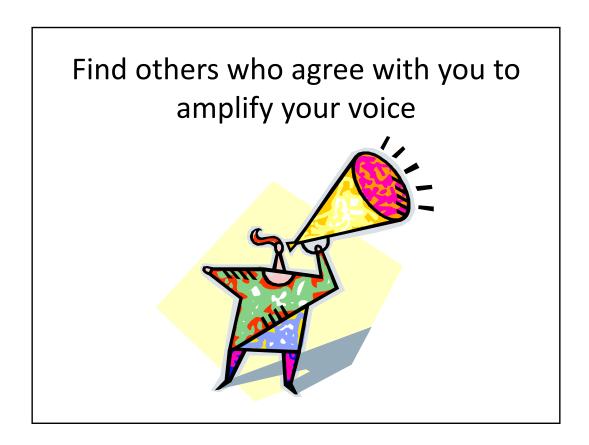
Clearly state your position – in favor? Opposed? Alternatives?

Be courteous, respectful, and professional

Remember to **Breathe!**

Don't just read your testimony – the committee has your written words. Instead, summarize your position, provide a point you'd like to emphasize. A short story can be very effective.

Tell the truth and don't exaggerate. Become a trusted resource!



Now that you know how easy it is to testify, spread the word! Find allies. Don't forget to get help from and collaborate with people who share your perspective on the issue.

And don't forget to pay attention to your opponents. They can teach you a lot and help you to sharpen your own message.

After all the testimony has been heard...

So now what? You've offered testimony, now you wait to see what the committee will do.

The Committee may...

- Vote
 - pass the bill <u>without</u> changes
 - pass the bill with changes
- <u>Not</u> vote! Defer or hold



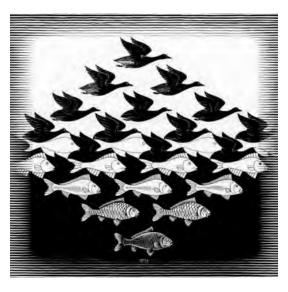
- 1) The committee may vote to pass the bill just as it is, without any changes.
- 2) The committee may vote to pass the bill "as amended," with changes.
- 3) The committee may choose <u>not</u> to vote instead, the chair announces that they will "defer" or "hold" the bill. If they haven't set a date for decision making, this means the bill will stay in the committee and miss the upcoming deadlines.

If the committee votes to pass the bill, the bill survives and moves forward in the legislative process.

The person who decides which of these paths to go on? The chair of the committee.

NOTE: On rare occasions, the committee may vote on the bill and the bill fails to win the vote; the bill would then be dead. It is much more common for a vote to be avoided if the chair knows there will not be enough support to pass it.

If changes have occurred...



Changes may be minor or significant

If they passed the bill with changes, they can be minor changes like correcting punctuation and other technical changes, or major changes affecting what the bill does.

Bill must conform to its title

2 Common Changes



Effective date: "1/1/2099"

Appropriate/fund: \$_____

The thing that constrains how much a bill can change is its title, which never changes. The bill must always conform to its title.

Two common changes:

- Effective date may be far in future "to ensure further discussion": The "defective" effective date is a mechanism to ensure that the bill goes into the conference committee process near the end of session. There is no intention of it going off to the governor like that.
- Dollar amounts may be blanked out: If they want to keep a dollar amount
 associated with the bill, they'll make note of it in the committee report. The final
 dollar amount or appropriation details will usually be determined during the
 conference committee process.

Any changes will be summarized in the **committee report**, published whenever a bill moves forward out of committee.

If changed, it gets a new draft number...





RELATING TO STATE RECOGNITION OF THE NATIVE HAWAIIAN P Measure Title:

HEALTH, EDUCATION, WELFARE, HERITAGE, AND CULTURE.

Report Title: Native Hawaiians; Qualified Native Hawaiian Roll; Appropriation

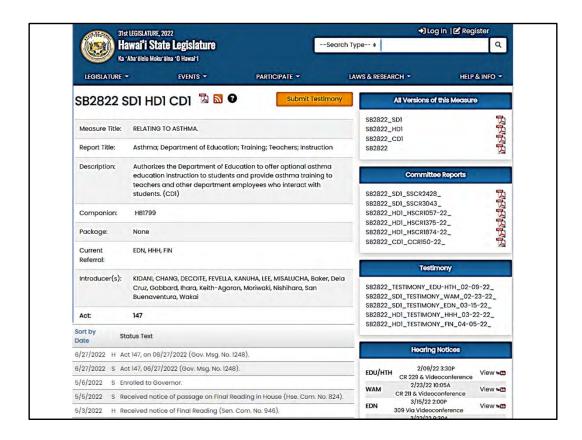
> Establishes a commission to prepare and maintain a roll of qualified to publish the roll for the purpose of organizing a convention of gu governor to dissolve the commission after the commission publishe

unspecified funds. Effective January 7, 2059. (SB1 HD2)

The amended bill will be given a new draft number.

Description:

It has still got its bill number, but now there is a new suffix indicating which draft (or version) of the bill we're looking at. HD = House Draft, SD = Senate Draft – the number indicates the number of times it's been changed by that chamber. This can look a bit confusing at first, but it really does help to make sure we're looking at the same version of the bill.



Here's a status page of a bill that's been changed three times. Click on the bill number at the top of the page to view the latest version of the bill itself. (Use the .pdf symbol to view the same draft but showing page and line numbers.)

On the right side of the page, you'll find links to previous versions of the measure. To get a quick glimpse of what changes were made, check out the committee reports that are published as the committees move the bill forward. Each committee report will summarize the changes, if any, that were made.

You can also view the written testimony that was received at each hearing. Just click on the links, and you'll be able to view .pdf files that present one page of testimony after another.

Under Hearing Notices, you can view the hearing notices as well as watch the proceedings – in real time, or after the fact – by clicking on the YouTube logo.

Everything that happens to the bill gets listed on its website under "Status Text". (Unfortunately, the site will not say "this bill is dead because it has now missed a crucial deadline." To determine that, you'll need to know your calendar of deadlines — or call or email PAR, and we'll be happy to help you out.)

Second Reading



Constitutional requirement: Bills must pass 3 readings (votes) on the floor of each chamber

Yay! Your bill passed its first (or first and second) committees... Now it's back to the floor for Second Reading! A majority of the members present vote 'aye.' And now we go on to our next committee if there is one...

YOUR VOICE



If your bill moves forward... do it again!

- Ask to have it heard at the next committee
- Offer testimony at the next committee
- Repeat as necessary!

If the bill moves forward, you can ask that it be heard by the next committee. If a public hearing is scheduled, come and testify again. You don't have to worry about a whole new creative writing project, instead you can use virtually the same testimony you provided at the previous hearing. Just make sure that if the bill has changed, your testimony is still relevant. And you may want to emphasize the parts of your testimony that address the committee's purview.

Third Reading = by the Crossover Deadline



Constitutional requirement: Bills must pass 3 readings (votes) on the floor of each chamber

After it's made it through all the committees (which it must do by the First Decking deadline), it comes back to the floor for the Third Reading. The members of the House or Senate are given 48-hours notice of all bills coming up for Third Reading. This ensures that they've had time to review them before this critical vote. The bill has to survive Third Reading by the First Crossover deadline.

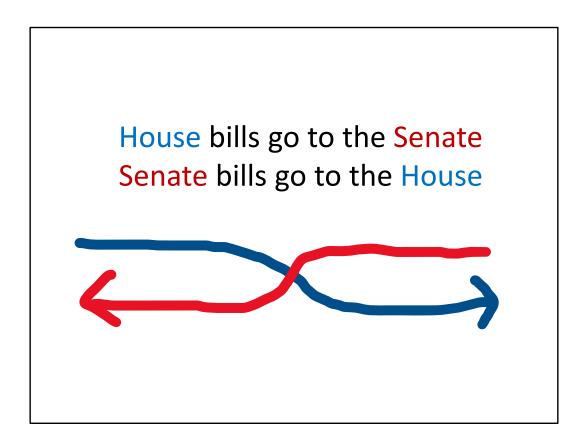
YOUR VOICE



On Occasion, Advocate to Entire Chamber

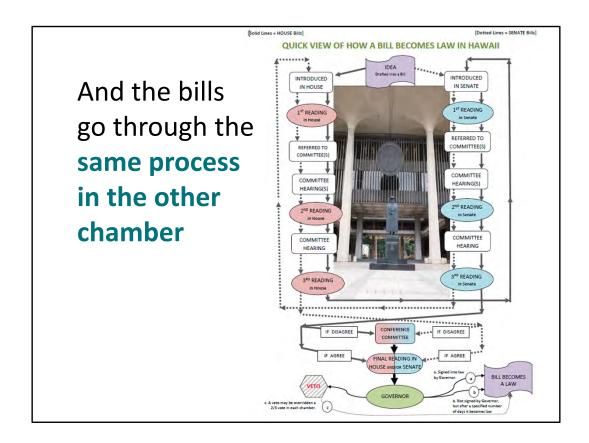
- Ask for their vote
- Get others to join you

During the bill's path through the legislature, it must be voted on 3 times in the full chamber of both the House and the Senate. On rare occasions, whether the bill will pass the vote may be in question. (Most bills die in committee, rather than on the floor of the House or Senate.) In such cases, you may want to use your voice to let your own representative or senator know how you would like them to vote. In some cases, you may want to call *all* of the members to let your opinion be known. Know a member is on the fence? Try to find one or more of their constituents to chime in.



If your bill survives all three readings, then it 'crosses over' and attempts to go through the same process in the <u>other</u> chamber!

This time it will be the <u>non</u>-originating chamber that passes it on First Reading and then assigns committees, and you'll ask for the bill to be heard, just like before. Deadlines come quickly during this part of session, and a bill must get through all three readings in the non-originating chamber by the Second Crossover deadline.



So, we've gone down one side of the diagram, and now we start down the other side. Now the Senate will be considering the House bills that survived First Crossover, and the House will be considering the Senate bills that survived.

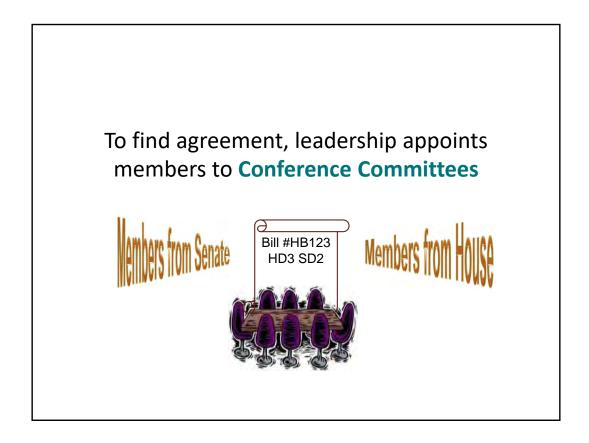
(Note: If we were following a Senate bill, it would have to pass the Senate committees it was referred to and three readings on the Senate floor before First Crossover – it would then be transmitted to the House for its journey there.)

Session moves even faster after First Crossover...



Bills must get through their nonoriginating chamber by Second Crossover

Things move quickly after First Crossover! They must get through their committees and three readings by the Second Crossover deadline.



We now come to what is often the tricky part – coming to an agreement on the final version of the bill that will pass the legislature. If the bill wasn't changed while it was away at its second chamber, no problem, both chambers voted on the same version of the bill and off it can go to the governor. But most bills <u>are</u> changed while they're in their non-originating chamber, and so we enter the period called "Conference."

If the House has passed one version of the bill, and the Senate has passed another, the Conference Committees appointed by House and Senate leadership for that particular bill will try to iron out the differences and come to an agreement on the final version of the bill to be presented to their chambers. Bills can still die here. Conference committees may not be named, may fail to convene, or may not come to an agreement. The fate of your bill may be tied to the fate of other bills being negotiated by *other* conference committees. The meetings are open to the public, but usually only the chairs speak to one another and often the dialogue is simply, "Do we have an agreement?" and, if not, whether to give up or agree on the date and time for the next meeting.

This is when they may correct those crazy effective dates. It's also when the money committees determine which bills get funded, and those blank dollar amounts get filled in.

YOUR VOICE



Advocate to Conferees

... and any other legislators you've developed a relationship with...

While the meetings are open to the public, no testimony is received. Instead, advocates contact the conference members and anyone else they think may have some influence over the outcome. Advocates may focus on which particulars they want to see in the final bill.

The conferees need to come to agreement by the Final Decking deadline. For the budget and other appropriations bills, you'll see that there's a "Final Decking (Fiscal Bills)" deadline.

Final Reading





Both chambers must vote on final version of bill by the end of session

Finally, if the bill emerges from conference committee with a conference draft (CD1), that new version of the bill must be voted on by both the House and the Senate. The Final Reading must take place by the end of session (adjournment *sine die*) and members must be given 48 hours notice before the vote.



But it's not over yet! The Governor has a say in whether the bill becomes law. You may want to let the Governor know that he should sign the bill into law – or let him know if you want it vetoed! If it does get signed (or not vetoed by a certain date), the bill becomes an act of law that governs the state of Hawaii. The date the law goes into effect is specified in the last section of the bill.

Note: If the bill <u>is</u> vetoed, there's still an opportunity for it to become law – the House and Senate can reconvene in special session, and if both chambers override the veto with a 2/3 vote, the bill is enacted. The legislature also has the option of amending a vetoed bill to meet the governor's objections; it then becomes law if the governor signs it.



Did your bill pass? Did you get what you wanted out of the committee hearings you submitted testimony for? Were the changes made to the bill acceptable compromises that still move your issue forward?

Amazing. Take time to thank the people who heard you and others who helped along the way!

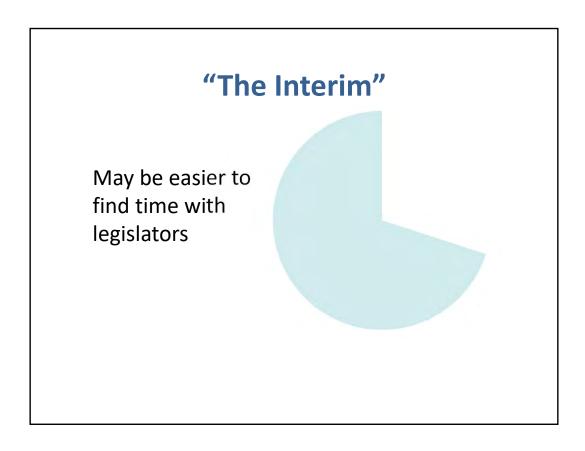


Throughout session, though, this is more likely for a lot of folks. Often, they're disappointed to see their bill die, right there in front of them. It helps to remember the bright side – Did a hearing spark good discussion on an issue? Raise awareness? Identify potential allies? Often, you can take a step back and find some progress that's been made.

Even though the process of making a law may seem slow (it can take years) and is often frustrating, the process keeps a lot of "bad" legislation from coming into law. Just read through the descriptions of all the bills introduced at the start of session – you're sure to see some things you disagree with!



If your bill dies...keep at it and remember that "many hands make light work." The process is often long and complicated, so having other people involved will both increase your chances and keep you from burning out. Go over what happened during this year's session and get ready for next year.



And remember how important the interim is – the time between legislative sessions.

If your bill dies, the following interim is a good time to start stirring up interest in reviving it. Debrief and consult with allies about what worked and what didn't during session. Work with other stake holders to find points of acceptable compromise. Teach the legislators and/or the community more about your issue. Perhaps ask a legislator to draft a new bill that may stand a better chance of passage.

After the flurry of session, you'll find the capitol so much more relaxed during interim! It's a great time to talk with legislators and their staff.

Before you know it...

It'll be the 3rd Wednesday in January, And the whole process begins again*...

*Actually, it's a **two-year cycle** that follows the elections...

We didn't want to confuse you at the outset, but if your bill dies in an odd-numbered year, the first year of the 2-year legislative cycle (a biennium), it's not really dead(!).

In the first year of a biennium, any bill that didn't pass out of the legislature actually just goes into a coma. We say that it "died" but it's actually a potential "zombie" that could come back to life. In the 2nd year, in addition to all the new bills legislators will introduce, bills from the 1st year can be revived at exactly the same place they "died."

<u>BUT</u> at the end of the even-numbered year, the 2nd year of the biennium, if it hasn't passed into law, it is really truly finally absolutely totally DEAD.

We'll have elections in November of the even-numbered year, and a new biennium begins the following January with all new bills introduced.

That's no reason to stop your campaign, though. Remember, more than just a specific bill, you're advocating for an idea! You can make a list of what you'd like a bill to do, take it to a legislator, ask that person to introduce a bill for you the following year... and it starts all over again.



- Talk with legislators
- Suggest a bill
- Ask for a hearing
- Testify
- Lobby the chamber
- Contact the governor
- Keep at it!

So, as we've seen, there's a lot you can do at the legislature...

Confused? Not to worry!

PAR's happy to help!

We know it all can seem a bit overwhelming and confusing. This is a lot of information! But the Public Access Room was established by the legislature as a resource to help to answer any of your questions and help you understand and learn more about the process.

Public Access Room (PAR)

- Help, information, and training at no charge
- Non-partisan
- · Lots of resources!
 - Guidance on process
 - Computers with internet
 - Wireless access & recharge station
 - · Copies of testimony
 - · Helpful handouts
 - · Website (Irb.hawaii.gov/par)
 - · Workshops and tutorials



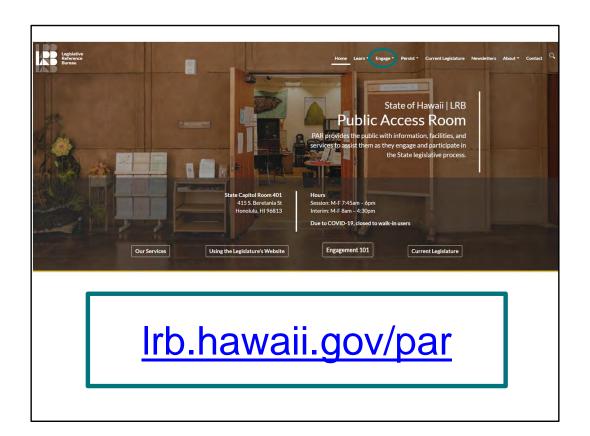
We are **non-partisan**, dealing exclusively in **process** and never in **policy** considerations. There is never a fee for our services – we're supported by your tax dollars. You can come to PAR to use one of the public computers or the printer, have a small meeting, get copies of your testimony, or watch a hearing remotely. We have tables for you to work on your laptop (there's free wifi throughout the building) or recharge your devices. Or perhaps just sit and relax a while. We can answer your questions and point you to resources. We also offer workshops and tutorials so you can learn more.

Our office is one of the five divisions of the (also non-partisan) Legislative Reference Bureau (LRB), a legislative service agency. A brief overview of the other divisions of the LRB:

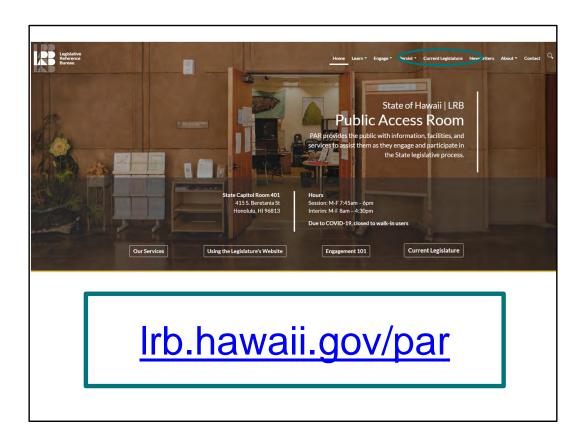
- **LRB Library** has extensive holdings that cover legislative matters, some of which date all the way back to the days of the Kingdom. The research librarians can be very helpful and are a resource available to the public. They're located in the Chamber level of the Capitol in Room 005 and can be reached at 808/587-0690.
- The Research Division is one of five drafting agencies in the Capitol; they are available to assist any of the 76 legislators. The staff provides research, drafts legislation and committee reports, and publishes specific studies as requested by the legislature.
- The Statute Revision Division integrates the newly-passed Acts into the fourteen volumes of the Hawaii Revised Statutes (the HRS), the codified book of laws governing the state of Hawaii.
- The Information Systems Offices maintains a data base of relevant legislative information for internal legislative use. The staff also provide technical support for the division. More information on LRB can be found on the website: https://lrb.hawaii.gov/par/



There are many helpful handouts on the PAR website, https://lrb.hawaii.gov/par/.



Our website has a lot of helpful information! Check out the "Engagement 101" shortcut, or find it under the "Engage" tab. You'll find "How To" handouts and videos on using the legislature's website's interactive features.



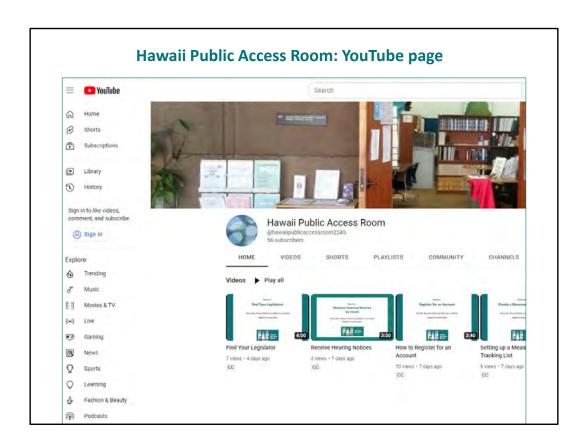
The "Current Legislature" shortcut or tab gives you up-to-date lists of deadlines, committees, and legislators. It's where you'll find everything from office managers to district maps to who serves on which committees.



There's a wealth of information – check out "Learn," "Engage," and "Persist." This workshop can be found under the "Learn" tab – just select "Workshops" and scroll down to the resources on the bottom.



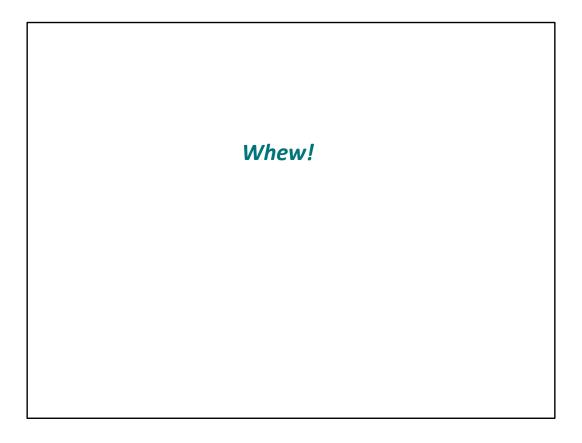
And there are links to our social media at the bottom of the page.



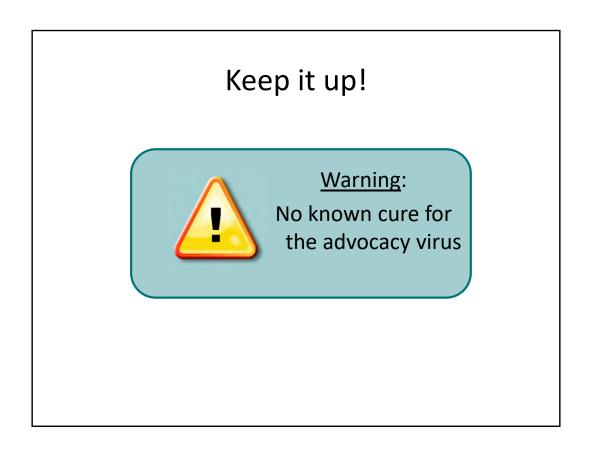
Our YouTube page will walk you through everything from how to use the interactive features, to how to read a bill, to this workshop itself.



If you can't find what you're looking for, contact the Public Access Room (PAR)... room 401, 808/587-0478, par@capitol.hawaii.gov.



Whew!



Keep it up! If you're reading this, you've obviously contracted the virus –

However, treatment is available...

Participate in your democracy

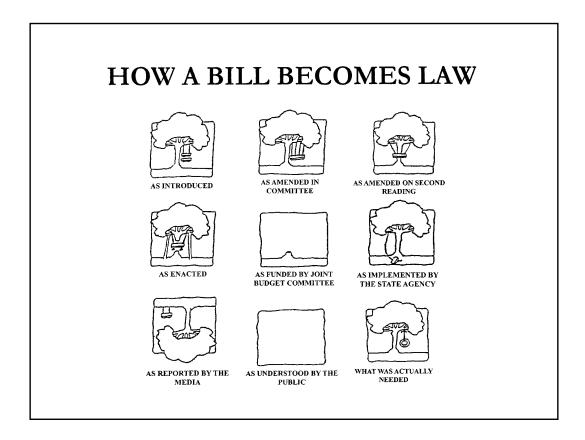


Treatment is available – Participate in your democracy. You're always welcome in the Public Access Room!

Of course, we live in the real world...

And this is how others might depict the process –

We've talked about how bills become laws, but of course, we live in the real world. Here's how others might describe the process...



- •We get a legislator to introduce a bill for a double-decker tree swing. Wonderful.
- •But then, it gets changed in one of the committees. They insist it should be double-wide instead. Fine. We can live with that.
- •It then gets changed again, this time on the floor during second reading (this can happen though it doesn't very often). Strange change, though, as now it's not going to be of any use to anyone! It's blocked by the tree trunk!
- •Luckily, before the bill is enacted they've fixed it, sort of they've dissected the tree trunk, put up support braces it's not very pretty, but I guess it's something. Someone's going to hit their head though...
- •Unfortunately, along the way the funding provision got stripped from the bill so there was no money allocated to do anything.
- •So, the state agency does what it can, which isn't much help it's a useless swing, lying on the ground.
- •Along the way, the media's reported on all of this, but at times they seem to have things completely upside down.
- •As for the public, it's not even on their radar! Not at all.
- •And what was actually needed, was a tire swing. That would have been the best solution.

So, this is to illustrate a couple of things: 1) Keep your sense of humor. Helping to shape laws is a serious thing but keeping your sense of humor will help to keep you sane. 2) Don't be too wedded to your initial vision. If we were sure the double-decker tree swing was the <u>only</u> answer, we would be blind to a much better solution!

Public Access Room (PAR)



(808) 587-0478 room 401 par@capitol.hawaii.gov

- Hawaii Public Access Room
- @ PublicAccessRoom
- @Hawaii_PAR

https://lrb.hawaii.gov/par

Contact us with any questions, or if you'd like more information.

Public Access Room (PAR)

(808) 587-0478

room 401

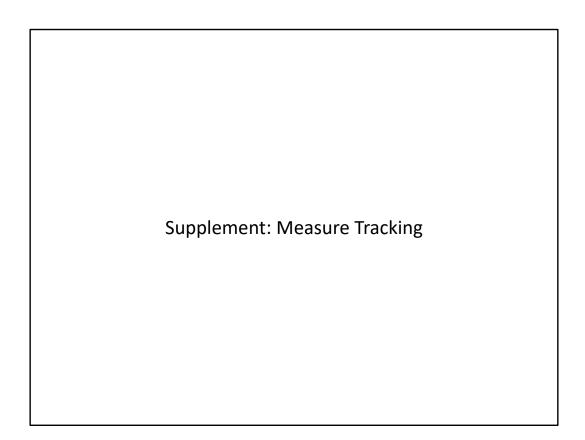
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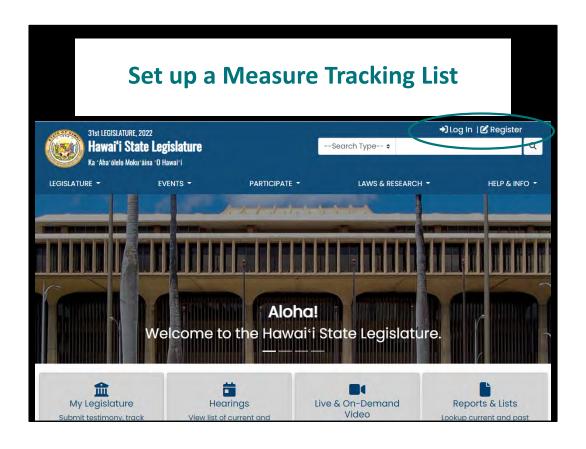
YouTube: Hawaii Public Access Room

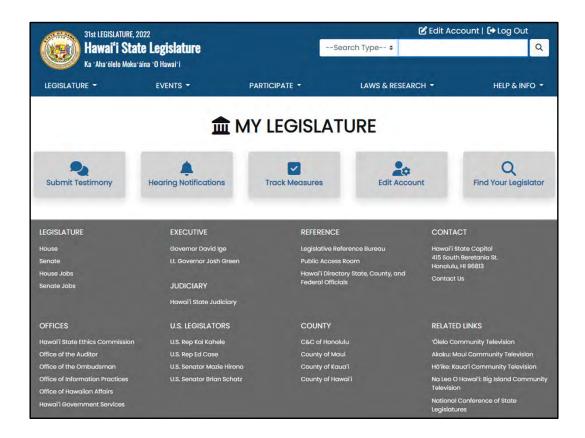
Facebook: @PublicAccessRoom

Twitter: @Hawaii_PAR

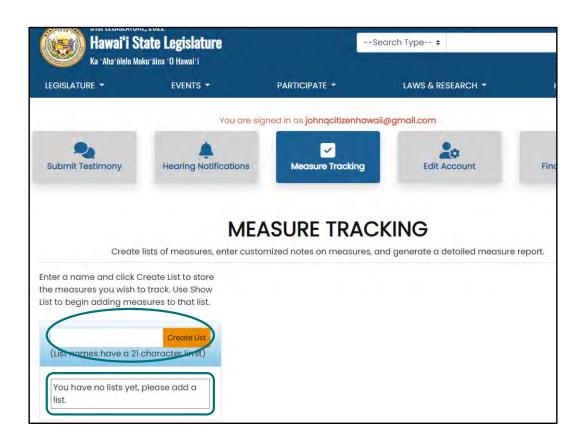
Website https://lrb.hawaii.gov/par

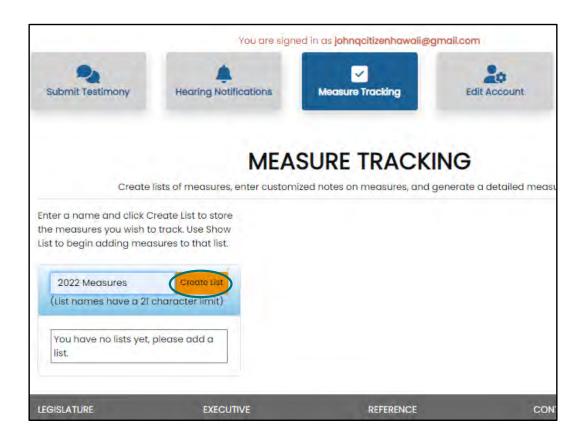


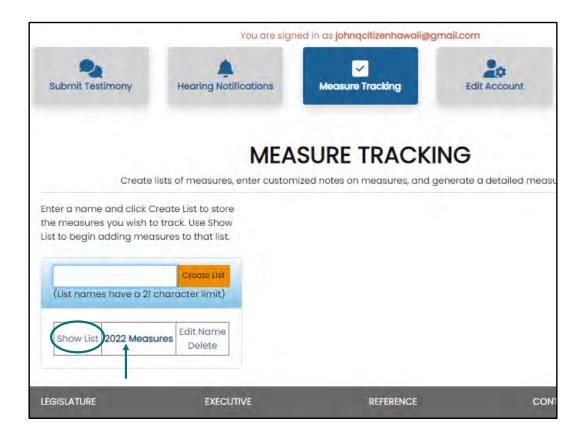


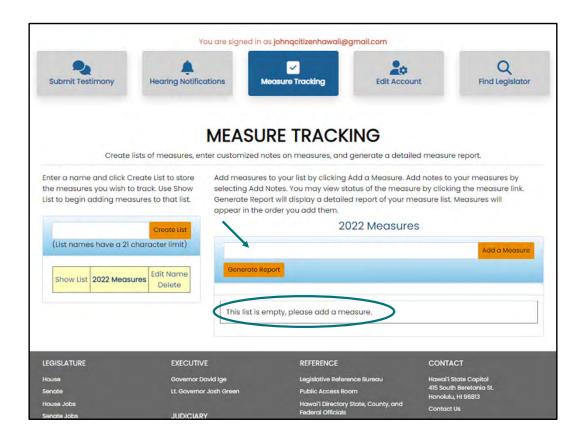


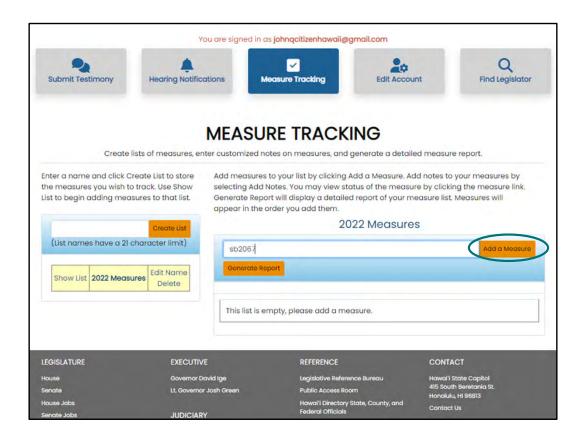
Once you sign in, you can use the interactive features.

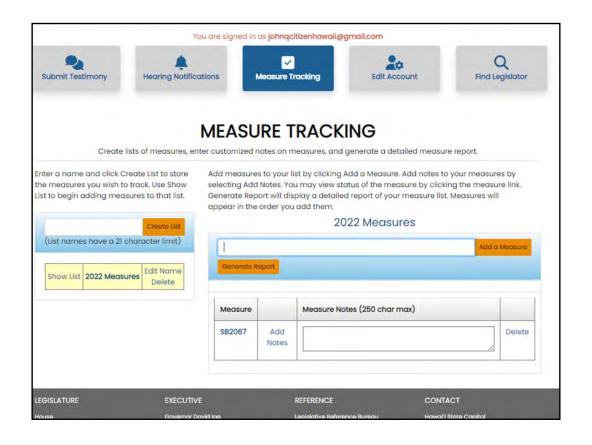


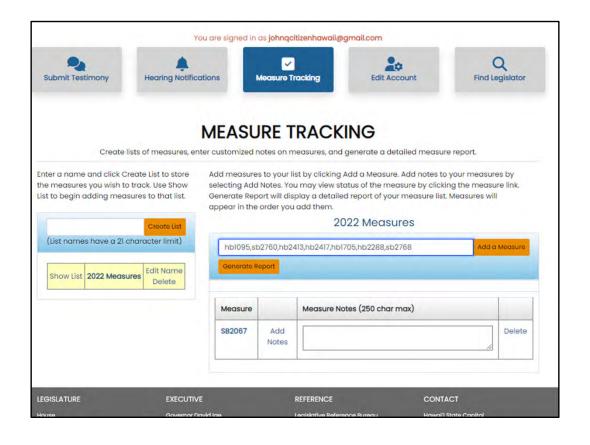


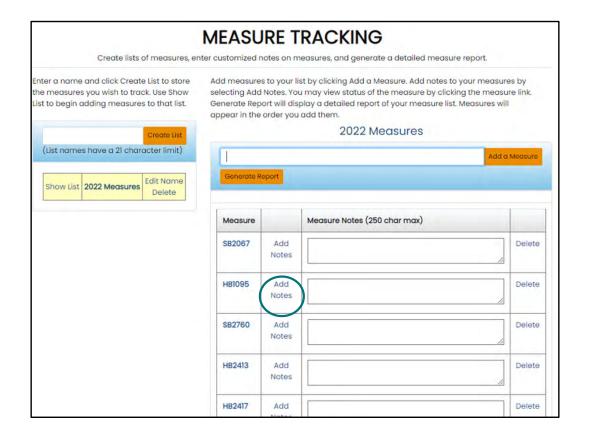


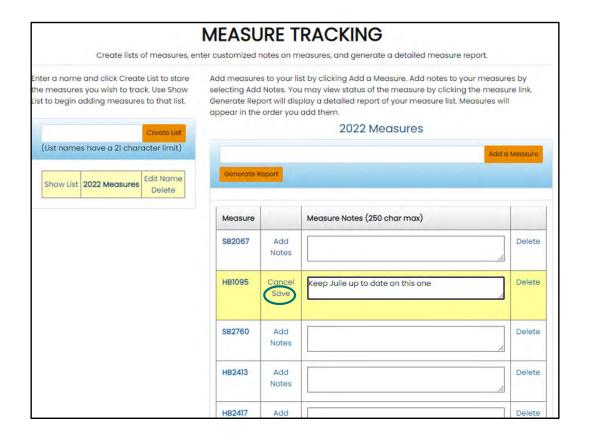


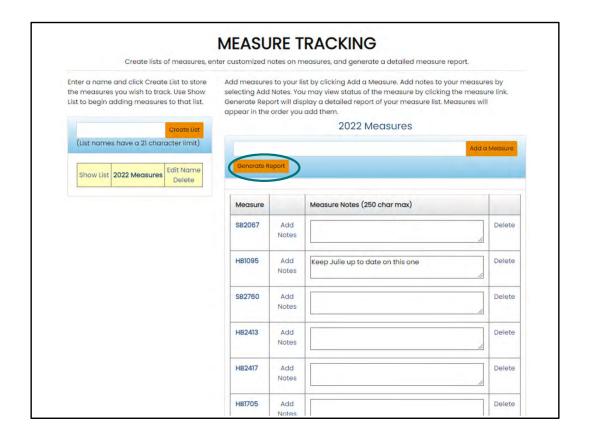












Ye	Measure Tracking Report: 2022 Measures us personalised measure tracking report. Export to Exact Export to Exact	Hawaii State Legislature				
(<u>Measure</u>	Notes	Current Status	Introducer(s)	Referral	Compa
7	SB2067 SD1 Burial Sites: Coastal Erosion; State Historic Preservation Division; Office of Hawaiian Affairs; Appropriation REALTHMS TO BARKS STTS. ERASTIME of DARKS STTS. Statistics and Work-Working program between the State Historic Preservation Division, Land Division, county buriel councils, Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands, and the Office of Hermitian Historic than between the books, movement, and restoration of Hermitian Division and Coastal Lands, and the Darks and Associated States and Coastal Lands.		(\$) 2/3/2022 - Report adopted; Passed Second Reading, as amended (\$0.1) and referred to WAM.	INOUYE, MISALUCHA, Kanuha, Keith- Agaran	HWN/WTL, WAM	
7	HB1095 Faral Chickens: State Parks: DLNR: Division of State Parks: Appropriation REALTING TO CREAL CHICKENS. Appropriate Tunks for the department of land and natural resources division of state parks to establish a program to endicate final divisions in site parks.	Keep Julie up to date on this one	(H) 2/3/2022 - The committee(s) on WAL recommend(s) that the measure be deferred.	SAYAMA, HASHIMOTO, ILAGAN, KITAGAWA, LOPRESTI, MATAYOSHI, MIZUNO, TARNAS, WILDBERGER, Tarii	WAL, FIN	
7	SB2760 SD1 Trailer, Access: Na Ala Helle Program; Positions; Department of Land and Natural Resources; Appropriation REALTING 10 ROMLS. REALTING 10 ROMLS. As the cataledorment of a personnent full-diese equivalent land access specially position and a personnent full-diese equivalent land access specially position and a personnent full-time equivalent districts position within the Na Na Helle program for the protection and expansion of public trail access statewide. These effect 7/10/2006, (201)		(s) 2/4/2022 - Report adopted; Passed Second Reading, as amended (SO 1) and referred to WAM.	INOUYE, CHANG, KEITH-AGARAN, LEE, MISALUCHA, RIVIERE, SAN BUENAVENTURA, Gabbard, Ihara, Kidani	WTL, WAM	HB1656
7	HB2413 HD1 Department of Land and Natural Resources: State Parks: Feasibility Study: User Fees: Revenue Enhancements ERATING TO STATE PARKS. Requires the department of land and natural resources to conduct a feasibility study on a revenue-generating and management system of user fees for invalid state parks and to submit a report to the legislatine. (Fitcher 71/27050, (Pit1))		(s) 3/11/2022 - Referred to WTL, WAM.	KITAGAWA, BELATTI, BRANCO, ELI, GANADEN, HASHIMOTO, ILAGAN, JOHANSON, MATAYOSHI, MORKIAWA, NAKASHIMA, NISHIMOTO, OHNO, PERRUSO, QUINLAN, SAYAMA, TAKAYAMA, TAM, TARNAS, WILDBERGER, Nekemura	WTL, WAM	
7	HB2417 HD1 DLNR: Leases: Extension: Direct Negotiation: Appropriation REATING TO PUBLIC UNIOS. REATING TO PUBLIC UNIOS. REQUEST UNIOR to review the final report of the house of representatives' investigative committee established union House Resolution No. 164, Regular Session of 2012, for the purpose of conducting a public wateries and developing proposed legislation, Appropriates fluids for UNIX to conduct the public yearblys and implement the report's recommendations. Effective 7(7)(2050, (POT)).		(s) 3/16/2022 - The committee(s) on WTL deleted the measure from the public hearing scheduled on 03-18-22 1:00PM; Conference Room 229 & Videoconference.	BELATTI, HASHEM, ICHIYAMA, D. KOBAYASHI, OKIMOTO, PERRUSO, TARNAS, YAMASHITA	WTL, WAM	
7	HB1705 HD1 SD1 HD0A; Agricultural Park Leases: Extension REUTING TO ARCICULTURA. PARK LEASES. Allows the Department of Agricultural be coten the agricultural park lease of any lease who holds a lease with a remaining term of 15 years or less; provided that the land covered by the lease is 25 acres or less and located in a county with a population of less than 50,000. (SD1)		(H) 7/12/2022 - Vetoed (Gov. Msg. No. 1387).	TODO, ELAGAN, NAKASHEMA, ONESHE, TARNAS	AEN/WTL, WAM	
T.	HB2288 HD2 SD2 CD1 DHHL: Land Transfer REUTING TO LVID. Additions the negotiation of the transfer of certain land to the Department of Havailian Home Lands. (CD1)		(H) 7/13/2022 - Became law without the Governor's signature, Act 316, 07/13/2022, (Gov. Msg. No. 1445).	BRANCO, HASHIMOTO, HOLT, ILAGAN, MORIKAWA, SAYAMA, TARNAS, Belatti, Luke	WAL/HET, JHA, FIN	

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	<u>Measure</u>	Notes	Current Status	Introducer(s)	Referral	Compar	
7	HB1095 Foral Chickens: State Parks; DLNR: Division of State Parks; Appropriation REJUTING 10 FSRL CHICKENS. Appropriate funds for the department of fand and natural resources division of state parks to establish a program to eradicate ferral chickens in state parks.	Keep Julie up to date on this one	(H) 2/3/2022 - The committee(s) on WAL recommend(s) that the measure be deferred.	SAYAMA, HASHIMOTO, ILAGAN, KITAGAWA, LOPRESTI, MATAYOSHI, MIZUNO, TARNAS, WILDBERGER, Tarii	WAL, FIN		
7	HB1705 HD1 SD1 HD0A: Agricultural Park Leases: Extension RELITING 10 ARCICULTURAL PARK LEASES: RELITING 10 ARCICULTURAL PARK LEASES: ARCICULTURAL PARK L		(H) 7/12/2022 - Vetoed (Gov. Msg. No. 1387).	TODO, ILAGAN, NAKASHIMA, ONISHI, TARNAS	AEN/WTL, WAM		
7	HB2288 HD2 SD2 CD1 DHRL; Land Transfer RRUNTING TO UNIO. Authorizes the engolatelion of the transfer of certain land to the Department of Harvalan Home Lands, (CD1)		(H) 7/13/2022 - Became law without the Governor's signature, Act 316, 07/13/2022, (Gov. Msg. No. 1445).	BRANCO, HASHIMOTO, HOLT, ILAGAN, MORIKAWA, SAYAMA, TARNAS, Belatti, Luke	WAL/HET, JHA, FIN		
7	HB2413 HD1 Department of Land and Natural Resources; State Parks; Feasibility Study; User Fees; Revenue Enhancements SEATING TO STATE PARKS. Requises the department of land and natural resources to conduct a fleasibility study on a revenue-generating and management system of user fees for himself state parks and to submit a regord to the legislature. Effective 71/17950. (PD1)		(s) 3/11/2022 - Referred to WTL, WAM.	KITAGAWA, BELATTI, BRANCO, ELI, GAMADEN, MASHIMOTO, ILAGAN, JOHANSON, MATAYOSHI, MORIXAWA, NAVASHIMA, NISHIMOTO, OHIO, PERRISO, QUINLAN, SIYAMA, TAWAYAMA, TAM, TARNAS, WILDBERGER, NEARWIJA	WTL, WAM		
7	HB2417 HD1 DLNR; Leases: Extension; Direct Negotiation; Appropriation REATING TO FUGIL LANCE. REQUEST UNIT DOWN TO FURTHER PROPRIES. REATING TO FUGIL LANCE. Requires UNIT Removes the first import of the house of representatives' investigative committee established under House Resolution No. 164, Regular Session of 2012, for the purpose of conducting a policy analysis and developing proposed legislation, Appropriates funds for UNIT to conduct the policy analysis and inclinerate the reports recommendation. Effective 7(1756), (PO1)		(s) 3/16/2022 - The convolitee(s) on WTL deleted the measure from the public hearing scheduled on 03-18-22 1:00PM; Conference Room 229 & Videoconference.	BELATTI, HASHEM, ICHIYAMA, D. KOBAYASHI, OKIMOTO, PERRUSO, TARNAS, YAMASHETA	WTL, WAM		
7	SB2067 SD1 Burial Sites: Coastal Erosion: State Historic Preservation Division: Office of Hawaiian Affairs: Appropriation REATING TO BURIA SITES. Extra Time 17 to Burial Sites: Appropriation REATING TO BURIA SITES. Extra Time 18 State Sites Si		(s) 2/3/2002 - Report adopted; Passed Second Reading, as amended (SO 1) and referred to WAM.	INOUYE, MISALUCHA, Kanuha, Kelti- Agaran	HWN/WTL, WAM		
7	SB2760 SD1 Trails: Access: Na Ala Hele Program: Positions: Department of Land and Natural Resources: Appropriation RELATING TO TAILS. RELATING TO TAILS. Appropriates moves for the establishment of a permanent full-time equivalent land and access specialist position and a permanent full-time equivalent about and expension of public trail access statewide. Takes effect 71/12600, (201)		(s) 2/4/2022 - Report adopted; Pasted Second Reeding, as amended (SD 1) and referred to WMM.	INOUYE, CHANG, KEITH-AGARAN, LEE, MISALUCHA, RIVIERE, SAN BUENAVENTURA, Gabbard, Ihara, Kidani	WTL, WAM	HB1656	

Yo	Measure Tracking Report: 2022 Measures Seport to Exact Support to CSV	Hawaii State Legislature				
	<u>Measure</u>	Notes	Current Status	Introducer(s)	Referral	Companio
7	HB2288 HD2 SD2 CD1 DHHL: Land Transfer RELTHING TO LINIO. Althories the regulation of the transfer of cortain land to the Department of Harsalian Home Lands. (CD1)		(H) 7/13/2022 - Became law without the Governor's signature, Act 316, 07/13/2022, (Gov. Msg. No. 1445).	BRANCO, HASHIMOTO, HOLT, ILAGAN, MORDIKAWA, SAYAMA, TARNAS, Belatti, Luke	WAL/HET, JHA, FIN	
7	HB1705 HD1 SD1 HD0A: Agricultural Park Leases: Extension RELUTING TO RESIDUTING PARK LEASES. RELUTING TO RESIDUTING PARK LEASES. White the Experiment of Agriculture to extent the agricultural park lease of any lease who halds a lease with a remaining term of 15 years or less, provided that the land covered by the lease is 25 acres or less and located in a county with a population of less than 50,000, (501).		(H) <u>7/12/2022</u> - Vetoed (Gov. Msg. No. 1387).	TODD, ELAGAN, NAKASHIMA, ONISHI, TARNAS	AEN/WTL, WAM	
7	SB2768 SD2 HD1 CD1 Department of Land and Natural Resources; Green Jobs Youth Corps; Sustainability: Aportogration REATING TO THE HOWALT WORTH CONSERVATION CORPS; Authorises the Governor to adoptive the Department of Land and Natural Resources to administer or enter into an agreement for the entirecture of any Job youth Corps to previote temporary work and binding apportunities of entering the Corps of	#1 Priority	(H) <u>6/13/2023</u> - Act 033, on 06/08/2022 (Gov. Mog. Ro. 1133).	INOUVE, ACASIO, KEITH-AGARAN, LEE, MSRLUCHA, SAN BUEHAVENTURA, Ibara, Riviere, Wakal	WAL, FIN	HB1989
7	HB2417 HD1 DLNR: Leases: Extension: Direct Negotiation: Appropriation REATING TO FUBIC LANCE. READING TO FUBIC LANCE. Requires DLNR to review the fival report of the house of representatives' investigative committee established under House Resolution No. 164, Regular Session of 2021, for the purpose of conducting a policy analysis and developing proposed legislation, Appropriates funds for DLNR to conduct the policy analysis and implement the report's recommendations. Effective 77(1506), (pol.)		(5) 3/16/2022 - The committee(s) on WTL deleted the measure from the public hearing scheduled on 03-18-22 1:00PM; Conference Room 229 & Videoconference.	BELATTI, HASHEM, ICHIYAMA, D. NOBAYASHI, OKIMOTO, PERRUSO, TARNAS, YAMASHITA	WTL, WAM	
7	HB2413 HD1 Department of Land and Natural Resources: State Parks: Feasibility Studiy: User Fees: Revenue Enhancements REALTINE TO STATE PARKS. Requires the department of faind and natural resources to conduct a feasibility study on a revenue-generating and management system of one fees for Newsitis state parks and to submit a report to the legislature. (Tective 7)(12050. (NO1)		(5) 3/11/2022 - Referred to WTL, WAM.	KITAGAWA, BELATTI, BRANCO, ELI, GANADÈN, HASHIMOTO, ILMGAN, JOHANSON, MATAYOSHI, MORDUAWA, NAMGHIMA, MISHMOTO, DHOO, PERRUSO, QUINLAN, SAYAMA, TAKAYAMA, TAM, TARNAS, WILDBERGER, Nakamusa	WTL, WAM	
7	SB2760 SD1 Trails: Access: Na Ala Helle Program: Positions: Department of Land and Natural Resources: Appropriation RELATING TO TRAILS. Appropriates montes; for the establishment of a permanent full-time equivalent land and access specialist position and a permanent full-time equivalent land access specialist position and a permanent full-time equivalent distribution position within the Na Ala Hele program for the protection and expension of public trail access statewide. Takes effect 7/17/2605 (2011)		(s) 2/4/2022 - Report adopted; Passed Second Reading, as amended (SD 1) and referred to WAM.	INOUYE, CHANG, KETTH-AGARAN, LEE, MESALUCHA, RIVIERE, SAN BUENAVENTURA, Gabbard, Ihara, Kidani	WTL, WAM	HB1656
7	SB2067 SD1 Burial Sites: Coastal Erosion: State Historic Preservation Division: Office of Hawaiian Affairs; Appropriation REALTHING TO BURIAL SITES. ERATHING TO BURIAL SITES. Establishes in rife-of-inform program between the State Historic Preservation Division, Land Division, county burial councils, Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands, and the Office of Hensiain Milars that addresses the location, movement, and restandors of Hensiain Milars that addresses the location, movement, and restandors of Hensiain Milars (Line State S		(s) 2/3/2022 - Report adopted; Passed Second Reading, as amended (SD 1) and referred to WAM.	INOUYE, MISALUCHA, Kemuha, Kelth- Agaran	HWN/WTL, WAM	