

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

Public Access Room Your Office



4th Floor, Room 401

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



at the State Capitol

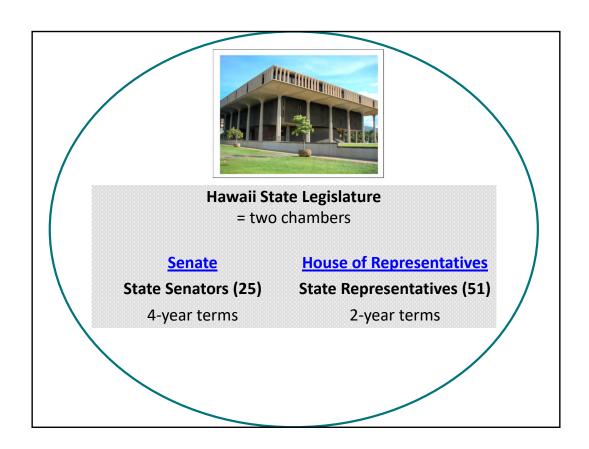


Our physical office – the public's office – is in Room 401 of the State Capitol building (at 415 South Beretania Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813) at the corner of Beretania and Punchbowl streets.

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)



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.

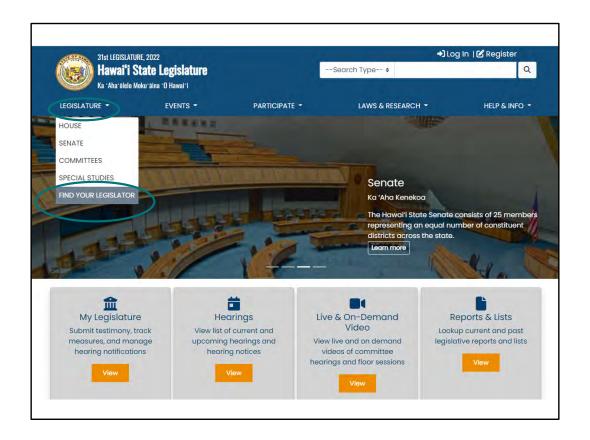
Roughly speaking, a senator's district is roughly twice as large as a representative's district.

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

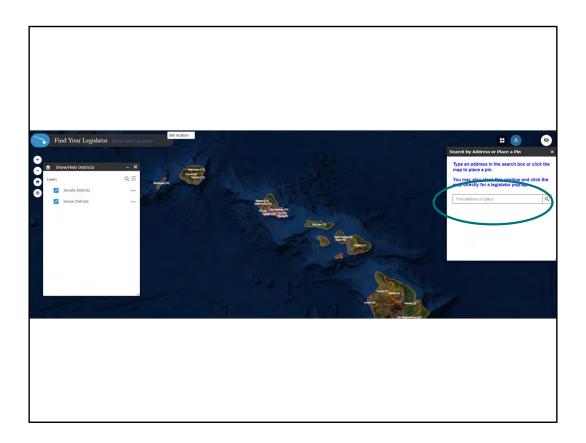
In this presentation, we'll be focusing on how the chambers work to make the laws that govern the state, and both chambers operate in roughly the same way. But be aware that they actually each have special powers and responsibilities (for example, the Senate has the 'advise and consent' power over Governor's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



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



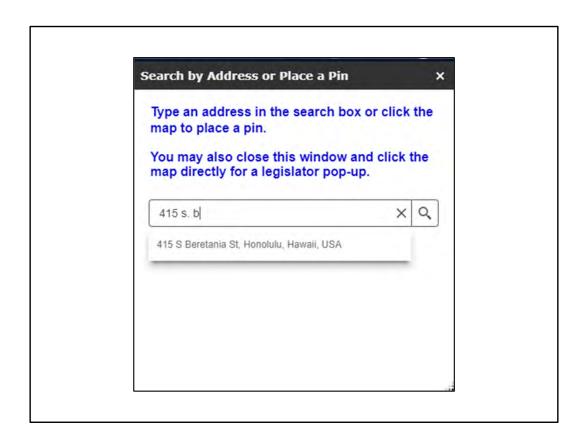
From the capitol homepage, click on the "Legislature" tab. Then select "Find your legislator" from the drop-down menu.



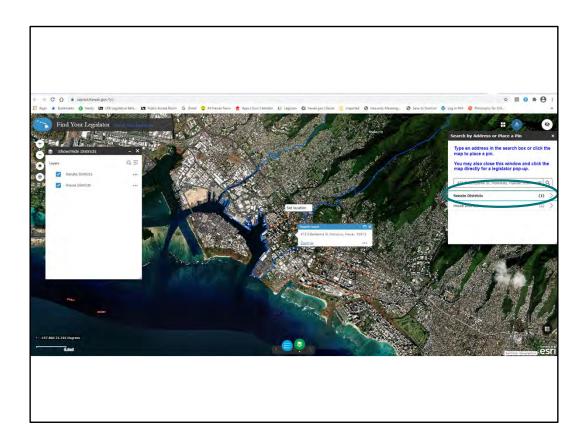
You'll come to this screen where you can type in your address or navigate on the map to a particular location



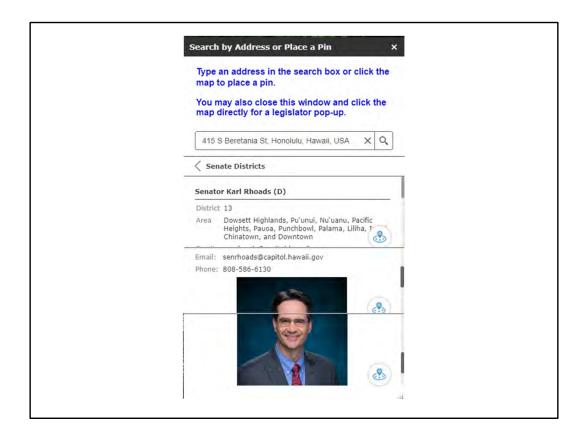
Let's put in an address



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



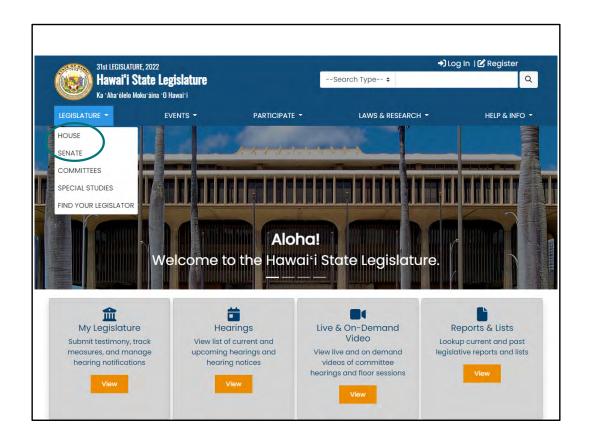
As soon as we put in the address, the map locates the address and shows us the boundaries of the House and Senate districts it falls in. To see who our elected officials are, just click on "Senate Districts" or "House Districts" in the box on the right. We'll choose to find our senator...



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.



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.

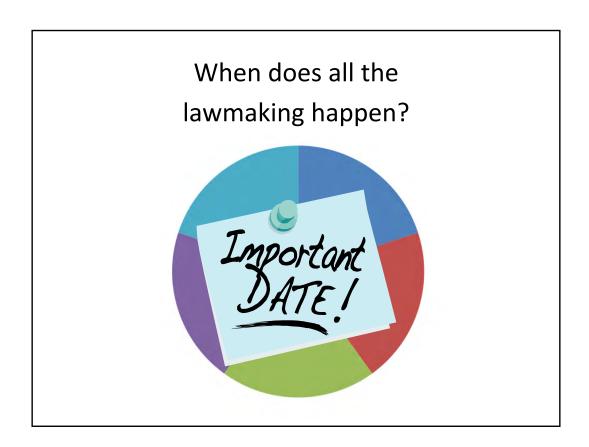
We vote the senators and representatives into office – senators serve 4-year terms, representatives are elected to 2-year terms. We also vote on proposed changes to the Constitution.

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!

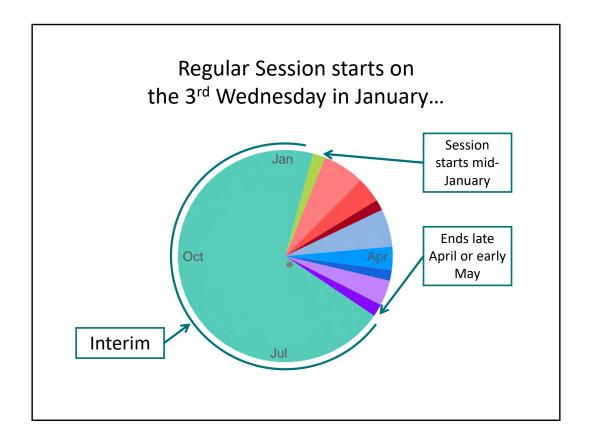
You can also communicate with the people that are in office, letting them know your priorities, views, and concerns. In PAR, we concentrate on helping you with that, as well as offering testimony and reminding you to join with others to amplify your voice. We'll get into all this as we move forward.



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!

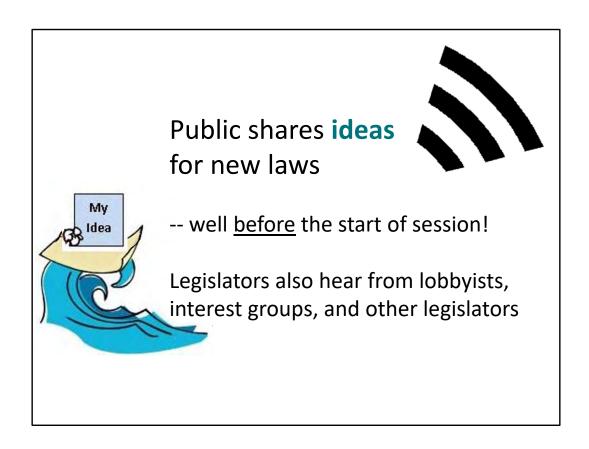
Each of the wedges in this illustration signifies a major deadline – and is intended to show you just how fast things move during session.



The legislative calendar 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.

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.

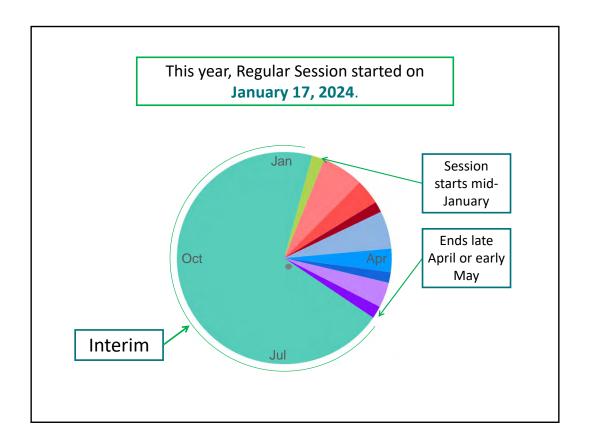
If you've done your research as to <u>why</u> this bill is a good idea, you'll be much more likely to get a legislator's agreement to introduce your bill. The PAR staff can help point you in the right direction in finding someone to approach.

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 was January 17, 2024.

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

- Pass three "readings" on floor of each chamber and
- Pass through all committees it's referred to and

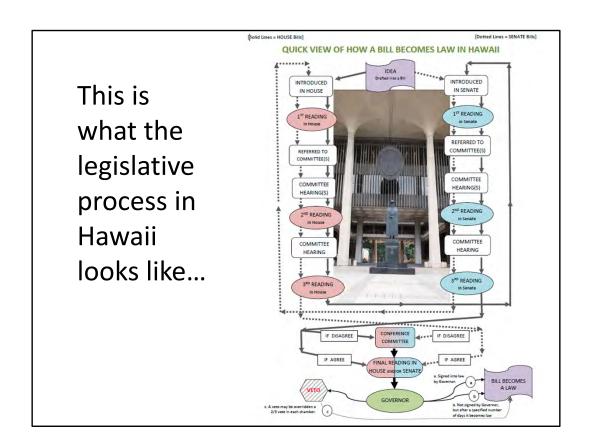


- Agree on exact wording and
- Be signed or allowed to come into law by Governor, or Legislature overrides veto

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

- •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.
- •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.
- 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).

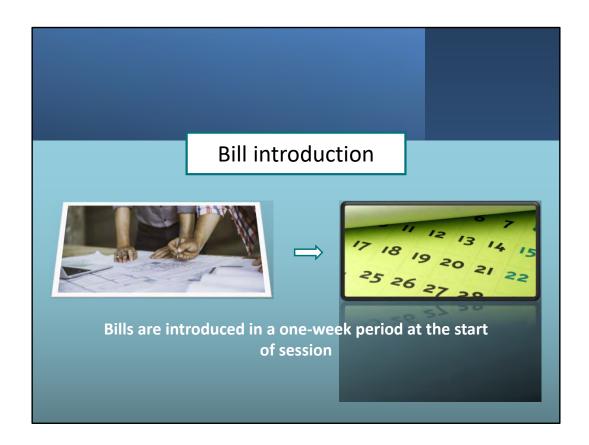
It's a high bar for a bill to become a law!



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.)

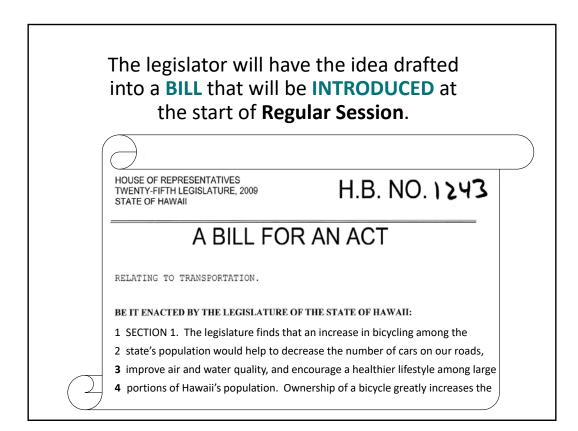
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And it must do all of that by certain deadlines! Which is why that session calendar is so important. Over 90% of bills die – they don't pass one of the deadlines... They're called "dead"-lines because they're designed to "kill" bills and narrow down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

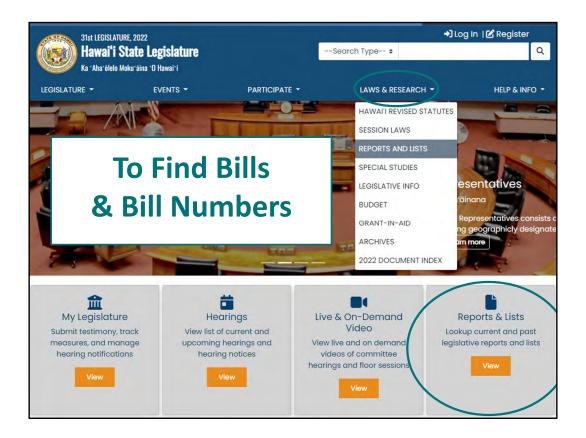


When a legislator agrees to introduce a bill, he or she will then work with one of the five bill-drafting agencies in the Capitol to have the bill written up.

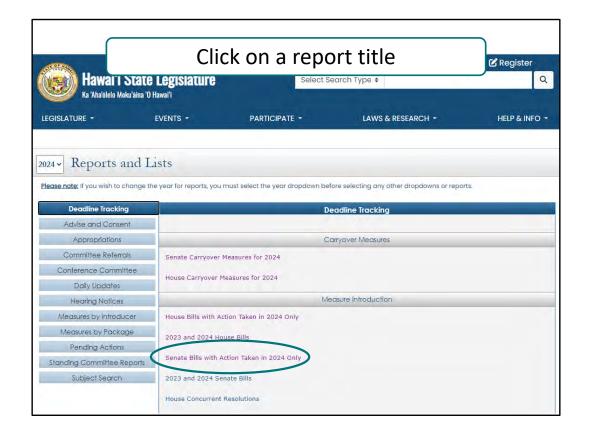
When the bill is submitted by your representative or senator, it is promptly given a number, which will be the tool you use to keep track of it. The prefix "HB" begins a House bill number; "SB" begins a Senate bill number. If your bill is changed by various committees along the way, different draft numbers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



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.



Here's what a report on House Bills Introduced looks like. You can scan the bills' descriptions. You can click in and out of the bill's status page by clicking on the bill number. The .pdf symbol on the left brings up the most current version of the measure.

THE SENATE
THIRTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE, 2024
STATE OF HAWAII

JAN 17 2024

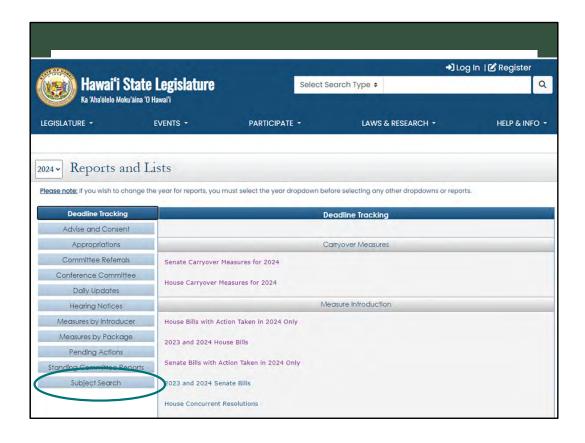
S.B. NO. 2001

A BILL FOR AN ACT

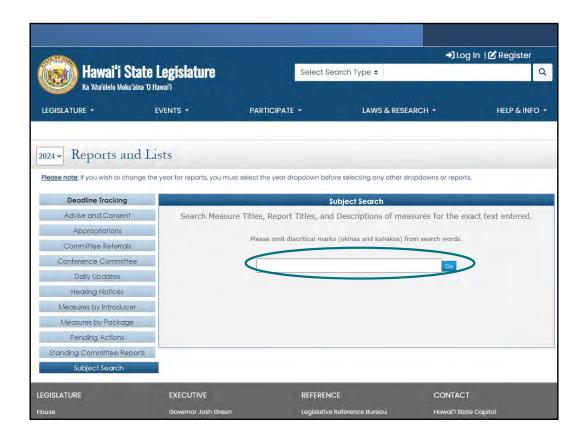
RELATING TO HEALTH EDUCATION.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

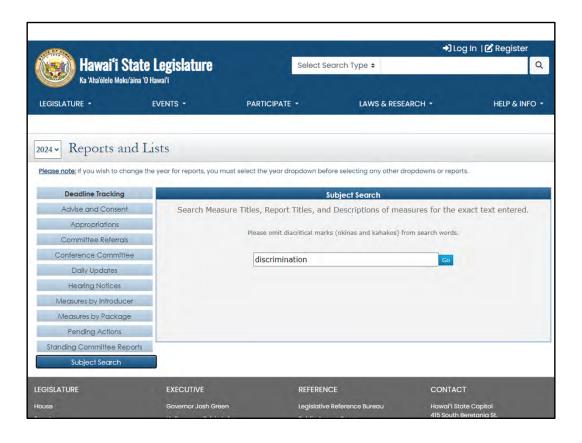
- SECTION 1. The legislature finds that according to a 2021
- 2 United States Surgeon General's Advisory on protecting youth
- 3 mental health, the growing use of digital social media;
- 4 increased academic pressure; limited access to mental health
- 5 care; health risk behaviors such as drug and alcohol use; and
- 6 broader stressors such as finances, income inequality, and
- 7 racism; all contribute to the upward trend in mental health
- $oldsymbol{8}$ challenges facing young people. Additionally, a 2021 Centers
- ${f 9}$ for Disease Control and Prevention analysis states that nearly

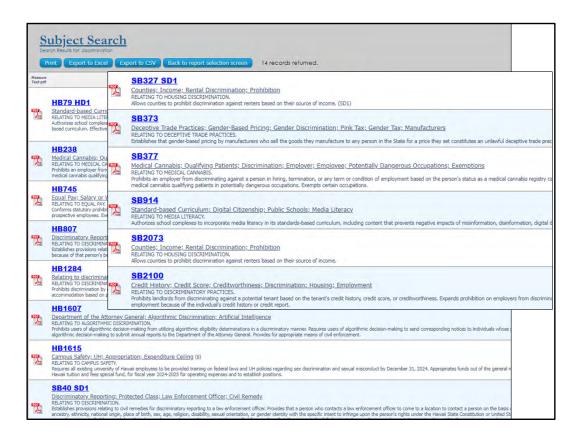


After you click on "Reports and Lists" you can use the "Subject Search" bar...

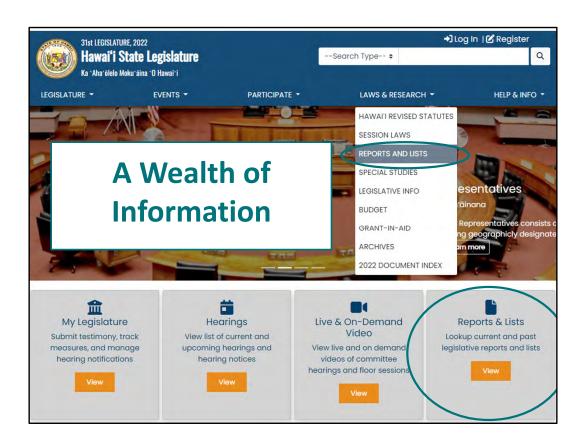


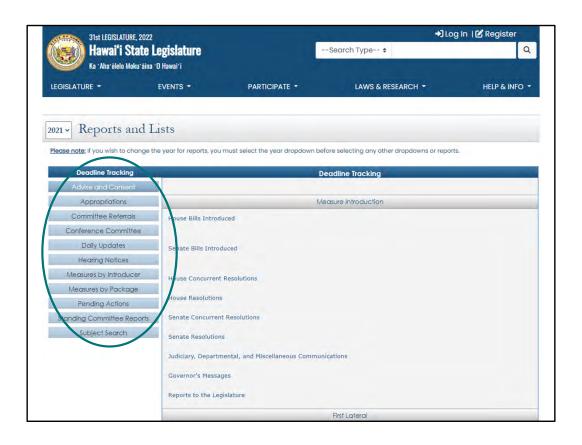
Which brings up a search box for finding a word or phrase that appears in a bill's title, description, or key words





Here are the results from searching the word "discrimination" – 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.





Deadline Tracking
Advise and Consent
Appropriations
Committee Referrals
Conference Committee
Daily Updates
Hearing Notices
Measures by Introducer
Measures by Package
Pending Actions
Standing Committee Reports
Subject Search

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

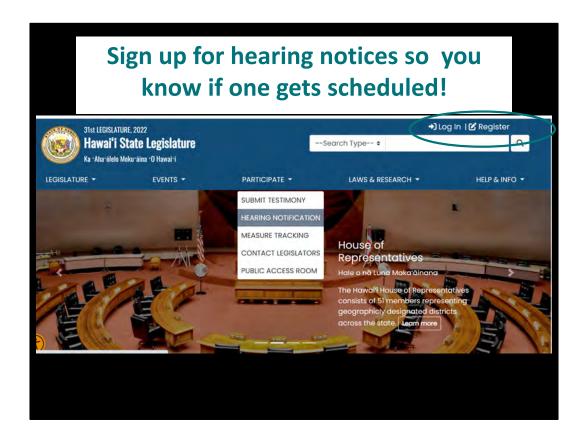
Once you've found the bills you're interested in...

Make a Note of the Bill Numbers that Interest You

Add them to 2 lists on the website:

- Hearing Notification (so you'll be emailed a hearing notice if one gets scheduled)
- Measure Tracking (so you can have one place to go to see the status of all of your bills – and can share good looking reports!)

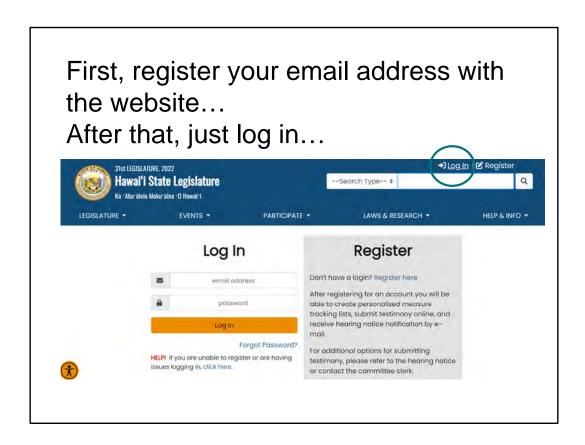
* Instructions on how to set up a tracking list at end of presentation if time permits...



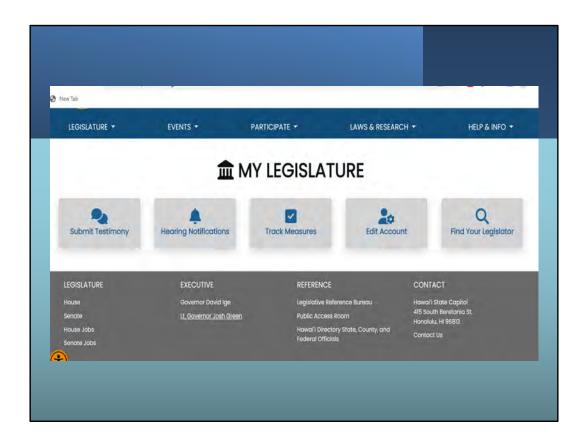
One of the first things to do when you find a bill that interests you is to sign up for hearing notices. Go to the legislature's website (capitol.hawaii.gov) and "Sign In" – we'll enter our email address and the password we created. We'll then be presented with shortcuts to our interactive features. 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:

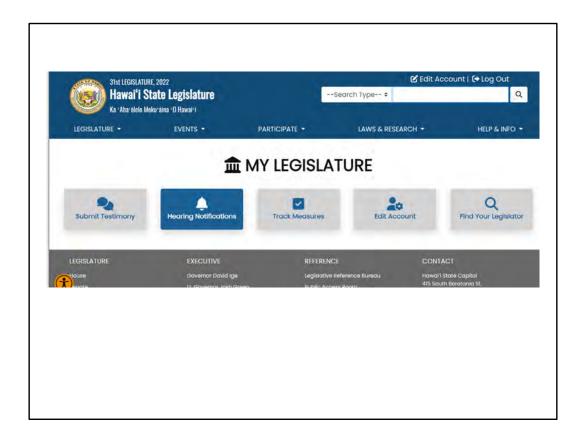
If this is your **first time** using the interactive features of the website, you'll have to Register. Click on "**Register**" and enter your name, email address, and the password you'd like to use for the website. After you've agreed to the terms and conditions, you will be directed to go to your email 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.



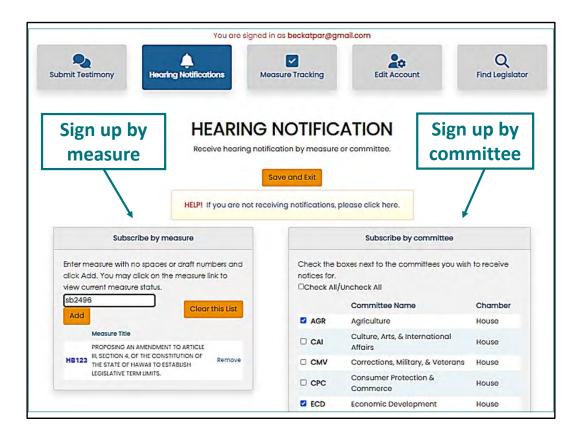
Go to the legislature's website (capitol.hawaii.gov). To use the "Submit Testimony" feature, first we "Log In" to the website – we'll enter our email address and the password we created.



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.

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.

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.

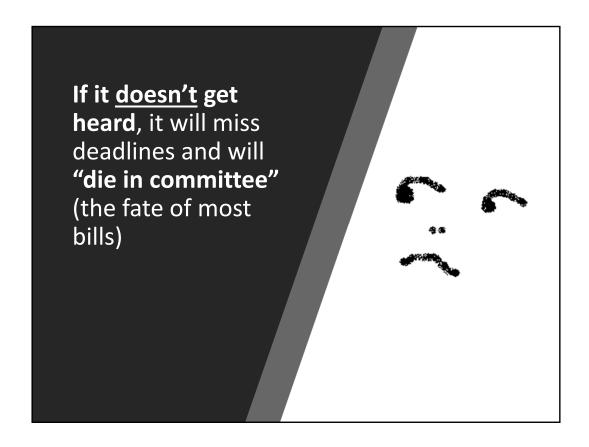
Are there other people we can get to join our call for a hearing? If so, you'll want them to help you move the bill forward –

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!

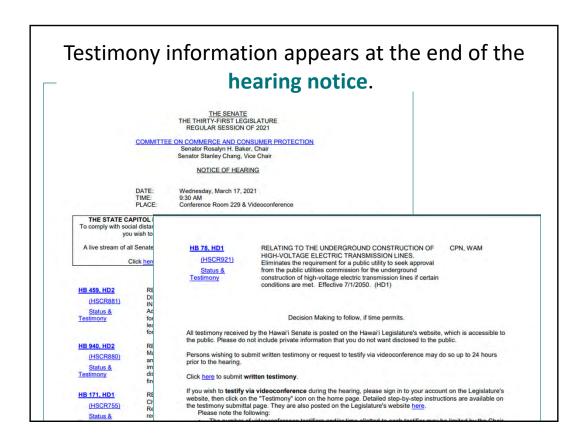
Who testifies?

Executive Departments, Interest Groups, Lobbyists, Public

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

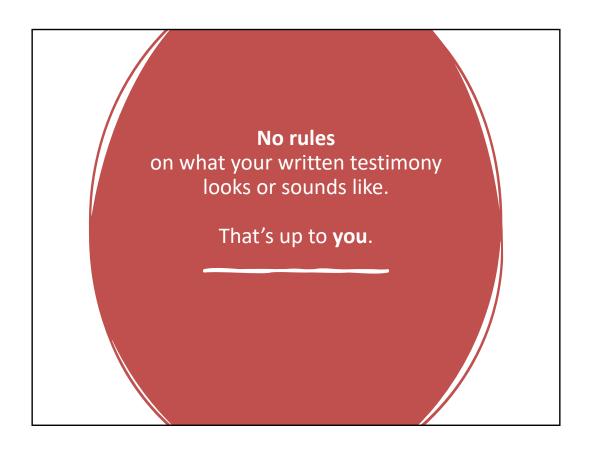
Your testimony at those committee meetings can be very helpful to the committee members. Don't make them have to come to decisions on legislation all on their own! Members of the public can offer a tremendous amount of experience, expertise, and variety of viewpoints that help to make better laws for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



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?

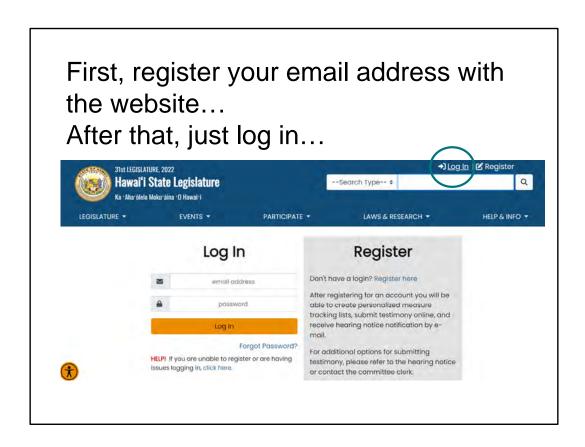


Include the essentials: the bill number, your name, whether you are for or against the measure, and where you're coming from. (Are you an expert? Great. But that's not necessary. Maybe you have an experience you'd like to share. Or maybe you're motivated by your moral or religious beliefs. Let them know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

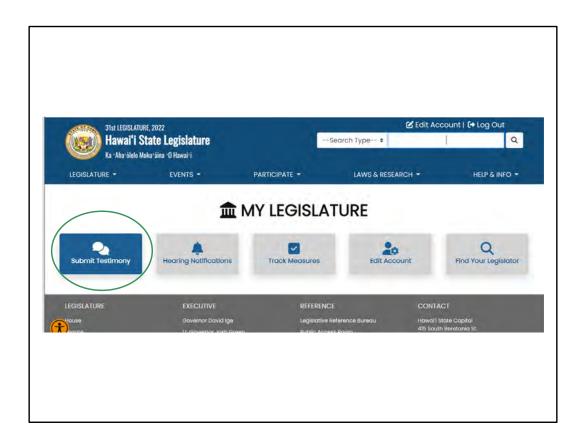
Remember...

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

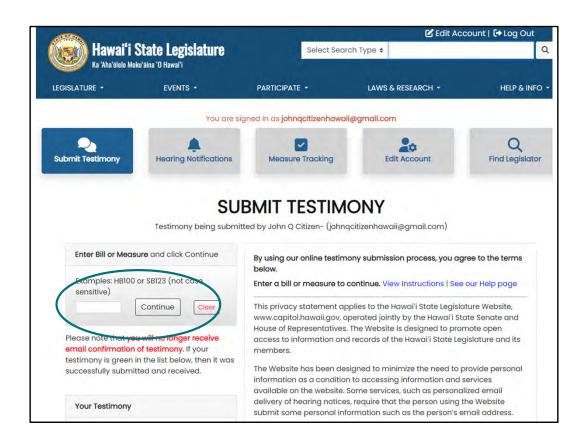
So, remember... You don't have to be an expert. Stories are great. Use your own words. Keep it short. Type up your testimony and save it as a file on your computer. Now you're ready to submit it! (Don't have time for that? No worries – there's a place on the webform in which you can type your testimony.



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. Review the terms listed on the right. All testimony is public and will be posted to the website. Click on "Continue".

SUB Testimony being submitted	MIT TE			ail.com)
Enter Bill or Measure and click Continue	Bill	Committee	Room	Date/Time
Examples: HB100 or SB123 (not case sensitive) sb16 Continue Clear Please note that you will no longer receive email confirmation of testimony. If your testimony is green in the list below, then it was successfully submitted and received.	SB 16 RELATING TO HAWAIIAN AS AN OFFICIAL LANGUAGE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII. Testifier's Fit (First and L	ull Name	CR 224 & Videoconference	Jan 26, 20231:00 View PM Notice
Please Submit testimony, Save Progress, or click Clear above to show Your Testimony list.	*If planning on testifying via Zoom, this name must match your Zoom name exactly.			
	Your position	ort		
	○ C Comr	ments Only		

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

Proceed to **fill out the form** that appears.

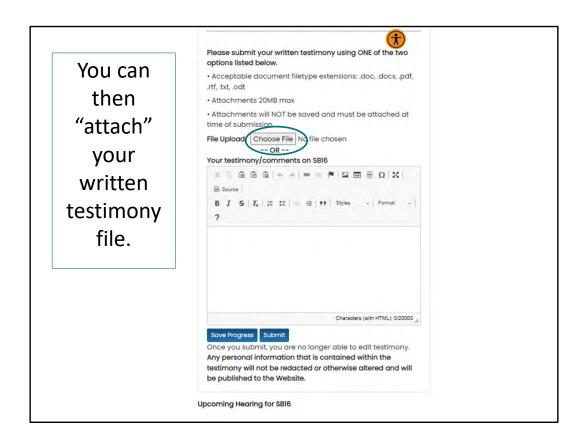
If you are requesting the opportunity to testify remotely, make sure that the "Testifier's Full Name" field at the top of the form has the name of the person who will be offering Zoom testimony – the Zoom identity must match this field.

You'll need to click on the little circle to indicate your position on the measure – do you support, oppose, or are you just offering comments (no position on the bill, but offering information or perspective).

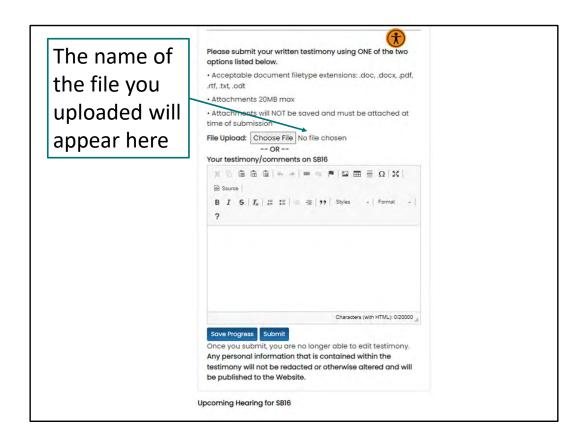
© & Comments Only
Testifying:
As an individual citizen
On behalf of an organization (name of government
agency, organization, or business you are representing)
Public Access Room
How will you be testifying? more info
Zoom option disables 24 hrs before hearing
O In person & submitting written testimony
Remotely via Zoom & submitting written testimony
Written testimony only
Please submit your written testimony using ONE of the two options listed below.
Acceptable document filetype extensions: .doc, .docx, .pdf, .rtf, .txt, .odt
Attachments 20MB max
Attachments will NOT be saved and must be attached at time of submission
File Upload: Choose File No file chosen
Your testimony/comments on SB16
※ ⑤ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑤ ← → ∞ □ □ ■ ○ □ ※ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○
B I S I _X 語 語 報 99 Styles - Format -
?

Then, indicate 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.

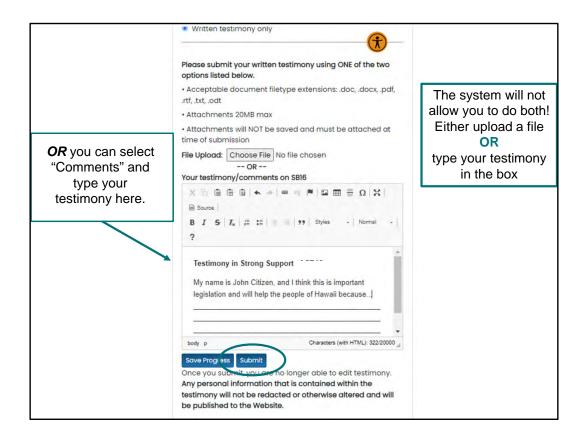
Now you're ready to add your written testimony.



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.



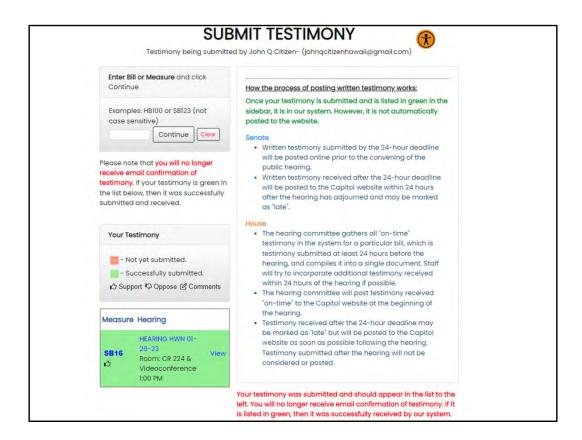
Another option: You may type your testimony directly into the "Comments" box.

So, one way or the other, once you've either attached or typed your testimony, you're ready to submit your testimony.

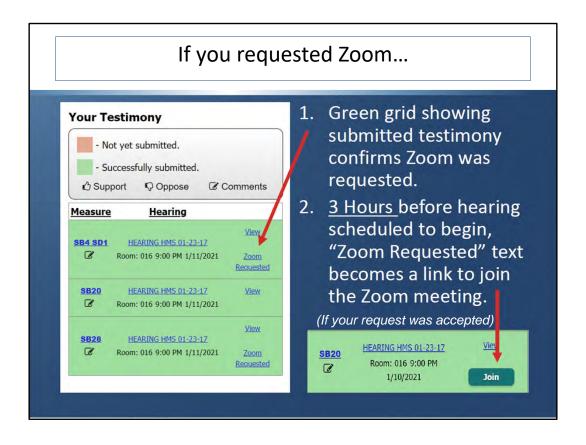
But first, review your information. Once you submit your testimony, you won't be able to change it, so double check that you've uploaded the right file, have correctly identified your position, how you'll be testifying, etc.

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

When you're ready, click "Submit."



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...

Join

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





- 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.

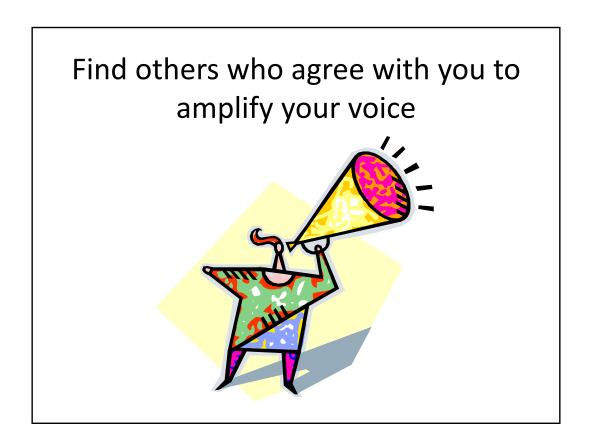
Clearly state your position – in favor? Opposed? Alternatives?

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



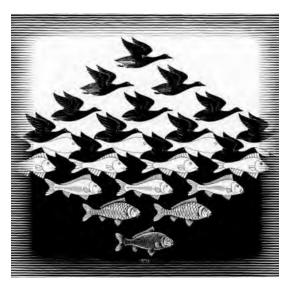
- 1) The committee may vote to pass the bill just as it is, without any changes.
- 2) The committee may vote to pass the bill "as amended," with changes.
- 3) The committee may choose <u>not</u> to vote instead, the chair announces that they will "defer" or "hold" the bill. If they haven't set a date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

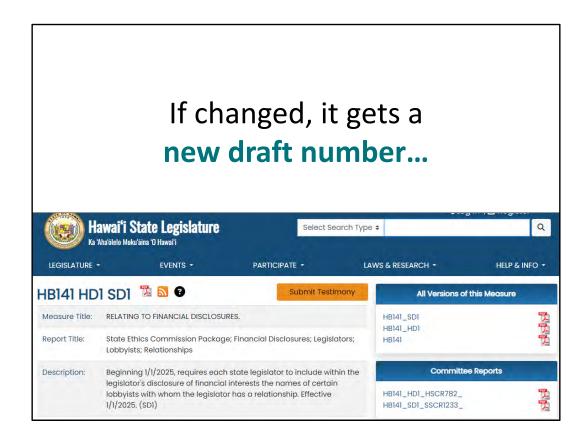
Appropriate/fund: \$_____

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.



The amended bill will be given a new draft number.

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.



On the bill status page, you'll find a wealth of information — including the committee reports, testimony, and hearing notices. You can click on the YouTube symbol to view the hearing in real time or after the fact. The most recent version of the bill is always available by clicking on the bill number at the top of the page or the .pdf symbol next to it. The page hasn't changed much in the recent re-design except that 1) if enacted, there will be a link to the governor's message and the enacted legislation underneath the list of introducers, and 2) status updates under "Status Text" will appear in reverse chronological order, with the most recent action at the top (note: if you'd like it to appear chronologically instead, just click on "Sort by Date" to reverse it).

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.

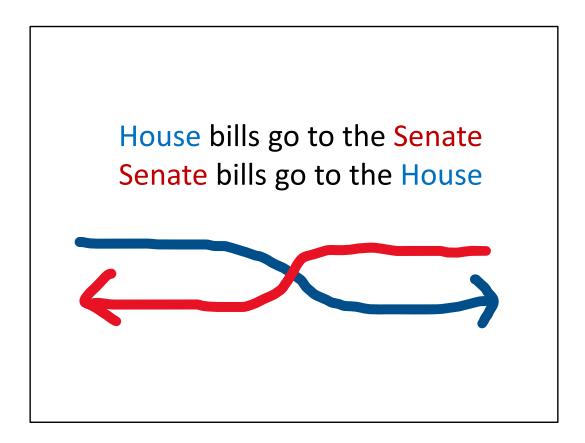
YOUR VOICE



On Occasion, Advocate to Entire Chamber

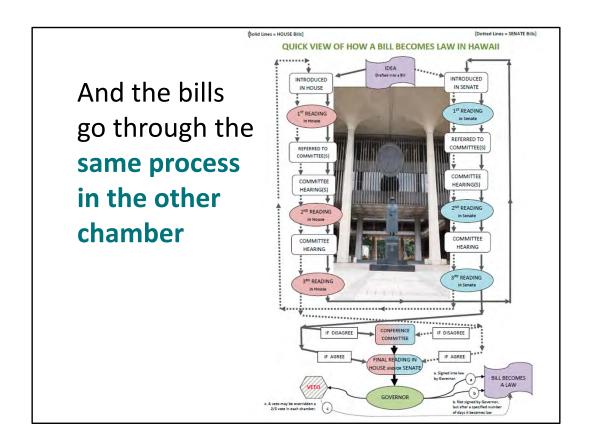
- Ask for their vote
- Get others to join you

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 (a.k.a. adjournment sine die)

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.



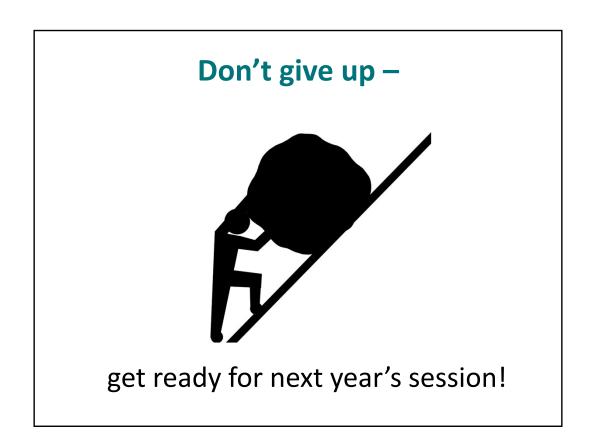
Did your bill pass? Did you get what you wanted out of the committee hearings you submitted testimony for? Were the changes made to the bill acceptable compromises that still move your issue forward?

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.

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...

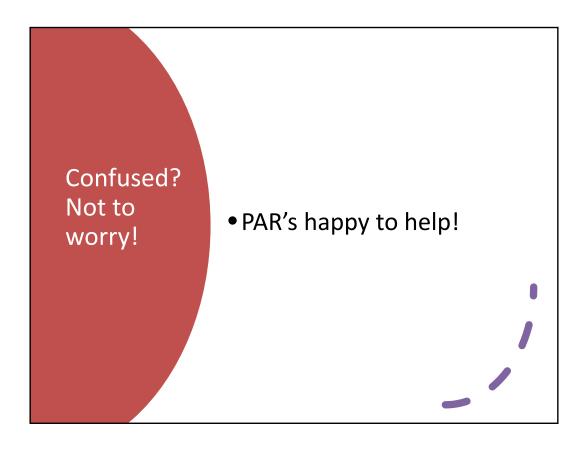
We didn't want to confuse you at the outset, but if your bill dies in an odd-numbered year, the first year of the 2-year legislative cycle (a biennium), it's not really dead(!).

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."

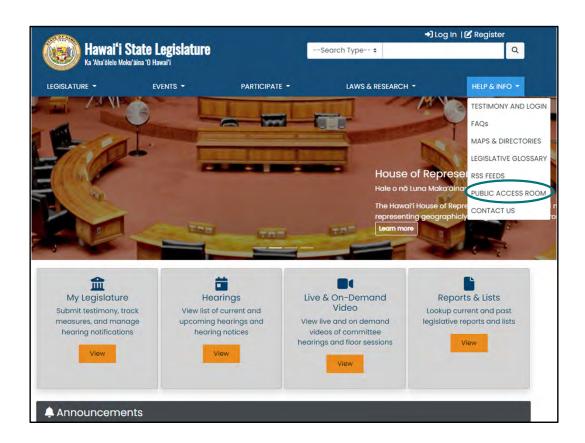
<u>BUT</u> at the end of the even-numbered year, the 2nd year of the biennium, if it hasn't passed into law, it is really truly finally absolutely totally DEAD.

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

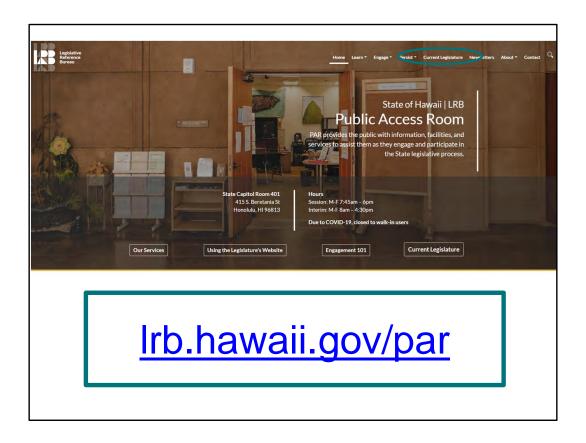
That's no reason to stop your campaign, though. Remember, more than just a specific bill, you're advocating for an idea! You can make a list of what you'd like a bill to do, take it to a legislator, ask that person to introduce a bill for you the following year... and it starts all over again.



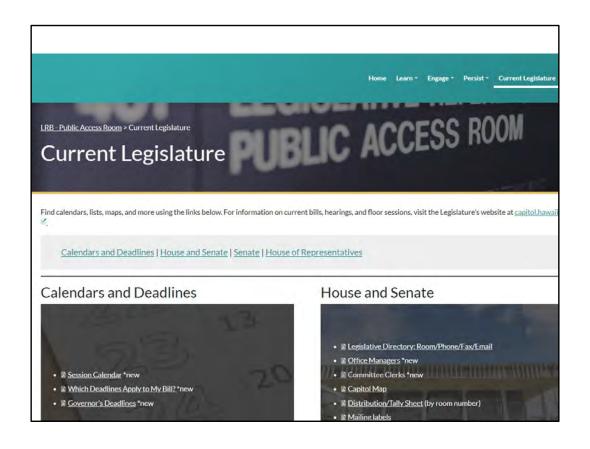
We know it all can seem a bit overwhelming and confusing. This is a lot of information! But the Public Access Room was established by the legislature as a resource to help to answer any of your questions and help you understand and learn more about the process.

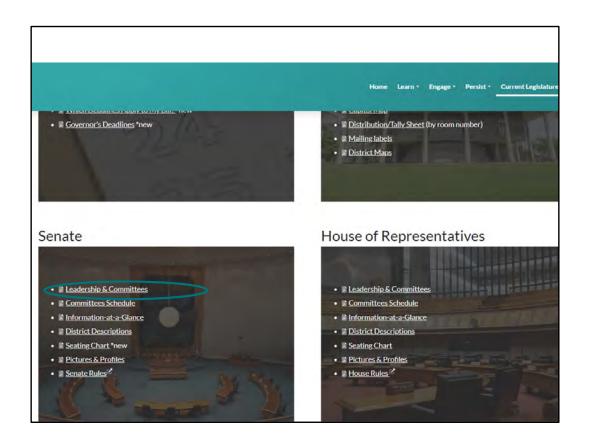


You'll find helpful information on PAR's website – you'll find a link to us under the "Help & Info" tab on the legislature's website.



The "Current Legislature" shortcut or tab gives you up-to-date lists of deadlines, committees, and legislators.



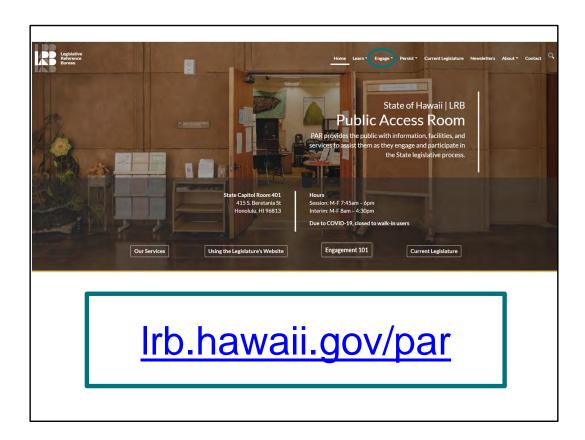


Thirty-Second Legislature, 2023–2024 SENATE: Leadership and Committee Assignments

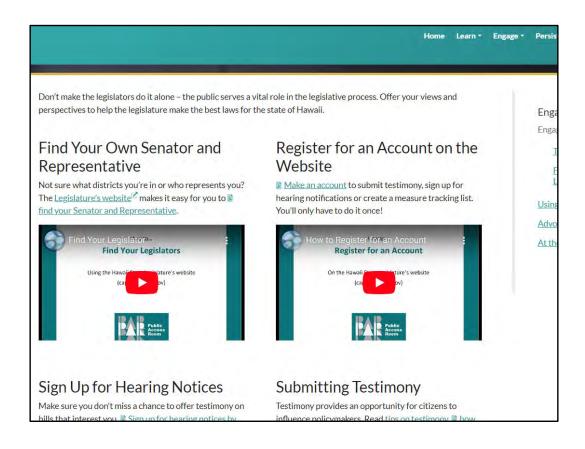
President: Ronald D. Kouchi Vice President: Michelle N. Kidani

Majority Leader: Dru Mamo Kanuha Majority Floor Leader: Glenn Wakai Assistant Majority Floor Leader: Lynn DeCoite Majority Policy Leader: Les Ihara, Jr. Majority Whip: Lorraine R. Inouye Assistant Majority Whips: Henry J.C. Aquino, Troy N. Hashimoto, Jarrett Keohokalole, Chris Lee, Herbert M. "Tim" Richards III

AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT (AEN) Mike Gabbard (Chair) Herbert M. "Tim" Richards III (Vice Chair) Lynn DeCoite Karl Rhoads Brenton Awa	COMMERCE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION (CPN) Jarrett Keohokalole (Chair) Carol Fukunaga (Vice Chair) Angus L.K. McKelvey Herbert M. "Tim" Richards III Brenton Awa	EDUCATION (EDU) Michelle N. Kidani (Chair) Donna Mercado Kim (Vice Chair) Troy N. Hashimoto Herbert M. "Tim" Richards III Kurt Fevella	ENERGY, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, AND TOURISM (EET) Lynn DeCoite (Chair) Glenn Wakai (Vice Chair) Carol Fukunaga Donna Mercado Kim Kurt Fevella
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (GVO) Angus L.K. McKelvey (Chair) Mike Gabbard (Vice Chair) Joy A. San Buenaventura Glenn Wakai Brenton Awa	HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS (HWN) Maile S.L. Shimabukuro (Chair) Kurt Fevella (Vice Chair) Les Ihara, Jr. Jarrett Keohokalole Herbert M. "Tim" Richards III	HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (HHS) Joy A. San Buenaventura (Chair) Henry J.C. Aquino (Vice Chair) Jarrett Keohokalole Maile S.L. Shimabukuro Brenton Awa	HIGHER EDUCATION (HRE) Donna Mercado Kim (Chair) Michelle N. Kidani (Vice Chair) Carol Fukunaga Troy N. Hashimoto Kurt Fevella
HOUSING (HOU) Stanley Chang (Chair) Troy N. Hashimoto (Vice Chair) Henry J.C. Aquino	JUDICIARY (JDC) Karl Rhoads (Chair) Mike Gabbard (Vice Chair) Brandon J.C. Elefante Joy A. San Buenaventura	LABOR AND TECHNOLOGY (LBT) Henry J.C. Aquino (Chair) Sharon Y. Moriwaki (Vice Chair)	PUBLIC SAFETY, INTERGOVERNMENTAL, AND MILITARY AFFAIRS (PSM) Glenn Wakai (Chair)



Our website has a lot of helpful information! Check out the "Engagement 101" shortcut, or find it under the "Engage" tab.

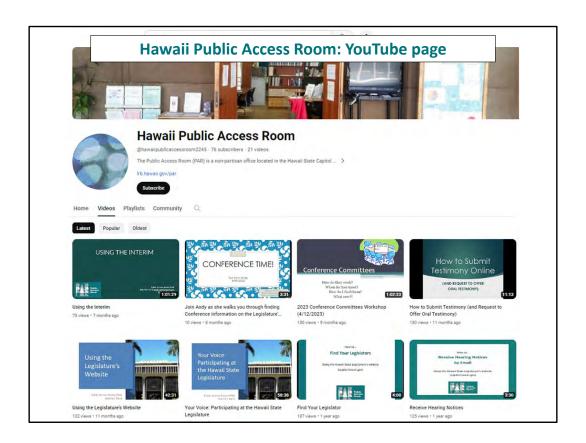




There's a wealth of information – check out "Learn," "Engage," and "Persist."



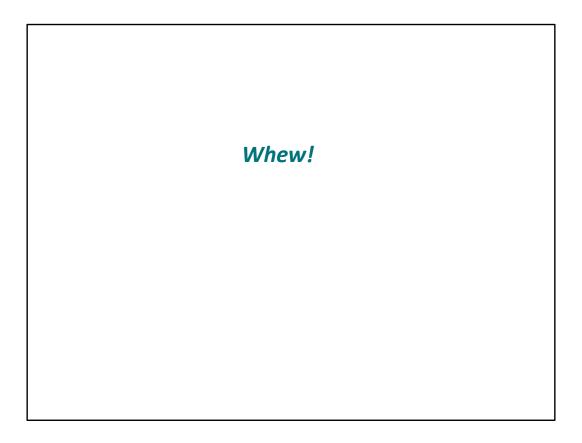
And there are links to our social media at the bottom of the page.



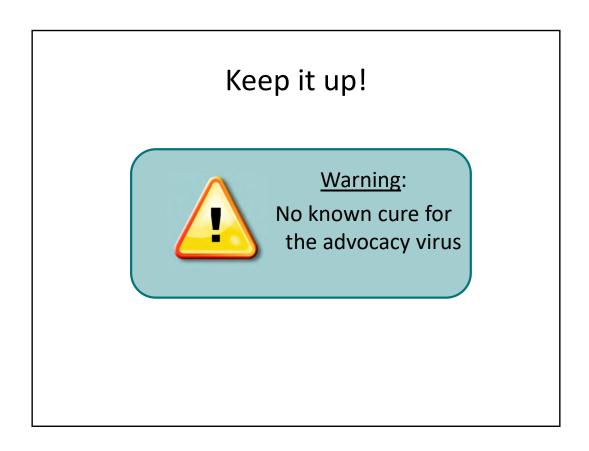
Our YouTube page will walk you through everything from how to use the interactive features, to how to read a bill, to this workshop itself.



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

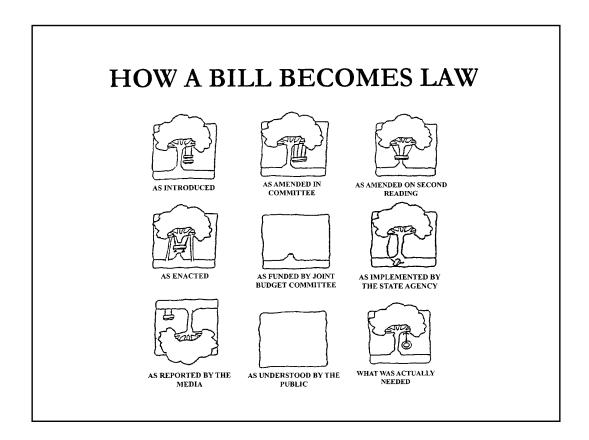


Treatment is available – Participate in your democracy. You're always welcome in the Public Access Room!

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

https://lrb.hawaii.gov/par

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

Public Access Room (PAR)

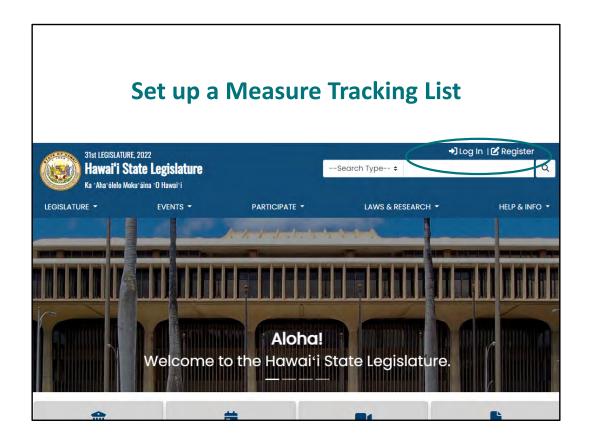
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room 401

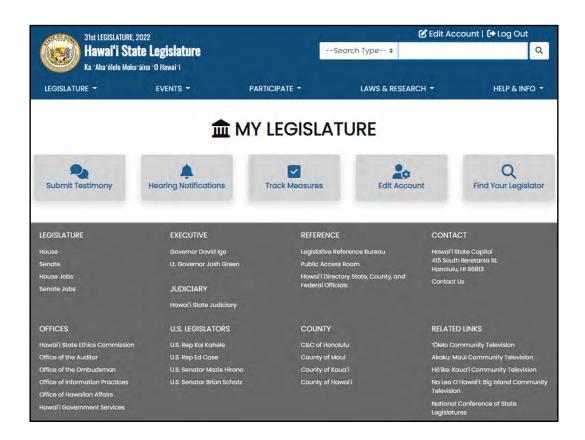
par@capitol.hawaii.gov

YouTube: Hawaii Public Access Room

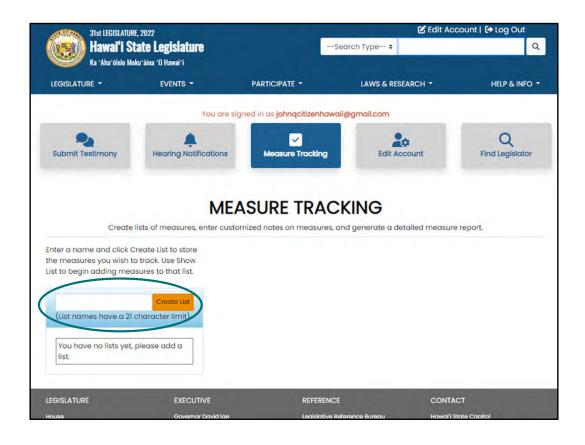
Facebook: @PublicAccessRoom
Website https://lrb.hawaii.gov/par



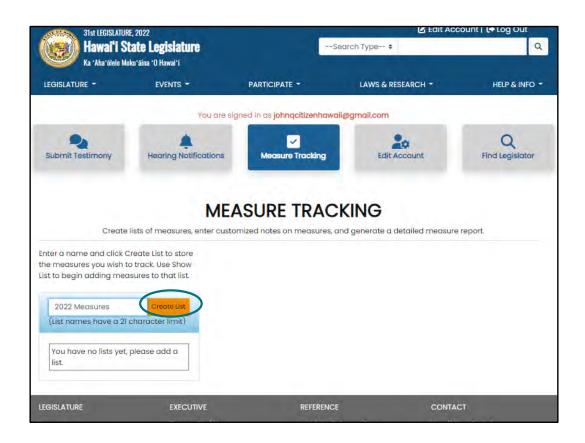
To set up a measure tracking list, you'll have to log in



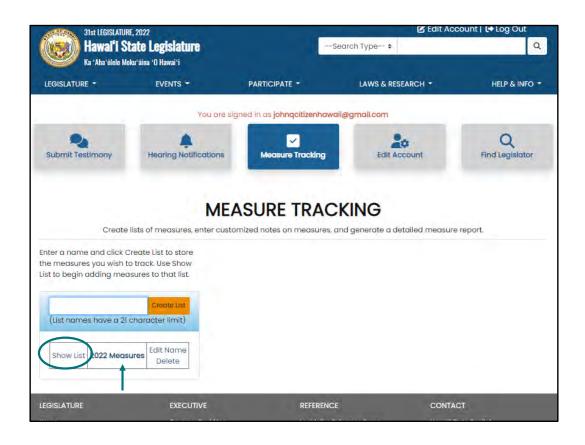
Once you sign in, you can use the interactive features.



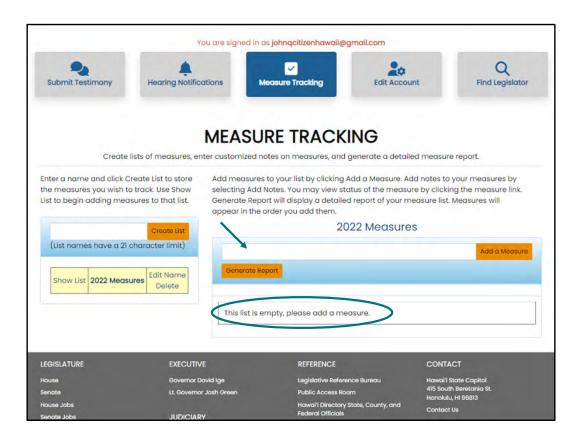
The first thing you need to do is name a list – you can name it whatever you like.



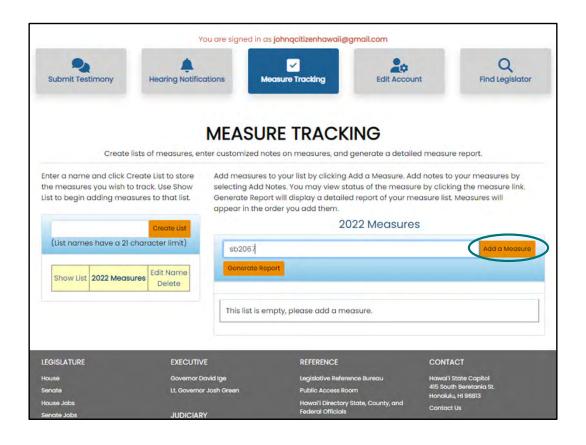
Then click on "Create List"



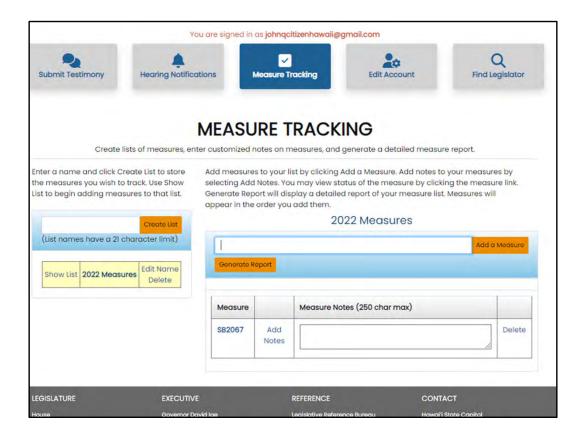
The list name appears below. Then click on "Show List"



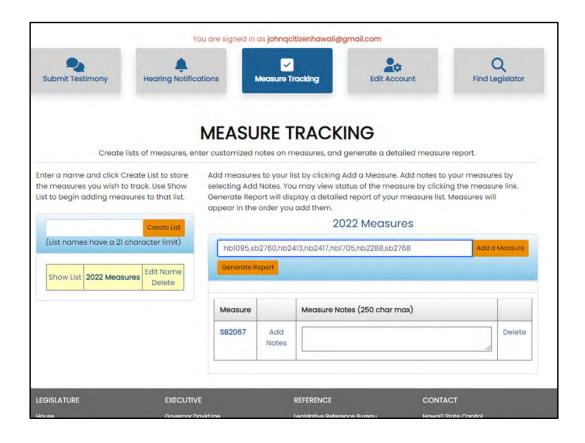
Your list name appears on the right side with a box for adding measures.



Put in a bill number and click "Add a Measure"



The bill appears below the box.



If you want to add more than one bill at a time, list them with commas separating them.

	MEASU	IRE T	RACKING			
Create lists of measures, en	ter customized r	notes on n	neasures, and generate a detailed measure re	eport.		
Enter a name and click Create List to store the measures you wish to track. Use Show List to begin adding measures to that list.	selecting Add Notes. You may view status of the measure by clicking the measure li Generate Report will display a detailed report of your measure list. Measures will appear in the order you add them.					
Create List			2022 Measures			
(List names have a 21 character limit)	T			Add a	Measure	
Show List 2022 Measures Edit Name Delete	Generate R	eport				
	Measure		Measure Notes (250 char max)			
	SB2067	Add Notes		//	Delete	
	нв1095	Add Notes			Delete	
	SB2760	Add Notes		li li	Delete	
	HB2413	Add Notes			Delete	
	HB2417	Add			Delete	

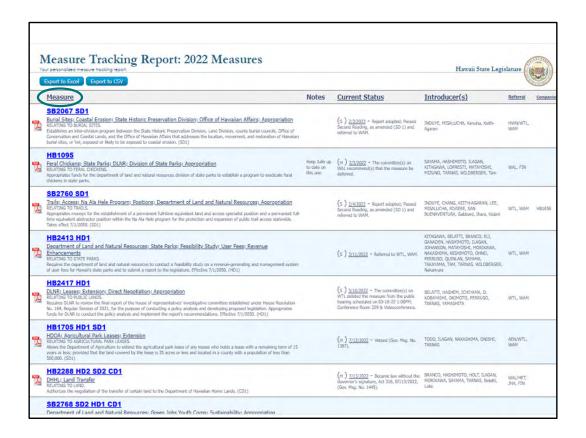
They'll be added in one batch. You can also "Add Notes" that will appear as a column on your report.

	MEASL	JRE T	RACKING				
Create lists of measures, er	nter customized	notes on m	neasures, and generate a detailed measure r	report.			
Enter a name and click Create List to store the measures you wish to track. Use Show List to begin adding measures to that list. Create List	Add measures to your list by clicking Add a Measure. Add notes to your measures by selecting Add Notes. You may view status of the measure by clicking the measure link. Generate Report will display a detailed report of your measure list. Measures will appear in the order you add them. 2022 Measures						
(List names have a 21 character limit) Show List 2022 Measures Edit Name Delete	Generate R	eport .		Add a Measure			
	Measure		Measure Notes (250 char max)				
	SB2067	Add Notes		Delete			
	нв1095	Cancel	Keep Julie up to date on this one	Delete			
	SB2760	Add Notes		Delete			
	HB2413	Add Notes		Delete			
	HB2417	Add		Delete			

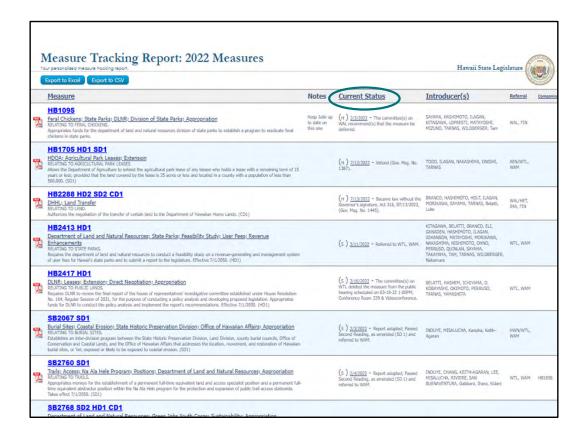
Just type in your note and click "Save"

	MEASU	IRE T	RACKING				
Create lists of measures, en	ter customized r	notes on m	neasures, and generate a detailed measure report	t.			
Enter a name and click Create List to store the measures you wish to track. Use Show List to begin adding measures to that list.	Add measures to your list by clicking Add a Measure. Add notes to your measures by selecting Add Notes. You may view status of the measure by clicking the measure link. Generate Report will display a detailed report of your measure list. Measures will appear in the order you add them.						
Create List	2022 Measures						
(List names have a 21 character limit)				Add a Measure			
Show List 2022 Measures Edit Name Delete	Generate R	eport	Measure Notes (250 char max)				
	SB2067	Add		Delete			
		Notes					
	нв1095	Add Notes	Keep Julie up to date on this one	Delete			
	SB2760	Add Notes		Delete			
	HB2413	Add Notes		Delete			
	HB2417	Add		Delete			

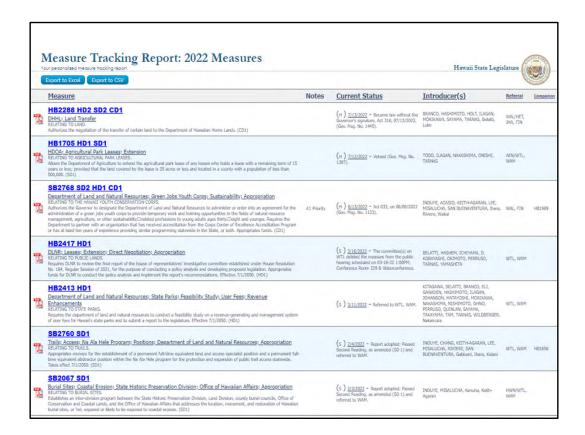
When you're done adding measures, click on "Generate Report"



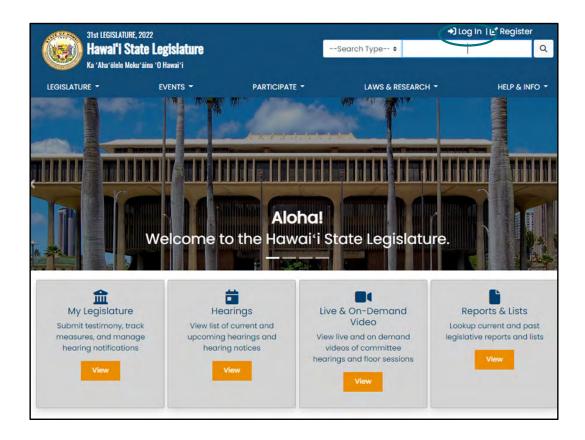
Your report will list the measures in the order you entered them. To sort the list alphanumerically, click on the "Measure" column header



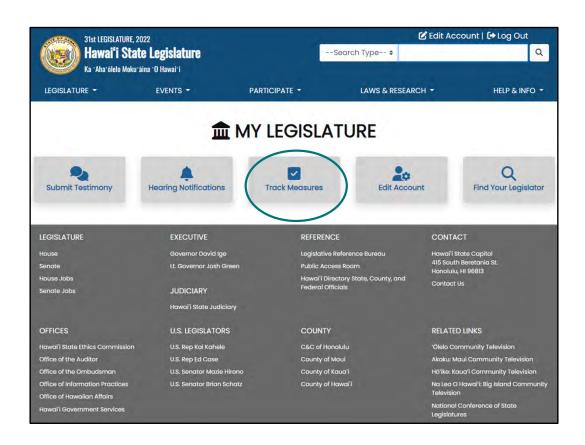
And the list is ordered by bill number. If you want to sort your list so that whatever's had action most recently comes to the top of the report, double-click on the "Current Status" heading



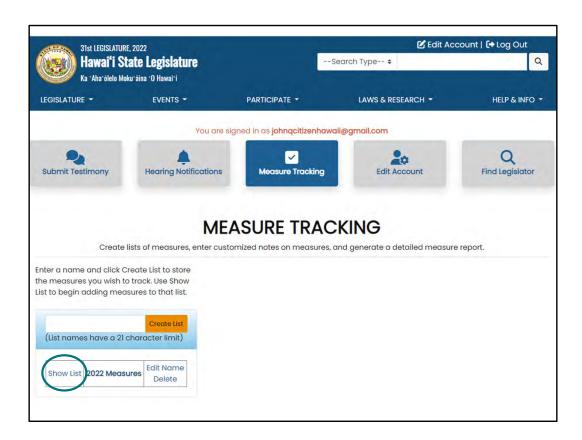
You can then review the status of the most recently active bills at a glance.



To check on your list, you'll just come to the website and Log In



Select "Measure Tracking"



Then "Show List"

	Create lists	of measures, er	nter customized r	notes on m	easures, and generate a detailed measure repo	ort.
he measure	e and click Creat s you wish to tra adding measure	e List to store ck. Use Show s to that list.	Add measure selecting Add	s to your li Notes. You ort will dis	st by clicking Add a Measure. Add notes to your u may view status of the measure by clicking th play a detailed report of your measure list. Meas	measures by e measure link.
		Create List			2022 Medsures	
(List name	es have a 21 char	acter limit)				Add a Measure
		Edit Name	Generate R	eport		
Show List	2022 Measures	Delete				
			Measure		Measure Notes (250 char max)	
			SB2067	Add Notes		Delete
			НВ1095	Add Notes	Keep Julie up to date on this one	Delete
			SB2760	Add Notes		Delete
			HB2413	Add Notes		Delete
			HB2417	Add Notes		Delete
					Part	

And "Generate Report"

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	Compan
7	SB2067 SD1 Burial Sites: Coastal Erosion; State Historic Preservation Division; Office of Hawaiian Affairs; Appropriation REALTHMS TO BARIA STEE. REALTHMS TO BARIA STEE. Statistics and West-Working program between the State Historic Preservation Division, Land Division, county burial councils, Office of Conservation and Coastal Lanks, and the Office of Hermitian History that debeaus the bouton, movement, and restoration of Hamaiian burial stee, and reported to ladely the expressed to coastal residue, Steep 2018.		(\$) 2/3/2022 - Report adopted; Passed Second Reading, as amended (\$0.1) and referred to WAM.	INOUYE, MISALUCHA, Kanuha, Kelti- Agaran	HWN/WTL, WAM	
Ž.	HB1095 Feral Chickens: State Parks: DLNR: Division of State Parks: Appropriation REATING TO FEAL CHICKES. Appropriate Tunks for the department of land and natural resources division of state parks to establish a program to enablicate final 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	SB2760 SD1 Trails: Access: Na Ala Hele Program: Positions: Department of Land and Natural Resources: Appropriation REATING. To TRAILS. REATING TO TRAILS. Appropriates moneys for the establishment of a perminent full-time equivalent land and access specialist position and a perminent full-time equivalent dash access should be a perminent full-time equivalent dash access should be a perminent full-time equivalent dash access should be a perminent full-time equivalent land access should be a perminent full-time equivalent dash access should be a perminent full-time equivalent dash and access should be a perminent full-time equivalent land and access should be a perminent full-time equivalent dash and access should be a perminent full-time		(s) 2/4/2022 - Report adopted; Passed Second Reading, as amended (SD 1) and referred to WAM.	INDUYE, CHANG, KEITH-AGARAN, LEE, MISALUCHA, RIVIERE, SAN BUENAVENTURA, Gabbard, There, Kidani	WTL, WAM	HB1656
7	HB2413 HD1 Department of Land and Natural Resources: State Parks: Feasibility Study: User Fees: Revenue Enhancements REALTING 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 Health's state parks and to submit a report to the legislature. (Flotthe 71/2009. (HD1)		(s) 3/11/2022 - Referred to WTL, WAM.	KITAGAWA, BELATTI, BRANCO, ELI, GANADEN, HASHIMOTO, ILAGAN, JOHANSON, MATAYOGHI, MORIKAWA, NAKASHIMA, NISHIMOTO, OHNO, PERRUSO, QUINLAN, SAYAMA, TAKAYAMA, TAM, TARNAS, WILDBERGER, Nakamura	WTL, WAM	
7	HB2417 HD1 DLNR: Leases: Extension: Direct Negotiation: Appropriation REATING TO PUBLIC UNIOS. REATING TO PUBLIC UNIOS. REQUES ULNB to review the final report of the house of representatives' investigative committee established union House Resolution No. 164, Regular Section of 2012, for the purpose of conducting a policy analysis and developing proposed registration, Appropriates fluids for URL to conduct the policy analysis and implement the reports recommendations: Effective 7(7)(7255). (PO1)		(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.	DELATTI, HASHEM, ICHIYAMA, D. KOBAYASHI, OKIMOTO, PERRUSO, TARNAS, YAMASHITA	WTL, WAM	
7	HB1705 HD1 SD1 HD0A; Agricultural Park Leases: Extension REUTING TO ARCHOUTURAL PARK LEASES. ARCHOUTURAL PARK LEASES. Allows the Department of Agriculture to order of the agricultural park lease of any leases 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 500,000. (SD1)		(H) 7/12/2022 - Vetoed (Gov. Msg. No. 1387).	TODO, ILAGAN, NAKASHEMA, ONESHI, TARNAS	AEN/WTL, WAM	
1	HB2288 HD2 SD2 CD1 DHHt; Land Transfer REUTINS, TO LVIO. Addocins the negotiation of the transfer of certain land to the Department of Hanalian 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	

And you'll get to your list

Tracking Lists

- Can create more lists if you want
- Print the reports out landscape orientation
- Save report as .pdf and send to colleagues
- Check your report often

Make sure you've also signed up for hearing notices!

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Rename first year's tracking list for second year of biennium to keep track of carry-over bills

Rename first year's tracking list for second year of biennium to keep track of carry-over bills

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