

MAPPING THE PATHWAY TO VICTORY

EXAMPLE: HAWAII - LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH

Key 2022 session dates (both chambers)	Legislative process
<p>Note: The legislature typically finalizes the legislative calendar in December or January of each year. The calendar will have crucial legislative deadlines. The calendar hasn't been released yet. The information provided here is based on external resources and limited information provided in the legislature's rules. This information will be updated once the calendar is publicly released.</p> <p>Session Timeline: Jan. 17 - May 7</p> <p>Profile Date: Open, up to Jan. 10 (House); Pre-filing between biennium sessions. The House rules allow bills to be pre-filed within seven calendar days before the start of the regular session in the even-numbered year. Pre-filing dates are not mentioned in the Senate rules.</p>	<p>Bill Path (Both Chambers)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bill Introduction • 1st Reading • Referred to Committee(s) • Committee Hearings • 2nd Reading • Committee Hearings • 3rd Reading • Conference (If there's a disagreement) • Final Reading (If there's agreement) • Governor's Desk <p><i>If the bill is sent to the governor on or before adjournment, then the governor has 10 days to sign the bill. If it isn't signed or vetoed, the bill automatically becomes law.</i></p> <p><i>If the bill is sent to the governor after adjournment, the governor has 45 days to sign or veto the bill. If it isn't signed or vetoed, the bill becomes law. If the governor decides to veto the bill, the legislature must be notified.</i></p> <p>Potential Committee Referrals</p> <p>House: The Speaker refers bills to committees. In this case, our bill would likely be referred to the Judiciary & Hawaiian Affairs, Government Reform, and Finance Committees.</p> <p>Senate: The majority research office will recommend to the majority leadership team where a bill should be referred. Members of the majority leadership team, who are appointed by the president, will then refer bills to a committee. The president can reconsider the referral if a committee chair files a grievance. In this case, our bill would likely be referred to the Public Safety, Intergovernmental, and Military Affairs; and Judiciary Committees.</p>

Key RCV legislative history	Key players	Elections & party affiliation
<p>On January 22, 2021, Senators Rhoads and Gabbard introduced SB560, which would establish RCV for special federal elections and special elections of vacant county council seats.</p> <p>The bill has made significant advancement in the legislature. It passed the Senate and House but went to conference. The current status of the bill indicates the appointments of the conferees.</p> <p>In the 2020 presidential primaries, the Hawaii Democratic Party used RCV to select their nominee.</p>	<p>House Leadership</p> <p>Senate Leadership</p> <p>HOUSE</p> <p>Rep. Mark Nakashima (D) - is chair of the judiciary committee.</p> <p>Rep. Angus McKelvey (D) - is chair of the Government Reform Committee.</p> <p>Rep. Sylvia Luke (D) - is chair of the Finance Committee.</p> <p>SENATE</p> <p>Sen. Clarence Nishihara (D) - is chair of the Public Safety, Intergovernmental, and Military Affairs Committee.</p> <p>Sen. Karl Rhoads (D) - is chair of the Judiciary Committee.</p>	<p>Filing Deadline: June 7, 2022</p> <p>Upcoming Primary: August 13, 2022</p> <p>Upcoming General: November 8, 2022</p> <p>RELEVANT UPCOMING ELECTIONS</p> <p>Legislature: The House and Senate are both up for reelection in 2022. Senator Karl Rhoads is the only key player who has filed to run for reelection to date.</p> <p>Gubernatorial: The incumbent, Dave Ige, a Democrat, is term limited and cannot run for a third term. So far, the following Democrats have filed to run in the primary: Kirk Caldwell, Vicky Cayetano, and Joshua Green (Lt. Gov). Paul Morgan is the only candidate who has filed to run in the Republican primary.</p> <p>LEGISLATURE PARTY AFFILIATIONS</p> <p>House (Dem majority) - 47 Dems, 4 GOP</p> <p>Senate (Dem majority) - 25 Dems, 1 GOP</p>