HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TWENTY-SIXTH LEGISLATURE, 2011 STATE OF HAWAII

H.R. NO. 233

HOUSE RESOLUTION

SUPPORTING THE CONCEPT OF REQUIRING THAT ALL LEGISLATION PROPOSING TO INCREASE THE RATE OF ANY TAX COLLECTED BY THE STATE OR TO ENACT A NEW TAX BE PASSED BY A TWO-THIRDS SUPERMAJORITY VOTE.

WHEREAS, control of the purse strings is a crucial element. 1 2 in a democratic government that governs by the consent of the qoverned; and 3 4 5 WHEREAS, in a democratic republic, it is the people who are the ultimate authority in determining the expenditures of their 6 government and the extent to which they themselves shall be 7 taxed; and 8 9 WHEREAS, responsible stewardship of the people's resources 10 requires that the people's elected representatives be 11 disinclined to increase the people's tax burdens without a 12 fuller consideration and justification; and 13 14 WHEREAS, the power of the purse is one of the most 15 important powers of legislatures, and this ability to extract 16 and redistribute the resources of the people is a responsibility 17 that should be held to a higher standard; and 18 19 WHEREAS, the permanent nature of taxation merits a 20 heightened standard from the Legislature and a supermajority 21 requirement is needed to give more voice to the taxpayers who 22 23 will be taxed; and 24 WHEREAS, our nation's founding fathers recognized that a 25 26 simple majority is not meaningful enough to enact certain policies and some issues require the expression of the will of 27 the supermajority of the people; and 28 29



1 WHEREAS, the supermajority concept was endorsed by James 2 Madison, the author of the Bill of Rights; and 3 4 WHEREAS, even a founding father like Alexander Hamilton, in 5 his writings in the Federalist Papers, concluded that a 6 supermajority requirement had its place in a democracy, writing as he did in The Federalist No. 73 that the supermajority 7 requirement "establishes a salutary check upon the legislative 8 body, calculated to guard the community against the effects of 9 faction, precipitancy, or of any impulse unfriendly to the 10 11 public good, which may happen to influence a majority of that body[;]" and 12 13 WHEREAS, taxation has far-reaching effects on almost every 14 entity in society, and yet can be subjected to the specialized 15 interests of a limited number of members in society; and 16 . 17 18 WHEREAS, polls attest to the fact that the public is 19 convinced that special interest lobbying dominates the public policy agenda within the government, and it is the public's 20 concern that the specialized interests of these limited numbers 21 22 of members in society are using their influence with legislatures to enact policies that tax these specialized 23 24 interests more lightly than the rest of the electorate, who then must pay more to compensate for the exemptions enjoyed by these 25 specialized interests; and 26 27 28 WHEREAS, currently, sixteen states require a supermajority vote of their legislature to raise taxes; and 29 30 WHEREAS, in February 2011, the legislature of Wisconsin 31 passed legislation requiring a supermajority vote to increase 32 taxes; and 33 34 35 WHEREAS, the Legislature's tendency to increase the people's tax burdens in the interim periods when representatives 36 are not confronted by upcoming elections can be ameliorated by 37 the supermajority requirement; now, therefore, 38 39 40 BE IT RESOLVED by the House of Representatives of the Twenty-sixth Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session 41

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of 2011, that the Legislature supports the concept of requiring
 that all legislation proposing to increase the rate of any tax
 collected by the State or to enact a new tax be passed by a two thirds supermajority vote; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that certified copies of this
Resolution be transmitted to the Speaker of the House of
Representatives, the President of the Senate, and the Governor.

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