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MAR 1 1 2022

SENATE RESOLUTION

REQUESTING THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU TO CONDUCT A STUDY ON THE BENEFITS AND DRAWBACKS OF IMPLEMENTING A UNICAMERAL, LEGISLATURE IN HAWAII.

WHEREAS, many Hawaii residents have expressed growing 2 concern about the accessibility and accountability of the State's government; and

WHEREAS, part of that concern stems from the structure of the State's legislative body; and

WHEREAS, Hawaii's Legislature is bicameral, comprising two independent chambers; and

WHEREAS, the bicameral legislative structure provides a system of checks and balances that facilitates deliberation, safeguards against the passage of carelessly-drafted legislation, and promotes open government by affording citizens the opportunity to express their opinions; and

WHEREAS, the bicameral system also has drawbacks, including duplicative committee structures, staffing, and bills; and

WHEREAS, in recent years, the bicameral system in Hawaii has become cumbersome and inefficient, leading to growing public concern about the accessibility and accountability of the State's government; and

WHEREAS, procedures and policies differ among the two legislative chambers, sometimes substantially, making it confusing, time-consuming, and difficult for citizens to participate; and

WHEREAS, the two legislative chambers often take opposing positions on issues, resulting in inaction or decisions being made in conference committees without public testimony; and

WHEREAS, a unicameral legislature could eliminate duplicative work; and

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WHEREAS, a unicameral legislature could also result in an immediate cost savings if fewer legislators are constitutionally permitted; and

WHEREAS, in Reynolds v. Sims, 377 U.S. 533 (1964), the United States Supreme Court ruled that the electoral districts of state legislative chambers must be roughly equal in population; and

 WHEREAS, in the time since the Court's decision in Reynolds, it may no longer be necessary for the Senate to act as a counterbalance between the representation of large towns and cities and the representation of smaller rural communities; and

WHEREAS, given these factors, Hawaii may benefit from a unicameral legislature, which, in the United States, is currently only used in Nebraska; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the Senate of the Thirty-first Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2022, that the Legislative Reference Bureau is requested to conduct a study on the benefits and drawbacks of implementing a unicameral legislature in Hawaii; and

 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the study is requested to include a review of the history of unicameral legislatures in America, including the history of Nebraska's conversion from a bicameral system to a unicameral system, and the recent experiences of Minnesota and other states that are considering implementing unicameral legislatures; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the study is also requested to address the likely effects of implementing a unicameral legislature in Hawaii on:

(1) The representativeness and responsiveness of the Legislature;

(2) The stability of the law;

(3) The accountability of legislators;

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1 2	(4) The authority of legislators;
3 4	(5) The concentration of power within the Legislature;
5	(6) The quality of legislative decision making;
7 8	(7) The efficiency and economy of the Legislature; and
9 10	(8) Legislative custom and precedent; and
11 12	BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Legislative Reference
13 14	Bureau is requested to submit a report to this body no later than twenty days prior to the convening of the Regular Session
15 16	of 2023; and
17 18	BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a certified copy of this
10 19	Resolution be transmitted to the Director of the Legislative Reference Bureau.
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22	OFFERED BY: Kurt Fewelle
	By Request