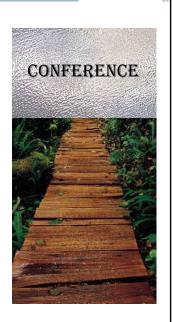


Conference Committees:

- How do they work?
- When do they meet?
- How do I find them?
- What now?!

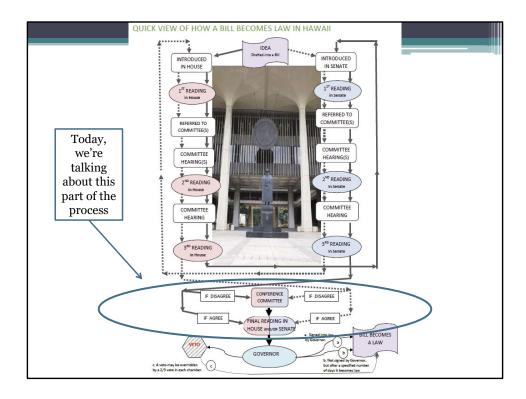
Going to Conference...

- Opaque
- Lots of activity
- It's been a long session...



If you've made it to Conference, you've come quite a way in the "bill to law" process. Most bills never reach this point!

- Process can appear **opaque** to the public.
- Lots of **action** sometimes challenging to figure out who/what/where/how to focus energies.
- Comes at the end of a long session advocates may be **tired**, but this is a crucial phase of the process.



It's this complicated looking part of the process that we're focusing on today.

Here's a brief glimpse of what a bill needs to go through to become a law...

• Pass through all **committees** (hearings) the House and Senate have referred it to

and

 Pass three readings (votes) in each chamber (all members)

and

• Have **exact wording** agreed to by House and Senate

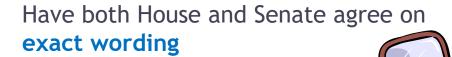


and

 Be signed or allowed to come into law by Governor, or House and Senate successfully overrides his veto.

Here's a brief glimpse of what a bill needs to go through to become a law....

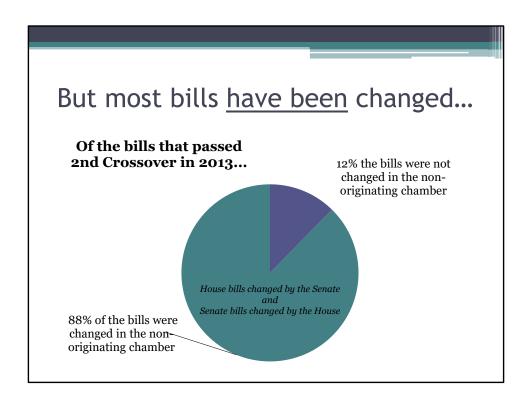
- A bill has to have made it through all the committees it was referred to (which is when the public got to offer testimony at hearings) and passed three readings (or votes) on the floor of both the House and the Senate.
- Now we're to the third item on this list agreeing on the exact wording of the bill that will go off to the Governor.



... now this isn't even an issue if the non-originating chamber did not make any changes ...

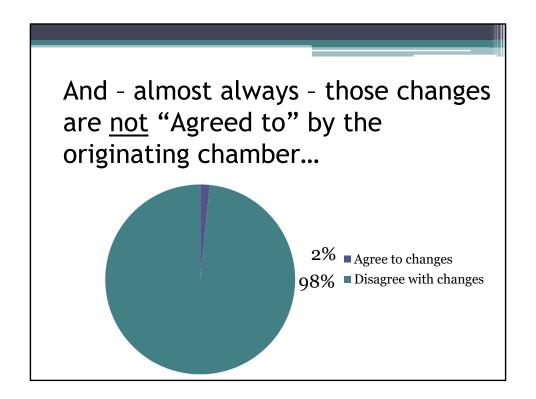
Agreeing on the exact wording...

• Now this isn't even an issue if the non-originating chamber did not make any changes...



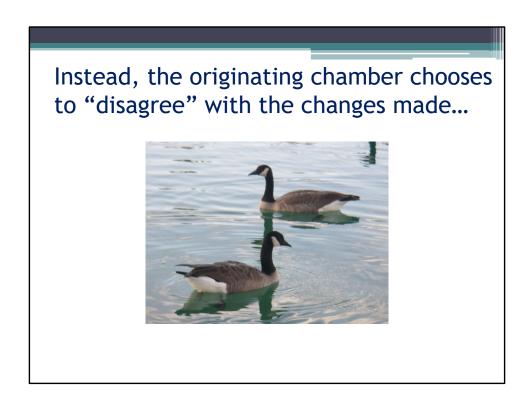
But at this point, most bills have been changed.

• In 2013, 88% of the bills that passed Second Crossover were changed and 12% were not changed in the non-originating chamber.

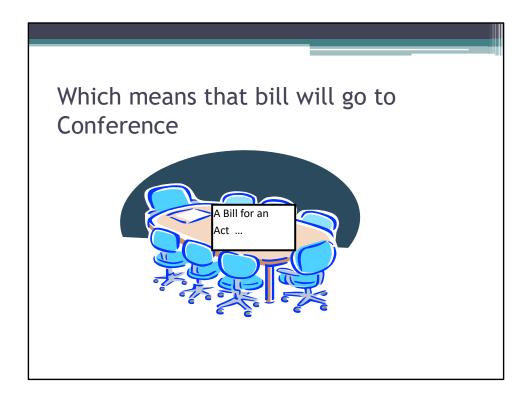


And- almost always- those changes are **not "agreed to"** by the originating chamber.

- Of bills passing Second Crossover with changes in 2013, 98% had the changes "disagreed to."
- Only 2% were "agreed to."



- Instead, the originating chamber chooses to "disagree" with the changes made...
- Conference Committees start meeting the week after Second Crossover.



If the originating chamber **disagrees** with the changes made by the non-originating chamber, it goes to conference.

Why Conference?

When the Senate and House pass different versions of a bill, it poses a problem: only <u>one</u> version can go off to the Governor for consideration.

As a result, unless the originating chamber agrees to the other's version, the bill moves into the *conference committee process*.

Why Conference?

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- As a result, unless the originating chamber agrees to the other's version, the bill moves into the *conference committee process*.



What is a Conference Committee?

• For **each bill** that reaches this stage, conference committees (one for the House, one for the Senate) may be formed with members appointed from each chamber.

Not guaranteed...

- Some bills reach this point, and the conferees for one or the other chamber are <u>not</u> appointed
- Then, the bill dies unless something extraordinary happens
- If previous conferees were "discharged," new ones must be named

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Who are the conferees?

- appointed by leadership
- **chairs** = usually the subject matter chairs (typically the bill's first committee referrals)
- "managers" or "conferees" numbers vary

Who are the conferees?

- Members are often called "managers" or "conferees." The numbers vary.
- Members of both chambers are **appointed by the Senate President and the House Speaker**. (Minority leadership may be consulted for minority appointments.)
- The House and Senate **Chairs** of the conference committee are usually the subject matter committee chairs for a given measure (typically the bill's first committee referrals).
- You can frequently find more than one Chair for a measure depending on the referral, or you may even find a Vice-Chair heading-up a Conference Committee.

Two committees

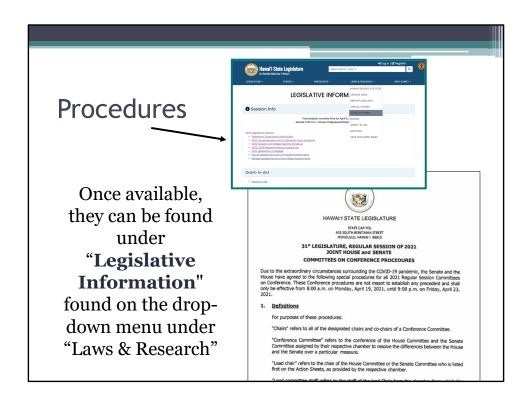
 We speak of "the conference committee for HB123" but it's easier to think of it as two committees...

the <u>House</u> conference committee for HB123 and the <u>Senate</u> conference committee for HB123

 They meet together – to discuss, confer, and make decisions – but the votes are taken separately, and each committee must meet its chamber's quorum requirements

Two committees...

- We speak of "the conference committee for HB123" but we're actually talking about <u>two</u> committees: the House conference committee for HB123 and Senate conference committee for HB123.
- They meet together to discuss, confer and make decisions- but the <u>votes are taken</u> <u>separately</u>, and each committee must meet its chamber's quorum requirements.



- Conference committee procedures are usually agreed upon in early-mid April.
- Once available, they can be found under "Legislative Information" found on the drop-down menu under the "Laws & Research" tab.

Procedures

- **24-hours notice** given for 1st meeting; subsequently, can just announce reconvene times and locations.
- Votes are taken separately (i.e., House conferees vote amongst themselves, Senate conferees amongst themselves).





 Rules specify quorum needed for convening and decision making.

Legislators may serve on numerous committees and scheduling votes can be a challenge for legislative staff.

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Originating chamber's subject committee chair =

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- Usually, the **lead chairs** are the only ones who speak at the meetings.

Procedures

- **No new subject matter** should be inserted [except for the budget bills (Executive, Judiciary and Office of Hawaiian Affairs)]
- Not allowed to merge two or more distinct but related measures into one encompassing measure

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A Note re: Fiscal (\$) Bills

 Bills with fiscal implications must get approval by money chairs.

This means that even if you've got loads of support from the other conferees, the fate of your bill – and whether or not it comes out of conference – may not be known until the evening of the Final Decking deadline for fiscal bills.

A Note regarding Fiscal Bills:

- Bills with fiscal implications must get approval by money chairs. This includes all bills that have a FIN or WAM referral.
- This means that even if you've got loads of support from the other conferees, the fate of your bill and whether or not it comes out of conference may not be known until the evening of the Final Decking deadline for fiscal bills.

Can the public testify?

- No. The opportunity for public testimony was during the committee hearing process.
- Conference is the time when legislators work out compromises among themselves.
- The meetings are open to the public (and streamed and archived on YouTube).

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Should I attend conference committee meetings?



 Being present allows you to follow any discussions during the meetings.

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- It is always good for advocates and/or opponents to be present as a statement of the bill's importance

Should I attend conference committee meetings?



Conference period:
 This year, the two weeks between
 Monday, April 17, 2023 and
 Friday, April 28, 2023

Should I attend Conference Committee meetings?

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- It is always good for advocates and/or opponents to be present as a statement of the bill's importance

How can I advocate at this stage?

- Contact the conference members independently and concisely communicate what aspect of the bill you believe is a "must have" or an "absolutely not" to any final version they come up with.
- Ask your own Senator or Representative for assistance in influencing the legislation.

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- Talk to anyone you've developed a good relationship with at the Legislature to see if they can influence the situation!

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Following the Action

- Conferees will use 'comparison sheets' which cite the differences in the language of the two drafts. (These are usually created by the lead chair's staff; they are not made available to the public.)
- These *sheets* list the pages and lines of dissimilar verbiage in the drafts, which the Conferees will then refer to in their hearings.
- This tool is used to confine the efforts of the committee members to the points that have not been agreed to.

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Sample from a Comparison Sheet COMPARISON OF BILLS H.B. NO. 248, H.D. 1, S.D. 1 RELATING TO FIREARMS HOUSE VERSION SENATE VERSION	
"magazines [with a eapacity in excess of ten rounds which] that are designed for or capable of use with a pistol, but are not authorized for use with the pistol by its manufacturer, is"	"magazines with a capacity in excess of [ten] <u>fifteen</u> rounds which are designed for or capable of use with a pistol is"
Section 1, page 1, lines 5 – 7:	Section 1, page 1, lines 5 – 7:
"[This subsection shall not apply to magazines originally designed to accept	"This subsection shall not apply to magazines originally designed to accept more than [ten] <u>fifteen</u> rounds of ammunition which have been modified no more than [ten] fifteen rounds and which are not canable of being readily
[14ms aussection smarrier appry to 'magazines originary usergane to accept more than ten rounds of ammunition which have been modified no more than ten rounds and which are not capable of being readily restored to a capacity of more than ten-rounds:]"	restored to a capacity of more than [ten] fifteen rounds."
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Here's a sample from a comparison sheet...

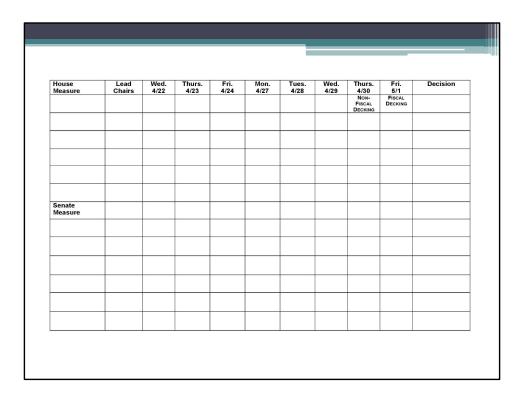
• This tool is used to confine the efforts of the committee members to the points that have not been agreed to and eliminates the need to compare the drafts of the measures as a whole.

Helpful Tools

• Conference Committee discussion moves at a swift pace. You may want to create a tracking chart to help keep track of all of your bills, and their re-convene times.

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• Here's an example of a tracking chart.



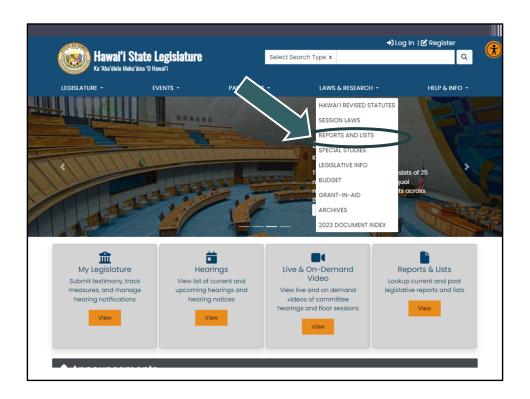
Where can I stay informed about conference committee actions?

• The bill's status sheet will be updated as its conferees are assigned, and meetings scheduled.

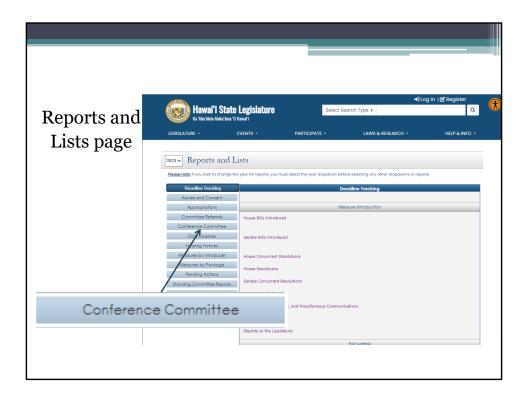


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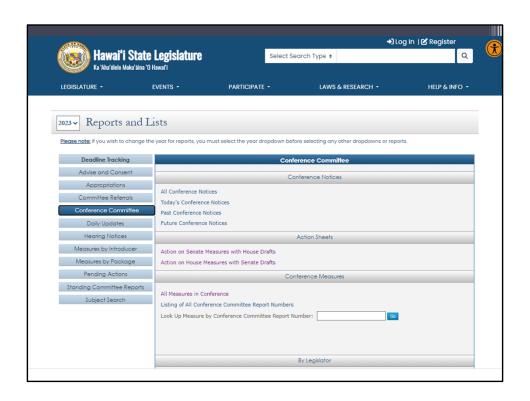
• Go to the **Reports and Lists** button on the Legislature's website (capitol.hawaii.gov). It's the last gray box on the homepage.



You can also get to the "Reports and Lists" page by using the drop-down menu under the "Laws & Research" tab.



On the Reports and Lists page, click "Conference Committee."



You'll see this screen.

You can find all sorts of helpful information...

- Find all conference meetings for the day...
- Track down legislators based on their conference assignments...
- Get lists of all measures in conferences and their current status...

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You'll also find a list of room assignments there, arranged according to subject matter committees.

What's a conference meeting like?

- Chairs are usually the only ones speaking
- Meetings often grouped together gavel out of one bill, and into another
- Often only discussion is whether agreement has been reached – if not, another time to meet is set
- Sometimes, one or both sides decide an agreement is not going to be forthcoming

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- Sometimes, one or both sides decide an agreement is not going to be forthcoming (the bill dies)

What's the deadline for the conference committee to come to a decision?

<u>April 27th</u> — Decking for non-fiscal bills <u>April 28th</u> — Decking for fiscal bills

Any conference draft or decision on final form must be delivered to the House and/or Senate Chief Clerk by then (placed on the clerks' "decks," or desks).

The deadline for the conference committee to come to a decision:

- April 22nd Decking for non-fiscal bills
- April 23rd Decking for fiscal bills

Any conference draft or decision on final form must be **delivered to the House and/or Senate Chief Clerk** by then (placed on the clerks' "decks" or desks).

What's the deadline for the conference committee to come to a decision?

They set deadlines more specifically...

For example, they could set deadlines:

6:00 p.m. = conclude negotiations

9:00 p.m. = committee report available

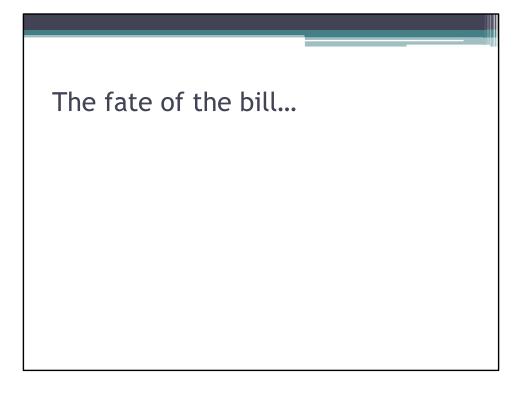
for review and signature

11:30 p.m. = file committee report and bill draft with Chief Clerk



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The fate of the bill...

 CD_1

The fate of the bill...

- The conferees may come to an agreement on a new version of the bill.
- Both the House conferees and the Senate conferees vote to pass a CD1 (conference draft #1) version of the measure.
- The chairs write a **committee report that will accompany the new draft**; it will be written to the Speaker and President recommending the bill be scheduled for a Final Reading vote in each chamber. Must be available for signature and submitted to the clerk by specific times on the decking deadline.

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AGREE

The fate of the bill...

- The originating chamber's conferees may vote to go along with the non-originating chamber's version (the current version) of the bill.
- Note: No quorum or action is required by the non-originating chamber and its conferees.
- A vote is taken on the floor of the originating chamber to change the previous decision of "Disagree" to an "Agree;" the bill gets scheduled for a Final Reading vote.

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The fate of the bill...

- The conferees may fail to come to an agreement prior to the decking deadline.
- The bill "dies in conference."
- If it is the first year of the biennium, it will carryover to the next year's session. There is always the possibility that conferees may resume negotiations and move it forward. (Conferees may be discharged at the start of the 2nd year's session requiring action to get negotiations moving again.)

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Final reading



- Must happen before end of session (adjournment sine die).
- Not over 'til it's over... a bill then needs to go off to the Governor, who may sign the bill into law, allow it to become law without signature, or veto the bill. (There is a mechanism by which the Legislature can override the Governor's veto.)

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Note: Exception is a bill that proposes a constitutional amendment; instead of going to the governor, it goes on the ballot.



- Use the tools available to follow what you can
- Call on the relationships you've developed with colleagues and allies
- Keep up the effort!



Pau!

Public Access Room (PAR) 587-0478 par@capitol.hawaii.gov https://lrb.hawaii.gov/par