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THE STRUCTURE OF
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THE HAWAII STATE GOVERNMENT

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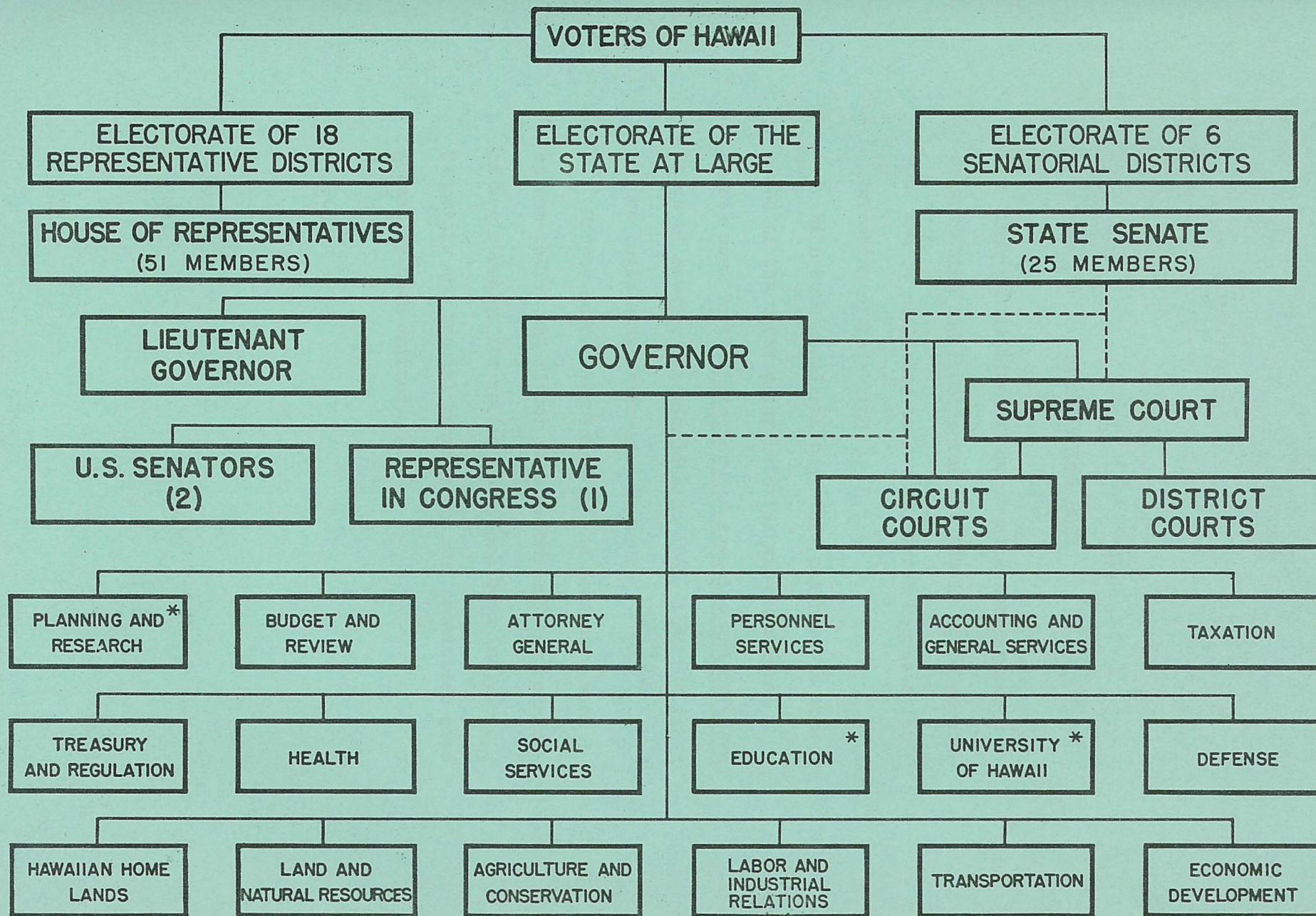
Honolulu, Hawaii
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ORGANIZATION OF THE HAWAII STATE GOVERNMENT



* TO BE ORGANIZED (SEE TEXT)

NOTE: ALL MAJOR AGENCIES EXCEPT THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII ARE STYLED "DEPARTMENTS".

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU, MARCH 1960

STATE SURVEY DIVISION, S.K.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This publication offers a quick look at the organization and functions of the Hawaii state government and is published to meet numerous requests for information of this kind.

With some modifications, this pamphlet is composed of the descriptive material and functional charts used in the Directory of Agencies and Officers, State of Hawaii, Interim Edition 1960, also published by the Legislative Reference Bureau.

County boards appointed by the Governor, such as the police and liquor commissions and the boards of registration for voting, have not been included. Temporary and special commissions and committees have generally been omitted.

THE LEGISLATURE

"The legislative power of the State shall be vested in a legislature, which shall consist of two houses, a senate and a house of representatives. Such power shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation not inconsistent with this constitution or the Constitution of the United States."

... Section 1, Article III, Constitution
of the State of Hawaii

The Senate consists of 25 members elected from six districts and the House of Representatives consists of 51 members elected from 18 districts. Senators serve for four-year terms, and the number of senators from each district, as well as the geographical extent of such districts, are fixed by the constitution. Representatives serve for two years, but the 51 representatives must be reapportioned among districts each ten years, and the boundaries of districts are to be changed whenever the representation to which any district is entitled falls below one-half a representative.

As a statehood transitional measure, all members of both houses were elected to new terms in 1959, and all will serve at least until the day of the general election in November, 1962. The first Senate was divided into two "classes" on the basis of votes received in the 1959 election. One class, consisting of 13 senators, was elected for terms expiring in 1964, while the other class (12 in number) has terms that will expire in 1962.

Legislative Sessions

Regular sessions of the Legislature are convened annually on the third Wednesday in February. Regular sessions in odd-numbered years are known as "general sessions" and are limited to sixty days, but with no limitation on subject matter. In even numbered years, the regular session is known as the "budget session," and legislators are limited to the consideration of the general appropriations bill for the succeeding fiscal year and related revenue and expenditure matters, proposed constitutional amendments and urgency measures deemed necessary in the public interest. Impeachment or removal of officers may also be considered.

The Governor may call the entire Legislature or the Senate alone in special sessions limited to thirty days. The Legislature may also convene in special session without call on the forty-fifth day following adjournment to consider any bills that the Governor has by proclamation given ten days' notice that he plans to return with his objections.

Any session may be extended by the Governor for not more than thirty days.

The First State Legislature has held three sessions: the special session required by Section 16, Article XV of the constitution; a second special session of 1959; and the regular (budget) session of 1960. In February, 1960 the Senate was convened alone in special session to act upon Governor's nominations for department heads, boards and commissions. The next regular session of the Legislature will convene in February 1961.

Officers and Employees

Each house chooses its own officers and adopts its own rules. A President presides over the Senate and a Speaker is the presiding officer of the House. In each house, there is a Chief Clerk who is in charge of all legislative records, a Sergeant-at-Arms with varied duties, including the traditional one of maintaining order, and numerous other officers and employees who help to carry out the large volume of legislative business.

Standing Committees

Much of the work of the legislature is transacted by standing committees. During the First State Legislature the following standing committees functioned:

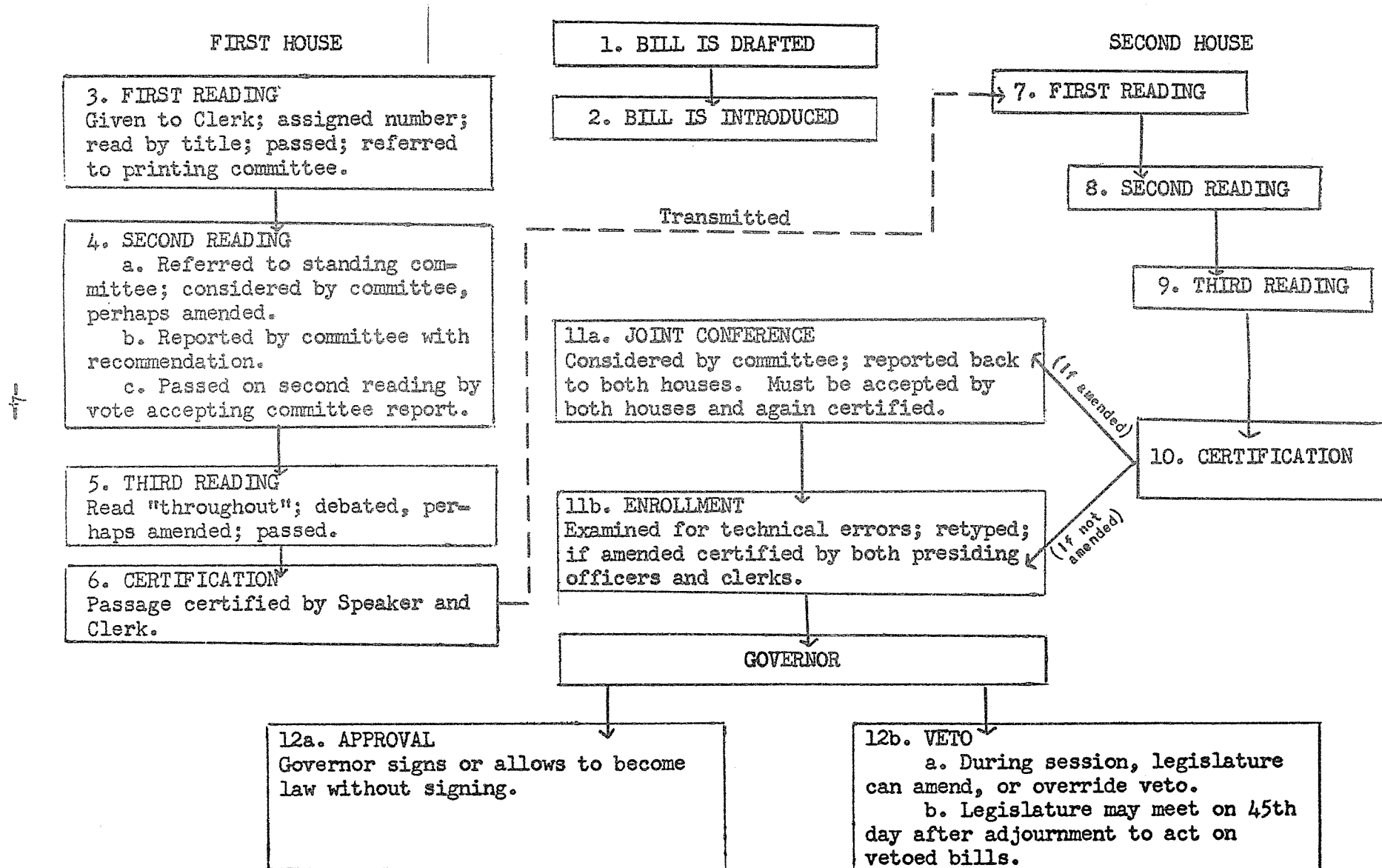
Senate Committees

Accounts & Printing	Labor
Agriculture, Forestry & Conservation	Lands
Economic Development & Tourism	Natural Resources, Utilities & Transportation
Education	Public Employment
Government Efficiency, Military & Housing	Public Health
Judiciary	Ways and Means

House Committees

Accounts	Printing
Agriculture	Public Employment
County & Municipal Affairs	Public Health
Economic Development	Public Institutions
Education	Public Utilities
Finance	Small Business
Government Efficiency	Tourism
Harbors & Airports	Trade & Commerce
Housing	Transportation
Judiciary	Veterans, Police & Military Affairs
Labor	Water Resources
Lands	Youth & General Welfare
Natural Resources	

HOW A BILL BECOMES LAW IN HAWAII



THE EXECUTIVE

"The executive power of the State shall be vested in a governor."

"There shall be a lieutenant governor, who shall have the same qualifications as the governor."

... parts of Sections 1 and 2, Article IV,
Constitution of the State of Hawaii

The Governor and Lieutenant Governor are elected by the voters at large for concurrent four-year terms, and are the only elected officers in the executive branch of the state government. The first officers so elected serve slightly shortened terms that will end in December 1962, because of the transitional provisions in the constitution.

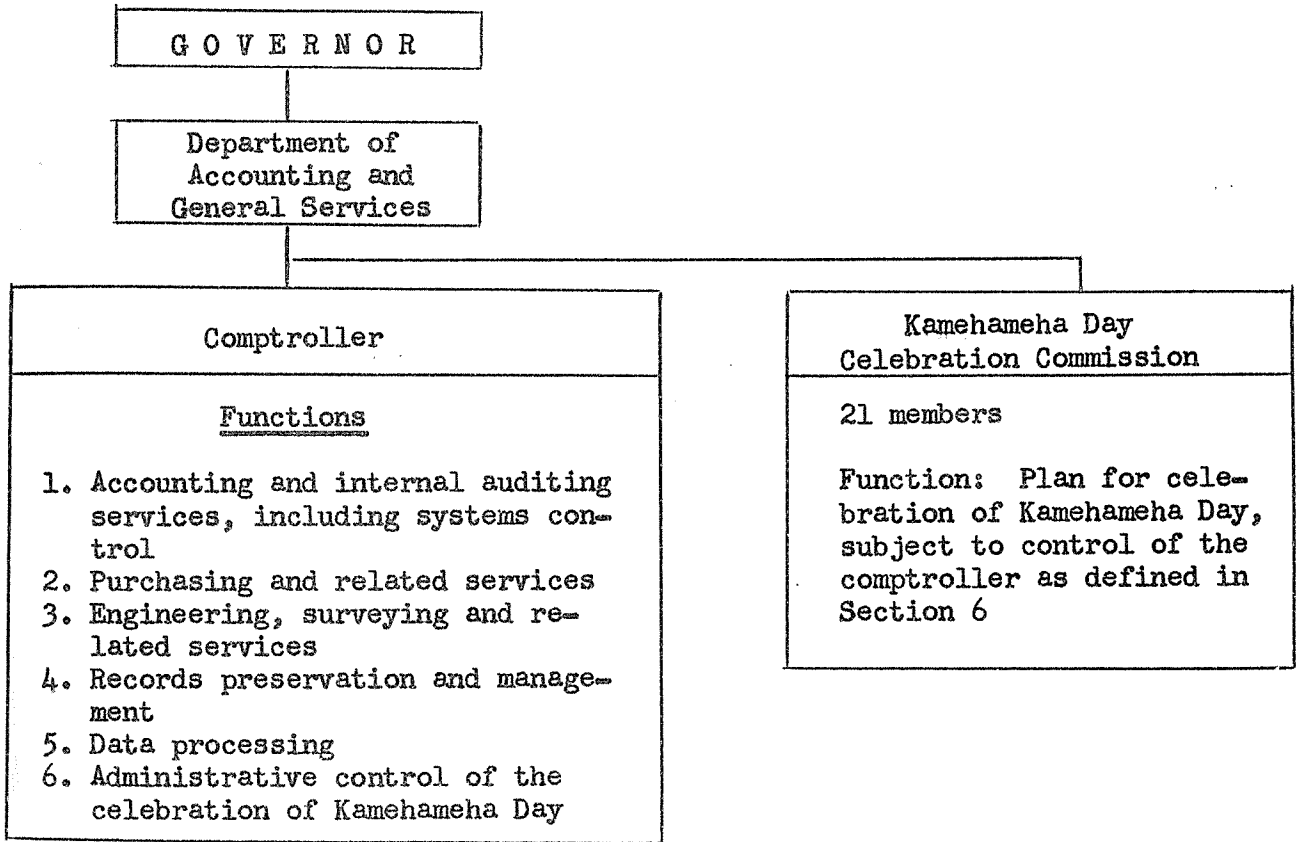
The Constitution (Article IV) provides the skeleton of organization in the executive branch. Among its provisions are: (1) all agencies (other than temporary commissions or agencies for special purposes) are to be organized into not more than 20 departments; (2) the heads of all departments are appointed by the Governor for terms to end at the next subsequent gubernatorial election; (3) appointments and dismissal of department heads are subject to confirmation by the state Senate; (4) department heads are to be single executives unless otherwise provided, the Governor appoints an administrative director to serve at his pleasure. In other articles of the Constitution two educational agencies are created, and the Legislature is required to establish "one or more executive boards or commissions" to administer natural resources.

The executive branch is currently in a state of transition from the territorial structure to the organization required by the Constitution. Act 1 of the Second Special Session of 1959 provides for general reorganization into 18 departments, and to date 15 departments have been officially created by executive order.

Of the remaining three, the Department of Planning and Research and the University of Hawaii will be officially organized with little change from their present structure or functions. Their organization may be deferred until early 1961. The Department of Education cannot be organized under existing law because no provision has been made for appointing a board as required by Article IX of the Constitution. Executive departments are shown on the organization chart of Hawaii state government and the principal functions of each department are shown on the charts which make up the bulk of this pamphlet.

CHART I

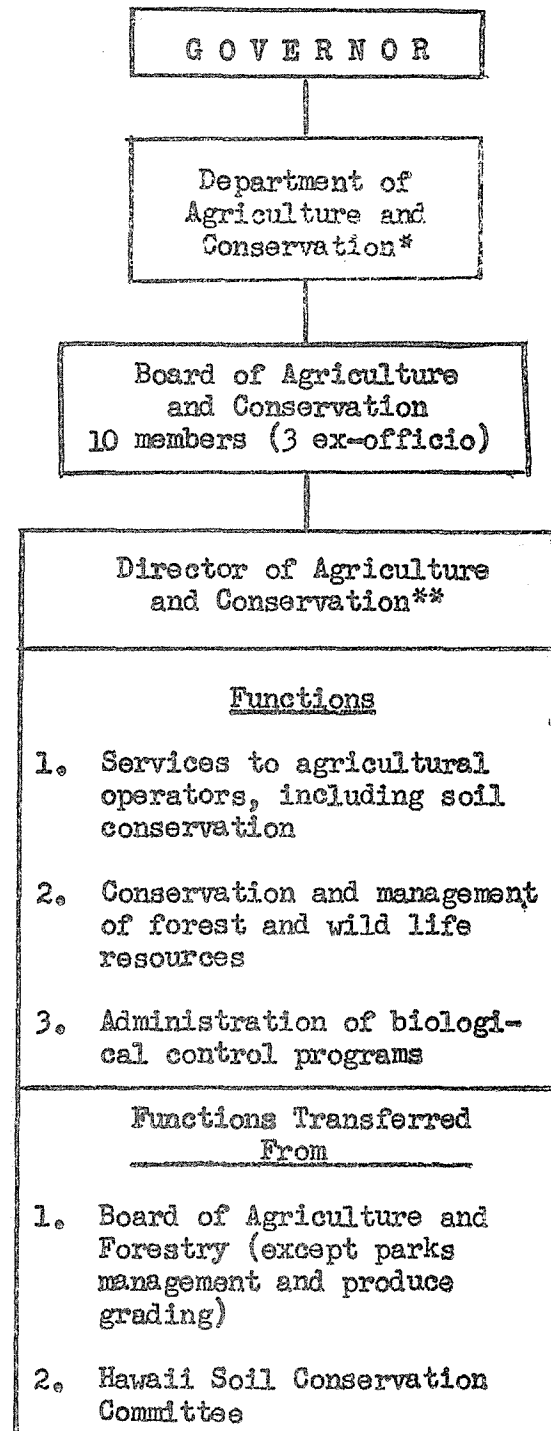
ORGANIZATION FOR CENTRAL SERVICES
STATE OF HAWAII



Reference: Act 1, Section 12, 1959 Second Special Session.

CHART II

ORGANIZATION FOR AGRICULTURE AND CONSERVATION ADMINISTRATION STATE OF HAWAII

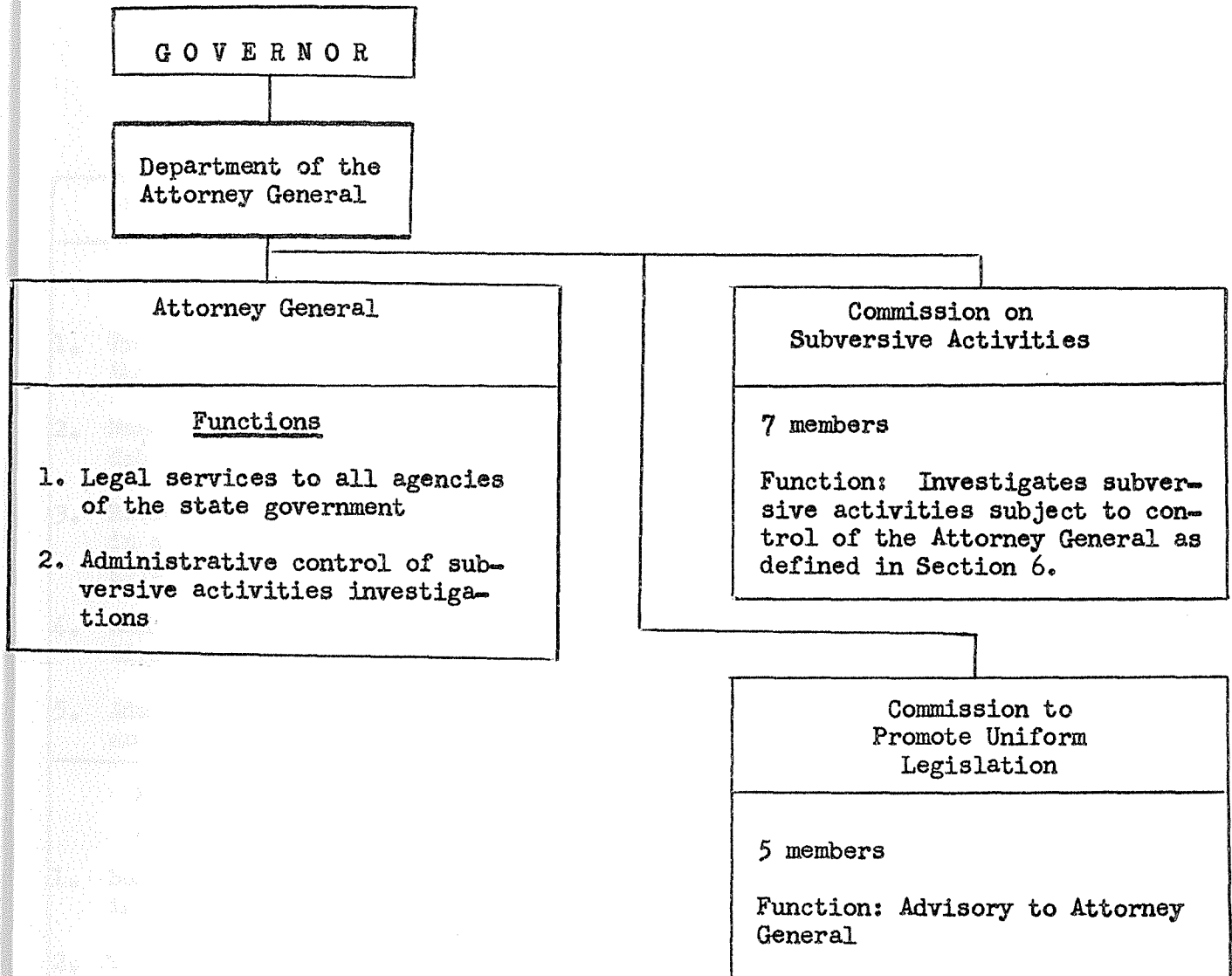


*To be abolished July 1, 1962 (see Chart XIX).

**Appointed by and serves as ex-officio member of Board of Agriculture and Conservation. Also serves as non-voting ex-officio member of Board of Land and Natural Resources.

Reference: Act 1, Section 22, 1959 Second Special Session.

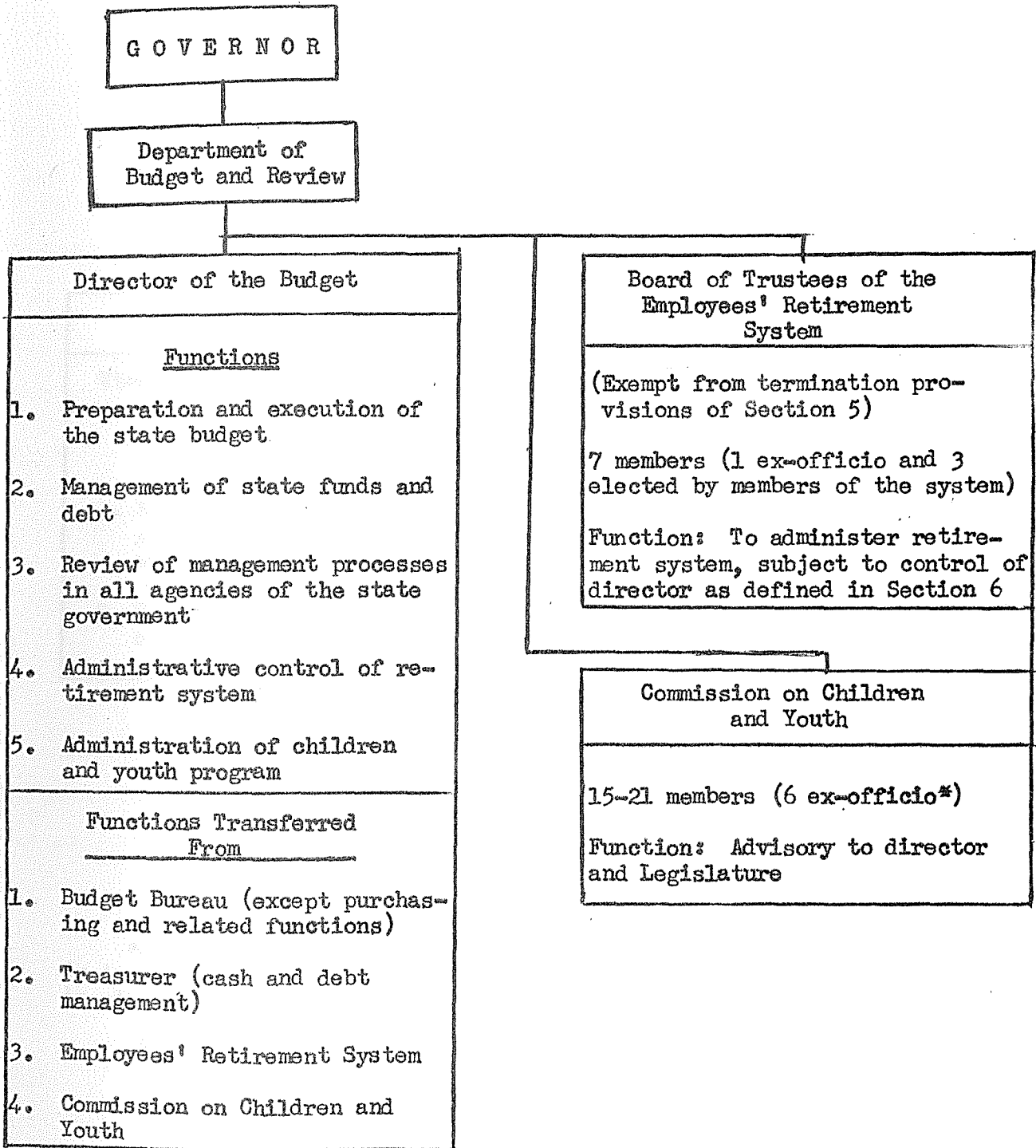
CHART III
ORGANIZATION FOR LEGAL SERVICES
STATE OF HAWAII



Reference: Act 1, Section 13, 1959 Second Special Session.

CHART IV

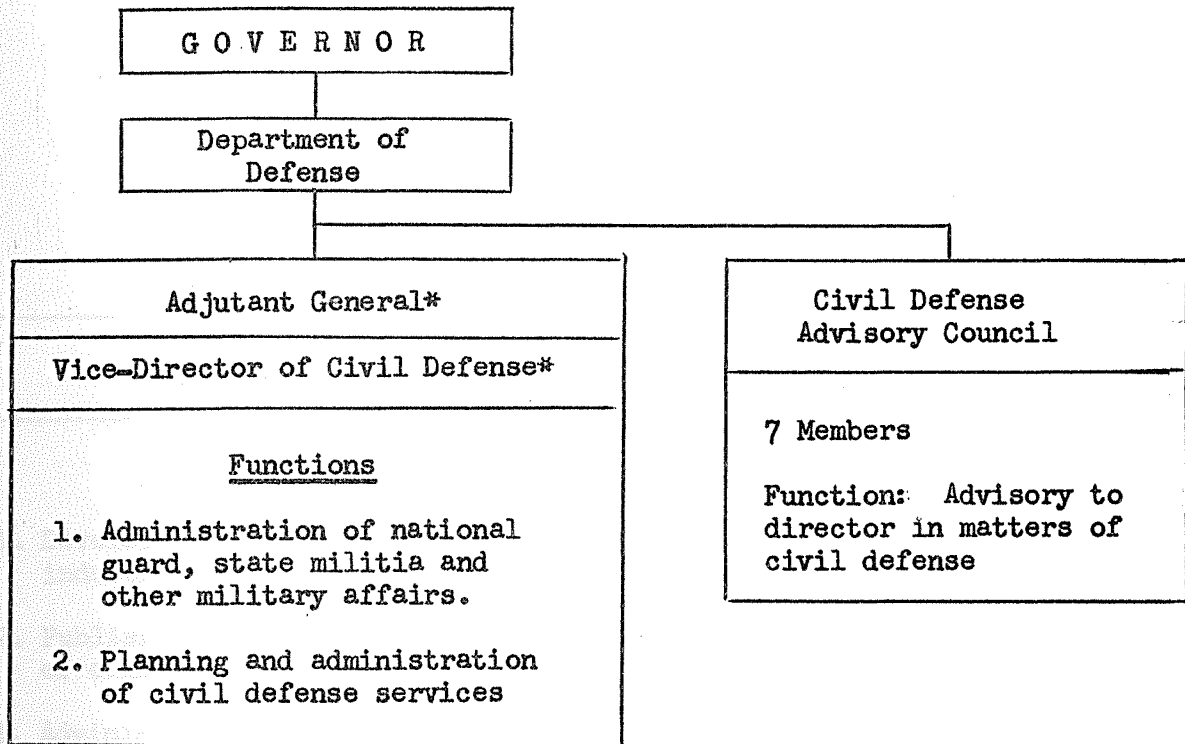
ORGANIZATION FOR FISCAL ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS STATE OF HAWAII



*Some offices listed in Section 334-1 RLH 1955 are abolished by reorganization act.

Reference: Act 1, Section 14, 1959 Second Special Session.

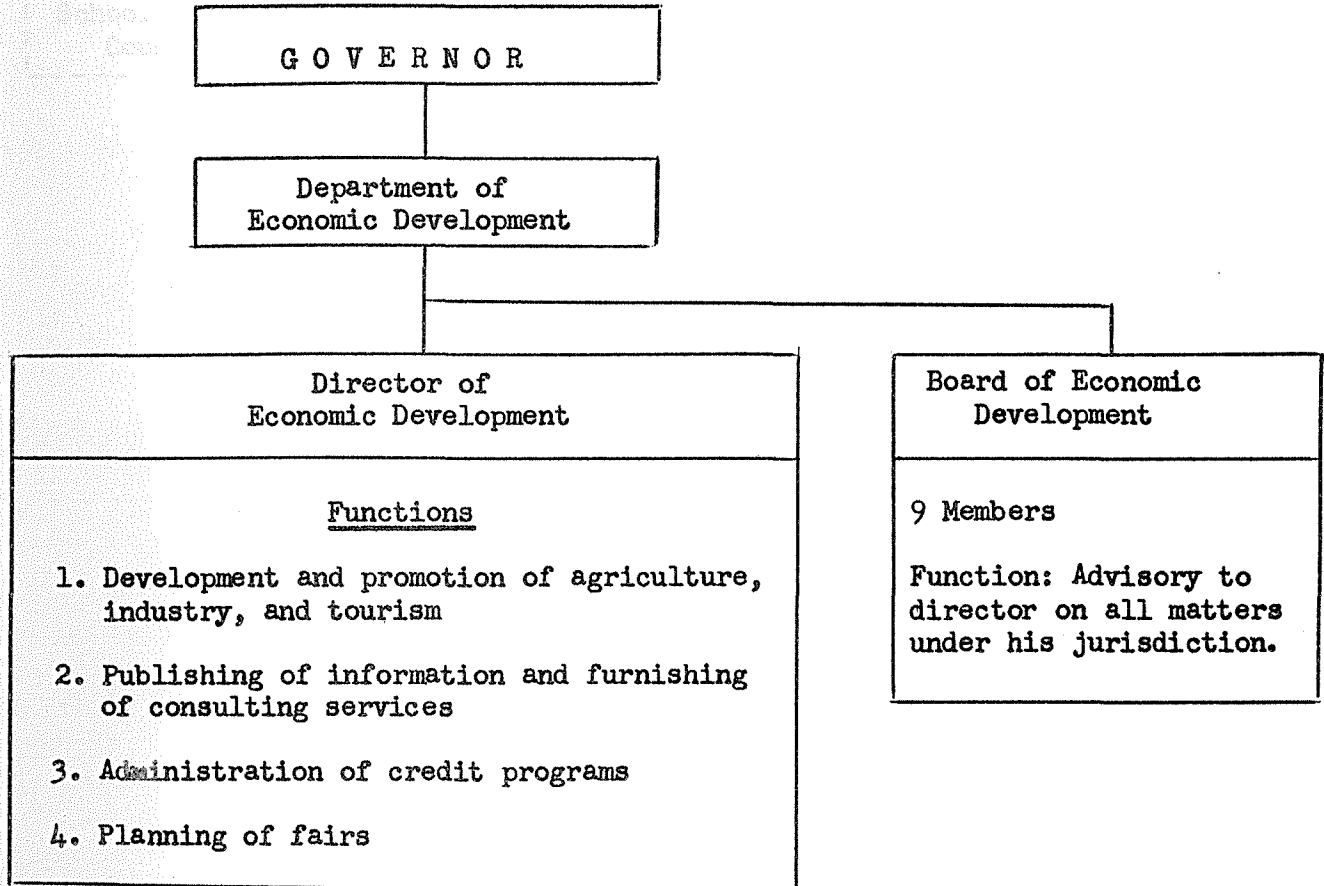
CHART V
ORGANIZATION FOR MILITARY AFFAIRS AND CIVIL DEFENSE
STATE OF HAWAII



*Adjutant General is executive head of department; vice-director is immediate head of civil defense activities. Devolution of command is within military or civilian branches.

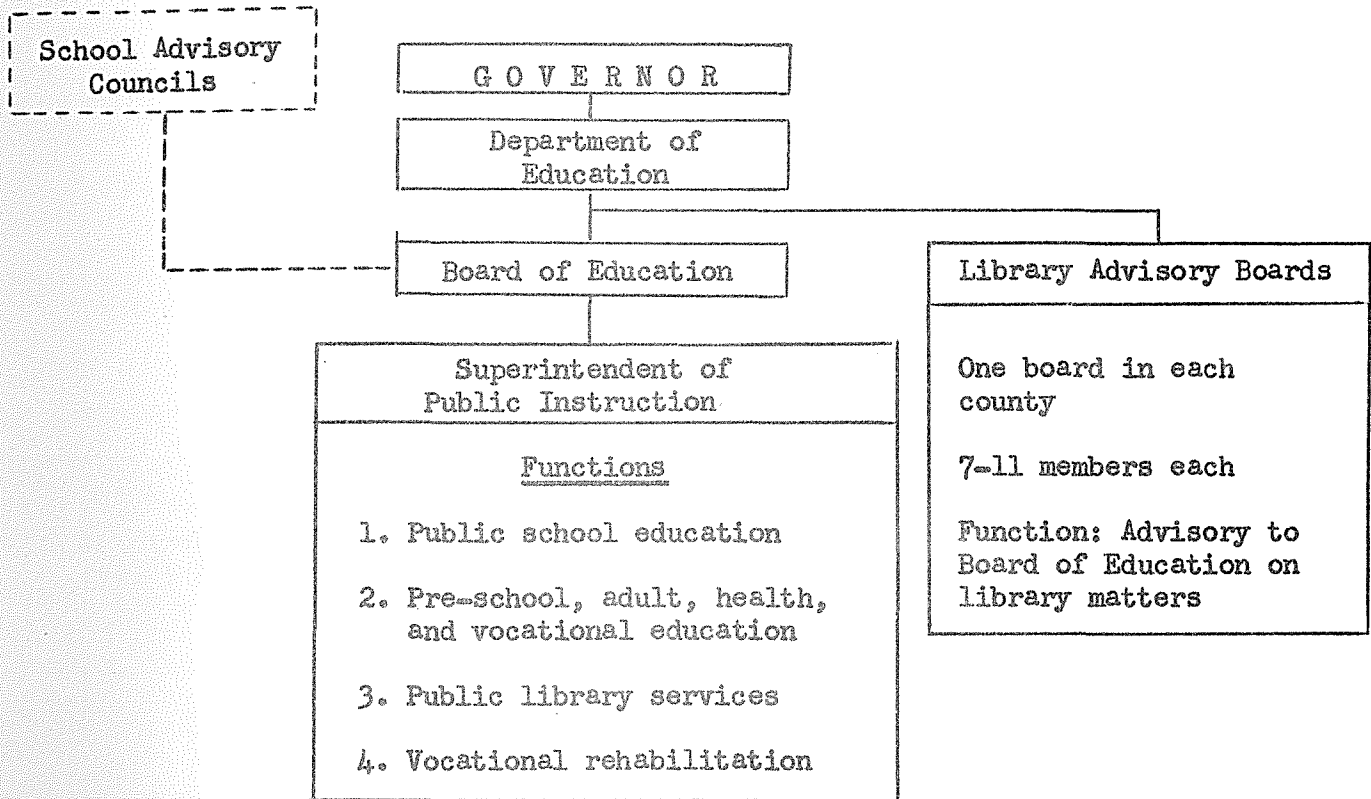
Reference: Act 1, Section 28, 1959 Second Special Session.

CHART VI
ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
STATE OF HAWAII



Reference: Act 1, Section 25, 1959 Second Special Session.

CHART VII
ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION
STATE OF HAWAII

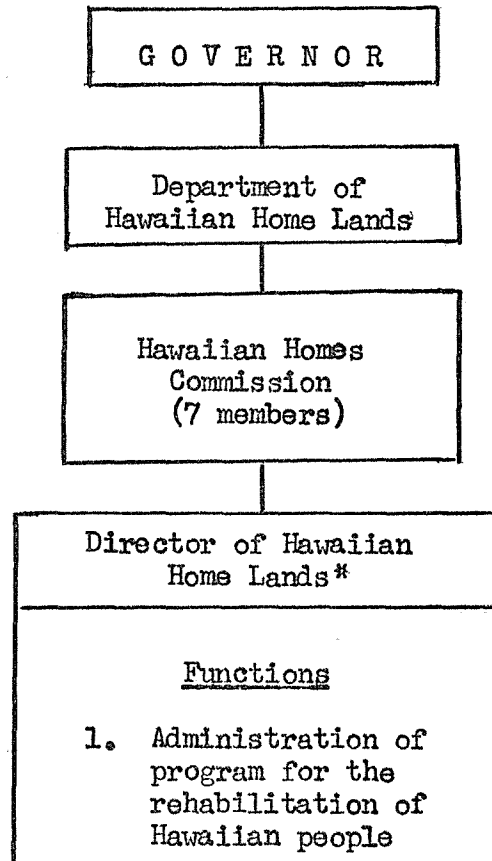


Local school advisory councils, whose constitutional function is to nominate members of the Board of Education, have not yet been established by the Legislature. Public education is at present being administered by the Department of Public Instruction under the Board of Commissioners and superintendent appointed by the Governor. Public libraries are administered by separate boards of trustees in each county.

Reference: Act 1, Section 18, 1959 Second Special Session.
Constitution, Article IX, Sections 1-3.

CHART VIII

ORGANIZATION FOR HAWAIIAN HOMES ADMINISTRATION
STATE OF HAWAII

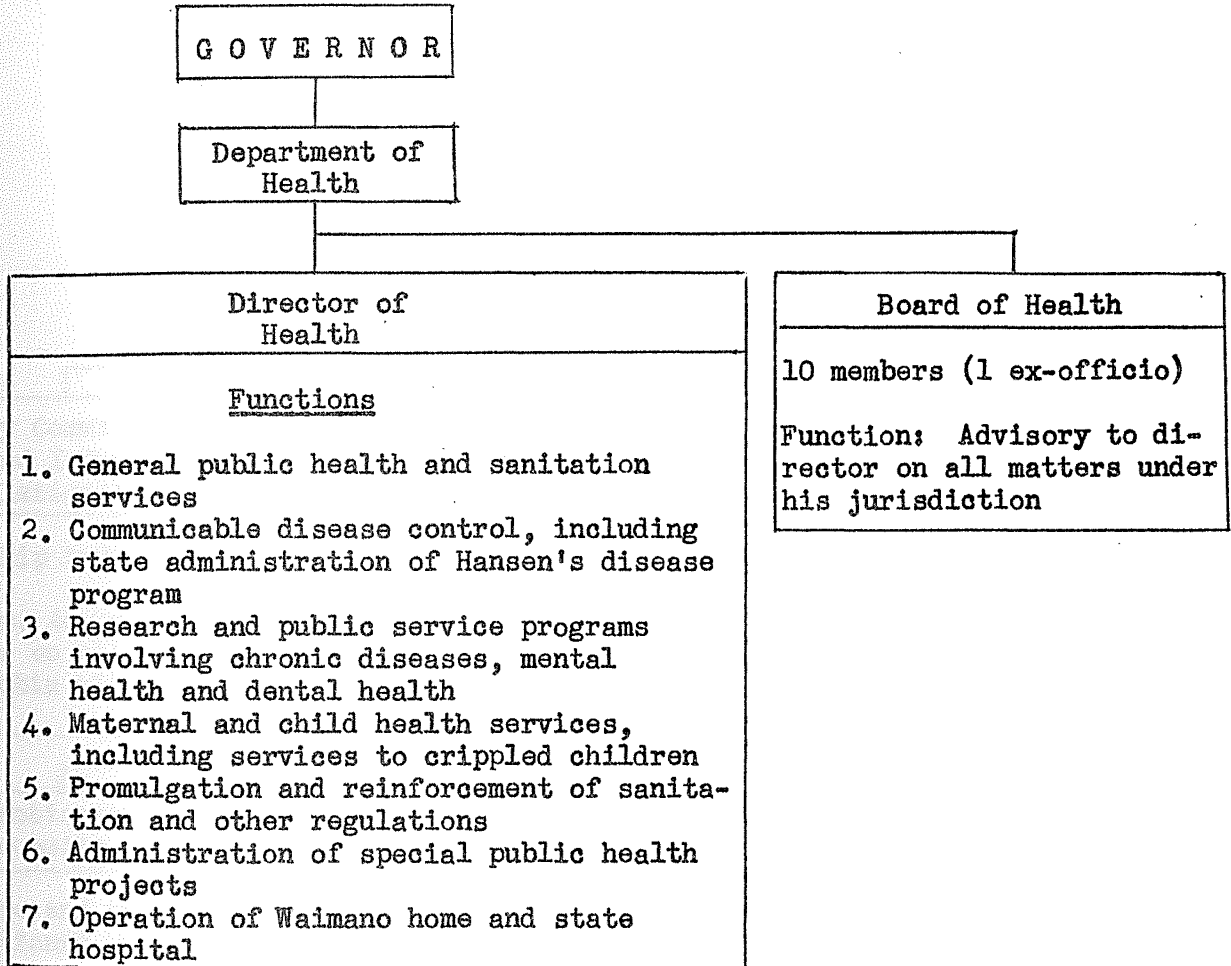


*Appointed by Hawaiian Homes Commission.

Reference: Act 1, Section 24, 1959 Second Special
Session.

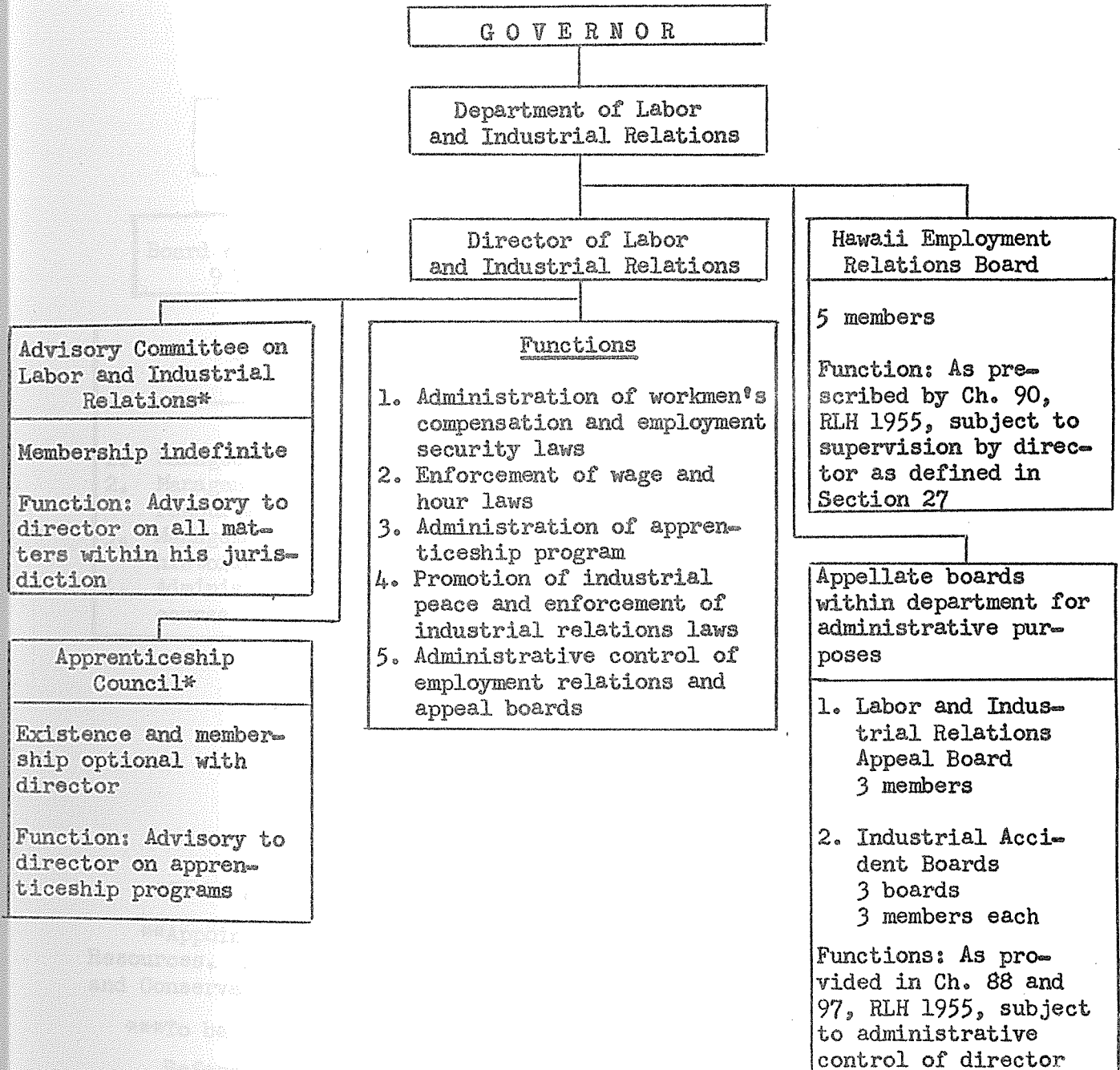
CHART IX

ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION
STATE OF HAWAII



Reference: Act 1, Section 19, 1959 Second Special Session.

CHART X
ORGANIZATION FOR LABOR ADMINISTRATION
STATE OF HAWAII

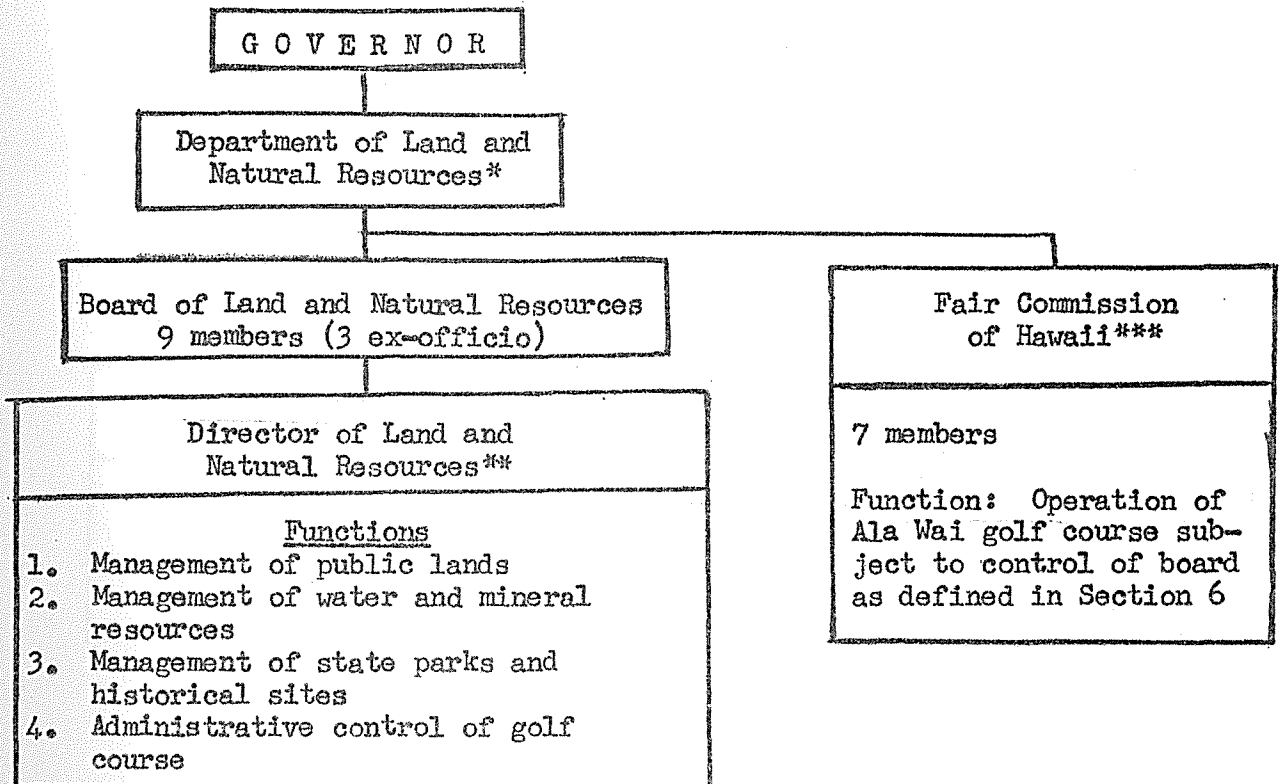


*Appointed by director of labor and industrial relations.

Reference: Act 1, Section 27, 1959 Second Special Session.

CHART XI

ORGANIZATION FOR ADMINISTRATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES
STATE OF HAWAII



*To be abolished July 1, 1962 (see Chart XIX).

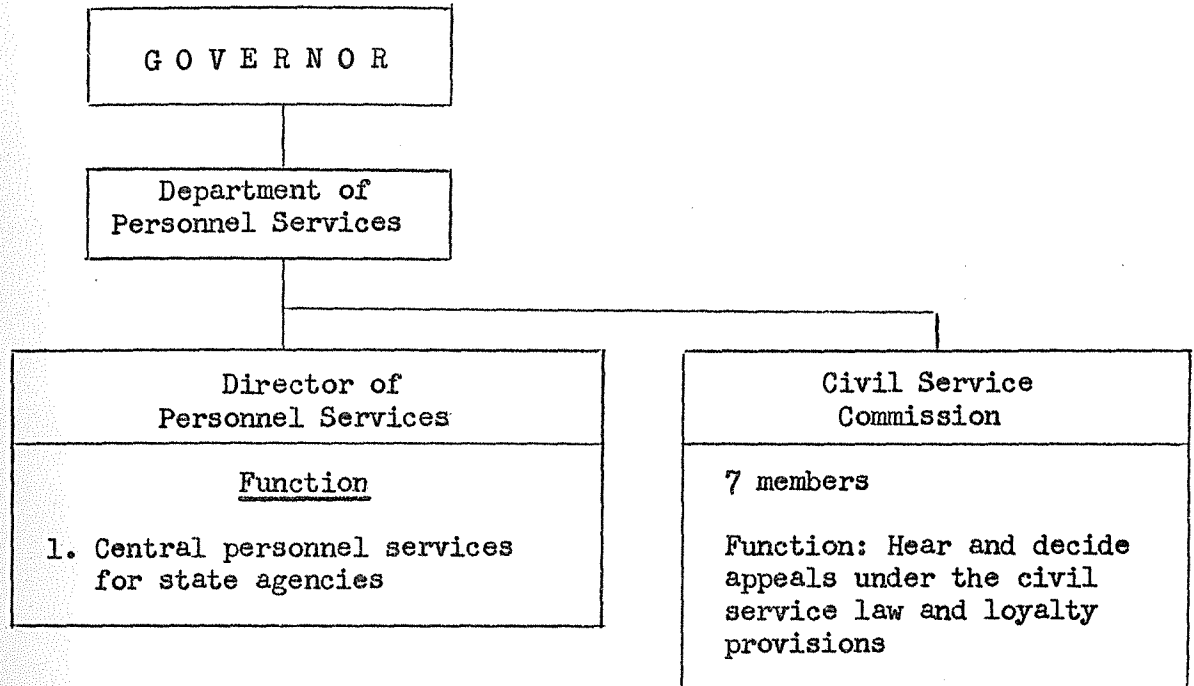
**Appointed by and serves as a member of the Board of Land and Natural Resources. Also serves as non-voting ex-officio member of Board of Agriculture and Conservation.

***To be abolished September 1, 1960.

Reference: Act 1, Section 21, 1959 Second Special Session.

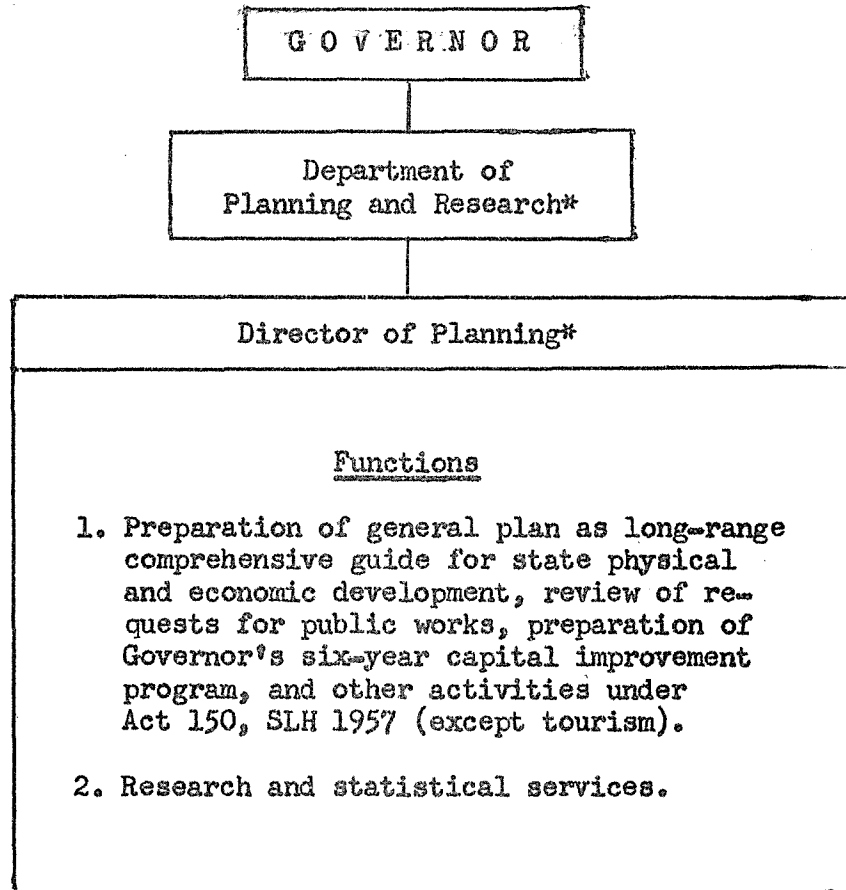
CHART XII

ORGANIZATION FOR PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION
STATE OF HAWAII



Reference: Act 1, Section 11, 1959 Second Special Session.

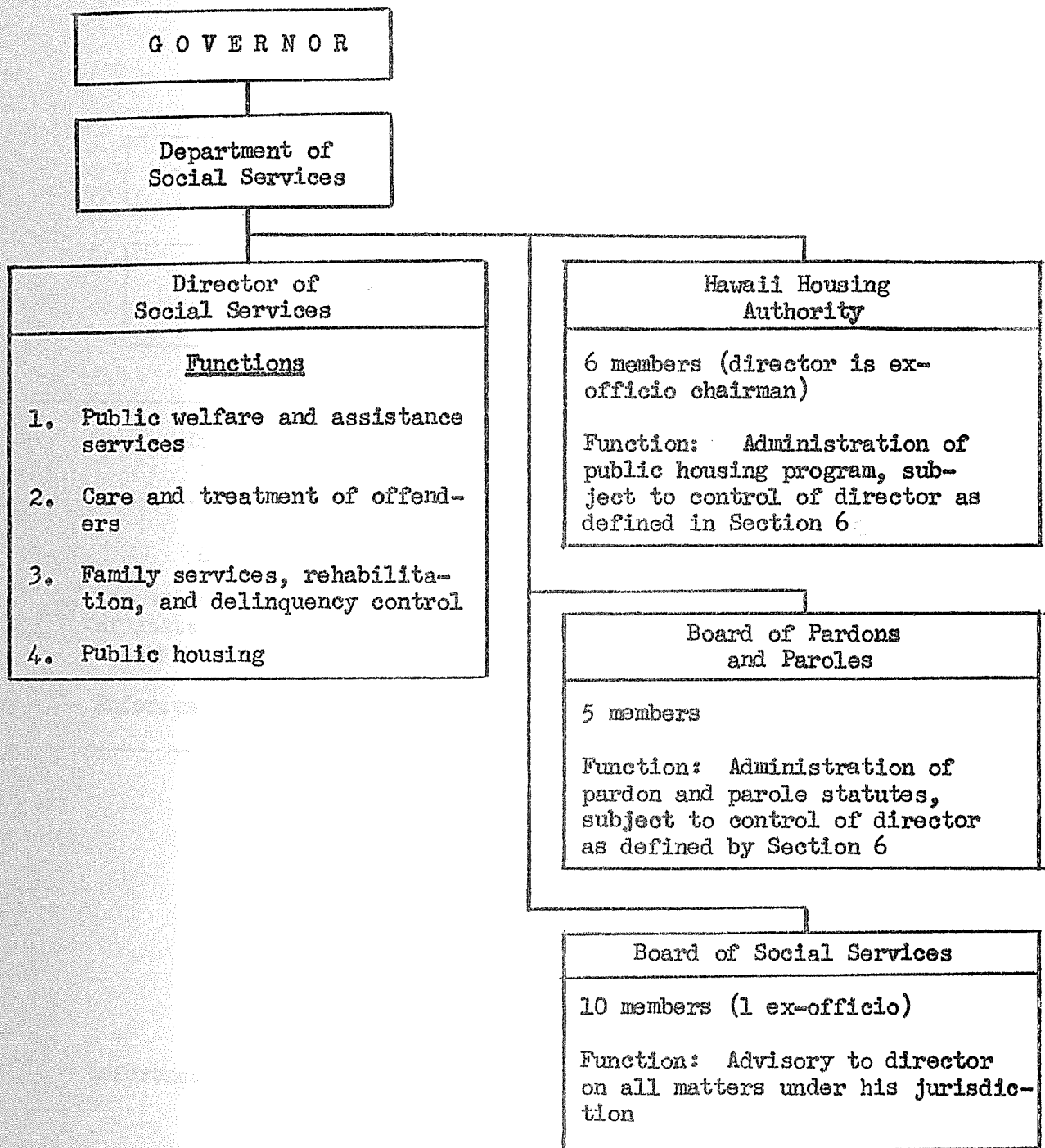
CHART XIII
ORGANIZATION FOR STATE PLANNING
STATE OF HAWAII



*Reorganization of functions and appointment of director may be deferred until February, 1961, as provided in Section 40. Not reorganized at date of publication, but functions are essentially the same.

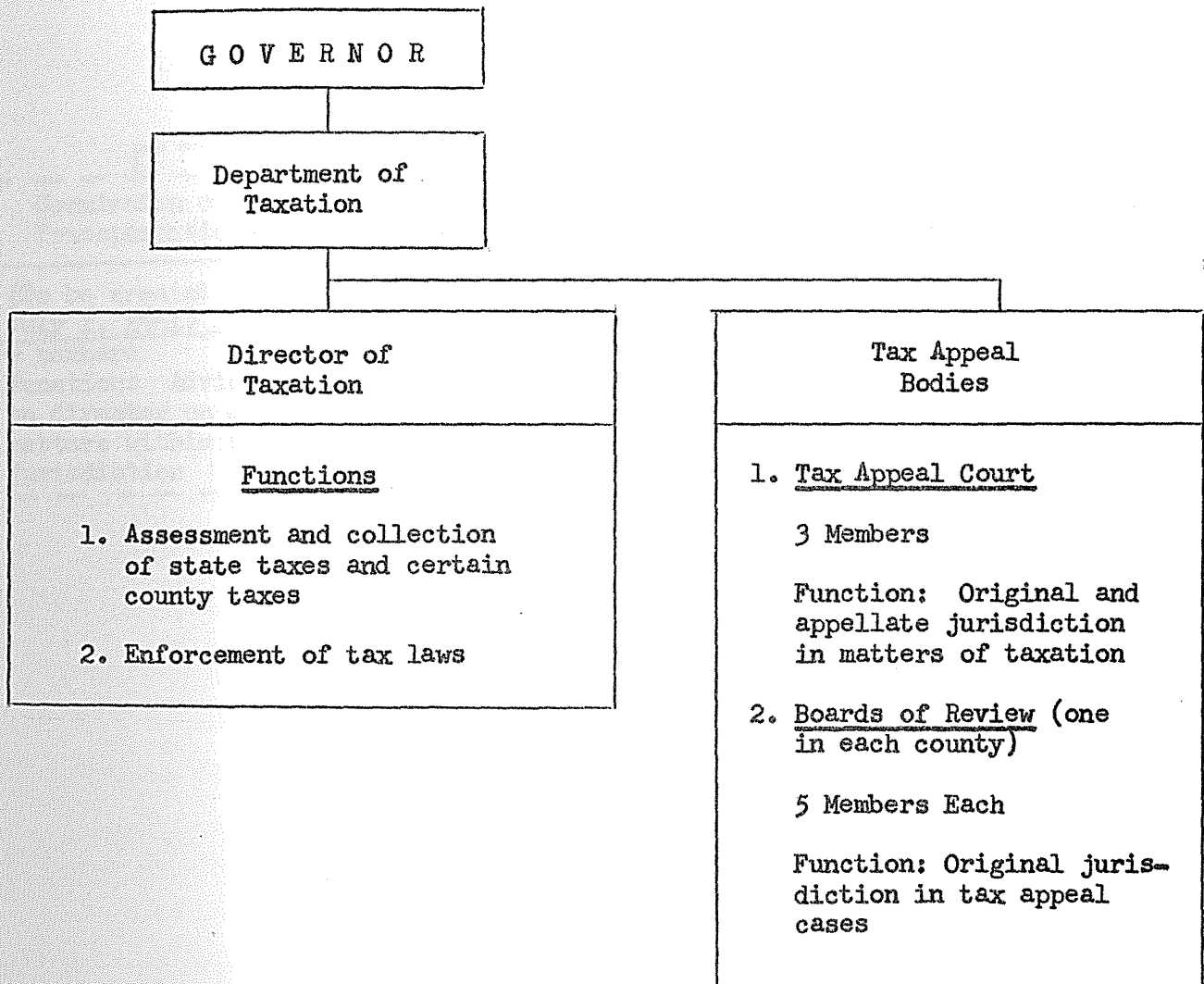
Reference: Act 1, Section 10, 1959 Second Special Session.

CHART XIV
ORGANIZATION FOR SOCIAL SERVICES
STATE OF HAWAII



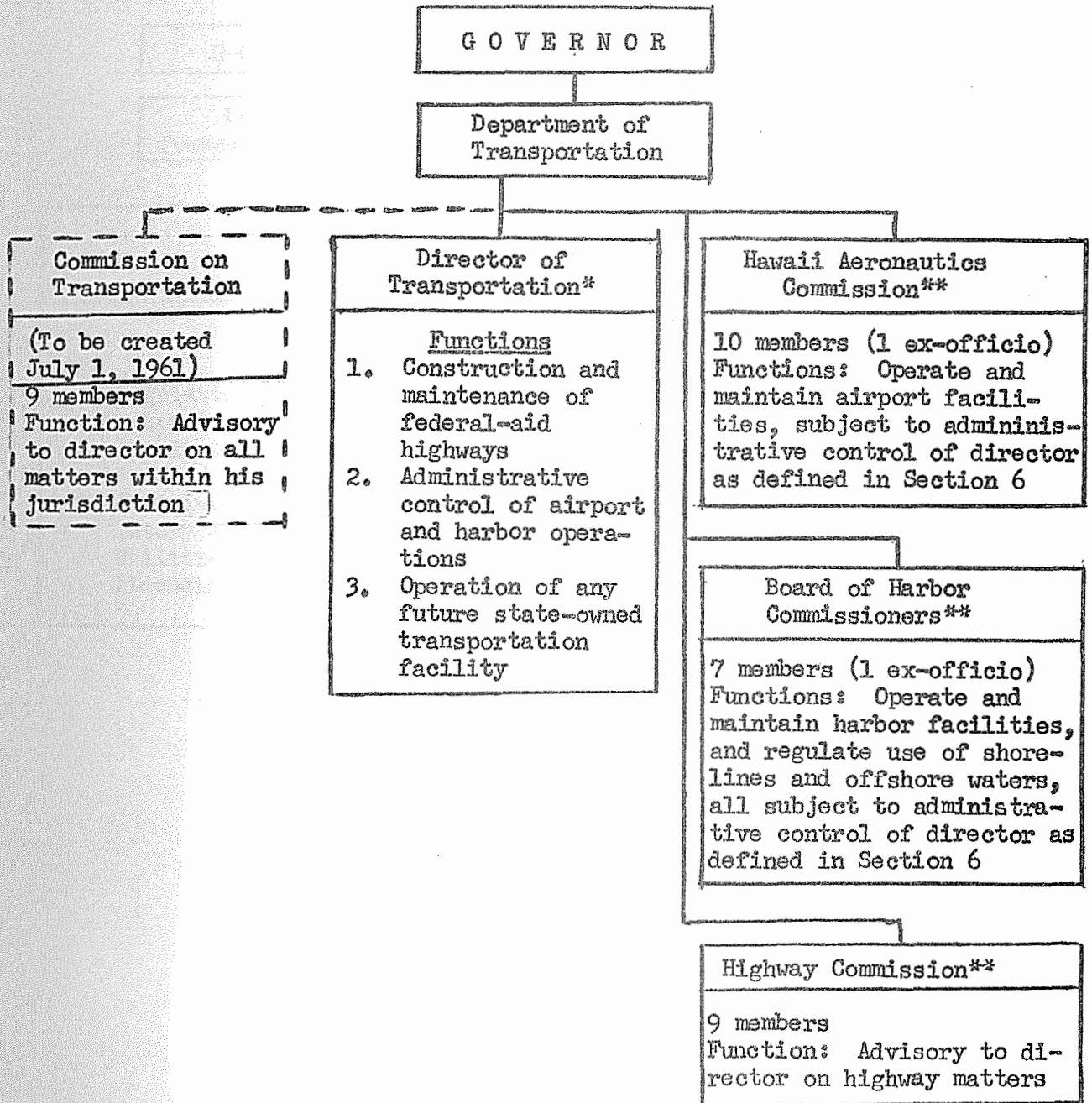
Reference: Act 1, Section 20, 1959 Second Special Session.

CHART XV
ORGANIZATION FOR REVENUE ADMINISTRATION
STATE OF HAWAII



Reference: Act 1, Section 16, 1959 Second Special Session.

CHART XVI
ORGANIZATION FOR TRANSPORTATION ADMINISTRATION
STATE OF HAWAII



*Appointed by Governor. Serves as ex-officio chairman of Board of Harbor Commissioners and ex-officio member of Hawaii Aeronautics Commission and Highway Commission.

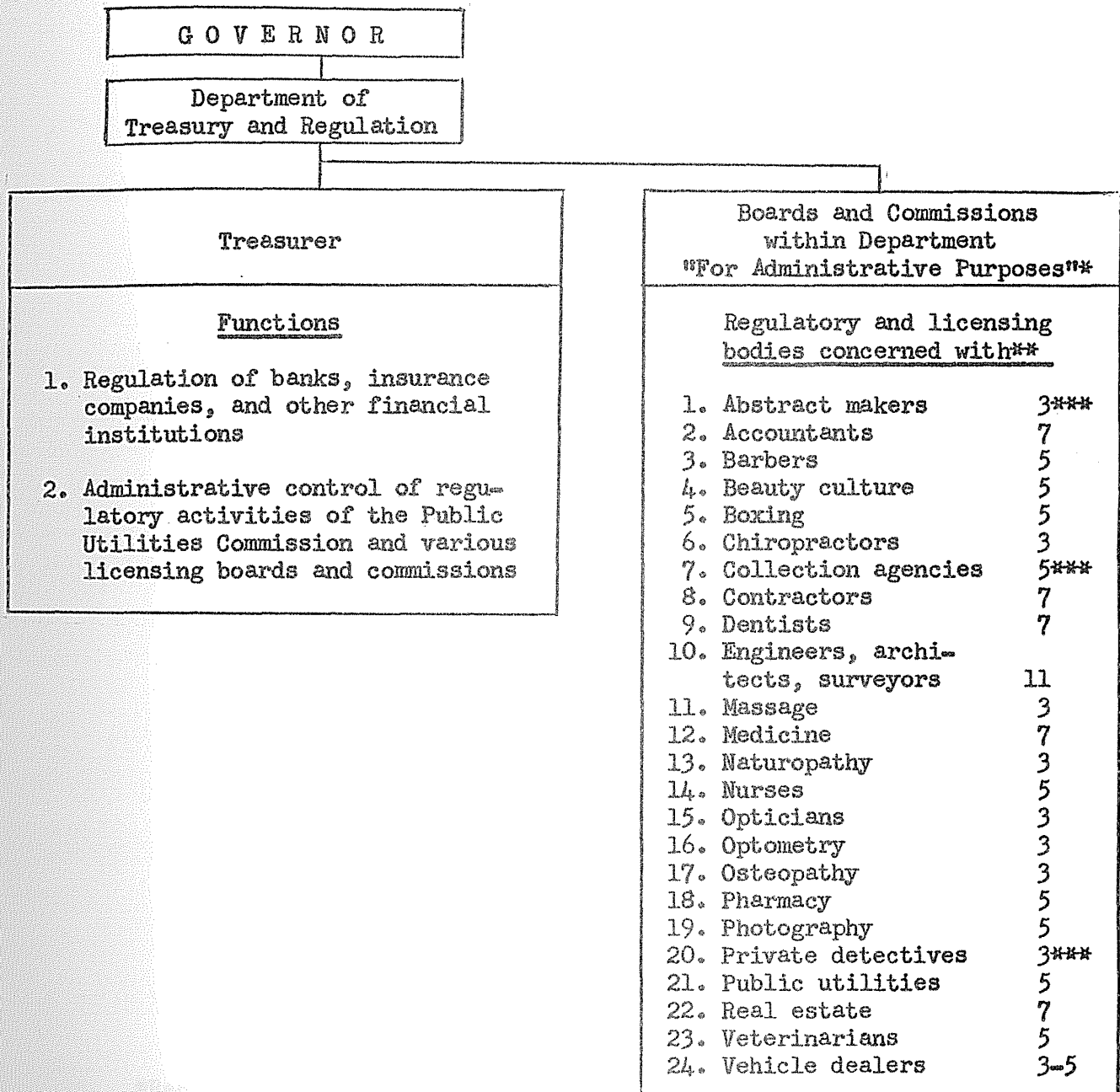
**To be abolished July 1, 1961.

Reference: Act 1, Section 26, 1959 Second Special Session.

CHART XVII

ORGANIZATION FOR THE REGULATION OF BUSINESSES, TRADES, AND PROFESSIONS

STATE OF HAWAII



*Subject to the administrative control of the Treasurer (as defined in Section 6), the functions, duties, powers, and composition of each board or commission remain unchanged, except as otherwise indicated in Section 15.

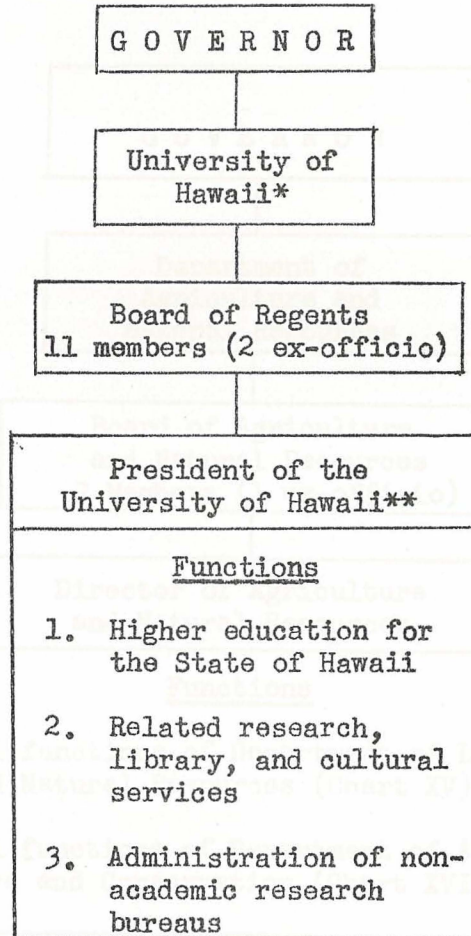
**Numbers following boards and commissions indicate membership of the body.

***Some or all members ex-officio.

Reference: Act 1, Section 15, 1959 Second Special Session.

CHART XVIII

ORGANIZATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION STATE OF HAWAII



*Reorganization of functions and appointment of Board of Regents and president may be deferred until February, 1961, as provided in Section 40.

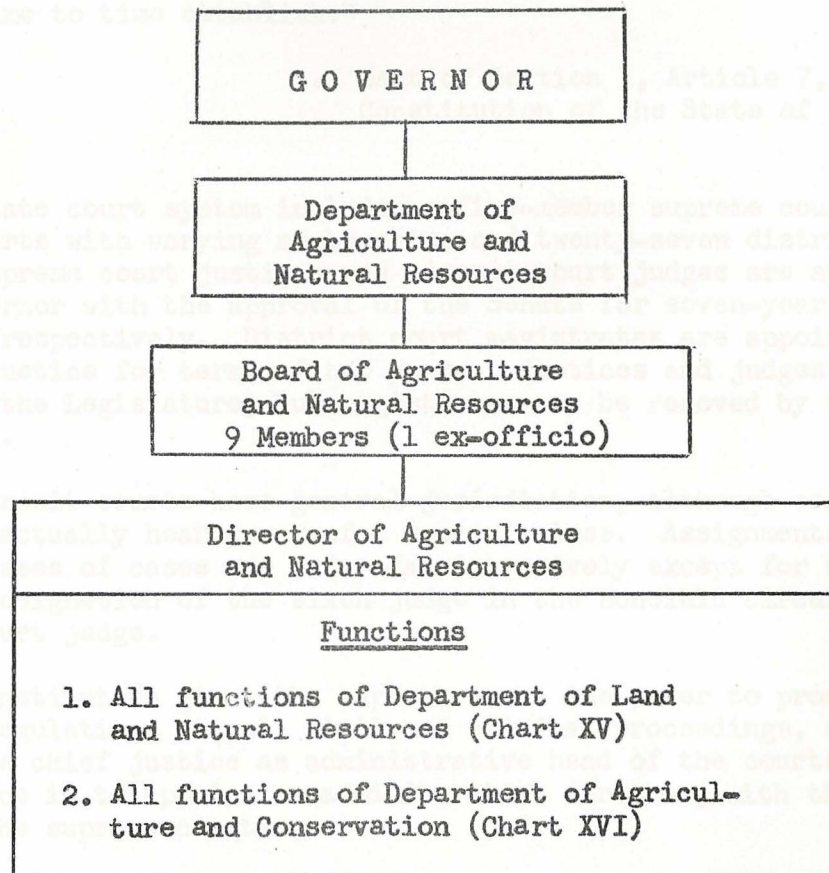
**Appointed by and serves as ex-officio member of Board of Regents.

Reference: Act 1, Section 17, 1959 Second Special Session.
Constitution, Article IX, Sections 4, 5.

CHART XIX

FUTURE ORGANIZATION FOR AGRICULTURE AND RESOURCE
ADMINISTRATION

STATE OF HAWAII 1962



Reference: Act 1, Section 23, 1959
Second Special Session.

THE JUDICIARY

"The judicial power of the State shall be vested in one supreme court, circuit courts, and in such inferior courts as the legislature may from time to time establish."

... part of Section 1, Article V,
Constitution of the State of Hawaii.

The state court system includes a five-member supreme court, four circuit courts with varying membership, and twenty-seven district courts. Supreme court justices and circuit court judges are appointed by the Governor with the approval of the Senate for seven-year and six-year terms respectively. District court magistrates are appointed by the chief justice for terms of two years. Justices and judges may be removed by the Legislature, but magistrates may be removed by the Supreme Court.

The circuit courts have general jurisdiction, although certain judges may actually hear cases of a special class. Assignments to various classes of cases are made administratively except for the statutory designation of the sixth judge in the Honolulu circuit as juvenile court judge.

The constitution gives the supreme court the power to promulgate rules and regulations for all civil and criminal proceedings, and designates the chief justice as administrative head of the courts. The chief justice is to appoint an administrative director, with the approval of the supreme court.