

HONOLULU CITY COUNCIL

KE KANIHELA O KE KALANA O HONOLULU

CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

No. 23-268, FD1

RESOLUTION

RELATING TO THE 2024 HAWAI'I STATE ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES LEGISLATIVE PACKAGE.

WHEREAS, the Hawai'i State Association of Counties ("HSAC") is composed of the members of all four county councils of the State of Hawai'i ("State"); and

WHEREAS, the legislative package proposed by HSAC represents the State legislative priorities of the four counties; and

WHEREAS, the HSAC Executive Committee has proposed State legislation listed in this resolution to be part of the 2024 HSAC legislative package; and

WHEREAS, the HSAC Executive Committee has also proposed legislative priorities listed in this resolution, pursuant to Section 13C of the HSAC Bylaws, to be included in the 2024 HSAC legislative package; and

WHEREAS, approval by all four county councils is required to include proposals in the 2024 HSAC legislative package; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City and County of Honolulu that it approves for inclusion in the 2024 Hawai'i State Association of Counties legislative package the following measures, attached as sub-exhibits to Exhibit A attached hereto:

- 1. A Bill For An Act Relating to Family Leave. (Exhibit A-1; Proposed by the County of Maui);
- 2. A Bill For An Act Relating to Tobacco Products. (Exhibit A-2; Proposed by the City and County of Honolulu);
- 3. A Bill For An Act Relating to Traffic Regulation. (Exhibit A-3; Proposed by the County of Hawai'i); and
- 4. A Bill For An Act Relating to Emergency Management. (Exhibit A-4; Proposed by the County of Hawai'i); and



HONOLULU CITY COUNCIL

KE KANIHELA O KE KALANA O HONOLULU

CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

No. 23-268, FD1

RESOLUTION

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Council approves for inclusion in the 2024 Hawai'i State Association of Counties legislative package the following legislative priorities, included in Exhibit A, as follows:

- 1. Legislation related to allowing counties to enact and enforce ordinances regulating persons who own, harbor, or keep any dog that has injured, maimed, or killed a person or an animal belonging to another person;
- 2. Legislation related to supporting efforts to legally sell or donate wild-caught ungulate meat including, but not limited to, increasing meat inspectors on rural islands;
- 3. Legislation related to supporting additional pathways for midwifery licensure and legalization of traditional midwifery;
- 4. Legislation related to supporting extended producer responsibility with regards to solid waste;
- 5. Legislation related to increasing the number of mental health service providers for children and adolescents in rural counties;
- 6. Legislation related to financing residential cesspool conversions;
- 7. Legislation related to insurance coverage concerns for Hawai'i communities, especially those located in Lava Zones 1 and 2;
- 8. Legislation related to insurance coverage concerns for Hawai'i communities impacted by natural disasters including wildfires, hurricanes, and flooding; and
- 9. Legislation related to effectively mitigating and managing invasive species to safeguard ecosystems, agriculture, and public health and safety; and



HONOLULU CITY COUNCIL

KE KANIHELA O KE KALANA O HONOLULU

CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

No. 23-268, FD1

RESOLUTION

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the Hawai'i State Association of Counties.

INTRODUCED BY:

Tommy Waters

DATE OF INTRODUCTION:

October 26, 2023 Honolulu, Hawaiʻi

Councilmembers

OCS2023-0996/10/30/2023 10:46 AM 3



October 27, 2023

Aloha Chair,

Attached for your consideration are proposals to be included in the 2024 Hawai'i State Association of Counties (HSAC) Legislative Package, which were approved by the HSAC Executive Committee on October 26, 2023. Please note that pursuant to Section 10C of the Bylaws of the Hawai'i State Association of Counties, Inc., proposals must be approved by all four County Councils in order to be included in the final package.

2024 HSAC LEGISLATIVE PACKAGE

- 1. A Bill For An Act Relating to Family Leave. (Proposed by the County of Maui).
- 2. A Bill For An Act Relating to Tobacco Products. (Proposed by the Honolulu City and County).
- 3. A Bill For An Act Relating to Traffic Regulation. (Proposed by the County of Hawai'i).
- 4. A Bill For An Act Relating to Emergency Management. (Proposed by the County of Hawai'i).

Legislative Priorities:

- Legislation related to allowing counties to enact and enforce ordinances regulating persons who own, harbor, or keep any dog that has injured, maimed, or killed a person or an animal belonging to another person,
- 2. Legislation related to supporting efforts to legally sell or donate wild-caught ungulate meat including, but not limited to, increasing meat inspectors on rural islands,
- 3. Legislation related to supporting additional pathways for midwifery licensure and legalization of traditional midwifery,
- 4. Legislation related to supporting extended producer responsibility with regards to solid waste,



- 5. Legislation related to increasing the number of mental health service providers for children and adolescents in rural counties,
- 6. Legislation related to financing residential cesspool conversions,
- 7. Legislation related to insurance coverage concerns for Hawai'i communities, especially those located in Lava Zones 1 and 2,
- 8. Legislation related to insurance coverage concerns for Hawai'i communities impacted by natural disasters including wildfires, hurricanes, and flooding,
- 9. Legislation related to effectively mitigating and managing invasive species to safeguard ecosystems, agriculture, and public health and safety.

Your attention to this matter is greatly appreciated. Should you have any questions please contact <u>hsac@hawaiicounties.org</u>.

Mahalo,

Bernard Carvalho, Jr. HSAC President

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A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO FAMILY LEAVE.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

1 SECTION 1. The legislature finds that Hawaii's state and 2 county employed workforce are not adequately supported during 3 times of birth, adoption, or fostering a new child and caregiving a family member during illness. While the Federal 4 5 Employee Paid Leave Act of 2019 allows twelve weeks of paid 6 leave to federal employees, Hawaii's state and county employees are not given the same opportunity and can struggle to afford to 7 take unpaid leave to care for a child or an elderly family 8 9 member with a serious health condition. Hawaii state and county 10 employees are currently covered by the Federal Medical Leave Act and the Hawaii Family Leave Law, which allows for a leave time 11 period of twelve weeks and four weeks, respectively; however, 12 the leave is unpaid. State and county employees have the option 13 14 to use up accrued vacation or sick pay, the amount of which will depend on time of service or prior use. 15

Seven in ten keiki have both married parents or a single
parent in the workforce, leaving no full-time caregiver. Women,
as primary caregivers of infants, children, and elderly parents,

EXHIBIT A-1

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are affected disproportionately by the unavailability of paid
 family and medical leave. According to the Hawaii Children's
 Action Network, paid family leave is associated with a 20 per
 cent decrease in infant mortality.

5 Hawaii has the fastest growing population of individuals over the age of sixty-five in the nation, and that number is 6 7 expected to grow even further by the year 2030. Of those who would benefit from paid family leave, nearly one-third would 8 9 take those leave benefits to care for an ill spouse or elderly 10 parent. In short, most workers, at some point, will need to take 11 time off to care for an ill or aging family member, the majority 12 of which are women, but very few can afford it.

13 The legislature further finds that providing these benefits 14 to state and county employees could enhance recruitment and retention of employees, fulfill the government's role as a model 15 16 employer, significantly impact the bonding between a newborn, adopted, or new foster child and its parent, and reduce stress 17 and the negative impacts of not guaranteeing parental and family 18 paid leave to mothers and low-income and economically 19 20 disadvantaged employees and their children or elderly or sick 21 loved ones.

EXHIBIT A-1

1	The purpose of this Act is to establish paid parental and
2	family leave so that all state and county employees can access
3	leave benefits during times when they need to provide care for a
4	family member.
5	SECTION 2. Chapter 78, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended
6	by adding a new part to be appropriately designated and to read
7	as follows:
8	"PART . PAID FAMILY LEAVE
9	§78-A Definitions. As used in this part, unless the
10	context otherwise requires:
11	"Child" means an individual who is a biological, adopted,
12	or foster son or daughter; a stepchild; or a legal ward of an
13	employee.
14	"Health care provider" means a physician as defined under
15	section 386-1.
16	"Parent" means a biological, foster, or adoptive parent, a
17	parent-in-law, a stepparent, a legal guardian, a grandparent, or
18	a grandparent-in-law.
19	"Qualified employee" means an employee who has completed at
20	least 1,250 hours of service over at least twelve months of
21	service as an employee.

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1	"Reduced leave schedule" means a leave schedule that
2	reduces the usual number of hours per workweek or hours per
3	workday of a qualified employee.
4	"Serious health condition" means an illness, injury,
5	impairment, or physical or mental condition that involves:
6	(1) Inpatient care at a hospital, hospice, or residential
7	medical care facility; or
8	(2) Continuing treatment by a health care provider.
9	"Sibling" means an individual who is a biological, adopted,
10	or foster brother or sister; or a stepbrother or stepsister of
11	an employee.
12	§78-B Paid family leave; general requirements . (a) A
13	qualified employee shall be entitled to a total of twelve weeks
14	of paid leave during any twelve-month period for one or more of
15	the following:
16	(1) The birth of a child of the qualified employee and in
17	order to care for the child;
18	(2) The placement of a child with the qualified employee
19	for adoption or foster care; or
20	(3) To care for the qualified employee's spouse,
21	reciprocal beneficiary, child, grandchild, parent, or
22	sibling if the spouse, reciprocal beneficiary, child,

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EXHIBIT A-1

1		grandchild, parent, or sibling has a serious health
2		condition.
3	· (b)	The entitlement to leave under subsection (a)(1) or
4	(2) shall	expire at the end of the twelve-month period beginning
5	on the da	te of birth or placement of the child.
6	(c)	Leave under subsection (a)(1), (2), and (3) may be
7	taken inte	ermittently or on a reduced leave schedule when
8	medically	necessary; provided that:
9	(1)	Any hours of leave taken shall be subtracted from the
10		total amount of leave remaining available to the
11		qualified employee under subsection (a), for purposes
12		of the twelve-month period involved, on an hour-for-
13		hour basis;
14	(2)	If a qualified employee requests intermittent leave or
15		leave on a reduced leave schedule that is foreseeable
16		based on planned medical treatment, the employer may
17		require the qualified employee to transfer temporarily
18		to an available alternative position offered by the
19		employing agency for which the qualified employee is
20		qualified and that:
21		(A) Has equivalent pay and benefits; and

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1	(B) Better accommodates recurring periods of leave
2	than the regular employment position of the
3	qualified employee; and
4	(3) The qualified employee complies with subsection (j)
5	and section 78-C(a)(5).
6	(d) A qualified employee taking leave under this section
7	may elect to use one of the following types of paid leave:
8	(1) Twelve administrative workweeks of paid family leave
9	under this paragraph in connection with the birth or
10	placement involved; or
11	(2) During the twelve-month period referred to in
12	subsection (a), and in addition to the twelve
13	administrative workweeks under paragraph (1), any
14	leave accrued or accumulated by the qualified
15	employee;
16	provided that nothing in this subsection shall be construed to
17	require that a qualified employee first use all or any portion
18	of the leave described in paragraph (2) before being allowed to
19	use paid parental leave described in paragraph (1); provided
20	further that nothing in this section shall require an employer
21	to provide paid sick leave in any situation in which the
22	employer would not normally provide paid leave.

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12		8 3
ı	(e)	Paid family leave taken under subsection (d)(1):
2	(1)	Shall be payable from any appropriation or fund
3		available for salaries or expenses for positions
4		within the employing agency;
5	(2)	Shall not be considered to be vacation leave or any
6		other type of leave; and
7	(3)	If not used by the qualified employee before the end
8		of the twelve-month period described in subsection (a)
9		to which it relates, shall not accumulate for any
10		subsequent use.
11	Noth	ing in this subsection shall be construed to modify the
12	requireme	nt that the qualified employee complete at least twelve
13	months of	service as an employee, as described in the definition
14	of "quali	fied employee" in section 78-A, before becoming
15	eligible	to take leave pursuant to this part.
16	(f)	If a qualified employee fails to return from paid
17	leave prov	vided under subsection (e)(l) after the date the leave
18	concludes	, the employing agency may recover from the qualified
19	employee a	an amount equal to the total amount of government
20	contribut:	ions paid by the agency on behalf of the qualified
21	employee	for maintaining the qualified employee's health
22	coverage d	during the period of the leave; provided that this

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.B. NO. subsection shall not apply to a qualified employee who fails to return from leave due to: The continuation, recurrence, or onset of a serious (1) health condition, including a mental health condition; or (2) Any other circumstance beyond the control of the qualified employee. In any case in which the necessity for leave under (q) subsection (a)(1) or (2) is foreseeable based upon an expected birth or placement, the qualified employee shall provide the employer with not less than thirty days' notice before the date the leave is to begin of the qualified employee's intention to take leave, except that if the date of the birth or placement requires leave to begin in less than thirty days, the qualified employee shall provide as much notice as is practicable. (h) In any case in which the necessity for leave under subsection (a) (3) is foreseeable based on planned medical

18 treatment, the qualified employee:

19 (1) Shall make a reasonable effort to schedule the
20 treatment so as not to disrupt unduly the operations
21 of the employer, subject to the approval of the health

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I		care provider of the child, spouse, parent, or sibling
2		of the qualified employee, as appropriate; and
3	(2)	Shall provide the employer with not less than thirty
4		days' notice before the date the leave is to begin of
5		the qualified employee's intention to take leave,
6		except that if the date of the treatment requires
7		leave to begin in less than thirty days, the qualified
8		employee shall provide as much notice as is
9		practicable.
10	(i)	The State or county may establish regulations to
п	increase	the amount of leave available to an employee under
12	subsectio	n (a) to a total of not more than 16 administrative
13		, based on the consideration of:
13	workweeks	, based on the consideration of:
13 14	workweeks	, based on the consideration of: The benefits provided to the State or county
13 14 15	workweeks	, based on the consideration of: The benefits provided to the State or county government of increasing such leave, including
13 14 15 16	workweeks (1)	, based on the consideration of: The benefits provided to the State or county government of increasing such leave, including enhanced recruitment and retention of employees;
13 14 15 16 17	workweeks (1) (2)	, based on the consideration of: The benefits provided to the State or county government of increasing such leave, including enhanced recruitment and retention of employees; The government's role as a model employer;
13 14 15 16 17 18	workweeks (1) (2)	, based on the consideration of: The benefits provided to the State or county government of increasing such leave, including enhanced recruitment and retention of employees; The government's role as a model employer; The impact of increased leave on lower-income and
13 14 15 16 17 18 19	workweeks (1) (2)	, based on the consideration of: The benefits provided to the State or county government of increasing such leave, including enhanced recruitment and retention of employees; The government's role as a model employer; The impact of increased leave on lower-income and economically disadvantaged employees, the majority of

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1	(5)	Such other factors as the State or county considers
2		necessary.
3	§78-	-C Paid family leave; certification requirements. (a)
4	An employ	ying agency may require that a request for leave under
5	section 7	78-B(a)(3) be supported by certification issued by the
6	health ca	are provider of the child, spouse, parent, or sibling of
7	the quali	fied employee. The qualified employee shall provide,
8	in a time	ely manner, a copy of the certification to the employing
9	agency.	A certification shall be sufficient if it states:
10	(1)	The date on which the serious health condition
11		commenced;
12	(2)	The probable duration of the condition;
13	(3)	The appropriate medical facts within the knowledge of
14		the health care provider regarding the condition;
15	(4)	A statement that the qualified employee is needed to
16		care for the child, spouse, parent, or sibling, and an
17		estimate of the amount of time that the qualified
18		employee is needed to care for the child, spouse,
19		parent, or sibling; and
20	(5)	In the case of certification for intermittent leave,
21		or leave on a reduced leave schedule, for planned
22		medical treatment, the dates on which the treatment is

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expected to be given and the duration of the treatment.

3 (b) In any case in which the employer has reason to doubt 4 the validity of the certification provided under subsection (a), the employer may require, at the expense of the agency, that the 5 qualified employee obtain the opinion of a second health care 6 7 provider designated or approved by the employing agency concerning any information certified under subsection (a) for 8 9 the leave. Any health care provider designated or approved 10 pursuant to this subsection shall not be employed on a regular 11 basis by the employing agency.

12 (c) In any case in which the second opinion described in subsection (b) differs from the original certification provided 13 under subsection (a), the employing agency may require, at the 14 15 expense of the agency, that the qualified employee obtain the 16 opinion of a third health care provider designated or approved 17 jointly by the employing agency and the qualified employee 18 concerning the information certified under subsection (a). The 19 opinion of the third health care provider concerning the 20 information certified under subsection (a) shall be considered 21 to be final and shall be binding on the employing agency and the 22 qualified employee.

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t (d) The employer may require, at the expense of the 2 agency, that the qualified employee obtain subsequent recertifications on a reasonable basis. 3 4 §78-D Paid family leave; protection of employment and benefits. (a) Any qualified employee who takes leave under 5 section 78-B for the intended purpose of the leave shall be 6 7 entitled, upon return from the leave: 8 (1) To be restored by the employer to the position held by 9 the qualified employee when the leave commenced; or 10 (2) To be restored to an equivalent position with equivalent benefits, pay, status, and other terms and 11 12 conditions of employment. 13 The taking of leave under section 78-B shall not (b) 14 result in the loss of any employment benefit accrued prior to the date on which the leave commenced. 15 (c) Except as otherwise provided by law, nothing in 16 subsections (a) or (b) shall be construed to entitle any 17 18 restored qualified employee to: 19 (1) The accrual of any employment benefits during any 20 period of leave; or 21 (2) Any right, benefit, or position of employment other 22 than any right, benefit, or position to which the

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1 qualified employee would have been entitled had the qualified employee not taken the leave. 2 3 (d) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit 4 an employing agency from requiring a qualified employee on leave 5 under this section to report periodically, but no more than 6 twice a month, to the employer on the status and intention of 7 the qualified employee to return to work. 8 **§78-E** Paid family leave; prohibition of coercion. (a) An

9 employee shall not directly or indirectly intimidate, threaten,
10 or coerce, or attempt to intimidate, threaten, or coerce, any
11 other employee for the purpose of interfering with the exercise
12 of any rights that the other employee may have under this part.
13 (b) For purposes of this section:

If "Intimidate, threaten, or coerce" includes promising to
confer or conferring any benefit, such as appointment,
promotion, or compensation; or taking or threatening to take any
reprisal, such as deprivation of appointment, promotion, or
compensation.

19 \$78-F Paid family leave; health insurance. A qualified
20 employee enrolled in a health benefits plan who is placed in a
21 leave status pursuant to this part shall continue to be enrolled
22 in that plan while in the leave status; provided that the

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1 qualified employee continues to pay any required employee 2 contributions.

§78-G Construction. The benefits and protections 3 4 established by this part shall be in addition to any other benefits or protections offered by other federal, state, or 5 county laws, including the federal Family and Medical Leave Act 6 7 and chapter 398. Nothing in this part shall be construed to 8 modify, eliminate, or otherwise abrogate any existing leave 9 policies, employment benefits, or protections that employees may 10 have pursuant to any other laws, employment contracts or 11 collective bargaining agreements, to the extent that the laws, 12 contracts, and agreements provide greater protections than those afforded under this part. 13

14 §78-H Rules. The director shall adopt rules necessary for
15 the administration of this part.

16 \$78-I Paid family leave for state and county employees.
17 By January 1, 2025, the State and counties shall establish a
18 paid family leave program for state and county employees."

SECTION 3. Chapter 78, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended
by designating sections 78-1 to section 78-65 as Part I, and
inserting a title before section 78-1 to read as follows:

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"PART I. GENERAL PROVISIONS"

EXHIBIT A-1

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SECTION 4. T	This Act does not affect rights and duties that
matured, penalties	that were incurred, and proceedings that were
begun before its e	effective date.
SECTION 5. N	lew statutory material is underscored.
SECTION 6. T	his Act shall take effect on July 1, 2024.
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THIRTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE, 2024 STATE OF HAWAII

A BILL FOR AN ACT

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RELATING TO TOBACCO PRODUCTS.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

SECTION 1. The legislature finds that tobacco use remains 1 the leading cause of preventable death in the United States, 2 including Hawaii. The legislature further finds that there has 3 been a precipitous increase in recent consumer sales of 4 electronic smoking devices, sometimes called "vapes" or "e-5 cigarettes," which contain significantly higher levels of 6 7 nicotine per inhalation compared to conventional cigarettes. The escalating use of electronic smoking devices has led to a 8 significant rise in youth nicotine addiction. These devices 9 have been linked to severe lung disease, potential harm to brain 10 development, and acute nicotine poisoning. 11

12 The legislature finds that the rate of tobacco use among 13 youth has increased to epidemic levels. According to the 2019 14 Hawaii State and Counties Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 30.6 per 15 cent of public middle school students and 48.3 per cent of 16 public high school students have tried using electronic smoking

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devices. The survey also revealed that 17.7 per cent of middle
 school students and 30.6 per cent of high school students
 currently vape, numbers which have likely only increased.

The legislature also finds that counties are uniquely 4 positioned to quickly address the health habits of their 5 communities, such as youth vaping, and have been utilizing that 6 ability to great success. Historically, Hawaii has passed 7 forward-thinking legislation to address the high usage of 8 tobacco products. These policies were first adopted at the 9 county level to quickly address the counties' need to protect 10 their communities from the relentless promotional targeting by 11 tobacco companies. Regulations to raise the minimum age for the 12 purchase of tobacco products to twenty-one years of age was 13 first passed in the county of Hawaii, followed by other 14 counties, and finally by the State to create uniformity. 15 Likewise, laws that prohibit smoking in certain locations, as 16 well as in motor vehicles when a keiki is present, were also 17 initially adopted at the county level before the State took 18 19 action.

20 The legislature also finds that the tobacco companies have
21 spent millions of dollars to ensure that they are developing and
22 marketing products to young people to increase their sales and

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boost their yearly profits into the tens of billions of dollars. 1 2 These companies have boundless resources to pour into targeting a new generation of addicts. Furthermore, the United States 3 Food and Drug Administration, which is responsible for 4 5 regulating tobacco products containing nicotine, has a lengthy 6 authorization process with loopholes, long waiting periods, and 7 little ability to regulate the ever-changing strategies of 8 profit-focused tobacco companies.

9 The legislature acknowledges that section 328J-11.5(a), 10 Hawaii Revised Statutes, provides that "[s]ales of cigarettes, tobacco products, and electronic smoking devices are a statewide 11 12 concern" and that it is "the intent of the legislature to regulate the sale of cigarettes, tobacco products, and 13 14 electronic smoking devices in a uniform and exclusive manner." Section 328J-11.5(b), Hawaii Revised Statues, preempts "[a]]] 15 16 local ordinances or regulations that regulate the sale of 17 cigarettes, tobacco products, and electronic smoking devices" and voids "existing local laws and regulations conflicting with" 18 chapter 328J, Hawaii Revised Statutes, which is the State law 19 20 that regulates smoking. The tobacco industry has historically used preemption as a tactic to prevent local governments from 21

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adopting stronger tobacco control measures, thereby protecting
 its interests at the expense of public health.

3 Section 328J-11.5(c), Hawaii Revised Statutes, carves out 4 an exception to the exclusivity of state regulations by setting 5 forth that nothing in chapter 328J, Hawaii Revised Statutes, "shall be construed to limit a county's authority" to adopt 6 7 ordinances; provided that the ordinance is more stringent than 8 state law. The legislature acknowledges that the language in 9 section 328J-11.5, Hawaii Revised Statues, read together with section 328J-15, Hawaii Revised Statutes, may create an 10 ambiguity in the effectiveness of county ordinances that are not 11 12 in conflict with chapter 328J, Hawaii Revised Statues, and the authority given to the counties in adopting ordinances that 13 14 regulate the sale of cigarettes, tobacco products, and 15 electronic smoking devices in their communities.

16 The legislature finds that an adaptive regulation system is 17 needed to address the multibillion-dollar marketing campaigns of 18 tobacco companies focused on our youth. All levels of 19 government, including counties, need to collaborate with youth, 20 their parents, and educational institutions, to quickly address 21 the tobacco companies' predatory practices through the

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1 implementation of reasonable restrictions on the sale of and 2 access to these addictive products. 3 Accordingly, the purpose of this Act is to: 4 (1) Repeal existing law that provides that all local 5 ordinances or regulations that regulate the sale of cigarettes, 6 tobacco products, and electronic smoking devices are preempted 7 and that existing local laws and regulations conflicting with 8 the State law on smoking are null and void; and 9 (2) Clarify that counties retain the authority to adopt 10 ordinances that regulate the sale of cigarettes, tobacco 11 products, and electronic smoking devices, as long as the 12 ordinances do not conflict with and are more stringent than the 13 State law on smoking. 14 SECTION 2. Section 328J-11.5, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is 15 amended to read as follows: 16 "[+]\$328J-11.5[+] Statewide concern. (a) Sales of 17 cigarettes, tobacco products, and electronic smoking devices are 18 a statewide concern. It is the intent of the legislature to 19 regulate the sale of cigarettes, tobacco products, and 20 electronic smoking devices in a uniform [and exclusive] 21 manner [-] to the extent reasonably possible.

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1	[(b) All local ordinances or regulations that regulate the
2	sale of eigarettes, tobacco products, and electronic smoking
3	devices are preempted, and existing local laws and regulations
4	conflicting with this chapter are null and void.
5	(c)] (b) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to
6	limit a county's authority [under] to enact ordinances that
7	regulate the sale of cigarettes, tobacco products, and
8	electronic smoking devices within the county in accordance with
9	section 328J-15."
10	SECTION 3. Section 328J-15, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
11	amended by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:
ļ2	"(b) Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit a county from
13	enacting ordinances that regulate the sale of cigarettes,
14	tobacco products, and electronic smoking devices within the
15	county; provided that the ordinances do not directly conflict
16	with and are more stringent than the provisions of this
17	chapter."
18	SECTION 4. This Act does not affect rights and duties that
19	matured, penalties that were incurred, and proceedings that were
20	begun before its effective date.
21	SECTION 5. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed
22	and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.

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1	SECTION 6.	This Act sha	ll take eff	ect upon a	pproval.
2					
3		INTRODUCE	D BY:		
4					

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A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO TRAFFIC REGULATION.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

1 SECTION 1. The Legislature hereby finds over time, the 2 counties have received ownership of various streets, highways, 3 thoroughfares, and roadways through conveyance, dedication, or 4 other means, which were not originally constructed to meet the rigorous safety standards required and lack the necessary safety 5 6 standards for unregulated use. Despite efforts undertaken by the 7 counties to uphold the safety of these streets, highways, 8 thoroughfares, and roadways, these efforts cannot wholly 9 mitigate the inherent risks posed by their non-standard designs. 10 It is incumbent upon the State to ensure the safety and well-11 being of its residents and visitors. It is the intent of this 12 legislation to grant counties the authority to impose 13 restrictions on the manner of use of such roadways to mitigate 14 safety hazards. 15 In instances where the counties determine that public safety

16 hazards exist due to the non-standard design of streets, 17 highways, thoroughfares, and roadways, the counties may, with 18 the goal of ensuring public safety, impose specific restrictions

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19 on the manner of use of said streets, highways, thoroughfares, 20 and roadways. Such restrictions may include, but are not limited 21 to, requirements for four-wheel drive vehicles, covered 22 transportation, or mandatory viewing of safety videos. 23 The legislature further finds that the increased utilization of 24 certain streets, highways, thoroughfares, and roadways and their 25 surrounding areas has resulted in an influx of traffic that 26 exceeds their original design capacity, thereby endangering both 27 travelers and the culturally significant and environmentally 28 sensitive sites that they traverse. Recognizing the peril posed 29 by increased traffic on certain roadways to culturally and 30 environmentally sensitive sites, the counties are hereby 31 empowered to establish access limits to safeguard these sites. 32 However, it is explicitly stated that properties exclusively 33 accessible via these roadways shall remain accessible without 34 undue impediment.

35

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36 SECTION 2. Section 46-16, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is 37 amended to read as follows:

38 "§46-16 Traffic regulation and control over private 39 streets [-], hazardous roads, and roads in sensitive areas. 40 (a) Any provision of law to the contrary notwithstanding, any 41 county and its authorized personnel may impose and enforce 42 traffic regulations and place appropriate traffic control 43 devices, and may enforce chapters 249; 286; 287; 291; 291C; 44 291E; 431, articles 10C and 10G; and 486, part III on the 45 following categories of private streets, highways, or thoroughfares, except private roads used primarily for 46 47 agricultural and ranching purposes:

48 (1) Any private street, highway, or thoroughfare which has 49 been used continuously by the general public for a 50 period of not less than six months; provided that the 51 county shall not be responsible for the maintenance 52 and repair of the private street, highway, or 53 thoroughfare when it imposes or enforces traffic 54 regulations and highway safety laws or places or 55 permits to be placed appropriate traffic control 56 devices on that street, highway, or thoroughfare; 57 provided further that no adverse or prescriptive 58 rights shall accrue to the general public when the 59 county imposes or enforces traffic regulations and

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60		highway safety laws or places appropriate traffic
61		control devices on that street, highway, or
62		thoroughfare; nor shall county consent to the
63		placement of traffic control signs or markings on a
64		private street be deemed to constitute control over
65		that street; and
66	(2)	Any private street, highway, or thoroughfare which is
67		intended for dedication to the public use as provided
68		in section 264-1 and is open for public travel but has
69		not yet been accepted by the county.
70	(b)	Any county, by ordinance, may regulate or restrict
71	<u>access to</u>	a street, highway, thoroughfare, or roadway which:
72	(1)	Is known to be hazardous or hazardous under certain
73		conditions, provided that the hazard does not arise
74		due to an act, omission, or gross negligence of the
75		county; or
76	(2)	May have a negative impact on a sensitive area,
77		including a critical habitat for threatened or
78		endangered species or lands containing cultural or
79		archaeological sites or resources.
80	No ordina	nce shall be enacted until a public hearing has been
81	conducted	on the proposed ordinance and provided further that

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82	the county shall consult with the department of transportation		
83	and department of land and natural resources prior to		
84	restricting or regulating access to a street, highway,		
85	thoroughfare, or roadway."		
86	SECTION 2. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed		
87	and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.		
88	SECTION 3. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.		
89			
90			
91	INTRODUCED BY:		
92	BY REQUEST		
93			
94 95 96	Report Title: [Click here and type Report Title (1 line limit)]		
97 98 99 100 101	Description: [Click here and type Description (5 line limit)]		
101 102 103 104	The summary description of legislation appearing on this page is for informational purposes only and is not legislation or evidence of legislative intent.		

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A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

SECTION 1. Section 127A-13, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
 amended by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

3 "(a) In the event of a state of emergency declared by the 4 governor pursuant to section 127A-14, the governor may exercise 5 the following additional powers pertaining to emergency 6 management during the emergency period:

7 (1) Provide for and require the quarantine or segregation 8 of persons who are affected with or believed to have 9 been exposed to any infectious, communicable, or other 10 disease that is, in the governor's opinion, dangerous 11 to the public health and safety, or persons who are 12 the source of other contamination, in any case where, 13 in the governor's opinion, the existing laws are not 14 adequate to assure the public health and safety; 15 provide for the care and treatment of the persons; 16 supplement the provisions of sections 325-32 to 325-38 17 concerning compulsory immunization programs; provide 18 for the isolation or closing of property which is a

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1 source of contamination or is in a dangerous condition 2 in any case where, in the governor's opinion, the 3 existing laws are not adequate to assure the public 4 health and safety, and designate as public nuisances 5 acts, practices, conduct, or conditions that are 6 dangerous to the public health or safety or to 7 property; authorize that public nuisances be summarily 8 abated and, if need be, that the property be 9 destroyed, by any police officer or authorized person, 10 or provide for the cleansing or repair of property, 11 and if the cleansing or repair is to be at the expense 12 of the owner, the procedure therefor shall follow as 13 nearly as may be the provisions of section 322-2, 14 which shall be applicable; and further, authorize 15 without the permission of the owners or occupants, 16 entry on private premises for any such purposes; 17 (2)Relieve hardships and inequities, or obstructions to 18 the public health, safety, or welfare, found by the 19 governor to exist in the laws and to result from the 20 operation of federal programs or measures taken under 21 this chapter, by suspending the laws, in whole or in 22 part, or by alleviating the provisions of laws on such

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1		terms and conditions as the governor may impose,
2		including licensing laws, quarantine laws, and laws
3		relating to labels, grades, and standards;
4	(3)	Suspend{:]
5		(A) [any] Any law that impedes or tends to impede or be
6		detrimental to the expeditious and efficient
7		execution of, or to conflict with, emergency
8		functions, including laws which by this chapter
9		specifically are made applicable to emergency
10		personnel;
11	[-(-4-)-]] <u>(B)</u> [Suspend the] <u>The</u> provisions of any regulatory law
12		prescribing the procedures for out-of-state
13		utilities to conduct business in the State
14		including any licensing laws applicable to out-
15		of-state utilities or their respective employees,
16		as well as any order, rule, or regulation of any
17		state agency, if strict compliance with the
18		provisions of any such law, order, rule, or
19		regulation would in any way prevent, hinder, or
20		delay necessary action of a state utility in
21		coping with the emergency or disaster with

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1			assistance that may be provided under a mutual				
2		assistance agreement; and					
3		(C) The mortgage foreclosure provisions of chapter					
4			667 up to thirty-six months on any property with				
5			substantial damage resulting from a disaster				
6			under a state of emergency proclaimed by the				
7			governor pursuant to section 127A-14.				
8	[(5)] <u>(4)</u>	In th	ne event of disaster or emergency beyond local				
9		control, or an event which, in the opinion of the					
10		governor, is such as to make state operational control					
11		necessary, or upon request of the local entity, assume					
12		direct operational control over all or any part of the					
13		emergency management functions within the affected					
14	ан (т. 1996) С	area;					
15	[(6)] <u>(5)</u>	Shut off water mains, gas mains, electric power					
16		conne	ctions, or suspend other services, and, to the				
17		exten	t permitted by or under federal law, suspend				
18		elect	ronic media transmission;				
19	[(7)] <u>(6)</u>	Direc	t and control the mandatory evacuation of the				
20		civil	ian population;				
21	[(8)] <u>(7)</u>	Exerc	ise additional emergency functions to the extent				
22		neces	sary to prevent hoarding, waste, or destruction				

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1 of materials, supplies, commodities, accommodations, 2 facilities, and services, to effectuate equitable 3 distribution thereof, or to establish priorities 4 therein as the public welfare may require; to 5 investigate; and notwithstanding any other law to the 6 contrary, to regulate or prohibit, by means of 7 licensing, rationing, or otherwise, the storage, 8 transportation, use, possession, maintenance, 9 furnishing, sale, or distribution thereof, and any 10 business or any transaction related thereto; [(9)](8) Suspend section 8-1, relating to state holidays, 11 12 except the last paragraph relating to holidays 13 declared by the president, which shall remain 14 unaffected, and in the event of the suspension, the 15 governor may establish state holidays by proclamation; 16 [(10)](9) Adjust the hours for voting to take into consideration 17 the working hours of the voters during the emergency 18 period, and suspend those provisions of section 11-131 19 that fix the hours for voting, and fix other hours by 20 stating the same in the election proclamation or 21 notice, as the case may be;

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1	[(11)] <u>(10)</u>	Assure the continuity of service by critical
2		infrastructure facilities, both publicly and privately
3		owned, by regulating or, if necessary to the
4		continuation of the service thereof, by taking over
5	8	and operating the same; and
6	[(12)] <u>(11</u>)Except as provided in section 134-7.2, whenever in the
7		governor's opinion, the laws of the State do not
8		adequately provide for the common defense, public
9		health, safety, and welfare, investigate, regulate, or
10		prohibit the storage, transportation, use, possession,
11		maintenance, furnishing, sale, or distribution of, as
12		well as any transaction related to, explosives,
13		firearms, and ammunition, inflammable materials and
14		other objects, implements, substances, businesses, or
15		services of a hazardous or dangerous character, or
16		particularly capable of misuse, or obstructive of or
17		tending to obstruct law enforcement, emergency
18		management, or military operations, including
19		intoxicating liquor and the liquor business; and
20		authorize the seizure and forfeiture of any such
21		objects, implements, or substances unlawfully
22		possessed, as provided in this chapter."

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1	SECTION 2. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed				
2	and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.				
3	SECTION 3. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.				
4					
5	INTRODUCED BY:				
6	BY REQUEST				
7					

Report Title: [Click here and type Report Title (1 line limit)]

Description: [Click here and type Description (5 line limit)]

The summary description of legislation appearing on this page is for informational purposes only and is not legislation or evidence of legislative intent.

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CITY COUNCIL CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU HONOLULU, HAWAII CERTIFICATE

RESOLUTION 23-268, FD1

Introduced:	10/26/23	By:	TOMMY WATERS	Committee:	COUNCIL (CCL)
Title:	Title: RELATING TO THE 2024 HAWAI'I STATE ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES LEGISLATIVE PACKAGE.				
Voting Lege	nd: * = Aye w/Res	ervation	S		
10/26/23	INTRO		Introduced.		
11/01/23	CCL		Amended to handca	rried FD1.	
			OCS2023-0996/10/30)/2023 10:46 AM	
			9 AYES: CORDERO, D TUPOLA, WATERS, W	· · ·	INA, OKIMOTO, SAY, TULBA,
11/01/23	CCL		Adopted.		
			9 AYES: CORDERO, D TUPOLA, WATERS, W		INA, OKIMOTO, SAY, TULBA,

I hereby certify that the above is a true record of action by the Council of the City and County of Honolulu on this RESOLUTION.

GLEN I. TAKANASHI, CITY CLERK

TOMMY WATERS, CHAIR AND PRESIDING OFFICER