HONOLULU CITY COUNCIL

KE KANIHELA O KE KALANA O HONOLULU

CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

No. 25-308

RESOLUTION

RELATING TO THE 2026 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 2026 HSAC legislative package; and

WHEREAS, the HSAC Executive Committee has also proposed legislative priorities listed in this resolution, pursuant to Section 10C of the HSAC Bylaws, to be included in the 2026 HSAC legislative package; and

WHEREAS, approval by all four county councils is required to include proposals in the 2026 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 2026 Hawai'i State Association of Counties' legislative package the following measures, attached hereto as sub-exhibits to Exhibit A (Letter from Hawai'i State Association of Counties ("HSAC") Executive Director Nahelani Parsons):

1. A Bill For An Act Relating to Emergency Medical Services and Opioid Use Disorder Treatment (Exhibit A-1; Proposed by the HSAC Executive Committee);

2. A Bill For An Act Relating to Housing; Mixed Use Development (Exhibit A-2; Proposed by the HSAC Executive Committee);

3. A Bill For An Act Relating to Cesspools (Exhibit A-3; Proposed by the HSAC Executive Committee);

4. A Resolution Relating to DOE Recreational Facilities (Exhibit A-4; Proposed by the HSAC Executive Committee);

RESOLUTION

5. A Bill For An Act Relating to the Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact (Exhibit A-5; Proposed by the County of Maui);

6. A Bill For An Act Relating to Tobacco Products (Exhibit A-6; Proposed by the City and County of Honolulu; the HSAC Executive Committee);

7. A Bill For An Act Relating to Housing; Repeals Amendments to Section 201H-38 (Exhibit A-7; Proposed by the City and County of Honolulu);

8. A Bill For An Act Relating to Family (Exhibit A-8; Proposed by the City and County of Honolulu);

9. A Bill For An Act Relating to Firearms (Exhibit A-9; Proposed by the City and County of Honolulu);

10. A Bill For An Act Relating to Gun Violence Prevention (Exhibit A-10; Proposed by the City and County of Honolulu);

11. A Bill For An Act Relating to Water Pollution (Exhibit A-11; Proposed by the City and County of Honolulu);

12. A Bill For An Act Relating to General Excise Tax (Exhibit A-12; Proposed by the County of Hawai'i);

13. A Bill For An Act Relating to the Conveyance Tax (Exhibit A-13; Proposed by County of Hawai'i); and

14. A Bill For An Act Relating to Housing; Housing for State or County Employees (Exhibit A-14; Proposed by the County of Hawai'i); and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Council approves for inclusion in the 2026 Hawai'i State Association of Counties' legislative package the following legislative priorities listed in Exhibit A (Letter from HSAC Executive Director Nahelani Parsons), as follows:

1. Legislation related to road usage charge on electric vehicles (Proposed by the HSAC Executive Committee);

2. Legislation related to opioid use (Proposed by the HSAC Executive Committee);

RESOLUTION

3. Legislation related to increasing funds for emergency preparedness, evacuation routes, notification systems, and community-level emergency planning (Proposed by the County of Hawai'i);

4. Legislation related to workforce development, particularly for green jobs, food systems specialists, and county government positions (Proposed by the County of Hawai'i);

5. Legislation related to water viability and usage, and watershed monitoring and stewardship (Proposed by the County of Hawai'i);

6. Legislation related to responsible game management of wild ungulates (Proposed by the County of Hawai'i);

7. Legislation related to promoting producer responsibility for solid waste (Proposed by the County of Hawai'i);

8. Legislation related to wastewater infrastructure, cesspool conversion, and related financing (Proposed by the County of Hawai'i); and

9. Legislation related to prioritizing and increasing means and infrastructure for multi-modal transportation and funding for safe routes to school (Proposed by the County of Hawai'i); and

HONOLULU CITY COUNCIL

KE KANIHELA O KE KALANA O HONOLULU

CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

No. 25-308

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:

DATE OF INTRODUCTION:

OCT 30 2025

Honolulu, Hawai'i

Councilmembers

EXHIBIT A

Hawai'i State Association of Counties (HSAC)
Counties of Kaua'i, Maui, Hawai'i, and City & County of Honolulu
Website: hawaiicounties.org | Email: hsac@hawaiicounties.org

October 30, 2025

Aloha Council Chair,

Attached for your consideration are proposals to be included in the 2026 Hawai'i State Association of Counties (HSAC) Legislative Package, which were approved by the HSAC Executive Committee on October 30, 2025. 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.

2026 HSAC LEGISLATIVE PACKAGE

1. **A Bill For An Act Relating to Emergency Medical Services and Opioid Use Disorder Treatment** *(Proposed by HSAC).*
    - Establishes a pilot program authorizing paramedics, under Department of Health - approved protocols, to administer buprenorphine following naloxone in cases of opioid overdose. Requires the department to verify treatment centers capable of same- or next-day follow-up care, providing training, implement a phased rollout, and submit a report evaluating program outcomes
2. **A Bill For An Act Relating to Housing; Mixed Use Development** *(Proposed by HSAC).*
    - Repeals the sunset provision in Act 45, SLH 2024, related to the counties' authorization to develop, construct, finance, refinance, or otherwise provide mixed-use developments.
3. **A Bill For An Act Relating to Cesspools** *(Proposed by HSAC).*
    - Provides temporary income tax credit for the cost of upgrading or converting a cesspool to a septic system or an aerobic treatment unit system, or connecting to a sewer system. Permits DOH, as a pilot program, to certify no more than two residential large capacity cesspools. Effective 7/1/2027. Sunsets 12/31/2032.
4. **A Resolution Relating to DOE Recreational Facilities** *(Proposed by HSAC).*
    - Requesting the Department of Education to make available recreational facilities to the public during non-peak hours and non-school days. Pursuant to Chapter 39, Hawaii Administrative Rules, Hawaii's public school facilities are required to be available for public use as long as the requested activities do not interfere with normal school operations.

5. **A Bill For An Act Relating to The Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact** *(Proposed by the County of Maui).*
    - Supports include a proposed state bill in the Hawai'i State Association of Counties (HSAC) 2026 Legislative Package to establish the Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact (PSYPACT) in Hawai'i law. The resolution endorses creating a legal framework that allows licensed psychologists from participating states to practice telepsychology (remote practice) and provide temporary in-person services across state lines. By supporting this compact, Maui County aims to expand access to mental health care, reduce workforce shortages, and improve service delivery, particularly in rural and underserved communities throughout Hawai'i.
6. **A Bill For An Act Relating to Tobacco Products** *(Proposed by the City and County of Honolulu; HSAC).*
    - Repeal existing law that provides that all local ordinances or regulations of the sale of cigarettes, tobacco products, and electronic smoking devices are preempted; and that existing local laws and regulations conflicting with the State law on smoking are null and void. Clarify that counties retain authority to adopt ordinances that regulate the sale of cigarettes, tobacco products, and electronic smoking devices, as long as the ordinances do not conflict with or are more stringent than the State law on smoking.
7. **A Bill For An Act Relating to Housing; Repeals Amendments to Section 201H-38** *(Proposed by the City and County of Honolulu).*
    - Repeals all substantive amendments to Section 201H-38, Hawaii Revised Statutes, that were enacted by Act 294, Session Laws of Hawaii, including provisions that require the Hawaii Housing and Finance and Development Corporation to provide counties with an opportunity to comment on certain housing development projects, and prohibit county legislative bodies from imposing stricter conditions than the Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation, stricter area median income requirements, or a reduction in fee waivers to housing development proposals that would increase the cost of the project.
8. **A Bill For An Act Relating to Family** *(Proposed by the City and County of Honolulu).*
    - Establishes an exemption from mediation in paternity proceedings where there are allegations of domestic abuse. Clarifies the exemption from medication in divorce proceedings as it relates to domestic abuse.
9. **A Bill For An Act Relating to Firearms** *(Proposed by the City and County of Honolulu).*

- Appropriates funds to the Department of Law Enforcement for the establishment and implementation of a State Gun Buyback Program. Takes effect 7/1/2026.

10. **A Bill For An Act Relating to Gun Violence Prevention** *(Proposed by the City and County of Honolulu).*
    - Appropriates funds to the Judiciary for the enforcement of gun violence protective orders. Appropriates funds to the Department of Law Enforcement to conduct public awareness campaigns on gun violence protective orders. Takes effect 7/1/2026.
11. **A Bill For An Act Relating to Water Pollution** *(Proposed by the City and County of Honolulu).*
    - Appropriates funds to the Department of Health to further capitalize the Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund for purposes of providing additional low interest loans to eligible projects. Takes effect 7/1/2026.
12. **A Bill For An Act Relating to General Excise Tax** *(Proposed by the County of Hawai'i).*
    - Authorizes each county that has established a surcharge on state tax before 7/1/2015 to extend the surcharge until 12/31/2045 at the same rates, if the county does so before 1/1/2028; provides that no county surcharge on state tax before 7/1/2015 shall be levied before 1/1/2019, or after 12/31/2045; and repeals certain conditions on the use of surcharges received from the State for counties having a population equal to or less than 500,000 that adopt a county surcharge on state tax.
13. **A Bill For An Act Relating to The Conveyance Tax** *(Proposed by the County of Hawai'i)*
    - Established the Homeless Services Special Fund. Allows counties to apply for matching funds from the Affordable Homeownership Revolving Fund for certain housing projects. Increases the conveyance tax rates for certain properties, establishes conveyance tax rates for certain and multifamily residential properties, and establishes new exemptions to the conveyance tax. This bill allocates collected conveyance taxes to the Affordable Homeownership Revolving Fund, Homeless Service Fund, and Dwelling Unit Revolving Fund; and amends allocations to the Land Conservation Fund and Rental Housing Revolving Fund.
14. **A Bill For An Act Relating to Housing; Housing for State or County Employees** *(Proposed by the County of Hawai'i).*
    - This bill requires the Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation (HHFDC) to consider the proximity between the housing location and the applicant's place of

employment; whether the applicant is a state or county employee; and whether the applicant is a returning resident within the past two years. This bill requires for any project developed or administered by the HHFDC, to set aside a percent of available units for state or county employees, when feasible. Authorizes HHFDC to adopt rules to establish additional eligibility criteria.

Legislative Priorities:

Proposed by HSAC:

1. Legislation related to road usage charge on electric vehicles.
2. Legislation related to opioid use.

Proposed by the County of Hawai'i.

1. Legislation related to increasing funds for emergency preparedness, evacuation routes, notification systems, and community-level emergency planning;
2. Legislation related to workforce development, particularly for green jobs, food systems specialists and county government positions;
3. Legislation related to water viability and usage, and watershed monitoring and stewardship;
4. Legislation related to responsible game management of wild ungulates;
5. Legislation related to promoting producer responsibility for solid waste;
6. Legislation related to wastewater infrastructure, cesspool conversion and related financing; and
7. Legislation related to prioritizing and increasing means and infrastructure for multi-modal transportation and funding for safe routes to school.

Your attention to this matter is greatly appreciated. Should you have any questions please contact Nahelani Parsons, hsac@hawaiicounties.org

Mahalo,

Nahelani Parsons
HSAC Executive Director

.B. NO.

STATE OF HAWAII

A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES AND OPIOID USE DISORDER TREATMENT.

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

SECTION 1. The legislature finds that Hawai'i continues to face a growing opioid crisis, with rising rates of overdose and opioid-related emergency department visits. Paramedics are often the first health care providers to encounter these patients, providing a critical opportunity to connect them to evidence-based treatment.

The legislature further finds that national data—including a 2023 study published in the *Annals of Emergency Medicine*—demonstrates that the administration of buprenorphine by trained emergency medical services (EMS) personnel following naloxone can significantly reduce withdrawal symptoms and

increase the likelihood of patients engaging in opioid use disorder (OUD) treatment within thirty days.

The legislature recognizes the Department of Health's concern that it is essential to ensure that patients who receive buprenorphine in the field have access to follow-up treatment within twenty-four to forty-eight hours. The legislature therefore intends to establish a phased pilot program, limited initially to paramedics and counties with identified treatment linkage capacity.

The purpose of this Act is to:

1. Authorize paramedics, under Department of Health-approved protocols, to administer buprenorphine following naloxone in cases of suspected opioid overdose;
2. Require the Department of Health to verify and designate treatment centers that can accept patients within twenty-four to forty-eight hours of an EMS encounter;
3. Implement the program as a phased pilot in one or more counties; and
4. Require the department to evaluate and report outcomes to the legislature.

SECTION 2. Section 329E-3, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended to read as follows:

"[~~†~~]§329E-3[~~†~~] **Opioid antagonist and buprenorphine administration; emergency personnel and first responders.**" (a) Beginning on January 1, 2017, every emergency medical technician licensed and registered in [~~Hawaii~~] the State and all law enforcement officers, firefighters, and lifeguards shall be authorized to administer an opioid antagonist as clinically indicated.

(b) Beginning July 1, 2026, paramedics licensed and registered in the State may, under protocols established by the Department of Health and approved by the state EMS medical director, administer buprenorphine after administration of an opioid antagonist to a patient experiencing an opioid-related overdose, provided that:

1. The paramedic has completed department-approved training in opioid withdrawal assessment and buprenorphine administration;
2. The patient is alert, has regained decision-making capacity, and meets the clinical criteria for buprenorphine field initiation as defined by the protocol;

3. A same-day or next-day referral is made to a designated treatment provider authorized by the Department of Health; and
4. Documentation of the administration, withdrawal assessment, and referral is submitted to the department for program evaluation.

(c) The department of health shall:

1. **Adopt rules** pursuant to chapter 91 to:

(A) Establish clinical and operational protocols for paramedic administration of buprenorphine in the field;

(B) Designate and maintain a list of treatment centers and providers capable of accepting referred patients within twenty-four to forty-eight hours; and

(C)Ensure coordination between emergency medical services, emergency departments, and substance use disorder treatment programs.

2. **Implement a phased pilot program** beginning in at least one county with verified linkage-to-care capacity and expand statewide as additional treatment resources become available.

3. **Provide or contract for training** of paramedics in the assessment, administration, and documentation of buprenorphine field initiation.

4. **Submit a report** to the legislature no later than twenty months after the program's start date, evaluating:

(A) Number of patients treated;

(B) Withdrawal symptom outcomes;

(C) Rates of engagement with follow-up treatment; and

(D) Any operational challenges or recommendations for statewide expansion.

SECTION 2. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.

SECTION 3. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

INTRODUCED BY: _____

Report Title:

Department of Health; Paramedics; Buprenorphine; Opioid Overdose; Pilot Program; Treatment Linkage; Training; Rules

Description:

Establishes a pilot program authorizing paramedics, under Department of Health-approved protocols, to administer buprenorphine following naloxone in cases of opioid overdose. Requires the department to verify treatment centers capable of same- or next-day follow-up care, provide training, implement a phased rollout, and submit a report evaluating program outcomes.

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

THIRTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE, 2026
STATE OF HAWAII

___.B. NO._____

A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO HOUSING.

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

SECTION 1. Act 45, Session Laws of Hawaii 2024, is amended by amending section 4 to read as follows:

"SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect upon its approval, and shall apply to bond proceeds expended by a county after December 31, 2023[~~, and shall be repealed on June 30, 2028; provided that section 46-15.1, Hawaii Revised Statutes, shall be reenacted in the form in which it read on the day before the effective date of this Act.~~]; provided that the amendments made to section 46-15.1 by section 2 of this Act shall not be repealed when that section is reenacted on:

(1) July 1, 2030, pursuant to:

(A) Section 3 of Act 141, Session Laws of Hawaii 2009, as amended by section 3 of Act 102, Session Laws of Hawaii 2015, as amended by section 1 of Act 80, Session Laws of Hawaii 2019, as amended by section 2 of Act 90, Session Laws of Hawaii 2023; and

EXHIBIT A-2

(B) Section 3 of Act 98, Session Laws of Hawaii 2012, as amended by section 4 of Act 102, Session Laws of Hawaii 2015, as amended by section 50 of Act 55, Session Laws of Hawaii 2016, as amended by section 2 of Act 80, Session Laws of Hawaii 2019, as amended by section 3 of Act 90, Session Laws of Hawaii 2023; and

(2) July 1, 2031, pursuant to section 4 of Act 31, Session Laws of Hawaii 2024."

SECTION 2. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.

SECTION 3. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

INTRODUCED BY: _____

Report Title:
City and County of Honolulu; HHFDC; Housing; County Powers; Mixed-Use Development; Bond Proceeds

Description:
Repeals the sunset provision in Act 45, SLH 2024, related to the counties' authorization to develop, construct, finance, refinance, or otherwise provide mixed-use developments.

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

__.B. NO._____

A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO CESSPOOLS.

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

SECTION 1. The purpose of this Act is to offer financial assistance to owners of cesspools who:

(1) Upgrade or convert a cesspool into a septic system or an aerobic treatment unit system; or

(2) Connect a cesspool to a sewer system,

by establishing a cesspool upgrade, conversion, or connection income tax credit.

SECTION 2. Chapter 235, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by adding a new section to part I to be appropriately designated and to read as follows:

"**§235- Cesspool upgrade, conversion, or connection; income tax credit.** (a) There shall be allowed to each taxpayer subject to the tax imposed under this chapter, a cesspool upgrade, conversion, or connection income tax credit that shall be deductible from the taxpayer's net income tax liability, if any, imposed by this chapter for the taxable year in which the credit is properly claimed.

EXHIBIT A-3

(b) In the case of a partnership, S corporation, estate, or trust, the tax credit allowable is for qualified expenses incurred by the entity for the taxable year. The expenses upon which the tax credit is computed shall be determined at the entity level. Distribution and share of credit shall be determined by rule.

(c) The cesspool upgrade, conversion, or connection income tax credit shall be equal to the qualified expenses of the taxpayer, up to a maximum of $10,000; provided that, in the case of a residential large capacity cesspool, the amount of the credit shall be equal to the qualified expenses of the taxpayer, up to a maximum of $10,000 per residential dwelling connected to the cesspool, as certified by the department of health pursuant to subsection (e). There shall be allowed a maximum of one cesspool upgrade, conversion, or connection income tax credit per cesspool. The cesspool upgrade, conversion, or connection income tax credit shall be available only for the taxable year in which the taxpayer's qualified expenses are certified by the appropriate government agency.

(d) The total amount of tax credits allowed under this section shall not exceed $5,000,000 for all taxpayers in any taxable year; provided that any taxpayer who is not eligible to

claim the credit in a taxable year due to the $5,000,000 cap having been exceeded for that taxable year shall be eligible to claim the credit in the subsequent taxable year.

(e) The department of health shall:

(1) Certify all cesspools for the purposes of this section; provided that, as a pilot program, the department of health, in its discretion, may certify no more than two residential large capacity cesspools;

(2) Collect and maintain a record of all qualified expenses certified by an appropriate government agency for the taxable year; and

(3) Certify to each taxpayer the amount of credit the taxpayer may claim; provided that if, in any year, the annual amount of certified credits reaches $5,000,000 in the aggregate, the department of health shall immediately discontinue certifying credits and notify the department of taxation.

The director of health may adopt rules under Chapter 91 as necessary to implement the certification requirements under this section.

(f) The director of taxation:

(1) Shall prepare any forms that may be necessary to claim a tax credit under this section;

(2) May require the taxpayer to furnish reasonable information to ascertain the validity of the claim for the tax credit made under this section; and

(3) May adopt rules under chapter 91 necessary to effectuate the purposes of this section.

(g) If the tax credit under this section exceeds the taxpayer's income tax liability, the excess of the credit over liability may be used as a credit against the taxpayer's income tax liability in subsequent years until exhausted. All claims for the tax credit under this section, including amended claims, shall be filed on or before the end of the twelfth month following the close of the taxable year for which the credit may be claimed. Failure to comply with the foregoing provision shall constitute a waiver of the right to claim the credit.

(h) This section shall not apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2032.

(i) As used in this section:

"Aerobic treatment unit system" means an individual wastewater system that consists of an aerobic treatment unit tank, aeration device, piping, and a discharge method that is in

accordance with rules adopted by the department of health relating to household aerobic units.

"Cesspool" means an individual wastewater system consisting of an excavation in the ground whose depth is greater than its widest surface dimension, which receives untreated wastewater, and retains or is designed to retain the organic matter and solids discharged into it, but permits the liquid to seep through its bottom or sides to gain access to the underground geographic formation.

"Qualified expenses" means costs that are necessary and directly incurred by the taxpayer for upgrading or converting a cesspool into a septic system or an aerobic treatment unit system, or connecting a cesspool to a sewer system, and that are certified as such by the appropriate government agency.

"Residential large capacity cesspool" means a cesspool that is connected to more than one residential dwelling.

"Septic system" means an individual wastewater system that typically consists of a septic tank, piping, and a drainage field where there is natural biological decontamination as wastewater discharged into the system is filtered through soil.

"Sewer system" means a system of piping, with appurtenances, for collecting and conveying wastewater from source to discharge following treatment.

"Wastewater" means any liquid waste, whether or not treated and whether animal, mineral, or vegetable, including agricultural, industrial, and thermal wastes."

SECTION 3. New statutory material is underscored.

SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2027, and shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2027; provided that this Act shall be repealed on December 31, 2032.

INTRODUCED BY: _____

Report Title:
Department of Health ("DOH"); Director of Taxation; Income Tax Credit; Cesspool Upgrade, Conversion, or Connection

Description:
Provides a temporary income tax credit for the cost of upgrading or converting a cesspool to a septic system or an aerobic treatment unit system, or connecting to a sewer system. Permits DOH, as a pilot program, to certify no more than two residential large capacity cesspools. Defines terms. Effective 7/1/2027. Sunsets 12/31/2032.

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
THIRTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE, 2025
STATE OF HAWAII

H.C.R. NO. 46

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

REQUESTING THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION TO MAKE AVAILABLE RECREATIONAL FACILITIES TO THE PUBLIC DURING NON-PEAK HOURS AND NON-SCHOOL DAYS.

WHEREAS, as of 2021, twenty-nine percent of United States residents do not live within walkable distance of a recreational amenity or local park; and

WHEREAS, according to a recent survey, eighty-seven percent of people want their local and state governments to ensure equitable access to park and recreation amenities; and

WHEREAS, residents of Hawaii face similar challenges accessing public recreational facilities including pools, gyms, and fields; and

WHEREAS, the lack of access to public recreational facilities directly mirrors income inequality, with rural and low-income communities within the State facing the greatest barriers to participating in physical activities; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to chapter 39, Hawaii Administrative Rules, Hawaii's public school facilities are required to be available for public use as long as the requested activities do not interfere with normal school operations, and require an online application to be completed at least ten days prior to the requested date of use; and

WHEREAS, this body finds that the State should expand access for unrestricted use of public school facilities to address inequity in public recreation facility access; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the House of Representatives of the Thirty-third Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2025, the Senate concurring, that the Department of Education

EXHIBIT A-4

H.C.R. NO. 46

is requested to open public school recreational facilities for public use during non-peak hours and non-school use days; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a certified copy of this Concurrent Resolution be transmitted to the Superintendent of Education.

OFFERED BY: Judith La Chica

MAR - 4 2025

Exhibit "A"

___.B. NO._____

A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO THE PSYCHOLOGY INTERJURISDICTIONAL COMPACT.

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

SECTION 1. The Hawaii Revised Statutes is amended by adding a new chapter to be appropriately designated and to read as follows:

"CHAPTER

PSYCHOLOGY INTERJURISDICTIONAL COMPACT

§ -1. Short title. This chapter may be cited as the Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact.

§ -2. Terms and provisions of compact; authorization; governor. The legislature hereby authorizes the governor to enter into a compact on behalf of the State of Hawaii with any other state legally joining therein, in the form substantially as follows:

PSYCHOLOGY INTERJURISDICTIONAL COMPACT (PSYPACT)

ARTICLE I

PURPOSE

Whereas, states license psychologists, in order to protect the public through verification of education, training and

experience and ensure accountability for professional practice; and

Whereas, this Compact is intended to regulate the day to day practice of telepsychology (i.e., the provision of psychological services using telecommunication technologies) by psychologists across state boundaries in the performance of their psychological practice as assigned by an appropriate authority; and

Whereas, this Compact is intended to regulate the temporary in-person, face-to-face practice of psychology by psychologists across state boundaries for 30 days within a calendar year in the performance of their psychological practice as assigned by an appropriate authority; and

Whereas, this Compact is intended to authorize State Psychology Regulatory Authorities to afford legal recognition, in a manner consistent with the terms of the Compact, to psychologists licensed in another state; and

Whereas, this Compact recognizes that states have a vested interest in protecting the public's health and safety through their licensing and regulation of psychologists and that such state regulation will best protect public health and safety; and

Whereas, this Compact does not apply when a psychologist is licensed in both the Home and Receiving States; and

Whereas, this Compact does not apply to permanent in-person, face-to-face practice, it does allow for authorization of temporary psychological practice.

Consistent with these principles, this Compact is designed to achieve the following purposes and objectives:

1. Increase public access to professional psychological services by allowing for telepsychological practice across state lines as well as temporary in-person, face-to-face services into a state which the psychologist is not licensed to practice psychology;
2. Enhance the states' ability to protect the public's health and safety, especially client/patient safety;
3. Encourage the cooperation of Compact States in the areas of psychology licensure and regulation;
4. Facilitate the exchange of information between Compact States regarding psychologist licensure, adverse actions and disciplinary history;
5. Promote compliance with the laws governing psychological practice in each Compact State; and

6. Invest all Compact States with the authority to hold licensed psychologists accountable through the mutual recognition of Compact State licenses.

ARTICLE II

DEFINITIONS

A. "Adverse Action" means: Any action taken by a State Psychology Regulatory Authority which finds a violation of a statute or regulation that is identified by the State Psychology Regulatory Authority as discipline and is a matter of public record.

B. "Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards (ASPPB)" means: the recognized membership organization composed of State and Provincial Psychology Regulatory Authorities responsible for the licensure and registration of psychologists throughout the United States and Canada.

C. "Authority to Practice Interjurisdictional Telepsychology" means: a licensed psychologist's authority to practice telepsychology, within the limits authorized under this Compact, in another Compact State.

D. "Bylaws" means: those Bylaws established by the Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact Commission pursuant to

Article X for its governance, or for directing and controlling its actions and conduct.

E. "Client/Patient" means: the recipient of psychological services, whether psychological services are delivered in the context of healthcare, corporate, supervision, and/or consulting services.

F. "Commissioner" means: the voting representative appointed by each State Psychology Regulatory Authority pursuant to Article X.

G. "Compact State" means: a state, the District of Columbia, or United States territory that has enacted this Compact legislation and which has not withdrawn pursuant to Article XIII, Section C or been terminated pursuant to Article XII, Section B.

H. "Coordinated Licensure Information System" also referred to as "Coordinated Database" means: an integrated process for collecting, storing, and sharing information on psychologists' licensure and enforcement activities related to psychology licensure laws, which is administered by the recognized membership organization composed of State and Provincial Psychology Regulatory Authorities.

I. "Confidentiality" means: the principle that data or information is not made available or disclosed to unauthorized persons and/or processes.

J. "Day" means: any part of a day in which psychological work is performed.

K. "Distant State" means: the Compact State where a psychologist is physically present (not through the use of telecommunications technologies), to provide temporary in-person, face-to-face psychological services.

L. "E.Passport" means: a certificate issued by the Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards (ASPPB) that promotes the standardization in the criteria of interjurisdictional telepsychology practice and facilitates the process for licensed psychologists to provide telepsychological services across state lines.

M. "Executive Board" means: a group of directors elected or appointed to act on behalf of, and within the powers granted to them by, the Commission.

N. "Home State" means: a Compact State where a psychologist is licensed to practice psychology. If the psychologist is licensed in more than one Compact State and is practicing under the Authorization to Practice

Interjurisdictional Telepsychology, the Home State is the Compact State where the psychologist is physically present when the telepsychological services are delivered. If the psychologist is licensed in more than one Compact State and is practicing under the Temporary Authorization to Practice, the Home State is any Compact State where the psychologist is licensed.

O. "Identity History Summary" means: a summary of information retained by the FBI, or other designee with similar authority, in connection with arrests and, in some instances, federal employment, naturalization, or military service.

P. "In-Person, Face-to-Face" means: interactions in which the psychologist and the client/patient are in the same physical space and which does not include interactions that may occur through the use of telecommunication technologies.

Q. "Interjurisdictional Practice Certificate (IPC)" means: a certificate issued by the Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards (ASPPB) that grants temporary authority to practice based on notification to the State Psychology Regulatory Authority of intention to practice temporarily, and verification of one's qualifications for such practice.

R. "License" means: authorization by a State Psychology Regulatory Authority to engage in the independent practice of psychology, which would be unlawful without the authorization.

S. "Non-Compact State" means: any State which is not at the time a Compact State.

T. "Psychologist" means: an individual licensed for the independent practice of psychology.

U. "Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact Commission" also referred to as "Commission" means: the national administration of which all Compact States are members.

V. "Receiving State" means: a Compact State where the client/patient is physically located when the telepsychological services are delivered.

W. "Rule" means: a written statement by the Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact Commission promulgated pursuant to Article XI of the Compact that is of general applicability, implements, interprets, or prescribes a policy or provision of the Compact, or an organizational, procedural, or practice requirement of the Commission and has the force and effect of statutory law in a Compact State, and includes the amendment, repeal or suspension of an existing rule.

X. "Significant Investigatory Information" means:

1. Investigative information that a State Psychology Regulatory Authority, after a preliminary inquiry that includes notification and an opportunity to respond if required by state law, has reason to believe, if proven true, would indicate more than a violation of state statute or ethics code that would be considered more substantial than minor infraction; or

2. Investigative information that indicates that the psychologist represents an immediate threat to public health and safety regardless of whether the psychologist has been notified and/or had an opportunity to respond.

Y. "State" means: a state, commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia.

Z. "State Psychology Regulatory Authority" means: the Board, office or other agency with the legislative mandate to license and regulate the practice of psychology.

AA. "Telepsychology" means: the provision of psychological services using telecommunication technologies.

BB. "Temporary Authorization to Practice" means: a licensed psychologist's authority to conduct temporary in-person, face-to-face practice, within the limits authorized under this Compact, in another Compact State.

CC. "Temporary In-Person, Face-to-Face Practice" means: where a psychologist is physically present (not through the use of telecommunications technologies), in the Distant State to provide for the practice of psychology for 30 days within a calendar year and based on notification to the Distant State.

ARTICLE III

HOME STATE LICENSURE

A. The Home State shall be a Compact State where a psychologist is licensed to practice psychology.

B. A psychologist may hold one or more Compact State licenses at a time. If the psychologist is licensed in more than one Compact State, the Home State is the Compact State where the psychologist is physically present when the services are delivered as authorized by the Authority to Practice Interjurisdictional Telepsychology under the terms of this Compact.

C. Any Compact State may require a psychologist not previously licensed in a Compact State to obtain and retain a license to be authorized to practice in the Compact State under circumstances not authorized by the Authority to Practice

Interjurisdictional Telepsychology under the terms of this Compact.

D. Any Compact State may require a psychologist to obtain and retain a license to be authorized to practice in a Compact State under circumstances not authorized by Temporary Authorization to Practice under the terms of this Compact.

E. A Home State's license authorizes a psychologist to practice in a Receiving State under the Authority to Practice Interjurisdictional Telepsychology only if the Compact State:

1. Currently requires the psychologist to hold an active E.Passport;
2. Has a mechanism in place for receiving and investigating complaints about licensed individuals;
3. Notifies the Commission, in compliance with the terms herein, of any adverse action or significant investigatory information regarding a licensed individual;
4. Requires an Identity History Summary of all applicants at initial licensure, including the use of the results of fingerprints or other biometric data checks compliant with the requirements of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), or other designee with similar

authority, no later than ten years after activation of the Compact; and

5. Complies with the Bylaws and Rules of the Commission.

F. A Home State's license grants Temporary Authorization to Practice to a psychologist in a Distant State only if the Compact State:

1. Currently requires the psychologist to hold an active IPC;

2. Has a mechanism in place for receiving and investigating complaints about licensed individuals;

3. Notifies the Commission, in compliance with the terms herein, of any adverse action or significant investigatory information regarding a licensed individual;

4. Requires an Identity History Summary of all applicants at initial licensure, including the use of the results of fingerprints or other biometric data checks compliant with the requirements of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), or other designee with similar authority, no later than ten years after activation of the Compact; and

5. Complies with the Bylaws and Rules of the Commission.

ARTICLE IV

COMPACT PRIVILEGE TO PRACTICE TELEPSYCHOLOGY

A. Compact States shall recognize the right of a psychologist, licensed in a Compact State in conformance with Article III, to practice telepsychology in other Compact States (Receiving States) in which the psychologist is not licensed, under the Authority to Practice Interjurisdictional Telepsychology as provided in the Compact.

B. To exercise the Authority to Practice Interjurisdictional Telepsychology under the terms and provisions of this Compact, a psychologist licensed to practice in a Compact State must:

1. Hold a graduate degree in psychology from an institute of higher education that was, at the time the degree was awarded:

   a. Regionally accredited by an accrediting body recognized by the U.S. Department of Education to grant graduate degrees, or authorized by Provincial Statute or Royal Charter to grant doctoral degrees; or

   b. A foreign college or university deemed to be equivalent to 1(a) above by a foreign credential

evaluation service that is a member of the National Association of Credential Evaluation Services (NACES) or by a recognized foreign credential evaluation service; and

2. Hold a graduate degree in psychology that meets the following criteria:

a. The program, wherever it may be administratively housed, must be clearly identified and labeled as a psychology program. Such a program must specify in pertinent institutional catalogues and brochures its intent to educate and train professional psychologists;

b. The psychology program must stand as a recognizable, coherent, organizational entity within the institution;

c. There must be a clear authority and primary responsibility for the core and specialty areas whether or not the program cuts across administrative lines;

d. The program must consist of an integrated, organized sequence of study;

e. There must be an identifiable psychology faculty sufficient in size and breadth to carry out its responsibilities;

f. The designated director of the program must be a psychologist and a member of the core faculty;

g. The program must have an identifiable body of students who are matriculated in that program for a degree;

h. The program must include supervised practicum, internship, or field training appropriate to the practice of psychology;

i. The curriculum shall encompass a minimum of three academic years of full-time graduate study for doctoral degree and a minimum of one academic year of full-time graduate study for master's degree; and

j. The program includes an acceptable residency as defined by the Rules of the Commission.

3. Possess a current, full and unrestricted license to practice psychology in a Home State which is a Compact State;

4. Have no history of adverse action that violate the Rules of the Commission;

5. Have no criminal record history reported on an Identity History Summary that violates the Rules of the Commission;

6. Possess a current, active E.Passport;

7. Provide attestations in regard to areas of intended practice, conformity with standards of practice, competence in telepsychology technology; criminal background; and knowledge and adherence to legal requirements in the Home and Receiving States, and provide a release of information to allow for primary source verification in a manner specified by the Commission; and

8. Meet other criteria as defined by the Rules of the Commission.

C. The Home State maintains authority over the license of any psychologist practicing into a Receiving State under the Authority to Practice Interjurisdictional Telepsychology.

D. A psychologist practicing into a Receiving State under the Authority to Practice Interjurisdictional Telepsychology will be subject to the Receiving State's scope of practice. A Receiving State may, in accordance with that state's due process law, limit or revoke a psychologist's Authority to Practice

Interjurisdictional Telepsychology in the Receiving State and may take any other necessary actions under the Receiving State's applicable law to protect the health and safety of the Receiving State's citizens. If a Receiving State takes action, the state shall promptly notify the Home State and the Commission.

E. If a psychologist's license in any Home State, another Compact State, or any Authority to Practice Interjurisdictional Telepsychology in any Receiving State, is restricted, suspended or otherwise limited, the E.Passport shall be revoked and therefore the psychologist shall not be eligible to practice telepsychology in a Compact State under the Authority to Practice Interjurisdictional Telepsychology.

ARTICLE V

COMPACT TEMPORARY AUTHORIZATION TO PRACTICE

A. Compact States shall also recognize the right of a psychologist, licensed in a Compact State in conformance with Article III, to practice temporarily in other Compact States (Distant States) in which the psychologist is not licensed, as provided in the Compact.

B. To exercise the Temporary Authorization to Practice under the terms and provisions of this Compact, a psychologist licensed to practice in a Compact State must:

1. Hold a graduate degree in psychology from an institute of higher education that was, at the time the degree was awarded:

   a. Regionally accredited by an accrediting body recognized by the U.S. Department of Education to grant graduate degrees, or authorized by Provincial Statute or Royal Charter to grant doctoral degrees; or

   b. A foreign college or university deemed to be equivalent to 1(a) above by a foreign credential evaluation service that is a member of the National Association of Credential Evaluation Services (NACES) or by a recognized foreign credential evaluation service; and

2. Hold a graduate degree in psychology that meets the following criteria:

   a. The program, wherever it may be administratively housed, must be clearly identified and labeled as a psychology program. Such a program must specify in pertinent institutional catalogues and brochures its intent to educate and train professional psychologists;

b. The psychology program must stand as a recognizable, coherent, organizational entity within the institution;

c. There must be a clear authority and primary responsibility for the core and specialty areas whether or not the program cuts across administrative lines;

d. The program must consist of an integrated, organized sequence of study;

e. There must be an identifiable psychology faculty sufficient in size and breadth to carry out its responsibilities;

f. The designated director of the program must be a psychologist and a member of the core faculty;

g. The program must have an identifiable body of students who are matriculated in that program for a degree;

h. The program must include supervised practicum, internship, or field training appropriate to the practice of psychology;

i. The curriculum shall encompass a minimum of three academic years of full-time graduate study for

doctoral degrees and a minimum of one academic year of full-time graduate study for master's degrees; and

j. The program includes an acceptable residency as defined by the Rules of the Commission;

3. Possess a current, full and unrestricted license to practice psychology in a Home State which is a Compact State;

4. Have no history of adverse action that violates the Rules of the Commission;

5. Have no criminal record history that violates the Rules of the Commission;

6. Possess a current, active IPC;

7. Provide attestations in regard to areas of intended practice and work experience and provide a release of information to allow for primary source verification in a manner specified by the Commission; and

8. Meet other criteria as defined by the Rules of the Commission.

C. A psychologist practicing into a Distant State under the Temporary Authorization to Practice shall practice within the scope of practice authorized by the Distant State.

D. A psychologist practicing into a Distant State under the Temporary Authorization to Practice will be subject to the Distant State's authority and law. A Distant State may, in accordance with that state's due process law, limit or revoke a psychologist's Temporary Authorization to Practice in the Distant State and may take any other necessary actions under the Distant State's applicable law to protect the health and safety of the Distant State's citizens. If a Distant State takes action, the state shall promptly notify the Home State and the Commission.

E. If a psychologist's license in any Home State, another Compact State, or any Temporary Authorization to Practice in any Distant State, is restricted, suspended or otherwise limited, the IPC shall be revoked and therefore the psychologist shall not be eligible to practice in a Compact State under the Temporary Authorization to Practice.

ARTICLE VI

CONDITIONS OF TELEPSYCHOLOGY PRACTICE IN A RECEIVING STATE

A. A psychologist may practice in a Receiving State under the Authority to Practice Interjurisdictional Telepsychology only in the performance of the scope of practice for psychology as assigned by an appropriate State Psychology Regulatory

Authority, as defined in the Rules of the Commission, and under the following circumstances:

1. The psychologist initiates a client/patient contact in a Home State via telecommunications technologies with a client/patient in a Receiving State; and
2. Other conditions regarding telepsychology as determined by Rules promulgated by the Commission.

ARTICLE VII

ADVERSE ACTIONS

A. A Home State shall have the power to impose adverse action against a psychologist's license issued by the Home State. A Distant State shall have the power to take adverse action on a psychologist's Temporary Authorization to Practice within that Distant State.

B. A Receiving State may take adverse action on a psychologist's Authority to Practice Interjurisdictional Telepsychology within that Receiving State. A Home State may take adverse action against a psychologist based on an adverse action taken by a Distant State regarding temporary in-person, face-to-face practice.

C. If a Home State takes adverse action against a psychologist's license, that psychologist's Authority to

Practice Interjurisdictional Telepsychology is terminated and the E.Passport is revoked. Furthermore, that psychologist's Temporary Authorization to Practice is terminated and the IPC is revoked.

1. All Home State disciplinary orders which impose adverse action shall be reported to the Commission in accordance with the Rules promulgated by the Commission. A Compact State shall report adverse actions in accordance with the Rules of the Commission;
2. In the event discipline is reported on a psychologist, the psychologist will not be eligible for telepsychology or temporary in-person, face-to-face practice in accordance with the Rules of the Commission; and
3. Other actions may be imposed as determined by the Rules promulgated by the Commission.

D. A Home State's Psychology Regulatory Authority shall investigate and take appropriate action with respect to reported inappropriate conduct engaged in by a licensee which occurred in a Receiving State as it would if such conduct had been engaged in by a licensee within the Home State. In such cases, the Home State's law shall control in determining any adverse action against a psychologist's license.

E. A Distant State's Psychology Regulatory Authority shall investigate and take appropriate action with respect to reported inappropriate conduct engaged in by a psychologist practicing under Temporary Authorization to Practice which occurred in that Distant State as it would if such conduct had been engaged in by a licensee within the Home State. In such cases, the Distant State's law shall control in determining any adverse action against a psychologist's Temporary Authorization to Practice.

F. Nothing in this Compact shall override a Compact State's decision that a psychologist's participation in an alternative program may be used in lieu of adverse action and that such participation shall remain non-public if required by the Compact State's law. Compact States must require psychologists who enter any alternative programs to not provide telepsychology services under the Authority to Practice Interjurisdictional Telepsychology or provide temporary psychological services under the Temporary Authorization to Practice in any other Compact State during the term of the alternative program.

G. No other judicial or administrative remedies shall be available to a psychologist in the event a Compact State imposes an adverse action pursuant to subsection C, above.

ARTICLE VIII

ADDITIONAL AUTHORITIES INVESTED IN A COMPACT STATE'S PSYCHOLOGY REGULATORY AUTHORITY

A. In addition to any other powers granted under state law, a Compact State's Psychology Regulatory Authority shall have the authority under this Compact to:

1. Issue subpoenas, for both hearings and investigations, which require the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of evidence. Subpoenas issued by a Compact State's Psychology Regulatory Authority for the attendance and testimony of witnesses, and/or the production of evidence from another Compact State shall be enforced in the latter state by any court of competent jurisdiction, according to that court's practice and procedure in considering subpoenas issued in its own proceedings. The issuing State Psychology Regulatory Authority shall pay any witness fees, travel expenses, mileage and other fees required by the service statutes of the state where the witnesses and/or evidence are located;
2. Issue cease and desist and/or injunctive relief orders to revoke a psychologist's Authority to Practice

Interjurisdictional Telepsychology and/or Temporary Authorization to Practice; and

3. During the course of any investigation, a psychologist may not change his/her Home State licensure. A Home State Psychology Regulatory Authority is authorized to complete any pending investigations of a psychologist and to take any actions appropriate under its law. The Home State Psychology Regulatory Authority shall promptly report the conclusions of such investigations to the Commission. Once an investigation has been completed, and pending the outcome of said investigation, the psychologist may change his/her Home State licensure. The Commission shall promptly notify the new Home State of any such decisions as provided in the Rules of the Commission. All information provided to the Commission or distributed by Compact States pursuant to the psychologist shall be confidential, filed under seal and used for investigatory or disciplinary matters. The Commission may create additional rules for mandated or discretionary sharing of information by Compact States.

ARTICLE IX

COORDINATED LICENSURE INFORMATION SYSTEM

A. The Commission shall provide for the development and maintenance of a Coordinated Licensure Information System (Coordinated Database) and reporting system containing licensure and disciplinary action information on all psychologists and individuals to whom this Compact is applicable in all Compact States as defined by the Rules of the Commission.

B. Notwithstanding any other provision of state law to the contrary, a Compact State shall submit a uniform data set to the Coordinated Database on all licensees as required by the Rules of the Commission, including:

1. Identifying information;
2. Licensure data;
3. Significant investigatory information;
4. Adverse actions against a psychologist's license;
5. An indicator that a psychologist's Authority to Practice Interjurisdictional Telepsychology and/or Temporary Authorization to Practice is revoked;
6. Non-confidential information related to alternative program participation information;
7. Any denial of application for licensure, and the reasons for such denial; and

8. Other information which may facilitate the administration of this Compact, as determined by the Rules of the Commission.

C. The Coordinated Database administrator shall promptly notify all Compact States of any adverse action taken against, or significant investigative information on, any licensee in a Compact State.

D. Compact States reporting information to the Coordinated Database may designate information that may not be shared with the public without the express permission of the Compact State reporting the information.

E. Any information submitted to the Coordinated Database that is subsequently required to be expunged by the law of the Compact State reporting the information shall be removed from the Coordinated Database.

ARTICLE X

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PSYCHOLOGY INTERJURISDICTIONAL COMPACT COMMISSION

A. The Compact States hereby create and establish a joint public agency known as the Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact Commission.

1. The Commission is a body politic and an instrumentality of the Compact States;

2. Venue is proper and judicial proceedings by or against the Commission shall be brought solely and exclusively in a court of competent jurisdiction where the principal office of the Commission is located. The Commission may waive venue and jurisdictional defenses to the extent it adopts or consents to participate in alternative dispute resolution proceedings; and

3. Nothing in this Compact shall be construed to be a waiver of sovereign immunity.

B. Membership, Voting, and Meetings:

1. The Commission shall consist of one voting representative appointed by each Compact State who shall serve as that state's Commissioner. The State Psychology Regulatory Authority shall appoint its delegate. This delegate shall be empowered to act on behalf of the Compact State. This delegate shall be limited to:

a. Executive Director, Executive Secretary or similar executive;

b. Current member of the State Psychology Regulatory Authority of a Compact State; or

c. Designee empowered with the appropriate delegate authority to act on behalf of the Compact State;

2. Any Commissioner may be removed or suspended from office as provided by the law of the state from which the Commissioner is appointed. Any vacancy occurring in the Commission shall be filled in accordance with the laws of the Compact State in which the vacancy exists;

3. Each Commissioner shall be entitled to one (1) vote with regard to the promulgation of Rules and creation of Bylaws and shall otherwise have an opportunity to participate in the business and affairs of the Commission. A Commissioner shall vote in person or by such other means as provided in the Bylaws. The Bylaws may provide for Commissioners' participation in meetings by telephone or other means of communication;

4. The Commission shall meet at least once during each calendar year. Additional meetings shall be held as set forth in the Bylaws;

5. All meetings shall be open to the public, and public notice of meetings shall be given in the same manner as required under the rulemaking provisions in Article XI;

6. The Commission may convene in a closed, non-public meeting if the Commission must discuss:

a. Non-compliance of a Compact State with its obligations under the Compact;

b. The employment, compensation, discipline or other personnel matters, practices or procedures related to specific employees or other matters related to the Commission's internal personnel practices and procedures;

c. Current, threatened, or reasonably anticipated litigation against the Commission;

d. Negotiation of contracts for the purchase or sale of goods, services or real estate;

e. Accusation against any person of a crime or formally censuring any person;

f. Disclosure of trade secrets or commercial or financial information which is privileged or confidential;

g. Disclosure of information of a personal nature where disclosure would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;

h. Disclosure of investigatory records compiled for law enforcement purposes;

i. Disclosure of information related to any investigatory reports prepared by or on behalf of or for use of the Commission or other committee charged with responsibility for investigation or determination of compliance issues pursuant to the Compact; or

j. Matters specifically exempted from disclosure by federal and state statute; and

7. If a meeting, or portion of a meeting, is closed pursuant to this provision, the Commission's legal counsel or designee shall certify that the meeting may be closed and shall reference each relevant exempting provision. The Commission shall keep minutes which fully and clearly describe all matters discussed in a meeting and shall provide a full and accurate summary of actions taken, of any person participating in the meeting, and the reasons therefore, including a

description of the views expressed. All documents considered in connection with an action shall be identified in such minutes. All minutes and documents of a closed meeting shall remain under seal, subject to release only by a majority vote of the Commission or order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

C. The Commission shall, by a majority vote of the Commissioners, prescribe Bylaws and/or Rules to govern its conduct as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes and exercise the powers of the Compact, including but not limited to:

1. Establishing the fiscal year of the Commission;

2. Providing reasonable standards and procedures:

a. For the establishment and meetings of other committees; and

b. Governing any general or specific delegation of any authority or function of the Commission;

3. Providing reasonable procedures for calling and conducting meetings of the Commission, ensuring reasonable advance notice of all meetings and providing an opportunity for attendance of such meetings by interested parties, with enumerated exceptions designed

to protect the public's interest, the privacy of individuals of such proceedings, and proprietary information, including trade secrets. The Commission may meet in closed session only after a majority of the Commissioners vote to close a meeting to the public in whole or in part. As soon as practicable, the Commission must make public a copy of the vote to close the meeting revealing the vote of each Commissioner with no proxy votes allowed;

4. Establishing the titles, duties and authority and reasonable procedures for the election of the officers of the Commission;

5. Providing reasonable standards and procedures for the establishment of the personnel policies and programs of the Commission. Notwithstanding any civil service or other similar law of any Compact State, the Bylaws shall exclusively govern the personnel policies and programs of the Commission;

6. Promulgating a Code of Ethics to address permissible and prohibited activities of Commission members and employees;

7. Providing a mechanism for concluding the operations of the Commission and the equitable disposition of any surplus funds that may exist after the termination of the Compact after the payment and/or reserving of all of its debts and obligations;

8. The Commission shall publish its Bylaws in a convenient form and file a copy thereof and a copy of any amendment thereto, with the appropriate agency or officer in each of the Compact States;

9. The Commission shall maintain its financial records in accordance with the Bylaws; and

10. The Commission shall meet and take such actions as are consistent with the provisions of this Compact and the Bylaws.

D. The Commission shall have the following powers:

1. The authority to promulgate uniform rules to facilitate and coordinate implementation and administration of this Compact. The rule shall have the force and effect of law and shall be binding in all Compact States;

2. To bring and prosecute legal proceedings or actions in the name of the Commission, provided that the standing of any State Psychology Regulatory Authority or other

regulatory body responsible for psychology licensure to sue or be sued under applicable law shall not be affected;

3. To purchase and maintain insurance and bonds;

4. To borrow, accept or contract for services of personnel, including, but not limited to, employees of a Compact State;

5. To hire employees, elect or appoint officers, fix compensation, define duties, grant such individuals appropriate authority to carry out the purposes of the Compact, and to establish the Commission's personnel policies and programs relating to conflicts of interest, qualifications of personnel, and other related personnel matters;

6. To accept any and all appropriate donations and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials and services, and to receive, utilize and dispose of the same; provided that at all times the Commission shall strive to avoid any appearance of impropriety and/or conflict of interest;

7. To lease, purchase, accept appropriate gifts or donations of, or otherwise to own, hold, improve or use,

any property, real, personal or mixed; provided that at all times the Commission shall strive to avoid any appearance of impropriety;

8. To sell, convey, mortgage, pledge, lease, exchange, abandon or otherwise dispose of any property real, personal or mixed;

9. To establish a budget and make expenditures;

10. To borrow money;

11. To appoint committees, including advisory committees comprised of Members, State regulators, State legislators or their representatives, and consumer representatives, and such other interested persons as may be designated in this Compact and the Bylaws;

12. To provide and receive information from, and to cooperate with, law enforcement agencies;

13. To adopt and use an official seal; and

14. To perform such other functions as may be necessary or appropriate to achieve the purposes of this Compact consistent with the state regulation of psychology licensure, temporary in-person, face-to-face practice and telepsychology practice.

E. The Executive Board

The elected officers shall serve as the Executive Board, which shall have the power to act on behalf of the Commission according to the terms of this Compact.

1. The Executive Board shall be comprised of six members:
   a. Five voting members who are elected from the current membership of the Commission by the Commission;
   b. One ex-officio, nonvoting member from the recognized membership organization composed of State and Provincial Psychology Regulatory Authorities;
2. The ex-officio member must have served as staff or member on a State Psychology Regulatory Authority and will be selected by its respective organization;
3. The Commission may remove any member of the Executive Board as provided in Bylaws;
4. The Executive Board shall meet at least annually; and
5. The Executive Board shall have the following duties and responsibilities:
   a. Recommend to the entire Commission changes to the Rules or Bylaws, changes to this Compact legislation, fees paid by Compact States such as annual dues, and any other applicable fees;

b. Ensure Compact administration services are appropriately provided, contractual or otherwise;

c. Prepare and recommend the budget;

d. Maintain financial records on behalf of the Commission;

e. Monitor Compact compliance of member states and provide compliance reports to the Commission;

f. Establish additional committees as necessary; and

g. Other duties as provided in Rules or Bylaws.

F. Financing of the Commission:

1. The Commission shall pay, or provide for the payment of the reasonable expenses of its establishment, organization and ongoing activities;

2. The Commission may accept any and all appropriate revenue sources, donations and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials and services;

3. The Commission may levy on and collect an annual assessment from each Compact State or impose fees on other parties to cover the cost of the operations and activities of the Commission and its staff which must be in a total amount sufficient to cover its annual budget as approved each year for which revenue is not provided

by other sources. The aggregate annual assessment amount shall be allocated based upon a formula to be determined by the Commission which shall promulgate a rule binding upon all Compact States;

4. The Commission shall not incur obligations of any kind prior to securing the funds adequate to meet the same; nor shall the Commission pledge the credit of any of the Compact States, except by and with the authority of the Compact State; and

5. The Commission shall keep accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements. The receipts and disbursements of the Commission shall be subject to the audit and accounting procedures established under its Bylaws. However, all receipts and disbursements of funds handled by the Commission shall be audited yearly by a certified or licensed public accountant and the report of the audit shall be included in and become part of the annual report of the Commission.

G. Qualified Immunity, Defense, and Indemnification

1. The members, officers, Executive Director, employees and representatives of the Commission shall be immune from suit and liability, either personally or in their

official capacity, for any claim for damage to or loss of property or personal injury or other civil liability caused by or arising out of any actual or alleged act, error or omission that occurred, or that the person against whom the claim is made had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of Commission employment, duties or responsibilities; provided that nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to protect any such person from suit and/or liability for any damage, loss, injury or liability caused by the intentional or willful or wanton misconduct of that person;

2. The Commission shall defend any member, officer, Executive Director, employee or representative of the Commission in any civil action seeking to impose liability arising out of any actual or alleged act, error or omission that occurred within the scope of Commission employment, duties or responsibilities, or that the person against whom the claim is made had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of Commission employment, duties or responsibilities; provided that nothing herein shall be construed to

prohibit that person from retaining his or her own counsel; and provided further, that the actual or alleged act, error or omission did not result from that person's intentional or willful or wanton misconduct; and

3. The Commission shall indemnify and hold harmless any member, officer, Executive Director, employee or representative of the Commission for the amount of any settlement or judgment obtained against that person arising out of any actual or alleged act, error or omission that occurred within the scope of Commission employment, duties or responsibilities, or that such person had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of Commission employment, duties or responsibilities; provided that the actual or alleged act, error or omission did not result from the intentional or willful or wanton misconduct of that person.

ARTICLE XI

RULEMAKING

A. The Commission shall exercise its rulemaking powers pursuant to the criteria set forth in this Article and the Rules

adopted thereunder. Rules and amendments shall become binding as of the date specified in each rule or amendment.

B. If a majority of the legislatures of the Compact States rejects a rule, by enactment of a statute or resolution in the same manner used to adopt the Compact, then such rule shall have no further force and effect in any Compact State.

C. Rules or amendments to the rules shall be adopted at a regular or special meeting of the Commission.

D. Prior to promulgation and adoption of a final rule or Rules by the Commission, and at least sixty (60) days in advance of the meeting at which the rule will be considered and voted upon, the Commission shall file a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking:

1. On the website of the Commission; and

2. On the website of each Compact State's Psychology Regulatory Authority or the publication in which each state would otherwise publish proposed rules.

E. The Notice of Proposed Rulemaking shall include:

1. The proposed time, date, and location of the meeting in which the rule will be considered and voted upon;

2. The text of the proposed rule or amendment and the reason for the proposed rule;

3. A request for comments on the proposed rule from any interested person; and

4. The manner in which interested persons may submit notice to the Commission of their intention to attend the public hearing and any written comments.

F. Prior to adoption of a proposed rule, the Commission shall allow persons to submit written data, facts, opinions and arguments, which shall be made available to the public.

G. The Commission shall grant an opportunity for a public hearing before it adopts a rule or amendment if a hearing is requested by:

1. At least twenty-five (25) persons who submit comments independently of each other;

2. A governmental subdivision or agency; or

3. A duly appointed person in an association that has at least twenty-five (25) members.

H. If a hearing is held on the proposed rule or amendment, the Commission shall publish the place, time, and date of the scheduled public hearing.

1. All persons wishing to be heard at the hearing shall notify the Executive Director of the Commission or other designated member in writing of their desire to appear

and testify at the hearing not less than five (5) business days before the scheduled date of the hearing;

2. Hearings shall be conducted in a manner providing each person who wishes to comment a fair and reasonable opportunity to comment orally or in writing;

3. No transcript of the hearing is required, unless a written request for a transcript is made, in which case the person requesting the transcript shall bear the cost of producing the transcript. A recording may be made in lieu of a transcript under the same terms and conditions as a transcript. This subsection shall not preclude the Commission from making a transcript or recording of the hearing if it so chooses; and

4. Nothing in this section shall be construed as requiring a separate hearing on each rule. Rules may be grouped for the convenience of the Commission at hearings required by this section.

I. Following the scheduled hearing date, or by the close of business on the scheduled hearing date if the hearing was not held, the Commission shall consider all written and oral comments received.

J. The Commission shall, by majority vote of all members, take final action on the proposed rule and shall determine the effective date of the rule, if any, based on the rulemaking record and the full text of the rule.

K. If no written notice of intent to attend the public hearing by interested parties is received, the Commission may proceed with promulgation of the proposed rule without a public hearing.

L. Upon determination that an emergency exists, the Commission may consider and adopt an emergency rule without prior notice, opportunity for comment, or hearing, provided that the usual rulemaking procedures provided in the Compact and in this section shall be retroactively applied to the rule as soon as reasonably possible, in no event later than ninety (90) days after the effective date of the rule. For the purposes of this provision, an emergency rule is one that must be adopted immediately in order to:

1. Meet an imminent threat to public health, safety, or welfare;

2. Prevent a loss of Commission or Compact State funds;

3. Meet a deadline for the promulgation of an administrative rule that is established by federal law or rule; or

4. Protect public health and safety.

M. The Commission or an authorized committee of the Commission may direct revisions to a previously adopted rule or amendment for purposes of correcting typographical errors, errors in format, errors in consistency, or grammatical errors. Public notice of any revisions shall be posted on the website of the Commission. The revision shall be subject to challenge by any person for a period of thirty (30) days after posting. The revision may be challenged only on grounds that the revision results in a material change to a rule. A challenge shall be made in writing, and delivered to the Chair of the Commission prior to the end of the notice period. If no challenge is made, the revision will take effect without further action. If the revision is challenged, the revision may not take effect without the approval of the Commission.

ARTICLE XII

OVERSIGHT, DISPUTE RESOLUTION AND ENFORCEMENT

A. Oversight:

1. The Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches of state government in each Compact State shall enforce this Compact and take all actions necessary and appropriate to effectuate the Compact's purposes and intent. The provisions of this Compact and the rules promulgated hereunder shall have standing as statutory law;

2. All courts shall take judicial notice of the Compact and the rules in any judicial or administrative proceeding in a Compact State pertaining to the subject matter of this Compact which may affect the powers, responsibilities or actions of the Commission; and

3. The Commission shall be entitled to receive service of process in any such proceeding, and shall have standing to intervene in such a proceeding for all purposes. Failure to provide service of process to the Commission shall render a judgment or order void as to the Commission, this Compact or promulgated rules.

B. Default, Technical Assistance, and Termination:

1. If the Commission determines that a Compact State has defaulted in the performance of its obligations or

responsibilities under this Compact or the promulgated rules, the Commission shall:

a. Provide written notice to the defaulting state and other Compact States of the nature of the default, the proposed means of remedying the default and/or any other action to be taken by the Commission; and

b. Provide remedial training and specific technical assistance regarding the default;

2. If a state in default fails to remedy the default, the defaulting state may be terminated from the Compact upon an affirmative vote of a majority of the Compact States, and all rights, privileges and benefits conferred by this Compact shall be terminated on the effective date of termination. A remedy of the default does not relieve the offending state of obligations or liabilities incurred during the period of default;

3. Termination of membership in the Compact shall be imposed only after all other means of securing compliance have been exhausted. Notice of intent to suspend or terminate shall be submitted by the Commission to the Governor, the majority and minority

leaders of the defaulting state's legislature, and each of the Compact States;

4. A Compact State which has been terminated is responsible for all assessments, obligations and liabilities incurred through the effective date of termination, including obligations which extend beyond the effective date of termination;

5. The Commission shall not bear any costs incurred by the state which is found to be in default or which has been terminated from the Compact, unless agreed upon in writing between the Commission and the defaulting state; and

6. The defaulting state may appeal the action of the Commission by petitioning the U.S. District Court for the state of Georgia or the federal district where the Compact has its principal offices. The prevailing member shall be awarded all costs of such litigation, including reasonable attorney's fees.

C. Dispute Resolution:

1. Upon request by a Compact State, the Commission shall attempt to resolve disputes related to the Compact which

arise among Compact States and between Compact and Non-Compact States; and

2. The Commission shall promulgate a rule providing for both mediation and binding dispute resolution for disputes that arise before the Commission.

D. Enforcement:

1. The Commission, in the reasonable exercise of its discretion, shall enforce the provisions and Rules of this Compact;

2. By majority vote, the Commission may initiate legal action in the United States District Court for the State of Georgia or the federal district where the Compact has its principal offices against a Compact State in default to enforce compliance with the provisions of the Compact and its promulgated Rules and Bylaws. The relief sought may include both injunctive relief and damages. In the event judicial enforcement is necessary, the prevailing member shall be awarded all costs of such litigation, including reasonable attorney's fees; and

3. The remedies herein shall not be the exclusive remedies of the Commission. The Commission may pursue any other remedies available under federal or state law.

ARTICLE XIII

DATE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PSYCHOLOGY INTERJURISDICTIONAL COMPACT COMMISSION AND ASSOCIATED RULES, WITHDRAWAL, AND AMENDMENTS

A. The Compact shall come into effect on the date on which the Compact is enacted into law in the seventh Compact State. The provisions which become effective at that time shall be limited to the powers granted to the Commission relating to assembly and the promulgation of rules. Thereafter, the Commission shall meet and exercise rulemaking powers necessary to the implementation and administration of the Compact.

B. Any state which joins the Compact subsequent to the Commission's initial adoption of the rules shall be subject to the rules as they exist on the date on which the Compact becomes law in that state. Any rule which has been previously adopted by the Commission shall have the full force and effect of law on the day the Compact becomes law in that state.

C. Any Compact State may withdraw from this Compact by enacting a statute repealing the same.

1. A Compact State's withdrawal shall not take effect until six (6) months after enactment of the repealing statute; and

2. Withdrawal shall not affect the continuing requirement of the withdrawing State's Psychology Regulatory Authority to comply with the investigative and adverse action reporting requirements of this act prior to the effective date of withdrawal.

D. Nothing contained in this Compact shall be construed to invalidate or prevent any psychology licensure agreement or other cooperative arrangement between a Compact State and a Non-Compact State which does not conflict with the provisions of this Compact.

E. This Compact may be amended by the Compact States. No amendment to this Compact shall become effective and binding upon any Compact State until it is enacted into the law of all Compact States.

ARTICLE XIV

CONSTRUCTION AND SEVERABILITY

This Compact shall be liberally construed so as to effectuate the purposes thereof. If this Compact shall be held contrary to the constitution of any state member thereto, the Compact shall remain in full force and effect as to the remaining Compact States.

§ -3. **Rules.** The department of commerce and consumer affairs shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 91 for the purposes of implementing and administering this chapter."

SECTION 2. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

INTRODUCED BY:_____

paf:clm:25-068d

___.B. NO.___

A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO TOBACCO PRODUCTS.

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

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

The legislature finds that counties are uniquely positioned to quickly address the health habits of their communities, such as youth vaping, and have been utilizing that ability to great success. Historically, Hawaii has passed forward-thinking legislation to address the high usage of tobacco products. These policies were first adopted at the county level to quickly

EXHIBIT A-6

address the counties' need to protect their communities from the relentless promotional targeting by tobacco companies. Regulations to raise the minimum age for the purchase of tobacco products to twenty-one years of age was first passed in the county of Hawaii, followed by other counties, and finally by the State to create uniformity. Likewise, laws that prohibit smoking in certain locations, as well as in motor vehicles when a keiki is present, were also initially adopted at the county level before the State took action.

The legislature acknowledges that section 328J-11.5(a), Hawaii Revised Statutes, provides that "[s]ales of cigarettes, tobacco products, and electronic smoking devices are a statewide concern" and that it is "the intent of the legislature to regulate the sale of cigarettes, tobacco products, and electronic smoking devices in a uniform and exclusive manner." Section 328J-11.5(b), Hawaii Revised Statues, preempts "[a]ll local ordinances or regulations that regulate the sale of cigarettes, tobacco products, and electronic smoking devices" and voids "existing local laws and regulations conflicting with" chapter 328J, Hawaii Revised Statutes, which is the State law that regulates smoking. The tobacco industry has historically

used preemption as a tactic to prevent local governments from adopting stronger tobacco control measures, thereby protecting its interests at the expense of public health.

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

The legislature finds that an adaptive regulation system is needed to address the multibillion-dollar marketing campaigns of tobacco companies focused on our youth. All levels of government, including counties, need to collaborate to quickly address the tobacco companies' predatory practices through the

implementation of reasonable restrictions on the sale of and access to these addictive products.

Accordingly, the purpose of this Act is to:

(1) Repeal existing law that provides that all local ordinances or regulations that regulate the sale of cigarettes, tobacco products, and electronic smoking devices are preempted and that existing local laws and regulations conflicting with the State law on smoking are null and void; and

(2) Clarify that counties retain the authority to adopt ordinances that regulate the sale of cigarettes, tobacco products, and electronic smoking devices, as long as the ordinances do not conflict with and are more stringent than the State law on smoking.

SECTION 2. Section 328J-11.5, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended to read as follows:

"**[~~[~~]§328J-11.5[~~]~~] Statewide concern.** (a) Sales of cigarettes, tobacco products, and electronic smoking devices are a statewide concern. It is the intent of the legislature to regulate the sale of cigarettes, tobacco products, and electronic smoking devices in a uniform [~~and exclusive~~] manner[~~.~~] to the extent reasonably possible.

[~~(b) All local ordinances or regulations that regulate the sale of cigarettes, tobacco products, and electronic smoking devices are preempted, and existing local laws and regulations conflicting with this chapter are null and void.~~

~~(c)~~] (b) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to limit a county's authority [~~under~~] to enact ordinances that regulate the sale of cigarettes, tobacco products, and electronic smoking devices within the county in accordance with section 328J-15."

SECTION 3. Section 328J-15, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:

"(b) Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit a county from enacting ordinances that regulate the sale of cigarettes, tobacco products, and electronic smoking devices within the county; provided that the ordinances do not directly conflict with and are more stringent than the provisions of this chapter."

SECTION 4. This Act does not affect rights and duties that matured, penalties that were incurred, and proceedings that were begun before its effective date.

SECTION 5. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.

SECTION 6. This Act shall take effect upon approval.

INTRODUCED BY:_____

Report Title:
Hawai'i State Association of Counties ("HSAC"); Hawaii State Association of Counties; HSAC Legislative Package; Cigarettes; Tobacco; Electronic Smoking Devices; Vaping; Counties

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

HONOLULU CITY COUNCIL

KE KANIHELA O KE KALANA O HONOLULU

CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

No. 25-272

RESOLUTION

RELATING TO THE INCLUSION OF A PROPOSAL IN THE 2026 HAWAI'I STATE ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES LEGISLATIVE PACKAGE TO AFFIRM THE AUTHORITY OF THE COUNTIES TO REGULATE THE DEVELOPMENT OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING.

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, each year, HSAC considers, adopts, and transmits legislative priorities to the Hawai'i State Legislature ("Legislature") for consideration; and

WHEREAS, the current median single family home price in the State has increased to just under $1 million, far surpassing the national average and resulting in fewer local residents who are able to afford to buy a home; and

WHEREAS, the lack of affordable housing continues to be one of the most significant and challenging problems faced by all four counties; and

WHEREAS, the 2024 Hawai'i Housing Planning Study (the "Study") found that the Hawai'i housing market is in crisis and conditions continue to worsen for residents across all four counties; and

WHEREAS, the Study further reported that the number of vacant available housing units in the State dropped 20.7 percent between 2017 and 2022, with an estimated need of an additional 64,490 units needed through 2027, in order to meet current and projected housing demand; and

WHEREAS, the Study also found that of the units needed to meet demand, 65 percent must be at levels affordable for households earning 80 percent of the area median income and below; and

WHEREAS, the Hawai'i Housing Finance and Development Corporation ("HHFDC") was established in 2006 and is the primary agency charged with carrying out the State's affordable housing finance and development functions; and

WHEREAS, the HHFDC collaborates with private developers, other State agencies, the four counties, and the federal government to develop affordable housing across the State; and

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HONOLULU CITY COUNCIL

KE KANIHELA O KE KALANA O HONOLULU

CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

No. 25-272

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, Act 294, Session Laws of Hawaii 2025 ("Act 294"), was signed into law by the Governor on July 3, 2025, and, among other things, amends Section 201H-38, Hawaii Revised Statutes, to stipulate that county legislative bodies are prohibited from the following:

(1) Imposing stricter conditions than the HHFDC;

(2) Imposing stricter median income requirements than the HHFDC; or

(3) Reducing fee waivers that will increase the cost of the project beyond those approved by the HHFDC; and

WHEREAS, this amendment significantly restricts the counties' ability to make substantive changes to housing projects approved by the HHFDC that may better reflect the needs of the local community; and

WHEREAS, the Department of Planning and Permitting ("DPP") submitted written testimony in opposition to Act 294, then Senate Bill 38, SD2, HD1 (2025), at the April 2, 2025, Hawai'i State House of Representatives' Committee on Judiciary and Hawaiian Affairs hearing; and

WHEREAS, in its testimony, the DPP expressed concern that prohibiting county legislative bodies from imposing necessary conditions on the development of affordable housing may negate the quality of the counties' review and places the HHFDC as a higher authority than the county legislative bodies; and

WHEREAS, the DPP also highlighted that the HHFDC does not hold public hearings for its proposed affordable housing projects and thus, the HHFDC may lack critical information and be unaware of issues and community concerns that frequently arise during county legislative hearings; and

WHEREAS, further, the DPP questioned whether the HHFDC has jurisdiction to determine what fee waivers, if any, are applicable to a proposed affordable housing project and noted that if HHFDC grants a fee waiver that is not legally supportable, the entire project may be denied rather than simply modified; and

HONOLULU CITY COUNCIL

KE KANIHELA O KE KALANA O HONOLULU

CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

No. 25-272

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the City Council ("Council") strongly believes that the counties' legislative processes are critical to ensure the transparency, legitimacy, and suitability of HHFDC proposed affordable housing projects in all four counties; and

WHEREAS, the Council further believes that counties should be empowered to make significant, substantive amendments to HHFDC proposed housing projects in order to best reflect the unique needs and concerns of local communities where these housing projects are proposed for development; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City and County of Honolulu that it hereby approves for inclusion in the 2026 Hawai'i State Association of Counties legislative package, proposed legislation to affirm the authority of the counties to regulate the development of affordable housing, attached hereto as Exhibit A; and

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:

Councilmembers

DATE OF INTRODUCTION:

SEP 24 2025

Honolulu, Hawai'i

EXHIBIT A

__.B. NO.___

A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO HOUSING.

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

SECTION 1. Section 201H-38, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

"(a) The corporation may develop on behalf of the State or with an eligible developer, or may assist under a government assistance program in the development of, housing projects that shall be exempt from all statutes, charter provisions, ordinances, and rules of any government agency relating to planning, zoning, construction standards for subdivisions, development and improvement of land, and the construction of dwelling units thereon; provided that[~~:~~] either:

(1) The housing projects meet the following conditions:

(A) The corporation finds the housing project is consistent with the purpose and intent of this chapter, and meets minimum requirements of health

and safety [~~, and provides the county an opportunity to comment~~];

(B) The development of the proposed housing project does not contravene any safety standards, tariffs, or rates and fees approved by the public utilities commission for public utilities or of the various boards of water supply authorized under chapter 54;

(C) The legislative body of the county in which the housing project is to be situated has approved the project with or without modifications:

(i) The legislative body shall approve, approve with modification, or disapprove the project by resolution within forty-five days after the corporation has submitted the preliminary plans and specifications for the project to the legislative body [~~; provided further that the legislative body shall not impose stricter conditions, impose stricter median income requirements, or reduce fee waivers that will increase the cost of the~~

~~project beyond those approved by the corporation~~]. If, on the forty-sixth day, a project is not disapproved, it shall be deemed approved by the legislative body;

(ii) No action shall be prosecuted or maintained against any county, its officials, or employees on account of actions taken by them in reviewing, approving, modifying, or disapproving the plans and specifications; and

(iii) The final plans and specifications for the project shall be deemed approved by the legislative body if the final plans and specifications do not substantially deviate from the preliminary plans and specifications. The final plans and specifications for the project shall constitute the zoning, building, construction, and subdivision standards for that project. For purposes of sections 501-85 and 502-17, the executive director of the

corporation or the responsible county official may certify maps and plans of lands connected with the project as having complied with applicable laws and ordinances relating to consolidation and subdivision of lands, and the maps and plans shall be accepted for registration or recordation by the land court and registrar; and

(D) The land use commission has approved, approved with modification, or disapproved a boundary change within forty-five days after the corporation has submitted a petition to the commission as provided in section 205-4. If, on the forty-sixth day, the petition is not disapproved, it shall be deemed approved by the commission; or

(2) The housing projects:

(A) Meet the conditions of paragraph (1);

(B) Do not impose stricter income requirements than those adopted or established by the State; and

(C) For the lifetime of the project, require that one hundred per cent of the units in the project be exclusively for qualified residents."

SECTION 2. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.

SECTION 3. This Act shall take effect upon approval.

INTRODUCED BY:_____

Report Title:
HHFDC; Housing Development; Counties; Stricter Conditions; Fee Waivers

Description:
Repeals all substantive amendments to Section 201H-38, Hawaii Revised Statutes, that were enacted by Act 294, Session Laws of Hawaii 2025, including provisions that require the Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation to provide counties with an opportunity to comment on certain housing development projects, and prohibit county legislative bodies from imposing stricter conditions than the Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation, stricter area median income requirements, or a reduction in fee waivers to housing development proposals that would increase the cost of the project.

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

Report Title:
Hawai'i State Association of Counties ("HSAC"); Hawaii State Association of Counties; HSAC Legislative Package; Act 294, Session Laws of Hawaii 2025; Affordable Housing; Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation ("HHFDC"); 201H Projects; County Authority

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

___.B. NO._____

A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO FAMILY.

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

SECTION 1. Chapter 584, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by adding a new section to be appropriately designated and to read as follows:

"**§584- Domestic abuse; exemption from mediation in paternity proceedings.** (a) In contested paternity proceedings where there are allegations of domestic abuse, or a temporary restraining order or a protective order is in effect with respect to the parties, the court shall not require a party alleging the domestic abuse to participate in any component of any mediation program against the wishes of that party.

(b) If a party has alleged domestic abuse or if a temporary restraining order or a protective order is in effect with respect to the parties, the court may order mediation or refer either party to mediation only if:

(1) Mediation is authorized by the alleged victim of the domestic abuse; and

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(2) Mediation is provided, in a specialized manner that protects the safety of the alleged victim, by a mediator who is trained in the field of domestic abuse.

(c) A mediator who receives a referral or an order from a court to conduct mediation shall screen for the occurrence of domestic abuse between the parties. A mediator shall not engage in mediation when it appears to the mediator, or when either party asserts, that domestic abuse has occurred, unless:

(1) Mediation is authorized by the alleged victim of the domestic abuse; and

(2) Mediation is provided, in a specialized manner that protects the safety of the alleged victim, by a mediator who is trained in the field of domestic abuse.

(d) As used in this section, "domestic abuse" has the same meaning as in section 586-1."

SECTION 2. Section 580-41.5, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended to read as follows:

"**§580-41.5 [~~Battered spouses;~~] Domestic abuse; exemption from mediation in divorce proceedings.** (a) In contested divorce proceedings where there are allegations of [~~spousal~~]

domestic abuse, the court shall not require a party alleging the [~~spousal~~] domestic abuse to participate in any component of any mediation program against the wishes of that party.

(b) A mediator who receives a referral or order from a court to conduct mediation shall screen for the occurrence of [~~family violence~~] domestic abuse between the parties. A mediator shall not engage in mediation when it appears to the mediator, or when either party asserts, that [~~family violence~~] domestic abuse has occurred, unless:

(1) Mediation is authorized by the alleged victim of the [~~alleged family violence;~~] domestic abuse; and

(2) Mediation is provided, in a specialized manner that protects the safety of the alleged victim, by a mediator who is trained in [~~family violence; and~~

~~(3) The victim is permitted to have in attendance at mediation, a supporting person of the victim's choice including but not limited to an attorney or advocate. If the victim chooses to exercise such option, any other party to the mediation will be permitted to have in attendance at mediation, a supporting person of the party's choice including but not limited to an attorney or advocate.~~] the field of domestic abuse.

(c) In a proceeding concerning the custody or visitation of a child, if a temporary restraining order or a protective order is in effect[~~,~~] with regard to the parties, the court shall not require a party alleging [~~family violence~~] domestic abuse to participate in any component of any mediation program against the wishes of that party.

(d) In a proceeding concerning the custody or visitation of a child, if [~~there is an allegation of family violence~~] a party has alleged domestic abuse and a temporary restraining order or a protective order is not in effect[~~,~~] with regard to the parties, the court may order mediation or refer either party to mediation only if:

(1) Mediation is authorized by the alleged victim of the [~~alleged family violence;~~] domestic abuse; and

(2) Mediation is provided, in a specialized manner that protects the safety of the alleged victim, by a mediator who is trained in [~~family violence; and~~

~~(3) The victim is permitted to have in attendance at mediation, a supporting person of the victim's choice including but not limited to an attorney or advocate. If the victim chooses to exercise such option, any other party to the mediation will be permitted to have~~

~~in attendance at mediation, a supporting person of the party's choice including but not limited to an attorney or advocate.~~] the field of domestic abuse.

(e) As used in this section, "domestic abuse" has the same meaning as in section 586-1."

SECTION 3. This Act does not affect rights and duties that matured, penalties that were incurred, and proceedings that were begun before its effective date.

SECTION 4. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.

SECTION 5. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

INTRODUCED BY: _____

Report Title:
Paternity Proceedings; Divorce Proceedings; Domestic Abuse; Mediation

Description:
Establishes an exemption from mediation in paternity proceedings where there are allegations of domestic abuse. Clarifies the exemption from mediation in divorce proceedings as it relates to domestic abuse.

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

Report Title:
Hawai'i State Association of Counties ("HSAC"); Hawaii State Association of Counties; HSAC Legislative Package; Mediation Exemption; Paternity Proceedings; Domestic Abuse; Counties

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

__.B. NO.___

A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO FIREARMS.

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

SECTION 1. The legislature finds that the State's gun buyback program offers residents a safe way to dispose of unwanted or unlawful firearms, including automatic firearms; semi-automatic rifles; and unregulated, unserialized "ghost guns." The program offers participants up to $200 in Foodland Farms gift cards in exchange for each firearm and allows the firearm owner to remain anonymous. The program's goal is to allow law enforcement officers to properly dispose of the weapons and to reduce the number of firearms in the State that could be used for criminal activities. In April 2025, a gun buyback event on the island of Oahu collected an estimated three hundred sixty-seven firearms of all types in exchange for $37,900 in Foodland gift cards distributed by the department of law enforcement; and in August 2025, the Honolulu police department, in partnership with the department of law enforcement, collected eighty-three firearms, including five unregistered ghost guns and eleven replica guns, and distributed

EXHIBIT A-9

seventy-nine gift cards valued at $100 each. The program also offers free gun locks to help support the safe storage of guns in the home. The legislature believes that the gun buyback program helps reduce firearm-related assaults and suicides, and gun-related accidents involving children.

Accordingly, the purpose of this Act is to appropriate funds to the department of law enforcement for the establishment of a gun buyback program to enable gun buyback events to be held in each county of the State at least twice a year.

SECTION 2. There is appropriated out of the general revenues of the State of Hawaii the sum of $ or so much thereof as may be necessary for fiscal year 2026-2027 to establish and implement a gun buyback program to encourage the voluntary surrender of firearms in the State; provided that gun buyback events shall be held in each of the four counties at least twice a year.

The sum appropriated shall be expended by the department of law enforcement for the purposes of this Act.

SECTION 3. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2026.

INTRODUCED BY:_____

Report Title:
DLE; Gun Buyback; Appropriation

Description:
Appropriates funds to the Department of Law Enforcement for the establishment and implementation of a State Gun Buyback Program. Takes effect 7/1/2026.

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

Report Title:
Hawai'i State Association of Counties ("HSAC"); Hawaii State Association of Counties; HSAC Legislative Package; Guns; Firearms; Gun Buyback; Counties

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

___.B. NO.___

A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO GUN VIOLENCE PREVENTION.

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

SECTION 1. The legislature finds that gun violence in the United States is on the rise and is among the leading causes of premature and preventable death in the United States. The legislature finds that while Hawaii has one of the strongest gun safety laws and one of the lowest rates of gun deaths in the nation, the State is not immune to a rising incidence of gun violence, including gun homicides and gun suicides.

The legislature finds that Act 150, Session Laws of Hawaii 2019 (Act 150), establishes a preventative gun violence protective order law that authorizes a law enforcement officer, family or household member, medical professional, educator, or colleague to petition a court to temporarily prevent or remove an individual's access to firearms if the individual poses a danger to themselves or others. Act 150 requires county police departments to take temporary custody of any and all firearms

EXHIBIT A-10

and ammunition for safekeeping from an individual that is the subject of a gun violence protective order.

The legislature additionally finds that since the implementation of Act 150, the use and effectiveness of the law will be greatly improved through sufficient funding for community-based gun violence intervention initiatives to allow State and county law enforcement agencies and stakeholders to conduct public awareness campaigns and improve public access to information through educational and informational opportunities for Hawaii residents on the use of gun violence protective orders.

The legislature finds that State and county law enforcement agencies are uniquely positioned to provide community outreach and community-based gun violence intervention initiatives. Training on gun violence protective orders is necessary to assist county police departments in taking preventative action by assessing whether a gun violence protective order or a referral to mental health resources is appropriate for a person exhibiting warning signs or threatening behavior who is at risk of committing gun violence.

safety, intervention, and prevention through gun violence protective order laws and recognizing the rights of individuals to take action to protect themselves and others from situations that may escalate or result in gun violence.

SECTION 2. There is appropriated out of the general revenues of the State of Hawaii the sum of $ or so much thereof as may be necessary for fiscal year 2026-2027 to carry out the purposes of this Act, for staffing and administrative costs, including the hiring of personnel, to effectuate enforcement of gun violence protective orders in accordance with part IV of chapter 134, Hawaii Revised Statutes.

The sum appropriated shall be expended by the judiciary.

SECTION 3. There is appropriated out of the general revenues of the State of Hawaii the sum of $ or so much thereof as may be necessary for fiscal year 2026-2027 to carry out the purposes of this Act, to conduct community-based gun violence intervention initiatives, including public awareness campaigns on gun violence protective orders.

The sum appropriated shall be expended by the department of law enforcement.

SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2026.

INTRODUCED BY:_____

Report Title:
Gun Violence Protective Orders; Public Awareness Campaigns; Appropriation

Description:
Appropriates funds to the Judiciary for the enforcement of gun violence protective orders. Appropriates funds to the Department of Law Enforcement to conduct public awareness campaigns on gun violence protective orders. Takes effect 7/1/2026.

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

Report Title:
Hawai'i State Association of Counties ("HSAC"); Hawaii State Association of Counties; HSAC Legislative Package; Red Flag Laws; Gun Violence; Public Awareness Campaigns; Honolulu Police Department; Act 150, Session Laws of Hawaii 2019; Enforcement; Fund

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

__.B. NO.___

A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO WATER POLLUTION.

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

SECTION 1. The legislature finds that the water pollution control revolving fund loan program is a federal-state partnership that assists in financing the construction of water pollution control projects necessary to prevent contamination of groundwater and coastal resources, and to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the State. To achieve these purposes, the program provides low-interest loans to state and county agencies to construct water pollution control projects. Since 1991, this program has provided approximately $1.3 billion in low-interest loans to 132 water pollution control projects.

The legislature further finds that the quality of the environment and the economy of the State are both of utmost importance to the welfare of the people of Hawaii and that there is increasing demand for the improvement of wastewater system

EXHIBIT A-11

infrastructure in the State, the delay of which could pose health hazards for residents statewide.

The legislature additionally finds that further capitalization of this program will advance water pollution prevention and control projects in the State.

Accordingly, the purpose of this Act is to appropriate additional capitalization funds to the Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund.

SECTION 2. There is appropriated out of the general revenues of the State of Hawaii the sum of $ or so much thereof as may be necessary for fiscal year 2026-2027 to carry out the purposes of this Act.

The sum appropriated shall be expended by the department of health for the purposes of this Act.

SECTION 3. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2026.

INTRODUCED BY:_____

Report Title:
Department of Health; Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund; Wastewater; Water Pollution; Appropriation

Description:
Appropriates funds to the Department of Health to further capitalize the Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund for purposes of providing additional low-interest loans to eligible projects. Takes effect 7/1/2026.

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

Report Title:
Hawai'i State Association of Counties ("HSAC"); Hawaii State Association of Counties; HSAC Legislative Package; Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund; Water; Pollution; Fund; Counties

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

THE SENATE
THIRTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE, 2025
STATE OF HAWAII

S.B. NO.

A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO GENERAL EXCISE TAX.

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

SECTION 1. The legislature finds the need to extend the county surcharge on state general excise taxes, which was enacted by Act 247, Session Laws of Hawaii 2005.

SECTION 2. Section 46-16.8, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended as follows:

1. By amending subsections (b) and (c) to read:

"(b) Each county that has established a surcharge on state tax before July 1, 2015, under authority of subsection (a) may extend the surcharge until December 31, [~~2030,~~] 2045, at the same rates. A county electing to extend this surcharge shall do so by ordinance; provided that:

(1) No ordinance shall be adopted until the county has conducted a public hearing on the proposed ordinance; and

(2) The ordinance shall be adopted before January 1, [~~2018.~~] 2028.

EXHIBIT A-12

A county electing to exercise the authority granted under this subsection shall notify the director of taxation within ten days after the county has adopted an ordinance extending the surcharge on state tax. The director of taxation shall levy, assess, collect, and otherwise administer the extended surcharge on state tax.

(c) Each county that has not established a surcharge pursuant to subsection (a) on state tax before July 1, 2015, may establish the surcharge at the rates enumerated in sections 237-8.6 and 238-2.6. A county electing to establish this surcharge shall do so by ordinance; provided that:

(1) No ordinance shall be adopted until the county has conducted a public hearing on the proposed ordinance;

(2) The ordinance shall be adopted before December 31, 2023; and

(3) No county surcharge on state tax that may be authorized under this subsection shall be levied before January 1, 2019, or after December 31, [~~2030.~~] 2045.

A county electing to exercise the authority granted under this subsection shall notify the director of taxation within ten

days after the county has adopted a surcharge on state tax ordinance. Beginning on January 1, 2019, January 1, 2020, January 1, 2024, or January 1, 2025, as applicable pursuant to sections 237-8.6 and 238-2.6, the director of taxation shall levy, assess, collect, and otherwise administer the county surcharge on state tax."

2. By amending subsection (g) to read:

"(g) Each county having a population equal to or less than five hundred thousand that adopts a county surcharge on state tax ordinance pursuant to this section shall use the surcharges received from the State for:

(1) Operating or capital costs of public transportation within each county for public transportation systems, including:

(A) Public roadways or highways;

(B) Public buses;

(C) Trains;

(D) Ferries;

(E) Pedestrian paths or sidewalks; or

(F) Bicycle paths;

(2) Expenses in complying with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 with respect to paragraph (1); and

(3) Housing infrastructure costs; provided that a county that uses surcharge revenues for housing infrastructure shall not pass on those housing infrastructure costs to the developer of a housing project[~~; provided further that this paragraph shall apply only if a county amended its surcharge ordinance pursuant to subsection (d) or adopts a county surcharge on state tax ordinance after December 31, 2022;~~

~~provided that each county having a population equal to or less than five hundred thousand that adopts a county surcharge on state tax ordinance pursuant to this section after December 31, 2022, shall use the surcharge revenues received from the State only for the purposes described in paragraph (3) for county appropriated housing infrastructure costs~~]."

SECTION 3. Section 237-8.6, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:

"(b) Each county surcharge on state tax that may be adopted, extended, or amended pursuant to section 46-16.8 shall be levied beginning in a taxable year after the adoption of the relevant county ordinance; provided that no surcharge on state tax may be levied:

(1) Before:

(A) January 1, 2007, if the county surcharge on state tax was established by an ordinance adopted before December 31, 2005;

(B) January 1, 2019, if the county surcharge on state tax was established by the adoption of an ordinance after June 30, 2015, but before June 30, 2018;

(C) January 1, 2020, if the county surcharge on state tax was established by the adoption of an ordinance on or after June 30, 2018, but before March 31, 2019;

(D) January 1, 2024, if the county surcharge on state tax was established by the adoption of an ordinance on or after March 31, 2019, but before August 1, 2023; or

(E) January 1, 2025, if the county surcharge on state tax was established by the adoption of an ordinance on or after August 1, 2023, but before December 31, 2023; and

(2) After December 31, [~~2030.~~] 2045."

SECTION 4. Act 247, Session Laws of Hawaii 2005, as amended by Act 240, Session Laws of Hawaii 2015, as amended by Act 1, Special Session Laws of 2017, is amended by amending section 9 to read as follows:

"SECTION 9. This Act shall take effect upon its approval; provided that:

(1) If none of the counties of the State adopt an ordinance to levy a county surcharge on state tax by December 31, 2005, this Act shall be repealed and section 437D-8.4, Hawaii Revised Statutes, shall be reenacted in the form in which it read on the day prior to the effective date of this Act;

(2) If any county does not adopt an ordinance to levy a county surcharge on state tax by December 31, 2005, it shall be prohibited from adopting such an ordinance

pursuant to this Act, unless otherwise authorized by the legislature through a separate legislative act;

(3) If an ordinance to levy a county surcharge on state tax is adopted by December 31, 2005:

(A) The ordinance shall be repealed on December 31, 2022; provided that the repeal of the ordinance shall not affect the validity or effect of an ordinance to extend a surcharge on state tax adopted pursuant to an act of the legislature; and

(B) This Act shall be repealed on December 31, [~~2030;~~] 2045; and section 437D-8.4, Hawaii Revised Statutes, shall be reenacted in the form in which it read on the day prior to the effective date of this Act; provided that the amendments made to section 437D-8.4, Hawaii Revised Statutes by Act 226, Session Laws of Hawaii 2008, as amended by Act 11, Session Laws of Hawaii 2009, and Act 110, Session Laws of Hawaii 2014, shall not be repealed."

SECTION 5. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.

SECTION 6. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

INTRODUCED BY: _____

S.B. NO.

Report Title:
County Surcharge on State Tax; General Excise Tax Law; Extension

Description:
Authorizes each county that has established a surcharge on state tax before 7/1/2015 to extend the surcharge until 12/31/2045, at the same rates, if the county does so before 1/1/2028; Provides that no county surcharge on state tax authorized for a county that has not established a surcharge on state tax before 7/1/2015, shall be levied before 1/1/2019, or after 12/31/2045; and Repeals certain conditions on the use of surcharges received from the State for counties having a population equal to or less than 500,000 that adopt a county surcharge on state tax.

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

A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO THE CONVEYANCE TAX.

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

SECTION 1. The legislature finds that the health, happiness, and well-being of Hawaii's people depends on the State's ability to address the high cost of living, particularly the high cost of housing, that is fueling the homelessness crisis and forcing local families to move out of the State. The sustainability of the State's unique and irreplaceable natural resources is critical to its residents' quality of life. To address these problems and secure a prosperous future for the State's children, greater investment into public resources from a sustainable revenue source is needed to reduce the cost of housing for residents, preserve the State's natural resources, and provide solutions for community members experiencing houselessness.

The legislature also finds that the conveyance tax, a one-time tax at the time of real property sales, is an appropriate revenue source for affordable housing, land conservation, and homeless services. Although housing prices in the State have risen dramatically over the past thirteen years, the State's conveyance tax rates have not been updated since Act 59, Session Laws of Hawaii 2009. Presently, the State's conveyance tax is

significantly lower than the rates of other high-cost areas in the country.

Cities across the country are increasing their conveyance tax rates to fund affordable housing. San Francisco increased the tax rate to 5.5 per cent on homes valued over $10,000,000 in 2020, and two years ago Los Angeles increased the real property transfer tax to 4.5 per cent on any residential or commercial property over $5,000,000 in value and six per cent on property sales over $10,000,000 in value. Smaller cities with high housing costs are also increasing the taxes on real estate sales to mitigate the impacts of housing costs. Crested Butte and Telluride in Colorado, which attract wealthy buyers due to access to world class ski opportunities, have a tax of three per cent on home sales regardless of price. Aspen, Colorado, which has the most well-developed workforce housing program in the country where almost forty per cent of the housing total housing stock is reserved as permanently affordable housing for full-time residents, has largely funded their workforce housing program through a 1.5 per cent tax on property sales that has been in place since 1989.

Presently, it is common practice to tax property sales as a means to mitigate the impacts of high home costs and the loss of land due to housing development. Furthermore, a conveyance tax of 0.5 per cent on homes valued at less than $5,000,000, a rate of four per cent on homes valued between $5,000,000 and $10,000,000, and six per cent on homes valued at over

$10,000,000 conforms to tax rates that other cities are assessing to fund their various housing programs.

The legislature additionally finds that increases in tax rates on homes over $5,000,000 is unlikely to have any negative impact on local full-time residents as the vast majority of buyers who purchase these homes do so as an investment and not as their full-time residence. The monthly mortgage costs of a $5,000,000 home are approximately $32,600 a month, which would be considered affordable for an individual or a couple earning $81,500 per month, or roughly $978,000 a year. Very few families in Hawaii would fall within these income categories, and those that do most likely already own a home and are not impacted by rising rents or the lack of affordable housing. Accordingly, it is appropriate for out-of-state investors of real estate to assist in mitigating the impacts for residents who are not benefiting from the current market dynamics. Renters, houseless residents, and the local workforce are struggling with the rising cost of housing, thus a tax on real estate at the time of sale to help mitigate those costs is appropriate and fair.

The legislature recognizes that the increases in housing prices, residential rent, and the homeless population over the past several years has accelerated the urgent need to sustainably fund affordable housing and homeless services in Hawaii. The 2023 point in time count estimates that there are currently 6,223 individuals living unsheltered in the State, not including the greater number of "hidden homeless" individuals

temporarily living with friends or relatives because they cannot afford to live on their own. Investing in affordable housing and homeless services, including supportive housing, is key to addressing homelessness and ensuring that everyone in the State has an affordable place to live.

Accordingly, the purpose of this Act is to:

(1) Establish the homeless services special fund;

(2) Allow counties to apply for matching funds from the homeless services special fund and the affordable homeownership revolving fund for housing projects that are subject to a perpetual affordability requirement;

(3) Increase the conveyance tax rates for certain properties;

(4) Establish conveyance tax rates for multifamily residential properties;

(5) Exempt from conveyance taxes the conveyances of real property to:

(A) Organizations with certain affordability requirements;

(B) Certain nonprofit organizations; and

(C) An owner-occupant or renter-occupant of the property; and

(6) Allocate collected conveyance taxes to the affordable homeownership revolving fund, homeless services special fund, and dwelling unit revolving fund and amend allocations to the land conservation fund and rental housing revolving fund.

SECTION 2. Chapter 346, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by adding a new section to part XVII to be appropriately designated and to read as follows:

"§346- **Homeless services special fund.** (a) There is established within the state treasury a homeless services special fund, to be administered and managed by the department and into which shall be deposited:

(1) Ten per cent of the conveyance tax collected and allocated to the homeless services fund pursuant to section 247-7;

(2) Appropriations made by the legislature; and

(3) Interest earned upon any moneys in the fund.

(b) Moneys from any other private or public source may be deposited in or credited to the fund; provided that any mandates, regulations, or conditions on these funds do not conflict with the use of the fund under this section. Moneys received as a deposit or private contribution shall be deposited, used, and accounted for in accordance with the conditions established by the agency or person making the contribution.

(c) Moneys in the homeless services special fund shall be used by the department for homeless services and supportive housing, including homeless facilities programs for the homeless authorized by the department.

(d) The department shall submit a report to the legislature providing an accounting of the fund no later than twenty days prior to the convening of each regular session. The report shall include, at minimum:

(1) A detailed account of all funds received; and

(2) All moneys expended from the homeless services special fund."

SECTION 3. Section 201H-206, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended to read as follows:

"[~~†~~]§201H-206[~~†~~] **Affordable homeownership revolving fund.** (a) There is established an affordable homeownership revolving fund to be administered by the corporation for the purpose of providing, in whole or in part, loans to nonprofit community development financial institutions and nonprofit housing development organizations for the development of affordable homeownership housing projects.

(b) Loans shall be awarded in the following descending order of priority:

(1) Projects or units in projects that are funded by programs of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, United States Department of Agriculture Rural Development, and United States Department of the Treasury Community Development Financial Institutions Fund, wherein:

(A) At least fifty per cent of the available units are reserved for persons and families having incomes at or below eighty per cent of the median family income and of which at least five per cent of the available units are for persons and families having incomes at or below fifty per cent of the median family income; and

(B) The remaining units are reserved for persons and families having incomes at or below one hundred twenty per cent of the median family income; and

(2) Mixed-income affordable for-sale housing projects or units in a mixed-income affordable for-sale housing project wherein all of the available units are reserved for persons and families having incomes at or below one hundred per cent of the median family income.

(c) Moneys in the fund shall be used to provide loans for the development, pre-development, construction, acquisition, preservation, and substantial rehabilitation of affordable for-sale housing units. Uses of moneys in the fund may include but are not limited to planning, design, and land acquisition, including the costs of options, agreements of sale, and down payments; equity financing as matching funds for nonprofit community development financial institutions; or other housing development services or activities as provided in rules adopted by the corporation pursuant to chapter 91. The rules may provide that money from the fund shall be leveraged with other financial resources to the extent possible.

(d) The fund may include [~~sums~~]:

(1) Sums appropriated by the legislature[~~, private~~];

(2) Private contributions[~~, proceeds~~];

(3) Proceeds from repayment of loans[~~, interest,~~];

(4) Interests and other returns[~~,~~];

(5) Conveyance taxes collected under chapter 247 and allocated to the affordable homeownership revolving fund pursuant to section 247-7; and [~~moneys~~]

(6) Moneys from other sources.

(e) An amount from the fund, to be set by the corporation and authorized by the legislature, may be used for

administrative expenses incurred by the corporation in administering the fund; provided that moneys in the fund shall not be used to finance day-to-day administrative expenses of the projects allotted moneys from the fund.

(f) The corporation may provide loans under this section as provided in rules adopted by the corporation pursuant to chapter 91.

(g) The corporation may contract with nonprofit community development financial institutions to fund loans under this section. The corporation may contract for the service and custody of its loans.

(h) The corporation may establish, revise, charge, and collect a reasonable service fee, as necessary, in connection with its loans, services, and approvals under this part. The fees shall be deposited into the affordable homeownership revolving fund.

(i) Counties may apply for matching funds from the fund; provided that prior to applying for any matching funds, the counties shall have an approved comprehensive affordable housing plan that:

(1) Identifies available lands for affordable housing;

(2) Identifies infrastructure needs and availability; and

(3) Requires housing projects developed using moneys from the fund to be subject to an affordability clause that keeps the property affordable in perpetuity, also known as a "deed-restricted property";

provided further that costs for the development of or an update to an existing county comprehensive affordable housing plan may, upon application, be paid out of these funds.

[~~(i)~~] (j) The corporation shall submit a report to the legislature no later than twenty days prior to the convening of each regular session describing the projects funded using moneys from the affordable homeownership revolving fund."

SECTION 4. Section 247-2, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended to read as follows:

"**§247-2 Basis and rate of tax.** The tax imposed by section 247-1 shall be based on the actual and full consideration (whether cash or otherwise, including any promise, act, forbearance, property interest, value, gain, advantage, benefit, or profit), paid or to be paid for all transfers or conveyance of realty or any interest therein, that shall include any liens or encumbrances thereon at the time of sale, lease, sublease, assignment, transfer, or conveyance, and shall be at the following rates:

(1) Except as provided in [~~paragraph (2):~~] paragraphs (2) and (3):

(A) [~~Ten cents per $100 for~~] For properties with a value of less than $600,000[~~,~~]: 10 cents per $100;

(B) [~~Twenty cents per $100 for~~] For properties with a value of at least $600,000, but less than $1,000,000[~~,~~]: 20 cents per $100;

(C) [~~Thirty cents per $100 for~~] For properties with a value of at least $1,000,000, but less than $2,000,000[~~,~~]: 30 cents per $100;

(D) [~~Fifty cents per $100 for~~] For properties with a value of at least $2,000,000, but less than $4,000,000[~~,~~]: 50 cents per $100;

(E) [~~Seventy cents per $100 for~~] For properties with a value of at least $4,000,000, but less than $6,000,000[~~,~~]: 70 cents per $100;

(F) [~~Ninety cents per $100 for~~] For properties with a value of at least $6,000,000, but less than $10,000,000[~~; and~~]: $1.10 per $100;

(G) [~~One dollar per $100 for~~] For properties with a value of at least $10,000,000 [~~or greater; and~~], but less than $14,000,000: $1.40 per $100;

(H) For properties with a value of at least $14,000,000, but less than $18,000,000: $2.00 per $100;

(I) For properties with a value of at least $18,000,000, but less than $22,000,000: $3.00 per $100;

(J) For properties with a value of at least $22,000,000, but less than $26,000,000: $4.00 per $100; and

(K) For properties with a value of $26,000,000 or greater: $6.00 per $100;

(2) For the sale of a multifamily residential property:

(A) For properties with a value of less than $600,000: 10 cents per $100;

(B) For properties with a value of at least $600,000, but less than $1,000,000: 20 cents per $100;

(C) For properties with a value of at least $1,000,000, but less than $2,000,000: 30 cents per $100;

(D) For properties with a value of at least $2,000,000, but less than $4,000,000: 50 cents per $100;

(E) For properties with a value of at least $4,000,000, but less than $6,000,000: 70 cents per $100;

(F) For properties with a value of at least $6,000,000, but less than $10,000,000: 90 cents per $100;

(G) For properties with a value of at least $10,000,000, but less than $20,000,000: $1 per $100;

(H) For properties with a value of at least $20,000,000, but less than $50,000,000: $1.25 per $100;

(I) For properties with a value of at least $50,000,000, but less than $100,000,000: $1.50 per $100; and

(J) For properties with a value of $100,000,000 or greater: $2.00 per $100; and

[~~(2)~~] (3) For the sale of a condominium or single family residence for which the purchaser is ineligible for a county homeowner's exemption on property tax:

(A) [~~Fifteen cents per $100 for~~] For properties with a value of less than $600,000[~~,~~]: 15 cents per $100;

(B) [~~Twenty-five cents per $100 for~~] For properties with a value of at least $600,000, but less than $1,000,000[~~,~~]: 25 cents per $100;

(C) [~~Forty cents per $100 for~~] For properties with a value of at least $1,000,000, but less than $2,000,000[~~,~~]: 40 cents per $100;

(D) [~~Sixty cents per $100 for~~] For properties with a value of at least $2,000,000, but less than $4,000,000[~~,~~]: $1.00 per $100;

(E) [~~Eighty-five cents per $100 for~~] For properties with a value of at least $4,000,000, but less than $6,000,000[~~,~~]: $1.50 per $100;

(F) [~~One dollar and ten cents per $100 for~~] For properties with a value of at least $6,000,000, but less than $10,000,000[~~, and~~]: $2.00 per $100;

(G) [~~One dollar and twenty-five cents per $100 for~~] For properties with a value of at

least $10,000,000 [~~or greater,~~], but less than $14,000,000: $3.00 per $100;

(H) For properties with a value of at least $14,000,000, but less than $18,000,000: $4.00 per $100;

(I) For properties with a value of at least $18,000,000, but less than $22,000,000: $5.00 per $100;

(J) For properties with a value of at least $22,000,000, but less than $26,000,000: $6.00 per $100; and

(K) For properties with a value of $26,000,000 or greater: $7.00 per $100,

of [~~such~~] the actual and full consideration; provided that in the case of a lease or sublease, this chapter shall apply only to a lease or sublease whose full unexpired term is for a period of five years or more[~~, and in those cases, including (where appropriate) those cases where the~~]; provided further that if a lease has been extended or amended, the tax in this chapter shall be based on the cash value of the lease rentals discounted to present day value and capitalized at the rate of six per cent, plus the actual and full consideration paid or to be paid for any and all improvements, if any, that shall include on-site as well as off-site improvements, applicable to the leased premises; and provided further that the tax imposed for each transaction shall be not less than $1.

For purposes of this section, "multifamily residential property" means a structure that is located within the state urban land use district and divided into five or more dwelling units."

SECTION 5. Section 247-3, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended to read as follows:

"**§247-3 Exemptions.** The tax imposed by section 247-1 shall not apply to:

(1) Any document or instrument that is executed prior to January 1, 1967;

(2) Any document or instrument that is given to secure a debt or obligation;

(3) Any document or instrument that only confirms or corrects a deed, lease, sublease, assignment, transfer, or conveyance previously recorded or filed;

(4) Any document or instrument between husband and wife, reciprocal beneficiaries, or parent and child, in which only a nominal consideration is paid;

(5) Any document or instrument in which there is a consideration of $100 or less paid or to be paid;

(6) Any document or instrument conveying real property that is executed pursuant to an agreement of sale, and where applicable, any assignment of the agreement of sale, or assignments thereof; provided that the taxes under this chapter have been fully paid upon the agreement of sale, and where applicable, upon such assignment or assignments of agreements of sale;

(7) Any deed, lease, sublease, assignment of lease, agreement of sale, assignment of agreement of sale, instrument or writing in which the United States or any agency or instrumentality thereof or the State or any agency, instrumentality, or governmental or political subdivision thereof are the only parties thereto;

(8) Any document or instrument executed pursuant to a tax sale conducted by the United States or any agency or instrumentality thereof or the State or any agency, instrumentality, or governmental or political subdivision thereof for delinquent taxes or assessments;

(9) Any document or instrument conveying real property to the United States or any agency or instrumentality thereof or the State or any agency, instrumentality, or governmental or political subdivision thereof pursuant to the threat of the exercise or the exercise of the power of eminent domain;

(10) Any document or instrument that solely conveys or grants an easement or easements;

(11) Any document or instrument whereby owners partition their property, whether by mutual agreement or judicial action; provided that the value of each owner's interest in the property after partition is equal in value to that owner's interest before partition;

(12) Any document or instrument between marital partners or reciprocal beneficiaries who are parties to a divorce action or termination of reciprocal beneficiary relationship that is executed pursuant to an order of the court in the divorce action or termination of reciprocal beneficiary relationship;

(13) Any document or instrument conveying real property from a testamentary trust to a beneficiary under the trust;

(14) Any document or instrument conveying real property from a grantor to the grantor's revocable living trust, or from a grantor's revocable living trust to the grantor as beneficiary of the trust;

(15) Any document or instrument conveying real property, or any interest therein, from an entity that is a party to a merger or consolidation under chapter 414, 414D, 415A, 421, 421C, 425, 425E, or 428 to the surviving or new entity;

(16) Any document or instrument conveying real property, or any interest therein, from a dissolving limited partnership to its corporate general partner that owns, directly or indirectly, at least a ninety per cent interest in the partnership, determined by applying section 318 (with respect to constructive ownership of stock) of the federal Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, to the constructive ownership of interests in the partnership; [~~and~~]

[~~(~~](17)[~~)~~]Any document or instrument that conforms to the transfer on death deed as authorized under chapter 527[~~.~~];

(18) Any document or instrument conveying real property to an organization that:

(A) Has a minimum of thirty years remaining of a price-restricted affordability period; or

(B) Places a deed restriction on the property to maintain permanent affordability.

For purposes of this paragraph:

"Permanent affordability" means a requirement that a residential real property remain affordable to households with incomes at or below one hundred twenty per cent of the area median income as determined by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development for the life of the property.

"Price-restricted affordability period" means the period for which a residential real property is restricted to renter households with incomes at or below one hundred twenty per cent of the area median income as determined by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development applicable to the location of the real property for the applicable federal fiscal year;

(19) Any document or instrument conveying real property to a nonprofit organization that:

(A) Is exempt from federal income tax by the Internal Revenue Services; and

(B) Will hold the property in an undeveloped state and for conservation purposes in perpetuity through a deed restriction on the property; and

(20) Any document or instrument conveying real property to an individual who is an owner-occupant or renter-occupant of the property; provided the individual does not have a direct or indirect ownership interest in any other real property, including through ownership interest in a trust, partnership, corporation, limited liability company, or other entity."

SECTION 6. Section 247-7, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended to read as follows:

"§247-7 **Disposition of taxes.** All taxes collected under this chapter shall be paid into the state treasury to the credit of the general fund of the State, to be used and expended for the purposes for which the general fund was created and exists by law; provided that of the taxes collected each fiscal year:

(1) [~~Ten~~] Eight per cent [~~or $5,100,000, whichever is less,~~] shall be paid into the land conservation fund established pursuant to section 173A-5; [~~and~~]

(2) [~~Fifty per cent or $38,000,000, whichever is less,~~] Thirty-eight per cent shall be paid into the rental housing revolving fund established by section 201H-202[~~.~~];

(3) Eight per cent shall be paid into the affordable homeownership revolving fund established pursuant to section 201H-206;

(4) Eight per cent shall be paid into the homeless services special fund established pursuant to section 346- ; and

(5) Eight per cent shall be paid into the dwelling unit revolving fund established pursuant to section 201H-191 for the purposes of funding infrastructure programs in transit-oriented development areas."

SECTION 7. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.

SECTION 8. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 3000.

Report Title:
DHS; Affordable Housing; Conveyance Tax; Rates; Exemption; Homeless Services Fund; Affordable Homeownership Revolving Fund; Land Conservation Fund; Rental Housing Revolving Fund; Dwelling Unit Revolving Fund

Description:
Establishes the Homeless Services Special Fund. Allows counties to apply for matching funds from the Affordable Homeownership Revolving Fund for certain housing projects. Increases the conveyance tax rates for certain properties. Establishes conveyance tax rates for multifamily residential properties. Establishes new exemptions to the conveyance tax. Allocates collected conveyance taxes to the Affordable Homeownership Revolving Fund, Homeless Services Fund and, and Dwelling Unit Revolving Fund. Amends allocations to the Land Conservation Fund and Rental Housing Revolving Fund. Effective 7/1/3000. (HD2)

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

.B. NO.

A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO HOUSING.

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

SECTION 1. Section 201H-31, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended to read as follows:

"~~[~~§201H-31~~]~~ **Criteria.** (a) In administering this chapter and other laws of the State applicable to the supplying of housing or the assistance in obtaining housing, the corporation shall give preference to those applicants most in need of assistance in obtaining housing, in light of the amount of moneys available for the various programs. In doing so, the corporation shall take into consideration the applicant's household income and number of dependents; the age of the applicant; the physical disabilities of the applicant or those living with the applicant; whether or not the present housing of the applicant is below standard; whether or not the applicant's need for housing has arisen by reason of displacement of the applicant by governmental actions; the proximity between the housing location and the applicant's place of employment; whether the applicant is a state or county employee; whether the

applicant is a returning resident that left the State to attend a university, college, or trade school and has graduated within the past two years; and other factors as it may deem pertinent. The corporation may allow households with incomes up to twenty per cent greater than the income on which the maximum sales price was based to be qualified to purchase a unit.

(b) For any project developed or administered by the corporation under this chapter, the corporation shall, when feasible, set aside as a matter of preference no fewer than per cent of the available units for state or county employees.

(c) The corporation shall:

(1) Determine the order of preferences as outlined in this section and rank all applicants accordingly;

(2) Select applicants based on application date within the pool of similarly ranked applicants; and

(3) Validate the preference status of an applicant before occupancy of an affordable unit.

(d) The corporation may establish additional eligibility criteria in administrative rules adopted pursuant to chapter 91."

SECTION 2. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.

SECTION 3. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

INTRODUCED BY: _____

S.B. NO.

Report Title:
HHFDC; Housing Development Programs; Criteria; Preferences; Ranking; Housing Location Proximity; State and County Employees; Returning Resident Graduates; Reserved Units; Rules

Description:
Requires the Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation (HHFDC) to consider as a preference under chapter 201H, HRS, the proximity between the housing location and the applicant's place of employment; whether the applicant is a state or county employee; and whether the applicant is a returning resident that left the State to attend a university, college, or trade school and has graduated within the past two years. Requires, for any project developed or administered by the HHFDC under chapter 201, HRS, the HHFDC to set aside as a matter of preference an undetermined per cent of available units for state or county employees, when feasible. Requires HHFDC to determine the order of preferences and rank applicants accordingly, select applicants based on application date within the pool of similarly ranked applicants, and validate the preference status of applicants before occupancy of a unit. Authorizes HHFDC to adopt rules to establish additional eligibility criteria.

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CITY COUNCIL
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU
HONOLULU, HAWAII

CERTIFICATE

RESOLUTION 25-308

Introduced: 10/30/25 By: MATT WEYER Committee: COUNCIL (CCL)

Title: RELATING TO THE 2026 HAWAI'I STATE ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES' LEGISLATIVE PACKAGE.

Voting Legend: * = Aye w/Reservations

10/30/25	INTRO	Introduced.
11/05/25	CCL	Adopted. 9 AYES: CORDERO, DOS SANTOS-TAM, KIA'ĀINA, NISHIMOTO, OKIMOTO, TULBA, TUPOLA, WATERS, WEYER

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. TAKAHASHI, CITY CLERK

TOMMY WATERS, CHAIR AND PRESIDING OFFICER