Resolution

No. <u>22–257</u>

APPROVING PROPOSALS FOR INCLUSION IN THE 2023 HAWAII STATE ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES LEGISLATIVE PACKAGE

WHEREAS, Section 13C of the Hawaii State Association of Counties' ("HSAC") bylaws provide for the submittal to the State Legislature of an annual HSAC Legislative Package composed of measures approved for inclusion by all four county councils; and

WHEREAS, four proposals were submitted by the County of Maui for possible inclusion in the 2023 HSAC Legislative Package, entitled:

"A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO THE EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM";

"A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO THE HAWAII PUBLIC PROCUREMENT CODE";

"A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO THE MINIMUM WAGE";

"A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS"; and

WHEREAS, two proposals were submitted by the City and County of Honolulu for possible inclusion in the 2023 HSAC Legislative Package, entitled:

"A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO THE REGULATION OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS";

"A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO TRAFFIC FINES"; and

WHEREAS, one proposal was submitted by the County of Hawaii for possible inclusion in the 2023 HSAC Legislative Package:

A resolution entitled "REQUESTING THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH TO ADOPT RULES FOR A PERMIT TO DISCHARGE POLLUTANTS THAT CONSIDER THE MAJOR FACTORS THAT ARE CONSIDERED IN IDENTIFYING THE FUNCTIONAL EQUIVALENT OF A DIRECT DISCHARGE FOR POINT SOURCES OR NON-POINT SOURCES"; and

WHEREAS, by correspondence dated October 28, 2022, attached as Exhibit "1," HSAC President Mason Chock informed the Council of the five proposals approved by the HSAC Executive Committee for possible inclusion in the 2022 HSAC Legislative Package, subject to concurrence by all county councils; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the County of Maui:

- 1. That it approves the following proposals, attached as Exhibit "1," for inclusion in the 2023 Hawaii State Association of Counties Legislative Package:
 - A. "A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO THE EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM";
 - B. "A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS";
 - C. A resolution entitled "REQUESTING THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH TO ADOPT RULES FOR A PERMIT TO DISCHARGE POLLUTANTS THAT CONSIDER THE MAJOR FACTORS THAT ARE CONSIDERED IN IDENTIFYING THE FUNCTIONAL EQUIVALENT OF A DIRECT DISCHARGE FOR POINT SOURCES OR NON-POINT SOURCES";
 - D. "A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO THE REGULATION OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS";
 - E. "A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO TRAFFIC FINES"; and
- 2. That a certified copy of this Resolution be transmitted to the Hawaii State Association of Counties Executive Committee.

ocs:proj:hsac:fy2023:reso:hsacpackage:kmat

INTRODUCED BY:

Jamana M. Paltin TAMARA PALTIN

Exhibit "1"



October 28, 2022

Aloha Chair,

Attached for your consideration are proposals to be included in the 2023 Hawai'i State Association of Counties (HSAC) Legislative Package, which were approved by the HSAC Executive Committee on October 25, 2022. Please note that pursuant to Section 13C 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.

2023 HSAC LEGISLATIVE PACKAGE

- 1. A Bill For An Act Relating to the Employees' Retirement System. (Proposed by the County of Maui).
- 2. A Bill For An Act Relating to Special Management Areas. (Proposed by the County of Maui).
- 3. A Resolution Requesting the Department of Health to Adopt Rules For a Permit to Discharge Pollutants that Consider the Major Factors That are Considered in Identifying the Functional Equivalent of A Direct Discharge for Point Sources or Non-Point Sources. (Proposed by the County of Hawai'i).
- 4. A Bill For An Act Relating to the Regulation of Tobacco Products. (Proposed by the County of Hawai'i).
- 5. A Bill For An Act Relating to Traffic Fines. (Proposed by the County of Hawai'i).



Legislative Priorities:

- Legislation related to increasing the availability of affordable housing and infrastructure on lands administered by the Department of Hawaiian Homelands.
- 2. Legislation related to workforce development for both civil service and green job positions.
- 3. Legislation related to wastewater infrastructure funding and programs to assist in the conversion of cesspools.
- 4. Legislation that will increase the availability of mental health and substance abuse services.

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

Mahalo,

Mason Chock HSAC President Exhibit "A"

__.B. NO.____

A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO THE EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM.

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

1 SECTION 1. The legislature finds existing state law requires 2 a police officer employed after June 30, 2012, to meet both age 3 and years of service requirements for retirement. An officer hired after this date is required to have twenty-five years of service 4 5 and have attained the age of fifty-five. According to a study by 6 the National Center for Biotechnology Information, the years of 7 potential life lost for police officers was twenty-one times 8 greater than that of the general population. Police officers 9 generally have shorter life expectancy due to stress, shift work, 10 obesity, and exposure to hazardous work environments. The study 11 also found that a male police officer who reached age fifty between 12 1950 and 2005 was expected to live only 7.8 additional years, while a male in the general population of the United States that reached 13 age fifty in the same time period was expected to live an 14 15 additional thirty-five years. Further, male police officers aged fifty to fifty-four years had a nearly forty percent probability 16 of death compared to a one percent probability for males in the 17 18 general population in the same age category.

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1 The legislature further finds that, upon considering the 2 results of this study, eliminating the minimum age requirement for police officers and maintaining the twenty-five years of service 3 requirement may help to reduce the mortality rate risk factor for 4 police officers. For example, an officer who joins the police 5 6 department at age twenty would have the option to retire at forty-7 five, which would significantly reduce the possibility of health risk factors associated with police work. Additionally, Honolulu 8 9 and Maui police departments have developed a lateral transfer program to attract former officers from Hawaii or elsewhere to 10 11 transfer to Honolulu or Maui, but the retirement requirements of 12 twenty-five years of service and minimum age of fifty-five 13 discourage many qualified individuals from transferring.

14 The purpose of this Act is to provide an incentive to recruit15 and retain more police officers.

SECTION 2. Section 88-73, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended
by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

18

"(a) Any member who:

Became a member before July 1, 2012, and has at least
 five years of credited service and has attained age
 fifty-five;

22 2. Became a member before July 1, 2012, and has at least
23 twenty-five years of credited service;

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1	3. Has at least ten years of credited service, which
2	includes service as a judge before July 1, 1999, an
3	elective officer, or a legislative officer;
4	4. Becomes a member after June 30, 2012, and has at least
5	ten years of credited service and has attained age
6	sixty; or
7	5. Becomes a member after June 30, 2012, and has at least
8	twenty-five years of credited service [and-has
9	attained age fifty five], shall become eligible to
10	receive a retirement allowance after the member has
11	terminated service,
12	shall become eligible to receive a retirement allowance after the
13	member has terminated service."
14	SECTION 3. Corresponding amendments are made to Section 88-
15	99, Hawaii Revised Statutes.
16	SECTION 4. Statutory material to be deleted is bracketed and
17	in strikethrough.
18	SECTION 5. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.
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20	INTRODUCED BY:
21	<pre>great:misc:003(2)abill01:kmat</pre>

__.B. NO.__ A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS.

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

1 SECTION 1. The legislature finds that targeted amendments 2 to the definition of "development" as it relates to special 3 management areas will promote, not undercut, the environmental 4 controls and quality that special management area regulations are intended to protect. Currently, the broad definition of 5 6 "development" coupled with rising labor and materials costs can 7 result in a special management area use permit review being required for improvements, facilities, and incidental structures 8 that may not warrant such intense scrutiny and the associated 9 costs and delays that go along with it. 10

The legislature further finds that exclusions from the 11 special management area definition of "development" are 12 desirable for the following activities: 13

Installation, maintenance, repair, and replacement of 14 (1)public pedestrian and bicycle facilities to reduce 15 reliance on vehicles: 16

(2) Trash removal, invasive vegetation removal or control, 17 and fencing for invasive species control or 18

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1 preservation of native habitats to improve the quality of the environment; 2 (3) Installation, maintenance, repair, and replacement of 3 lighting, fixtures, and equipment to comply with 4 standards at public facilities, including health and 5 safety standards, to protect native seabird 6 populations and reduce light pollution; and 7 Installation, maintenance, repair, and replacement of 8 (4) security measures for existing public facilities. 9 10 The purpose of this Act is to expand exclusions to the definition of "development" in chapter 205A, Hawaii Revised 11 Statutes, to reduce the need for special management area permits 12 13 for certain activities. SECTION 2. Section 205A-22, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is 14 amended by amending the definition of "development" to read as 15 follows: 16 "Development" [means]: 17 Means any of the uses, activities, or operations on 18 (1) land or in or under water within a special management 19 area that are included below: 20 21 [(1)] (A) Placement or erection of any solid material 22 or any gaseous, liquid, solid, or thermal waste;

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1	[(2)] (B) Grading, removing, dredging, mining, or
2	extraction of any materials;
3	[(3)] (C) Change in the density or intensity of use of
4	land, including but not limited to the division or
5	subdivision of land;
6	[(4)] (D) Change in the intensity of use of water,
7	ecology related thereto, or of access thereto; and
8	[(5)] (E) Construction, reconstruction, or alteration
9	of the size of any structure.
10	["Development" does] <u>(2)</u> Does not include the following:
11	[(+)] (A) Construction or reconstruction of a single-
12	family residence that is less than [seven thousand
13	five hundred] five thousand square feet of floor
14	area $[\tau]$; is not situated on a shoreline parcel or a
15	parcel that is impacted by waves, storm surges, high
16	tide, or shoreline erosion[$_{ au}$]; and is not part of a
17	larger development;
18	[+(2)] (B) Repair or maintenance of roads and highways
19	within existing rights—of—way;
20	[-(3)] (C) Routine maintenance dredging of existing
21	streams, channels, and drainage ways;

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1	[(4)] <u>(D)</u> Repair and maintenance of underground
2	utility lines, including but not limited to water,
3	sewer, power, and telephone and minor appurtenant
4	structures such as pad mounted transformers and
5	sewer pump stations;
6	<pre>[(5)] (E) Zoning variances, except for height,</pre>
7	density, parking, and shoreline setback;
8	[(6)] <u>(F)</u> Repair, maintenance, or interior alterations
9	to existing structures;
10	[(7)] (G) Demolition or removal of structures, except
11	those structures located on any historic site as
12	designated in national or state registers;
13	[(8)] (H) Use of any land for the purpose of
14	cultivating, planting, growing, and harvesting
15	plants, crops, trees, and other agricultural,
16	horticultural, or forestry products or animal
17	husbandry, or aquaculture or mariculture of plants
18	or animals, or other agricultural purposes[$ au$];
19	including all traditional fishpond and traditional
20	agricultural practices;
21	[(9)] <u>(I)</u> Transfer of title to land;

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1	[(10)] (J) Creation or termination of easements,
2	covenants, or other rights in structures or land;
3	[+(11)] (K) Subdivision of land into lots greater than
4	twenty acres in size;
5	<u>[(12)]</u> <u>(L)</u> Subdivision of a parcel of land into four
6	or fewer parcels when no associated construction
7	activities are proposed; provided that any land that
8	is so subdivided shall not thereafter qualify for
9	this exception with respect to any subsequent
10	subdivision of any of the resulting parcels;
11	[(13)] (M) Installation of underground utility lines
12	and appurtenant aboveground fixtures less than four
13	feet in height along existing corridors;
14	[+(14)] (N) Structural and nonstructural improvements
15	to existing single-family residences, where
16	otherwise permissible;
17	[(15)] (O) Nonstructural improvements to existing
18	commercial or noncommercial structures; [and]
19	[(16)] <u>(P)</u> Construction, installation, maintenance,
20	repair, and replacement of emergency management
21	warning or signal devices and sirens;

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1	(Q) Installation, maintenance, repair, and replacement
2	of public pedestrian and bicycle facilities,
3	including sidewalks, paths, bikeways, crosswalks,
4	stairs, ramps, traffic control barriers, signs,
5	signals, and associated improvements;
6	(R) Trash removal or invasive vegetation removal or
7	control, excluding the use of herbicides;
8	(S) Installation of fencing, including associated
9	improvements and incidental structures, for invasive
10	species control or preservation of native habitats
11	on conservation land;
12	(T) Installation, maintenance, repair, and replacement
13	of lighting, fixtures, and equipment to establish
14	compliance with current standards at existing public
15	<pre>facilities;</pre>
16	(U) Installation, maintenance, repair, and replacement
17	of security measures, including fencing, to existing
18	public facilities; and
19	(V) Traditional and customary practices, including
20	work conducted by traditional means near, in, or
21	related to loko i'a, traditional Hawaiian fishponds;

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provided that whenever the authority finds that any excluded 1 use, activity, or operation may have a cumulative impact, or a 2 significant environmental or ecological effect on a special 3 management area, that use, activity, or operation shall be 4 defined as "development" for the purpose of this part." 5 SECTION 3. This Act does not affect rights and duties that 6 matured, penalties that were incurred, and proceedings that were 7 8 begun before its effective date. SECTION 4. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed 9 and stricken. New statutory material is underscored. 10 SECTION 5. This Act shall take effect upon its approval. 11 12 INTRODUCED BY:_____ 13 14 paf:1ma:22-208e 15

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H.C.R. NO. ___

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

REQUESTING THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH TO ADOPT RULES FOR A PERMIT TO DISCHARGE POLLUTANTS THAT CONSIDER THE MAJOR FACTORS THAT ARE CONSIDERED IN IDENTIFYING THE FUNCTIONAL EQUIVALENT OF A DIRECT DISCHARGE FOR POINT SOURCES OR NON-POINT SOURCES.

1 WHEREAS, the Clean Water Act was enacted to regulate 2 pollution from point sources into surface waters by requiring a permit through the National Pollutant Discharge System (NPDES); 3 that limits the pollutants that may be emitted by a point source 4 and the treatment steps that are necessary to limit those 5 pollutants; and 6 7 8 WHEREAS, the U.S. Supreme Court held that the Clean Water Act requires a permit when pollutants originating from a non-9 point source can be conclusively traced to navigable waters via 10 the "functional equivalent of a direct discharge"; and 11 12 WHEREAS, determining "functional equivalent" is complicated 13 14 by factors such as: 15 (1) Time and distance a pollutant travels; (2) The nature of the material through which the pollutant 16 17 travels; (3) The extent to which the concentration of the pollutant 18 19 changes as it travels; and 20 WHEREAS, the Court elaborated that functional equivalent 21 permitting determinations should preserve the authority of 22 states to regulate groundwater and other non-point sources of 23 pollution; and 24 25 26 WHEREAS, the department of health is responsible for 27 proposing rules defining "functional equivalent" relating to the discharge of pollutants that require a National Pollution 28 Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit; now, therefore 29 30

EXHIBIT A

21 22

H.C.R. NO.

BE IT RESOLVED by the House of Representatives of the 1 2 Thirty-second Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2023, the Senate concurring, that the Department of 3 Health use the ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court in County of 4 5 Maui v. Hawaii Wildlife Fund and guidelines established by the Environmental Protection Agency to adopt rules for a permit to 6 7 discharge that include the major factors that are considered in identifying, for point sources or non-point sources, "the 8 functional equivalent of a direct discharge; and 9 10 11 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Department of Health shall 12 submit a report of findings and recommendations and draft rules relating to the requirement of a NPDES permit under the Clean 13

Water Act for the discharge of point sources and non-point sources into navigable waters to the Legislature twenty days prior to the convening of the Regular Session of 2024; and 17

18 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a certified copy of this 19 concurrent resolution be transmitted to the Director of Health. 20

OFFERED BY:

REVISED: 1ST DRAFT DATE:

.B. NO.

A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO THE REGULATION OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII: 1 2 SECTION 1. The legislature finds that tobacco use remains the leading cause of preventable death in the United States and in 3 4 Hawaii. Recent years have brought a precipitous increase in 5 consumer sales of electronic smoking devices, sometimes called 6 "vapes", and one inhalation of these products can contain many 7 times more nicotine than a conventional cigarette. Electronic 8 smoking devices have played a major role in increased rates of 9 youth nicotine addiction, which had been previously on the 10 decline. 11 12 This increased youth tobacco prompted Hawaii to adopt laws to increase the smoking age to 21 years old, and treat electronic 13 14 cigarettes in the same manner as the state treats conventional 15 cigarettes for purposes of clean indoor air laws. The state and the County of Hawaii, County of Maui, and City and County of 16 17 Honolulu have also adopted policies to ban smoking - including 18 electronic cigarette use - at state and county beaches and 19 parks. 20 21 In 2018, in order to ensure uniform regulations on tobacco 22 sales, the legislature passed Act 206, which, in part, declared 23 the sale of cigarettes, tobacco products, and electronic smoking devices a matter of statewide concern, and nullified any 24 25 existing local ordinances or policies that restricted the sale 26 of these products. However, the legislature finds that since the 27 Act's passage, youth tobacco use has continued to increase to epidemic levels. According to the 2019 Hawaii Youth Risk 28 29 Behavior Survey, thirty-one per cent of middle school students

30 and forty-eight per cent of public high school students had 31 tried electronic smoking devices. The 2019 Hawaii Youth Risk 32 Behavior Survey also indicates that eighteen per cent of middle 33 school students and thirty-one per cent of high school students 34 currently vape. 35 36 The legislature further finds that in order to end this youth 37 vaping epidemic, the state must work in concert with youth, 38 parents, and educational institutions, and laws must be changed 39 at all levels of government to establish reasonable restrictions 40 on the sale of and access to these addictive products. 41 42 Accordingly, the purpose of this Act is to reauthorize the 43 counties to enact restrictions of the sales of tobacco products, 44 including electronic smoking devices, by inserting a sunset date 45 into Act 206, Session Laws of Hawaii 2018. 46 47 48 SECTION 2. Section §328J-11.5, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is 49 repealed. 50 51 [Statewide concern. (a) Sales of cigarettes, tobacco products, 52 and electronic smoking devices are a statewide concern. It is 53 the intent of the legislature to regulate the sale of 54 cigarettes, tobacco products, and electronic smoking devices in 55 a uniform and exclusive manner. ---(b) All local ordinances or regulations-that-regulate 56 57 the sale of eigarettes, tobacco products, and electronic smoking 58 devices are preempted, and existing local laws and regulations 59 conflicting with this chapter are null and void. 60 (c) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to 61 limit a county's authority under section 328J-15. 62 63 SECTION 3. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed and 64 stricken. 65 66 SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect upon approval.

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RELATING TO TRAFFIC FINES.

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

1 SECTION 1. Many of poplar scenic areas draw thousands of 2 visitors that over-burden state and county roads and highways and contribute to illegal parking that cause traffic gridlock 3 and complaints from local communities. 4

5 In 2019, Act 250 established the State highway enforcement 6 program, which added a surcharge for illegal parking violations. 7 The act provided that fifty-percent of the surcharge be 8 distributed to county police departments who are vital to the 9 enforcement of parking violations, but have limited resources. 10

The purpose of this Act is to clarify that the counties may 11 by ordinance designate county highways where the stopping, 12 standing, or parking of vehicles are restricted or prohibited.

13 SECTION 2. Chapter 46, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended 14 by adding a new section to be appropriately designated and to 15 read as follows:

16 "46- Prohibition or restriction of stopping, standing, or 17 parking of vehicles on county highways. Each county may by 18 ordinance prohibit or restrict the stopping, standing, or

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1	parking of vehicles by designating specific sections of county
2	highways subject to violations under section 291C-111. The
3	county shall submit notice with a copy of the ordinance to the
4	judiciary of passage of the ordinance."
5	SECTION 3. Section 291C-111, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
6	amended by amending subsection (c) to read as follows:
7	"(c) Any person committing a violation of any law <u>or</u>
8	ordinance prohibiting or restricting the stopping, standing, or
9	parking of vehicles on state highways or designated county
10	highway shall be charged, in addition to any other applicable
11	penalties and fines, a state highway enforcement program
12	surcharge of \$200 to be enforced and collected by the district
13	courts and to be deposited into the state highway fund; provided
14	that fifty per cent of each surcharge collected shall be
15	disbursed to the police department of the county in which the
16	violation occurred."
17	SECTION 4. New statutory material is underscored.
18	SECTION 5. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2023.
19	INTRODUCED BY:
20	BY REQUEST
21	

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