June 20, 2014

The Honorable Donna Mercado Kim,  
President  
and Members of the Senate  
Twenty-Seventh State Legislature  
State Capitol, Room 409  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

The Honorable Joseph M. Souki,  
Speaker and Members of the  
House of Representatives  
Twenty-Seventh State Legislature  
State Capitol, Room 431  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear President Kim, Speaker Souki, and Members of the Legislature:

This is to inform you that on June 20, 2014, the following bill was signed into law:

HB849 HD2 SD2 CD1  
RELATING TO EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT  
ACT 111 (14)

NEIL ABERCROMBIE  
Governor, State of Hawaii
A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT.

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

SECTION 1. The legislature finds that the State is vulnerable to a wide range of natural and man-made hazards which may result in emergencies or disasters that threaten the life, health, and safety of its people; damage and destroy property; disrupt everyday services, business, and recreational activities; and impede economic development. Growth in the State's population -- especially in the number of businesses and persons residing in coastal areas, in the size of the elderly population, in the number of seasonal vacationers, and in the number of persons with functional and access needs -- has greatly complicated the State's ability to coordinate its emergency management resources and activities.

The legislature also finds that the statutes pertaining to the civil defense system of the State were enacted at a very different time in the history of Hawaii and our nation. Chapter 127, Hawaii Revised Statutes, relating to disaster relief, was enacted in 1949, at a time when Hawaii's population was less...
than half of what it is today. Chapter 128, Hawaii Revised Statutes, Hawaii's Civil Defense and Emergency Act, is based on the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, which was enacted for the purpose of preparing the nation for attack during the cold war era. At the federal level, the civil defense system has since become obsolete and has been replaced by the federal emergency management system.

The purpose of this Act is to bring Hawaii's emergency management laws into conformity with nationwide practices in emergency management by establishing a Hawaii emergency management agency within the state department of defense and updating and recodifying the authorizing statutes. In addition, this Act codifies the existing role of the counties in preparing for and responding to emergencies or disasters.

SECTION 2. The Hawaii Revised Statutes is amended by adding a new chapter to be appropriately designated and to read as follows:

"CHAPTER

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

§ 1 Policy and purpose. (a) Because of the existing and increasing possibility of the occurrence of disasters or
emergencies of unprecedented size and destructiveness resulting from natural or man-made hazards, and in order to ensure that the preparations of this State will be adequate to deal with such disasters or emergencies; to ensure the administration of state and federal programs providing disaster relief to individuals; and generally to protect the public health, safety, and welfare and to preserve the lives and property of the people of the State, it is hereby found and declared to be necessary:

(1) To provide for emergency management by the State, and to authorize the creation of local organizations for emergency management in the counties of the State;

(2) To confer upon the governor and upon the mayors of the counties of the State the emergency powers necessary to prepare for and respond to emergencies or disasters;

(3) To provide for the rendering of mutual aid among the counties of the State and with other states and in cooperation with the federal government with respect to the carrying out of emergency management functions; and
(4) To provide programs, in cooperation with other governmental agencies, the private sector, and nonprofit organizations, to educate and train the public to be prepared for emergencies and disasters.

(b) It is further declared to be the purpose of this chapter and the policy of the State that all emergency management functions of this State and its counties be coordinated to the maximum extent with the comparable functions of the federal government, including its various departments, and agencies of other states and localities, and with private-sector and nonprofit organizations, to the end that the most effective preparation and use may be made of the nation's personnel, resources, and facilities for dealing with any emergency or disaster that may occur.

(c) It is the intent of the legislature to provide for and confer comprehensive powers for the purposes stated herein. This chapter shall be liberally construed to effectuate its purposes; provided that this chapter shall not be construed as conferring any power or permitting any action which is inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, but, in so construing this chapter, due consideration
shall be given to the circumstances as they exist from time to
time. This chapter shall not be deemed to have been amended by
any act hereafter enacted at the same or any other session of
the legislature, unless this chapter is amended by express
reference.

§ -2 Definitions. When used in this chapter, unless
the context otherwise requires:

"Administrator" means the administrator of the Hawaii
emergency management agency established by section -3.

"Agency" means the Hawaii emergency management agency
established by section -3.

"Council" means the Hawaii advisory council on emergency
management as established by section -4.

"County" means the city and county of Honolulu, and the
counties of Hawaii, Kauai, and Maui; provided that the county of
Maui shall include the county of Kalawao for the purposes of
this chapter.

"County emergency management agency" means a county-level
entity responsible for emergency management within the
respective counties as established in section -5.
"Critical infrastructure" means those systems, facilities, and assets, whether physical or virtual, so vital to a county, the State, or the nation that the incapacity or destruction of such systems, facilities, or assets would have a debilitating impact on national, state, or county security; economic security; public health or safety; or any combination of those matters.

"Director" means the director of the Hawaii emergency management agency established by section 3, and who is the same as the adjutant general as provided in section 26-21.

"Disaster" means any emergency, or imminent threat thereof, which results or may likely result in loss of life or property and requires, or may require, assistance from other counties or states or from the federal government.

"Disaster relief" means any physical or financial assistance provided to individuals or areas in the aftermath of an emergency or disaster.

"Emergency" means any occurrence, or imminent threat thereof, which results or may likely result in substantial injury or harm to the population or substantial damage to or loss of property.
"Emergency management" means a comprehensive integrated system at all levels of government, and also in the private sector, which develops and maintains an effective capability to prevent, prepare for, respond to, mitigate, and recover from emergencies or disasters.

"Emergency management functions" mean those tasks required to prepare for and carry out actions to prevent, prepare for, respond to, mitigate, and recover from emergencies and disasters, and includes management of resources, personnel, and facilities and administration of economic controls as needed to provide relief in anticipation of, during, or after emergencies or disasters.

"Emergency period" means the dates covered by a proclamation issued by the governor declaring a state of emergency or by a mayor declaring a local state of emergency.

"Evacuation" means the immediate and rapid movement of individuals and animals away from the threat or actual occurrence of any hazard, emergency, or disaster, and includes vertical evacuation, which is moving to a higher floor or higher ground in order to gain safety above the height of expected
inundation by water as recommended by the county emergency
management agency.

"Facilities", except as otherwise provided in this chapter,
includes any infrastructure, buildings and other structures,
shelters, land, roads, highways, thoroughfares, walks, roadways,
bridges, public rights of way, and any appurtenant facilities,
structures, and materials.

"Hazard" means an event or condition of the physical
environment that results or may likely result in damage to
property or injuries or death to individuals and which may
result in an emergency or disaster.

"Laws" includes ordinances, rules, regulations, and orders
prescribed under federal, state, or county laws or ordinances
and having the force and effect of law.

"Local state of emergency" means the occurrence in any part
of a county that requires efforts by the county government to
save lives, and to protect property, public health, welfare, or
safety in the event of an emergency or disaster, or to reduce
the threat of an emergency or disaster.
"Materials" includes medicines, supplies, products, commodities, articles, equipment, machinery, and component parts.

"Necessary" means and refers to such means, measures, or other actions or determinations as are required to be taken in the opinion of the governor or governor's authorized representative or a mayor or the mayor's authorized representative.

"State of emergency" means an occurrence in any part of the State that requires efforts by state government to protect property, public health, welfare, or safety in the event of an emergency or disaster, or to reduce the threat of an emergency or disaster, or to supplement the local efforts of the county.

"States" include the several states, the District of Columbia, and the possessions of the United States, and also includes the State of Hawaii, and to the extent authorized by or under federal law, foreign countries and their provinces and states.

"Traffic control" includes plans, regulations, devices, and actions for the control of traffic to provide for the rapid and safe movement or evacuation of individuals, vehicles, and
materials for emergency management, and for the movement and
cessation of movement of any pedestrians and vehicular traffic
during, before, and after emergencies and disasters, emergency
management exercises and training, or other emergency management
actions or activities.

§ -3 Hawaii emergency management agency. (a) There is
established within the department of defense the Hawaii
emergency management agency. The adjutant general shall serve
as the director of Hawaii emergency management and, subject to
the direction and control of the governor, shall oversee the
agency.

(b) There shall be an administrator of emergency
management who shall be appointed, and may be removed, by the
director, and who shall have at least three years of experience
leading emergency management efforts at the local, state, or
federal level. The administrator of emergency management shall
be the civilian head of and responsible for the day-to-day
operations of the agency. The administrator of emergency
management shall report to the director. The administrator of
emergency management shall, in the absence of the director, have
all the duties and responsibilities of the director, and shall
report directly to the governor. The administrator of emergency
management shall not be subject to chapter 76.

(c) The director may, from funds allotted therefor, employ
technical, clerical, administrative, and other personnel and
make such expenditures as may be necessary.

(d) The director shall coordinate the activities of the
agency with all county emergency management agencies, other
state agencies, other states, or federal agencies involved in
emergency management activities, and all organizations for
emergency management within the State, whether public or
private, and shall maintain liaison and cooperate with all
county emergency management agencies, other state agencies,
other states, or federal agencies involved in emergency
management activities as provided in this chapter.

(e) The agency shall perform emergency management
functions within the territorial limits of the State; support
county emergency management agencies as requested; coordinate
all resource support to the counties; ensure that emergency
management plans across the State are coordinated with each
other and other state, federal, and local organizations; oversee
and coordinate the state-wide outdoor siren warning system;
monitor and issue alerts and warnings; and coordinate emergency
and disaster response and recovery activities.

§ -4 Hawaii advisory council on emergency management.

There shall be a Hawaii advisory council on emergency
management, which shall be attached to the agency for
administrative purposes, and which shall consist of seven
members nominated and, by and with the advice and consent of the
senate, appointed by the governor. The governor shall designate
the chairperson of the council. The council, at the request of
the governor, shall confer with and advise the governor in
regard to matters pertaining to emergency management. Members
of the council shall receive no compensation but shall be
reimbursed for travel and other reasonable and necessary
expenses incurred in carrying out their duties relating to the
council. Persons holding public office or employment in the
state government, or any political subdivision thereof, are
eligible for appointment to the council.

§ -5 County emergency management agency. (a) The
mayor of each county shall have direct responsibility for
emergency management within the county, including the
organization, administration, and operation of a county
emergency management agency.

(b) Each county emergency management agency shall perform
emergency management functions within the territorial limits of
the county within which it is organized, coordinate all
emergency management plans within the county, and cooperate as
closely as possible with the agency and emergency management
agencies in the other counties in all aspects of emergency
management.

c) Each county shall be responsible for the
establishment, naming, and operation of a county emergency
management agency under the mayor's direction, and shall enact
ordinances to establish the county emergency management agency
and ensure that the mayor and the county's emergency management
agency have the powers necessary to receive state and federal
funds and carry out the functions of this chapter at the county
level. The ordinances shall comply with powers established
under sections -12 and -13.

d) Each county, under the mayor's direction, shall make
appropriations and authorize expenditures for the purposes of
this chapter, including for use as matching funds for federal
aid, out of the normal revenues or fund balances or surpluses of the counties, notwithstanding any legal restrictions upon the purposes for which the funds may be expended, except that pension and retirement funds, funds set aside for the redemption of bonds or the payment of interest thereon, trust funds, loan funds, and funds received from the federal government or from any person for specific purposes shall not be affected.

(e) Each county, under the mayor's direction, shall provide a county-level administrator or director of the county emergency management agency, and technical, administrative, and other personnel; office space; furniture; equipment; supplies; and funds necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

(f) The administrator or director of the county emergency management agency shall be subject to chapter 76.

(g) Each county, under the mayor's direction, shall, in order to ensure continuity of government during an emergency period, establish a procedure for the appointment and designation of stand-by officers for the mayor and the county legislative body during an emergency period, who shall serve in the event of the unavailability of the officers for whom they are standing-by.
(h) Each county, under the mayor's direction, shall establish and maintain an emergency operations center, as the place from where emergencies and disasters shall be managed, and staff it appropriately.

(i) Each county, under the mayor's direction, shall coordinate, develop, and implement an emergency operations plan for the county.

§ -6 Emergency reserve corps. (a) The director may establish an emergency reserve corps comprising trained specialists to support state and county emergency or disaster requirements. The emergency reserve corps may include:

(1) Any employee of the State or county;

(2) Any employee hired specifically for staffing during emergency periods and exercises who shall be hired and compensated without regard to chapters 76, 78, and 88; and

(3) Any volunteer, who shall be detailed in accordance with this chapter.

Emergency reserve corps positions shall be authorized and managed by the agency and do not need the approval of the governor.
(b) The emergency reserve corps shall support state emergency or disaster requirements and, if requested by a county emergency management agency, supplement the county emergency management agency staff. The emergency reserve corps may be mobilized during, or in advance of, emergencies or disasters, or for emergency management exercises and training events. Emergency reserve corps members shall attend a minimum of four days of paid training per year.

§ 7 State warning point. (a) The agency shall establish and operate a communications and warning center that shall be known as the state warning point. The state warning point shall be continually staffed by the agency to monitor warning systems and devices and shall have the ability to provide timely warning and notification to government officials, county warning points and emergency operations centers and, when directed, the general public.

(b) Each county shall establish and operate a communications and warning center that shall be known as a county warning point. The county warning points shall be continually staffed by the respective counties and shall be capable of communicating with the state warning point at all
The county warning points shall provide timely warning and notification to government officials and the public, when directed.

§ 8 Status and rights of personnel. (a) All state and county officials, officers, and employees are considered "emergency workers" and shall perform functions as determined by their respective state or county department director during emergencies or disasters.

(b) If any state or county official, officer, or employee is engaged in carrying out this chapter in lieu of the official, officer, or employee's regular office or employment, the amount of the official, officer, or employee's compensation shall not be adversely affected, and the official, officer, or employee's rights in or under the laws relating to vacation and leave, the retirement system, civil service or the like, shall not be adversely affected.

(c) All persons, including volunteers whose services have been accepted by authorized persons, while engaged in the performance of duty pursuant to this chapter, including duty performed during exercises and training, shall be deemed state employees if the performance of duty is for the State, or county
employees if the performance of duty is for the county, and
shall have the powers, duties, rights, and privileges of such in
the performance of their duties, except as may be prescribed by
or under the authority of the governor or the mayor, pursuant to
this chapter.

(d) In case of injury or death arising out of and in the
performance of duty pursuant to this chapter, including duty
performed during periods of training, all persons having the
status of official, officer, or employee of the State or county,
pursuant to this section, and their dependents, shall be
entitled to all of the benefits provided in chapter 386,
including medical services and supplies, and in case of injury
or death, no public official shall be excluded from the coverage
of chapter 386 by reason of being an elected official. For the
purposes of the benefits, average weekly wages shall be computed
upon the basis set forth in section 386-51, or upon the basis of
earnings from the usual employment of the person, or upon the
basis of earnings at the rate of $20 per week, whichever is most
favorable to the claimant or claimants. The costs thereof, in
cases of state employees, shall be a charge upon the state
insurance fund and, in cases of county employees, shall be a
charge upon the county insurance fund; provided that the
governor or mayor may effect such insurance in respect of the
obligations assumed pursuant to this section and as may be
available under any mutual aid agreement or act of Congress.
Nothing herein shall adversely affect the right of any person to
receive any benefits or compensation under any act of Congress.

§ 9 Immunities; rights. (a) None of the following:

1. The State;
2. Any county;
3. Any owner or operator of a public utility or critical
   infrastructure facility;
4. Private-sector or nonprofit organizations; or
5. Except in cases of willful misconduct, gross
   negligence, or recklessness, persons engaged in
   emergency management functions pursuant to this
   chapter, including volunteers whose services are
   accepted by any authorized person,

shall be civilly liable for the death of or injury to persons,
or property damage, as a result of any act or omission in the
course of the employment or duties under this chapter.
(b) No act or omission shall be imputed to the owner of
any vehicle by reason of the owner’s ownership thereof; provided
that nothing herein shall preclude recovery by any person for
injury or damage sustained from the operation of any vehicle
which may be insured under section 41D-8 to the extent of the
insurance, and, unless specifically provided, insurance effected
under section 41D-8 shall not include coverage of such risk
during an emergency period. The governor may insure vehicles
owned by the State or in the custody and use of the Hawaii
emergency management agency; provided that insurance effected
under section 41D-8 on vehicles used for purposes other than
emergency management shall not be required to include coverage
of the insured vehicle against the risk incurred or which would
be incurred under this chapter as a result of the use of the
insured vehicle for emergency management.

(c) Members of the United States Army, Air Force, Navy,
Marine Corps, or Coast Guard on any duty or service performed
under or in pursuance of an order or call of the President of
the United States or any proper authority, and the national
guard from any other state ordered into service by any proper
authority, to assist civil authorities engaged in emergency
functions pursuant to this chapter shall not be liable, civilly or criminally, for any act done or caused by them in pursuance of duty in such service.

§ -10 Political activity prohibited. No organization for emergency management established under the authority of this chapter shall participate in any form of political activity, nor shall it be employed directly or indirectly for political purposes.

§ -11 Powers on whom conferred; delegation of powers. (a) Except as otherwise expressly provided, all of the powers conferred by this chapter are conferred on the governor or mayor, as applicable. The governor or mayor may delegate any of these powers to governmental, private-sector, and nonprofit agencies and organizations, officials, officers, employees, and other individuals created, appointed, or employed under, or engaged in carrying out this chapter; provided that the following powers shall be retained by the governor or mayor, as applicable:

(1) Proclaiming a state of emergency or local state of emergency, proclaiming a state of emergency or local
state of emergency terminated, or making any other proclamation provided for by this chapter;

(2) Prescribing rules having the force and effect of law; and

(3) Making allotments of funds appropriated or available for the purposes of this chapter.

Unless otherwise directed by the governor or mayor, all of the powers pertaining to emergency management authorized to be delegated by the governor or mayor shall be deemed to have been delegated by the governor to the director of Hawaii emergency management and by the mayor to the administrator or director of the county emergency management agency, as applicable, and the administrator or director of the county emergency management agency, respectively, shall have the authority to further delegate any of these powers to any agency or person to whom the governor or mayor could have directly delegated such powers.

(b) The powers conferred upon the governor or mayor by this chapter are in addition to any other powers or authority conferred upon the governor or mayor by the laws of the United States and of the State or county for the same or a like
purposes, and shall not be construed as abrogating, limiting, or
modifying any such powers or authority.

§ 12 Emergency management powers, in general. (a)
The governor or mayor, as applicable, may exercise the following
powers pertaining to emergency management:

1. Prepare comprehensive plans and programs for the
   protection of the State or county against all hazards,
   which shall be integrated into and coordinated with
   the emergency management plans of the State, counties,
   the federal government, other states, and private-
   sector and nonprofit organizations;

2. Identify emergency workers required to report for duty
   as directed by the department head regardless of the
   availability of any type of leave;

3. Institute training, preparedness, and public-
   information programs in coordination with the State,
   counties, the federal government, other states, and
   private-sector and nonprofit organizations;

4. Provide or authorize suitable insignia of authority
   for all authorized emergency management personnel; and
(5) Direct or control as may be necessary for emergency management:

(A) Alerts, warnings, notifications, activations, exercises, drills, and tests;

(B) Warnings and signals for alerts or exercises, and any type of warning device, system, or method to be used in connection therewith;

(C) Partial or full mobilization of personnel for exercises or training, in advance of, or in response to, an actual emergency or disaster; and

(D) The conduct of civilians and the movement and cessation of movement of pedestrians and vehicular traffic during, before, and after alerts, exercises, training, emergencies, or disasters.

(b) The governor may exercise the following powers pertaining to emergency management:

(1) Support requests from a mayor for assistance in preparing for, responding to, and recovering from any emergency or disaster or threat thereof;
(2) Lease, lend, or otherwise furnish, on such terms and conditions as the governor may consider necessary to promote the public welfare and protect the interest of the State, any real or personal property of the state government, to the President of the United States, the armed forces, or to the emergency management agency of the United States;

(3) Enter into, participate in, or carry out mutual aid agreements or compacts for emergency management or emergency management functions with the federal government and with other states;

(4) Sponsor and develop mutual aid plans and agreements for emergency management between the State, one or more counties, and other governmental, private-sector, and nonprofit organizations, for the furnishing or exchange of food, clothing, medicine, and other materials; engineering services; emergency housing; police services; health, medical, and related services; firefighting, rescue, transportation, and construction services and facilities; personnel necessary to provide or conduct these services; and
such other materials, facilities, personnel, and
services as may be needed. The mutual aid plans and
agreements may be made with or without provisions for
reimbursement of costs and expenses, and on such terms
and conditions as are deemed necessary;

(5) Take possession of, use, manage, control, and
reallocate any public property of the State, real or
personal, required by the governor for the purposes of
this chapter, including airports, parks, playgrounds,
and schools, and other public buildings. Whenever the
property is so taken, the governor may make such
provision for the temporary accommodation of the
government service affected thereby as the governor
may deem advisable;

(6) Utilize all services, materials, and facilities of
nongovernmental agencies, relief organizations,
community associations, and other private-sector and
nonprofit organizations that may be made available;

(7) Receive, expend, or use contributions or grants, which
shall be deemed to be trust funds, in money, property,
or services, or loans of property, or special
contributions or grants in money, property, or services, or loans of property, for special purposes provided for by this chapter; establish funds in the state treasury for the deposit and expenditure of the moneys; procure federal aid as the same may be available; and apply the provisions of chapter 29 in cases of federal aid, even though not in the form of money. The contributions or grants are appropriated for the purposes of this chapter, or for the special purposes;

(8) Purchase, make, produce, construct, rent, lease, or procure by condemnation or otherwise, transport, store, install, maintain, and insure, repair, renovate, restore, replace or reconstruct, and distribute, furnish or otherwise dispose of, with or without charges, materials and facilities for emergency management; and to procure federal aid therefor whenever feasible. Chapter 103D and sections 103-50, 103-53, 103-55, 105-1 to 105-10, and 464-4 shall not apply to any emergency management functions of the governor to the extent that the governor finds
that the provisions, in whole or in part, impede or
tend to impede the expeditious discharge of those
functions, or that compliance therewith is
impracticable due to existing conditions;

(9) Provide for the appointment, employment, training,
equipping, and maintaining with compensation, or on a
volunteer basis without compensation and without
regard to chapters 76, 78, and 88, of such agencies,
officers, and other persons as the governor deems
necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter;
to determine to what extent any law prohibiting the
holding of more than one office or employment applies
to the agencies, officers, and other persons; and
subject to provisions of this chapter, to provide for
the interchange of personnel, by detail, transfer, or
otherwise, between agencies or departments of the
State;

(10) Make charges in such cases and in such amounts as the
governor deems advisable, for any property sold, work
performed, services rendered, or accommodations or
facilities furnished by the State under this chapter;
(11) Make or authorize such contracts as may be necessary
to carry out this chapter;

(12) Establish special accounting forms and practices
whenever necessary;

(13) Require each public utility, or any person owning,
controlling, or operating a critical infrastructure
facility as identified by the governor, to protect and
safeguard its or the person's property, or to provide
for the protection and safeguarding thereof; and
provide for the protection and safeguarding of all
critical infrastructure and key resources; provided
that without prejudice to the generality of the
foregoing two clauses, the protecting and safeguarding
may include the regulation or prohibition of public
entry thereon, or the permission of the entry upon
such terms and conditions as the governor may
prescribe;

(14) Restrict the congregation of the public in stricken or
dangerous areas or under dangerous conditions;

(15) Direct and control the non-compulsory evacuation of
the civilian population;
(16) Order and direct government agencies, officials, officers, and employees of the State, to take such action and employ such measures for law enforcement, medical, health, firefighting, traffic control, warnings and signals, engineering, rescue, construction, emergency housing, other welfare, hospitalization, transportation, water supply, public information, training, and other emergency functions as may be necessary, and utilize the services, materials, and facilities of the agencies and officers. All such agencies and officers shall cooperate with and extend their services, materials, and facilities to the governor as the governor may request;

(17) Provide for the repair and maintenance of public property, whenever adequate provision therefor is not otherwise made; insure the property against any emergency or disaster; provide for the restoration, renovation, replacement, or reconstruction of insured property in the event of damage or loss; and make temporary restoration of public utilities and other
critical infrastructure facilities in the event of an emergency or disaster;

(18) Fix or revise the hours of government business; and

(19) Take any and all steps necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of this chapter notwithstanding that those powers in section -13(a) may only be exercised during an emergency period.

(c) The mayor may exercise the following powers pertaining to emergency management:

(1) Lease, lend, or otherwise furnish, on such terms and conditions as the mayor may consider necessary to promote the public welfare and protect the interest of the county, any real or personal property of the county government, to the governor of the State, to the mayors of the other counties of the State, or to the agency;

(2) Sponsor and develop mutual aid plans and agreements for emergency management between one or more counties, and other governmental, private-sector, or nonprofit organizations, for the furnishing or exchange of food, clothing, medicine, and other materials; engineering
services; emergency housing; police services; health, medical, and related services; firefighting, rescue, transportation, and construction services and facilities; personnel necessary to provide or conduct these services; and such other materials, facilities, personnel, and services as may be needed. The mutual aid plans and agreements may be made with or without provisions for reimbursement of costs and expenses, and on such terms and conditions as are deemed necessary;

(3) Take possession of, use, manage, control, and reallocate any public property of the county, real or personal, required by the mayor for the purposes of this chapter, including parks, playgrounds, and other public buildings. Whenever the property is so taken, the mayor may make such provision for the temporary accommodation of the government service affected as the mayor may deem advisable;

(4) Utilize all services, materials, and facilities of nongovernmental agencies, relief organizations,
community associations, and other private-sector and
nonprofit organizations that may be made available;

(5) Receive, expend, or use contributions or grants, which
shall be deemed to be trust funds, in money, property,
or services, or loans of property, or special
contributions or grants in money, property, or
services, or loans of property, for special purposes
provided for by this chapter; establish funds in the
treasury for the deposit and expenditure of the
moneys; and procure federal aid as the same may be
available. The contributions or grants are
appropriated for the purposes of this chapter, or for
the special purposes;

(6) Purchase, make, produce, construct, rent, lease, or
procure by condemnation or otherwise, transport,
store, install, maintain, and insure, repair,
renovate, restore, replace or reconstruct, and
distribute, furnish or otherwise dispose of, with or
without charges, materials and facilities for
emergency management; and to procure federal aid
therefor whenever feasible. Chapter 103D and sections
103-50, 103-53, 103-55, 105-1 to 105-10, and 464-4

shall not apply to any emergency management functions

of and to the extent that the mayor finds that the

provisions, in whole or in part, impede or tend to

impede the expeditious discharge of the functions, or

that compliance therewith is impracticable due to

existing conditions;

(7) Provide for the appointment, employment, training,

equipping, and maintaining, with compensation, or on a

volunteer basis without compensation and without

regard to chapters 76, 78, and 88, of such agencies,

officers, and other persons as the mayor deems

necessary to carry out this chapter; to determine to

what extent any law prohibiting the holding of more

than one office or position of employment applies to

the agencies, officers, and other persons; and subject

to provisions of this chapter, to provide for the

interchange of personnel, by detail, transfer, or

otherwise, between agencies or departments of the

county;
(8) Make charges in such cases and in such amounts as the mayor deems advisable, for any property sold, work performed, services rendered, or accommodations or facilities furnished by the county under this chapter;

(9) Make or authorize such contracts as may be necessary to carry out this chapter;

(10) Establish special accounting forms and practices whenever necessary;

(11) Require each public utility, or any person owning, controlling, or operating a critical infrastructure facility as identified by the mayor, to protect and safeguard its or the person’s property, or to provide for such protection and safeguarding; and provide for the protection and safeguarding of all critical infrastructure and key resources; provided that without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing two clauses, the protection and safeguarding may include the regulation or prohibition of public entry thereon, or the permission of the entry upon such terms and conditions as the mayor may prescribe;
(12) Restrict the congregation of the public in stricken or dangerous areas or under dangerous conditions;

(13) Direct and control the non-compulsory evacuation of the civilian population of the county;

(14) Order and direct government agencies, officials, officers, and employees of the county, to take such action and employ such measures for law enforcement, medical, health, firefighting, traffic control, warnings and signals, engineering, rescue, construction, emergency housing, and other welfare, hospitalization, transportation, water supply, public information, training, and other emergency functions as may be necessary, and utilize the services, materials, and facilities of the agencies and officers. All such agencies and officers shall cooperate with and extend their services, materials, and facilities to the mayor as the mayor may request;

(15) Provide for the repair and maintenance of public property, whenever adequate provision therefor is not otherwise made; insure the property against any emergency or disaster; provide for the restoration,
renovation, replacement, or reconstruction of insured property in the event of damage or loss; and make temporary restoration of public utilities and other critical infrastructure facilities in the event of an emergency or disaster;

(16) Fix or revise the hours of county government business; and

(17) Take any and all steps necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of this chapter notwithstanding that those powers in section -13(b) may only be exercised during an emergency period.

§ -13 Additional powers in an emergency period. (a)

In the event of a state of emergency declared by the governor pursuant to -14, the governor may exercise the following additional powers pertaining to emergency management during the emergency period:

(1) Provide for and require the quarantine or segregation of persons who are affected with or believed to have been exposed to any infectious, communicable, or other disease that is, in the governor's opinion, dangerous to the public health and safety, or persons who are
the source of other contamination, in any case where,
in the governor's opinion, the existing laws are not
adequate to assure the public health and safety;
provide for the care and treatment of the persons;
supplement the provisions of sections 325-32 to 325-38
concerning compulsory immunization programs; provide
for the isolation or closing of property which is a
source of contamination or is in a dangerous condition
in any case where, in the governor's opinion, the
existing laws are not adequate to assure the public
health and safety, and designate as public nuisances
acts, practices, conduct, or conditions that are
dangerous to the public health or safety or to
property; authorize that public nuisances be summarily
abated and, if need be, that the property be
destroyed, by any police officer or authorized person,
or provide for the cleansing or repair of property,
and if the cleansing or repair is to be at the expense
of the owner, the procedure therefore shall follow as
nearly as may be the provisions of section 322-2,
which shall be applicable; and further, authorize
without the permission of the owners or occupants, 
entry on private premises for any such purposes;

(2) Relieve hardships and inequities, or obstructions to 
the public health, safety, or welfare, found by the 
governor to exist in the laws and to result from the 
operation of federal programs or measures taken under 
this chapter, by suspending the laws, in whole or in 
part, or by alleviating the provisions of laws on such 
terms and conditions as the governor may impose, 
including licensing laws, quarantine laws, and laws 
relating to labels, grades, and standards;

(3) Suspend any law that impedes or tends to impede or be 
detrimental to the expeditious and efficient execution 
of, or to conflict with, emergency functions, 
including laws which by this chapter specifically are 
made applicable to emergency personnel;

(4) In the event of disaster or emergency beyond local 
control, or an event which, in the opinion of the 
governor, is such as to make state operational control 
necessary, or upon request of the local entity, assume 
direct operational control over all or any part of the
emergency management functions within the affected area;

(5) Shut off water mains, gas mains, electric power connections, or suspend other services, and, to the extent permitted by or under federal law, suspend electronic media transmission;

(6) Direct and control the mandatory evacuation of the civilian population;

(7) Exercise additional emergency functions to the extent necessary to prevent hoarding, waste, or destruction of materials, supplies, commodities, accommodations, facilities, and services, to effectuate equitable distribution thereof, or to establish priorities therein as the public welfare may require; to investigate; and notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, to regulate or prohibit, by means of licensing, rationing, or otherwise, the storage, transportation, use, possession, maintenance, furnishing, sale, or distribution thereof, and any business or any transaction related thereto;
(8) Suspend section 8-1, relating to state holidays, except the last paragraph relating to holidays declared by the president, which shall remain unaffected, and in the event of the suspension, the governor may establish state holidays by proclamation;

(9) Adjust the hours for voting to take into consideration the working hours of the voters during the emergency period, and suspend those provisions of section 11-131 that fix the hours for voting, and fix other hours by stating the same in the election proclamation or notice, as the case may be;

(10) Assure the continuity of service by critical infrastructure facilities, both publicly and privately owned, by regulating or, if necessary to the continuation of the service thereof, by taking over and operating the same; and

(11) Except as provided in section 134-7.2, whenever in the governor's opinion, the laws of the State do not adequately provide for the common defense, public health, safety, and welfare, investigate, regulate, or prohibit the storage, transportation, use, possession,
maintenance, furnishing, sale, or distribution of, as well as any transaction related to, explosives, firearms, and ammunition, inflammable materials and other objects, implements, substances, businesses, or services of a hazardous or dangerous character, or particularly capable of misuse, or obstructive of or tending to obstruct law enforcement, emergency management, or military operations, including intoxicating liquor and the liquor business; and authorize the seizure and forfeiture of any such objects, implements, or substances unlawfully possessed, as provided in this chapter.

(b) In the event of a local state of emergency declared by the mayor pursuant to -14, the mayor may exercise the following additional powers pertaining to emergency management during the emergency period:

(1) Relieve hardships and inequities, or obstructions to the public health, safety, or welfare, found by the mayor to exist in the laws of the county and to result from the operation of federal programs or measures taken under this chapter, by suspending the county
laws, in whole or in part, or by alleviating the
provisions of county laws on such terms and conditions
as the mayor may impose, including county licensing
laws, and county laws relating to labels, grades, and
standards;

(2) Suspend any county law that impedes or tends to impede
or be detrimental to the expeditious and efficient
execution of, or to conflict with, emergency
functions, including laws which by this chapter
specifically are made applicable to emergency
personnel;

(3) Shut off water mains, gas mains, electric power
connections, or suspend other services; and, to the
extent permitted by or under federal law, suspend
electronic media transmission;

(4) Direct and control the mandatory evacuation of the
civilian population; and

(5) Exercise additional emergency functions, to the extent
necessary to prevent hoarding, waste, or destruction
of materials, supplies, commodities, accommodations,
facilities, and services, to effectuate equitable
distribution thereof, or to establish priorities therein as the public welfare may require; to investigate; and any other county law to the contrary notwithstanding, to regulate or prohibit, by means of licensing, rationing, or otherwise, the storage, transportation, use, possession, maintenance, furnishing, sale, or distribution thereof, and any business or any transaction related thereto.

§ -14 State of emergency. (a) The governor may declare the existence of a state of emergency in the State by proclamation if the governor finds that an emergency or disaster has occurred or that there is imminent danger or threat of an emergency or disaster in any portion of the State.

(b) A mayor may declare the existence of a local state of emergency in the county by proclamation if the mayor finds that an emergency or disaster has occurred or that there is imminent danger or threat of an emergency or disaster in any portion of the county.

(c) The governor or mayor shall be the sole judge of the existence of the danger, threat, or circumstances giving rise to a declaration of a state of emergency in the State or a local
state of emergency in the county, as applicable. This section shall not limit the power and authority of the governor under section -13(a)(4).

(d) A state of emergency and a local state of emergency shall terminate automatically sixty days after the issuance of a proclamation of a state of emergency or local state of emergency, respectively, or by a separate proclamation of the governor or mayor, whichever occurs first.

§ -15 Proclamations, how made; service of papers. (a) Every proclamation of the governor or mayor for which provision is made by this chapter, shall be promulgated by posting on the applicable state or county emergency management agency website and by means calculated to bring its contents to the attention of the general public, including by official announcement by means of television or radio broadcast, or both, or by internet, or such other means as may be available. The proclamation shall remain posted on the agency website until the state of emergency terminates automatically or by subsequent proclamation.

(b) Any process, notice, or order, service of which is provided for by this chapter, may be served by any law enforcement officer or person authorized by the governor or
mayor, any other provision of law to the contrary notwithstanding.

§ 16 Major disaster fund. (a) The director shall submit requests to the legislature to appropriate from the general revenues of the State sufficient moneys as may be necessary for expenditure by or under the direction of the governor for immediate relief in response to an emergency or disaster in any part of the State; provided that:

(1) The governor has issued a proclamation of a state of emergency;

(2) The governor may not expend in excess of $2,000,000 for immediate relief as a result of any single emergency or disaster; and

(3) In addition to the funds in paragraph (2), an additional $2,000,000 may be made available solely for the purpose of matching federal disaster relief funds when these funds become available to the State following a presidential disaster declaration.

In expending the moneys, the governor may allot any portion thereof to any agency, office, or employee of the State or a county for the most efficient relief for the population.
Notwithstanding this subsection, the only exception to sections 16(1), (2), and (3) is that the director may use up to $100,000 per year to support emergency reserve corps training.

(b) Federal reimbursement moneys for disaster relief shall be deemed to be trust moneys and may be deposited into a trust account with and under the control of the department of defense. These moneys and any interest earned thereon shall be used for the purpose identified in subsection (a) and shall not lapse to the general fund.

§ -17 Allotments. (a) There shall be available for allotment by the governor under this chapter:

(1) Any moneys appropriated for the purposes of this chapter, or reappropriated pursuant to subsection (b) and any unexpended moneys appropriated for emergency management or disaster relief or administration thereof by any act, but only within the scope and purposes of the appropriations so made by the legislature;

(2) Contributions, as provided by section -12; and

(3) The governor's contingent fund.
(b) Any sums realized under this chapter from the sale of property by the State, or from work performed, services rendered, or accommodations or facilities furnished by the State, or from insurance against damage or loss of property the premiums for which have been paid by the State under this chapter, shall be deemed to be trust funds for the purposes of this chapter and may be expended or allotted in the same manner as other appropriations made by or available for the purposes of this chapter.

(c) The governor may allot any moneys appropriated or available for the purposes of this chapter, to any agency, officer, or employee, created, appointed, or employed under this chapter, or to any government agency, officer, or employee of the State or a county, to whom powers or duties have been delegated pursuant to this chapter, to be expended in carrying out the provisions of this chapter, and in the case of county agencies, officers, or employees, to order the allotment paid over to be held, disbursed, and accounted for as other county funds or as the governor shall provide.

(d) In the event of a deficit in the general fund of the State, any appropriation made or available for the purposes of
this chapter and needed for allotment under this chapter shall
take priority over other appropriations from the general fund.

(e) Any appropriation made or available for the purposes
of this chapter may be expended notwithstanding the existence of
a specific or other appropriation for the same or a like
purpose, and without prejudice to the expenditure of the other
appropriation. The powers granted by this section are in
addition to, and not restrictive of, the powers granted by any
other section.

(f) Any order by the governor made pursuant to this
section may be amended or revoked by the governor.

§ -18 Mitigation of hazardous situations. (a) Even in
the absence of an emergency or disaster, the governor may
authorize designated state employees, agents, contractors, or
representatives to enter private property at reasonable times to
mitigate situations deemed by the governor to be hazardous to
the health and safety of the public; provided that this section
shall be applicable only to the following actions:

(1) Cutting, trimming, or removing dangerous trees or
branches that pose a hazard to other properties;
(2) Stabilizing or removing unstable rock and soil hazards; or
(3) Cleaning streams and waterways to mitigate or prevent flooding or other hazards;
provided further that at least ten days' written notice shall be provided to the landowner and to the occupier of the private property of the governor's intention to authorize designated state employees, agents, contractors, or representatives to enter the property to mitigate the hazardous situation; provided further that the landowner or occupier shall be given a reasonable opportunity to mitigate the hazardous situation without assistance of the State before designated state employees, agents, contractors, or representatives may enter the property.

(b) Written notice sent to the landowner's last known address by certified mail, postage prepaid, return receipt requested, shall be deemed sufficient notice. If land ownership cannot be determined, notice shall be given once in a daily or weekly publication of general circulation in the county in which any action or proposed action will be taken.
(c) If entry is refused, the governor may apply to the district court in the circuit in which the property is located for a warrant to enter the premises. The district court may issue a warrant directing the chief of the appropriate county police to assist the governor in gaining entry onto the premises during regular working hours or at other reasonable times.

(d) The governor may seek recovery and reimbursement, by appropriate proceedings, of all costs and expenses incurred in the mitigation of a hazardous situation under this section, and any costs and expenses imposed against any landowner shall be a lien upon the landowner's property.

(e) This section shall take effect only upon authorization and funding for personnel to administer the program.

§19 Shelters. (a) The governor may establish guidelines for providing suitable arrangements and accommodations for the sheltering of the public and the sheltering of pet animals in public shelters under this chapter.

(b) County emergency management agencies shall identify, in coordination with private and nonprofit organizations engaged in emergency management functions relating to providing shelter or the management or operation of a public shelter under this
chapter, locations and facilities suitable for the sheltering of the public and locations and facilities suitable for the sheltering of pet animals.

(c) The administrator or director of the county emergency management agency may identify, in coordination with private owners, operators, or controllers of real property, private locations and facilities that are suitable for use as shelters of the public or of pet animals.

(d) A public shelter identified for the sheltering of pet animals pursuant to subsection (b) need not be subject to guidelines developed for public shelters, unless the particular shelter has been specifically identified as a shelter for both pet animals and the public.

(e) For purposes of this section, "pet animal" shall have the same meaning as defined in section 711-1100.

(f) For purposes of this section, "shelter" includes any structure, excavation, or other facility or item used or useful for the protection of persons.

§ -20 Immunity from liability of private shelter. (a) Any individual, partnership, firm, society, unincorporated association, joint venture group, hui, joint stock company,
corporation, trustee, personal representative, trust estate,
decedent's estate, trust, or other legal entity whether doing business for itself or in a fiduciary capacity, owning or controlling real property, that voluntarily and without compensation grants a license or privilege for, or otherwise permits, the designation by the emergency management agency of the county in which the building is located for the use of the property, in whole or in part, for the purpose of sheltering persons during emergencies and disasters, shall, together with its successors in interest, if any, not be civilly liable for negligently causing the death of or injury to any person or damage to any personal property on the property of the licensor in connection with the use of the licensed premises for the purposes designated.

(b) For the purposes of this section, the following shall not be considered compensation:

1. Any compensation or consideration paid by or on behalf of any guest or person for transient accommodation lodging;

2. Any compensation or consideration paid for any patient, resident, or ward present or residing in any
hospital, community-based care home, home-based care
home, or healthcare agency of any type licensed by the
department of health or the department of human
services and used as a private shelter under this
section; provided that the protections afforded by
this section shall not extend beyond the use of the
private shelter under this section for any other duty
or standard of care owed to any patient, resident, or
ward; and

(3) Any compensation or consideration paid by or on behalf
of any minor or student of any age in any day care,
preschool, elementary school, middle school, or any
other educational facility used as a private shelter
under this section.

§ 21 Notice of requisition. (a) The governor or
mayor may requisition and take over any materials, facilities,
or real property or improvements, required for the purposes of
this chapter, or requisition and take over the temporary use
thereof. The requisition shall be made by serving notice upon
any person found in occupation of the premises or having the
property in the person's custody, possession, or control;
provided that a like notice shall also be served upon any person who has filed with the governor or mayor, or with such person as the governor or mayor may designate for the purpose, a request for notice with respect to the property; provided further that whenever all persons entitled to compensation for the property have not been served in the manner aforesaid, the governor or mayor shall publish a notice of the requisition at the earliest practicable date.

(b) A requisition shall terminate automatically sixty days after the issuance of a proclamation of a state of emergency in the State or local state of emergency, respectively, or by a separate proclamation of the governor or mayor, whichever occurs first.

§ -22 Determination of compensation. (a) Whenever the governor or mayor requisitions and takes over any property or the temporary use thereof, the owner, or other person entitled thereto, shall be paid as compensation for the property or use, such sum as the governor or mayor determines to be fair and just, within twenty days after it has been requisitioned and taken; provided that the compensation for temporary use may be paid in monthly or lesser installments.
(b) If any person is unwilling to accept, as full and complete compensation for the property or use thereof, the sum determined by the governor or mayor, the person shall be paid seventy-five per cent of the sum determined by the governor or mayor. The person shall also be entitled to sue the State or county for such additional sum as, when added to the sum already received by the person, the person may consider fair and just compensation for such property or use, in the manner provided by chapter 661 for actions against the State and any other applicable chapter for actions against the county. Any suit under this section shall be instituted within two years after the requisition in the case of the taking of real property in fee simple, or within one year after the requisition in all other cases, subject to sections 657-13 to 657-15, which are hereby made applicable to such a suit; except that no more than six months shall be allowed for the bringing of a suit after the appointment of a conservator of a person under disability, or the removal of the disability, or after the appointment of personal representatives. Recovery shall be confined to the fair market value of the property or its fair rental value, as the case may be, without any allowance for prospective profits,
or punitive or other damages. Whenever the owner of property,
or other person entitled to compensation on account of the
requisitioning of property or the use thereof, is under a
disability, or has died, and no conservator or personal
representative has been appointed, the State, acting through the
attorney general, may apply for the appointment of a conservator
or for the appointment of a personal representative.

§ 23 Determination of damages. The governor or mayor,
as applicable, shall appoint a board of three disinterested
certified appraisers with whom may be filed any claim for
damages arising out of any failure to return private property,
the temporary use of which was requisitioned, or which was
leased, or any claim for damages arising out of the condition in
which the private property is returned; provided that no such
claim shall be filed for deterioration of property resulting
from ordinary wear and tear, and not for any deterioration or
damage, except such as is shown to have resulted from the taking
or use of the property. Any claim shall be filed within thirty
days after the return of the property or after the governor or
mayor proclaims that all private property has been returned to
the owners, whichever is earlier. The decision of the
appraisers shall be final and binding upon the governor or
mayor, as applicable, and the claimant; provided that either
party may file a petition in the circuit court within sixty days
after the rendering of a decision of the board, praying for the
decision of the court upon the claim. The petition, if filed by
the State, shall be entitled in the name of the State, by the
attorney general, and if filed by the county, shall be entitled
in the name of the county, by its corporation counsel, and shall
be heard and decided by the circuit court without the
intervention of a jury. If filed by any other party, the
petition shall be filed, heard, and decided in the manner
provided for suits against the State. Appellate review may be
had, subject to chapter 602, in the manner provided for civil
appeals from the circuit courts. The court may order the
joinder of other parties or may allow other parties to
intervene. Any award that has become final shall be paid out of
any funds available under this chapter and, if not sufficient,
out of the general revenues of the State as appropriated or out
of the general revenues of the county as appropriated.

5. Investigations and surveys. (a) The governor or
mayor, as applicable, may make investigations and surveys for
the purpose of ascertaining facts to be used in administering
this chapter, and in making the investigations and surveys, may
require the making or filing of schedules or statements, under
oath or otherwise; administer oaths; take evidence under oath;
subpoena witnesses; make inspections; and require the production
of books, papers, and records. The circuit court of any circuit
or judge thereof, may enforce by proper proceedings the making
or filing of the schedules or statements; the attendance and
testimony of any witness subpoenaed to appear within the
circuit; or the production of books, papers, and records. The
proceedings shall be in addition to, and not exclusive of, any
other means or methods of enforcement.

(b) No person shall be excused from attending and
testifying, or from producing books, papers, or records, before
the governor or mayor or in obedience to the subpoena of the
governor or mayor, or in any cause or proceeding, criminal or
otherwise, based upon or growing out of any alleged violation of
this chapter or any rule or order thereunder, on the ground, or
for the reason, that the testimony or evidence, documentary or
otherwise, required of the person may tend to incriminate the
person or subject the person to a penalty or forfeiture; but no
individual shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or
forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter, or
thing concerning which the person is compelled after having
claimed the person's privilege against self-incrimination, to
testify or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise, except
that any individual so testifying shall not be exempt from
prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so
testifying.

(c) Witnesses shall be allowed their per diem fees and
mileage as in cases in the circuit courts.

§ 25 Rules and orders. (a) For the purpose of
carrying out any provision of this chapter, the governor may
adopt rules for the State and the mayor may adopt rules for the
county which may, if so stated in the rules, have the force and
effect of law. Even though the rules are prescribed pursuant to
a power conferred, or having mandatory or prohibitive effect,
only in the event of a state of emergency or local state of
emergency, the rules nevertheless may be prescribed prior
thereto if stated therein to have the force and effect of law
only in the event of a state of emergency or local state of
emergency. All the rules, and likewise all other action taken
under this chapter, shall be made and taken with due
consideration of the orders, rules, regulations, actions,
recommendations, and requests of federal authorities relevant
thereto. In these rules, reasonable classifications,
exceptions, and exemptions may be made and granted. Such rules
shall not be subject to chapter 91.

(b) The power to adopt rules having the force and effect
of law shall not be deemed in derogation of the power of the
governor, or the governor's duly authorized representatives, or
the mayor, or the mayor's duly authorized representatives, to
make orders for the enforcement of this chapter or the rules
issued thereunder. The rules may provide for the making of
administrative findings by duly authorized representatives, or
for the application of the rules by such representatives as the
circumstances may require, and the issuance of orders therefor.

(c) Rules adopted pursuant to this chapter during a state
of emergency shall be promulgated as herein provided, and may be
made effective upon the promulgation. The rules shall be
promulgated by posting them on the applicable state or county
government website and by publishing them in a newspaper of
general circulation in the State, by means calculated to bring
its contents to the attention of the general public, including by official announcement by means of television or radio broadcast, or both, or by internet, or, where only known persons are concerned, by service upon these persons by registered or certified mail or by personal service. The rules shall remain posted on the government website while in effect. When immediate promulgation of the rules is necessary in the opinion of the governor or mayor, as applicable, who shall be the sole judge thereof, in lieu of publication, the rules may be promulgated by television or radio broadcast, or both, or by internet, or such other means as may be available; provided that the rules shall be posted and published thereafter at the earliest practicable date.

§ 26 FORFEITURES. The forfeiture of any property unlawfully possessed, pursuant to section 12(b), may be adjudged upon conviction of the offender found to be unlawfully in possession of the same, where no person other than the offender is entitled to notice and hearing with respect to the forfeiture, or the forfeiture may be enforced by an appropriate civil proceeding brought in the name of the State. The district courts and circuit courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction of
the civil proceedings. Any property forfeited as provided in
this section may be ordered destroyed, or may be ordered
delivered for public use to such agency as shall be designated
by the governor or the governor's representative, or may be
ordered sold, in whole or in part, for the account of the State.

§ -27 Preliminary or interlocutory injunctions and
temporary restraining orders. (a) Notwithstanding any other
law to the contrary, no preliminary or interlocutory injunction,
or temporary restraining order, suspending, enjoining, or
restraining the enforcement, operation, or execution of, or
setting aside, in whole or in part, on the ground of
unconstitutionality or for any other reason or reasons, any
 provision of this chapter or any proclamation, order, or rule
prescribed, made, or issued under the authority of this chapter,
shall be issued or granted by any court of the State, or by any
judge thereof, unless the application for the same is presented
to a circuit judge, is heard and determined by the circuit judge
sitting with two other circuit judges, and a majority of the
judges concur in granting the application. When the application
is presented to a judge, the judge shall immediately notify the
chief justice of the supreme court of the State, or the senior
associate justice in the event of the chief justice's absence or incapacity or a vacancy in the office, who shall forthwith assign two other circuit judges to sit with the circuit judge in hearing and determining the application.

The application shall not be heard or determined before at least five days' notice of the hearing has been given to the governor and the attorney general, or to the mayor and the county corporation counsel, as applicable, and to such other persons as may be defendants or respondents in the suits. In cases in which immediate irreparable damage would otherwise ensue to the petitioner, the circuit judge to whom the application is made may, after giving notice to the governor and the attorney general, or the mayor and the county corporation counsel, as applicable, and allowing them an opportunity to appear, grant a temporary stay or suspension, in whole or in part, of the operation of the statutory provision, proclamation, order, or rule. The temporary stay or suspension shall remain in force only until the hearing and determination of the application for a preliminary or interlocutory injunction, and in any event for not more than ten days from the date of the order of the judge. If the two additional circuit judges have
been assigned to the case, no temporary stay or suspension shall be ordered unless a majority of the three circuit judges shall concur.

In a case of the stay or suspension, the order of the judge or judges shall contain a finding or findings, based upon evidence submitted to the judge or judges and incorporated in the order by reference thereto, that irreparable damage would result to the petitioner, and specifying the nature of the damage and why it is immediate and irreparable. The three circuit judges assigned to sit in the case may, upon a like finding and for good cause shown, appearing from reasons entered of record, continue the temporary stay or suspension for an additional ten-day period, but for only one such period unless the party against whom the order is directed consents that it may be extended for a longer period. The hearing upon an application for a preliminary or interlocutory injunction shall be given precedence and shall be in every way expedited and be assigned for hearing at the earliest practicable day.

If a temporary stay or suspension has been allowed, the application for a preliminary or interlocutory injunction shall be set for hearing within five days after the granting of the
stay or suspension. When the matter comes on for hearing, the
party who obtained the temporary stay or suspension shall
proceed with the application for a preliminary or interlocutory
injunction. Otherwise the temporary order shall be dissolved
forthwith. No extension of time shall be granted without the
approval of at least two of the three judges. Upon the final
hearing of any such suit, the same requirement as to judges and
the same procedure as to expedition shall apply.
§ 28 Enforcement of injunction proceedings;
interventions. (a) Whenever in the opinion of the governor or
mayor, as applicable, any person has engaged or is about to
engage in any act or practice that constitutes or will
constitute a violation of any provision of this chapter, or any
rule of the governor or mayor issued under this chapter, having
the force and effect of law, the governor or mayor may make
application to the appropriate court in the name of the State or
county for an order enjoining the acts or practices, or for such
other order as will enforce compliance with the provisions, and
upon a showing by the governor or mayor in such manner and form
as is usual in injunction cases, that the person has engaged or
is about to engage in any such act or practice, a permanent or
1 temporary injunction, restraining order, or other appropriate
2 order shall be granted without bond.
3 (b) The governor may intervene in the name of the State or
4 the mayor may intervene in the name of the county, as
5 applicable, in any action or proceeding wherein a party asserts
6 a right or relies for ground of relief or defense upon this
7 chapter or upon any rule or order of the governor or mayor
8 issued under this chapter, or, in the judgment of the governor
9 or mayor, there is an issue to be presented that involves
10 enforcement of this chapter or the rules.
11 § -29 Misdemeanors. Any person violating any rule of
12 the governor or mayor prescribed and promulgated pursuant to
13 this chapter and having the force and effect of law, shall, if
14 it shall be so stated in the rule, be guilty of a misdemeanor.
15 Upon conviction, the person shall be fined not more than $5,000,
16 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.
17 Any person who intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly
18 destroys, damages, or loses any shelter, protective device, or
19 warning or signal device, shall if the same was installed or
20 constructed by the United States, the State, or a county, or is
21 the property of the United States, the State, or a county, be
fined the cost of replacement, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both. The governor or mayor, may, by rule, make further provisions for the protection from misuse of shelters, protective devices, or warning and signal devices.

§ -30 Rental or sale of essential commodities during a state of emergency; prohibition against price increases. (a) Whenever the governor declares a state of emergency for the entire State or any portion thereof, or a mayor declares a local state of emergency for the county or any portion thereof, or when the State, or any portion thereof, is the subject of a severe weather warning:

(1) There shall be prohibited any increase in the selling price of any commodity, whether at the retail or wholesale level, in the area that is the subject of the proclamation or the severe weather warning; and

(2) No landlord shall terminate any tenancy for a residential dwelling unit in the area that is the subject of the proclamation or the severe weather warning, except for a breach of a material term of a rental agreement or lease, or if the unit is unfit for occupancy as defined in this chapter; provided that:
(A) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to extend a fixed-term lease beyond its termination date, except that a periodic tenancy for a residential dwelling unit may be terminated by the landlord upon forty-five days' written notice:

(i) When the residential dwelling unit is sold to a bona fide purchaser for value; or

(ii) When the landlord or an immediate family member of the landlord will occupy the residential dwelling unit; or

(B) Under a fixed-term lease or a periodic tenancy, upon forty-five days' written notice, a landlord may require a tenant or tenants to relocate during the actual and continuous period of any repair to render a residential dwelling unit fit for occupancy; provided that:

(i) Reoccupancy shall first be offered to the same tenant or tenants upon completion of the repair;
(ii) The term of the fixed-term lease or periodic tenancy shall be extended by a period of time equal to the duration of the repair; and

(iii) It shall be the responsibility of the tenant or tenants to find other accommodations during the period of repair.

(b) Notwithstanding this section, any additional operating expenses incurred by the seller or landlord because of the emergency or disaster or the severe weather, and which can be documented, may be passed on to the consumer. In the case of a residential dwelling unit, if rent increases are contained in a written instrument that was signed by the tenant prior to the declaration or severe weather warning, the increases may take place pursuant to the written instrument.

(c) The prohibitions under subsection (a) shall remain in effect until twenty-four hours after the severe weather warning is canceled by the National Weather Service; or in the event of a declaration, the later of a date specified by the governor or mayor in the declaration or ninety-six hours after the effective date and time of the declaration, unless such prohibition is
continued by a supplementary declaration issued by the governor or mayor. Any proclamation issued under this chapter that fails to state the time at which it will take effect, shall take effect at twelve noon of the day on which it takes effect.

(d) In any action against a merchant, landlord, or other business for violation of the price limitations in this section, the defendant shall be deemed not to have violated this section if the defendant proves all of the following:

(1) The violation of the price limitation was unintentional;

(2) The defendant voluntarily rolled back prices to the appropriate level upon discovering that this section was or may have been violated; and

(3) The defendant has instituted a restitution program for all consumers who may have paid excessive prices.

(e) Any violation of this section shall constitute unfair methods of competition and unfair and deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of any trade or commerce under section 480-2 and shall be subject to a civil penalty as provided in section 480-3.1. Each item sold at a price that is prohibited by this section shall constitute a separate violation.
(f) As used in this section:

"Breach of a material term" means the failure of a party to perform an obligation under the rental agreement or lease, which constitutes the consideration for entering into the contract and includes the failure to make a timely payment of rent.

"Commodity" means any good or service necessary for the health, safety, and welfare of the people of Hawaii; provided that this term shall include, but not be limited to: materials; merchandise; supplies; equipment; resources; and other articles of commerce that shall include food; water; ice; chemicals; petroleum products; construction materials; or residential dwellings.

"Fixed-term lease" means a lease for real property that specifies its beginning date and its termination date as calendar dates, or contains a formula for determining the beginning and termination dates; and the application of the formula as of the date of the agreement will produce a calendar date for the beginning and termination of the lease.

"Periodic tenancy" means a tenancy wherein real property is leased for an indefinite time with monthly or other periodic rent reserved. A periodic tenancy may be created by express
agreement of the parties, or by implication upon the expiration of a fixed-term lease when neither landlord nor tenant provides the other with written notice of termination and the tenant retains possession of the premises for any period of time after the expiration of the original term.

"Unfit for occupancy" means that a residential dwelling unit has been damaged to the extent that the appropriate county agency determines that the unit creates a dangerous or unsanitary situation and is dangerous to the occupants or to the neighborhood.

§ -31 Penalties prescribed by this chapter additional to other penalties. If conduct prohibited by or under the authority of this chapter is also made unlawful by another or other laws, the offender may be convicted as provided in this chapter and for the violation of the other law or laws.

§ -32 Effect of this chapter on other laws. All laws inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter, or of any rule issued under the authority of this chapter, shall be suspended during the period of time and to the extent that the emergency or disaster exists, and may be, by the governor for all laws, or mayor for county laws, designated as so suspended."
SECTION 3. Section 1-28.5, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by amending subsection (d) to read as follows:

"(d) This section shall not apply to notices required by chapters 103D, 103F, ____, and 523A."

SECTION 4. Section 26-21, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended to read as follows:

"§26-21 Department of defense. (a) The department of defense shall be headed by a single executive to be known as the adjutant general. The adjutant general shall also be the director of [civil defense] the Hawaii emergency management agency as established in section ____-3 and the director of homeland security.

[There shall be a full-time vice director of civil defense who shall be appointed and may be removed by the director.]

The department shall be responsible for the defense of the State and its people from mass violence, originating from either human or natural causes.

The devolution of command of the military forces in the absence of the adjutant general shall be within the military establishment. The devolution of command of the [civil defense agency] Hawaii emergency management agency in the absence of the..."
[director-of-civil-defense] adjutant general, as director of the civil-defense agency, shall be within the [civil-defense] agency.

[(b) There shall be within the department of defense a commission to be known as the civil-defense advisory council which shall sit in an advisory capacity to the director of civil defense on matters pertaining to civil defense. The composition of the commission shall be as heretofore provided by law for the civil-defense advisory council existing immediately prior to November 25, 1959.]

[(c) The functions and authority heretofore exercised by the military department and the civil-defense agency as heretofore constituted are transferred to the department of defense established by this chapter.]

(b) The office of veterans' services and the advisory board on veterans' services as constituted by chapter 363 are placed within the department of defense for administrative purposes."

SECTION 5. Section 103-53, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by amending subsection (e) to read as follows:

"(e) This section shall not apply to:
(1) Any procurement of less than $25,000 or that is considered a small purchase under section 103D-305 and any state or county department contract of less than $25,000;

(2) Emergency purchases for the procurement of goods, services, or construction under section 103D-307 or disaster relief under chapter 127, or civil defense an emergency or disaster under chapter [128-]

(3) Grants and subsidies disbursed by a state agency pursuant to chapter 42F or in accordance with standards provided by law as required by article VII, section 4, of the state constitution, or made by the counties pursuant to their respective charters or ordinances;

(4) Contracts or agreements between government agencies;

(5) Contracts or agreements to disburse funds:
   (A) To make payments to or on behalf of public officials, officers, and employees for salaries, fringe benefits, professional fees, and reimbursements;
(B) To satisfy obligations required to be paid by law, including fees, judgments, settlements, and other payments for resolving claims;

(C) To make refunds or return funds held by the State or county as trustee, custodian, or bailee;

(D) For entitlement programs, including public assistance, unemployment, and workers' compensation programs, established by state or federal law;

(E) For deposit, investment, or safekeeping, including sums to pay expenses related to their deposit investment, or safekeeping;

(F) For loans under government-administered loan programs; or

(G) To make periodic, recurring payments for utility services;

(6) Rent for the use or occupation of the premises and facilities at Aloha Stadium, the convention center, or any other state or county large spectator events facility; and
(7) Contracts or agreements of the Hawaii health systems corporation and its regional system boards.

SECTION 6. Section 121-30, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended to read as follows:

"§121-30 Order to active service. In case of war, insurrection, invasion, riot, or imminent danger thereof; or an emergency or disaster; or danger from flood, fire, storm, earthquake, civil disturbances, or terrorist events; any forcible obstruction to the execution of the laws, or reasonable apprehension thereof; or for assistance to civil authorities in disaster relief or emergency management, the governor may order the national guard or other component of the militia or any part thereof into active service. The governor or the governor's designated representative may also order the national guard into active service:

(1) In nonemergency situations for duty and training in addition to the drill and instruction required by section 121-28;

(2) To provide support to other states in response to a request for assistance under the Emergency Management Assistance Compact under chapter 128F; and
(3) To detect, prevent, prepare for, investigate, respond to, or recover from any of the events for which an order to active service may be made.

SECTION 7. Section 134-7.2, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by amending subsections (a) and (b) to read as follows:

(a) Notwithstanding any provision of chapter [124] or any other law to the contrary, no person or government entity shall seize or confiscate, under any [civil defense] emergency or disaster relief powers or functions conferred, or during any [civil defense] emergency period, as defined in section [128-2], or during any time of national emergency or crisis, as defined in section 134-34, any firearm or ammunition from any individual who is lawfully permitted to carry or possess the firearm or ammunition under part I of this chapter and who carries, possesses, or uses the firearm or ammunition in a lawful manner and in accordance with the criminal laws of this State.

(b) Notwithstanding any provision of chapter [124] or any other law to the contrary, no person or government entity shall suspend, revoke, or limit, under any [civil defense] emergency or disaster relief powers or functions conferred,
any lawfully acquired and maintained permit or license obtained
under and in accordance with part I of this chapter."

SECTION 8. Section 209-6, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
amended to read as follows:

'§209-6 Relation to other agencies. This chapter is not
intended, nor shall it be construed in any manner, to conflict
with or assume the responsibility of the American National Red
Cross, any agency of the federal government, the Salvation Army,
or the [civil-defense] emergency management activities of the
state department of defense."

SECTION 9. Section 269-16.3, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
amended by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

(a) Any utility that sustains damage to its facilities as
a result of a [state-declared] state of emergency [or local
state of emergency, including [but not limited to disaster
relief and civil defense] emergencies as defined in [chapters
137 and 138] chapter], and incurs costs related to the
restoration and repair of its facilities which, if assessed only
on the utility ratepayers of the affected utility service
territory, may result in a rate increase of more than fifteen
per cent for the average ratepayer in that utility service
territory, may apply to the public utilities commission in accordance with this section to recover the costs provided herein through a monthly surcharge which shall be assessed on a statewide basis and shall be based on the utility's net restoration and repair costs; provided that the surcharge shall not result in an assessment of more than fifteen per cent for the average ratepayer in each of the other utility service territories and provided further that the public utilities commission shall exclude ratepayers in utility service territories with rates that may be substantially higher than other utility service territories in the State.

The public utilities commission shall have the authority to initially set, or subsequently revise, the surcharge to reflect the actual net restoration and repair costs incurred after deduction of amounts received from outside sources of recovery. Such outside sources of recovery shall include, but not be limited to, insurance proceeds, government grants, and shareholder contributions."

SECTION 10. Section 271G-10, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by amending subsection (g) to read as follows:
"(g) The commission shall not issue any certificate that is designated as interim or temporary or that otherwise does not conform to the requirements of this chapter except in response to an emergency situation; provided that an emergency situation shall mean a [state-declared] state of emergency [including disaster-relief pursuant to chapter 127 or a civil defense emergency] or local state of emergency pursuant to chapter [128-] [____]. Any certificate issued pursuant to this subsection shall expire upon the expiration of the [state-declared] state of emergency or local state of emergency or an earlier date determined by the commission in response to prevailing conditions. An extension of a certificate granted under this subsection beyond the expiration of the [state-declared] state of emergency or local state of emergency or date determined by the commission shall be granted only subject to the notice, hearing, and findings requirements of this chapter."

SECTION 11. Section 286-226, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended to read as follows:

"[¶]§286-226[¶] Routes. The intrastate shipment of explosives of any quantity that would require placarding of the transporting motor vehicle by the rules adopted pursuant to this
part, shall not take place without first giving the police
department and the fire department of the county in which the
eexplosives are to be transported a forty-eight hour minimum
advance notice. This advance notice shall be in writing and
indicate the quantity and type of explosive material being
shipped, the date and time of the shipment, and the route over
which the explosive shipment will travel. This provision does
not apply to the military during the period of an emergency or disaster proclaimed by the President
[ex], the governor[-], or a county mayor."

SECTION 12. Section 309H-2, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
amended to read as follows:

"[§309H-2] Hawaii health corps program established.
The Hawaii health corps program is established to encourage
physicians, physicians assistants, and nurse practitioners to
serve in counties having a shortage of physicians, physician
assistants, and nurse practitioners, with priority given to a
rural area county. The Hawaii health corps program shall be
administered by the University of Hawaii John A. Burns school of
medicine and the University of Hawaii at Manoa school of nursing
and dental hygiene. In administering the program, the
University of Hawaii John A. Burns school of medicine and the University of Hawaii at Manoa school of nursing and dental hygiene shall:

(1) Adopt rules and develop guidelines to administer the program;

(2) Identify and designate areas of the counties where there is a shortage of physicians, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners;

(3) Establish criteria for the selection by the University of Hawaii John A. Burns school of medicine of physicians, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners to participate in the Hawaii rural health care provider loan repayment program;

(4) Define and determine compliance with the service commitments of the Hawaii rural health care provider loan repayment program;

(5) Collect and manage reimbursements from participants who do not meet their service commitments under the Hawaii rural health care provider loan repayment program;
(6) Publicize the program, particularly to maximize participation by individuals who live in areas of a county where there is a shortage of physicians, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners;

(7) Solicit and accept grants and donations from public and private sources for the Hawaii rural health care provider loan repayment program, including maximizing the use of federal matching funds; and

(8) Establish criteria and procedures for calling Hawaii health corps program participants into service during an emergency or disaster."

SECTION 13. Section 309H-4, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended to read as follows:

"[§309H-4(1)] Hawaii health corps first responder service obligation. If an emergency or disaster proclaimed under chapter [127 or 128] occurs, physicians, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners participating in the Hawaii health corps program may be ordered into service by the governor as first responders to serve in
areas of the State and in a capacity determined by the director of health."

SECTION 14. Section 601-1.5, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by amending its title and subsections (a) and (b) to read as follows:

"[Emergency period; suspension of deadlines. (a) During an emergency period proclaimed by the governor under [section 128-7], the chief justice shall be authorized to order the suspension, tolling, extension, or granting of relief from deadlines, time schedules, or filing requirements imposed by otherwise applicable statutes, rules, or court orders, in civil or criminal cases or administrative matters, in any judicial circuit affected by the governor's proclamation. The chief justice shall determine the judicial circuits so affected.

(b) The order shall be limited to an initial duration of not more than thirty days; provided that the order may be modified or extended for such period of time as the chief justice deems necessary due to an ongoing state of emergency."

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SECTION 15. Section 707-700, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by amending the definition of "emergency worker" to read as follows:

"Emergency worker" means any:

1. Law enforcement officer, including (but not limited to) any police officer, public safety officer, parole or probation officer, or any other officer of any county, state, federal, or military agency authorized to exercise law enforcement or police powers;

2. Firefighter, emergency medical services personnel, emergency medical technician, ambulance crewmember, or any other emergency response personnel;

3. Member of the Hawaii national guard on any duty or service done under or in pursuance of an order or call of the governor or the President of the United States or any proper authority;

4. Member of the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard on any duty or service performed under or in pursuance of an order or call of the President of the United States or any proper authority;
(5) Member of the national guard from any other state
ordered into service by any proper authority; or

(6) Person engaged in [civil-defense] emergency management
functions as authorized by the director of [civil
defense] Hawaii emergency management or the
administrator or director of the county emergency
management agency or as otherwise authorized under
chapter [128-er]

(7) Person engaged in disaster relief by authorization of
the director of disaster relief or as otherwise
authorized under chapter 127.

SECTION 16. Section 707-712.7, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
amended to read as follows:

"[§]§707-712.7[+] Assault against an emergency worker.

(1) A person commits the offense of assault against an
emergency worker if the person, during [the time of a civil
defense-emergency] an emergency period proclaimed by the
governor or mayor pursuant to chapter [128-er], within the
area covered by the [civil-defense] emergency or [during the
period of disaster relief under chapter 127+] disaster:"
(a) Intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly causes serious or substantial bodily injury to an emergency worker; or

(b) Intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly causes bodily injury to an emergency worker with a dangerous instrument.

(2) Assault against an emergency worker is a class B felony."

SECTION 17. Section 708-817, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended to read as follows:

"(1) A person commits the offense of burglary of a dwelling if, during a civil defense an emergency [ex-disaster-relief] period, the person:

(a) Intentionally enters or remains unlawfully in a dwelling with intent to commit therein a crime against a person or against property rights; and

(b) A person commits the offense of burglary of a dwelling if, during a civil defense an emergency [ex-disaster-relief] period, the person:

(a) Intentionally enters or remains unlawfully in a dwelling with intent to commit therein a crime against a person or against property rights; and
(b) Recklessly disregards a risk that the building is the
dwelling of another, and the building is such a
dwelling[

during the time of a civil-defense emergency proclaimed by the
governor pursuant to chapter 128, within the area covered by the
civil-defense emergency or during the period of disaster relief
under chapter 127.] at the time.

(2) Burglary of a dwelling during [a civil-defense] an
emergency [or disaster-relief] period is a class A felony."

SECTION 18. Section 708-818, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
amended to read as follows:

"[¶]§708-818[¶] Burglary of a building during [a civil
defense-emergency or disaster-relief] an emergency period. (1)
A person commits the offense of burglary of a building if,
during [a civil-defense] an emergency [or disaster-relief period
[¶] period proclaimed by the governor or mayor pursuant to
chapter] and within the area covered by the emergency
period, the person intentionally enters or remains unlawfully in
a building other than a dwelling with intent to commit therein a
crime against a person or against property rights [during the
time of a civil-defense-emergency proclaimed by the governor]
pursuant to chapter 128, within the area covered by the civil defense emergency or during the period of disaster relief under chapter 127].

(2) Burglary of a building during [a civil defense] an emergency [or disaster relief] period is a class B felony."

SECTION 19. Section 708-820, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by amending subsection (1) to read as follows:

"(1) A person commits the offense of criminal property damage in the first degree if by means other than fire:

(a) The person intentionally or knowingly damages property and thereby recklessly places another person in danger of death or bodily injury;

(b) The person intentionally or knowingly damages the property of another, without the other’s consent, in an amount exceeding $20,000;

(c) The person intentionally or knowingly damages the property of another during [the time of a civil defense] an emergency period proclaimed by the governor or mayor pursuant to chapter [128] within the area covered by the [civil defense]
emergency [or during the period of disaster relief under chapter 137] or disaster; or

(d) The person intentionally or knowingly damages the agricultural equipment, supplies, or products or aquacultural equipment, supplies, or products of another, including trees, bushes, or any other plant and livestock of another, without the other's consent, in an amount exceeding $1,500. In calculating the amount of damages to agricultural products, the amount of damages includes future losses and the loss of future production."

SECTION 20. Section 708-830.5, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by amending subsection (1) to read as follows:

"(1) A person commits the offense of theft in the first degree if the person commits theft:

(a) Of property or services, the value of which exceeds $20,000;

(b) Of a firearm;

(c) Of dynamite or other explosive; or

(d) Of property or services during [the time of a civil defense] an emergency period proclaimed by the
governor or mayor pursuant to chapter [1387] ___,
within the area covered by the [civil-defense]
emergency [or during the period of disaster relief] or
disaster under chapter [127r] ___, the value of which
exceeds $300.

SECTION 21. Section 708-840, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
amended by amending subsection (1) to read as follows:

"(1) A person commits the offense of robbery in the first
degree if, in the course of committing theft or non-consensual
taking of a motor vehicle:

(a) The person attempts to kill another or intentionally
or knowingly inflicts or attempts to inflict serious
bodily injury upon another;

(b) The person is armed with a dangerous instrument or a
simulated firearm and:

(i) The person uses force against the person of
anyone present with intent to overcome that
person's physical resistance or physical power of
resistance; or

(ii) The person threatens the imminent use of force
against the person of anyone present with intent
to compel acquiescence to the taking of or
escaping with the property;
(c) The person uses force against the person of anyone
present with the intent to overcome that person's
physical resistance or physical power of resistance
during [the time of a civil defense] an emergency
period proclaimed by the governor or mayor pursuant to
chapter [128], within the area covered by the
civil defense emergency or during the period of
disaster relief under chapter 127, emergency or
disaster; or
(d) The person threatens the imminent use of force against
the person of anyone present with intent to compel
acquiescence to the taking of or escaping with the
property during [the time of a civil defense] an
emergency period proclaimed by the governor or mayor
pursuant to chapter [128], within the area
covered by the [civil defense emergency or during the
period of disaster relief under chapter 127,]
emergency or disaster.
SECTION 22. Section 710-1014.5, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by amending subsection (3) to read as follows:

"(3) For purposes of this section, "public safety agency" means any federal, state, or county police, fire, emergency medical service, or emergency management agency."

SECTION 23. Chapter 127, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is repealed.

SECTION 24. Chapter 128, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is repealed.

SECTION 25. Section 209-9, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is repealed.

[1209-9—Rental or sale of essential commodities during a state disaster; prohibition against price increases. (a) Whenever the governor declares a state disaster for the entire State or any portion thereof, or when the State, or any portion thereof, is the subject of a severe weather warning:

(1) There shall be prohibited any increase in the selling price of any commodity, whether at the retail or wholesale level, in the area that is the subject of...
the disaster-declaration or the severe weather
warning, and

(2) No landlord shall terminate any tenancy for a
residential dwelling unit in the area that is the
subject of a disaster declaration or a severe weather
warning, except for a breach of a material term of a
rental agreement or lease, or if the unit is unfit for
occupancy as defined in this chapter, provided that:

(A) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to
extend a fixed term lease beyond its termination
date, except that a periodic tenancy for a
residential dwelling unit may be terminated by
the landlord upon forty-five days written notice:

(i) When the residential dwelling unit is sold
to a bona fide purchaser for value; or

(ii) When the landlord or an immediate family
member of the landlord will occupy the
residential dwelling unit; or

(B) Under a fixed term lease or a periodic tenancy,
upon forty-five days written notice, a landlord
may require a tenant or tenants to relocate
during the actual and continuous period of any repair to render a residential dwelling unit fit for occupancy provided that:

(i) Reoccupancy shall first be offered to the same tenant or tenants upon completion of the repair, and

(ii) The term of the fixed-term lease or periodic tenancy shall be extended by a period of time equal to the duration of the repair, and

(iii) It shall be the responsibility of the tenant or tenants to find other accommodations during the period of repair.

As used in this section, "breach of a material term" means the failure of a party to perform an obligation under the rental agreement which constitutes the consideration for entering into the contract and includes the failure to make a timely payment of rent. For the purpose of this subsection:

"Fixed-term lease" means a lease for real property that specifies its beginning date and its termination date as calendar dates, or contains a formula for determining the
beginning and termination dates; and the application of the
formula as of the date of the agreement will produce a calendar
date for the beginning and termination of the lease.

"Periodic tenancy" means a tenancy wherein real property is
leased for an indefinite time with monthly or other periodic
rent reserved. A periodic tenancy may be created by express
agreement of the parties, or by implication upon the expiration
of a fixed-term lease when neither landlord nor tenant provides
the other with written notice of termination and the tenant
retains possession of the premises for any period of time after
the expiration of the original term.

"Unfit for occupancy" means that a residential dwelling
unit has been damaged to the extent that the appropriate county
agency determines that the unit creates a dangerous or
unsanitary situation and is dangerous to the occupants or to the
neighborhood.

(b) Notwithstanding this section, any additional operating
expenses incurred by the seller or landlord because of the state
disaster, and which can be documented, may be passed on to the
consumer. In the case of a residential dwelling unit, if rent
increases are contained in a written instrument which was signed

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by the tenant prior to the disaster declaration or severe
weather warning, the increases may take place pursuant to the
written instrument.

(c) The prohibitions under subsection (a) shall remain in
effect until twenty-four hours after the severe weather warning
is canceled by the National Weather Service, or in the event of
a disaster declaration, until the declaration is altered,
amended, revised, or revoked by the governor.

(d) In any action against a merchant, landlord, or other
business for violation of the price limitations in this section,
the defendant shall be deemed not to have violated this section
if the defendant proves all of the following:

(1) The violation of the price limitation was
unintentional;

(2) The defendant voluntarily rolled back prices to the
appropriate level upon discovering that this section
was or may have been violated; and

(3) The defendant has instituted a restitution program for
all consumers who may have paid excessive prices.

(e) Any violation of this section shall constitute unfair
methods of competition and unfair and deceptive acts or
practices in the conduct of any trade or commerce under
section 480-2 and shall be subject to a civil penalty as
provided in section 480-3.1. Each item sold at a price that is
prohibited by this section shall constitute a separate
violation."

SECTION 26. This Act does not affect rights and duties
that matured, penalties that were incurred, and proceedings that
were begun before its effective date. Rules, policies,
procedures, guidelines, and other material adopted or developed
under the authority of chapter 128, Hawaii Revised Statutes, or
proclamations issued under the authority of chapter 128, Hawaii
Revised Statutes, shall remain in effect until they are repealed
or replaced under the authority of the chapter being enacted in
this Act. References in the new chapter to rules shall include
rules adopted pursuant to chapter 128, Hawaii Revised Statutes,
until the rules adopted pursuant to chapter 128, Hawaii Revised
Statutes, are repealed or replaced under the authority of the
new chapter. Every reference to the civil defense agency of the
department of defense in any rules, policies, procedures,
guidelines, and other materials shall be amended to refer to the
Hawaii emergency management agency.
No officer or employee of the State having tenure shall suffer any loss of salary, seniority, prior service credit, vacation, sick leave, or other employee benefit or privilege as a consequence of this Act, and such officer or employee may be transferred or appointed to a civil service position without the necessity of examination; provided that the officer or employee possesses the minimum qualifications for the position to which transferred or appointed; and provided further that subsequent changes in status may be made pursuant to applicable civil service and compensation laws.

An officer or employee of the State who does not have tenure and who may be transferred or appointed to a civil service position as a consequence of this Act shall become a civil service employee without the loss of salary, seniority, prior service credit, vacation, sick leave, or other employee benefits or privileges and without the necessity of examination; provided that such officer or employee possesses the minimum qualifications for the position to which transferred or appointed.

If an office or position held by an officer or employee having tenure is abolished, the officer or employee shall not
thereby be separated from public employment, but shall remain in
the employment of the State with the same pay and classification
and shall be transferred to some other office or position for
which the officer or employee is eligible under the personnel
laws of the State as determined by the head of the department or
the governor.

All deeds, leases, contracts, loans, agreements, permits,
or other documents executed or entered into by or on behalf of
the civil defense agency of the department of defense, or the
department of defense on behalf of the civil defense agency,
pursuant to the provisions of the Hawaii Revised Statutes, which
are reenacted or made applicable to the Hawaii emergency
management agency, by this Act, shall remain in full force and
effect. Effective upon approval of this Act, every reference to
the civil defense agency of the department of defense or the
department of defense for its civil defense agency, shall be
construed as a reference to the Hawaii emergency management
agency.

All appropriations, records, equipment, machines, files,
supplies, contracts, books, papers, documents, maps, and other
personal property heretofore made, used, acquired, or held by
the civil defense agency of the department of defense relating
to emergency management pursuant to chapter 128, Hawaii Revised
Statutes, shall be transferred to the Hawaii emergency
management agency.

SECTION 27. If any part of this Act is found to be in
conflict with federal requirements that are a prescribed
condition for the allocation of federal funds to the State, the
conflicting part of this Act is inoperative solely to the extent
of the conflict and with respect to the agencies directly
affected, and this funding shall not affect the operation of the
remainder of this Act in its application to the agencies
concerned. The rules under this Act shall meet federal
requirements that are a necessary condition to the receipt of
federal funds by the State.

SECTION 28. Sections 26-14.6, 26-24, 121-9, 121-34.5,
128E-5, 134-16(b), 179D-30(2), 196-1(4), 205A-22, 271G-10, 286-
and 803-42(b)(7), Hawaii Revised Statutes, shall be amended by
substituting the phrase "emergency management" whenever the
phrase "civil defense" appears, as the context requires.
SECTION 29. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.

SECTION 30. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2014; provided that section -5(f), Hawaii Revised Statutes, in section 2 of this Act shall take effect on July 1, 2016.

APPROVED this 20 day of JUN, 2014

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF HAWAII