
A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN GOVERNMENT.

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

1 SECTION 1. The legislature finds that the enactment in
2 2002 of Hawaii's Citizen Participation in Government Act,
3 codified as chapter 634F, Hawaii Revised Statutes, was intended
4 to promote the rights of citizens to vigorously participate in
5 government and to protect citizens from the chilling effect of
6 retributive strategic lawsuits against public participation or
7 "SLAPP" suits. To minimize the damage of SLAPP claims against
8 citizens, Hawaii's anti-SLAPP law seeks to shift the burden of
9 litigation back to the party bringing the SLAPP claim by
10 providing for expedited judicial review, a stay on discovery,
11 and sanctions.

12 The legislature further finds that despite the broad
13 intentions of the legislature that the law "shall be construed
14 liberally to fully effectuate its purposes and intent", the
15 anti-SLAPP law has not been effective at protecting citizen
16 participation. The Public Participation Project has rated the
17 law as a "C" compared to other state laws, and courts have often



1 declined to apply its procedural protections due to its narrow
2 and confusing provisions.

3 The legislature also finds that the Uniform Law Commission
4 provides states with nonpartisan, well-conceived, and well-
5 drafted legislation that brings clarity and stability to
6 critical areas of state statutory law. In 2020, due to the rise
7 in SLAPP suits nationally and the need to strengthen protection
8 for citizen participation in government and increase consistency
9 among states with anti-SLAPP laws, the Uniform Law Commission
10 proposed the Uniform Public Expression Protection Act as a model
11 act to assist states in modernizing their anti-SLAPP laws.

12 The legislature finds that to protect public participation
13 at all levels of government, the State should adopt the
14 provisions of the model act recommended by the Uniform Law
15 Commission. By adopting the Uniform Act provisions, the State
16 will have an anti-SLAPP law that is among the best in the
17 nation, with procedural protections for all parties, and clearer
18 instructions for the courts on how to fairly and expeditiously
19 dispose of SLAPP claims to ensure citizens are protected from
20 punitive SLAPP suits.



1 Constitution or the Hawaii State Constitution, on a
2 matter of public concern.

3 (b) This chapter shall not apply to a cause of action
4 asserted:

5 (1) Against a governmental unit or an employee or agent of
6 a governmental unit acting or purporting to act in an
7 official capacity;

8 (2) By a governmental unit or an employee or agent of a
9 governmental unit acting in an official capacity to
10 enforce a law to protect against an imminent threat to
11 public health or safety; or

12 (3) Against a person primarily engaged in the business of
13 selling or leasing goods or services if the cause of
14 action arises out of a communication related to the
15 person's sale or lease of the goods or services.

16 (c) As used in this section:

17 "Goods or services" does not include a dramatic, literary,
18 musical, political, journalistic, or artistic work.

19 "Governmental unit" means a public corporation or
20 government or governmental subdivision, agency, or
21 instrumentality.



1 "Person" means an individual, estate, trust, partnership,
2 business or nonprofit entity, governmental unit, or other legal
3 entity.

4 § -3 Required procedures; motions; stays. (a)

5 Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, including rules of the
6 court, no later than sixty days after a party is served with a
7 complaint, crossclaim, counterclaim, third-party claim, or other
8 pleading that asserts a cause of action to which this chapter
9 applies, or at a later time on a showing of good cause, the
10 party may file a special motion to dismiss the cause of action
11 or part of the cause of action.

12 (b) Except as otherwise provided in this section:

13 (1) All other proceedings between the moving party and
14 responding party in an action, including discovery and
15 a pending hearing or motion, shall be stayed upon the
16 filing of a motion under subsection (a); and

17 (2) On motion by the moving party, the court may stay:

18 (A) A hearing or motion involving another party if
19 the ruling on the hearing or motion would
20 adjudicate a legal or factual issue that is
21 material to the motion under subsection (a); or



1 (B) Discovery by another party if the discovery
2 relates to the issue.

3 (c) A stay under subsection (b) shall remain in effect
4 until entry of an order ruling on the motion filed under
5 subsection (a) and the expiration of the time to appeal the
6 order.

7 (d) If a party appeals from an order ruling on a motion
8 filed under subsection (a), all proceedings between all parties
9 in an action shall be stayed. The stay shall remain in effect
10 until the conclusion of the appeal.

11 (e) During a stay under subsection (b), the court may
12 allow limited discovery if a party shows that specific
13 information is necessary to establish whether a party has
14 satisfied or failed to satisfy the burden imposed by section
15 -6(a) and is not reasonably available without discovery.

16 (f) A motion for costs and expenses under section -9
17 shall not be subject to a stay under this section.

18 (g) A stay under this section shall not affect a party's
19 ability to voluntarily dismiss a cause of action or part of a
20 cause of action or move to sever a cause of action.



1 (h) During a stay under this section, the court for good
2 cause may hear and rule on a motion:

- 3 (1) Unrelated to the motion under subsection (a); and
4 (2) Seeking a special or preliminary injunction to protect
5 against an imminent threat to public health or safety.

6 § -4 Expedited hearings. (a) The court shall hear a
7 motion under section -3(a) no later than sixty days after
8 filing of the motion, unless the court orders a later hearing:

- 9 (1) To allow discovery under section -3(e); or
10 (2) For other good cause.

11 (b) If the court orders a later hearing under subsection
12 (a)(1), the court shall hear the motion under section -3(a)
13 no later than sixty days after the court order allowing the
14 discovery, subject to subsection (a)(2).

15 § -5 Evidence. In ruling on a motion under section
16 -3(a), the court shall consider the parties' pleadings, the
17 motion, any replies and responses to the motion, and any
18 evidence that could be considered in ruling on a motion for
19 summary judgment under the applicable Hawaii rules of civil
20 procedure.



1 § -6 Dismissal of cause of action. (a) In ruling on a
2 motion under section -3(a), the court shall dismiss with
3 prejudice a cause of action or part of a cause of action if:

4 (1) The moving party establishes under section -2(a)
5 that this chapter applies;

6 (2) The responding party fails to establish under section
7 -2(b) that this chapter does not apply; and

8 (3) Either:

9 (A) The responding party fails to establish a prima
10 facie case as to each essential element of the
11 cause of action; or

12 (B) The moving party establishes that:

13 (i) The responding party failed to state a cause
14 of action upon which relief can be granted;
15 or

16 (ii) There is no genuine issue as to any material
17 fact and the party is entitled to judgment
18 as a matter of law on the cause of action or
19 part of the cause of action.

20 (b) A voluntary dismissal without prejudice of a
21 responding party's cause of action, or part of a cause of



1 action, that is the subject of a motion under section -3(a)
2 shall not affect a moving party's right to obtain a ruling on
3 the motion and seek costs, reasonable attorney's fees, and
4 reasonable litigation expenses under section -9.

5 (c) A voluntary dismissal with prejudice of a responding
6 party's cause of action, or part of a cause of action, that is
7 the subject of a motion under section -3(a) shall establish
8 for the purpose of section -9 that the moving party prevailed
9 on the motion.

10 § -7 **Court ruling.** The court shall rule on a motion
11 under section -3(a) no later than sixty days after the
12 hearing under section -4.

13 § -8 **Appeal.** A moving party may appeal within thirty
14 days as a matter of right from an order denying, in whole or in
15 part, a motion under section -3(a).

16 § -9 **Costs, attorney's fees, and expenses.** On a motion
17 under section -3(a) the court shall award costs, reasonable
18 attorney's fees, and reasonable litigation expenses related to
19 the motion:

20 (1) To the moving party if the moving party prevails on
21 the motion; or



1 (2) To the responding party if the responding party
2 prevails on the motion and the court finds that the
3 motion was frivolous or filed solely with intent to
4 delay the proceeding.

5 § -10 Rule of construction. This chapter shall be
6 construed liberally to fully effectuate its purposes and intent
7 to protect the exercise of the right of freedom of speech and of
8 the press, the right to assemble and petition, and the right of
9 association, guaranteed by the United States Constitution or
10 Hawaii State Constitution.

11 § -11 Uniformity of application and construction. In
12 applying and construing this uniform act, consideration shall be
13 given to the need to promote uniformity of the law with respect
14 to its subject matter among states that enact it."

15 SECTION 3. Chapter 634F, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
16 repealed.

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

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



S.B. NO. 3329
S.D. 1
H.D. 2
C.D. 1

Report Title:

Public Participation in Government; Hawaii Public Expression Protection Act; SLAPP Suits

Description:

Repeals the Citizen Participation in Government Act. Enacts the Uniform Public Expression Protection Act. (CD1)

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