JAN 2 4 2024

### A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO THE DEPARTMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT.

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

1 SECTION 1. The legislature finds that on a daily basis,

2 the branches of state government take official actions that

3 regularly affect Hawaii residents, providing ample opportunities

4 for potential security risks to arise for government agencies.

5 Law enforcement and security professionals have long understood

6 that targeted violence towards government agencies and employees

7 is often related to an individual's unhealthy reaction to life

8 changes resulting from official action taken pursuant to a

9 government agency's mission or a government employee's duties.

10 Public officials and employees increasingly face the risk

of personal reprisal from individuals affected by decisions made

12 in the exercise of their official duties. Nationally, court

13 personnel have been exposed to an increasing number of personal

threats, including a recent incident in Las Vegas, Nevada, where

15 a party to a criminal matter physically attacked the presiding

16 judge. According to the United States Marshals Service, threats

17 and other inappropriate communications against federal judges

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- 1 and other judiciary personnel increased from nine hundred
- 2 twenty-six incidents in fiscal year 2015 to 4,449 in fiscal year
- 3 2019. In Hawaii, threats and other inappropriate communications
- 4 towards judges have increased tenfold and threats towards
- 5 judiciary social workers providing probation oversight have
- 6 increased ninefold over the last decade. Security checkpoints
- 7 with metal detectors have been installed at various entrances
- 8 into the state capitol building in response to growing security
- 9 concerns from legislative members, staff, and visitors to the
- 10 building.
- In light of the escalating safety risks for public
- 12 officials, and to establish appropriate priorities for the newly
- 13 created department of law enforcement, the legislature finds
- 14 that statutory amendments are necessary to specify the sheriff
- 15 division's responsibilities for legislative and judicial
- 16 security.
- 17 Accordingly, the purpose of this Act is to:
- (1) Establish a specific statutory duty of the department
- of law enforcement and its sheriff division to ensure
- the safety and security of all judicial and
- 21 legislative personnel and facilities by maintaining as



1	its core mission service as the law enforcement and
2	protective security entity for the legislative and
3	judicial branches of the State; and
4	(2) Require the sheriff division to pursue accreditation
5	from the Commission on Accreditation for Law
6	Enforcement Agencies, Inc., as recommended by the
7	auditor in 2010 in auditor report no. 10-06, and to
8	obtain and maintain that accreditation.
9	SECTION 2. Chapter 353C, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
10	amended by adding three new sections to be appropriately
11	designated and to read as follows:
12	"§353C- Sheriff division; responsibilities. (a) In
13	addition to any other function designated by the department of
14	law enforcement, the sheriff division of the department shall
15	have primary responsibility for:
16	(1) Protecting judicial and legislative personnel;
17	(2) Protecting and securing judicial and legislative
18	facilities; and
19	(3) Preventing, detecting, and investigating criminal
20	acts, and enforcing traffic regulations, throughout



1		judicial and legislative buildings, parks, and
2		thoroughfares.
3	(b)	The sheriff division shall have concurrent
4	jurisdict	ion with any other agency of the department of law
5	enforceme	nt to take enforcement action when a sheriff observes
6	or is mad	e aware of crimes of violence while on or off duty.
7	<u>(c)</u>	The sheriff division shall be responsible for the
8	physical,	technical, and programmatic security of judicial and
9	legislati	ve buildings, facilities, personnel, and visitors, and
10	the estab	lishment of programs to protect key personnel,
11	including	<u>:</u>
12	(1)	Physical and technical security programs;
13	(2)	Physical security staffing;
14	(3)	Threat-based protection of personnel; and
15	(4)	A legislative and judicial threat and risk monitoring
16	·	program, conducted in partnership with the Hawaii
17		state fusion center, for gathering intelligence
18		relating to threats, violence, and other risks, for
19		the purpose of protecting the judiciary and the
20		legislature; provided that the program shall include:
21		(A) Threat identification, monitoring, and reporting;

1	<u>(B)</u>	Threat assessment methods;
2	<u>(C)</u>	Risk prioritization;
3	<u>(D)</u>	Disaster planning or evacuation;
4	(E)	Workplace violence planning, training, and
5		response
6	<u>(F)</u>	Active shooter or targeted violence planning,
7		training, and response; and
8	<u>(G)</u>	Collaboration with external law enforcement
9		agencies during a mutual aid incident.
10	§353C-	Meetings; judicial and legislative security
11	requirements;	authority. (a) Within thirty days of the
12	effective date	of Act , Session Laws of Hawaii 2024, and each
13	year thereafte	r, the director of law enforcement and a
14	representative	of the sheriff division shall meet and confer
15	with the admin	istrative director of the courts, the president of
16	the senate, an	d the speaker of the house of representatives, or
17	their respecti	ve designees. Each meeting shall focus on the
18	security requi	rements for the judiciary and the legislature,
19	including:	
20	<u>(1)</u> The	security of buildings housing the judiciary or the
21	legi	slature;

1	<u>(2)</u>	The personal security of justices, judges, and
2	]	legislators, including the assessment of threats
3	<u> </u>	directed at those individuals; and
4	(3)	The protection of all other judicial and legislative
5	<u>Ī</u>	personnel.
6	(b) 1	The department of law enforcement shall have the final
7	authority 1	regarding law enforcement and security requirements
8	for both th	ne judiciary and the legislature; provided that the
9	department	shall take into account the views of the judiciary
10	and the leg	gislature, as expressed at the meeting required by
11	this section	on, regarding those security requirements when
12	determining	g staffing levels, setting priorities for judicial and
13	legislative	e security programs, and allocating appropriate law
14	enforcement	and security resources.
15	§353C-	Sheriff division; accreditation required. (a)
16	The sherift	f division shall pursue, obtain, and maintain
17	accreditati	ion from the Commission on Accreditation for Law
18	Enforcement	Agencies, Inc.; provided that the division shall
19	obtain its	initial accreditation no later than two years after
20	the effect:	ive date of Act , Session Laws of Hawaii 2024.

1	(b)	Within one hundred twenty days after the effective
2	date of A	ct , Session Laws of Hawaii 2024, and each year
3	thereafte	r, the division shall submit to the judiciary and the
4	legislatu	re a report that includes, to the extent applicable:
5	(1)	The status of the division's accreditation, or efforts
6		to obtain accreditation or reaccreditation;
7	(2)	Any issues that may prevent the division from
8		obtaining accreditation or reaccreditation, or
9		maintaining accreditation;
10	(3)	Any proposed legislation that may facilitate the
11		division's ability to obtain accreditation or
12		reaccreditation, or maintain accreditation; and
13	(4)	Any other information relevant for the purposes of
14		this section."
15	SECT	ION 3. Section 353C-2, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
16	amended t	o read as follows:
17	"§35	3C-2 Director of law enforcement; powers and duties.
18	The direc	tor of law enforcement shall administer the public
19	safety pr	ograms of the department and shall be responsible for
20	the formu	lation and implementation of state goals and objectives
21	for state	law enforcement programs [and]; homeland security,

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- 1 including the deployment of adequate resources and coordination
- 2 with county police departments to protect the health and safety
- 3 of homestead communities on Hawaiian home lands [-]; and judicial
- 4 and legislative protection and security services. In the
- 5 administration of these programs, the director may:
- 6 (1)Preserve the public peace, prevent crime, detect and 7 arrest offenders against the law, protect the rights 8 of persons and property, and enforce and prevent 9 violation of all laws and administrative rules of the 10 State as the director deems to be necessary or 11 desirable or upon request, to assist other state 12 officers or agencies that have primary administrative 13 responsibility over specific subject matters or 14 programs;
  - (2) Train, equip, maintain, and supervise the force of law enforcement officers and other employees of the department;
- 18 (3) Serve process both in civil and criminal proceedings;
- 19 (4) Perform other duties as may be required by law;

1	(5)	Adopt, pursuant to chapter 91, rules that are
2		necessary or desirable for the administration of state
3		law enforcement programs; and
4	(6)	Enter into contracts on behalf of the department and
5		take all actions deemed necessary and appropriate for
6		the proper and efficient administration of the
7		department."
8	SECT	ION 4. Within ninety days of the effective date of
9	this Act,	the director of law enforcement shall submit to the
10	judiciary	and the legislature a twelve-month plan regarding the
11	transitio	n of responsibilities and implementation of sheriff
12	division	programs as required by this Act.
13	SECT	ION 5. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed
14	and stric	ken. New statutory material is underscored.
15	SECT	ION 6. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.
16		INTRODUCED BY:

#### Report Title:

DLE; Sheriff Division; Judicial and Legislative Security

#### Description:

Specifies the responsibilities of the Department of Law Enforcement's Sheriff Division regarding judicial and legislative security. Requires the Sheriff Division to pursue, obtain, and maintain accreditation from the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc.

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