



**TESTIMONY OF  
THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL  
KA 'OIHANA O KA LOIO KUHINA  
THIRTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE, 2025**

---

**ON THE FOLLOWING MEASURE:**

H.B. NO. 165, H.D. 1, RELATING TO THE HAWAII LABOR RELATIONS BOARD.

**BEFORE THE:**

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY & HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS

**DATE:** Thursday, February 20, 2025      **TIME:** 2:00 p.m.

**LOCATION:** State Capitol, Room 325

**TESTIFIER(S):** Anne E. Lopez, Attorney General, or  
Amanda Donlin, James Halvorson, Gavin Tom, or  
Trisha Gibo, Deputy Attorneys General

---

Chair Tarnas and Members of the Committee:

The Department of the Attorney General (Department) opposes this bill.

The intent of this bill is to provide the Hawaii Labor Relations Board (HLRB) with the authority to enforce its own orders.

The current law requires HLRB to petition the circuit court to enforce the orders of HLRB. See section 377-9(e), Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS). This is the norm, even for boards that head departments, and recognizes that courts are the appropriate venue to seek enforcement of administrative orders. See, e.g., section 171-6.4, HRS (requiring the Board of Land and Natural Resources to bring a legal action to recover administrative fines, fees, and costs, or payment of damages).

This bill, which would allow an administrative agency to enforce its own orders, is inconsistent with the interests of justice where appropriate relief can already be obtained in the courts, which is the proper venue for the enforcement of administrative orders, and provides all parties with the safeguards of judicial procedures and due process.

The Department opposes this bill and respectfully requests that the bill be held. Thank you for the opportunity to present this testimony.

DWIGHT TAKAMINE  
INTERIM CHAIRPERSON



STACY MONIZ  
BOARD MEMBER

CLARK HIROTA  
BOARD MEMBER

830 PUNCHBOWL STREET, ROOM 434  
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813

HAWAII LABOR RELATIONS BOARD  
KA PAPA LIMAHANA O HAWAII

[WWW.LABOR.HAWAII.GOV/HLRB](http://WWW.LABOR.HAWAII.GOV/HLRB)  
[DLIR.LABORBOARD@HAWAII.GOV](mailto:DLIR.LABORBOARD@HAWAII.GOV)

Testimony Presented Before the  
House Committee on Judiciary and Hawaiian Affairs  
The Honorable David A. Tarnas, Chair  
The Honorable Mahina Poepoe, Vice Chair

Thursday, February 20, 2025 at 2:00 p.m.  
Via Videoconference and  
Conference Room 325, State Capitol

by Dwight Takamine  
Interim Chairperson, Hawaii Labor Relations Board

**H.B. No. 165, H.D. 1, Relating to the Hawaii Labor Relations Board**

Chair Tarnas, Vice Chair Poepoe, and Members of the Committee:

The Hawaii Labor Relations Board (HLRB or Board) supports H.B. No. 165, H.D. 1, which seeks to clarify that the Board has the authority to enforce its own orders under Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 89, Collective Bargaining in Public Employment, in addition to its discretion to seek judicial enforcement of its orders under HRS Chapter 377, Hawaii Employment Relations Act, but respectfully requests that this Committee amend SECTION 3 of the bill to make the Act effective upon its approval.

The HLRB is a quasi-judicial agency that administers, among other things, public sector collective bargaining and prohibited practices under HRS Chapter 89 and certain private sector collective bargaining and unfair labor practices under HRS Chapter 377.

Under HRS §89-14, the Board has exclusive original jurisdiction over prohibited practice cases. In exercising its jurisdiction, the Board, pursuant to HRS §89-5(i)(4), is empowered to “[c]onduct proceedings on complaints of prohibited practices...and take such actions with respect thereto **as it deems necessary and proper.**” (emphasis added).

HRS §89-14 further provides that “[a]ny controversy concerning prohibited practices may be submitted to the board in the same manner and with the same effect as provided in section 377-9.”

HRS §377-9(e) provides that the Board “**may**” (emphasis added) petition the appropriate circuit court to enforce an order of the Board. Plainly, HRS §377-9(e) does not require the Board to petition the circuit court to enforce its own orders.

Additionally, HRS §377-9(h) provides that “[c]ommencement of proceedings under subsection (f) [judicial review] of this section shall not stay enforcement of the board decisions or order; but the board, or the reviewing court may order a stay upon such terms as it deems proper.” In other words, even where there is judicial review, the Board’s decision or order is not automatically stayed and is enforceable.

In fact, the HLRB’s Hawai‘i Administrative Rules (HAR) Title 12, Chapter 43, which are authorized, implemented, and interpreted, in pertinent part, by provisions of HRS Chapters 89 and 377, provide alternative mechanisms for the Board to enforce its own orders.

Specifically, in addition to HAR §12-43-39, which allows the Board discretion to petition the circuit court to enforce an order or for appropriate temporary relief or restraining order, HAR §12-43-66(b) authorizes the Board to impose civil penalties against an employer or employee who “wilfully or repeatedly commits unfair or prohibited practices that interfere with the statutory rights of an employer or employees, or discriminates against an employer or employees for the exercise of protected conduct.”

Furthermore, HRS §89-18 authorizes the Board to impose fines against “[a]ny person who wilfully assaults, resists, prevents, impedes, or interferes with any member of the board or any of its agents or employees in the performance of duties.” *See also* HAR §12-43-18 (allowing the Board to impose fines for contemptuous conduct).

To summarize, this measure makes no substantive changes to HRS Chapter 89 but simply clarifies the Board’s existing authority to enforce its own orders under current law.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony in support of H.B. No. 165, H.D. 1, and for your consideration of the HLRB’s request to amend SECTION 3 of the bill to make the Act effective upon its approval.