

A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO GOVERNMENT TRANSPARENCY.

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

1 SECTION 1. The legislature finds that government

2 transparency is the foundation of our republic. Our system of

3 government holds officials accountable by entrusting the people

4 with the ultimate decision-making power. The public interest is

best protected when government operations are open to public

6 scrutiny.

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7 To that end, Hawaii's Uniform Information Practices Act

8 states that "the formation and conduct of public policy--the

9 discussions, deliberations, decisions, and action of government

agencies--shall be conducted as openly as possible." In other

11 words, officials should be held accountable for not only their

12 decisions, but also the discussions and deliberations that lead

13 to those decisions. The decision-making process itself should

14 be transparent to the people.

15 Too often, however, reality has not lived up to these

16 ideals, and the process of government has been hidden from the

17 people. The Uniform Information Practices Act allows for five

- 1 narrow exceptions to public disclosure, including for government
- 2 records that must be confidential in order for the government to
- 3 function. Unfortunately, some officials have twisted this
- 4 exemption and the related "deliberative process privilege" into
- 5 an excuse to withhold vast numbers of documents from disclosure.
- 6 This goes against the original intent of the Uniform Information
- 7 Practices Act, and must end.
- 8 The legislature further finds that transparency in the
- 9 budgetary process is of the utmost importance. Yet some of the
- 10 most egregious examples of resistance to public disclosure have
- 11 occurred in budgeting. For example, the City and County of
- 12 Honolulu recently used the aforementioned exemptions to justify
- 13 hiding its departmental budget requests from the public.
- 14 Taxpayers and the people of Hawaii expect officials to
- 15 steward public funds in a responsible manner for the public
- 16 good. The public should know if a department's needs are going
- 17 overfunded or unfunded. The voters are this state's ultimate
- 18 policymakers, and deserve to know not only how public money is
- 19 actually being spent, but how government officials have proposed
- 20 to spend it.

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The purpose of this Act, therefore, is to ensure that the 2 public has access to budget-related documents from all 3 government agencies. The Act accomplishes this by specifying 4 that one of the purposes of the Uniform Information Practices 5 Act is to ensure that budgeting happens as openly as possible; 6 by specifying that agencies shall release all budget and budget-7 related documents; and by clarifying that the narrow exceptions 8 to disclosure under section 92F-13 shall not apply to budget or 9 budget-related documents in the absence of a legitimate public 10 safety justification for nondisclosure. 11 SECTION 2. Section 92F-2, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is 12 amended to read as follows: 13 "[+] §92F-2[+] Purposes; rules of construction. 14 democracy, the people are vested with the ultimate decision-15 making power. Government agencies exist to aid the people in 16 the formation and conduct of public policy. Opening up the **17** government processes to public scrutiny and participation is the 18 only viable and reasonable method of protecting the public's 19 interest. Therefore the legislature declares that it is the 20 policy of this State that the formation and conduct of public 21 policy--the discussions, deliberations, decisions, budgeting,

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2 as possible. 3 The policy of conducting government business as openly as 4 possible must be tempered by a recognition of the right of the 5 people to privacy, as embodied in section 6 and section 7 of article I of the constitution of the state of Hawaii. 6 7 This chapter shall be applied and construed to promote its 8 underlying purposes and policies, which are to: 9 Promote the public interest in disclosure; (1)10 Provide for accurate, relevant, timely, and complete (2) 11 government records;

and action of government agencies -- shall be conducted as openly

15 collection, use, and dissemination of information

policy of access to government records;

- 15 Coffeetion, ase, and arssemination of informatio
- 16 relating to them; and
- 17 (5) Balance the individual privacy interest and the public

Enhance governmental accountability through a general

Make government accountable to individuals in the

- access interest, allowing access unless it would
- 19 constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal
- 20 privacy."

(3)

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1	BEC1.	ion 3. Section 921-12, nawali kevised Statutes, is
2	amended by	y amending subsection (a) to read as follows:
3	"§92	F-12 Disclosure required. (a) Any other provision in
4	this chap	ter to the contrary notwithstanding, each agency shall
5	make avai	lable for public inspection and duplication during
6	regular b	usiness hours:
7	(1)	Rules of procedure, substantive rules of general
8		applicability, statements of general policy, and
9		interpretations of general applicability adopted by
10		the agency;
11	(2)	Final opinions, including concurring and dissenting
12		opinions, as well as orders made in the adjudication
13		of cases, except to the extent protected by section
14		92F-13(1);
15	(3)	Government purchasing information, including all bid
16		results, except to the extent prohibited by section
17		92F-13;
18	(4)	Pardons and commutations, as well as directory
19		information concerning an individual's presence at any
20		correctional facility;

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1	(5)	Land ownership, transfer, and lien records, including
2		real property tax information and leases of state
3		land;
4	(6)	Results of environmental tests;
5	(7)	Minutes of all agency meetings required by law to be
6		<pre>public;</pre>
7	(8)	Name, address, and occupation of any person borrowing
8		funds from a state or county loan program, and the
9		amount, purpose, and current status of the loan;
10	(9)	Certified payroll records on public works contracts
11		except social security numbers and home addresses;
12	(10)	Regarding contract hires and consultants employed by
13		agencies:
14		(A) The contract itself, the amount of compensation;
15		(B) The duration of the contract; and
16		(C) The objectives of the contract,
17		except social security numbers and home addresses;
18	(11)	Building permit information within the control of the
19		agency;
20	(12)	Water service consumption data maintained by the
21		boards of water supply;

1	(13)	Rosters of persons holding licenses or permits granted
2		by an agency that may include name, business address,
3		type of license held, and status of the license;
4	(14)	The name, compensation (but only the salary range for
5		employees covered by or included in chapter 76, and
6		sections 302A-602 to 302A-639, and 302A-701, or
7		bargaining unit (8)), job title, business address,
8		business telephone number, job description, education
9		and training background, previous work experience,
10		dates of first and last employment, position number,
11		type of appointment, service computation date,
12		occupational group or class code, bargaining unit
13		code, employing agency name and code, department,
14		division, branch, office, section, unit, and island of
15		employment, of present or former officers or employees
16		of the agency; provided that this paragraph shall not
17		require the creation of a roster of employees; and
18		provided further that this paragraph shall not apply
19		to information regarding present or former employees
20		involved in an undercover capacity in a law
21		enforcement agency;

1	(15)	Information collected and maintained for the purpose
2		of making information available to the general public;
3		[and]
4	(16)	Information contained in or compiled from a
5		transcript, minutes, report, or summary of a
6		proceeding open to the public [-]; and
7	(17)	Budget and budget-related documents, including but not
8		limited to agency budget requests; provided that this
9		paragraph shall not require the disclosure of
10		information regarding undercover activities of law
11		enforcement agencies.
12	SECT	ION 4. Section 92F-13, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
13	amended to	o read as follows:
14	"§92	F-13 Government records; exceptions to general rule.
15	This part	shall not require disclosure of:
16	(1)	Government records which, if disclosed, would
17		constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal
18		privacy;
19	(2)	Government records pertaining to the prosecution or
20		defense of any judicial or quasi-judicial action to
21		which the State or any county is or may be a party, to

1		the extent that such records would not be
2		discoverable;
3	(3)	Government records that, by their nature, must be
4		confidential in order for the government to avoid the
5		frustration of a legitimate government function;
6		provided that this paragraph shall not apply to budget
7		or budget-related documents unless the agency can show
8		a legitimate public safety justification for
9		nondisclosure;
10	(4)	Government records which, pursuant to state or federal
11		law including an order of any state or federal court,
12		are protected from disclosure; and
13	(5)	Inchoate and draft working papers of legislative
14		committees including budget worksheets and unfiled
15		committee reports; work product; records or
16		transcripts of an investigating committee of the
17		legislature which are closed by rules adopted pursuant
18		to section 21-4 and the personal files of members of
19		the legislature."
20	SECT	ION 5. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed
21	and stric	ken. New statutory material is underscored.

1 SECTION 6. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

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INTRODUCED BY:

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Report Title:

Government transparency; Budgeting; Uniform Information Practices Act

Description:

Clarifies that agencies must provide public disclosure of budget documents. Clarifies that exceptions to disclosure do not apply to budget documents unless agency can show a legitimate public safety justification for nondisclosure.

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