DAVID Y. IGE

July 6, 2021

EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS
HONOLULU

The Honorable Ronald D. Kouchi,
President
and Members of the Senate
Thirty First State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 409
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813

The Honorable Scott K. Saiki, Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives Thirty First State Legislature State Capitol, Room 431 Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813

Dear President Kouchi, Speaker Saiki, and Members of the Legislature:

This is to inform you that on July 6, 2021, the following bill was signed into law:

HB1322 HD1 SD2

RELATING TO TRAUMA-INFORMED CARE. **ACT 209 (21)**

Sincerely,

DAVID Y. IGE

Governor, State of Hawai'i

ORIGINAL

Approved by the Governor
Jul. 0 6 2021

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THIRTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE, 2021 STATE OF HAWAII ACT 209

H.B. NO. 1322 H.D. 1 S.D. 2

A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO TRAUMA-INFORMED CARE.

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

- 1 SECTION 1. The legislature finds that research conducted
- 2 over the last two decades in the fields of neuroscience,
- 3 molecular biology, public health, genomics, and epigenetics
- 4 reveal that experiences in the first few years of life build
- 5 changes into the biology of the human body that, in turn,
- 6 influence a person's physical, mental, and spiritual health.
- 7 Adverse childhood experiences are traumatic experiences that
- 8 occur during childhood, including physical, emotional, or sexual
- 9 abuse; physical and emotional neglect; household dysfunction,
- 10 including substance abuse, untreated mental illness, or
- 11 incarceration of a household member; domestic violence; and
- 12 separation or divorce involving household members. These
- 13 experiences can have a profound effect on a child's developing
- 14 brain and body and, if not treated properly, can increase a
- 15 person's risk for disease and other poor health conditions
- 16 through adulthood.

1 The legislature further finds that early adverse childhood 2 experiences shape the physical architecture of a child's 3 developing brain and can prevent the development of a sturdy 4 foundation for learning, quality health, and positive behavior. 5 Strong, frequent, or prolonged stress in childhood caused by 6 adverse childhood experiences can become toxic stress, impacting 7 the development of a child's fundamental brain architecture and 8 stress response systems. Early childhood education offers a 9 unique window of opportunity to prevent and heal the impacts of adverse childhood experiences and toxic stress on a child's 10 11 brain, body, and spirit. Research on toxic stress and adverse 12 childhood experiences indicates a growing public health crisis 13 for the State with implications for the State's educational, 14 juvenile justice, criminal justice, and public health systems. 15 The legislature also finds that neurobiological, 16 epigenetics, and physiological studies have shown that traumatic experiences in childhood and adolescence can diminish 17 concentration, memory, and the organizational language abilities 18 students need to succeed in school, thereby negatively impacting 19 a student's academic performance, classroom behavior, and the 20

ability to form relationships. A critical factor in buffering

21

H.B. NO. H.D.

- 1 children from the effects of toxic stress and adverse childhood
- 2 experiences is the existence of supportive, stable relationships
- 3 between children and their families, caregivers, and other
- 4 important adults in their lives. Cultural practices that
- 5 provide asset-based approaches involving the influence of a
- 6 stable non-relative adult can provide the resilience needed to
- 7 mitigate a child with high adverse childhood experiences.
- 8 Positively influencing the architecture of a child's developing
- 9 brain is more effective and less costly than attempting to
- 10 correct poor learning, health, and behaviors later in life.
- 11 The purpose of this Act is to establish a task force to
- 12 develop and make recommendations for trauma-informed care in the
- 13 State.
- 14 SECTION 2. (a) There is established within the department
- 15 of health for administrative purposes a trauma-informed care
- 16 task force. The task force shall consist of the following
- 17 members:
- 18 (1) The director of health, or the director's designee,
- 19 who shall serve as the chairperson of the task force;
- 20 (2) The director of human services, or the director's
- 21 designee;

1	(3)	The superintendent of education, or the
2		superintendent's designee;
3	(4)	The director of public safety, or the director's
4		designee;
5	(5)	The director of the executive office on early
6		learning, or the director's designee;
7	(6)	A member of the judiciary, to be appointed by the
8		chief justice of the supreme court;
9	(7)	A faculty member from the university of Hawaii John A
10		Burns school of medicine, to be appointed by the dear
11		of the university of Hawaii John A. Burns school of
12		medicine;
13	(8)	The chief executive officer of Kamehameha Schools, or
14		the chief executive officer's designee, who shall be
15		invited by the chairperson;
16	(9)	A member of the law enforcement community, who shall
17		be invited by the chairperson;
18	(10)	A member of the non-profit sector, who shall be
19		invited by the chairperson; and

1	(11)	A CO.	munity member of non-profit representative from			
2		the	Compact of Free Association islander community,			
3		who	shall be invited by the chairperson.			
4	(b)	The	task force shall develop and make recommendations			
5	for trauma-informed care in the State. Specifically, the task					
6	force sha	11:				
7	(1)	Crea	te, develop, and adopt a statewide framework for			
8		trau	ma-informed and responsive practice. The			
9		fram	ework shall include:			
10		(A)	A clear definition of "trauma-informed and			
11			responsive practice";			
12		(B)	Principles of trauma-informed and responsive care			
13			that may apply to any school, health care			
14			provider, law enforcement agency, community			
15			organization, state agency, or other entity that			
16			has contact with children or youth;			
17		(C)	Clear examples of how individuals and			
18			institutions may implement trauma-informed and			
19			responsive practices across different domains,			
20			including organizational leadership, workforce			

1			development, policy and decision-making, and
2			evaluation; .
3		(D)	Strategies for preventing and addressing
4			secondary traumatic stress for all professionals
5			and providers working with children and youth and
6			their families who have experienced trauma;
7		(E)	Recommendations to implement trauma-informed care
8			professional development and strategy
9			requirements in county and state contracts; and
10		(F)	An implementation and sustainability plan,
11			consisting of an evaluation plan with suggested
12			metrics for assessing ongoing progress of the
13			framework;
14	(2)	Iden	tify best practices, including those from native
15		Hawa	iian cultural practices, with respect to children
16		and	youth who have experienced or are at risk of
17		expe	eriencing trauma, and their families;
18	(3)	Prov	ride a trauma-informed care inventory and
19		asse	essment of public and private agencies and
20		depa	artments;

-	(4)	identity various cultural practices that build	
2		wellness and resilience in communities;	
3	(5)	Convene trauma-informed care practitioners so that	
4		they may share research and strategies in helping	
5		communities build wellness and resilience;	
6	(6)	Seek ways in which federal funding may be used to	
7		better coordinate and improve the response to families	
8		impacted by coronavirus disease 2019, substance use	
9		disorders, domestic violence, poverty, and other forms	
10		of trauma, including making recommendations for a	
11		government position to interface with federal agencies	
12	,	to seek and leverage federal funding with county and	
13		state agencies and philanthropical organizations; and	
14	(7)	Coordinate data collection and funding streams to	
15		support the efforts of the interagency task force.	
16	(c)	The task force shall submit a report of its findings	
17	and recommendations, including any proposed legislation, to the		
18	legislatu	re, no later than twenty days prior to the convening of	
19	the regular session of 2024.		
20	(d)	The task force shall cease to exist on July 1, 2024.	
21	SECT	ION 3. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.	

APPROVED this 06 day of $^{\mathrm{JUL}}$, 2021

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF HAWAII

HB No. 1322, HD 1, SD 2

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF HAWAII

Date: April 27, 2021 Honolulu, Hawaii

We hereby certify that the above-referenced Bill on this day passed Final Reading in the House of Representatives of the Thirty-First Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2021.

Com

Scott K. Saiki Speaker House of Representatives

1. 2. The

Brian L. Takeshita Chief Clerk

House of Representatives

THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF HAWAI'I

Date: April 13, 2021 Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

We hereby certify that the foregoing Bill this day passed Third Reading in the Senate of the Thirty-First Legislature of the State of Hawai'i, Regular Session of 2021.

resident of the Senate

Clerk of the Senate