

JOSH GREEN, M.D.
GOVERNOR
KE KIA'ĀINA



GOV. MSG. NO. 1326

EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS
KE KE'ENA O KE KIA'ĀINA

July 9, 2026

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

The Honorable Nadine K. Nakamura
Speaker, and Members of the
House of Representatives
Thirty-Third State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 431
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813

Aloha President Kouchi, Speaker Nakamura, and Members of the Legislature:

This is to inform you that on July 9, 2026, the following bill was signed into law:

H.B. NO. 1642, H.D. 1, S.D. 1,
C.D. 1

RELATING TO CONSUMER PROTECTION.
ACT 224

Mahalo,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Josh Green M.D." in a cursive style.

Josh Green, M.D.
Governor, State of Hawai'i

A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO CONSUMER PROTECTION.

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

SECTION 1. The legislature finds that digital financial asset transaction kiosks pose a significant risk to the financial security of the residents of the State. Digital financial asset transaction kiosks - also known as cryptocurrency Automated Teller Machines or cryptoATMs - enable a customer to buy and sell digital financial assets from a wallet or exchange. After providing the digital financial asset transaction kiosk with identification, which can range from a phone number to a scan of a government-issued identification, the customer enters the address of the wallet that will receive the purchased digital financial asset. The address could be the customer's own wallet or that of a third party. Finally, the customer inserts cash or a debit or credit card into the machine to finalize the purchase of the digital financial asset.

The legislature further finds that due to their ease of use, digital financial asset transaction kiosks are increasingly being used to facilitate scam payments. Typically, criminals



1 target older individuals through unsolicited calls, posing as
2 the government, a bank, information technology support, or the
3 customer service representative of a company. Once contact is
4 made, the scammer provides detailed instructions to the
5 prospective victim, including how to withdraw cash from the
6 victim's bank, locate the kiosk, circumvent a kiosk's
7 safeguards, and deposit and send funds using the kiosk to the
8 wallet the scammer controls. After providing the instructions,
9 the scammer stays in constant contact with the prospective
10 victim until the payment is completed.

11 The legislature also finds that after the scams are
12 complete, victims face significant barriers to recovering their
13 losses. First, scammers quickly route funds to offshore
14 platforms once the transactions are complete, which makes it
15 very difficult to recover from the scammers. Second, the
16 operators have consistently argued that, while the cash may be
17 in the machine, the victim's money has already been transferred
18 to the scammer, and the operator is unable to assist the victim
19 in recovering the money.

20 The legislature finds that the proliferation of digital
21 financial asset transaction kiosks and their increased use to



1 facilitate scam payments has led to Americans losing millions of
2 dollars. In 2024, the Federal Bureau of Investigation's
3 Internet Crime Complaint Center received more than 10,956
4 complaints reporting the use of kiosks, with reported victim
5 losses of approximately \$246,700,000. That represents a ninety-
6 nine per cent increase in the number of complaints and thirty-
7 one per cent increase in reported victim losses from 2023. In
8 the first six months of 2025, Americans lost around \$240,000,000
9 in kiosk scams, a rate that is twice as high as in 2024.

10 Furthermore, several independent investigations, including
11 investigations by the attorneys general for the District of
12 Columbia and Iowa, have determined that a significant portion of
13 transactions - as high as ninety per cent - were fraudulent
14 transactions. Therefore, these kiosks pose a significant threat
15 to the financial safety of the residents of this State.

16 Accordingly, the purpose of this Act is to prohibit,
17 beginning October 1, 2026, the ownership, operation, or
18 management of a digital financial asset transaction kiosk that
19 accepts United States currency from a customer in exchange for a
20 digital financial asset.



SECTION 2. Chapter 481B, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by adding a new section to part I to be appropriately designated and to read as follows:

"§481B- Digital financial asset transaction kiosks; prohibition on deposits. (a) Beginning October 1, 2026, it shall be an unlawful practice under this chapter for an operator to own, operate, or manage in the State a digital financial asset transaction kiosk that accepts United States currency from a customer in exchange for a digital financial asset.

(b) Nothing in this section shall prohibit an operator from owning, operating, or managing in the State a digital financial asset transaction kiosk that accepts a digital financial asset from a customer in exchange for:

(1) A different digital financial asset; or

(2) United States currency.

(c) Each transaction in violation of subsection (a) shall be a separate offense.

(d) As used in this section:

"Cash" means physical United States currency, including coins and paper currency.



1 "Digital financial asset" means a digital representation of
2 value that is used as a medium of exchange, unit of account, or
3 store of value, and that is not legal tender, regardless of
4 whether denominated in legal tender. "Digital financial asset"
5 does not include:

6 (1) A transaction in which a merchant grants, as part of
7 an affinity or rewards program, value that cannot be
8 taken from or exchanged with the merchant for legal
9 tender, bank or credit union credit, or a digital
10 financial asset;

11 (2) A digital representation of value issued by or on
12 behalf of a publisher and used solely within an online
13 game, game platform, or family of games sold by the
14 same publisher or offered on the same game platform;
15 or

16 (3) A security registered with or exempt from registration
17 with the United States Securities and Exchange
18 Commission or a security registered or exempt from
19 registration under chapter 485A.

20 "Digital financial asset transaction kiosk" means an
21 electronic information processing device that is capable of



1 accepting or dispensing United States currency by means of
2 credit card or cash in exchange for a digital financial asset.

3 "Operator" means a person who owns, operates, or manages a
4 digital financial asset transaction kiosk located in the State."

5 SECTION 3. New statutory material is underscored.

6 SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.



H.B. NO. 1642
H.D. 1
S.D. 1
C.D. 1

APPROVED this 9th day of July, 2026

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Josh Green". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Josh" and last name "Green" clearly distinguishable.

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF HAWAII

HB No. 1642, HD 1, SD 1, CD 1

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF HAWAII

Date: May 6, 2026
Honolulu, Hawaii

We hereby certify that the above-referenced Bill on this day passed Final Reading in the House of Representatives of the Thirty-Third Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2026.



Nadine K. Nakamura
Speaker
House of Representatives



Brian L. Takeshita
Chief Clerk
House of Representatives

THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF HAWAI'I

Date: May 6, 2026
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813

We hereby certify that the foregoing Bill this day passed Final Reading in the Senate
of the Thirty-Third Legislature of the State of Hawai'i, Regular Session of 2026.


President of the Senate


Clerk of the Senate