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# A BILL FOR AN ACT

PROPOSING AMENDMENTS TO ARTICLES VIII AND X OF THE CONSTITUTION  
OF THE STATE OF HAWAII TO AUTHORIZE THE LEGISLATURE TO  
ESTABLISH A SURCHARGE ON RESIDENTIAL INVESTMENT PROPERTY TO  
INCREASE FUNDING FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION.

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

1           SECTION 1. The legislature finds that article X, section  
2 1, of the Constitution of the State of Hawaii requires the State  
3 to provide a system of public education, which includes K-12 and  
4 post-secondary education institutions. Compared to other  
5 states, Hawaii is unique because the State is responsible for  
6 funding public education and has only one public higher  
7 education system. As a result, funding for public education in  
8 Hawaii is primarily sourced from the State's general revenues.

9           The legislature further finds that public education in  
10 Hawaii is not adequately funded. According to a 2017 analysis  
11 of real property tax in Hawaii performed by the department of  
12 business, economic development, and tourism, education  
13 expenditures in Hawaii - at 27.3 per cent combined state and  
14 local government expenditures - ranked the lowest in the nation.  
15 At \$12,855 per child, Hawaii trailed mainland school districts



1 of similar size when adjusted for cost of living. A December  
2 2024 research brief further reports that, despite having the  
3 fourth-highest median household income, Hawaii ranks thirty-  
4 ninth nationally in public school spending per \$1,000 of per  
5 capita income. This persistent underfunding has contributed to  
6 one of the highest private school enrollment rates in the  
7 country, as many families opt out of the public school system.

8 The legislature additionally finds that sixty-six per cent  
9 of Hawaii's public schools and public charter schools are  
10 designated as Title I schools by the United States Department of  
11 Education, meaning they serve high concentrations of low-income  
12 students and receive federal funding to help ensure all children  
13 meet academic standards. A majority of public school students  
14 are now considered high-needs, which includes students who  
15 qualify for free or reduced-price lunch, English language  
16 learners, and students receiving special education services.

17 The legislature further finds that chronic underfunding  
18 undermines the State's goals of providing quality education and  
19 preparing a well-educated workforce. This leads to delayed  
20 repairs to school facilities, overheated classrooms, larger  
21 class sizes, inadequate classroom supplies, elimination of arts



1 and career and technical education courses, budget cuts for  
2 special education and English language learner programs, higher  
3 in-state tuition at the university of Hawaii, and more vacant  
4 teacher positions statewide.

5 The legislature additionally finds that Hawaii has  
6 consistently ranked among the worst states for teachers in terms  
7 of salary competitiveness and working conditions. Teachers in  
8 Hawaii earn 15.5 per cent less than other residents with  
9 bachelor's degrees. Research shows that low teacher pay  
10 contributes to high attrition rates, which in turn negatively  
11 affects student outcomes.

12 The legislature also finds that Hawaii's K-12 school and  
13 university facilities are aging and require investment. As of  
14 2022, the average age of public school buildings in Hawaii was  
15 seventy-two years old, and approximately twenty per cent of  
16 public schools were over one hundred years old. Similarly, many  
17 buildings at the university of Hawaii were constructed more than  
18 forty years ago. Classroom facilities, student housing, campus  
19 infrastructure, and support systems have not received adequate  
20 investment for proper maintenance or modernization.



1           The legislature further finds that funding for public  
2 higher education in the State has declined as a portion of the  
3 state budget from nine per cent in 2013 to seven per cent in  
4 2022. Meanwhile, college costs continue to rise nationally.  
5 The 2022 Hawaii Databook notes that faculty, staff, and  
6 personnel at the university of Hawaii declined between 2019 to  
7 2022. Reduced state funding threatens the sustainability and  
8 availability of programs at the State's only public higher  
9 education institution.

10           The legislature further notes that the cost of housing is a  
11 major barrier to affordability in Hawaii. Real estate owned by  
12 nonresident investors contributes to housing unaffordability and  
13 economic inequality. At the same time, the State needs a highly  
14 educated local workforce to support its industries and  
15 communities.

16           The legislature believes that it is necessary to develop a  
17 new means of funding public education to ensure that Hawaii can  
18 meet the social and economic demands of the twenty-first  
19 century. Enabling funding from real estate speculation to  
20 support public education infrastructure is both necessary and  
21 rational.





1 SECTION 3. Article X, section 1, of the Constitution of  
2 the State of Hawaii is amended to read as follows:

3 "PUBLIC EDUCATION

4 Section 1. The State shall provide for the establishment,  
5 support and control of a statewide system of public schools free  
6 from sectarian control, a state university, public libraries and  
7 ~~[such]~~ other educational institutions as may be deemed  
8 desirable, including physical facilities therefor. There shall  
9 be no discrimination in public educational institutions because  
10 of race, religion, sex or ancestry; nor shall public funds be  
11 appropriated for the support or benefit of any sectarian or  
12 nonsectarian private educational institution~~[, except]~~; provided  
13 that proceeds of special purpose revenue bonds authorized or  
14 issued under section 12 of Article VII may be appropriated to  
15 finance or assist:

16 1. Not-for-profit corporations that provide early  
17 childhood education and care facilities serving the general  
18 public; and

19 2. Not-for-profit private ~~[nonsectarian and]~~ sectarian and  
20 nonsectarian elementary schools, secondary schools, colleges and  
21 universities.



1       The legislature may by law establish a surcharge on real  
 2 property taxation levied by the counties on residential  
 3 investment property valued at \$3,000,000 or more to help fund  
 4 public education for all of Hawaii's children and adults;  
 5 provided that the surcharge shall not apply to any affordable  
 6 housing development that is subject to a regulatory agreement  
 7 with the State or a county.

8       For the purposes of this section:

9       "Residential investment property" means all real property,  
 10 including apartments and condominiums and appurtenances thereto,  
 11 including buildings, structures, fences and improvements erected  
 12 on or affixed to the real property, and any fixture that is  
 13 erected on or affixed to the land, buildings, structures, fences  
 14 and improvements; and all machinery and other mechanical or  
 15 other allied equipment, and the foundations thereof, that are  
 16 dedicated for residential use and that do not serve as the  
 17 owner's primary residence.

18       "Surcharge" means an additional amount imposed on an  
 19 existing tax."

20       SECTION 4. The question to be printed on the ballot shall  
 21 be as follows:



1 "Shall the Hawaii State Constitution be amended to:  
2 (1) Repeal the counties' exclusive authority to exercise  
3 functions, powers, and duties relating to the taxation  
4 of real property; and  
5 (2) Authorize the legislature to establish, through the  
6 enactment of legislation, a state surcharge on real  
7 property taxation levied by the counties on  
8 residential investment properties valued at \$3,000,000  
9 or more, exempting from the surcharge any property  
10 that serves as an owner's primary residence, for the  
11 purpose of helping to fund public education for all of  
12 Hawaii's children and adults?"

13 SECTION 5. Constitutional material to be repealed is  
14 bracketed and stricken. New constitutional material is  
15 underscored.

16 SECTION 6. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 3000, and  
17 this amendment shall take effect upon compliance with article  
18 XVII, section 3, of the Constitution of the State of Hawaii.



**Report Title:**

Constitutional Amendment; Public Education; Residential  
Investment Property Surcharge

**Description:**

Proposes amendments to the Hawaii State Constitution to repeal the counties' exclusive power to tax real property, and to authorize the Legislature to establish a state surcharge on real property taxes levied by the counties on certain residential investment properties, for the purpose of helping to fund public education for all of Hawaii's children and adults. Effective 7/1/3000. (HD2)

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

