

**STATE HEALTH PLANNING
AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY**
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH - KA 'OIHANA OLAKINO

JOSH GREEN, MD
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII
KE KIA'ĀINA O KA MOKU'ĀINA 'O HAWAII

KENNETH S. FINK, MD, MGA, MPH
DIRECTOR OF HEALTH
KA LUNA HO'OKELE

JOHN C. (JACK) LEWIN, MD
ADMINISTRATOR

February 11, 2026

TO: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH
Representative Gregg Takayama, Chair
Representative Sue L. Keohokapu-Lee Loy, Vice Chair
Honorable Members

FROM: John C. (Jack) Lewin, MD, Administrator, SHPDA, and Sr. Advisor to Governor
Josh Green, MD on Healthcare Innovation

RE: HB 1549 -- RELATING TO CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

HEARING: Friday, February 13, 2026 @ 09:00 am; Conference Room 329

POSITION: SUPPORT with COMMENTS

Testimony:

SHPDA strongly supports HB 1549 with comments.

This bill is intended to shift Hawai'i's approach to drug use from criminalization to public health by repealing the state's drug paraphernalia prohibition and removing related references in law. As a result, the bill seeks to strengthen overdose-prevention and harm-reduction efforts, while reducing unnecessary entry into the criminal legal system that can worsen health outcomes and disproportionately impact Native Hawaiian residents, people of color, and other under-resourced communities.

A key benefit of this bill is that it can reduce preventable overdoses and infectious disease transmission by removing a legal barrier to accessing safer-use supplies, including through syringe service programs and the legal purchase of sterile syringes. It also helps free up law enforcement, court, and correctional resources now spent on low-level paraphernalia enforcement, while reducing the unintended harms that come with criminal legal involvement.

In closing, this bill is a practical step toward a healthier, more effective approach. It acknowledges Hawai'i's communities are best served when we remove outdated barriers and focus on strategies that work. By modernizing our statutes to better support public health interventions and reduce unnecessary system involvement, this bill helps create a safer, more compassionate Hawai'i.

Thank you for hearing HB 1549.

Mahalo for the opportunity to testify.

■ -- Jack Lewin, MD, Administrator, SHPDA

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February 11, 2026

HB 1549: RELATING TO CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

Chair Takayama, Vice-Chair Keohokapu-Lee Loy, and Members of the Committee on Health:

The Office of the Public Defender (OPD) **supports** HB 1549 which repeals Hawai'i's drug paraphernalia statute, Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) § 329-43.5.

Repeal of the Drug Paraphernalia Statute Is Sound Public Policy

As reflected in the bill findings (pp. 1–5), drug paraphernalia laws originated from the 1979 federal Model Drug Paraphernalia Act and were widely adopted across the country. Over time, a significant body of public health scholarship has concluded that paraphernalia criminalization:

- Reduces access to safer-use supplies
- Increases overdose and infectious disease risk
- Diverts limited public resources from treatment and prevention
- Disproportionately impacts marginalized communities

Although Act 72 (2017) reduced possession of paraphernalia to a violation, paraphernalia charges continue to serve as an entry point into the criminal legal system. As the bill explains, possession of even unusable trace or residue amounts of controlled substances can still result in serious felony consequences.

From the OPD's direct experience representing indigent clients statewide, paraphernalia charges often arise in the context of poverty, homelessness, and untreated substance use disorder. This measure appropriately shifts the focus from criminalization to health-based responses.

This Bill Advances Racial Equity and Reduces System Entry Points

This bill recognizes the documented racial disparities in drug law enforcement and the disproportionate impact on Native Hawaiian and other minority residents, and under-resourced communities.

In our representation of clients across all four circuits, OPD consistently observes that paraphernalia and residue-based possession charges disproportionately affect individuals:

- Experiencing housing instability
- Living in heavily policed neighborhoods
- Managing untreated mental health or substance use disorders

Eliminating paraphernalia criminalization reduces low-level system entry points that entrench individuals in Hawai‘i’s already lengthy criminal probation system.

HB 1549 Works in Harmony with HB 2414

OPD also respectfully highlights HB 2414, which proposes broader Penal Code reforms pursuant to the Penal Code Review Committee’s work. A key feature of HB 2414 is the effort to recalibrate grading and proportionality within the Penal Code and align Hawai‘i law with national best practices.

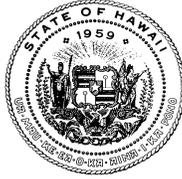
HB 2414 seeks to reduce possession offenses involving residue-type amounts to misdemeanor treatment rather than felony classification. This is a crucial reform. As currently structured, possession of trace, unusable amounts, often detected solely through laboratory analysis, may expose individuals to felony offenses, even when no distribution or trafficking conduct is alleged.

Together:

- HB 1549 removes paraphernalia criminalization entirely, and
- HB 2414 addresses the disproportionate felony treatment of residue-based possession.

For these reasons, the OPD **supports** HB 1549.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
KA 'OIHANA OLAKINO
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Testimony COMMENTING on HB1549
RELATING TO CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

REPRESENTATIVE GREGG TAKAYAMA, CHAIR
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH

Hearing Date: February 13, 2026 @ 9:00 am

Room Number: 329

1 **Fiscal Implications:** None.

2 **Department Position:** The Department appreciates the intent of this measure and offers
3 comments.

4 **Department Testimony:** The Communicable Disease and Public Health Nursing Division
5 (CDPHND) provides the following testimony on behalf of the Department.

6 The Department supports steps to increase access to items and supplies that help people who
7 use drugs to reduce risks of infection, injury, or overdose. Even when not ready or able to
8 discontinue drug use, people who use drugs can take steps to reduce infection, injury, or
9 overdose by using sterile equipment when injecting, using single-use equipment for drug
10 preparation, not sharing drug preparation and consumption items, modifying route of
11 administration such as switching from injecting to smoking, and testing drugs for contaminants
12 including more powerful drugs than the user is anticipating. These steps to reduce risks of
13 infection, injury, or overdose require items and supplies that are currently considered drug
14 paraphernalia under §329-1, H.R.S.

15 The legislature has previously recognized the public health benefit of permitting access to
16 sterile injection equipment, reducing drug paraphernalia penalties, and increasing access to

1 certain items of drug paraphernalia for syringes exchanges participants for the purpose of
2 reducing infection and injury related to injection drug use.

3 While the Department underscores that smoking illegal drugs is not safe, for those who are not
4 ready or able to quit using drugs, smoking instead of injecting is less harmful and reduces
5 health risks such as transmission of bloodborne infections, soft tissue injuries, needle stick
6 injuries, overdose and death. Repealing or modifying restrictions on drug paraphernalia may
7 support people who inject drugs to switch to smoking to significantly reduce injection-related
8 risks.

9 While health impacts may not be the only consideration in restricting access to items and
10 supplies used in connection with drug use, from a public health perspective, such restrictions
11 appear to have negative impacts. There is little evidence to suggest that access to drug
12 paraphernalia leads people to initiate or increase drug use. In contrast, barriers to accessing
13 items categorized as drug paraphernalia are clearly associated with increased risks of infection,
14 injury, and overdose.

15 **Offered Amendments: None**

16 Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this measure.

RICHARD T. BISSEN, JR.
Mayor

ANDREW H. MARTIN
Prosecuting Attorney

SHELLY C. MIYASHIRO
First Deputy Prosecuting Attorney



DEPARTMENT OF THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY
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LATE

TESTIMONY ON
H.B. 1549
RELATING TO CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

February 12, 2026

The Honorable Gregg Takayama
Chair
The Honorable Sue L. Keohokapu-Lee Loy
Vice Chair
and Members of the Committee on Health

Chair Takayama, Vice Chair Keohokapu-Lee Loy, and Members of the Committee:

The Department of the Prosecuting Attorney, County of Maui respectfully submits the following comments **in opposition to H.B. 1549, Relating to Controlled Substances**. This bill would, *inter alia*, repeal HRS § 329-43.5 criminalizing the use or possession with intent to use of drug paraphernalia.

We are opposed to this bill for the following reasons. First, HRS § 329-43.5 is currently a non-criminal violation offense punishable by a fine of up to \$500.00 and has been so for nearly a decade. In Act 72 of SLH 2017, the legislature determined that possession of drug paraphernalia did not warrant felony criminal treatment because state funds were better spent on community programs and rehabilitation of nonviolent, low-risk drug offenders. However, it still elected to retain it as a non-criminal offense rather than eliminate it completely. Furthermore, the statutes amended by H.B. 1549 already exclude possession and delivery of items such as sterile hypodermic needles and syringes from the scope of HRS § 329-43.5. We believe that retaining the offense with a non-criminal penalty appropriately balances the public interest in encouraging citizens with substance abuse issues to seek help while also discouraging the use of dangerous drugs such as methamphetamine, heroin and cocaine.

Second, the combination of low-level felony drug and drug paraphernalia offenses with a probation sentence is one of the tools our community uses to help people with actual substance abuse issues get themselves out of the cycle of addiction. Probation sentences for these offenses,

as well as diversion programs such as the state-wide drug courts, include drug abuse assessment and treatment intended to give people the skills and assistance they need to break their addiction and move on to a better life.

Third, the definition of drug paraphernalia in HRS § 329-1 includes more than just common end-user ingestion tools such as pipes and bongs. It also includes items clearly related to illegal drug trafficking or manufacturing, such as kits intended for the manufacturing of prohibited controlled substances and dilutants and adulterants intended for “cutting” of prohibited controlled substances. Furthermore, the prohibited controlled substances in question include clearly dangerous intoxicants such as cocaine and methamphetamine. Repeal of HRS § 329-43.5 would encourage the legal sale, purchase and possession of items that support illegal drug trafficking infrastructure.

For these reasons, the Department of the Prosecuting Attorney, County of Maui **opposes H.B. 1549 and requests that it be deferred.** Please feel free to contact our office at (808) 270-7777 if you have any questions or inquiries. Thank you very much for the opportunity to provide testimony on this bill.



JOHN PELLETIER
CHIEF OF POLICE

POLICE DEPARTMENT

COUNTY OF MAUI

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WADE M. MAEDA
DEPUTY CHIEF OF POLICE

February 12, 2026

LATE LATE

Chair Gregg Takayama
Vice Chair Sue L. Keohokapu-Lee Loy
and Members
Committee on Health
The Thirty-Third Legislature
Hawai'i State Capitol
415 South Beretania Street
Honolulu, HI 96813

SUBJECT: Testimony in opposition of H.B. 1549, Relating to Controlled Substances

Dear Chair Takayama, Vice-Chair Keohokapu-Lee Loy and Committee Members:

Drug paraphernalia laws are an important and practical enforcement tool. They provide officers with lawful authority to address drug-related activity at its earliest stages allowing officers to disrupt illegal drug activity, gather intelligence, and deter open and visible drug use in our communities. If paraphernalia laws are repealed, law enforcement will lose a key proactive investigative tool used to intervene early in illegal drug activity. HB1549 is a reactive posture which reduces law enforcements ability to prevent illegal drug crimes and undermines policing efforts designed to protect our neighborhoods and businesses.

Paraphernalia violations often provide lawful grounds to investigate broader criminal activity, including drug distribution and outstanding warrants. Removing this authority eliminates a key investigative entry point and weakens overall drug enforcement efforts. Eliminating paraphernalia enforcement would likely increase public drug use and increase improper disposal of needles and glass pipes. Officers as well as other first responders regularly encounter these hazards during routine patrol and service calls, raising the risk of injury.

While law enforcement supports treatment, diversion, and rehabilitation programs, those efforts must be balanced with maintaining necessary enforcement tools. Hawai'i has already implemented reduced penalties and diversion pathways. Full repeal of paraphernalia laws would go beyond reform and instead remove an essential public safety mechanism.

Sincerely,

JOHN PELLETIER
Chief of Police

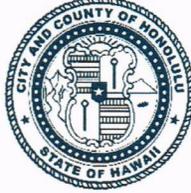
LATE *Testimony submitted late may not be considered by the Committee for decision making purposes.

KA 'OIHANA MAKA'I O HONOLULU
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

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LATE

RICK BLANGIARDI
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RADE K. VANIC
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AARON TAKASAKI-YOUNG
RYAN T. NISHIBUN
INTERIM DEPUTY CHIEFS
NA HOPE LUNA NUI MAKA'I KOIKAWA

OUR REFERENCE JP-HR

February 13, 2026

The Honorable Gregg Takayama, Chair
and Members
Committee on Health
House of Representatives
415 South Beretania Street, Room 329
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Chair Takayama and Members:

SUBJECT: House Bill No. 1549, Relating to Controlled Substances

I am Jerome A. Pacarro, Major of the Narcotics/Vice Division of the Honolulu Police Department (HPD), City and County of Honolulu.

The HPD opposes House Bill No. 1549, Relating to Controlled Substances.

Our opposition is based on the concern that repealing drug paraphernalia laws could inadvertently encourage increased drug use and contribute to public health and safety issues.

First, decriminalizing drug paraphernalia may lead to easier access to items that support substance abuse, potentially normalizing drug use, especially among youth and vulnerable populations. Public health research generally indicates that greater availability of drug paraphernalia can correlate with higher rates of substance abuse.

Second, unregulated paraphernalia could lead to public safety concerns, such as discarded items in public spaces, posing risks of injury or health hazards to the community.

The HPD urges you to oppose House Bill No. 1549, Relating to Controlled Substances. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

APPROVED

Handwritten signature of Rade K. Vanic in black ink.

for Rade K. Vanic
Interim Chief of Police

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of Jerome A. Pacarro in black ink.

Jerome A. Pacarro, Major
Narcotics/Vice Division

HB-1549

Submitted on: 2/10/2026 3:29:22 PM

Testimony for HLT on 2/13/2026 9:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Aaron Ruddick	Hep Free Hawaii	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Hep Free Hawaii strongly supports HB1549



To: Committee on Health

Hearing Date/Time: Friday February 13, 2026 9 am

Re: Testimony in Strong Support SB 2418

Dear Chair Takayama, Vice Chair Keohokapu-Loy and Members of the Committee

The Hawaii Health & Harm Reduction Center (HHRC) **strongly supports HB 1549** which repeals the law prohibiting drug paraphernalia under the Uniform Controlled Substances Act.

HHRC runs the statewide Syringe Exchange Program (SEP) which has been in operation since 1993 when the Hawaii Legislature became the first in the country to have this statewide public health program. According to the Hawaii Department of Health, Hawaii has a very low rate of HIV in persons who inject drugs, their partners and children due to this important public health program. The purpose of this bill may be counterintuitive, but our data is clear: people are injecting drugs because syringes as part of the Hawaii SEP are exempt from the paraphernalia law, whereas pipes and other equipment is not. This unintended consequence of the law goes further: staff of the SEP are not legally allowed to support disease prevention unless the equipment is exempted from the paraphernalia law, and therefore this bill would protect those doing public health work in addition to those who could prevent bloodborne pathogens such as hepatitis C.

In addition to providing disease prevention, the Hawaii SEP offers access to drug treatment, wound care, insurance navigation and other services – some of which are not accessed by our community out of fear of the paraphernalia law being used against them. This bill would make it easier for healthcare workers and others to connect with people struggling with substance use and help get them into and retained in care. This bill will not only save lives by promoting disease prevention, but will strengthen connection to important services that will not only support the individual, but broader health of the community.

HHRC's mission is to *reduce harm, promote health, create wellness and fight stigma in Hawaii and the Pacific*. We focus our efforts on those disproportionately affected by social determinants of health, including but not limited to: people living with and/or affected by HIV, hepatitis, substance use, and the transgender, LGBTQ and the Native Hawaiian communities.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Heather Lusk, Executive Director, Hawaii Health and Harm Reduction Center



LATE

Dedicated to safe, responsible, humane, and effective drug policies since 1993

TESTIMONY SUPPORTING HB 1549

TO: Chair Takayama, Vice Chair Keohokapu-Lee Loy, and HLT Committee

FROM: Nikos Leverenz, DPFH Board President

DATE: February 13, 2026 (9:00 A.M.)

Drug Policy Forum of Hawai'i (DPFH) **strongly supports** HB 1549, which would have Hawai'i join [Minnesota in repealing its drug paraphernalia law](#) to strengthen its landmark statewide syringe services program (SSP), [which has operated to keep HIV rates low among injection drug users for over three and half decades, provide naloxone to prevent accidental opioid overdoses from becoming fatal overdoses, and linking underserved populations with needed medical care and social services.](#)

Notably, Alaska has never had a drug paraphernalia law.

A full repeal of Hawai'i's drug paraphernalia law will strengthen this state's syringe services program and eliminate the looming threat of criminalization for the possession of disease-preventing and life-saving supplies, particularly among those from underserved communities.

At a time when state policymakers are looking to expend over \$1 billion on a new jail facility, expending \$112,000 each year of incarceration on a per capita basis, and having the longest average term of probation in the nation, it is incumbent to look for ways to reduce the reach of the criminal legal system and mitigate overzealous prosecutorial practices around drug possession for personal use.

As noted by a 2022 article in the *New England Journal of Medicine*, "The widespread criminalization of drug paraphernalia was no accident. The vast majority of state paraphernalia laws are based on model legislation created and promoted by the Drug Enforcement Administration beginning in 1979. Although ostensibly aimed primarily at 'head shops' and similar retail outlets that sold paraphernalia, this model legislation broadly criminalized the

possession and distribution of nearly any object used, intended for use, or designed for illegal drug consumption, regardless of whether it was sold for a profit or provided for free by an organization attempting to reduce drug related harm.” Davis CS, Carr DH. [Repealing State Drug-Paraphernalia Laws - The Need for Federal Leadership](#). N Engl J Med. 2022 Oct 13;387(15):1344-1346.

The authors succinctly note the deleterious toll that paraphernalia laws have on public health:

Paraphernalia laws reduce access to safer-use supplies and increase sharing of syringes, and no compelling evidence suggests that they deter illegal-drug use. Rather, these laws continue to result in people dying from preventable overdoses, contracting bloodborne diseases, and experiencing the negative consequences of involvement with the criminal–legal system. The negative effects of these laws extend to trauma experienced by friends and family members of people who get sick or die because of lack of access to sterile syringes and other safer-use supplies, as well as to preventable health care and criminal–legal costs. As with most drug-related laws, the enforcement and consequences of paraphernalia laws fall disproportionately on people of color and members of other marginalized groups. (*Id.*, emphasis added)

In Hawai'i, it is well-established that [the criminal legal system in Hawai'i has disproportionately impacted Native Hawaiian families](#) across generations, [including drug law enforcement](#).

Other researchers note the public health benefits that will result with the repeal of this state's drug paraphernalia law, noting the insufficiency of “carve out” exceptions like the recently enacted laws to decriminalize fentanyl test strips and repealing the one-for-one exchange requirement:

The full and immediate repeal of state paraphernalia laws is both warranted and needed to reduce opioid overdose death and related harms. Such repeal would improve the health of people who inject drugs and those with whom they interact, reducing the spread of blood-borne disease and fatal overdose associated with infiltration of illicitly manufactured fentanyl into the illicit drug supply. It would also free up scarce public resources that could be redirected toward evidence-based approaches to reducing drug-related harm.

In many states with [syringe access program] laws, an individual may lawfully possess or use a syringe obtained from an approved [syringe access program] but faces potential arrest and prosecution for possessing or using the exact same type of syringe obtained elsewhere.

Law enforcement and other governmental officials correctly state that we cannot arrest our way out of the current crisis of drug-related harm. Applying that maxim to the lowest-hanging fruit in the drug law tree—the repeal of paraphernalia laws—is long overdue.

Davis CS, Carr DH, Samuels EA. [Paraphernalia Laws, Criminalizing Possession and Distribution of Items Used to Consume Illicit Drugs, and Injection-Related Harm](#). Am J Public Health. 2019 Nov;109(11):1564-1567. (emphasis added)

Support for the repeal of drug paraphernalia laws in favor of harm reduction and public health also cuts across the ideological spectrum, with the Cato Institute noting the ideal of a paraphernalia policy that saves lives and improves health:

The goal of drug paraphernalia policy should be to save lives by reducing the risks of overdose and disease. This means removing government barriers to obtaining and distributing clean syringes and drug testing equipment. Because Alaska leaves residents free to purchase syringes and other paraphernalia in any quantity, anyone can operate an SSP and implement other harm-reduction measures. States should follow Alaska's lead by repealing their drug paraphernalia laws so that programs aimed at reducing overdoses and disease can proliferate and succeed.

Jeffrey A. Singer and Sophia Heimowitz, "[Drug Paraphernalia Laws Undermine Harm Reduction](#)," Cato Institute Policy Analysis No. 929 (June 7, 2022) (emphasis added).

Given the continued disproportionate treatment of Native Hawaiians and those from under resourced communities around the larger criminal legal system and drug law enforcement, it is well past time for prosecutors in this state to commence with practices that advance a public health response to drug use, especially at time when public health policies are intentionally eroded on the continent. This can be done even in the absence of legislative direction. As noted by the Institute for Innovation in Prosecution at John Jay College in "[Prosecution, Drug Use & Public Health](#)":

Traditional prosecution of drug-related crimes, with an emphasis on incarceration, is largely ineffective. Instead, prosecutors should adopt a range of practical strategies to achieve two interrelated goals: (1) enhancing access to voluntary treatment and services in community settings; and (2) minimizing the role of the criminal system to mitigate harms created by arrest, incarceration, surveillance, involuntary treatment, and the stigma of a criminal record.

The Penal Code Review Committee last year noted a wide disparity between the First Circuit (Honolulu County) and other circuits with respect to sentencing charges regarding unusable traces and residue as noted in Appendix B4 of [its final report to the legislature](#), attesting to significantly more severe prosecutorial practices on O'ahu. In contrast, the Fifth Circuit (Kaua'i County) does not charge unusable traces and residue.

Since 1993 DPFH has advanced public discussions and policy changes around Hawai'i's drug policies, which continue to advance severe criminal penalties and extended periods of criminal legal supervision. DPFH also supports policy changes around substance use and behavioral health issues that are anchored in harm reduction, public health, and human rights. These changes include broader access to community-based behavioral health treatment, the repeal of cannabis prohibition in favor of rational regulation, reducing the severity of sentencing laws, prosecutorial practices, penological practices, and criminal legal supervision, and advancing other changes to laws and policies that reduce the impact of the criminal legal system on individuals and families from under-resourced communities.

Mahalo for the opportunity to provide testimony.

HB-1549

Submitted on: 2/11/2026 10:11:27 PM

Testimony for HLT on 2/13/2026 9:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
David Fukuzawa	Individual	Oppose	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Dear Honorable Representatives,

I respectfully oppose the bill HB 1549. I don't believe making paraphernalia legal is the answer to reducing criminality. I believe the idea around this is to legalize paraphernalia that is used when smoking or using marijuana, but to just take away from all paraphernalia would be wrong.

Sincerely,

David Fukuzawa, SAS-5 (Retired)

LATE

HB-1549

Submitted on: 2/12/2026 9:44:33 PM

Testimony for HLT on 2/13/2026 9:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Carrie Ann Shirota	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Aloha Chair, Vice Chair and Committee Members:

I strongly support **H.B. 1549 Relating to Controlled Substances** which will repeal Hawaii's drug paraphernalia law.

The War on Drugs, initiated in the early 1970s, is widely criticized by experts, researchers, and policymakers as ineffective and prohibitively expensive.

As noted by The Network for Public Health, "State laws that make it illegal to distribute or use items such as sterile syringes and smoking equipment have resulted in near record levels of drug overdose, hepatitis C infections and injection-related endocarditis due to the sharing of injections and inhalation supplies." <https://www.networkforphl.org/news-insights/repeal-of-paraphernalia-laws-minnesota-leads-the-way/>

The majority of our jails and prisons are overcrowded, subjecting people to unconstitutional conditions of confinement, limited access to health and treatment, exposure to violence and access to drugs. All paid for with public tax dollars!

It's time for Hawai'i to pass public health laws grounded in evidence. Please pass HB 1549.

Mahalo nui for your consideration!

Sincerely,

Carrie Ann Shirota, Esq.

Honolulu, Hawai'i

LATE

HB-1549

Submitted on: 2/13/2026 5:28:20 AM

Testimony for HLT on 2/13/2026 9:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Randy Gonce	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Strong Support