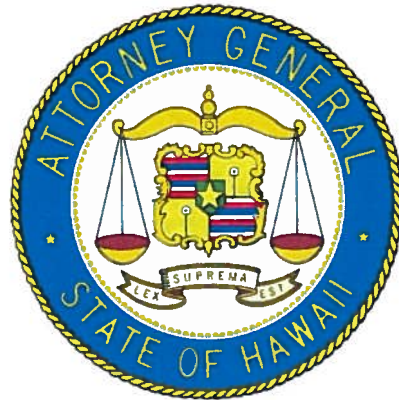


STATE OF HAWAI'I
Department of the Attorney General



2018 REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSION TO PROMOTE
UNIFORM LEGISLATION

SUBMITTED TO
THE THIRTIETH STATE LEGISLATURE
Regular Session of 2019

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STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

2018 REPORT OF THE

COMMISSION TO PROMOTE UNIFORM LEGISLATION

TO THE HONORABLE MEMBERS OF THE THIRTIETH LEGISLATURE:

The Hawaii Commission to Promote Uniform Legislation, the members of which are Hawaii's representatives to the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, respectfully submits this 2018 Report.

I. HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF
COMMISSIONERS ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS (NOW
REFERRED TO AS THE UNIFORM LAW COMMISSION)

In 1889, the New York Bar Association appointed a special committee on uniformity of laws. In the next year, the New York Legislature authorized the appointment of commissioners "to examine certain subjects of national importance that seemed to show conflict among the laws of the several commonwealths, to ascertain the best means to effect an assimilation or uniformity in the laws of the states, and especially whether it would be advisable for the State of New York to invite the other states of the Union to send representatives to a convention to draft uniform laws to be submitted for approval and adoption by the several states." In that same year, the American Bar Association passed a resolution recommending that each state provide for commissioners to confer with the commissioners of other states on the subject of uniformity of legislation on certain subjects. In August 1892, the first National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws (now commonly referred to as the "Uniform Law Commission" or "ULC") convened in Saratoga, New York, three days preceding the annual

meeting of the American Bar Association. By 1912, every state was participating in the ULC. As it has developed, the ULC is a confederation of state interests. It arose out of the concerns of state government for the improvement of the law and for better interstate relationships. Its sole purpose has been, and remains, service to state government and improvement of state law.

II. OPERATION OF THE ULC

A. Financial Support of the ULC.

The ULC, as a state service organization, depends upon state appropriations for its continued operation. All states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the United States Virgin Islands are asked to contribute a specific amount, based on population, for the maintenance of the ULC. In addition, each state commission requests an amount to cover its travel to the ULC annual meeting.

The ULC is a unique institution created to consider state law and to determine in which areas of the law uniformity is important. The work of the ULC has been a valuable addition over time to the improvement of state law in a great many subject areas. Included in that work have been acts such as the Uniform Commercial Code, the Uniform Partnership Act, the Uniform Limited Partnership Act, the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act, the Uniform Controlled Substances Act, the Uniform Anatomical Gift Act, the Uniform Unclaimed Property Act, the Uniform Probate Code, and the Model State Administrative Procedure Act, acts that have been adopted uniformly by nearly all the states or that have been heavily utilized by most state legislatures. Even with acts that have not been uniformly adopted, the texts consistently contribute to the improvement of the law and have served as valuable references for the legislatures in their effort to improve the quality of state law.

The procedures of the ULC ensure meticulous consideration of each uniform or model act. The ULC spends a minimum of two years on each draft. Sometimes, the drafting work extends much longer. The drafting work for such large-scale acts as the Uniform Commercial Code, the Uniform Probate Code, and the Uniform Land Transactions Act took nearly a decade to complete. No single state has the resources necessary to duplicate this meticulous, careful non-partisan effort. Working together with pooled resources through the ULC, the states can produce and have produced the impressive body of state laws called the Uniform State Laws. Without the ULC, nothing like the existing body of uniform state laws would ever be available to the states.

The ULC also permits the states to tap the skills and resources of the legal profession for very little cost. No Uniform Law Commissioner is paid for his or her services. He or she receives only reimbursement for actual expenses incurred. The ULC estimates that each commissioner devotes approximately 150 hours a year to ULC work, including work on various drafting committees and attendance at the annual meeting. These are hours mainly spent in research and drafting work -- solid, substantive hours. The cumulative value of this donated time in the development of uniform and model acts represents literally thousands of hours of legal expertise. The total requested contribution of all the states to the operation of the ULC is \$2,937,350 in fiscal year 2018-2019. The smallest state contribution is \$19,400, and the largest is \$170,250. Hawaii's contribution for fiscal year 2018-2019 is \$36,200, which represents an extraordinarily good, cost-effective investment for the citizens of Hawaii. Even a modest use of the work product of the ULC guarantees any state a substantial return on each dollar invested. The State of Hawaii has had one hundred forty enactments of uniform acts, amendments to uniform acts, and revised uniform acts. For every dollar invested by each state, it has received very substantial and

valuable services.

The annual budget of the ULC comes to \$3,936,308 for the current fiscal year (July 1, 2018, to June 30, 2019). Of this amount, \$931,092 (approximately 23.7%) goes directly to drafting uniform and model acts, and includes travel expenses for drafting committee meetings, printing and publication costs, and editing and personnel costs. The research process, which includes the work of study committees and the ULC Committee on Scope and Program, is \$294,944 (7.5%). About \$702,899 (17.9%) is spent in assisting state legislatures with bills based on uniform and model acts and this amount includes salaries and travel expenses. About \$460,797 (11.7%) is spent on the annual meeting. Public education for uniform and model acts costs about \$120,669 (3.1%) and includes contractual services, materials costs, and travel expenses. The remainder of the budget pays general administrative costs, governance costs, and occupancy expenses.

The ULC also receives limited funds from the American Bar Association and the American Law Institute. Grants from foundations and the federal government are occasionally sought for specific educational and drafting efforts. All money received from any source is accepted with the understanding that the ULC's drafting work is completely autonomous. No source may dictate the contents of any act because of a financial contribution. By seeking grants for specific projects, the ULC expands the value of every state dollar invested in its work.

The Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) is a joint venture between the ULC and the American Law Institute (ALI). The ALI holds the Falk Foundation funds that are allocated to work on the UCC. The original Falk Foundation grant came in the late 1940s for the original development of the UCC. Proceeds from copyright licensing of UCC materials provide revenue to replenish the Falk Foundation corpus. At any time work on the UCC

commences, a percentage of ULC and ALI costs is paid from Falk Foundation income.

In addition, the ULC has also established royalty agreements with major legal publishers that reprint the ULC's uniform and model acts in their publications.

The ULC works efficiently for all the states because individual lawyers are willing to donate time to the uniform law movement, and because it is a genuine cooperative effort of all the states. The ULC seemed like a very good idea to its founders in 1892. They saw nearly insoluble problems resulting from the rapid growth of the United States against confusing patterns of inadequate state law. They were deeply concerned about the evils of centralized government, fearing the unchecked growth of the federal government.

The ULC continues to be a very good idea. The states have chosen to maintain the ULC because it has been useful to their citizens and because it strengthens the states in the federal system of government. Different law in different states continues to be a problem. Either the states solve the problem, or the issues are removed to Congress. Without a state-sponsored, national institution like the ULC, more and more legislative activity would shift from the state capitols to Capitol Hill in Washington, D.C.

B. Creation of Uniform and Model Acts.

The procedures for preparing an act are the result of long experience with the creation of legislation. The ULC maintains a standing committee called the Scope and Program Committee that considers new subject areas of state law for potential uniform or model acts. That committee studies suggestions from many sources, including the organized bar, state government, and private persons. If a subject area cannot be adequately

studied by the Scope and Program Committee, it is likely to be given to a special study committee. Study committees report back to the Scope and Program Committee. Recommendations from the Scope and Program Committee go to the ULC Executive Committee.

Once a subject receives approval for drafting, a drafting committee is selected, and a budget is established for the committee work. A reporter is usually engaged, although a few committees work without professional assistance.

Advisors and participating observers are solicited to assist every drafting committee. The American Bar Association appoints official advisors for every committee. Participating observers may come from state government, from organizations with interests and expertise in a subject, and from the ranks of recognized experts in a subject. Advisors and participating observers are invited to work with drafting committees and to contribute comments. They do not make decisions with respect to the final contents of an act. Only the ULC members who compose the drafting committee may do this.

A committee meets according to the needs of the project. A meeting ordinarily begins on Friday morning and finishes by Sunday noon, so as to conflict the least with ordinary working hours. A short act may require one or two committee meetings. Major acts may require a meeting per month for a considerable period of time -- several years, in some instances. A given committee may produce a number of successive drafts, as an act evolves.

At each annual meeting during its working life, each drafting committee must present its work to the whole body of the ULC. The most current draft is read and debated. The entire text of each working draft is actually read aloud -- a reading of a proposed uniform law is not by title only, but is considered section by section either by section title or word for word --

and debated during proceedings of the committee of the whole. This scrutiny continues from annual meeting to annual meeting until a final draft satisfies the whole body of the commissioners. Except in extraordinary circumstances, no act is promulgated without at least two years' consideration, meaning every act receives at least one interim reading at an annual meeting and a final reading at a subsequent annual meeting. As noted previously, there is often more than one interim reading and a drafting process that exceeds two years in duration. A draft becomes an official act by a majority vote of the states (one vote to each state). The vote by states completes the drafting work, and the act is ready for consideration by the state legislatures.

The cost of this process to the states is in travel expenses, paper and publication costs, and meeting costs. Nearly all the services are donated, thereby eliminating the single greatest cost factor. For the states, with their necessary cost consciousness, the system has extraordinary value.

C. Administration of the ULC.

The governing body of the ULC is the ULC Executive Committee, which is composed of the officers, certain ex officio members, and members appointed by the President of the ULC. Certain activities are conducted by standing committees. As mentioned above, the Committee on Scope and Program considers all new subject areas for possible uniform acts. The Legislative Committee superintends the relationships of the ULC to the state legislatures.

A small staff located in Chicago operates the national office of the ULC. The national office provides support for drafting and legislative efforts and handles meeting arrangements, publications, legislative liaison, and general administration for the ULC.

The ULC has consciously limited its staff to prevent accrual of needless administrative costs. The full-time staff numbers only fourteen people. The small staff provides support for drafting and legislative efforts. In addition, the ULC contracts for professional services to aid in the drafting effort. These professional reporters, so-called, are engaged at very modest honoraria to work with drafting committees on specific acts. Most often they are law professors with specific expertise in the area of law addressed in the act they draft. The ULC also contracts with professional, independent contractors for part of its public information and educational materials.

The ULC maintains relations with several sister organizations. Official liaison is maintained with the American Bar Association, which contributes an amount each year to the operation of the ULC. Liaison is also maintained with the American Law Institute, the Council of State Governments, and the National Conference of State Legislatures on an on-going basis. Liaison and activities may be conducted with other associations as interests and activities necessitate.

III. ACTIVITIES OF THE HAWAII COMMISSIONERS

A. Membership of the Hawaii Commission to Promote Uniform Legislation.

The Hawaii Commission to Promote Uniform Legislation was originally created by law in 1911. The Commission is placed within the State Department of the Attorney General and, pursuant to section 26-7, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is advisory to the Attorney General and to the Legislature on matters relating to the promotion of uniform legislation. Pursuant to sections 3-1 and 26-7, Hawaii Revised Statutes, the Commission consists of five members, who are appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for staggered terms of four years and until their successors are appointed and qualified. The ULC Constitution requires that

each commissioner be a lawyer. A deputy attorney general, assigned by the Attorney General to coordinate the review and preparation of legislative bills, sits with the Commission to provide technical assistance, as necessary, and is recognized as an associate member of Hawaii's delegation to the ULC.

Hawaii's participation, both in terms of appointing uniform law commissioners and contributing funds, is essential. Hawaii benefits from the excellent body of law created for its consideration. The ULC, and all the states, benefit from having Hawaii's direct contribution to the work of the ULC. Hawaii's ideas and experience influence the whole, and the uniform law process is not complete without them. Value contributed returns value, and everybody in every state benefits.

The members of the Hawaii Commission during 2017-2018 were as follows:

- (1) Lani Liu Ewart;
- (2) Peter Hamasaki;
- (3) Elizabeth Kent;
- (4) Kevin Sumida; and
- (5) Ken H. Takayama

The members of the Hawaii Commission for 2018-2019 will remain the same.

Former commissioner Robert S. Toyofuku continued to actively participate in ULC activities as a ULC Life Member. Upon recommendation of the ULC Executive Committee and by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the commissioners present at an annual meeting, he was elected as a ULC Life Member with the privilege to participate in ULC activities. Deputy Attorney General Maurice S. Kato of the Legislative Division has been assigned by the Attorney General to provide staff support for the commissioners and is recognized as an Associate Member of the ULC.

B. ULC Committee Assignments.

The ULC President appoints committees to investigate, study, and, if desirable, draft and review proposed uniform and model acts on subjects designated by the Executive Committee. Committee appointments are selectively made -- not all members of the ULC have the privilege of serving on a committee. The commissioners are assigned committees and contribute to the work relating to various uniform act committees as follows:

LANI LIU EWART

For 2017-2018, Commissioner Ewart was a Liaison Member to the Uniform Law Foundation Trustees.

In 2018-2019, Commissioner Ewart will continue to be a Liaison Member to the Uniform Law Foundation Trustees.

During the year, Commissioner Ewart responded to questions by phone and email regarding various uniform acts. She provided information relating to the Uniform Trust Code to the Hawaii trust and probate attorneys who are reviewing the Code for introduction at a future legislative session. She also worked on an article published in the Hawaii Bar Journal that updated the activities of the Uniform Law Commission and the Commission to Promote Uniform Legislation.

PETER J. HAMASAKI

For 2017-2018, Commissioner Hamasaki served on the Drafting Committee to Amend the Revised Law on Notarial Acts.

For 2018-2019, Commissioner Hamasaki will continue to serve on the Drafting Committee to Amend the Revised Law on Notarial Acts.

Commissioner Hamasaki attended one meeting of the Drafting

Committee to Amend the Revised Law on Notarial Acts, during the annual meeting in Louisville, Kentucky, in July 2018.

ELIZABETH KENT

For 2017-2018, Commissioner Kent served on the Standby Committee on Model Veterans Treatment Court Act, the Standby Committee on Uniform Family Law Arbitration Act, the Standby Committee on a Uniform Collaborative Law Act, Committee on Civil Litigation and Dispute Resolution, the Diversity Committee, the Study Committee on Adverse Possession, and on the Enactment Committee on the Model Veterans Treatment Court Act.

For 2018-2019, Commissioner Kent will continue to serve on the Standby Committee on Model Veterans Treatment Court Act, the Standby Committee on Uniform Family Law Arbitration Act, the Standby Committee on a Uniform Collaborative Law Act, Committee on Civil Litigation and Dispute Resolution, the Diversity Committee, the Study Committee on Adverse Possession, and on the Enactment Committee on the Model Veterans Treatment Court Act.

KEVIN P. H. SUMIDA

For 2017-2018, Commissioner Sumida served on the Standby Committee of the Harmonization of Business Entity Act, the Drafting Committee on Management of Funds Raised through Crowdfunding Efforts, and Standby Committee on the Revised Uniform Residential Landlord and Tenant Act (2015).

For 2018-2019, Commissioner Sumida will serve on the Drafting Committee on Management of Funds Raised through Crowdfunding Efforts Act.

Commissioner Sumida attended two meetings of the Drafting

Committee for Management of Funds Raised through Crowdfunding Efforts Act, one in Denver, Colorado, on March 13-14, 2018, and one meeting on November 16-17, 2018, in Washington, D.C.

KEN H. TAKAYAMA

For 2017-2018, Commissioner Takayama served on the Standby Committee on Uniform Deployed Parents Custody and Visitation Act. He also served as Hawaii's liaison member of the Legislative Committee and as a member of the Committee of Legislative Attorneys and of the Committee on Membership and Attendance.

For 2018-2019, Commissioner Takayama will continue to serve on the Standby Committee on Uniform Deployed Parents Custody and Visitation Act. He will also continue to serve as Hawaii's liaison member of the Legislative Committee and as a member of the Committee of Legislative Attorneys and of the Committee on Membership and Attendance.

ROBERT S. TOYOFUKU

For 2017-2018, Life Member Robert S. Toyofuku served as a member of the Legislative Council and will continue to serve as such during 2018-2019. He is the Legislative Committee council member who oversees the legislative activities in the states in the Western Region (Alaska, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington).

The Legislative Committee was created as a standing committee to encourage the development of legislative programs in each state to accomplish the introduction and passage of bills to enact uniform and model acts of the ULC. The activities of the Legislative Committee are directed by the Chair and the Legislative Council. Each state and the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the United States Virgin Islands are represented by a commissioner designated as the liaison

member for that jurisdiction who is responsible for the legislative program in that commissioner's home jurisdiction. The represented jurisdictions are grouped into ten regions. A member of the Legislative Council is assigned to each region, with the responsibility to oversee the legislative activities in the states in the assigned region. As a member of the Council, Life Member Toyofuku is responsible to work with the liaisons from six states: Alaska, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington, and monitor progress on any legislation regarding ULC acts.

In 2018, Life Member Toyofuku, as a member of the Legislative Council, participated in monthly conference calls (about 30-45 minutes) with members of the Legislative Council to update the Chicago office and other council members on the progress being made in passing uniform acts within the six states in the Western region that he oversees. He also communicated with the liaisons in each of the six states from January through May of 2018.

C. Meetings Attended.

The commissioners attended the meetings of their respective ULC committees (as listed in the previous section), which are scheduled by the committee chairs as needed and which are usually held on the mainland. In addition, the ULC met in its 127th year in Louisville, Kentucky, from July 20-26, 2018.

Commissioners Ewart, Hamasaki, Sumida, and Takayama and former Hawaii Commission member and ULC Life Member Toyofuku attended the 2018 annual meeting. Commissioner Kent and Mr. Kato did not attend the meeting.

During the sessions of the annual meeting of the ULC, the commissioners who are members of committees meet separately with their

committees and, if scheduled, appear with their committees on the dais in the main meeting room during the reading of draft uniform acts.

After consideration of the latest drafts, the ULC approved seven new uniform acts or amendments to existing acts: the Uniform Criminal Records Accuracy Act, the Uniform Civil Remedies for Unauthorized Disclosure of Intimate Images Act, the Uniform Fiduciary Income and Principal Act, the Revised Uniform Law on Notarial Acts, the Uniform Nonparent Custody and Visitation Act, the Uniform Supplemental Commercial Law for the Uniform Regulation of Virtual-Currency Businesses Act, and amendments to UCC Articles 1, 3, 8, and 9.

Further information on the ULC and copies of the approved final drafts of the uniform acts can be found at its website, <http://uniformlaws.org/>.

D. Legislative Appearances by the Hawaii Commissioners.

Commissioner Takayama served in 2017-2018 as the Commission's liaison to the Hawaii State Legislature. The Commission to Promote Uniform Legislation is advisory to the State Legislature, as well as to the Attorney General, and stands ready to assist the Legislature in providing information on any uniform act that the Legislature may be considering for enactment. Consequently, the Hawaii commissioners, upon notification by Commissioner Takayama of scheduled public hearings and as assigned by Commissioner Ewart, have testified before the committees of the Legislature when public hearings have been held on bills to enact uniform laws.

During the regular session of 2018, Commissioner Takayama and Life Member Toyofuku arranged for the introduction of and/or monitored the movement of bills with regard to the Uniform Employee and Student Online Privacy Protection Act, the Uniform Family Law Arbitration Act, the Revised Uniform Athlete Agents Act (2015), the Uniform Certificate of Title for

Vessels Act, and the Uniform Regulation of Virtual-Currency Businesses Act.

They spent time at the Legislature meeting with various legislators regarding ULC related bills. They, together with the other commissioners, also prepared testimony and testified before various Senate and House committees.

During the 2018 legislative session, Commissioner Ewart prepared testimony, attended hearings and testified in support of the Uniform Certificate of Title for Vessels Act (UCOTVA). She also reviewed the testimony of Department of Land and Natural Resources representatives regarding UCOTVA and the testimony of commissioners relating to the Uniform Employee and Student Online Privacy Protection Act and the Uniform Regulation of Virtual-Currency Businesses Act.

Commissioner Kent spent approximately 20 hours reviewing material and testimony on the various acts introduced or that may be enacted in the future.

Commissioner Takayama attended numerous legislative hearings before Senate and House committees. He prepared testimony, attended hearings and testified on bills relating to the Uniform Regulation of Virtual Currency Businesses Act (H.B. No. 2257 and S.B. No. 3082). On the bills relating to the Uniform Certificate of Title for Vessels Act (S.B. No. 2974 and H.B. No. 2596), he attended hearings, assisted Commissioner Ewart at the hearings, and prepared the portion of testimony relating to “public” records.

Commissioner Hamasaki spent approximately 30 hours reviewing bills and preparing testimony and correspondence and testifying in House and Senate committees on bills relating to Virtual Currencies (S.B. No. 2129, H.B. No. 2257, S.B. No. 3082, and H.B. No. 2257). He also submitted

testimony on House Concurrent Resolution No. 41 and Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 38, requesting the auditor to conduct a sunrise review on the regulation of virtual currency businesses. He also reviewed bills and prepared correspondence regarding House Bill No. 2173, relating to Online Account Privacy.

IV. UNIFORM ACTS ENACTED IN HAWAII

The State of Hawaii has supported the ULC not only by sending a delegation of commissioners to the ULC but also by enacting the uniform acts adopted by the ULC. However, as with other statutes, the process of review and amendment of uniform acts is an ongoing, never-ending process that responds to changing circumstances and needs of our society.

A. Uniform Acts Introduced for Enactment in 2018.

During the regular session of 2018, one bill was introduced to enact the Uniform Regulation of Virtual-Currency Businesses Act. One bill was introduced through the Department of Land and Natural Resources to enact the Uniform Certificate of Title for Vessels Act. Two bills that were still alive at the end of the 2017 legislative regular session and carried over to 2018 were bills to enact the Revised Uniform Athlete Agents Act (2015) and the Uniform Employee and Student Online Privacy Protection Act. House Bill No. 2596, Relating to the Uniform Certificate of Title for Vessels Act, was passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor as Act 46 on June 20, 2018.

B. Table of Uniform Acts Enacted in Hawaii.

Attached as Appendix 1 to this report is a table listing the eighty-one original, amended, or revised uniform acts enacted in Hawaii, either as a whole, in a substantially similar version, or in a modified version. The table also lists the references to the Hawaii Revised Statutes where the uniform

acts or their similar or modified versions may be found. Some of the listed uniform acts, such as the Uniform Criminal Extradition Act, have been superseded by other uniform acts adopted by the ULC after enactment in Hawaii. A review of the superseding uniform acts should be done on an ongoing basis for the eventual updating of the Hawaii Revised Statutes by enactment of the superseding uniform acts.

V. A SUMMARY OF NEW UNIFORM ACTS

During the 2018 annual meeting, the ULC considered and adopted six new uniform acts or amendments to existing acts. These acts are briefly described below, based on summaries prepared by the ULC.

A. Uniform Civil Remedies for Unauthorized Disclosure of Intimate Images Act.

The Uniform Civil Remedies for Unauthorized Disclosure of Intimate Images Act addresses an increasingly common form of abuse that causes immediate and, in many cases, irreversible harm. The act creates a cause of action for unauthorized disclosure of private, intimate images. The act also outlines procedures enabling victims to protect their identity in court proceedings. In addition, the act provides various remedies for victims, including actual damages, statutory damages, punitive damages, and attorney's fees.

B. Uniform Criminal Records Accuracy Act.

The Uniform Criminal Records Accuracy Act is designed to improve the accuracy of criminal history records, commonly called a RAP sheet, that are frequently used in determining the eligibility of a person for employment, housing, credit, and licensing, in addition to law enforcement purposes. The Act imposes duties on governmental law enforcement agencies and courts that collect, store and use criminal history records, to ensure the accuracy of

the information contained in the rap sheet. The Act provides individuals the right to see and correct errors in their RAP sheet. Through use of a mistaken identity prevention registry, the Act also provides a mechanism by which an individual whose name is similar to and confused with a person who is the subject of criminal-history-record information, a means to minimize the possibility of a mistaken arrest or denial of housing, employment, credit, or other opportunities.

C. Uniform Fiduciary Income and Principal Act.

The Uniform Fiduciary Income and Principal Act is an updated version of the Uniform Principal and Income Act, which has been adopted in 47 jurisdictions. The Act provides rules for allocating receipts and disbursements between income and principal accounts of a trust in accordance with the fiduciary duty to treat all beneficiaries loyally and impartially, unless the terms of the trust specify otherwise. This revision includes provisions allowing conversion of a traditional trust with income and principal beneficiaries into a total-return unitrust when all beneficiaries consent.

D. Revised Uniform Law on Notarial Acts (2018).

The Revised Uniform Law on Notarial Acts (2018) is designed to modernize and clarify the law governing notaries public, their responsibilities and duties, and to provide a stable infrastructure for the performance of notarial acts with respect to electronic records. In particular, the revised act recognizes the ascendance of electronic commerce and transactions in the public and private sectors, and brings the law governing electronic notarial acts on par with laws governing other forms of electronic transactions. The act was amended in 2018 to authorize notaries public to perform notarial acts in the state in which they are commissioned for remotely located individuals using audio-visual communication and identity-proofing

technology regardless of where the individual may be located.

E. Uniform Nonparent Custody and Visitation Act (2018).

The Uniform Nonparent Custody and Visitation Act addresses the rights of third parties other than parents to custody of or visitation with a child. Those rights are also affected by the decision of the United States Supreme Court in Troxel v. Granville, 530 U.S. 57 (2000), which held that courts must give deference to decisions of fit parents concerning the raising of children, including concerning grandparents' visitation rights. The Act recognizes a right to seek custody or visitation for two categories of individuals: (1) nonparents who have served as consistent caretakers of a child without expectation of compensation, and (2) other nonparents who have a substantial relationship with a child and who demonstrate that denial of custody or visitation would result in harm to the child.

F. Uniform Supplemental Commercial Law for the Uniform Regulation of Virtual-Currency Businesses Act (2018).

The Uniform Supplemental Commercial Law for the Uniform Regulation of Virtual-Currency Businesses Act (the "Supplemental Act") is a follow-up to the Uniform Regulation of Virtual-Currency Businesses Act (URVCBA). The URVCBA establishes a regulatory framework for virtual-currency businesses to operate either by license or registration in a state and creates safeguards to protect consumers. As a regulatory act, the URVCBA provides numerous robust user protections based on commercial law principles but does not directly address the commercial law rules for transactions and relationships between virtual-currency businesses and consumers. This Supplemental Act provides the commercial law rules using the time-tested duties and rights of customers of securities intermediaries under the Uniform Commercial Code. The Supplemental Act does this by incorporating Article 8 of the Uniform Commercial Code into the agreement

made between a virtual-currency licensee or registrant and users.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ENACTMENT IN 2019

The Hawaii Commission to Promote Uniform Legislation annually selects uniform acts that have not yet been enacted in Hawaii and recommends the enactment of those selected uniform acts. However, the Commission's selection is based in part on practical and logistical considerations and the number of uniform acts recommended for enactment in any legislative session is not intended to imply that other uniform acts should not be considered. The Commission stands ready to provide information and support on any uniform act that the Legislature may have before it for consideration.

For the regular session of 2019, the Commission supports enactment of the Revised Uniform Athlete Agents Act (2015), the Uniform Employee-Student Privacy Protection Act, and the Uniform Regulation of Virtual-Currency Businesses Act, which are summarized below:

A. Revised Uniform Athlete Agents Act (2015).

The Revised Uniform Athlete Agents Act (2015) is an update of the Uniform Athlete Agents Act of 2000, which has been enacted in 42 states. The 2000 act governs relations among student athletes, athlete agents, and educational institutions, protecting the interests of student athletes and academic institutions by regulating the activities of athlete agents. The revised act makes numerous changes to the original act, including expanding the definition of “athlete agent” and “student athlete”; providing for reciprocal registration between states; adding new requirements to the signing of an agency contract; and expanding notification requirements.

B. Uniform Employee and Student Online Privacy Protection Act.

Today, most individuals have online accounts of some type. These include social media accounts, bank accounts, and email accounts, among others. Generally, when someone asks for access to the login information for, or content of, a personal online account, an individual is free to say no. But that is less true in the employment and educational contexts. Indeed, employers and educational institutions now sometimes ask current and/or prospective employees and students to grant the employer or school access to social media or other name and password protected accounts. The Uniform Employee and Student Online Privacy Protection Act addresses both employers' access to employees or prospective employees' social media and other online accounts accessed via username and password or other credentials of authentication as well as educational institutions' access to students' or prospective students' similar online accounts.

C. Uniform Regulation of Virtual-Currency Businesses Act.

The Uniform Regulation of Virtual-Currency Businesses Act (URVCBA) creates a statutory framework for regulating virtual currency business activity, which includes businesses engaged in the exchange of virtual currencies for cash, bank deposits, or other virtual currencies; the transfers of virtual currency between customers; and certain custodial or fiduciary services. Under the URVCBA, "virtual currency" is a digital representation of value that is used as a medium of exchange, unit of account, or store of value and is not legal tender. This technology-neutral definition covers as many types of virtual currency as possible. The URVCBA's unique, three-tiered structure clarifies whether an individual or company engaging in virtual currency business activity is (1) exempt from the act; (2) must register; or (3) must obtain a license. The URVCBA also contains numerous consumer protections.

VII. CONCLUSION

The Hawaii Commission to Promote Uniform Legislation offers its assistance in obtaining information or advice regarding the uniform acts recommended for consideration, or any other uniform act adopted by the ULC. The Commission wishes to express its appreciation for the interest in and support of the Commission's efforts to promote uniform legislation that have been received from the Governor, the Attorney General, and the Legislature.

Respectfully submitted,

COMMISSION TO PROMOTE UNIFORM
LEGISLATION

By: 
LANI L. EWART
Chairman

TABLE OF
UNIFORM ACTS ENACTED IN HAWAII

<u>ACT (Date of ULC Adoption or Amendment)</u>	<u>HAWAII REVISED STATUTES</u>
1. Uniform Adult Guardianship and Protective Proceedings Jurisdiction Act	Chapter 551G
2. Uniform Anatomical Gift Act (1968)(1987)(2008)	Part I, Chapter 327
3. Uniform Arbitration Act (1956)(2000)	Chapter 658A
4. Uniform Athlete Agents Act (2000)	Chapter 481E
5. Uniform Attendance of Out of State Witnesses Act (1931)(1936)	Chapter 836
6. Uniform Certificate of Title for Vessels Act	Chapter 200A
7. Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act (1968)	Chapter 583 (Repealed 2002)
8. Uniform Child-Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act (1997)	Chapter 583A
9. Uniform Collaborative Law Act	Chapter 658G
10. Uniform Commercial Code (1951)(1957) (1962)(1966) (and Revised Articles)	Chapter 490
11. Uniform Commercial Code Article 1 – General Provisions (2001)	Article 1, Chapter 490
12. Uniform Commercial Code Article 2A -- Leases (1987)(1990)	Article 2A, Chapter 490
13. Uniform Commercial Code Article 3 -- Negotiable Instruments (1990)(1991)	Article 3, Chapter 490

<u>ACT (Date of ULC Adoption or Amendment)</u>	<u>HAWAII REVISED STATUTES</u>
14. Uniform Commercial Code Article 4 -- Bank Deposits and Collections (1990)	Article 4, Chapter 490
15. Uniform Commercial Code Article 4A -- Funds Transfer (1989) (2013)	Article 4A, Chapter 490
16. Uniform Commercial Code Article 5 -- Letters of Credit (1995)	Article 5, Chapter 490
17. Uniform Commercial Code Article 6 -- Bulk Sales (1989)	Article 6, Chapter 490 (Repealed 1998)
18. Uniform Commercial Code Article 7 -- Documents of Title (2003)	Article 7, Chapter 490
19. Uniform Commercial Code Article 8 -- Investment Securities (1977)(1994)	Article 8, Chapter 490
20. Uniform Commercial Code Article 9 -- Secured Transactions (1972) (1999) (2010)	Article 9, Chapter 490
21. Uniform Common Trust Fund Act (1938)(1952)	Chapter 406
22. Uniform Controlled Substances Act (1970)(1973)	Chapter 329 (Substantially similar)
23. Uniform Criminal Extradition Act (Superseded 1980)	Chapter 832
24. Uniform Custodial Trust Act (1987)	Chapter 554B
25. Uniform Deceptive Trade Practices Act (1964)(1966)	Chapter 481A
26. Uniform Determination of Death Act (1978)(1980)	§ 327C-1 (Substantially similar definition)

<u>ACT (Date of ULC Adoption or Amendment)</u>	<u>HAWAII REVISED STATUTES</u>
27. Uniform Disclaimer of Property Interests Act (1999)	Chapter 526
28. Uniform Disposition of Community Property Rights at Death Act (1971)	Chapter 510
29. Uniform Division of Income for Tax Purposes Act (1957)	Part II, Chapter 235
30. Uniform Durable Power of Attorney Act (1979)(1987)	Chapter 551D
31. Uniform Electronic Legal Material Act	Chapter 98
32. Uniform Electronic Transactions Act (1999)	Chapter 489E
33. Uniform Enforcement of Foreign Judgments Act (1948)(1964)	Chapter 636C
34. Uniform Environmental Covenants Act	Chapter 508C
35. Uniform Rules of Evidence Act (1953)(1974)(1986)(1988)	Chapter 626
36. Uniform Family Law Arbitration Act	Chapter 658J
37. Uniform Fiduciaries Act (1922)	Chapter 556
38. Uniform Fiduciary Access to Digital Assets Act	Chapter 556A
39. Uniform Foreign-Country Money Judgments Recognition Act (2005)	Chapter 658F
40. Uniform Foreign-Money Claims (1989)	Chapter 658B
41. Uniform Foreign Money Judgments Recognition Act (1962)	Chapter 658C (Repealed 2009)

<u>ACT (Date of ULC Adoption or Amendment)</u>	<u>HAWAII REVISED STATUTES</u>
42. Uniform Fraudulent Transfer Act (1984)	Chapter 651C
43. Uniform Guardianship and Protective Proceedings Act (1997)	Parts 1-4, Article V, Chapter 560
44. Uniform Health-Care Decisions Act (Modified)	Chapter 327E
45. Uniform Information Practices Code (1980)	Chapter 92F (Substantially similar)
46. Uniform Interstate Depositions and Discovery Act	Chapter 624D
47. Uniform Interstate Family Support Act (1992)(1996)(2015)	Chapter 576B
48. Uniform Jury Selection and Service Act (1970)(1971)	Part I, Chapter 612 (Substantially similar)
49. Uniform Limited Liability Company Act (1995) (1996)	Chapter 428
50. Uniform Limited Partnership Act (1976)(1983)(1985)	Chapter 425D (Repealed effective July 1, 2004)
51. Uniform Limited Partnership Act (2001)	Chapter 425E (Effective on July 1, 2004)
52. Uniform Management of Institutional Funds Act (1972)	Chapter 517D
53. Uniform Mediation Act (2013) (2014)	Chapter 658H
54. Uniform Military and Overseas Voters Act	Chapter 15D
55. Uniform Parentage Act (1973)	Chapter 584

<u>ACT (Date of ULC Adoption or Amendment)</u>	<u>HAWAII REVISED STATUTES</u>
56. Uniform Partition of Heirs Property Act	Chapter 668A
57. Uniform Partnership Act (1914) (1997)	Part IV, Chapter 425
58. Uniform Photographic Copies as Evidence Act (1949)	§ 626-1, Rules 1001 to 1008
59. Uniform Power of Attorney Act (2014)	Chapter 551E
60. Uniform Premarital Agreement Act (1983)	Chapter 572D
61. Uniform Principal and Income Act (1997)(2000)	Chapter 557A
62. Uniform Probate Code (1969)(1975)(1982)(1987)(1989) (1990)(1991)(1998)	Chapter 560
63. Model Protection of Charitable Assets Act (2014)	Chapter 28
64. Uniform Prudent Investor Act (1994)	Chapter 554C
65. Uniform Prudent Management of Institutional Funds Act (2006)	Chapter 517E
66. Uniform Real Property Electronic Recording Act (2004) (2005)	Part XII, Chapter 502
67. Uniform Real Property Transfer on Death Act (2009)	Chapter 527
68. Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act (1950)(1958)(1968)	Chapter 576 (Repealed 1997)
69. Model Registered Agents Act (2006)	Chapter 425R

<u>ACT (Date of ULC Adoption or Amendment)</u>	<u>HAWAII REVISED STATUTES</u>
70. Uniform Rendition of Accused Persons (Superseded 1980)	Chapter 833
71. Uniform Residential Landlord and Tenant Act (1972)	Chapter 521
72. Uniform Securities Act (1956)(1958) (Superseded 1985)	Chapter 485
73. Uniform Status of Convicted Persons Act (1964)	Chapter 831
74. Uniform Statutory Rule Against Perpetuities Act (1986)(1990)	Chapter 525
75. Uniform Testamentary Additions to Trusts Act (1960)(1961) (Uniform Probate Code § 2-511 (1991))	Chapter 560:2-511
76. Uniform Trade Secrets Act (1979)(1985)	Chapter 482B
77. Uniform Transfer-on-Death (TOD) Security Registration Act (1998)	Chapter 539
78. Uniform Transfers to Minors Act (1983)(1986)	Chapter 553A
79. Uniform Trustees' Powers Act (1964)	Chapter 554A
80. Uniform Unclaimed Property Act (1981) (1995)	Part I, Chapter 523A
81. Uniform Unincorporated Nonprofit Association Act (1992)(1996)	Chapter 429