

Police Identification and Impersonation Bill Justification

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Executive Summary

The 2027 Police Identification and Impersonation bill addresses a gap in Hawaii law governing police-style identification, law enforcement indicia, and conduct that creates a false appearance of police authority. Hawaii law does not provide a complete statewide framework governing who may present as law enforcement or use police-related titles, badges, identification cards, uniforms, patches, insignia, vehicle markings, emergency lights, equipment, electronic identifiers, or similar indicia.

The bill should address police identification and impersonation as a single integrated subject.

- Police identification provisions define the boundary between lawfully authorized law enforcement action, non-law-enforcement security services, private security, and prohibited false appearance.
- Impersonation provisions provide the criminal enforcement mechanism when a person intentionally crosses that boundary.

The bill should strengthen Hawaii's law enforcement impersonation statutes so liability reaches conduct and visual presentation, not only verbal claims of officer status. Police-style indicia can cause confusion, fear, avoidance, submission, or compliance even when no lawful authority exists. Hawaii law should clearly define authorized law enforcement identification, distinguish lawful authority from private security and non-law-enforcement services, and criminalize false appearances of police authority.

Current and pending 2026 measures addressing facial coverings, visible identification, federal law enforcement activity, and immigration enforcement should be reviewed only to prevent overlap or conflict and to incorporate compatible language if enacted. Those measures are not the rationale for this initiative.

Why this is important to the Board

This issue is important to the Board because clear law enforcement identity is necessary for public trust, public confidence in the ability to recognize persons with lawful authority, officer safety, and the integrity of statewide certification.

The public must be able to distinguish between persons who are lawfully authorized to act as law enforcement officers and persons whose role, title, uniform, equipment, vehicle, or conduct does not carry lawful police authority. That distinction cannot depend only on what a person says. Police-style titles, badges, identification cards, uniforms, patches, insignia, vehicle markings, emergency lights, equipment, electronic identifiers, or concealed identity can create the appearance of official police authority even when the person lacks that authority.

Board certification should carry recognized professional standing. Certified officers have met statewide standards, maintain required knowledge and skill competencies, remain subject to a code of conduct, and are accountable through the Board's certification system. When persons who lack lawful law enforcement authority appear to possess it, or when any person's public-facing identification suggests police powers beyond the authority actually granted, the value of Board certification is diminished and the public-facing meaning of law enforcement status becomes unclear.

The Board has a direct interest in preventing that confusion. Certified officers should be identifiable as law enforcement officers. Private security personnel, contractors, volunteers, limited-authority personnel, and other non-certified persons should not be presented in a way that misstates, expands, or obscures their legal authority. A modern identification and impersonation framework protects the public

from false appearance, protects legitimate officers' professional status from confusion with imposters or unauthorized actors, and reinforces the integrity of Hawaii's law enforcement certification system.

Legislative Purpose

The purpose of this bill is to protect the public from false, misleading, or unauthorized representations of law enforcement authority. The bill establishes statewide standards for law enforcement identification and strengthens criminal consequences for impersonation based on words, conduct, appearance, vehicles, equipment, or other police-style indicators.

The bill should accomplish five objectives:

1. **Prevent** a person from falsely appearing to be a police officer or law enforcement officer through titles, clothing, badges, identification, vehicle markings, lights, or equipment.
2. **Protect** legitimate law enforcement officers and agencies from public confusion caused by imposters, private security misrepresentation, or unauthorized use of police-style indicia.
3. **Clarify** that private security, armed security, private detective licensure, guard registration, uniforms, badges, and security contracts do not confer police authority.
4. **Promote** accurate public-facing identification so a person's title, credentials, vehicle, equipment, electronic identifier, or conduct does not imply law enforcement authority beyond the authority lawfully held.
5. **Modernize** Hawaii's impersonation statutes to address conduct-based and visual impersonation, including the use of vehicles, lighting, badges, uniforms, insignia, electronic identifiers, and law enforcement-style equipment.

Main Bill Theory

The Police Identification and Impersonation bill should be built on one central principle: the public must be able to distinguish lawfully authorized law enforcement action from false claims of law enforcement authority, non-law-enforcement security services, and conduct that creates a false appearance of police authority.

The harm occurs when the person induces compliance, fear, submission, access, avoidance, or cooperation by creating the impression of police status.

A modern impersonation framework should not turn only on spoken claims. A person can falsely present as law enforcement through a badge, patch, uniform, marked vehicle, emergency light, official-sounding title, identification card, radio traffic, electronic message, or a command delivered under apparent color of law. Hawaii law should treat those indicators as part of the impersonation analysis.

Problem Statement

Hawaii law contains criminal impersonation provisions and private security appearance restrictions, but those provisions do not create a complete statewide framework for police identification and impersonation.

The current legal structure leaves several issues only partially addressed:

- Police-style visual indicators can create public compliance even without a verbal claim of police status.
- Existing law addresses some uniforms, badges, and identification cards, but does not comprehensively address police-style vehicles, emergency lights, equipment markings, electronic identifiers, or combined indicia that create the appearance of law enforcement authority.
- Private security laws restrict certain uniforms, badges, trade names, identification, and emblems, but do not provide a complete statewide framework for vehicles, equipment, armed presence, electronic identifiers, or conduct that creates public confusion.
- Persons acting by contract, assignment, agency relationship, volunteer role, or other nontraditional arrangement may create public confusion when their role, title, vehicle, equipment, electronic identifier, or conduct suggests law enforcement status, agency affiliation, or police authority not lawfully held.
- Existing impersonation law does not fully reflect modern methods of false law enforcement presentation, including digital communications, vehicle markings, emergency-style lights, equipment, or coordinated visual presentation.

The following Hawaii laws provide the current baseline. They support the need for a standalone Police Identification and Impersonation bill but do not fully resolve the problem.

TABLE 1: Existing Hawaii Law

Statute	Current subject	Relevance to 2027 bill
HRS §710-1016	Impersonating a public servant	Applies when a person pretends to be a public servant other than a law enforcement officer and engages in conduct in that capacity with intent to deceive. This leaves law enforcement impersonation to separate law enforcement-specific provisions.
HRS §710-1016.6	Impersonating a law enforcement officer in the first degree	Applies when a person, with intent to deceive, pretends to be a law enforcement officer and is armed with a firearm. The firearm element makes this a narrow first-degree offense.
HRS §710-1016.7	Impersonating a law enforcement officer in the second degree	Applies when a person, with intent to deceive, pretends to be a law enforcement officer. It does not expressly list vehicles, emergency lights, uniforms, badges, digital identifiers, or other indicia as operative forms of pretense.
HRS §463-11	Private detectives and guards, trade names, badges, and uniforms	Restricts government-associated trade names and badges or uniforms that may be associated with government law enforcement. The provision is important but is limited to chapter 463 licensees and does not create a universal police identification framework.
HAR §16-97-14	Private detective and guard uniforms, badges, identification, and emblems	Requires review of private detective and guard uniforms, badges, identification, and emblems and restricts similarity to government law enforcement agencies. This helps separate security from police but does not directly amend criminal impersonation law.
HRS §261-17	Airport enforcement and armed security	Recognizes airport police-powers provisions and separately addresses armed security services. This area illustrates why statutory drafting must distinguish security presence from police authority and police appearance.
HRS chapter 710, new section	Potential addition	A new or revised offense could address false law enforcement identification, unauthorized use of police-style indicia, and conduct creating a reasonable belief of police authority.
HRS chapter 463, new section	Potential addition	A new clarification could state that private detective licensing, guard registration, armed security status, uniforms, badges, and security contracts do not confer law enforcement authority or police status.

TABLE 2: Gaps Requiring Legislative Action

Gap	Why it matters	Recommended legislative response
Conduct-based impersonation	Hawaii law should clearly cover commands, stops, detentions, requests for identification, entry demands, traffic-stop behavior, and other acts done under false appearance of law enforcement authority.	Revise HRS §§710-1016.6 and 710-1016.7 or add a new chapter 710 offense.
Visual impersonation	Uniforms, badges, patches, insignia, tactical gear, law enforcement-style ID cards, and official-looking credentials can cause public compliance without spoken claims.	Add law enforcement indicia language to chapter 710 and related definitions.
Vehicle-based impersonation	Police-style vehicle markings, emergency-style lights, sirens, push bars, spotlights, cages, equipment mounts, or official-looking decals can create the appearance of law enforcement authority.	Add vehicle and equipment indicia to the offense elements or evidentiary factors.
Private security confusion	Private security may lawfully protect persons or property, but should not appear to be public law enforcement unless separately authorized by law.	Amend chapter 463 and cross-reference chapter 710 where appropriate.
Scope-of-authority confusion	A person should not use identification, credentials, vehicles, equipment, electronic identifiers, or conduct to imply law enforcement authority beyond the authority lawfully held.	Address false or misleading scope-of-authority representations through the law enforcement indicia definition, impersonation offenses, chapter 463 provisions, and Board model policy authority.
Contractor and volunteer presentation	Contractors, volunteers, agents, or representatives may create public confusion if they use government-like law enforcement identifiers.	Address misleading use of law enforcement indicia by any person through chapter 710, chapter 463, and advisory model policy guidance where applicable.
Digital and electronic identifiers	Modern impersonation may occur through electronic messages, digital credentials, websites, email, social media, or electronic badges.	Include electronic, digital, and simulated identifiers in the definition of law enforcement indicia.
Facial coverings	Concealment of identity during public-facing enforcement actions may undermine accountability, but this issue is only one part of the broader identification framework.	Include as a policy or statutory component if not already resolved by 2026 legislation.

TABLE 3: Statutes Needing Revision or Addition

Statute	Action	Purpose
HRS §710-1016.6	Revise	Expand first-degree law enforcement impersonation to include serious aggravating circumstances beyond being armed with a firearm. Possible aggravators include use of a vehicle stop, detention, entry into a home or restricted area, demand for identification, use of emergency lights, use of weapons, obtaining property or information, or causing another person to submit to apparent police authority.
HRS §710-1016.7	Revise	Clarify that pretending to be a law enforcement officer includes verbal claims, written claims, electronic claims, conduct, uniforms, badges, identification cards, vehicle markings, emergency lights, equipment, or other law enforcement indicia that would cause a reasonable person to believe the person is a law enforcement officer.
New HRS §710-A	Add	Create an offense of false law enforcement identification or misuse of law enforcement indicia, including deceptive use, possession, display, transfer, publication, or presentation of indicia that falsely represents law enforcement status, agency affiliation, or authority.
HRS §710-1016	Conforming review	Ensure the public servant impersonation statute remains consistent with law enforcement-specific impersonation provisions and does not create conflict or overlap.
HRS chapter 463	Add	Add a general clarification that private detective licensing, guard registration, guard employment, armed security status, uniform approval, badge approval, vehicle use, or security contract authority does not confer police authority or authorize presentation as law enforcement.
HRS §463-11	Revise	Strengthen restrictions on trade names, titles, badges, uniforms, patches, emblems, vehicles, lighting, equipment, and identifiers that imply government law enforcement status or create reasonable confusion with law enforcement.
HAR §16-97-14	Conforming rule review	After statutory amendments, review private detective and guard rules for conformity with updated statutory restrictions on badges, uniforms, identification, emblems, vehicles, and law enforcement-style presentation.

TABLE4: Recommended Definitions

Term	Working definition
Law enforcement indicia	Any title, badge, identification card, credential, uniform, patch, insignia, emblem, vehicle marking, emergency light, siren, equipment marking, electronic identifier, verbal representation, written representation, digital representation, or other item or conduct that would cause a reasonable person to believe the user is a law enforcement officer, is affiliated with a law enforcement agency, or is exercising law enforcement authority.
Police-style vehicle	Any vehicle, regardless of ownership, registration, funding source, or duty status, and includes agency-owned, leased, assigned, take-home, subsidized, or privately owned vehicles when equipped, marked, authorized, or used to create the appearance of law enforcement authority.
False law enforcement identification	The use, display, creation, possession, transfer, publication, or presentation of law enforcement indicia, with intent to deceive, to cause a reasonable person to believe that the person is a law enforcement officer, is affiliated with a law enforcement agency, or is exercising law enforcement authority, when the person is not authorized to use the indicia or uses the indicia to imply law enforcement status, agency affiliation, or lawful authority not possessed.
Law enforcement action	A stop, detention, arrest, traffic stop, demand for identification, warrant service, command, search, scene-control action, entry request, crowd-control action, investigation, interview, or other interaction in which a person appears to exercise law enforcement authority toward a member of the public.

TABLE 5: Proposed Bill Components

Component	Description
Findings and purpose	State that public safety and public trust depend on the public’s ability to distinguish lawfully authorized law enforcement action from false claims of law enforcement authority, non-law-enforcement security services, and conduct that creates a false appearance of police authority.
Law enforcement indicia definition	Define the visual, verbal, written, electronic, vehicle-based, and conduct-based indicators that create apparent police authority.
False identification offense	Prohibit knowingly using or displaying law enforcement indicia to create a false impression of police status, law enforcement affiliation, or police authority.
Enhanced impersonation offense	Treat certain conduct as more serious when the person causes a stop, detention, entry, surrender of property, disclosure of information, submission to authority, or interference with lawful activity.
Private security separation	Clarify that private security status, guard registration, armed status, uniforms, badges, security contracts, or private detective licensing do not create police authority or authorize police-style presentation.
Scope-of-authority clarity	Require public-facing identifiers and representations to match the actual scope of authority lawfully held.
Vehicle and emergency-light controls	Address false or misleading police-style vehicle markings, emergency lights, sirens, equipment, and agency-like markings.
Digital impersonation	Address electronic credentials, emails, websites, social media, text messages, and digital displays falsely claiming law enforcement status.
Exceptions	Protect law enforcement officers acting under color of lawful authority, bona fide theatrical, motion picture, television, ceremonial, historical, educational, or training uses, collectors or memorabilia possession not used to deceive, and persons otherwise authorized by law.
Model policy authority	Authorize the Board to develop and publish an advisory model policy on law enforcement identification, use and control of law enforcement indicia, police-style vehicles, electronic identifiers, and prevention of false or misleading appearance of law enforcement authority.

TABLE 6: Concepts from Other States

Jurisdiction	Concept	Use for Hawaii
Washington	False law enforcement identification	Washington enacted legislation in 2026 addressing false law enforcement identification. Public summaries describe an offense aimed at persons who falsely identify as peace officers through badges, insignia, vehicles, documents, or other items. This is highly relevant to Hawaii because it treats false police appearance as a distinct problem from traditional verbal impersonation.
	Officer identifiability and face coverings	Washington also enacted a law restricting face-concealing masks for law enforcement officers and strengthening existing requirements that officers be reasonably identifiable. This is useful for policy concepts but should not dominate the Hawaii bill.
California	Clear identification and mask restrictions	California enacted or considered measures addressing law enforcement masks and identification. Litigation and federal preemption concerns make California a cautionary model for provisions directed at federal officers. The useful concept is clear identification; the caution is direct regulation of federal operations.
New York	Pending officer identifiability legislation	New York A8944 proposes to prohibit state and federal law enforcement acting within New York from covering their faces or concealing identity, with limited exceptions and attorney general civil enforcement. It is useful as a comparison for facial covering and identity language.
Local government models	County and municipal identifiability standards	Local proposals in other jurisdictions focus on baseline standards for law enforcement identifiability during public-facing operations. These models support agency policy requirements and public-facing clarity.
General state impersonation models	Vehicle, badge, insignia, and document misuse	Several states and municipalities treat false police badges, police-style vehicles, agency insignia, or official-looking documents as evidence or elements of impersonation. Hawaii should incorporate these concepts directly.

Secondary Drafting Check: 2026 Hawaii Legislation

The 2026 Hawaii legislation is not the reason for this bill. It is a drafting issue only. The following bills should be monitored because any enacted language may require conforming edits, prevent duplicate provisions, or provide language that should be incorporated into the 2027 bill.

TABLE 7: 2026 Hawaii Legislation

Bill	Subject	Drafting relevance
SB2203	Use of mask or facial covering by a law enforcement officer	Available tracking sources show the measure remained in progress as of April 27, 2026, with Senate conferees appointed. It would create a chapter 710 offense involving use of masks or facial coverings by law enforcement officers. This is relevant only to the facial-covering portion of the 2027 bill.
HB2540	Facial coverings, visible identification, vehicle marking, and immigration enforcement provisions	Available tracking sources show the measure remained in disagreement or conference posture in April 2026. It overlaps with visible identification and vehicle marking but does not replace the broader police indicia and impersonation framework.
SB3322	Law enforcement agency policies, visible identification, facial coverings, and civil immigration enforcement	Available tracking sources show disagreement posture in April 2026. If enacted, review any chapter 139 or chapter 710 language for conformity.
HB1886	Government operations, identification and facial covering standards, and immigration enforcement	Available tracking sources indicate overlap with identification and facial covering standards for state and federal law enforcement officers. Review only for final enacted text, if any.
SB2179	Visible identification policies and federal agency compliance	Appears less advanced based on available tracking sources. Relevant as legislative history but not a controlling drafting framework.
HB1768	Immigration enforcement agreements and participation	Indirect relevance. It concerns state and county participation in federal civil immigration enforcement rather than general police identification or impersonation.
SB3251	Former federal immigration personnel in state law enforcement roles	Limited relevance. It relates to employment restrictions and should not drive the Police Identification and Impersonation bill.

Drafting Consideration: *Do not allow 2026 legislation to reframe the 2027 bill. The 2027 bill should proceed because the broader identification and impersonation problem exists independently. If any 2026 measure passes, the 2027 bill should conform to enacted language and then fill the remaining gaps involving law enforcement indicia, private security separation, scope-of-authority presentation, false appearance, vehicle and equipment misuse, and conduct-based impersonation.*

Federal Officer and Joint Operation Caution

Federal officer provisions should be handled carefully. Direct state regulation of federal officers may raise federal supremacy and preemption concerns, especially where the State attempts to regulate how federal agents perform federal duties.

The 2027 bill should focus first on matters clearly within Hawaii's authority:

- Persons in Hawaii who falsely present as law enforcement when they are not authorized to do so.
- State and county officers and employees, and persons acting under state or local authority where state law, agency policy, contract, agreement, operational control, certification requirements, or rules provide a lawful basis for regulation.
- Private security and private detective activity regulated under Hawaii law.
- Use of police-style titles, uniforms, badges, vehicles, lights, equipment, and digital identifiers within Hawaii.
- State and county participation in joint operations, including identification standards for state and county personnel.
- Agency policy, training, reporting, and administrative accountability for personnel subject to state regulation.

Federal officer language should be included only where legally supportable and necessary to prevent public confusion or regulate state and county participation.

Drafting Guardrails

- Do not make the bill dependent on any other legislative initiative.
- Do not frame the bill as a response to 2026 mask or immigration bills.
- Do not make facial coverings the centerpiece. Treat facial coverings as one identification issue within a broader police identity framework.
- Do not criminalize legitimate law enforcement use of authorized identifiers.
- Do not prohibit ordinary private security work. Prohibit false police appearance and law enforcement-style misrepresentation.
- Do not rely solely on the words 'pretends to be.' Add conduct, visual indicia, vehicle, equipment, and electronic identifiers.
- Use a reasonable-person standard for whether the indicia would create the appearance of law enforcement authority.
- Include intent or knowledge standards to avoid criminalizing innocent possession, display, theatrical use, collecting, historical display, or mistaken non-deceptive conduct.
- Preserve lawful law enforcement activity, including circumstances covered by lawful authority, agency policy, or lawful justification.
- Require public-facing identifiers to accurately represent the role and scope of authority lawfully held.

Recommended Draft Bill Outline

1. SECTION 1. Findings and purpose.
2. SECTION 2. Add a new HRS chapter 710 definition section for law enforcement action, law enforcement indicia, and police-style vehicle.
3. SECTION 3. Amend HRS §710-1016.6 to expand first-degree law enforcement impersonation to include aggravated conduct, serious misuse of apparent law enforcement authority, police-style vehicles, law enforcement indicia, law enforcement actions, and concealment of facial identity without lawful justification.
4. SECTION 4. Amend HRS §710-1016.7 to clarify that second-degree law enforcement impersonation includes words, conduct, appearance, law enforcement indicia, concealed facial identity without lawful justification, police-style vehicles, emergency lights, sirens, credentials, uniforms, written representations, digital representations, and other representations that create a reasonable belief of law enforcement status, law enforcement agency affiliation, or law enforcement authority.
5. SECTION 5. Amend HRS §710-1016.8 to expand the presumption of pretending to be a law enforcement officer to include police-style vehicles, emergency lights, sirens, credentials, patches, insignia, emblems, equipment markings, electronic identifiers, written representations, digital representations, and other law enforcement indicia.
6. SECTION 6. Add a new HRS chapter 710 offense for false law enforcement identification and misuse of law enforcement indicia.
7. SECTION 7. Add a new HRS chapter 463 section clarifying that private detective or guard licensure, registration, employment, armed security status, uniform approval, badge approval, vehicle use, or contract authority does not confer law enforcement status, law enforcement authority, police powers, or authority to present as a law enforcement officer.
8. SECTION 8. Amend HRS §463-11 to strengthen restrictions on trade names, badges, uniforms, identification cards, credentials, patches, insignia, emblems, vehicle markings, emergency lights, sirens, equipment markings, electronic identifiers, written representations, digital representations, police-style vehicles, and other indicia that imply association with government law enforcement or police authority.
9. SECTION 9. Add a new HRS chapter 139 section authorizing the Board to develop and publish an advisory model policy on law enforcement identification, use and control of law enforcement indicia, police-style vehicles, electronic identifiers, and prevention of false or misleading appearance of law enforcement authority.
10. SECTION 10. Standard statutory material clause for bracketed/stricken repealed material and underscored new statutory material.
11. SECTION 11. Effective date.

Source List

1. Act 220, Session Laws of Hawaii 2018, https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/slh/Years/SLH2018/SLH2018_Act220.pdf
2. HRS chapter 139, Hawaii Revised Statutes, Law Enforcement Standards Board, https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol03_Ch0121-0200D/HRS0139/
3. HRS chapter 710, Hawaii Revised Statutes, Offenses Against Public Administration, https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol14_Ch0701-0853/HRS0710/
4. HRS §710-1016, Impersonating a public servant, https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol14_Ch0701-0853/HRS0710/HRS_0710-1016.htm
5. HRS §710-1016.6, Impersonating a law enforcement officer in the first degree, https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol14_Ch0701-0853/HRS0710/HRS_0710-1016_0006.htm
6. HRS §710-1016.7, Impersonating a law enforcement officer in the second degree, https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol14_Ch0701-0853/HRS0710/HRS_0710-1016_0007.htm
7. HRS §710-1016.8, Presumptions, https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol14_Ch0701-0853/HRS0710/HRS_0710-1016_0008.htm
8. HRS chapter 463, Hawaii Revised Statutes, Private Detectives and Guards, https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol10_Ch0436-0474/HRS0463/
9. HRS §463-11, Association with government not to be implied, https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol10_Ch0436-0474/HRS0463/HRS_0463-0011.htm
10. HAR chapter 16-97, Private Detectives and Guards, Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs, https://cca.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2026/02/har_97-c1.pdf
11. HAR §16-97-14, Uniforms, badges, identification, emblems, Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs, <https://cca.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2026/01/PDG-Badge-Rules-Statutes.pdf>
12. DCCA Board of Private Detectives and Guards, Private Detective and Guard Use of Uniforms, Badges, Identification and Emblems, <https://cca.hawaii.gov/pvl/boards/private/private-detective-and-guard-use-of-uniforms-badges-indentification-and-emblems/>
13. HRS §21-17, Sergeants-at-arms; powers and duties, https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol01_Ch0001-0042F/HRS0021/HRS_0021-0017.htm
14. HRS §109-5, Stadium authority; powers and duties, https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol02_Ch0046-0115/HRS0109/HRS_0109-0005.htm
15. HRS §261-17, Airports; police powers, https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol05_Ch0261-0319/HRS0261/HRS_0261-0017.htm
16. HRS §266-24, Enforcement; police powers, https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol05_Ch0261-0319/HRS0266/HRS_0266-0024.htm
17. HRS §266-24.1, Harbor security services, https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol05_Ch0261-0319/HRS0266/HRS_0266-0024_0001.htm
18. SB2203, 2026 Hawaii Legislature, Use of Mask or Facial Covering by a Law Enforcement Officer, https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session/measure_indiv.aspx?billtype=SB&billnumber=2203&year=2026
19. HB2540, 2026 Hawaii Legislature, Facial Coverings, Visible Identification, Vehicle Marking, and Immigration Enforcement, https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session/measure_indiv.aspx?billtype=HB&billnumber=2540&year=2026
20. SB3322, 2026 Hawaii Legislature, Law Enforcement Agency Policies, Visible Identification, Facial Coverings, and Civil Immigration Enforcement, https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session/measure_indiv.aspx?billtype=SB&billnumber=3322&year=2026
21. HB1886, 2026 Hawaii Legislature, Government Operations, Identification and Facial Covering Standards, and Immigration Enforcement, https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session/measure_indiv.aspx?billtype=HB&billnumber=1886&year=2026
22. SB2179, 2026 Hawaii Legislature, Visible Identification Policies and Federal Agency Compliance, https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session/measure_indiv.aspx?billtype=SB&billnumber=2179&year=2026
23. HB1768, 2026 Hawaii Legislature, Immigration Enforcement Agreements and Participation, https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session/measure_indiv.aspx?billtype=HB&billnumber=1768&year=2026

24. SB3251, 2026 Hawaii Legislature, Former Federal Immigration Personnel in State Law Enforcement Roles, https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session/measure_indiv.aspx?billtype=SB&billnumber=3251&year=2026
25. Washington HB 2165, 2025-2026 Regular Session, False Identification as a Peace Officer, <https://lawfilesexternal.wa.gov/biennium/2025-26/Pdf/Bills/House%20Bills/2165.pdf>
26. Washington House Bill Report, SHB 2165, False Identification as a Peace Officer, <https://lawfilesexternal.wa.gov/biennium/2025-26/Pdf/Bill%20Reports/House/2165-S%20HBR%20APH%2026.pdf>
27. Washington Governor's Office, Governor Ferguson Signs Bills Prohibiting Individuals from Using False Law Enforcement Identification and Banning Law Enforcement from Hiding Identities, March 19, 2026, <https://content.govdelivery.com/accounts/WAGOV/bulletins/40f21c7>
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29. New York Senate Bill Page, A08944, 2025-2026 Legislative Session, <https://www.nysenate.gov/legislation/bills/2025/A8944>
30. Reuters, U.S. Judge Rejects California Law that Banned Masks for Federal Officers, February 10, 2026, <https://www.reuters.com/legal/government/us-judge-rejects-california-law-that-banned-masks-for-federal-officers-2026-02-10/>
31. Associated Press, Judge Blocks California's Ban on Federal Agents Wearing Masks but Requires Badges Be Clearly Seen, February 2026, <https://apnews.com/article/715a24629f112ca3f12b0b619461dc60>
32. Reuters, Trump Administration Sues New Jersey Over Law Enforcement Mask Ban, April 29, 2026, <https://www.reuters.com/world/trump-administration-sues-new-jersey-over-attempt-regulate-federal-law-2026-04-29/>

Verification note: For bill filing, all statutory text, bill status, and session history should be checked against the official Hawaii Revised Statutes, Hawaii Administrative Rules, and current Hawaii Legislature measure pages. This source list supports the Police Identification and Impersonation Bill justification and should be updated if any 2026 legislation is enacted or if the 2027 bill draft is revised.