



# HAWAII STATE ETHICS COMMISSION

State of Hawaii • Bishop Square, 1001 Bishop Street, ASB Tower 970 • Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

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February 26, 2015

The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair  
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair  
Honorable Members  
House Committee on Judiciary  
Hawaii State Capitol, Room 305  
415 South Beretania Street  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Re: **Testimony on H.B. No. 12, H.D. 1, Relating to the  
Department of Education**

Hearing: Thursday, February 26, 2015, 2:00 p.m.  
State Capitol, Conference Room 325

Testifying: Susan D. Yoza, Associate Director  
Hawaii State Ethics Commission

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on H.B. No. 12, H.D. 1, Relating to the Department of Education. The State Ethics Commission (“Commission”) offers the following comments about this bill.

I. **State Ethics Commission’s Review of Charitable Fundraising Activities in  
Department of Education Schools**

In 2014, the Commission undertook a review of charitable fundraising activities in Department of Education (“DOE”) schools. As part of this review, the Commission’s staff obtained information from DOE administrators and faculty about the various types of charitable fundraisers occurring in DOE schools. The Commission’s staff also obtained information from a number of private charities about their partnership activities with the DOE.

At its meeting on December 17, 2014, the Commission considered the information obtained about student fundraising in DOE schools to determine whether these activities are consistent with the State Ethics Code, Hawaii Revised Statutes (“HRS”) chapter 84, which prohibits the use of state resources for “private business purposes.”<sup>1</sup> The

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<sup>1</sup> HRS section 84-13(3) prohibits the use of state time, equipment, and facilities for private business purposes. The State Ethics Code defines a “business” to include for-profit and not-for-profit organizations.

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Commission acknowledged the DOE's belief that fundraising activities to support private charities serve a legitimate educational purpose, consistent with the DOE's mission to educate students. The Commission concluded it was reasonable to recognize that fundraising for a private charity may serve a legitimate educational purpose rather than a private business purpose. The Commission therefore determined that the State Ethics Code does not prohibit a school's use of students and state resources for charitable fundraising activities where the DOE articulates a reasonable, legitimate educational purpose associated with the fundraising activity. The Commission also determined that the State Ethics Code prohibits favoritism or preferential treatment by school employees when selecting charitable fundraising activities and that the State Ethics Code prohibits the DOE from coercing or pressuring students or their families to participate in fundraising activities.<sup>2</sup>

Attached to this testimony is a letter, dated January 30, 2015, from the Commission's Executive Director to the Superintendent of Education advising the DOE of the Commission's determination concerning the application of the ethics laws to student fundraising activities in DOE schools.

## II. H.B. No. 12, H.D. 1, Relating to the Department of Education

H.B. No. 12, H.D. 1, provides that nothing shall prohibit school or class participation in fundraising or charitable activities as part of a school project when the activities benefit student learning pursuant to criteria established by the DOE. The bill's requirement that charitable activities benefit student learning appears to be consistent with the Commission's position that there must be a legitimate educational purpose associated with student fundraising activities in DOE schools. The Commission agrees that the benefit to student learning, i.e. the educational purpose, associated with charitable fundraising activities should be determined pursuant to criteria established by the DOE.

As previously stated, the State Ethics Code prohibits an employee from giving a particular charity preferential treatment. At a hearing on H.B. No. 12 before the House Committee on Education, the Commission recommended that language be added to the bill stating that the DOE shall adopt: (1) objective criteria for the selection of charities to guide the selection process and prevent favoritism in the selection of charitable fundraising activities; and (2) measures to ensure that no students or families are pressured to participate in fundraising activities. H.B. No. 12, H.D. 1, appears to incorporate the Commission's recommendations into the bill.

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<sup>2</sup> HRS section 84-13, prohibits state employees from using their official positions to give themselves or anyone else "unwarranted privileges, exemptions, advantages, contracts, or treatment."

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We appreciate the opportunity to testify on H.B. No. 12, H.D. 1, Relating to the Department of Education. We would like to thank this Committee for its consideration of our testimony.



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January 30, 2015

Via Email: [kathryn\\_matayoshi@notes.k12.hi.us](mailto:kathryn_matayoshi@notes.k12.hi.us)

Kathryn S. Matayoshi  
Superintendent of Education  
Department of Education  
Queen Liliuokalani Bldg.  
1390 Miller Street  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Re: Fundraising

Dear Superintendent Matayoshi:

At its meeting of December 17, 2014, the State Ethics Commission ("Commission") considered whether certain types of student fundraising activities in Department of Education ("DOE") schools are consistent with the State Ethics Code, Hawaii Revised Statutes ("HRS") chapter 84. The Commission determined that student fundraising activities, generally, are not prohibited by the State Ethics Code. As explained below, the Commission's determination was premised on certain assumptions about the process by which the fundraising activities are vetted and approved.

A. The State Ethics Code

The Fair Treatment provision of the State Ethics Code prohibits the use of state resources, which include class time, school equipment, and school facilities for "private business purposes."<sup>1</sup> More generally, the statute also prohibits state employees, which includes DOE administrators, principals and teachers, from using their state positions to give themselves or anyone else "unwarranted privileges, exemptions, advantages, contracts, or treatment."

**§84-13 Fair treatment.** No legislator or employee shall use or attempt to use the legislator's or employee's official position to secure or grant unwarranted privileges, exemptions, advantages, contracts, or treatment, for oneself or others; including but not limited to the following:

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<sup>1</sup> HRS section 84-3 defines "business" as including "a corporation, a partnership, a sole proprietorship, a trust or foundation, or any other individual or organization carrying on a business, whether or not operated for profit." Emphasis added.

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(3) Using state time, equipment or other facilities for private business purposes.

Accordingly, state employees may not “unfairly” favor a private organization, including a non-profit organization. Similarly, state employees are prohibited from misusing their positions to pressure or coerce others to support a charity or to participate in fundraising activities.

**B. Fundraising to Support DOE Schools and School-Associated Groups**

The Commission understands that a DOE school may involve its students in activities to raise funds for the school or to support a student group that is associated with the school, such as the school marching band or a school sports team. The monies raised through these types of fundraising activities solely benefit the DOE school or the student group. For example, the school marching band may want to off-set some of the travel costs to participate in the Macy’s Thanksgiving Day Parade or a school club may wish to raise money for equipment or supplies.

The Commission is informed that schools regularly “partner” with private for-profit organizations such as Zippy’s and School Kine Cookies and that the fundraising activities may include student sales of candy, cookies, Zippy’s chili, Entertainment Books, huli-huli chicken, and other similar products. Schools and the student groups generally receive a portion of the revenue generated through the sales of the products. The student sales generally also generate revenue for the private businesses. At times, a private business may offer students monetary and other prize incentives for certain levels of sales. It is the Commission’s understanding that schools and student groups rely on these fundraising efforts to help pay for school programs or supplies.

The Commission does not construe the State Ethics Code to prohibit the use of school resources, including class time, school equipment and school facilities, for fundraising activities that support the school and the student group. Although the Commission recognizes that, generally, selling a product may benefit the private business with which the school has chosen to partner, the Commission concluded that the primary purpose of the fundraising activities is to benefit the school and the student group. In other words, the Commission considers that the activities serve a “legitimate state purpose” rather than a “private business purpose.”

The Commission, however, notes that the State Ethics Code prohibits “favoritism” or preferential treatment in the school’s selection of the private business “partner.” For example, a principal cannot decide to raise monies for the school by selling cookies because the cookies are made by his sister’s business. To avoid allegations or

appearances of “favoritism,” the Commission strongly recommends that DOE implement certain reasonably objective criteria to select the private business with which the school will “partner.” The Fair Treatment law also prohibits DOE from requiring or pressuring students or their families to participate in the fundraising activities.

C. Fundraising to Support a Private Charity

The Commission also understands that numerous DOE schools involve their students, sometimes during class time and using school facilities, in raising funds for private charitable organizations. Fundraising activities include asking students to donate money or items, asking students to sell products, and asking students to secure pledges to sponsor their participation in a fundraising event.

DOE provided numerous examples of these types of student fundraising to support private charities: Leukemia & Lymphoma Society’s Pennies for Patients; American Heart Association’s Jump Rope for Heart; BizGym Foundation’s Lemonade Alley; Hawaii Food Bank food drives; Ronald McDonald House Charities of Hawaii’s “Make Change Count” Coin Drive and McFun-Raiser Program; and Keiki O Ka Aina Family Learning Centers’ and KHON2’s Lualima Giving Program.

The Commission understands that DOE believes that fundraising activities to support private charitable organizations serve a legitimate educational purpose, consistent with DOE’s education mission. DOE describes these activities as encouraging civic and community responsibility and promoting good citizenship. In addition, some fundraising projects include activities that teach students, for example, business skills, health and physical education.

However, in contrast to the student based fundraising that benefits a school or a school group, in this case, the fundraising benefits a private business, albeit a non-profit organization. As discussed above, the State Ethics Code prohibits the use of class time, school equipment, and school facilities for “private business purposes.”

The Commission recognizes that DOE’s mission, broadly, is to educate students. The Commission further acknowledges that DOE is responsible for determining the manner in which it advances its broad mission. Accordingly, in the Commission’s opinion, it is reasonable and appropriate to recognize that fundraising for a private charity may serve a legitimate educational purpose rather than a private business purpose. Thus, the Commission believes that the State Ethics Code does not prohibit the use of state resources for a charitable fundraising activity where the DOE articulates a reasonable, legitimate educational purpose associated with the fundraising activity.

Notwithstanding the Commission's conclusion that the statute does not prohibit the school's use of students and its resources to support fundraising for private charities, the State Ethics Code prohibits an employee from giving a particular charity "unwarranted privileges, exemptions, advantages, contracts, or treatment." As suggested above, to prevent situations in which a DOE employee misuses his position in selecting the charity, the Commission strongly recommends that DOE adhere to objective criteria to guide the selection process.

The Commission further strongly recommends that DOE strictly prohibit coercing or pressuring students or their families to participate in fundraising activities. Certain seemingly innocent measures associated with a fundraising campaign are inconsistent with the Fair Treatment law and therefore inappropriate: class/student donation goals; class/student participation goals; class or school-wide prizes or incentives associated with a level of donations or participation; charts or posters reflecting the names of students who are participating in the fundraising activities; limiting participation in school activities to those students who raise donations or who are involved in the fundraising activities. The Commission further suggests that DOE require students and their families to "opt in" to participate in fundraising activities.

#### D. DOE Administrative Rules

The Commission notes that DOE has promulgated administrative rules applicable to charitable fundraising in schools, Hawaii Administrative Rules ("HAR") Title 8, Subtitle 2, Part 1, Chapters 45 and 46. While it is beyond the Commission's authority to enforce the DOE charitable fundraising rules, the Commission notes that the rules appear to be consistent with the State Ethics Code's Fair Treatment provision and address the Commission's concerns relating to coercion raised above. DOE's adherence to its rules likely will greatly assist in addressing Fair Treatment law concerns.

For example, the rules appear to require that an educational purpose be "of primacy" in a fundraising endeavor.<sup>2</sup> This requirement appears consistent with the Commission's position that there must be a reasonable, legitimate, and articulated educational purpose relating to the fundraising activities that are intended to support a private charity. The rules also appear to require an application process for charities.<sup>3</sup> Such an application process likely will address issues relating to the selection of the charities, reducing the likelihood of favoritism or other misuse of an employee's position in the selection process. Finally, the rules appear to require affirmative parental permission before a child participates in a charitable fundraising event,<sup>4</sup> which is consistent with the

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<sup>2</sup> HAR sections 8-45-1(a),(b),(e); 8-46-3(2),(3).

<sup>3</sup> HAR sections 8-45-1(f); 8-46-3(1).

<sup>4</sup> HAR section 8-46-3-5.

State Ethics Code's provision that prohibits the misuse of position to coerce or apply undue pressure on students and/or their families to participate in the fundraising.

Conclusion

This letter is intended as general advice regarding fundraising in schools. Particular fundraising programs may raise unique concerns that are not addressed by this document. If DOE has or individual school have concerns or questions about a particular fundraising effort, DOE and/or the school is urged to consult the Commission for more specific advice about the application of the State Ethics Code.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'L. Kondo', written over a horizontal line.

Leslie H. Kondo  
Executive Director and  
General Counsel