

# Elections Incident Response Plan

---



# AUTHORITY AND ADOPTION LETTER

## EXECUTIVE SIGNATORY PAGE

The most fundamental function of government is providing for the safety and welfare of the public. An effective ***Elections Incident Response Plan*** is essential to ensuring the state of Hawai'i fulfills this responsibility when our state is threatened or impacted by threats to the elections process.

The State of Hawai'i ***Elections Incident Response Plan*** establishes the framework our State Government will use to organize and coordinate its response activities for a coordinated approach to responding to threats to the elections process that impact our state.

This ***EIRP***, an Incident Annex to the State Emergency Operations Plan, outlines organizations, actions, and responsibilities of state and county departments and agencies and identifies how they will work together to ensure the state is prepared to execute a well-coordinated, timely and consistent elections incident response. It is intended to be a living document that evolves and improves as the outcomes of ongoing planning efforts, exercises, and real-world events are incorporated.

This plan is written in accordance with Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapters 128A (Homeland Security) and 128B (Cybersecurity) and applies to all state departments including agencies, offices, institutions of higher education, commissions, boards, and councils. This ***EIRP*** Annex does not direct the emergency operations of local governments, federal agencies, private sector, or non-governmental organizations. However, it does provide a reference for their response plans, procedures, and actions.

It is important to emphasize that responsibility for the initial response and management of an emergency rests with the affected entity(ies), to include local jurisdictions. The state's response supports state government efforts when additional resources are required or not available within the affected entity. This plan describes how those state resources will be activated, requested, and coordinated to complement response efforts.

This document is maintained by the Hawai'i State Office of Homeland Security (OHS) with input from state and county departments and agencies.

I hereby promulgate and adopt the State of Hawai'i ***Elections Incident Response Plan*** as an Incident Annex to the *State of Hawai'i Emergency Operations Plan*.

---

Frank J. Pace, Administrator  
Office of Homeland Security  
Hawai'i Department of Defense  
MMM DD, YYYY



# RECORD OF APPROVAL

Approval #	Approval Date	Approval Authority	Type of Approval
2			
1			



# RECORD OF CHANGES

Change Number	Date of Change	Page or Section Changed	Summary of Change	Authorization Signature	Date of Signature
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Authority and Adoption Letter ..... ii

Record of Approval..... iii

Record of Changes..... iv

Table of Contents ..... v

1. Introduction.....1-1

    1.1 Purpose.....1-2

    1.2 Scope .....1-2

        1.2.1 Policy .....1-2

        1.2.2 Definitions .....1-3

        1.2.3 Relationship to Other Plans .....1-3

2. Situation and Assumptions.....2-1

    2.1 Situation Overview .....2-1

        2.1.1 Threat Analysis .....2-2

        2.1.2 Vulnerability Analysis .....2-5

    2.2 Assumptions .....2-6

3. Concept of Operations .....3-1

    3.1 Timeline of Voting .....3-1

    3.2 Election Operations During Voting .....3-2

    3.3 Post-Voting Operations .....3-2

    3.4 Incident Handling .....3-2

        3.4.1 Disruptive Behaviors.....3-3

        3.4.2 Evacuation .....3-4



- 3.4.3 Lock Down .....3-4
- 3.4.4 Cyber Incidents .....3-4
- 4. Roles and Responsibilities .....4-1
  - 4.1 County Government .....4-1
    - 4.1.1 County/City Clerk’s Office, Elections Divisions .....4-1
    - 4.1.2 Police Department.....4-1
  - 4.2 State Government .....4-1
    - 4.2.1 Office of Elections.....4-1
    - 4.2.2 Enterprise Technology Services .....4-2
    - 4.2.3 Attorney General .....4-2
    - 4.2.4 Department of Law Enforcement .....4-2
- 5. Direction, Control, and Coordination .....5-1
  - 5.1.1 Oversight .....5-1
  - 5.1.2 Coordinating Instructions .....5-1
  - 5.1.3 Communications.....5-1
- 6. Plan Development and Maintenance .....6-1
- 7. Authorities and References .....7-1
  - 7.1 State Laws, Regulations and Directives .....7-1
  - 7.2 Federal Laws, Regulations and Directives .....7-1
  - 7.3 References.....7-1
- 8. Attachments .....8-1



# 1. INTRODUCTION

Elections and other political processes are pivotal to the quality of our national, state, and county governance and can either greatly advance or set back our long-term democratic development, as well as local, state, and national policy priorities. The most fundamental principle defining credible elections is that they must reflect the free expression of the will of the people.

To achieve this, elections officials and systems strive for transparency, inclusiveness, accountability, and provision of equitable opportunities for candidates to compete. These broad principles are buttressed by several electoral process-related obligations, as well as several key rights and freedoms, each of which derive from law. The electoral cycle approach depicts elections as a continuous, integrated process made up of building blocks that interact with and influence each other, rather than as a series of isolated events.

Democracy is a form of government in which the people have the authority to deliberate and decide legislation ("direct democracy"), or to choose governing officials to do so ("representative democracy"). The conduct of free and fair elections is, therefore, the foundational of all the liberties in the United States. A free and fair election involves political freedoms and fair processes leading up to the vote, a fair count of eligible voters who cast a ballot, and acceptance of election results by all parties. It is imperative that national, state, and local efforts are coordinated to prevent, protect, and recover from any incident or attempt of disruption.

Every year, citizens across the United States cast their ballots for the candidates of their choice. Fair and free elections are a hallmark of American democracy. The American people's confidence in the value of their vote is principally reliant on the security and resilience of the infrastructure that makes the Nation's elections possible. Accordingly, an electoral process that is both secure and resilient is a vital national interest and one of the Hawai'i Office of Homeland Security's (OHS) highest priorities.

In January 2017, the U.S. federal Department of Homeland Security officially designated election infrastructure as a subset of the government facilities sector, making clear that election infrastructure qualifies as critical infrastructure. This designation recognizes that the United States' election infrastructure is of such vital importance to the American way of life that its incapacitation or destruction would have a devastating effect on the country. Election infrastructure is an assembly of systems and networks that includes, but is not limited to:

- Voter registration databases and associated IT systems;
- IT infrastructure and systems used to manage elections (such as the counting, auditing, and displaying of election results, and the post-election reporting to certify and validate results);



- Voting systems and associated infrastructure;
- Storage facilities for election and voting system infrastructure; and
- Polling places (to include early voting locations).<sup>1</sup>

OHS works collaboratively with cognizant entities to secure both the physical and cyber elements of the systems and assets that support elections in the State of Hawai‘i. Along with relevant stakeholders, this Elections Incident Response Plan has been developed as part of our overall activities designed to remain transparent and agile in securing elections infrastructure against new and evolving threats.

## 1.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of this Election Incident Response Plan, a Functional Incident Annex to the State of Hawai‘i Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is to communicate the special roles, responsibilities, and actions that are needed to address an election-related or -impacted security incident. Because human-caused security incidents, such as those this plan contemplates, have an element of preventability that natural hazards lack, this Annex has a unique element of its focus on prevention activities that do not apply to natural hazards.

The Annex serves as a mechanism to provide state support to state and/or county jurisdictions with law enforcement, public safety, and security operations in response to election-related or -impacted security incidents separate from, in conjunction with, or as a cause of activation of the Hawai‘i EOP.

## 1.2 SCOPE

This Annex applies to all state agencies with responsibilities listed herein and applies to all threats and/or instances of election-related or -impacted security incidents.

### 1.2.1 Policy

It is the mission of the Hawai‘i Office of Homeland Security to resolutely safeguard the people of Hawai‘i, our community values, and our homeland. The purpose of the Hawai‘i Office of Homeland Security is to protect and secure the State of Hawai‘i and provide for its safety against threats.

It is the responsibility of the Office of Homeland Security, under its legislated mandate regarding critical infrastructure security and cybersecurity, to collaborate in providing secure and safe environments in which the voting process may take place, through which voters may exercise their right to vote, and within which elections volunteers and staff facilitate the process of voting.

---

<sup>1</sup> U.S. Department of Homeland Security. (undated). Election Security. Accessed June 19, 2023 at: <https://www.cisa.gov/topics/election-security>.





### 1.2.2 Definitions

- Disinformation is information that is deliberately created to mislead, harm, or manipulate a person, social group, organization, or country.<sup>2</sup>
- Election infrastructure - an assembly of systems and networks that includes, but is not limited to:
  - Voter registration databases and associated IT systems;
  - IT infrastructure and systems used to manage elections (such as the counting, auditing, and displaying of election results, and the post-election reporting to certify and validate results);
  - Voting systems and associated infrastructure;
  - Storage facilities for election and voting system infrastructure; and
  - Polling places (to include early voting locations).<sup>3</sup>
- Malinformation is information based on fact, but used out of context to mislead, harm, or manipulate.<sup>4</sup>
- Misinformation is false information, but not created or shared with the intention of causing harm.<sup>5</sup>

### 1.2.3 Relationship to Other Plans

This Election Incident Response Plan is a Functional Incident Annex to the State of Hawai'i Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), which is the state's all-hazards plan that establishes the framework used to coordinate the state response to, and initial recovery from, emergencies and disasters. This Annex addresses unique planning and response requirements for election-related or -impacted security incidents but is not intended to duplicate or alter the response concepts outlined in the HI-EOP.

Regarding cybersecurity incidents/disruptions, these will be governed based on the applicable Cyber Incident/Disruption Response Plan, such as the state Office of Enterprise Technology Service's Cyber Incident Response Plan and the Hawai'i Office of Homeland Security Cyber Disruption Response Plan (see references). There may be relevant county Cyber Incident Response Plans that come into play, as well.

<sup>2</sup> U.S. Department of Homeland Security (undated). "Foreign Influence Operations and Disinformation" Retrieved 15 July 2024 from: <https://www.cisa.gov/topics/election-security/foreign-influence-operations-and-disinformation>

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Department of Homeland Security (undated). "Election Security" Retrieved 19 June 19 from: <https://www.cisa.gov/topics/election-security>.

<sup>4</sup> U.S. Department of Homeland Security (undated). "Foreign Influence Operations and Disinformation" Retrieved 15 July 2024 from: <https://www.cisa.gov/topics/election-security/foreign-influence-operations-and-disinformation>

<sup>5</sup> U.S. Department of Homeland Security (undated). "Foreign Influence Operations and Disinformation" Retrieved 15 July 2024 from: <https://www.cisa.gov/topics/election-security/foreign-influence-operations-and-disinformation>





## 2. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

### 2.1 SITUATION OVERVIEW

Presidential elections are always consequential. Presidents can affect social policy, through the courts and legislation, that can reshape the country. They can start wars or end them, embrace a role of leadership on the world stage – or retreat from it. Domestically, there is a particular volatility roiling American society. The country is undergoing significant change, from economics and technology to culture and politics. Undergirding this 2024 presidential election is a fight to own the outcome of the latest realignment in American politics.<sup>6</sup>

In 2020, Hawai'i held its first election that allowed for mail-in voting. Currently, Hawai'i is among eight states that allow all elections to be conducted entirely by mail.<sup>7</sup> Consequently, compared to states without established mail-in voting, a smaller portion of Hawai'i voters will be casting ballots at physical polling locations. Election officials anticipate polling places could attract individuals engaged in First Amendment protected activities with the potential to escalate further to threatening behavior towards election officials.<sup>8</sup>

The threat of political violence is more acute and disparate than it has been in a generation. In the decade immediately after Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, the nation's focus was on networks of international Islamic militants. That danger has largely been eclipsed by a troubling spectrum of homegrown extremists of all persuasions looking to strike out against a country they see as failing and corrupt.<sup>9</sup> Conservative websites and political leaders, especially at the state and local level, now regularly use violent rhetoric and demonize their political opponents. In addition, the high levels of polarization make it more likely that violent rhetoric will spread to both sides of the political debate. Already, violent rhetoric is growing on the political left.<sup>10</sup>

Incendiary language, which can be seen at the center of the Presidential campaign, has created a tenor of outrage that has been taken up by right-wing extremists, white supremacists, conspiracy theorists,

---

<sup>6</sup> National Public Radio (13 January 2024). "What is the 2024 election all about, anyway?" Retrieved on 15 July 2024 from <https://www.npr.org/2024/01/13/1224412456/2024-election-american-values>

<sup>7</sup> Hawai'i, California, Colorado, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Vermont, Washington, and the District of Columbia allow all elections to be conducted entirely by mail, according to the [National Conference of State Legislatures](#).

<sup>8</sup> The Associated Press (21 April 2024). "Local election workers fear threats to their safety as November nears ..." Retrieved on 07 June 2024 from <https://apnews.com/article/election-workers-threats-2024-law-enforcement-d2702ae1e1e57c766c3df36f1a7ff763>

<sup>9</sup> Los Angeles Times (14 July 2024). "Trump shooting points to growing threats of political violence" Retrieved on 15 July 2024 from <https://www.msn.com/en-us/news/opinion/trump-shooting-points-to-growing-threats-of-political-violence/ar-BB1qOdl7?ocid=BingNewsSerp>

<sup>10</sup> The Brookings Institute (9 April 2021). "How hateful rhetoric connects to real-world violence" Retrieved on 15 July 2024 from <https://www.brookings.edu/articles/how-hateful-rhetoric-connects-to-real-world-violence/>



QAnon followers and Jan. 6 rioters.<sup>11</sup> A range of research suggests the incendiary rhetoric of political leaders can make political violence more likely, gives violence direction, complicates the law enforcement response, and increases fear in vulnerable communities.<sup>12</sup>

### 2.1.1 THREAT ANALYSIS

This section will provide a select description of some of the threats nationally to elections in the present-day environment and summarizes the chief friction points in Hawaii’s election landscape at the time of the writing of this plan.

“The 2024 US Election, Trust, and Technology: Preparing for a Perfect Storm of Threats to Democracy” explored a set of key risks for which federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial officials should prepare in the lead-up to future elections, particularly the 2024 U.S. presidential election. It focused on vulnerabilities associated with three types of assets required for fair, democratic elections:

- physical assets, such as voting machines
- human assets, such as election officials
- reputational assets, such as public confidence in elections.

The paper posits that “there is the prospect of a perfect storm in which several seemingly unrelated threats target these assets simultaneously’ and explores how recent advances in generative AI could accelerate the storm’s effects.<sup>13</sup>

#### 2.1.1.1 VIOLENT EXTREMIST THREATS TO ELECTIONS.<sup>14</sup>

In “Preventing Election Violence in 2024,” CFR Research Fellow Jacob Ware posits that “[m]any of the same sources of instability and grievances that precipitated the January 6, 2021, assault on the U.S. Capitol . . . remain present today.” This “threatens individual lives and the domestic political stability of the country” while “undermin[ing] the United States’ international standing and foreign policy goals.” Ware identifies three timeframes with various risks:

- Before the election, there is a risk of “assassination threats against campaigning candidates and other public officials,” targeting of “large party and voter gatherings,” and increased chances of violence around “dates associated with the former president’s legal troubles.”

<sup>11</sup> Los Angeles Times (14 July 2024). “Trump shooting points to growing threats of political violence” Retrieved on 15 July 2024 from <https://www.msn.com/en-us/news/opinion/trump-shooting-points-to-growing-threats-of-political-violence/ar-BB1qOdl7?ocid=BingNewsSerp>

<sup>12</sup> The Brookings Institute (9 April 2021). “How hateful rhetoric connects to real-world violence” Retrieved on 15 July 2024 from <https://www.brookings.edu/articles/how-hateful-rhetoric-connects-to-real-world-violence/>

<sup>13</sup> RAND (April 2024). “The 2024 US Election, Trust, and Technology: Preparing for a Perfect Storm of Threats to Democracy” Retrieved on 15 July 2024 from <https://www.rand.org/pubs/perspectives/PEA3073-1.html>

<sup>14</sup> Council on Foreign Relations (23 April 2024). “There Is a Risk of Extremist Violence Around the 2024 U.S. Presidential Election, Warns New CFR Report” Retrieved 15 July 2024 from <https://www.cfr.org/news-releases/there-risk-extremist-violence-around-2024-us-presidential-election-warns-new-cfr>



- During the election, there may be “violence and intimidation at polling places against election workers, or against drive-by or drop-off balloting sites and their collection points.”
- After the election, “attacks against government buildings and/or law enforcement officials will likely be the preferred means as violent extremists aim to take the fight directly to those they deem responsible for malfeasance.”

#### 2.1.1.2 AI CHATBOT MISINFORMATION.<sup>15</sup>

New AI-powered tools produce inaccurate election information more than half the time, including answers that are harmful or incomplete, according to new research. The study, from AI Democracy Projects and nonprofit media outlet Proof News, comes as the U.S. presidential primaries are underway across the U.S. and as more Americans are turning to chatbots such as Google's Gemini and OpenAI's GPT-4 for information. Experts have raised concerns that the advent of powerful new forms of AI could result in voters receiving false and misleading information, or even discourage people from going to the polls. The new study found that these AI models are prone to suggesting voters head to polling places that don't exist or inventing illogical responses based on rehashed, dated information.

#### 2.1.1.3 FOREIGN MALIGN INFLUENCE/INTERFERENCE OPERATIONS.

Russian operatives and propagandists are planning to “covertly use social media” in an attempt to sway public opinion and undermine support for Ukraine in swing states during the 2024 US elections, US intelligence officials said on Tuesday. “We are beginning to see Russia target specific voter demographics, promote divisive narratives and denigrate specific politicians,” an official from the Office of the Director of National Intelligence told reporters in a call conducted on the condition that the official not be named. Russia is “undertaking a whole-of-government approach to influence the election, including the presidential race, Congress and public opinion,” the official said, adding that Russia’s preference for US presidential candidates has not changed from previous election cycles.<sup>16</sup>

According to the Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI), the People’s Republic of China (PRC), the Russian Federation, and the Islamic Republic of Iran continue to be the primary nation-state actors leveraging influence operations exploiting perceived sociopolitical divisions to undermine confidence in U.S. democratic institutions and shaping public perception toward their interests. Further, “these actors employ a variety of methods to conduct foreign malign influence operations, such as using networks of fake online accounts to pose as Americans; enlisting real people to wittingly or unwittingly promote their narratives; and using proxies to launder their influence narratives through an array of overt and covert proxy websites, individuals, and organizations that appear independent.” The ODNI advises that these operations often attempt to exacerbate existing social divides, amplify

<sup>15</sup> CBS News (27 February 2024). “AI chatbots are serving up wildly inaccurate election information, new study says” Retrieved 15 July 2024 from <https://www.cbsnews.com/news/ai-chatbots-inaccurate-election-information-proof-news/>

<sup>16</sup> CNN (9 July 2024). “US intel officials warn Russia plans to target swing states in 2024 election with influence operations” Retrieved 15 July 2024 from <https://www.msn.com/en-us/news/other/us-intel-officials-warn-russia-plans-to-target-swing-states-in-2024-election-with-influence-operations/ar-BB1pHsT5?ocid=BingNewsSerp>



polarization, push narratives that fit into the nation-state’s objectives, and increasingly, experiment with generative AI to enable their efforts.

2.1.1.4 HAWAII’S THREAT LANDSCAPE.

Hawaii’s chief elections-related friction has centered on claims of election system vulnerabilities and “serious voting irregularities” in echoes of nationwide claims stemming from the 2020 election.<sup>17,18</sup> These claims have since grown to calls (though in a small circle of complainants) to revert to in-person voting and counting ballots by hand.<sup>19</sup> These accusations have often played out in tense interactions during Election Commission meetings, which most recently have included officials coming under fire for a range of perceived issues such as “low voter turnout, for failure to address election complaints, for dated voter rolls, for not ensuring ballot chain of custody, for setting up all mail-in voting and for being in the job way too long” and calls for ‘arrest, imprisonment, and court martial as an enemy combatant’.<sup>20,21</sup> What emerged in the recent 2022 mid-term elections as an added challenge to conducting the elections process: “trying to combat misinformation that sows distrust about voting and results while fueling vitriol aimed at rank-and-file election workers” now includes “a population determined to sow misinformation that erode our democratic institution by undermining the public’s confidence in our electoral process”.<sup>22,23</sup>

Election-Related Dates That May Prompt Violence or Social Unrest:

29 July 2024:	Voter Service Centers open, Primary Election
10 August 2024:	Election Day, Primary
23 August 2024:	Deadline to file election objections
06 September 2024:	Deadlines to submit nominees for president and electors
22 October 2024:	Voter Service Centers open, General Election
05 November 2024:	Election Day, General
25 November 2024:	Deadline to file election objections

<sup>17</sup> Honolulu Civil Beat (30 March 2022). “Hawaii Is The Latest State To Get Hit With Claims Of Election Fraud” Retrieved on 18 July 2024 from <https://www.civilbeat.org/2022/03/chad-blair-hawaii-is-the-latest-state-to-get-hit-with-claims-of-election-fraud/>

<sup>18</sup> Honolulu Civil Beat (1 April 2022). “Elections Panel Votes Down Investigation Into 2020 Complaint” Retrieved on 18 July 2022 from <https://www.civilbeat.org/2022/04/elections-panel-votes-down-investigation-into-2020-complaint/>

<sup>19</sup> Hawaii News Now (16 September 2022). “A dozen protesters show up at elections meeting to find it being conducted via Zoom” Retrieved on 18 July 2024 from <https://www.hawaiinewsnow.com/2022/09/17/protesters-voice-frustration-with-virtual-state-elections-commission-meeting/>

<sup>20</sup> Honolulu Civil Beat (22 February 2024). “The Knives Are Out For Hawaii’s Chief Elections Officer” Retrieved on 18 July 2024 from <https://www.civilbeat.org/2024/02/the-sunshine-blog-the-knives-are-out-for-hawaiis-chief-elections-officer/>

<sup>21</sup> Honolulu Civil Beat (22 March 2024). “Hawaii Elections Chief Is Hanging On To His Job, Barely” Retrieved 18 July 2024 from <https://www.civilbeat.org/2024/03/the-sunshine-blog-hawaii-elections-chief-is-hanging-on-to-his-job-barely/>

<sup>22</sup> Honolulu Civil Beat (14 September 2022). “Has Trump’s Big Lie Gained Traction In Hawaii?” Retrieved on 18 July 2024 from <https://www.civilbeat.org/2022/09/chad-blair-has-trumps-big-lie-gained-traction-in-hawaii/>

<sup>23</sup> Honolulu Civil Beat (11 April 2024). “When It Comes To Elections, It Takes All Of Hawaii To Uphold Democracy” Retrieved on 18 July 2024 from <https://www.civilbeat.org/2024/04/when-it-comes-to-elections-it-takes-all-of-hawaii-to-uphold-democracy/>



17 December 2024: Electoral College will be held at Hawaii’s state Capitol

### 2.1.2 VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

It is the mission of the Hawai’i State Office of Elections to provide secure, accessible, and convenient election services to all citizens statewide. As such, on a regular and ongoing basis, the Office of Elections assesses elections infrastructure for possible vulnerabilities and identifies and implements mitigation activities. That said, a common theme in current public discourse on the elections security centers on real or perceived vulnerabilities of elections infrastructure nationwide and often in general terms that obfuscate the fact that elections systems and processes can vary widely from state to state.

This section addresses both perceived (possibly generalized) vulnerabilities, as well as possible vulnerabilities specific to the election infrastructure in the state and the elections process as it is administered in the State of Hawai’i. Vulnerabilities to the election operations are addressed through processes of check and balances to mitigate, identify, and resolve.<sup>24</sup>

#### 2.1.2.1 VOTER REGISTRATION

Vulnerabilities related to voter registration are alleged based on a voter being ineligible to register and deceased voters receiving and casting a ballot.

While a voter does not have to present photo identification to register to vote, the applicant is required to provide either their Hawai’i Driver License or State ID number or the last 4-digits of their Social Security Number. This number is validated to confirm the identity of the applicant. Voters affirm by self-subscribing affidavit that the information they provide when registering to vote is true and correct. Knowingly providing false information on a voter registration application is a Class C felony.

The voter rolls are regularly maintained using death information provided by the State of Hawai’i, Department of Health to cancel the registration of deceased voters. Additionally, list maintenance of the voter rolls is conducted at the start of each election year through a series of mailings to identify outdated voter registration records. Residents who receive a notification card for a voter who no longer resides or receives mail as addressed should write “not at this address” on the mailing and return it to the County Elections Division to flag the voter record as outdated.

Ballots are not sent to cancelled or outdated voter registration records.

#### 2.1.2.2 VOTER FRAUD

Voter fraud includes voters attempting to cast more than one ballot and attempting to vote as another person. While it is possible that a voter may receive multiple ballots in the mail, it is not evidence of voter or election fraud as there are circumstances that could result in such a situation (e.g. a voter requests a replacement ballot, or a prior voter lived at that address failed to update their address). To

<sup>24</sup> <https://elections.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/Report-on-Election-Security-February-16-2024.pdf>



prevent voters from voting more than once, every return identification envelope is assigned a unique barcode. When the return identification envelope is received by election officials, the barcode is scanned to mark that the voter has voted. Once marked voted, the voter cannot be issued another mail ballot or allowed to vote in person. Additionally, the voter is required to sign the return identification envelope. The signature will be compared to the signature on file as part of the voter registration application to confirm the identity of the voter.

Incidents of voter fraud should be reported to law enforcement for investigation.

---

### 2.1.2.3 VOTING EQUIPMENT

While Hawai'i is a vote by mail state, there are opportunities for voters to cast their ballot in person at a voter service center. The current voting system has a component for a ballot marking device (BMD) to assist voters at a voter service center with marking their ballot, which is then printed with the votes and then can be inserted into a traditional voting machine.

Generally, as it relates to voting and vote counting systems, voters must follow the instructions on the ballot to ensure that their ballot is counted correctly, including requesting a replacement ballot if they make an error.

Additionally, the voting and vote counting systems are federally certified through the U.S. Elections Assistance Commission and tested by Official Observers before each election.

After each election, the election results are audited to confirm the accuracy and integrity of the voting and vote counting system to ensure ballots were counted and tabulated correctly. Election audits are conducted by creating a hand tally of expected results to compare to the results reports tabulated by the voting and vote counting system. The audit is conducted on a sample of ballots, by district/precinct, and a contest. Each ballot for the audit district/precinct is reviewed to see how it was counted. If a discrepancy exists, the audit is expanded to identify and resolve the issue.

## 2.2 ASSUMPTIONS

Assumptions are used in planning to account for suppositions that, in the absence of a fact that is known to be true, can be assumed to be true in the absence of positive proof, in as much as the assumption is necessary to enable the planning process.

- Communications infrastructure and utilities are operational.
- There exist clear, unambiguous, and established communication and action protocols should these situations arise.
- Events may occur prior to or on Election Day that may or may not specifically target the electoral process but will require implementation of additional protective or mitigation measures.
- An incident may occur statewide, in multiple counties, or in a specific county only.





- Should an incident shut down election operations, Election officials will resume operations when it is safe to do so.
- Changes to voting locations and/or deadlines will be announced by election officials.





### 3. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

This section will cover both the typical election’s Operations, as well as incident handling operations within that context.

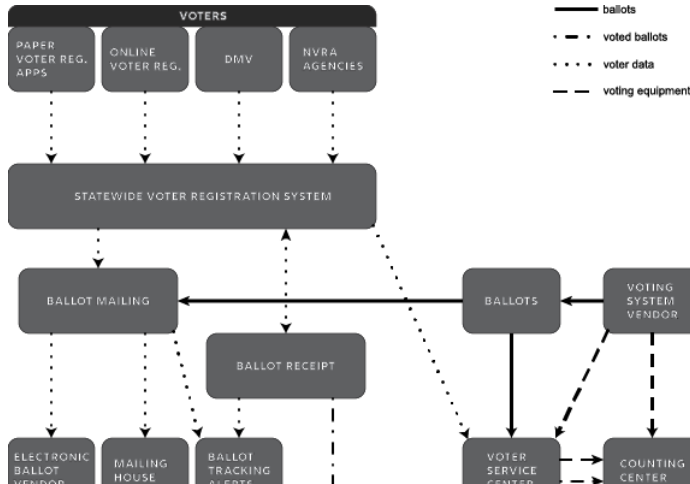


Figure 1 Election Workflow

The State of Hawai’i, Office of Elections and Offices of the City/County Clerk, Elections Divisions administer elections in Hawai’i. The Office of Elections, based on the island of Oahu, is responsible for managing candidate filing, the printing and counting of ballots, and voter education. There are four County Elections Divisions, each operated by the respective counties: Hawai’i, Maui, Kauai, and the City and County of Honolulu. The County Elections Divisions are responsible for voter registration, and voting including the mailing and receipt of ballots, and in-person at voter service centers.

Voter registration is an ongoing operation. The State houses and support the statewide voter registration system, while the County Elections Divisions are the primary users and maintain the data of the system.

Hawai’i conducts elections by mail. Voting and the conduct of the election occur within specific timeframes around each Election Day. The conduct of elections requires temporary locations be established, in addition to each entity’s permanent main office. The Office of Elections establishes and operates a counting center in each County. The County Elections Divisions establish and operate places of deposit and voter service centers in their respective county. Locations, voting equipment, ballots, and sensitive election materials are securely stored when not in direct use.

#### 3.1 TIMELINE OF VOTING

- 45 days before each Election Day – Ballots are sent to uniformed and overseas voters.
- 18 days before each Election Day – Voters receive their mail ballot packet and places of deposit may open.
- 10 business days before each Election Day – Voter service centers open.
- Election Day – Voting closes at 7:00 PM. Voted ballots returned through USPS must be received (not postmarked) by the close of voting and the places of deposit are closed. Any voter in line at



the close of voting will be allowed to cast their ballot. Results reports are released starting after the last voter, statewide, has voted.

- 5 business days after each Election Day – Deadline for voters to cure a deficiency with the return envelope. The return envelope must have been received by the close of voting and the voter may only correct the signature to confirm that their ballot should be counted.

## 3.2 ELECTION OPERATIONS DURING VOTING

Ahead of the elections, the Office of Elections conducts candidate filing; proofs, prints, and assists with the mailing of ballots; tests the voting and vote counting system; coordinates security; conducts orientation for volunteers; extends phone hours - after-hours, weekends, and Election Day - to assist with voter inquiries; and sets up the counting centers. The counting centers open to receive the validated voted return identification envelopes to open, process, and count voted ballots beginning 18 days before each Election Day and operate through the certification of the results, post-voting.

The County Elections Divisions position, secure, and collect and validate voted return identification envelopes from places of deposit; collect and validate voted return identification envelopes from USPS; and set up and operate voter service centers. Operations related to collection of voted return identification envelopes and voter service centers close on Election Day. Validation of voted return identification envelopes continues for up to 5 business days after Election Day.

## 3.3 POST-VOTING OPERATIONS

After voting concludes, the results are released. The results from the 4 counting centers are compiled at the Oahu Counting Center. Results reporting continues through the signature curing and validation of voted return envelopes 5 business days after Election Day.

An automatic recount may be triggered based on the Election Day results to be completed within 5 business days of Election Day.

Additionally, after Election Day, election officials audit the election results and compare the number of voted return envelopes to ballots counted to ensure the accuracy and integrity of the election. After these operations, the results are certified. Ballots and sensitive election materials are delivered to the Office of Elections for storage.

Challenges/contests to the election results may be filed with the Hawai'i Supreme Court not later than 13 days after the Primary Election and 20 days after the General Election.

## 3.4 INCIDENT HANDLING



Election Security is one of the highest priorities for the Hawai'i Office of Homeland Security. Along with our partners at the Office of Elections and across the federal, state, and county agencies will remain vigilant and transparent in securing elections physical and cyber infrastructure against threats.

In the event of emergencies or unusual events, election officials follow these general procedures:

- CALL 9-1-1 IMMEDIATELY in an incident requiring emergency assistance.
- Promote safety and security of voters and personnel.
- Secure and protect election infrastructure when it is safe to do so.
- Notify the Office of Elections and refer media inquiries.
- It is assumed that for state and county facilities there are established procedures, communication, and directions to follow at the facilities.

Further, election officials and security partners:

- Encourage individuals if they See Something, Say Something and Do Something.
- Maintain situational awareness and monitor election operations.
- Share information on important operational or event dates, locations, and contacts, including any updates.
- Ensure communications are maintained throughout election operations.
- Coordinate with federal, state, and county departments and agencies, when appropriate.

In any case where it is determined that exigent actions must be taken, the Office of Elections will take its lead from the responding agency.

Under unusual/exigent circumstances, it is assumed that only the governor has the authority to “declare an emergency” and to determine the appropriate action.

Any unusual event not covered by these standard procedures will be addressed by the appropriate “emergency response” chain of command/communication and action protocols. Additionally, it is assumed that the Office will be part of the communication for such incidents so as not to negatively affect the mission and services provided to citizens during the election.

### 3.4.1 DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIORS

In situations relating to compliance issues, e.g., loitering, electioneering, noise, etc., an election official is instructed to speak with the person who is responsible for the “disturbance” and ask that individual to stop their activity. In most cases compliance follows. If compliance does not follow, police officers are requested to intervene. In the case of emergencies, 9-1-1 is called and emergency assistance is



requested by the staff. Existing protocols and practices will be followed as it relates to these “usual” election day events.

If individuals do not refrain from an activity which is disruptive of the normal operations or if the action is not covered by the “standard” events and procedures protocol, this Office will follow the operating procedures and protocols of the responding agency. The operational staff will be directed to follow the directives of the responding agency. It is the assumption of this Office that there exists an established communication and action protocol that is followed by these agencies.

### 3.4.2 EVACUATION

Evacuation may be ordered by security entities or Election Staff.

- Direct occupants to the nearest exit of the facility.
- If time allows, secure sensitive election materials and the facility.
- Account for all personnel. Notify Emergency Services immediately of missing individuals.
- Ensure access routes remain clear.
- Detail a written chronology of events.
- Wait for “all clear”.
- Election officials coordinate how to resume operations.

### 3.4.3 LOCK DOWN

Lock down may be ordered by security entities or Election Staff.

- Direct occupants to enclosed rooms or away from doors and windows.
- Account for all personnel.
- Secure the facility – closing and covering doors and windows.
- If time allows, secure sensitive election materials.
- Detail a written chronology of events.
- Wait for “all clear”.
- Election officials coordinate how to resume operations.

### 3.4.4 CYBER INCIDENTS

A cyber incident refers to an unauthorized attempt to access a network. This can occur from within an organization by trusted users or from remote locations by bad actors through the internet. For example, cyber threats can involve phishing, ransomware, security breaches, and disinformation. The County Elections Divisions and Office of Elections communicate cyber incidents to each other, their



respective county Information Technology Departments (as necessary), the state Office of Enterprise Technology Services (ETS), and state security partners. Incidents requiring ETS action will follow ETS internal procedures and their Cyber Incident Response Plan. Cyber Disruptions, as contemplated in the scope of the state’s Cyber Disruption Response Plan, will follow the guidance of that document.







## 4. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITES

### 4.1 COUNTY GOVERNMENT

#### 4.1.1 COUNTY/CITY CLERK’S OFFICE, ELECTIONS DIVISIONS

The City/County Clerk directs operations of the County Elections Division. The County Elections Division is managed by an Election Administrator. The Offices of City/County Clerk work cooperatively with the State of Hawai’i, Office of Elections to conduct elections. Responsibilities include:

- Voter registration and voting, to include:
  - Mailing and receipt of ballots,
  - Operating voter service centers and places of deposit, and
  - Securing locations and processes;
- Determine, publicly announce, and provide to the state Office of Elections the locations, dates, and hours of the voter service centers and places of deposit;
- Provide operational support and response to their respective counting center on behalf of the Office of Elections; and
- Report unusual and disruptive election-related incidents to the Office of Elections.

#### 4.1.2 POLICE DEPARTMENT

- Enforcement of laws, traffic control, criminal investigation and other public safety activities within their county;
- Incident response to include incidents/request for assistance related to the election; and
- Support county Election official’s request for special assistance for security of voter service centers, place of deposit, and/or counting center operations.

### 4.2 STATE GOVERNMENT

#### 4.2.1 OFFICE OF ELECTIONS

- Printing and counting of ballots and voter education;
- House and support statewide voter registration system;
- Direct operations of the Office of Elections via the Chief Elections Officer;
- Provide for five operations sections managed by a Section Head:
  - Ballot Operations,
  - Counting Center Operations,



- Computer Services,
- Election Support Services, and
- Voter Services.
- Post county locations, dates, and hours of the voter service centers and places of deposit (and changes thereto) to state Office of Elections website (elections.hawaii.gov);
- Work cooperatively with the County Elections Divisions to conduct elections; and
- Report unusual and disruptive election-related incidents to security partners and/or law enforcement.

#### 4.2.2 ENTERPRISE TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

- Be prepared to provide:
  - Emergency communications and information systems to facilitate completion of the electoral process; and
  - State facilities to conduct response and recovery operations.

#### 4.2.3 ATTORNEY GENERAL

- Ensure a deputy attorney general is assigned to support the election related incident; and
- Be prepared to draft a Governor’s Emergency Proclamation (as required).

#### 4.2.4 DEPARTMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

##### 4.2.4.1 OFFICE OF HOMELAND SECURITY

- Provide enduring support to the Office of Elections, such as:
  - Operational coordination;
  - Cybersecurity and physical security assessments;
  - Planning (preparedness, response) and Exercises;
  - Collaboration on prevention and mitigation activities;
  - Coordinate alerts and warnings both from and to Federal partners;
  - Building relationships with local law enforcement; and
  - Facilitating election procedure education to public and law enforcement.

##### 4.2.4.1.1 THROUGH THE HAWAI’I STATE FUSION CENTER

- Maintain coordination, collaboration with the Office of Elections;
- Establish the Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) operational coordination “room” for using in monitoring election-related activities; provide HSIN training, as needed; and
- Monitor threats to the elections, election infrastructure, and/or candidates; provide reports to external organizations, as appropriate.



---

#### 4.2.4.2 SHERIFFS

- Provide security services at state facilities where election activities occur, to include pre- and post-election;
- Liaise with Hawai'i State Fusion Center;
- Ensure timely relevant information exchange; and
- Collaborate on response to threats directed toward election and elected officials.





## 5. DIRECTION, CONTROL, AND COORDINATION

### 5.1.1 Oversight

The Office of Elections and County Elections Divisions cooperatively maintain oversight of the State’s electoral process. The Office of Elections coordinates operational issues and actions at the counting centers. The County Elections Divisions coordinates operation issues and actions at the places of deposit, voter service centers, and validation facilities; and report unusual election-related incidents to the Office of Elections.

### 5.1.2 Coordinating Instructions

The Hawai’i Office of Homeland Security and the Hawai’i State Fusion Center will be activated to monitor Election operations during and post-voting.

### 5.1.3 Communications

In the event of an incident, the Office of Elections public information officer will follow general guidelines outlined below to assess the situation and to take basic actions that will help develop a detailed communication plan.

- Notify key individuals: Chief Election Officer, OE-PIO, General Counsel;
- The Office of Elections will coordinate with County Clerks, Election Administrators, and County Elections Division PIO;
- Prepare a holding statement with final language approved by the Chief Election Officer and General Counsel if applicable;
- Distribute the holding statement to County Clerks and Election Administrators;
- Post the holding statement on the Office of Elections’ website, if appropriate;
- Issue the holding statement to media who are calling in;
- Craft messaging and scripts for staff who interface with the public; and
- Begin monitoring media coverage as soon as possible.

The Chief Election Officer is the designated spokesperson for the Office of Elections. However, any staff may fill this position as assigned by the Chief Election Officer. The first task is to gather all the key individuals to assess the scope and severity of the incident, gather accurate information about the incident, and to report it to individuals on the notification list.



Once the situation has been assessed, the Voter Services section will begin crafting communications such as holding statement, press statements, interview notes that accurately address anticipated questions from elected officials, stakeholders, and media if appropriate. These will be distributed to County Clerks and Election Administrators for their external use.

## 6. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

This **Elections Incident Response Plan** is developed in partnership with the State and county Elections Offices, with input from federal, state, non-governmental and private sector entities that will support an elections incident response.

The OHS is responsible for coordinating all revisions to this Plan. Maintenance responsibilities include:

- Maintaining a plan review schedule;
- Reviewing all plan components and proposed changes for consistency;
- Obtaining approvals for changes from the appropriate approving authority;
- Ensuring notifications of approved changes are made and maintaining a record of changes; and
- Coordinating changes through with the State Office of Elections to synchronize with the relevant elections processes and procedures and with the Hawai'i Emergency Management Agency to ensure consistency with the EOP.

**Review Cycle.** OHS will complete periodic updates of this plan no less than every two years. Updates may be initiated to address any of the following:

- Minor administrative revisions needed to update terminology, titles, or agency names;
- Ensure risk and vulnerability analysis, planning assumptions and situation reflect current realities;
- Address relevant changes in federal or state laws, policies, structures, capabilities or other changes to emergency management standards or best practices; and
- Incorporate substantive lessons learned from exercises, incident analysis or program evaluations.







## 7. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

### 7.1 STATE LAWS, REGULATIONS AND DIRECTIVES

1. *Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 11.* Elections, Generally.
2. *Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 12.* Primary Elections.
3. *Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 14.* Presidential Elections.
4. *Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 15.* Absentee Voting.
5. *Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 16.* Voting Systems.
6. *Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 17.* Vacancies.
7. *Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 19.* Election Offense.
8. *Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 127A-13.* Additional powers in an emergency period.
9. *Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 128A.* Homeland Security.
10. *Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 128B.* Cybersecurity.
11. *Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 710.* Offenses Against Public Administration.

### 7.2 FEDERAL LAWS, REGULATIONS AND DIRECTIVES

1. **18 U.S. Code § 241.** Conspiracy against rights.
2. **18 U.S. Code § 242.** Deprivation of rights under color of law.
3. **52 U.S.C.** Voting and Elections.

### 7.3 REFERENCES

1. [Hawai'i Homeland Security Strategy and Implementation Plan](#)
2. Hawai'i [Cyber Disruption Response Plan](#)
3. [Hawai'i Terrorism and Targeted Violence Incident Annex](#)
4. [Hawai'i Critical Infrastructure Security & Resilience Program: Strategy, Planning Framework, and Implementation Plan](#)
5. <https://elections.hawaii.gov>
6. <https://www.cisa.gov/election-security-services>
7. <https://www.cisa.gov/cybersecurity-toolkit-and-resources-protect-elections>
8. <https://www.eac.gov/election-officials/toolkits>
9. <https://www.eac.gov/election-officials>
10. <https://www.cisa.gov/rumor-vs-reality>
11. [CISA fact check webpage guidebook](#)
12. [MDM Elections Response Guide for Elections Officials](#)
13. [Building Trust Through Secure Practices](#)
14. [Cyber Incident Response Plan Guide](#)
15. [Election official legal defense and communications support](#)



# 8. ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1 – 2024 General Locations and Dates, Deadlines, and Locations for Primary and General Elections



# 2024 DATES, DEADLINES, AND LOCATIONS

## General Locations

	Election Office	Address	Hours	
<b>Hawaii Office of Elections</b>				
		802 Lehua Avenue Pearl City, Hawaii 96782	Monday – Friday 7:45 am–4:30 pm	808-453-8683 In State Toll Free: 1-800-442-8683 TTY: 808-453-6150 TTY Toll Free: 1-800-345-5915 Fax: 808-453-6006 elections@hawaii.gov
<b>Hawaii County</b>				
	Office of the County Clerk Elections Division	25 Aupuni Street, Suite 1502 Hilo, Hawaii 96720	Monday – Friday 7:45 am–4:30 pm	808-961-8277 Fax: 808-961-8673 Relay Users: 808-961-8985
	Kona Satellite Office	West Hawaii Civic Center 74-5044 Ane Keohokalole Highway Building B, 2d Floor Kailua-Kona, Hawaii 96740	Monday – Friday 7:45 am–4:30 pm	808-323-4400 Fax: 808-323-4403 TTY: via 711
<b>City and County of Honolulu</b>				
	City Clerk Elections Division	530 South Street, Room 100 Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-3077	Monday – Friday 7:45 am–4:30 pm	808-768-3800 TTY: 808-768-3848 elections@honolulu.gov
<b>Kauai County</b>				
	County Clerk Elections Division Main Office	4386 Rice Street Lihue, Hawaii 96766-1371	Monday – Friday 7:45 am–4:30 pm	808-241-4800 Fax: 808-241-6207 TTY: 808-241-5116 elections@kauai.gov
<b>Maui County</b>				
	County Clerk	Kalana O Maui Building 200 South High Street, Room 708 Wailuku, Hawaii 96793-2155	Monday – Friday 7:45 am–4:30 pm	808-270-7749 Fax: 808-270-7171



### Primary Election

Voter Registration Deadline..... Wednesday, July 31

Election Day ....Saturday, August 10, 7:00 am – 7:00 pm

	Election Office	Address	Hours
<b>Hawaii County</b>			
Voter Service Center	County of Hawaii Aupuni Center Conference Room	101 Pauahi St # 1 Hilo HI 96720	July 29-Aug 9, 2024 Monday – Saturday 8:00 am – 4:30 pm Aug 10, 2024 7:00 am – 7:00 pm
	West Hawaii Civic Center Community Room Building G	74-5044 Ane Keohokalole Hwy Kailua Kona HI 96740	
Place of Deposit/Drop Box	Hawaii County Building	25 Aupuni St Hilo HI 96720	Open 24 hours a day July 18, 2024, through 7:00 pm August 10, 2024
	Keaau Police Station	16-579 Old Volcano Road Keaau, HI 96749	
	Laupahoehoe Police Station	Puualaea Homestead Road Laupahoehoe, HI 96764	
	Naalehu Police Station	95-5355 Hawaii Belt Rd Naalehu HI 96772	
	North Kohala Police Station	54-3900 Akoni Pule Highway Kapaau, HI 96755	
	Pahoa Police Station	15-2615 Keaau-Pahoa Rd Pahoa HI 96778	
	Rodney Yano Hall	82-6156 Mamalahoa Hwy Captain Cook HI 96704	
	Waikoloa Village Association	68-1792 Melia Street Waikoloa, HI 96738	
	Waimea Police Station	67-5185 Kamamalu Street Waimea, HI 96743	
	West Hawaii Civic Center	74-5044 Ane Keohokalole Hwy Kailua Kona HI 96740	
	<b>City and County of Honolulu</b>		
Voter Service Center	Honolulu Hale	530 S. King Street Honolulu, Hawaii 96813	July 29-Aug 9, 2024 Monday – Saturday 8:00 am – 4:30 pm Aug 10, 2024 7:00 am – 7:00 pm
	Kapolei Hale (Conference Rooms A, B, C)	1000 Ulu’Ohi’a Kapolei, Hawaii 96707	
	Kaneohe District Park (Meeting Room)	45-660 Keaahala Road Kaneohe, HI 96744	
	George Fred Wright Wahiawa District Park (Ceramics Room)	1129 Kilani Avenue Wahiawa, HI 96786	
Place of Deposit/Drop Box	Asing Community Park	91-1450 Renton Road Ewa Beach, HI 96706	Open daily in accordance with park hours from July 23, 2024, through 7:00 pm August 10, 2024
	Bill Balfour Jr. Waipahu District Park	94-230 Paiwa Street Waipahu, HI 96797	
	Connie Chun Aliamanu Neighborhood Park	4259 Lawehana Street Honolulu, HI 96818	
	Hauula Civic Center	54-010 Kukuna Road Hauula, HI 96717	
	Hawaii Kai Park and Ride	240 Keahole Street Honolulu, HI 96825	



	Kailua District Park	21 South Kainalu Drive Kailua, HI 96734	
	Kalihi Valley District Park	1911 Kamehameha IV Road Honolulu, HI 96819	
	Kaneohe District Park	45-660 Keaahala Road Kaneohe, HI 96744	
	Kanewai Community Park	2695 Dole Street Honolulu, HI 96822	
	Mililani Park and Ride	95-1101 Ukuwai Street Mililani, HI 96789	
	Neal S. Blaisdell Park	98-319 Kamehameha Highway Aiea, HI 96701	
	Sunset Beach Recreation Center	59-540 Kamehameha Highway Haleiwa, HI 96712	
	Waiialae Iki Neighborhood Park	4838 Kalaniana'ole Highway Honolulu, HI 96821	
	Waianae District Park	85-601 Farrington Highway Waianae, HI 96792	
<b>Kauai County</b>			
Voter Service Center	Historic County Building, Annex Basement	4386 Rice Street Lihue, Hawaii 96766	July 29-Aug 9, 2024 Monday – Saturday 8:00 am – 4:30 pm Aug 10, 2024 7:00 am – 7:00 pm
Place of Deposit/Drop Box	Aloha Petroleum Menehune Food Mart	2521 Kolo Road Kilauea, HI 96754	Open 24 hours a day from July 18, 2024, through 7:00 pm August 10, 2024
	Church of the Pacific	4520 Kapaka Road Princeville, HI 96722	
	Elections Division	4386 Rice Street Lihue, HI 96766	
	Hanalei Neighborhood Center	5-5358 Kuhio Highway Hanalei, HI 96714	
	Hanapepe Neighborhood Center	4451 Puolo Road Hanapepe, HI 96716	
	Kalaheo Neighborhood Center	4480 Papalina Road Kalaheo, HI 96741	
	Kapaa Public Library	1464 Kuhio Highway Kapaa, HI 96746	
	Koloa Neighborhood Center	3461 Weliweli Road Koloa, HI 96756	
	Waimea Neighborhood Center	4556 Makeke Rd Waimea, HI 96796	
<b>Maui County</b>			
Voter Service Center	Velma McWayne Santos Community Center	395 Waena Pl Wailuku HI 96793	July 29-Aug 9, 2024 Monday – Saturday 8:00 am – 4:30 pm Aug 10, 2024 7:00 am – 7:00 pm
	Filipino Clubhouse	450 Jacaranda Street Lanai City, HI 96763	Aug 7-9, 2024 8:00 am – 4:30 pm
	Lahaina Civic Center	1840 Honoapiilani Highway Lahaina, HI 96761	Aug 10, 2024 7:00 am – 7:00 pm
	Mitchell Pauole Center Conference Room	90 Ainoa Street Kaunakakai, HI 96748	
	Hana High & Elementary School	4111 Hana Highway Hana, HI 96713	Aug 3, 2024 10:00 am-3:00 pm



Place of Deposit/Drop Box	Filipino Clubhouse	450 Jacaranda Street Lanai City, HI 96763	Open facility/park hours from July 23, 2024, until 7:00 pm August 10, 2024
	Haiku Community Center	Hana Highway at Piliialoha Street Haiku, HI 96708	
	Hana Fire Station	4655 Hana Highway Hana, HI 96713	
	Hannibal Tavares Community Center	91 Pukalani Street Pukalani, HI 96768	
	Kahului Fire Station	200 Dairy Road Kahului, HI 96732	
	Kalana O Maui County Building	200 S. High Street Wailuku, HI 96793	
	Kihei Community Center	303 E. Lipoa Street Kihei, HI 96753	
	Kula Fire Station	50 Calasa Road Kula, HI 96790	
	Lahaina Civic Center	1840 Honoapiilani Highway Lahaina, HI 96761	
	Makawao Fire Station	134 Makawao Avenue Makawao, HI 96768	
	Mitchell Paule Center	90 Ainoa Street Kaunakakai, HI 96748	
	Napili Fire Station	4950 Hanawai Street Lahaina, HI 96761	
	Paia Community Center	252 Hana Highway Paia, HI 96779	
	University of Hawaii Maui College; Near Maui Swap Meet, entrance from Wahine Pio Avenue	310 W. Kaahumanu Avenue Kahului, HI 96732	
	Velma McWayne Santos Community Center	395 Waena Street Wailuku, HI 96793	
Wailea Fire Station	300 Kilohana Drive Kihei, HI 96753		



### General Election

Voter Registration Deadline.....Monday, October 28  
 Election Day .Tuesday, November 5, 7:00 am – 7:00 pm

	Election Office	Address	Hours
<b>Hawaii County</b>			
Voter Service Center	County of Hawaii Aupuni Center Conference Room	101 Pauahi St # 1 Hilo HI 96720	Oct 22-Nov 4, 2024 Monday – Saturday 8:00 am – 4:30 pm Nov 5, 2024 7:00 am – 7:00 pm
	West Hawaii Civic Center Community Room Building G	74-5044 Ane Keohokalole Hwy Kailua Kona HI 96740	
Place of Deposit/Drop Box	Hawaii County Building	25 Aupuni St Hilo HI 96720	Open 24 hours a day Oct 16, 2024, through 7:00 pm Nov 5, 2024
	Keaau Police Station	16-579 Old Volcano Road Keaau, HI 96749	
	Laupahoehoe Police Station	Puualaea Homestead Road Laupahoehoe, HI 96764	
	Naalehu Police Station	95-5355 Hawaii Belt Rd Naalehu HI 96772	
	North Kohala Police Station	54-3900 Akoni Pule Highway Kapaau, HI 96755	
	Pahoa Police Station	15-2615 Keaau-Pahoa Rd Pahoa HI 96778	
	Rodney Yano Hall	82-6156 Mamalahoa Hwy Captain Cook HI 96704	
	Waikoloa Village Association	68-1792 Melia Street Waikoloa, HI 96738	
	Waimea Police Station	67-5185 Kamamalu Street Waimea, HI 96743	
	West Hawaii Civic Center	74-5044 Ane Keohokalole Hwy Kailua Kona HI 96740	
	<b>City and County of Honolulu</b>		
Voter Service Center	Honolulu Hale	530 S. King Street Honolulu, Hawaii 96813	Jul 29-Aug 9, 2024 Monday – Saturday 8:00 am – 4:30 pm Aug 10, 2024 7:00 am – 7:00 pm
	Kapolei Hale (Conference Rooms A, B, C)	1000 Ulu’Ohi’a Kapolei, Hawaii 96707	
	Kaneohe District Park (Meeting Room)	45-660 Keaahala Road Kaneohe, HI 96744	Oct 22-26, 2024 Tuesday – Saturday 11:00 am – 6:30 pm
	George Fred Wright Wahiawa District Park (Ceramics Room)	1129 Kilani Avenue Wahiawa, HI 96786	Oct 29-Nov 2, 2024 Tuesday – Saturday 11:00 am – 6:30 pm
Place of Deposit/Drop Box	Asing Community Park	91-1450 Renton Road Ewa Beach, HI 96706	Open daily in accordance with park hours from Oct 18, 2024, through 7:00 pm Nov 5, 2024
	Bill Balfour Jr. Waipahu District Park	94-230 Paiwa Street Waipahu, HI 96797	
	Connie Chun Aliamanu Neighborhood Park	4259 Lawehana Street Honolulu, HI 96818	
	Hauula Civic Center	54-010 Kukuna Road Hauula, HI 96717	
	Hawaii Kai Park and Ride	240 Keahole Street Honolulu, HI 96825	





	Kailua District Park	21 South Kainalu Drive Kailua, HI 96734	
	Kalihi Valley District Park	1911 Kamehameha IV Road Honolulu, HI 96819	
	Kaneohe District Park	45-660 Keaahala Road Kaneohe, HI 96744	
	Kanewai Community Park	2695 Dole Street Honolulu, HI 96822	
	Mililani Park and Ride	95-1101 Ukuwai Street Mililani, HI 96789	
	Neal S. Blaisdell Park	98-319 Kamehameha Highway Aiea, HI 96701	
	Sunset Beach Recreation Center	59-540 Kamehameha Highway Haleiwa, HI 96712	
	Waiialae Iki Neighborhood Park	4838 Kalaniana'ole Highway Honolulu, HI 96821	
	Waianae District Park	85-601 Farrington Highway Waianae, HI 96792	
<b>Kauai County</b>			
Voter Service Center	Historic County Building, Annex Basement	4386 Rice Street Lihue, Hawaii 96766	Oct 22-Nov 4, 2024 Monday – Saturday 8:00 am – 4:30 pm Nov 5, 2024 7:00 am – 7:00 pm
Place of Deposit/Drop Box	Aloha Petroleum Menehune Food Mart	2521 Kolo Road Kilauea, HI 96754	Open 24 hours a day from Oct 16, 2024, through 7:00 pm Nov 5, 2024
	Church of the Pacific	4520 Kapaka Road Princeville, HI 96722	
	Elections Division	4386 Rice Street Lihue, HI 96766	
	Hanalei Neighborhood Center	5-5358 Kuhio Highway Hanalei, HI 96714	
	Hanapepe Neighborhood Center	4451 Puolo Road Hanapepe, HI 96716	
	Kalaheo Neighborhood Center	4480 Papalina Road Kalaheo, HI 96741	
	Kapaa Public Library	1464 Kuhio Highway Kapaa, HI 96746	
	Koloa Neighborhood Center	3461 Weliweli Road Koloa, HI 96756	
	Waimea Neighborhood Center	4556 Makeke Rd Waimea, HI 96796	
<b>Maui County</b>			
Voter Service Center	Velma McWayne Santos Community Center	395 Waena Pl Wailuku HI 96793	Oct 22-Nov 4, 2024 Monday – Saturday 8:00 am – 4:30 pm Nov 5, 2024 7:00 am – 7:00 pm
	Filipino Clubhouse	450 Jacaranda Street Lanai City, HI 96763	Oct 31-Nov 4, 2024 Monday – Saturday 8:00 am – 4:30 pm Nov 5, 2024 7:00 am – 7:00 pm
	Lahaina Civic Center	1840 Honoapiilani Highway Lahaina, HI 96761	
	Mitchell Pauole Center Conference Room	90 Ainoa Street Kaunakakai, HI 96748	
	Hana High & Elementary School	4111 Hana Highway Hana, HI 96713	Oct 26, 2024 10:00 am-3:00 pm



Place of Deposit/Drop Box	Filipino Clubhouse	450 Jacaranda Street Lanai City, HI 96763	Open facility/park hours from Oct 18, 2024, until 7:00 pm Nov 5, 2024
	Haiku Community Center	Hana Highway at Piliialoha Street Haiku, HI 96708	
	Hana Fire Station	4655 Hana Highway Hana, HI 96713	
	Hannibal Tavares Community Center	91 Pukalani Street Pukalani, HI 96768	
	Kahului Fire Station	200 Dairy Road Kahului, HI 96732	
	Kalana O Maui County Building	200 S. High Street Wailuku, HI 96793	
	Kihei Community Center	303 E. Lipoa Street Kihei, HI 96753	
	Kula Fire Station	50 Calasa Road Kula, HI 96790	
	Lahaina Civic Center	1840 Honoapiilani Highway Lahaina, HI 96761	
	Makawao Fire Station	134 Makawao Avenue Makawao, HI 96768	
	Mitchell Paoule Center	90 Ainoa Street Kaunakakai, HI 96748	
	Napili Fire Station	4950 Hanawai Street Lahaina, HI 96761	
	Paia Community Center	252 Hana Highway Paia, HI 96779	
	University of Hawaii Maui College; Near Maui Swap Meet, entrance from Wahine Pio Avenue	310 W. Kaahumanu Avenue Kahului, HI 96732	
	Velma McWayne Santos Community Center	395 Waena Street Wailuku, HI 96793	
	Wailea Fire Station	300 Kilohana Drive Kihei, HI 96753	