THE SENATE TWENTY-SIXTH LEGISLATURE, 2011 STATE OF HAWAII

S.B. NO. ¹⁵²⁰ S.D. 2 H D 3

C.D. 1

A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO GOVERNMENT.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

SECTION 1. The legislature finds that the State has never
 explicitly acknowledged that Native Hawaiians are the only
 indigenous, aboriginal, maoli population of Hawaii.

Native Hawaiians are the indigenous, native people of the
Hawaiian archipelago and are a distinctly native community.
From its inception, the State has had a special political and
legal relationship with the Native Hawaiian people and has
continually enacted legislation for the betterment of their
condition.

10 In section 5(f) of the Admission Act of 1959, Congress 11 created what is commonly known as the ceded lands trust. The 12 ceded lands trust, consisting of lands, including submerged 13 lands, natural resources, and the proceeds from the disposition or use of those lands - purportedly ceded to the United States 14 15 by the Republic of Hawaii - is for five purposes, one of which 16 remains the betterment of the conditions of native Hawajians. 17 At the 1978 Constitutional Convention, the delegates

18 proposed a constitutional amendment to establish the office of 2011-2312 SB1520 CD1 SMA-4.doc

1 Hawaiian affairs. The amendment was ratified by the voters on 2 November 7, 1978, and codified as article XII, sections 5 and 6 3 of the Hawaii State Constitution, and in chapter 10, Hawaii 4 Revised Statutes. The State's designation of the office of 5 Hawaiian affairs as a trust vehicle to act on behalf of Native 6 Hawaiians until a Native Hawaiian governing entity could be reestablished reaffirmed the State's obligations to the Native 7 8 Hawaiian people.

9 Delegates to the 1978 Constitutional Convention further 10 proposed to amend the Hawaii State Constitution to affirm 11 protection of all "rights, customarily and traditionally exercised for subsistence, cultural and religious purposes and 12 13 possessed by ahupua'a tenants who are descendants of native 14 Hawaiians who inhabited the Hawaiian Islands prior to 15 1778 . . . " Moreover, state law also specifically protects 16 Hawaiians' ability to practice their traditional and customary 17 rights. The federal and state courts have continuously 18 recognized the right of the Native Hawaiian people to engage in 19 customary and traditional practices on public lands.

In 1993, the United States formally apologized to Native Hawaiians for the United States' role in the overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom through Public Law 103-150 (107 Stat. 1510),

1 commonly known as the "Apology Resolution". The Apology 2 Resolution acknowledges that the illegal overthrow of the 3 Hawaiian Kingdom occurred with the active participation of 4 agents and citizens of the United States and further acknowledges that the Native Hawaiian people never directly 5 6 relinquished to the United States their claims to their inherent 7 sovereignty as a people over their national lands, either 8 through a Treaty of Annexation or through a plebiscite or 9 The Apology Resolution expresses the commitment of referendum. 10 Congress and the President to acknowledge the ramifications of 11 the overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom and to support 12 reconciliation efforts between the United States and Native 13 Hawaiians. Pursuant to the Apology Resolution, the United 14 States Departments of Justice and the Interior conducted 15 reconciliation hearings with the Native Hawaiian people in 1999 and issued a joint report entitled, "From Mauka to Makai: The 16 17 River of Justice Must Flow Freely", which identified promoting 18 the reorganization of a Native Hawaiian government as a priority 19 recommendation for continuing the process of reconciliation. To 20 further this process of reconciliation, Congress created the 21 Office of Native Hawaiian Relations within the Department of the

Interior, to consult with Native Hawaiians on the reconciliation
 process.

In December 2010, the Departments of Justice and the Interior reaffirmed the federal support for the Native Hawaiian Government Reorganization Act of 2010. This reaffirmation recognized that Native Hawaiians are the only one of the nation's three major indigenous peoples who currently lack a formal government-to-government relationship with the United States.

10 The United States became a charter member of the United 11 Nations in 1945. The United States submitted Hawaii as a 12 territory of the United States to be listed as a non-self-13 governing territory entitled to self-government under Article 14 73, Charter of the United Nations, via United Nations General Assembly Resolution 66 (1946), although it was later de-listed 15 16 at the time of statehood. Also in December 2010, the United 17 States endorsed the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of 18 Indigenous Peoples, which acknowledged, among other things:

19 ARTICLE 3

Indigenous peoples have the right to self-determination.
By virtue of that right they freely determine their
political status and freely pursue their economic, social
and cultural development.

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1 The United States' endorsement of the United Nations 2 Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples included 3 recognition of its support not only for the Native Hawaiian 4 Government Reorganization Act of 2010 but also many additional 5 laws for Native Hawaiians such as the National Historic 6 Preservation Act, the Native Hawaiian Education Act, the Native 7 American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act, and the 8 Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

9 Native Hawaiians have continued to maintain their separate
10 identity as a single, distinctly native political community
11 through cultural, social, and political institutions and have
12 continued to maintain their rights to self-determination,
13 self-governance, and economic self-sufficiency.

14 The State has supported the reorganization of a Native 15 Hawaiian governing entity. It has supported the Sovereignty 16 Advisory Council, the Hawaiian Sovereignty Advisory Commission, the Hawaiian Sovereignty Elections Council, and Native Hawaiian 17 18 Vote, and the convening of the Aha Hawai'i 'Oiwi (the Native 19 Hawaiian Convention). The legislature has adopted various 20 resolutions during its regular sessions throughout the 1990s and 21 2000s. The Governor has testified before Congress regarding the 22 State's support for Native Hawaiians as the indigenous people of 2011-2312 SB1520 CD1 SMA-4.doc

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Hawaii with the right to self-government. Recognizing the
 likelihood of a reorganized Native Hawaiian governing entity,
 the State has also provided for the transfer of the management
 and control of the island of Kahoolawe and its waters to the
 sovereign Native Hawaiian entity upon its recognition by the
 United States and the State of Hawaii.

7 The purpose of this Act is to recognize Native Hawaiians as 8 the only indigenous, aboriginal, maoli population of Hawaii. It 9 is also the State's desire to support the continuing development 10 of a reorganized Native Hawaiian governing entity and,

11 ultimately, the federal recognition of Native Hawaiians. The 12 legislature urges the office of Hawaiian affairs to continue to 13 support the self-determination process by Native Hawaiians in 14 the formation of their chosen governmental entity.

15 SECTION 2. The Hawaii Revised Statutes is amended by 16 adding a new chapter to be appropriately designated and to read 17 as follows:

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"CHAPTER

NATIVE HAWAIIAN RECOGNITION

20 § -1 Statement of recognition. The Native Hawaiian
21 people are hereby recognized as the only indigenous, aboriginal,
22 maoli people of Hawaii.

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1 -2 Purpose. The purpose of this chapter is to provide S 2 for and to implement the recognition of the Native Hawaiian 3 people by means and methods that will facilitate their 4 self-governance, including the establishment of, or the 5 amendment to, programs, entities, and other matters pursuant to 6 law that relate, or affect ownership, possession, or use of 7 lands by the Native Hawaiian people, and by further promoting 8 their culture, heritage, entitlements, health, education, and 9 welfare.

10 § -3 Native Hawaiian roll commission. (a) There is
11 established a five-member Native Hawaiian roll commission within
12 the office of Hawaiian affairs for administrative purposes only.
13 The Native Hawaiian roll commission shall be responsible for:

14 (1) Preparing and maintaining a roll of qualified Native15 Hawaiians; and

16 (2) Certifying that the individuals on the roll of 17 qualified Native Hawaiians meet the definition of 18 qualified Native Hawaiians. For purposes of . 19 establishing the roll, a "qualified Native Hawaiian" 20 means an individual who the commission determines has 21 satisfied the following criteria and who makes a 22 written statement certifying that the individual:



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(A) Is:

2 (i) An individual who is a descendant of the
3 aboriginal peoples who, prior to 1778,
4 occupied and exercised sovereignty in the
5 Hawaiian islands, the area that now
6 constitutes the State of Hawaii; or

7 (ii) An individual who is one of the indigenous,
8 native people of Hawaii and who was eligible
9 in 1921 for the programs authorized by the
10 Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, or a
11 direct lineal descendant of that individual;

12 (B) Has maintained a significant cultural, social, or
13 civic connection to the Native Hawaiian community
14 and wishes to participate in the organization of
15 the Native Hawaiian governing entity; and
16 (C) Is eighteen years of age or older.

(b) No later than one hundred eighty days after the
effective date of this chapter, the governor shall appoint the
members of the Native Hawaiian roll commission from nominations
submitted by qualified Native Hawaiians and qualified Native
Hawaiian membership organizations. For the purposes of this
subsection, a qualified Native Hawaiian membership organization



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includes an organization that, on the effective date of this
 Act, has been in existence for at least ten years, and whose
 purpose has been and is the betterment of the conditions of the
 Native Hawaiian people.

In selecting the five members from nominations submitted by
qualified Native Hawaiians and qualified Native Hawaiian
membership organizations, the governor shall appoint the members
as follows:

9 (1) One member shall reside in the county of Hawaii;
10 (2) One member shall reside in the city and county of
11 Honolulu;

12 (3) One member shall reside in the county of Kauai;

13 (4) One member shall reside in the county of Maui; and

14 (5) One member shall serve at-large.

15 (c) A vacancy on the commission shall not affect the 16 powers of the commission and shall be filled in the same manner 17 as the original appointment.

(d) Members of the commission shall serve without
compensation but shall be allowed travel expenses, including per
diem in lieu of subsistence while away from their homes or
regular places of business in the performance of services for
the commission.



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(e) The commission, without regard to chapter 76, may
 appoint and terminate an executive director and other additional
 personnel as are necessary to enable the commission to perform
 the duties of the commission.

5 (f) The commission may fix the compensation of the6 executive director and other commission personnel.

7 (g) The commission may procure temporary and intermittent8 services.

9 § -4 Notice of qualified Native Hawaiian roll. (a) The
10 commission shall publish notice of the certification of the
11 qualified Native Hawaiian roll, update the roll as necessary,
12 and publish notice of the updated roll of qualified Native
13 Hawaiians.

(b) The publication of the initial and updated rolls shall
serve as the basis for the eligibility of qualified Native
Hawaiians whose names are listed on the rolls to participate in
the organization of the Native Hawaiian governing entity.

18 § -5 Native Hawaiian convention. The publication of the 19 roll of qualified Native Hawaiians, as provided in section 20 -4, is intended to facilitate the process under which 21 qualified Native Hawaiians may independently commence the

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organization of a convention of qualified Native Hawaiians,
 established for the purpose of organizing themselves.

3 § -6 Dissolution of the Native Hawaiian roll commission.
4 The governor shall dissolve the Native Hawaiian roll commission
5 upon being informed by the Native Hawaiian roll commission that
6 it has published notice of any updated roll of qualified Native
7 Hawaiians, as provided in section -4, and thereby completed
8 its work.

9 § -7 No diminishment of rights or privileges. Nothing
10 contained in this chapter shall diminish, alter, or amend any
11 existing rights or privileges enjoyed by the Native Hawaiian
12 people that are not inconsistent with this chapter.

-8 Reaffirmation of delegation of federal authority; 13 S. 14 governmental authority and power; negotiations. (a) The 15 delegation by the United States of authority to the State of 16 Hawaii to address the conditions of the indigenous, native 17 people of Hawaii contained in the Act entitled "An Act to 18 Provide for the Admission of the State of Hawaii into the 19 Union", approved March 18, 1959 (Public Law. 86-3), is 20 reaffirmed.

(b) Consistent with the policies of the State of Hawaii,
 the members of the qualified Native Hawaiian roll, and their
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descendants, shall be acknowledged by the State of Hawaii as the
 indigenous, aboriginal, maoli population of Hawaii.

3 § -9 Disclaimer. Nothing in this chapter is intended to
4 serve as a settlement of any claims against the State of Hawaii,
5 or affect the rights of the Native Hawaiian people under state,
6 federal, or international law."

SECTION 3. The Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, shall
be amended, subject to approval by the United States Congress,
if necessary, to accomplish the purposes set forth in this Act
in a manner that is expeditious, timely, and consistent with the
current needs and requirements of the Native Hawaiian people and
the current beneficiaries of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act,
1920.

SECTION 4. Funding for the Native Hawaiian roll commissionshall be provided by the office of Hawaiian affairs.

16 SECTION 5. The Native Hawaiian roll commission, in 17 cooperation with the office of Hawaiian affairs, shall report to 18 the governor and the legislature no later than twenty days prior 19 to the convening of the regular session of 2012, on the status 20 of the preparation of a roll of qualified Native Hawaiians, 21 expenditures related to the responsibilities of the Native

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Hawaiian roll commission, and any concerns or recommendations as 1 2 deemed appropriate by the Native Hawaiian roll commission. 3 SECTION 6. If any provision of this Act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held 4 invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or 5 6 applications of the Act, which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions 7 8 of this Act are severable. 9 SECTION 7. This Act does not affect rights and duties that 10 matured, penalties that were incurred, and proceedings that were 11 begun before its effective date. 12 SECTION 8. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.





Report Title:

Native Hawaiians; Recognition; Native Hawaiian Roll Commission

Description:

Establishes a five-member Native Hawaiian roll commission in the office of Hawaiian affairs for administrative purposes to prepare and maintain a roll of qualified Native Hawaiians; requires the commission to publish the roll to facilitate commencement of a convention for the purpose of organization; requires the governor to dissolve the commission after publication of the roll; requires the office of Hawaiian affairs to fund expenses of the Native Hawaiian roll commission; requires a report to the governor and legislature prior to the regular session of 2012. (CD1)

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