H.C.R. NO. ¹⁰⁴_{H.D. 1}

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

STRONGLY URGING THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS TO PASS LEGISLATION TO CLARIFY THE STATUS OF MIGRANTS UNDER THE COMPACTS OF FREE ASSOCIATION FOR PURPOSES OF THE REAL ID ACT OF 2005 TO PROMOTE FAIRNESS AND EQUALITY UNDER THE LAW.

WHEREAS, the Freely Associated States of the Republic of
the Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, and
Republic of Palau consist of a multitude of islands, languages,
and cultures throughout the Micronesian regions of the Pacific
Ocean; and

7 WHEREAS, the Freely Associated States were formerly the 8 Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, administered by the 9 United States of America from 1947 to 1986, and, now as 10 sovereign nations, continue to place their trust in the United 11 States through the Compacts of Free Association; and 12

WHEREAS, the Compacts of Free Association between the 13 Freely Associated States and the United States of America 14 recognize the historic sacrifices and contributions made by the 15 16 citizens of the Freely Associated States for the interests and benefit of the United States of America, including the use of 17 their island atolls for 67 nuclear tests from 1946 to 1958, 18 19 which subjected the Marshallese people to human radiation experiments without their knowledge or consent, as well as the 20 United States military's occupation of the island atolls to 21 22 ensure control of the Pacific; and 23

WHEREAS, under the Compacts of Free Association, the United States of America continues to exercise exclusive military jurisdiction over the lands and waters of the Freely Associated States and continues to use the atolls as part of the United States National Missile Defense Program's long-range intercontinental ballistic missile defense system; and



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1 WHEREAS, decades of administration by the United States have failed to establish economic independence within the Freely 2 Associated States, contributing to a lack of adequate 3 agricultural, educational, and health infrastructure necessary 4 5 for a self-sufficient society; and 6 7 WHEREAS, in addition to the aforementioned sacrifices, the 8 sons and daughters of the Freely Associated States continue to lay down their lives in the interest of the United States, 9 representing some of the highest levels of per-capita military 10 personnel recruitment levels for the United States military, 11 compared to any other jurisdiction; and 12 13 14 WHEREAS, the people of the Freely Associated States have also contributed greatly to Hawaii's understanding of the common 15 cultural heritage and pride of all Pacific Islanders, such as 16 17 traditional navigation techniques that were kept alive by the late "Papa" Mau Piailug; and 18 19 WHEREAS, since 1986, citizens of the Federated States of 20 Micronesia and Republic of the Marshall Islands, and since 1994, 21 22 citizens of the Republic of Palau have legally resided in Hawaii under the Compacts of Free Association with the United States of 23 America; and 24 25 WHEREAS, about 18,000 migrants under the Compacts of Free 26 Association live in Hawaii, where they work, attend school, 27 raise families, create businesses, and make other significant 28 contributions; however, they face social and institutional 29 30 discrimination and are regularly ignored by federal law, which exacerbates their systemic exclusion from fair and equal 31 32 treatment; and 33 WHEREAS, under the Compacts of Free Association, citizens 34 from these nations may "establish residence as a nonimmigrant in 35 the United States", and according to the United States 36 Citizenship and Immigration Services, "they are granted an 37 unlimited length of stay" for which they have no "end of stay" 38 date listed in the legal documents that establish their legal 39 residency; and 40



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WHEREAS, migrants under the Compacts of Free Association typically enter the United States under I-94 forms with the 2 3 notation "D/S" to indicate that their "duration of stay" is unlimited, and they are, according to the United States 4 5 Citizenship and Immigration Services, "authorized to remain in the U.S. as long as [they] maintain a valid status"; and 6 7 WHEREAS, unlike other recipients of the I-94 form, migrants 8 9 under the Compacts of Free Association are not required to provide additional documentation to justify their legal presence 10 11 because they have the right to an unlimited length of stay; and 12 13 WHEREAS, migrants under the Compacts of Free Association abide by all standard requirements to obtain a driver's license 14 or state identification card in Hawaii, including providing 15 documentation for proof of identity and proof of residency; and 16 17 WHEREAS, the REAL ID Act of 2005 fails to consider 18 19 individuals' status under the Compacts of Free Association and incorrectly refers to the long-defunct term "Trust Territory of 20 the Pacific Islands", and migrant status under the Compacts of 21 Free Association does not readily fit into any of the listed 22 23 categories of the REAL ID Act; and 24 WHEREAS, because of this technical oversight in the REAL ID 25 Act of 2005, migrants under the Compacts of Free Association are 26 27 often wrongly subjected to an annual (one-year) driver's license 28 or state identification card renewal requirement that is 29 typically reserved for state residents who are unable to prove 30 their lawful presence; and 31 WHEREAS, the annual driver's license or state 32 identification card renewal requirement is overly burdensome for 33 thousands of valued and productive migrants under the Compacts 34 35 of Free Association who legally reside in Hawaii and who rely on these forms of identification to obtain and maintain employment, 36 education, housing, health care, and other essential resources; 37 38 and 39 WHEREAS, the annual driver's license or state 40 identification card renewal requirement for thousands of Hawaii 41 residents wastes already burdened state and county resources 42 43 during a time when motor vehicle licensing and permitting agencies report triple the number of driver's license renewals 44 HCR104 HD1.doc



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every month and renewal appointments that can take as long as
one hour to complete; and

WHEREAS, the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services has the authority and capability to clarify status under the Compacts of Free Association through the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements system, which is the mechanism used to determine legal presence for purposes of the REAL ID Act of 2005; and

11 WHEREAS, the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services has clarified other federal procedures to include 12 status under the Compacts of Free Association when such status 13 14 has been overlooked, including the recently updated guidelines for I-94 forms published by the agency that defines migrants 15 under the Compacts of Free Association as "alien[s] authorized 16 to work" and authorizes a "D/S" indicator in lieu of an end-of-17 stay date; now, therefore, 18

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20 BE IT RESOLVED by the House of Representatives of the 21 Twenty-ninth Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session 22 of 2018, the Senate concurring, that the United States Congress 23 is strongly urged to pass legislation to clarify the status of 24 migrants under the Compacts of Free Association for purposes of 25 the REAL ID Act of 2005 to promote fairness and equality under 26 the law; and

28 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the United States Citizenship 29 and Immigration Services is strongly urged to delineate COFA 30 status as a specific category in the SAVE system and to clarify that their "unlimited length of stay" is sufficient for the same 31 renewal period as legal permanent residents and U.S. citizens 32 for purposes of driver's license and identification renewals, 33 and other entitlements and benefits that may otherwise require 34 35 an "end date of stay" entry; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that certified copies of this 37 38 Concurrent Resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, President Pro Tempore of the United States 39 Senate, Majority and Minority Leaders of the United States 40 Senate, Speaker of the United State House of Representatives, 41 42 Majority and Minority Leaders of the United States House of 43 Representatives, each member of Hawaii's Congressional 44 delegation, United States Secretary of the Interior, United







States Assistant Secretary for Insular Areas, Director of the 1 United States Citizenship and Immigration Services, Hawaii Field 2 Office Director of the United States Citizenship and Immigration 3 Services, Governor of the State of Hawaii, Attorney General of 4 the State of Hawaii, Director of Transportation, Deputy Director 5 of Highways of the Department of Transportation, mayor of each 6 7 county, and director of each county department of motor vehicles. 8

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