THE SENATE TWENTY-NINTH LEGISLATURE, 2018 STATE OF HAWAII

S.B. NO. ²¹³⁶ S.D. 2

A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO INCREASING THE OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS' PRO RATA SHARE OF PUBLIC LAND TRUST FUNDS.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII

1 The legislature finds that in 1978, the state SECTION 1. 2 constitution was amended to establish the office of Hawaiian 3 affairs and its board of trustees. Article XII, sections 4, 5, and 6 of the state constitution 4 5 provide as follows: 6 Section 4. The lands granted to the State of Hawaii by Section 5(b) of the Admission Act and 7 pursuant to Article XVI, Section 7, of the State 8 9 Constitution, excluding therefrom lands defined as 10 "available lands" by Section 203 of the Hawaiian Homes 11 Commission Act, 1920, as amended, shall be held by the 12 State as a public trust for native Hawaiians and the 13 general public.

Section 5. There is hereby established an Office
of Hawaiian Affairs. The Office of Hawaiian Affairs
shall hold title to all the real and personal property



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1 now or hereafter set aside or conveyed to it which shall be held in trust for native Hawaiians and 2 3 Hawaiians. There shall be a board of trustees for the 4 Office of Hawaiian Affairs elected by qualified voters . . . as provided by law There shall be not 5 less than nine members of the board of trustees; 6 7 provided that each of the following Islands have one 8 representative: Oahu, Kauai, Maui, Molokai and 9 Hawaii. The board shall elect a chairperson from its 10 members.

Section 6. The board of trustees of the Office 11 12 of Hawaiian Affairs shall exercise power as provided 13 by law: to manage and administer the proceeds from 14 the sale or other disposition of the lands, natural 15 resources, minerals and income derived from whatever sources for native Hawaiians and Hawaiians, including 16 17 all income and proceeds from that pro rata portion of 18 the trust referred to in section 4 of this article for 19 native Hawaiians; to formulate policy relating to 20 affairs of native Hawaiians and Hawaiians; and to 21 exercise control over real and personal property set



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1 aside by state, federal or private sources and 2 transferred to the board for native Hawaiians and 3 Hawaiians. The board shall have the power to exercise 4 control over the Office of Hawaiian Affairs through 5 its executive officer, the administrator of the Office 6 of Hawaiian Affairs, who shall be appointed by the 7 board.

Act 273, Session Laws of Hawaii 1980, enacted section
10-13.5, Hawaii Revised Statutes, to implement the office of
Hawaiian affairs' pro rata share and provide that "[t]wenty per
cent of all funds derived from the public land trust . . . shall
be expended by the office of Hawaiian affairs . . . for the
purposes of this chapter."

14 This legislative directive has led to a series of lawsuits concerning the office of Hawaiian affairs' constitutional pro 15 16 rata share and the statutory allocation of twenty per cent of 17 all funds that the legislature established to implement article XII, sections 4 and 6, of the state constitution. In Trustees 18 of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs v. Yamasaki, 69 Haw. 154, 737 19 P.2d 446 (1987), the Hawaii supreme court concluded that it was 20 21 unable to determine the parameters of section 10-13.5, Hawaii



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Revised Statutes, because the issue of how the twenty per cent
 apportionment is formulated was a political question for the
 legislature to determine.

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In response to the Yamasaki decision, the office of
Hawaiian affairs and the governor's office entered into lengthy
negotiations and submitted to the legislature an agreement to
clarify the extent and scope of the twenty per cent portion.
The legislature, based on this agreement, enacted Act 304,
Session Laws of Hawaii 1990.

10 In a memorandum dated April 28, 1993, the office of Hawaiian affairs and the State memorialized the results of their 11 12 negotiations and noted that "[the office of state planning] and 13 [the Office of Hawaiian Affairs] recognize and agree that the 14 amount specified in section 1 hereof does not include several 15 matters regarding revenue which [the Office of Hawaiian Affairs] 16 has asserted is due [the Office of Hawaiian Affairs] and which [the office of state planning] has not accepted and agreed to." 17 18 These disagreements led to litigation. The office of Hawaiian affairs specified that it was seeking its pro rata share of 19 20 revenues received by the State based on:



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1	(1)	Waikiki Duty Free receipts (in connection with the
2		lease of ceded lands at the Honolulu international
3		airport);
4	(2)	Hilo hospital patient services receipts;
5	(3)	Receipts from the Hawaii housing authority and the
6		housing finance and development corporation for
7		projects situated on ceded lands; and
8	(4)	Interest earned on withheld revenues.
9	On O	ctober 24, 1996, the trial court granted the office of
10	Hawaiian a	affairs' motion for partial summary judgment on each of
11	its afore	mentioned claims, finding that:
12	(1)	The State is required to pay the office of Hawaiian
13		affairs its pro rata portion of rents or fees
14		collected from the Duty Free concessions at the
15		State's airports;
16	(2)	The State's activities of providing affordable housing
17		are proprietary in nature and subject to the office of
18		Hawaiian affairs' pro rata share;
19	(3)	Patient service fees, cafeteria sales, and rental
20		income at Hilo hospital "is clearly a proprietary
21		rather than sovereign exercise of power" which does



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not shield the Hilo hospital's income from being characterized as revenue subject to the office of Hawaiian affairs' pro rata share; and (4) "The State is required to pay [the Office of Hawaiian Affairs] its pro rata share of the interest earned by the State from ceded land revenues derived from the Public Land Trust."

8 The State appealed.

On October 27, 1997, the United States Congress enacted the 9 10 Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations 11 Act, 1998, Public Law 105-66, which provided that moneys paid 12 for claims related to ceded lands and diverted from airport 13 revenues were not subject to repayment. Public Law 105-66 14 provided further that nothing in the Act was to affect the 15 obligations of the State of Hawaii to Native Hawaiians in connection with ceded lands, except to make clear that airport 16 17 revenues may not be used to satisfy those obligations directly. 18 The office of Hawaiian affairs had previously been paid 19 \$28,200,000 from airport revenue funds.

20 On September 12, 2001, the Hawaii supreme court ruled in
21 Office of Hawaiian Affairs v. State of Hawai'i, 96 Haw. 388, 31



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P.3d 901 (2001), ("OHA I") that Act 304, Session Laws of Hawaii 1 2 1990, was effectively repealed by its own terms, so that once 3 again, it was necessary for the legislature to clarify the office of Hawaiian affairs' constitutional pro rata share and 4 5 the statutory allocation of twenty per cent of all funds to be 6 managed and administered by the office of Hawaiian affairs. In 7 its decision, the Hawaii supreme court affirmed Yamasaki, 8 observing:

9 [T]he State's obligation to native Hawaiians is 10 firmly established in our constitution. How the State satisfies that constitutional obligation requires 11 12 policy decisions that are primarily within the 13 authority and expertise of the legislative branch. As such, it is incumbent upon the legislature to enact 14 legislation that gives effect to the right of native 15 Hawaiians to benefit from the ceded lands trust. 16 See 17 Haw. Const. art. XVI, section 7. . . . [W]e trust 18 that the legislature will re-examine the State's 19 constitutional obligation to native Hawaiians and the purpose of HRS §10-13.5 and enact legislation that 20



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1 most effectively and responsibly meets those 2 obligations. OHA I, 96 Haw. at 401, 31 P.3d at 914 (citations omitted). 3 4 On April 28, 2006, the Hawaii supreme court ruled in Office 5 of Hawaiian Affairs v. State of Hawai'i, 110 Haw. 338, 366, 133 6 P.3d 767, 795 (2006) ("OHA II"), that consistent with its ruling in OHA I, "it is incumbent upon the legislature to enact 7 8 legislation that gives effect to the right of native Hawaiians 9 to benefit from the ceded lands trust." 10 Subsequently, the legislature enacted Act 178, Session Laws 11 of Hawaii 2006 (Act 178), which took effect on June 7, 2006, and 12 specifically acknowledged that "the State's obligation to native Hawaiians is firmly established in the state constitution. (See 13 14 Haw. Const. art XII)." 15 While the legislature found that "many complex issues 16 require the legislature's further attention and consideration in 17 the wake of the repeal of Act 304," Act 178 was enacted with a 18 stated purpose of providing "interim measures to ensure that an adequate amount of income and proceeds is made available to the 19

21 public land trust, for the betterment of the conditions of

office of Hawaiian affairs from the pro rata portion of the



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native Hawaiians." Act 178 carried out this interim purpose by 1 2 requiring "the income and proceeds from the pro rata portion of 3 the public land trust under article XII, section 6, of the state 4 constitution for expenditure by the office of Hawaiian affairs for the betterment of the conditions of native Hawaiians for 5 each fiscal year beginning with fiscal year 2005-2006 shall be 6 \$15,100,000." Specifically, Act 178 noted this interim amount 7 8 was "[until] further action is taken by the legislature for this 9 purpose." This \$15,100,000 was based, in part, on certain 10 ancillary receipts from the state airports.

11 Subsequently, addressing past-due amounts owed to the 12 office of Hawaiian affairs, Act 15, Session Laws of Hawaii 2012 13 (Act 15), was enacted to implement an agreement between the 14 State and the office of Hawaiian affairs for the State to convey 15 certain lands in Kakaako makai on Oahu valued at approximately \$200,000,000 to allow the State to give effect to the right of 16 17 native Hawaiians to benefit from the public land trust and to fulfill its constitutional obligations under article XII, 18 19 sections 4 and 6 of the state constitution for the period 20 between November 7, 1978, up to and including June 30, 2012,



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relating to the office of Hawaiian affairs' portion of the
 income and proceeds from the public land trust.

However, Act 15 did not address the State's constitutional
obligations under article XII, sections 4 and 6 relating to the
office of Hawaiian affairs' pro rata share of the income and
proceeds from the public land trust generated after June 30,
2012.

8 Act 178 remained in effect as an interim legislative 9 measure setting the office of Hawaiian affairs' annual income 10 and proceeds from the public land trust for the betterment of 11 the conditions of native Hawaiians at \$15,100,000 beginning in 12 fiscal year 2005-2006, pending further legislative action on the 13 subject.

14 The legislature also finds that more than a decade has 15 passed since the enactment of Act 178, Session Laws of Hawaii 16 2006, and that it is now appropriate for the State and the 17 office of Hawaiian affairs to re-examine the annual interim 18 figure of \$15,100,000 and to issue a written report to the 19 legislature recommending the annual amount of income and 20 proceeds from the public land trust that the office of Hawaiian 21 affairs shall receive annually, including any additional amounts



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or the transfer of lands to the office of Hawaiian affairs that
 may be warranted under the circumstances.

3 The purpose of this Act is to establish a public land trust revenues committee whose function shall be to study and make 4 5 written recommendations on the proposed annual amount of interim 6 income and proceeds from the public land trust that the office 7 of Hawaiian affairs shall receive annually, including any 8 proposed recommendations for additional amounts or the transfer 9 to the office of Hawaiian affairs of lands that may be warranted 10 under the circumstances.

SECTION 2. Section 26-8, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended to read as follows:

13 "§26-8 Department of budget and finance. (a) The
14 department of budget and finance shall be headed by a single
15 executive to be known as the director of finance.

16 (b) The department shall:

17 (1) Undertake the preparation and execution of the18 executive budget of the state government;

19 (2) Conduct a systematic and continuous review of the
 20 finances, organization, and methods of each department
 21 of the State to assist each department in achieving



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1 the most effective expenditure of all public funds and 2 to determine that such expenditures are in accordance 3 with the budget laws and controls in force;

4 (3) Have custody of state funds and be responsible for the
5 safekeeping, management, investment, and disbursement
6 thereof; and

7 (4) Administer state debts.

8 (C) The functions and authority heretofore exercised by 9 the bureau of the budget (except for insurance management, 10 surplus property management, and central purchasing transferred 11 to the department of accounting and general services) and the 12 funds custody, cash management, debt management, and 13 administering of veterans loan functions of the treasurer as 14 heretofore constituted are transferred to the department of 15 budget and finance established by this chapter.

(d) The employees' retirement system as constituted by chapter 88 is placed within the department of budget and finance for administrative purposes. The functions, duties, and powers, subject to the administrative control of the director of finance, and the composition of the board of trustees of the



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1	employees' retirement system shall be as heretofore provided by
2	law.
3	(e) There is established within the department of budget
4	and finance a public land trust revenues committee consisting
5	<u>of:</u>
6	(1) The governor or the governor's designee, who shall
7	serve as chairperson of the committee;
8	(2) The president of the senate or the president's
9	designee;
10	(3) The speaker of the house of representatives or the
11	speaker's designee; and
12	(4) The chairperson of the board of trustees of the office
13	of Hawaiian affairs or the chairperson's designee.
14	(f) The public land trust revenues committee shall study
15	and develop recommendations on the proposed annual amount of
16	interim income and proceeds from the public land trust that the
17	office of Hawaiian affairs shall receive annually.
18	(g) No later than sixty days prior to the convening of
19	each regular session, the public land trust revenues committee
20	shall submit a report to the legislature containing its
21	findings, recommendations, and proposed legislation, if any,



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1	regarding the proposed annual amount of interim income and
2	proceeds from the public land trust that the office of Hawaiian
3	affairs shall receive annually, including, if recommended, any
4	additional income or proceeds and the transfer of lands to the
5	office of Hawaiian affairs warranted under the circumstances."
6	SECTION 3. New statutory material is underscored.
7	SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2050.



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Report Title:

OHA Package; Public Land Trust; Pro Rata Share; BUF; Appropriation

Description:

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SB2136 SD2 LRB 18-1744.doc

Establishes a committee within the Department of Budget and Finance to recommend the annual amount of the income and proceeds from the public land trust that the Office of Hawaiian Affairs shall receive annually. Effective 7/1/2050. (SD2)

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