A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO THE KAHO'OLAWE ISLAND RESERVE COMMISSION.

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

- 1 SECTION 1. The legislature finds that trough Act 340,
- 2 Session Laws of Hawaii 1993, the island of Kahoolawe was of
- 3 significant cultural and historic importance to the native
- 4 people of Hawaii. Due to extensive erosion and other ecological
- 5 problems, the presence of unexploded ordnance, the existence of
- 6 archaeological and other cultural and historic sites, and the
- 7 presence of native and endangered flora and fauna, a new
- 8 management regime was needed to effectively meet the unique
- 9 challenges of restoring, preserving, and determining the
- 10 appropriate use for Kahoolawe.
- 11 The legislature additionally finds that the Kahoolawe
- 12 island reserve commission was funded predominantly by a
- 13 dwindling trust fund created in 1994 during the federal cleanup
- 14 of unexploded ordnance on Kahoolawe. Although the funding was a
- 15 considerable amount at the time, the federal appropriations
- 16 totaling approximately \$44,000,000 over a period of several

- 1 years was not substantial enough to establish a sustainable
- 2 endowment for the long-term restoration of Kahoolawe.
- 3 As stated in the federally mandated Kahoolawe island
- 4 conveyance commission final report to Congress in 1993, "In the
- 5 short term, federal funds will provide the bulk of the program
- 6 support for specific soil conservation projects and related
- 7 activities. In the longer term, however, state revenues will be
- 8 needed to continue and enhance those activities initiated with
- 9 federal funds."
- 10 From 1994 until 2016, federal funding allowed the Kahoolawe
- 11 island reserve commission to establish many innovative programs
- 12 that emphasize ancestral and traditional knowledge, use a
- 13 cultural approach of respect for and connectivity to the
- 14 environment, and integrate ancient and modern resource-
- 15 management techniques.
- 16 The legislature further finds that in 2004, the management
- 17 and control of the Kahoolawe island reserve was transferred from
- 18 the United States Navy to the State, with the Kahoolawe island
- 19 reserve commission designated as the state agency to oversee the
- 20 use and restoration of the reserve. During the years since
- 21 taking responsibility for the reserve, the Kahoolawe island

- 1 reserve commission has been able to develop innovative,
- 2 restoration projects that are effective in Kahoolawe's extremely
- 3 harsh conditions and will serve as the foundation for the future
- 4 restoration of the island.
- 5 The legislature notes that a fiscal audit of the Kahoolawe
- 6 rehabilitation trust fund was performed by the office of the
- 7 auditor in 2013, who reported two key findings. First, and more
- 8 importantly, the trust fund would be depleted by 2016. Second,
- 9 the Kahoolawe island reserve commission lacked a comprehensive
- 10 and quantifiable restoration plan with performance measures to
- 11 gauge whether objectives are being met.
- 12 In 2013, the Kahoolawe island reserve commission embarked
- 13 on the development of a 2026 strategic plan for Kahoolawe,
- 14 marking fifty years of occupation of Kahoolawe by the people of
- 15 Hawaii and laying out a pathway for the future use and
- 16 management of the Kahoolawe island reserve. After a two-year
- 17 effort that engaged Hawaii's residents through numerous
- 18 community meetings and focus-group sessions held on multiple
- 19 occasions on each of the islands, the multi-organizational
- 20 Kahoolawe strategic planning working group developed an island-
- 21 wide, community-based strategic plan, entitled "I Ola Kanaloa",

- 1 or "Life to Kanaloa", that addresses the future restoration,
- 2 management, and uses of Kahoolawe for the State, the people of
- 3 Hawaii, and a possible future sovereign Native Hawaiian entity.
- 4 The legislature also notes that Act 49, Session Laws of
- 5 Hawaii 2017, provided general funds and authorized fifteen
- 6 positions for fiscal years 2017-2018 and 2018-2019. These funds
- 7 allowed the Kahoolawe island reserve commission to continue its
- 8 mission in the near term, but was only enough to support
- 9 staffing, Maui-based facilities, and limited Maui-based
- 10 operations. Some additional funding was appropriated in Act
- 11 140, Session Laws of Hawaii 2018, which provided additional
- 12 general funds for Kahoolawe island safety and operations.
- 13 This funding allowed the Kahoolawe island reserve
- 14 commission to make great strides in the restoration of
- 15 Kahoolawe's natural and cultural resources, but in order to
- 16 continue and protect the accomplishments already made,
- 17 additional funding is needed to support Kahoolawe island
- 18 operations, safety, and infrastructure. In addition, funding is
- 19 needed to restore the Kahoolawe island reserve specialist II and
- 20 Kahoolawe island reserve specialist III positions, two critical
- 21 positions necessary to support safety and logistical functions

- 1 and on-island restoration efforts and sustainability field
- 2 projects while on Kahoolawe and to act as boat crew while on
- 3 Kahoolawe island reserve commission vessels.
- 4 Accordingly, the purpose of this Act is to appropriate
- 5 funds to the department of land and natural resources for the
- 6 Kahoolawe island reserve commission to effectively meet the
- 7 unique challenges of restoring, preserving, and determining the
- 8 appropriate uses of the Kahoolawe island reserve for the people
- 9 of Hawaii.
- 10 SECTION 2. There is appropriated out of the general
- 11 revenues of the State of Hawaii the sum of \$ or so
- 12 much thereof as may be necessary for fiscal year 2022-2023 in
- 13 natural and physical environment (LNR906) for the Kahoolawe
- 14 island reserve commission.
- The sum appropriated shall be expended by the department of
- 16 land and natural resources for the purposes of this Act.
- 17 SECTION 3. There is appropriated out of the general
- 18 revenues of the State of Hawaii the sum of \$ or so much
- 19 thereof as may be necessary for fiscal year 2022-2023 to fund
- 20 two full-time equivalent (2.00 FTE) permanent positions in

- 1 natural and physical environment (LNR906) for the Kahoolawe
- 2 island reserve commission.
- 3 The sum appropriated shall be expended by the department of
- 4 land and natural resources for the purposes of this Act.
- 5 SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2050.

Report Title:

Kahoolawe Island Reserve Commission; Appropriations

Description:

Appropriates funds for the Kahoolawe Island Reserve Commission and to fund two full-time equivalent permanent positions for the Kahoolawe Island Reserve Commission. Takes effect 7/1/2050. (SD1)

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