
HOUSE RESOLUTION

REQUESTING THE GOVERNOR TO ISSUE A PROCLAMATION TO DESIGNATE
JANUARY 2018 TO JANUARY 2019 AS THE YEAR OF THE HAWAIIAN
AND REQUESTING THE OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS TO STUDY AND
RECOMMEND TO THE LEGISLATURE A PLAN TO CELEBRATE THE YEAR
OF THE HAWAIIAN.

1 WHEREAS, Native Hawaiians have a demonstrated history of
2 independent thought, the ability to think critically, and the
3 facility to express themselves effectively through a number of
4 public venues, media, and forums to challenge existing norms,
5 policies, and rules consistent with the growing renaissance,
6 rebirth, and rise in their understanding and knowledge of Native
7 Hawaiian history, Native Hawaiian culture, Native Hawaiian
8 traditions, and Native Hawaiian values; and
9

10 WHEREAS, Native Hawaiians are the indigenous native people
11 of the archipelago of the Hawaiian Islands; and
12

13 WHEREAS, Native Hawaiians built a sustainable community in
14 the Hawaiian archipelago beginning as early as 400 to 600 A.D.
15 and continuing until the present; and
16

17 WHEREAS, Native Hawaiians created a communal stewardship
18 over land, ocean, and all natural resources to subsist and to
19 sustain a growing 'ohana; and
20

21 WHEREAS, Native Hawaiians are believed to have voyaged
22 originally to and from the Marquesas Islands and later to and
23 from Tahiti to the Hawaiian Islands; and
24

25 WHEREAS, Native Hawaiians ended their active voyages by
26 canoe back and forth from Polynesia in 1400 A.D. and restarted
27 their voyaging tradition again in 1976 with the first trans-
28 Pacific sailing of the Hokule'a; and
29

30 WHEREAS, in 1976, Native Hawaiian sailors on Hokule'a's
31 maiden voyage to Tahiti began to re-establish traditional
32 Polynesian wayfinding using the stars, the waves, the winds and
33 the birds as mapping points for direction, thereby resurrecting



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1 wayfinding traditions used by Hawaiian navigators to explore the
2 Pacific and settle within the Hawaiian Islands; and

3
4 WHEREAS, in 2013, Native Hawaiian voyagers and way-finders
5 embarked on the Malama Honua Worldwide Voyage to sail around the
6 world to celebrate the Hawaiian culture, to perpetuate
7 traditional Polynesian voyaging, and to create hands-on world-
8 wide educational programs to malama 'aina; and

9
10 WHEREAS, the pace at which Native Hawaiians are taking
11 action to reaffirm their relationship with the 'aina and to imbed
12 Native Hawaiian customs, traditions, and values in government
13 processes and decision-making at all levels of government
14 continues to quicken demonstrably, and Hawaiian concepts of
15 kuleana, malama 'aina, and 'aina momona, to name a few, have now
16 become part of the vernacular of modern-day governance in
17 Hawai'i; and

18
19 WHEREAS, data indicates that the Native Hawaiian population
20 is growing:

21
22 (1) 2010 United States census data indicates there were
23 527,077 Native Hawaiians living in the United States
24 with 289,970, or fifty-five percent, living in Hawaii,
25 which comprises 21.3 percent of Hawai'i's total
26 population;

27
28 (2) 2013 United States census data indicates there were
29 560,488 Native Hawaiians overall - a population growth
30 rate that is one of the nation's highest based on the
31 population growth measured from 2000 to 2010; and

32
33 (3) 2013 United States census data indicates that the
34 Native Hawaiian population is expected to double
35 before 2050; and

36
37 WHEREAS, Native Hawaiians commemorations for Makahiki, for
38 Lā Kū'oko'a (November 28), for Lā Ho'iho'i Ea (July 31), for the
39 illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom (January 17), and for
40 the birthdays of the mō'i grow stronger each year and are an
41 indication that more Hawaiians are reflecting upon the meaning



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1 of the line from the song "Kalauna Na Pua" - "Ua lawa mākou i ka
2 pōhaku" - which speaks to a growing sense of Hawaiian unity and
3 nationalism and which means, "as long as there is a stone in our
4 islands we will endure"; and

5
6 WHEREAS, it has been nearly thirty years or approximately
7 one generation in duration since the gathering (called Ho'ō Lako)
8 of over 40,000 Native Hawaiians consisting of individuals,
9 families, Native Hawaiian practitioners, hula halau, cultural
10 experts, kumu hula, political leaders, educators, and many
11 others from all walks of life gathered on January 23, 1988, at
12 Honolulu Stadium to celebrate their shared culture, shared
13 kinship, and shared connection to Hawai'i Pae'Āina; and

14
15 WHEREAS, in 1988, Papa Ola Lokahi was created by the United
16 States Congress to address the 1985 E Ola Mau, The Native
17 Hawaiian Health Needs Assessment, to administer the Native
18 Hawaiian Health Care Act passed by the United States Congress,
19 establish strategic partnerships, programs, public policies, and
20 consult with federal agencies in order to improve the health of
21 Native Hawaiians; and

22
23 WHEREAS, Papa Ola Lokahi created five health care systems
24 on all the major islands tailored to meet the needs of the
25 Native Hawaiian communities on each island by providing a wide
26 range of services such as primary care, pharmacy, nutrition and
27 traditional diets, dental, mental health and substance abuse,
28 and traditional healing programs and services; and

29
30 WHEREAS, Papa Ola Lokahi created health career scholarship
31 programs that have enabled over 265 Native Hawaiian health
32 professionals to complete their education and serve in Native
33 Hawaiian communities that suffer from health care shortages; and

34
35 WHEREAS, Native Hawaiian health professionals have:

- 36
37 (1) Developed and shared cutting-edge health research and
38 best practices in the areas of diabetes, cancer,
39 hypertension, heart disease, patient access, and
40 social services;

41



- 1 (2) Achieved a specific ethnic and racial category for
- 2 Native Hawaiians Or Pacific Islanders (NHOPI) separate
- 3 from Asians, to be used in collecting and evaluating
- 4 federal demographic and census data;
- 5
- 6 (3) Assisted the federal government to establish that
- 7 "raising the health status of Native Hawaiians to the
- 8 highest possible level" as a national goal; and
- 9
- 10 (4) Been instrumental in creating the Department of Native
- 11 Hawaiian Health at the University of Hawai'i John A.
- 12 Burns School of Medicine (JABSOM), which in turn has
- 13 led to a significant increase in the number of Native
- 14 Hawaiian physicians and researchers, as well as the
- 15 number of Native Hawaiian applicants, students, and
- 16 graduates at JABSOM; and
- 17

18 WHEREAS, the JABSOM Department of Native Hawaiian Health
 19 has won awards of more than \$90,000,000 from the National
 20 Institutes of Health to support and train Native Hawaiian
 21 researchers in health disparities research; and

22
 23 WHEREAS, the 'Ahahui o na Kauka, or Native Hawaiian
 24 Physician's Association, has grown from 11 physicians in 1975 to
 25 320 today; and

26
 27 WHEREAS, a recently published Department of Business,
 28 Economic Development, and Tourism study discovered that 18,400
 29 individuals in the State of Hawai'i speak Hawaiian language in
 30 their homes; and

31
 32 WHEREAS, 'Aha Punana Leo's Hawaiian language preschool
 33 immersion program has educated over 6,000 students since it
 34 first began operations in 1983; and

35
 36 WHEREAS, the Kula Kaiapuni K-12 public Hawaiian language
 37 immersion program, where the medium of instruction for all
 38 subjects is the Hawaiian language, has now graduated 18
 39 successive classes of students beginning in 1999 and continuing
 40 through 2016; and

41



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1 WHEREAS, the oldest of these students who have now attained
2 the age of 35, and many of these graduates, who are now parents,
3 choose to enroll their children in Hawaiian language medium
4 schools where instruction is completely in Hawaiian; and
5

6 WHEREAS, the United States Congress authorized and funded
7 the Native Hawaiian Education Act in 1988 to address and support
8 the educational needs of Native Hawaiians and reauthorized the
9 Act in 1994, 2001, and 2015; and
10

11 WHEREAS, the United States Congress has also authorized and
12 funded the Native American Languages Act in 1990 to revitalize,
13 preserve, and increase the use of native languages (including
14 the Native Hawaiian language) and has appropriated funds
15 annually for it; and
16

17 WHEREAS, the Kamehameha Schools has collected and analyzed
18 Native Hawaiian data and published the Native Hawaiian Education
19 Assessment in 1983, 1993, and 2005 to identify and track trends,
20 needs, and positive and negative disparities, and has assisted
21 in researching, collecting, developing, and highlighting
22 promising practices that may be implemented and shared to
23 improve the overall well-educational being and achievement of
24 Native Hawaiian children; and
25

26 WHEREAS, the Kamehameha Schools and the Department of
27 Education have entered into a memorandum of understanding to
28 advance the Hawaiian language as a medium of teaching in public
29 schools, promote Hawaiian culture-based education statewide, and
30 share data to increase college completion for Native Hawaiian
31 students; and
32

33 WHEREAS, the Kamehameha Schools built two additional
34 campuses on the neighbor islands of Maui (Pukalani) in 1996 and
35 Hawai'i (Kea'au) in 2001, which, in combination with the existing
36 Kapalama campus, built in 1931, annually educate 5,300 students
37 every year; and
38

39 WHEREAS, in 1987, the first Kula Kaiapuni immersion schools
40 were opened in Hilo and Waiau, which have grown in numbers since
41 then; and
42



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1 WHEREAS, in 2017, the Kamehameha Schools celebrates 50
2 years of its Hawaiian culture-based explorations program
3 Ho‘omāka‘ika‘i; and
4

5 WHEREAS, there has been a substantial growth in Native
6 Hawaiian charter schools so that 15 of the existing 31 state
7 charter schools are now Native Hawaiian focused, participate as
8 part of the Native Hawaiian Charter School Alliance known as Nā
9 Lei Na‘auao, and are learning communities that are pedagogically
10 aligned in unique and various ways with Native Hawaiian culture,
11 language, traditions, and values; and
12

13 WHEREAS, since 1988, Native Hawaiians have worked with the
14 University of Hawai‘i (UH) to designate the following campuses as
15 a Hawaiian Place of Learning: Kahaka‘ula O Ke‘elikolani at UH-
16 Hilo, Hawai‘i Nuiakea School of Hawaiian Knowledge at UH-Mānoa;
17 and
18

19 WHEREAS, the UH has also hired additional Native Hawaiian
20 faculty and extended service learning into Native Hawaiian
21 communities; and
22

23 WHEREAS, since 1988, access to historic Hawaiian language
24 newspapers has been made possible through translation, scanning,
25 and crowd sourcing typography, which have increased insights
26 into the history of Hawai‘i; and
27

28 WHEREAS, Ulu‘ulu: The Henry Ku‘ualoha Giugni Moving Image
29 Archive of Hawai‘i, was created in 2012 to perpetuate and share
30 the rich moving image heritage of Hawai‘i through the
31 preservation of film and videotape related to the history and
32 culture of Native Hawaiians and the people of Hawai‘i; and
33

34 WHEREAS, ‘Ulukau is a free digital online library for
35 Hawaiian language materials that include searchable Hawaiian
36 language dictionaries, newspapers, books, the Hawaiian Bible,
37 genealogy, māhele and other place name resources, and was
38 created in 2005; and
39

40 WHEREAS, ‘Ulukau was spearheaded by Hale Kuamo‘o of Ka Haka
41 ‘Ula O Ke‘elikōlani College of Hawaiian Language at UH Hilo and



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1 Ka Waihona Puke 'Oiwi Native Hawaiian Library at Alu Like,
2 averages over two million searches a month, and is approaching
3 106,000,000 searches in total, serving over 48,000 researchers;
4 and

5
6 WHEREAS, to increase the social, economic, health, and
7 educational well-being, self-determination, and quest for
8 justice, Native Hawaiians have actively engaged and consulted
9 with local, state, federal, and international governmental and
10 non-governmental entities and agencies to define, develop, and
11 pursue goals, policies, and positions consistent with Native
12 Hawaiian culture, traditions, and values; and

13
14 WHEREAS, the United States Department of the Interior and
15 the Department of Justice conducted meetings in 1999 in the
16 Hawaiian community to investigate the progress made on the
17 reconciliation efforts being undertaken between the United
18 States and Native Hawaiians, as provided in the Apology
19 Resolution, to solicit input from the Hawaiian community on
20 needed reconciliation efforts, and to recommend actions
21 necessary to achieve this desired reconciliation in a 2000
22 report titled "Mauka to Makai: The River of Justice Must Flow
23 Freely"; and

24
25 WHEREAS, the federal government established an Office of
26 Native Hawaiian Relations within the Department of the Interior,
27 as recommended in the 2000 report, and developed and adopted an
28 administrative rule in 2016 within the United States Department
29 of the Interior to provide a pathway for a Native Hawaiian
30 government comprised of Native Hawaiians to achieve federal
31 recognition if so desired; and

32
33 WHEREAS, Act 195, Session Laws of Hawaii 2011, established
34 the Native Hawaiian Roll Commission and provides, in pertinent
35 part in section 1, as follows:

36
37 The legislature finds that the State has never
38 explicitly acknowledged that Native Hawaiians are the
39 only indigenous, aboriginal, maoli population of
40 Hawaii.

41



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

8
9 . . .

10
11 The purpose of this Act is to recognize Native
 12 Hawaiians as the only indigenous, aboriginal, maoli
 13 population of Hawaii. It is also the State's desire
 14 to support the continuing development of a reorganized
 15 Native Hawaiian governing entity and, ultimately, the
 16 federal recognition of Native Hawaiians. The
 17 legislature urges the office of Hawaiian affairs to
 18 continue to support the self-determination process by
 19 Native Hawaiians in the formation of their chosen
 20 governmental entity.

21
22 WHEREAS, throughout the month of February 2016, over 130
 23 Native Hawaiians residing in Hawaii, on the mainland, and across
 24 the world gathered on Oahu for one month to prepare a draft of a
 25 constitution delineating the basic rights of its future Native
 26 Hawaiian citizens and setting forth the form, structure, and
 27 function of the proposed legislative, executive, and judicial
 28 branches of a proposed government premised on the idea that
 29 "[w]e join together to affirm a government of, by, and for
 30 Native Hawaiian people to perpetuate a pono government and to
 31 promote the well-being of our people and the 'aina that sustains
 32 us . . . [w]e reaffirm the national sovereignty of the nation
 33 . . . [w]e reserve all rights to sovereignty and self-
 34 determination, including the pursuit of independence . . . [o]ur
 35 highest aspirations are set upon the promise of our unity and
 36 this Constitution"; and

37
38 WHEREAS, Native Hawaiians have worked since 1988 on the
 39 restoration of at least 30 fishponds on the islands of Kaua'i,
 40 O'ahu, Moloka'i, Maui, Lana'i, and Hawai'i; and



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1 WHEREAS, since 1988, Native Hawaiians have expanded the
2 annual Makahiki spiritual ceremonies and cultural celebrations
3 from Kaho‘olawe to the islands of Hawai‘i, Moloka‘i and O‘ahu,
4 including at Mākua Valley, Bellows Air Force Station, Mokapu,
5 Moku‘ume‘ume (Ford Island) and in state prisons; and
6

7 WHEREAS, Native Hawaiians and Hawai‘i's people, with the
8 assistance of the Protect Kaho‘olawe ‘Ohana, caused the stopping
9 of the bombing of Kaho‘olawe in 1990, returned the island to the
10 people of Hawai‘i in 1994, worked to restore the island's
11 cultural and natural resources, re-established the island as a
12 Native Hawaiian cultural learning center, and established that
13 the island would be transferred from the State of Hawai‘i to a
14 sovereign Hawaiian entity once that entity was recognized by the
15 State of Hawai‘i and the United States; and
16

17 WHEREAS, in 1993, Native Hawaiians observed the 100th
18 Anniversary of the Overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawai‘i, which was
19 chronicled in "Onipaa: Five Days (January 13-17) In The History
20 of the Hawaiian Nation", and the United States Congress enacted
21 and the President of the United States signed Public Law 103-150
22 (The Apology Resolution) on November 23, 1993, apologizing to
23 Native Hawaiians "for the overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawai‘i on
24 January 17, 1893, with the participation of the agents and
25 citizens of the United States, and the deprivation of the rights
26 of Native Hawaiians to self-determination" and called for
27 reconciliation between Native Hawaiians and the United States;
28 and
29

30 WHEREAS, Royal Societies whose origins are rooted in the
31 legacies of Hawaiian Ali‘i such as the Royal Order of Kamehameha
32 originating in 1865, the Ka‘ahumanu Society founded in 1905, the
33 Māmakakaua Daughters and Sons of Hawaiian Warriors originally
34 formed as Daughters of the Warriors in 1911, Hale O Nā Ali‘i O
35 Hawai‘i formed in 1918, and ‘Aha Hipu‘u, a hui formed in 2003 of
36 the four royal societies, continue to ensure that Native
37 Hawaiians maintain a connection to their unique Native Hawaiian
38 heritage, history, and traditions; and
39

40 WHEREAS, Hawaiian homestead community organizations were
41 formed by various homestead community members to advance the



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1 economic and social improvement of the residents living within
2 these Hawaiian homestead communities and, of the 30 then-
3 existing homestead associations, 19 joined together in 1987 to
4 form the Sovereign Council of the Hawaiian Homestead Assembly
5 (SCCHA), which continues today with 35 of the 48 existing
6 homestead communities represented by the SCCHA; and

7
8 WHEREAS, the Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs,
9 established in 1918, which has grown over the years to 58
10 chapters located on the four islands of O‘ahu, Hawai‘i, Maui, and
11 Kaua‘i, as well as on the mainland, continues to maintain an
12 active and growing presence in our communities to address the
13 needs of Native Hawaiians with respect to enhancing and
14 improving their lives, preserving Native Hawaiian culture,
15 language, and traditions, increasing education, improving
16 economic well-being, and increasing the civic engagement of
17 Native Hawaiians in all aspects of modern civic life; and

18
19 WHEREAS, efforts to return and repatriate the Ki‘i La‘au and
20 Kalani‘ōpu‘u's mahiole and ‘ahu‘ula to Hawai‘i have been
21 successful; and

22
23 WHEREAS, Hawai‘i was selected to host the 2016 International
24 Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) world conference, the
25 only time the United States was selected to host this event in
26 the 60-year history of the IUCN, a conference which prominently
27 shared Native Hawaiian culture, Native Hawaiian traditions, and
28 Native Hawaiian best practices to malama ‘aina with participants,
29 representatives, and delegates from governmental and non-
30 governmental entities from around the world; and

31
32 WHEREAS, the Hawaii Tourism Authority has recently created
33 the following:

34
35 (1) Kūkulu Ola, a program supporting community based
36 projects that enhance, perpetuate, and strengthen
37 Native Hawaiian communities and their cultural
38 practices;

39
40 (2) Aloha ‘Āina, a program of community based projects that
41 manage, improve, and protect Hawai‘i's natural



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1 resources and strengthen 'āina-kānaka relationships;
2 and

3
4 (3) Ma'ema'e, a program to create a toolkit to assist the
5 visitor industry in representing Hawai'i in an accurate
6 and authentic manner, which highlights the uniqueness
7 and richness of the Hawaiian culture; and

8
9 WHEREAS, Native Hawaiians have shared their ancestral
10 knowledge and cultural practices of subsistence fishing and
11 monitoring and managing marine resources with the State of
12 Hawai'i, which has led to the establishment of the Hā'ena
13 Community-Based Subsistence Fishing Management Area (CBSFA) and
14 a proposal for the Mo'omomi Northwest Coast of Moloka'i CBSFA;
15 and

16
17 WHEREAS, Native Hawaiians have initiated laws to protect
18 the sacred burial grounds of their ancestors; and

19
20 WHEREAS, Native Hawaiians have raised the consciousness
21 throughout Hawai'i of the importance of practicing Aloha 'Āina -
22 loving, caring, respecting, and honoring the precious and
23 fragile lands, seas, and climate of Hawai'i Pae'Āina - which has
24 led to significant policies and programs to protect the
25 sustainability of Hawai'i's natural resources; and

26
27 WHEREAS, Native Hawaiians have partnered with state,
28 federal, and private entities to protect and restore important
29 cultural resources such as Pu'ukoholā Heiau, Wao Kele O Puna
30 Forest Reserve, Lapakahi, Hapaiali'i Heiau, Ku'emanu Heiau on
31 Hawai'i Island; Kalaupapa on Moloka'i; Kūkaniloko Birthing Stones
32 in Waimea Valley; Ulupō Heiau and Maunawila Heiau on O'ahu; and
33 the Wailua complex of heiau on Kaua'i; and

34
35 WHEREAS, Native Hawaiians have worked to restore stream
36 waters essential to healthy ecosystems for the cultivation of
37 taro at Waiahole, O'ahu; Nā Wai Ehā on Maui; and East Maui; and

38
39 WHEREAS, Native Hawaiian artists and film makers have
40 joined together through the Hawaiian Media Makers project to



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1 exercise their kuleana over their cultural sovereignty by
2 developing protocols:

3

4 (1) To assure that digital media and films depicting
5 Native Hawaiians are produced respectfully and display
6 Hawaiians in an accurate and authentic way; and
7

8 (2) To kāko‘o and educate individuals and companies who are
9 filming in Hawai‘i and who may not be aware of Native
10 Hawaiian cultural protocols; and
11

12 WHEREAS, Native Hawaiians have asserted their cultural
13 rights, as well as their reciprocal and interdependent familial
14 and communal relationship to all living things, as expressed in
15 the Kumulipo, a Hawaiian creation chant, by drafting and
16 affirming the Paoakalani Declaration of 2003 to protect genetic
17 material and indigenous and traditional Native Hawaiian
18 knowledge from bioprospecting, exploitation, and
19 misappropriation; and
20

21 WHEREAS, Native Hawaiians have worked with members of their
22 rural communities to restore lo‘i kalo where it once grew on our
23 Hawaiian islands; and
24

25 WHEREAS, Native Hawaiian men have re-established the
26 protocols and practices of the Hale Mua; and
27

28 WHEREAS, Native Hawaiians have revived the discipline,
29 protocols, and practices of lua, Native Hawaiian fighting arts;
30 and
31

32 WHEREAS, the list of Native Hawaiians who have achieved
33 high proficiency and excellence in their fields of endeavor is
34 too long to mention, is continually growing, and includes fields
35 and disciplines of music, sports, the arts, filmmaking, hula,
36 writing, literature, academics, medicine, law, history, social
37 work, teaching, politics, business, science, Native Hawaiian
38 culture and traditions, and Native Hawaiian language restoration
39 and revitalization; and
40

41 WHEREAS, after the explosion of Native Hawaiian
42 accomplishment and achievement grounded in the language,



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1 culture, history, and traditions of Native Hawaiians over the
2 past 30 years, it is now time to pause, celebrate, and
3 commemorate all that has been achieved with the hope and
4 intention of inspiring future generations of Native Hawaiians;
5 now, therefore,

6
7 BE IT RESOLVED by the House of Representatives of the
8 Twenty-Ninth Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session
9 of 2017, that the Governor is requested to issue a proclamation
10 to designate January 2018 to January 2019 as the Year of the
11 Hawaiian; and

12
13 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Office of Hawaiian Affairs
14 is requested to:

15
16 (1) Study and recommend to the Legislature a plan to
17 celebrate the Year of the Hawaiian, including
18 celebratory and commemoration events and fund raising;
19 and

20
21 (2) Submit the plan and any proposed legislation to the
22 Legislature no later than twenty days prior to the
23 convening of the Regular Session of 2018; and

24
25 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Office of Hawaiian Affairs
26 is requested to coordinate, collaborate, and communicate with
27 the Native Hawaiian community to organize, plan, and raise funds
28 for the celebratory events and commemoration activities that
29 will occur over the course of the Year of the Hawaiian in
30 various venues and locales yet to be determined; and

31
32 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that certified copies of this
33 Resolution be transmitted to the Governor, Chairperson of the
34 Hawaiian Homes Commission, Chairperson of the Board of Trustees
35 of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, President and Chief Executive
36 Officer of the Hawaii Tourism Authority, Kamehameha Schools,
37 Papa Ola Lokahi, Council for Native Hawaiian Advancement,

38



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1 Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs, Sovereign Council of
2 Hawaiian Homestead Associations, Native Hawaiian Education
3 Council, Nā Lei Na'auao, and Polynesian Voyaging Society.
4
5
6

OFFERED BY: _____

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "M. J. ...", is written over a horizontal line.

MAR 10 2017

