

MAR 10 2017

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# SENATE RESOLUTION

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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



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



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- 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 Waiiau, which have grown in numbers since  
41 then; and  
42



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



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



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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  
41





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



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



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



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,



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 Senate of the Twenty-Ninth  
8 Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2017,  
9 that the Governor is requested to issue a proclamation to  
10 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

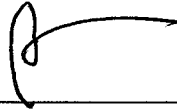
32 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that certified copies of this  
33 Resolution be transmitted to the Governor, Chairperson of the  
34 Hawaiian Homes Commission, Chairperson of the Board of Trustees  
35 of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, President and Chief Executive  
36 Officer of the Hawaii Tourism Authority, 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: \_\_\_\_\_



J. Kalani English

Michelle Fukuni

R. P. [Signature]

[Signature]

