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# HOUSE CONCURRENT 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



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1           WHEREAS, in 1976, Native Hawaiian sailors on Hokule'a's  
2 maiden voyage to Tahiti began to re-establish traditional  
3 Polynesian wayfinding using the stars, the waves, the winds and  
4 the birds as mapping points for direction, thereby resurrecting  
5 wayfinding traditions used by Hawaiian navigators to explore the  
6 Pacific and settle within the Hawaiian Islands; and  
7

8           WHEREAS, in 2013, Native Hawaiian voyagers and way-finders  
9 embarked on the Malama Honua Worldwide Voyage to sail around the  
10 world to celebrate the Hawaiian culture, to perpetuate  
11 traditional Polynesian voyaging, and to create hands-on world-  
12 wide educational programs to malama 'aina; and  
13

14           WHEREAS, the pace at which Native Hawaiians are taking  
15 action to reaffirm their relationship with the 'aina and to imbed  
16 Native Hawaiian customs, traditions, and values in government  
17 processes and decision-making at all levels of government  
18 continues to quicken demonstrably, and Hawaiian concepts of  
19 kuleana, malama 'aina, and 'aina momona, to name a few, have now  
20 become part of the vernacular of modern-day governance in  
21 Hawai'i; and  
22

23           WHEREAS, data indicates that the Native Hawaiian population  
24 is growing:  
25

- 26           (1) 2010 United States census data indicates there were  
27           527,077 Native Hawaiians living in the United States  
28           with 289,970, or fifty-five percent, living in Hawaii,  
29           which comprises 21.3 percent of Hawai'i's total  
30           population;  
31
- 32           (2) 2013 United States census data indicates there were  
33           560,488 Native Hawaiians overall - a population growth  
34           rate that is one of the nation's highest based on the  
35           population growth measured from 2000 to 2010; and  
36
- 37           (3) 2013 United States census data indicates that the  
38           Native Hawaiian population is expected to double  
39           before 2050; and  
40



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1 WHEREAS, Native Hawaiians commemorations for Makahiki, for  
2 Lā Kū'oko'a (November 28), for Lā Ho'ihō'i Ea (July 31), for the  
3 illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom (January 17), and for  
4 the birthdays of the mō'i grow stronger each year and are an  
5 indication that more Hawaiians are reflecting upon the meaning  
6 of the line from the song "Kalauna Na Pua" - "Ua lawa mākou i ka  
7 pōhaku" - which speaks to a growing sense of Hawaiian unity and  
8 nationalism and which means, "as long as there is a stone in our  
9 islands we will endure"; and

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

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

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

34  
35 WHEREAS, Papa Ola Lokahi created health career scholarship  
36 programs that have enabled over 265 Native Hawaiian health  
37 professionals to complete their education and serve in Native  
38 Hawaiian communities that suffer from health care shortages; and

39  
40 WHEREAS, Native Hawaiian health professionals have:  
41



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- 1 (1) Developed and shared cutting-edge health research and  
2 best practices in the areas of diabetes, cancer,  
3 hypertension, heart disease, patient access, and  
4 social services;  
5
- 6 (2) Achieved a specific ethnic and racial category for  
7 Native Hawaiians Or Pacific Islanders (NHOPI) separate  
8 from Asians, to be used in collecting and evaluating  
9 federal demographic and census data;  
10
- 11 (3) Assisted the federal government to establish that  
12 "raising the health status of Native Hawaiians to the  
13 highest possible level" as a national goal; and  
14
- 15 (4) Been instrumental in creating the Department of Native  
16 Hawaiian Health at the University of Hawai'i John A.  
17 Burns School of Medicine (JABSOM), which in turn has  
18 led to a significant increase in the number of Native  
19 Hawaiian physicians and researchers, as well as the  
20 number of Native Hawaiian applicants, students, and  
21 graduates at JABSOM; and  
22

23 WHEREAS, the JABSOM Department of Native Hawaiian Health  
24 has won awards of more than \$90,000,000 from the National  
25 Institutes of Health to support and train Native Hawaiian  
26 researchers in health disparities research; and  
27

28 WHEREAS, the 'Ahahui o na Kauka, or Native Hawaiian  
29 Physician's Association, has grown from 11 physicians in 1975 to  
30 320 today; and  
31

32 WHEREAS, a recently published Department of Business,  
33 Economic Development, and Tourism study discovered that 18,400  
34 individuals in the State of Hawai'i speak Hawaiian language in  
35 their homes; and  
36

37 WHEREAS, 'Aha Punana Leo's Hawaiian language preschool  
38 immersion program has educated over 6,000 students since it  
39 first began operations in 1983; and  
40

41 WHEREAS, the Kula Kaiapuni K-12 public Hawaiian language  
42 immersion program, where the medium of instruction for all



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1 subjects is the Hawaiian language, has now graduated 18  
2 successive classes of students beginning in 1999 and continuing  
3 through 2016; and  
4

5 WHEREAS, the oldest of these students who have now attained  
6 the age of 35, and many of these graduates, who are now parents,  
7 choose to enroll their children in Hawaiian language medium  
8 schools where instruction is completely in Hawaiian; and  
9

10 WHEREAS, the United States Congress authorized and funded  
11 the Native Hawaiian Education Act in 1988 to address and support  
12 the educational needs of Native Hawaiians and reauthorized the  
13 Act in 1994, 2001, and 2015; and  
14

15 WHEREAS, the United States Congress has also authorized and  
16 funded the Native American Languages Act in 1990 to revitalize,  
17 preserve, and increase the use of native languages (including  
18 the Native Hawaiian language) and has appropriated funds  
19 annually for it; and  
20

21 WHEREAS, the Kamehameha Schools has collected and analyzed  
22 Native Hawaiian data and published the Native Hawaiian Education  
23 Assessment in 1983, 1993, and 2005 to identify and track trends,  
24 needs, and positive and negative disparities, and has assisted  
25 in researching, collecting, developing, and highlighting  
26 promising practices that may be implemented and shared to  
27 improve the overall well-educational being and achievement of  
28 Native Hawaiian children; and  
29

30 WHEREAS, the Kamehameha Schools and the Department of  
31 Education have entered into a memorandum of understanding to  
32 advance the Hawaiian language as a medium of teaching in public  
33 schools, promote Hawaiian culture-based education statewide, and  
34 share data to increase college completion for Native Hawaiian  
35 students; and  
36

37 WHEREAS, the Kamehameha Schools built two additional  
38 campuses on the neighbor islands of Maui (Pukalani) in 1996 and  
39 Hawai'i (Kea'au) in 2001, which, in combination with the existing  
40 Kapalama campus, built in 1931, annually educate 5,300 students  
41 every year; and  
42



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1 WHEREAS, in 1987, the first Kula Kaiapuni immersion schools  
2 were opened in Hilo and Waiiau, which have grown in numbers since  
3 then; and

4  
5 WHEREAS, in 2017, the Kamehameha Schools celebrates 50  
6 years of its Hawaiian culture-based explorations program  
7 Ho'omāka'ika'i; and

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

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

22  
23 WHEREAS, the UH has also hired additional Native Hawaiian  
24 faculty and extended service learning into Native Hawaiian  
25 communities; and

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

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

37  
38 WHEREAS, 'Ulukau is a free digital online library for  
39 Hawaiian language materials that include searchable Hawaiian  
40 language dictionaries, newspapers, books, the Hawaiian Bible,



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1 genealogy, māhele and other place name resources, and was  
2 created in 2005; and  
3

4 WHEREAS, ‘Ulukau was spearheaded by Hale Kuamo‘o of Ka Haka  
5 ‘Ula O Ke‘elikōlani College of Hawaiian Language at UH Hilo and  
6 Ka Waihona Puke ‘Oiwī Native Hawaiian Library at Alu Like,  
7 averages over two million searches a month, and is approaching  
8 106,000,000 searches in total, serving over 48,000 researchers;  
9 and  
10

11 WHEREAS, to increase the social, economic, health, and  
12 educational well-being, self-determination, and quest for  
13 justice, Native Hawaiians have actively engaged and consulted  
14 with local, state, federal, and international governmental and  
15 non-governmental entities and agencies to define, develop, and  
16 pursue goals, policies, and positions consistent with Native  
17 Hawaiian culture, traditions, and values; and  
18

19 WHEREAS, the United States Department of the Interior and  
20 the Department of Justice conducted meetings in 1999 in the  
21 Hawaiian community to investigate the progress made on the  
22 reconciliation efforts being undertaken between the United  
23 States and Native Hawaiians, as provided in the Apology  
24 Resolution, to solicit input from the Hawaiian community on  
25 needed reconciliation efforts, and to recommend actions  
26 necessary to achieve this desired reconciliation in a 2000  
27 report titled "Mauka to Makai: The River of Justice Must Flow  
28 Freely"; and  
29

30 WHEREAS, the federal government established an Office of  
31 Native Hawaiian Relations within the Department of the Interior,  
32 as recommended in the 2000 report, and developed and adopted an  
33 administrative rule in 2016 within the United States Department  
34 of the Interior to provide a pathway for a Native Hawaiian  
35 government comprised of Native Hawaiians to achieve federal  
36 recognition if so desired; and  
37

38 WHEREAS, Act 195, Session Laws of Hawaii 2011, established  
39 the Native Hawaiian Roll Commission and provides, in pertinent  
40 part in section 1, as follows:  
41



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1           The legislature finds that the State has never  
 2 explicitly acknowledged that Native Hawaiians are the  
 3 only indigenous, aboriginal, maoli population of  
 4 Hawaii.

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

13  
 14 . . .

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

26  
 27           WHEREAS, throughout the month of February 2016, over 130  
 28 Native Hawaiians residing in Hawaii, on the mainland, and across  
 29 the world gathered on Oahu for one month to prepare a draft of a  
 30 constitution delineating the basic rights of its future Native  
 31 Hawaiian citizens and setting forth the form, structure, and  
 32 function of the proposed legislative, executive, and judicial  
 33 branches of a proposed government premised on the idea that  
 34 "[w]e join together to affirm a government of, by, and for  
 35 Native Hawaiian people to perpetuate a pono government and to  
 36 promote the well-being of our people and the 'aina that sustains  
 37 us . . . [w]e reaffirm the national sovereignty of the nation  
 38 . . . [w]e reserve all rights to sovereignty and self-  
 39 determination, including the pursuit of independence . . . [o]ur  
 40 highest aspirations are set upon the promise of our unity and  
 41 this Constitution"; and  
 42





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1 WHEREAS, Native Hawaiians have worked since 1988 on the  
2 restoration of at least 30 fishponds on the islands of Kaua'i,  
3 O'ahu, Moloka'i, Maui, Lana'i, and Hawai'i; and  
4

5 WHEREAS, since 1988, Native Hawaiians have expanded the  
6 annual Makahiki spiritual ceremonies and cultural celebrations  
7 from Kaho'olawe to the islands of Hawai'i, Moloka'i and O'ahu,  
8 including at Mākua Valley, Bellows Air Force Station, Mokuapu,  
9 Moku'ume'ume (Ford Island) and in state prisons; and  
10

11 WHEREAS, Native Hawaiians and Hawai'i's people, with the  
12 assistance of the Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana, caused the stopping  
13 of the bombing of Kaho'olawe in 1990, returned the island to the  
14 people of Hawai'i in 1994, worked to restore the island's  
15 cultural and natural resources, re-established the island as a  
16 Native Hawaiian cultural learning center, and established that  
17 the island would be transferred from the State of Hawai'i to a  
18 sovereign Hawaiian entity once that entity was recognized by the  
19 State of Hawai'i and the United States; and  
20

21 WHEREAS, in 1993, Native Hawaiians observed the 100th  
22 Anniversary of the Overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawai'i, which was  
23 chronicled in "Onipaa: Five Days (January 13-17) In The History  
24 of the Hawaiian Nation", and the United States Congress enacted  
25 and the President of the United States signed Public Law 103-150  
26 (The Apology Resolution) on November 23, 1993, apologizing to  
27 Native Hawaiians "for the overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawai'i on  
28 January 17, 1893, with the participation of the agents and  
29 citizens of the United States, and the deprivation of the rights  
30 of Native Hawaiians to self-determination" and called for  
31 reconciliation between Native Hawaiians and the United States;  
32 and  
33

34 WHEREAS, Royal Societies whose origins are rooted in the  
35 legacies of Hawaiian Ali'i such as the Royal Order of Kamehameha  
36 originating in 1865, the Ka'ahumanu Society founded in 1905, the  
37 Māmakakaua Daughters and Sons of Hawaiian Warriors originally  
38 formed as Daughters of the Warriors in 1911, Hale O Nā Ali'i O  
39 Hawai'i formed in 1918, and 'Aha Hipu'u, a hui formed in 2003 of  
40 the four royal societies, continue to ensure that Native



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1 Hawaiians maintain a connection to their unique Native Hawaiian  
2 heritage, history, and traditions; and  
3

4 WHEREAS, Hawaiian homestead community organizations were  
5 formed by various homestead community members to advance the  
6 economic and social improvement of the residents living within  
7 these Hawaiian homestead communities and, of the 30 then-  
8 existing homestead associations, 19 joined together in 1987 to  
9 form the Sovereign Council of the Hawaiian Homestead Assembly  
10 (SCCHA), which continues today with 35 of the 48 existing  
11 homestead communities represented by the SCCHA; and  
12

13 WHEREAS, the Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs,  
14 established in 1918, which has grown over the years to 58  
15 chapters located on the four islands of O‘ahu, Hawai‘i, Maui, and  
16 Kaua‘i, as well as on the mainland, continues to maintain an  
17 active and growing presence in our communities to address the  
18 needs of Native Hawaiians with respect to enhancing and  
19 improving their lives, preserving Native Hawaiian culture,  
20 language, and traditions, increasing education, improving  
21 economic well-being, and increasing the civic engagement of  
22 Native Hawaiians in all aspects of modern civic life; and  
23

24 WHEREAS, efforts to return and repatriate the Ki‘i La‘au and  
25 Kalani‘ōpu‘u's mahiole and ‘ahu‘ula to Hawai‘i have been  
26 successful; and  
27

28 WHEREAS, Hawai‘i was selected to host the 2016 International  
29 Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) world conference, the  
30 only time the United States was selected to host this event in  
31 the 60-year history of the IUCN, a conference which prominently  
32 shared Native Hawaiian culture, Native Hawaiian traditions, and  
33 Native Hawaiian best practices to malama ‘aina with participants,  
34 representatives, and delegates from governmental and non-  
35 governmental entities from around the world; and  
36

37 WHEREAS, the Hawaii Tourism Authority has recently created  
38 the following:  
39

- 40 (1) Kūkulu Ola, a program supporting community based  
41 projects that enhance, perpetuate, and strengthen



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- 1 Native Hawaiian communities and their cultural
- 2 practices;
- 3
- 4 (2) Aloha ‘Āina, a program of community based projects that
- 5 manage, improve, and protect Hawai‘i's natural
- 6 resources and strengthen ‘āina-kānaka relationships;
- 7 and
- 8
- 9 (3) Ma‘ema‘e, a program to create a toolkit to assist the
- 10 visitor industry in representing Hawai‘i in an accurate
- 11 and authentic manner, which highlights the uniqueness
- 12 and richness of the Hawaiian culture; and
- 13

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

21  
 22 WHEREAS, Native Hawaiians have initiated laws to protect  
 23 the sacred burial grounds of their ancestors; and

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

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

39



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1 WHEREAS, Native Hawaiians have worked to restore stream  
2 waters essential to healthy ecosystems for the cultivation of  
3 taro at Waiahole, O'ahu; Nā Wai Ehā on Maui; and East Maui; and  
4

5 WHEREAS, Native Hawaiian artists and film makers have  
6 joined together through the Hawaiian Media Makers project to  
7 exercise their kuleana over their cultural sovereignty by  
8 developing protocols:  
9

10 (1) To assure that digital media and films depicting  
11 Native Hawaiians are produced respectfully and display  
12 Hawaiians in an accurate and authentic way; and  
13

14 (2) To kāko'o and educate individuals and companies who are  
15 filming in Hawai'i and who may not be aware of Native  
16 Hawaiian cultural protocols; and  
17

18 WHEREAS, Native Hawaiians have asserted their cultural  
19 rights, as well as their reciprocal and interdependent familial  
20 and communal relationship to all living things, as expressed in  
21 the Kumulipo, a Hawaiian creation chant, by drafting and  
22 affirming the Paoakalani Declaration of 2003 to protect genetic  
23 material and indigenous and traditional Native Hawaiian  
24 knowledge from bioprospecting, exploitation, and  
25 misappropriation; and  
26

27 WHEREAS, Native Hawaiians have worked with members of their  
28 rural communities to restore lo'i kalo where it once grew on our  
29 Hawaiian islands; and  
30

31 WHEREAS, Native Hawaiian men have re-established the  
32 protocols and practices of the Hale Mua; and  
33

34 WHEREAS, Native Hawaiians have revived the discipline,  
35 protocols, and practices of lua, Native Hawaiian fighting arts;  
36 and  
37

38 WHEREAS, the list of Native Hawaiians who have achieved  
39 high proficiency and excellence in their fields of endeavor is  
40 too long to mention, is continually growing, and includes fields  
41 and disciplines of music, sports, the arts, filmmaking, hula,  
42 writing, literature, academics, medicine, law, history, social



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1 work, teaching, politics, business, science, Native Hawaiian  
2 culture and traditions, and Native Hawaiian language restoration  
3 and revitalization; and  
4

5 WHEREAS, after the explosion of Native Hawaiian  
6 accomplishment and achievement grounded in the language,  
7 culture, history, and traditions of Native Hawaiians over the  
8 past 30 years, it is now time to pause, celebrate, and  
9 commemorate all that has been achieved with the hope and  
10 intention of inspiring future generations of Native Hawaiians;  
11 now, therefore,  
12

13 BE IT RESOLVED by the House of Representatives of the  
14 Twenty-Ninth Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session  
15 of 2017, the Senate concurring, that the Governor is requested  
16 to issue a proclamation to designate January 2018 to January  
17 2019 as the Year of the Hawaiian; and  
18

19 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Office of Hawaiian Affairs  
20 is requested to:  
21

22 (1) Study and recommend to the Legislature a plan to  
23 celebrate the Year of the Hawaiian, including  
24 celebratory and commemoration events and fund raising;  
25 and  
26

27 (2) Submit the plan and any proposed legislation to the  
28 Legislature no later than twenty days prior to the  
29 convening of the Regular Session of 2018; and  
30

31 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Office of Hawaiian Affairs  
32 is requested to coordinate, collaborate, and communicate with  
33 the Native Hawaiian community to organize, plan, and raise funds  
34 for the celebratory events and commemoration activities that  
35 will occur over the course of the Year of the Hawaiian in  
36 various venues and locales yet to be determined; and  
37

38 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that certified copies of this  
39 Concurrent Resolution be transmitted to the Governor,  
40 Chairperson of the Hawaiian Homes Commission, Chairperson of the  
41 Board of Trustees of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, President  
42 and Chief Executive Officer of the Hawaii Tourism Authority,



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1 Kamehameha Schools, Papa Ola Lokahi, Council for Native Hawaiian  
2 Advancement, Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs, Sovereign  
3 Council of Hawaiian Homestead Associations, Native Hawaiian  
4 Education Council, Nā Lei Na'auao, and Polynesian Voyaging  
5 Society.

6  
7  
8

OFFERED BY:



MAR 10 2017

