



**TESTIMONY OF  
THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL  
THIRTIETH LEGISLATURE, 2019**

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**ON THE FOLLOWING MEASURE:**

S.B. NO. 642, S.D. 2, RELATING TO HAWAIIAN AS AN OFFICIAL LANGUAGE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII.

**BEFORE THE:**

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON WATER, LAND, AND HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS

**DATE:** Wednesday, March 13, 2019                      **TIME:** 10:00 a.m.

**LOCATION:** State Capitol, Room 325

**TESTIFIER(S):**

Ryan K. P. Kanaka'ole, Deputy Attorney General

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Chair Yamane and Members of the Committee:

The Department of the Attorney General provides the following comments on this bill.

This bill amends section 1-13, Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS), to require the State take effective measures to ensure that Hawaiian language is used in public acts and transactions; require Hawaiian diacritical marks be used when appropriate; and make the Hawaiian version of a law to be binding if the law was originally drafted in Hawaiian and then translated into English. The bill also directs the Office of Language Access to provide services to Hawaiian language speakers.

Section 1-13, HRS, currently provides that the English version of a law is binding whenever there is any radical and irreconcilable difference between the English and Hawaiian version of any of the laws of the State. Amending section 1-13(b), HRS to allow a Hawaiian version of a law to supersede the English version may lead to ambiguities in the application and interpretation of laws written in Hawaiian, particularly in situations where individuals do not understand the Hawaiian language. Such ambiguities could lead to due process, vagueness, and other constitutional, legal, and practical problems in the interpretation of such laws. To prevent such ambiguities, we recommend deleting the amendments to section 1-13, HRS, on page 3, lines 5 – 8, and page 10, lines 7 – 8, of the bill.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide these comments.

**SB-642-SD-2**

Submitted on: 3/11/2019 11:06:43 AM

Testimony for WLH on 3/13/2019 10:00:00 AM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Kealii Pang	Ke One O Kakuhihewa	Support	No

Comments:



## KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOLS®

House Committee on Water, Land & Hawaiian Affairs

Time: 10:00 a.m.

Date: Malaki 13, 2019

Where: State Capitol Room 325

### TESTIMONY

**RE: SB 642, SD2, Relating to Hawaiian as an Official Language of the State of Hawai‘i**

E ka Luna Ho‘omalua Yamane, ka Hope Luna Ho‘omalua Todd, a me nā Luna Maka‘āinana ‘ē a ‘e o kēia Kōmike, aloha!

Driven by the third goal of our strategic plan for 2015-2020, which guides our educational institution to cultivate a strong Native Hawaiian identity to instill confidence and resiliency in learners, Kamehameha Schools **SUPPORTS SB 642, SD2.**

SB 642, SD2 inserts article thirteen of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) into the Hawai‘i Revised Statutes and helps to create an equal platform for the use of ‘ōlelo Hawai‘i in State functions.

In 2007, the United Nations adopted the U.N. Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), which was later ratified by the United States in 2011. The UNDRIP, among other provisions, proclaims that indigenous peoples have the right to preserve and perpetuate their native culture. As a strong supporter and leader in culture-based education, Kamehameha Schools supports the State of Hawai‘i’s adoption of these global rights as they apply to Native Hawaiians in our homeland.

One of these rights is to indigenous languages. ‘Ōlelo Hawai‘i is the language of our home—being used and celebrated by thousands across the pae ‘āina in government, education, and commerce alike. ‘Ōlelo Hawai‘i enables Native Hawaiians and the larger community to gain a deeper understanding of Hawai‘i’s history and cultural practices, and unveils over a millennia of ancestral knowledge that continues to guide innovative solutions to modern problems.

For these reasons, Kamehameha Schools supports efforts to renormalize ‘ōlelo Hawai‘i in today’s society.

Founded in 1887, Kamehameha Schools is an educational organization striving to restore our people through education and advance a thriving Lāhui where all Native Hawaiians are successful, grounded in traditional values, and leading in the local and global communities. We

believe that community success is individual success, Hawaiian culture-based education leads to academic success and local leadership drives global leadership.

With this testimony, Kamehameha Schools **SUPPORTS SB 642, SD2.**

‘A‘ohe hana nui ke alu ‘ia. No task is too large when we all work together! Mahalo nui.





# Maunakea Observatories

To: Representative Ryan Yamane, Chair  
Representative Chris Todd, Vice Chair  
House Committee on Water, Land & Hawaiian Affairs

From: Maunakea Observatories

RE: **SB 642 SD2 Relating to Hawaiian as an Official Language of the State of Hawai'i – In Support**  
March 13, 2019; 10:00 a.m.; conference room 325

Through this letter the Maunakea Observatories express their strong support for SB 642 SD2 which, among other actions, inserts article thirteen of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples into the Hawaii Revised Statutes. This is part of our vision to see Maunakea recognized as a place where culture, science, and environmental interests support one another to thrive as a whole.

A critical thread in the fabric of Hawaiian culture is 'ōlelo Hawai'i. Around the world, language binds past generations to the future, as a medium in which culture is preserved, celebrated, and evolves over time. The re-normalization of 'ōlelo Hawai'i is an essential step in the process of bringing Hawaiian culture back from the brink and firmly rooting it in Hawai'i's future, for everyone's benefit.

Article 13 of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples states -

*"1. Indigenous peoples have the right to revitalize, use, develop and transmit to future generations their histories, languages, oral traditions, philosophies, writing systems and literatures, and to designate and retain their own names for communities, places and persons.*

*2. States shall take effective measures to ensure that this right is protected and also to ensure that indigenous peoples can understand and be understood in political, legal and administrative proceedings, where necessary through the provision of interpretation or by other appropriate means."*

The Maunakea Observatories, as integral members of the Hawai'i community, endorse these measures and the goals they represent. We deeply appreciate the cultural importance of Maunakea, which is important to a broad cross section of our community. We are thankful and privileged to study the universe from Maunakea's summit – a unique portal on the universe and our origins.

Mahalo,

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Director Doug Simons, Canada-France-Hawaii Telescope



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Director Pierre Martin, Hoku Kea Observatory



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Director Paul Ho, James Clerk Maxwell Telescope (East Asian Observatory)



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Director Walter Braken, Long Baseline Observatory



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Director John Rayner, NASA Infrared Telescope Facility



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Director Michitoshi Yoshida, Subaru Telescope



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Director Klaus Hodapp, UKIRT



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Director Hilton Lewis, W.M. Keck Observatory (Keck I and Keck II)

**SB-642-SD-2**

Submitted on: 3/11/2019 4:46:28 PM

Testimony for WLH on 3/13/2019 10:00:00 AM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Kehaulani Shintani	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Aloha mai kākou,

He KŌKO'O ho'i kāia i ka SB 642 SD2. He kā kua i ka ho'oki'eki'e i ke kālana o ka 'ā lelo Hawai'i me ka hā 'oia i ka pela 'ia 'ana o nā hua'ā lelo Hawai'i.

**SB-642-SD-2**

Submitted on: 3/12/2019 9:59:11 AM

Testimony for WLH on 3/13/2019 10:00:00 AM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
andy levin	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

SB 642, SD2 would require that "the Hawaiian version of a law be held binding if the law in question was originally drafted in Hawaiian and then translated into English." It seems to me that this could lead to all kinds of problems. A current example is a concern raised by one individual with respect to establishing a Hawaiian Recognition Day holiday (SB1451). Does the word "ku'oko'a" mean "recognition" or does it mean "independence." Maybe it doesn't even matter, but if it does, who can authoritatively resolve the question?

Regardless of the merits around "ku'oko'a," there will be other disputes in the future if this provision becomes law. 90+% of the judges, lawyers, legislators, and the general public will be unqualified to know who's right or wrong. That cannot be an acceptable situation.

Respectfully submitted,

Andy Levin

Center for Hawaiian Sovereignty Studies  
46-255 Kahuhipa St. Suite 1205  
Kane'ohe, HI 96744  
(808) 247-7942

Kenneth R. Conklin, Ph.D. Executive Director  
e-mail [Ken\\_Conklin@yahoo.com](mailto:Ken_Conklin@yahoo.com)  
Unity, Equality, Aloha for all



To: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON WATER, LAND, & HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS

For hearing Wednesday, March 13, 2019

Re: SB 642, SD2

RELATING TO HAWAIIAN AS AN OFFICIAL LANGUAGE OF THE STATE OF HAWAI'I.

Inserts article thirteen of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples into the Hawaii Revised Statutes. Requires that Hawaiian be used for public acts and transactions. Directs the office of language access to provide services to Hawaiian language speakers. Requires the Hawaiian version of a law be held binding if the law in question was originally drafted in Hawaiian and then translated into English. Requires that 'okina and kahako be used, when appropriate, in documents prepared by or for state or county agencies or officials, with certain exceptions. Amends existing law so that any rule, order, policy, or other act, official or otherwise, that prohibits or discourages the use of 'okina and kahako, except those specifically designed for the benefit of native speakers of Hawaiian, shall be void. (SD2)

## TESTIMONY IN OPPOSITION

One of the things I oppose about this bill is that it would incorporate a United Nations declaration into the Hawaii Revised Statutes. For those people who believe that "international law" is binding on all nations, the U.N. Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People, adopted by the U.N. in 2007, has already been a part of Hawaii's law for more than a decade, so incorporating it into HRS is redundant. In 2011 President Obama unilaterally signed it (without Congressional approval), which further embedded the U.N. Declaration into Hawaii's law; so to now incorporate it into HRS would be additionally redundant. It is a matter of considerable controversy whether Supreme Court decisions should be based on "international law" or whether Supreme Court decisions should be based solely on the U.S. Constitution and statutes passed by Congress. In any case, no State of the United States has any power to make treaties with foreign nations nor to adopt laws which are contrary to U.S. law.

This bill is poorly written and sometimes chaotic. I wonder whether the writer is capable of logical thought and cogent expression.

The most dangerous portion of this bill is section 2(b) on page 3, lines 5-8; and is repeated verbatim in section 2(b) on page 10, lines 13-16: "... provided that if the law in question was originally drafted in Hawaiian and the English version was translated based on the Hawaiian version, the Hawaiian version shall be held binding."

Very few, if any, members of the legislature are sufficiently fluent in Hawaiian to be capable of reading and comprehending a bill written in Hawaiian.

To the members of this committee, I ask you to be honest with yourself when you answer these questions: Did you take the time to read page 1 of this bill, written in Hawaiian language? If so, did you

then feel it was not necessary for you to read the English translation of it? Of course not! You probably skipped the Hawaiian language content as you would skip a bunch of gibberish, in order to get down to business by reading the English language content.

Giving priority to Hawaiian language is a political stunt to bolster ethnic pride and get votes from a constituency that demands visible tokens of validation and status; but it has no practical usefulness. It seems likely that every person who speaks Hawaiian also speaks English with greater fluency. Hawaiian activists, following the lead of Princess Ruth Ke'elikolani (hoo dat?), sometimes insist on speaking Hawaiian in the courtroom or when giving speeches, interviews, or testimony; but they are perfectly capable of speaking and understanding English. Nobody NEEDS to speak or hear Hawaiian to express himself or to understand what someone is saying -- the activists demand it to score a political point and sometimes to simply "gum up the works."

I refer you to a large and detailed webpage "Hawaiian Language as a Political Weapon" at <http://www.angelfire.com/big09/HawLangPolitWeapon.html>

If this bill were enacted into law, the Hawaiian language content would be the official law whether or not you understand what you voted for when you read page 1. And you can be quite sure that Hawaiian-language zealots would give top priority to writing many important bills in Hawaiian before getting them translated into English, thereby invoking the new rule that the Hawaiian version takes priority. Would your expertise in Hawaiian be sufficient to enable you to detect kaona (wat dat?) -- subtle double meanings that you would never vote for if you knew they were in the law you just finished enacting? Kaona were widely used orally in ancient times and later in Hawaiian language newspapers, as a sort of secret code, so that insiders "in the know" would understand dangerous hidden political meanings in poetry or

songs that seemed to be describing a needle piercing a flower while stringing a lei, or a bee spreading pollen while flitting from flower to flower sipping nectar. Perhaps you're aware that there are some Hawaiian sovereignty activists who would love to get you to enact laws that would undermine or even overthrow the [fake!] State of Hawaii and replace it with a rejuvenated Kingdom.

Regarding the use of 'okinas and kahakos -- notice that I place a letter "s" at the end of a word to make it plural because the sentence I am writing is in English, not Hawaiian, and I refuse to adopt the affectation of using Hawaiian grammar in the course of writing an English sentence (Hawaiian language zealots would want me to say "na 'okina" instead of "'okinas" and they would give me low marks for failing to put a kahako over the letter "o" in the word "kahako").

There were no diacritical marks in Hawaiian language until professors at the University of Hawaii invented them. The marks were invented as a way of guiding pronunciation for people who were beginners at learning Hawaiian in an environment where they seldom heard the language actually being spoken. People who are fluent in Hawaiian do not need diacritical marks to guide their pronunciation. But enforcing the marks does provide highly paid jobs for teachers who can give bad grades to students who fail to properly grovel or knuckle under. And passing this bill would create LOTS of jobs for people who have spent years learning Hawaiian language, since their expertise would now be needed by every legislator and attorney who feels a need to be thorough and careful as part of "due diligence." Are you ready to force all state agencies and offices, INCLUDING YOUR OWN, to hire the necessary staff?

I also note that the closing sentence of section (b) on page 3, lines 8-9, has the word "not" struck out, so that it now would read "HAWAIIAN SHALL BE REQUIRED FOR PUBLIC ACTS AND TRANSACTIONS." Really? If you favor this bill, then why have you not set an example by complying in advance, by writing the entire bill in Hawaiian, including the hearing notice and the bill summary?



**Measure Title:** RELATING TO THE HAWAIIAN LANGUAGE.

**Report Title:** Hawaiian Language Spelling; Street Name Signage; Place Name Signage; Public Documents in Hawaiian; Public Documents in English with Hawaiian words Imbedded; Letterhead; Symbols

**Description:** Requires any Hawaiian words or names included in public acts and transactions to be accurate, appropriate, and authentic for native speakers whose families have never lost the language and for second-language speakers. Requires all newly created, replaced, or reprinted street name signs, place name signs, letterheads, English language public documents with imbedded Hawaiian words, symbols, and emblems of the State and County governments to include the diacritics ‘okina (glottal) and kahakō (macron). Requires Hawaiian language documents intended for native speakers whose families have never lost the language be provided them without ‘okina and kahakō. Establishes references for accurate, appropriate, and authentic Hawaiian names and words, including proper Hawaiian spelling and punctuation. Establishes a task force to advise government regarding Hawaiian language policy. Clarifies that the full text of bills and other official documents are not required to be written in Hawaiian, but may be authored in Hawaiian and translated into English or authored in English and translated into Hawaiian, and that misspelled or incorrect usage of Hawaiian or English words and names shall not invalidate the documents or render them unenforceable and no cause of action shall arise accordingly. (SD2)

**Companion:**

**Package:** None

**Current Referral:** WLH, JUD, FIN

**Introducer(s):** ENGLISH, BAKER, FEVELLA, GABBARD, KEITH-AGARAN, J.KEOHOKALOLE, K. RHOADS

### Comments and Proposed Changes:

#### p. 1–2:

- Hawaiian text with ‘okina and kahakō difficult to read by many traditional native speakers.

#### p. 2

- **Lines 1 & 4:** the word "kūhelu" unintelligible to traditional native speakers.
- **End of Line 6–12:**

#### *English translation:*

The State observed the requirement and correct spelling in such text for the public. In these days, appropriate use of the kahakō and ‘okina is a way to demonstrate that the native language of these islands is being well maintained, and fulfills the intent and purpose of the constitution of the state.

#### *Comment:*

This is predominantly the point of view of second-language speakers. Traditional native speakers and some second-language speakers prefer the orthography that was established in the 1820s, without ‘okina and kahakō.

- **Line 17:** the word "po‘oinoaleka" unintelligible to traditional native speakers.

#### p. 3

- **Lines 20–21:** "spelled correctly" can be interpreted as the writing system known and used among traditional native speakers, without ‘okina and kahakō, since the 1820s until today, or with ‘okina and kahakō following the spelling of Pukui & Elbert (1986). In either writing system, there is no consensus on spelling. Among native speakers, who generally do not use ‘okina and kahakō, there is some variation in the spelling of certain words, with the variations regarded as legitimate and intelligible. Among second-language speakers, there is disagreement on the spelling of some words in Pukui & Elbert (1986), The Lexicon Committee (2003), or newly invented words. Arriving at a consensus on "correct" spelling is a slippery slope.

#### p. 4

- **Lines 1–4:** "fully comports with the intent and purpose of the state constitution."

#### *Comment:*

This is questionable. If the intent of the State Constitution is to support Hawaiian speakers, there must be consideration given to traditional native speakers and their writing and speaking preferences, as well as the needs of second-language speakers for support in learning the language.

- **Lines 11–18:** Given the questions raised above, the stated objection in the governor’s veto is reasonable regarding "possible misspellings and misinterpretation of Hawaiian words". It is

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also true that departments and agencies have in the past and would "administratively implement the usage of Hawaiian words in official documents without the necessity of a statutory mandate" without guidance by statute. For this reason S.B. 701 would be referred to as a guiding policy for State and County departments and agencies.

**p. 5**

- **Lines 3–4:** The terms, "accurate, appropriate, and authentic Hawaiian" here need to be contextualized to benefit traditional native speakers and second-language speakers alike and not exclude a particular group of language users.

**p. 6**

- **Line 10:** "proper Hawaiian spelling" must be contextualized for the appropriate audience.

**p. 7**

- The five (5) reference texts listed here contradict each other with regards to spelling. Andrews (1922) is a dictionary of Hawaiian terms *without* ‘okina and kahakō. It is listed first, which gives the impression that this bill recommends Hawaiian words be spelled without ‘okina and kahakō. This would support the writing preference of traditional native speakers.

Pukui & Elbert (1986), listed second, and Hawaiian Lexicon Committee (2003; *year of this publication missing*), listed third, contain conflicting terms for the some of the same concepts and since Hawaiian Lexicon Committee is listed after Pukui & Elbert, it would appear this bill recommends that deference be given to Pukui & Elbert. Deference would likewise seem to be given to Pukui & Elbert with regards to contradicting spelling found in the two texts for the same word. An important issue is the creation of new terms by the Lexicon Committee that traditional native speakers consider not Hawaiian and unintelligible. These native speakers would prefer not to use such terms.

Pukui, Elbert, & Mookini (1974), listed fourth, and Pukui & Elbert (1986) contain contradicting spellings of some of the same words. With Pukui & Elbert listed higher, this bill seems to give deference to it over Pukui, Elbert, & Mookini.

*Ulukau*, listed fifth, is not a reference text at all, but a website containing a digitized copy of several books in Hawaiian and English of all kinds of subject matters, not just dictionaries. The same texts listed as items 1–4 are included. This entry therefore seems redundant and entirely inappropriate and should not be listed here.

"Other sources", listed sixth, is too vague to be useful. It is suggested that the words, "traditional native speakers", be used here instead. The reason for this is that it is traditional native speakers who are cited as the source of terms found in Andrews (1922), Pukui & Elbert (1986), and the Lexicon Committee (2003).

### **Conclusion and Recommendations**

The role of government is to ensure that all citizens are afforded equal access to public services and that their basic human rights are upheld. This also includes fair and equal support of the

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language of Hawaiian speakers, whether traditional native speakers, second-language speakers, or the children of second-language speakers who are native speakers of the Hawaiian of their caregivers.

Traditional native speakers are those whose families have never lost the language at any time in history. Many native speakers of the Niihau community today have a stronger proficiency in Hawaiian than in English and they must be provided information by the government in the language they comprehend best. This is a basic human right.

Although they are few in number today, traditional native speakers still exist on the various islands of Hawai'i and their rights must be upheld. They do not use 'okina and kahakō systematically, as seen since the first edition of Pukui & Elbert (1957), until today.

General samples of the writing system used by traditional native speakers can be seen in the numerous Hawaiian language newspapers of the 1800s and up to the late 1940s, in numerous published books from the 1800s and through the 1900s, and even some more recent books, and in handwritten letters and documents by such native speakers from the 1800s until this very day.

Traditional native speakers often find difficulty reading Hawaiian text with 'okina and kahakō and so comprehension for these citizens can be hindered with these diacritics leading to the failure of government in the implementation of the intent of the Constitution of the State of Hawai'i.

Second-language speakers who learn the language in classrooms learn the language with the use of 'okina and kahakō and become very familiar with these diacritics and use them regularly. All people in Hawai'i who are not native speakers should be encouraged to learn Hawaiian and 'okina and kahakō support learners and non-speakers. But this writing system should not be made compulsory through legislation to the detriment of traditional native speakers, who have always been here, and those who wish to adopt the writing system of such native speakers. While the efforts of the Hawaiian Lexicon Committee (2003) serve to help develop the Hawaiian language further going into the future, new terminologies created by the Committee are also seen by traditional native speakers as the development of a language unfamiliar to them. Therefore, there is a need for government to be aware and supportive of multiple varieties of Hawaiian language.

**It is recommended that:**

- legislation support traditional native speakers and learners of Hawaiian equally;
- 'okina and kahakō be omitted in Hawaiian text for documents intended to inform traditional native speakers of their rights, public and legal services, advisories, and for anyone who prefers Hawaiian text without 'okina and kahakō;
- living traditional native speakers, Pukui & Elbert (1986), and other Hawaiian dictionaries (monolingual and bilingual) previous to Pukui & Elbert be used as primary sources for Hawaiian terms in texts intended for traditional native speakers;
- the language of traditional native speakers of each of the Hawaiian Islands be documented and taught to learners to perpetuate the uniqueness of the regional varieties of the Hawaiian language, thus preserving and perpetuating Hawaiian heritage;

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- ‘okina and kahakō be used for roadway signs, including street name signs and place name signs, as the general public, consisting mostly of non-speakers of Hawaiian, need the support for pronunciation;
- ‘okina and kahakō be used for Hawaiian words and names imbedded in English text;
- ‘okina and kahakō be used in Hawaiian text for those who prefer them;
- the Hawaiian Lexicon Committee (2003) be used as a source text from which terms are derived for those who prefer in documents, and not to be compelled by State and County departments and agencies;
- formulate a task force of Hawaiian language experts, including traditional native speakers, second-language speakers, and interested parties from each of the inhabited islands of Hawai‘i to discuss and advise State and County governments regarding Hawaiian language policies

**Palapala Kakoo a Kue no ka Ahaolelo 30 o ka Mokuaina o Hawaii, 2019**

**Ekolu (3) pila e nana ia nei no ka apono:** Ke kulana a me ka hoohana ana ia o na lawelawe olelo Hawaii a me na palapala i hoopuka ia e na aupuni o ka mokuaina a me ke kalana.

**S.B. No. 195** (e nana i ka [https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session2019/bills/SB195\\_.pdf](https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session2019/bills/SB195_.pdf))

**S.B. No. 642** (e nana i ka [https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session2019/bills/SB642\\_.pdf](https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session2019/bills/SB642_.pdf))

**S.B. No. 701** (e nana i ka [https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session2019/bills/SB701\\_.pdf](https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session2019/bills/SB701_.pdf))

**Manao e hookomo ai:** E hookomo i ka olelo iloko o na pila maluna nei e hoike ana he poe makamae ka poe olelo Hawaii i hanai ia ai maloko o ia olelo e like me ia i hoike ia malalo nei a he pono e kakoo ia lakou ma ke kanawai e kokua ia ai ka lakou ano olelo. E kakoo pu ia ke ao ana i ka olelo.

**Manao e kue ia nei:** a) ke koi ana he pono e hoohana ia ka okina me ke kahako maloko o na palapala i hoomakaukau ia e na keena a i ole na luna o ka mokuaina a i ole no ka mokuaina a i ole ke kalana, a b) ke koi ana he pono e hoohana ia na huaolelo hou maloko o ka puke, o *Mamaka Kaiiao* na ka Lexicon Committee no na palapala i hoopuka ia e na keena o ke aupuni mokuaina a me ke kalana.

**He noi:**

**1. *E hookomo*** i ka olelo maloko o na pila i hoike ia maluna nei e hoike ana e nana ia ma ke ano he poe makamae a he poe kumu o ka ike ka poe i hanai ia ai maloko o ka olelo Hawaii ma na mokupuni a pau o ka paeaina o Hawaii, e like me ko lakou hanai ana ia no na hanauna mai kinohi mai o ka moolelo o Hawaii nei a hiki i keia manawa me ka pau ole o ka olelo mawaena o ko lakou mau ohana a he pono e **hoopalekana ia ka lakou ano olelo e ke aupuni e like me ko lakou kuhikuhi ana he pono.**

**2. *E hookomo*** i ka olelo maloko o na pila i hoike ia maluna nei e hoike ana he pono na lawelawe a me na palapala maloko o ka olelo Hawaii i hoopuka ia e ke aupuni kalana a mokuaina no ka pono o ke kaiaulu olelo Hawaii o Niihau, he poe ohana me na kanaka o na ano hanauna like ole, maloko o ke ano kakau ana i maa ia lakou, e like me ia mai ka makahiki 1821 mai, **aohe okina me ke kahako.** E like no me ia i paipai ia e ka United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007), i apono ia ai e Amelika Hui ia (2011):

States shall take effective measures to ensure that this right is protected and also to ensure **that indigenous peoples can understand and be understood in political, legal and administrative proceedings,** where necessary through the provision of interpretation or by other appropriate means.

O ke ano olelo kakau ia ai me ka maopopo loa no ke kaiaulu Niihau, **aohe okina a kahako** maloko o na palapala: oia ke ano kakau ana i maa i na kanaka o keia kaiaulu mai ka makahiki 1821 mai a hoomau ia a hiki i keia la mawaena o keia kaiaulu.

**3. *Hoole a kue*** i na huaolelo hou i haku ia a hoopuka ia maloko o ka puke wehewehe olelo, o *Mamaka Kaiiao* na ka Lexicon Committee. Manao ke kaiaulu Niihau **he mau huaolelo ia no kahi olelo e a aole maopopo i ka poe hanai ia ai ma ka olelo Hawaii.** Hoike ia maloko o na pila maluna nei ma ke ano he koi ana a he pono e hoohana ia. He pono e hoole ia keia manao.

## **Petition of Support and Objection for the 30th Legislative Session of the State of Hawaii, 2019**

**Three (3) bills being considered for ratification:** The status and usage of Hawaiian language for public services and written texts published by and for state and county governments.

**S.B. No. 195** (e nana i ka [https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session2019/bills/SB195\\_.pdf](https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session2019/bills/SB195_.pdf))

**S.B. No. 642** (e nana i ka [https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session2019/bills/SB642\\_.pdf](https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session2019/bills/SB642_.pdf))

**S.B. No. 701** (e nana i ka [https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session2019/bills/SB701\\_.pdf](https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session2019/bills/SB701_.pdf))

**Proposal:** Insert language into the above bills acknowledging that **native speakers of Hawaiian as explained below be regarded as cultural treasures and primary sources** who are deserving of legislation that supports their linguistic norms. The study of Hawaiian by learners must also be supported.

**Objection:** a) the requirement that the *okina and kahako* must be used in Hawaiian texts produced and published by and for state and county agencies and government officers, and b) the requirement that newly invented terms in the book, *Mamaka Kaiao* by the Lexicon Committee, be used in texts produced by and for the state and county agencies and government officers.

### **Recommendations:**

**1. Introduce** language into the above bills acknowledging as **cultural treasures and primary sources native speakers of Hawaiian of all of the islands** of the Hawaiian Islands who were raised in the language through intergenerational transmission and whose families had never lost the language as the language of their homes at any time in their families' histories and that the variety of Hawaiian they use is deserving of protection under legislation as recommended by them.

**2. Introduce** language into the above bills acknowledging that public services and texts produced by and for agencies and officers of state and county governments must be provided the **Hawaiian-speaking Niihau community**, a community consisting of families of all generations, in the orthography they are accustomed to as normal, as it has been since 1821, **without okina and kahako**. As stated in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007), adopted by the United States (2011):

States shall take effective measures to ensure that this right is protected and also to ensure that **indigenous peoples can understand and be understood in political, legal and administrative proceedings**, where necessary through the provision of interpretation or by other appropriate means.

The written Hawaiian understood best by the Niihau community **does not contain okina and kahako**: the orthography that had been established since 1821 is still utilized among this community.

**3. Refuse and reject** newly invented terms created and published in the dictionary, *Mamaka Kaiao* by the Lexicon Committee. The Niihau community regard **such newly invented terms as foreign and not understandable**. The above proposed bills recommend that this book be used. This must be rejected.

**LATE**

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- E hookomo i ka olelo *he poe makamae ka poe olelo Hawaii* i hanai ia ai maloko o ia olelo mai kinohi mai. E kakoo i ke ao ana ia o ka olelo kekahi;

- *He pono na lawelawe a me na palapala* maloko o ka olelo Hawaii i hoopuka ia e ke aupuni kalana a mokuaina no ka pono o ke *kaiulu olelo Hawaii o Niihau*, aohe okina me ke kahako;

- *Hoole a kue* i na huaolelo hou i haku ia a hoopuka ia maloko o ka puke wehewehe olelo, o *Mamaka Kai* na ka Lexicon Committee.

O makou, ka poe i kuni ia ai ka inoa malalo nei, ua heluhelu makou i ka palapala maluna nei ma ka olelo Hawaii me ka Pelekania a ke kakoo nei i na manao i hoike ia ai maloko.	We, the undersigned, have read the above proposals in Hawaiian and English and support what is presented them.
--	--

<b>Inoa</b>	<b>Helu Wahi</b>
-------------	------------------

KU'U'AIPIA MUNIZ	728 aieawa st. Kailua HI, 96734
KANOHU'AIPIA'OMAI HESIA	45-154 PAHIKALI PL. KANE'OHU. HI 96744
JAMU MAFUA	41-1425 Kumuula st. Waimanalo, HI, 96795
E. Sanborn Kanahul	1246 Gregory St. Hon HI 96817
Brian Faria	46-318 Waiku Rd.
Gus Cobb-Adams	1077 Uluohi Loop, Kailua
KINA KA'ANAI	91-1030 AUKAHI ST. KAPOLEI HI 96707
Andis Eschenberg	45-378 Lehuwila St Kaneohe HI 96744
Tisha Reed	47-669 Melekuila Rd Kaneohe HI 96744
Kenned Hedber	45-412 Kanale Pl, Kaneohe HI 96744
PANOHU JUDS	47-173 B. , Kahalu'u
FRANCESCA Gregg	45-669 WAIAMI ST. KANE'OHU 96744
Malia Matnele	45-038 Waikalua Rd Kaneohe 96744
Kamakani Kahane	47-374 Keohapa Pl. Kaneohe, HI 96744
Kamomi Laimana	45-520 ALOKAI ST KANE'OHU



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- *He pono na lawelawe a me na palapala* maloko o ka olelo Hawaii i hoopuka ia e ke aupuni kalana a mokuaina no ka pono o ke *kaiaulu olelo Hawaii o Niihau*, aohe okina me ke kahako;
- *Hoole a kue* i na huaolelo hou i haku ia a hoopuka ia maloko o ka puke wehewehe olelo, o *Mamaka Kaiao* na ka Lexicon Committee.

O makou, ka poe i kuni ia ai ka inoa malalo nei, ua heluhelu makou i ka palapala maluna nei ma ka olelo Hawaii me ka Pelekania a ke kakoo nei i na manao i hoike ia ai maloko.	We, the undersigned, have read the above proposals in Hawaiian and English and support what is presented them.
<b>Inoa</b>	<b>Helu Wahi</b>
Amanda Nelson	75-5819 Neke Place Kailua-Kona HI 96740
Kamauliola Coloma	96744 Kaneohe
Lehuanani Lilinoe Coloma	POB 438 Kaneohe HI 96744
Niana Kilbey	P.O. Box 707 Kailua, HI 96734
Ashley Akana	41-140 Nalu Pt. Waimanalo HI
Pahonui Coleman	Kaala'i Waimanalo
Nola Healani Faria	1250 Kupau St Kailua, HI
Kahā Barbieto	Kailua
Leigh Māhealani Barbieto	1250 Kupau St. Kailua HI 96734
Candido O. Barbieto III	1250 Kupau St. Kailua HI 96734
Napua Barbieto	1250 Kupau St. Kailua HI 96734
JWEN BRUHN	KAILUA, HAWAII

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- *He pono na lavelawe a me na palapala* maloko o ka olelo Hawaii i hoopuka ia e ke aupuni kalana a mokuaina no ka pono o ke *kaiaulu olelo Hawaii o Niihau*, aohe okina me ke kahako;

- *Hoole a kue* i na huaolelo hou i haku ia a hoopuka ia maloko o ka puke wehewehe olelo, o *Mamaka Kaiao* na ka Lexicon Committee.

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--	--

Inoa	Helu Wahi
Kenneth Ho. Jr.	41-727 Ala Koa St. Waimanalo HI 96795
Momona Ozawa	445 Seaside Ave Apt 34109, Honolulu, HI, 96816
Kalani Isuae	2411 Rose St. Apt 101 Honolulu HI 96819
Kapela Wong	91-0731 Wehelani St. Ewa Beach, HI 96704
Ka'ano'i Alana	855A 2nd Ave. Honolulu, HI 96816
Hau'oli Akaka	45-435 Kulauli St Kaneohe 96744
SARAH ODA	99-965 Aulahu Pl Aiea, HI 96701
BRANDON BONDG	99-965 Aulahu Pl Aiea HI 96701
CAREN KANAHELE	1002 MAIHA CIRCLE PEARL CITY, HI 96782
H. KAIPO KANAHELE	1002 MAIHA CIRCLE PEARL CITY, HI 96782
LIHAN GOUVEIA	47-471 Lulani Street Kaneohe HI 96744
SHAYLA GOUVEIA	47-471 Lulani St. Kaneohe HI 96744
KEVIN WONG	45-739 KAMEHAMEHA HWY Kaneohe HI 96744
KURT WONG	91-0731 WEHELANI ST EWA BEACH HI 96706
LAWRENCE WONG, JR.	45-739 KAMEHAMEHA HWY. Kaneohe, HI 96744





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- E hookomo i ka olelo *he poe makamae ka poe olelo Hawaii* i hanai ia ai ma kinohi mai. E kakoo i ke ao ana la o ka olelo kekahi;

- *He pono na lawelawe a me na palapala maloko o ka olelo Hawaii i hoopuka i ke ao ana kalana a mokuaina no ka pono o ke kaiaulu olelo Hawaii o Niihau, aohe okina me ke kahako;*

- *Hoole a koe i na huaolelo hou i haku ia o hoopuka ia maloko o ka puke wehewehe olelo, o Mamaka Kaiao na ka Lexicon Committee.*

Inoa	Helu Wahi
Sabrina Shintani	Elepaio 7453 7931, Kekaha
Sherlin K Shintani	Elepaio 7931 "
Mana Shintani	Elepaio 7931 "
Steven Shintani	Elepaio 7931 "
Hedy Sullivan	PO Box 893, Kekaha - he
Kunlei Kaunouana	P.O. Box 1021 Hanalei
Stacy Sullivan	PO Box 893 Kekaha
<del>David H. Hui</del>	P.O. Box 690265 Makaha
<del>David H. Hui</del>	POB 734 Anahola, HI 96703
Ha Ceer <sup>Kahe</sup> <sub>Anahola</sub>	PO Box 12 Anahola, HI 96703
John Thatcher	1188 Kaumana Dr., Hilo
Mae	POB 6559, Kaneohe HI 96743
Dee Hirakami	12-4265 Palua Kalahele 96718
Kathleen Penion	PB 171 Kaneohe 96743
Chel Hoe	48-140 Kaneohe HI 96744

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<b>Inoa</b>	<b>Helu Wahi</b>
Ami Morris	Ami M. (808) 212-6454
Umy Jumawan	Umy Jumawan
Kaleo Kachelaulii	(808) 855-0657 8032 Iwipalena rd Kekaha HI 96752
Makaio Tani'uchi	Waimea
Silas Loais	Wailua
Quinton Pachelo	Kaawahu
Zyana Huanioff Ikaualani	Kekaha
Heihia Ichner	Kekaha
Zaiey Puaa Hio	Kaunakakai Kekaha
Wesley Kava Kane	
KB Keolalani Kanahelo DD	P.O. Box 9 Waimea HI 96796
Natasha Verner	P.O. Box 9 Waimea HI 96796

808-652-766

808-346-341





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i na manao i hoike ia ai maloko.

Inoa

Helu Wahi

- |                              |                                   |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Yvonne Mokuon             | 639 2970                          |
| 2. Ulii Castro               | PO BOX 573                        |
| 3. Lei'ilima Rapozo          | PO Box 756 Koloa                  |
| 4. Susan Davis Quongjarin    | 3634 Lala Rd. Lihue. 96766        |
| 5. Julie Pavao               | 427 Puna P. hoo PI, Koloa         |
| 6. Rebecca Stone             | 90756                             |
| 7. Kim Rowley                | P.O. Box 338, Kilauea, HI 96754   |
| 8. Anna Marie Yachini Yachon | 3710 Kiker Rd Kalaheo HI 96741    |
| 9. Carnation Haele           | 4347 Kalaheo Dr. Kalaheo HI 96741 |
| 10. Mar Bar                  | 3634 Lala Rd Lohua, HI 96766      |
| 11. Yvonne Zipp              | P.O. Box 195 Waimea, 96796        |
| 12- Stella Hanks             | 3590 KAKELA MAIKAI 96741          |
| 13- Memory Robinson          | 4370 Kalaheo DR #7 Kalaheo 96741  |
| 14- Aunt May                 | 4224 waha Rd Kalaheo 96741        |
| 15- Kim Frasco               | PO Box 1000 Hanapepe HI 96712     |
|                              | P.O. Box 100 Eleele HI 97705      |
|                              | P.O. BOX 222 Eleele HI. 96705     |



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i na manao i hoike ia ai maloko.

Inoa

Helu Wahi

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Nicole Ishibashi                            | 3225 ulukui St. Lihue HI 96766           |
| 2. <del>Donna</del>                            | 4879 B Nona. Rd Kapaa HI 96746           |
| 3. <del>Melissa</del>                          | 466 AKALEI STREET ELEELE HI 96705        |
| 4. Wylugh Carmen                               | 4290 MUKA Rd. Kalaheo HI 96741           |
| 5. ahijah                                      | PO BOX 783 Anahola HI 96703              |
| 6. <del>Aminda K. Tuleh</del>                  | P.O. BOX 580 Koloa, HI 96756             |
| 7. <del>Tracy</del>                            | 4135 Palau Mahu St. Lihue, HI 96766      |
| 8. <del>Crystal Crisostomo</del>               | 4963 EHOKU RD. Lanai HI 96741            |
| 9. CAITLYN TOWNER                              | 235 ULAVLA RD 'ELEE'ELE, HI 96705        |
| 10. <del>Denise</del>                          | 4610 ALAWAI RD WAINIPA HI 96796          |
| 11. Mehrnaz Motazedian                         | 4834 victoria loop princeville, HI 96722 |
| 12. M. <del>M. M. M.</del> , MA                | PO BOX 223513, princeville, HI 96722     |
| 13. Chelissa Delapena, Chelissa Delapena       | 4650 Mailihuna Rd Kapaa, HI 96746        |
| 14. Aubrey Nera-Carvalho, Aubrey Nera-Carvalho |  |
| 15. Meiya-Lynn Ramos                           | 4591 Mimo place eleele, HI 96705         |
| 16. Piilani Grosse                             | 1953 Nana Pali St.                       |
| 17. Teresa Gonzalez                            | 2090 Hanalei St 1106, Lihue, HI 96766    |
| 18. Joya Perera                                | 2862 Hoolako St. Lihue, HI 96766         |
| 19. La'akea Chun                               | 7778 Iwipolena St. Kekaha, HI            |
| 20. Kanoa Woodward                             | 260A Kuehu St. Eleele, HI 96705          |
| 21. Kaila Harris                               | 5544 TAPA ST. Koloa HI 96766             |



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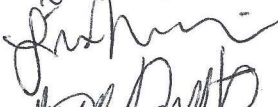

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– *Hoole a kua* i na huaolelo hou i haku ia a hoopuka ia maloko o ka puke wehewehe olelo, o *Mamaka Kaiiao* na ka Lexicon Committee.

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Inoa

  
 Larissa Kobayashi  
 Muelani Yakatake  
 Kalah Kawakami  
 Chanelle Estrogo Cruzadas  
 Joni Moku  
 Xanthe Cassano  
  
 Kalani Martinez  
  
 Jaymie Jean Penalta  
 Lila Momi-Nelsen  
 Kai Ea Trask  
 Raevyn Ibig  
 Sadie Ootario  
 Hailec Kawakami

Helu Wahi  
 P.O. Box 403 Eleele, HI 96705  
 3225 Uhi St Ulu, HI 96766  
 P.O. Box 202 Kalanooa HI, 96741  
 P.O. box 41 Hanalei HI, 96714  
 P.O. Box 1411 Kapaa, HI 96746  
 4546 Kula Maui St., 96746  
 307 Waaukea Pl. Kapaa HI 96744  
 P.O. BOX 025 LAWAI HI 96705  
 P.O. BOX 4 KOLOA, HI 96756  
 P.O. BOX 1681 KOLOA, HI 96756  
 4254 Uhi Pl Ulu, HI 96766  
 380-A Ilalo Pl. Kapaa HI 96746  
 4501 Mimi Pl. Eleele HI 96705  
 4422 Lapuna Road Kalanooa HI 96741  
 Fongshi Rd, Lawai 96766  
 Kekela Makai Drive 3560 96741  
 2090 Hanalima St. #8-200 Ulu 96766  
 1064 Haleokana St. 96766  
 7217 Alaha'e St

Walleria Paao

P.O. box 338 Princeville HI 96722

Jayana Kavi

P.O. box 1287 Kalahou, HI 96741

Kaila breeze

Haleilio road wailua house lots  
46771 A

Chantel Rapozo-Allen

4965 A Nunon Rd Kapaa HI 96746

Brandee Abrey

PUB 741

Lihue HI 96766

Christa Henderson

P.O. Box 507 Lawai HI 96765

Jennifer Jardin

Box 61, Kalahou, HI 96741

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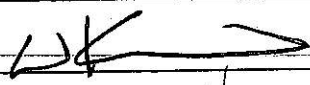
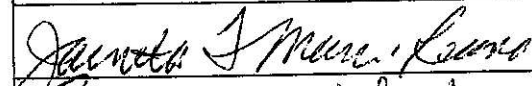
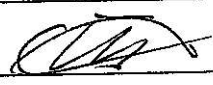
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O makou, ka poe i kuni ia ai ka inoa malalo nei, ua heluhelu makou i ka palapala maluna nei ma ka olelo Hawaii me ka Pelekania a ke kakoo nei i na manao i hoike ia ai maloko.	We, the undersigned, have read the above proposals in Hawaiian and English and support what is presented <sup>A</sup> them.
Inoa	Helu Wahi
Kevin Bätsher	1216 Wilder Ave, Honolulu
	PO Box 1132 Waianae 96796
Peter Arruda	3130 Hurler, HI 96822
	1214 Wilder Ave, Honolulu
Jerry Harder	1110 Pensacola St Hon, HI 96814
Maile Kaku	1413 Ohialoke St Hon HI 968
ANSON AHEINUI	1216 WILDER AVE, HI
	6574 Hawaii Kai Dr 96825
Brandon Nesmith	33 Hahaione Pl. Makiwa HI 96768
Kelia Nesmith	55044 Lanihuli street Laie, HI 967
Melony Nesmith	55044 Lanihuli St Laie, HI 9676
Sora Kiba Stevens Poire	6574 Hawaii Kai Dr. Ho. HI 96825
Famehe Chun-Lun	99-546 Iwaiwa St. Area, HI 96701
Jun Shin	1561 Kaimali St
Christian Lee 	2448 East Manoa Road Hon. HI 96822



**LATE**

**Palapala Kakoo a Kue no ka Ahaolelo 30 o ka Mokuaina o Hawaii, 2019**

S.B. No. 195 (e nana i ka [https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session2019/bills/SB195\\_.pdf](https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session2019/bills/SB195_.pdf))

S.B. No. 642 (e nana i ka [https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session2019/bills/SB642\\_.pdf](https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session2019/bills/SB642_.pdf))

S.B. No. 701 (e nana i ka [https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session2019/bills/SB701\\_.pdf](https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session2019/bills/SB701_.pdf))

- E hookomo i ka olelo *he poe makamae ka poe olelo Hawaii* i hanai ia ai maloko o ia olelo mai kinohi mai. E kakoo i ke ao ana ia o ka olelo kekahi;

- *He pono na lawelawe a me na palapala* maloko o ka olelo Hawaii i hoopuka ia e ke aupuni kalana a mokuaina no ka pono o ke *kaiulu olelo Hawaii o Niihau*, aohe okina me ke kahako;

- *Hoole a kue* i na huaolelo hou i haku ia a hoopuka ia maloko o ka puke wehewehe olelo, o *Mamaka Kai* na ka Lexicon Committee.

O makou, ka poe i kuni ia ai ka inoa malalo nei, ua heluhelu makou i ka palapala maluna nei ma ka olelo Hawaii me ka Pelekania a ke kakoo nei i na manao i hoike ia ai maloko.	We, the undersigned, have read the above proposals in Hawaiian and English and support what is presented <sup>in</sup> them.
<b>Inoa</b>	<b>Helu Wahi</b>
ELIZABETH RAMONES	94-1019 LAWAKUA LOOP WAIKANA, HI 96797
Nadia Ibarra	724 Iaukea St. Hon. HI 96813
Justin Chan	
Lauren Nishimura	46-368 KUMOD LOOP KANEHOE, HI 96744
Kaila Hossey	1707 Kwikok St - Honolulu 96815
Cameron Grimm	204 E. Kamakoi Ip. Kilauea HI 96753
Kamalii McShane Padilla	2227 Kapihulu St Honolulu, HI 96813
Kamama Kawaha	1880 Pe'ape'a St. Hilo, HI 96720
Karwelani Pacheco	296 North Makaleha place, Makawao, HI 96768
Mina Motoyama	1506 Kammalii St, #125, Honolulu, HI 96817
Sopnia Ormeles	2569 Dole Street 1106D
Leilani Lockwood	2615 S. King Street
Natalie Kimber	2555 Dole St.

**LATE**

**Palapala Kakoo a Kue no ka Ahaolelo 30 o ka Mokuaina o Hawaii, 2019**

**S.B. No. 195** (e nana i ka [https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session2019/bills/SB195\\_.pdf](https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session2019/bills/SB195_.pdf))

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**S.B. No. 701** (e nana i ka [https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session2019/bills/SB701\\_.pdf](https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session2019/bills/SB701_.pdf))

- E hookomo i ka olelo **he poe makamae ka poe olelo Hawaii** i hanai ia ai maloko o ia olelo mai kinohi mai. E kakoo i ke ao ana ia o ka olelo kekahi;

- **He pono na lawelawe a me na palapala** maloko o ka olelo Hawaii i hoopuka ia e ke aupuni kalana a mokuaina no ka pono o ke **kaiaulu olelo Hawaii o Niihau**, aohe okina me ke kahako;

- **Hoole a kue** i na huaolelo hou i haku ia a hoopuka ia maloko o ka puke wehewehe olelo, o **Mamaka Kai** na ka Lexicon Committee.

O makou, ka poe i kuni ia ai ka inoa malalo nei, ua heluhelu makou i ka palapala maluna nei ma ka olelo Hawaii me ka Pelekania a ke kakoo nei i na manao i hoike ia ai maloko.	We, the undersigned, have read the above proposals in Hawaiian and English and support what is presented <sup>in</sup> them.
<b>Inoa</b>	<b>Helu Wahi</b>
171E MUSKIE KUPU MARCEL	2571 DOLE ST. HONOLULU HI 96822
Honutaa O Te Kai Akau Nguizeri	73-989B Ahulani St. Kailua-Kona HI 96740
Jennea Nagura	2575 Dole St. Hima #1027, Honolulu HI 96822
Genevieve Henry	2571 Dole Street, Honolulu HI 96822
Shirley Syper	2360 Liliha St Hwa 96817
Dwight E. Lyons	2333 Kapiolani Blvd #7016, HNL 96826
Claudine Nishimura	1000 QUEEN ST #910 HONOLULU 96813
K. Lin	46-483 Hololoia St. Kaneohe, HI 96744
Malohia Stokes	3521 Nuanu Pali dr. HI 96817
Kamaehu K. Marotte	941-121st Kipapa Pt. IIA Waihee, HI 96797
Hiwa Kaapuni	1526 Waiianuenu Ave. HILO, HAWAII 96726
Kainoa Thomas	445 Onepawa St Kailua, Hawaii 96734
Noah Ellis	1442 Wilder Ave. Apt. #1 Honolulu, HI 96822
Ryan Guerrero	2569 Dole St, Honolulu HI 96822
Kari KUPU KUPU	47-709 TH. KILUA ST #10 KAILUA HI 96741











**LATE**

**Palapala Kakoo a Kue no ka Ahaolelo 30 o ka Mokuaina o Hawaii, 2019**

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- E hookomo i ka olelo *he poe makamae ka poe olelo Hawaii* i hanai ia ai maloko o ia olelo mai kinohi mai. E kakoo i ke ao ana ia o ka olelo kekahi;

- *He pono na lawelawe a me na palapala* maloko o ka olelo Hawaii i hoopuka ia e ke aupuni kalana a mokuaina no ka pono o ke *kaiaulu olelo Hawaii o Niihau*, aohe okina me ke kahako;

- *Hoole a kue* i na huaolelo hou i haku ia a hoopuka ia maloko o ka puke wehewehe olelo, o *Mamaka Kaiao* na ka Lexicon Committee.

Inoa	Helu Wahi
O makou, ka poe i kuni ia ai ka inoa malalo nei, ua heluhelu makou i ka palapala maluna nei ma ka olelo Hawaii me ka Pelekania a ke kakoo nei i na manao i hoike ia ai maloko.	We, the undersigned, have read the above proposals in Hawaiian and English and support what is presented <sup>A</sup> them.
Johanna K. Stone	142A Palapui St. Kailua HI
John [unclear]	271 [unclear]
Sam Greenbaum	475 Lawe lawe St. Honolulu, HI 96821
KEALĪ MOONEY	41-1652 HUMUKA LOOP WAIMANUKU HI
TROY SLADE	91-1165 NAMAKOE ST. KAPOLEI, HI
HANA PELAKUM	12-12 FERN ST. #5 HONOLULU HI
Cade Akamu	95-1137 Kihene St Mililani HI.
Lolena Nickelas	
Kahurangi Takara	2441 Kapihani Blvd
MONET BISCH	68-063 AU ST. WAIKALUA HI 96711
KYRA HANAWAHINE	10075 KALANANANUIE HWY HONOLULU, HI 96821
Leilah Fung	305 Koko Isle Circle
Paul Eastman	2065 Lanikuli Dr. Honolulu HI, 96822







**LATE**

Ke aloha no ia oukou apau e na Poo o ko Hawaii Aha Kau Kanawai,

Eia no au ke waiho aku nei i kahi manao no ia palapala S.B. 701 S.D. 2 i hoolaha ia maila imua o ka lehulehu. Ke hoomau aku nei no keia ma o ka olelo elua o Hawaii nei.

I **support the intent** of the bill to celebrate and encourage the use of Hawaiian language and, I **strongly recommend** the following revisions:

- **Mahele 1: The Hawaiian language need significant revisions.** In its current form, the Hawaiian version of the bill is better than the previous version, however it continues to change the Hawaiian language that was left by our kupuna, for instance the use of newly created words such as kuhelu and pooinoaleka are unknown historically and, in the native speaking community. These may seem small but the spirit of this bill is to give Hawaiian equal standing yet by using such words as the two stated above reveal the author's reliance on English.
- **Mahele I, line 16.** "ano pololei loa a kupono" – the use of "ano" here means "kind of" which is neither accurate nor correct.
- **Section 1, page 4, lines 11-14:** Seems to be an assumption; concerns for misspellings/misinterpretations are unclear. Historically, Hawaii's residents, both native speakers and second language speakers, were able to function without the use of diacritical markings, publishing approximately a million pages of newspaper articles.
- **Section 1, page 5, lines 18-20:** Delete the following: "provided that if...shall apply."
- **Section 3. Section 1-13.5 Hawaiian language; spelling.**
  - This section is problematic and needs to be deleted.

Although S.B. 701 S.D. 2 may have been moving forward with good intentions, it however, mirrors Act 57, sec. 30 of 1896 where it simply states that "...English...shall be the medium and basis of instruction..." and does not "ban" the use of Hawaiian outside of school, however the effects of that act is devastating. As a traditional native speaker of the Hawaiian language, this bill, S.B. 701 S.D. 2, in its current form reflects Act 57 sec. 30 of 1896. S.B. 701 S.D. 2 however, goes a step further than Act 57, where it mandates a version of Hawaiian at the detriment of traditional native speakers of Hawaiian. I believe this act marginalizes the last Hawaiian language native speaking community in the world, and sadly ensures language death.

It is in the best interest of all of Hawaii that we uphold and preserve the Hawaiian language in its most original form as this is in direct alignment with the United Nation's efforts to preserve indigenous languages. In my view, language revitalization cannot happen without language preservation. My hope for Hawaiian language is that it continues in a manner consistent with the way that it has been transmitted from generation to generation within the native speaking community and, that this be the model and the goal of our Hawaiian language revitalization efforts.

No ka pono o ka aina, a no ke ola o ka lahui,  
Kahea Kaohelaulii Faria

**LATE**

**SB-642-SD-2**

Submitted on: 3/12/2019 4:43:30 PM

Testimony for WLH on 3/13/2019 10:00:00 AM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Keokapukoa	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

He haumana wau ma ke kula kaiapuni ma ka mokupuni o Oahu, a ke hoole aku nei wau i ka holo ana o keia pila no ka mea ke hoopilikia nei keia pila i ko'u ao i ka olelo i haawi ia mai ai ia'u e o'u mau makua, e ko lakou mau makua a mau loa aku a i ka wa i hoomaka ia ai keia olelo.

**He ‘Ōlelo Hō‘ike ‘Aha Kau Kānāwai  
No SB642 SD2 Pili i ka ‘Ōlelo Hawai‘i He ‘Ōlelo Kūhelu o ka Moku‘āina o Hawai‘i  
Ke Kōmike Wai, ‘Āina, & Nā Kuleana Hawai‘i**

**Malaki 13, 2019**

**Hola ‘Umi o Kakahiaka**

Aloha kakahiaka, e ke kōmike,

‘O Sabrina Rose Kamakakaulani Gramberg ko‘u inoa a he keiki papa kēia no Mānoa, O‘ahu. Ma mua, he kumu ‘ōlelo ‘ōiwi a he haumāna laeo‘o ‘ōlelo ‘ōiwi.

Eia mai wau i kēia lā i mua o kēia kōmike e kāko‘o piha i ua pila nei ‘o SB642 SD2 me nā **ho‘ololi ‘ōlelo pāku‘i** a ko OHA e ‘āpono mai nei. Kāko‘o ho‘i wau i nā ‘ōlelo a ka lehulehu i hāpai mai ai no ke kūpa‘a a me ke aloha i ka ‘ōlelo Hawai‘i, me ka mana‘o lōkahi i umauma ho‘okahi. Eia ho‘i kekahi mau mana‘o:

1. **No Nā Pono Kaulike:** He pono kanaka ka ‘ōlelo ‘ana i ka ‘ōlelo ‘ōiwi i ho‘onoho ‘ia nō ma kona kūlana kaulike me ka ‘ōlelo Beretania i loko o ke kumukānāwai, M.H 1978. Eia na‘e, ‘o nā luna kānāwai, ‘a‘ole lākou ‘ōlelo Hawai‘i. He mau kanaka ‘ōlelo Beretania lākou a ‘o ia kekahi kumu i kau ‘ia ai ia ‘ōlelo malihini i ka piko o nā wahi kīwīla nāna e ke‘ake‘a ana ka ‘ōlelo Hawai‘i, he lima ikaika ‘ino loa ko ka ‘ōlelo Beretania. He kūpono kēia pila kenekoa no ka mea he ‘i‘ini kona e ho‘iho‘i pono ‘ia ai ka ‘ōlelo ‘ōiwi i nā ‘oihana aupuni.
2. **No Nā Hanauna:** I kēia lā, eia kā kākou mau keiki ke hele nui nei i ke kula ‘ōlelo ‘ōiwi. Mai ‘ō a ‘ō o ko lākou nohona, ‘ōlelo ‘ōiwi lākou. Na nā hanauna i hiki ‘ē mai i ho‘omoe i ke alanui nei no kēia mau keiki e ‘ōlelo mau aku i ko lākou ‘ōlelo makuahine. He kaupalena ka hō‘ole ‘ana i ka ‘ōlelo ‘ōiwi i nā alahēle e hiki ai i nā keiki ke holomua. ‘Oia, ua ho‘onui ‘ia ke kaiāulu ‘ōlelo Hawai‘i, ke pane‘e lohi mai nei ka ‘ōlelo ‘ōiwi i nā wahi kīwīla a i nā ke‘ena o ke aupuni.
3. **No Ka Ho‘oma‘au ‘ia ‘ana:** Aia ka po‘e ‘ōlelo Hawai‘i ke ho‘oma‘au ‘ino ‘ia nei i ko lākou wā e komo ai i ka ‘aha ho‘okolokolo. Ma mua iho, ua ‘ōlelo pinepine ‘ia, “he ‘ōlelo o ka po‘e na‘aupō” a “he kūpono ‘ole ka ‘ōlelo Hawai‘i no nā mea ko‘iko‘i mai ka ho‘ona‘auao a i ka hana aupuni.” Ua pa‘a loa ia mana‘o a komo ‘ia ke kaumaha i loko o ka na‘au o ko kēia au mau hanauna. He kūpono ho‘i kēia pila e ho‘opau iho ai i ia mana‘o kāwā‘e a e ho‘ohanahano ‘ia nō ka ‘ōlelo Hawai‘i a me kona po‘e e lawe iā ia.

**LATE**

He leo mahalo kēia iā ‘oukou pākahi i ka no‘ono‘o pono a i ka maliu ‘ana mai no ka ho‘opua ‘ia  
‘ana a‘e o ka ‘ōlelo Hawai‘i i nā wahi like ‘ole o ke aupuni a me ka moku‘āina.

Me ke aloha,

*/s/ Sabrina Rose Kamakakaulani Gramberg*

Sabrina Rose Kamakakaulani Gramberg



**LATE**

‘Ōlelo Hō‘ike ‘Aha Kau Kānāwai

**SB642 SD2**

**NO KA ‘ŌLELO HAWAI‘I HE ‘ŌLELO KŪHELU O KA MOKU‘ĀINA O HAWAI‘I  
Ke Kōmike Wai, ‘Āina, & Nā Kuleana Hawai‘i**

Malaki 13, 2019

Hola 10:00 o Kakahiaka

Lumi 325

The Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) **SUPPORTS WITH AMENDMENTS** SB642 SD2, which would (1) provide Hawaiian language speakers with long-awaited and adequate language protections; (2) require that the Hawaiian version of a law be held binding, if the law in question was originally drafted in Hawaiian; (3) require, when employed, the proper use of ‘okina and kahakō in documents prepared by or for state or county agencies or officials; and (4) allow Hawaiian language speakers to transact government business and access government services using the Hawaiian language. OHA commends the intent and purpose of this measure, which would give “teeth” and true meaning to the Hawaiian language’s designation as a co-official language of the State. After thoughtful consideration and continued conversation with Hawaiian language community stakeholders, OHA offers the following additional recommended amendments, to further this measure’s vision of upholding Hawaiian as an official state language.

First, for statutory consistency and cohesion, OHA proposes that HRS §1-13, which codifies the State’s official languages in statute, be amended to include only the instructions on determining whether the Hawaiian or English version shall be held binding, to read as follows:

**“§1-13 Official languages.** English and Hawaiian are the official languages of Hawai‘i. Whenever there is found to exist any radical and irreconcilable difference between the English and Hawaiian version of any of the laws of the State, the English version shall be held binding[~~-~~]; provided that if the law in question was originally drafted in Hawaiian and the English version was translated based on the Hawaiian version, the Hawaiian language version shall be held



binding. Hawaiian shall [~~not~~] be required for public acts and transactions[~~-~~] upon request or as needed.””

Second, OHA respectfully proposes that the provisions pertaining to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) would be more appropriately placed in HRS §1-13.5, which specifically seeks to promote the Hawaiian language through the usage of diacritical markings in government documents. In addition to recognizing the UNDRIP provisions regarding indigenous language, further statutory provisions in this section on Hawaiian language and its usage, including the history of the usage of Hawaiian, orthographic considerations, and the rights of those wishing to use Hawaiian as their medium of communication, would also serve as both a teaching tool and a long-awaited protection of the critical, but often dismissed, right to use our state’s co-official language. **Accordingly, OHA recommends re-designating section HRS §1-13.5 as “Hawaiian language,”** rather than solely “Hawaiian language spelling,” and including in this section statutory language: (a) reciting a brief history of Hawaiian and its usage in the three main branches of government; (b) explicitly affirming provisions from the United Nations Declarations of Indigenous Peoples regarding indigenous language rights; (c) requiring Hawaiian language interpreters and translations when Hawaiian is used as an individual or entity’s medium of communication; (d) including introductory and clarifying provisions on the orthographies used by Hawaiian language speakers, namely unmarked language (which closely resembles the earliest written form of Hawaiian) and marked language (which incorporates the ‘okina and kahakō); (e) requiring that (1) either ‘okina or kahakō be used in government documents or (2) should a government agency or official choose to employ ‘okina and kahakō, the usage of such markings shall be correct and consistent; and (e) explaining the functions of the ‘okina and kahakō (see below for proposed amended language for HRS §1-13.5).

**Notably, while OHA appreciates the current draft’s exemptions proposed for “native speakers of Hawaiian” from the use of ‘okina and kahakō, OHA notes the following issues with this phrasing.** First, both native and non-native Hawaiian language speakers may use the unmarked orthography. To obviate the need to distinguish between native and non-native speakers, OHA suggests, as expressed below, distinguishing between the orthographies themselves. Second, the term “native speakers” may be misconstrued to mean native Hawaiian as an ethnicity, rather than a person who has spoken Hawaiian from earliest childhood. Third, OHA notes that members of the Native Hawaiian community have noted that such language may inadvertently produce a perception of primacy toward speakers who do employ diacritical marks over speakers who use the unmarked orthography. In other words, community members have articulated that setting a state standard may alienate speakers who use the unmarked orthography or create an arbitrary and unnecessary hierarchy between the two.<sup>1</sup> OHA finds these distinctions of

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<sup>1</sup> A similar hierarchy presently exists between Hawaiian and English speakers, which this measure would help to curtail. Therefore, it would be an unfortunate and unintended consequence for those users of

consequence because of their ideological significance and the semiotic hierarchies they may engender within Hawaiian speakers and non-speakers as well. Moreover, OHA acknowledges that there are two valuable opinions to consider in the State's use of either unmarked or marked language. **Elucidating these distinctions, and subsequently providing implementing language to Hawaiian language's status, may likely help to further mitigate historical and institutional language bias and imbue and restore cultural pride and dignity in speaking Hawaiian irrespective of a speaker's orthographic beliefs.<sup>2</sup> Given these concerns OHA offers two options for amending HRS §1-13.5 in section 3 of this measure, from page 3, line 12 to page 4, line 5; option 1 would continue to require 'okina and kahakō as the current draft does and option 2 would require the correct use of 'okina and kahakō if used:**

OPTION ONE: REQUIRING 'OKINA AND KAHAKO

"[~~1-13.5~~] **Hawaiian language** [~~spelling~~] (a)

~~[Macrons and glottal stops may be used in the]~~ The Hawaiian language is Hawai'i's indigenous and first language. Hawaiian language was also the original language of Hawai'i's executive, judicial, and legislative branches. However, due to myriad political, economic, and social pressures, the Hawaiian language was materially marginalized, leading to its atrophy and eventual formal and practical exclusion from public and civic spaces. Fortunately, the Hawaiian language community's efforts and resilience have maintained Hawaiian's existence and

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unmarked language to once again be placed in a similar intra-community hierarchy should diacritical marking usage be mandated.

<sup>2</sup> OHA also understands that all languages evolve over time and generally, supports the creation of words and characters to meet the communicative needs of today's speakers and facilitate the broad acquisition and proliferation of Hawaiian throughout Hawai'i. Accordingly, as a second option OHA suggests the removal of language pertaining to the use of the diacritical makers to advance other essential provisions in the bill.

restored its vitality for the upcoming generations.

Therefore, the purposes of this section are:

- (1) To implement the recognition of the Hawaiian language as an official language of the State, Article XV, Section 4, Hawai'i State Constitution;
- (2) To affirm Native Hawaiians' and Hawaiian language speakers' rights to freely express themselves in the Hawaiian language; and
- (3) To ensure that the State shall take effective measures to safeguard and protect this right.

(b) Hawaiians, as the indigenous people of Hawai'i, have the right to revitalize, use, develop, and transmit to future generations their histories, language, oral traditions, philosophies, writing systems and literatures, and to designate and retain their own names for communities, places, and persons.

(c) Whenever the Hawaiian language is used in any government proceeding, including but not limited to, trials, depositions, agency hearings, public hearings, committee meetings, and board meetings as the medium of communication, Hawaiian interpreters shall be

provided and minutes, opinions, notices, and records shall be translated in Hawaiian.

(d) Hawaiian language practitioners, generally, employ two written orthographies, namely, unmarked language and marked language. The unmarked orthography was the first writing system of Hawaiian language. The orthography which includes the ‘okina and kahakō was created as a means to help learners of Hawaiian language determine when to elongate a vowel or where insert a glottal stop.

(e) ‘Okina and kahakō shall be used in the conventional spelling of words or terms in the Hawaiian language in documents and letterheads prepared by or for state or county agencies or officials[-]; provided that any document submitted to state or county agencies or officials by members of the general public shall not require the use of ‘okina and kahakō. Any rule, order, policy, or other act, official or otherwise, that prohibits or discourages the use of these symbols shall be void.

(f) ‘Okina are known in English as glottal stops and shall be represented as a left single quotation mark. Kahakō are known in English as macrons, which

elongate vowel sounds and shall be represented as a  
macron over a vowel."

OPTION TWO: REQUIRING APPROPRIATE USE OF 'OKINA AND KAHAKO  
WHEN MARKED ORTHOGRAPHY IS USED

**"[§]1-13.5[§] Hawaiian language [~~spelling~~]** (a)

~~[Macrons and glottal stops may be used in the]~~ The  
Hawaiian language is Hawai'i's indigenous and first  
language. Hawaiian language was also the original  
language of Hawai'i's executive, judicial, and  
legislative branches. However, due to myriad  
political, economic, and social pressures, the  
Hawaiian language was materially marginalized, leading  
to its atrophy and eventual formal and practical  
exclusion from public and civic spaces. Fortunately,  
the Hawaiian language community's efforts and  
resilience have maintained Hawaiian's existence and  
restored its vitality for the upcoming generations.  
Therefore, the purposes of this section are:

- (4) To implement the recognition of the Hawaiian  
language as an official language of the  
State, Article XV, Section 4, Hawai'i State  
Constitution;

**LATE**

(5) To affirm Native Hawaiians' and Hawaiian language speakers' rights to freely express themselves in the Hawaiian language; and

(6) To ensure that the State shall take effective measures to safeguard and protect this right.

(b) Hawaiians, as the indigenous people of Hawai'i, have the right to revitalize, use, develop, and transmit to future generations their histories, language, oral traditions, philosophies, writing systems and literatures, and to designate and retain their own names for communities, places, and persons.

(c) Whenever the Hawaiian language is used in any government proceeding, including but not limited to, trials, depositions, agency hearings, public hearings, committee meetings, and board meetings as the medium of communication, Hawaiian interpreters shall be provided and minutes, opinions, notices, and records shall be translated in Hawaiian.

(d) Hawaiian language practitioners, generally, employ two written orthographies, namely, unmarked language and marked language. It is not the intent of this section to establish one as the state standard over the other. The unmarked orthography was the



**LATE**

first writing system of Hawaiian language. The orthography which includes the 'okina and kahakō was created as a means to help learners of Hawaiian language determine when to elongate a vowel or where insert a glottal stop.

(e) For consistency, when a state or county agency or official elects to employ 'okina and kahakō markings, the agency or official shall ensure that such usage conforms to the conventional marked spelling of words or terms in the Hawaiian language in documents and letterheads prepared by or for state or county agencies or officials[-]; provided that any document submitted to state or county agencies or officials by members of the general public shall not require the use of 'okina and kahakō. Any rule, order, policy, or other act, official or otherwise, that prohibits or discourages the use of these symbols shall be void.

(f) 'Okina are known in English as glottal stops and shall be represented as a left single quotation mark. Kahakō are known in English as macrons, which elongate vowel sounds and shall be represented as a macron over a vowel."

**LATE**

OHA notes that the above suggestions are the result of meaningful deliberation and careful drafting among a subset of prominent Hawaiian language community stakeholders. OHA believes that such community consultation is highly appropriate given the Hawaiian language's historical treatment, fragile status, and cultural-political value, as well as the stakeholder community's decades-long investment in restoring, maintaining, and promoting the vitality of our islands' indigenous and first language.

**Again, OHA strongly supports this measure as an important step towards giving long-overdue "teeth" to the constitutional vision of Hawaiian as a true official language of the State.** For the reasons set forth above, OHA urges the Committee to **PASS WITH AMENDMENTS** SB642 SD2. E ola nō ka 'ōlelo Hawai'i! Mahalo a nui for the opportunity to testify on this measure.