



**Department of Land and Natural Resources  
Hawaii State Aha Moku  
State of Hawaii  
Post Office Box 621  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809**

Testimony of  
Hawaii State Aha Moku

Before the House Committees  
on Water and Land  
Corrections, Military, &  
Veterans

Thursday, April 14, 2022  
8:30 A.M.  
Conference Room 430 & Videoconference

**In SUPPORT of  
SCR 159 SD 1**

SCR 159 SD1 urges the Office of Planning and Sustainable Development to develop a plan to include a specific role for the native Hawaiian community in the Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP).

**The Hawaii State Aha Moku (Aha Moku) strongly supports this measure!**

The Hawaii State Aha Moku System encompasses forty-six Moku (large land districts) and six-hundred and six (606) traditional ahupua'a (smaller land districts) within the main Hawaiian Islands of Moku O Keawe (Hawai'i), Moku O Pi'ilani (Maui), Moku O Kanaloa (Kaho'olawe), Nana'i Kaula (Lana'i), Moloka'i Pule O'o (Moloka'i), Moku O Kakuhihewa (O'ahu), Manokalanipo (Kaua'i), and Ka 'Aina O Kawelonakala (Ni'ihau).

The Hawaii State Ocean Management Plan states "This ORMP presents an entirely new course for Hawai'i. The ultimate destination is a healthy and thriving ocean, today and for future generations. The course we must navigate to reach our goal is to adopt an integrated approach to managing our ocean resources."<sup>1</sup>

<sup>2</sup>The ORMP was updated for the fifth time in 2020 and is guided by overarching principles: promoting land-sea connection, Native Hawaiian ecological knowledge, collaboration and stewardship, and climate adaptation."

Although this Plan is admirable in that it incorporates ike kupuna in its planning practices for the CZMP, it is not specific enough as it does not adequately explain where the 'ike of the kupuna comes from. With Aha Moku as a partner of the CZMP, we can work closer with the Office of Planning and Sustainable Development by providing generational native Hawaiian ike from Kupuna of specific coastal areas within an ahupua'a. This is knowledge not available before.

This generational and traditional knowledge of Native Hawaiians on the protection and sustainability of coastal areas is expansive and true – taking in the ability to perpetuate their cultural practices on the coastal areas of their ahupua'a. As this is done, all people of Hawai'i benefits as this knowledge is always shared with others. All must sustain Hawai'i's

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<sup>1</sup> Hawai'i Ocean Management Plan, 2006

<sup>2</sup> Hawai'i Ocean Resources Management Plan, 2020

ocean, lands, and coastal areas.

We are sincerely grateful to the agencies, legislators, environmental groups, and native Hawaiians who participated in the creation of the Hawaii State Ocean Resources Management Plan in which the Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP) is included. It is always meant to be a living breathing Plan and to be updated every five years. The Hawaii State Aha Moku, through Senate Draft 1 has been added as a partner with the CZMP. We are honored and grateful for the opportunity to assist in the critically important State Coastal Management Plan.

We urge the House Committees on Water and Land, and Corrections, Military & Veterans to please adopt this important measure.

Respectfully yours,

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Hawaii State Aha Moku

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*Hawaii State Aha Moku 2022*

PAE’AINA – HAWAII NEI

MOKUPUNI – MOKU – AHUPUA’A

Compiled by Kupuna of the eight (8) main Hawaiian Islands using generational knowledge

<b>MOKUPUNI</b>	<b>MOKU</b>	<b>AHUPUA’A</b>
Moku O Keawe (Hawaii)	Kohala	<i>Wainanaliilii, Waikoloa, Puako, Ouli, Kawaihae, Waika, Kahua, Kaalaala, Kipi, Kaiholena, Lamaloloa, Lapakahi, Mahukona, Awalua, Hihuu, Honoipu, Opolu, Kokoiki, Puuipa, Kealahewa, Opihipau, Kahei, Hawi, Kapua, Pahoa, Kapaau, Laaumama, Honopueo, Iole, Halelua, Halaula, Halawa, Aamakao, Makapala, Niulii, Pololu, Honokane Nui, Honokane Iki, and Awini.</i> (41)
	Hamakua	<i>Manowaialee, Kealakaha, Kaula, Kaao, Kukalau, Kaholalele, Paauilo, Pohakuhalku, Opihilala, Kaumoali, Kaapahu, Papalele, Keahau, Kalopa, Kahawailiili, Paauhau, Papuaa, Nienie, Ahualoa, Honokaia, Kapoaula, Keahakea, Kapulena, Waikoloa, Waikoekoe, Kukuihaele, Waipio, Muliwai, Wiamanu, Laupahoehoe, Naokooko, Apua, Ohiahuea, Kolealiilii, Honopue, and Honokea</i> (37)
	Hilo	<i>Waiakea, Pueo, Kalalau, Wainaku, Honolii, Paukaa, Papaikou, Alakahi, Makahanaloa, Honomu, Kaiwiki, Hakalau, Mae’e, Umauma, Honohina, Waikamalo, Maulua, Puohai, Papa’aloo, Laupahoehoe, Humuula, and Ookala.</i> (22)
	Puna	<i>Apua, Kealakomo, Panau, Laeapuki, Kamoamo, Poupou, Kii, Kalapana, Kaimu, Keokea, Kehena, Opihikao, Kauaea, Kaukulau, Keahialaka, Pohoiki, Puala’a, Kapoho, Kula, Puua, Kahuwai, Nanawale, Waikahekahe, Keonepoke, Mahuu, Waikhekhe, Keaau</i> (27)
	Ka’u	<i>Keawaiki, Pohue, Kahuku, Kapininui, Pakiniiki, Kalilikii, Kalae, Kawela, Kiolakaa, Waiohinu, Kamilo, Honuapo, Kaalaiki, Hiilea, Ninole, Wailau, Punalu’u, Makaha KopuMoaula, Paauau, Kauhuula, Kaalaala, Kapapala, Kaaha, and Keauhou</i> (25)

	Kona	<i>Puuanahulu, Puuwaawaa, Kiholo, Kaupulehu, Kukio, Awakee, Laemano, Kalupulehu, Koelehuluhulu, Kau, Kaiaoa, Ooma, Kaloko, Honokohauiki, Puapuaa, Holualoa, Kaumalumu, Kahaluu, Keauhou, Honuaino, Kaumo 'o, Kealakekua, Keei, Honaunau, Keokea, Kealia, Kalahiki, Hookena, Waiea, Honokua, Kaohe, Maunaoni Makuu, Kolo, Olelomuana, Opihihale, Kaapuna, Kipahoehoe, Alike, Papa, Ho'opuloa, Milolii, Honomalino, Okoe, Kapua, and Kaulanamauna.</i> (45)
Moku O Piilani (Maui)	Hamakuapoko	<i>Paihihi, Waiawa, Honohina, Waiopua, and Poniau.</i> (5)
	Hamakualoa	<i>Papaaea, Hanawana, Hanehoi, Huelo, Waipio, Mokupapa, Honokaia, Hoolawa, Honopou, Kealiinui, Kealiiki, Peahi, Opana, Ulumalu, Kapuakulua, Kuiaha, Pauwela, and Haiku.</i> (18)
	Koolau	<i>Ulaino, Keaa, Mokupipi, Honoluluui, Hopenui, Puuhaehae, Kapaula, Puakea, Kaliae, Wailua, Pauwalu, Keanae, Honomanu, Keopuka, Loiloa, Kolea, Mooloa, and Makaiwa.</i> (18)
	Hana	<i>Kualuu, Koali, Muolea, Puuiki, Mokae, Hamoa, Haneoo, Oloewa, Wanalua, Palmo, Niumalu, Kawaiapa, Wakiu, Kaeleku, and Honomaele.</i> (15)
	Kipahulu	<i>Koalii, Wailua, Puuhaoa, Papauluana, Kaumakani, Alae, Wailamo, Kikoo, Maulili, Poponui, Kapuakini, Kukuula, Kaapahu, Kukuiulaiki, Popolua</i> (15)
	Kaupo	<i>Kukoa, Pahihii, Nuu, Kakou, Kaumahalua, Kaupo, Manawainui, Niumalu, Kahuai, Maalo, Mikiiki, and Kealepa.</i> (12)
	Kahikinui	<i>Lualaihia, Alena, Kipapa, Na Kaohu, Na Kaaha, Mahamenui, and Manawainui.</i> (7)
	Honuaula Note: Also connected to Kanalua (Kahoolawe)	<i>Paeahu, Palauea, Maluaka, Mooloa, Moomuku, Kanehena, Kualapa, Kahili, Papaka, Kaloi, Kanaio, and Aualu.</i> (12)
	Kula	<i>Pulehunui, Kalepolepu, Waiohuli, Keokea, and Kamaole.</i> (5)

	Kealaloloa	<i>Oluwalu, Ukumehame, Papaiaua, Kumaalaea, and Pokahea. (5)</i>
	Lahaina	<i>Hanakaoo, Wahikuli, Molalii, Makila, Waiamahole, Pahoa, Polanui, Launiupoko, Koonepolaielaeia, and Awahia. (10)</i>
	Kaanapali	<i>Honokohau, Honolulu, Honokahua, Napili, Honokeane, Alaeloa, Mailepai, Kahana, Mahinahina, Honokawai, and Makaiwa. (11)</i>
	Wailuku	<i>Waikapu, Iao, Waiehu, Ahikuli, Waihee, Makaliula, Wailena, Kahakuloa, and Nakalele. (9)</i>
Moku O Kanaloa (Kahoolawe)	Kona	<i>Lae O Kaka, Kamohio, Kaneloa, Wai Kahulu, and Kealaikahiki. (5)</i>
	Koolau	<i>Honokoa, Kii, Ahupa, Kaukamoku, Kuheia, Kaulana, Papaka, Lua O Kealialuna, Hakioawa, Owawahie, and Konapou. (11)</i>
	Honuaua* Note: Located on Piilani (Maui)	<i>Paeahu, Palauea, Maluaka, Mooloa, Moomuku, Kanehena, Kualapa, Kahili, Papaka, Kaloi, Kanaio, and Aualu. (12)*</i>
	Molokini	<i>No ahupuaa</i>
Nana'I Kaula (Lana'i)	Kona	<i>Ka'a, Kamoku, Kalulu, Kaunolu, Palawai and Kamao. (6)</i>
	Koolau	<i>Kaohai, Paawili, Maunalei, Mahana, and Paomai. (5)</i>
Moloka'i Pule O'o (Moloka'i)	Kaluakoi	<i>Punakou, Makaolehua, Kuunala, and Paohaku. (4)</i>
	Koolau	<i>Kalaupapa, Kepuhi, Moomomi, Keapukukalao, Halawa, Puaahaunui, Hakaano, Papala, Wailua, Pelekunu, and Waikolu. (11)</i>
	Kawela	<i>Kaunakakai, Kapaakea, Kamiloloa, Makakupaia, Kawela, Makolelau, Kapuaokoolau, Kamalo, Wawaia, Puahala, Kaamola, Kawanui, Ohia, Ualapue, Kaluaaha, Mapulehu, Puko'o, Kupeke, Ahaino, Homomuni, Kawaikapu, Kainalu, Puinuohua, Wialua, Moanui, Kumini, Honouliwai, Honoulimalo'o, Lepehu, Pohakupili, and Moaka'e. (31)</i>
	Palaau	<i>Iloli, Hoolehua, Naiwa, Kahanui, and Kalamaula. (5)</i>

Moku O Kakuhihewa (O'ahu)	Kona	<i>Moanalua, Kahauiki, Kalihi, Kapalama, Honolulu, Waikiki, Waiatae, Wailupe, Niu, and Kuliouou. (10)</i>
	Ewa	<i>Honouliuli (Puuloa and Kapolei), Hoaeae, Waikele, Waiawa, Waipio, Waimanao, Manana, Waiiau, Waimalu, Kalauao, Aiea, Halawa(12)</i>
	Waianae	<i>Nanakuli, Lualualei, Waianae, Makaha, Keaau, Hikilolo, Makua, Kahanahaiki, and Keawaula.(9)</i>
	Waialua	<i>Kapaeloa, Punanue, Kuikuiloloa, Lauhulu, Kawailoa, Paalaa, Kamananui, Mokuleia, Aukuu, Kihahi, Kawaihapai, Kealia, and Kaena.(13)</i>
	Koolauloa	<i>Waimea, Pupukea, Paumalu, Kaunala, Wailelea, Pahipahialua, Opana, Kawela, Hanaka 'oe, Oio, Ulupehupehu, Punaluu, Kahuku, Keana, Malaekahana, Laiewai, Laiemaloo, Kaipapau, Hauula, Makao, Kapeke, Papaakoko, Haieaha, Kaiaha, Puheemiki, Waioho, Punaluu, Kahana, Makaua, Kaawa (30)</i>
Koolaupoko	<i>Maunalua, Koko, Waimanalo, Kailua, Mokapu, Kaneohe, Heeia, Kahaluu, Waihee, Kaalea, Waihole, Waikane, Kakipuu, and Kualoa.(14)</i>	
Manokalanipo (Kaua'i)	Koloa	<i>Mahaulepu, Paa, Weliweli, Koloa, Aepo, Lawai, Kaiaheo, Wahiawa (8)</i>
	Makaweli	<i>Hanapepe, Kupua, Makaweli (3)</i>
	Waimea	<i>Waimea, Kapena, and Kekaha. (3)</i>
		<i>Waiawa, Opelu, Kaawaloa, Nonomahiki, Kahelunui, and Kolo.(6)</i>
	Napali	<i>Kauwila, Haelele, Hikimoe, Kaaweiki, Kauhao, Makaha, Milolii, Nualolo, Wawapuhi, Honopu, Kalalau, Pohakuau, Hanakoa, Hanakapiai (14)</i>
	Halelea	<i>Kalihiwai, Kalihikai, Pupoa, Waipa, Hanalei, Waikoko, Lumahai, Wainiha, Haena, and Limahuli (10)</i>
	Koolau	<i>Anahola, Aliomanu, Papaa, Moloaa, Kaakaaniu, Lepeuli, Waipake, Pilaa, Waiakalua, Kahili, Kilauea, and Namahana (12)</i>
	Puna Akau	<i>Kamalomalo, Kealia, Kapa 'a, Waipouli, Olohena, and Wailua (6)</i>
Puna Hema	<i>Kipukai, Kipu, Haiku, Niupalu, Nawiliwili, Kalapaki, Hanamaulu (7)</i>	
Kawelonakala (Ni'ihau)	Kona	<i>Kaikane, Mauuloa, Nonopapa, Halo, Pauahula, Pu'uwai, Kaumuhonu, Keanauhi, Pohueloa, Niania, and Lehua.(11)</i>
	Koolau	<i>Koolaukani, Apu, and Oki'i.(3)</i>
	Puna	<i>Koahi, Haialii, Honuaula, Kalaoa, Nomilu, and Pueo. (6)</i>

**SUMMARY**

<b>ISLAND</b>	<b>MOKU</b>	<b>AHUPUA'A</b>
Moku O Keawe (Hawaii)	6	197
Moku O Piilani (Maui)	13	142
Moku O Kanaloa (Kahoolawe)	4	28
Nana'I Kaula (Lana'i)	2	11
Moloka'i Pule O'o	4	51
Moku O Kakuhihewa (O'ahu)	6	88
Manokalanipo (Kaua'i)	8	69
Kawelonakala (Ni'ihau)	3	20
<b>Islands – 8</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>606</b>

\*The Honuaula Moku is listed on Piilani. But because it is directly connected to Kanaloa, it is listed there as a moku as well. It is the only Moku that is connected to two separate islands.

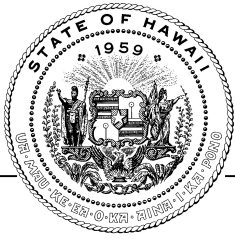
Note: No one living on the following moku

<b>ISLAND</b>	<b>MOKU</b>	<b>AHUPUA'A</b>
Moku O Kanaloa (Kahoolawe)	Kona	5
	Koolau	11
	Molokini	0
Manokalanipo (Kaua'i)	Napali	14
<b>Islands – 2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>30</b>

Actual Working Moku (Less the Moku & Ahupua'a where no one lives in the district, and less the ahupua'a of Honuaula which is listed twice – once under Piilani and once under Kanaloa)

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**564**



**STATE OF HAWAII  
OFFICE OF PLANNING  
& SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

**DAVID Y. IGE**  
GOVERNOR

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Statement of  
**MARY ALICE EVANS**  
Director, Office of Planning and Sustainable Development  
before the  
**HOUSE COMMITTEE(S) ON WATER & LAND AND CORRECTIONS, MILITARY, &  
VETERANS**  
Thursday, April 14, 2022  
8:30 AM  
State Capitol, Conference Room 430 and Videoconference

in consideration of  
**SCR159 SD1**  
**URGING THE OFFICE OF PLANNING AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT TO  
DEVELOP A PLAN TO INCLUDE A SPECIFIC ROLE FOR THE NATIVE HAWAIIAN  
COMMUNITY IN THE COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM.**

Chairs Tarnas and Ohno, Vice Chairs Branco and Ganaden, and Members of the House Committees on Water & Land and Corrections, Military, & Veterans.

The Office of Planning and Sustainable Development (OPSD) appreciates the intent of these measures and offers comments on SCR159 SD1, which urges the OPSD to develop a plan to include a specific role for the Native Hawaiian community in the Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Program by developing a consultation implementation plan to include a consultation with the native Hawaiian community.

The CZM Program recognizes the importance for ensuring ‘ike kupuna is included into resource management policies and planning practices and took specific initiative to incorporate native Hawaiian perspectives into the update of the state’s 2020 Hawai’i Ocean Resources Management Plan: Collaborative Coastal Zone Management from Mauka to Makai (Plan) through consultation with native Hawaiian practitioners. The Plan serves to coordinate the activities of state agencies with responsibilities relating to marine and coastal zone management (See HRS § 205A-62) and through its consultation includes 6 concepts and principles to influence the activities of the Plan.

Implementation of the Plan is further guided by the Marine and Coastal Zone Advocacy Council (MACZAC), that serves as the OPSD’s public advisory body which requires balanced representation of interests among its 12 members, to include: “business, environment, practitioners of native Hawaiian culture, terrestrial and marine commerce, recreation, research, and tourism (See HRS § 205A-3.5).



We therefore feel that the goals of this resolution will be met without formal legislation for the development of a separate planning process which the CZM program does not have the current capacity to address.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this measure.

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Unity, Equality, Aloha for all



To: SENATE COMMITTEE ON WATER AND LAND  
And SENATE COMMITTEE ON CORRECTIONS, MILITARY, & VETERANS

For hearing Thursday, April 14, 2022

Re: SCR159, SD1

URGING THE OFFICE OF PLANNING AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT TO  
DEVELOP A PLAN TO INCLUDE A SPECIFIC ROLE FOR THE NATIVE HAWAIIAN  
COMMUNITY IN THE COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PLAN.

#### TESTIMONY IN OPPOSITION

This resolution does well when it urges "that the Department Of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism's Office of Planning and Sustainable Development is urged to develop a consultation implementation plan to include consultation with the native Hawaiian community on the types of cultural resources, practices, and knowledge concerning ocean policy in its Coastal Zone Management Plan."

However, this resolution does something immoral, and probably illegal, when it establishes racial supremacy and cuts out 80% of Hawaii's people from such consultation solely because they lack a drop of Hawaiian native blood.

It's very simple. Give all residents of Hawaii the same rights, and consultations, which this resolution proposes for ethnic Hawaiians. Such a policy will ensure that ethnic Hawaiians will get those rights and consultations (along with everyone else).

The right way to urge DBEDT to reach out and do consultations regarding its Coastal Zone Management Plan is to urge such consultations for ALL individuals and groups who "rely on the ocean for foods they eat", and for "a transportation corridor for people and animals, a graveyard for ancestors, and a spiritually imbued marinescape." ALL HAWAII'S PEOPLE RELY UPON THE OCEAN FOR THOSE THINGS, AND DESERVE TO BE CONSULTED, REGARDLESS OF RACE. There must not be first-class citizenship and consultation for ethnic Hawaiians; while ethnic Filipinos, Japanese, Caucasians, Blacks, etc. are totally left out or relegated to second-class status.

The 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, Section 1, clearly says that no state is allowed "to deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

Now, what about the Hawaii Constitution as amended in 1978, whose Article XII, Section 7 is cited as the basis for this resolution. A careful reading of it will confirm that it refers to rights which were customarily and traditionally exercised by native Hawaiians, but does NOT say that those rights did not also customarily and traditionally pertain to non-natives; and does prohibit other ethnicities from also exercising those same rights. Indeed, all subjects of the Hawaiian Kingdom regardless of race had the same rights regardless whether they were native-born or immigrants who were naturalized.

Why should the State of Hawaii today engage in racial discrimination which was not practiced in the Kingdom?

The racial exclusivity in consultation proposed in this resolution is illegal under the 14th Amendment equal protection clause, and morally repugnant as "systemic racism" or "institutional racism" comparable to Jim Crow laws in the old South. For each program, either open it so all races have access or shut it down. If "Native Hawaiians" are truly the most needy, then they will receive most of the help if help is given based on need alone. Article 12 Section 7 of the Hawaii Constitution grants special rights to Native

Hawaiians for “traditional and customary practices” interpreted under the PASH decision to include trespassing for shoreline access, religious practices, or gathering certain materials. The pono way to honor that provision while also honoring equality under the law is to extend the traditional and customary rights of Native Hawaiians to all citizens. In the Kingdom those rights were for everyone regardless of race (“hoa’aina” meant “tenant” not “native tenant”; “kanaka” meant race-neutral “person”).

The phrase in the Mahele laws beginning in 1848 and culminating in the Kuleana Act of 1850 is: "koe nae ke kuleana o na kanaka." The individual word whose meaning has morphed is "kanaka." When private land ownership was created by granting royal patent deeds during the unfolding stages of the Mahele, chiefs were given huge swaths of land, while peasants living on and farming individual parcels were given the right to have fee-simple ownership of their parcels. The problem was that the chief's land completely surrounded the peasant's small parcel, thus making it necessary for a peasant to trespass through the chief's land in order to gather materials necessary for daily life, or to go to the ocean for fishing. So in the interest of what we today might call "social justice", the chief's royal patent deed gave him ownership "but reserving the rights of the people" [for gathering or shoreline access]. That Hawaiian phrase “koe nae ke kuleana o na kanaka” today is always translated to mean "reserving the rights of the native tenants." However, there was nothing racial about the word "kanaka" back in 1850, although today it has come to refer to so-called "Native Hawaiians." The word "kanaka" simply meant person, or human being, with an implication that it might be referring to a servant or peasant. If you look up "kanaka" in the big Pukui/Elbert dictionary you will find no racial terms. Furthermore, the word "kanaka" does not mean "tenant" -- that word is "hoaina." Although non-natives made up only a small percentage of Hawaii's population in 1850, the rights reserved to the "kanaka" in the Kuleana Act were reserved for ALL the "people" regardless of race and regardless whether they were tenants under a particular chief.

The Hawaii Constitution Article 12 Section 7, and also the PASH decision by the Hawaii Supreme Court, include racial restrictions which are modern distortions and simply do not grow out of the Mahele or the Kuleana Act. "The State reaffirms and shall protect all rights, customarily and traditionally exercised for subsistence, cultural and religious purposes and possessed by ahupua‘a tenants who are descendants of native Hawaiians who inhabited the Hawaiian Islands prior to 1778, subject to the right of the State to regulate such rights." The traditional and customary rights of native Hawaiians from before 1778, and still possessed under the Kuleana Act of

1850 -- those terms describe what rights are being referred to, but those terms should NOT be construed as limiting those rights to members of any particular racial or ethnic group. By interpreting those rights to be possessed by ALL Hawaii's people, we would ensure equality under the law for everyone including ethnic Hawaiians.

## TESTIMONY IN STRONG SUPPORT OF SCR159 SD1

URGING THE OFFICE OF PLANNING AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT TO DEVELOP A PLAN TO INCLUDE A SPECIFIC ROLE FOR THE NATIVE HAWAIIAN COMMUNITY IN THE COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PLAN.

Aloha Kakou,

My name is Phillip Stephens, I am a Native Hawaiian resident of Molokai and I represent Kalama'ula Mauka Homestead Association.

Kalamaula Mauka Homestead Associations (KMHA) is a Hawaiian Homestead Beneficiary Association (HBA) as identified under 201.6 of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920 and federally defined Homestead Associations under 43 Code of Federal Regulations. KMHA is located in the Kona district of Molokai, the second largest landowner on the island. Our mission is to serve, protect, and preserve the interest of the Native Hawaiian beneficiaries of the Hawaiian Home Lands trust.

I STRONGLY SUPPORT SCR159 SD1, Urging The Office Of Planning And Sustainable Development To Develop A Plan To Include A Specific Role For The Native Hawaiian Community In The Coastal Zone Management Plan

In closing, please PASS SCR159 SD1, to help our Hawaiian Beneficiaries to no longer be invisible in the planning, research, data gathering, and implementing of our Coastal Zone Management!

Mahalo for this opportunity to testify on this measure.

Ke Ākua Pū, Phillip Stephens