A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

1	SECTION 1. In Act 226, Session Laws of Hawaii 2022 (Act
2	226), which in part established the public lands trust working
3	group, the legislature stated in relevant part:
4	"It is incumbent upon the legislature to enact
5	legislation that upholds its trust responsibilities
6	and duty of care to native Hawaiians to:
7	(1) Account for all ceded lands in the public
8	lands trust inventory;
9	(2) Account for all income and proceeds derived
10	from the public land trust; and
11	(3) Transfer the full twenty per cent pro rata
12	share of income and proceeds from the public
13	land trust annually to the office of
14	Hawaiian affairs (OHA) for the betterment
15	of the conditions of native Hawaiians.
16	The genesis and source of the State's public land
17	trust responsibility to native Hawaiians are the

2

3

4

5

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

historical events that led to the illegal overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii; the transfer approximately 1,800,000 acres of crown, government, and public lands to the United States under the 1898 Joint Resolution of Annexation without the consent of and without compensation to the native Hawaiian people or their sovereign government; the admission of Hawaii as a state of the Union in 1959, with the explicit trust responsibility and requirement in section 5(f) of the 1959 Admission Act that one of the five purposes of the public land trust is that the income and proceeds from the public land trust are to be used "for the betterment of the conditions of native Hawaiians"; and the 1978 Constitutional Convention's recognition that native Hawaiians are one of the beneficiaries of the public land trust and the creation of OHA to manage and administer the specific allocation of "all income and proceeds from that pro rata portion of the [public land] trust . . . for native Hawaiians" (Article XII, section 6, of the Hawaii State Constitution). The United States and

the courts have consistently affirmed the trust nature of the government and crown lands, including large tracts of ceded lands used for military or other purposes under federal control.

In 1959, as a condition of its admission into the Union, the State of Hawaii agreed to hold certain lands granted to the State by the United States in a public trust for five purposes delineated in section 5(f) of the Admission Act, which provides in relevant part:

The lands granted to the State of Hawaii by subsection (b) of this section and public lands retained by the United States under subsections (c) and (d) and later conveyed to the State under subsection (e), together with the proceeds from the sale or other disposition of any such lands and the income therefrom, shall be held by said State as a public trust [(1)] for the support of the public schools and other public educational institutions, [(2)] for the betterment of the conditions of native Hawaiians, as defined in the Hawaiian Homes Commission

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

Act, 1920, as amended, [(3)] for the development of farm and home ownership on as widespread a basis as possible [(4)] for the making of public improvements, and [(5)] for the provision of lands for public use. Such lands, proceeds, and income shall be managed and disposed of for one or more of the foregoing purposes in such manner as the constitution and laws of said State may provide, and their use for any other object shall constitute a breach of trust for which suit may be brought by the United States.

(Emphasis added.)

In 1978, the people of Hawaii affirmed the State's trust obligation to native Hawaiians by ratifying constitutional amendments from the Constitutional Convention, including article XII, sections 4, 5, and 6, of the Hawaii State Constitution, which established OHA and charged it with managing income and proceeds from the public land trust for the benefit of native Hawaiians. Article XVI, section 7, of the Hawaii State Constitution required the State to enact legislation to comply with

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

its trust obligations. Thus, in 1979, legislation,

codified as chapter 10, Hawaii Revised Statutes, set

forth the purposes of OHA and described the duties of

its trustees.

In September 1981, an initial land inventory by the department of land and natural resources listed approximately 1,271,652 acres, falling woefully short of its duty to provide a complete inventory of the public land trust lands. Additionally, the state land information management system does not include all lands held by all state entities.

Act 273, Session Laws of Hawaii 1980, enacted 10-13.5, Hawaii section Revised Statutes, implement OHA's pro rata share and required that OHA receive "[t]wenty per cent of all funds derived from the public land trust[.]" This legislative directive addressing the constitutional mandate has led to a lawsuits and legislative enactments series of concerning OHA's constitutional pro rata share of the public land trust. The State and OHA have labored to resolve the political question of the statutory pro

1 rata share of income and proceeds derived from the
2 public land trust, and payment to OHA.

Act 178, Session Laws of Hawaii 2006, affirmed the State's trust obligation to native Hawaiians by requiring that the department of land and natural resources provide an annual accounting of revenue-generating public trust lands and the amounts derived from those lands to the legislature. The measure also set a fixed amount of \$15,100,000 from the pro rata share of the public land trust income and proceeds due to OHA for the betterment of the conditions of native Hawaiians until further action is taken by the legislature for this purpose.

Act 15, Session Laws of Hawaii 2012, (Act 15) was enacted to address past-due amounts, which accumulated during the period between November 7, 1978, up to and including June 30, 2012, of income and proceeds from the public land trust owed to OHA by implementing an agreement between the State and OHA for the State to convey certain lands in Kakaako, Oahu, to OHA valued at approximately \$200,000,000.

S.B. NO. 903 S.D. 2 H.D. 1

1	Act 13 did not, nowever, address the State's
2	constitutional obligations relating to OHA's twenty
3	per cent pro rata share of the income and proceeds
4	from the public land trust generated after June 30,
5	2012. Notably, a 2015-2016 financial review initiated
6	by OHA found that the minimum amount of total gross
7	receipts from sources that OHA has historically
8	claimed was approximately \$394,322,163 in the fiscal
9	year 2015-2016. Twenty per cent of this gross amount
10	is approximately \$78,900,000."
11	In 2022, the legislature found that to uphold its
12	constitutional trust obligation and duty to native
13	Hawaiians, it must enact another legislative measure in
14	light of the information, data, and facts provided to the
15	legislature by state agencies since the enactment of Act
16	178, Session Laws of Hawaii 2006, more than a decade
17	earlier.
18	Act 226 was enacted to:
19	(1) Increase the office of Hawaiian affairs' interim

annual share of the income and proceeds of the public

20

S.B. NO. ⁹⁰³ S.D. 2 H.D. 1

1		land trust beginning in fiscal year 2022-2023 from
2		\$15,100,000 to \$21,500,000;
3	(2)	Appropriate \$64,000,000 to the office of Hawaiian
4		affairs; and
5	(3)	Establish a public land trust working group (working
6		group) to determine the pro rata share of income and
7		proceeds from the public land trust due annually to
8		the office of Hawaiian affairs after June 30, 2022.
9	Conf	erence Committee Report No. 250-22 filed with S.B. No.
10	2021, S.D	. 1, H.D. 2, C.D. 1, which would later be enacted as
11	Act 226,	further found that "the past-due sum owed to the Office
12	of Hawaii	an Affairs for any and all underpayments of the pro-
13	rata port	ion of the income and proceeds of the Public Land Trust
14	for the p	eriod from July 1, 2012, to June 30, 2022, is
15	\$64,000,0	00, and that this sum is intended to represent the
16	cumulativ	e impact of an inflation adjustment for that period."
17	The	legislature finds that Act 15 and Act 226 have
18	addressed	past-due amounts that accumulated during the period
19	between N	ovember 7, 1978, up to and including June 30, 2022, of
20	income an	d proceeds from the public land trust owed to the
21	office of	Hawaiian affairs.

- 1 The legislature finds that Act 54, Session Laws of Hawaii
- 2 2011 (Act 54), mandates the establishment of a comprehensive
- 3 information system to inventory and maintain information about
- 4 the lands of the public land trust as described in section 5(f)
- 5 of the Admission Act and article XII, section 4 of the state
- 6 constitution. The department of land and natural resources
- 7 worked with a consultant to develop a public land trust
- 8 information system (information system) to satisfy the
- 9 requirements of Act 54. The information system will be a
- 10 geographic information system that is intended for a complete
- 11 inventory of all state-owned and county-owned lands, as well as
- 12 a complete inventory of encumbrances issued by state and county
- 13 agencies over these lands. To meet these goals, each state or
- 14 county agency must submit comprehensive lists of its land and
- 15 encumbrance inventories.
- 16 The legislature further finds that the working group
- 17 established under Act 226 was assigned to:
- 18 (1) Account for all ceded lands in the public land trust
- inventory;
- 20 (2) Account for all income and proceeds from the public
- 21 land trust; and

S.B. NO. ⁹⁰³ S.D. 2 H.D. 1

1	(3) Subsequently determine the twenty per cent pro rata
2	share of income and proceeds from the public land
3	trust due annually to the office of Hawaiian affairs
4	for the betterment of the conditions of Native
5	Hawaiians.
6	In December 2023, the working group submitted to all state
7	agencies that hold title to, maintain management control, or
8	otherwise use ceded lands, a written request to provide
9	information, data, documents, and maps to ensure that those
10	agencies have completely and accurately identified and reported
11	to the department of land and natural resources: (1) all ceded
12	land parcels for the purpose of an inventory; and (2) all income
13	and proceeds collected or received from the public land trust.
14	The working group has been informed that the last financial
15	review by an outside independent accounting firm of the pro rata
16	share was the fiscal year 2015-2016 financial review initiated
17	by the office of Hawaiian affairs. At the time, the financial
18	review identified total gross receipts from historically claimed
19	public land trust revenue sources in the minimum amount of
20	approximately \$394,322,163 in the fiscal year 2015-2016. Twenty
21	per cent of this gross amount is approximately \$78,900,000. The

- 1 working group found that there has been no new financial review
- 2 since the 2015-2016 financial review. The 2016 financial review
- 3 cost \$145,404.
- 4 The legislature notes that Act 178, Session Laws of Hawaii
- 5 2006 (Act 178), requires the department of land and natural
- 6 resources, with the cooperation of the department of budget and
- 7 finance and any other state department or agency that uses or
- 8 manages public lands, to provide an accounting of all receipts
- 9 from lands described in section 5(f) of the Admission Act for
- 10 the prior fiscal year. The working group has been informed that
- 11 state agencies' self-reported information for the purposes of
- 12 these reports is not audited or reviewed for accuracy by the
- 13 department of land and natural resources.
- 14 The working group has been informed that work began on the
- 15 process to procure a consultant for the information system after
- 16 the enactment of Act 54 and that the development of the
- 17 information system began in 2012 and the information system was
- 18 launched in October 2018. Act 54 appropriated up to \$360,000
- 19 from a land conservation fund for the work by an outside
- 20 independent consultant. The final amount for the creation of
- 21 the information system and training was \$340,382.

S.B. NO. ⁹⁰³ S.D. 2 H.D. 1

1	As part of the implementation of the information system,
2	all state and county agencies that hold title to land are
3	required to submit their entire land inventory, regardless of
4	the public land trust status, regardless of whether there are
5	any encumbrances on the land, and regardless of whether revenue
6	is being generated on the land. All state and county agencies
7	are additionally required to submit encumbrances that they have
8	issued over state-owned and county-owned land, regardless if
9	they hold title to that land or not and regardless if they were
10	revenue generating. This includes all encumbrances, including
11	leases, permits, right-of-entries, and easements. The goal was
12	to have all encumbrances issued over state-owned and county-
13	owned land represented in the information system.
14	As with the reporting to the department of land and natural
15	resources on public land trust revenues, the information system
16	is also based on self-reporting by state agencies and the
17	counties. There are some disclaimers about the information.
18	The department of land and natural resources has encouraged all
19	state and county departments to regularly update data in the
20	system. Updates, however, are also based on self-reported

S.B. NO. 903 S.D. 2

- 1 information. The legislature believes that independent
- 2 third-party professionals need to evaluate this practice.
- 3 The working group has been informed that when a parcel
- 4 consists of both ceded and nonceded lands, the state agencies
- 5 use a "rule of thumb" to determine whether a parcel is ceded or
- 6 not. When more than fifty per cent of a parcel is ceded land,
- 7 it is categorized as ceded. The working group has been unable
- 8 to determine whether this is detrimental to the calculation of
- 9 the office of Hawaiian affairs' pro rata share. The legislature
- 10 believes that independent third-party professionals need to
- 11 evaluate this practice.
- 12 The working group has been informed that there are many
- 13 parcels without tax map key numbers in the information system
- 14 and therefore may not be included in the system. This is
- 15 particularly so for submerged lands, which are generally
- 16 considered public land trust lands. The legislature believes
- 17 that independent third-party professionals need to evaluate how
- 18 to include these parcels so that the information system contains
- 19 the complete and accurate inventory.
- 20 The working group has been informed that the lands under
- 21 federal jurisdiction are not included in the information system

S.B. NO. 903 S.D. 2 H.D. 1

- 1 and that the counties do not report any of the revenue from the
- 2 public land trust to the department of land and natural
- 3 resources for the purposes of the annual accounting required
- 4 pursuant to Act 178 (Act 178 report).
- 5 To the knowledge of the working group, there has been no
- 6 third-party independent audit, review, or evaluation of the
- 7 thoroughness and accuracy of the information system or the
- 8 current reporting by agencies for the purpose of preparing the
- 9 annual Act 178 report, nor has there been any analysis or
- 10 comparison of the data in the information system with the data
- 11 in the Act 178 reports.
- 12 The working group has conducted research and has determined
- 13 that the services of one or more third-party independent
- 14 consultants with the necessary financial, accounting, and land
- 15 inventory expertise will be appropriate to address the concerns
- 16 that have been raised regarding the thoroughness and accuracy of
- 17 the information system, to ensure that the working group
- 18 completes its objectives under Act 226.
- 19 Based on the amounts expended for the office of Hawaiian
- 20 affairs' 2016 financial review and the creation and launch of
- 21 the information system, which cost \$485,786, the working group

S.B. NO. 903 S.D. 2

- 1 has estimated that approximately \$1,000,000 is needed for the
- 2 retention of third-party independent professionals.
- 3 Accordingly, the purpose of this Act is to appropriate
- 4 moneys to the office of Hawaiian affairs for the hiring of
- 5 necessary staff and the purchase of equipment and professional
- 6 services on behalf of the public land trust working group.
- 7 SECTION 2. There is appropriated out of the general
- 8 revenues of the State of Hawaii the sum of \$ or so
- 9 much thereof as may be necessary for fiscal year 2025-2026 and
- 10 the same sum or so much thereof as may be necessary for fiscal
- 11 year 2026-2027 for the hiring of necessary staff and the
- 12 purchase of equipment and professional services on behalf of the
- 13 public land trust working group; provided that in obtaining
- 14 services by uniquely qualified persons, the office of Hawaiian
- 15 affairs shall be exempt from chapter 103D, Hawaii Revised
- 16 Statutes.
- 17 The sums appropriated shall be expended by the office of
- 18 Hawaiian affairs for the purposes of this Act.
- 19 SECTION 3. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 3000.

Report Title:

Public Land Trust Working Group; OHA; Public Land Trust; Appropriation

Description:

Appropriates moneys to the Office of Hawaiian Affairs to facilitate the hiring of necessary staff and the purchase of equipment and professional services on behalf of the public land trust working group. Effective 7/1/3000. (HD1)

The summary description of legislation appearing on this page is for informational purposes only and is not legislation or evidence of legislative intent.