

ACT 165

H.B. NO. 750

A Bill for an Act Relating to Island Symbols.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Hawaii:

SECTION 1. In 1923, the legislature of the Territory of Hawai'i recognized that several of the islands had adopted a local flower as its emblem,

- Hawaii Pua Lehua;
- Oahu Pua Ilima;
- Maui Lokelani;
- Kauai Mokihana;
- Molokai Pua Kukui;
- Lanai Kaunaoa; and
- Kahoolawe Hinahina.

Under this premise, the legislature of the Territory of Hawai'i established and designated the Pua Aloalo, or native yellow hibiscus, as the official flower of the State to promote unity, loyalty, and feelings of pride in Hawai'i citizens. To date,

however, there is no record adopting the above flowers as official emblems of each island.

The citizens of Hawai'i recognize the above flowers and their colors as representations of the Hawaiian islands, even though they have never been officially adopted by the State. Various parades on all islands such as the Aloha Festivals and King Kamehameha Floral Parade use these colors and flowers on the adornments for their pā'ū riders, Hawaiian court members, and floats. The Hawai'i state library system has listed these flowers and colors to represent the islands of Hawai'i, and private schools and the department of education teach these flowers and colors as being associated with the Hawaiian islands. Many songs have also been composed about the Hawaiian islands and the flowers and colors associated with them, such as Nā Lei Hawai'i, Pūpū o Ni'ihau, Beautiful 'Ilima (for O'ahu), and many others. Since territorial times, Ni'ihau has been included to be represented by the color white and the pūpū shell.

The purpose of this Act is to bestow formal recognition on the following flowers or lei materials and their colors as the official emblems and symbols for their respective islands.

SECTION 2. Chapter 5, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by adding a new section to be appropriately designated and to read as follows:

“§5- Official island colors. The color red is established and designated as the official color of the island of Hawai'i.

The color pink is established and designated as the official color of the island of Maui.

The color golden yellow is established and designated as the official color of the island of O'ahu.

The color purple is established and designated as the official color of the island of Kaua'i.

The color green is established and designated as the official color of the island of Moloka'i.

The color orange is established and designated as the official color of the island of Lāna'i.

The color white is established and designated as the official color of the island of Ni'ihau.

The color gray is established and designated as the official color of the island of Kaho'olawe.”

SECTION 3. Chapter¹ 5-16, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended to read as follows:

“§5-16¹ **State flower[.] and individual island flowers.** The native yellow hibiscus (*Hibiscus brackenridgei* A. Gray), also known as the Pua Aloalo or Ma'ohau-hele, is established and designated as the official flower of the State.

The 'ōhi'a lehua (*metrosideros macropus M. collina*), also known as the pua lehua, is established and designated as the official flower of the island of Hawai'i.

The lokelani, also known as the damask rose (*rosa damascena*), is established and designated as the official flower of the island of Maui.

The pua 'ilima from the native dodder shrubs (*sida fallax*) is established and designated as the official flower of the island of O'ahu.

The mokihana from the native tree (*pelea anisata*) is established and designated as the official lei material of the island of Kaua'i.

The pua kukui, also known as the candlenut tree (*aleurites moluccana*), is established and designated as the official lei material of the island of Moloka'i.

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The kauna'oa, also known as the native dodder (cuscuta sandwichiana), is established and designated as the official lei material of the island of Lāna'i.

The pūpū, also known as the momi, laiki, and kahelelani, is established and designated as the official lei material of the island of Ni'ihau.

The hinahina or native heliotrope (heliotropium anomalum, var. argenteum) is established and designated as the official lei material of the island of Kaho'olawe.''

SECTION 4. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed. New statutory material is underscored.²

SECTION 5. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

(Approved June 6, 2000.)

Notes

1. So in original.
2. Edited pursuant to HRS §23G-16.5.