

AHA MOKU 'O MAUI (Hālāwai)
September 12, 2014
Westin Maui Resort and Spa
2365 Kaanapali Pkwy, Lahaina HI 96761
Valley Island Ballroom

Lawelawe Hana I Ke Aha Moku Puwalu

The purpose of the Lawelawe Hana Ke Aha Moku (serving the Aha Moku) Puwalu is to put the Aha Moku system into practice, to make the Aha Moku system work for Hawaii's community and empower the Ahupua`a and communities.

The Puwalu will demonstrate Aha Moku O Maui conducting business and activities on Maui with the expectation of inspiring other island moku into forming strong, efficient organizations that can provide site specific resource management to benefit their communities. The theme for planning the puwalu is from `Olelo Noeau:

E pane'e ka wa'a oi moe ka 'ale (Puku`i, Olelo No`eau 371). "Set the canoe moving while the billows are at rest." Said by Holowae, a kahuna, to suggest that Kalani'Opu'u return to Hawai'i while there was peace. The saying is later used to stir one to action.

On the two day agenda, the first morning is devoted to a moku meeting of Aha Moku O Maui. `Aha Moku O Maui developed their own meeting agenda and participants were encouraged to observe the meeting. The meeting demonstrated how the Maui Council operated as an organization.

In the afternoon, leaders and founders of the Maui Council presented their early activities in organizing Maui with directed effort to meet with communities in every moku (land district), organizing a seven-day Huaka`i (march around the island of Maui), developing a charter, filing articles of incorporation, and seeking recognition from the County Council. They were able to prioritize issues and developed committees to deal with issues of interest to all moku and issues in need of broader support.

Island Moku councils were given an opportunity to report on their activities and there was a broad discussion on a variety of issues and topics.

The first day ended with a site visit to the Moku`ula Restoration project in Lahaina and a Pa`ina hosted by Aha Moku O Maui at their Na`Aikane Cultural Center.

The second day began with keynote speaker, State Senator David Ige. There was a period for questions and answers for Senator Ige then the Puwalu participants had a facilitated plenary session. This was followed by mokupuni, island, breakout sessions with the goal of reviewing their organization, discussing issues, needs, priorities and the need for assistance, by island.

The afternoon was a workshop series with training in funding, and organizational partnership opportunities by Cesar Gaxiola of the Maui Non-profit Directors Association and training in legislation and advocacy by Suzanne Marinelli of the Hawai`i Legislative Reference Bureau.

That was followed by the Annual Report of the Maui Moku Council with regard to the AMAC annual report. AMAC members were invited to the Puwalu and if they wanted time on the agenda, this time slot was to be used.

Before adjourning, the participants were tasked with discussing and summarizing the Puwalu and making recommendations for any action to be taken. The body consented to two resolutions. Actions were recommended and taken by other island Councils.

1. Pule Ho`owehe

Kyle Nakanelua opened the Puwalu and called on Ke`eaumoku for the Pule wehe, opening prayer. Ke`eaumoku chanted a welcome, calling all of the lands of Hawai`i Pae `Aina to be welcomed. Hawai`i, Kaua`i and O`ahu representatives responded with oli aloha. Ho`okupu was presented from Hawai`i island.

2. Welcoming Remarks

Ke`eaumoku led the participants in the mele “E ho`i ka nani I Moku`ula.” Ke`eaumoku explained his role in Aha Moku system; he sends all of the information out to all of the islands. He recognized and introduced many of the participants from off island. He said that he hopes the Councils will move forward as a result of this meeting, in autonomy. He wanted to honor the participants by recognizing them because they decided to come and help with the direction the Aha Moku Councils are trying to go. Then he introduced the Maui Council and WestPac staff. Blossom Feteira, Basil Oshiro, Ke`eaumoku and U`ilani Kapu are the members of Aha Moku `o Maui Inc. with Ke`eaumoku and U`ilani as managing partners.

• Aha Moku O Maui Meeting-Goals and objectives

- The charter describes how information from moku representatives is conveyed to the Director of DLNR. The AMAC representative from the Aha Moku o Maui must receive information from moku representatives according to the process described in the charter. The AMAC rep is the voice of the island, and cannot make any recommendations of his own.
- If the Aha Moku o Maui finds the charter process insufficient, the aha moku may send information through Aha Moku o Maui Inc, LLC. There are two ways to accomplish the same purpose: within the AMAC process, or through the LLC.
- Aha Moku o Maui is based on site-specific management, so that the people with knowledge of their place can transfer that information and issues associated with their resources (air, water, shoreline, iwi, ocean, land) to decision makers. This model ensures the people who use the resources have input on the decisions concerning that resource.

• Update

- **Moku committee reports:** The subjects for report were land, ocean, water, shoreline, iwi, air. The main concerns from this portion of the agenda were

access, freshwater diversion, DAR's proposed size and bag limits, and the proposed purchase of Lepua Point by preservationists.

- **Strategic Planning outcome:** Aha Moku o Maui is currently trying to get an aha moku rep on every County commission through a Maui County Council resolution. Kyle recommended every island aha moku council do the same thing.
- **AMAC status report:** The ED of the Aha Moku Advisory Council (AMAC) wrote a letter to DOI stating that AMAC was in favor of nation to nation consultation for federal recognition. She did seek counsel from the Advisory Committee and the Maui and Moloka'i members of AMAC were against the AMAC being used politically, since it was designed for natural resource management. It is now up for each island to decide how their aha moku wants to react to this issue.
 - During the following discussion, some individuals called for the ED's resignation and shared their individual written responses to the ED's letter to DOI. There was some discussion on the alternative processes available for calling for her resignation. Kyle summarized that each island should decide where they stand on the issue of the letter, and that each island can decide what they want to do with it in their breakout session report. Timmy suggested that the puwalu draft a statement, not a resolution, since only the Maui aha moku was officially in session during this puwalu.

3. Aha Moku O Maui Experience

Presentation by Timmy Bailey

- Timmy Bailey provided an overview of how the Aha Moku O Maui came to be. He first introduced the mission statement, as follows: "To incorporate appropriate native Hawaiian generational knowledge and protocols for the preservation, cultivation, and management of all native Hawaiian natural and cultural resources for future generations."
- The vision in the mission statement was incorporated into Act 212 that established the Aha moku councils. When Bailey was appointed as the Aha Kiolo, his responsibilities was to establish an administrative structure for the creation of an aha moku community coordinating group. At the time, the intent was to have a coordinator of the council rather than an "executive director". Bailey reviewed the timeline for establishing the structure on Maui, which involved a series of community meetings that resulted in the greater focus on creating the structure rather than having a commission.
- At the Aha Moku O Maui level, it was decided that a committee structure would be used to deal with the issues, and rather than having an Aha moku Council, the points of contact from each of the 12 Maui moku would be called aha moku coordinators.
- Bailey also reviewed the community's consensus and challenges as well as the code of conduct for resource management.
- When the Act 288 was drafted, Aha Moku O Maui's recommended structure was originally included but was revised shortly after.

- Aha Moku O Maui developed an Aha Kiole selection process. The Charter was drafted as an “insurance policy” that would allow the Aha Moku O Maui to remove the Kiole.
- Bailey referred to Act 288, which specifies that the Aha Moku representative would be selected from a list of nominations submitted by the Aha Moku Councils. However, DLNR does not recognize Aha Moku Councils – he questioned how eight representatives have been chosen when Aha Moku Councils are not recognized.
- Bailey also reviewed the roles of the Aha Moku Advisory Committee according to the Act 288 and asked whether the Committee has carried out those roles. In particular, there has yet to be an administrative structure developed to implement the Aha Moku system. He emphasized that the task of this group is to figure out how to bring the process back to the people.
- Bailey indicated that the one provision in Act 288 that should be preserved is its purpose to formally recognize the Aha Moku system.
- During the discussion, participants sought for clarification on the difference between Act 212 and 288, and who decided to make the AMAC part of the DLNR. Bailey explained that the only provision that sunset in Act 212 is the Aha Kiole, but otherwise both are still in existence. With respect to AMAC’s association with DLNR, Bailey explained that DLNR wished to maintain control over natural resource management and that was reflected in the Act 288 structure.

Presentation by Keeaumoku Kapu

- Keeaumoku Kapu explained in more detail about the Aha Moku O Maui and referred to the ahamokuomaui.org website.
- The Aha Moku O Maui was organized through a series of community meetings. There are three branches each with its own role, similar to the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the government.
- The website has information on each of the 12 Maui moku, the history of the aha moku, as well as the committee reports. The Aha Moku is planning another walk-around of the island to meet with the communities.
- Maui was one step ahead of the process. By the time Act 288 was signed, Maui’s Aha Moku Council was already established and the Charter for selecting the representative had already been developed. He emphasized the importance of staying one step ahead.
- Timmy Bailey emphasized the importance of setting up what works for each of the island, and to not depend on AMAC to help you. Organizing the communities is hard. Selecting a location that can attract the widest group of people and getting the word out through an announcement in newspaper will help. He added that the first thing you need to do in organizing is to get buy-in in the aha moku system. Once the organizing is progressing, have them prioritizing the issues. Create an organization that is tied to the community and allows for funds to come to the community.
- During the discussion participants asked what provides them with the legal standing for other agencies and developers to provide recommendations about resources if they are operating outside of the legal structure of the State of Hawaii. Kapu and Bailey explained that Act 288 does not preclude any other organization than AMAC to

provide concerns to DLNR and the State. Act 288 also formally recognizes the Aha Moku system.

4. Island Moku Councils Report on their activities

Each island gave a short presentation on their on-island activities and issues.

5. Facilitated General Discussion

Brainstorming Session: Several issues were identified.

- ED of AMAC operated outside of her legal capacity in the name of the people in her letter to DOI.
- Outreach
- Exemptions of Native Hawaiians from hunting and fishing restrictions
- HART is relying on inaccurate cultural information during rail planning
- Permits for fishing in Natural Area Reserve Sanctuaries require a trip to O‘ahu and should be easier to get
- Solutions to coral reef and monk seal issues are addressed by non-locals, which is a double concern because the people with knowledge of the resources aren’t consulted and this take the opportunity away from the local people
- Kaho‘olawe restoration is in dire need of funding
- The constitution says that it will in every case protect Hawaiian rights but they always protect the developer. The larger issue is Article 12 Section 7 is continually ignored by the State. There followed many examples of this.
- Aha mokus need funding.
- Those responsible for natural resource degradation should be held accountable by paying for them.
- AMAC needs to be responsible for accomplishing its Act 288 obligations.

6. Senator David Ige’s Keynote Address

- I am honored and privileged to learn so much on the campaign trail.
- The aha moku system provides a great service to the people of Hawai‘i, and integrating it into government successfully will be challenging but vital to the sustainability of the islands.
- I understand that the Constitution absolutely has the requirement to protect customary access and practice rights. I see it as a legislator how many times that requirement is ignored. I don’t have all the answers about how to make this work in the truest tradition of practice but I do hear your concerns.
- I won’t be in a position to help any of you until after November 4 and we have to be successful.
- About the Kaho‘olawe Commission: the challenge from the legislative side is how to pay for it and what the ongoing cost would be, and deciding what work needs to be done.

7. Plenary and Discussion with Senator Ige

- Mike Lee: Why isn’t DLNR partnering with all the island practitioners to reopen all of the loko i‘as?

Ige: I agree with you and I haven't spoken to anyone at DLNR so I can't speak for them. A lot of state and federal regulations dealing with the ocean are cumbersome and are a barrier. We need to find a way to move forward with these things and need to restore traditional and cultural practices.

- Makani: What do you look for or how do you see the DLNR working, if you do get elected, for the people of Hawai'i and the resources? What leadership would you want to see change, and what leadership would you want to invoke, the new chair, whoever it is, to see that there's a balance between extremes?

Ige: The basic principle when starting this campaign was that we're not promising any jobs to any people (to applause). I have heard that there is much concern about DLNR and its practices for managing fisheries and the land throughout the state and all of their responsibilities. I met with fishermen and hunters across the state and I don't understand why there isn't an explicit recognition for allowing traditional and customary practices for everything that we do. I don't understand why there isn't a regular thing incorporated in all of our rules. We need community-based management in order to manage our resources well. We need to do a better job of enforcement. It doesn't make sense not to enforce rules. But these basic requirements should be included in every rule and right now it's not.

- Lynn McNutt: Federal and state agencies using NGOs and outside contractors to write policy and implement it on people is a huge problem.

IGE: what is an NGO?

- Blossom: NGOs are non-profits that consult. Whenever they come out they use non-Hawaiian non-native organizations as contractors and they bring that mana'o.

Ige: The problem isn't using NGOs, but not using the right ones.

- Deanne: Why are Native Hawaiian practices not exempt from natural resource regulations that are restrictive?

Ige: I don't think there should be an exemption. I think every regulation should include the obligation to provide accesses for every traditional purpose.

- Uncle Tommy: In practice, why do visitors to the islands have a greater right to freshwater than the locals?

Ige: I do believe that part of our challenge is to get from where we are today to get to a better place. It's about managing the transition from the past to where we want to be in the future.

- Geno: Access and cultural rights are a big issue on Hawai'i Island. The Hamakua Coast has the potential not only to feed the entire state, but for exportation if only the people are trained as farmers. I have a lot of faith in you because the goal wasn't to put you in but to get rid of Abercrombie. We accomplished that. I am hoping that you are listening to us today, and that you listened to hunters and fishermen across the state. When the Sierra Club endorsed you, they weren't supporting you.

Ige: I think people have a misunderstanding about the endorsement process. By endorsing me, the Sierra Club demonstrated that it was endorsing and embracing what I believe in and what I stand for, not that I was embracing the Sierra Club's practices. I believe that invasive species has a role in watershed restoration but eradication is not it. We do have some federal regulations to abide by but I believe in the aha moku system which is not how Sierra Club is handling it.

- Shad: the HART cultural impact assessments contain inaccurate information - for example, the location of the Battle of Kuki‘iahu is inaccurate – because HART is relying on people who do not have the best knowledge of the ‘Ewa moku and are not from there.
Ige: What the corrective action?
Shad: Identify the ‘Ewa Aha Moku as the people who possess the information needed for the cultural assessment.
- Ige: Closed by saying I really do appreciate all of you spending the time. I know it’s frustrating to deal with the departments and State of Hawai‘i government. I ask for your patience and perseverance in moving this process forward because I do see the value in you working for our natural resources. I want you to persevere. The aha moku system should be a part of that system.

DRAFT

8. Mokuuni Breakout Sessions

Moku O Keawe

1. *How does the Hawaiian get to voice their concerns? Who represents the Hawaiian voice on these boards and commissions?*
2. *Consider changing the BLNR makeup to include expertise for the members instead of corporate experience*
 - There is a problem with how commissioners and board members are appointed. What are the requirements for expertise? Can't have a golden handshake/rewards for campaigning paying off for favors
 - home rule package may be useful for county councils
 - BLNR rep "for Hawaiians" is Sam Gon who has conflict of interest with TNC so he leaves the room
3. *Exemption for Hawaiians? Or make the state obliged to uphold existing Native Hawaiian gathering rights?*
 - exemptions comes out of Article 12 Section 7 (from the Constitution); obligation is from the State of Hawaii to Native Hawaiians
 - exemptions can/may/will be challenged; but the exemption is a challenge that has to be recognized
 - need a system of rules and regulations to uphold Hawaiian rights; influence Chapter 91 rulemaking process to recognize Hawaiian rights
 - Counties do not follow constitution article 12 section 7; need to uphold the obligation at all levels
 - so how do we get there? Talk to the Governor/candidates (make it come from the top-down and not let the administration decide for themselves);
4. *How do we go about pushing things through?*
 - Aha moku doesn't say you can't go outside of AMAC and push your concerns forward;
 - can use an aha moku process; hard to put the process together because the current head/process isn't working; not everyone is on board with aha moku because they still holding on to the original puwalu idea; the new aha moku developed didn't get the support it needed against the challenges and resistance against it
 - can do it as individuals
 - can push through using BLNR member
 - Talk to your legislator or County Council Representative
 - problem is that not everyone is at the same level; so those that are at a higher level are way ahead
 - Can't wait around and entertain people with the aha moku council, need to get things done now
 - Problem with everyone using aha moku is that it gets confused because they not everyone on the same page
5. *Other issues*
 - Kaupulehu
 - Hookena

- Honokohau
- Projects being done in these areas by the University of Hawaii/other orgs with a Hawaiian student using haole data, haole ways; projects haven't gone into the movement; the suffering of Hawaiians has turned into a commodity
- Issues with Wespac-no support; didn't get the contact list.

O'ahu

- **Issue 1: 'Ewa cultural Landscape.** Shad: Paul Cleghorn of Pacific Legacy is the recognized kako'o over that relationship between HART and recognized cultural descendants for the rail project. He is defining the cultural landscape of the project inaccurately because the recognized cultural descendants are not actually from the area, according to people from the ahupua'as of Hālawā, Kalauao, Waiau, Waimano, 'Aiea, Mānana, and Waimalu (Ige's legislative district). The recognized cultural descendants are people who claim they are culturally related to burials within a specific geographical area, but they have not been required to disclose those records to the people who are claiming the information they've provided to HART is inaccurate. The residents disagree that they are the recognized cultural descendants and that they're related to burials without presenting some kind of verification.
 - Mike: Relevancy today is protection of the cultural landscape. Traditional cultural practices are not protected when the wrong places are identified.

Issue 1 Solution. Shad: The solution is that the aha moku for the island should be the kako'o.

- **Step 1, Form Non-Profit.** Makani: We need to be a non-profit. We will adapt Maui's documents to O'ahu and I will be responsible for establishing the non-profit.
- Shad and Mike: The money received for completing cultural assessments should remain within the ahupua'a in which the project will take place.
- **Step 2: convey concerns to decision-makers.** Shad: to solve the HART issue, besides getting the new governor's support, we need to talk to DLNR, Dan Grabowski of HART, and Paul Cleghorn.
- Ulu: Perhaps this should be on the agenda of the next meeting.
- **Issue 2: Allodial titles.** We have Kahana that I've been dealing with for a long time. We have a brick wall with some of our residents that feel they have kuleana rights in our valley, and when the state came in and condemned us, and then the water was diverted. We do have kupuna who are stuck on kuleana land that were paid minimally. They are looking for papers to prove claims. It's a good area for us to educate us because title and lands go hand in hand and it's like having a fee simple document in perpetuity. I've been looking at a big wrong that's been done to our people.

Issue 2 Solution:

- **Step 1: Non-profit and funding.**
- **Step 2: Provide a workshop on allodial titles.**
- **Issue 3: Bill to amend HRS 6(d)10.** Mike: Law should be amended to add language stating that the lineal families who are related to the iwi kupuna found known in this district must be informed when bones are found so they can go to the burial council. It also needs to be amended to allow access.

Issue 3 Solution: Need a resolution.

- **Issue 4: Indirect impacts from development in ‘Ewa affect cultural rights and coastal ecosystem.** Uncle Henry: concerned still that my moku in ‘Ewa on the leeward side has urban sprawl that is coming in to suburban area now. They’re building this whole city with no space and ending cultural rights. All the concrete and housing gets rid of the cultural land. There’s no rain getting in the earth. The ocean needs to drink. Limu is the most essential part of life. All these laws, DLNR - I’m a fisherman and I can’t afford to eat fish. The fish ponds are sustaining.

Issue 4 Solution: Not discussed.

- **Issue 5: AMAC ED letter to DOI.** Mike: the main concern with this, and how the outcome of this puwalu should address the issue, is that the ED operated outside of her chartered responsibility. She failed the process by not showing up at this Puwalu. The outcome of this puwalu must be careful not to do the same thing, and if we stick to addressing only the AMAC chartered process and avoid addressing the content of the letter, we are safe.
 - Shad: We don’t want how we handle this issue to cause Ige concern about how we will treat his administration if he is elected. The Aha Moku o O‘ahu can’t take a position on this issue at this meeting because the others aren’t here.

Issue 5 Solution: Advise that any resolutions from this puwalu should only comment on process, not content.

Kaua`i – Mano Kalanipo

Participants - Aunty Nani Rogers, Lyn McNutt, Annie Hashimoto, Tommy Hashimoto, Yoshito L’Hote, Abe Makanui, Timothy Santos, Kamealoha Smith, Kane Turalde, Mark Mitsuyasu (Notes)

Introductory Comments

The group agreed to the following topics to be discussed during the caucus session:

- Organization/Structure of the Kauai Aha Moku Council
- Funding needs
- Issues/challenges

Organization:

- Re the ED, Leimana:
 - issue on DOI stated that as poo he remained quiet on this issue trying to remain neutral. Tommy will talk with her directly as he did not receive a letter from her regarding this issue.
 - Others participants added that they will need to step back and read the letter to be clear on what it says and what discussions have followed. The AMAC will take time to digest all the information first and then make judgment.
 - One member stated that information was actually disseminated from someone outside of AMAC. Nani Rogers said that she heard the issue on the Radio with callers that the Aha Moku should be a shame of themselves. The public cannot differentiate the difference between the AMAC and Aha Moku. Everyone looks bad.

- Nomination of vacancy – then election
 - The group extensively discussed the Kauai Aha Moku structure and current status Moku representatives. Clarity was needed regarding the process to nominate and designate new Moku reps and the need not to seek AMAC approval.
 - The topic of multiple Moku Reps was also discussed. Kona Moku is large but has only Moku Rep – Billy Koahelauli.
 - Concern was raised regarding the lack potential ahupuaa and moku reps in some areas that do not have much residents.
 - The caucus group committed to revisit membership and fill vacancies.

- Non-Hawaiian participation in Aha Moku
 - Lyn McNutt mentioned that the system is not only for “Hawaiian”, but it has been hard to get non-Hawaiians to participate in the process.
 - Participants discussed the need to educate people about the system. There is a need to develop a message tool that can be used by the Moku reps as they engage the community.
 - Need to engage the farmers, fishermen, practitioners first.

- ID Goals to target
 - Goal 1 - Set up organization – 5 Aha Moku Reps
 - ID 2 reps per Moku; Primary and Alternate; WESPAC prior suggestion
 - Look at options for creating legal standing through LLC/501.c.3 Charter. Lyn volunteered to work on charter. (\$\$\$ funding needed)

- Goal 2 – Education
 - Network to practitioners first.
 - Create a PR campaign – Clarify to the public what the Aha Moku is about and the whys and hows they can participate. (\$\$\$ funding needed)
 - Create a video to educate everyone that can be aired on TV, airport and hotel rooms and airplanes

- Bring up issues within Kauai/Mokus
 - Over use and access to historical sites.
 - Publication of guides are major problem to the degradation of Kauai’s the natural and cultural resources. Eg. Limu gathering trail, but being used for sunbathing.
 - Practitioners and maintaining traditional activities are being impacted – disturbing fish runs, destroying trails, creating more run off from shorelines.
 - This is an educational issue to be addressed after the organizational work takes place.

9. Mokupuni Breakout Session Report: Maui

- **Issue 1 and Solutions: DOI letter.** Essentially we would issue a letter from the Aha Moku o Maui Island Council stating that they believe it was wrong and that each moku itself would develop their own letter in particular to address AMAC regarding their moku's position on the letter.
- **Issue 2 and Solutions: Outreach.** The second thing we talked about was outreach. We will establish a speaker's bureau, use public service announcements for advertising, develop PR material, start petitions, and host training and capacity-building workshops for moku representatives.
- **Issue 3 and Solutions: Funding.**
 - a. Line-item budget within the department of DLNR.
 - b. Second is introduce legislation to make funding by statute.
- **Issue 4 and Solution: Kaho'olawe Funding.** Write a resolution to support KIRC's efforts to get funding from the state.
- Islands will be copied on the letter and the resolution, per their request.

Mokupuni Breakout Session Report: Hawai'i

- Hawai'i Island gave a Powerpoint presentation listing their initiatives.
- Hawai'i Island was successful in getting a Fish and Game Commission created for their island, which will develop a game management plan.
- Mike from O'ahu commented that whenever Hawaiian people do not speak up and disallow restrictions of their rights, they are tacitly approving the land use change. This is because of allodial land titles which give the Kanaki Maoli the greatest right to the land.

Mokupuni Breakout Session Report: O'ahu

- We would like to allow a resolution to come from this puwalu. For example, fishing exemption for Hawaiians.
- In order to get more credibility we talked about being a non-profit, especially to solve the rail problem. We need key individuals to make sure it is run well, accounting, fiscal sponsors, and everything is done properly so we don't fall apart in the first year.
- We would like to hold allodial title workshops.
- The thing we would like to bring as a possible resolution is in regard to burial rights. Read two laws passed in 2011 on caves, 6d-2 prohibitions and 6d-10 confidentiality, and read proposed phrasing.
- Mr. Dedman: Realtors who sell our 'āina do not do full disclosure. Aha moku should push a law that all realtors must disclose trails and iwi. That would resolve a lot of problems.

Mokupuni Breakout Session Report: Kaua'i

- Work on filling vacancies in the Council, forming committees, and following Maui's example
- Start educational campaign for mokus

11. Promoting the Aha Moku System

Two guest presenters were invited to provide training for the participants. In response to needs expressed by Moku Councils the presentations were:

- Funding, Training, and Partnership Opportunities presented by Cesar Gaxiola of the Maui Non-profit Directors Association
- Advocacy and Legislation presented by Suzanne Marinelli of the Hawaii Legislative Reference Bureau.

Funding, Training, and Partnership Opportunities: Cesar Gaxiola

- The requirements of a non-profit are a board, a mission, a few founding documents.
- The mission statement of a non-profit is very important because a lot of the motivation for accomplishing the organization's goals is derived from the mission statement. When the members of the organization can communicate their mission with passion to potential donors, they have crossed one of the barriers to receiving donations.
- The main founding documents of a non-profit include the articles of incorporation, bylaws, and the board manual. About 60% of a grant award depends on having current and proper documentation.
- Blossom: You must demonstrate in a grant application that the activities the grant will fund can continue when the grant money runs out, or chances are 50% that you will not receive the grant. When starting a non-profit, you should have a board member with legal experience; a sound economic plan; and someone who is very familiar with the organization's mission.
- The cleanest way to receive revenue in a non-profit from a for-profit organization is to have the for-profit donate its profits to the non-profit.
- Grants make up only 30% of non-profit funding in the U.S. Donations are preferable to grants, because the organization only says thank you when they receive donations; grants come with lots of administrative duties, especially federal grants. Most of the time, people report that they didn't donate to a non-profit only because they weren't asked.
- Fiscal sponsors can help non-profits who are just starting with their administrative duties.
- Referrals, collaboration, partnerships and networking are important to accomplishing a non-profit's goals. Partnerships can be accomplished formally with an MOU, an example of which was included in the puwalu documents.

Advocacy and Legislation – Suzanne Marinelli

- Ms. Marinelli introduced herself and the Hawaii Legislative Reference Bureau (LRB).
- She listed the services provided by the bureau for legislators and the public and invited the participants to visit the bureau for research or just respite during the 60 day legislative season.
- She presented on the Hawai'i State Legislative website and showed how to navigate and use the website demonstrating details to use the website efficiently.
- She recommended that people log on to www.capitol.hawaii.gov and sign up to receive hearing notices so that you can submit testimony if you are following a certain bill.
- Presented on how a Bill becomes law from introduction to being sent to Governor for signature. She used the example of originating a bill and following it through the legislative process

- Bills are introduced and read on the floor of the legislative body. All bills must be read three times in each legislative body, House and Senate. The legislation must be exactly the same in each body.
- After the first reading, the legislation will go to the committee to be heard. Committees must report a bill out for it to be read on the floor. It is through the hearing process that bills are amended and changed.
- The bill is read on the floor for a second time and assigned to another committee to be reported out.
- After a third reading, a bill will crossover to the non-originating body, House or Senate, for their three readings on the floor. The other body will have a similar committee structure.
- Committee Chairs have a lot of power and discretion on what measures may be reported out so it is important that you contact your legislator as well as committee chairs if legislation you are supporting is in a committee.
- The Bills passed by both houses must be exactly the same. If the originating legislative body disagrees with the changes it will be sent to a conference committee to be merged into one bill that the conference committee will report out for a final reading in both houses.
- If the originating body agrees with the changes it is sent for a final reading in both chambers
- Finally the bill is certified and sent to the Governor for signature.
- The Governor can sign the bill into law, allow the bill to become law without his signature or veto the bill
- If the Governor vetoes the bill the legislature may be called back into session to override the Governor's veto.
- Each legislative body has a strict schedule of timelines, mandatory deadlines and recess times. During recesses no formal action takes place.
- Ms Marinelli provided information on all of the services offered by the LRB
- Ms Marinelli invited all of the Puwalu to participate in the legislative process and use the Legislative Reference Bureau, Hawai`i State Capitol room 410, for their research and for information on legislation and the legislative process.

12. Annual Report of the Councils – Aha Moku O Maui

This section was originally a placeholder for the AMAC if any of the Committee members came to observe the Puwalu. The Annual report of the AMAC was provided as material. The report was discussed during the Aha Moku O Maui meeting. There was a repeat of some of the earlier discussions.

13. Looking Forward-Discussion and Summary of Puwalu Outcomes

Participants read two draft resolutions: one was regarding the work of the Aha Moku Advisory Committee; and one regarding providing positions for Aha Moku representation on state boards and commissions.

Both were passed by consensus.

Additional Comments

- Participants requested a list of participants and their contact information for networking purposes
- Request for annual Puwalu. Kauai offered to host the next Puwalu. Discussion regarding timing of the Puwalu for it to make an impact.

14. Pule Pani

The Puwalu ended with the singing of “Hawai`i Aloha.”