

Q&A STATEMENTS FROM:

OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS
CANDIDATES
PAGE 4FEDERAL
CANDIDATES
PAGE 8STATE
CANDIDATES
PAGE 10

DECISION

2010

DON'T FORGET
TO VOTE!**GENERAL ELECTION:
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2**

PAI KA LEO | LIFT YOUR VOICE

Where do the candidates stand?

This has been a very exciting election so far with one of the most highly watched Primary Elections in the nation right here in Hawai'i.

Where do the General Election candidates stand on issues of importance to you and your 'ohana? This special pull-out section on the General Election has the candidates answering important questions ranging from the federal Native Hawai-Reorganization Act to ceded lands where the U.S. Senate, U.S. House, Governor, State House and Trustees of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs stand on these and other issues.

All of the candidates for these seats have the potential to affect the future of Native Hawaiians and all of Hawai'i through policy. Don't let others decide your future. Vote for the candidates you want to represent you and your 'ohana.

There is change in our future. Vote and help make it positive change. Pull out this section as a reference you could take to the polls Nov. 2. It also includes the new polling places.



from the federal Government Act in Congress right here in where the U.S. Senate, U.S. House, Governor, State

House and Trustees of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs stand on these and other issues.

Polling places

Budget cuts and staffing shortages have resulted in 97 fewer polling places statewide. Here are the remaining 242 polling sites. To find yours, visit hawaii.gov/elections and click on Polling Place Locator or call 453-VOTE (8683) or toll-free at 1-800-442-8683. Walk-in voting is also available from Oct. 19 to 30 at 11 sites across the Islands. For a list of locations and hours, visit hawaii.gov/elections.

HAWAII ISLAND

DISTRICT 1 • Hāwī, Hala'ula, portion of Kawaihae and Waimea, Kukuihaele, Honoka'a, Pa'auilo, 'O'ōkala, Laupāhoehoe, Honohina, Hakalau, Honomū, Pepe'ekeo, Onomea, Pāpā'ikou, Pauka'a, portion of Hilo

- > Kohala High and Elementary
- > Hilo Union Elementary
- > Kula'imano Community Ctr.
- > Honoka'a High
- > Pa'auilo Elementary
- > Kalaniana'ole Elementary/Intermediate
- > Pāpā'aloa Gym
- > Honohina Hongwanji
- > Pu'u'eo Multi-Culture Ctr.

DISTRICT 2 • Pi'ihonua, portion of Hilo and Waiākea Kai, Kaūmana, Keaukaha

- > Ernest B DeSilva Elementary
- > Kaūmana Elementary
- > Hilo High
- > Keaukaha Elementary
- > Edith Kanaka'ole Tennis Stadium

DISTRICT 3 • Waiākea Uka, Pana'ewa, portion of Hilo, Waiākea Kai and Kea'au, Kurtistown

- > AJA Memorial Hall
- > Hale Aloha Nazarene School
- > Hilo Daijingu Activity Ctr.
- > Waiākea High
- > Kea'au Middle School
- > Waiākea Elementary
- > Waiakeawaena Elementary

DISTRICT 4 • portion of Kea'au, Pāhoa, Hawaiian

Acres, Orchid Land Estate, Hawaiian Paradise Park, Pohoiki, 'Opihikao, Kehena, Kaimū, Kalapana

- > Kurtistown Assembly of God Church
- > Kea'au High
- > Hawaiian Paradise Community Center
- > Keonepoko Elementary
- > Pāhoa Community Center
- > Church on a Sure Foundation

DISTRICT 5 • Mountain View, Glenwood, Volcano, Pāhala, Punalu'u, Ocean View, Nīnole, Honu'apo, Nā'ālehu, Kahuku, Miloli'i, Ho'okena, Keālia, Hōnaunau, Captain Cook, Kealakekua, portion of Kainaliu

- > Mountain View Elementary
- > Mountain View Senior Ctr.
- > Cooper Ctr.
- > Ka'ū High
- > Nā'ālehu Elementary
- > Ocean View Community Ctr.
- > Miloli'i Hālau
- > Ho'okena Elementary
- > St. Benedict Catholic Church
- > Konawaena Elementary
- > Konawaena High

DISTRICT 6 • Kainaliu, Keauhou, Kahalu'u, Holualua, Kailua-Kona, Honokōhau

- > Kealakehe Intermediate
- > Kahakai Elementary
- > Kona Vistas Rec. Ctr.
- > Kona Imin Ctr.
- > Kekuaokalani Gym at Kailua Park

DISTRICT 7 • Makalawena, Ka'ūpūlehu,

Pu'uanaulu, 'Anaeho'omalu, Waikōloa, Puakō, portions of Kawaihae and Waimea

- > Kealakehe High
- > Kona Palisades Community Ctr.
- > Waikōloa Elementary
- > Waimea Civic Ctr.
- > Waimea New Hope Church

MAUI

DISTRICT 8 • Kahakuloa, Waihe'e, Waiehu, Paukūkalo, Pu'uohala, Waikapū, portion of Kahului and Wailuku

- > Waihe'e Elementary
- > Velma McWayne Santos Community Ctr.
- > Baldwin High
- > Paukūkalo Hawaiian Homes Community Ctr.
- > Wailuku Elem School
- > Waikapū Community Ctr.
- > Maui Economic Opportunity Ctr.

DISTRICT 9 • portion of Kahului and Wailuku, Pu'unēnē, Spreckelsville, Pā'ia, Lower Pā'ia

- > 'Īao School
- > Maui Waena Intermediate
- > Lihikai Elementary
- > Maui High
- > Kahului Elementary
- > Kaunoa Senior Citizen Ctr.

DISTRICT 10 • Olowalu, Lahaina, Māla, Kā'anapali, Honokōwai, Kapalua, Honolua, Honokōhau, Mā'alaea, portion of Kīhei

- > Kenolio Recreational Complex
- > Kamehameha III Elementary
- > Lahaina Intermediate
- > Princess Nahienaena Elementary



- > Lahaina Civic Ctr.
- > Honolulu United Methodist Church

DISTRICT 11 • Keone‘ō‘io, Mākena, Wailea, Maui Meadows, Kama‘ole, portion of Kīhei

- > Trinity Episcopal Church by the Sea
- > Kamali‘i Elementary
- > Kīhei Community Ctr.
- > Kīhei Elementary

DISTRICT 12 • Pukalani, Makawao, Olinda, Pūlehu, Kula, Waiohuli, Kēōkea, ‘Ulupalakua

- > Kalama Intermediate
- > Eddie Tam Memorial Center
- > Pukalani Elementary
- > Mayor Hannibal Tavares Community Ctr.
- > Kula Community Ctr.
- > Kula Elementary

DISTRICT 13 • Kaho‘o-lawe, Molokini, Lāna‘i, Moloka‘i, Maui (Ha‘ikū, Pa‘uwela, Ulumalu, Huelo, Ke‘anae, Wailuā, Nāhiku, Hāna, Hōkū‘ula, Hāmoa, Pu‘uiki, Hā‘ō‘ū, Mū‘olea, Kīpahulu, Kaupō

- > Pā‘ia Community Ctr.
- > Ha‘ikū Elementary
- > Ha‘ikū Community Ctr.
- > Kalaupapa Settlement
- > Ke‘anae Elementary
- > Hāna High/Elementary
- > Lāna‘i High/Elementary
- > Kilohana Community Ctr.
- > Kaunakakai School
- > Maunaloa Community Ctr.
- > Kualapu‘u Community Ctr.

KAUA‘I

DISTRICT 14 • Hā‘ena, Hanalei, Princeville, Kīlauea, Anahola, Keālia, Kapa‘a, Waipouli, Wailua House Lots

- > Hanalei Elementary
- > Kīlauea Elementary
- > Anahola Hawaiian

- Homes Clubhouse
- > Kapa‘a Elementary
- > Kapa‘a Neighborhood Ctr.

DISTRICT 15 • Wailuā Homesteads, Hanamā‘ulu, Līhu‘e, Pūhi, portion of Old Kōloa Town

- > Kapa‘a Middle School
- > King Kaumuali‘i Elementary
- > Kaua‘i War Memorial Convention Hall
- > Chiefess Kamakahelei Middle School
- > Kōloa Neighborhood Ctr.

DISTRICT 16 • portion of Old Kōloa Town, Po‘ipū, ‘Ōma‘o, Lāwa‘i, Kalāheo, Numila, ‘Ele‘ele, Port Allen, Hanapēpē, Kaumakani, Pākālā, Waimea, Kekaha, Mānā, Kōke‘e, Ni‘ihau

- > Kōloa Elementary
- > Kalāheo Neighborhood Ctr.
- > Hanapēpē Recreation Ctr.
- > Kaumakani Neighborhood Ctr.
- > Waimea Neighborhood Ctr.
- > Kekaha Neighborhood Ctr.
- > Ni‘ihau Elementary/High

O‘AHU

DISTRICT 17 • Kalama Valley, Queen’s Gate, Hawai‘i Kai, portion of Haha‘ione Valley

- > Kaiser High
- > Koko Head Elementary
- > Kamiloiki Elementary
- > Haha‘ione Elementary

DISTRICT 18 • Haha‘ione, portion of Haha‘ione Valley, Kuli‘ou‘ou, Niu Valley, Hawai‘i Loa Ridge, ‘Āina Haina, Wailupe, Kāhala

- > Haha‘ione Elementary
- > Kāhala Elementary
- > Holy Trinity Church
- > Niu Valley Middle School
- > ‘Āina Haina Elementary

DISTRICT 19 • Wai‘alae Iki, Kalani Valley, Wai‘alae Nui, Diamond Head, portion of Kaimukī

- > Kalani High
- > Ali‘iōlani Elementary
- > Wilson Elementary

- > Wai‘alae Elementary

DISTRICT 20 • St. Louis Heights, Pālolo Valley, Maunalani Heights, Wilhelmina Rise, portion of Kaimukī

- > ‘Ānuenu Elementary
- > Jarrett Middle School
- > Hōkūlani Elementary
- > Lili‘uokalani Elementary

DISTRICT 21 • Kapahulu, portion of Kaimukī, Waikīkī and McCully

- > Kaimukī High
- > Hawai‘i Ctr. for Deaf/Blind
- > Ala Wai Elementary
- > Waikīkī Elementary
- > Jefferson Elementary

DISTRICT 22 • portion of Mō‘ili‘ili, McCully and Kaimukī

- > Lunalilo Elementary
- > Kūhiō Elementary
- > Washington Middle School

DISTRICT 23 • portion of Waikīkī, Ala Moana

- > Ala Moana Bldg.
- > Waikīkī Community Ctr.
- > Ala Wai Community Park

DISTRICT 24 • Mānoa, Mānoa Valley, University, portion of McCully

- > Mānoa Elementary
- > Noelani Elementary
- > University Laboratory School
- > Central Union Church

DISTRICT 25 • Tantalus, portion of Makiki and McCully

- > Lincoln Elementary
- > Christ United Methodist Church
- > St. Clement’s Episcopal Church
- > Olivet Baptist Church
- > Makiki District Park

DISTRICT 26 • Dowsett Highlands, Pacific Heights, Pauoa, Punchbowl, portion of Makiki

- > Kawānanakoa Middle School
- > Nu‘uanu Elementary
- > Stevenson Middle School
- > Royal Elementary

DISTRICT 27 • Nu‘uanu, Pu‘unui, Liliha

- > Lanakila Elementary
- > Likelike Elementary

> Ma‘ema‘e Elementary
DISTRICT 28 • Kaka‘ako, Iwilei, Honolulu

- > Ka‘ahumanu Elementary
- > McKinley Community School for Adults
- > McKinley High
- > Ka‘iulani Elementary
- > Central Middle School

DISTRICT 29 • Kalihi Kai
> Fern Elementary
> Farrington High

DISTRICT 30 • ‘Ālewa Heights, Kalihi Valley, portion of Kalihi, Fort Shafter

- > Kapālama Elementary
- > Kalihi Uka Elementary
- > Moanalua Elementary
- > Kae‘wai Elementary

DISTRICT 31 • Moanalua Valley, Moanalua, Salt Lake
> Moanalua Middle School
> Moanalua High
> Salt Lake Elementary

DISTRICT 32 • Ford Island, Kalihi, Māpunapuna, Airport, Hickam AFB, Pearl Harbor, Āliamanu, Foster Village

- > Moanalua Elementary
- > ‘Āiea Elementary
- > ‘Āliamanu Middle School
- > Makalapa Elementary
- > Radford High

DISTRICT 33 • ‘Āiea, Hālawa Valley, Hālawa Heights, ‘Āiea Heights

- > ‘Āiea High
- > Hālawa District Park
- > Pearlridge Elementary

DISTRICT 34 • Newtown, Waiāu, portion of Pearl City, Waimalu, Pearl City Peninsula

- > Calvary Chapel of Honolulu
- > Lehua Elementary
- > Waimalu Elementary
- > Highlands Intermediate

DISTRICT 35 • portion of Pearl City and Waipahu

- > Crestview Community Park
- > Waipahu High
- > August Ahrens Elementary
- > Waipahu Elementary

DISTRICT 36 • portion of Pearl City and Waipahu, Momilani, Pacific Palisades,

Mānana
> Palisades Elementary
> Pearl City Highlands Elementary
> Mānana Elementary
> Leeward Community College

DISTRICT 37 • portion of Waipahu and Mililani

- > Kanoelani Elementary
- > Mililani High
- > Mililani Uka Elementary
- > Mililani District Park

DISTRICT 38 • portion of Mililani, Mililani Mauka

- > Mililani Mauka Elementary
- > Mililani Middle School
- > Mililani Waena Elementary
- > Mililani High School

DISTRICT 39 • Wahiawā, Whitmore Village, Poamoho Camp

- > Helemano Elementary
- > Wahiawā Middle School
- > Leilehua High
- > Kīpapa Elementary

DISTRICT 40 • Royal Kunia, Makakilo, Kapolei, Kalaeloa

- > Hō‘ae‘ae Community Park
- > Kapolei Elementary
- > Kapolei High
- > Makakilo Elementary
- > Mauka Lani Elementary

DISTRICT 41 • portion of Waipahu, Village Park, Waikele

- > Waikele Elementary
- > Kalei‘ōpu‘u Elementary
- > Honowai Elementary
- > Waipahu Elementary

DISTRICT 42 • portion of Waipahu, Honouliuli, West Loch Fairways, Fernandez Village, ‘Ewa, portion of ‘Ewa Beach

- > Waipahu Field
- > Waipahu Intermediate
- > ‘Ilima Intermediate
- > ‘Ewa Elementary

DISTRICT 43 • portion of ‘Ewa Beach, Iroquois Point, Pu‘uloa

- > ‘Ewa Beach Elementary
- > Holomua Elementary
- > Campbell High
- > Pōhākea Elementary

DISTRICT 44 • Honokai Hale, Nanakai Gardens, Nānākūli, Lualualei

- > Kamokila Park
- > Mā‘ili Elementary
- > Nānāikapono Elementary

DISTRICT 45 • Wai‘anae, Mākaha, Mākua

- > Mākaha Elementary
- > Wai‘anae Intermediate

DISTRICT 46 • Ka‘ena Point, Schofield Barracks, Mokulē‘ia, Waiālua, Hale‘iwa, Waimea, Pūpūkea, Sunset Beach, Kahuku

- > Kahuku High/Intermediate
- > National Guard Armory
- > Waiālua Elementary
- > Sunset Beach Elementary

DISTRICT 47 • Lā‘ie, Hau‘ula, Punalu‘u, Kahana, Ka‘a‘awa, Waikāne, Kahalu‘u, ‘Āhuimanu

- > Hau‘ula Elementary
- > Kahalu‘u Elementary
- > ‘Āhuimanu Elementary
- > King Intermediate

DISTRICT 48 • He‘eia, Ha‘ikū Valley, Kapunahala, portion of Kāne‘ohe

- > He‘eia Elementary
- > Kapunahala Elementary
- > Castle High
- > Kāne‘ohe Elementary

DISTRICT 49 • Mau-nawili, Olomana, Enchanted Lake, portion of Kāne‘ohe

- > Enchanted Lake Elementary
- > Pū‘ōhala Elementary
- > Maunawili Elementary
- > Benjamin Parker Elementary

DISTRICT 50 • Kāne‘ohe Marine Corps Air Base, Kailua

- > Kainalu Elementary
- > Kalāheo High
- > Kailua Intermediate
- > Kailua Elementary

DISTRICT 51 • Lanikai, Waimānalo

- > Lanikai Elementary
- > Waimānalo Elementary/Intermediate
- > Pope Elementary
- > Ka‘elepulu Elementary
- > Keolu Elementary



TRUSTEE AT-LARGE — OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS

1) What single issue facing Native Hawaiians concerns you the most and how would you address that issue as an OHA trustee?

2) Should the Native Hawaiian Government Reorganization Act be enacted into law, what role do you believe OHA should play in the formation of the Native Hawaiian governing entity?

3) How would you like to see OHA and the state resolve the ceded lands revenue issue, both in terms of past due revenue and the annual revenue due to OHA?



**ROWENA
AKANA**

1. The biggest issue Native Hawaiians currently face is the encroachment on our Native lands and resources by the State and Federal governments. A good example is the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands, which are a part of the ceded land trust. First, President

George W. Bush makes it a national monument, which sounds good except when you read what the fine print of the management documents actually says. Hawaiians cannot practice their spiritual and cultural traditions unless they have permission from three government agencies. Even the few allowed in to practice subsistence fishing cannot bring their catch home to feed their families. While Natives are harshly restricted, the U.S. Military has full access to the area.

I believe the Trustees must make the State and Federal governments accountable for any devastation done to our lands and resources by making them pay reparations. Secondly, OHA must have a central role in the management of the ceded lands located within the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands. This resource is too precious to our beneficiaries for OHA to allow others to manage it as they please. OHA Trustees must be leaders, not followers!

2. OHA's role with respect to the formation of the Native Hawaiian Nation should be strictly financial. OHA was created in the 1978 Constitutional Convention with the intent that it be a temporary organization, until the nation was formed. All of OHA's assets are to be turned over to the nation once it has been established. The elected leadership of the first Constitutional Convention should lead the new nation in developing a Constitution, in consultation with its members. OHA should play no role at all in the formation of the new nation.

3. These issues have been around since 1978. The reason the past due revenues have not been settled is really quite simple. It has been all about Trustees' personalities getting in the way of sincere negotiations. **SEE AKANA ON PAGE 6**



**KAMA
HOPKINS**

1. A healthy nation is a strong nation. While it may seem simplistic, if we don't mālama our kino (bodies) and ola kino (health) we each cannot contribute to the collective necessary to make a healthy community. Furthermore for Hawaiians, we know that health is not just a discussion about the physical. It's about the physical, mental, spiritual, our 'ohana and our community. All of these things define health for us as a people.

As Trustee, I would take a systemic approach to achieving better overall health for Hawaiians, focusing on core programs and areas that can serve as catalysts for progress. I believe that investment into health care will provide good physical and emotional health and lay the foundation from which we can take on other challenges. From there we should work outward into areas like food and agriculture to feed us, education to guide us, and economic development to support us. All of these things work together in a system and there is tremendous opportunity to make better investments into programs and people in our community who understand these connections and who believe in taking a holistic approach to community building.

2. The Office of Hawaiian Affairs was created through the 1978 Constitutional Convention as an administrative entity to manage the use of ceded land revenue for the benefit of Native Hawaiians, it was not intended to act as a governing entity. Therefore, I believe that the only role the Office of Hawaiian Affairs should play is as a facilitator, helping to bring the organizations, individuals and resources together to carry out the procedures defined by the legislation in forming a Native Hawaiian Government.

3. In regards to the past due revenue, the Governor, State Legislators and OHA Trustees should resume negotiations to find a creative solution to this issue. In light of the current fiscal challenges to our State budget, the solution is not going to be an **SEE HOPKINS ON PAGE 6**



**LEONA
MAPUANA
KALIMA**

1. The economy and its ravages. We must financially assist by developing foreclosure intervention programs, diverse job training and educational scholarships, feed the hungry, house the homeless, etc. How can one dream of nationhood when worried about their everyday needs.

I would work with the resources of OHA, other organizations, agencies and individuals to bring tangible improvements to meet the critical needs of our people. Re-educate, rehabilitate, reinvest in our people, their skills, their hopes and dreams.

I have a MEGAPlan and the "A" stands for Assisting with Poverty.

2. With or without the Native Hawaiian Reorganization Act, we, as a people, as a Lāhui in Action, must congregate Native Hawaiian community by Native Hawaiian community to educate, discuss, learn, debate and agree on the subject of nation building. We have all the elements to bring this to flourishing and are overdue on the implementation.

First, all those with personal and hidden agendas must lay it down for the betterment of all our Native Hawaiians; bring your mana'o to the table, be prepared to answer the hard questions and implement a democratic process for fairness. Be objective.

Second, we must take a personal stake in the process and study the knowledge of nationhood. Our ancestors are guiding and our future generations are depending on us to blaze the trail that will be walked by all.

Third, OHA's role is to: assist in the facilitation including gathering the people and implement the process, fund the process, take an active role in the process without bias.

OHA's original mission was developed to act as a pro tem organization until the Native Hawaiian governing entity is formulated, a transition plan implemented and OHA's assets are transferred into this Nation body.

3. In one aspect, the ceded land issue has been impacted by the Supreme **SEE KALIMA ON PAGE 6**



**JOSEPH
LEWIS**

1. With the many issues surrounding our Native Hawaiian community, I would not single out one to be greater than the rest. However, I believe the common factor that impacts all the issues facing our kanaka is the disconnect between the Office of Hawaiian Affairs

and the beneficiaries they serve. Fact: Most Hawaiians don't know what is OHA's purpose of existence. As Trustee, I will assure OHA has a greater direct presence in the community, through meetings, forums and community service, while ensuring that voices are heard and timely, yet diligent action is taken. Through this initiative, help will be given where it is due. Kanaka who are not able to complete and further their high school education will progress, makua and their kamali'i who are homeless will be housed, and the rate of kanaka who are imprisoned will be reduced substantially.

OHA has the financial wherewithal to make a positive difference in empowering our Hawaiians. These funds need to be utilized to assure the current statistics are changed. One-third of all homeless in Hawai'i are kanaka. Over 30 percent of those incarcerated in Hawai'i are kanaka. Only 12 percent of Hawaiians who graduate from high school receive bachelor's degrees. These are just a few statistics noted on OHA's web site. They are recognized, but yet we ponder on "what is being done?" Now is the time for unity! E Ho'olōkahi Kākou!

2. The Native Hawaiian Government Reorganization Act should be enacted into law by Congress. As it relates to OHA, it is imperative that OHA continue to ensure that native Hawaiians are prepared and educated about the process detailed in the Akaka bill.

Quite frankly, the fate of OHA should be determined by the newly created governing entity, if and when enacted into law.

3. With the passage of the Native Hawaiian Government Reorganization Act, a process and venue for appropriately resolving the ceded lands revenue matter will be provided. **SEE LEWIS ON PAGE 6**



TRUSTEE AT-LARGE — OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS

1) What single issue facing Native Hawaiians concerns you the most and how would you address that issue as an OHA trustee?

2) Should the Native Hawaiian Government Reorganization Act be enacted into law, what role do you believe OHA should play in the formation of the Native Hawaiian governing entity?

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KEALII MAKEKAU

1. The long-term sustainability of Native Hawaiian Assets. By adhering to the state auditor's recommendations with regards to revising components of its investment policy and formally reviewing the impact of ceded land revenue payments for all real estate investments. OHA's efforts are all in part made possible by the assets in the trust.

2. Until the Native Hawaiian people and all concerns have been addressed NO. Besides OHA already has a constitutionally outlined mandate as to its function and whom it serves.

3. By having an actual inventory on all ceded lands and including resources pertaining to ceded lands needs to be done and then a physical audit of all revenues that the state collects off ceded lands.



JOHN WAIHE'E

1. As an OHA Trustee I believe that our goal is not to isolate any single issue, but to prioritize the most pressing ones and address them in a manner that produces true results. With that in mind, it has been my honor to serve as one of two Board of Trustee representatives in the development of OHA's 2010-2016 Strategic Plan.

Over the next six years OHA will strive to achieve quantifiable results for strategic priorities based on extensive input from the Hawaiian community. They are as follows:

Increasing the average Native Hawaiian family income to equal or greater than the Statewide average.

Increasing the percentage of Native Hawaiians living longer than one year without default in owner occupied or rental housing.

Increasing the percentage of Native Hawaiian students that meet or exceed

SEE WAIHE'E ON PAGE 6



WILLIAM MYERS

1. Get 30 million issues confronting our people, so which one do I pick? If I pick the most obvious one, Governance, I just crossed out health issues. Now if I pick ceded lands issues, I crossed out the Akaka bill! And, if I pick housing, what about self-sufficiency, pulling ourselves up by the bootstraps? Do we all go back on welfare, like me? So what issue do I pick!!!! Water rights, farmers will get mad. Gathering rights, DLNR will blow a fuse! What about burials, iwi kupuna?! Developers going get mad!!! NAGPRA laws, state laws, county laws, preservation laws. Then, what happens ... you guys, the beneficiaries, going get all mad!!!!

So what issue is the most important issue? "To be sovereign, or not to be sovereign ... is that the issue?" And what about overnight camping at Ka'ena Point? (don't worry you outer island kanaks, this is an issue coming to a beach near you, just wait). And what about the issue of revenue from bottled waters? Did you ever think of that one? Remember the Stryker force brigade? Well, they're here on Hawai'i Island!!! Let's see, did I leave any issues out? Government issues, state issues, county issues, zoning issues, native Hawaiian rights issues? Did I leave any out? Oh wait, what about DHHL and the waiting list ... oh wait, wait, that's a separate issue, I thought they were the same, I getting mixed up. Oh, yea, what about the voting issues ... should I bring that up? Do we all vote, or just kanaka vote?!

Ok, get too many worms coming out of the can ... betta close da kavah!

So, here's my answer ...

All these issues are related, one is not more important than the other. It's like saying to me, you have five children, you can pick one to live, and the rest are going to die. Pick one ...

No way, I will not pick just one, they are all important!!! They are all one issue. We are all one issue. We're One big issue.

Thank you, and remember, SEE MEYERS ON PAGE 6



MICHAEL ODEGAARD

1. If indeed language comprises the "sinews" of culture, then the right of the Native Hawaiian resident to receive public services in the Hawaiian language is a fundamental principle of Hawaiian dignity, and its negligence a root cause of the Native Hawaiian diaspora. If

OHA intends to be a unifying agency for Native Hawaiians, then we can no longer ignore this principle: all OHA services shall be made available to speakers of Hawaiian, not just to those who have chosen to support the cultural genocidal status quo by speaking only English.

OHA shall increase its protection of the thousands of lives invested in the last 30 years' heroic efforts to revitalize Hawaiian language use by providing all of its services in Hawaiian as well as by expanding revitalization efforts through increased investment in Hawaiian language broadcast media and state political advocacy to implement guarantees of equal status of Hawaiian in both work and leisure environments. OHA must lobby the State Legislature to provide political and economic incentives for the regulated professions to employ Hawaiian-speaking residents so that growth of the Hawaiian language economy may be linked to the state's future economic growth.

For justification of the Hawai'i Official Languages Act, please visit: <http://scr.bi/aoJCNB>

2. As a self-governing corporate body independent from all other branches of State government, OHA was established to receive and manage assets on behalf of Native Hawaiians as well as "to provide Hawaiians the right to determine the priorities [that would] effectuate the betterment of their condition and welfare and promote the protection and preservation of the Hawaiian race." Evidently the other branches of State government didn't want to have to deal with Native Hawaiians' business, so they abstracted Hawaiian affairs (along with only 20 percent of Public Land Trust proprietary revenues) from their own business so that they could focus on other issues pertaining to the State's development, in the SEE ODEGAARD ON PAGE 6



OZ STENDER

1. The single issue of concern facing today's Native Hawaiians that most concerns me is the quality of life of many. Research often shows that many of our people rank highest among the incarcerated, uneducated, substance abusers, unemployed, uninsured

and without health care, and homeless. It saddens and frustrates me that we continue to be challenged in this area. With limited resources, the ability to address these issues is daunting. OHA must continue its efforts to settle the ceded lands situation between the indigenous Hawaiians, the State, the City and County, and the Federal Government. Settling this matter will give us the financial means that will help us build the economic base necessary to provide funds to address these concerns.

2. If the Native Hawaiian Reorganization Act (aka the Akaka bill) becomes law, our Hawaiian beneficiaries will realize help from our Federal Government that will allow us to build stronger programs, make provisions for our people and build a stronger Hawaiian community. A stronger Hawaiian community means a stronger Hawai'i for all. Personally, I feel that even if the Bill does not pass, OHA should begin a process of forming a Native Hawaiian governing entity. OHA must continue to work with our Hawaiian communities in order to know how they want to be governed and what the new governing entity should look like. The work should begin now; OHA should be the body that guides the process that will bring us to the place the majority of Hawaiians want to be. We must continue to seek the knowledge and the wishes of our Hawaiian people in our Hawaiian communities. In order to be a successful government, we must all put our differences aside and must work together for the greater good of our people; OHA cannot do this alone nor do they want to.

3. With regard to the ceded lands issue that was raised earlier, I would like to first say that I am sorely disappointed SEE STENDER ON PAGE 6

AKANA

Continued from page 4

In 1990 and 1991, OHA had a great opportunity to settle the past due revenues with over \$250 million in cash and almost half that amount in land. However, five (5) Trustees voted against the offer by the state. Two of those Trustees, Haunani Apoliona and Colette Machado, are still on the Board. OHA has never been able to resolve the past due amount since then.

As for future revenues, it will take great effort on both sides to rebuild trust and restart earnest negotiation. There has to be the political will to do it and all parties need to check their egos at the door.

The other thing that needs to happen is that OHA cannot leave the Hawaiian community out of the loop. This only breeds mistrust. Unless all parties are on board, nothing will work. All members of the Board must be included in all stages regarding any settlement. Once a tentative agreement is struck, the community must be informed to give them an opportunity to participate or not participate, if they so choose.

HOPKINS

Continued from page 4

easy answer. We need to seek out a long-term solution that will honor the \$200 million past due revenue obligation to OHA that does not cause a significant short-term burden to the State budget.

As for the annual revenue payment to OHA, my hope is that the State continue with the current payment of approximately \$15 million. This amount should be the base and if 20 percent (OHA's share) of ceded land revenues exceeds \$15 million, then the greater value should be paid.

KALIMA

Continued from page 4

Court opinion.

Past history has shown gubernatorial candidates campaign promises are null and void, once elected. Therefore, we must come to the negotiation table with a pre-conceived opinion and hopeful intentions. Nevertheless, OHA must stand steadfast and continue to negotiate to resolve the overdue and future payments. The state must come to an agreement because we are not going away. There is a formula, which is standard rule, 20

percent of what, there is no comprehensive ceded land inventory. Overdue and Needed.

More land, better land for reinvestment via the OHA portfolio that will produce housing and economic opportunity. A reasonable payment plan that will not suffer the state's fiscal crisis and increase as the economy improves.

I would ask to be on the negotiating team. I have studied mediation, counseling and ho'oponopono with a keen sense of negotiation that will bring fairness to all involved.

LEWIS

Continued from page 4

In the unlikely event that the Akaka bill is not vetted and voted upon by Congress prior to adjourning session in October, then and only then, do I believe OHA needs to be more aggressive in attaining the funds due from ceded lands. It is my hope that with the new incoming State Administration, we will be able to speed resolution of this issue and that OHA assets will grow accordingly. Now, as a Trustee, I will be directly involved with engaging the community, as our beneficiaries must be included in the decision making process at the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

The Hawaiian people need a voice, we need someone who will listen. I stepped up because it is time our young Hawaiians take center stage and engage in the decisions being made at OHA. Greater transparency and accountability must be noted as to where the current revenue that was collected by OHA is going and how it is being used to benefit the community.

MEYERS

Continued from page 5

no get silly, vote for Willy!!!

2. Yes, I think the Native Hawaiian Government Reorganization Act should be law and that OHA should stay out of the issue, and let the beneficiaries make the decisions. OHA should financially support the process.

3. First I see OHA finishing the ceded lands inventory, at which point we will know our exact assets, locations of lands, and we can access their value. Then, I see the state continuing to make payments from all past and present revenues (as negotiated and agreed to by the State Legislature) until such time as the governing entity takes control. And at that point, the state returns all lands and assets to the control of the governing entity (once its established through the Native Hawaiian Government Reorganization Act).

ODEGAARD

Continued from page 5

same manner that a city council may delegate its administratively "messy" zoning mission to a planning commission for the purpose of expediency. OHA's executive capacity could be incorporated into a future Native Hawaiian governing entity, however its legislative structure would likely be replaced by a larger body of local constituent representatives.

More importantly, OHA's chartered intent "to unite Hawaiians as a people" is presently compromised by its current monolingual ethic. As OHA reappraises its mission from the point of view of Native Hawaiian political sovereignty, it must transcend its original call to preserve "race" through the incorporation of Hawaiian national values into its mission, the chief of which is Hawaiian language preservation. While acknowledging its good intentions in its present draft, the monolingual NHGRA cannot sufficiently reflect the mana'o of all concerned stakeholders, thereby compromising Native Hawaiian rights in the process of its formation.

3. Past due revenues may be converted through land transfers. As the ratio of Native Hawaiians increases in Hawai'i, at minimum the pro rata share of Public Land Trust proprietary revenues should logically increase proportionately. As OHA begins to lead the State in its bilingual governmental operations, then a case may be made for allocation of sovereign revenues.

In addition to its ongoing vigorous legal pursuit of uncollected revenues due from other public agencies and private entities, OHA shall pursue reconciliatory measures to repatriate occupied lands no longer used for their originally prescribed purposes. Native Hawaiians have valid claims to the so-called "Ceded" Lands; restrictions perpetuating alienation from these lands should be removed without delay. OHA shall pursue reconciliatory measures supporting repatriation of lands as well as Hawaiian language work opportunities that include, as well as reach beyond, those established through "traditional and customary" rights.

STENDER

Continued from page 5

that the State of Hawai'i legislative body has chosen not to bring closure and resolve to this very significant issue. The delay of 30 years without resolution or solution has and continues to penalize our Hawaiian people. Funds received for the ceded lands would have provided OHA with the means to address the many social and economic issues we continue

to face on a daily basis. By refusing to resolve the issue, the State is in breach of its fiduciary duty as mandated by the Hawai'i State Constitutional Convention of 1978. Over these many years, OHA has offered a number of options for settlement to our legislative body; but they have yet to respond to OHAs proposals for settlement. First, I would like to see the settlement of the delinquent payment (past due amounts) along with the amounts owing be settled by the transfer of lands to OHA or a combination of land and cash with the costs to be funded by the State's general obligation lands or time payments of cash; the cash portion could be funded by the State general obligation bonds or time payments of cash.

If elected, the issues discussed will become a priority; the Hawaiian people will become a priority; and the future of our people will become a priority. I encourage all Hawaiians to step forward and be a part of the solution as we move ourselves toward a brighter future. Please help me help you.

It has been a privilege to serve all of you for the last 10 years, and I look forward to at least another four years of working with and serving you.

Mālama pono.

WAIHE'E

Continued from page 5

standards in elementary, middle and high school testing, and who graduate from post-secondary institutions.

Increasing the percentage of Hawai'i residents that understand and agree that a viable land base is necessary for the new Native Hawaiian governing entity.

Increasing the percentage of Ka Pae 'Āina O Hawai'i managed to create economic value, preserve cultural and natural resources and historic properties, and provide cultural and social opportunities for Native Hawaiians in a sustainable and balanced manner.

Increasing the percentage of Native Hawaiian families actively improving their lifestyle choices by engaging in health programs and supportive family development practices.

Adopting a Transition Plan that includes the legal transfer of OHA assets and other resources to the new Native Hawaiian governing entity.

Increasing the percentage of Hawai'i residents who appreciate and value Native Hawaiian history and culture as a basis for residing in Hawai'i.

Increasing the percentage of Native Hawaiians participating in cultural activities and interacting with the 'āina for cul- **SEE WAIHE'E ON PAGE 9**



TRUSTEE O’AHU — OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS

1) What single issue facing Native Hawaiians concerns you the most and how would you address that issue as an OHA trustee?

2) Should the Native Hawaiian Government Reorganization Act be enacted into law, what role do you believe OHA should play in the formation of the Native Hawaiian governing entity?

3) How would you like to see OHA and the state resolve the ceded lands revenue issue, both in terms of past due revenue and the annual revenue due to OHA?



PETER APO

1. The Akaka bill addresses the most important issue for Hawaiians since the overthrow of Queen Lili’uokalani in 1893 – federal recognition of Hawaiians as indigenous people. It’s the least that the Federal government can do to atone for the loss of sovereignty and the marginalization of Hawaiians who were dramatically distanced from having any meaningful voice in the growth of what was once their homeland and in which they now find themselves strangers. The Akaka bill is vital to the process of reconciliation and easing the abiding tension between Hawaiians and Hawai’i’s major institutions. It will present Hawaiians with a legitimate opportunity to revitalize, reorganize and better utilize their resources. The bill would allow us to maximize the capacity we have at our command, which is the culmination of years of Hawaiian activism. It represents real hope for reconciling our claims and for our economic and cultural revitalization. One of the most important aspects of the bill is the protection of existing entitlements, Hawaiian trusts, community institutions and an entire landscape of programs that blanket the state. These are broadly supported by the Hawai’i community as a vital part of Hawai’i’s economy, and fundamental to Hawai’i’s economic and societal stability. Their legal standing is under judicial siege in a litany of court challenges and their survival may hinge on the passage of the bill. By redefining Hawaiians as a citizenry of a recognized nation (within U.S. jurisdiction), the bill begins a process of sheltering these Hawaiian programs, institutions and entitlements such as Hawaiian Homes, Kamehameha Schools, the Ali’i trusts and even OHA itself from legal attacks. I would support the Akaka bill as a major priority of my service as a Trustee.

2. OHA Trustees have supported the Akaka bill despite the fact that it may mean the organization’s dissolution. I believe this is the right approach. The overarching goal of Hawaiian well-being should be paramount and not the survival of an organization. OHA’s role must be one of an agent of change in guiding the process of transition to true self-governance. While the specific role of OHA in a newly constituted governing entity remains unclear, OHA may settle into an adjunct administrative role with its long experience in shepherding Hawaiian programs.

3. I believe OHA is on the right track in its approach to a settlement of: (1) cash awards equal to the 20 percent share of total ceded land revenue for the immediately preceding fiscal year; and (2) a combination of cash and land in fee simple title for back rent. The cash awards satisfy the need for a liquid asset base but the

SEE APO ON PAGE 9



JACKIE KAHOOKELE BURKE

1. The single issue facing Native Hawaiians is managing our natural resources to provide for a sustainable lifestyle and community. These issues are: depletion of our fishing resources, availability of water resources for agriculture, restoration of streams and other waterways and the continued development over cultural sites going hand in hand with increased limited access for traditional gathering, fishing and cultural practices. Restoring the ahupua’a system of resource management should be our guiding source and Hawaiians need to be on that policy table. It is crucial that we participate in the control process establishing and enforcing rules and regulations regarding the depletion, the restricted access, the destruction and the misuse of our most valuable assets, the natural resources of our ‘āina.

2. The Akaka bill (NHGRA) should not be enacted into law. It is not a bill “FOR THE PEOPLE AND BY THE PEOPLE.” This is the MOST IMPORTANT BILL OF OUR LIFETIME, where were all the community meetings that should have occurred over the past five years? Who is representing the descendants of the “KŪ’Ē PETITION”? It comes down to a bill “BY THE STATE, FOR THE STATE to insure the CONTROL BY THE STATE.” Instead of spending millions on lobbying, why not spend to organize the community into ongoing active units of Hawaiians, integrating and collaborating with Hawaiian Civic Clubs, sovereignty groups and other groups. In 2009 the state passed the ‘AHA KIOLE act that recognizes the ahupua’a system, organized into Mokus councils. OHA should have the vision of empowering their people, one person at a time and realize the value of engaging community through a traditional and powerful system using the Moku governance model of the ‘Aha Kiole council.

OHA needs to educate the Hawaiian people on the models of nationhood. The Sovereignty Education Buses project that I proposed would visit neighborhoods and communities to provide sovereignty information. With this knowledge, Hawaiians can make an informed choice and have the confidence to support that choice once made.

OHA has led us in the dark, they pretend there is light, but that is artificial light, it is unsustainable light that can go out at any time. OHA continues to position the TOP of the power paradigm; it should be building the paradigm base, the “ROOT SYSTEM”! The maka’āinana is the power base for “spiritual and political” rebuilding of our beloved Nation of Hawai’i. The Ali’i showed us their pure Aloha by bequeathing their lands to support future generations, to educate, to provide health care, to care for orphans, elders, women and children. OHA has the power to create comparable and similar lasting legacies like our

SEE BURKE ON PAGE 9



WALTER HEEN

1. The single most important issue facing Native Hawaiians is the inability to compete in the employment market because of a deficiency of educational achievement. OHA should collaborate with the state’s educational officials in developing a partnership to provide an intensive educational program to encourage Hawaiian families to achieve educational success from an early age. Such a program should include a thorough grounding in Native Hawaiian customs and traditions, but should also provide knowledge of modern day technological and communicative skills. This would require employment of certificated teachers who are also grounded in Hawaiian customs and traditions. OHA should more intensively assist the immersion charter schools in advancing their teaching methods for combining cultural knowledge and usage with modern day western requirement. OHA should also continue to insist that the public education system include a requirement for learning the Hawaiian language.

2. OHA should first assist the Secretary of the Interior in determining who should be appointed to the group of genealogical experts that will be charged with establishing the roster of Native Hawaiian constituents eligible to vote in the NHGE elections. OHA has worked together with a number of individuals learned in Native Hawaiian genealogy over the years and their names should be provided to the Secretary for consideration. Additionally, other such experts, known in the community but who may not have worked with OHA can be sought out and encouraged to assist the Secretary. Once the committee is established, OHA can assist by providing the information on Native Hawaiians that is contained in OHA’s Hawaiian Registry. OHA should also work with Hawai’i Maoli to provide the information it has on its Kau Inoa registry to the Secretary. This will provide considerable information to the committee to determine who meet the criteria set by the NHGRA for eligibility to participate in the elections as a Native Hawaiian constituent. Additionally, OHA has considerable information and expertise on Native Hawaiian genealogy. This information should also be made available to the Secretary. When the Council has been formed, OHA can assist it in establishing the form of the new government by providing information and expertise on the forms and powers of government that might be considered. When those matters have been decided, OHA can assist in providing opportunities for Native Hawaiians and others in the community to discuss the proposed governmental forms and assist in the elections that must eventually take place. Finally, OHA can assist in the negotiations that will take place between the NHGE and the State.

SEE HEEN ON PAGE 9



CONGRESS

U.S. SENATE

1) Besides federal recognition, what do you feel is the most important federal issue facing Native Hawaiians and what will you do to address that issue?



**DANIEL
INOUE**
DEMOCRAT

1. The most important issues relate to the health and well-being of the indigenous people of this land. Unfortunately, Native Hawaiians have some of the worst health risk factors, and that must change. Over the last 11 years, I have worked to secure more than \$900 million for Native Hawaiian education, health and workforce training.

2. Senator Akaka and I have fought for Native Hawaiian recognition for more than a decade. Rest assured, we will not relax once this measure is enacted into law. The implementation of the Akaka Bill will require collaboration and negotiation with the federal and state governments.

2) Should the Native Hawaiian Government Reorganization Act be enacted into law, what will you do to ensure that adequate federal resources are allocated to help in the implementation of the new law and what kind of Congressional oversight will you provide over this process?



**JEFF
JARRETT**
NONPARTISAN

1. With combined thinning out in Hawai'i, and dispersal to the mainland, how can Native Hawaiians be culturally linguistically strong with presence in Hawai'i 500 years from now? Recognition would have large impact there. However, regardless of recognition, perpetuation is the most important question.

2. The current form should be enacted. In the Senate, there are no others from the Pacific Islands, using the broadest sense of the word. As peoples, we find Native Hawaiians linguistically originating from Taiwan, close in lineage to those of Philippines. So, Instead of speaking for "those people," I bring presence and weight to issue.

1ST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT - U.S. REPRESENTATIVE



**CHARLES
DJOU**
REPUBLICAN

1. Promoting private-sector jobs, supporting affordable housing and securing recognition are the most important actions to be taken at the federal level to help Native

Hawaiians.

>> We must provide tools to help the unemployed find work. Job seekers need the latest training to be competitive, and small businesses need tax credits and certainty to encourage hiring.

>> I am actively working with my colleagues to reauthorize the Hawaiian Homeownership Opportunity Act, H.R. 709.

2. Hawai'i's Congressional delegation must work together to ensure Native Hawaiians are well represented.



**COLLEEN
HANABUSA**
DEMOCRAT

1. The No. 1 issue is self-determination. Federal recognition is an important first step in supporting self-determination, but it is not the whole answer.

We all should recognize that this will be a process, and I will work to maintain continued federal support throughout that process.

2. A significant part of ensuring the long-term viability of the Native Hawaiian Government Reorganization Act will be developing and maintaining relationships in Congress. For that reason, it is vital that members of the Hawai'i delegation have other members of Congress that they can work with to encourage widespread support from other delegations.

2ND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT - U.S. REPRESENTATIVE



**PAT
BROCK**
LIBERTARIAN

1. No response.

2. Although created to make amends to the descendants of people of the Kingdom of Hawai'i for

complicity in the overthrow of Queen Lili'uokalani, the Native Hawaiian Government Reorganization Act is unfair because it requires native Hawaiian blood, and does not include descendants of Kingdom citizens of other heritages.

The creation of another government bureau will increase the burden on all taxpayers.

I believe the U.S. promise of equal treatment by government is still the best vehicle to freedom for all.



**MAZIE
HIRONO**
DEMOCRAT

1. Improving the educational experience for Native Hawaiian children is critical. I will continue to meet with private partners like Kamehameha Schools and

public agencies like our State Department of Education to ensure that federal resources are directed to the places they will have the most positive impact.

2. I will work with the other members of our Hawai'i delegation to ensure adequate federal resources to implement the new law, particularly to enable the federal government to meet its obligations under the new law.



**JOHN
WILLOUGHBY**
REPUBLICAN

1. Native Hawaiians must recognize that one-party representation in Hawai'i (and aligning solely with that party) serves no interests but those of self-serving

politicians. Though Democrats have controlled Congress since 2006 (and the presidency since 2008), issues important to Native Hawaiians have failed to be advanced. Native Hawaiians must reach out and educate Republican candidates in order to gain support on a multitude of issues including the Native Hawaiian Government Reorganization Act. Only then will both parties live up to the promises and obligations they have made to the Native Hawaiian community. I pledge to be active in the process.

2. No response.

WAIHE'E

Continued from page 6

tural, spiritual, religious and subsistence purposes.

Decreasing the Native Hawaiian chronic disease rates to equal to or less than the general population of Hawai'i for each of the following: cardiovascular disease, obesity, diabetes, asthma and cancer.

2. I do believe that the Native Hawaiian Government Reorganization Act should and will be enacted into law. OHA should be the funding source for expenses associated with the establishment of the roll and Native Hawaiian Interim Governing Council. As stated in our Strategic Plan, OHA should also adopt a Transition Plan that legally transfers OHA's assets and other resources to the new Native Hawaiian governing entity.

3. Obviously, I'd like the settlement agreement we made with the Governor that resolves OHA's past claims for \$200 million and maintains the \$15 million annually enacted. As the Hawai'i Supreme Court mandated, however, it is ultimately up to the Legislature to resolve this issue. If there is anything to be encouraged by our inability to move any settlement legislation in the last three sessions, it's that the Legislators for the most part have at least declared a desire to address the issue. It is incumbent on OHA Trustees to convince them that the right of Native Hawaiians to benefit from the ceded lands trust is a high and overdue priority. I also believe that it is important for OHA to settle any Chapter 10-based revenue claims with the State before a new governing entity is formed, as I am uncertain that it would share those same legal claims.

APO

Continued from page 7

more important asset is the land awards. It is the land base that will provide for the future wealth of the nation. I would index the value of the land by two measures. One is commercially viable lands whereby the value is established by the market. It would be better to have 35 acres of Kaka'ako Makai (Kewalo Basin area) than 200 acres of less valuable rural real estate. A second value index would be measured by the "cultural" value of the land – a notion that I believe was gaining standing during the most recent negotiations. Examples of culturally valuable lands are heiau locations, fish ponds, lo'i sites, coastal wetlands and waterways; cultural landscapes whose value is not measured by the real estate market, but by its value to the dignity of emerging nation rebuilding its cultural base. The ceded land settlement is fundamental to building capacity for a Hawaiian future in which we are free of being wards of the government.

BURKE

Continued from page 7

Ali'i, who did not intend to build powerful institutions, but to build institutions that would empower their people that they loved so deeply.

3. We should get 100 percent of ceded lands revenue. They took 100 percent of our nation; they used 100 percent of ceded land to make them money. Why do we always have to negotiate for what is truly ours, if not for the Hawaiian Kingdom land base, the State would have no revenue stream. Pay for what they are using, I don't see them cutting Hawaiians any slack in giving us free medical care, etc. If the State wants to give us ceded land, then give us the airport or the harbors, where there is a revenue stream. If they give us Maunakea then we should be able to charge premium rent for the privilege of looking so deep into the universe, and insure we share in any patents or royalties attributed to recent discoveries using the ceded land base.

HEEN

Continued from page 7

3. The first thing that must take place is that OHA and the State must determine exactly where those ceded lands are and how they are used. OHA and the State have had long-running discussions on this issue. Ideally, there should be a meets and bounds survey to establish their boundaries. Once they are established, the various uses of the individual plats can be easily determined – much of it is unusable. In my view, the "Akaka bill" is making it more difficult to reach an agreement with the state at this time. I have no doubt that the state will want to wait to see how negotiations play out, and will want to make the issue a part of those negotiations. Now that the Hawai'i Supreme Court has denied OHA's petition for a writ to force the state to pay OHA's claim, I do not foresee any justiciable recourse. We need to face facts and negotiate the matter during the negotiations that will take place after formation of the NHGE.

OHA OC16 WWW.OC16.TV

PRESENTED BY THE OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS

THE DEBATE

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 2010 | 6:30 – 8:00 P.M.
HAWAI'I CONVENTION CENTER

THE DEBATE WILL BE TELEVISED LIVE ON OC16.

DUKE AIONA (R) NEIL ABERCROMBIE (D)

OHA Empowering Hawaiians, strengthening Hawai'i oha.org

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1) What single issue facing Native Hawaiians concerns you the most and how would you address that issue as the governor?

2) In January 2008, OHA and Governor Linda Lingle's Administration reached a settlement agreement that would have resulted in the state transferring to OHA \$200 million in land and cash for past due ceded lands revenues from 1978 to 2008. In addition, the agreement would have set the minimum annual ceded lands payments to OHA going forward at \$15.1 million. Since 2008, the Legislature has not approved the 2008 settlement agreement or some version of it. What do you believe OHA should receive for past-due ceded lands revenues and annual revenues due to OHA?

3) Should the Native Hawaiian Government Reorganization Act be enacted into law, what state lands and natural resources do you believe should be considered for negotiations with the Native Hawaiian governing entity?

GOVERNOR



**NEIL
ABERCROMBIE
DEMOCRAT**

1. The single most important issue is self-determination. Federal recognition, or lack of it, will impact every facet of Native Hawaiian existence forever. I have supported self-determination since the beginning and have passed federal legislation for it in the House three times. As Governor, I would voice state support for federal legislation and use my relationships in Washington to ensure support continues in the House among Leadership and Members and in the White House.

2. As a state legislator, I worked on the creation of OHA and I have always believed that Native Hawaiians should control their own destiny, including managing their own resources. The dispute over ceded lands revenues must be settled once and for all by all parties coming together in a spirit of resolution. I am confident that all parties will reach an agreement as to the amount of a settlement.

3. Lands being administered by the State of Hawai'i, the Hawaiian Home Lands and a portion of the ceded lands, should rightfully be considered in any future negotiation with the Native Hawaiian governing entity. In addition, lands or resources with strong links to the Native Hawaiian people and culture should also be considered. State participation in these negotiations must be fair and in good faith to be a strong step on the path to reconciliation.



**DUKE
AIONA
REPUBLICAN**

1. Education is one of the most concerning issues we face as Native Hawaiians. As Lieutenant Governor, I have seen how knowledge and education can elevate our entire community and prevent obstacles such as poverty, crime, illicit drug use, poor health and joblessness.

For Native Hawaiians to compete in a world continually transformed by the boundless opportunities of the 21st century, we must prepare our keiki for a global economy based on knowledge and innovation.

2. The 2008 agreement was pono because it was fair to Native Hawaiians and taxpayers, and it acknowledged our constitutional obligation to fulfill our promise to kānaka maoli. The land parcels in the 2008 proposed settlement included commercial industrial properties on O'ahu and Hawai'i Island totaling 209 acres, and a one-time payment to OHA of just over \$13 million in cash. The 2008 agreement also mandated that the minimum amount of proceeds OHA would receive annually from the public land trust would be \$15.1 million.

3. As Governor, I will encourage all parties to focus the negotiations first and foremost upon: (1) properties that hold significant historical and cultural value; (2) land that can be developed in a culturally sensitive manner; and (3) resources that will produce revenue needed to sustain the ongoing operations of the Native Hawaiian governing entity.



**DANIEL
CUNNINGHAM
FREE ENERGY**

1. The U.S. government has no more right here than Iraq and the sooner it goes the better. Our future is in space but first gotta float so why not recycle/build a floating Tesla city (Matthew 25:34) and finance with a state-owned "dba" bank like N. Dakota? CAN PROVE!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

2. Did not respond

3. Did not respond

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

1) What single issue facing Native Hawaiians concerns you the most and how would you address that issue as the lieutenant governor?



**LYNN
FINNEGAN
REPUBLICAN**

1. Land use issues: As House Minority Leader, I supported the ceded lands settlement. I also appreciate DHHL's work to turn decades of backlog into the fulfilled dreams for Hawaiian families. As Lieutenant Governor, I will work to secure lasting arrangements which place proper land use rights with our native people.

PHOTO NOT
AVAILABLE

**LEONARD
KAMA
NONPARTISAN**

1. Foreclosures on and off Hawaiian Home Lands. I will call for a moratorium on ALL foreclosures and STRONGLY urge financial institutions to modify or refinance all loans at 2 percent through the development and implementation of their own guidelines on the use "stimulus" dollars.

I SUPPORT A MORATORIUM ON THE SALE OF CEDED LANDS.



**BRIAN
SCHATZ
DEMOCRAT**

1. Akaka bill passage. When I was coordinating the Obama campaign, I worked successfully with Hawaiian leaders to get the support of Barack Obama for the Akaka bill. It was a major breakthrough, as Obama said, "to fulfill this promise." We must work together to ensure the passage occurs.

STATE SENATE

1) What single issue facing Native Hawaiians concerns you the most and how would you address that issue as a state legislator?

2) YES/NO question: Do you support a moratorium on the sale of state ceded lands?

2 • S. HILO, PUNA, KA'U

MICHAEL W. HALE
REPUBLICAN



1. Akaka bill: Yes; Economy: Help small businesses!; Environment: Homes off oil! Property Assessed Clean Energy utilizes a government's ability to raise money through the issuance of bonds to fund small clean energy projects. Education: We should offer free classes to teach people life, computer, farming and business skills. www.michael-whale.com

2. Yes.

RUSSELL S. KOKUBUN
DEMOCRAT



1. Education is the key to a brighter future, especially culturally-based curriculum whether in a public, private, charter or immersion school. Open and easy access to University of Hawai'i system campuses will provide greater opportunities for career and self development. I will work with educational leaders to achieve these priorities.

2. Yes.

7 • KAUA'I, NI'HAU

DAVID R. HAMMAN
REPUBLICAN



1. The Hawaiian community is too distracted by factions concerned about "sovereignty rule" and is failing to focus on the development of community infrastructure and support, which will improve the quality of life for Hawaiians as a whole. As a state senator, I will attempt to enable Hawaiians to use every resource available to encourage their children to succeed academically, in business and in social interaction.

2. Yes.

RONALD D. KOUCHI
DEMOCRAT



1. The implementation of policies and procedures, effects and any resulting unintended consequences that may arise to the Kanaka Maoli if the Akaka bill is enacted. If this bill becomes law, I would require input from all interested factions, including OHA, in attempting to address this issue through any proposed legislation.

2. Neither yes or no.

8 • KAHALA, HAWAI'I KAI

LARRY PRICE
DEMOCRAT



1. The issue of the back revenues from the ceded lands needs to be resolved. Funds will be needed to deal with all other issues. I'll work in the Legislature to finalize a fair settlement of the claims, and to find the money in the budget to begin the repayments.

2. Yes.

9 • KAPAHULU, KAIMUKI, PALOLO

LES S. IHARA JR.
DEMOCRAT



1. I am concerned about the state's failure to pay past due revenues from the Public Land Trust. While the governor represents the state in negotiations with OHA on this issue, I believe the Legislature should be involved to ensure passage of legislation to implement a settlement agreement.

2. Yes

LISA LEIALOHA SHORBA
REPUBLICAN



1. I am most concerned about our Native Hawaiian population growing and thriving. Sadly, Native Hawaiians rank the highest among all racial groups who have abortions in Hawai'i; approximately 28,000 Native Hawaiian children were aborted since 1970. As your senator, I will work to protect our keiki and provide parental support.

2. Yes

13 • KALIHI, NU'UANU

SUZANNE N.J. CHUN OAKLAND
DEMOCRAT



1. Affordable housing is a critical issue. A concerted effort to identify parcels of land and construct affordable rentals and for sale housing must be a top priority next session. An omnibus housing bill identifying specific tax map keys and adequate general obligation bond allocations for each project is important.

2. Yes

JUDY C. FRANKLIN
REPUBLICAN



1. "My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge..." Hosea 4:6. I propose building Righteous Retreat Centers on all islands, teaching Godly living principles for healthy, productive lifestyles with a return to Christian values. I envision a Bellows style compound with leadership training classes and recreation.

2. Yes

19 • KAPOLEI, MAKAKILO, WAIKELE

MIKE GABBARD
DEMOCRAT



1. What concerns me is the long waiting list that currently exists for Native Hawaiians to obtain a homestead lease. I'll continue to support DHHL's efforts to build affordable "green" homes like the planned Kaupuni project. Kaupuni could serve as a model for sustainable residential development based on traditional Hawaiian values.

2. Yes

20 • 'EWA BEACH, WAIPAHU

WILL ESPERO
DEMOCRAT



1. As the chair of the Senate Public Safety and Military Affairs Committee, I am very concerned about the high percentage of part-Hawaiians in the state corrections system. I have been working with stakeholders to address this problem and look at ways to reduce the numbers in prison.

2. Yes

20 • 'EWA BEACH, WAIPAHU

ANEL A. (TITO) MONTES
REPUBLICAN



1. The Economy! In order to get Hawai'i's economy moving again, we must unshackle the very elements of our society that creates jobs, innovation and wealth. This can only be done by lowering taxes and unburdening and empowering free enterprise – especially small businesses.

2. No

22 • NORTH SHORE, WAHIAWA

CHARLES (BO) AKI
REPUBLICAN



1. The Akaka bill's passage is impending, but our community isn't prepared to engage in the nation-building process that will follow. We cannot legislate community preparedness or awareness, but can require audits and scrutinize budgets to ensure our state-funded Hawaiian agencies are accountable, effective, efficient and ready for the nation-building process.

2. Yes

24 • KĀNE'OHE, KAILUA

TRACY NAKANO BEAN
REPUBLICAN



1. In the veins of every kanaka maoli flows a legacy of honor, courage and glory. It is my highest aspiration to restore the Hawaiian people to leadership where their deeds and wisdom may not only be crowned, but serve as an example for the world to follow.

2. Yes

25 • LANIKAI, WAIMĀNALO

VIRGINIA ENOS
REPUBLICAN



1. As my husband and his family know from experience there are too many native Hawaiians still on the waiting list for homestead lands. I would continue the efforts of the current administration to expedite the process, to build homes and place Hawaiian families in them.

2. Yes

JILL N. TOKUDA
DEMOCRAT



1. As the former Agriculture and Hawaiian Affairs Chairperson and the current Chair of the Senate Higher Education Committee, I believe access to, and attainment of, a higher education degree is critically important for Native Hawaiians. Education is the great equalizer that can lead to good jobs, home ownership and healthy families.

2. Yes

STATE HOUSE

1) What single issue facing Native Hawaiians concerns you the most and how would you address that issue as a state legislator?

2) YES/NO question: Do you support a moratorium on the sale of state ceded lands?

1 • N. HILO, HAMAKUA, N. KOHALA

MARK M. NAKASHIMA
DEMOCRAT



1. I believe that federal recognition of Native Hawaiian status is the single largest issue to ensure the preservation of programs serving the Native Hawaiian population. As a legislator, I will work to support OHA and the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands in their delivery of programs and services.

2. Yes

3 • HILO, KEA'AU, MT. VIEW

CLIFTON K. (CLIFT) TSUJI
DEMOCRAT



1. The ceded land revenue issue is probably the most important concern facing Native Hawaiians. This has generated much discussion with no closure. Office of Hawaiian Affairs and Native Hawaiian representatives, and the state Legislature and our governor must agree with a sense of urgency on a well-defined goal and collaborate to achieve an amicable resolution.

2. Neither yes or no.

4 • PUNA

FAYE P. HANOHANO
DEMOCRAT



1. The single issue that concerns me most is Social Justice. As a legislator, I would help promote funded legislation using holistic approaches in ending disparate treatment in schools, prisons, housing and social agencies. Holistic approaches that will encourage the basic necessities for survival. There is NO justice until Native Hawaiians receive PONO justice.

2. Yes

MARLENE HAPAI
REPUBLICAN



1. Education. With education costing our state over \$3 billion annually, I would introduce legislation to create a collaborative model using strengths of all Hawai'i's schools to address each student's needs, including Native Hawaiians programs providing academic, financial, social and cultural support ensuring receipt of degrees and filling of leadership positions.

2. Yes

SOLOMON SINGER
NONPARTISAN



1. I am concerned about the state's failure to pay past due revenues from the Public Land Trust. While the governor represents the state in negotiations with OHA on this issue, I believe the Legislature should be involved to ensure passage of legislation to implement a settlement agreement.

2. No answer

5 • KA'Ū, S. KONA

FRED FOGEL
LIBERTARIAN



1. The Native Hawaiian issue that most perplexes me is actually an internal concern. Why can't DHHL provide timely infrastructure on ceded lands for kanaka maoli to live independently and build homesteads? The various factions must come together and speak as one voice to make it happen. Kūkū - not you.

2. Yes

ROBERT (BOB) HERKES
DEMOCRAT



1. Preservation of historic native lands in South Kona and Ka'ū is very important. These lands remain in pristine condition due to the lack of rainfall. I had a bill to preserve 11,000 acres of land south of Miloli'i. Governor Lingle did not follow up on the law. I will reintroduce the bill.

2. Yes

6 • KAILUA, KEAUHOU

DENNY COFFMAN
DEMOCRAT



1. We need to resolve the organizational and restitution issue between the Native Hawaiian communities/organizations and the State of Hawai'i. I will actively work with OHA to find land on every island that has income potential and work to get this land transferred to OHA as a major component of a settlement agreement.

2. Yes

REBECCA N. (BECKY) LEAU
REPUBLICAN



1. My primary concern for the Hawaiian people is the escalating pressure on the 'ohana because of the economic downturn. As a state legislator I will do all I can to help Native Hawaiians prosper. I will strive to keep taxes low, to ease bureaucratic regulation and to promote Hawaiian products and services.

2. Yes

7 • N. KONA, S. KOHALA

CINDY EVANS
DEMOCRAT



1. Native Hawaiians are the largest percentage of incarcerated persons in our prisons. I have supported and will continue to support all efforts to address the difficulties to re-entry when coming home.

2. Yes

SCOTT W. (HENDO) HENDERSON
REPUBLICAN



1. The most important issue facing Native Hawaiians is affordable housing. Every Qualified Native Hawaiian beneficiary, regardless of income level, should have an opportunity for housing and/or land stewardship on homestead land. I will support legislation which encourages the development and construction of apartments, town homes, duplexes and single-family homes.

2. Yes

8 • WAILUKU, WAIHEHU

DEAN SCHMUCKER
REPUBLICAN



1. I believe that resolution of the sovereignty question is the most important issue facing Native Hawaiians. If elected, I would do what I could to get the two opposing groups together, so that the Kanaka can speak with a unified voice.

2. Neither yes or no.

JOE SOUKI
DEMOCRAT



1. The lapsing of the \$600 million infrastructure law, \$30 million a year for 30 years in three years. The law allowed Hawaiian Homes to accelerate the building of homes. We can look at the success at Waiehu Kou and at Kēōkea.

2. Yes.

9 • KAHULUI, PA'IA

GIL S. COLOMA KEITH-AGARAN
DEMOCRAT



1. Simple Justice. My role will not only mean debating, crafting and voting on bills to implement concrete means resolving past and future claims by Native Hawaiians individually and as a people, but also using whatever bully pulpit I have to educate our larger community that reconciliation is critical for Hawai'i.

2. No

10 • W. MAUI

ANGUS L.K. MCKELVEY
DEMOCRAT



1. The single issue that concerns me most is the DHHL revenue shortfall when payments expire in 2015. Besides implementing recommendations of the Act 187 report due next year, I would look at fees in exchange for longer-term leases and right of first refusal of renewals of leases on these lands.

2. Yes

11 • S. MAUI

JOSEPH BERTRAM III
DEMOCRAT



1. Native Hawaiian health based on walking barefoot and reconnecting with the traditional diet of fresh fruits/taro/seaweeds.

2. Neither yes or no.

GEORGE R. FONTAINE
REPUBLICAN



1. The single issue facing Native Hawaiians that concerns me the most is affordable housing. As a legislator, I will work the Office of Hawaiian Affairs and other agencies to ensure that more affordable housing is built for native Hawaiians.

2. No

STATE HOUSE

1) What single issue facing Native Hawaiians concerns you the most and how would you address that issue as a state legislator?

2) YES/NO question: Do you support a moratorium on the sale of state ceded lands?

12 • UPCOUNTRY MAUI

KYLE YAMASHITA
DEMOCRAT



1. Jobs. Without employment Native Hawaiians may face homelessness and poor health. They are statistically more vulnerable to domestic violence, crime and drugs. As a legislator, the biggest things we can do is fund public works projects to create jobs in construction, and this also stimulates the local economy enabling local businesses to hire.

2. Neither yes or no.

13 • E. MAUI, MOLOKA'I, LANA'I

MEILING K. AKUNA
REPUBLICAN



1. The blood quantum issue. It would be one of my priorities. I would challenge the misconception to do with the blood quantum requirement under the HHCA (Hawaiian Homes Commission Act), 1920.

2. Yes

MELE CARROLL
DEMOCRAT



1. There are many, but one issue that has my attention is raising funds for the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands Trust. The state has a fiduciary responsibility to provide adequate funding to provide its beneficiaries land through a lease where they can reside according to the Hawaiian Homes Act. I will continue to introduce legislation that will support increasing revenues to the trust.

2. Yes

15 • LIHU'E, KOLOA

LARRY FILLHART
REPUBLICAN



1. The Hawaiian People simply do not have enough representation, in government, in the State of Hawai'i. I believe they need to hold their own seat in either the State Senate or the State House. I would sponsor such a bill, if I were elected.

2. Yes.

16 • PO'IPU, WAIMEA, NI'HAU

PHIL STERKER
REPUBLICAN



1. Not being a Native Hawaiian but having lived among the Zuni, Apache and Navajo Indians, I am aware that something needs to be done concerning the Akaka bill. It is a complex issue that strengthens my conviction that the people whom it affects need to be the ones who choose.

2. Yes.

18 • KAHALA, AINA HAINA, KULI'OU'OU

CHRIS BARON (PEI-JI)
REPUBLICAN



1. I grew up in Kuli'ou'ou; I'm convinced the interdependent strands of strengthened 'ohana, quality education and health care, economic empowerment and equality of opportunity – including housing/ownership – and systemic governance reform constitute our priority. Let's utilize multi-sector partnerships – activate lōkahi to Aloha one another across our one Hawai'i-wide community.

2. Yes.

20 • ST. LOUIS HTS., PĀLOLO, WILHELMINA RISE

CALVIN K.Y. SAY
DEMOCRAT



1. Resolving the ceded land revenue issue is most important to me. In 2008, the Legislature, Administration and OHA came close, but ultimately failed. Going forward, I would like OHA to commence negotiations with the new Governor, with the goal of submitting a joint proposal to the Legislature quickly.

2. Neither yes or no.

21 • KAPAHULU, DIAMOND HEAD

SCOTT Y. NISHIMOTO
DEMOCRAT



1. Before public lands are sold, a complete inventory of ceded lands must be done, to ensure that the state does not sell ceded lands.

2. Yes

23 • WAIKIKI, ALA MOANA, KAKA'AKO

TOM BROWER
DEMOCRAT



1. I support the Akaka bill. Native Hawaiians need increased access to government-sponsored programs so they can stop being victimized on their own land. They have higher rates of crime, incarceration, drug abuse and health risks. Congress has already provided federal recognition to other indigenous peoples of America.

2. Yes

24 • MĀNOA

ZACH THOMSON
REPUBLICAN



1. The Native Hawaiian community's collective and inalienable rights to express and preserve their heritage history and culture is facing eventual extinction. This cannot happen. We must listen learn and act to make sure this never happens. Regardless of office, I will be an advocate in strengthening the Native Hawaiian community.

2. Yes

25 • MAKIKI, TANTALUS

DELLA AU BELATTI
DEMOCRAT



1. Reconciliation as set in motion by the 1993 Apology Resolution. Once the process is enacted at the federal level, it will be important for state leaders to be part of the general education process to explain reconciliation, its importance and how it may or may not affect the community.

2. Yes

26 • PUNCHBOWL, PACIFIC HTS., NU'UANU VALLEY

NORM KATZ
REPUBLICAN



1. To preserve our Hawaiian culture, we must preserve the Hawaiian language. If elected, I will initiate, sponsor or support a bill making Hawaiian an official language of Hawai'i along with English. All future printing of forms as they are replenished will be in bilingual format of Hawaiian and English.

2. Yes

SYLVIA LUKE
DEMOCRAT



1. Preservation of Native Hawaiian rights for future generations.

2. Yes

27 • LILIHA, PU'UNUI

CORINNE W.L. CHING
REPUBLICAN



1. While the economy may be the most obvious, a number of issues stem from the health condition our Native Hawaiian population. My top issue: diabetes, a tragic yet preventable disease could be addressed through a more comprehensive and culturally sensitive approach to stem this very heartbreaking, costly and debilitating disease.

2. No response.

LYNN VASQUEZ
DEMOCRAT



1. There is legislation in Congress to make the areas from Punahou Street to Kalihi Street, Pali to the Sea a National Heritage Area. This means more permitting steps, restrictions, regulations and even condemnations. If elected, I will continue to educate and do my best to STOP legislation of the National Heritage Area in Hawai'i nei.

2. Yes

28 • IWILEI, DOWNTOWN, MAKIKI

DAVID S.Y. CHANG
REPUBLICAN



1. We need to rebuild our economy and create quality jobs. Having a fully employed work force builds prosperity for all and enables us to affordably fund excellent education and social services. We need to improve our public education, streamline government regulations, reduce the tax burden and bring new industries to our state.

2. Undecided.

KARL RHOADS
DEMOCRAT



1. The poor state of public education in areas where the most Hawaiians live, such as the Leeward Coast. I support making sure that teachers are trained to meet keiki on their own cultural ground and I support keeping schools in good condition to allow kids to learn better.

2. Yes



STATE HOUSE

1) What single issue facing Native Hawaiians concerns you the most and how would you address that issue as a state legislator?

2) YES/NO question: Do you support a moratorium on the sale of state ceded lands?

30 • MOANALUA, KALIHI VALLEY, ĀLEWA

CAROLE KAUIHWAI KAAPU
REPUBLICAN



1. Education. I support an audit of the Department of Education to show why the significant investment we make in our children's education is not returning adequate results. Without a good education our children will not reach their potential. Once we have the audit, restructure the Department of Education.

2. Yes.

31 • SALT LAKE, TRIPLER

LINDA E. ICHIYAMA
DEMOCRAT



1. My family has been in Hawai'i for four generations and I have always strived to honor our host culture. Self-determination is urgently needed to heal past wrongs and address ongoing inequities. I support efforts that a majority of Native Hawaiians can support, including the resolution of the public land trust.

2. Yes.

GARNER MUSASHI SHIMIZU
REPUBLICAN



1. That issue is supporting and protecting Native Hawaiians' sense of "place," restoring their position of honor, land rights and the essence of aloha. We must seek their counsel to understand their vision of empowerment as they preserve their culture and take their rightful places of leadership within the global community.

2. Yes.

32 • WAIMALU, ALIAMANU, AIRPORT

AARON LING JOHANSON
REPUBLICAN



1. Education is key to advancement. Improving education better prepares students for an increasingly competitive economy and positions Native Hawaiian students to be leaders in every field. Strengthening Hawai'i's public schools, supporting public charter schools and encouraging public-private partnerships such as Kamehameha Schools and DOE will improve the quality of education.

2. Yes.

33 • HĀLAWA, ĀIEA, PEARLRIDGE

SAM KONG
REPUBLICAN



1. Ceded lands i one issue that needs to be addressed, but just as important is helping Hawaiians today! We cannot turn back the hands of time, so we need to move forward and put Hawaiians first in all our decisions! Health care (high diabetes rate), education, self sustainability, those are my goals.

2. Neither yes or no.

BLAKE K. OSHIRO
DEMOCRAT



1. The Akaka bill must become federal law to ensure that current Native Hawaiian programs are protected against race-based challenges that continue to arise. Thereafter, we must provide funding and support for that sovereign entity to ensure that it can achieve its crucial mission.

2. Yes

34 • PEARL CITY, NEWTOWN, ROYAL SUMMIT

K. MARK TAKAI
DEMOCRAT



1. The Akaka bill is the most significant issue facing Native Hawaiians. I will continue to support Senator Akaka in his efforts and urge Congress to pass this measure.

2. Yes

35 • WAIPAHU, CRESTVIEW

HENRY J.C. AQUINO
DEMOCRAT



1. Working on strengthening the economy that provides good paying job opportunities is top of mind for a lot of people, including our Hawaiian community. Looking to further supporting new and existing industries while focusing on job training and skill development would be key areas of concentration.

2. Yes

36 • PEARL CITY, PALISADES

REED S. SHIRAKI
REPUBLICAN



1. If OHA's strategic priorities may be likened to the spokes of a wheel, the hub must surely be 'ohana. Native Hawaiian families must stay strong! As a legislator, I will fight for laws that will protect us from those destructive forces (poverty, drugs, poor education, etc.) which tear families apart.

2. Yes

ROY M. TAKUMI
DEMOCRAT



1. Justice and fairness for Native Hawaiians which cuts across many issues: federal recognition, ceded lands, health, education, criminal justice, human services, environmental, land and water concerns.

We need to address all of these issues by collaborating with all the stakeholders to come up with solutions that are pono.

2. Open.

37 • MILILANI, WAIP'Ō

RYAN I. YAMANE
DEMOCRAT



1. There are several key issues facing Native Hawaiians, one area that I would champion in the Legislature would be to improve the healthcare services to Native Hawaiians regarding diabetes and heart disease. Hawai'i's kanaka maoli should have culturally sensitive services easily accessible to them in their ahupua'a.

2. Yes

38 • MILILANI, MILILANI MAUKA

MARILYN B. LEE
DEMOCRAT



1. The single issue facing Native Hawaiians that concerns me most is poor health status. Many factors contribute to this, including diet, lack of exercise and socioeconomic status. The state must make preventive care for Native Hawaiians a priority. There must also be opportunities to learn about inexpensive/nutritious foods.

2. Neither yes or no.

39 • WAHIAWĀ

MARCUS R. OSHIRO
DEMOCRAT



1. The important issue facing OHA voters of House District 39, (Wahiawā, Whitmore and Launani) is how we should protect and preserve Kūkaniloko Birthstones State Monument, O'ahu, while similarly providing better access to the site. Access means greater appreciation and valuation of the site, but also increases possible degradation and over-exposure.

2. Yes

40 • MAKAKILO, KAPOLEI, ROYAL KUNIA

MARISSA CAPELOUTO
REPUBLICAN



1. Hawaiians rank highest in risks concerning overall health, occupy our prisons in greater numbers than other ethnicities and Hawaiian children make up over 50 percent of those in foster care. We must develop economic engines with obvious resources that educate, empower our host culture and provide access to claimed lands.

2. Yes

SHARON E. HAR
DEMOCRAT



1. Providing Native Hawaiians with homestead leases pursuant to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act. In order to fulfill this mandate, we must provide DHHL with a revenue stream which the Legislature began by enacting HB 1015. Future legislation must be geared toward ensuring the financial future of all Native Hawaiians.

2. Yes

41 • WAIPAHU, VILLAGE PARK, WAIKELE

TY CULLEN
DEMOCRAT



1. The top issue facing Native Hawaiians is the limited youth and adult programs, which helps educational and cultural development within the lower-income communities. We need to create and fund more programs that will serve and focus on the Hawaiian People.

2. No response.



STATE HOUSE

1) What single issue facing Native Hawaiians concerns you the most and how would you address that issue as a state legislator?

2) YES/NO question: Do you support a moratorium on the sale of state ceded lands?

42 • WAIPAHA, HONOULIULI, 'EWA

TOM BERG
REPUBLICAN



1. The Kauhale Preserve, the area in 'Ewa Beach – Mr. Mike Lee has ex c l a i m e d he has blood relations buried there. But development continues ahead of the investigation before Mr. Lee can legitimize his claim. This is wrong.

2. Yes.

43 • 'EWA BEACH, WEST LOCH

JASON W. BRADSHAW
DEMOCRAT



1. Native Hawaiians have the right to self-determination. This is why I support OHA and the need for federal recognition. As a legislator, I would support efforts to narrow the achievement gap in our public schools, reduce the backlog at DHHL and improve access to health care.

2. Yes.

KYMBERLY (MARCOS) PINE
REPUBLICAN



1. Some Native Hawaiians, like some people of all races in Hawai'i, struggle with sustainability. We must find ways to be less dependent on Government and more dependent of our own success. We must believe in ourselves. Government has prevented our success and must get out of the way.

2. Yes.

45 • WAI'ANA'E, MĀKAHA

MAILE S.L. SHIMABUKURO
DEMOCRAT



1. The state's ability to sell and exchange public and ceded land via resolution (e.g., HCR 21-26, HCR 32-34, HCR 36 and HCR 320 from 2010). I support a moratorium on the sale of ceded and public lands, so that a ceded lands inventory can be completed, and to preserve these lands for future generations.

2. Yes.

46 • KAHUKU, N. SHORE, SCHOFIELD

GIL RIVIERE
REPUBLICAN



1. Housing. The high cost of living and shortage of affordable rentals and homes hurt many people in Hawai'i, but disproportionately affect Native Hawaiians. Recent success in speeding up the development of Hawaiian Homesteads must be continued and we have to put more care and energy into solving our housing crisis.

2. Yes

47 • HA'IKŪ, KAHALU'U, LA'IE

JESSICA E. WOOLEY
DEMOCRAT



1. The most important issue for Native Hawaiians is nationhood via the Akaka bill. From the state's perspective, there must be a settlement for all past due claims and land. I will work hard and do all that I can to settle these Native Hawaiian entitlements. E ola ka po'e Hawai'i.

2. Yes

48 • KĀNE'OHE

KEN ITO
DEMOCRAT



1. The issue of settlement of claims that the State owes to the Hawaiian people. I will vote for a settlement that is agreed by both the Governor and OHA.

2. Yes

MO RADKE
REPUBLICAN



1. A settlement agreement of \$200 million to resolve payment for the state's use of ceded lands was negotiated in good faith by a number of concerned parties and should not be deferred. As a legislator, I intend to resolve this settlement sooner rather than later.

2. Yes

49 • MAUNAWILI, ENCHANTED LAKE, KĀNE'OHE

PONO CHONG
DEMOCRAT



1. One of the top issues is the access to health care and other human services.

2. Yes

51 • WAIMĀNALO, LANIKAI

CHRIS LEE
DEMOCRAT



1. Justice. The Hawaiian community has waited 117 years. I've already fought to stop sales of ceded land, provide Hawaiian beneficiaries with land and hundreds of millions of dollars in back compensation, worked for true recognition, and I will keep fighting to restore the Hawaiian right to self-determination.

2. Yes

The following candidates did not respond:

U.S. SENATE

Jim Brewer (G)

Cam Cavasso (R)

Lloyd Jeffrey Mallan (L)

U.S. HOUSE

D2 Andrew Vsevolod Von Sonn (N)

GOVERNOR

Thomas (Tom) Pollard (N)

LT. GOVERNOR

Deborah (Jo B) Spence (F)

STATE SENATE

D4 Eric Seibert (R)

Shan S. Tsutsui (D)

D7 Alfred Darling (N)

D8 Sam Slom (R)

D10 Eric B. Marshall (R)

Brian T. Taniguchi (D)

D14 Peter Dudek (R)

Donna Mercado Kim (D)

D15 Ben Pascua (R)

Glenn Wakai (D)

D19 Aaron Toa Bonar (R)

D22 Donovan Dela Cruz (D)

D25 Pohai Ryan (D)

STATE HOUSE

D1 Eric Paul D'Almeida (R)

D2 Jerry Leslie Chang (D)

Sharon (DeMello) Vannatta (R)

D3 Tania Kehau Cortez-Camero (R)

D5 Johnathan Able (N)

D9 Jeff Hoylman (R)

D10 Ramon Kitaichi Madden (R)

D12 Laurie Rinaldi (R)

D14 Hermina (Mina) Morita (D)

Harry E. Williams (R)

D15 James Kunane Tokioka (D)

D16 Daynette (Dee) Morikawa (D)

D18 Mark Jun Hashem (D)

D20 Julia E. Allen (R)

D21 Jay Lembeck (R)

D22 Scott K. Saiki (D)

Gregory (Greg) Cuadra (R)

D23 Thomas E. White (R)

D24 Isaac W. Choy (D)

D25 Isaiah Kauka Sabey (R)

D29 Ken Harding (R)

Joey Manahan (D)

D30 John Mizuno (D)

D32 Lei Sharsh (D)

D34 William G.K. Wong (R)

D35 Reginald A. Yago (R)

D37 Beth Fukumoto (R)

D38 Shaun Hayato Kawakami (R)

D39 Sam Curtis (R)

D41 Carl J. Wong (R)

D42 Rida Cabanilla Arakawa (D)

D45 Jadeen Meyers (R)

D46 Larry Sagaysay (D)

D47 Richard Fale (R)

D49 Joseph Aiona (R)

D51 Maka Wolfgramm (R)

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Lead Attorney for OHA in Waiāhole Water Administrative Hearing
Lei Hulu Mamo Award
President, Hawaiian Civic Club of Honolulu President
State Appellate Court Judge
U.S. District Court Judge
U.S. Attorney
State Trial Judge

State Senator
Honolulu City Council
Private Law Practice
Territorial & State Representative
Honolulu County Attorney
Graduate, Georgetown University Law Center, JD
Graduate, University of Hawai'i, BA, Economics

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