

STATE OF HAWAII
OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS
560 N. NIMITZ HIGHWAY, SUITE 200
(VIRTUAL MEETING - VIA ZOOM WEBINAR)

COMMITTEE ON BENEFICIARY ADVOCACY AND EMPOWERMENT
MINUTES

October 13, 2021 1:30 p.m.

ATTENDANCE:

Chairperson Kaleihikina Akaka
Trustee Keli'i Akina
Trustee Luana Alapa
Trustee Brendon Kalei'aina Lee
Trustee C. Hulu Lindsey
Trustee Keola Lindsey
Trustee John Waihe'e, IV

EXCUSED:

Trustee Leina'ala Ahu Isa
Trustee Dan Ahuna

BAE STAFF:

Brandon Mitsuda
Mark Watanabe

ADMINISTRATION STAFF:

Brown, Casey / COO
Hinck, Ramona / CFO
Wayne Tanaka / Public Policy Manager
Leimomi Fisher / Senior Public Policy Advocate
Letani Peltier / Public Policy Advocate
Gushiken, Raina, Senior Legal Counsel
Ohta, Everett, Assistant Legal Counsel
Chak, Kevin, IT

I. CALL TO ORDER

Chair **Akaka** calls the Committee on Beneficiary Advocacy and Empowerment meeting for Wednesday, October 13, 2021 to order at **1:31 p.m.**

Chair **Akaka** notes for the record that PRESENT are:

MEMBERS			AT CALL TO ORDER (1:30 p.m.)	TIME ARRIVED
CHAIR	KALEIHIKINA	AKAKA	PRESENT	
VICE-CHAIR	KEOLA	LINDSEY	PRESENT	
TRUSTEE	LEINA'ALA	AHU ISA	EXCUSED	
TRUSTEE	DAN	AHUNA	EXCUSED	
TRUSTEE	KELI'I	AKINA	PRESENT	
TRUSTEE	LUANA	ALAPA	PRESENT	
TRUSTEE	BRENDON KALEI'AINA	LEE	PRESENT	
TRUSTEE	CARMEN HULU	LINDSEY	EXCUSED	2:19 p.m.
TRUSTEE	JOHN	WAIHE'E, IV	PRESENT	

At the Call to Order, **SIX(6)** Trustees are PRESENT, thereby constituting a quorum.

VI. ANNOUNCEMENTS

Trustee Akina introduces his new Aide Iwalani Canto.

Casey Brown introduces Leimomi Fisher to say a few words on behalf of the Public Policy team about the departing Public Policy Manager Wayne Tanaka to his new job.

II. PUBLIC TESTIMONY on Items Listed on the Agenda*

None

III. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

A. September 15, 2021

Chair Akaka: Is there a motion?

Trustee Waihe'e: So moved Madam Chair.

Trustee Akina: Madam Chair, I second.

Chair Akaka: It's been moved and seconded. Can I please have a **roll call vote** Brandon.

							1:41 p.m.
TRUSTEE		1	2	'AE (YES)	A'OLE (NO)	KANALUA (ABSTAIN)	EXCUSED
LEINA'ALA	AHU ISA						EXCUSED
DAN	AHUNA						EXCUSED
KELI'I	AKINA		2	X			
LUANA	ALAPA			X			
BRENDON KALEI'ĀINA	LEE			X			
CARMEN HULU	LINDSEY						EXCUSED
VICE CHAIR KEOLA	LINDSEY						EXCUSED
JOHN	WAIHE'E, IV	1		X			
CHAIR KALEIHIKINA	AKAKA			X			
TOTAL VOTE COUNT				5	0	0	4

MOTION: [] UNANIMOUS [X] PASSED [] DEFERRED [] FAILED

IV. EXECUTIVE SESSION

- A. Consultation with Board Counsel Robert G. Klein and Kurt W. Klein re: questions and issues pertaining to the Board's powers, duties, privileges, immunities, and liabilities with respect to *The Office of Hawaiian Affairs v. State of Hawai'i, et al.*; Civil No. 17-1-1823-11 (JPC). Pursuant to HRS § 92-5(a)(4).
- B. Consultation with Board Counsel Robert G. Klein and Kurt W. Klein re: questions and issues pertaining to the Board's powers, duties, privileges, immunities, and liabilities with respect to the Maunakea Working Group established by House Resolution 33 (2021). Pursuant to HRS § 92-5(a)(4).
- C. Action Item BAE # 21-05: Approval of OHA participation in the appeal and administrative proceedings related to the Nā Wai 'Ehā Surface Water Use Applications, Integration of Appurtenant Rights, and Amendments to the Interim Instream Flow Standards Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Decision and Order, dated June 28, 2021, of the Commission on Water Resource Management (CCH-MA 15-01). Consultation with Pamela Bunn, Esq. and Everett Ohta, Esq., re: questions and issues pertaining to the boards powers, duties, privileges, immunities, and liabilities, pursuant to HRS § 92-5(a)(4).

Chair Akaka: I'll entertain a motion to move into Executive Session.

Trustee Waihe'e: Madam Chair, I'd like to move that we recuse ourselves into Executive Session.

Chair Akaka: Is there a second?

Trustee Alapa: Second

Chair Akaka: It's been moved and seconded. Can I please have a **roll call vote**.

							1:42 p.m.
TRUSTEE		1	2	'AE (YES)	A'OLE (NO)	KANALUA (ABSTAIN)	EXCUSED
LEINA'ALA	AHU ISA						EXCUSED
DAN	AHUNA						EXCUSED
KELI'I	AKINA			X			
LUANA	ALAPA		2	X			
BRENDON KALEI'ĀINA	LEE			X			
CARMEN HULU	LINDSEY						EXCUSED
VICE CHAIR KEOLA	LINDSEY						EXCUSED
JOHN	WAIHE'E, IV	1		X			
CHAIR KALEIHIKINA	AKAKA			X			

TOTAL VOTE COUNT			5	0	0	4
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MOTION: [] UNANIMOUS [X] PASSED [] DEFERRED [] FAILED

The Board recuses into Executive Session at 1:42 p.m.

Regular Session resumes at 2:57 p.m.

V. NEW BUSINESS

- A. Action Item BAE # 21-05: Approval of OHA participation in the appeal and administrative proceedings related to the Nā Wai ‘Ehā Surface Water Use Applications, Integration of Appurtenant Rights, and Amendments to the Interim Instream Flow Standards Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Decision and Order, dated June 28, 2021, of the Commission on Water Resource Management (CCH-MA 15-01);**

Board Chair Hulu Lindsey: I move that we approve OHA’s participation in the appeal and administrative proceedings related to the Nā Wai ‘Ehā Surface Water Use Applications, Integration of Appurtenant Rights, and Amendments to the Interim Instream Flow Standards Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Decision and Order, dated June 28, 2021, of the Commission on Water Resource Management (CCH-MA 15-01).

Chair Akaka: Is there a second?

Trustee Waihe’e: Second

Chair Akaka: It’s been moved and seconded. Is there any discussion members? Can I please have a **roll call vote**.

							2:58 p.m.
TRUSTEE		1	2	‘AE (YES)	A’OLE (NO)	KANALUA (ABSTAIN)	EXCUSED
LEINA’ALA	AHU ISA						EXCUSED
DAN	AHUNA						EXCUSED
KELI’I	AKINA			X			
LUANA	ALAPA			X			
BRENDON KALEI’ĀINA	LEE			X			
CARMEN HULU	LINDSEY	1		X			
<i>VICE CHAIR</i> KEOLA	LINDSEY			X			
JOHN	WAIHE’E, IV		2	X			

CHAIR KALEIHIKINA	AKAKA			X			
TOTAL VOTE COUNT				7	0	0	2

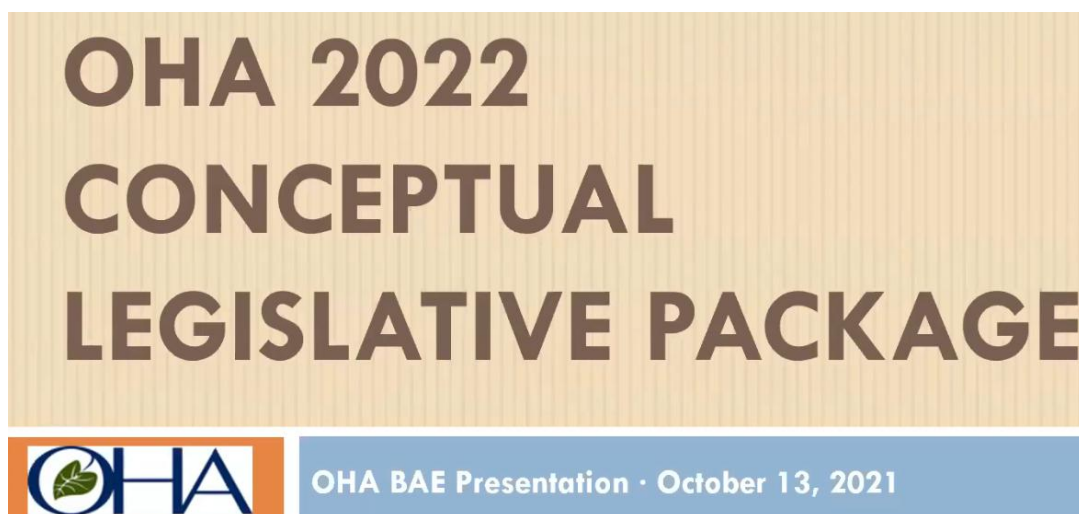
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B. Workshop: 2022 Legislative Package Concept, Initial Review

Chair Akaka yields the floor to COO Casey Brown.

COO Casey Brown: Mahalo, Chair Akaka, just to set up some real brief contexts Wayne and the Public Policy Team are going to present this package to you folks today. The outcome we're seeking today is there's no action item, no approval here, this is just about gaining feedback and gaining some comfort in the direction that the public policy team has taken. So that final list of bill proposals is coming to you folks later and toward mid November time frame. But what you see today you know that final, this will be based on what you've seen here today. Wayne and team have connected a ton of dots, lots of research, it's very impressive and he has a lot to share. So I'll hand it off to Wayne and so we can dive right in.

Public Policy Manager Tanaka: Thank you Casey. I just wanted to say you know, in response to Leimomi's comments, it's really been truly a blessing to have been able to you know serve the Lahui through OHA over the last nearly a decade, and I mean just the things I've learned that the people I've met, the communities I've seen, the wisdom I've gained. It's been invaluable and that's really only half of it. I think you know the opportunity to have been able to work with you know various iterations of the Public Policy Team, where each individual to their core believes very passionately in our mission, and also to that they like see that in each other and care for and trust and love each other as people as well. Just wanted to make that note before I began. I have full confidence in the team, they're are such quick reads. So yeah, I'm fully confident that's going to be a smooth transition. I'm still going to be advocating for the Lahui and for environment, so I'm sure I won't be a stranger.



So this is our 2022 Conceptual Legislative Package Workshop. Like Casey said these are just concepts, so we really just want to kind of run by you the ideas and issues that are flowing to the top that we think we may be able to address through legislation in our priorities next year.

Outline

- Legislative Package Timeline and Development Process (inc. Criteria)
- Formal Package Concepts
- Coordinated Advocacy Concepts

GOAL: Get feedback, questions, concerns, from BAE Committee members on concepts for potential inclusion in our 2022 Legislative Package

A quick outline of what I'll go over first. I'll run really quickly through the timeline for our Legislative Package development process and then I'll talk about our criteria that we use when we evaluate and kind of assess the ideas and issues that we've been seeing. Then I'll go into our formal package and just talk about the concepts that are kind of floating to the top of the 100 or so ideas that we've received. As well as and then after that I'll talk about some of our coordinated advocacy concepts, so these are issues, priorities that other folks seem to be running with, but we think because of their impacts on our beneficiaries, we would like to provide them these measures with a commensurate level of support as if they are our own package bills. And again our goal is just to get, you know, kind of a temperature check on where the committee is at, make sure you're comfortable with the direction we're going in and also you know if there's any questions or concerns that you may have we can talk about them today or even after today. You know if you want to follow up through our Administration.

2022 Legislative Schedule

- **July-Oct.** – Internal/External Outreach
- **Aug. 18** – 2021 Legislative Overview with BAE
- **Sept. 21** – Last day to send leg ideas to PP
- **Oct. 13** – Legislative Package Concepts Workshop with BAE
- **Nov. 17** – Legislative Package Final Language Approval with BAE
- **Nov. 18** – Legislative Package Final Language Approval with BOT
- **Jan. 9** – Deadline to submit OHA Annual Report
- **Jan. *** – Deadline to submit OHA Legislative Package
- **Jan. 19** – Opening of 2022 Legislative Session

So just to start, here's our legislative schedule. We spent the last four months or so reaching out to both internally to OHA staff as well as externally to outside stakeholders, experts, community groups, partners allies to kind of get their sense of what issues are out there on the ground in the community. We went through our leg. overview in August if you remember. October 13 is today, so this is where we're at in terms of our concepts workshop and we're planning to come back to you folks on the 17th for your approval final drafts of measures that we think should be agency priorities in the 2022 session. That being said, in the past we've also

added things after that date, so there's always an opportunity too, but we generally try to get things pretty firmed up as earlier rather than later, so that we can start shopping them around meeting with Legislators, meeting with community groups and getting their buy in with the boards you know supported adopted package measures. So after November 17, 18 comes around assuming we have your approval. Then we're just going to be jamming on setting up meetings, making white papers, drafting testimonies and so forth, just to get all our ducks lined up for the 2022 session.

Package Development

- July – October
 - Internal outreach with OHA staff
 - External outreach with key stakeholders, experts and community leaders
- Compiled **over 100 legislative proposals** through outreach to several dozen organizations
- **Oct. 13 – BAE workshop on Legislative Package concepts**
- **Nov. 17** – BAE approval on Legislative Package bill language

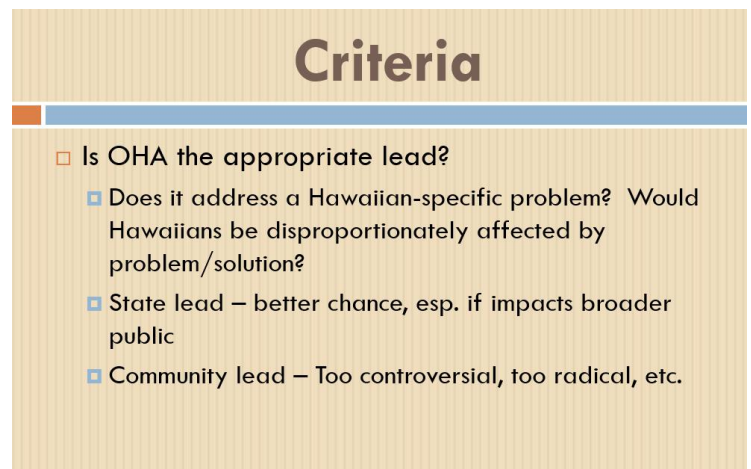
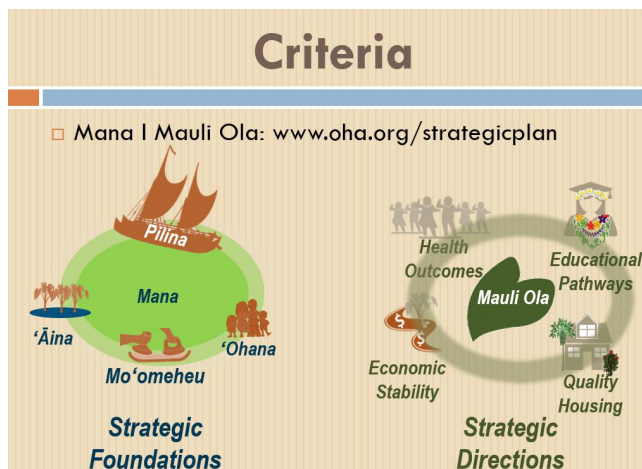
So it's been actually a super, I'm super impressed by the amount of outreach that the team has been able to do. I think we've reached out to dozens of community groups and experts external to OHA in addition to our internal outreach process. Through this outreach process, we've got, we've compiled over 100 legislative proposals or ideas that we were considering for potential inclusion that we are still considering. I think this is more than we've ever gotten. It's definitely very high in terms of the number of issues and ideas that we've been able to compile.

Criteria

- Aim for small package
- How big of an issue?
 - Does it impact the broader Hawaiian community (broader public)
 - Is it statewide or county specific?
- Is legislation a solution? Is the legislative “fix” clear?
- Funding implications (OHA, state)
- Will there be community support at the leg to advance proposal?
 - Will organizations commit to submitting written and verbal testimony at leg hearings?
- Chance of passing, or is there a need for dialogue?
- Is it aligned with our Mana I Maui Ola Strategic Plan 2020+?

So just in terms of criteria as we look at these ideas there's all these considerations and criteria that we try to think about to determine whether or not we want to recommend them for inclusion as part of our Legislative Package. And so you know, first of all, we want to make sure our package is manageable. Again, if there's too many bills that we're chasing then we kind of spread ourselves too thin. I actually think next session you might want to aim for a smaller package just because some of the transitions and things like going on and really let us focus on our key priorities. Because it's a small package we also want to make sure we get the biggest

bang for a buck, so to extent that an idea or issue or proposal can address or can have a broader impact across the islands versus like that's, you know, a lot more favorable than if it's just affecting one community or you know one area. We also want to make sure that a bill, a statutory change or like legislation is actually going to solve the problem that we're trying to solve and that folks agree like that the bill we put forward is actually going to fix the problem. We also want to be very mindful if there's any funding implications on both for OHA and for the state, and I think this is something that folks are familiar with our concerns about this. There are actually a couple ideas that do have some funding implications, so we'll talk about those when I get to our are specific concepts. But again, it's definitely something we'll be very mindful about because oftentimes if there's going to be a financial impact especially in the state then, you know, we get asked if we would also contribute our own trust funds and so that's and then that becomes a discussion that the Board needs to have. Also, we want to make sure that there's community support, and definitely it's a big game changer when we have stakeholders, constituents show up to advocate and lobby alongside with us so to the extent there are already folks engage, organizations willing to commit to advocate next year then you know, that's a very favorable consideration. We do want to also think about the chances of a bill passing, although in some instances and we have in the past introduced measures, not necessarily because we think they'll pass, but because we think they address an issue where there is a lot more discourse needed in the upper levels of policy making. Of course you want to think about our new strategic plan to see if it aligns with our particular or foundations and strategic directions which is right here.



The other thing that we think about is our positionality, so is OHA really the best lead for a particular issue or initiative. We definitely make sure that any bill or concept we propose is addressing a problem that's you know very specific in the Native Hawaiian community, even if it has, and probably in most cases they will benefit the broader public we also want to make sure that what we're working on is specifically directed and targeted at our mission. Sometimes if the state is willing to take priorities on it actually has a better chance of passing especially when we have State Departments they have staff that is dedicated to advocating, and so in those instances we might let the state take the lead and we'll just support from behind or on the side and sometimes too some ideas can be really good, but they might be a little bit too controversial or push the envelope a little bit too far and so in those instances sometimes it's better to let the community take the lead, and again we can provide support from behind or in the background.

Strategic Considerations

- Political landscape, “lessons learned”
- Agency priorities:
 - Reserve political capital
 - Maintain credibility
 - Make an “impact”
 - Stop “bad” bills
- Breadth of subject matter areas to advocate on:
 - Agency impacts, PLT, “ceded” lands, T&C practices, land and resource protection and rights/community-based management/the public trust, affordable housing, homelessness, criminal justice, historic preservation, cultural perpetuation, NH education

Restorative Justice

- OHA’s mission: How can we heal the harms of past injustices?
- Look at 4 dimensions of Restorative Justice for Native Peoples:
 - Mo’omeheu
 - ‘Āina
 - Maui Ola
 - Ea

We all want to be mindful of the political landscape too, so you know, do we have champions in the Legislature? Are there folks who are more or less excited about supporting what we you know think is important. Definitely think about lessons learned as to how the people in the Capitol have reacted to pass proposals or even to other proposals that weren't in part of our package. We also have a bunch of priorities that we're juggling too, so we also want to reserve our political capital and make sure we don't expand it all in one place. Definitely want to maintain like credibility that's the heart of our leverage, our credibility or fact checking reliability in that regard. We want to make sure we make an impact with our, you know, agency resources and staff time and then the big thing you know every year is to try and make sure that the bad bills don't make it. And so again, there's a need for political capital and resources and energy to make sure to the extent we can that those don't pass through the process and again on a related note, just a reminder that we do have, our mission is very broad and so subject matter areas that we advocate on and monitor, expand, you know everything from ceded lands, issues to culture, appropriation issues, education, criminal justice reform and so yeah. With that big kuleana that we have to carry, again we want to make sure that our packages align with that and also manageable.

Something that I think is newer this year is that we've been trying to be mindful of is this idea of restorative justice. As you can recall from last week, I talked about how our mission really in a lot of ways is about, you know, healing the harms of past injustice. So that's you know, that's something that the Constitution imposed on us. That's something that that's reflected in the HRS. And so the first step is to understand and be able to articulate what the harms are that need to be healed that are unique to the Native Hawaiian community. And if we can, and I think this is very important because if we can articulate what these harms are that are unique, that justice demands the address then we can frame our proposals in this justice framework, and instead of us going to leg. and it being like us asking for something, it's really us providing them with advice as to how to make the state's repeated commitments to reconciliation and justice for the Native Hawaiian people real, make it more than words and so to do that what we've been looking at are the four dimensions of restorative justice for native peoples and in Hawai'i that in the employees context you know it's broken down into these four categories. So Mo'omeheu or cultural integrity, 'Āina or not just the land but all living things, all the resources are connected to it, Maui Ola or which is not just health but you know the well being of not just individuals, but the community, the environment, the relationships that inform all the determinants informed the well being of the Lahui and Ea, governance or self-determination. And all these things are very intrinsically intertwined, so you know culture is intrinsically intertwined with 'Āina which is intertwined with Maui Ola and Ea which is, you know, impacts all those things like governance is you know how our lands used, how are resources going to be distributed, what kinds of social issues are we going to try to address and those are things that you know with governance you can kind of make those decisions but without them you can be particularly impacted right, especially if you should have self-determination and you don't have it.

Restorative Justice: Mo‘omeheu

- Generations-long disconnection from culture, suppression of cultural identity under Western control (some examples):
 - Suppression of language
 - Assimilation policies under the Territory
 - Displacement of communities through water diversions, Western land uses
 - Destruction, desecration of cultural sites
- Current commitments to protect cultural integrity and repair cultural harms have fallen short (some examples):
 - Systemic chronic failures of the burial sites program
 - Disregard or lack of enforcement of Native Hawaiian traditional and customary practices
 - Failure to recognize or facilitate (CBSFAs) stewardship over ‘āina, kai as a foundation of cultural integrity, identity
 - Hawaiian language a “co-official” language but lawsuits necessary to enforce constitutional commitment to Hawaiian education?
- Nonetheless, commitments must be noted and justice demands that the state be held to account

Restorative Justice: ‘Āina

- Western control of lands, waters, resources have had deleterious impacts on ‘āina to which Native Hawaiians sustenance, strength, health, well-being, cultural identity have been and continue to be intrinsically tied
- Note kumulipo – mālama ‘āina, aloha ‘āina as a manifestation of the reciprocal relationship arising out of the genealogical connection between past, present, and future generations of maoli and all living things
- Some examples:
 - Hawaiian ecological footprint vs. Western ecological footprint
 - Fisheries depletion
 - Environmental justice issues
- Commitments to ‘Āina have also fallen far short (some examples):
 - Public trust doctrine – see Pāhukūloa, East Maui water diversions and overall failure to implement State Water Code, dismal funding for natural resource protection, etc.
 - Elevation of commercial/corporate and politically favored interests over the protection of ‘āina.
 - Nonetheless, commitments must be noted and state must be held to account

And I won't go through all of those, but just as one example, when you're looking at the history of Hawai'i and the ongoing impacts to the Native Hawaiian community from a Mo‘omeheu lens there's all these examples of where we've seen generational disconnects from culture and suppression of cultural identity under you know western control, especially through colonization, the overthrow, occupations, and so forth. After the overthrow we've seen suppression of Hawaiian language, using assimilation policies to kind of erode away any cultural identity, displacement of communities through land use decisions, water diversions that you know prevent them from maintaining their cultural practices and subsistence lifestyles, destruction, desecration of cultural sites. All of these things have, you know, cascading generational impacts that we continue to see today. We can also look at the current commitments that the state has made to protect the cultural and restore cultural integrity and repair these cultural harms and, you know, in many ways they've fallen short. So you know topically the Burial Sites Program has seen decades of systemic chronic failures. You know, Native Hawaiian Traditional Customary Practices often are disregarded or enforced. There's definitely failures to facilitate Native Hawaiian stewardship over the ‘āina which is a foundation of cultural integrity and identity. You know we have Hawaiian language as a “co-official” state language, but you know, as we've seen you know it takes lawsuits to enforce the Constitutional commitment to providing Hawaiian education. These commitments is made and by looking at things through this lens we can clearly see that there is still a significant need for healing of harms that have stemmed from historical injustices and trauma. And I won't go through all of the other dimensions. As I said, they're all interrelated, but they are in the slide deck that you folks should have got but these are just some thoughts that I kind of put together as to how we might view harms and justice through these these four lenses, these 4 dimensions of restorative justice.

New Proposals

- Restoring Ancestral Connections: Access to Adoption Records
- Fostering ‘Āina Momona through Traditional Farming Methods and Crops
- Building Back Pono: Addressing Socioeconomic Disparities Through Env'tl Review
- ‘Āina Back: Restoring ea for ‘āina aloha
- Kāko'o Pa'ahao: Assessing PSD Reentry Services
- **Coordinated Advocacy:**
 - Kāko'o 'Ohana: Paid Family Leave
 - Juvenile Justice Fee and Fine Relief

New Proposals

Final package not likely to include all ideas

Workshop goal: get BAE feedback on concepts, including questions/concerns/etc.

So I guess to now get into the meat of our presentation. So these are the proposals that we've come up with that we're thinking about. So there's five main package proposals, and I'll go through these in detail in the next

slides. It's just a quick summary of what we're going to be talking about, so we have five formal package proposals and then in terms of coordinated advocacy or those bills that others may be adopting as their own priorities, but that we want to support at almost as much as if they were our own formal package bills, we have two proposals that we're looking at. And again, our final package these are probably more ideas than maybe workable or advisable for next year, and so we might not include all of these and really right now our goal is to get your feedback on these concepts, including questions you may have. Any concerns you may have and otherwise to make sure that you're comfortable and confident in our direction that we are going to be headed in over the next few weeks.

Restoring Ancestral Connections

- **Issue:** Hawai'i law only allows an adoptive individual or their adoptive parents to access adoption records by the adopted individual or the adoptive parents, in order to obtain **ethnic background** or necessary medical information. Descendants of an adopted individual cannot access their parents/grandparents/etc. adoption records to verify their Hawaiian ancestry.
- **Legislation:** To amend adoption records law and allow Native Hawaiian descendants of adopted individuals to verify their ancestry, and access benefits and programs intended to heal the unique and particular harms and generational traumas of colonization and historic injustices.
 - Note: DOH officials have been supportive

Fostering 'Āina Momona

- **Issue:** Hawai'i State Plan requires agencies to prioritize traditional Native Hawaiian farming methods and crops in economic planning around agriculture (per 2015 OHA Leg Package).
 - Food security, environmental sustainability, climate resilience, economic development
- **Legislation:** To establish a task force to 1) develop land classification criteria to assess the agricultural potential of lands for traditional farming methods and crops; and 2) apply such criteria to identify areas or regions where the restoration of traditional farming methods and crops should be prioritized in state policies and decisionmaking

So the first measure, it's actually it was identified by our Ancestry Verification Program. So right now, Hawai'i law only allows if you're adopted. It only allows you or your adoptive parents to get access to adoption records with regards to ethnic background or medical information. The descendants of an adopted individual cannot access their parents or grandparents or great grandparents adoption records and so even if they're Native Hawaiian they may not be able to verify that through, you know, through birth certificates and so forth, and so that really cuts people off. It can cut off descendants of adopted people from accessing the very programs and services that have been developed to deal with some of the historic and ongoing traumas and harms. We would propose legislation that would amend our adoption records law to basically just allow descendants of adopted individuals or not just Native Hawaiians but any descendants of an adopted individual to verify their ancestry, get family medical history information that may be in their adoption, their ancestor's adoption records, and in our case it will allow Native Hawaiians who are descendants of adopted individuals to access the benefits and programs that are intended to benefit to address the needs of the Native Hawaiian community. And I just wanted to note that we have been meeting with the Department of Health and their officials and they seem to be pretty supportive and they're on board. They think it's gonna be really helpful to expand access for descendants.

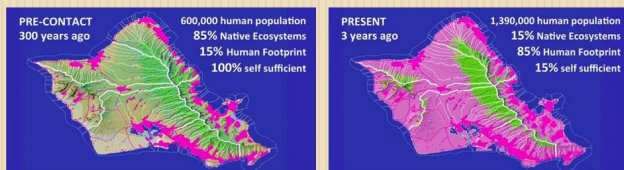
The second concept that we're thinking of is to kind of take the next step in a past OHA package priority that was successful. So in 2015 we got the state to amend its Planning Act to require agencies to prioritize traditional Hawaiian farming methods and crops as agricultural priorities of the state. The Legislature recognized as has you know, local, national, and international groups that restoration of indigenous farming can be really critical to food security too, especially in the face of climate change. Traditional farming methods are also much more environmentally sustainable, integrated with the ecosystems that they're found in. Rejuvenation of traditional farming and traditional crops can also support our economic development especially in this post COVID era where you know we really are trying to take a look at circular economies, economic self sufficiency and so forth. And so our legislation would be to kind of give more meat to the planning acts by establishing a task force for us to figure out. Okay, if we're going to try and bring back traditional farming and traditional crops, where are the places that is most likely to occur or be successful, and so we'd like to

establish a task force that will first come up with some way to assess the agricultural potential of different areas for traditional farming and crops, you know, for example, historical production, existing infrastructure or infrastructure needs. Characteristics of strong community surrounding land uses and so forth. And then the task force you know, and as a second part of its work would apply those criteria to identify areas and regions where there may be a higher potential for traditional agriculture to be restored, and that will give us a basis for protecting these areas and also to advocate for state policies that will facilitate you know, the actual rejuvenation of traditional farming in these areas.

Fostering 'Āina Momona

- Ongoing: Meet with experts and stakeholders (CTAHR, Land Use Comm'n, Dept. of Ag, farmers (Hui Kalo, etc.)) to determine:

- Available information
- Task Force membership



Build Back Pono: Assessing disparities via environmental review

- **Issue:** Environmental review law considers impacts to social welfare, economic welfare, and cultural practices but EAs, EISs do not examine impacts on existing socioeconomic disparities.
 - Impacts on vulnerable communities may be overlooked in decisionmaking as we build back from COVID-19
 - Neglecting impacts results in project resistance
- **Legislation:** Explicitly require environmental review processes to consider whether an action will exacerbate existing socioeconomic disparities
 - Will help identify and mitigate/prevent further env'tl justice issues (see **Keaukaha; Waimanalo Gulch; PVT solid waste landfill relocation proposal; Kahuku windmill controversies**)
 - Can facilitate project planning and successful execution
 - Will build off of OHA's Maui Ola (Social Determinants of Health) bill

And so in terms of next steps, we're planning to continue to meet with experts and stakeholders, including CTAHR, we are going to circle back with them. I'll talk to Land Use Commission folks, Department of Agriculture, traditional farmers and farming groups, to really help us determine what kind of information is out there and also who might be appropriate members on a task force, where would the expertise lie in terms of what the task force would be tasked with doing. These last two images on the bottom so they actually I think Sam Gon actually led a project to kind of map the Hawaiian ecological footprint and compare what was going on in precontact times to the present day. OHA actually invested in expanding this footprint project. So there's some maps in Kipuka for example, that kind of look at how Native Hawaiians utilize the land to sustain themselves, since you know for centuries and it's actually super helpful to in our advocacy, for example, for East Maui, where we're able to apply this model and get estimates of the agricultural potential for East Maui. If the state helped to or help to enforce the water code and shared some more water back to that region so that these traditional agricultural practices could be restored.

The third concept it's looking at some of the you know, especially I think more recently we've been seeing folks become more and more aware of how certain actions and projects can impact some communities more than others, and they have impacted some communities more than others. Knowing what's going on with COVID-19, we also know that there are disparities within communities that are being exacerbated, and so we want to make sure you know as we invest and build back entirely restore our economy or our social fabric from the COVID-19 pandemic that we don't exacerbate them as the government invests in these projects and these actions. And also to I think, to the extent that people are now being becoming more and more aware and active around these you know social economic justice, environmental justice issues to the extent that projects can at least take a hard look at them and whether or not they will be exacerbating existing vulnerabilities. That may actually help with our facilitating or building back and introducing resistance projects that might not be adequately planned or thought out. And so our legislation would look at the environmental review law, which already requires agencies to take a hard look at environmental impacts inclusive of impacts on the social welfare, economic welfare and cultural practices of the state. But currently, as the law is implemented, there's not always an examination of whether it will you know projects actions will exacerbate existing social economic disparities, and so by explicitly requiring environmental assessments or environmental impact statements to

consider whether an action will exacerbate existing disparities, we can help to identify and mitigate these exact disparities from being worsened and also to help project planners look at ways that they might mitigate these impacts and thereby you know facilitate project planning, facilitate project execution. I did want to note that this would build off of our another OHA package measure that we were successful in passing, which was to ensure that social defendants of health are considered in state decision making and policy making.

Build Back Pono: Assessing disparities via environmental review	'Āina Back: Restoring ea for 'āina aloha
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Next steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▣ Continue compiling list of past projects with disproportionate impacts on vulnerable NH communities ▣ Identify and meet with individuals and groups from affected communities ▣ Meet with legislators for those communities ▣ Compile list of databases and sources of information re: socioeconomic indicators ▣ Meeting with OEQC, envt'l review stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Issue: Mālama 'āina and aloha 'āina community groups held to same or higher standards than Western developers, landowners in land use and stewardship. □ Exemplary models of culturally-grounded land and resource stewardship: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▣ Wai'oli Valley Taro Hui ▣ Ho'oulu 'Aina ▣ Pu'u Wa'awa'a CBSF(orest)A ▣ Hā'ena ahupua'a ▣ He'eia NERRS □ Legislation: To create a new framework for Hawaiian-based land governance in "'āina aloha" development districts

And so for next steps for this concept, we're going to continue looking at past projects that have had disproportionate impacts on vulnerable Native Hawaiian communities. We want to identify meet with individuals and groups from some of these areas. And then also meet with legislators to be able to demonstrate to them how this could be helpful for their constituents and we are also working with systems and research and others to kind of compile lists of databases and information sources that can provide the socioeconomic indicators on a geographic basis so that we can demonstrate to people to implement the law that the information is actually out there, so you just need to go and look for it. Yeah, and then also to wanted meet with the Office of Environmental Quality Control. Which is the office tasked with kind of overseeing the Chapter 343 Environmental Review law and also work, you know, talk to stakeholders, folks that actually are tasked with making sure laws applied appropriately.

Okay fourth one, this idea concept is really trying to deal with the experience of a number of Mālama 'Āina and Aloha 'Āina community groups that have been exemplary in how they've applied culturally grounded Hawaiian land use stewardship practices, values, expertise in taking care of their place. There's some examples of folks that I think you know everyone can agree or like you know like models of land use and stewardship. Unfortunately, these groups are being held to the same or even higher standards as developers and others whose intent isn't to take care of the land. So we need regulation, we need permits and other kinds of requirements to make sure the public and cultural interests are protected.

‘Āina Back: Restoring ea for ‘āina aloha

□ Legislation

- Establish “‘āina aloha” districts to promote culturally-grounded land and resource use and stewardship
- Authority over districts comprised of appropriate representatives*
 - *Need to further discuss (Ali'i trusts, NH health, NH education, NH scientists, cultural practitioners, communities directly impacted by colonization i.e. Pu'uhonua o Wai'anae, etc.)
- Authority can make health, safety, building, planning, zoning, and land use rules that supersede inconsistent state and county land use laws and regulations (see HCDA)

□ Note:

- Will need funding, enforcement and other administrative authorities and resources. Also: Department to house (DBED? DLNR?)
- Funding sources: DLNR's SLDF, TAT?

‘Āina Back: Restoring ea for ‘āina aloha

□ Responses to Funding Concerns:

□ DLNR failure to take advantage of revenue sources

- Continued reliance on ground leases vs. space leases
- Failure to plan or improve marketing of state properties
- Failure to recoup any of the \$62M that A&B sold public trust water for without any entitlement to that water (35 mgd thru 2026)

□ State failure to update PLT

- \$27M in CFTHA
- \$239M in back due using the \$39M average of 20% PLT revenues
- \$39M as average 20% of PLT revenues for last 10 years

So we would propose legislation that would actually create a new framework for Land Management where the Legislature could designate areas. We're playing with Aloha 'Āina district as maybe one but over these areas have an authority that can adopt rules that will supersede existing land state and county land use and other regulations, statutes and laws. So this is kind of like what the HCDA does, but instead of you know, but the HCDA has a certain purpose right. So this authority would specifically be responsible for promoting culturally grounded land and resource use and management stewardship approaches. We still need to continue to think about and talk with folks about who might be the most appropriate representatives on this authority. You know, so Ali'i Trust with land management experience, Native Hawaiian health experts, Native Hawaiian education representatives, cultural practitioners, even communities that have been directly impacted by western land uses. For example, Auntie Twinkle with Pu'uhonua o Wai'anae has been, you know, really great. Could have really great important insights just from her experiences. But this is also one of the ideas where funding might be a wrinkle and authority does need some funding. It does need some administrative authorities in order to function. We're still talking about where these funding sources may come from. One idea is looking at the Department of Land and Natural Resources' Special Land Development Fund which is funded by revenues from ceded lands and Public Land Trust lands, possibly the TAT.

We did have some thoughts still about the funding concerns. In addition to the fact that we're actually, you know, trying to restore Hawaiian governance over the 'āina that should have never been taken away in the first place. The DLNR itself if their concern is if we're targeting the Special Land Development Fund, that's impacting their resources to execute their mission, which we also care about deeply, which is the stewardship of our natural and cultural resources. You know there's a lot of discussion to be had about their continued failure to take advantage of revenue sources that we've been, that both the auditor and that we have been urging them to do. You know a big one is the \$62 million that Alexander Baldwin received after it sold public trust water to Mahi Pono without any right to that water. It's every year they we approve their permits to and as a result in they get to continue to hold on to \$60 million and this agreement will last through 2026. Basically, if you're a trustee and someone comes and takes their trust corpus and sells it with no permission, then to some degree I think you'd have a fiduciary obligation to try and recoup whatever value you can that was generated off of your trust corpus and so unfortunately, we've been trying to point this out to DLNR. You know to the extent funding concerns are raised, this is another opportunity for us to highlight for legislators that maybe there needs to be a little more proactive fulfillment of their fiduciary obligations which is critical to upholding their mission which we care about. This may also be an opportunity to again keep top of mind to the extent that they try to ask or to fund this authority. It's an opportunity for us to also point out that there's a long standing issue with our public land trust revenues that haven't been addressed, which is evidenced in the \$27 million that we've returned to this state as exceeding the \$15.1 million cap you know there's \$229 million valuation in terms of what the state probably should have provided to OHA over the last since 2012, given the average \$39 million, which is what 20% per year, which is what 20% of full land trust revenues have been for the last decade. So there's some strategic responses, but also I think it's important to be mindful that these still may

not be persuasive, and we might still be asked if we are willing to contribute in some financial way. We want to continue to have discussions about and definitely want to make sure that the Trustees are aware as of what the possibilities may be.

‘Āina Back: Restoring ea for ‘āina aloha

□ Next steps:

- ▣ Continued stakeholder outreach to determine composition of authority, appropriate “home,” garner support
 - ▣ Interested/impacted community groups
 - ▣ DLNR/DBEDT

For next steps we want to continue meeting with stakeholders you know other groups to determine you know what the appropriate composition might be for this authority, who would be appropriate to house it, also make sure that folks are comfortable with it and can see the benefits and also if they see any unintended consequences we also want to be able to think about them and incorporate them.

Kāko’o Pa’ahao: Audit of PSD reentry services

- **Issue:** Reentry services inadequate; pa’ahao set up to fail
 - ▣ 50% of individuals released from jail or prison still do not have IDs or social security cards despite 2017 mandate

PRISON					
ID CARD		BIRTH CERTIFICATE		SOCIAL SECURITY CARD	
With	Without	With	Without	With	Without
403	432	591	262	430	408

JAIL					
ID CARD		BIRTH CERTIFICATE		SOCIAL SECURITY CARD	
With	Without	With	Without	With	Without
245	246	258	222	245	226

- ▣ Widespread anecdotal reports and concerns re: lack of continuum of services necessary for successful reintegration and to prevent recidivism

Kāko’o Pa’ahao: Audit of PSD reentry services

- **NOTE:** NHs overrepresented in every stage of the criminal justice process; failure to facilitate successful pa’ahao reentry only exacerbates the long-lasting impacts of the CJ system on the community (as well as public safety and taxpayer burden)
- **Legislation:** Require a performance audit of the PSD’s Comprehensive Offender Reentry Program and its Reentry Coordination Office
- **Legislation:** Require a performance audit of the PSD’s Comprehensive Offender Reentry Program and its Reentry Coordination Office

And so the last concept that's kind of been flowing to the top. It looks at the issue of re-entry. As you know, Native Hawaiians are over represented in every stage of the criminal justice process and when the state isn't able to, the way the state has handled reentry thus far has been of overwhelming concern to everyone we talked to, essentially when you let folks out of prison, especially if they've been there for a while and they don't have official identification documents, you don't have work training. You don't have basic, you know the knowledge of basic things like you know how to navigate you know the community after having been inside for such a long time, you're setting them up to fail, and as a result you're going to see you know recidivism. You're going to see the costs of incarceration on our justice system continue to be exacerbated. You know both the financial costs and the human costs. So in one example of the sources of these concerns. There is a

2017 law that mandated that folks being let out of prison and jail be given their ID cards, birth certificate, social security card. So the basic stuff you need to be able to get a place to rent, get a job, enroll in school, basically successfully reintegrate into society. These are the basic documentation you need and so far as of the latest report that was issued in 2021, about half of the people that are released from both prisons and from jails don't have an ID card. Don't have social security card. So again, like are we just sending these folks up to fail after they've paid their debt to society. And that's just the basic stuff right, there's also longitudinal things in terms of the continuum services and support that people need to successfully reintegrate.

So what we'd like to do is see if we can get a performance audit or some kind of review of the public safety departments comprehensive Offender Reentry Program and the Reentry Coordination Office which is supposed to provide some oversight over this reentry program. Just to kind of take a first step, look at what might be the cause of what may be the problems that are preventing this program, this office from providing an appropriate adequate much needed level of services to people who are reintegrating back into the community.

Kāko'o Pa'ahao: Audit of PSD reentry services	Kāko'o Pa'ahao: Audit of PSD reentry services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Next steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Continue meeting with CJ advocates and service providers to determine performance audit targets □ Meet specifically with ACLU, plaintiffs in COVID-19 release lawsuits for latest information on reentry programs, gaps □ Meet with former pa'ahao □ Obtain state auditor buy-in □ Compile notes on human and financial costs of incarceration and recidivism as well as successful models in other jurisdictions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Responses to Funding Concerns: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ OHA has invested substantial time, money, resources in solving the state's criminal justice challenges <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Publication of Disparate Treatment of Native Hawaiians in the Criminal Justice System (2010) ■ Administration of Native Hawaiian Criminal Justice Task Force (2012) ■ Critical support and leadership: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ HCR85 Prison Reform Task Force (2016-2018) ■ HCR134 Pretrial Reform Task Force (2017-2018) ■ Administrative Support of Oversight Commission <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Over 300+ hours of PP staff time since 2020 ■ \$94K in Criminal Justice Research update project

For next steps on this one, we're going to continue meeting with criminal justice advocates and service providers to see if we can be more specific about what we want the performance audit to target. The ACLU and some other groups who have sued PSD over the overcrowding that was going on during the pandemic. They've also taken a look at their reentry programs, what kind of support folks are given once they are released, and so they may have some really detailed, up-to-date information on what's going on. To the extent we can identify and meet with former pa'ahao who can talk about their experiences trying to reintegrate or successfully reintegrating or the challenges that they have encountered to kind of illustrate the need for you this kind of overview. And if we are going to ask for an actual audit, to some degree we want to make sure that the State Auditor is not going to resist it or oppose. And then looking at other advocacy pieces, so like what are the costs of incarceration and recidivism here and other jurisdictions,, are their other places where reentry has been successful that we can fold up as like this is what you can benefit from if you actually do take a more action, take more investment to address these reentry problems.

To the extent that aren't funding concerns with the audit. I think you know we can point to the substantial amount of time, money and resources that we've invested in solving states criminal justice challenges which affect not just Native Hawaiians, but the broader community. We know from 2010 we published a disparate treatment report, we administered the Native Hawaiian Criminal Justice Task Force that came out of the report. We were instrumental in the work of the HCR85 Prison Reform Task Force and the HCR134 Pretrial Reform Task Force which led to the creation of the Oversight Commission. Which since its inception we've continued to essentially act as a de facto initiative staff given the lack of funding support that they receive from the Governor, especially in 2020. Easily over 200 hours of public policy staff time just helping them do their job which is help the state address its, you know, be more effective, efficient in addressing our criminal justice

issues. Yeah and also to currently we've invested 94,000 about in the criminal justice update project, research update project to kind of like update information that we compiled over the past few years, especially in the Disparate Treatment Report and then through the Native Hawaiian Criminal Justice Task Force. So I think these things really give us a strong shield in case the state says okay we want an audit well how about you pay for it and it would be like well we've invested, we've done more than our part in trying to help solve the state's problems in this area, and so this is our suggestion to as to how we might be able to deal with an issue that affects Native Hawaiians but it's also affecting the state in all kinds of different ways in terms of taxpayer dollars, public safety, human social costs and so forth.

Coordinated Advocacy

- **Kāko'o 'Ohana/Kāko'o Nā Mākuahine: Paid family leave for working families**
 - Aligns with 'Ohana Foundation of Mana I Maui Ola
 - Aligns with recommendations of:
 - Feminist Economic Recovery Plan (OHA-supported)
 - OHA's Haumea Report (based on exacerbation of premature return-to-work on NH women health disparities)
 - Native Hawaiian Health Task Force (OHA is a member)
 - Unions supported SB2491/HB2219 (2020) - SB2491 made crossover
 - Models explored include employer/employee-contribution based insurance fund (HB2219); also social insurance or public funding models possible
- **Juvenile Justice Fee and Fine Relief**
 - Juvenile delinquency cases can result in mandatory and discretionary fines and fees
 - Provides little revenues but can have disproportionate impact on low-income NH families, lead to further entanglements that drive youth further into the school-to-prison pipeline
 - Aligns with efforts in other jurisdictions to reduce the impact of the overpolicing of indigenous and POC communities and youth

So that's it for our formal package measures. We do have two as I mentioned coordinated advocacy measures, so these are our ideas priorities that you know we'd like to support. So we won't be pulling these forward, but other folks will be pulling this forward and we'll be coming in with whatever advocacy that we can provide that would be helpful. So first is paid family leave and so this is something that we've kind of been dancing around with over the last few years. It's getting more and more momentum it seems like, especially now, I think with the pandemic revealing some of the social economic disparities that were pre-existing prior to COVID-19. Paid family leave has been something that a lot of folks are saying is much needed going forward and that includes the Feminist Economic Recovery Plan that the Commission has tasked women have published, we did support that plan. Our own Haumea Report recommended the pursuit of paid family leave, particularly in that sense because of how the premature return to work for the Native Hawaiian woman, the lack of support that new mothers receive if their partners have to return to work and how those things kind of exacerbates some of the health disparities that Native Hawaiian women have been experiencing. Also the Native Hawaiian Health Task Force has also recommended supporting paid family leave. Most recently, you know the unions even came out in support of two proposals. I think this was a employer employee contribution model and one of the proposals actually made crossover in 2020 and then the pandemic hit.

Yeah, so I guess the question is, is now a time where we decide that we want to get behind this initiative, this movement, and I mean to the extent that if it's passed I mean, we're not, we're not introducing it again, but if it passes we'll be affected no matter what. And so I guess the question is do you want to go on record supporting it or continue to stay out of the game. And so I think some of the more promising models that I mentioned are the employer employee contribution based models so it doesn't really have an impact on, not a huge impact on on state revenues. There's other approaches like social insurance or public funding levels that might have a bigger impact but we'll just have to see what these other groups are taking the lead on decide what is going to be the most politically feasible and appropriate approach. And so we continue to talk with with those entities.

The other coordinated advocacy idea concept is looking at mitigating the impacts of the criminal justice system and over placing of Native Hawaiian and other communities particularly in the juvenile justice or you know. And so basically what's going on now is in Hawai'i, juvenile delinquency cases can carry both mandatory fines and fees and discretionary fines and fees. They're actually not, the discretionary fines and fees aren't very commonly applied, but to the extent they are, they do have a disproportionate impact on low income families who are caught up in the juvenile justice system and to the extent they're not able to pay, then there could be further legal entanglements like contempt of court orders, civil judgments that will continue to drive you further and further down the school or prison pipeline and so this concept, this priority would look at eliminating discretionary fines and fees in juvenile justice cases. I will note this also would align with efforts in many other jurisdictions where people are trying to reduce again impact or policing on indigenous and communities of color and their use and that's it. So that's kind of like what's again been filing to the top in terms of what we think we might want to include as priorities next year. Again, it's not, as you see there's still more work to be done in the next two weeks to kind of firm them up, and we're not sure if they're all going to make into our package, but that's kind of the direction we're going in. So happy to answer any questions or take any concerns or feedback.

Chair Akaka recognizes Trustee Akina

Trustee Akina: First of all thank you Wayne. A lot of hard work you've done not only on this years package but in the last 10 years, and I want to be amongst those who congratulate you and thank you, appreciate it very much. I do have some comments that I do want to throw out while we are still in the planning session with regard to the direction of our legislative package for this coming session. I do understand and I do appreciate the framework that Wayne has presented in terms of restorative justice and the four areas of kuleana that he's presented. While those are important and I think they should influence a portion of our package, I also hope that we can have a very clear and direct connection between our strategic plan, in particular the outcomes of our strategic plan and the actual legislation that we support or introduce, and I'm talking about areas that are very important in terms of outcomes for our strategic plan, such as the availability of housing, both affordable and market level housing for economic development, for businesses or the economic empowerment of individuals, jobs, education both for public schools and charter schools, healthcare supply and so forth. All of these things I think are good things for OHA to take a stand on and to promote legislation related to outcomes of our strategic plan. That's good for us and good for the Hawaiian people, but it is also good because it allows us to talk the language of what the Legislature is doing. It allows us to relate to the majority efforts of what legislators are working on, and so I think that'll be very good for us to see some legislation with OHA's own promo tour in these areas, I think that's very good. So I just wanted to add that to the picture. I do have some questions regarding the paid family leave that I would love to see addressed before moving ahead on that and thank you Wayne for asking for our input on it. I'd like to know what the cost would be to our state and to businesses and how that would also impact Native Hawaiian businesses and the other questions have to do with how would that impact private businesses as opposed to government and agencies? So I'll just fill my two cents in on that, but these are my comments in response to your presentation, thank you.

Public Policy Manger Tanaka: Thank you, Trustee. I'll just quickly respond, but yeah absolutely I think some of these bread and butter issues like housing, economic development, education, jobs, so these are things that I think obviously it should be you know top of mind in our advocacy, in our priorities. I think what the restorative justice framework does is it kind of provides a lens as to how to best address the disparities in these areas that we can trace to injustices that occurred in the past, and then we continue to see the living legacies of and to make sure that as we pursue certain approaches that they are in fact healing comprehensively, the unique harms that Hawaiians have felt and not necessarily and to the extent possible, not purchasing one thing at the expense of another, and that's kind of the value of the framework that I've put together. I haven't put together, but that of the framing that we've been trying to work on. And definitely we want to be mindful of some of the concerns about paid family leave and to the extent it might depress some of the economic activities that we want to see get rejuvenated especially after the COVID-19 pandemic. There was some opposition from the business community regarding the paid family leave initiatives in the past is probably why it hasn't passed.

But at the same time, you know we also want to look at the other costs that maybe aren't as apparent when we have working families who are driven into poverty or who's impacted in a number of other ways like their health, the development of the next generation of children and so forth and you are able to provide people with you know mothers and fathers and newborns with the time they need to take care of each other and prosper and thrive. And so definitely a balancing act, but we do want to absolutely be mindful of some of the concerns that are going to be raised by people that do have legitimate challenges and also who have the ears certain legislators and the community as well.

Chair Akaka: Any other questions? Wayne, I want to mahalo you and congratulate you. A fond aloha and mahalo nui for all of your work.

Board Chair Hulu Lindsey: Chair, I'd like to mahalo Wayne for all his hard work. This is a difficult department and I wish you well with Sierra Club. They've always been a good organization advocating for similar to what we do, so mahalo nui Wayne and we hope that you come around and help us and when you're advocating for Sierra you're advocating for OHA. So thank you very much.

Public Policy Manger Tanaka: Thank you so much. It's been a blessing to work with all of you and to work for the agency. Something I'll always carry with me.

Trustee Waihe'e: Madam Chair, I want to also really thank Wayne and I want you to know that just in casual conversations I've had, I've made the argument a few times that I think Wayne is the best worker that OHA has, and I'm saying this as a person who I consider in great company because I consider that at one time you worked for what I consider to be the best divisional I ever had in a organization full of great divisions. I remember at one time Wayne, you said choose a job you love and you'll never have to work a day in your life. Whether you wrote that quote yourself, I will always attribute it to you if I ever use it, and I hope whatever you do, whatever job you choose, you will never have to work a day in your life. So thanks again Wayne.

Public Policy Manger Tanaka: I remember that, thank you. I didn't that's not my quote, but I remember saying that to the Board.

VII. ADJOURNMENT

Chair Akaka: Can I please get a motion to adjourn.

Trustee Waihe'e: So moved, Madam Chair.

Board Chair Hulu Lindsey: Second

Chair Akaka: It's been moved and seconded. Can I please have a **roll call vote**.

							3:52 p.m.
TRUSTEE		1	2	'AE (YES)	A'OLE (NO)	KANALUA (ABSTAIN)	EXCUSED
LEINA'ALA	AHU ISA						EXCUSED
DAN	AHUNA						EXCUSED
KELI'I	AKINA			X			
LUANA	ALAPA			X			
BRENDON KALEI'ĀINA	LEE			X			

CARMEN HULU	LINDSEY		2	X			
VICE CHAIR KEOLA	LINDSEY			X			
JOHN	WAIHE`E, IV	1		X			
CHAIR KALEIHIKINA	AKAKA			X			
TOTAL VOTE COUNT				7	0	0	2

MOTION: ☐ UNANIMOUS ☒ PASSED ☐ DEFERRED ☐ FAILED

Chair Akaka: The meeting is now adjourned, mahalo members, all in attendance, and to all live streaming. A hui hou kākou, mālama pono.

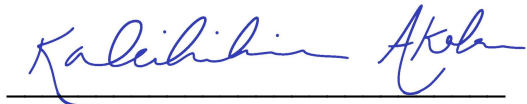
Chair Akaka adjourns the BAE meeting at **3:53 p.m.**

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Brandon R. Mitsuda", written over a horizontal line.

Brandon Mitsuda Trustee Aide
Committee on Beneficiary Advocacy and Empowerment

As approved by the Committee on Beneficiary Advocacy and Empowerment (BAE) on 11/17/21.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Kaleihikina Akaka", written over a horizontal line.

Trustee Kaleihikina Akaka
Chair
Committee on Beneficiary Advocacy and Empowerment