

# Hui `Imi Advisory Council For Hawaiian Services

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"E NĀ MEA `OI LOA MAI NĀ WA MAMUA, E HOLOMUA KAKOU I KEIA AU."  
Let us move forward to the future, carrying with us the best from the past.

December 13, 2002

The Honorable Linda Lingle  
Governor, State of Hawai`i  
State Capitol  
415 South Beretania Street  
Honolulu, Hawai`i 96813

Aloha Governor Lingle:

The Hui `Imi Advisory Council submits this Action Plan and Progress Report Regarding the Implementation of the Hui `Imi Recommendations of 1991 as a means to familiarize your administration with our activities. This report covers the period of July 1999 to present.

This is the first report to your Administration which reflects the substantive progress that the Council membership organizations has made in the Hawaiian community since the initial 1991 Hui `Imi Task Force for Hawaiian Services made recommendations for collective action.

Great strides have occurred since then for the indigenous people of Hawai`i through federal assistance in the areas of housing, health, education, and economic development. However, there is so much more to do and that we can do with support from the State of Hawai`i.

This Advisory Council looks forward to assisting you in your efforts to make the State government aware of its responsibilities to all Hawaiians and the Hawai`i community. Please call on us as you embark on your journey for change.

Me ka ha`a ha`a,

Noella J. Kong  
Member, Office of Hawaiian Affairs  
The Hui `Imi Advisory Council

#### MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS:

Office of Hawaiian Affairs      Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs E Ola Mau  
Kamehameha Schools Bishop Estate      Native Hawaiian Culture & Arts      Papa Ola Lokahi  
Program of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum Native Hawaiian Legal Corporation      ALU LIKE, INC.  
Queen Liliuokalani Children's Center      Department of Education      Department of Human Services  
Dept of Urban & Regional Planning, University of Hawai`i      Lunaililo Home

House of Representative Standing Committee with Primary Jurisdiction over Hawaiian Affairs  
Senate Standing Committee with Primary Jurisdiction over Hawaiian Affairs

**ACTION PLAN AND PROGRESS REPORT  
REGARDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE HUI  
‘IMI RECOMMENDATIONS**

REPORT TO THE TWENTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE OF THE  
STATE OF HAWAI‘I

IN RESPONSE TO ACT 376, SLH 1997

SUBMITTED ON: DECEMBER 13, 2002

PREPARED BY THE HUI ‘IMI ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR HAWAIIAN SERVICES

## FOREWARD

*The members of Hawai`i's legislature should recognize that many of the recommendations found in this report are based on needs identified 10 years ago. They should also acknowledge that though the Hawaiian community has made great strides in addressing those needs and are working collaboratively, great need persists. Few of the accomplishments listed have included active State partnerships.*

*Legislative support for a staff person to facilitate this continued collaboration between Hui 'Imi, and the various entities will enable greater leveraging and program development opportunities for Hawaiians and the Hawai`i community.*

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## **List of Acronyms**

**ALI** – Alu Like, Inc.

**APL** - `Aha Punana Leo

**DHHL** – Department of Hawaiian Home Lands

**DHS** – Department of Human Services

**DOE** – Department of Education

**DOH** – Department of Health

**HICTC** – Hawai`i Computer Training Center

**HCDC** –Housing Community Development Corporation of Hawai`i

**IDA** – Individual Development Accounts

**KS** – Kamehameha Schools

**NHLC** – Native Hawaiian Legal Corporation

**OHA** – Office of Hawaiian Affairs

**QLCC** – Queen Lili`uokalani Children’s Center

**WIA** – Work Incentives Act

# THE HUI IMI ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR HAWAIIAN SERVICES

## INTRODUCTION

Act 376, SLH 1997 reauthorized the Hui `Imi Task Force as the Hui `Imi Advisory Council. The purposes of Act 376 are to formally reauthorize Hui `Imi as the Hui `Imi Advisory Council; to support and encourage organizations and agencies to implement the recommendations of the 1991 report “Toward Collective Action;” to act in an advisory capacity to describe issues affecting Hawaiians among the governor, the legislature, and public and private sectors; and to serve as liaison between entities and the Hawaiian community toward collaborative undertakings.

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 106, S.D. 1 (1989) created a “task force to examine the provision of services to Hawaiians” and to “make findings and recommendations concerning the coordination of all public and private services available to Hawaiians.” This provision resulted in the development of a master plan to coordinate programs and services by both public and private sectors. The Hui `Imi Task Force submitted its findings and recommendations to the Legislature on January 4, 1991.

This report responds to Act 376, and it includes action plans and progress toward fulfilling the recommendations of the 1991 Hui `Imi report. In 1994, the Hui `Imi group met informally and focused on 14 priority recommendations of the 1991 Hui `Imi study. These fourteen priority recommendations are categorized into four main areas. They are childcare, economic development, health and wellness, and Hawaiian culture/multi-service centers. The first three theme areas focus on programmatic recommendations, and the last one focuses on collaboration and coordination actions.

The Hui `Imi group developed short- and long-range objectives for each theme area. These objectives are further developed into strategies, action plans, and expected accomplishments and work schedules. Additionally, the work plans define the necessary resource requirements, and duties and roles of entities in forming interagency collaboration and coordination.

However, during 1998, the Hui `Imi Advisory Council members began to question their existence and effectiveness as a coordinating body. Members had decided that they needed to re-institute the kind of information sharing and collaborative planning that had been part of the Hui `Imi since its inception. There was also a strong feeling among members of the Hui `Imi Advisory Council that they needed a renewed sense of direction and purpose.

This 2002 Hawaiian services update and action plan summarizes and reaffirms the direction and purposes of the Hui `Imi Advisory Council:

- To articulate Hui `Imi’s mission and develop plans to fulfill its mission;
- To inform other organizations and service providers of the needs of the Hawaiian community;
- To demonstrate and promote for the greater public the values of Hawaiian methods of collaboration and how it works in today’s society;

*(To promote greater understanding and sensitivity of Hawaiian culture and protocols in a manner that is acceptable to Hawaiians.)*

*(To develop specific objectives, policies, and priority considerations in Hawaiian culture in a way that encourages research, information sharing and cooperative planning.)*

- To encourage other organizations and agencies to contribute to the well-being of Hawaiians and fulfilling the mission of Hui `Imi.

As required by Act 376, SLH 1997, prior to the Regular Session of 2003, a biennial progress report regarding Action Plan and legislative priorities will be submitted together with budget recommendations.

### **MISSION STATEMENT OF THE HUI `IMI**

*The Hui `Imi Advisory Council finds that there is a need for a coordinative mechanism to improve the provision of services to Hawaiians; to encourage better coordination among diverse organizations and agencies in both the public and private sectors; to encourage prudent use of resources; and to guide the future development of the Hawaiian community.*

The Hui `Imi Advisory Council has established several goals to fulfill its mission:

1. To serve as a coordinating body for organizations and agencies in the public and private sectors serving Hawaiians.
2. To implement activities that build capacity and meet the needs of Hawaiian communities as recommended by the Hui `Imi.
3. To share, among its members, actions and programs implemented within Hawaiian communities.
4. To identify and gain support of decision-makers whose cooperation and resources are needed to fulfill the goals of the Hui `Imi.
5. To conduct forums in which Hui `Imi members conceive and implement common strategies to empower individuals to lead their own communities toward self-sufficiency.

## GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE HUI `IMI RECOMMENDATIONS

The following action plans describe how goals will be addressed.

**Goal 1.** To serve as a coordinating body for organizations and agencies in the public and private sectors serving Hawaiians.

E komo i kou mapuna hoe  
(Contribute your dip of the paddle)

The needs of the Hawaiian community are too complex or too great to be met by a single organization or agency. The Hui `Imi strives to serve as a canoe builder, that is to establish guidelines and coordinating activities so that Hawaiians will move in the desired direction.

Action Step	Kuleana	Timeline	Cost
1. Hire a coordinator staff to gather and disseminate information, and to coordinate communication.	House staff in OHA.	ASAP	\$13,000 .5 FTE staff (inc. benefits)
2. Hui `Imi committees in each of the four areas meet regularly to foster partnerships, leverage funding, and develop granting opportunities at the city, state and federal levels with other statewide agencies.	Hui `Imi leadership and coordinator.	Ongoing	Telephone, desk, computer, office supplies
3. To manage and route information and correspondence regarding granting or funding opportunities to the Hui `Imi agencies; assists with keeping collaborative projects on track.	Hui `Imi Coordinator	Ongoing	
4. To keep membership, other State and Hawaiian agencies apprised of Hui `Imi activities and projects. Maintain information databases.	Hui `Imi Coordinator/ membership	Ongoing	



**Goal 2.** To implement activities that build capacity and meet the needs of Hawaiian communities as recommended by the Hui `Imi.

Hawawa ka mea he`e nalu, haki ka papa  
(The unskilled surfer will break his board)

The mission of Hui `Imi is to assist Hawaiians in preparing themselves to take on the “big waves” or obstacles that prevent Hawaiian from self-recovery and self-actualization. Hawaiians need information and tools that will enable them to seek their own solutions, and to build their own capacity to approach their desired levels of self-reliance and self-determination. In this way, they will gain confidence and self-esteem, and contribute more toward improving the quality of life.

Action Step	Kuleana	Outcome	Cost
1. Maintain an inventory of organizations and agencies that provide services to Hawaiians, including a description of available services.	Hui `Imi staff	Island based service agency pamphlets for beneficiary self-help.	Computer,printer
2. Serve as a liaison between all organizations and agencies and the Hawaiian community.	Membership	Advocates for system change, community capacity building and social development will be representing the Hawaiians as opportunities present themselves.	
3. Facilitate collaborative and leveraging efforts to meet the needs of the Hawaiian community.		At least one collaborative funding service project will be pursued each year.	

**Goal 3.** To share, among its members, actions and programs implemented within Hawaiian communities.

`Ike i ke au nui a me ke au iki  
(know the small and big currents)

Hui `Imi has gone out into Hawaiian communities and has listened to their concerns and needs. These needs were recorded, analyzed and organized to form responsive recommendations that were shared with the legislature. There is a need for ongoing sharing of these recommendations among various organizations and agencies serving Hawaiians, as well as updating recommendations to ensure they

reflect the wishes of the Hawaiian people. In order to assist in the long journey towards self-sufficiency for Hawaiians, the Hui `Imi members must have an understanding of both the “big picture” as well as the small details. Through constant communication between organizations and agencies that provide services to Hawaiians, Hui `Imi will be better able to meet its goals.

Action Step	Kuleana	Outcome	Cost
Strengthen ties between Hui `Imi agencies and the neighbor island offices via intra-agency newsletters, email and HAO meetings.	Hui `Imi membership	Increased beneficiary and agency meeting attendance.  Increased information on the individual island needs and issues.	Printing

**Goal 4.** To identify and gain support of decision-makers whose cooperation and resources are needed to fulfill the goals of the Hui `Imi.

`A`ohe ulu i loa`a i ka pokole o ka lou  
(No breadfruit is gotten with a too short picker)

Members of Hui `Imi have recognized the importance of establishing communication and working relationships between all organizations. It is also recognized that identifying and forming a working relationship with other non-Hui `Imi members are crucial to the mission of the Hui `Imi Advisory Council. It is the goal of the Hui `Imi Advisory Council to continue to identify and gain support of decision-makers whose cooperation and resources are needed to fulfill its goals.

Action Step	Kuleana	Outcome	Cost
1. Identify best practice direct service agencies statewide and develop supportive, working relationships.	Hawaiian Agencies and Organization (HAO) members	Through meetings and various contacts, gain a better understanding of issues facing the island communities from the providers perspective.	
3. Formulate plans for action items to be implemented, continued and completed.		Each island HAO has one collaborative program in place each year.	
4. Assess successes, failures, changes that are necessary for initiatives of the Hui `Imi.		Submit one funding proposal each year.	

**Goal 5.** To conduct forums in which Hui `Imi members conceive and implement common strategies

to empower individuals to lead their own communities toward self-sufficiency.

E lawe i ke a`o, a e `oi mau ka na`auao  
 (Take and use what you learn and your wisdom will increase)

It is not the mission of Hui `Imi to provide direct services or to develop programs, but to promote self-reliance and self-sufficiency by increasing cooperation and coordination among diverse organizations and agencies, and by enhancing the ability of individuals and groups to pursue their goals, and satisfy their basic needs. To accomplish them, the Hui `Imi Advisory Council receives suggestions and information as well as disseminates information. This is essential to empower organizations and agencies to lead Hawaiian communities towards self-sufficiency. In turn, this will empower members of the community to become community leaders and facilitators toward self-sufficiency.

Action Step	Kuleana	Outcome	Cost
1. To continue regular meetings to facilitate interagency and inter-organizational communication.	Hui `Imi leadership	Interagency newsletter  Completion of the Comprehensive Master Plan	
2. To actively seek and develop collaborative resource, data and information venues while delivering services and educating each other.	Hui `Imi staff/membership	Assist the coordination of grant opportunities between HAO organizations.  One Hawaiian data center	

## STATUS OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The following is the status of some 1991 Hui `Imi recommendations in 2002:

### EDUCATION RECOMMENDATIONS

**The absence of State of Hawai'i resources targeted for specific groups, such as Native Hawaiians has required many organizations supporting Native Hawaiians to seek funding from Federal sources and private foundations, such as the Kamehameha Schools. Despite the support of federal and private dollars, the needs far surpass the current funding.**

The Native Hawaiian Education Act first authorized in 1988 provided \$5 million annually in educational resources for Native Hawaiian educational programs. Funding has steadily increased to \$28 million authorized in 2001. The programs are authorized to receive \$35 million annually for seven years beginning in fiscal year 2002.

The Native Hawaiian Education Act funded initiatives include:

- Native Hawaiian Special Education
- Native Hawaiian Gifted and Talented
- Native Hawaiian Family Based Education Centers
- Native Hawaiian Higher Education
- Native Hawaiian Curriculum Development and Teacher Training and Recruitment
- Native Hawaiian Community Based Learning Centers

### **Support expansion of early education services on all islands.**

*The Federal Government has increased funding for early education efforts in Hawai'i. A growing number of organizations serving Native Hawaiian children are receiving support from these Federal funds. These organizations provide early care and education services including childcare subsidies, parenting education and support programs, early literacy development as well as direct service preschools.*

*Kamehameha Schools (KS) early education classrooms at twenty-eight locations throughout Hawai'i saw a total enrollment of 1,031 students during 2001-2002. Added classrooms at Pu`u Kahea in Wai`anae, Waimanalo, Ko`olau Loa, Paukukalo on Maui, and Waimea on Hawai'i island, brought KS's early education program to 72 classrooms at 32 sites on five islands with a student populations of 1,221.*

*Scholars Program (PKS) in 2002 that provides scholarships to needy preschool age Hawaiian children for use in qualified, non-KS preschools throughout the state. PKS awarded nearly \$1 million in scholarships to 198 Hawaiian four-year-olds for the 2002-03 school year.*

*`Aha Punana Leo's (APL) 12 preschools for keiki 3-5, spans five islands, and have educated a*

*new generation of 2000 or more Hawaiian speakers.*

*APL's Family Based Education Centers (FBEC) met two goals: (1) development and expansion of the Punana Leo Hawaiian medium preschools and (2) enhancement of the follow-up component of the Punana Leo preschools through the K-12 Kaiapuni Hawai'i Hawaiian Language Immersion Schools.*

**Partnerships among private and public providers of educational services need to be fostered. Planning, funding and implementation of jointly sponsored early education programs are essential due to the number of pupils and the cost.**

*Ho`owaiwai Na Kamali`i (The Native Hawaiian Early Childhood Consortium) is in its third grant year. The goal of Ho`owaiwai is to build a seamless, community based system of early care and education for Native Hawaiian children, prenatal to 5. The executive steering committee members include Queen Lili`uokalani Children's Center (QLCC), OHA, KS, ALI, INPEACE and Good Beginnings Alliance (GBA).*

*The Hoaliku Drake Preschool continues to serve the Princess Kahanu Estate community, and the larger Nanakuli community. The preschool was built and operated by The Kamehameha Schools on land leased from DHHL. E Ola Mau's health and wellness curriculum, volume I, has been completed and contuse to be used at the preschool.*

**Because there is a demonstrated need for education of both children and parents at the earliest stages of brain development it is important to provide programs that include both learning and a safe place for children to stay during the day at a reasonable cost.**

*Existing childcare subsidy programs are increasing educational opportunities for parents and providers. For the past two years, ALI's Childcare Assistance Program has assisted 672 Hawaiian keiki under 13 years of age with subsidized childcare payment certificates. Maui, Kaua`i and Hawai`i counties have partnered with Headstart programs to make this program available statewide.*

*The State's DHS uses a federal matching grant to provide childcare assistance program to low income families, which includes many Native Hawaiians.*

*OHA provides schools statewide the opportunity to implement after school tutorial programs for Native Hawaiian students.*

*KS's Pauahi Keiki Scholars (PKS) awarded nearly \$1 million in need-based preschool scholarships to 198 Hawaiian four-year-olds for 2002-2003.*

**Support for expansion and continued development of special programs that especially benefit Hawaiian youngsters such as the DOE Hawaiian studies and Language Immersion programs, and other programs that include culturally appropriate teaching methods, strategies and curricula.**

*In 2001 the DOE established the Hawaiian Studies and Language Programs Section with increased staff and responsibility over the programs serving all of Hawaii's children. The section includes the Hawaiian Studies Program, the K-12 Hawaiian Language Immersion Program and Paku'i Onaehana, a federally funded program that supports technology for middle school students.*

*The Hawaiian immersion schools, Nawahiokalaniopu'u in Kea'au, Ke Kula Kaiapuni o Anuenue in Palolo, Kekaulike High School on Maui and Kapa'a High School on Kaua'i have graduated many students versed in the Hawaiian language .*

*Nawahiokalaniopu'u's school facility was made available for use as a Hawaiian Immersion site through a partnership with the 'Aha Punana Leo (APL) and OHA.*

*'Aha Punana Leo (APL) and Ka Haka Ula O Ke'elikolani Hawaiian Language College established partnership laboratory charter schools reaching approximately several hundred 'opio located in Kea'au, Kailua and Kekaha.*

*KS established K-12 schools on the islands of Hawai'i and Maui in 1995 and most recently increased each schools capacity to serve more Hawaiian students. In 2002, KS's O'ahu K- 12 campus enrolled 3,200; the K-9 Hawai'i campus enrolled 640 and the Maui K-9 campus enrolled 590.*

*KS has expanded their involvement in activities for Native Hawaiian children by increasing the number of programs in its Extension Education Division. Programs such as Explorations, Kulia I Ka Pono and Ho'omaika'i have touched more than 50,000 non-Kamehameha 'opio with approximately 1,800 students participating each summer.*

*KS provided supplemental funding for administrators, teachers, teacher aides, specialists and kupuna to 14 Department of Education (DOE) summer program sites throughout the state. KS also assisted in funding the costs of teacher training, instructional materials, supplies, snacks, transportation, and field trips.*

**Support for improved access to post-secondary education and training programs and financial aid.**

*The University of Hawai'i's (UH) Kua'ana Student Services provides comprehensive support services to Native Hawaiian students.*

*The UH's Kua'ana Student Services, the Native Hawaiian Center of Excellence and 'Imi Ho'ola provide a variety of services to the future Hawaiian kauka and the allied health professionals at the John A. Burns School of Medicine.*

*Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL) now provides financial aid/scholarships to deserving fifty-percent or more blood quantum students pursuing post-secondary*

*education and training. These scholarships support approximately 200 students a year with awards averaging \$1100 per student. These students attend schools both here and on the mainland.*

*Since 1991, and with funding under the Native Hawaiian Health Care Act, the Native Hawaiian Health Professions Scholarship Program (NHHSP) has awarded more than 120 scholarships in eleven primary care fields. Presently, graduates of the program are serving in every rural and underserved Hawaiian community in Hawai'i.*

*ALI and OHA collaborated to pursue a federal grant that assists eligible Hawaiians to manage a savings account to pursue post-secondary education. Individual Development Accounts (IDA) was set up for qualifying Hawaiians through ALU LIKE, QLCC and OHA partnered to provide additional IDA funds to match a participant's savings up to three times the initial deposit. There are 139 open accounts for post-secondary education.*

*QLCC and ALI provided juniors and seniors of Waipahu and Farrington High Schools with IDA youth accounts. There are now 21 open accounts.*

*KS provided \$16 million to approximately 3,505 students annually in college scholarships.*

*A partnership between KS's Extension Education, the DOE and public access channels debuted 'Ike Pono, a cable TV discussion by experts in the field of literacy, Hawaiian immersion, Hawaiian culture and history and language.*

## **HOUSING RECOMMENDATIONS**

**DHHL through the partnership with the State, Federal government, the private sector and its beneficiaries assist the Hawaiian Homes Commission in achieving its vision of constructing more homesteads than previous administrations.**

*Since 1995, the passage of Act 14 SpLH 1995 and the Hawaiian Homes Recovery Act, HHL has increased its building housing units. More than 7,000 homesteads are in various stages of development.*

*In 1999, ALI received a federal grant to assist eligible Hawaiians in saving for a down payment or closing costs for a new home. For every dollar saved, the federal grant, DHHL, and OHA made matching contributions to the Individual Development Account (IDA). In its third year of five, there are currently 214 open accounts for home purchases.*

*OHA provides support to the self-help housing teams in Waiehu Kou, Maui and Kalamaula, Moloka'i.*

**The State, through HCDCH, OHA, and DHHL, should develop multi-family housing options for homeless single parent families, for single adults, and for the elderly.**

*Note: HFDC was dissolved in 1998. A new entity was created.*

*In a financial partnership with OHA, DHHL completed 85 units for a kupuna rental housing project in Waimanalo.*

*DHHL, the Nanakuli Housing Partnership and the Consuelo Algier Foundation, assisted 32 Hawaiian families in building their own homes in Waianae.*

**The State, through HCDCH, OHA and DHHL, should cooperate in providing and developing financing sources to enable Hawaiians to obtain mortgage financing at low cost.**

*DHHL beneficiaries can now obtain FHA, VA, and Rural Development loans.*

*The Bank of Hawaii and First Hawaiian Bank have partnered with OHA to provide eligible Hawaiians with 103% financing on mortgages.*

*OHA's Pathway to Homeownership workshops were attended by more than 3,000 Hawaiian families who took the opportunity to learn more about the responsibilities of homeownership.*

**The state, through HCDCH, OHA, and DHHL, develop programs wherein Hawaiians can participate in the construction of their own homes if they so desire.**

*OHA's Homesteader Loan Program was established in 1993 and provided over 500 loans in self-help housing, home-improvement, interim construction, and down payment loans in various homesteader communities through out the state.*

## **CULTURAL SERVICE RECOMMENDATIONS**

**The knowledge and practice of Hawaiian cultural traditions is an integral part of re-establishing health and overall well-being for Hawaiians. Therefore, efforts to strengthen, preserve and re-establish traditions must be supported.**

*Hawaiian civic societies (Civic clubs and societies) have consistently maintained cultural traditions and encouraged community involvement since the early 1900's. They have provided venues for Hawaiians to continue their cultural practices, restore archeological sites, and preserve wahi pana and their names.*

*Kupuna La`au lapa`au O Hawai`i, is a statewide organization of traditional Hawaiian healers organized by Po`okela (master) Papa Henry Auwae, who has now passed on. The purpose of this organization is to continue to practice and perpetuate the traditional art of la`au lapa`au with integrity.*

*'Ilio'ulaokalani is a coalition of kumu hula and cultural practitioners that serves as a body to perpetuate the cultural arts, assists in resolving issues affecting Native Hawaiian practices, and preserves the integrity of Hawai'i's cultural environment.*



**Hawaiian culture centers meet the need for a place to gather and to teach the traditional Hawaiian arts and culture.**

*Community high school students and prisoners on the neighbor islands have assisted in the restoration efforts of clearing the sites while learning the cultural significance and protocol of the ahupu'a and associated activities.*

*KS has supported activities in the community that expose Hawaiians to various aspects of traditional practices. These activities include: Cultural activities at the Edith Kanaka'ole Foundation Family-Based Education Center, Ka'upulehu Dry Forest Program, Keauhou Bird Conservation Center and others.*

KS embarked upon 32 eco-cultural initiatives on the five major islands, each based upon the Hawaiian tradition of nurturing natural resources.

**EMPLOYMENT SERVICE RECOMMENDATIONS**

**The State should support Hawaiians entering the job market for the first time and those returning to the work force after a prolonged absence, in receiving adequate training and pre-job counseling and placement.**

*ALI has implemented a program in Hilo using federal funds to provide family lokahi services and job development services for offender youths as a "last resort" program to prevent their incarceration.*

*OHA, with funds from the State assisted ALI's successful Offender/Ex-Offender Project to provide employment and training services with support services to Native Hawaiians who are released from prison*

*The Hawai'i Computer Training Center (HICTC) initially established through a partnership with IBM and federal vocational education funds provide intensive classroom training in computer programs and applications, job readiness skills, job placement and integrated cultural lessons. They are currently in the accreditation process.*

*ALI's employment and training program through federal funding continues to provide thousands of unemployed and under-employed Hawaiians job counseling and retraining opportunities.*

**Public and private social service agencies should establish and support "disincentives" for continuing the cycle of welfare assistance while providing support services for a defined transition period.**

*ALI's Employment and Training program receive federal funding through the Work Incentives Act (WIA) continues to provide thousands of unemployed and under-employed Hawaiians youth and adults job counseling and retraining opportunities year round.*

*Under federal welfare reform measures, the State cut welfare roles to provide services such as the First-to-Work Program, which includes transition services and childcare assistance.*

*ALI received a federal grant to assist Hawaiian families with childcare subsidies and related services on O'ahu.*

## **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

**The State should develop and support ongoing programs of entrepreneurship training in high schools and should fund a statewide network of adult entrepreneurship training and business assistance outlets for Hawaiians.**

*ALI and 109 teens at Waipahu and Farrington High School opened Individual Development Accounts (IDA) to save for their post-secondary education.*

*OHA provides management and technical services to Native Hawaiian Revolving Loan Fund (NHRLF) recipients on O'ahu, Hawai'i and Moloka'i.*

**The State should continue to support the creating and expansion of Hawaiian small businesses.**

*OHA provides workshops and an annual conference to support its Revolving Loan Fund Hawaiian entrepreneurs.*

*The DHHL provides a nominal leases to several Native Hawaiian organizations to operate Hawaiian businesses.*

**The State should foster community-based economic development through appropriate agencies.**

*The Department of Labor and Industrial Relations (DLNR) has funded a community initiated aquaculture training program on Moloka'i.*

## **MEDICAL/HEALTH SERVICE RECOMMENDATIONS**

**Establish an Office of Hawaiian Health in the Department of Health, at the Director's level, with staff and resources to assure statewide coordination of health services, which are culturally appropriate to the Native Hawaiian community.**

*Note: The state discontinued the Office of Hawaiian Health in 1996.*

*The DOH established the Office of Health Equity in 2000. This office oversees activities that address health disparities of ethnic populations.*

*POL and the 5 Native Hawaiian Health Systems on the major islands serve as the lead agency in Native Hawaiian health. These health system work in tandem with DOH, the Hawai'i Primary Care Association's community health centers, and other agencies to provide outreach services as well as preventive and intervention services needed by Native Hawaiians*

*Hui Malama Ola O'iwi (Hawai'i), Ho'ola Lahui (Kaua'i), Hui No Ke Ola Pono (Maui), Na Pu'uwai (Moloka'i), and Ke Ola Mamo (O'ahu) serve as the lead Native Hawaiian agencies for health services on their respective islands.*

*Papa Ola Lokahi (POL) has moved to implement Act 304 exempting Native Hawaiian practitioners of traditional Hawaiian healing practices from state licensure. Additionally, POL has ongoing programs in health research in cancer (Imi Hale, Pacific Island Cancer Project) and diabetes (Pacific Diabetes Today Resource Center) and continues to maintain its data base on Native Hawaiian health issues. It serves as a Census Information Center for the community and is developing a Native Hawaiian health web site.*

*The first Native Hawaiian Health Summit was held by POL in 1998 with resource support from OHA, QEF, The Queen's Health Systems (QHS), QLCC, and many private foundations. Over 500 interested parties, attended the island aha and the 3 day health and wellness conference. Plans are underway to host another series of national and island-wide aha tied together with a health summit in 2003.*

*QHS and OHA provided matching funds with a federal government agency to assist Moloka'i General Hospital's physician generated efforts in addressing heart disease in Hawaiians.*

*An average of 13,982 low-income NH women and children received services each month from the DOH Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) in 2001. Services included nutrition education and counseling, breastfeeding support, substance abuse prevention, health and social services referrals and special supplemental foods to pregnant, breastfeeding and non-breastfeeding postpartum women, infants and young children under 5 years of age who are nutritionally at risk.*

*The Hansen's Disease Branch provided community support and medical care services to 28 NH Kalaupapa patient-residents last year, and an additional 40 NH individuals received community-based services.*

*DOH Perinatal Support Services, provided through purchase of service contracts with health centers and/or clinics, and focusing on improving access to early prenatal care as well as enhancing quality of care, were provided to 517 NH women statewide.*

*The Baby S.A.F.E. program provided substance abuse screening and outreach services to 429 Hawaiian pregnant women on Maui, Hawai'i and the Wai'anae Coast of O'ahu during 2001 and 2002.*

*The Healthy Start Program screened 9,364 Native Hawaiian infants were screened for early identification of health problems. In addition, educational services were provided to more than 2,400 Hawaiian parents via the Parent Line, the Baby Hui and other infant programs.*

*Family Health Services Division and the Maternal Child Healthcare has contracts on all islands to provide comprehensive primary care services to the general uninsured population meeting the guidelines and income criteria throughout the state.*

## **SOCIAL SERVICE RECOMMENDATIONS**

**It is recommended that a single point of access to Hawaiian and non-Hawaiian social services information and referral be established.**

*The State and OHA fund ALI's Multi-service System Project (MSP) which provides information and referral services and case management services for the Individual Development Accounts (IDA) to Native Hawaiians statewide. On a yearly basis, more than 2,000 Hawaiians receive services from ALI.*

*OHA funds special service contracts with the Native Hawaiian Legal Corporation.*

**Multi-service centers or well-coordinated multi-service Systems are important to assure greater utilization of services.**

*The State and OHA have provided funding to staff ALI's multi-service systems on the five major islands.*

*OHA grants to agencies on the neighbor islands serve to establish relationships between service agencies and homestead communities by accessing programs ordinarily not utilized by the Hawaiians.*

*Statewide entities such as ALI, the Ali'i Trusts (KSBE, QEF, Lunalilo, and QLCC), the 5 Native Hawaiian Health System (NHHS), the Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs (AHCC), and the Hawaiian Homestead Association continue to work with OHA, DHHL, the DOE and DHS to complement, supplement and avail access to cultural, social and health services for Native Hawaiians.*

## **SERVICE CENTER RECOMMENDATIONS**

**Multi-service centers can provide improved access to services by offering several services in the same facility or within a proximate area.**

*The construction of a Native Hawaiian multi-service center (OHA, DHHL, Queen's, QLCC*

*and KSBE) in Kalama`ula, Moloka`i was completed in the summer of 1999.*

*The executive directors of the Hawaiian Services Institutions and Agencies (HSIA) on O`ahu continue to meet monthly on issues affecting Hawaiians.*

*The neighbor island Hawaiian Agencies and Organizations (HAO), continue to meet, coordinate, supplement, and complement the health and social service activities within the State on behalf of their island communities.*

## **APPENDIX A: 1991 HUI `IMI RECOMMENDATIONS**

The 1991 Volume II recommendations are listed below. In 1994 the Hui `Imi Task Force decided to focus efforts toward the implementation of the 14 priority recommendations which are highlighted in bold print.

### **EDUCATION RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. Support expansion of early education services on all islands.
2. Partnerships among private and public providers of educational services need to be fostered. Planning, funding and implementation of jointly sponsored early education programs are essential due to the number of pupils and the cost.
3. Because there is a great need for early education as well as childcare, it is important to provide programs that include both learning and a place for children to stay during the day at a reasonable cost.
4. Support for expansion and continued development of special programs that especially benefit Hawaiian youngsters such as the DOE Hawaiian studies and Language Immersion programs, alternative education and other programs that include culturally appropriate teaching methods, strategies and curriculum.
5. Support for improved access to post-secondary education and training programs and financial aid.

### **HOUSING RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. The state through the executive and legislative branches assist the Hawaiian Homes Commission in achieving its vision of developing at least an additional 14,000 housing units by the year 2000.
2. The state through the Department of Land and Natural Resources provide the Hawaiian Homes Commission with additional lands for housing in areas throughout the state where a predominantly Hawaiian population resides which is eligible for the Hawaiian Homes Lands programs.
3. The state, through DLNR, HFDC, and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs make more land available for housing development for Hawaiians not eligible for Hawaiian Home Lands programs.
4. The state, through HFDC, OHA, and DHHL, should develop multi-family housing options for homeless single parent families, for single adults, and for the elderly.
5. The state, through the Department of Human Services and the Hawaii Housing Authority provide adequate sliding scale rental housing (such as Section 8 housing) and, at a minimum, appropriate and safe shelter to all Hawaiians who are otherwise unable to obtain housing through other programs or who are unable to provide for their housing needs on their own.

6. The state, through HFDC, OHA and DHHL, should cooperate in providing and developing financing sources to enable Hawaiians to obtain mortgage financing at low cost.
7. The state, through HFDC, OHA, and DHHL, develop programs wherein Hawaiians can participate in the construction of their own homes if they so desire.

### **CULTURAL SERVICE RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. Preservation and restoration of Hawaiian culture is needed to instill pride and well being about their culture and in them as individuals and as an identifiable group of people.
2. Hawaiian culture centers meet the need for a place to gather and to teach the traditional Hawaiian arts and culture.
3. The dissemination of cultural information is critical.

### **EMPLOYMENT SERVICE RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. The state should foster and encourage increasing Hawaiian's basic skills through the public and private schools.
2. The state should support the provision of equal opportunities for Hawaiians to move into higher level jobs.
3. The state should support Hawaiians entering the job market for the first time and those returning to the work force after a prolonged absence, in receiving adequate training and pre-job counseling and placement.
4. Public and private social service agencies should establish and support "disincentives" for continuing the cycle of welfare assistance while providing support services for a defined transition period.

### **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. The state should develop and support ongoing programs of entrepreneurship training in high schools and should fund a statewide network of adult entrepreneurship training and business assistance outlets for Hawaiians.
2. The state should continue to support the creating and expansion of Hawaiian small businesses.
3. The state should foster community-based economic development through appropriate agencies.

## **MEDICAL/HEALTH SERVICE RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. Establishment of a reserve fund or an appropriation of funds on an as-needed basis to meet the federal requirement for matching funds.
2. Renovations and/or construction of facilities and purchase of medical and medically related equipment for the Hawaiian health care systems.
3. Establishment of Office of Hawaiian Health in the Department of Health, at the Director's level, with staff and resources to assure statewide coordination of health services from the Department, which are culturally appropriate to the Native Hawaiian community.

## **SOCIAL SERVICE RECOMMENDATION**

1. Tax breaks should be given along with entrepreneurial training and training in the provision of child care, to individuals and families who wish to establish child care home based services in their communities.
2. Tax incentives should be given to businesses for establishing childcare services for their employees and for establishing adult-elder day care for dependent elders of employees.
3. Financial support levels have been found by many Hawaiians to be inadequate to meet the current cost of living in Hawaii. These levels should be augmented for those groups who must rely on public support, i.e., poor, retire, elderly and disable.
4. It is recommended that a single point of access to Hawaiian and non-Hawaiian social services information and referral be established.
5. Appropriate Hawaiian agencies and public agencies should be encouraged to develop common application forms for users of services that will trigger a menu of available coordinated social services.
6. Multi-service centers or well-coordinated multi-service systems, which are accessible to the user, are important to assure greater utilization of services.

## **LEGAL SERVICE RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. Additional funding is needed to increase the overall number of attorneys and support staff of the Native Hawaiian Legal Corporation.
2. There should be funding of services to Hawaiians with less than 50% blood quantum along with services to Hawaiians with 50% or more blood quantum.



3. Continue funding support for the Hawaiian Genealogy Project in order to fully implement their master plan for providing culturally sensitive services in one-stop centers at various Hawaiian agencies throughout the state.

### **SERVICE CENTER RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. Community based multi-service centers can provide accessible services to Hawaiians in need. There is a problem in many areas of having transportation available to enable those who need services to access them in a convenient manner. Having services located in areas where people can get to them conveniently is important.
2. Multi-service centers can provide improved access to services by offering several services in the same facility or within a proximate area.
3. Multi-service centers can comprise family support centers, youth centers or senior centers where clusters of similar types of services are available. Family support centers might offer social services such as financial support, childcare, counseling and perhaps even health and medical services in one convenient location.
4. Youth centers in some areas might include activities youth find attractive. It might include rap groups on youth problems such as how to deal with various health risk factors. It might include courses for youth in self-development and self-understanding.
5. Senior centers in different communities can also provide an extension to the family, in that it can be place seniors can spend their days if they are left alone during the day. It can be a place where they can go in the evenings and on weekends and holidays.

# ACT 376

Appendix A

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
NINETEENTH LEGISLATURE, 1997  
STATE OF HAWAII

H.B. NO. 1104  
H.D. 1

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## A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.

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

1 SECTION 1. In 1989, the legislature adopted Senate  
2 Concurrent Resolution (S.C.R.) No. 106, S.D. 1, which called for  
3 the creation of a task force to examine the provision of services  
4 to Hawaiians. The task force for Hawaiian services, composed of  
5 eighteen public and private sector groups, was established and  
6 named the Hui 'Imi task force for Hawaiian services (task force).  
7 Its defined purpose was to make findings and recommendations  
8 concerning the coordination of public and private services  
9 available to Hawaiians in the areas of education, economic  
10 development, housing, employment, medicine, law, cultural issues,  
11 and social service issues.

12 As directed by S.C.R. No. 106, S.D. 1, the task force  
13 produced a two-volume report entitled, The Hui 'Imi Task Force  
14 for Hawaiian Services, volume I and volume II. The substance and  
15 content of the final report was the result of a unique and  
16 extraordinary level of cooperation and coordination among task  
17 force member organizations, which included government  
18 representatives, government agencies, and members of the Hawaiian  
19 community. The report contained findings and thirty-nine

HB1104 HD1

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1 recommendations that were a result of extensive sampling,  
2 interviews, and group and community meetings involving  
3 approximately one thousand Hawaiian service providers and service  
4 recipients throughout the State. The task force's report was  
5 distributed to all legislators in 1991, at which time the formal  
6 legislative authorization of the task force ended.

7 The members of the task force have continued to work  
8 together informally to determine if the recommendations contained  
9 in the report are being implemented in either public or private  
10 programs and to identify and address other concerns. Of the  
11 thirty-nine recommendations contained in the report, the task  
12 force has identified fourteen high priority areas.

13 The task force facilitated a joint effort by the department  
14 of education and the Kamehameha Schools/Bishop Estate to open and  
15 operate preschools and classrooms at selected schools in the  
16 State. The task force also articulated the community's wish for  
17 a multi-service community center for Native Hawaiians, which is  
18 now being implemented by the department of Hawaiian home lands in  
19 coordination with other agencies in Kalamaula, Molokai.

20 In 1992, the legislature adopted three resolutions, House  
21 Concurrent Resolution (H.C.R.) No. 260, S.C.R. No. 138, and House  
22 Resolution (H.R.) No. 270, recognizing and commending the work of  
23 the Hui 'Imi task force and urging the implementation of its  
24 recommendations. The legislature, finding the depth of

- 1 (13) The Native Hawaiian Culture and Arts Program of the  
2 Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum;
- 3 (14) The Native Hawaiian Legal Corporation;
- 4 (15) Papa Ola Lokahi;
- 5 (16) The Queen Lili'uokalani Children's Center; and
- 6 (17) Any other agency, organization, or entity that  
7 expresses interest to participate in fulfilling the  
8 advisory council's mandate.
- 9 The advisory council shall make a good faith effort to  
10 include as members other public and private agencies,  
11 organizations, or entities that express interest in fulfilling  
12 the advisory council's mandate
- 13 Each member shall be appointed by the director or other chief  
14 executive of the respective organization within forty-five days  
15 following the effective date of this Act. The members shall  
16 select a chairperson and establish procedural rules. Members  
17 shall serve without compensation and without reimbursement for  
18 expenses, including travel expenses, necessary for the  
19 performance of their duties.
- 20 The advisory council shall:
- 21 (1) Advise the governor, the legislature, and public and  
22 private agencies serving Hawaiians on issues described  
23 in the Hui 'Imi task force volumes I and II and on such

1 of concern to Hawaiians. Accordingly, the purpose of this Act is  
2 to formally reauthorize the Hui 'Imi task force as the Hui 'Imi  
3 advisory council. The reauthorization does not request any  
4 appropriation of moneys.

5 SECTION 2. There is established a Hui 'Imi advisory  
6 council, to be placed within the department of accounting and  
7 general services for administrative purposes only. The advisory  
8 council may consist of representatives from the following:

- 9 (1) Office of Hawaiian affairs;
- 10 (2) Department of education;
- 11 (3) Department of Hawaiian home lands;
- 12 (4) Department of health;
- 13 (5) Department of human services;
- 14 (6) House of representatives standing committee with  
15 primary jurisdiction over Hawaiian affairs;
- 16 (7) Senate standing committee with primary jurisdiction  
17 over Hawaiian affairs;
- 18 (8) ALU LIKE Inc.;
- 19 (9) The Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs;
- 20 (10) E Ola Mau;
- 21 (11) Kamehameha Schools/Bishop Estate;
- 22 (12) The Lunalilo home;

- 1 (13) The Native Hawaiian Culture and Arts Program of the  
2 Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum;
- 3 (14) The Native Hawaiian Legal Corporation;
- 4 (15) Papa Ola Lokahi;
- 5 (16) The Queen Lili'uokalani Children's Center; and
- 6 (17) Any other agency, organization, or entity that  
7 expresses interest to participate in fulfilling the  
8 advisory council's mandate.
- 9 The advisory council shall make a good faith effort to  
10 include as members other public and private agencies,  
11 organizations, or entities that express interest in fulfilling  
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- 13 Each member shall be appointed by the director or other chief  
14 executive of the respective organization within forty-five days  
15 following the effective date of this Act. The members shall  
16 select a chairperson and establish procedural rules. Members  
17 shall serve without compensation and without reimbursement for  
18 expenses, including travel expenses, necessary for the  
19 performance of their duties.
- 20 The advisory council shall:
- 21 (1) Advise the governor, the legislature, and public and  
22 private agencies serving Hawaiians on issues described  
23 in the Hui 'Imi task force volumes I and II and on such

- 1 other issues affecting Hawaiians as the advisory
- 2 council shall designate; and
- 3 (2) Serve as a liaison between public and private entities
- 4 serving the Hawaiian community in the planning and
- 5 development of collaborative public and private
- 6 endeavors.
- 7 SECTION 3. The Hui 'Imi advisory council shall:
- 8 (1) Submit a report of its findings and recommendations,
- 9 including an action plan for the implementation of Hui
- 10 'Imi task force report volumes I and II, to the
- 11 governor and the legislature no later than twenty days
- 12 prior to the convening of the regular session of 1998;
- 13 (2) Submit bi-annual progress reports regarding the action
- 14 plan including legislative recommendations, no later
- 15 than twenty days prior to the convening of the regular
- 16 sessions of 1999, 2001, and 2003; and
- 17 (3) Cease to exist on June 30, 2004.
- 18 SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

APPROVED BY THE  
GOVERNOR ON

JUL 07 1997