

HAWAIIAN HOMES COMMISSION WORKSHOP
Minutes of September 30, 2020, via Videoconference
DHHL Main Office, Hale Pono'i, Kapolei, O'ahu, Hawai'i

Pursuant to proper call, the meeting of the Hawaiian Homes Commission was held via teleconference, moderated by Chairman William Aila Jr., from Hale Pono'i, 91-5420 Kapolei Parkway, Kapolei, O'ahu, Hawai'i, beginning at 10:00 a.m.

PRESENT William J. Aila Jr., Chairman
Randy K. Awo, Maui Commissioner (via videoconference) (10:15 a.m.)
Zachary Z. Helm, Moloka'i Commissioner (via videoconference)
David B. Ka'apu, West Hawai'i Commissioner (via videoconference)
Michael L. Kaleikini, East Hawai'i Commissioner (via videoconference)
Pauline N. Namu'o, O'ahu Commissioner (via videoconference)

EXCUSED Russell K. Kaupu, O'ahu Commissioner
Dennis L. Neves, Kauai Commissioner
Patricia A. Teruya, O'ahu Commissioner

COUNSEL Jason Hirata, Deputy Attorney General (via videoconference)

STAFF Tyler I. Gomes, Deputy to the Chairman
Leah Burrows-Nuuanu, Secretary to the Commission
Andrew Choy, Acting Planning Manager
Gigi Cairel, Grants Specialist
Cedric Duarte, Information & Community Relations Officer
Stewart Matsunaga, Acting Land Development Division Administrator
Jamilia Epping, Information Specialist
Michael Lowe, Information Specialist

ORDER OF BUSINESS

CALL TO ORDER

Chair Aila called the meeting to order at 10:07 a.m. Five (5) members were present via videoconference at roll call.

Pursuant to the Governor's August 20, 2020, Supplementary Emergency Proclamation for COVID-19, Hawai'i Revised Statutes ("HRS") Chapter 92 regarding public agency meetings and records are currently suspended through September 30, 2020, to the extent necessary to enable boards to conduct business without holding meetings open to the public and to allow state agencies the ability to effectively and efficiently provide for emergency relief and to engage in emergency management functions.

APPROVAL OF AGENDA

MOTION/ACTION

Moved by Commissioner Ka'apu, seconded by Commissioner Namu'o, to approve the amended agenda. Motion carried unanimously.

PUBLIC TESTIMONY ON AGENDIZED ITEMS (via weblink only)

Note: There were no public testimonies received for this meeting.

ITEMS FOR INFORMATION/DISCUSSION

WORKSHOP

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

ITEM C-1 For Information Only – Presentation by the Department of Interior on its Homestead and Beneficiary Associations List.

The Department of the Interior's ("DOI") Office of Native Hawaiian Relations' Senior Program Director Stanton Enomoto introduced Washington DC Director Kimo Kaloi and Policy Analyst Lisa Oshiro-Suganuma, who also works in the Honolulu office.

S. Enomoto stated that the responsibilities and authority of the Assistant Secretary of Policy Management & Budget began in 1995 through the Hawaiian Home Lands Recovery Act, Section 206, regarding land transfers and approval of amendments to the Act. It also includes lands coming into the Trust.

The Office of Native Hawaiian Relations is an entry point into the DOI's roles and responsibilities regarding the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act. The office ensures that consultation between federal agencies and Native Hawaiian communities can be facilitated.

A definition was created for homestead and beneficiary associations, and it made a list to keep track of those that registered with their office.

L. Oshiro-Suganuma started the slide presentation:

Three-Part presentation:

1. Background and Development
2. Definitions, Purpose, and Potential Benefits
3. Management of the List

Note: Slide presentation is attached.

Commissioner Helm asked if there are any benefits for an association on the Homestead or Beneficiary Association ("HBA") list. K. Kaloi stated the main benefit is access to federal agencies and the federal agencies' access to the association. The federal agencies will know who to consult with if there is federal action. He clarified that there are no funds attached to registered associations.

Commissioner Namu'o asked when did the federal government start the list. L. Oshiro-Suganuma said the DOI started the rule-making process in 2015 and was finalized in 2016. The list was launched at the August 2018 DHHL Pūwahu on Maui.

Commissioner Namu'o asked if the list is purely informational and whether or not the DOI monitors the associations. K. Kaloi stated the list is used for communications. Other federal agencies may utilize the list for federal action, but it's meant for the HBAs to engage in self-

governance and self-determination; to make of it what they want. He stated it is somewhat open-ended.

Commissioner Namu'o asked if there were any beneficiary association requirements and what the purpose is for the 5-year registration. S. Enomoto stated it is a way to make sure the associations keep their information current because board members change, and bylaws get amended. The associations are responsible for updating their information.

Commissioner Kaleikini clarified that beneficiary associations are waitlisters and homestead associations are specific to an area. There are only two associations registered with the DOI, and it is not a requirement to be on the list. S. Enomoto confirmed.

Commissioner Kaleikini used an example of a leadership dispute in an association and asked if this process of signing up with DOI would resolve such issues. S. Enomoto stated the list is for communication and consultation purposes.

Commissioner Awo asked if an association is being formed to act as an interim body for a development that has not yet occurred; applied for recognition through the DOI process would they qualify. S. Enomoto stated the term recognition could be loaded and mean lots of things to different people; he is cautious about using that term. If the project hasn't begun and leases haven't been awarded, the DOI would look at them more as a beneficiary association than a homestead association. When the development is built, leases are awarded, and people are moving in, they can be transferred from a beneficiary association to a homestead association.

Deputy Tyler Gomes asked about inclusion under 43 CFR parts 47 & 48, being defined does not create or recognize any government-to-government relationship. He asked if the definition of an HBA federally recognize them. K. Kaloi stated the term recognition is loaded. It has a lot of meaning between indigenous communities and the United States Government. No, there's no formal government-to-government relationship established between that HBA and the United States. It would have to happen through the part 50 process. They are not federally recognized.

Deputy Gomes asked if defining them under 43 CFR parts 47 & 48 gives the HBAs legal standing. K. Kaloi stated the HBA would have to make that claim independently, and it would depend on the case. For purposes of federal recognition, it does not. What Congress decided is that there is one native Hawaiian community, and they recognize one indigenous community. Congress did not say they would recognize multiple organizations or governments. Congress only recognizes one.

Deputy Gomes asked if defining HBAs under 43 CFR parts 47 & 48 does anything to shift the administrative responsibilities, duties, and authorities delegated to the Department under the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act to HBAs or do HBAs have an increased role, rights, and responsibilities that were previously delegated to the Department. K. Kaloi stated communication has just been between the State and the feds, which has been an issue for obtaining information to serve the native Hawaiian community best. The HBA list helps to fix that issue. The communication is still with DHHL, who still has many responsibilities and a lot more work. It doesn't shift the responsibility. The hope is to get more hands to help get the services the people need.

L. Oshiro-Suganuma stated they'd had the DOI native Hawaiian notification list since 2006, and it has about twelve homestead associations. The Native Hawaiian Organization ("NHO") list has been used to distribute information about grant opportunities, rule-making notices, and

notices of job opportunities available in Hawai'i and elsewhere. She hopes to see more registrants on the HBA list.

Commissioner Kaleikini asked if both beneficiary and homestead associations have the same rights and privileges being on the list. S. Enomoto stated there is no difference. Registration on the list or filing with the Department is voluntary. That does not create any difference between those who have elected to register and those who chose not to.

Commissioner Kaleikini asked if it is correct to say that there is no difference between the associations made up of the wait listers and folks' associations on the land. K. Kaloi stated there is no real difference in how they are treated. Homestead associations are tied to a geographic area. What may happen is when a federal agency considers input on federal action in a geographical area where folks live or have high interest, the agency is likely to weigh the input a lot more heavily.

L. Oshiro-Suganuma added in their rule-making in part 48 concerning amendments to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, in the Secretary's determination of whether or not a proposed amendment to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act advances the interest of beneficiaries. There are specific questions about the interest of those who are applicants on the waiting list. That is one reason why they are differentiated so the ONHR can reach out and make sure they are hearing from applicants and lessees.

Commissioner Awo asked if the DOI considers its current outreach needs improvement. L. Oshiro-Suganuma stated the level of outreach can always be improved because there are still organizations that aren't aware of the NHO and HBA list. DOI appreciates people sharing the list and encouraging people to register.

Commissioner Ka'apu asked if any beneficiary organizations are registered. S. Enomoto stated there are two, the SCHHA (State Council of Hawaiian Homestead Associations) and Waimea Nui. Commissioner Ka'apu asked if those would be homestead associations or beneficiary organizations. K. Kaloi stated SCHHA is both, and Waimea Nui is a homestead association. Three others are still pending, and one is a beneficiary association.

Commissioner Ka'apu wondered if the difference between the two is more form over substance because ONHR doesn't check it. He is concerned about the organizations' review to make sure beneficiaries control them as opposed to non-beneficiaries.

K. Kaloi stated some statutes deal with making false statements to the federal government that comes with jail time. Commissioner Ka'apu stated if the federal government isn't checking, it isn't a false statement. If there is one beneficiary and thirty non-native Hawaiians, they qualify as a beneficiary organization under the DOI definition.

K. Kaloi stated it hadn't been an issue as of yet. Commissioner Ka'apu stated it doesn't seem like the federal government delineates the terminology, controlled by beneficiaries. If the government is offering grants, it would want to make sure it is to beneficiaries.

Commissioner Helm asked if someone must be on the waiting list for the HBA. S. Enomoto stated that they have to have applied for a beneficiary association, and they are awaiting a lease. Commissioner Helm asked if they're not, but they meet the blood quantum. K. Kaloi stated they must be awaiting an assignment, which was, in part, a decision by the solicitor's office that there had to be a connection to the land for the organization to be defined 43 CFR part 47 & 48.

Commissioner Helm asked if the federal government investigates organization applications. K. Kaloi stated they rely on a signed statement and reiterated that it is against federal law to make a false statement. He hopes that if that organization goes through a grants process, the federal government would be more vetting.

Chair Aila asked regarding the desire to engage in self-determination; the key phrase earlier on the screen was “pursuant to existing law.” Sometimes HBAs hear it and think that it means that the organization can engage in self-determination outside the existing law. They do things before checking with the Department. It should be clarified that the rules do not grant the authority for homesteaders to do anything outside of the current law. K. Kaloi confirmed it does not authorize any rights or privileges or for HBAs to violate State law.

Chair Aila asked whether the rules require any State agency or private entity to negotiate directly with the homestead associations or beneficiary organizations, like community benefits. The Department has had to engage with private entities and beneficiary associations and homestead associations after they’ve already negotiated. It puts the Department in an awkward position.

K. Kaloi stated the federal government makes it a habit not to answer questions posed as hypotheticals. Chair Aila stated it’s a real case. K. Kaloi stated he also does not have all the information before him, but it doesn’t create any additional rights or privileges. He has a hard time seeing where an HBA would be able to negotiate a benefits package based upon their placement on the HBA list. He stated he would need to see the specifics of the case. Chair Aila stated the answer is sufficient at this point, but it may require additional information in the future.

Chair Aila stated the meeting was to familiarize the Commissioners on 43 CFR part 47 & 48.

Commissioner Helm asked about medical cannabis on Hawaiian Home Lands for a cannabis dispensary. He wants to know what the DOI thinks. K. Kaloi stated he does not know what the United State’s position is or what the US Attorney’s office position is regarding growing cannabis. Commissioner Awo stated his understanding is that the federal government does not recognize cannabis as a legal substance.

Deputy AG Jason Hirata stated the cannabis subject is outside of the agenda item and recommended that the Commission hold those questions. It can be put on another agenda or for a future executive session from a legal perspective. It is more appropriate and does not want to put the DOI folks in an uncomfortable position.

K. Kaloi stated regarding an amendment related to 43 CFR parts 47 & 48; the DOI would need to review any State proposal to amend the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act for a specific activity. The DOI review process is thorough.

Chair Aila asked if it would be the same for a State law being amended to allow for that activity on the Hawaiian Home Lands. It would also need to be reviewed by the DOI. K. Kaloi stated if there is an amendment to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act or a State law that affects the Hawaiian Home Lands, the DOI would have to review it.

Grants Specialists Gigi Cairel asked for clarification as to the Commission's interest in defining a homestead association. DOI's definition and purpose for the list is a contact list. She asked what the staff's purpose for having a definition is.

Chair Aila stated it would be for the same purpose because the Department has beneficiary consultations. It addresses groups of people that fall under the definition of beneficiary associations and homestead associations. The Department and the Commission cannot grant any of these organizations any legal standings than the federal rules allow. There have been questions from Commissioners of what is a homestead association. The Commission could have further discussion on whether or not it should adopt its definition, or consider the DOI's definition. The matter is not agendized, but it can be open for discussion on a future agenda.

G. Cairel stated from the DOI's definition; it's a self-certification. If the Department does its due diligence in checking to see if associations are waitlisters or lessees and members of the association, the Department will need to look at resources to do that. This is from the perspective of grant compliance and grant reviews. Chair Aila stated they could look at it at the staff level, and there may be an agenda item for the Commission to discuss.

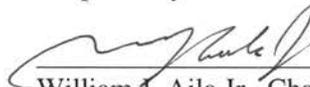
Commissioner Helm asked if the DOI has any lobbyist to request for funding for infrastructure for Hawaiian Home Lands. K. Kaloi stated the President is the DOI's lobbyist. Every year the DOI makes recommendations through the budgetary process and based upon the budget that goes through Congress. Congress will look at it, and depending on the President and Congress, the Hawai'i Delegation will put through their priorities for funding for Hawaiian Home Lands or whatever there is. The DOI does not have a lobbyist except for the President. S. Enomoto stated government employees are prohibited from lobbying Congress. There is a big firewall between the Executive agencies and those in Congress.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND ADJOURNMENT

ADJOURNMENT

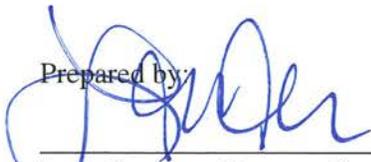
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Respectfully submitted:



William J. Aila Jr., Chairman
Hawaiian Homes Commission

Prepared by:



Leah Burrows-Nuuanu, Commission Secretary
Hawaiian Homes Commission

APPROVED BY:

The Hawaiian Homes Commission at its regular monthly meeting on:

November 16, 2020

Attachments:

- 1) September 30, 2020 – DOI slide presentation

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF NATIVE HAWAIIAN RELATIONS**

HOMESTEAD AND BENEFICIARY ASSOCIATIONS LIST

**Presentation for the Hawaiian Homes Commission
September 30, 2020**



Presentation Overview

- 1. Background and Development**
- 2. Definitions, Purpose and Potential Benefits**
- 3. Management of the List**
- 4. Questions & Answers**

1. Background and Development

**What was the impetus for the
Homestead and
Beneficiary Associations List?**

DOI is Required to Communicate & Work with HHCA Beneficiaries

HHLRA § 206 directs the Secretary to:

1. “advance the interests of the beneficiaries; and
2. assist the beneficiaries and the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands in obtaining assistance from programs of the Department of the Interior and other Federal agencies that will promote homesteading opportunities, economic self-sufficiency, and social wellbeing of the beneficiaries.”

Need to Overcome Logistical Challenges

1. No existing associations encompass all homestead lessee and applicant beneficiary organizations.
2. More efficient to work through beneficiary organizations.
3. DHHL's contact list is not public.

Concerns that the Distinct Voice of Beneficiaries be Heard

1. When discussing the comments on a proposed amendment to the HHCA from organizations listed on the DOI NHO List, the Chairman of the Hawaiian Homes Commission expressed deep concern with the lack of HHCA Beneficiary voices among those organizations.
2. Multiple HHCA Beneficiary leaders expressed dismay at having their Homestead Associations' input on issues regarding the Trust lumped in with those of NHOs.

Comment on Proposed Federal Regulations for Land Exchanges and Proposed HHCA Amendments

Comment #36: “Should the rule provide a definition of a homestead association?”

1. The proposed rules sought testimony and correspondence from homestead associations on proposed amendments to the HHCA.
2. The proposed rules sought summaries of outreach and consultation with beneficiaries on proposed land exchanges and proposed amendments to the HHCA.

Response to Comment on Proposed Federal Regulations

“The Department agrees that the rule should provide a definition of a homestead association to provide clarity to the definition in the HHCA. The Secretary added a definition... in § 48.6 of this rule based on the language provided in sections 204(a)(2), 213, and 214(a) of the HHCA...”

Response to Comment on Proposed Federal Regulations

“... This definition is also based on the definition of a [NHO] listed in the [NHPA] and [NAGPRA]. The Secretary will maintain a list of the homestead associations that meet this definition and file a statement, signed by the association’s governing body, of governing procedures and a description of the territory it represents.”

HHCA References to native Hawaiian Organizations/Associations/Communities

- **§ 204(a)(2)** references “organizations or associations owned or controlled by native Hawaiians”
- **§ 213(i)**, Native Hawaiian Rehabilitation Fund, references “homestead communities”
- **§ 214(a)**, loans, references “any cooperative association to which... a license has been issued under section 207(c)(1)(B) of this Act.”
- **§ 214(a)(5)** references “organizations formed and controlled by native Hawaiians.”

HHCA References to native Hawaiian Organizations/Associations/Communities

- § 214(b)(3) references “cooperative association.”
- § 207(c)(1)(B) (referred to in § 214(a) above) references “organizations formed and controlled by native Hawaiians”
- “**cooperative association**” is also referenced in § 215, conditions of loans, (“cooperative association composed entirely of lessees”) and § 215(1). (HHCA’s only use of “cooperative.”)
- “**homestead association**” does not appear in the HHCA

Native Hawaiian Organization

Native Hawaiian Organization (NHO) is defined as an organization that:

- A. Serves and represents the interests of Native Hawaiians;
- B. Has as a primary and stated purpose the provision of services to Native Hawaiians; and
- C. Has expertise in Native Hawaiian affairs (NAGPRA); or
Has demonstrated expertise in aspects of historic preservation that are culturally significant to Native Hawaiians (NHPA).

“Native Hawaiian” means any individual who is a descendant of the aboriginal people who, prior to 1778, occupied and exercised sovereignty in the area that now constitutes the State of Hawai‘i.

What native Hawaiian (Beneficiary) Associations are Addressed in the Final Rules?

1. HHCA Beneficiary Association

2. Homestead Association

Together, they are referred to as
Homestead & Beneficiary Associations or
simply HBA.

2. Definitions, Purpose and Potential Benefits



What is an HHCA Beneficiary Association?

An **HHCA Beneficiary Association** is an organization:

- Controlled by beneficiaries who **submitted applications to DHHL for homesteads and are awaiting the assignment of a homestead;**
- Represents and serves the interests of those beneficiaries;
- Has as a stated primary purpose the representation of, and provision of services to, those beneficiaries; and
- Filed with the Secretary of the Interior a statement, signed by the governing body, of governing procedures and a description of the beneficiaries it represents.
- 43 CFR §§ 47.10 and 48.6.

What is a Homestead Association?

A Homestead Association is:

- A beneficiary controlled organization
- That **represents and serves the interests of its homestead community;**
- Has as a stated primary purpose the representation of, and provision of services to, its homestead community; and
- Filed with the Secretary a statement, signed by the governing body, of governing procedures and a description of the territory it represents.
- 43 CFR §§ 47.10 and 48.6.

What is the purpose of the HBA List?

- The purpose of the HBA List is to assist the Department of the Interior (DOI) to communicate and work with HBA in its efforts to administer the Federal laws governing the Hawaiian Home Lands Trust and Hawaiian Home Lands Trust Funds (collectively, the “Trust”).
- The HBA List is maintained by the DOI Office of Native Hawaiian Relations (Office) in accord with 43 CFR Parts 47 and 48.
- DOI anticipates other Federal agencies will also use the HBA List when working on issues involving the Trust.

Potential Benefits of HBA List

The process of registering seeks to encourage beneficiaries to:

- Organize their community;
- Define geographic areas of service; and
- Define the types of services they provide to their community.

Provides listed HBA with greater visibility and awareness of needs and opportunities to:

- More effectively communicate and work with the Federal government; and
- Continue exercising greater self-determination and self-governance as informal representatives of the Native Hawaiian Community (NHC).

Does registration on the HBA List qualify an HBA for a formal government-to-government relationship with the United States?

No. The process and requirements for re-establishing a formal government-to-government relationship between the United States and the NHC through a single entity are specified in 43 CFR Part 50.

Must all homestead associations participate on the HBA List?

No. Placement on the HBA List is voluntary and associations are not required to participate. It is anticipated, however, that Federal agency officials will rely on the HBA List to assist with their reasonable and good faith efforts to identify a beneficiary or homestead association to be notified or consulted when required by statute or when otherwise desired by an agency.

Can multiple HBA serve the same geographic area?

Yes. There is no limit on the number of Homestead Associations serving a particular Hawaiian Home Lands area.

3. Management of the HBA List



How does a Homestead Association register? Part 1

A **Homestead Association** must certify in a written statement, signed and dated by the organization's governing body, submitted to the Secretary that the organization:

- Is controlled by HHCA beneficiaries;
- Represents and serves the interests of its homestead community; and,
- Has as a stated primary purpose the representation of, and provision of services to, its homestead community.

How does a Homestead Association register? Part 2

The certification must also include:

- Valid U.S. mailing and e-mail addresses to which the organization wants notifications sent;
- A statement of governing procedures (e.g., a copy of the organization's governing documents);
- A summary of the services it provides to its homestead community;
- A description of the territory it represents; and
- Consent to the publication of the above information and posting for public access on the Office's webpage.

How does a Homestead Association register? Part 3

- The organization will be placed on the HBA List upon a determination that the requested certification and information are complete.
- It is a violation of Federal law to make false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements to the Federal Government.
- Send the certification to: Office of Native Hawaiian Relations, 1849 C Street NW. MS 3561, Washington, DC 20240, or PO Box 50165, Honolulu, HI 96850

How does a Beneficiary Association register? Part 1

An **HHCA Beneficiary Association** must certify in a written statement, signed and dated by the organization's governing body, submitted to the Secretary that the organization:

- Is controlled by beneficiaries who submitted an application to the DHHL for a homestead and are awaiting the assignment of a homestead;
- Represents and serves the interests of those beneficiaries; and,
- Has as a stated primary purpose the representation of, and provision of services to, those beneficiaries.

How does a Beneficiary Association register? Part 2

The certification must also include:

- Valid U.S. mailing and e-mail addresses to which the organization wants notifications sent;
- A statement of governing procedures (e.g., a copy of the organization's governing documents);
- A summary of the services it provides to its homestead community;
- A description of the territory it represents; and
- Consent to the publication of the above information and posting for public access on the Office's webpage.

How does a Beneficiary Association register? Part 3

- The organization will be placed on the HBA List upon a determination that the requested certification and information are complete.
- It is a violation of Federal law to make false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements to the Federal Government.
- Send the certification to: Office of Native Hawaiian Relations, 1849 C Street NW. MS 3561, Washington, DC 20240, or PO Box 50165, Honolulu, HI 96850

How long does placement on the HBA List last?

- Placement on the HBA List is valid for five years.
- Registration automatically expires at the end of five years, measured from the date the organization was placed on the HBA List or last had its registration renewed, whichever is more recent.
- The Office will notify the organization at the last listed address of the need to renew its registration for the HBA List.

How will the Office manage and provide public notification of the HBA List?

- The Office will maintain the HBA List and will periodically update it.
- The Office will publish on its website the names, contact information, and descriptions of the listed HBA.
- Copies of the HBA List and instructions outlining how to become a listed organization are available on-line or may be requested from the Office.

How will listed HBA be notified of Federal actions?

- Officials of Federal agencies who are seeking to consult with an HBA should notify those organizations on the HBA List.
- The notification should:
 - Be sent to the address listed on the HBA List;
 - Outline the proposed Federal action that may affect the organization's homestead community or beneficiary members; and
 - Provide a point of contact within the Federal agency to whom the HBA may direct its inquiries.

What must an HBA do in order to remain on the HBA List? Part 1

- To remain on the HBA List, organizations must **submit a written request at least every five years**. It is the responsibility of the organization to notify the Office of changes to its status as an HBA and contact information.
- The request to remain on the HBA List must be sent to the Office at least 30 days before the organization's registration expires.

What must an HBA do in order to remain on the HBA List? Part 2

- The request to remain on the HBA List must include a certification, signed and dated by the organization's governing body, that includes:
 - The organization's current contact information, including valid U.S. mailing and e-mail addresses;
 - A statement that the organization continues to meet the applicable criteria listed above; and,
 - A statement that it is the official position of the organization to remain on the HBA List.

What must an HBA do in order to remain on the HBA List? Part 3

- If the information submitted by an organization to update its listing is incomplete, the organization may not remain listed.
- If an organization does not provide a satisfactory update every five years, its placement on the HBA List will automatically expire. Registration automatically expires at the end of five years measured from the date the organization was placed on the HBA List or last had its registration renewed, whichever is more recent.

How does an HBA voluntarily remove itself from the HBA List?

- If an organization **wants to be removed** from the HBA List prior to the automatic expiration date, the organization must send to the Office a written, signed and dated statement from the organization's governing body affirmatively requesting removal from the HBA List.
- After receipt of the removal request, the Office will remove the organization during the periodic update of the HBA List.

Located on ONHR Website

**[www.doi.gov/hawaiian/
homestead-beneficiary-
associations](http://www.doi.gov/hawaiian/homestead-beneficiary-associations)**

4. Questions & Answers

MAHALO PIHA!

