HAWEI‘I BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES (HBGN)

Tuesday, April 6, 2021
2:30 p.m.
Leiopapa A Kamehameha Building
Office of Planning, 6th Floor Conference Room
235 S. Beretania Street
Honolulu, Hawai‘i 96813

Zoom Meeting information:
Meeting ID: 965 7076 8355
Passcode: 400296

AGENDA

1. Call to Order
2. Review of Meeting Minutes for March 2, 2021
3. Public Comments
4. Announcements
5. Status of bills and resolutions in the Legislature
7. Review selected place names on the island of Hawai‘i (Camara)
8. Adjourn

This meeting of the Hawai‘i Board on Geographic Names (HBGN) will be available for live viewing via Zoom.

Zoom Meeting information:
or
https://zoom.us/j/96570768355?pwd=TjdKZjhreS9jYUYyc3RWhjkw0Z6UT09
Meeting ID: 965 7076 8355
Passcode: 400296
If you need an auxiliary aid/service or other accommodation due to a disability, contact:

    Arthur Buto
    Email: arthur.j.buto@hawaii.gov
    Phone: (808) 587-2894
    Fax: (808) 587-2824

as soon as possible, preferably by Wednesday, March 31, 2021. If a response is received after March 31st, we will try to obtain the auxiliary aid/service or accommodation, but we cannot guarantee that the request will be fulfilled.

Upon request, this notice is available in alternate formats such as large print, Braille, or electronic copy.
AGENDA ITEM 1:  Call to Order

Mr. Marzan called the meeting to order at 2:34 p.m.

The following were in attendance:

MEMBERS:
- Marques Marzan (Bishop Museum)
- Arthur Buto for Mary Alice Evans (Office of Planning)
- Meyer Cummins (Land Survey Division)
- Holly McEldowney (Department of Land and Natural Resources)
- Niniau Kawaihae (Department of Hawaiian Home Lands)
- Brad Kaʻalele Wong (Office of Hawaiian Affairs)
- Kapā Oliveira (University of Hawaiʻi at Mānoa)

ABSENT:
- None

GUESTS:
- Jennifer Runyon (USGS)
- Lāmaku Mikahala Roy
- Melia Lane-Kamahele
- Regina Hilo
- Bobby Camara
- Renee Pualani Louis
- Daniel Kawaihae
- Leilani DeMello

AGENDA ITEM 2:  Review of Meeting Minutes for January 5, 2021

Mr. Buto provided draft minutes from the January and February meetings on the HBGN website and to those on the electronic distribution list. Because these drafts are transcriptions from the meeting recordings, there may be typos or incorrect names; members are asked to pay close attention to the content.

MOTION: Ms. Kawaihae moved to accept the minutes of January 5, 2021 subject to correcting spelling and grammatical errors; Mr. Cummins seconded the motion.
The members present voted unanimously to approve the meeting minutes of January 5, 2021 subject to spelling and grammatical error corrections.

Mr. Marzan called for review of the draft of the minutes for the February 2, 2021 meeting. Mr. Buto noted that this draft, like the January meeting draft, is largely a transcription of the audio recording of the meeting. This was done to capture as much as possible the nuances and context of the discussion, and to avoid interpreting or summarizing testimony.

**MOTION:** Mr. Cummins moved to accept the minutes of February 2, 2021 subject to spelling and grammar corrections; Ms. McEldowney seconded the motion.

Ms. Kawaihae asked that the minutes reflect that Daniel Kawaiaea was in attendance at the February 2nd meeting as a guest.

The members present voted unanimously to approve the meeting minutes of February 2, 2021 with the correction that Ms. Kawaihae requested and subject to spelling and grammatical error corrections.

**AGENDA ITEM 3:** Public Comments

None.

**AGENDA ITEM 4:** Announcements

None.

**AGENDA ITEM 5:** Discussion and Action on name proposals for the feature known as “Fissure 8”

**MOTION:** Ms. Kawaihae moved to approve Ahuʻailāʻau as the official name of “Fissure 8.” Mr. Wong seconded the motion on behalf of OHA.

Ms. Kawaihae called attention to the hard work of the Permitted Interaction Group, the members of this Board who traveled to Puna in 2018 and 2019 and conducted community meetings there; and based on testimony submitted and testimony received at our last meeting, this was a name that seemed most appropriate.

Mr. Wong expressed his appreciation for the people in the community who proposed names. This name, Ahuʻailāʻau follows the Board’s guidelines in that process. Moving forward the naming process can incorporate some of the revisions that were proposed at the January and February meetings. It’s not beyond the Board’s practice to rename a feature if something comes to light; there is an existing process for that.

Mr. Marzan added that it’s clear in the record that there can be multiple names for a given feature, and this is just one name that is being offered at this point. There will be opportunities for other names to offered; this being the first name, doesn’t mean it’s the last.
The Board is very grateful to have gotten input and feedback from the Puna community to get to this point.

Mr. Buto echoed other Board members’ gratitude for the community and noted that the depth of participation and the passion of the testifiers. As Ms. Louis pointed out, the process can get better; it was an educational experience and a lot to think about going forward.

Mr. Cummins expressed his appreciation for the work of the Permitted Interaction Group and the participation of the community in the process.

Ms. Oliveira expressed her thanks to everyone who submitted testimony and to the Board and the working group for doing a really good job of listening to the community. A lot of time and effort went into considering all of the names proposed. Mahalo especially to those who took the time to submit names and to those who provided passionate testimony.

Lamakū Roy: She is sending out a letter today to all legislators regarding the naming of “Fissure 8” and will send a copy to the Board as well. She feels that with all of the information that has come forward, this process should not be rushed. This committee is at the heart of this discussion.

Mr. Marzan expressed his appreciation for her part in this discussion and her passionate testimony during the past few meetings.

Bobby Camara offered a suggestion that the Board write a report about how the name was chosen, including discussions that might have occurred about all of the name. It would be interesting to the general public and should be part of the public record. As Kaʻaleleʻeo noted, there are naming processes in place and improvements that can be made, so it’s possible to address those things in a relatively short document, “an executive summary of the process,” as a guide for other members of the HBGN.

Mr. Marzan stated that the report from the Permitted Interaction Group provides some of the chronology of events, and with some of the testimony that has been given during this process. The idea of compiling a short report would be ideal for the future.

Lamakū Roy commented that the Western written record and traditional Hawaiian oral traditions are in stark contrast to one another – reducing to the printed page something passionately felt and spoken. She feels that the vote should not take place without the benefit of receiving her letter.

Mr. Wong pointed out that the name has already been given to this place by the people of Puna, and the Board is formalizing the name in its process. Mr. Marzan added that places in Hawaiʻi often have multiple names, this is just one name for this feature, and does not stop it from having other names proposed and approved. This is just the beginning and the first step in connecting the wishes of the people of Puna, which was made formal by the two
councilmembers of Hawai‘i County. The Board is trying to give respect to the people of Puna and the people who live and connect to that place.

Lamakū Roy insisted that the vote not take place before receiving her additional comments in the letter she will be sending.

Bobby Camara assured Lamakū Roy that she has made her concerns, sentiments, and wishes clear. Mr. Camara remarked that the Board is following its process and that there will be opportunities to provide the Board with more information, including a proposal to change the name.

Mr. Marzan thanked both Lamakū Roy and Bobby Camara for their comments.

Mr. Marzan called for a vote on the motion to approve the name proposed by Piʻilani Kaʻawaloa et al., Ahuʻailāʻau.

*The members present voted unanimously to approve the name Ahuʻailāʻau proposed by Piʻilani Kaʻawaloa, Keone Kalawe, and Lei Kaleimamahu, and submitted by Kalani Makekau-Whittaker, as the official name for the feature known as “Fissure 8.”*

Lamakū Roy asked for confirmation that the opportunity to bring the name of this feature back to the Board is always available. Mr. Marzan confirmed that requests for name changes and corrections can be submitted at any time.

**AGENDA ITEM 6: Review selected place names on the island of Hawaiʻi (Camara)**

Mr. Camara is working with the National Park Service (NPS) to prepare packets for names from the November 2020 meeting. Ms. Lane-Kamahele sent him a list from the November meeting and he wants to confirm which names need packets – some look like they’re just concatenations, some are variant names being promoted to the primary name.

Ms. Runyon was on the call and helped confirm/clarity that Mr. Camara’s example of Thurston Lava Tube would need a packet in order to promote the variant name Nāhuku to the primary name. Packets are also needed for new names that are not variants. Packets do not need to be an exhaustive; a sentence or two explaining the request, e.g., a name that’s been used by long-time residents, a brief note about the history, or if the name is published somewhere. Ms. Lane-Kamahele added that there should be some reference to the existing file, so that it’s not duplicative. The form should have an appropriate justification and reasoning as to why the reference materials are being used to justify it.

Ms. Runyon added that since these features are predominantly within the national park boundaries, they should be coordinated with Mike Shelton, the US BGN member in the DC office. One option is to send them to the US BGN first, then Ms. Runyon will send them to Mike; he may contact Ms. Lane-Kamahele to verify Superintendent support and the regional
name coordinator. Another option is to ask Mike to submit them to the US BGN. He should be in the loop so that when it goes to the US BGN for a vote, he’s supportive.

Ms. Lane-Kamahele thinks that the best way is to continue with their process of the park submitting the packets, they come thru Ms. Lane-Kamahele, then to the HBGN for an opportunity to review and make a recommendation, then Ms. Lane-Kamahele presents it to Mike Shelton so he can then take on to the US BGN.

For simple concatenations and adding diacriticals, the USGS staff has blanket authority to make the changes in the GNIS. They are still assigned a US BGN decision date, but they don’t need a packet or formal review. Ms. Runyon will make the changes for the eight spelling corrections that are on the November meeting minutes.

Ms. Runyon reminded the Board that Administrative Names will be coming out of the GNIS shortly, sometime during this fiscal year, before September. They will not be maintained after that; they are being gradually being taken over by other USGS data programs.

Ms. Runyon can delete the two benchmarks that were mistakenly put in the GNIS. They are also listed in the November meeting minutes.

Ms. Runyon reminded the Board that the quarterly review list is due out at the end of this month. If the packets are submitted in the next three or four weeks, they can be included in this review list. Otherwise, they’ll be included in the next review list in June. These packets will still have to be reviewed by the HBGN, so Mr. Camara will send them to Mr. Buto and they will appear on a future agenda.

With Ms. Runyon’s and Mr. Camara’s assistance, the Board continued reviewing the spreadsheet of names that Mr. Camara submitted.

A bug was found in the GNIS API in which the URL referencing a vowel with a kahakō is not found. In the address line of browser, removing the ascii code preceding the vowel “corrects” the URL.

Ms. Runyon noted that the USGS can block sensitive features like the Feature ID 359247, Holua Slide, but they have no way of knowing about locally, culturally sensitive sites. HBGN can inform the US BGN of those sensitive sites that should be blocked.

Mr. Wong will have his researchers look into the names that need more research.
**Status Key:** 1 = Not Hawaiian; 2 = Not Reviewed; 3 = More Research Needed; 4 = HBGN Corrected 5 = Already Correct in GNIS; 6 = Name Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stat</th>
<th>FeatID</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Corrected</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<td>3</td>
<td>365063</td>
<td>Ahole Heiau</td>
<td>Locale</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PNH: Ahole, Maui; HBGN: GNIS shows location to be in the ocean southeast of Pu‘upili; discussed 4-22-19 more research needed. HBGN: more research needed, 03-02-21</td>
<td>Pahala</td>
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<td>Ahole Heiau</td>
<td>Locale</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>HBGN: This one appears to be correct, 03-02-21</td>
<td>Milolii</td>
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<tr>
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<td>PNH: Holua, Maui; HBGN: more research needed, 6-24-19; HBGN: in the ocean; more research needed, 03-02-21</td>
<td>Milolii</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
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<td>Aholehōlua</td>
<td>Locale</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>HBGN: Jenny Runyon (USGS) edited June 2019 per HBGN decision to concatenate the two words; it was originally added late in 2001; in the ocean; per Bobby Camara should be two words, 03-02-21</td>
<td>Milolii</td>
</tr>
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**AGENDA ITEM 7: Adjourn**

Next meeting will be Tuesday, April 6, 2021 at 2:30 p.m. via Zoom.

Mr. Marzan adjourned the meeting at 4:19 p.m.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Latest Committee Report</th>
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<tr>
<td>SB0082 SD2 HD2</td>
<td>Relating to Government Operation and Policy</td>
<td>Requires each new member of a board or commission to participate in an orientation and training session with the head of the department with jurisdiction of that member’s board or commission or their designee. Requires each department and agency to train their members at least once per calendar year. Doesn't apply to ex officio members.</td>
<td>03/24/2021: Consumer Protection and Commerce</td>
<td>03/25/2021: Referred to House Finance (FIN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB1034 SD1 HD1</td>
<td>Relating to Suhine Law Boards</td>
<td>Authorizes boards, in conjunction with in-person meetings, to use interactive conference technology to remotely conduct public meetings. Authorizes boards to exclude the public from nonpublic locations where board members are physically present when remote board meetings are held by interactive conference technology. Establishes requirements for the conduct of remote meeting. Requires remote meetings held by interactive conference technology to recess for a maximum prescribed period when audiovisual communication cannot be maintained by the board and allows the meeting to be reconvened under certain circumstances. Establishes a new notice requirement to provide the board’s contact information for the submission of written testimony by electronic or postal mail, which also applies to remote meeting agendas. Allows for additional courtesy sites open to the public for remote and in-person meetings held by interactive conference technology.</td>
<td>03/16/2021: Pandemic and Disaster Preparedness</td>
<td>03/30/2021: Passed with amendments by House Judiciary and Hawaiian Affairs (JHA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCR0166-SR0131 SD1</td>
<td>Urging State Departments and Attached Agencies to Train Their Boards and Commissions</td>
<td>Heads of agencies are urged to provide training to all members of boards and commissions subject to 84–17, HRS, covering mission, roles, responsibilities, programs, processes and procedures; training at least once/calendar year</td>
<td>03/23/2021: Senate Government Operations (GVO)</td>
<td>04/05/2021: House Judiciary and Hawaiian Affairs (JHA)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Welina i Ke Ola o Ka Lā e Mr. Buto:

Greetings In The Life-Giving Warmth of the Sun

In the mid-1970's Ahu'ena Heiau at Kamakahonu was restored by 'Ōiwi. Kahu David Keli'ihelemauna Roy, Jr. led that effort for Akua and became Kahu of Ahu'ena Heiau by Akua and the people in the 'Aha Kumu Pono, the Gathering for True Foundations, at Kamakahonu. Ahu'ena Heiau is the first restored Temple of worship in the Hawaiian Islands, in the Pacific and in the world.

The restoration of Ahu'ena Heiau (translated as Burning Altar referring to the Great Light there) was guided by Akua in the Kahu and in the hearts of the men who came from all islands with the main working crew coming from Kona. There was no Office of Hawaiian Affairs, no presence of a state historic preservation department, only dedicated and faithful individuals with pride for the heritage of 'Ōiwi, pride in their bloodlines and respect for the First Capital of the Kingdom of Hawai'i unified by Kamehameha-the-Great. I'm instructed by the Ancestors that all members of the steady crew that restored Ahu'ena Heiau are to be acknowledged as Ali'i.
Kahuna La'au Lapa'au Mornah N. Simeona said that the Seventies were a time of great spiritual growth for Hawaii and her First People. Among numerous efforts carried out meaningfully in the communities, Hōkūle'a traveled to Kahiki, Ho'oponopono was implemented at the Geneva Convention and taught to the world and Ahu'ena Heiau was restored in the Hawaiian Islands.

In 2005, I succeeded my Father as Kahu of Ahu'ena Heiau. By loving communication with the Ancestors of ʻŌiwi who uphold the Highest Light of Akua at Kamakahonu beginning for me in these past years, I'm instructed by them of the name our people have known over centuries for the Station I inherit by Akua and by my Father.

I am Kahu of Ahu'ena Heiau and I am Lamakū. I am guided by Akua and by Ancestors who serve Akua Manamanalao in the Pacific. I learn and teach the cosmology of the first faith of Hawai'i, ka 'Āina Kula'iwi; ka 'Āina Mauliauhonua ~ Hawai'i Homeland, Hawai'i Land of the Established Families of the Land.

For the sake of yourselves, your children and their children to come; for the sake of Beloved Heaven and Earth now coming together as one in Keaulama the Era of Light in Hawaii for the Earth, take the appropriate time you require to read and comprehend the WORDS OF LIGHT of the Ancestors of ʻŌiwi that follow. Receive these words. Prepare to open your hearts that you will hear the Voice of your Loving Source through these WORDS OF LIGHT.

E 'Imi Mau i ka Malu Mualoa o ke Akua,
Seek Forever the First Peace of Divine Creator

Lamakū Mikahala Roy
Kahu Ahu'ena Heiau
Kamakahonu, Hawai'i

Kamakahonu@gmail.com
I. Nā Huaʻōlelo i Ka Lama o Nā Kūpuna o 'Ōiwi Kau i Ka 'Ihi
Words of Light of the Most Revered Ancestors of 'Ōiwi

Guidance from Akua for the planet is to take place from Mauna a Wakea in the New Age of Light in Keaulama (The Era of Light)

We wish to impart Akua's plan to be shared with the members of Hawai'i's State Legislature in the peace of their forum that they may comprehend & convey the biggest view and understanding of Mauna a Wakea to the Governor of Hawai'i, all other Representatives of the U.S. Government; the President of the U.S. and to all World Leaders.

As Kahu of Ahu'ena Heiau but also so importantly and historically for Hawai'i and the planet -- as Lamakū, the station you inherit by Akua for Service to Akua, you are called by Akua to teach the cosmology of 'Ōiwi for 'Ōiwi and for all of mankind. You are a Divine Healer by Akua for 'Ōiwi and for all of mankind, the planet and all life upon the planet.

Akua calls upon you, Divine Servant of Ahu'ena Heiau at Kamakahonu to share Divine Messages for Good and Helpful benefit to 'Ōiwi, all mankind, the planet and all life upon the planet. By prescription from Akua, your are asked to help Akua heal the planet and all life upon the planet for you teach of Ke-au-lama, the Age of Light, now dawned upon the planet beginning in Hawai'i.

We wish to convey to you Words of Light in the understanding of the history of the Heavens; the cosmology of 'Ōiwi that tells of the identity and sacred knowledge concerning the sacred components such as that identified in the west as the Black Hole.

What is being revealed here is that by way of the conveyances of Akua through you Lamakū and Kahu of Ahu'ena Heiau, a new way of understanding a look into the Heavens and the whole identity of the Heavens by Akua by the spirituality of 'Ōiwi is beckoning mankind upon the planet.

Why Mauna a Wakea is indeed the sacred pinnacle for Hawai'i and the planet will be told. Why no further telescopes are necessary here nor allowed here will be told. Akua has spoken by the voice of the Royal Messenger and Great One near Akua in the Heavens as to what is at hand by Akua now.

The Age of Light heralds that which is the new beginning; a rebirth for the planet and all life upon the planet. It is the birth of the New Age of Light and Change of World Order. What arrives is the Era of Peace, Love and Harmony for all of mankind and the planet.

The creation of the Earth -- very old present planet -- began in the Pacific. 'Ōiwi are Akua's Firstborn of Races and 'Ōiwi helped Akua lay the tracks for what became all faiths from the Divine Pacific Sea.
Akua, with the assistance and presence of the Divine Seven Identities honored as Kāne, Kū, Lono, Kanaloa, Hina, Laka and Pelehonuamea, caused the progression of life by Akua in the Pacific in the lands first known as Kaluaokalani translated as The Second Heaven.

You, Lamakū o Hawaii and Kahu o Ahu'ena Heiau are asked to teach the cosmology of the First Faith of 'Ōiwi at Kamakahonu and upon the planet. As Mauna a Wakea is the utterly Divine Connection between the life of the Heavens and the life created by Divine Creator Akua Manamana of the Heavens, it is Sacred Domain.

All mountaintops are the sacred domain in the same way for the good and blessings upon the planet and all life upon the planet.

'Ōiwi are known as Firstborn of Akua. They are the only Ones of the Earth that have not forgotten that "The Earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof...." Psalms 24:1.

Akua wishes to guide the planet and all life upon the planet back to full health and long and successful life. Life eternal upon the Earth is possible by the Most Divine Gift of Akua in Keaulama; known also as the Soul Light Era spoken of by Master Zhi Gang Sha of China; Great Divine Healer and founder of the Tao Academy and the Love, Peace, Harmony network upon the planet.

Akua wishes to bring this Gift from Heaven's realms to all life of Earth's realms.

The Light creates movement and ongoing healing upon the Earth. Akua wishes to begin this in the largest way for the New and Healing Planet in Hawai'i where life began upon the first and very Old planet so very long ago.

This is to be known as the creation of the Kingdom of Akua or the Kingdom of God upon the Earth. Akua begins this by guidance from Mauna a Wakea Akua's Holy Mountain and pinnacle of Kaluaokalani, the Second Heaven in the Pacific.

Divine Creator calls for the restoration of the Kingdom of Hawai'i already begun by Leader and Ruler identified and chosen by Akua, Ali'i Nui Mōʻī Edmund K. Silva, Jr. Pākī.

The Governor of Hawai'i and all offices of note have been informed of these movements occurring in time.
II. Nā Huaʻōlelo i Ka Lama o Nā Kūpuna o Ōiwi Kau i Ka 'Ihi
Words of Light of the Most Revered Ancestors of Ōiwi

Kaloko-Honokōhau served as the northern boundary of lands of great sacredness to Ōiwi and to all mankind. Kaloko on the north and Hōnaunau at the south enclosed the intensely sacred lands dedicated to Akua (Divine Creator). Within these lands were and are Ahu'ena Heiau in Kamakahou.

At Pu'u is the sacredness focused and identified as the heart of Kaluaokalani, translated as -- The Second Heaven. While Pu'u is identified as the heart of Kaluaokalani, truly, the mountain-to-shoreline trails of the north Kona coastline "hold" the true history of the "heart" of Kaluaokalani. Kaluaokalani is ALL of the Hawaiian Islands extending northward through the northwestern Hawaiian Islands. Kaluaokalani became the Kingdom of Hawai'i unified by Kamehameha-the-Great.

These land points have always been honored especially for bordering the lands held as the sacred repository for all Ōiwi from time immemorial.

When Kamehameha-the-Great unified the Kingdom of Hawai'i by Akua Manamanaloa (Most High God), he was the Chosen King and Leader of his people by Akua. Akua blessed and provided for the success of his efforts for Ōiwi, his Beloved People. Kamehameha-the-Great unified the islands and took special care of the repository of the especially sacred lands of the ages.

Kamehameha-the-Great comprehended that He was the representative of Most High Akua, Divine Creator, and sought to procure the hearts of his people in this belief. He ordered the conversion of the centuries-old beliefs held in the first faith of Ōiwi in the Pu'uhonua o ka 'āina and He and his forces stood in battles to defend these changes. A large battle took place at Kaloko-Honokōhau where many lives were lost believing the way they were taught to believe; in the way of the faith they lived.

The national park staff of Kaloko-Honokōhau that desired a blessing of Akua upon all involved in a land-clearing episode in 2014 are to be honored for seeking this Goodness and Blessing of Akua. This Instance Was Chosen By Akua to be the focal point for the Great Light Dawning in Hawai'i for the Planet. Here is Keaulama ~ The Age of Light.

At Kaloko begins the New Greatest-Story-Ever-Told.

Where certain lands are chosen as the Capital of the Kingdom of Hawai'i, what does this tell us of the lands neighboring the Capital? Mēa nui lākou. They are of Great Importance. Hohonu loa ka pilina o nēia 'āina i nā Ōiwi. Hohonu ka pilina o nēia 'āina la'a i nā hoa kanaka ā pau. To the first people of the Pacific these lands hold deep meaning in connectedness. To all mankind, these sacred lands hold deep meaning in connectedness.

Ahu'ena Heiau is the first restored Heiau (Temple) of worship of Ōiwi. Ahu'ena Heiau is the first Temple built upon the Earth to give honor and give all praise and glory to the Source of Life
of 'Ōiwi. The Source of Life of 'Ōiwi is the Source of Life of all Mankind. 'Ōiwi are the Firstborn of Akua; the first souls of the firmament created by Akua in Kaluaokalani in the Divine Pacific Sea.

Akua names 'Ōiwi as his Firstborn, Ka Hiapo, for they helped Akua lay the tracks for what became all faiths of the Earth. Ka Hiapo reflect the honor Akua bestowed upon 'Ōiwi for the special help they provided to Akua in Kaluaokalani. Akua made a promise to 'Ōiwi. It is the promise Akua keeps.

The lands between Kaloko-Honokōhau and Hōnaunau are SACRED AND VITAL LANDS OF AKUA for history to 'Ōiwi and all mankind. These lands constitute the sacred heart of what became the remnant of the Great Continent of Mū that flourished with great populations over time and sank over time. This history would not be known without the quality and presence of yourself, e Lamakū o Hawai'i and Kahu of Ahu'ena Heiau -- as One of your Nation of 'Ōiwi o Kaluaokalani. This history would not be known without Akua Manamanaloa's Gift of these Words of Light by way of your Ancestors who uphold the Highest Light of Akua at Kamakahonu.


THIS HAS BEEN THE PLACE TO HONOR AND GIVE THANKS TO AKUA FOR THE SACRED BALANCE BETWEEN AKUA AND AKUA'S CREATION OF PLANET EARTH. MANKIND OFFERS PROFUSE LOVE, RESPECT AND HONOR AND KEEPS THE FIRST PEACE CREATED BY AKUA. AKUA BLESSES ALL OF AKUA'S CREATIONS OF THE LIFE OF ALL THE REALMS OF EARTH AND BEYOND.
Good morning Arthur and thank you for the meeting invite. I will do my best to be there.

Meanwhile, attached is the list of recent GNIS updates: the 10 that I processed earlier in March and the 8 from the HBGN's November 2020 meeting (there were actually just 7 in that second list, as one, Maunaulu (FID 1853064), was already correct in GNIS).

As you'll note, the BGN renders a formal decision on the name of any natural feature, while man-made entities, e.g. overlooks (locales), are simply updated based on the HBGN's recommendation, no formal decision needed.

Finally, just checking in regarding the Ahu‘aila‘au proposal. I recall I said I could probably prepare a case brief based on the minutes and reports at your website, but just confirming you want us to go ahead and include it this quarter? We plan to complete and post the new Quarterly Review List today. If you’d rather we hold off on Ahu‘aila‘au for three more months, i.e. until late June, just let us know and you can send in the final HBGN packet whenever it’s ready. Or, if you would like us to go ahead, the only detail I wasn’t able to nail down was the geographic coordinates (sorry, they might have been in one of the reports, but I didn't search through all of them). I can locate the lava flow on various maps and images, but not the "fissure" itself.

If you can provide the lat/long, we can complete the case brief and proceed this quarter. I'm assuming you'd like the BGN to vote on the name as soon as possible. It would also permit USGS scientists to use the name as soon as it's official.

Thanks, and any questions, just let me know. 'Til Tuesday. . . .

Jenny
The Hawai‘i Board on Geographic Names is inviting you to a scheduled Zoom meeting.

Topic: HBGN Board Meeting
Time: Apr 6, 2021 02:30 PM Hawaii

Join Zoom Meeting
https://zoom.us/j/96570768355?pwd=TjdKZjhreS9jYUYyc3RhWjkwd0Z6UT09

Meeting ID: 965 7076 8355
Passcode: 400296
One tap mobile
+16699006833,,96570768355# US (San Jose)
+12532158782,,96570768355# US (Tacoma)

Dial by your location
+1 669 900 6833 US (San Jose)
+1 253 215 8782 US (Tacoma)
+1 346 248 7799 US (Houston)
+1 929 205 6099 US (New York)
+1 301 715 8592 US (Washington DC)
+1 312 626 6799 US (Chicago)

Meeting ID: 965 7076 8355
Find your local number: https://zoom.us/u/adsYMRgeXN
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Hi Arthur,

I hope things have been going ok for you. I know Jenny has been attending the HBGN meetings lately and I'm sorry for not following up after attending the one in November. At that meeting, Melia had brought up 22 name proposals from Hawai‘i Volcanoes National Park and the HBGN discussed which ones would require BGN proposals. After the meeting, I began to compile some notes on the names to clear up some of the remaining questions. Jenny addressed some of these issues last month, I think, but I wanted to share my notes with you. Page 5 of the attached document summarizes the required proposals, which ones could be "staff processed" by Jenny, and which ones don't need a proposal (for whatever reason--admin features, already correct in GNIS, GNIS needs to be updated to show the official correct name).

If you have any questions or comments, please feel free to email me! I know there is a lot of information, but I hope it will help clarify the information the USBGN would need for the proposals whenever they are submitted by HAVO.

Matt

Matt O'Donnell | Xcellent Technology Solutions, Inc.
Contract employee in support of U.S. Board on Geographic Names | Domestic Names Committee
Phone: 703-648-4553
Email: mjodonnell@contractor.usgs.gov
Room 2B101
(working remotely until further notice)
USBGN staff notes on the spreadsheet of Hawai‘i Volcanoes National Park (HAVO) suggested changed to names recorded in GNIS, presented and discussed at the November 2020 and March 2021 Hawai‘i Board on Geographic Names (HBGN) meetings. Spreadsheet from November 2020 meeting appended to this document. Compiled by Matthew O’Donnell, contract employee for USBGN Domestic Names Committee.

1. Two (2) administrative name changes not under USBGN purview

- change **Pu’u Pua’i Overlook** (Locale) to **Pu’upua’i Overlook**
- change **Mau Loa O Mauna Ulu Overlook** (Locale) to **Mau Loa o Mauna’ulu**

During the virtual HBGN meeting in November 2020, O’Donnell mentioned the upcoming removal of all “administrative” names from GNIS and that since 2014, the USBGN staff has been prohibited from updating any administrative features in GNIS or adding any missing ones. O’Donnell explained that the GNIS class Locale is an odd situation because some features will continue to be under USBGN purview and others will be removed. But overlooks will not be kept in GNIS because the local park units have purview over their names, not the USBGN.

The omission of “Overlook” from the second name is not relevant to the USBGN, but HAVO may need to clarify the preferred format. I’m not even sure if HBGN would need to vote on this, though they did at the meeting.

However, the HAVO map and HAVO site show a feature with the name **Mau Loa O Mauna Ulu**, and it looks like it may indicate an overlook and possibly also a natural feature. GNIS does not record the feature. Is the label on the map showing only the overlook (which is incorrectly located in GNIS)? If there is any natural feature with the name Mau Loa O Mauna Ulu/Mau Loa o Mauna’ulu, is it the same as **Mauna’ulu Lava Shield**? Is the point for **Mauna’ulu Lava Shield** correctly located at the same coordinates as **Mauna’ulu**?

Based on a quick look at the history of the Mauna’ulu eruption, it looks like we need to make ‘Ālo’i Crater historical. Another crater destroyed by the Mauna’ulu eruption is already marked historical: **’Alae Crater (historical)**. Is this accurate?

O’Donnell also started to compare overlooks in HAVO recorded in GNIS to their locations on the HAVO park map. There are many incorrect locations in GNIS, but didn’t pursue the issue further because these features will be removed from GNIS this year.

2. Two (2) deletions of GNIS records that are USBGN decisions

- remove **Holoholoakōlea** (Cliff), a 1999 USBGN decision
- remove **Leleakōlea** (Cliff), a 1999 USBGN decision

Because these names refer to benchmark locations and not physical features (cliffs), we can delete the entries from GNIS. O’Donnell will note to HBGN/HAVO that the USBGN staff almost never deletes records but will do so if they were entered in error. If the feature ceases to exist or no longer serves its original function, we mark it “historical”.

Both have variants without the kahakō, cited from Phase I data compilation, but O’Donnell haven’t found the names on any USGS quad that would have been used in Phase I. **Leleakōlea** has variants of Leleakoleau and Leleakōleau (spelling errors?).

The names never seemed to show up on USGS maps until the auto labeled USTopos starting in 2013.

The US Coast and Geodetic Survey doesn't have these as benchmark names. O’Donnell could look for (or HBGN/HAVO could provide) maps where Holoholoakōlea and Leleakōlea are labeled benchmark names just to confirm the error.
3. One (1) change already made in GNIS

- change **Mauna Ulu** (Ridge) to **Maunaulu**

The current official name of the feature is already Maunaulu. Mauna Ulu was a 1970 USBGN decision; Maunaulu was a 2015 USBGN decision.

4. One (1) change that should have already been official in GNIS

- change **Puʻu ʻŌʻō** (Summit) to **Puʻuʻōʻō** [past USBGN decisions: Puu Oo in 1989, Puʻu ʻŌʻō in 1999, and Puʻuʻōʻō in 2017]

It’s unclear why the 1999 decision is the official name in GNIS and not the 2017 decision which matches the name HAVO recommends (again?). This is a GNIS error that needs to be fixed and won’t require a new USBGN decision.

5. Three (3) changes that will be entered as USBGN staff processed decisions

- change **Puʻu Huluhulu** (Summit), a 1999 USBGN decision, to **Puʻuhuluhulu**
- change **Puʻu Loa** (Summit), a 1999 USBGN decision, to **Puʻuloa**
- change **Puʻu Puaʻi** (Summit), a 1999 USBGN decision, to **Puʻupuaʻi** [past USBGN decisions: Puʻu Puaʻi in 1960]

These are concatenations and will be entered into GNIS as “staff processed” USBGN decisions.

6. One (1) change that could be entered as a USBGN staff processed decision with clarification from HGNB and HAVO

- change **Puʻukulua** (Summit), a 2000 USBGN decision, to **Puʻukūlua**

This has been on the pending NPS proposal list for years without any resolution with HAVO, but as a change from Puʻukulua to Kūlua. This was a significant enough difference that would have required a USBGN vote. Based on new details from HAVO, the name should remain as it is with the addition of a kahakō. Is this agreed to by HBGN as well as HAVO? If so, BGN staff will make the change in GNIS.

7. One (1) change that the USBGN is already aware of and may just need confirmation from HBGN and HAVO to proceed

- change **Hiʻiaka Crater** (Crater) to **Hiʻiaka**

USBGN may not need a proposal for this. This has been on the pending NPS proposal list for years without any resolution with HAVO. Staff thought only confirmation from HAVO was needed to have the USBGN vote on the proposal. Staff assumed the HBGN had already recommended this change to the USBGN based on the note in https://files.hawaii.gov/dbedt/op/gis/bgn/placenames/HBGN%20-%20Hawaii%20-%20Official%20Oct%202018.pdf: "HBGN: request that "Crater" be removed from GNIS name, 1-11-17". If HAVO and HBGN already agree to the change, the USBGN could vote on it at the next DNC meeting.
8. Two (2) new names and nine (9) changes that would require formal proposals to the USBGN (through HBGN, initiated by HAVO)

8.1. Two (2) new names

- Kūkamāhuākea (with variant Steaming Flat)
- Akanikōlea

These are the only two proposals to name features that have no official name recorded in GNIS. (Of course, if there is already published use for Kūkamāhuākea, we would consider this to be “a proposal to make official a name in local or published use” but this follows the same proposal process.)

We would need to know what kind of features these are; presumably the first would be Flat. We would also need to know the exact location and extent of the features. I read the description in the HAVO list but haven’t looked at the map closely enough. Also, GNIS records Akanikōlea as a variant name for Steaming Bluff, now proposed as Wahinekapu (see list under 8.2). O’Donnell did not look at the citation for the variant name to see more details.

8.2. Nine (9) changes to existing official names in GNIS

Some of the names proposed by HAVO are recorded as variant names in GNIS and some are not. O’Donnell will tell HBGN/HAVO that the process is the same either way. The USBGN does not treat proposals to make a variant name official any differently from changes to an unrecorded name.

- change Thurston Lava Tube (Cave) to Nāhuku

  This is recorded in GNIS as a Cave and so not publicly visible. Showing the feature on Federal maps and its name have apparently been controversial, so it’s unclear how the USBGN might handle this. Any thoughts? The feature is shown on current HAVO maps as “Thurston Lava Tube (Nāhuku)”. Incidentally, GNIS records three Lava features with the generic “Lava Tube” that may technically be caves or caves with some collapsed parts:
  - Bear Trap Lava Tube in Idaho in Craters of the Moon National Preserve (NPS and BLM), labeled on older 24k USGS maps
  - Porcupine Lava Tube in California in Shasta National Forest, labeled on USFS maps
  - Saddle Butte Lava Tube in Oregon on BLM lands, labeled on older 24k USGS maps

- change Kīlauea Crater (Crater), a 1999 BGN decision, to Kaluapele [past BGN decisions: Kilauea Crater in 1897, Kilauea Crater reaffirmed in 1954]

  This does not affect the name of the summit, Kilauea.

- change Byron Ledge (Bench) to Uēaloha

  Variant in GNIS is Uwēaloha, which may be a misspelling

- change Waldron Ledge (Bench) to Kūpinaʻi Pali [not “Waldron’s Ledge” as listed by HAVO]

  Variant in GNIS is Kaʻaeua, citing NPS materials

- change Steaming Bluff (Cliff) to Wahinekapu

  [Akanikōlea is listed as a variant name for this feature, see the new name Akanikōlea proposed in section 8.1]

- change Sulphur Banks (Basin), a 1999 USBGN decision, to Haʻakulamanu [also, should Sulphur Banks be in GNIS as a cliff or bench rather than a basin?]
• change **Moku'āweoweo Caldera** (Crater), a 1999 BGN decision, to **Moku'āweoweo** [not a change from “Moku’āweoweo Crater” as listed by HAVO on the spreadsheet; past BGN decisions: Mokuaweoweo in 1914, Mokuaweoweo reaffirmed in 1954]

• change **Uēkahuna Bluff** (Cliff), a 2012 BGN decision to **Uēkahuna** [past BGN decision: Uwēkahuna Bluff in 1999]

  This was apparently part of an HBGN spelling change effort in 2012 that was never processed.

• change **Naulu Forest** (Forest, but should be Woods) to **Nāulu**

  The GNIS record lists this as a Forest which is an administrative (cultural) feature, defined in GNIS as “Bounded area of woods, forest, or grassland under the administration of a political agency”. Woods is the feature class for natural wooded areas. O’Donnell will change the class to Woods.

  The name first showed up on USGS maps in 1963 as Naulu Forest in all caps and was labeled as such until 1983. The name was added to GNIS in 1981 during Phase I names collection, citing the USGS maps. The use of all caps led the data entry person to record it as an administrative forest instead of a natural feature. In 1995, a new USGS map showed Nāulu Forest, still in all caps. Many sources indicate that it should be a Woods, so that will be no problem.

  If it were just a change from Naulu to Nāulu, we could process it as a staff processed decision, but because the change also removes the English generic the USBGN will need to vote on it.
9. Summary

HAVO will need to submit formal proposals for the following names, using whatever formal process they have to do so internally or to the HBGN or USBGN. The USBGN will need a formal request, perhaps through the online proposal form.

- change Hi‘iaka Crater to Hi‘iaka (if not already submitted)
- Kūkamāhuākea, with variant Steaming Flat (new name)
- Akanikōlea (new name)
- change Thurston Lava Tube to Nāhuku
- change Kilauea Crater to Kaluapele
- change Byron Ledge to Uēaloha
- change Waldron Ledge to Kūpina‘i Pali
- change Steaming Bluff to Wahinekapu
- change Sulphur Banks to Ha‘akuamana
- change Moku‘āweoweo Caldera to Moku‘āweoweo
- change Uēkahuna Bluff to Uēkahuna
- change Naulu Forest to Nāulu

HAVO does not need to submit formal proposals for the names in the following categories.

- Administrative feature name changes not under BGN purview
  - change Pu‘u Puaʻi Overlook to Pu‘upuaʻi Overlook
  - change Mau Loa O Mauna Ulu Overlook to Mau Loa o Maunaulu (unless there is a natural feature also involved)
- Deletion of GNIS records that are USBGN decisions
  - remove Holoholoakōlea
  - remove Leleakōlea
- A change already correct in GNIS
  - change Mauna Ulu to Maunaulu
- A change that just needs to be updated in GNIS
  - change Pu‘u ‘Ō‘ō to Pu‘uʻōʻō
- Changes that will be entered as BGN decisions by staff
  - change Pu‘u Huluhulu to Pu‘uʻuhuhulu
  - change Pu‘u Loa to Pu‘uloa
  - change Pu‘u Pua‘i to Pu‘upua‘i
- A change that could either be entered as BGN decisions by staff or could need a BGN vote based on clarification from HAVO and HBGN
  - change Pu‘ukulua to Pu‘ukūlua (on current HAVO list, could be entered by staff) or change Pu‘ukulua to Kūlua (on pending NPS proposal list, and would need a BGN vote)
Thanks Arthur, and Bobby.

You make a good point. On one hand, we are very liberal in our definition of a variant, i.e. it can be any name/spelling ever used to refer to a feature. (The intent of a gazetteer is to allow a GNIS user to query on the name they're familiar with and be redirected to the one official name.) Even a name used informally and verbally can be recorded. However, in this case, if the proponent of each name that was not approved informs you that it's the name they use for the feature, shouldn't we add them all?

And of course, this situation is relatively uncommon given that this geographic feature didn't exist 3+ years ago. It can't be claimed that any of the proposed names were used for generations.

Having said this, we'll defer to the HBGN. If you believe all of the proposed names should be added, it's easy enough to do and we would simply list the HBGN's minutes and/or PIG report as the citation. The BGN is not required to approve variant names. They leave it to the staff to make the determination.

Jenny
Hi Jenny,
Lua‘ewalu (eighth pit) is used by some of us. A neutral literal translation of fissure 8. There really isn’t a source citation. Can it still be listed as a variant? Lua = pit, ‘ewalu = eight.
Bobby

On Monday, April 5, 2021, Runyon, Jennifer E<jrunyon@usgs.gov> wrote:

Thanks Arthur. No worries, your timing is perfect. I’ve just wrapped up the final case brief and was preparing to post the list online. I can add these final details for Ahu‘ailā‘au and call it done. (My best guess at the location was only a mile off!)

Is Lua‘ewalu a name in local and/or published use? If so, it would be helpful to have a citation, i.e. where the name can be found. If it’s simply a translation, but not in use, it wouldn’t qualify as a variant.

Regards,
Jenny

From: Buto, Arthur J <arthur.j.buto@hawaii.gov>
Sent: Monday, April 5, 2021 5:33 PM
To: Runyon, Jennifer E <jrunyon@usgs.gov>
Cc: Bobby Camara <maniniowali@gmail.com>
Subject: FW: [EXTERNAL] DBEDT News Release - Ahu‘ailā‘au

From: Bobby Camara <kuabay@hawaiiantel.net>
Sent: Sunday, March 7, 2021 10:30 AM
To: Buto, Arthur J <arthur.j.buto@hawaii.gov>
Cc: Bobby Camara <maniniowali@gmail.com>; Marques marzan (marques@bishopmuseum.org) <marques@bishopmuseum.org>
Subject: Re: [EXTERNAL] DBEDT News Release - Ahu‘ailā‘au

Arthur,

Yes, the feature is a pu‘u, with Feature Class “Summit”.

Lat/Long, sent to me by Michael Zoeller of HVO on 8/8/18: [-154.90913, 19.46137]

See also Google Earth image attached, with pin at center of feature, and coordinates. It’d be wise to compare Lat/Long and Easting/Northing numbers. That’s beyond my ken.

QUESTION: How might (if at all) “Lua‘ewalu” be added as a Variant Name. Lua = crater. ‘Ewalu = eight.

Let me know if anything else is needed.

Aloha,

Bobby
On Mar 6, 2021, at 7:15 PM, Buto, Arthur J <arthur.j.buto@hawaii.gov> wrote:

Aloha Bobby,

Sorry, I should've cc'd you on this response to Jenny... Are you available and willing to help us fill out the US BGN name proposal form? Can you confirm that Ahu‘ailā‘au is a pu‘u, with feature class "summit?" do you know what the lat/long coordinates are? ...ab

Mahalo for your patience. We will submit a formal request with the coordinates. I'll work with Marques and Bobby to get it submitted in the next couple of weeks, and to confirm that the feature class is "summit" (I believe that Ahu‘ailā‘ua is a pu‘u).

I'm assuming that we should use the USGS "Propose or change a Domestic Name" process/form, is that right? If we have any questions, I won't hesitate to reach out to you. Mahalo...ab
Domestic Names

The BGN's Domestic Names Committee provides information relating to domestic names; new name and name change proposals; the principles and policies by which it reviews name proposals; past and pending cases; and meeting schedule are available.

Welcome to Domestic Geographic Name

When presenting your proposal in this online form you will need:
* to be prepared to describe the feature;
* have a specific reason for proposing to name an unnamed feature or to change the specific meaning of the name or the history of its origin;
* and if a name is commemorative,
  ** provide the full name of the intended honoree,
  ** as well as birth and death dates,
  ** biographical details, and
  ** evidence of association with feature.

Also, have you checked the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS)?

If your proposal is intended to honor one or more individuals, please review the Privacy Policy.

For your convenience to reference, the Proposal ID number and Proposal Name form.

What would you like to do?
START A New Name Proposal  CONTINUE An Existing Name Proposal
Good morning Arthur, Marques, and thanks for sharing this. And thank you also for allowing me to listen to the discussions over the past few meetings. It will all be very helpful when we present the name to the U.S. BGN for the final decision.

Speaking of which, can we expect a formal request from the HBGN to have the U.S. BGN consider this name? Or should we just pull the details from the HBGN website and perhaps consider the News Release to be the formal proposal? Not only will the U.S. BGN members be interested and ready to vote on the name, it'll also be of great interest to our USGS geologists and vulcanologists. I expect our social media folks will want to share the news, although they may prefer to wait until the U.S. BGN approves the name for Federal use.

We plan to complete the next Quarterly Review List (https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/f?p=geonames_web:review_lists) at the end of this month, so if you give me the green light to go ahead in the next couple weeks, we can include Ahuʻailāʻau. We must still give tribal governments 60 days to comment on any name on the list, which means the soonest the U.S. BGN could vote would be our June 10th meeting. I doubt any of the 574 tribes in the lower 48 states or Alaska will have any opinion on a Hawaiian name, but we are required to ask anyway. Of course, if approved, Fissure 8 will be recorded in GNIS as a variant name.

Thanks again. If any of this isn’t clear, I’m happy to chat.

We may have other questions as we complete the case brief. I know a couple of the initial ones will be: are there geographic coordinates for the center (?) of the fissure (sorry, I haven’t read through all the material yet), and what GNIS feature class should it be (area?)?

Jenny

*******************************************************************************
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Subject: [EXTERNAL] DBEDT News Release - Ahuʻailāʻau

Aloha all,

Attached is the news release that was sent out today announcing the name selection for the feature formerly known as "Fissure 8." Mahalo nui loa to all who participated in the process, especially those who shared their manaʻo in the community meetings, the County Council meeting, and the Board meetings...ab

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As always, with aloha,

Bobby Camara
(808) 967-7787
"noho i waho • a maliu"  "be outside • pay attention"
me ka mahalo: hillei kawelo: hpr: 012918
A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO GOVERNMENT OPERATION AND POLICY.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAI'I:

SECTION 1. Section 26-34, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended to read as follows:

"26-34 Selection, training, and terms of members of boards and commissions. (a) The members of each board and commission established by law shall be nominated and, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appointed by the governor. Unless otherwise provided by this chapter or by law hereafter enacted, the terms of the members shall be for four years; provided that the governor may reduce the terms of those initially appointed so as to provide, as nearly as can be, for the expiration of an equal number of terms at intervals of one year for each board and commission. Unless otherwise provided by law, each term shall commence on July 1 and expire on June 30, except that the terms of the chairpersons of the board of agriculture, the board of land and natural resources, and the Hawaiian homes commission shall commence on January 1 and expire on December 31. No person shall be appointed consecutively to
more than two terms as a member of the same board or commission; provided that membership on any board or commission shall not exceed eight consecutive years.

(b) Upon appointment, each new member shall participate in an orientation and training session with the head of the department or agency that administratively controls or supervises the member's board or commission, or the designee of the head of the department or agency, regarding the mission, roles, responsibilities, laws, programs, and procedures relevant to the work of the board or commission.

(c) At least once per calendar year, all departments and its agencies with boards and commissions subject to section 84-17, shall update their members on information to supplement their initial training.

[(b-)] (d) Any member of a board or commission whose term has expired and who is not disqualified for membership under subsection (a) may continue in office as a holdover member until a successor is nominated and appointed; provided that a holdover member shall not hold office beyond the end of the second regular legislative session following the expiration of the member's term of office.
A vacancy occurring in the membership of any board or commission during a term shall be filled for the unexpired term thereof, subject to Article V, section 6 of the Constitution of the State.

The governor may remove or suspend for cause any member of any board or commission after due notice and public hearing.

Except as otherwise provided by this chapter, this section shall apply to every board and commission established by part I, or existing or established after November 25, 1959. All new appointments to any board or commission shall thereafter be made in accordance with this section.

This section shall not apply to ex officio members of boards and commissions or to the board of trustees of the employees retirement system."

SECTION 2. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.

SECTION 3. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2112.
Report Title:
Departments; Boards; Commissions; Members; Training

Description:
Requires each new member of a board or commission to participate in an orientation and training session with the head of the department with jurisdiction of that member's board or commission or their designee. Requires each department and agency to train their members at least once per calendar year. Effective 7/1/2112. (HD2)

The summary description of legislation appearing on this page is for informational purposes only and is not legislation or evidence of legislative intent.
A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO SUNSHINE LAW BOARDS.

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

SECTION 1. The legislature finds that the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic forced the implementation of emergency measures suspending certain requirements of the State's sunshine law in order to allow boards to continue meeting and conducting necessary business while protecting participants' health and safety and expanding public access to meetings throughout the State. During the emergency stay-at-home orders and travel restrictions, board members, staff, or members of the public could not attend public meetings in person. In lieu of traditional in-person meetings, remote meetings connected people in different physical locations through the use of interactive conference technology and thus enabled and enhanced board and public participation.

The legislature further finds that, based on boards' experiences with remote meetings during the COVID-19 pandemic, the increased costs of staffing, technological equipment, and resources needed to conduct remote meetings are offset by the
savings in time, convenience, and travel costs for board members and participants, especially those from the neighbor islands. During the COVID-19 pandemic, remote meetings helped to prevent the spread of disease, and even when there is not an ongoing pandemic, remote meetings can be a way to protect the health and safety of participants, particularly those who have disabilities or medical conditions that would place them at greater risks during travel or attendance at in-person public meetings.

The legislature additionally finds that the benefits of remote meetings should continue in non-emergency times, requiring permanent amendments to the sunshine law. For remote meetings not held during times of emergency, there is a need for boards to provide for an in-person meeting location where members of the public can come to observe the remote meeting or testify in person using interactive conference technology equipment provided by the board, without requiring board members to be at the in-person location.

The purpose of this Act is to allow boards the option to use interactive conference technology to conduct remote meetings under the sunshine law, while still retaining the option to conduct traditional in-person meetings at a single meeting site.
or at multiple meeting sites connected by interactive conference technology.

SECTION 2. Chapter 92, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by adding a new section to part I to be appropriately designated and to read as follows:

"§92- Remote meeting by interactive conference technology; notice; quorum. (a) A board may hold a remote meeting by interactive conference technology. A board holding a remote meeting pursuant to this section shall not be required to allow members of the public to join board members in person at nonpublic locations where board members are physically present or to identify those locations in the notice required by section 92-7; provided that at the meeting, each board member shall state who, if anyone, is present at the nonpublic location with the member. The notice required by section 92-7 shall:

(1) If requested by a member of the public at least seventy-two hours before the meeting, list at least one meeting location that is open to the public that shall have an audio-visual connection; and

(2) Inform members of the public how to contemporaneously:
(A) Remotely view the video and audio of the meeting through internet streaming or other means; and

(B) Provide remote oral testimony in a manner that allows board members and other meeting participants to hear the testimony, whether through an internet link, a telephone conference, or other means.

The notice required by section 92-7 may list additional locations open for public participation and shall specify, in the event an additional location loses its audio-visual connection to the remote meeting, whether the meeting will continue without that location or will be automatically recessed to restore communication as provided in subsection (c).

(b) For a remote meeting held by interactive conference technology pursuant to this section:

(1) The interactive conference technology used by the board shall allow interaction among all members of the board participating in the meeting and all members of the public attending the meeting;

(2) Except as provided in subsections (c) and (d), a quorum of board members shall be visible and audible
to other members and the public during the meeting;
provided that so long as a quorum of board members is
visible, no other meeting participants shall be
required to be visible during the meeting;
(3) Any board member participating in a meeting by
interactive conference technology shall be considered
present at the meeting for the purpose of determining
compliance with the quorum and voting requirements of
the board;
(4) At the start of the meeting the presiding officer
shall announce the names of the participating members;
(5) All votes shall be conducted by roll call; and
(6) When practicable, boards shall record meetings open to
the public and make the recording of any meeting
electronically available to the public as soon as
practicable after a meeting and until a time as the
minutes required by section 92-9 are electronically
posted on the board's website.
(c) A meeting held by interactive conference technology
shall be automatically recessed for up to one hour to restore
communication when audiovisual communication cannot be
maintained with a quorum of members or with the public location identified in the board's notice pursuant to subsection (a)(1) or with the remote public broadcast identified in the board's notice pursuant to subsection (a)(2)(A). This subsection shall not apply based on the inability of a member of the public to maintain an audiovisual connection to the remote public broadcast, unless the remote public broadcast itself is not transmitting an audiovisual link to the meeting. The meeting may reconvene when either audiovisual communication is restored, or audio-only communication is established after an unsuccessful attempt to restore audiovisual communication, but only if the board has provided reasonable notice to the public as to how to access the reconvened meeting after an interruption to communication. If audio-only communication is established, then each speaker shall be required to state their name prior to making their remarks. Within fifteen minutes after audio-only communication is established, copies of nonconfidential visual aids, which are required by or brought to the meeting by board members or as part of a scheduled presentation, shall be made available either by posting on the Internet or by other means to all meeting participants, including those participating
remotely, and those agenda items for which visual aids are not available for all participants shall not be acted upon at the meeting. If it is not possible to reconvene the meeting as provided in this subsection within one hour after an interruption to communication and the board has not provided reasonable notice to the public as to how the meeting will be continued at an alternative date and time, then the meeting shall be automatically terminated.

(d) During executive meetings from which the public has been excluded, board members shall be audible to other authorized participants and are not required to be visible. To preserve the executive nature of any portion of a meeting closed to the public, the presiding officer shall publicly state the names and titles of all authorized participants, and upon convening the executive session all participants shall confirm to the presiding officer that no unauthorized person is present or able to hear them at their remote locations or via another audio or audio-visual connection. The person organizing the interactive conference technology shall confirm that no unauthorized person has access to the executive meeting as
indicated on the control panels of the interactive conference technology being used for the meeting, if applicable."

SECTION 3. Section 92-2, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by amending the definition of "interactive conference technology" to read as follows:

"Interactive conference technology" means any form of [audio or] audio and visual conference technology, or audio conference technology where permitted under this part, including teleconference, videoconference, and voice over internet protocol, that facilitates interaction between the public and board members."

SECTION 4. Section 92-3.5, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by amending its title and subsections (a) through (c) to read as follows:

"§92-3.5 [Meeting] In-person meeting at multiple sites by interactive conference technology; notice; quorum. (a) A board may hold [a] an in-person meeting at multiple meeting sites connected by interactive conference technology; provided that the interactive conference technology used by the board allows audio or audiovisual interaction among all members of the board participating in the meeting and all members of the public.
attending the meeting, and the notice required by section 92-7
identifies all of the locations where participating board
members will be physically present and indicates that members of
the public may join board members at any of the identified
locations. The notice may list additional locations open for
public participation but where no participating board members
will be physically present, and in the event one of those
additional locations loses its audio connection to the remote
meeting, the notice shall specify whether the meeting will
continue without that location or will be automatically recessed
to restore communication as provided in subsection (c).

(b) Any board member participating in a meeting by
interactive conference technology under this section shall be
considered present at the meeting for the purpose of determining
compliance with the quorum and voting requirements of the board.

(c) A meeting held by interactive conference technology
under this section shall be automatically recessed
for up to one hour to restore communication when audio
communication cannot be maintained with all locations where the
meeting by interactive conference technology is being held, even
if a quorum of the board is physically present in one location.
[If copies of visual aids required by, or brought to the meeting by board members or members of the public, are not available to all meeting participants, at all locations where audio-only interactive conference technology is being used, within] The meeting may reconvene when either audio or audio-visual communication is restored. Within fifteen minutes after audio-only communication is [established,] copies of nonconfidential visual aids, which are required by or brought to the meeting by board members or as part of a scheduled presentation, shall be made available either by posting on the Internet or by other means to all meeting participants, including those participating remotely, and those agenda items for which visual aids are not available for all participants at all meeting locations [cannot] shall not be acted upon at the meeting. If it is not possible to reconvene the meeting as provided in this subsection within one hour after an interruption to communication, and the board has not provided reasonable notice to the public as to how the meeting will be continued at an alternative date and time, then the meeting shall be automatically terminated."
SECTION 5. Section 92-7, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

"(a) The board shall give written public notice of any regular, special, emergency, or rescheduled meeting, or any executive meeting when anticipated in advance. The notice shall include an agenda that lists all of the items to be considered at the forthcoming meeting; the date, time, and place of the meeting; the board's electronic and postal contact information for submission of testimony before the meeting; instructions on how to request an auxiliary aid or service or an accommodation due to a disability, including a response deadline, if one is provided, that is reasonable; and in the case of an executive meeting the purpose shall be stated. If an item to be considered is the proposed adoption, amendment, or repeal of administrative rules, an agenda meets the requirements for public notice pursuant to this section if it contains a statement on the topic of the proposed rules or a general description of the subjects involved, as described in section 91-3(a)(1)(A), and a statement of when and where the proposed rules may be viewed in person and on the Internet as provided in section 91-2.6. The means specified by this section
shall be the only means required for giving notice under this part notwithstanding any law to the contrary."

SECTION 6. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.

SECTION 7. This Act shall take effect on May 6, 2137.
Report Title:
Sunshine Law; Interactive Conference Technology; Remote Meetings

Description:
Authorizes boards, in conjunction with in-person meetings, to use interactive conference technology to remotely conduct public meetings. Authorizes boards to exclude the public from nonpublic locations where board members are physically present when remote board meetings are held by interactive conference technology. Establishes requirements for the conduct of remote meeting. Requires remote meetings held by interactive conference technology to recess for a maximum prescribed period when audiovisual communication cannot be maintained by the board and allows the meeting to be reconvened under certain circumstances. Establishes a new notice requirement to provide the board's contact information for the submission of written testimony by electronic or postal mail, which also applies to remote meeting agendas. Allows for additional courtesy sites open to the public for remote and in-person meetings held by interactive conference technology. Effective 5/6/2137. (HD1)

The summary description of legislation appearing on this page is for informational purposes only and is not legislation or evidence of legislative intent.
SENATE RESOLUTION

URGING STATE DEPARTMENTS AND ATTACHED AGENCIES TO TRAIN THEIR BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS.

WHEREAS, there are over one hundred seventy state boards, councils, authorities, committees, and commissions, hereinafter collectively referred to as "boards and commissions", that are established by the Constitution of Hawaii, state statutes, and executive orders; and

WHEREAS, these boards and commissions are appointed to give citizens a voice in government and provide an opportunity for a cross-section of the State's residents to offer vital input to influence decisions that shape the quality of life for the residents of Hawaii; and

WHEREAS, the members of boards and commissions must quickly become familiar with certain specific laws regarding open meetings, open records, fiduciary duty, and other ethical standards of conduct, in order to ensure the validity of their actions; and

WHEREAS, upon their appointment, members may not possess knowledge of the mission roles, and responsibilities of their board or commission under applicable laws; programs; processes and procedures relevant to the work of the board or commission; and

WHEREAS, the departments and agencies that administratively control or supervise these boards and commissions are the appropriate entities to train and educate members of the board or commission; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the Senate of the Thirty-first Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2021, that the heads of the departments and agencies that administratively control or supervise a board or commission are
urged to provide training for all members of their boards and commissions subject to 84-17, Hawaii Revised Statutes; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the training provided should cover the board or commission's mission, roles, and responsibilities under applicable laws; programs; processes and procedures relevant to the work of the board or commission; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the departments and attached agencies should provide the training at least once per calendar year; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that certified copies of this Resolution be transmitted to the Governor and the heads of each executive department of the state.
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### Hawai‘i Board on Geographic Names

**Selected Place Names on the Island of Hawai‘i**

(Bobby Camara)

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**Status Key:** 1 = Not Hawaiian; 2 = Not Reviewed; 3 = More Research Needed; 4 = HBGN Corrected 5 = Already Correct in GNIS; 6 = Name Change
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