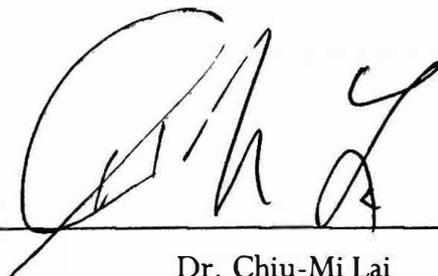


***Ho'omalimali* and the Succession Model of
Political Inheritance in Hawai'i:
A Study of the Electoral Dominance of Americans of
Japanese Ancestry in State and Congressional Politics**

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ABSTRACT

“Ho’omalimali” and the Succession Model of Political Inheritance in Hawai’i: A Study of the Electoral Dominance of Americans of Japanese Ancestry in State and Congressional Politics

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This thesis seeks to discover the underlying causes and factors for the unique political situation in Hawai’i where a minority demographic has been historically dominant. In researching historical and political contexts, as well as institutional and electoral factors, analysis of all these findings has shown a constructed “succession model” behind the dominance of Americans of Japanese Ancestry (AJA) through the Democratic Party. The thesis also examines the implications of the disrupted and further divisive political climate of the Hawai’i Democratic Party since the death of universally respected and revered Senator Daniel Inouye (1924-2012). Senator Inouye’s death brought to an end a political career that spanned nearly six decades, and commenced a new era for Hawai’i political leadership. Quite possibly, this new era has also fractured the succession model.

In a 75% minority state, throughout the past 65 years, Americans of Japanese ancestry have managed to gain a stranglehold over the Hawai’i Democratic Party, and therefore the Hawai’i state government itself. By leveraging influence amongst the Asian-American voting bloc, and in spite of only existing as 12.6% of the total population of the Islands, a system of entrenched incumbents with well-connected, but not blood-related, successors has formed the foundation for the AJA dominance in Hawai’i state politics. Through copious coalition-building among the state’s numerous ethnic groups, and the establishment of hierarchy and a succession lineage within the Democratic Party of Hawai’i, Americans of Japanese ancestry in the era since statehood have been politically successful in Hawaiian governmental and legislative bodies.

However, the death of Senator Inouye in 2012 demarcated a new political era, and due to the lack of a respected political hierarchy and a discernible succession model with an established leader, the Democratic Party of Hawai’i has faced in-fighting and internal disunity with the subsequent election cycles. This thesis analyzes the institutions, methods, and means by which Americans of Japanese ancestry have become successful in demographic domination in Hawaiian politics, and how these factors have changed in the void left by of Sen. Inouye’s passing. The thesis concludes that while AJA dominance will continue through the Democratic Party, the succession model may no longer be the key to predicting election results.

Currently, the sitting governor, David Ige, faces a strong challenger, Rep. Colleen Hanabusa, in the 2018 Democratic gubernatorial primary to be held on August 11, 2018. For the first time, two strong AJA candidates will face off in a Hawai’i Democratic Party race, and without a clear predictable outcome. This primary race pits the recognition power of incumbency against the emotional power of a scorned intended successor. Prior to 2012, the incumbent in the “succession model” would be the unquestionable frontrunner. However, with the absence of a Democratic AJA kingmaker and the disintegration of a previously well-defined line of succession for top elected positions, Hawai’i has entered a new era of redefining political inheritance.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

*Aloha | Ho'ohana | Ma'ema'e | Ho'omau | Kūlia i ka nu'u | Ho'okipa | 'Ohana | Lōkahi | Ho'olauna | Kuleana
'Ike loa | Ha'aha'a | Ho'ohanohano | Alaka'i | Kūha'o | Mālama | Mahalo | Nānā i ke kumu | Pono | Hānai*

These are twenty of the various Hawaiian values of *Aloha* that have been bolstered and cemented into my personality throughout my time working on this thesis and during my time at the University of Texas at Austin (UT-Austin) overall (see Appendix L for translation and descriptions of values). The past six years of my undergraduate career, particularly the past year completing this project, have been filled with transformative experiences, astounding opportunities, incredible friendships, and so much more; sprinkled, of course, with intermittent periods of hardship, stress, doubt, depression, fatigue, and misfortune – but such is college life. This thesis in many aspects represents an intersection of four of my favorite and most passionate topics of interest – government, civic engagement, and the people & cultures of Hawai'i and Japan. Therefore, it has been the honor of my life thus far to work with incredibly dedicated and talented faculty to compose this thesis and to have the privilege of attending this extraordinary institution while bearing witness to – and several times taking an active part in – history many times over along with the future leaders of our society for the betterment of this exceptional university, the beautiful city of Austin, and the great state of Texas. These efforts and initiatives, certainly including this thesis, are due in large part to the following peers, mentors, friends, *hānai* family, role models, and groups who have blessed me with their companionship, guidance, collaboration, dedication, passion, and generosity.

As the lead supervisor for this thesis, I can thank no one more for their involvement, devotion, and guidance to this project than Dr. Chiu-Mi Lai. Since the very beginning of work on this thesis, Dr. Lai has gone far above and beyond her duty as a supervisor and mentor to not only ensure the success of the final product, but also the success of me as a student and member of society. Dr. Lai and I initially met and connected due to a unique connection to Hawai'i – growing up on the islands. This shared experience in our formative years profoundly shaped our sense of self, view of the world, and the way in which we connect with others by maintaining and recalling the values of *Aloha* that the islands and its unique culture have instilled in us. While we now both reside on the Mainland, 3,750 miles from Oahu, our love for Hawai'i and its culture endure and, as evidenced by the existence of this thesis, continue to occupy our attention and affection. Needless to say, without the unwavering support of Dr. Lai, this thesis could never have materialized in its current form. For that, along with all she has endured throughout this process and her dedication to students like me, I am eternally grateful.

In late August of 2016, I stepped into Dr. Patricia Maclachlan's "Politics in Japan" course and ever since then I have been captivated by the political trends of Japan and the Japanese people. Given my general familiarity with Hawaiian politics at the time, I began to draw some connections between the political behavior of the Japanese in their homeland and that of Americans of Japanese Ancestry (AJA) in Hawai'i. This idea floated in the back of my mind for a few months before making its public debut during a thesis topic brainstorming session with Dr. Lai and metamorphosing into the current topic. I only had the opportunity to take that one semester of "Politics in Japan" with Dr. Maclachlan as an instructor but it has been by far the best and most interesting class I have taken at the University of Texas. Dr. Maclachlan truly is a force to be reckoned with in the field of Japanese Studies and I am tremendously grateful for her insight and assistance with this thesis.

During my trip to Hawai'i in January of 2018 to engage in hands-on field research and access state archives of election data, I stopped by the headquarters of the Hawai'i Democratic Party (HDP) and had the pleasure of meeting HDP Chair Timothy Vandever, who happened to be an alumnus of UT-Austin. We enjoyed a great time discussing the state politics of both Texas and Hawai'i since we both have proficient knowledge and substantial stake in the proceedings of both governments, as diametrically politically opposite as they may be. Due in part to our UT-Austin connection and his interest in my project, Chair Vandever organized opportunities for me to meet with current Governor David Ige and former Governor Neil Abercrombie, persons of major interest to my research. I owe an incredible debt to Chair Vandever for his insights and generosity as well as to Govs. Ige and Abercrombie to agree to meeting with me and discussing their decades of experience in Hawaiian politics and government.

At the beginning of my time on the Forty Acres, I cowered in fear at the very mention of the word “thesis”. However, as a result of the phenomenal interdisciplinary education with which the Plan II Honors Program has secured for its students, which I have had the fortune of benefiting from over the past six years, taking on the thesis project became a manageable and far less fearful undertaking. I cannot thank the Plan II Honors faculty and staff enough for their hospitality over the years along with their commitment to molding well-rounded, global citizens. As a beneficiary of a Plan II Thesis Grant, I am grateful for the Plan II Honors Program’s support of my endeavors to make this thesis the best product possible. I will dearly miss serving on the Director-Student Advisory Council and having my first meal of the day from the Plan II cookie jar.

Similarly, the Department of Asian Studies has come to be a sort of on-campus home for me due to the friendliness and helpfulness of its faculty and staff. Much gratitude to Academic Advisor Jeffery Willett for always being willing to chat while helping me cut through red tape in the UT-Austin advising and registration system. The Japanese Program and its faculty are the most kind and caring professors I have experienced on this campus. My fondest appreciation to Drs. Aida (相田) and Suito (水藤) and Professors Hatanaka (畑中), Katayama (片山), and Tanaka (田中) for being outstanding instructors, I will miss them dearly. 先生たち、本当にありがとうございました。

Although I was keenly interested in politics throughout high school, my true political awakening happened as a result of coming to Austin, the political center of Texas, and becoming involved with both University Leadership Initiative (ULI) and University Democrats (UDems) as organizational life. I owe the foundation of my political identity to these two organizations and the dozens of student leaders that I have stood alongside fighting for the fundamental rights of marginalized communities in Texas, particularly those of the undocumented immigrant community that this state’s current leaders are quick to demonize and criminalize in public while turning around to privately profit from their labor, cultural contributions, and detention. Organizing through ULI and the UndocuTexas network at the Texas legislature to preserve in-state tuition for immigrant students, defeat mandatory police-ICE collaboration, remove discriminatory legal residency requirements for driver and professional licenses, and other causes has been the hallmark of my college career and I am exceedingly grateful to my ULI *hānai* family for their siblinghood. During the 85th legislative session, I had the life-changing opportunity to serve in the Office of State Senator Sylvia Garcia to work alongside a diverse staff and the inspirational, fearlessly tenacious Sen. Garcia, each truly and passionately dedicated to serving the people of Senate District 6 and underserved communities throughout the state. I am deeply humbled to have been a part of ULI, UDems, and Team Garcia. The political knowledge, experience, and familiarity of state government that I gained formed the backbone of my affinity for this thesis project.

Lastly, the unconditional support of my parents and *hānai* family made completing a project of this magnitude and surviving a period of time this long in college a reality. I owe such a debt of gratitude to my godparents, Maria and Steve Norstrom, and my godbrother, Steven, not only for welcoming me into their home while in Hawai’i but for their lifelong love for both my parents and I. To my father, I sincerely thank for his phenomenal support in any and every bump along my life journey, particularly in the past year, and consistently helpful advice. To my mother, I thank for her instillment of the values of *Aloha* in my childhood as it was instilled in hers. Their love, support, and encouragement is confoundingly unlimited and I have no idea where or who I would be without it.

To all those who have assisted, directly and indirectly, in the formation of this thesis:

Thank you very much!

Mahalo Nui Loa!

本当にありがとうございました！

¡Muchisimas Gracias!

Grazie Mille!

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my grandparents,

Noreen Korgel (1935 –),

LeRoy Korgel (1932 – 2013),

Natalina Molari (1928 – 2014),

& Andrew Molari (1924 –),

*whose plentiful sacrifices made the lives of my parents and I possible
in the United States of America, nurtured my parents to be respectable people,
instilled in me a love of politics and history,
and made this world a better place.*

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Ho'omalimali Hawai'i

“Since Hawai'i is an island state with seven major islands, it contains a high degree of insularity and closeness among the people... Thus, a distinctive Hawaiian campaign style is the cultivation of a *ho'omalimali* atmosphere. The Hawaiian expression '*ho'omalimali*' means to soothe, to flatter and to gratify. It means more than just a friendly handshake or a pleasant smile; it is the whole concept of tolerance and no-embarrassment-to-anybody... However, the traditional *ho'omalimali* style of campaigning has been disappearing in recent elections. In its place is found a hard-hitting, acrimonious and combative style of attacking one's opponents with no holds barred. Negative campaigning has become the vogue in Hawai'i.”

- James C.F. Wang ([Hawai'i State and Local Politics](#), 54)

1. INTRODUCTION

On the breezy, *ma'ila* (sunny) morning of January 8, 2018 outside of the Hawai'i State Capitol in Honolulu, nearly 200 people representing seemingly every facet of Hawaiian society and myself gathered to witness a defining political moment that would denote a significant turning point in Hawaiian political history – U.S. Representative Colleen Hanabusa's announcement of her formal campaign launch to become the next Governor of Hawai'i (Appendix K). Although the monumentality of this moment could be easily dismissed as the continuation of an ambitious politician following the well-weathered path toward higher office by those unfamiliar with the history of politics in Hawai'i, those of us standing in that crowd, the press capturing the moment, and the seventy-six legislators conducting state business in the legislative bodies just to our side were fully aware of the historic situation that has come to play out over the past few months – the first-ever

showdown between two major candidates of Japanese ancestry in the Democratic primary for a top-tier elected position.

To make matters even more contentious, Congresswoman Hanabusa announced her intent to unseat an incumbent governor belonging to her own party, Gov. David Ige, who had in-turn won a surprise victory over a sitting Democratic governor just four years earlier in 2014 as a candidate with minimal name recognition. However, this time the current governor faces a very serious risk of being unseated in the August 11th Democratic primary with an inevitable split of the historically crucial Americans of Japanese Ancestry (AJA) voting bloc that have propelled both members of their own community and Hawai'i Democrats to political and governmental dominance over the past six decades since statehood (see Appendix A for detailed candidate profiles).

The thesis project seeks to understand how and why the Americans of Japanese Ancestry (AJA) faction of Hawai'i's Democratic Party have come to mostly dominate Hawai'i state politics and led to AJA office holders in five of the state's top political positions – Governor, one U.S. Senator, one U.S. House Representative, Speaker of Hawai'i House of Representatives, and President of Hawai'i Senate (until January 2018, AJA officeholder Shan Tsutsui occupied the office of Lieutenant Governor when he resigned to take a private sector job and was replaced by then-Attorney General Doug Chin of Chinese ancestry). Discovery of the underlying causes and factors of this unique political situation will be revealed by laying out appropriate historical and political background, uncovering and

analyzing institutional and electoral factors that allow for continued AJA dominance and examining the implications of the disrupted and further-dividing political climate of Hawai'i's Democratic Party since the death of universally respected and revered Senator Daniel Inouye (1924-2012).

During the 1954 territorial elections, even before the island chain of Hawai'i gained statehood, an electoral revolution was waged by the Asian-Hawaiian voting bloc to oust wealthy white Republicans from territorial government in favor of a diverse, multi-ethnic Democratic delegation, with *Nisei* (second generation) Americans of Japanese Ancestry being elected to over half of those seats. Since the Democratic Revolution of 1954 took place in Hawai'i, state government has laid solidly in the control of the state Democratic Party with AJA community leaders at the forefront.

In its 58 years of statehood, Hawai'i has elected Americans of Japanese Ancestry as 4 out of its 7 U.S. Senators and 8 of its 14 Representatives to the U.S. House while currently holding 10 of 25 state Senate seats (see Figure 1 & Appendix H) and 21 of 51 state House seats (see Figure 2 & Appendix H). The state is also currently led by AJA Governor David Ige and Lieutenant Governor Doug Chin (Appendix G).

Figure 1: Partisan and AJA Composition of the Hawai'i State Senate

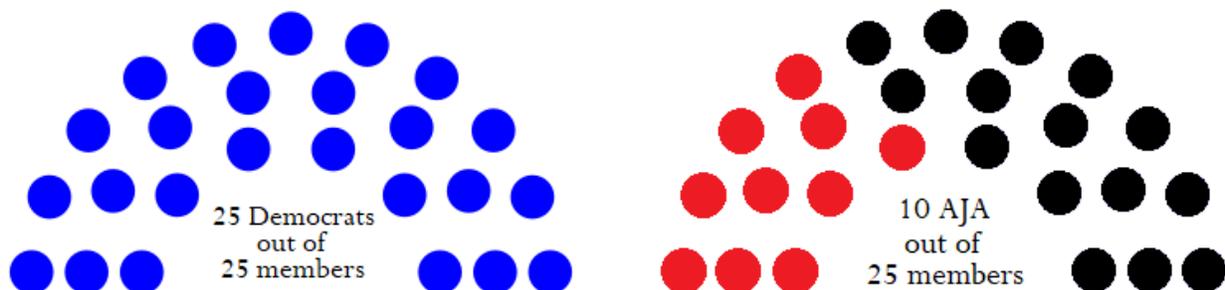
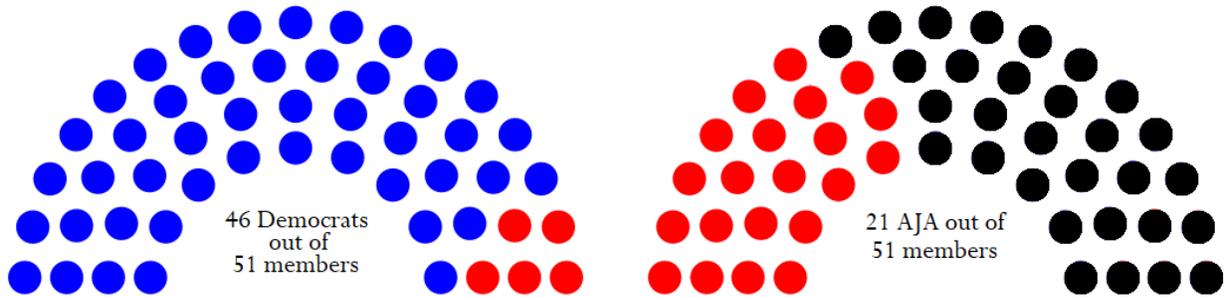


Figure 2: Partisan and AJA Composition of the Hawai'i State House of Representatives



Most recently, ethnic tensions came to a head within the Democratic Party in Hawai'i in the wake of – what the Asian-American community considered – a shocking betrayal following the death of Sen. Daniel Inouye. While Sen. Inouye gave his blessing for Congresswoman Colleen Hanabusa to be his successor, *haole* (a person of non-Polynesian descent, particularly applied to Caucasians) then-Governor Neil Abercrombie instead appointed his then-Lt. Governor, Brian Schatz, to the seat, leading to a fiery showdown between Japanese-American and *haole* factions in the 2014 Democratic primary elections. Ultimately ending in a draw with Abercrombie, the long-time bastion of *haole* political might, being ousted by David Ige while Schatz kept his Senate seat against a challenge from Rep. Hanabusa, this battle of political influence among ethnic factions has brought Hawai'i's Democratic Party unequivocally under the control of the AJA wing as AJA candidates are heavily favored to win in races for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, U.S. Senate, or U.S. House decided by the midterm elections in November 2018.

In a 75% minority state, throughout the past 65 years Americans of Japanese ancestry have managed to procure a stranglehold over the Hawai'i Democratic Party – and

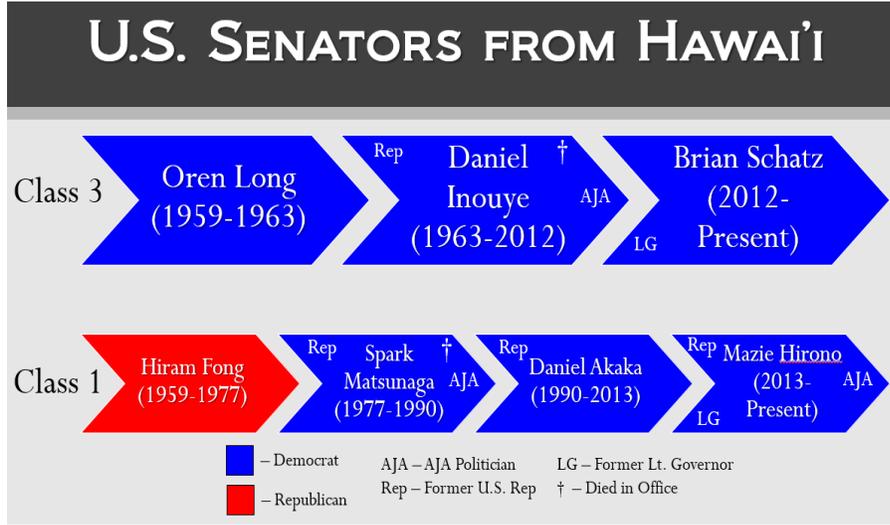
therefore Hawai'i state government itself – by leveraging influence amongst the Asian-American voting bloc and creating a system of entrenched incumbents with well-connected successors despite only existing as 12.6% of the total population of the islands (Appendix D, E).

1.1 The Succession Model and Political Interitance

Through copious coalition-building among the state's numerous ethnic groups and the establishment of hierarchy and succession lineage within the Democratic Party of Hawai'i, Americans of Japanese ancestry in the era since statehood have become significantly successful in Hawaiian governmental and legislative bodies. In researching historical and political contexts, as well as institutional and electoral factors, analysis of all these findings has shown a constructed "succession model" behind the dominance of Americans of Japanese Ancestry (AJA) through the Democratic Party. Incumbency is a significant component of this succession model.

Once elected to political office, the power of incumbency is the key to political longevity that allows a vast majority of Democratic politicians in Hawai'i to continually be reelected to that same office, especially in the case of Hawai'i's U.S. Senators (see Figure 3). Risk of being stranded out of political office in many cases only occurs when politicians attempt to move up in political rank by running for election to higher office either by trying to oust an incumbent or competing against several other politicians similarly seeking to elevate their position. The offices of Lieutenant Governor and U.S. Representative have

Figure 3: Line of Hawaiian Senatorial Representation



historically been used as a stepping stone to reach the top positions of governor and U.S. Senator (see Figures 4 and 5). These intermediary offices

allow the office holder significant experience in the state executive or Congress, respectively, as well as a public profile perch from which to campaign. Thus, major competition among Hawai'i Democrats ensues when open seats for these intermediary offices occur (Appendix B).

Figure 4: Line of Governorship in Hawai'i

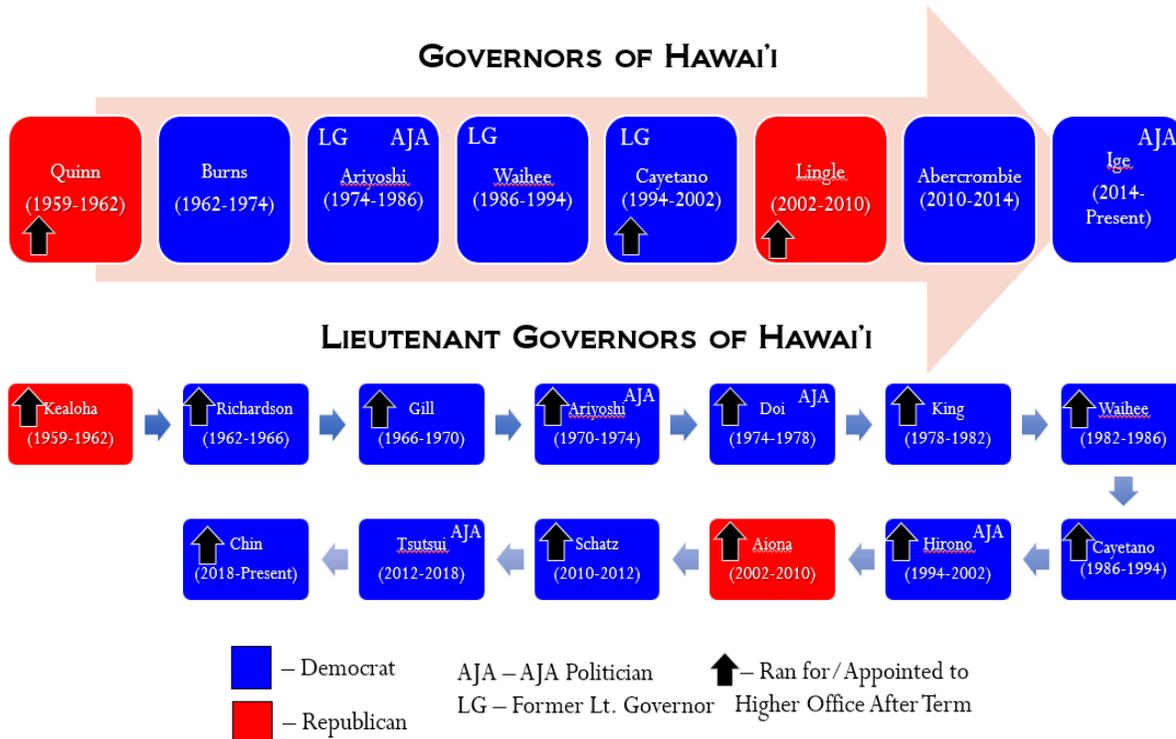
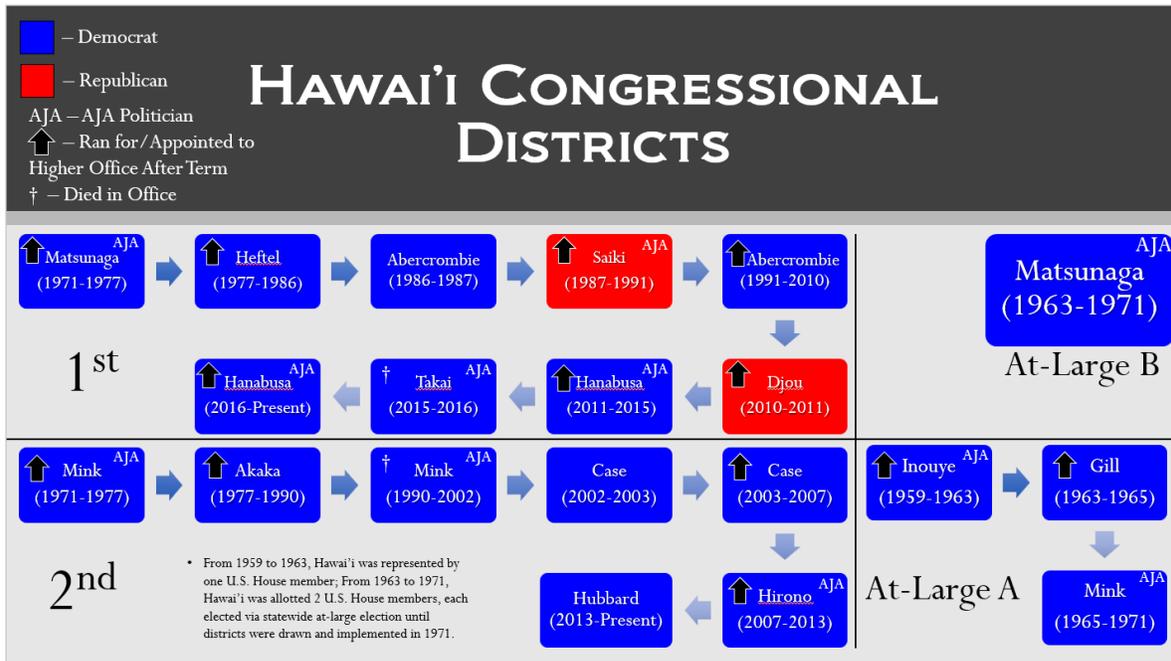


Figure 5: Line of Hawaiian Congressional Representation in the U.S. House of Representatives



Sen. Inouye's death brought to an end a political career that spanned nearly six decades, threatened the power of incumbency in reelection to top political offices, and commenced a new era for Hawai'i political inheritance. In the aftermath of his death, due to the lack of a respected political hierarchy and a discernible succession model with an established leader, the Democratic Party of Hawai'i has faced in-fighting and internal disunity with the subsequent election cycles. This thesis analyzes the institutions, methods, and means by which Americans of Japanese ancestry have become successful in demographic domination in Hawaiian politics, and how these factors have changed in the void left by of Sen. Inouye's passing. The thesis concludes that while AJA dominance will continue through the Democratic Party, the succession model may no longer be the key to predicting election results.

The fracturing of the succession model is very much in evidence in the current 2018 Democratic gubernatorial primary. The sitting governor, David Ige, faces a strong challenger, Rep. Colleen Hanabusa. For the first time, two strong AJA candidates will face off in a Hawai'i Democratic Party race, and without a clear predictable outcome. Prior to 2012, the incumbent in the succession model would be the unquestionable frontrunner. This new era is redefining political inheritance in Hawaiian state and congressional politics.

1.2 Methodology & Sources

Throughout the research for this project, a plethora of sources authored by political professionals in Hawai'i, political scientists, and members of the AJA community were consulted for their insights on Hawai'i's unique political trends. Numerous written sources, in the form of published books, were consulted for understanding of Hawai'i's political history and the impact of Democratic politics in forming the succession model. With regard to the current or recent elections for control of Hawai'i's top elected positions, various newspaper sources – most notably the Honolulu Civil Beat – contributed to the on-the-ground factors in deciding those elections.

For a span of nearly a month from December 2017 to January 2018, I traveled to Hawai'i in order to conduct on-the-ground research and access information and sources that could only be found in the place that created such a unique societal trend. During my visit, Chairman of the Hawai'i Democratic Party, Timothy Vandever as well as Gov. David Ige

and former Gov. Neil Abercrombie each graciously sat down for an interview to discuss their administrations, Hawaiian politics, current events, and policy goals.

Main sources for the research of the thesis are summarized in the following:

Source: *Campaign Hawai'i: An Inside Look at Politics in Paradise* by Rick Tsujimura (2016)

Rick Tsujimura's *Campaign Hawai'i: An Inside Look at Politics in Paradise* provides the detailed chronology and crucial background knowledge of a heavily experienced and well-connected insider in Hawai'i political campaigns. Although he's never run for office himself and is rarely seen or heard from amid the campaign hoopla, the low-key Tsujimura is an important backroom Democratic strategist in most of the major election campaigns going back to the 1970s. He was among the group of young people recruited by Robert Oshiro who became true believers in the causes espoused by Hawai'i's Democratic Party.

Tsujimura outlines the development of the campaigns he has served in throughout Hawai'i's modern political era, including George Ariyoshi, Ben Cayetano, Randy Iwase, and Neil Abercrombie's campaigns for governor of Hawai'i as well as Jeremy Harris and Kirk Caldwell's campaigns for mayor of Honolulu. Tsujimura's take provides unique insight into the post-2012 era of Hawaiian politics since the death of Senator Daniel Inouye, most notably the undoing of Gov. Neil Abercrombie's political career during his time as governor.

Source: *Catch A Wave: A Case Study of Hawai'i's New Politics* by Tom Coffman (1985)

Catch A Wave is focused primarily around the rise and final political victory of Hawai'i's first elected governor after statehood, John Burns. Many factors unique to Hawai'i's changing society are laid out in an easy to read and somewhat dramatic fashion. Coffman describes in detail the 1970 campaign of John Burns and the factors that led to his victory, including a highly organized and expensive media campaign using advertising consultants near and far to promote the greatest attributes of 'The Great Stone Face'. Coffman explicitly outlines the contributions of Japanese-Americans and the solidification of their party mobilization with George Ariyoshi on the ticket as the lieutenant governor candidate and successor to Burns as governor. In the late 1960's and 1970 the research and campaign of the Burns camp was ahead of its time. The American Association of Political Consultants reviewed Burns' campaign along with five others following the general election. The International Association of Political Consultants chose the Burns campaign (the only American campaign) as one of two to be reviewed.

Source: *Politics and Public Policy in Hawai'i* by Various Authors (1992)

Politics and Public Policy in Hawai'i is a collection of some of the finest works of political science regarding the state of Hawai'i in the late-1980s and early-1990s. Paramount among them are the Social Dynamics of the Aloha State: The Population of Hawai'i by Jeffrey Crane and Alton Okinaka which profiles Hawai'i's population by presenting and discussing sociological characteristics of the state's diverse population, Blood Runs Thick:

Ethnicity as a Factor in Hawai'i's Politics by Dan Boylan that examines ethnic politics and the impact of ethnicity on elections in the islands which leads to strong evidence that ethnicity is a major factor in Hawai'i politics, and Resolving Policy Conflicts in Hawai'i through Mediation by Peter Adler that describes the methods by which the Democratic Party in Hawai'i deals with inter-party policy struggles in the pre-2012 era via private coercing and compromise to maintain the Party's sense of unity to the public.

Source: *Hawai'i's Democrats: Chasing the American Dream* by Paul C. Phillips (1982)

Hawai'i's Democrats traces the trajectory of the rise of the Democratic Party in the Hawaiian Islands from its birth to booming power over the state and the uprising of factionalism in Hawai'i rather than switching between the two major parties.

Source: *Hawai'i Politics and Government: An American State in a Pacific World* by Richard C. Pratt (2000)

Hawai'i Politics and Government details in-depth the functions of state government in Hawai'i from its constitutions to changes in size of the executive branch over time to the political party composition of the Hawai'i legislature since statehood.

Source: *Hawai'i State and Local Politics, Revised Edition* by James C.F. Wang (1998)

Hawai'i State and Local Politics provides basic and comprehensive background information and analysis on Hawai'i's political development since statehood, explaining the workings of the various political institutions and analyzing how these institutions make public policies at both the state and local level.

Source: *From Race to Ethnicity: Interpreting Japanese American Experiences in Hawai'i* by Jonathan Y. Okamura (2014)

This is the first book in more than thirty years to discuss critically both the historical and contemporary experiences of Hawai'i's Japanese Americans. Given that race was the foremost organizing principle of social relations in Hawai'i and was followed by ethnicity beginning in the 1970s, the book interprets these experiences from racial and ethnic perspectives. The transition from race to ethnicity is cogently demonstrated in the transformation of Americans of Japanese ancestry from a highly racialized minority of immigrant laborers to one of the most politically and socioeconomically powerful ethnic groups in the islands. To illuminate this process, the author has produced a racial history of AJAs from their early struggles against oppressive working and living conditions on the sugar plantations to labor organizing and the rise to power of the Democratic Party following World War II. He goes on to analyze how AJAs have maintained their political power into the twenty-first century and discusses the recent advocacy and activism of individual *yonsei* (fourth-generation AJAs) working on behalf of ethnic communities other than their own.

Source: *Money, Color and Sex in Hawai'i Politics* by Chad Blair (1998)

Money, Color and Sex in Hawai'i Politics is a first-of-its-kind look at Hawai'i politics seen through a class-race-gender viewing lens. Based upon the words and experiences of political and social commentators, elected officials and concerned citizens, author Chad Blair shows the troubling ways in which money, color and sex influence local politics and Island society.

2. THE SUCCESSION MODEL: 1954 - 2012

One potential glimpse of how Asian American political behavior might respond to changing demographics may be found on the islands of Hawai'i, which are more multicultural than any other U.S. state, and where Asian Americans already comprise a majority of the population. Do Asian Americans behave strategically and cohesively in Hawaiian politics? Or does one find the same largely nonstrategic and apathetic political tendencies among Asians even when they constitute a majority? More generally, is context an issue, or is Asian American political behavior roughly constant across different venues or contexts? In short, is there evidence that multiculturalism and a larger voting base may affect the Asian American polity? How do these results fit in with current theories of acculturation and assimilation of immigrants and ethnic minorities?

Campaign finance is an interesting arena in which to explore these questions, since Asian Americans are said to have begun to make a significant mark on this aspect of U.S. politics already, despite their still small numbers (Tachibana 1986; Lin 1996; Miller 1996). Who they give to, and why, are pressing and interesting questions for political observers, scholars, and, of course, candidates. Some inkling of the future—who Asian Americans will be supporting—is even more valuable as a large amount of money is at stake. A common conjecture is that since Asian Americans give proportionally more money to candidates today (Lew 1987; Lien 1997; Cho 2000), campaign chests will reap significantly more as the Asian American population grows. In this form of political activity, we can explore whether

patterns of Asian American donations remain constant despite changing political and demographic environments.

An advantage to focusing on campaign finance is copious objective data. The Federal Election Commission (FEC) began collecting data during the 1978 elections, following the 1974 amendments to the Federal Election Campaign Act, which required federal candidates to disclose fully their contributions and expenditures. Since there is a single repository for these data and a set of rules that must be followed by any candidate for federal office, the data are uniform and publicly available. One cannot undertake a long historic study because the data are available only post-1978, but this shortcoming is minimized when our focus is Asian Americans, since they are a fairly recent immigrant group.

Certainly, in a more multicultural setting like Hawai'i, where Asian American candidates are plentiful, the "strategy" employed on mainland would be obsolete. With all the Asian American candidates running, there would be no need to support a candidate who had no chance of winning the election simply because that candidate is an Asian American. Instead, Hawaiian Asian donors can usually support a viable Asian American candidate, very often one who hails from the donor's own district, since Asian American candidates are plentiful in all of Hawai'i's electoral districts.

As a result, if Asian Americans are still being strategic in the sense that may be appearing on the mainland, their outward behavior would manifest itself differently in Hawai'i. The Hawaiian case thus appears to be an interesting case to explore. Certainly,

there are many reasons to believe that behavior is tied to context, and that a more multicultural environment on the mainland would change the behavior of mainland contributors.

The general consensus among observers of Hawaiian politics is that ethnic Asian solidarity exists in Hawai'i, as it does on the mainland, notwithstanding the longer history of Asians on the islands and Hawai'i's much more multicultural society (Haas 1998b).

Theories of such ethnic persistence sometimes posit that majority groups will isolate ethnic groups and consequently cause them to embrace their ethnic identity more and not less (Wolfinger 1965). Indeed, it is not uncommon to find instances of ethnic solidarity in politics (Polsby 1963; Glazer and Moynihan 1972; Erie 1988; Dawson 1994). Some suggest that mass integration invariably eliminates, or at least greatly diminishes such ethnic solidarity (Dahl 1961).

The underlying assumption of the mass integration theory is that ethnic voting is largely the product of the intensity with which individuals identify with their ethnic group, and that this intensity is greatest in the years immediate preceding immigration and steadily wanes thereafter (Berelson, Lazarsfeld, and McPhee 1954; Campbell, Converse, Miller, and Stokes 1960). We have not yet seen this form of assimilation with Asians on the mainland, but perhaps the studies are all concentrated too early in the immigration process. Perhaps the conditions are simply not yet ripe. These conditions are different on the islands.

There is a much longer history of Asian Americans, and Hawai'i offers the opportunity to observe the interactions among a larger group of Asian immigrants of different ethnicities. Even in Hawai'i, however, we find that the Asian ethnicities have not yet lost their distinctiveness. Scholars debate whether they will in the future (Haas 1998b). But note that theories of "mass integration" and "ethnic solidarity" were developed with the case of European immigration in mind (Dahl 1961; Wolfinger 1965). Whether these theories apply to groups that integrate but remain minorities in the U.S. remains to be seen.

The initial evidence seems to work against the diminishing ethnic solidarity or mass integration theory. In multicultural Hawai'i, one need not look further than the high-profile gubernatorial races to gain a sense of the distinctiveness that characterizes the island's Asian identities. When George Ariyoshi ran against Honolulu Mayor Frank Fasi in 1974 and 1978 Democratic primaries, the ethnic groups divided neatly. The Japanese supported the AJA Democrat Ariyoshi while the Chinese, Filipinos, and whites stood behind the other Democrat, Fasi (Barone and Ujifusa 1980). The gubernatorial primaries were bitter, much more so than the general election, since Hawai'i is heavily Democratic, with the battle largely along ethnic lines. These political divisions by ethnic group are not unique to gubernatorial races, manifesting themselves in various contexts and over time.

2.1 Democratic Dominance in the New State Era

Another distinct aspect of Hawaiian politics that needs to be considered is that the state leans heavily to the Democratic Party. Hawaiians voted Republican for a few years

after statehood in 1959, but the state has voted heavily for Democrats ever since (Barone and Ujifusa, various years; Duncan, various years; Dubin 1998). Indeed, Hawaiian politics have been influenced largely by its original Democratic machine consisting of Daniel Inouye, Spark Matsunaga, George Ariyoshi, and John Burns. This group cemented Japanese support for the Democratic Party early on and has been able to maintain this loyalty through the years. Even today, the legacy of this machine is felt strongly in Hawaiian politics, with candidates finding that support from these early pioneers or their protégés is still a valuable political asset (Barone and Ujifusa, various years). For instance, Daniel Akaka, a native Hawaiian and a Chinese American, was an Ariyoshi aide. Since his time in the Ariyoshi camp, he has moved through the ranks to the U.S. House of Representatives and then to the U.S. Senate, where he has served since 1990. John Waihee, also a native Hawaiian, was also part of the Ariyoshi legacy and won the governorship after Ariyoshi left the office in 1986 (Barone and Ujifusa 1988).

Although ethnic divisions on the islands are strong, other aspects of machine politics need to be considered to produce a full picture of Hawaiian politics. Akaka and Waihee are two of the more prominent examples because of their success. However, even when the candidates of the Democratic machine are not successful, simple backing by this group has had a non-trivial impact. For instance, while Mufi Hannemann, a native Samoan, has not been very successful in securing elected office, his efforts have been impressive nonetheless. In 1986, he ran against Patricia Saiki in the general election for the first congressional seat.

He lost 60 percent to 37 percent but waged a very credible campaign, raising and spending \$500,716 compared to Saiki's \$536,551 (FEC reports 1986). In 1990, when Akaka left his U.S. House seat to serve in the Senate, Patsy Mink, despite outspending Hanneman (\$641,037 to \$383,467), barely edged him out, 37 percent to 36 percent in the special election for Akaka's remaining term. She then beat him by a 40–37 margin to win the full term.

As another example of the machine's enduring influence, Daniel Inouye is able to round up the political troops for candidates, whether Asian or not. In 1988, for instance, he campaigned strongly for Mary Bitterman, a non-Asian candidate for the first congressional seat (Barone and Ujifusa 1990). Although Bitterman is not of Japanese descent, she received solid support from the Japanese constituency. Her support is even more surprising when one considers that she defeated an Asian American, Leigh-Wai Doo, in the primary election, and her opponent in the general election, Pat Saiki, is an American of Japanese ancestry. The two general election candidates spent close to the same amount on the campaign (over \$600,000 each).

Surprisingly, and apparently as a result of Inouye's backing, Bitterman's campaign coffers had more donations from AJAs than did Saiki's (FEC reports 1988). Thirty-eight percent of Bitterman's donors were Japanese, and a whopping 81 percent of the donations from Asians were from those of Japanese descent. Compare these numbers to Saiki's, 19 percent and 61 percent, respectively. In short, there are certainly some aspects of Hawaiian

politics that are unique. However, the uniqueness is fairly well documented so it can be controlled for, if modeled properly.

Is the Hawaiian experience in Asian American political behavior a harbinger of things to come on the mainland, or is it unique to the islands? To assess generalizability, we need to determine how and why Hawai'i is different than the other states. If we can account and control for these factors, then a careful extrapolation may be meaningful. With regard to Asian Americans, the most marked differences between Hawai'i and the remainder of the U.S. are the multicultural context, the difference in size of the minority groups, both absolute and relative to the rest of the population, the strength of the Democratic party, and the history of ethnic involvement in politics (Barone and Ujifusa, various years; Stevens, various years).

Hawai'i is more multicultural and Asian Americans are more politically involved than they are on the mainland. Some of these differences may be reduced with the growing Asian American population on the mainland. Other factors may remain unique to the Hawaiian experience. One need not be paralyzed by these latter factors, however, one needs to control for these factors and then to interpret all analyses with these differences in mind.

2.2 The Hawai'i Democratic Revolution of 1954

By the late 1940s, the direction of the long- and short-term forces made change likely, and it occurred dramatically in the fall of 1954. The Democratic Party, virtually

invisible in the five decades before the war, gained control of the legislature and began to use the apparatus of government to alter the direction of social and economic policy.

Referred to in subsequent years as the “Revolution of 1954,” this election previewed the power of a party that recreated itself by appeal to groups marginalized under the preceding regime.

The “revolution” gathered support from disaffected Hawaiians and part-Hawaiians, Chinese, Portuguese, and Filipinos, but it was overwhelmingly based in the numbers, loyalty, and solidarity of second and third generation Americans of Japanese Ancestry. The new AJA leaders were of modest means, progeny of the plantations, and distrustful of the entrenched wealth of the few. The torch bearers of a new social agenda, they vanquished the Old Guard of the Republican Party as well as its "new" wing, whose members had, by the 1950s, recognized the necessity of advocating social policies with broader appeal.

Democratic control over statewide elected offices was not complete until 1962. In that year, increased voter turn-out helped elect John Bums the first Democratic governor and re-captured the state senate, temporarily regained by Republicans in the 1960 election. The party of the *haole* business class rapidly declined and then disappeared as an effective political force, overwhelmed by the new alignment of electoral players. Between 1962 and 1996, Republican candidates did not come close to controlling either house of the legislature and did not win the governorship. The sole Republican representative was

Hiram Fong in the U.S. Senate, ironically one of the new Chinese entrepreneurs who helped to break the economic power hold of the Caucasian elite.

John Burns was the architect of this coalition of former outsiders. In his earlier career as a Honolulu police officer during World War II, he was assigned surveillance duties over Japanese-Americans, people authorities suspected might pose a security threat in any conflict with Japan. Burns' contacts with individuals in the AJA community fostered a sympathetic familiarity that led him to champion social causes, such as the reform of the territory's labor and education policies, with which they, and others who felt excluded, could identify.

Electoral success also paved the way for one of the major targets of Burns and his allies: statehood. A statehood proposal first had been introduced in the federal Congress in 1921, and in 1947, 1950, and 1953, statehood bills had passed the House of Representatives, but not in the Senate. The *haole* elite, with some notable exceptions, had opposed that's attempts, arguing that Hawai'i society was not ready for it. Statehood was overwhelmingly favored by the AJA community. Other groups, especially Hawaiians, were ambivalent or negative. To achieve statehood, its proponents had to defuse Cold War-era charges that the islands were run by Communists who controlled the labor unions. Burns and his allies successfully won control of the party from the powerful International Longshoreman' and Warehouseman' Union (ILWU) in the late 1940s and early 1950s. He

pushed for statehood after being elected territorial delegate to Washington in 1956, arguing forcefully that subversion simply was not an issue.

Advocates for statehood also had to contend with mainland fears of a "Japanese menace," anxieties reflecting prejudices in America that earlier produced exclusion law, for Chinese and Japanese and had been refueled by World War II. Rather than play down the issue, or argue defensively, Burns, contended that Japanese-Americans, by cultural values as well as demonstrated loyalty during the war, had shown themselves to be the best kind of citizens. In June 1959, voters in the former Kingdom opted overwhelmingly for statehood.

Since 1954, and especially after 1962, when the governor's office was won by Jack Burns, the Democratic Party has dominated Hawai'i. Its candidates have controlled, with the two exceptions, the county councils and have ruled the state legislature. Illustrative of this period, in the 1976 legislative elections, 22 of 27 House districts were designated "Democratic" or "Heavy Democratic," 3 "Republican," and 2 "marginal Democratic." In the 1980 election the Republicans offered no candidate in 13 of the House districts classified as "Heavy Democrat." Democrats have been especially strong on the more rural Neighbor Islands in statewide races for Congress and the governorship.

The Democrats took over what once had been Republican Party strongholds, based on control of the plantations, and reversed the mainland pattern in which Democrats generally do best in urban areas. Signs that this 40-year-old pattern might be changing did

not appear until the 1998 election, when the Republican gubernatorial candidate won Maui and the Big Island.

The new Democrats came to power with the mission of changing the policies of the Republican regime, a purpose reflected in the party platform for the first Democratic majority. The platform's commitments were unusually specific. They promised laws more sympathetic to labor, decentralization of authority to the counties, greater commitment to public education, tax reform, an economic development program that benefited more people, salary increases for public employees, and a break-up of the land monopoly.

2.3 The 1978 Convention

The 1978 Hawai'i State Constitutional Convention is considered the watershed political event in the modern State of Hawai'i. The convention established term limits for state office holders, provided a requirement for an annual balanced budget, laid the groundwork for the return of federal land such as the island of Kaho'olawe, and most importantly created the Office of Hawaiian Affairs in an effort to right the wrongs done towards native Hawaiians since the overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawai'i in 1893.

The event also created an ambitious project of preservation of the Hawaiian culture including the adoption of Hawaiian diacritical marks for official usage, use of Hawaiian names, etc. The Hawaiian language became the official state language of Hawai'i for the first time since the overthrow. A major outgrowth of the constitutional convention was the

launching of the political careers of men and women who would later dominate Hawaiian politics. Delegates to the convention include:

- Carol Fukunaga, future legislative leader
- Helene Hale, future legislative leader
- Jeremy Harris, future Mayor of Honolulu
- Les Ihara, Jr., future legislative leader
- Barbara Marumoto, future legislative leader
- Joseph M. Souki, future Speaker of the House
- John David Waihee III, future Governor

Neither side in the island state's Senate primary between Schatz and Hanabusa was talking explicitly about race and ethnicity. But in the most diverse state in the nation, ethnicity pervades politics. And it informs, behind the scenes, the way campaigns are crafting their messages and talking to voters.

2.4 The Republican Outlier: Gov. Linda Lingle

Gov. Linda Lingle (2002-2010) ran on her "Agenda for New Beginnings," a campaign platform developed to promote Republican leadership and highlight their criticisms of the previous 40 years of Democratic administration of the state. It also cited differences between Lingle's message and the previous, more conservative platforms which Hawai'i Republicans had advocated.

Focusing less on her mayoral accomplishments and more on the message of reform, Lingle won the election alongside former state judge Duke Aiona, who became Lingle's lieutenant governor.

In 2002, the two leading Democratic candidates were Mazie Hirono (now a U.S. Senator) and former Honolulu Mayor Jeremy Harris. At the time, Hirono was LG under Governor Ben Cayetano, who decided to support Harris instead of Hirono. That undercut Hirono's campaign, and it was ultimately for nothing because Harris dropped out of the race when the Campaign Spending Commission opened an investigation into certain donations his campaign had received. By the time of the 2006 elections, Lingle was too popular for anyone in the Democratic Party to challenge. The person who did run against her that year, Randy Iwase, had little money and little backup.

3. HAWAI'I WITHOUT A KINGMAKER: 2012 - 2014

One of the biggest questions in the 2014 primary was: Will these new, unreliable voters allow a senator to remain in office the way Inouye did for more than half a century? Historically, being a senator in Hawai'i was practically a lifetime appointment. But Abercrombie's ouster suggests a newly fickle electorate with less reverence for incumbency. In Inouye's day, political longevity was a virtue. It was unthinkable to most in the state that he would ever be voted out of office. But now that the kingmaker of Hawai'i politics is gone, voters there are reevaluating leaders with a mindset that has swept much of the rest of the country: a distaste for the entrenched political establishment. If incumbency is newly a liability in Hawai'i, it raises a question of whom voters believed was *more* entrenched: Schatz or Hanabusa? In the end, Schatz held onto his seat by less than a percentage point, but Rep. Hanabusa is still seeking a political promotion by challenging Gov. Ige in the 2018 Democratic primary.

3.1 Defeat of the Succession Model and Repolarization of the AJA Electorate

The defeat of the succession model was first brought about by the 2014 Democratic primary loss of Gov. Neil Abercrombie (2010-2014) for reelection. It is because of Gov. Abercrombie that Brian Schatz became the state's seventh United States senator in the first place (see Appendix I for procedures for filling vacated elected positions). The fact that Abercrombie was unseated is unusual enough, the first time in history an incumbent Hawai'i governor has failed to win re-nomination by his own party.

However, during the same election cycle, Sen. Schatz, Gov. Abercrombie's former lieutenant governor and member of the progressive faction of the Hawai'i Democratic Party, was able to defend his U.S. Senate seat against a serious challenge from Rep. Colleen Hanabusa. Hanabusa had been chosen by Hawai'i's Democratic kingmaker, the late Sen. Daniel Inouye, to serve as his successor, but Hanabusa was not appointed by Gov. Abercrombie. The appointment of Schatz over Hanabusa was pivotal in repolarizing the AJA electorate. This backlash from AJA faction of the Hawai'i Democratic Party resulted in diminishing Abercrombie's incumbent advantage such that the largely unknown then state Sen. David Ige drew enough support to win the primary by a 2-to-1 margin (Appendix B). As a result, the governorship came to be held by an AJA politician rather than the incumbent.

The backstory is dramatic. In late 2012, in the doldrums between Christmas and New Year's Eve, Abercrombie chose Schatz, then his lieutenant governor, to replace a man who many agree could never be replaced. Sen. Inouye had represented Hawai'i in Washington for the entirety of the state's existence, including nearly 50 years in the Senate, until he died in December 2012. And while Inouye made clear in a dramatic deathbed letter (see Figure 6) his desire for Hanabusa to be his successor, Abercrombie shocked the political establishment and appointed Schatz instead. With that, the governor installed a close ally in Washington, where he had been a congressman himself for nearly 20 years, but also angered

a significant portion of Hawaiian Democrats. This set into motion the beginnings of a new era of redefining political inheritance.

The selection of Schatz, a *haole*, instead of an AJA to succeed Inouye stunned a community accustomed to Inouye as the ultimate final voice in political decisions. Symbolically, Inouye the kingmaker had truly fallen, but life went on. Hawai'i adapted to a reality without Inouye, in part because the same congressional dysfunction that had plagued him in the twilight of his career prevented Schatz from accomplishing anything of real substance as well. Hawai'i's representation in Congress may have dramatically changed, but life in the Islands did not feel all that different.

Then, in 2014, the story took a strange turn. Voters might have been expected to overrule Abercrombie by ousting Schatz. Instead, it was Abercrombie who was overwhelmingly defeated by David Ige. Meanwhile, Schatz maintained his Senate seat. This is where incumbency, however short, undoubtedly helped Schatz. He pulled in copious Mainland donations and high-profile endorsements that are all but automatic for a sitting senator, whereas incumbency may have ironically hurt the governor who placed Schatz in the Senate.

Abercrombie's record as governor does little to illuminate his staggering defeat. Hawai'i was economically on the upswing and unemployment was, as usual for the state, much lower than the national average. Maybe Hawai'i voters had not moved on from Inouye's death, or forgiven Abercrombie's brazen decision to flout Inouye's last wish. The

governor had faced additional backlash in the spring of 2013 when he suggested Inouye's deathbed letter was a political fabrication. Or maybe, as many Hawai'i voters told reporters for local news outlets, people were just ready for fresh leadership, signaling that incumbency in the post-2012 era is not as powerful a tool for reelection as it once had been.

A combination of congressional incumbency and desire for a new representative in Congress might have given Schatz the edge over Hanabusa. Though he is an incumbent, he is 20 years her junior. Schatz's supporters argue that a younger senator will have time in office to establish seniority the way Inouye had. Due to Hawai'i's small congressional delegation as a state (2 Representatives and 2 Senators), seniority of its members in Congress serves as virtually the only way for Hawai'i to receive crucial federal spending and attention. Time will tell if the trajectory of Schatz's career in the Senate will be in alignment with the succession model.

Hanabusa and Schatz both agree on so many issues they struggled to distinguish themselves in debates over the course of the campaign. Hanabusa's focus is often on long-standing issues such as Hawai'i's strategic military position, while Schatz is known for his commitment to liberal-base issues such as climate change.

In a weird sort of echo, Schatz's candidacy feels a bit the way Abercrombie's did in 2010. Abercrombie was, for many adults in Hawai'i, a lifelong fixture in the state's political scene. And he was enormously popular when he was elected. His victory represented a major departure after eight years of the Republican Gov. Linda Lingle, and the huge

contingency of Democrats in solid-blue Hawai'i celebrated his win as a change in the right direction. It also, at the time, felt like a major shift in Hawai'i values. Abercrombie, for instance, supported same-sex marriage, where his predecessor had vetoed a key civil unions bill. Abercrombie's ascent was, symbolically, the passing of the torch from one generation of Hawai'i voters to the next.

3.2 Gov. Neil Abercrombie's 2014 Reelection Loss

In 2010, Abercrombie, who served as a state senator, state representative, Honolulu city councilmember, and a member of the U.S. House of Representatives, swept into the governor's seat after beating Democrat Mayor Mufi Hannemann by 21 percent in the primary, and Republican Lieutenant Governor Duke Aiona by 22 percent in the general. His 2010 "New Day in Hawai'i" campaign was appealing to many and offered a promise of better days following years of economic hardship. Yet almost immediately, Abercrombie, began alienating the very voters that put him into office. Most politicians end up angering one group to please another. In Hawai'i, it is very tough to anger everyone, but it seems Abercrombie did so. As a result, Abercrombie became the first incumbent governor to be ousted in his party's primaries, thus fracturing the succession model of gubernatorial two-term precedent.

Starting with Abercrombie's push to tax seniors' pensions, which was strongly opposed by the AARP and rejected soundly by the Hawai'i Legislature in 2011, video and clips circulated of the governor badgering lawmakers during a hearing on the subject and

later, he was quoted stating that he will “roll over the AARP” should they get in his way next session. Then, came his infamous response to questions from reporters about negative reactions to his proposal to reduce Medicare reimbursements for retired public workers. His response, directed at opponents of the proposal was simply, “I am the governor. I’m not your pal. I’m not your counselor. I am the governor. And I am determined to be truthful with everybody about what we have to do together to survive.”

Gov. Abercrombie also made a few other missteps. He dismissed the popular NFL Pro Bowl by calling it “so stupid” for the state to pay to have it in Hawaii, despite the fact that it directly generated more than \$30 million in revenue. He refused to negotiate in good faith with some of Hawai'i’s large government unions (Hawai'i is the third most unionized state). He also proposed a constitutional amendment to allow public funds to be used to pay for private, non-religious preschools angering faith-based preschools and the Hawaii’s teachers’ union alike.

Most importantly, he very publicly disregarded the last wishes of Hawaii’s beloved senior Senator Daniel Inouye who passed away in December 2012. Inouye had clearly stated in a letter that he wanted U.S. Representative Colleen Hanabusa to finish his term after his death. Instead of honoring those wishes, Abercrombie chose then-Lieutenant Governor Brian Schatz and to add insult to injury suggested that someone else made up the late senator’s request. He later apologized to Senator Inouye’s widow Irene, but the damage was done. To many, his direct, blunt, and combative style went against Hawaii’s

longstanding cultural norms. And, he is consistently rated as “the most unpopular governor” in the country despite the fact the state went for Obama by 70 percent in 2012.

3.3 Outline of Gov. Abercrombie’s Political Miscalculations

Gov. Neil Abercrombie’s reelection attempt ran into trouble well before then-state senator David Ige, who was little known outside of the State Capitol, decided to challenge him in the Hawai’i Democratic Primary. The following sections outline Abercrombie’s political miscalculations in greater detail, the most controversial and emotionally charged being Abercrombie’s denial of Sen. Inouye’s request for the appointment of Rep. Colleen Hanabusa to succeed him in the Senate.

Proposed taxing pensions

Abercrombie proposed collecting state taxes on the pensions of retired workers. While other states do levy such taxes, the move was seen as lacking empathy for retirees, who are on fixed incomes with little flexibility in paying their escalating living expenses, and failed to win support of state lawmakers which soured many on the governor.

“I’m not your pal”

In February 2011, Abercrombie alienated large numbers of public workers when he proposed to cut Medicare reimbursements for public workers. And he chose to make his stand with a particularly inflammatory statement: “I’m not your pal. I’m not your

counselor. I am the governor. And I am determined to be truthful with everybody about what we have to do together to survive.”

Angered Hawai'i teachers

Labor union support, by all accounts, swept the longtime Hawai'i politician into office in 2010 under promises of “A New Day.” Unions, including the Hawai'i State Teachers Association, had grown tired of then-Gov. Linda Lingle and had hoped for a more union-friendly executive in Abercrombie. But shortly after his election, Abercrombie imposed a contract on teachers that amounted to a cut in pay and benefits, angering the HSTA's nearly 13,000 members. The teachers sued, and they worked under the imposed contract for more than a year, fighting against teacher evaluations and ending tenure. The teachers eventually agreed to a contract in 2013 that included pay increases and a more palatable version of teacher evaluations. But by then, the union and the governor's frosty relationship did not bode well for his impending reelection efforts. The union announced its support for his challenger state Sen. David Ige, spending more than \$140,000 in advertising against Abercrombie.

Nurses' contract

Also early in Abercrombie's term, the governor clashed with public-sector nurses, represented by the Hawai'i Government Employees Association, over a labor contract that included a pay cut. Adding to the ire, Abercrombie was caught on tape that went viral over

social media, clashing with nurses on Maui. The video showed an angry governor standing on a stage, responding to a question posed by a nurse. “If you want to take that attitude toward me, you can,” he told her. He said he was working to get more money to public employees, including nurses. He also expressed his frustration with HGEA’s executives. “Where’s your leadership?” he asked. The video added to a growing narrative about the governor’s tendency toward a hot temper, sharp tongue and a short memory for those who supported him.

Same-sex marriage special session

Democratic voters in Hawai'i are largely pro-marriage equality. But a number of local Democrats opposed Abercrombie’s choice last year to hold a special session of the state Legislature on same-sex marriage, including his primary election opponent state Sen. David Ige. Abercrombie argued that same-sex marriage had waited too long and enough Democrats in the state Legislature agreed with him, passing a bill that made Hawai'i the 15th state to legalize same-sex marriages. Conservative Democrats and Republicans saw the move as one more reason to dislike Abercrombie.

Pro Bowl

The governor learned just how much some people love the National Football League’s Pro Bowl, especially as a moneymaker for the state’s largest private industry. In his first year in office, he called the exhibition football game “so stupid” and a waste of

money for a state wrestling with budget woes. The governor made the comment during a press conference on his early-childhood education plan, saying he didn't think it was a good idea to throw millions of dollars at a football game, while saying the state doesn't have money for preschool.

Big wind

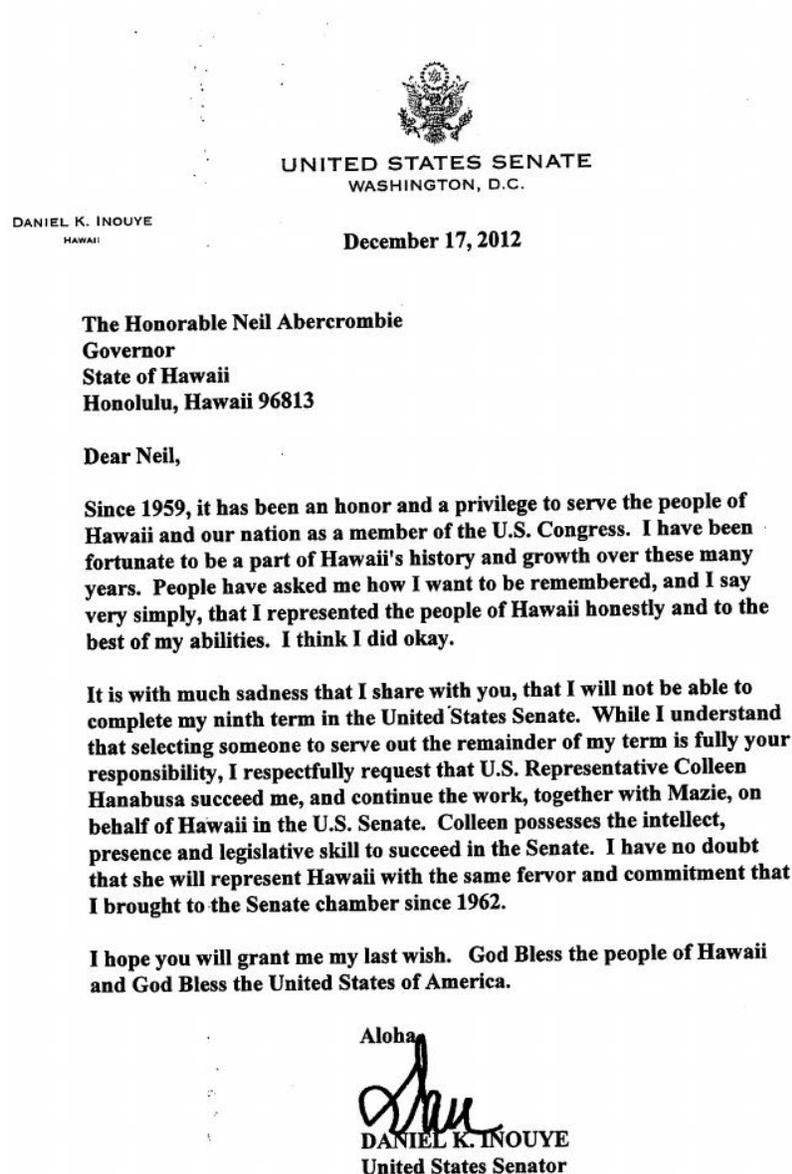
Others blasted Abercrombie's recent appearances on television during the days of storm preparation as the state faced a double-threat of two potential hurricanes: Iselle and Julio. Abercrombie instead drew complaints that he spent too much time talking in vague platitudes and appeared short on informed leadership needed at a time of potential disaster. Voters ended Abercrombie's quest for reelection, making him the first incumbent Democratic governor in the state of Hawai'i to lose a bid for reelection.

3.4 Sen. Inouye's Dying Wish

In the hours before U.S. Sen. Daniel K. Inouye's death, his staff delivered a letter from the senator to Abercrombie requesting that U.S. Rep. Colleen Hanabusa serve out the remainder of his term. It soon became known as the senator's "dying wish," which Abercrombie decided he would not grant. The governor received a list of three names from the state's Democratic party, including Hanabusa and his lieutenant governor, Brian Schatz (see Appendix I for procedures for filling vacated elected positions). By choosing Schatz, Abercrombie set off a firestorm of criticism from Inouye loyalists. Abercrombie added fuel

to the fire by questioning the authenticity of the letter in an interview with the *Los Angeles Times*. Abercrombie was then forced to apologize to Inouye's widow, Irene Hirano Inouye. While this was not the only factor that caused the Hawaiian public to turn against Abercrombie, denying Sen. Inouye's succession request was certainly the most notorious factor in the dismantling of the succession model as a means of political inheritance.

Figure 6: Letter from Sen. Inouye to Gov. Abercrombie Requesting Appointment of Rep. Hanabusa to U.S. Senate following his death



4. POLITICAL INHERITANCE REDEFINED: 2014 - PRESENT

Since Hawai'i implemented term limits on its two statewide elected state officials in 1978 until the dramatic dethroning of Gov. Abercrombie in 2014, Hawai'i's governors and lieutenant governors have both entered and left office in sequence with one another. This maneuvering of the electoral system created a natural pipeline for lieutenant governors to run for and be promoted to governor upon term limitation of the governor and in their own position. This is the route that led Govs. Ariyoshi, Waihee III, and Cayetano to the office and potentially once-Lt. Gov. Hirono until her narrow defeat in the general election to the Republican, Gov. Linda Lingle.

However due to Gov. Abercrombie's 2014 loss, the terms of these offices became staggered as Lt. Gov. Shan Tsutsui, who was promoted to the position when then-Lt. Gov. Schatz was appointed to fill the late Sen. Inouye's seat in the U.S. Senate. Tsutsui became an incumbent lieutenant governor under a new governor, David Ige, the first to unseat an incumbent in a primary. Now, in the 2018 election cycle, Lt. Gov. Tsutsui is ineligible from seeking reelection while Gov. Ige is not, therefore disrupting the natural line of succession.

4.1 Loss of Congressional Seniority

In 2012, Hawai'i was positioned as ranking 11th among U.S. states in congressional clout which is a measure of influence in Congress according to a state's number of

representatives in the U.S. House, committee chairmanships of its congressional delegation, party leadership positions of its delegation, and member seniority. Despite, Hawai'i's small delegation of only 2 Senators and 2 Representatives, the seniority accrued by Sens. Inouye and Akaka during their decades-long tenure in the Senate gave Hawai'i key voices among congressional leadership and, importantly, on key committees such as the Senate Appropriations Committee which Sen. Inouye chaired from 2009 until his death in 2012. After the mid-term passing of Sen. Inouye and Sen. Akaka not running for reelection in addition to then-Rep. Hirono's vacating of her congressional seat to run to replace Akaka in the Senate, Hawai'i was severely diminished in congressional clout due to the freshman status of three-fourths of its delegation. Upon the opening of the 113th Congress in January 2013, Hawai'i ranked 50th in congressional clout and remains so to this day. In two short months, a dramatic fracturing of the succession model has redefined political inheritance.

4.2 2018 Democratic Gubernatorial Primary

With regard to the current political climate, top leaders at the Hawai'i State Legislature are throwing the full power of their legislative offices behind Colleen Hanabusa in her bid to unseat David Ige for the governor's office (Appendix K). Senate President Ron Kouchi, House Speaker Scott Saiki, Senate Ways and Means Chair Donovan Dela Cruz and House Finance Committee Chair Sylvia Luke signed a fundraising letter on Hanabusa campaign letterhead criticizing Ige for his leadership of Hawai'i and seeking support for Hanabusa. Their titles appear prominently at the bottom of the letter. While it is not

unusual for sitting lawmakers to donate to and campaign for candidates, it is unusual for such powerful people to be united in their opposition to a sitting governor. It also comes in the middle of the 2018 legislative session, in which the House and Senate are considering Ige's administrative initiatives as well as a budget and legislation that will be submitted to Ige for approval.

Colleen Hanabusa formally launched her campaign for governor January 8, 2018, arguing that Hawai'i is hungry for strong leadership (Appendix K). Before his surprise election in 2014, in which he unseated fellow Democrat Neil Abercrombie, Gov. Ige previously served with Kouchi, Saiki, Luke and Dela Cruz. But the fundraising letter makes clear that the leadership of Hawai'i's legislature wants a change in the gubernatorial office on the State Capitol's fifth floor.

4.3 A New AJA Figurehead: Sen. Mazie Hirono

Since the passing of Sen. Inouye, Sen. Mazie Hirono, who herself was considered a beloved mentee of Inouye and a benefactor of his political coattails, has increasingly positioned herself as both an AJA and Democratic figurehead in Hawaiian politics. As by far the most experienced officeholder among Hawai'i's top elected positions having served as a lieutenant governor (1994-2002), the U.S. Representative for Hawai'i's 2nd Congressional District (2007-2013), and now a U.S. Senator (2013-Present), Hirono is viewed as the most senior and entrenched incumbent. However, in the past few years, Hirono has entered into a battle with cancer which, along with her age (70 years old), has prompted her to seek out

and begin to groom her own successor from a pool of political mentees she has taken under her wing. Despite her health issues, Hirono has been steadfast in seeking reelection to a 2nd term in the U.S. Senate but has increasingly been rumored to be grooming Hawai'i State Senator and candidate for lieutenant governor, Jill Tokuda.

The race for lieutenant governor draws little public interest in Hawai'i. It is technically the state's No. 2 post, but the lieutenant governor has hardly any power beyond granting name changes and processing documents to convey some state lands. Only 38 percent of nearly 700,000 registered voters even cast a ballot for any of the candidates four years ago. But being lieutenant governor remains a huge lure for politicians who can use it as a ladder to higher office. Three past Hawai'i governors and the state's two sitting U.S. senators served as lieutenant governors. And the current lieutenant governor Doug Chin, who took over in January, aspires to serve in Congress.

The candidates recognize the office as a stepping stone, as do the local power brokers working to influence who wins the all-important August 11th Democratic primary. About \$500,000 was funneled into the campaigns of state Sens. Jill Tokuda and Josh Green between July 1 and Dec. 31, which is the most recent filing period with the Campaign Spending Commission. The other three candidates in the race — Sen. Will Espero, Kauai Mayor Bernard Carvalho Jr. and former Board of Education member Kim Coco Iwamoto — lag behind in fundraising.

The money matters. For the candidates, it is all about making their names known beyond the districts they represent. That means buying as many TV spots as possible, which will likely ramp up in July, but also taking out ads in newspapers or on Facebook, Instagram and other outlets. But there is a clear distinction between the donors who are backing Tokuda and those backing Green. The Democratic establishment has lined up behind Tokuda, who raised \$334,305 over the last six months of 2017.

Tokuda has raised more than three times as much money as Shan Tsutsui raised during the same six-month period in 2013 when he successfully ran for lieutenant governor in 2014 and more than twice as much as Brian Schatz hauled in during the same reporting period in 2009 from his winning campaign in 2010. Tokuda's campaign money has come from lobbyists such as George "Red" Morris, Blake Oshiro and Jennifer Sabas (Sen. Inouye's former chief of staff), who together have donated almost \$15,000; Hawaiian Electric executives such as Constance Lau and Alan Oshima; developers such as Stanford Carr and Mitch D'Olier; and party insiders such as Democratic national committeewoman Kathleen Stanley. "The general rule in giving money in politics is you want to back the winner — you want to buy access if they win," said Colin Moore, director of the University of Hawai'i Public Policy Center.

Tokuda's fundraising prowess is evidence of Sen. Hirono's omnipresent influence within the Democratic Party. There is little doubt that Tokuda is Hirono's intended

successor to her Senate seat. Hirono's emergence as a new figurehead in Hawai'i state and congressional politics demonstrates the continuity of AJA electoral dominance.

4.4 Concluding Remarks:

The thesis seeks to discover the underlying causes and factors for the unique political situation in Hawai'i where a minority demographic has been historically dominant. In researching historical and political contexts, as well as institutional and electoral factors, analysis of all these findings has shown a constructed "succession model" behind the dominance of Americans of Japanese Ancestry through the Democratic Party. The thesis also examines the implications of the disrupted and further divisive political climate of the Hawai'i Democratic Party since the death of universally respected and revered Senator Daniel Inouye. Senator Inouye's death brought to an end a political career that spanned nearly six decades and commenced a new era for Hawai'i political leadership. This new era has also fractured the prior succession model and also ushered in a new political inheritance.

A system of entrenched incumbents with well-connected, but not blood-related, successors has formed the foundation for the AJA dominance in Hawai'i state and congressional politics. Through copious coalition-building among the state's numerous ethnic groups, and the establishment of hierarchy and a succession lineage within the Democratic Party of Hawai'i, Americans of Japanese ancestry in the era since statehood have been politically successful in Hawaiian governmental and legislative bodies.

However, the death of Senator Inouye in 2012 demarcated a new political era, and due to the lack of a respected political hierarchy and a discernible succession model with an established leader, the Democratic Party of Hawai'i has faced in-fighting and internal disunity with the subsequent election cycles. This thesis analyzes the institutions, methods, and means by which Americans of Japanese ancestry have become successful in demographic domination in Hawaiian politics, and how these factors have changed in the void left by of Sen. Inouye's passing. The thesis concludes that while AJA dominance will continue through the Democratic Party, the succession model may no longer be the key to predicting election results.

The incumbent governor, David Ige, faces a strong challenger, Colleen Hanabusa, in the 2018 Democratic gubernatorial primary. [At the time of submission of this thesis, Hanabusa is leading Ige in the polls by a margin of 20 points (Appendix J).] For the first time, two strong and well-recognized AJA candidates will face off in a Hawai'i Democratic Party race, and without a clear predictable outcome for the incumbent. Prior to 2012, the incumbent in the succession model would be the unquestionable frontrunner. In Hawai'i, a new era of political inheritance is being redefined.

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Candidate Profiles – Since 2012

Appendix B: Election Results for Hawai'i Executive Offices

Appendix C: Transcript of Interview with Hawai'i Governor David Ige

Appendix D: Profile of Hawai'i's 2010 Census Data

Appendix E: Profile of Hawai'i's Japanese Population from 2010 Census Data

Appendix F: Branches of Hawai'i State Government and Checks & Balances

Appendix G: Hawai'i Elected Officials and Election Schedule

Appendix H: Roster of Hawai'i State Legislators in the 29th Legislature (2018)

Appendix I: Succession to Vacancy Procedures in Hawai'i

Appendix J: Mason-Dixon Polling of 2018 Hawai'i Democratic Gubernatorial Primary

Appendix K: Hanabusa for Governor Campaign Launch Speech & Endorsements

Appendix L: Hawaiian Values of *Aloha*

APPENDIX A CANDIDATE PROFILES – SINCE 2012

Featured Candidates:

- Colleen Hanabusa
- David Ige

Colleen Hanabusa

Full Name: Colleen Wakako Hanabusa

Current Position: U.S. House HI-1

Candidate For in 2018: Governor of Hawai'i

Previous Governmental/Elected Positions:

- Hawai'i State Senate – District 21 from 1999-2010
 - Senate President from 2007-2010
 - First woman to serve in position
 - First Asian-American woman to preside over a state legislative chamber in the US
 - Senate Majority Leader from 2003-2007

Japanese Ancestry?: Yes, Yon-sei

Date of Birth: May 4, 1951

Place of Birth: Waianae, HI

Education:

- University of Hawai'i at Manoa, J.D. in 1977
- University of Hawai'i at Manoa, M.A. – Sociology in 1975
- University of Hawai'i at Manoa, B.A. – Economics & Sociology in 1973
- St. Andrew's Priory, Wai'anāe

Occupation: Attorney – Labor Law

Spouse: John Souza

Committees Served on During Tenure:

- 113th-115th Congress:
 - Armed Services
 - Natural Resources
- Hawai'i State Senate:
 - Chair of Judiciary and Hawaiian Affairs
 - Co-Chair of Task Force on Ice and Drug Abatement
 - Chair of Water, Land, and Hawaiian Affairs
 - Vice Chair of Ways and Means

Key Legislation Introduced:

- 3 R's program for repair and maintenance of schools
- Repeal of the Van Cam Law
- Tax credit to enable construction and jobs at Ko Olina
- Bill to reform election contributions
- Bill to pay the awards of the Individual Rights Panel-DHHL
- Bill to require community notice prior to establishing a halfway house
- Bill for a ceded land inventory Education Initiatives

Controversies:

- \$75 million tax credits for Ko Olina Resort
 - Vetoed by Gov. Cayetano, sued to overturn veto
- Husband received preferential real estate deal in purchasing a home from Ko Olina developer, making \$421,000 profit in 2 years
- Prevented hearing of bill to prevent consumption of cats and dogs
- Labelled “loan shark” by Citizens for Responsibility and Ethics after abusing position to pay herself excessive interest payments to settling campaign debt

Previous Elections:

- 2016 U.S. House HI-1 Special Election
 - Won with 65.1% against Republican Shirlene Ostrov and other Democrats, only Japanese-American on ballot to replace Japanese-American Mark Takai after death on July 20, 2016
- 2016 U.S. House HI-1 General Election
 - Won with 71.9% of vote against Republican Shirlene Ostrov
- 2016 U.S. House HI-1 Democratic Primary
 - Won with 80.4% of vote
 - Only Japanese-American on ballot
- 2014 U.S. Senate Democratic Primary
 - Lost with 48.6% to Brian Schatz, who had 49.3%
- 2012 U.S. House HI-1 General Election
 - Won with 53.5% of vote against Republican Charles Djou with 44.5%

Top Campaign Contributors:

- 2016
 - Nan Inc., Resort Group, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Patnrs & Allied Trades Union

Net Worth: \$2,277,508

David Ige

Full Name: David Yutaka Ige

Current Position: Governor of Hawai'i

Candidate in 2018: Reelection to Governor of Hawai'i

Previous Governmental/Elected Positions:

- Hawai'i State Senate – District 17 from 1995-2003
- Hawai'i State Senate – District 16 from 2003-2014
- Hawai'i House of Representatives – District 43 from 1985-1993
- Hawai'i House of Representatives – District 34 from 1993-1995

Japanese Ancestry?: Yes, Okinawan

Date of Birth: January 15, 1957

Place of Birth: Pearl City, HI

Education:

- University of Hawai'i at Manoa, B.S. – Electrical Engineering in 1979
- University of Hawai'i at Manoa, MBA – Decision Sciences/Finance in 1985
- Pearl City High School

Occupation: Project Manager, R.A. Ige and Associates

Spouse: Dawn Amano

Children: Lauren, Amy, Matthew

Committees Served on During Tenure:

- Chair of Ways & Means – 2009-2014
- Commerce and Consumer Protection
- Economic Development and Technology
- Health

Key Legislation:

- Information and Telecommunications Policy
- Hawai'i Telecommunications and Information Industries Act
 - Created Hawai'i Information Network Corporation
- Establish Seed Capital and Venture Capital Programs
- Software Development Initiatives
- Technology Transfer Programs
- Declare a state of emergency due to escalation of homelessness in Hawai'i
- Committed Hawai'i to Paris Climate Agreement in June 2017

Previous Elections:

- 2014 Governor and Lt.Gov of Hawai'i General Election

- Won with Shan Tsutsui 49.5% of vote against Republicans Duke Aiona/Elwin Ahu with 37.1%
- 2014 Governor Democratic Primary
 - Won with 67.4% of vote against Incumbent Neil Abercrombie with 31.5% of vote, becoming the record holder for defeating an incumbent governor with greatest percentage of vote
- 2012 State Senate District 15
 - Won with 79.3% of vote against Republican Mike Greco with 20.7%
- Did not face a challenger from 1998-2012

Top Campaign Contributors:

- Hawai'i Laborers, Hawai'i Regional Council of Carpenters & Joiners, Ironworkers Local 625, Unemori Hilton Hiroshi

APPENDIX B: ELECTION RESULTS FOR HAWAII EXECUTIVE OFFICES

Governor

Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Hawai'i, 2014						
PARTY	CANDIDATES	VOTES	VOTE %	WINNER	INCUMBENT	Previously Lt. Gov?
Democrat	David Ige / Shan Tsutsui	181,065	49.50%	✓		No
Republican	Duke Aiona/Elwin Ahu	135,742	37.10%			Yes
Independent	Mufi Hannemann/Les Chang	42,925	11.70%			
Libertarian	Jeff Davis/Cindy Marlin	6,393	1.70%			
Turnout		366,125				
Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Hawai'i, 2010						
PARTY	CANDIDATES	VOTES	VOTE %	WINNER	INCUMBENT	Previously Lt. Gov?
Democrat	Neil Abercrombie / Brian Schatz	222,724	57.80%	✓		No
Republican	Duke Aiona / Lynn Finnegan	157,311	40.80%			Yes
Independent	Daniel Cunningham / Deborah Spence	1,265	0.30%			
Libertarian	Tom Pollard / Leonard Kama	1,263	0.30%			
Turnout		380,035	55.70%			
Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Hawai'i, 2006						
PARTY	CANDIDATES	VOTES	VOTE %	WINNER	INCUMBENT	Previously Lt. Gov?
Republican	Laura Lingle / Duke Ainoa	215,313	62.53%	✓	✓	Incumbent Relected
Democrat	Randy Iwase / Malama Solomon	121,717	35.35%			
Green	James Brewer, Jr. / Ing	5,435	1.58%			
Libertarian	Ozell Daniel / Zhou	1,850	0.54%			
Turnout		344,315				
Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Hawai'i, 2002						
PARTY	CANDIDATES	VOTES	VOTE %	WINNER	INCUMBENT	Previously Lt. Gov?
Republican	Laura Lingle / Duke Ainoa	197,009	51.56%	✓		Ran for Gov in 1998

Democrat	Mazie Hirono / Matt Matsunaga	179,647	47.01%			Yes
Natural Law	Bu La'ia Hill / Stone	2,561	0.67%			
Libertarian	Tracy Ryan / Vaughan	1,364	0.36%			
Independent	Jim Brewer / Ing	1,147	0.30%			
Independent	Daniel Cunningham / Powell	382	0.10%			

Turnout		382,110				
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Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Hawai'i, 1998

PARTY	CANDIDATES	VOTES	VOTE %	WINNER	INCUMBENT	Previously Lt. Gov?
Democrat	Ben Cayetano / Mazie Hirono	204,206	50.11%	✓	✓	Incumbent Relected
Republican	Laura Lingle / Stan Koki	198,952	48.82%			No
Libertarian	George Peabody	4,398	1.08%			

Turnout		407,556				
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Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Hawai'i, 1994

PARTY	CANDIDATES	VOTES	VOTE %	WINNER	INCUMBENT	Previously Lt. Gov?
Democrat	Ben Cayetano / Mazie Hirono	134,978	36.58%	✓		Yes
Independent	Frank Fasi / Danny Kaleikini	113,158	30.67%			
Republican	Pat Saiki / Fred Hemmings	107,908	29.24%			Yes
Green	Kioni Dudley	12,969	3.51%			

Turnout		369,013				
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Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Hawai'i, 1990

PARTY	CANDIDATES	VOTES	VOTE %	WINNER	INCUMBENT	Previously Lt. Gov?
Democrat	John Waihee III / Ben Cayetano	203,491	59.83	✓	✓	Incumbent Relected
Republican	Fred Hemmings / Bill Beamer	131,310	38.61			No
Libertarian	Don Smith	2,885	0.85			
Non-Partisan	Peggy Ha'o Ross	2,446	0.72			

		Turnout	340,132			
Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Hawai'i, 1986						
PARTY	CANDIDATES	VOTES	VOTE %	WINNER	INCUMBENT	Previously Lt. Gov?
Democrat	John Waihee III / Ben Cayetano	173,655	51.98	✓		Yes
Republican	D. G. Anderson / John Henry Felix	160,460	48.02			Re-ran for Gov
		Turnout	334,115	34.63		
Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Hawai'i, 1982						
PARTY	CANDIDATES	VOTES	VOTE %	WINNER	INCUMBENT	Previously Lt. Gov?
Democrat	George Ariyoshi / John D. Waihee	141,043	45.23	✓	✓	Incumbent Relected
Independent Democratic	Frank Fasi / Randy Piltz	89,303	28.64			No
Republican	D. G. Anderson / Pat Saiki	81,507	26.14			No
		Turnout	311,857	32.33		
Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Hawai'i, 1978						
PARTY	CANDIDATES	VOTES	VOTE %	WINNER	INCUMBENT	Previously Lt. Gov?
Democrat	George Ariyoshi / Jean King	153,394	54.48	✓	✓	Incumbent Relected
Republican	John R. Leopold / Virginia Isbell	124,610	44.25			No
Non-Partisan	Alema Leota	1,982	0.7			
Libertarian	Gregory Reeser	1,059	0.38			
Aloha Democratic	John Moore	542	0.19			
		Turnout	281,587	36.57		
Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Hawai'i, 1974						
PARTY	CANDIDATES	VOTES	VOTE %	WINNER	INCUMBENT	Previously Lt. Gov?
Democrat	George Ariyoshi / Nelson Doi	136,262	54.58	✓		Yes

Republican	Randolph Crossley / Benjamin F. Dillingham II	113,388	45.42			No
	Turnout	249,650	32.43			
Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Hawai'i, 1970						
PARTY	CANDIDATES	VOTES	VOTE %	WINNER	INCUMBENT	Previously Lt. Gov?
Democrat	John A. Burns / George Ariyoshi	137,812	57.65	✓	✓	Incumbent Relected
Republican	Samuel Pailthrope King / Ralph Kiyosaki	101,249	42.35			No
	Turnout	239,061	31.05			
Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Hawai'i, 1966						
PARTY	CANDIDATES	VOTES	VOTE %	WINNER	INCUMBENT	Previously Lt. Gov?
Democrat	John A. Burns / Thomas Gill	108,840	51.06	✓	✓	Incumbent Relected
Republican	Randolph Crossley / George H. Mills	104,324	48.94			No
	Turnout	213,164	33.69			
Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Hawai'i, 1962						
PARTY	CANDIDATES	VOTES	VOTE %	WINNER	INCUMBENT	Previously Lt. Gov?
Democrat	John A. Burns / William S. Richardson	114,308	58.32	✓		No
Republican	William F. Quinn / Calvin McGregor	81,707	41.68		✓	No
	Turnout	196,015				
Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Hawai'i, 1959						
PARTY	CANDIDATES	VOTES	VOTE %	WINNER	INCUMBENT	Previously Lt. Gov?
Republican	William F. Quinn / James Kealoha	86,213	51.12	✓	✓	Territorial Gov
Democrat	John A. Burns / Mitsuyuki Kido	82,074	48.66			Territorial Delegate
Commonwealth	David Kihei	375	0.22			
	Turnout	168,662				

ELECTION RESULTS FOR HAWAII DEMOCRATIC GUBERNATORIAL PRIMARIES

Governor of Hawaii, 2018					
CANDIDATES	VOTE %	VOTES	WINNER	INCUMBENT	PRIOR POSITION
David Ige				✓	Incumbent Governor
Colleen Hanabusa					US Representative for HI-1
Ernest Caravalho					
		233,179			
Governor of Hawaii, 2014					
CANDIDATES	VOTE %	VOTES	WINNER	INCUMBENT	PRIOR POSITION
David Ige	0.67	157,050	✓		State Senator
Neil Abercrombie	0.32	73,507		✓	Incumbent Governor
Van Tanabe	0.01	2,622			Prior Gov Candidate
		233,179			
Governor of Hawaii, 2010					
CANDIDATES	VOTE %	VOTES	WINNER	INCUMBENT	PRIOR POSITION
Neil Abercrombie	59.30	142,304	✓		US Representative for HI-1
Mufi Hannemann	37.70	90,590			Mayor on Honolulu
Arturo P. Reyes	0.60	1,350			
Van K. Tanabe	0.60	1,330			
Miles Shiratori	0.40	1,033			
		239,991			

Governor of Hawai'i, 2006					
CANDIDATES	VOTE %	VOTES	WINNER	INCUMBENT	PRIOR POSITION
Randy Iwase	66.43	119,058	✓		State Senator, Honolulu councilor
William J. Aila, Jr.	24.46	43,845			Wai'anae harbormaster
Van Tanabe	9.10	16,317			Telecommunications executive
		179,220			

Governor of Hawai'i, 2002					
CANDIDATES	VOTE %	VOTES	WINNER	INCUMBENT	PRIOR POSITION
Mazie Hirono	41.24	76,709	✓		Lt. Gov
Ed Case	39.84	74,096			House Majority Leader
D. G. Anderson	17.95	33,384			1982 & 1986 Republican nominee, State Senator
George Nitta, Jr.	0.40	747			Radio Personality
Art P. Reyes	0.31	568			Perennial Candidate
Joe Fernandez	0.26	491			School Bus Driver
		185,995			

Governor of Hawai'i, 1998					
CANDIDATES	VOTE %	VOTES	WINNER	INCUMBENT	PRIOR POSITION
Ben Cayetano	86.40	95,797	✓	✓	Incumbent Governor
Jim Brewer	5.56	6,169			Perennial Candidate
Richard C. S. Ho	2.73	3,024			State Representative

Fred K. Tamura	2.47	2,740			
Raymond N. Onaga	1.49	1,651			
Miles F. Shiratori	1.35	1,499			
		110,880			

Governor of Hawai'i, 1994					
CANDIDATES	VOTE %	VOTES	WINNER	INCUMBENT	PRIOR POSITION
Ben Cayetano	55.04	110,782	✓		Lt. Governor
John C. Lewin	38.09	76,666			Director of Health
Bu La'ia	2.86	5,761			
George Nitta, Jr.	1.74	3,505			Radio Personality
Anthony N. Hodges	1.42	2,854			Perennial Candidate
Al Canopin, Jr.	0.55	1,111			
Elbert Marshall	0.30	607			
		201,286			

Governor of Hawai'i, 1990					
CANDIDATES	VOTE %	VOTES	WINNER	INCUMBENT	PRIOR POSITION
John D. Waihee III	88.48	179,383	✓	✓	Incumbent Governor
Benjamin Hopkins	4.80	9,736			
Robert H. Garner	4.49	9,112			
Elbert Marshall	2.23	4,517			
		202,748			

Governor of Hawai'i, 1986					
CANDIDATES	VOTE %	VOTES	WINNER	INCUMBENT	PRIOR POSITION
John D. Waihee III	45.60	105,579	✓		Lt. Gov
Cecil Heftel	36.25	83,939			US Rep for HI-1
Patsy Mink	16.41	37,998			US Rep for HI-2
Anthony N. Hodges	0.75	1,732			
Billy Kuaiwa	0.40	918			
Paul H. Snider	0.32	740			
John P. Fritz	0.28	654			
		231,560			
Governor of Hawai'i, 1982					
CANDIDATES	VOTE %	VOTES	WINNER	INCUMBENT	PRIOR POSITION
George Ariyoshi	53.87	128,993	✓	✓	Incumbent Governor
Jean Sadako King	44.66	106,935			Lt. Gov
Billy Kuaiwa	0.57	1,374			
Frank DeCambra	0.32	755			
John P. Fritz	0.23	551			
Joseph Johns	0.20	483			
Arthur F. Stebbing	0.15	361			
		239,452			

Governor of Hawai'i, 1978					
CANDIDATES	VOTE %	VOTES	WINNER	INCUMBENT	PRIOR POSITION
George Ariyoshi	50.30	130,527	✓	✓	Incumbent Governor
Frank Fasi	48.91	126,903			Mayor of Honolulu
Billy Kuaiwa	0.53	1,363			
Valentine Huihui	0.26	685			
		259,478			
Governor of Hawai'i, 1974					
CANDIDATES	VOTE %	VOTES	WINNER	INCUMBENT	PRIOR POSITION
George Ariyoshi	36.18	71,319	✓		Lt. Gov & Acting Gov
Frank Fasi	31.47	62,023			Mayor of Honolulu
Thomas Gill	30.08	59,280			Former Lt. Gov
David C. McClung	1.79	3,521			Senate President
Henry deFries	0.49	958			
		197,101			
Governor of Hawai'i, 1970					
CANDIDATES	VOTE %	VOTES	WINNER	INCUMBENT	PRIOR POSITION
John A. Burns	53.23	82,441	✓	✓	Incumbent Governor
Thomas Gill	44.69	69,209			Lt. Gov

G.J. Fontes	2.09	3,232			
		154,882			

Governor of Hawai'i, 1966					
CANDIDATES	VOTE %	VOTES	WINNER	INCUMBENT	PRIOR POSITION
John A. Burns	79.49	86,825	✓	✓	
G.J. Fontes	20.51	22,401			
		109,226			

Governor of Hawai'i, 1962					
CANDIDATES	VOTE %	VOTES	WINNER	INCUMBENT	PRIOR POSITION
John A. Burns	90.91	71,540	✓		
Hyman Greenstein	9.81	7,781			
		79,321			

ELECTION RESULTS FOR HAWAI'I DEMOCRATIC LIEUTENANT GUBERNATORIAL PRIMARIES

Lieutenant Governor of Hawai'i, 2018					
CANDIDATES	VOTE %	VOTES	WINNER	INCUMBENT	PRIOR POSITION
Alan Arakawa					Maui Mayor
Will Espero					State Senator
Joshua Green					State Senator
Bernard Carvalho					Mayor of Kauai
Kim Coco Iwamoto					
Jill Tokuda					State Senator

Lieutenant Governor of Hawai'i, 2014					
CANDIDATES	VOTE %	VOTES	WINNER	INCUMBENT	PRIOR POSITION
Shan Tsutsui	53.7	120,779	✓	✓	State Senator
Clayton Hee	36.1	81,255			State Senator
Mary Zanakis	8.1	18,174			
Miles Shiratori	1.2	2,593			
Sam Puleyasi	0.9	2,126			

		224,927			

Lieutenant Governor of Hawai'i, 2010					
CANDIDATES	VOTE %	VOTES	WINNER	INCUMBENT	PRIOR POSITION

Brian Schatz	34.8	83,431	✓		
Robert Bunda	19.2	45,973			
Norman Sakamoto	18.5	44,462			
Gary Hooser	9.5	22,878			
Lyla Berg	8.4	20,161			
Jon Riki Karamatsu	2.8	6,746			
Steve Hirakami	1.1	2,695			

226,346

Lieutenant Governor of Hawai'i, 2006

CANDIDATES	VOTE %	VOTES	WINNER	INCUMBENT	PRIOR POSITION
Malama Solomon	32.7	77,895	✓		
David Henkin	14.3	34,039			
Miles Shiratori	14.2	33,713			
Michael Mook	6.1	14,635			

160,282

Lieutenant Governor of Hawai'i, 2002

CANDIDATES	VOTE %	VOTES	WINNER	INCUMBENT	PRIOR POSITION
Matt Matsunaga	52.5	99,178	✓		
Clayton Hee	26.1	49,342			

Donna Ikeda	11.9	22,461			
Marvin Franklin	2.3	4,254			
		175,235			

Lieutenant Governor of Hawai'i, 1998					
CANDIDATES	VOTE %	VOTES	WINNER	INCUMBENT	PRIOR POSITION
Mazie Hirono	80.9	99,490	✓		
Nancy L. Cook	9.9	12,154			
		111,644			

Lieutenant Governor of Hawai'i, 1994					
CANDIDATES	VOTE %	VOTES	WINNER	INCUMBENT	PRIOR POSITION
Mazie Hirono	59.8	126,933	✓		
Jackie Young	24.1	51,150			
Pol R. Ragasa	3.1	6,667			
Sterling Ing	2.1	4,336			
Liko Martin	1.7	3,651			
Sky Wyttenbach	0.8	1,792			
		194,529			

ELECTION RESULTS FOR HAWAII U.S. SENATE, CLASS 3

Senator of Hawai'i, Class 3, 2016					
PARTY	CANDIDATES	VOTES	VOTE %	WINNER	INCUMBENT
Democrat	Brian Schatz	306,604	70.1%	✓	✓
Republican	John Carroll	92,653	21.2%		
Constitution	Joy Allison	9,103	2.1%		
Libertarian	Michael Kokowski	6,809	1.6%		
Independent	John Giuffre	1,393	0.3%		
	Blank Votes	20,763	4.7%		

437,325

Special Election for Senator of Hawai'i, Class 3, 2014					
PARTY	CANDIDATES	VOTES	VOTE %	WINNER	INCUMBENT
Democrat	Brian Schatz	246,770	66.8%	✓	✓
Republican	Cam Cavasso	97,983	26.5%		
Libertarian	Michael Kokoski	8,936	1.7%		

353,689

Senator of Hawai'i, Class 3, 2010					
PARTY	CANDIDATES	VOTES	VOTE %	WINNER	INCUMBENT
Democrat	Daniel Inouye	277,228	71.8%	✓	✓
Republican	Cam Cavasso	79,939	21.6%		
Constitution	Jim Brewer	7,762	2.1%		

Libertarian	Lloyd Jeffery Mallen	2,957	0.8%		
Independent	Jeff Jarrett	2,687	0.7%		
		370,573			

Senator of Hawai'i, Class 3, 2004					
PARTY	CANDIDATES	VOTES	VOTE %	WINNER	INCUMBENT
Democrat	Daniel Inouye	313,629	75.5%	✓	✓
Republican	Cam Cavasso	87,172	21.0%		
Constitution	Jim Brewer	9,269	2.2%		
Libertarian	Lloyd Jeffery Mallen	5,277	1.3%		
		415,347			

Senator of Hawai'i, Class 3, 1998					
PARTY	CANDIDATES	VOTES	VOTE %	WINNER	INCUMBENT
Democrat	Daniel Inouye	315,252	79.2%	✓	✓
Republican	Crystal Young	70,964	17.8%		
Libertarian	Lloyd Jeffrey Mallan	11,908	3.0%		
		398,124			

Senator of Hawai'i, Class 3, 1992					
PARTY	CANDIDATES	VOTES	VOTE %	WINNER	INCUMBENT
Democrat	Daniel Inouye	208,266	57.3%	✓	✓

Republican	Rick Reed	97,928	26.9%		
Green	Linda Martin	49,921	13.7%		
Libertarian	Richard O. Rowland	7,547	2.1%		
		363,662			

Senator of Hawai'i, Class 3, 1986					
PARTY	CANDIDATES	VOTES	VOTE %	WINNER	INCUMBENT
Democrat	Daniel Inouye	241,887	73.6%	✓	✓
Republican	Frank Hutchinson	86,910	26.4%		
		328,797			

Senator of Hawai'i, Class 3, 1980					
PARTY	CANDIDATES	VOTES	VOTE %	WINNER	INCUMBENT
Democrat	Daniel Inouye	224,485	78.0%	✓	✓
Republican	Copper Brown	53,068	18.4%		
Libertarian	H.E. Shasteen	10,453	3.6%		
		340,132			

Senator of Hawai'i, Class 3, 1974					
PARTY	CANDIDATES	VOTES	VOTE %	WINNER	INCUMBENT
Democrat	Daniel Inouye	207,454	82.9%	✓	✓
People's	James D. Kimmel	42,767	17.1%		

		250,221			
Senator of Hawai'i, Class 3, 1968					
PARTY	CANDIDATES	VOTES	VOTE %	WINNER	INCUMBENT
Democrat	Daniel Inouye	189,248	83.4%	✓	✓
Republican	Wayne C. Thiessen	34,008	15.0%		
Peace and Freedom	Oliver M. Lee	3,671	1.6%		
		226,927			
Senator of Hawai'i, Class 3, 1962					
PARTY	CANDIDATES	VOTES	VOTE %	WINNER	INCUMBENT
Democrat	Daniel Inouye	136,294	69.4%	✓	
Republican	Benjamin F. Dillingham II	60,067	30.6%		
		196,361			
Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Hawai'i, 1959					
PARTY	CANDIDATES	VOTES	VOTE %	WINNER	INCUMBENT
Democrat	Oren Long			✓	

APPENDIX C: TRANSCRIPT OF INTERVIEWS WITH HAWAII GOVERNOR DAVID IGE

Gov. David Ige; January 5, 2018:

Name: David Ige

Office: Governor

Party: Democrat

Profession: I have served as Governor of Hawaii since January of 2015. Since 2003, I have worked as a Project/Program Manager for Robert A. Ige Associates, Inc. I provide executive, managerial, technical, and program development support for public and private sector clients. Previously, I served as Vice-President of Engineering at NetEnterprise, Inc. and Project Manager/Senior Principal Engineer at Pihana Pacific, LLC.

Education: I graduated from Pearl City High School and earned degrees at UH Manoa – a B.S. in electrical engineering and an MBA in Decision Sciences. In addition to three decades as a legislative leader, I have 34 years of experience as an electrical engineer and project manager.

Ethnic Background: AJA

Community organizations: I have led a total of nine other House and Senate committees, including Higher Education, Education and Technology, Health, Hawaiian Affairs, Economic Development, Commerce, and Consumer Protection and Information Technology. I'm also a member of the National Conference of State Legislators, the Newtown Estate Community Association, and the Pearl City Community Association.

1. Why are you running for governor?

I have a track record of achieving results by bringing people together to reach solutions collaboratively and in a respectful, transparent manner. I know what it's like to work as a team, and how that spirit of mutual understanding is needed to restore public trust and confidence in our government. My approach to leadership for the past three decades has been guided by three principles: be open and honest, respect others and listen to their views, and do the right thing the right way.

2. Are you satisfied with the current plans to pay for the state's unfunded liabilities? If not, how would you propose to meet pension and health obligations for public workers?

Last year Hawaii became the first state in the country to enact a plan for handling unfunded liabilities for the State Employer Union Health Benefits Trust Fund.

3. Where do you stand on labeling of genetically engineered food and pesticide regulation? Are these public safety issues, or are the dangers exaggerated?

I support the right to know what is in our food, but labeling should be addressed at the federal, not the state level, so that Hawaii's farmers, retailers and consumers are not subject to additional costs. I will urge our congressional members to support federal legislation in this area. There are no valid scientific studies that show any difference between genetically modified and naturally grown food.

State enforcement is needed to properly enforce regulations on pesticide use.

4. Local officials and advocates have worked to address homelessness for years, yet the crisis is growing. What proposals do you have for this complicated issue?

Multiple causes of homelessness require multiple solutions. We need to increase the supply of low-cost rental housing for families at risk by increasing funds to the Rental Housing Trust Fund – which the Legislature did this session, support the Housing First initiative to provide emergency housing, and maintain support for our State homeless shelters and veterans outreach program.

5. Hawaii's cost of living is the highest in the country by many indicators. What can really be done to make things like housing, food and transportation less expensive?

We must build homes that Hawaii's working families can afford — not luxury condominiums for out-of-state speculators. With average new home prices approaching \$700,000, there needs to be leadership to increase the supply of housing at all price points while protecting Hawaii's natural beauty. The construction of the Honolulu rail system provides the opportunity for Transit Oriented Development incorporating housing along its 21-mile route.

We should reduce the cost of food by increasing local food production. Currently, we import \$3 billion in food. Yet over the past four years we've lost more than 2,100 acres of prime agricultural land without a plan for replacing it with other productive, irrigated agricultural lands. We need to update our land use plans so we can identify and preserve prime agriculture lands, identify lands that should be reserved for future needs, and identify and protect lands for open space.

I'll be proactive in inviting more technology corporations and venture capitalists to do business here in Hawaii, to provide high-paying jobs for local residents. I've worked in private business for the past 34 years as an electrical engineer and I know what it takes to help businesses succeed and encourage responsible development that provides jobs for our working families.

I will provide direction to the many state departments that report to the governor, something that's been lacking in our current administration. Hawaii may lose nearly \$800 million in lapsing federal Highway Trust Fund money earmarked because of the failure of this administration to spend the funds in a timely manner. These projects should be repairing our highways and bridges, as well as creating jobs for our local construction industry.

I've opposed every tax increase requested by our governor – he's tried to tax pensions, soda, and plastic bags and increase the Tourist Accommodation Tax (TAT) by 2 percent. Our government needs to operate within its means and could run much more efficiently, but we have failed to modernize technology used by state agencies in processing taxes, permits and applications. We've fallen short in implementing 21st Century infrastructure.

6. Are you satisfied with the way Hawaii's public school system is run? How can it be run better?

Improving public education is one of my top priorities. I believe that we must empower schools to enable those closest to the students to make decisions on curriculum, programs, and spending. Our “top-down” bureaucracy should be reorganized so that the system supports our schools, rather than the other way around. To move from a compliance-driven bureaucracy, as governor I will increase funds and opportunities to support school-initiated, innovative approaches to education.

The Board of Education, which is appointed by the governor, has failed to provide leadership that encourages “out-of-the box” creative thinking by school administrators. I will appoint individuals to the Board of Education who have a stake in the system’s success, including those with children in public schools.

7. Would you support using liquefied natural gas as part of the state’s energy sources? And what thoughts do you have on improving the electric distribution system (the grid) so more renewables can be in the mix?

Hawaii should develop an electric utility platform that allows it to generate electricity from a portfolio of fuels. The state is still assessing large-scale use of LNG, particularly because of its attractiveness as a clean and cheaper fossil fuel as compared to oil. I believe it is premature to make a decision on long-term use and importation of LNG at this time until we can determine its impact long- and short-range. In the meantime, we should continue to support energy efficiency/conservation, PV/solar, wind and other renewable technologies to achieve clean energy goals.

I will push for more investment in renewable energy and take action to increase the amount of rooftop solar that ratepayers can install. Rooftop PV is currently one of the best renewable energy sources in Hawaii. I’ll push for grid technology that allows for increasing amounts of distributed generation and power sharing between consumers.

8. Hawaii’s public records law mandates that public records be made available whenever possible. Yet many citizens are unable to afford the costs that state and local government agencies impose. Would you support eliminating search and redaction charges and making records free to the public except for basic copying costs?

Yes. We need to limit charges to basic copying costs. I pioneered the use of technology in state government to help transparency: the paperless Legislature that increases information access and eases the burden of submitting testimony; and creation of the Capitol Public Access Room that provides assistance to individuals participating in the legislative process.

9. There is a desire to grow the economy through new development yet also a need to protect our limited environmental resources. How would you balance these competing interests?

Our state has not done enough to protect Hawaii’s fragile natural and cultural resources for future generations. We can have both responsible economic growth and a healthy environment by comprehensively planning for competing land use needs.

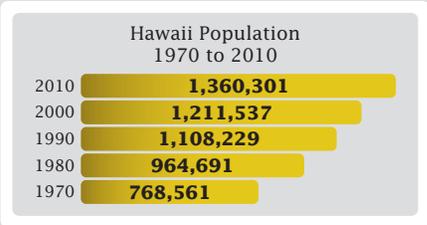
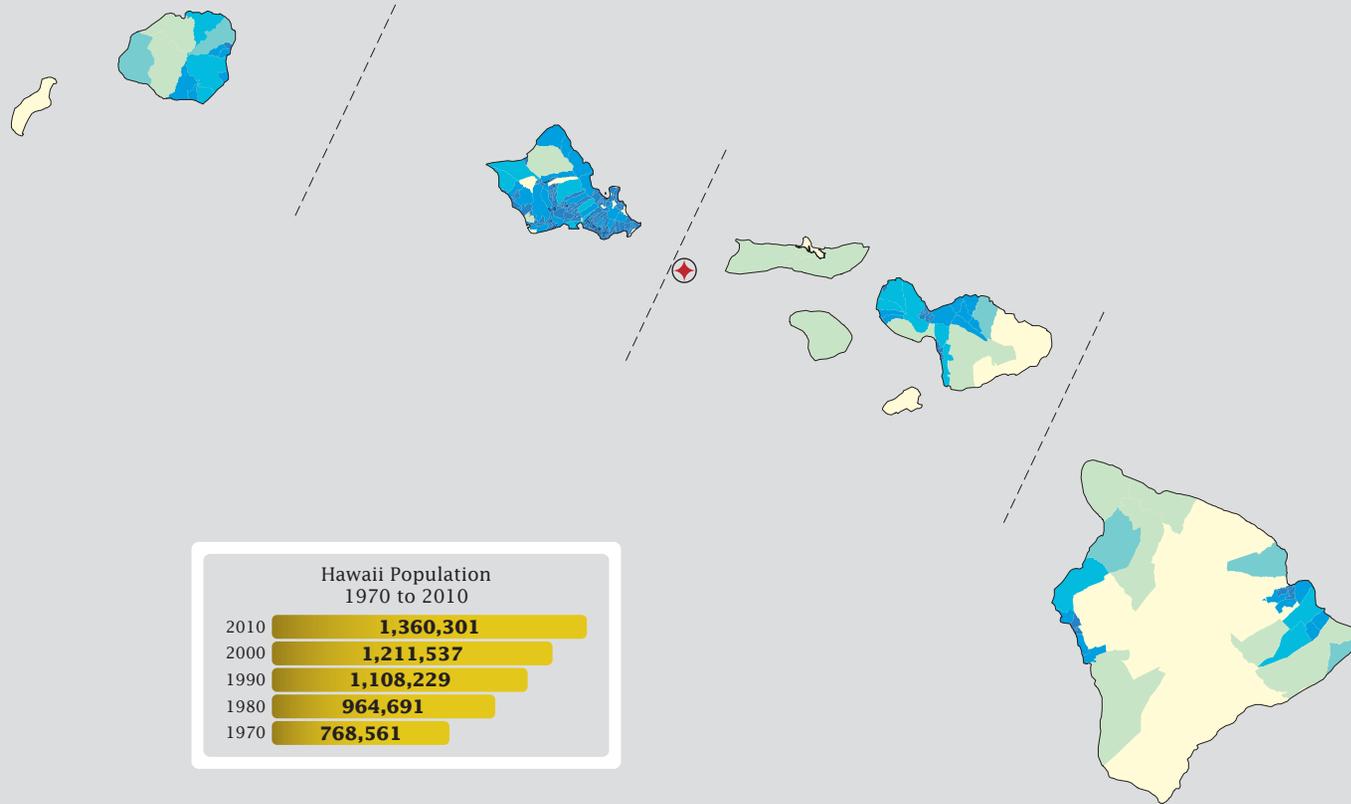
I'll continue to protect Hawaii from invasive species and irresponsible development. My goal is to find a balance between creating new housing and job opportunities while preserving our environment.

10. What other important issue would you like to discuss here?

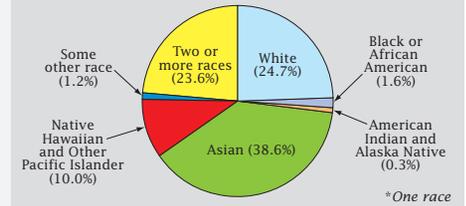
Decisions our state makes over the next four years could alter Hawaii forever. It seems we're approving projects with almost reckless abandon — a high-rise here, a luxury condo there, prime farm land paved over — as if our actions won't have consequences. But unplanned growth has profound consequences for the future. I want to be the generation that protects Hawaii. It's the right thing to do and it just makes sense.

2010 Census: Hawaii Profile

Population Density by Census Tract

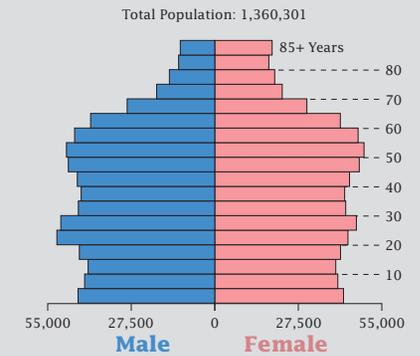


State Race* Breakdown

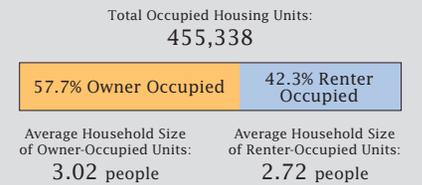


Hispanic or Latino (of any race) makes up **8.9%** of the state population.

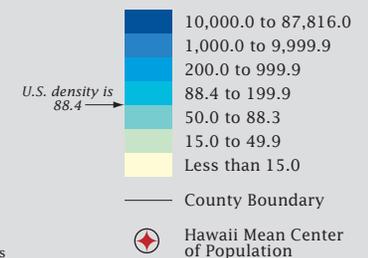
Population by Sex and Age



Housing Tenure



People per Square Mile by Census Tract

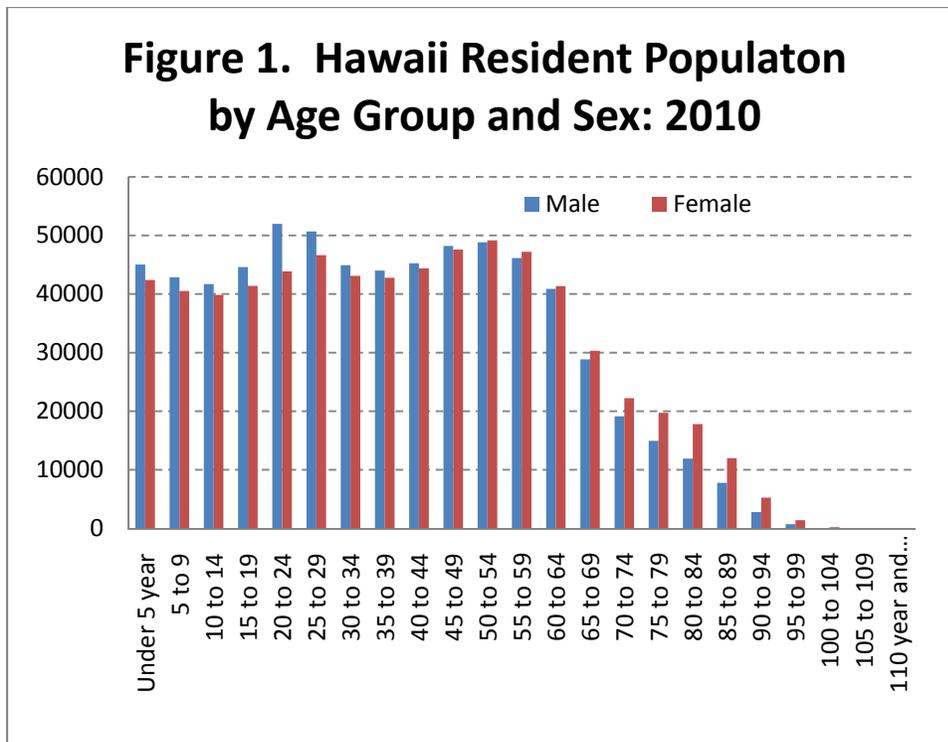


Summary of Hawaii Population Profile

The U.S. Census Bureau released the 2010 Census Summary File 1 for Hawaii on June 16, 2011. The Summary File 1 data includes the most detailed information available so far from the 2010 Census, including cross-tabulations of age, sex, households, families, relationship to householder, characteristics of owners and renters, detailed race and Hispanic or Latino origin groups, and group quarters.

The following is a summary of the data from Summary File 1 for Hawaii:

- Figure 1. Overall, there were about equal number of males and females in the state with 100.3 males per 100 female in 2010. However, looking at the gender distribution by age, there were more males than female under the age of 52 and the trend was opposite for ages above 52. Especially for the age group of 20 to 29, there were 113.5 males per 100 female. For the age group above 52, there were 89 males per 100 female.



10,476 persons on April 1, 2010 were 90 years of age or above, accounted for 0.8% of Hawaii’s total population. On April 2000, population in the 90+ age group was 5,896, accounted for 0.4% of the total population.

2. Table 1 and Table 2. The Filipino race group has over taken the Japanese race group and has become the second largest racial group for both pure and mixed race categories. For the pure race groups, Japanese, Chinese, Black or African American, and Malaysian decreased between 2000 and 2010. For mixed race, only Malaysian decreased during the past decade.

Table 1. Hawaii Population by Race: Race alone, 2000 and 2010

Race alone 1/	Population			2000 Ranking	2010 Ranking
	2000	2010	Growth, %		
White	294,102	336,599	14.4	1	1
Filipino	170,635	197,497	15.7	3	2
Japanese	201,764	185,502	-8.1	2	3
Native Hawaiian	80,137	80,337	0.2	4	4
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	55,823	53,963	-3.3	5	5
Korean	23,537	24,203	2.8	6	6
Black or African American	22,003	21,424	-2.6	7	7
Samoan	16,166	18,287	13.1	8	8
Vietnamese	7,867	9,779	24.3	9	9
Marshallese	NA	6,316	NA		10
Tongan	3,993	4,830	21.0	10	11
American Indian and Alaska Native	3,535	4,164	17.8	11	12
Guamanian or Chamorro	1,663	2,700	62.4	13	13
Asian Indian	1,441	2,201	52.7	14	14
Thai	1,259	2,006	59.3	15	15
Laotian	1,842	1,844	0.1	12	16
Taiwanese	777	898	15.6	16	17
Cambodian	235	464	97.4	18	18
Indonesian	292	399	36.6	17	19
Fijian	214	282	31.8	19	20
Burmese		199	NA		21
Sri Lankan	114	186	63.2	21	22
Pakistani	35	174	397.1	22	23
Nepalese		125	NA		24
Malaysian	115	86	-25.2	20	25
Hmong	20	70	250.0	23	26
Bangladeshi	6	60	900.0	24	27
Bhutanese		7	NA		28

1/ People who chose only one race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census Summary File 1 Hawaii.

APPENDIX E: PROFILE OF HAWAII'S JAPANESE POPULATION FROM 2010 CENSUS DATA

Table 2. Hawaii Population by Race: Race Alone or In Combination, 2000 and 2010

Race alone or in combination 1/	Population			2000 Ranking	2010 Ranking
	2000	2010	Growth, %		
White	476,162	564,323	18.5	1	1
Filipino	275,728	342,095	24.1	3	2
Japanese	296,674	312,292	5.3	2	3
Native Hawaiian	239,655	289,970	21.0	4	4
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	169,747	198,711	17.1	5	5
Korean	41,352	48,699	17.8	6	6
Black or African American	33,343	38,820	16.4	7	7
Samoaan	28,184	37,463	32.9	8	8
American Indian and Alaska Native	24,882	33,470	34.5	9	9
Vietnamese	10,040	13,266	32.1	10	10
Tongan	5,988	8,085	35.0	11	11
Marshallese	NA	7,412	NA	NA	12
Guamanian or Chamorro	4,221	6,647	57.5	12	13
Asian Indian	3,145	4,737	50.6	13	14
Thai	2,284	3,701	62.0	15	15
Laotian	2,437	2,620	7.5	14	16
Taiwanese	1,056	1,161	NA	NA	17
Indonesian	709	990	39.6	16	18
Fijian	459	711	54.9	17	19
Cambodian	330	705	113.6	19	20
Pakistani	97	303	212.4	21	21
Malaysian	354	297	-16.1	18	22
Burmese	NA	281	NA	NA	23
Sri Lankan	176	231	31.3	20	24
Nepalese	NA	146	NA	NA	25
Hmong	22	87	295.5	22	26
Bangladeshi	10	74	640.0	23	27
Bhutanese	NA	13	NA	NA	28

1/ People who chose only one race or those who have chosen two or more races.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census Summary File 1 Hawaii.

Table 1.-- RANKING OF SELECTED RACES IN HAWAII: 2010

Rank	Race	Race alone	Rank	Race	Race alone or in combination
1	White	336,599	1	White	564,323
2	Filipino	197,497	2	Filipino	342,095
3	Japanese	185,502	3	Japanese	312,292
4	Native Hawaiian	80,337	4	Native Hawaiian	289,970
5	Chinese	54,861	5	Chinese	199,872
6	Korean	24,203	6	Korean	48,699
7	Black or African American	21,424	7	Black or African American	38,820
8	Samoan	18,287	8	Samoan	37,463
9	Vietnamese	9,779	9	American Indian/Alaska Native	33,470
10	Marshallese	6,316	10	Vietnamese	13,266
11	Tongan	4,830	11	Tongan	8,085
12	American Indian and Alaska Native	4,164	12	Marshallese	7,412
13	Guamanian or Chamorro	2,700	13	Guamanian or Chamorro	6,647
14	Asian Indian	2,201	14	Asian Indian	4,737
15	Thai	2,006	15	Thai	3,701
16	Laotian	1,844	16	Laotian	2,620
17	Taiwanese	898	17	Taiwanese	1,161
18	Cambodian	464	18	Indonesian	990
19	Indonesian	399	19	Fijian	711
20	Fijian	282	20	Cambodian	705
21	Burmese	199	21	Pakistani	303
22	Sri Lankan	186	22	Malaysian	297
23	Pakistani	174	23	Burmese	281
24	Nepalese	125	24	Sri Lankan	231
25	Malaysian	86	25	Nepalese	146
26	Hmong	70	26	Hmong	87
27	Bangladeshi	60	27	Bangladeshi	74
28	Bhutanese	7	28	Bhutanese	13

Distribution of the Japanese Population in Hawaii

**Table 2.-- JAPANESE POPULATION BY RACE ALONE AND RACE ALONE OR IN COMBINATION
BY COUNTY AND ISLAND, STATE OF HAWAII: 2010**

Area	Total population	Race alone	Race alone or in combination	Race alone: % of total population	Race alone or in combination: % of total population
STATE	1,360,301	185,502	312,292	13.6	23.0
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU	953,207	149,701	241,290	15.7	25.3
Oahu Island	953,207	149,701	241,290	15.7	25.3
Northwestern Hawaiian Islands	-	-	-	(X)	(X)
HAWAII COUNTY	185,079	18,086	35,586	9.8	19.2
MAUI COUNTY 1/	154,924	11,451	22,809	7.4	14.7
Maui Island	144,444	11,064	21,614	7.7	15.0
Lanai Island	3,135	147	338	4.7	10.8
Molokai Island 1/	7,345	240	857	3.3	11.7
Kahoolawe Island	-	-	-	(X)	(X)
KAUAI COUNTY	67,091	6,264	12,607	9.3	18.8
Kauai Island	66,921	6,264	12,601	9.4	18.8
Niihau and Kaula Islands	170	-	6	(X)	3.5

- Represents zero or rounds to 0.0.

(X) Percentage changes involving negative numbers or zero are meaningless.

1/ Includes Kalawao County (Census Tract 319) which is administered by the Hawaii State Department of Health.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Summary File 1, Tables QT-P8 and QT-P9; extracted by the Hawaii State Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism, Hawaii State Data Center.

Statewide, there were 185,502 people in the Japanese “race alone” group. The Japanese were the 3rd largest “race alone” group in Hawaii and comprised 14 percent of our resident population in 2010.

In our State of Hawaii, there were 312,292 people in the Japanese “race alone or in combination” group. This group was the 3rd largest “race alone or in combination” group and made up about 23 percent of Hawaii’s population.



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SELECTED SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS IN THE UNITED STATES

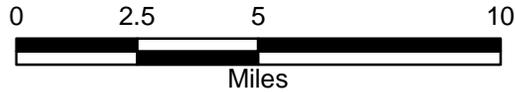
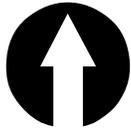
2011-2015 American Community Survey Selected Population Tables

Subject	Hawaii				Hawaii County, Hawaii
	Japanese alone or in any combination (430-439) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)				Japanese alone or in any combination (430-439) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error	Estimate
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE					
Total households	101,734	+/-1,696	101,734	(X)	11,273
Family households (families)	69,369	+/-1,494	68.2%	+/-0.9	7,522
With own children of the householder under 18 years	20,965	+/-908	20.6%	+/-0.8	2,649
Married-couple family	51,484	+/-1,335	50.6%	+/-1.0	5,412
With own children of the householder under 18 years	16,460	+/-819	16.2%	+/-0.7	1,875
Male householder, no wife present, family	5,452	+/-400	5.4%	+/-0.4	732
With own children of the householder under 18 years	1,281	+/-185	1.3%	+/-0.2	260
Female householder, no husband present, family	12,433	+/-537	12.2%	+/-0.5	1,378
With own children of the householder under 18 years	3,224	+/-325	3.2%	+/-0.3	514
Nonfamily households	32,365	+/-987	31.8%	+/-0.9	3,751
Householder living alone	27,594	+/-940	27.1%	+/-0.8	3,209
65 years and over	12,846	+/-593	12.6%	+/-0.6	1,460
Households with one or more people under 18 years	26,145	+/-1,065	25.7%	+/-0.9	3,113
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	44,195	+/-950	43.4%	+/-0.8	4,270
Average household size	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Average family size	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
RELATIONSHIP					
Population in households	304,781	+/-5,234	304,781	(X)	35,028
Householder	101,734	+/-1,696	33.4%	+/-0.4	11,273

Subject	Hawaii				Hawaii County, Hawaii
	Japanese alone or in any combination (430-439) & (100-299) or (300, A01-299) or (400-999)				Japanese alone or in any combination (430-439) & (100-299) or (300, A01-299) or (400-999)
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error	Estimate
Spouse	53,462	+/-1,295	17.5%	+/-0.3	5,548
Child	97,701	+/-2,469	32.1%	+/-0.5	12,515
Other relatives	38,943	+/-1,652	12.8%	+/-0.5	3,952
Nonrelatives	12,941	+/-1,041	4.2%	+/-0.3	1,740
Unmarried partner	4,624	+/-493	1.5%	+/-0.2	691
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over	118,411	+/-2,110	118,411	(X)	13,089
Never married	47,029	+/-1,560	39.7%	+/-0.9	5,726
Now married, except separated	57,415	+/-1,415	48.5%	+/-1.0	5,877
Separated	1,020	+/-203	0.9%	+/-0.2	193
Widowed	3,874	+/-331	3.3%	+/-0.3	295
Divorced	9,073	+/-561	7.7%	+/-0.5	998
Females 15 years and over	133,463	+/-2,313	133,463	(X)	14,956
Never married	36,420	+/-1,270	27.3%	+/-0.8	4,547
Now married, except separated	65,214	+/-1,705	48.9%	+/-0.9	6,761
Separated	1,363	+/-195	1.0%	+/-0.1	153
Widowed	18,043	+/-659	13.5%	+/-0.5	2,036
Divorced	12,423	+/-741	9.3%	+/-0.5	1,459
FERTILITY					
Number of women 15 to 50 years old who had a birth in the past 12 months	3,302	+/-405	3,302	(X)	540
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	1,019	+/-243	30.9%	+/-5.5	315
Per 1,000 unmarried women	29	+/-7	(X)	(X)	67
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	52	+/-6	(X)	(X)	71
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	9	+/-5	(X)	(X)	0
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	93	+/-13	(X)	(X)	165
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	31	+/-6	(X)	(X)	14
GRANDPARENTS					
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	9,583	+/-719	9,583	(X)	737
Grandparents responsible for grandchildren	1,534	+/-244	16.0%	+/-2.3	241
Years responsible for grandchildren					
Less than 1 year	239	+/-93	2.5%	+/-1.0	61
1 or 2 years	305	+/-107	3.2%	+/-1.1	59
3 or 4 years	207	+/-77	2.2%	+/-0.8	57
5 or more years	783	+/-205	8.2%	+/-2.0	64
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	1,534	+/-244	1,534	(X)	241
Who are female	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Who are married	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT					
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	74,172	+/-2,242	74,172	(X)	9,409
Nursery school, preschool	5,950	+/-519	8.0%	+/-0.6	820
Kindergarten	4,015	+/-451	5.4%	+/-0.5	545
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	29,125	+/-1,179	39.3%	+/-1.0	3,448
High school (grades 9-12)	16,138	+/-836	21.8%	+/-1.0	2,556
College or graduate school	18,944	+/-771	25.5%	+/-0.9	2,040

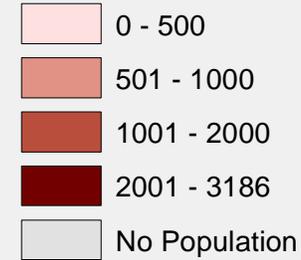
Subject	Hawaii				Hawaii County, Hawaii
	Japanese alone or in any combination (430-439) & (100-299) or (300, A01-299) or (400-999)				Japanese alone or in any combination (430-439) & (100-299) or (300, A01-299) or (400-999)
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error	Estimate
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Population 25 years and over	218,090	+/-3,239	218,090	(X)	23,361
Less than 9th grade	4,658	+/-432	2.1%	+/-0.2	474
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	6,195	+/-493	2.8%	+/-0.2	877
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	58,002	+/-1,641	26.6%	+/-0.7	7,131
Some college, no degree	42,479	+/-1,400	19.5%	+/-0.6	4,779
Associate's degree	24,745	+/-961	11.3%	+/-0.4	2,880
Bachelor's degree	57,517	+/-1,604	26.4%	+/-0.6	5,249
Graduate or professional degree	24,494	+/-1,059	11.2%	+/-0.4	1,971
Percent high school graduate or higher	(X)	(X)	95.0%	+/-0.3	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	(X)	(X)	37.6%	+/-0.8	(X)
VETERAN STATUS					
Civilian population 18 years and over	240,148	+/-3,666	240,148	(X)	26,267
Civilian veterans	23,075	+/-874	9.6%	+/-0.3	2,458
DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION					
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	307,543	+/-5,279	307,543	(X)	35,338
With a disability	37,237	+/-1,168	12.1%	+/-0.4	4,159
Under 18 years	69,988	+/-2,435	69,988	(X)	9,274
With a disability	2,221	+/-307	3.2%	+/-0.4	254
18 to 64 years	170,369	+/-3,171	170,369	(X)	19,461
With a disability	10,679	+/-710	6.3%	+/-0.4	1,274
65 years and over	67,186	+/-1,424	67,186	(X)	6,603
With a disability	24,337	+/-775	36.2%	+/-1.0	2,631
RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO					
Population 1 year and over	306,628	+/-5,117	306,628	(X)	35,134
Same house	281,638	+/-4,708	91.9%	+/-0.4	32,081
Different house in the U.S.	23,186	+/-1,346	7.6%	+/-0.4	2,982
Same county	18,996	+/-1,254	6.2%	+/-0.4	2,204
Different county	4,190	+/-699	1.4%	+/-0.2	778
Same state	1,666	+/-542	0.5%	+/-0.2	519
Different state	2,524	+/-470	0.8%	+/-0.2	259
Abroad	1,804	+/-348	0.6%	+/-0.1	71
PLACE OF BIRTH					
Total population	310,595	+/-5,286	310,595	(X)	35,575
Native	285,720	+/-5,029	92.0%	+/-0.4	33,818
Born in United States	279,267	+/-5,046	89.9%	+/-0.5	33,335
State of residence	263,074	+/-4,822	84.7%	+/-0.6	31,237
Different state	16,193	+/-873	5.2%	+/-0.3	2,098
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	6,453	+/-554	2.1%	+/-0.2	483
Foreign born	24,875	+/-1,295	8.0%	+/-0.4	1,757
U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS					
Foreign-born population	24,875	+/-1,295	24,875	(X)	1,757
Naturalized U.S. citizen	9,845	+/-781	39.6%	+/-2.4	689

Subject	Hawaii				Hawaii County, Hawaii
	Japanese alone or in any combination (430-439) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)				Japanese alone or in any combination (430-439) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error	Estimate
Not a U.S. citizen	15,030	+/-1,001	60.4%	+/-2.4	1,068
YEAR OF ENTRY					
Population born outside the United States	31,328	+/-1,554	31,328	(X)	2,240
Native	6,453	+/-554	6,453	(X)	483
Entered 2010 or later	468	+/-149	7.3%	+/-2.2	9
Entered before 2010	5,985	+/-519	92.7%	+/-2.2	474
Foreign born	24,875	+/-1,295	24,875	(X)	1,757
Entered 2010 or later	2,537	+/-570	10.2%	+/-2.1	185
Entered before 2010	22,338	+/-1,172	89.8%	+/-2.1	1,572
WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN					
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	24,875	+/-1,295	24,875	(X)	1,757
Europe	102	+/-65	0.4%	+/-0.3	0
Asia	24,258	+/-1,279	97.5%	+/-0.8	1,667
Africa	0	+/-26	0.0%	+/-0.1	0
Oceania	282	+/-161	1.1%	+/-0.6	42
Latin America	173	+/-61	0.7%	+/-0.2	48
Northern America	60	+/-43	0.2%	+/-0.2	0
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME					
Population 5 years and over	290,184	+/-4,738	290,184	(X)	32,868
English only	242,760	+/-4,370	83.7%	+/-0.6	27,606
Language other than English	47,424	+/-1,805	16.3%	+/-0.6	5,262
Speak English less than "very well"	21,573	+/-1,211	7.4%	+/-0.4	1,202
Spanish	550	+/-169	0.2%	+/-0.1	62
Speak English less than "very well"	163	+/-81	0.1%	+/-0.1	16
Other Indo-European languages	556	+/-139	0.2%	+/-0.1	89
Speak English less than "very well"	44	+/-26	0.0%	+/-0.1	0
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	46,287	+/-1,787	16.0%	+/-0.6	5,111
Speak English less than "very well"	21,358	+/-1,216	7.4%	+/-0.4	1,186
Other languages	31	+/-36	0.0%	+/-0.1	0
Speak English less than "very well"	8	+/-13	0.0%	+/-0.1	0

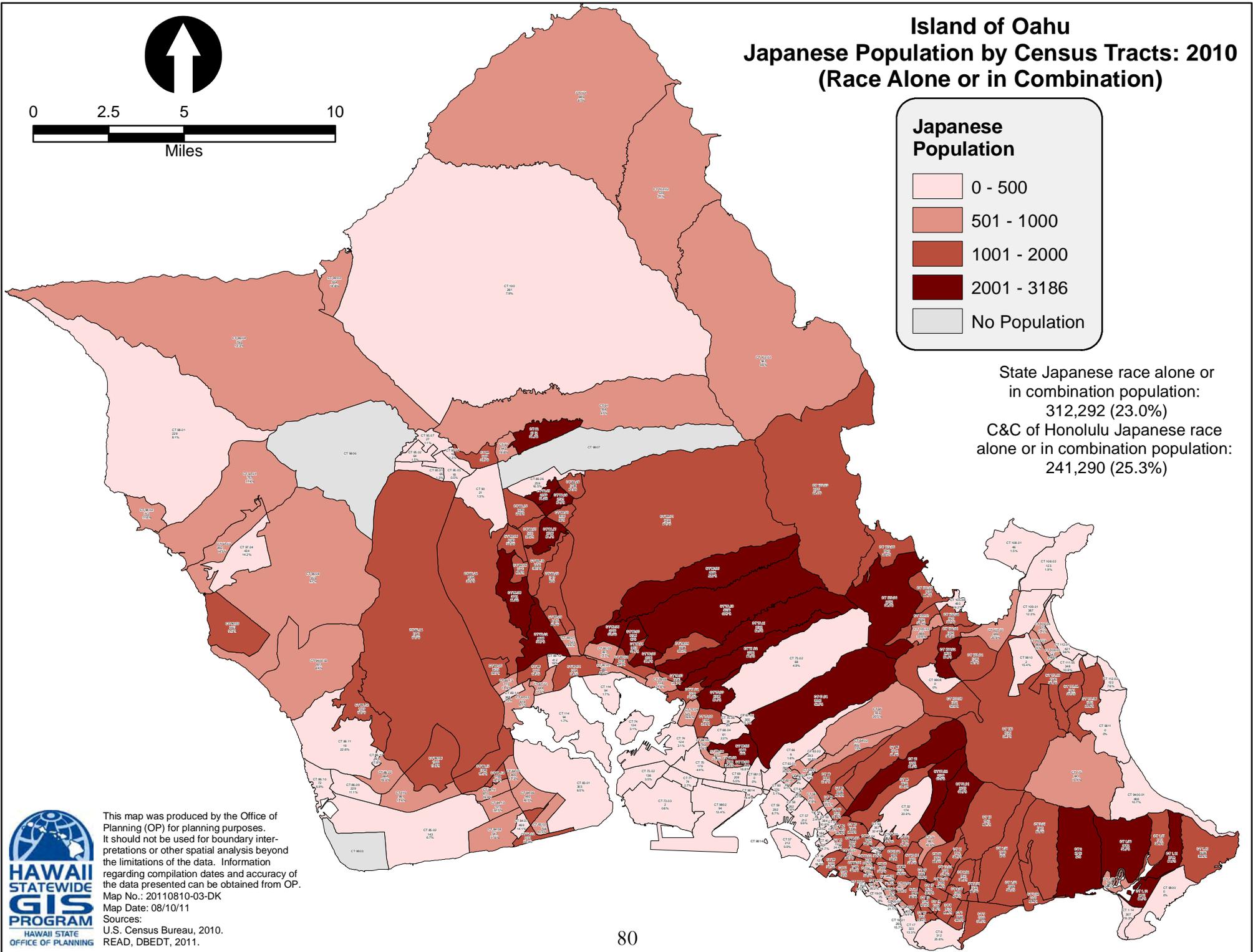


Island of Oahu Japanese Population by Census Tracts: 2010 (Race Alone or in Combination)

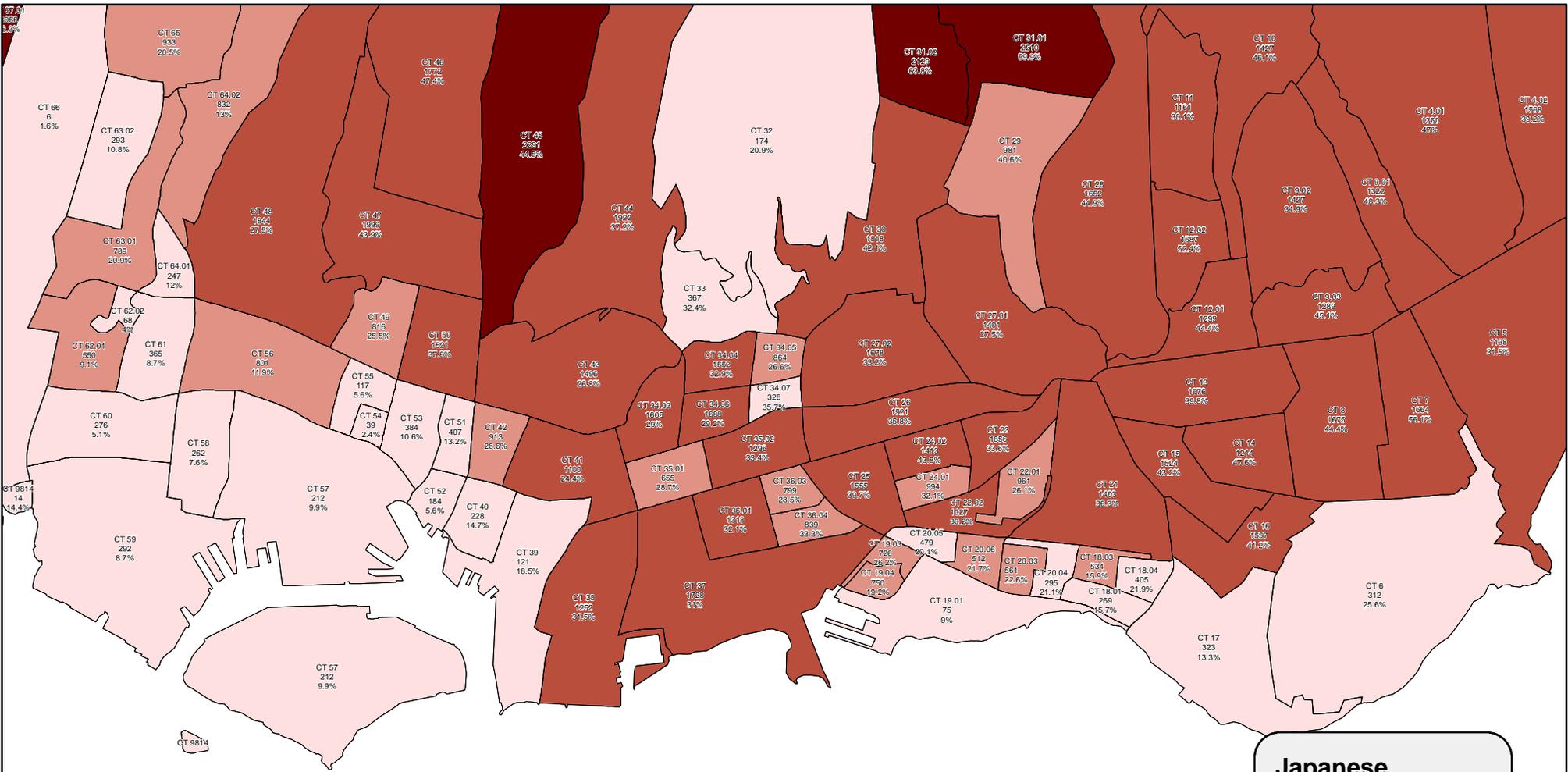
Japanese Population



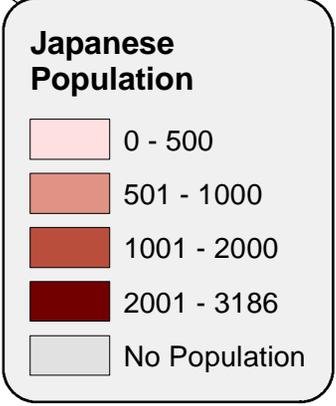
State Japanese race alone or
in combination population:
312,292 (23.0%)
C&C of Honolulu Japanese race
alone or in combination population:
241,290 (25.3%)



This map was produced by the Office of Planning (OP) for planning purposes. It should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis beyond the limitations of the data. Information regarding compilation dates and accuracy of the data presented can be obtained from OP.
Map No.: 20110810-03-DK
Map Date: 08/10/11
Sources:
U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.
READ, DBEDT, 2011.

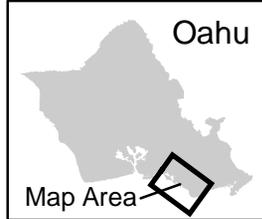
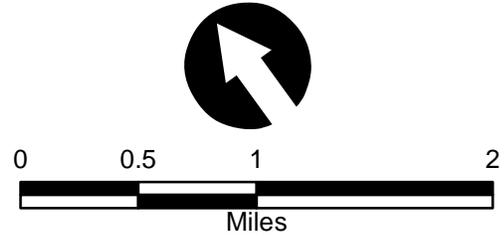


Honolulu Japanese Population by Census Tracts: 2010 (Race Alone or in Combination)

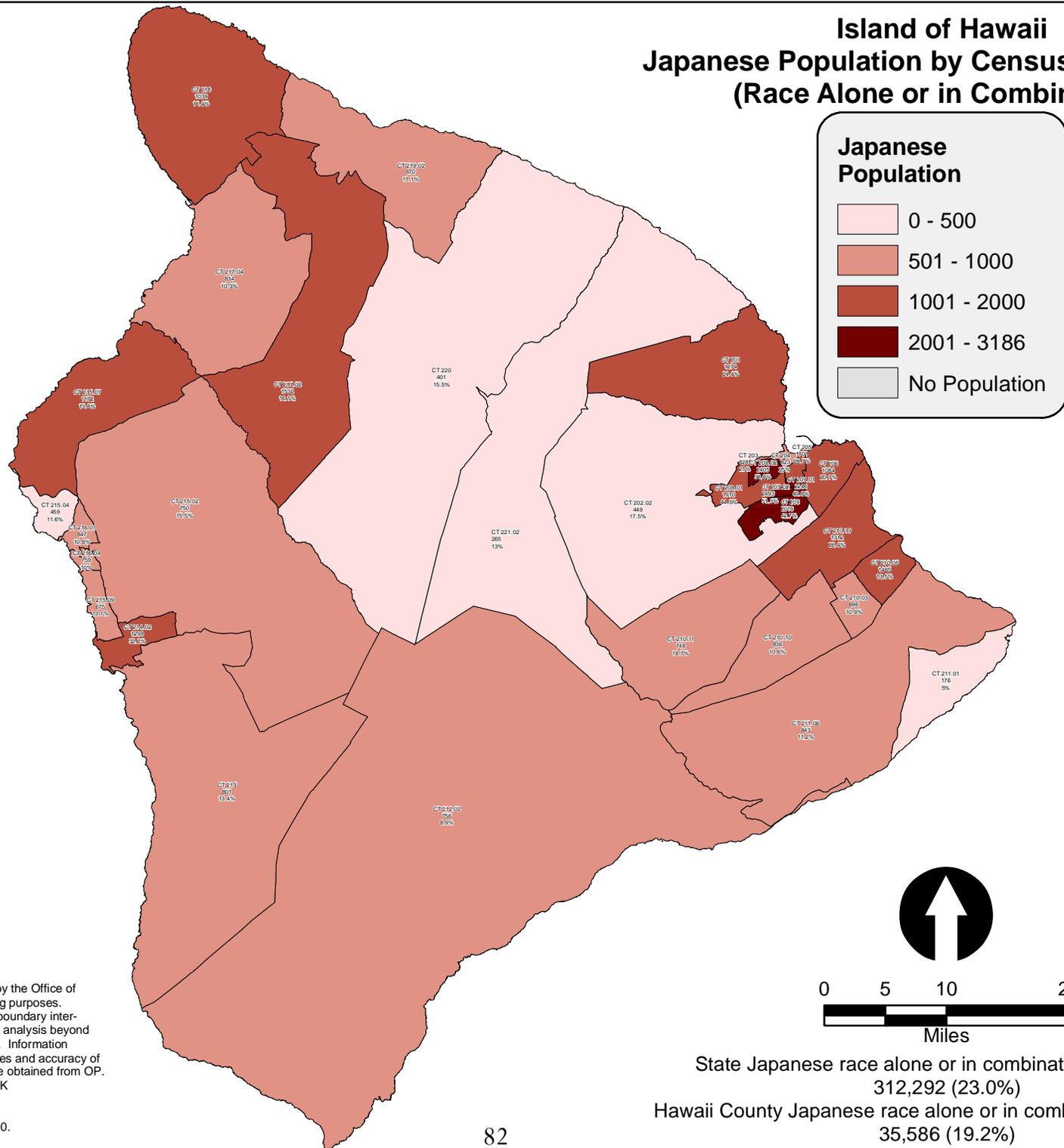


State Japanese race alone or in combination population: 312,292 (23.0%)
 C&C of Honolulu Japanese race alone or in combination population: 241,290 (25.3%)

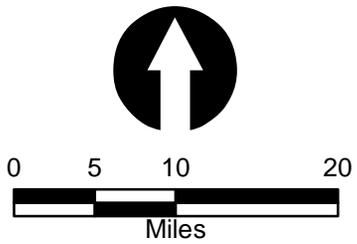
This map was produced by the Office of Planning (OP) for planning purposes. It should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis beyond the limitations of the data. Information regarding compilation dates and accuracy of the data presented can be obtained from OP. Map No.: 2012010-02-DK
 Map Date: 02/10/12
 Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010. READ, DBEDT, 2011.



Island of Hawaii Japanese Population by Census Tracts: 2010 (Race Alone or in Combination)



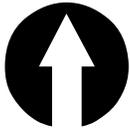
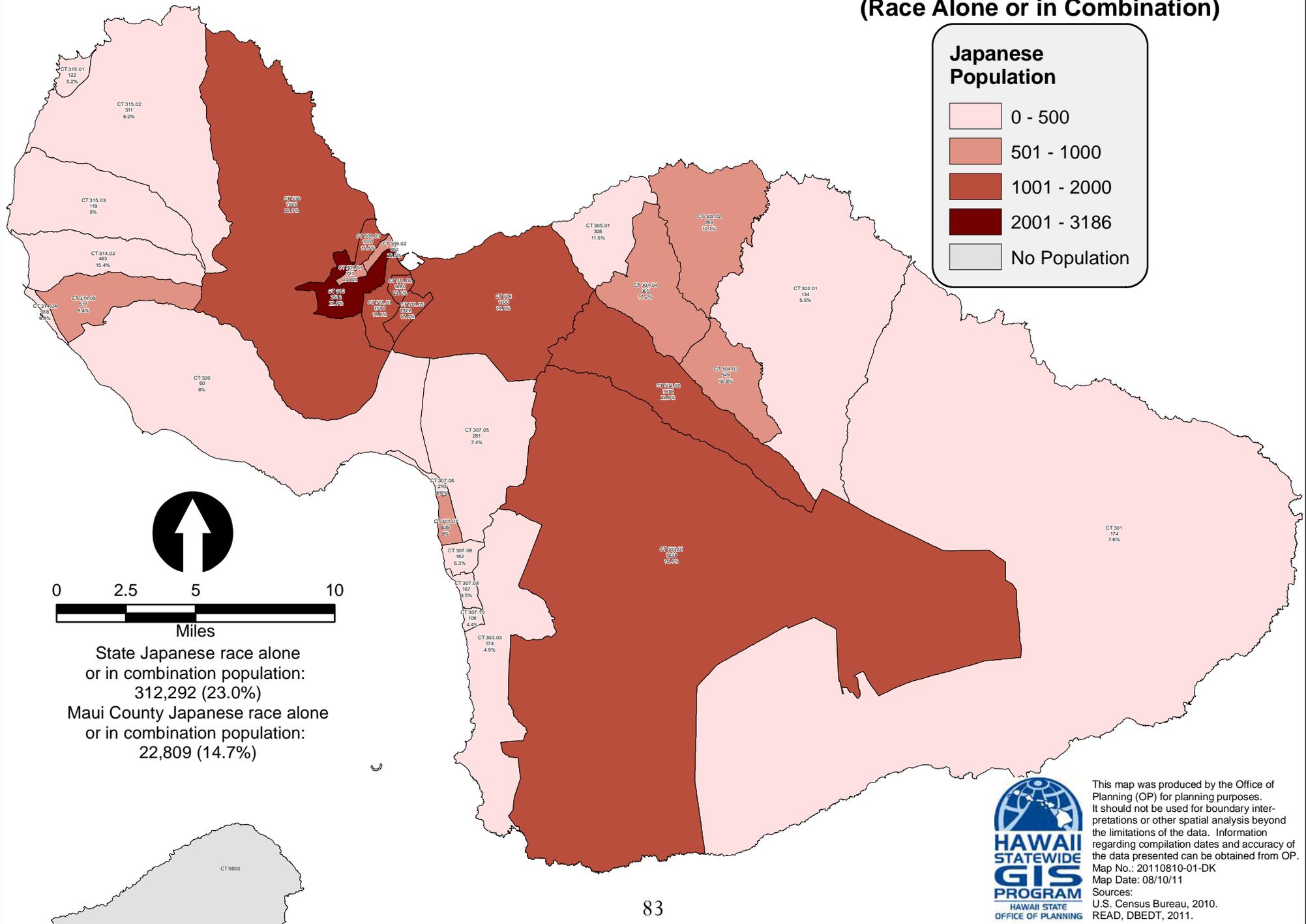
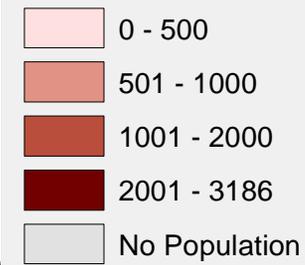
This map was produced by the Office of Planning (OP) for planning purposes. It should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis beyond the limitations of the data. Information regarding compilation dates and accuracy of the data presented can be obtained from OP.
 Map No.: 20110809-20-DK
 Map Date: 08/09/11
 Sources:
 U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.
 READ, DBEDT, 2011.



State Japanese race alone or in combination population:
 312,292 (23.0%)
 Hawaii County Japanese race alone or in combination population:
 35,586 (19.2%)

Island of Maui Japanese Population by Census Tracts: 2010 (Race Alone or in Combination)

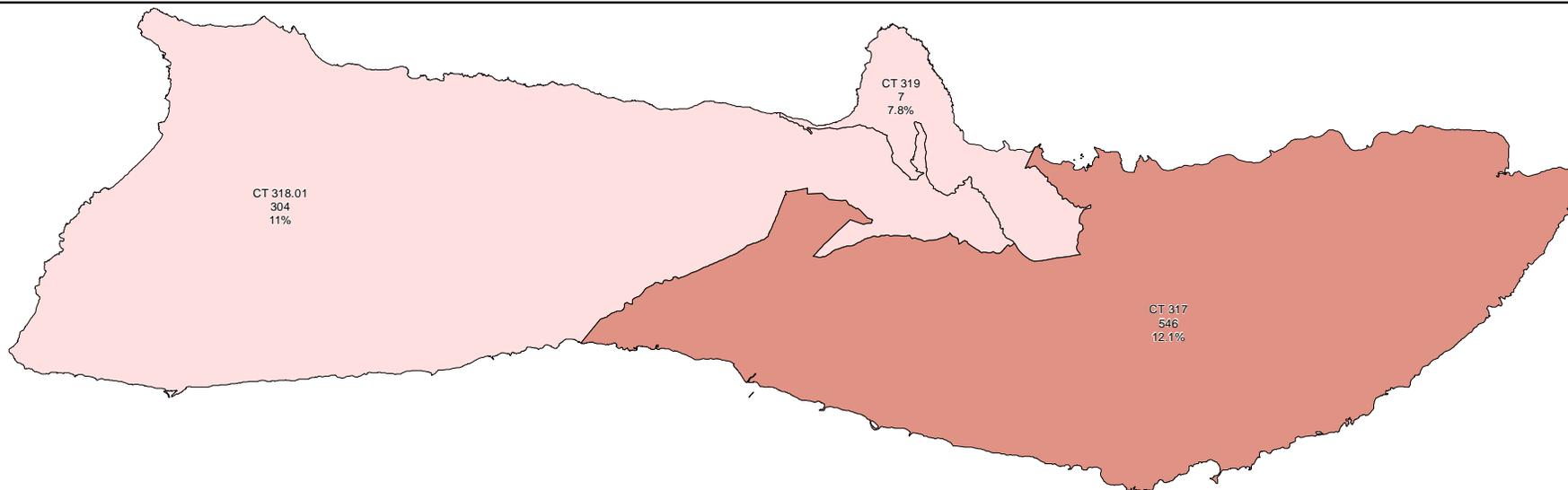
Japanese Population



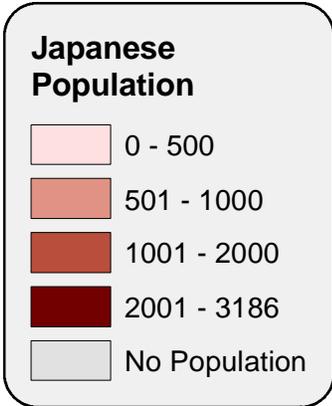
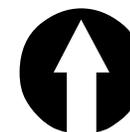
State Japanese race alone
or in combination population:
312,292 (23.0%)
Maui County Japanese race alone
or in combination population:
22,809 (14.7%)



This map was produced by the Office of Planning (OP) for planning purposes. It should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis beyond the limitations of the data. Information regarding compilation dates and accuracy of the data presented can be obtained from OP.
Map No.: 20110810-01-DK
Map Date: 08/10/11
Sources:
U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.
READ, DBEDT, 2011.

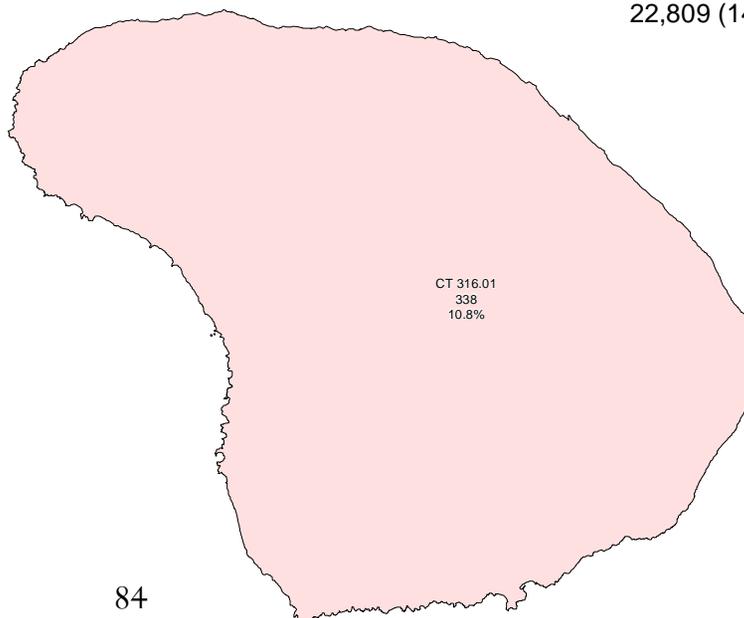


Islands of Molokai and Lanai Japanese Population by Census Tracts: 2010 (Race Alone or in Combination)



State Japanese race alone or in combination population:
312,292 (23.0%)

Maui County Japanese race alone or in combination population:
22,809 (14.7%)



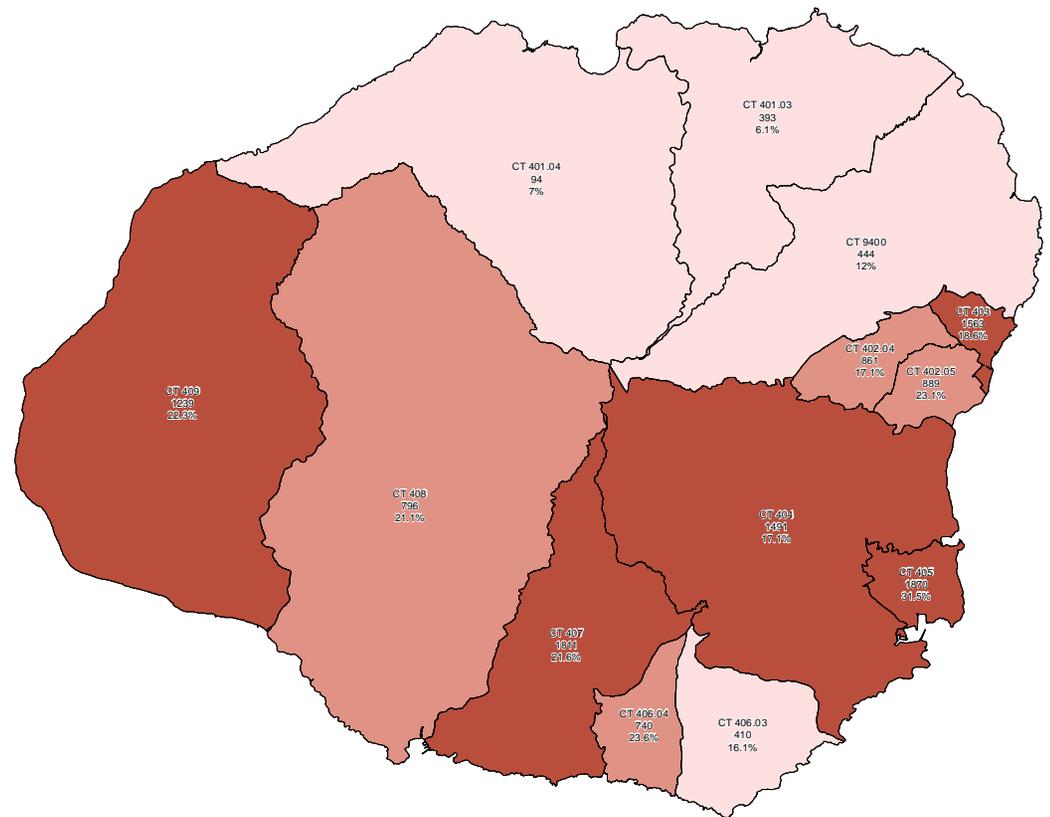
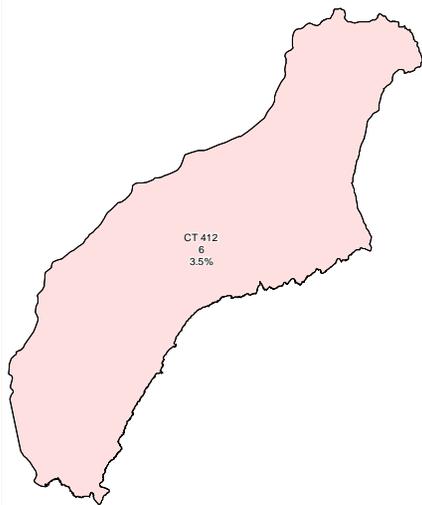
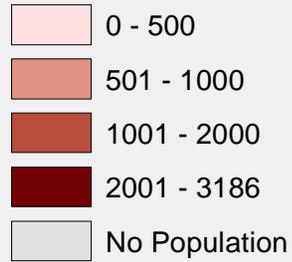
This map was produced by the Office of Planning (OP) for planning purposes. It should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis beyond the limitations of the data. Information regarding compilation dates and accuracy of the data presented can be obtained from OP.
Map No.: 20110810-02-DK
Map Date: 08/10/11
Sources:
U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.
READ, DBEDT, 2011.

Islands of Kauai and Niihau

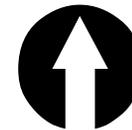
Japanese Population by Census Tracts: 2010

(Race Alone or in Combination)

Japanese Population



This map was produced by the Office of Planning (OP) for planning purposes. It should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis beyond the limitations of the data. Information regarding compilation dates and accuracy of the data presented can be obtained from OP.
 Map No.: 20110809-21-DK
 Map Date: 08/09/11
 Sources:
 U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.
 READ, DBEDT, 2011.



State Japanese race alone or in combination population:
 312,292 (23.0%)
 Kauai County Japanese race alone or in combination population:
 12,607 (18.8%)



Hawai'i State Capitol

APPENDIX F: BRANCHES OF HAWAI'I STATE GOVERNMENT AND CHECKS & BALANCES



Ali'iolani Hale
Home of the State's Supreme Court

Legislative Branch

State Senate, State House of Representatives, Office of the Auditor, Office of the Ombudsman, Legislative Reference Bureau

The Legislative branch creates laws and approves the State Budget.

- ❖ 25 Senators
(elected to 4-year term)
- ❖ 51 Representatives
(elected to 2-year term)

Meets for a 2-year part-time Legislative Session beginning in an odd numbered year and ending in an even numbered year. Each year, the session begins on the 3rd Wednesday in January and lasts 60 "session" days (approximately 100 calendar days).

The Legislature can:

- Introduce bills and enact laws.
- Override the Governor's vetoes.
- Approve the Governor's cabinet appointments.
- Impeach the Governor or Lt. Governor.
- Control State taxation and spending.
- Approve the Governor's judicial appointments.
- Send amendments (passed in bill form) of the State Constitution to the voters for action.

Executive Branch

Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Cabinet, Departments* and University of Hawaii (UH)

The Executive branch ensures that all of the laws of the State are executed.

- ❖ Governor
(elected to 4-year term)
- ❖ Lieutenant Governor
(elected to 4-year term)
- ❖ 18 State Departments, including UH (department heads compose the Governor's cabinet, and are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, except for the UH President, who is selected by the UH Board of Regents)

The Governor can:

- Propose legislation to the Legislature.
- Sign bills passed by the Legislature into law.
- Veto bills passed by the Legislature.
- Call the Legislature into Special Session.
- Appoint cabinet heads.
- Issue an Executive Order.
- Appoint Judges and Justices.
- Grant reprieves and pardons.

Judicial Branch

Supreme Court; Intermediate Court of Appeals; Circuit Courts; Family Courts; Land Court; Tax Appeal Court; Environmental Courts; District Courts; Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts, numerous Judiciary programs

The Judicial Branch in the State of Hawaii is a unified court system that functions under the Chief Justice of the Hawai'i State Supreme Court. This branch of government administers justice in accordance with State law.

The Judicial Branch can:

- Rule on criminal or civil cases.
- Make common law.
- Rule on court cases that question interpretation of the State Constitution.
- Declare an Executive Order unconstitutional.
- Rule a law unconstitutional.

Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA)

OHA Board of Trustees, OHA Administrator, various programs

Established by Article XII of the Constitution of the State of Hawai'i following amendments proposed by the 1978 State of Hawai'i Constitutional Convention, and subsequent approval of the amendments by Hawai'i voters in the General Election on November 7, 1978.

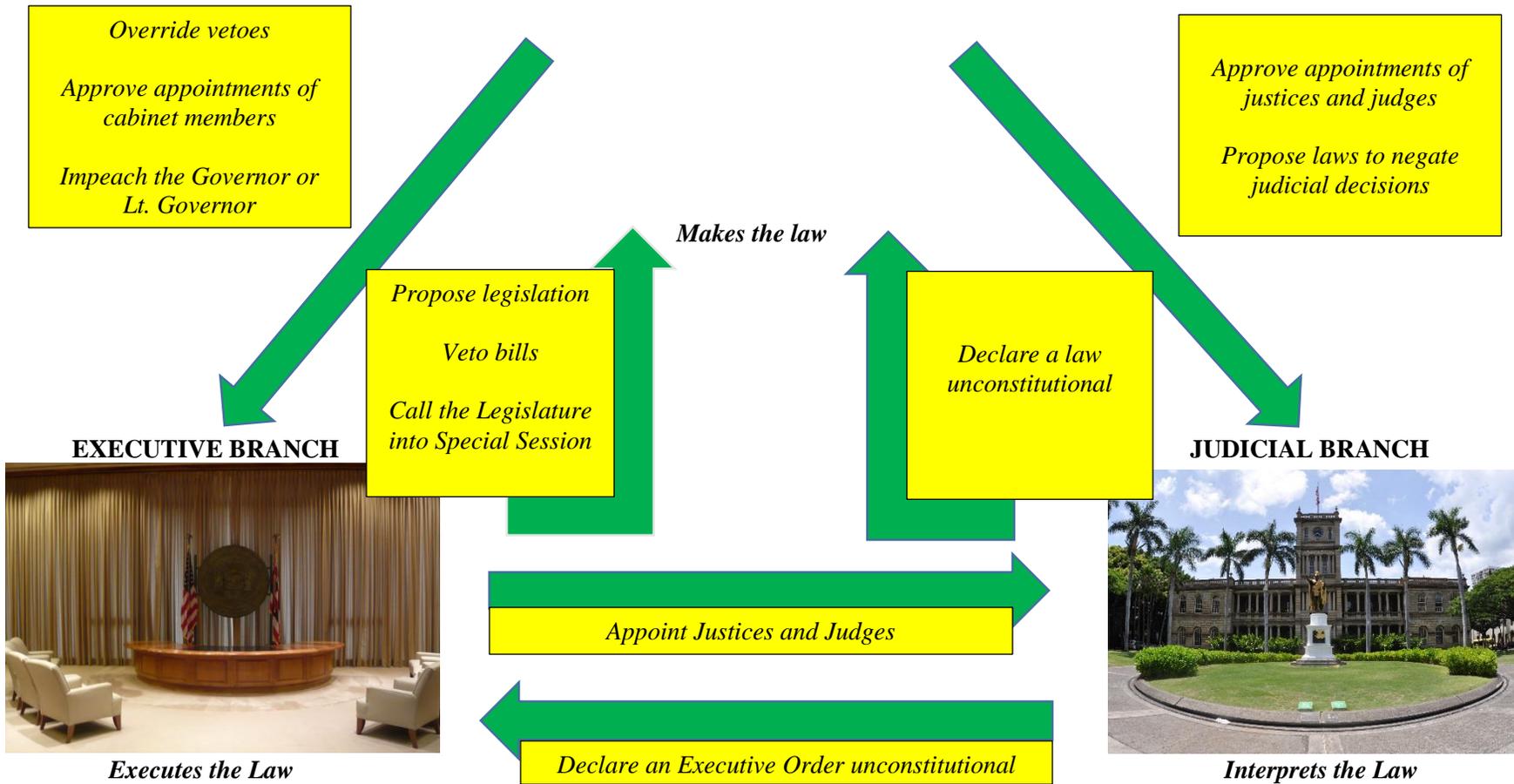
OHA is a semi-autonomous State agency responsible for promoting and protecting the rights of Native Hawaiians.

- ❖ 9 members of the Board of Trustees (elected to 4-year terms)
- ❖ OHA Administrator /CEO (appointed by OHA Board of Trustees)

* Accounting & General Services; Agriculture; Attorney General; Budget & Finance; Business, Economic Development & Tourism; Commerce & Consumer Affairs; Defense; Hawaiian Home Lands; Health; Human Resources Development; Human Services; Labor & Industrial Relations; Land & Natural Resources; Public Safety; Taxation; Transportation

SYSTEM OF CHECKS AND BALANCES IN THE STATE OF HAWAI'I

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH



APPENDIX G: HAWAII ELECTED OFFICIALS AND ELECTION SCHEDULE

Elected Officials and Schedule

U.S. President and Vice President

4 year term beginning noon on twentieth day of January following election

Maximum of 2 terms

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>	<u>Next Election</u>
State of Hawaii.....	(R) Donald J. Trump.....	2020
State of Hawaii.....	(R) Michael R. Pence.....	2020

U.S. Senator

6 year term beginning noon on third day of January following election

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>	<u>Next Election</u>
State of Hawaii.....	(D) Mazie K. Hirono.....	2018
State of Hawaii.....	(D) Brian Schatz.....	2022

U.S. Representative

2 year term beginning noon on third day of January following election

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>	<u>Next Election</u>
District I.....	(D) Colleen Hanabusa.....	2018
District II.....	(D) Tulsi Gabbard.....	2018

Governor and Lieutenant Governor

4 year term beginning noon on first Monday in December following election

Maximum of 2 consecutive full terms

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>	<u>Next Election</u>
State of Hawaii.....	(D) David Y. Ige.....	2018
State of Hawaii.....	(D) Douglas S. Chin ¹	2018

State Senator

4 year term beginning on the date of the general election

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>	<u>Next Election</u>
District 1.....	(D) Kaiali'i Kahele.....	2018
District 2.....	(D) Russell E. Ruderman.....	2020
District 3.....	(D) Josh Green.....	2018
District 4.....	(D) Lorraine R. Inouye.....	2018
District 5.....	(D) Gilbert S.C. Keith-Agaran.....	2020
District 6.....	(D) Rosalyn H. Baker.....	2018
District 7.....	(D) J. Kalani English.....	2018
District 8.....	(D) Ronald D. Kouchi.....	2020
District 9.....	(D) Stanley Chang.....	2020
District 10.....	(D) Les Ihara, Jr.....	2020
District 11.....	(D) Brian T. Taniguchi.....	2020
District 12.....	(D) Brickwood Galuteria.....	2018
District 13.....	(D) Karl Rhoads.....	2020
District 14.....	(D) Donna Mercado Kim.....	2020

¹ Shan S. Tsutsui resigned on January 31, 2018. Douglas S. Chin will fill the remainder of the term pursuant to the Hawaii State Constitution, Article V, Section 4 and Hawaii Revised Statutes, Section 26-2.

District 15.....	(D) Glenn Wakai.....	2020
District 16.....	(D) Breene Harimoto.....	2018
District 17.....	(D) Clarence K. Nishihara.....	2018
District 18.....	(D) Michelle N. Kidani.....	2018
District 19.....	(D) Will Espero.....	2020
District 20.....	(D) Mike Gabbard.....	2020
District 21.....	(D) Maile S.L. Shimabukuro.....	2018
District 22.....	(D) Donovan M. Dela Cruz.....	2020
District 23.....	(D) Gil Riviere.....	2018
District 24.....	(D) Jill N. Tokuda.....	2018
District 25.....	(D) Laura H. Thielen.....	2020

State Representative

2 year term beginning on the date of the general election

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>	<u>Next Election</u>
District 1.....	(D) Mark M. Nakashima.....	2018
District 2.....	(D) Chris Todd ²	2018
District 3.....	(D) Richard H.K. Onishi.....	2018
District 4.....	(D) Joy A. San Buenaventura.....	2018
District 5.....	(D) Richard Creagan.....	2018
District 6.....	(D) Nicole E. Lowen.....	2018
District 7.....	(D) Cindy Evans.....	2018
District 8.....	(D) Troy Hashimoto ³	2018
District 9.....	(D) Justin H. Woodson.....	2018
District 10.....	(D) Angus L.K. McKelvey.....	2018
District 11.....	(D) Kaniela Ing.....	2018
District 12.....	(D) Kyle T. Yamashita.....	2018
District 13.....	(D) Lynn DeCoite.....	2018
District 14.....	(D) Nadine K. Nakamura.....	2018
District 15.....	(D) James Kunane Tokioka.....	2018
District 16.....	(D) Dee Morikawa.....	2018
District 17.....	(R) Gene Ward.....	2018
District 18.....	(D) Mark J. Hashem.....	2018
District 19.....	(D) Bertrand Kobayashi.....	2018
District 20.....	(D) Calvin K.Y. Say.....	2018
District 21.....	(D) Scott Y. Nishimoto.....	2018
District 22.....	(D) Tom Brower.....	2018
District 23.....	(D) Isaac W. Choy.....	2018
District 24.....	(D) Della Au Belatti.....	2018
District 25.....	(D) Sylvia Luke.....	2018
District 26.....	(D) Scott K. Saiki.....	2018
District 27.....	(D) Takashi Ohno.....	2018
District 28.....	(D) John M. Mizuno.....	2018
District 29.....	(D) Daniel Holt.....	2018
District 30.....	(D) Romy M. Cachola.....	2018
District 31.....	(D) Aaron Ling Johanson.....	2018
District 32.....	(D) Linda Ichiyama.....	2018
District 33.....	(D) Sam Kong.....	2018

² Representative Chris Todd was appointed by Governor Ige on January 5, 2017 to fill a vacancy created upon the death of the late Representative Clift Tsuji.

³ Representative Troy Hashimoto was appointed by Governor Ige on April 17, 2018 to fill a vacancy created upon the resignation of Representative Joseph M. Souki.

District 34.....	(D) Gregg Takayama.....	2018
District 35.....	(D) Roy M. Takumi.....	2018
District 36.....	(D) Beth Fukumoto ⁴	2018
District 37.....	(D) Ryan I. Yamane.....	2018
District 38.....	(D) Henry J.C. Aquino.....	2018
District 39.....	(D) Ty J.K. Cullen.....	2018
District 40.....	(R) Bob McDermott.....	2018
District 41.....	(D) Matthew LoPresti.....	2018
District 42.....	(D) Sharon E. Har.....	2018
District 43.....	(R) Andria P. Tupola.....	2018
District 44.....	(D) Cedric A. Gates.....	2018
District 45.....	(R) Lauren Kealohilani Matsumoto.....	2018
District 46.....	(D) Lei Learmont ⁵	2018
District 47.....	(D) Sean Quinlan.....	2018
District 48.....	(D) Jarrett K. Keohokalole.....	2018
District 49.....	(D) Ken Ito.....	2018
District 50.....	(R) Cynthia Thielen.....	2018
District 51.....	(D) Chris Lee.....	2018

Office of Hawaiian Affairs

4 year term beginning on the date of the general election

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>	<u>Next Election</u>
Hawaii Resident Trustee	Robert K. Lindsey, Jr.....	2020
Maui Resident Trustee.....	Carmen Hulu Lindsey.....	2018
Molokai Resident Trustee.....	Colette Y. Machado.....	2020
Kauai Resident Trustee	Dan Ahuna.....	2020
Oahu Resident Trustee	Peter Apo.....	2018
At-Large	Lei Ahu Isa.....	2018
At-Large	Rowena N. Akana.....	2018
At-Large	Keli'i Akina.....	2020
At-Large	John D. Waihee, IV.....	2018

County of Hawaii Mayor

4 year term beginning noon on first Monday of December following election

Maximum of 2 consecutive full terms

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>	<u>Next Election</u>
County of Hawaii.....	Harry Kim.....	2020

County of Hawaii Prosecuting Attorney

4 year term beginning noon on first Monday of December following election

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>	<u>Next Election</u>
County of Hawaii.....	Mitch Roth.....	2020

County of Hawaii Councilmember

2 year term beginning noon on first Monday of December following election

Maximum of 4 consecutive two-year terms

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>	<u>Next Election</u>
District 1.....	Valerie Poindexter.....	2018

⁴ Representative Beth Fukumoto resigned from the Hawaii Republican Party and joined the Democratic Party of Hawaii.

⁵ Representative Lei Learmont was appointed by Governor Ige on December 22, 2017 to fill a vacancy created upon the nomination of Representative Marcus Oshiro to the Hawaii Labor Relations Board.

District 2.....	Aaron S.Y. Chung	2018
District 3.....	Susan Lee Loy.....	2018
District 4.....	Eileen O’Hara	2018
District 5.....	Jen Ruggles.....	2018
District 6.....	Maile David-Medeiros.....	2018
District 7.....	Dru Mamo Kanuha	2018
District 8.....	Karen Eoff.....	2018
District 9.....	Herbert Richards	2018

County of Maui Mayor

*4 year term beginning noon on second day of January following election
Maximum of 2 consecutive full terms*

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>	<u>Next Election</u>
County of Maui.....	Alan Arakawa	2018

County of Maui Councilmember

*2 year term beginning noon on second day of January following election
Maximum of 5 consecutive full terms*

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>	<u>Next Election</u>
East Maui.....	Robert Carroll	2018
West Maui.....	Elle Cochran	2018
Wailuku-Waihee-Waikapu	Alika Atay.....	2018
Kahului.....	Don S. Guzman	2018
South Maui.....	Kelly Takaya King.....	2018
Makawao-Haiku-Paia.....	Mike White.....	2018
Upcountry	Yuki Lei Kashiwa Sugimura.....	2018
Lanai	G. Riki Hokama	2018
Molokai	Stacy Crivello.....	2018

County of Kauai Mayor

*4 year term beginning noon on first working day of December following election
Maximum of 2 consecutive full terms*

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>	<u>Next Election</u>
County of Kauai	Bernard P. Carvalho, Jr.....	2018

County of Kauai Prosecuting Attorney

4 year term beginning noon on first working day of December following election

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>	<u>Next Election</u>
County of Kauai	Justin Kollar	2020

County of Kauai Councilmember

*2 year term beginning noon on first working day of December following election
Maximum of 4 consecutive two-year terms*

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>	<u>Next Election</u>
County of Kauai	Arthur Brun	2018
County of Kauai	Mason K. Chock	2018
County of Kauai	Ross Kagawa	2018
County of Kauai	Arryl Kaneshiro	2018
County of Kauai	Derek S.K. Kawakami	2018
County of Kauai	Mel Rapozo	2018
County of Kauai	JoAnn A. Yukimura.....	2018

City and County of Honolulu Mayor

4 year term beginning noon on second day of January following election

Maximum of 2 consecutive full terms

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>	<u>Next Election</u>
City and County of Honolulu	Kirk Caldwell.....	2020

City and County of Honolulu Prosecuting Attorney

4 year term beginning noon on second day of January following election

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>	<u>Next Election</u>
City and County of Honolulu	Keith M. Kaneshiro	2020

City and County of Honolulu Councilmember

4 year term beginning noon on second day of January following election

Maximum of 2 consecutive four-year terms

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>	<u>Next Election</u>
District I	Kymberly Marcos Pine	2020
District II	Ernest Y. Martin.....	2018
District III	Ikaika Anderson.....	2020
District IV	Trevor Ozawa	2018
District V	Ann Kobayashi	2020
District VI	Carol Fukunaga	2018
District VII	Joey Manahan	2020
District VIII	Brandon Elefante.....	2018
District IX	Ron Menor	2020

Office of Elections
802 Lehua Avenue
Pearl City, Hawaii 96782
Phone: (808) 453-VOTE (8683)
Neighbor Island Toll Free: 1-800-442-VOTE (8683)
TTY: (808) 453-6150

APPENDIX H: ROSTER OF HAWAII STATE LEGISLATORS IN THE 29TH LEGISLATURE (2018)

Twenty-Ninth Legislature, 2018 SENATORS-AT-A-GLANCE

Dist #	Party	SENATOR (Leadership Title)	Committee CHAIR	Committee Assignments (Underlined – Vice Chair)	Room	Phone	Fax
6	D	BAKER, Rosalyn H.	CPH	ETT, PSM	230	586-6070	586-6071
9	D	CHANG, Stanley		CPH, <u>HMS</u> , HRE, LBR	223	586-8420	586-8426
22	D	DELA CRUZ, Donovan M.	WAM	EDU	208	586-6090	586-6091
7	D	ENGLISH, J. Kalani (Majority Leader)		HWN, <u>LBR</u> , TRE, WAM	205	587-7225	587-7230
19	D	ESPERO, Will (Majority Floor Leader)	HOU	CPH, EDU, <u>TRE</u>	226	586-6360	586-6361
20	D	GABBARD, Mike	AEN	JDC, <u>WTL</u>	201	586-6830	586-6679
12	D	GALUTERIA, Brickwood (Majority Caucus Leader)		ETT, GVO, <u>HWN</u> , WAM	206	586-6740	586-6829
3	D	GREEN, M.D., Josh	HMS	HOU, HWN	407	586-9385	586-9391
16	D	HARIMOTO, Breene		HMS, <u>HOU</u> , TRE, WAM	215	586-6230	586-6231
10	D	IHARA, Jr., Les		CPH, LBR, PSM	220	586-6250	586-6251
4	D	INOUE, Lorraine R.	TRE	WAM, WTL	210	586-7335	586-7339
1	D	KAHELE, Kaiali'i (Majority Whip)	HRE	<u>EDU</u> , HOU, WAM	213	586-6760	586-6689
5	D	KEITH-AGARAN, Gilbert S.C. (Assistant Majority Whip)		GVO, HRE, <u>WAM</u>	221	586-7344	586-7348
18	D	KIDANI, Michelle N. (Vice President)	EDU	HRE, WAM	228	586-7100	586-7109
14	D	KIM, Donna Mercado	GVO	EDU, <u>HRE</u> , JDC	218	587-7200	587-7205
8	D	KOUCHI, Ronald D. (President)			409	586-6030	586-6031
17	D	NISHIHARA, Clarence K.	PSM	AEN, CPH, HOU	214	586-6970	586-6879
13	D	RHOADS, Karl	WTL	AEN, GVO, <u>JDC</u>	204	586-6130	586-6131
23	D	RIVIERE, Gil		<u>AEN</u> , HWN, WAM, WTL	217	586-7330	586-7334
2	D	RUDERMAN, Russell E.		AEN, CPH, <u>GVO</u>	203	586-6890	586-6899
21	D	SHIMABUKURO, Maile S. L.	HWN	TRE, WAM	222	586-7793	586-7797
11	D	TANIGUCHI, Brian T.	JDC	<u>ETT</u> , LBR	219	586-6460	586-6461
25	D	THIELEN, Laura H.		ETT, JDC, PSM, WTL	231	587-8388	587-7240
24	D	TOKUDA, Jill N.	LBR	<u>CPH</u> , HMS	202	587-7215	587-7220
15	D	WAKAI, Glenn	ETT	HMS, <u>PSM</u> , WAM	216	586-8585	586-8588

SENATE COMMITTEE ACRONYMS – Alphabetical by Acronym

AEN – Agriculture and Environment CPH – Commerce, Consumer Protection, and Health EDU – Education ETT – Economic Development, Tourism, and Technology GVO – Government Operations HMS – Human Services HOU – Housing HRE – Higher Education	HWN – Hawaiian Affairs JDC – Judiciary LBR – Labor PSM – Public Safety, Intergovernmental, and Military Affairs TRE – Transportation and Energy WAM – Ways and Means WTL – Water and Land
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Twenty-Ninth Legislature, 2018
REPRESENTATIVES-AT-A-GLANCE

Dist #	Party	REPRESENTATIVE (Leadership Title)	Committee CHAIR	Committee Assignments (Underlined – Vice Chair)	Room	Phone	Fax
38	D	AQUINO, Henry J.C. (Majority Whip)	TRN	CPC, HSG	419	586-6520	586-6521
24	D	BELATTI, Della Au (Majority Leader)		HHS, LMG	402	586-9425	586-9431
22	D	BROWER, Tom (Majority Whip)	HSG	JUD, TRN	315	586-8520	586-8524
30	D	CACHOLA, Romy M.		FIN, IAC, TOU, VMI	435	586-6010	586-6011
23	D	CHOY, Isaac		IAC, LMG, TOU, VMI	406	586-8475	--
5	D	CREAGAN, M.D., Richard P.	AGR	EDN, HED, OMH, PBS	331	586-9605	586-9608
39	D	CULLEN, Ty J.K.		EEP, <u>FIN</u> , WAL	316	586-8490	586-8494
13	D	DECOITE, Lynn		<u>AGR</u> , <u>FIN</u> , <u>OMH</u> , PBS	324	586-6790	586-6779
7	D	EVANS, Cindy	EDB	LAB	438	586-8510	586-8514
36	D	FUKUMOTO, Beth		FIN, IAC, <u>TOU</u> , <u>VMI</u>	333	586-9460	--
44	D	GATES, Cedric Asuega		AGR, FIN, OMH, <u>PBS</u>	311	586-8460	586-8464
42	D	HAR, Sharon E.			418	586-8500	586-8504
18	D	HASHEM, Mark J.		EDN, <u>HED</u> , HSG, TRN	326	586-6510	586-6511
8	D	HASHIMOTO, Troy			434	586-9444	586-9499
29	D	HOLT, Daniel		EDB, FIN, <u>LAB</u>	319	586-6180	586-6189
32	D	ICHIYAMA, Linda		<u>CPC</u> , EDB, LAB	327	586-6220	586-6221
11	D	ING, Kaniela (Majority Policy Leader)	OMH	AGR, EDN, HED, PBS	427	586-8525	586-8529
49	D	ITO, Ken		CPC, IAC, TOU, VMI	432	586-8470	586-8474
31	D	JOHANSON, Aaron Ling (Majority Whip)	LAB	CPC, EDB	426	586-9470	586-9476
48	D	KEOHOKALO, Jarrett K. (Majority Policy Leader)		<u>EDB</u> , FIN, LAB	310	586-8540	586-8544
19	D	KOBAYASHI, Bert	LMG	FIN, <u>HHS</u>	403	586-6310	586-6311
33	D	KONG, Sam		<u>EDN</u> , EEP, HED, WAL	313	586-8455	586-8459
46	D	LEARMONT, Lei R.		EDN, HED, HHS	328	586-6700	586-6702
51	D	LEE, Chris (Majority Whip)	EEP	JUD, WAL	436	586-9450	586-9456
41	D	LoPRESTI, Matthew S.	VMI	CPC, IAC, TOU	424	586-6080	586-6081
6	D	LOWEN, Nicole E.		<u>EEP</u> , FIN, WAL	425	586-8400	586-8404
25	D	LUKE, Sylvia J.	FIN		306	586-6200	--
45	R	MATSUMOTO, Lauren K. (Minority Whip)		EDB, EDN, HED, LAB	303	586-9490	586-9496
40	R	McDERMOTT, Bob (Assistant Minority Leader)		CPC, EEP, HSG, JUD, TRN	330	586-9730	586-9738
10	D	MCKELVEY, Angus	HED	EDN, EEP, WAL	444	586-6160	586-6161
28	D	MIZUNO, John M.	HHS	CPC	439	586-6050	586-6051
16	D	MORIKAWA, Daynette (Dee) (Majority Floor Leader)		JUD, LMG	442	586-6280	586-6281
14	D	NAKAMURA, Nadine K.		FIN, <u>HSG</u> , TRN	314	586-8435	586-8437
1	D	NAKASHIMA, Mark M. (Vice Speaker)		<u>LMG</u>	404	586-6680	586-6684
21	D	NISHIMOTO, Scott Y.	JUD		421	586-8515	586-8519
27	D	OHNO, Takashi	IAC	EDN, HED, TOU, VMI	332	586-9415	586-9421
3	D	ONISHI, Richard H.K.	TOU	EDN, HED, IAC, VMI	441	586-6120	586-6121
47	D	QUINLAN, Sean		EDN, HED, HSG, <u>TRN</u>	304	586-6380	586-6381
26	D	SAIKI, Scott K. (Speaker)			431	586-6100	586-6101
4	D	SAN BUENAVENTURA, Joy A.		HSG, <u>JUD</u> , TRN	302	586-6530	586-6531
20	D	SAY, Calvin K. Y. (Speaker Emeritus)		AGR, CPC, OMH, PBS	433	586-6900	586-6910
34	D	TAKAYAMA, Gregg	PBS	AGR, JUD, OMH	323	586-6340	586-6341
35	D	TAKUMI, Roy M.	CPC		320	586-6170	586-6171
50	R	THIELEN, Cynthia (Asst. Minority Floor Leader)		AGR, JUD, OMH, PBS, WAL	443	586-6480	586-6481
2	D	TODD, Chris		EEP, FIN, <u>WAL</u>	305	586-8480	586-8484
15	D	TOKIOKA, James Kunane		CPC, IAC, VMI	322	586-6270	586-6271
43	R	TUPOLA, Andria P.L. (Minority Leader)		FIN, HHS, LMG	317	586-8465	586-8469
17	R	WARD, Ph.D., Gene (Minority Floor Leader, Minority Leader Emeritus)		FIN, IAC, TOU, VMI	318	586-6420	586-6421
9	D	WOODSON, Justin (Majority Whip)	EDN	HED, IAC, TOU, VMI	405	586-6210	586-6211
37	D	YAMANE, Ryan I.	WAL	CPC, EEP	420	586-6150	586-6151
12	D	YAMASHITA, Kyle T.		EDB, FIN, LAB	422	586-6330	586-6331

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACRONYMS – Alphabetical by Acronym

AGR – Agriculture
 CPC – Consumer Protection & Commerce
 EDB – Economic Development & Business
 EDN – Education
 EEP – Energy & Environmental Protection
 FIN – Finance
 HED – Higher Education

HHS – Health and Human Services
 HSG – Housing
 IAC – Intrastate Commerce
 JUD – Judiciary
 LAB – Labor & Public Employment
 LMG – Legislative Management
 OMH – Ocean, Marine Resources & Hawaiian Affairs

PBS – Public Safety
 TOU – Tourism
 TRN – Transportation
 VMI – Veterans, Military & International Affairs & Culture and the Arts
 WAL – Water and Land

APPENDIX I: SUCCESSION TO VACANCY PROCEDURES IN HAWAII

F A C T S H E E T

OFFICE OF ELECTIONS
STATE OF HAWAII

Succession to Vacancies

The manner of filling a vacancy depends on the contest and when the vacancy occurs.

President

In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the vice president serves as president.

Vice President

The president nominates a vice president who takes office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress.

U.S. Senate

If a vacancy occurs not later than 4:30 pm on the twenty-first day prior to the candidate filing deadline for regularly scheduled offices, the vacancy for the unexpired term is filled at the general election. Otherwise, the vacancy is filled at the next general election. The winner serves the remainder of the original term.

Pending the election, the governor makes a temporary appointment to fill the vacancy by selecting a person from a list of three (3) prospective appointees submitted by the same political party as the prior incumbent.

U.S. Representative

The chief election officer issues a proclamation for an election to fill the vacancy. The proclamation must be issued not later than the sixtieth day prior to the election to fill the vacancy.

Governor

When the office of governor is vacant, the lieutenant governor becomes governor.

Lieutenant Governor

When the office of lieutenant governor is vacant, the order of succession to the office of the lieutenant governor is:

- President of the Senate
- Speaker of the House
- Attorney General

- Director of Finance
- Comptroller
- Director of Taxation
- Director of Human Resources Development

State Senate

Term Ends at Next Succeeding General Election

The governor makes an appointment within sixty (60) calendar days following the first day of vacancy to fill the unexpired term. The governor selects a person from a list of three (3) prospective appointees submitted by the same political party as the prior incumbent. The appointee serves the remainder of the original term.

Term Does Not End at Next Succeeding General Election

If the vacancy occurs not later than on the tenth day prior to the candidate filing deadline for regularly scheduled offices, the vacancy for the unexpired term is filled at the general election. The winner serves the remainder of the original term. Pending the election, the governor makes a temporary appointment to fill the vacancy by selecting a person from a list of three (3) prospective appointees submitted by the same political party as the prior incumbent. The appointee shall serve until the election of the person duly elected to fill the vacancy.

If the vacancy occurs later than the tenth day prior to the candidate filing deadline but not later than on the sixtieth day prior to the primary election, or if there are no qualified candidates for any party or nonpartisan candidates qualified for the primary election ballot; nominations must be filed not later than 4:30 pm on the fiftieth day prior to the primary election. The winner serves the remainder of the original term.

If the vacancy occurs after the sixtieth day prior to the primary election but no later than the fiftieth day prior to the general election, or if there are no qualified candidates for any party or nonpartisan candidates in the primary; the vacancy shall be filled for the unexpired term at the general election. Party candidates are nominated by the parties and nonpartisan candidates may file nomination papers not later than 4:30 pm on the fortieth day prior to the

general election. The nonpartisan candidate who appear on the general ballot is chosen by lot. The winner serves the remainder of the original term. Pending the election, the governor makes a temporary appointment to fill the vacancy by selecting a person from a list of three (3) prospective appointees submitted by the same political party as the prior incumbent.

If the vacancy occurs after the fiftieth day prior to the general election, or if no candidates are nominated; the governor makes an appointment to fill the vacancy by selecting a person from a list of three (3) prospective appointees submitted by the same political party as the prior incumbent.

State Representative

The governor makes an appointment within sixty calendar days following the first day of vacancy to fill the unexpired term. The governor selects a person from a list of three (3) prospective appointees submitted by the same political party as the prior incumbent.

Office of Hawaiian Affairs Trustee

Term Ends at Next General Election

The vacancy is filled by a two-thirds vote of the remaining members of the Board of Trustees. If the Board fails to fill the vacancy within sixty days after the vacancy occurs, then the governor must fill the vacancy within ninety days after the vacancy occurs. If the vacant seat is an island resident trustee, then the appointee needs to be a resident of that island. The appointee serves the remainder of the original term.

Term Does Not End at Next General Election

If the vacancy occurs not later than on the ninetieth day prior to the primary election, the chief election officer issues a proclamation for an election to fill the vacancy. The deadline for filing nomination papers is the same as the candidate filing deadline for regularly scheduled offices. The election of the trustee will follow the same process that applies to the election of a single island resident trustee or at-large trustee, except that the winner serves the remainder of the original term.

Pending the election or if a vacancy occurs after the ninetieth day prior to the primary election, the vacancy is filled by a two-thirds vote of the remaining members of the Board of Trustees. If the Board fails to fill the vacancy within sixty days after the vacancy occurs,

then the governor must fill the vacancy within ninety days after the vacancy occurs.

For complete information, please refer to United States Constitution Amendment XXV, Hawaii State Constitution Article V Section 4, and HRS Chapter 17 and §26-2.

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Neighbor Island Toll Free: 1-800-442-VOTE (8683)
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APPENDIX J: MASON-DIXON POLLING OF 2018 HAWAII DEMOCRATIC GUBERNATORIAL PRIMARY



MASON-DIXON
POLLING & STRATEGY

WASHINGTON, DC - 202-548-2680
JACKSONVILLE, FL - 904-261-2444

HOW THE POLL WAS CONDUCTED

This poll was conducted by Mason-Dixon Polling & Strategy of Washington, D.C. from March 13 through March 18, 2018. A total of 800 registered Hawaii voters were interviewed statewide by telephone. All stated they vote regularly in state elections.

Those interviewed were selected randomly from a telephone-matched Hawaii voter registration list that included both land line and cell phone numbers. Quotas were assigned to reflect voter registration by county.

The margin for error, according to standards customarily used by statisticians, is no more than ± 3.5 percentage points. This means that there is a 95 percent probability that the "true" figure would fall within that range if all voters were surveyed. The margin for error is higher for any subgroup, such as a gender or age grouping.

The margin for error on the sub-sample of 535 Oahu voters is $\pm 4.3\%$. The margin for error on the sub-sample of 498 likely statewide Democratic primary voters is $\pm 4.5\%$. The margin for error on the sub-sample of 242 likely Democratic primary voters in the 1st Congressional District is $\pm 6.4\%$

STATEWIDE NAME RECOGNITION

Do you recognize the name _____?
(IF YES) Do you have a favorable, unfavorable or neutral opinion of _____?

	<u>RECOGNIZE FAVORABLE</u>	<u>RECOGNIZE UNFAVORABLE</u>	<u>RECOGNIZE NEUTRAL</u>	<u>DON'T RECOGNIZE</u>
Colleen Hanabusa	38%	30%	31%	1%
David Ige	26%	32%	39%	3%
Clayton Hee	19%	26%	41%	14%
John Carroll	12%	11%	35%	42%
Andria Tupola	11%	4%	23%	62%
OAHU ONLY:				
Kirk Caldwell	30%	29%	36%	5%

***** 134 LIKELY REPUBLICAN PRIMARY VOTERS *****

STATEWIDE NAME RECOGNITION

Do you recognize the name _____?
(IF YES) Do you have a favorable, unfavorable or neutral opinion of _____?

	<u>RECOGNIZE FAVORABLE</u>	<u>RECOGNIZE UNFAVORABLE</u>	<u>RECOGNIZE NEUTRAL</u>	<u>DON'T RECOGNIZE</u>
John Carroll	16%	4%	38%	42%
Andria Tupola	16%	3%	24%	57%

QUESTION: If the 2018 Republican primary for Governor were held today, for whom would you vote if the candidates were: (ORDER ROTATED)

John Carroll	40%
Andria Tupola	28%
Undecided (NOT READ)	32%

***** 498 LIKELY DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY VOTERS *****

STATEWIDE NAME RECOGNITION

Do you recognize the name _____?

(IF YES) Do you have a favorable, unfavorable or neutral opinion of _____?

	<u>RECOGNIZE FAVORABLE</u>	<u>RECOGNIZE UNFAVORABLE</u>	<u>RECOGNIZE NEUTRAL</u>	<u>DON'T RECOGNIZE</u>
Colleen Hanabusa	47%	21%	30%	2%
David Ige	29%	27%	41%	3%
Clayton Hee	20%	24%	41%	15%

QUESTION: If the 2018 Democratic primary for Governor were held today, for whom would you vote if the candidates were: (ORDER ROTATED)

	<u>STATE</u>	<u>MEN</u>	<u>WOMEN</u>	<u>OAHU</u>	<u>NEIGHBOR ISLANDS</u>
Colleen Hanabusa	47%	46%	48%	46%	49%
David Ige	27%	27%	27%	28%	26%
Clayton Hee	11%	12%	11%	13%	9%
Undecided (NOT READ)	15%	15%	14%	13%	16%

QUESTION: If the 2018 Democratic primary for Lieutenant Governor were held today, for whom would you vote if the candidates were: (ORDER ROTATED)

	<u>STATE</u>	<u>MEN</u>	<u>WOMEN</u>	<u>OAHU</u>	<u>NEIGHBOR ISLANDS</u>
Josh Green	19%	20%	18%	22%	13%
Bernard Carvalho	14%	15%	13%	15%	13%
Jill Tokuda	12%	12%	12%	10%	16%
Will Espero	9%	10%	8%	10%	7%
Kim Coco Iwamoto	5%	4%	5%	3%	7%
Undecided (NOT READ)	41%	39%	44%	40%	44%

QUESTION: If the 2018 general election for Governor were held today, for whom would you vote if the candidates were David Ige, the Democrat, and John Carroll, the Republican?

	<u>IGE</u>	<u>CARROLL</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
STATE	52%	27%	21%
<u>REGION</u>	<u>IGE</u>	<u>CARROLL</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
Oahu	52%	28%	20%
Neighbor Islands	54%	24%	22%
<u>SEX</u>	<u>IGE</u>	<u>CARROLL</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
Men	50%	28%	22%
Women	55%	26%	19%
<u>AGE</u>	<u>IGE</u>	<u>CARROLL</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
<50	56%	25%	19%
50+	49%	29%	22%
<u>RACE/ETHNICITY</u>	<u>IGE</u>	<u>CARROLL</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
White	44%	38%	18%
Japanese	54%	21%	25%
Hawaiian	58%	23%	19%
Filipino	52%	26%	22%
Mixed/Other	58%	23%	19%
<u>PARTY IDENTIFICATION</u>	<u>IGE</u>	<u>CARROLL</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
Democrat	75%	5%	20%
Republican	23%	62%	15%
Independent	42%	33%	25%

QUESTION: If the 2018 general election for Governor were held today, for whom would you vote if the candidates were David Ige, the Democrat, and Andria Tupola, the Republican?

	<u>IGE</u>	<u>TUPOLA</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
STATE	51%	24%	25%
<u>REGION</u>	<u>IGE</u>	<u>TUPOLA</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
Oahu	49%	25%	26%
Neighbor Islands	55%	21%	24%
<u>SEX</u>	<u>IGE</u>	<u>TUPOLA</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
Men	50%	25%	25%
Women	53%	22%	25%
<u>AGE</u>	<u>IGE</u>	<u>TUPOLA</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
<50	52%	23%	25%
50+	50%	24%	26%
<u>RACE/ETHNICITY</u>	<u>IGE</u>	<u>TUPOLA</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
White	41%	31%	28%
Japanese	56%	20%	24%
Hawaiian	54%	26%	20%
Filipino	53%	21%	26%
Mixed/Other	55%	20%	25%
<u>PARTY IDENTIFICATION</u>	<u>IGE</u>	<u>TUPOLA</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
Democrat	73%	9%	18%
Republican	17%	46%	37%
Independent	45%	28%	27%

QUESTION: If the 2018 general election for Governor were held today, for whom would you vote if the candidates were Colleen Hanabusa, the Democrat, and John Carroll, the Republican?

	<u>HANNABUSA</u>	<u>CARROLL</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
STATE	57%	31%	12%
<u>REGION</u>	<u>HANNABUSA</u>	<u>CARROLL</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
Oahu	54%	34%	12%
Neighbor Islands	62%	26%	12%
<u>SEX</u>	<u>HANNABUSA</u>	<u>CARROLL</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
Men	54%	34%	12%
Women	59%	29%	12%
<u>AGE</u>	<u>HANNABUSA</u>	<u>CARROLL</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
<50	59%	30%	11%
50+	56%	32%	12%
<u>RACE/ETHNICITY</u>	<u>HANNABUSA</u>	<u>CARROLL</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
White	46%	41%	13%
Japanese	61%	29%	10%
Hawaiian	63%	26%	11%
Filipino	57%	34%	9%
Mixed/Other	62%	26%	12%
<u>PARTY IDENTIFICATION</u>	<u>HANNABUSA</u>	<u>CARROLL</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
Democrat	85%	8%	7%
Republican	18%	77%	5%
Independent	46%	32%	22%

QUESTION: If the 2018 general election for Governor were held today, for whom would you vote if the candidates were Colleen Hanabusa, the Democrat, and Andria Tupola, the Republican?

	<u>HANNABUSA</u>	<u>TUPOLA</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
STATE	56%	28%	16%
<u>REGION</u>	<u>HANNABUSA</u>	<u>TUPOLA</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
Oahu	55%	29%	16%
Neighbor Islands	59%	26%	15%
<u>SEX</u>	<u>HANNABUSA</u>	<u>TUPOLA</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
Men	55%	31%	14%
Women	57%	26%	17%
<u>AGE</u>	<u>HANNABUSA</u>	<u>TUPOLA</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
<50	56%	29%	15%
50+	57%	27%	16%
<u>RACE/ETHNICITY</u>	<u>HANNABUSA</u>	<u>TUPOLA</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
White	43%	39%	18%
Japanese	63%	26%	11%
Hawaiian	68%	19%	13%
Filipino	62%	26%	12%
Mixed/Other	58%	24%	18%
<u>PARTY IDENTIFICATION</u>	<u>HANNABUSA</u>	<u>TUPOLA</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
Democrat	85%	7%	8%
Republican	21%	65%	14%
Independent	42%	31%	27%

DEMOGRAPHICS

PARTY IDENTIFICATION:	Democrat	353 (44%)
	Republican	176 (22%)
	Independent/Other	272 (34%)
RACE/ETHNICITY:	White	207 (26%)
	Japanese	182 (23%)
	Native Hawaiian	78 (10%)
	Filipino	94 (12%)
	Other Asian	22 (3%)
	Mixed Race	155 (19%)
	Other	54 (7%)
	Refused	8 (1%)
AGE:	18-34	135 (17%)
	35-49	223 (28%)
	50-64	234 (29%)
	65+	201 (25%)
	Refused	7 (1%)
SEX:	Male	385 (48%)
	Female	415 (52%)
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:	1st Congressional District	390 (49%)
	2nd Congressional District	410 (51%)
REGION:	Oahu	535 (67%)
	Neighbor islands	265 (33%)
INTERVIEWS:	Land-line	520 (65%)
	Mobile	280 (35%)

**APPENDIX K:
HANABUSA FOR GOVERNOR CAMPAIGN LAUNCH SPEECH
AND ENDORSEMENTS**

**TEXT OF COLLEEN HANABUSA'S SPEECH ANNOUNCING
LAUNCH OF 2018 CAMPAIGN FOR HAWAII GOVERNOR**

January 8, 2018

Aloha and good morning.

And thank you, Stacey, for such a warm introduction, and for all your hard work and support.

When I look at you, I cannot help but think you are exactly what so many of us struggled for so long to see. You are a young woman who is setting out to do it all – finishing school, embarking on a promising career, starting a family – and here at home in Hawaii. You are a glimpse of a dream that's still possible for your generation.

What it will take to make that dream a common reality – well, that's what we're here to talk about this morning...

I want to thank all of you for joining us here today and being part of the formal launch of our campaign.

I am deeply honored to see Governors Ariyoshi and Cayetano, as well as leaders and members from our State Legislature, City Council members, labor leaders and members, and representatives from our local business community.

I stand here today thinking about Hawaii's future. About how we, as a community, envision our state not just in 2018, but in the years, and the decades, ahead. For Stacey's generation, her baby's generation, and generations to come.

I'm thinking about these things, because at the highest level of state government today, there is a deeply troubling lack of leadership and vision.

There is a profound sense that we are adrift and rudderless, with decisions made by a small circle of people, and no indication of who's really in charge.

Meanwhile, the challenges facing our state and communities go unanswered day after day. In fact, the problems grow worse, through inattention...through indecision...and through inaction.

We cannot wait another four years for leadership in the governor's office.

- We cannot wait as more and more of our young people, discouraged by the future they see for themselves here, leave Hawaii in hopes of better opportunities on the mainland.
- We cannot wait to deliver better support for public education –and for our students and teachers – from our elementary schools to our universities.
- We cannot wait while our highways and harbors crumble before our eyes.
- We cannot wait while inefficiency and poor management cripple state operations and capital improvements... while millions of taxpayer dollars are wasted and precious time is lost, with no accountability at any level.
- We cannot wait while our parks are occupied and vandalized and the response from state government is to close them down and post armed guards to turn families away from the public places that belong to our children.
- We cannot wait while, little by little, we lose the Hawai‘i we know and love.

For these reasons and more, today, I am running for the privilege to be governor of the state of Hawaii!

It’s really as simple and heartfelt as this:

I am running for governor because I believe the people of Hawai‘i deserve better.

It is time to step up, take action, and move ahead.

- We need to take action to create more affordable housing for our families and our seniors, not only luxury penthouses for the super-rich.
- We need to attract and support businesses that create well-paying, long-term jobs for our people.
- We need to invest more in our aging infrastructure, from bridges and highways, to harbors and airports.
- We must stand up for public education and Hawaii’s students and teachers, and stop the micro-management by a small clique of advisors that only impedes needed progress.
- Solving homelessness requires that the state be much more than a passive coordinator. We must actively lead, and show true partnership with the counties to address issues statewide.
- We must run state operations expecting excellence and accountability, whether upgrading IT systems at the tax department, or building a hangar at the airport.

- And we must manage the state budget with clarity and openness. I expect taxpayers to hold me accountable for our priorities, and for demonstrating fiscal discipline and smart management.

But make no mistake, despite our challenges, I believe we have great reason to be hopeful for our future.

Here in Hawai‘i, we pride ourselves on our homegrown solutions. Our commitment to public education, our near universal health care, our treatment of women in the work place, and our support of the rights of those from every background, all stand as testament to our ability to work together to solve challenges that confound others.

I believe it is time – as generations before us have done –to rise again to face the challenge. That requires leadership, a strong vision and, most of all, action.

That is why I’m coming home. This is why I’m running for governor.

I pledge to you my tireless efforts to protect, serve and improve this very special place we all call home.

There is much to do. And in the months ahead I look forward to listening to your concerns, sharing my vision and forging a way forward together.

For all of us.

For our Hawai‘i.

Mahalo for your support!

HANABUSA

FOR GOVERNOR

Aloha

Today, our state is at a crossroads. As a result of inattention, indecision and inaction on the part of the Governor's Office, many of the challenges facing our communities have gone unanswered — some have grown even worse. It is not enough for our state's top official to continually observe or indicate something needs to be done, but never be clear exactly what that is or how to get it done. As leaders of the Hawai'i State Legislature, we ask you to join us in demanding better.

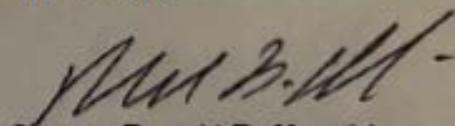
We are united by our hope in one individual who is willing to step up and provide the clear vision and decisive leadership our state requires. You know her; she is Colleen Hanabusa, candidate for governor of Hawai'i.

We trust that Colleen will hit the ground running from day one to find solutions, make decisions and act to resolve some of the biggest challenges affecting our state. This election is about who has the ability, capacity and capability to set the agenda, communicate, collaborate and take action, and do so with a sense of urgency. Colleen is ready to lead Hawai'i as we move forward together, with our full support and endorsement, to tackle the issues and realize our shared vision for Hawai'i into the next decade and beyond.

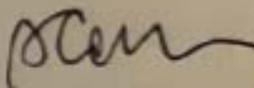
Please join us at a special event on Wednesday, April 4, 2018, from 5:30 to 7 p.m. at Artizen by MW, at the Hawai'i State Art Museum. Suggested donations are \$250-\$1,000.

Should you have any questions, please contact the Hanabusa for Governor campaign at VoteForLeadership@hanabusaforgovernor.com. You may also choose to donate directly to her campaign at www.HanabusaForGovernor.com. Mahalo for showing your support!

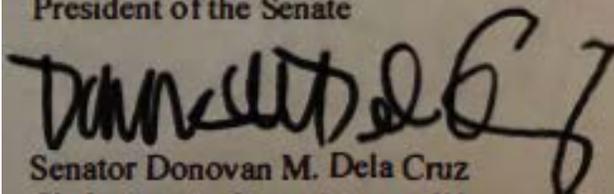
With Aloha,



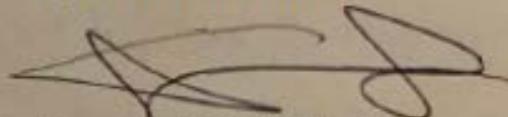
Senator Ronald D. Kouchi
President of the Senate



Representative Scott K. Saiki
Speaker of the House



Senator Donovan M. Dela Cruz
Chair, Senate Committee on Ways and Means



Representative Sylvia Luke
Chair, House Committee on Finance

Paid for and Approved by Hanabusa for Governor
PO Box 2234 • Honolulu HI 96804
info@hanabusaforgovernor.com

APPENDIX L: VALUES OF ALOHA

Below are twenty of the various and plentiful values of *Aloha* along with their corresponding English translations and meanings:

Aloha – Unconditional Love; The outpouring and receiving of the spirit

Ho'ohana – Work; To work with intent and purpose

Ma'ema'e – Cleanliness; Indeed next to godliness

Ho'omau – Perseverance; To persist, to continue, to perpetuate, to never give up

Kūlia i ka nu'u – Achievement; Strive to reach achievement and pursue personal excellence in all you do

Ho'okipa – Hospitality; Welcome guests and strangers with complete giving, guided by your spirit of *Aloha*

'Ohana – Family and those you choose to call family; A human circle of complete *Aloha* where “no one gets left behind”

Lōkahi – Teamwork; Collaboration and cooperation, harmony and unity in which people can achieve more together

Ho'olauna – Friendliness; The most valuable gift is friendship and only friendliness produces friendship

Kuleana – One's personal sense of responsibility and accountability; Character lies in one's own hands

'Ike loa – Learning; To seek knowledge and wisdom for the benefit of self and society

Ha'aha'a – Humility; Be humble, be modest, and open your thoughts

Ho'ohanohano – Honor the dignity of others; Treat others as you would like to be treated

Alaka'i – Leadership; Lead with initiative, you shall be the guide for others when you have gained their trust and respect

Kūha'o – Self-reliance; Rely on yourself to limit bother and burden such that others may rely on you in times of need

Mālama – Caring & Stewardship; To serve and honor, to protect and care for

Mahalo – Appreciation; Live in thankfulness for the richness that makes life so precious

Nānā i ke kumu – Sense of Place; Look to your sense of place and sources of spirit to find your truth

Pono – Integrity, Rightness and Balance; The feeling of contentment when all is good and right

Hānai – Adopt and Mentor; Accept friends as chosen family and teach them as they shall teach you

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BIOGRAPHY

Majors: Mechanical Engineering, Plan II Honors, Asian Studies Honors – East Asia Concentration, Asian Cultures & Languages – Japanese, & History

Graduation Year: May 2018

Skyler Korgel entered the University of Texas at Austin in the fall of 2012 after graduating from Western Hills High School in Fort Worth, TX. Throughout his time as an undergraduate student, Skyler has manifested his passion for advocacy & interdisciplinary learning as part of University Leadership Initiative (ULI), the Friar Society, University Democrats, the Society of Plan II Engineers, Burnt Orange Society, Longhorn Advocates, & the Plan II Student Advisory Council. Through his service in ULI and as the legislative coordinator for the UndocuTexas campaign, Skyler has tirelessly advocated for immigrant rights at the collegiate, local, and especially state level where, for two sessions, he fought alongside immigrant students across Texas against anti-immigrant legislation including a repeal of the Texas Dream Act and the show-me-your-papers law, Senate Bill 4 (2017). Additionally, he enjoys promoting civic engagement as a volunteer deputy registrar in over 20 Texas counties, helping immigrant youth and families receive legal services as a trained application volunteer at local DACA and citizenship clinics, and advancing state policies that benefit all Texans as an intern in the Office of State Senator Sylvia Garcia. After graduation, Skyler aspires to attend law school to work in public interest and immigration law to continue to serve the community that has provided him a purpose and give back to Texas, his beloved home state.

