

The Amended Constitution of Hawai'i 2024

The Amended Constitution of Hawai'i 2000

Promulgated on the 29th of April, A.D. 2000

And

Approved By The Legislative Assembly Of The Kingdom of Hawai'i
At Its Constitution Convention on March 10, 11 & 12, 2000

And

Ratified By The Citizenry In A Nationwide Plebiscite on April 29, 2000.

Now

THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION OF HAWAI'I

Promulgated on the 29th of April, A.D. 2000.

With

Amendments Ratified by vote and Implemented on April 14, 2001

With

Amendments Ratified by vote and Implemented on April 3, 2004

With

Proposed Amendments

to be Ratified by vote of the Kanaka Maoli Hawai'i nationals & foreign-born nationals
and to be Implemented on October 24, 2024.

Preamble.

Whereas the Kingdom of Hawai'i, having been in exile for one-hundred seven years due to an unlawful overthrow of its Government De Jure, has exercised Perfect Right to re-establish its proper station as an independent nation within the community of nations.

Whereas on March 13, 1999, Nā Kanaka Maoli reinstated the high offices of the Kingdom; manifested its inherent political authority; formally and explicitly declared the reinstatement of the lawful nation of Hawai'i; gathered the repatriated subjects and the naturalized foreigners as qualified voters; then conducted a government election on November 6, 1999.

Whereas the Government De Jure and the Office of Sovereign of the Kingdom of Hawai'i having been absent for one-hundred seven years, the repatriated subjects of Hawai'i do hereby acknowledge the constitution promulgated on the twenty-ninth day of April, A.D. 2000, and do proclaim and promulgate this constitution.

Whereas the major change of the Constitution of Hawai'i 2000 is the form of governance, that is changed from a direct democracy to an executive Constitutional Monarchy based upon the Written and Unwritten ancient customs, practice, culture, usage, tradition and principles.

We, Kanaka Maoli Hawai'i nationals shall no longer be denied by any other country the Perfect Right to our status and recognition as a sovereign nation. We will exercise the Right to total independence and to correspond with the governments of other nations. We claim all lands preserved in perpetuity in accordance with the traditional customs of Hawai'i from time immemorial.

Now, therefore, the repatriated Kanaka Maoli Hawai'i nationals and the naturalized foreign-born nationals do hereby proclaim that this constitution shall be the Supreme Law of the land of the sovereign nation known as Hawai'i.

Article I. The Form of Government.

Hawai'i is a sovereign nation operating as an executive Constitutional Monarchy, within the framework of the general principles of international law, the treaties and conventions with other nations, nation-states and organizations. The Government is exercised under the gracious authority of the Monarch, by the Minister of State assisted by the Legislative assembly. The Government of Hawai'i is comprised of an Executive Branch, Legislative Branch and a Judicial Branch.

Article II. The Supreme Law of the land is the Constitution of Hawai'i.

The Sovereign Monarch and Executive Cabinet Ministers, the Privy Council, the Crown Council, the Legislative Assembly, the Judiciary, the Minister of State and the Kanaka Maoli Hawai'i nationals, foreign nationals, foreign denizens and others shall uphold and protect the Supreme Law of the land, particularly the ancient written or unwritten customs, traditions, practices, culture, usage, and principles.

Any breach upon the Supreme Law of the land shall be sent immediately to the Committee of Constitutional Review. The Committee of Constitutional Review shall be appointed by the Monarch with the advice of the Crown Council. The Committee of Constitutional Review shall have five (5) members (who are not members of the Legislative assembly or members of the Executive Cabinet Ministers and the Minister of State); the Committee is headed by a Chairperson, a recording secretary and three (3) members who are all appointed by the Monarch with the advice of the Crown Council. The Committee shall deny or pass the Constitutional Review. If passed, the Bill or Constitution amendment shall be forwarded to the Minister of State to sign and date, before forwarding to be calendared. If denied the Minister of State shall return the Bill or Constitution amendment back to the sponsor. If the bill is denied it is forwarded to the Minister of State for signature and stamped Bill Denied and dated.

Section 1. The Supreme Law of the Land.

The Supreme Law of the land of Hawai'i consists of Written Ancient Custom (WAC) and Unwritten Ancient Custom (UAC) and the enacted laws in the Constitution of 2024.

- A. He/She, the Monarch (Mo'i/King, His/Her Majesty, Lord Paramount) is the sovereign of all the people - all the Kanaka Maoli Hawai'i nationals, the foreign-born nationals, foreign denizens and Charters.
- B. The kingdom is his – all the land in the archipelago of Hawai'i and the entire government. His dominion is above and below (“the space above and the lands below”) and the sea waters surrounding the Hawai'i archipelago.
- A. He is the indisputable sole owner of all ancient lands in his kingdom. The Monarch is the paramount title owner.
- B. All ancient lands in his kingdom are inalienable.
- C. Therefore, there was not formerly and is not now, any person who could or can convey away the smallest portion of land without the consent from the Monarch.
- D. He shall retain his ancient lands.
- E. Lands forfeited for non-payment of taxes, treason, disloyalty and unlawful transactions shall be returned to the Monarch.
- F. He shall be the commander in chief of the army, navy, air and space force and all other implements of war.
- G. He shall collect all land taxes and taxes of products from the land, sea, air and space.
- H. It shall be his duty to execute and protect the Supreme Law of the land, also all treaties with other countries.
- I. It shall also be his prerogative to form treaties with the rulers of other kingdoms, sovereign nations, nation-states, emirates, principalities et cetera, and also to receive ministers sent by other countries, and he shall have the power to confirm agreements with them.
- J. He shall also have power to transact all important business of his kingdom.
- K. All other applicable written or unwritten ancient customs of Hawai'i shall be added to this constitution upon the approval by a simple majority of the Legislative assembly and co-signed by the Minister of State and signed by the Monarch.
- L. The Supreme Court has no authority to remove any written nor unwritten ancient customs from the constitution of Hawai'i.

M. All laws that are repugnant to the constitution shall be null and void.

Article III. The Rights of the Citizens

Ke Akua I Ka Lani hath endowed all people with certain unalienable rights that this government shall protect and uphold.

Section 1. Natural Rights.

The natural right to enjoy liberty shall be preserved. The natural right to life of all living people shall be held sacred. The natural right to travel shall be observed. All people residing in Hawai'i are free to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences.

Section 2. Political Rights.

All Kanaka Maoli Hawai'i nationals, foreign-born nationals and foreign denizens in Hawai'i are free to speak, write, and publish their sentiments on all subjects, but, being responsible for the abuse of that right.

All the people who are residents in Hawai'i shall have the right, in an orderly and peaceable manner, to assemble, without arms, to consult upon the common good, and to petition for the Government for redress of grievances.

All the people who are residents in Hawai'i have the right to freedom of expression, which includes: freedom of the press and other media, freedom to receive or impart information or ideas, freedom of artistic creativity, academic freedom and scientific research. These rights do not extend to propaganda for war; advocacy of hatred based on race, ethnicity, gender or religion; or that which constitutes incitement to cause harm.

Section 3. Civil Rights

Every eligible voter shall be encouraged to cast his or her vote in the governmental elections. Every Kanaka Maoli Hawai'i national, foreign national and foreign denizen who shall have attained to the age of 18 years shall be eligible to register to vote.

Any person who is a Kanaka Maoli Hawai'i national, foreign national and foreign denizens who is insane or an idiot, or any person who shall have been convicted of any of the following named offenses, to wit: arson, barratry, bribery, burglary, counterfeiting, embezzlement, felonious assault, forgery, gross cheat, incest, kidnapping, larceny, malicious burning, manslaughter in the first degree, murder, perjury, rape, robbery, sodomy, treason, subornation of perjury, and malfeasance in office unless he or she shall have been pardoned by the Monarch and restored to his or her basic rights, and by the express terms of his or her pardon declared to be eligible to offices of trust, honor, and profit.

The privilege of the writ of the habeas corpus belongs to all men and women, and shall not be suspended, unless by the Monarch, when in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety

requires its suspension. The duration of this suspension is not to exceed 10 days without the approval of the Monarch. Extended suspension shall be longer if absolutely necessary for the protection of public safety with regard to the purpose for which the suspension was originally enacted. The Monarch shall determine the extended length of stay. Involuntary servitude, except for crime, is forever prohibited in this Nation.

The military shall always be subject to the laws of the land, and no soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, or in time of war but in a manner prescribed by the Legislative assembly.

Every citizen has the right to be secure from all unreasonable searches and seizures of their person, their house, their papers files and effects; and no one may be deprived of property except in terms of general law application, and no law may permit arbitrary deprivation of property. No warrant shall be issued, except on probable cause where there is substantial reason to believe there is illegal activity or a threat to public health and safety, or national security, supported by oath or affirmation, and describing the place to be searched and the person or things to be seized. No property may be permanently seized except upon legal conviction of a serious crime involving that property unless of public health, safety, or national security.

The citizens of the Nation shall have the right to bear arms for self-defense and to support subsistence: this right to bear arms does not extend to the use of any type of automatic firearms for purposes detrimental to public safety, health and well-being, or to the destruction of public or private property. All automatic firearms are prohibited to use in the general public or private area. Violation of the use of automatic firearms is a felony crime as written in the penal code.

Article IV. Of Due Process.

All men and women shall have the privilege to due process of law. No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself nor be deprived of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

No person shall be subject to punishment for any offense, except on due and legal conviction thereof, in a court having jurisdiction of the case.

No person in Hawai'i shall be held to answer for any crime or offense unless upon indictment fully and plainly describing such crime or offense, and he or she shall respect the right to meet the witnesses who are produced against him or her; to produce witnesses and proof in his or her own favor, by himself or herself or their counsel, at his or her election, to examine the witnesses produced by himself or herself and cross-examine those produced against him or her, and to be fully heard in his or her own defense. In all cases in which the right of trial by jury has been heretofore used it shall be held inviolable forever, except actions of debt or assumpsit in which the amount claimed is less than one thousand (\$1,000.00) dollars.

No man or woman shall be required to answer again for an offense of which he or she has been duly convicted or of which he or she has been duly acquitted. Private property may be taken for use by the Monarch and government, but only upon due process of law. Just compensation shall

apply according to the mandate of statute law.

No person shall sit as a judge or juror in any case in which his or her relative by affinity, or by consanguinity within the third degree, is interested, either as plaintiff or defendant, or in the issue of which the said judge or juror may have, either directly or through such relative, any pecuniary interest.

Article V. The Rights and Obligations of the Monarch and Government.

The Government is exercised under the gracious authority of the Monarch, by a Minister of the State, assisted by the Legislative assembly. The Minister of State has a casting vote in the legislative assembly. The Government shall be comprised of an Executive Branch, a Legislative Branch and a Judicial Branch

The Government will review, amend, deny or pass the bill to the Minister of State to co-sign before forwarding the bill to the Monarch for his/her signature.

The Monarch exercises His sovereign authority in full compliance with the provisions of the constitution and laws of our Nation.

The duty of the Monarch is to lead and protect the nation, to secure the laws and political right, of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness for all Kanaka Maoli Hawai'i nationals, foreign nationals, foreign denizens, national entities, foreign aliens and foreign entities.

Article VI. The Demise of the Crown.

The succession to the Crown opened by an Act of War or a Renegade shall cause a meeting of the House of Nobles, the Privy Council and the Minister of State who shall immediately announce the Monarch's successor to the Crown to be sworn in as the new Monarch. If there is no named successor, the House of Nobles, the Privy Council, and the Minister of State shall cause an emergency convening of the House of Nobles, the Privy Council, and the Minister of State in order to conduct an election from a list of two (2) candidates of nationals of Kanaka Maoli Hawai'i ancestry who were previously vetted by the Privy Council and the House of Nobles to be the new successor to the Crown.

The elected Monarch will and shall take the following Oath: "I solemnly promise in the presence of Almighty God to defend the constitution, the supreme law of the land and the statute laws of Hawai'i whole and inviolate and to govern in conformity therewith."

No person shall ever sit upon the Throne who has been convicted of any infamous crime or who is declared insane. The succession from the sovereign Monarch thus elected shall be regulated by the current and same existing laws.

Section 1.

The succession to the Crown opened by death, abdication or impeachment shall be the person

whom the current Monarch had appointed and publicly proclaimed during the life of the Monarch. Should there be no appointment, the successor to the Crown shall be elected by the Privy Council and the House of Nobles from a list of two (2) qualified Kanaka Maoli Hawai'i nationals whom were previously vetted by the Privy Council and the House of Nobles. Only a national of Kanaka Maoli Hawai'i ancestry who attained to the age of thirty five (35) years and has been a resident for five (5) years is eligible to serve the Office of Monarch. He or she must attain an affidavit attesting to the term of residency signed by the Minister of State.

The newly-elected Monarch will and shall take the following Oath: "I solemnly promise in the presence of Almighty God to defend the constitution, the supreme law of the land and the statute laws of Hawai'i whole and inviolate and to govern in conformity therewith."

Article VII. The Executive Power.

Section 1. The Sovereign Monarch. His / Her Prerogatives.

The sovereign Monarch or Mo'i (reigning King/Queen, His/Her reigning Majesty, Lord Paramount) is the Head of Nation and is sovereign of all the Kanaka Maoli Hawai'i nationals, the foreign-born nationals, foreign denizens, domestic entities and others who are not nationals - foreign delegates, foreign aliens and foreign entities.

The person of the Monarch is inviolable and sacred; His Executive Cabinet Ministers and Minister of State shall be responsible.

All laws that have passed both houses of the Legislative assembly shall be co-signed by the Minister of State and shall be enacted by His Majesty with his/her signature. If there is no signature by the Monarch the bill is denied. The bill shall be returned to the Minister of State who shall notify the Legislative assembly of the Monarch's decision.

The Monarch cannot be sued or held to account in any court or tribunal of the Realm. He is immune from prosecution, except from any infamous felony.

The Monarch has the power from time to time to assemble the Privy Council, the Executive Cabinet Ministers or Crown Council or combine to advise him of the business of the nation.

The Monarch by and with the advice of his Privy Council, has the power to grant reprieves and pardons, after conviction for all offenses, except for infamous crimes and impeachment.

It is the Monarch's prerogative to receive and acknowledge ambassadors, other foreign ministers and consuls; to inform the Legislative assembly by Royal Message; from time to time to recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.

The Monarch represents the sovereign nation in its relation with foreign powers to make treaties. Treaties involving changes in the tariff and other negotiations. He appoints Ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls who shall receive their commission from the government treasury with the advice from the Monarch. They shall be accredited and instructed in international law.

The Monarch's Standard and National Ensign are maintained as established.

The Monarch coins money and regulates the currency by law with advice of the Privy Council.

The Monarch shall never proclaim war without the consent of the legislative assembly.

The Monarch, in case of invasion or rebellion can place the whole nation or any part of it under martial law.

The Monarch has the power, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to appoint and remove the Minister of State, his Executive Cabinet Ministers and Department Heads. He may require information in writing from any of the officers in the Executive Departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective officers.

It shall be lawful for the Monarch at any time when he may be about to absent himself from the nation to appoint the Minister of State, who shall administer the Government in His Majesty's name. His Majesty shall appoint the Privy Council to oversee the Minister of State's administrative decisions to assure the appropriate decisions are made in compliance to the constitution and the fundamental laws of our nation

The Royal Exchequer is the private treasury of the Monarch.

The Monarch shall approve the right of naturalization of the Kanaka Maoli Hawai'i, foreign aliens and foreign denizens. Only those residents who are Kanaka Maoli Hawai'i nationals are eligible to hold the Offices of the Privy Council, the Executive Cabinet Ministers, the Minister of State, the House of Nobles and the Department Heads.

Section 2. Office of the Marshal

The Marshal's Office shall be a Law Enforcement of the nation. The Marshal shall be appointed and commissioned by the Monarch. The Marshal is Head of the respective Departments and shall conduct proper administration, duties and responsibilities.

The Marshal shall be a Kanaka Maoli Hawai'i national who has attained to the age of thirty-five (35) years and is a resident who shall be eligible to serve the Office of Marshal. He or she must meet the qualifications to vote and must have resided for two (2) years to be eligible to run for the Office of Marshal. Each term of office shall be four (4) years. The Marshal shall appoint Deputies Marshal who shall qualify to all the terms and conditions as applied to the Marshal. Both must attain an affidavit attesting to the term of residency signed by the Minister of State.

The Marshal and Deputies Marshal shall swear an Oath: "I solemnly promise, in the presence of Almighty God to maintain the constitution of Hawai'i and the fundamental laws whole and inviolate in conformity therewith."

The Marshal and Deputies Marshal for the term of service to the country, shall receive a

compensation from the legislative assembly, which shall be defined in the general public law of the nation, and paid out of the national treasury. This compensation shall neither be increased nor diminished during their term in office and they shall not receive any other payment within that period made in deference to high offices. The Monarch has the power and authority to remove the Marshal upon the conviction of a felony.

Section 3. Office of the Chief of Police.

The Police shall be a Law Enforcement of the nation. The Chief of Police shall be appointed and commissioned by the Monarch. The Chief of Police is Head of the respective Departments and shall conduct proper administration, duties and responsibilities.

The Chief of Police shall be a Kanaka Maoli Hawai'i national who has attained to the age of thirty-five (35) years and is a resident who shall be eligible to serve the Office of Chief of Police. He or she must meet the qualifications to vote and must have resided for two (2) years to be eligible to run for the Office of Chief of Police. Each term of office shall be four (4) years. The Chief of Police shall appoint the Deputies Chief of Police who shall qualify to all the terms and conditions as applied to the Chief of Police. The Chief of Police and his Deputies Chief must attain an affidavit attesting to the term of residency and signed by the Minister of State.

The Chief of Police and the Deputies Chief shall swear an Oath: "I solemnly promise, in the presence of Almighty God to maintain the constitution of Hawai'i and the fundamental laws whole and inviolate and in conformity therewith."

The Chief of Police and Deputies Police for the term of service to the country, shall receive a compensation from the legislative assembly, which shall be defined in the general public law of the nation and paid out of the national treasury. This compensation shall neither be increased nor diminished during their term in office and they shall not receive any other payment within that period made in deference to high offices. The Monarch has the power and authority to remove the Chief of Police upon the conviction of a felony.

Section 4. Of the Privy Council.

The Privy Council shall be appointed and commissioned by the Monarch who shall advise him in all matters for the good of the nation according to the Constitution of Hawai'i and the fundamental laws of the nation. The Privy Council member shall be a Kanaka Maoli Hawai'i national who has attained to the age of thirty-five (35) years and must be a resident to be eligible to serve as a Privy Council member. The Privy Council members shall serve four (4) years from the date of service.

The Privy Council shall swear an Oath: "I solemnly promise, in the presence of Almighty God to maintain the constitution of Hawai'i and the fundamental laws whole and inviolate and in conformity therewith."

The number of Privy Council members shall be no less than seven. The Monarch has the power and authority to remove a Privy Council member. The Privy Council members shall meet six

times a year and at the Monarch's request.

The Privy Council member for the term of service to the country, shall receive a compensation from the legislative assembly, which shall be defined in the general public law of the nation and paid out of the national treasury. This compensation shall neither be increased nor diminished during their term in office and they shall not receive any other payment within that period made in deference to high offices. No individual who holds office in the executive branch may hold another position in the government and receive income for such duration of his or her services. The Monarch has the power and authority to remove the Privy Council member upon the conviction of a felony.

Section 5. Of the Crown Council.

The Crown Council is a purely consultative body. It has no legal decision powers and shall only advise, recommend and assist the Monarch upon his request on issues regarding the nation's Supreme Law of the land - the Constitution, the statute laws, the treaties, international law, the right to grant pardons and reprieves and other important issues for which the Monarch is responsible. The Crown Council shall be no less than five members. There shall be a Chairperson and a recording secretary.

The members of the Crown Council are appointed by the Monarch and shall take an Oath: "I solemnly promise, in the presence of Almighty God to maintain the constitution of Hawai'i and the fundamental laws whole and inviolate and in conformity therewith."

The Crown Council is appointed by the Monarch to assist for four (4) years. The Monarch has the power and authority to extend or remove a member of the Crown Council before the end of their term. The Monarch may exercise his prerogative to issue compensation to the members of the Crown Council.

Section 6. Of the Executive Cabinet Ministers.

The Executive Cabinet Ministers are appointed and commissioned by the Monarch with the advice of the Minister of State. The Executive Cabinet Ministers constitute the Monarch's council and as such are his special advisors in the Executive affairs of the nation and ex official members of the legislative assembly. The Ministers of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Defense and War, the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Land, Sea, Air and Space comprise the Executive Cabinet.

The Executive Cabinet Ministers shall be Kanaka Maoli Hawai'i nationals who have attained to the age of thirty-five (35) years and are residents who shall be eligible to serve the Office of Executive Cabinet Ministers. He or she must meet the qualifications to vote and must have resided for two (2) years to be eligible to run for the Office of Executive Cabinet Minister. Each term of office shall be four (4) years. He or she must attain an affidavit attesting to the term of residency signed by the Minister of State.

Each Executive Cabinet Minister shall swear an Oath: "I solemnly promise, in the presence of Almighty God to maintain the constitution of Hawai'i and the fundamental laws whole and

inviolable and in conformity therewith.”

The Executive Cabinet Ministers for the term of service to the country, shall receive a compensation from the legislative assembly, which shall be defined in the general public law of the nation and paid out of the national treasury. This compensation shall neither be increased nor diminished during their term in office and they shall not receive any other payment within that period made in deference to high offices.

The Executive Cabinet Ministers shall be extended or removed by the Monarch. No act of the Monarch shall have effect unless it be countersigned by the Minister of State, who, by that signature makes himself responsible. The Monarch has the power and authority to remove the Executive Cabinet Ministers upon the conviction of a felony.

Section 7. Of the Attorney General.

The Office of Attorney General is nominated by the Legislative assembly and appointed and commissioned by the Monarch. The Attorney General is Head of the respective Departments and shall conduct proper administration, duties, and responsibilities, and shall be held accountable for the actions of his office. The Attorney General shall be a Kanaka Maoli Hawai‘i national who has attained to the age of thirty-five (35) years and is a resident who shall be eligible to the Office of Attorney General. Each term of office shall be four (4) years. He or she must meet the qualifications to vote in the election and must have resided in Hawai‘i for two (2) years to be eligible to run for the Office of Attorney General. He or she must attain an affidavit attesting to the term of residency and signed by the Minister of State.

The Attorney General shall swear an Oath: “I solemnly promise, in the presence of Almighty God to maintain the constitution of Hawai‘i and the fundamental laws whole and inviolable and in conformity therewith.”

The Attorney General for the term of service to the country, shall receive a compensation from the legislative assembly, which shall be defined in the general public law of the nation and paid out of the national treasury. This compensation shall neither be increased nor diminished during their term in office and they shall not receive any other payment within that period made in deference to high offices. No individual who holds office in the executive branch may hold another position in the government and receive income for such duration of his or her services. The Monarch has the power and authority to remove the Attorney General upon the conviction of a felony.

Section 8. Of the Minister of State.

The Government is exercised, under the gracious authority of the Monarch, by a Minister of State and assisted by the Government’s Legislative assembly. The Minister of State supervises the administration of affairs of government, oversees the Executive Cabinet Ministers, co-signs

all enacted bills and the Monarch's appointments. The Minister of State is Head of the respective Departments and shall conduct proper administration, duties, and responsibilities, and shall be held accountable for the actions of his office. The Minister of State is responsible to faithfully protect the constitution as the Supreme Law of the land and the general public laws of our nation.

The nationals of Hawai'i shall elect the Minister of State every four (4) years.

The Minister of State shall be a Kanaka Maoli Hawai'i national who has attained to the age of thirty-five (35) years and is a resident who shall be eligible to the Office of Minister of State. Each term of office shall be four years. He or she must meet the qualifications to vote in the election and must have resided in Hawai'i for five (5) years to be eligible to run for Minister of State. He or she must attain an affidavit attesting to the term of residency signed by the Attorney General.

The Minister of State shall swear an Oath: "I solemnly promise, in the presence of Almighty God to maintain the constitution of Hawai'i and the fundamental laws whole and inviolate and in conformity therewith."

The Minister of State for the term of service to the country, shall receive a compensation from the legislative assembly, which shall be defined in the general public law of the nation and paid out of the national treasury. This compensation shall neither be increased nor diminished during their term and they shall not receive any other payment within that period made in deference to high offices. No individual who holds office in the executive branch may hold another position in the government and receive income for such duration of his or her services. The Monarch has the power and authority to remove the Minister of State upon the conviction of a felony.

Section 9. Office of the Sheriff.

The Sheriff's Department shall be part of the Law Enforcement of the nation. The Legislative assembly by a majority of a simple vote shall nominate the Sheriff who shall be appointed and commissioned by the Monarch. The Sheriff is responsible for the proper administration, duties and responsibility of the Department of Sheriff.

The Sheriff shall be a Kanaka Maoli Hawai'i national who has attained to the age of thirty-five (35) years and is a resident who shall be eligible to the Office of Sheriff. Each term of office shall be four (4) years. He or she must meet the qualifications to vote in the election and must have resided in Hawai'i for two (2) years to be eligible to run for Office of Sheriff. He or she must meet the qualifications to vote. Each term of office shall be four (4) years. The Sheriff shall appoint Deputies Sheriff who shall qualify to all the terms and conditions as applied to the Sheriff. The Sheriff and the Deputies Sheriff must attain an affidavit attesting to the term of residency and signed by the Minister of State.

The Sheriff and Deputies Sheriff shall swear an Oath: "I solemnly promise, in the presence of Almighty God to maintain the constitution of Hawai'i and the fundamental laws whole and inviolate and in conformity therewith."

The Sheriff and Deputies Sheriff for the term of service to the country, shall receive a

compensation from the legislative assembly, which shall be defined in the general public law of the nation and paid out of the national treasury. This compensation shall neither be increased nor diminished during their term in office and they shall not receive any other payment within that period made in deference to high offices. The Monarch has the power and authority to remove the Sheriff upon the conviction of a felony.

Article VIII. The Legislative Branch.

Section 1. Of the Mana Kau Kānāwai.

The legislative authority of the nation is vested in its legislative assembly known as the Mana Kau Kānāwai. It shall consist of two separate Houses: the House of Nobles and the House of Representatives. It shall assemble annually in the month of January with the date to be determined by the Monarch.

This legislature shall choose its own officers and determine the rules of its own proceedings. It may punish its own members for disorderly behavior.

Before assuming office, every legislator shall take the following Oath: "I do solemnly promise, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will faithfully support the constitution of Hawai'i and the statute laws conscientiously and impartially discharge my duties as a member of the Legislature."

In the event that a legislative office is vacated, the Monarch shall elect a Kanaka Maoli Hawai'i national from the respective moku-puni or district to serve in the vacated office until the next governmental election.

The Mana Kau Kānāwai convenes at the seat of government in Honolulu, or at a different place if that should become insecure from an enemy or any dangerous disorder. The Monarch may, in any great emergency, convene the Legislature in an extraordinary session.

No person shall sit as a noble or representative in the legislative assembly unless elected under and in conformity with the provisions of this constitution.

The Legislature shall be the judge of the qualifications of its own members, except as may hereafter be provided by law.

The Legislature shall have authority to punish by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days every person not a member who shall be guilty of disrespect to the Legislative assembly by any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence; or who, during the time of its sitting, shall publish any false report of its proceedings or insulting comments upon the same; or who shall threaten harm to the body or estate of any of its members for anything said or done in the Legislature, or who shall assault any of them therefore: or who shall assault or arrest any witness or other person ordered to attend the Legislature on his way going or returning; or who shall rescue any person arrested by order of the Legislature.

No subsidy, duty, or tax of any description shall be established or levied without the consent of the Monarch with advice from the legislative assembly, nor shall any money be drawn from the national treasury without such consent of the Monarch, except when the sessions of the Legislature, the emergencies of war, invasion, rebellion, pestilence, or other public disaster shall arise, and then not without the concurrence of all the cabinet; and the minister of finance shall render a detailed account of such expenditure to the Legislature and Monarch.

The Legislative assembly shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and the yeas and nays of the members on any question shall be entered into the journal.

The members of the Legislative assembly shall in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of the Legislative assembly, and in going to and returning from the same; provided such privilege as to going and returning shall not cover a period of over twenty days; and they shall not be held to answer for any speech or debate made in the Legislature in any court or place whatsoever.

The Legislative assembly with the advice of the Minister of Finance votes the appropriation biennially, after due consideration of the revenue and expenditure for the two preceding years, and the estimates of the revenue and expenditure of the two succeeding years, which shall be submitted to them by the Minister of Finance.

Section 2. Of the House of Nobles.

Twenty-four nobles shall be elected from the mokupuni as follows: seven from the island of Hawaii'i, five from the island of Maui and Lanai, one from the island of Moloka'i, eight from the island of O'ahu, and three from the islands of Kaua'i and Ni'ihau.

No person except a Kanaka Maoli Hawai'i national who has attained to the age of twenty five (25) years and is a resident (of one year prior to election date) shall be eligible to run as candidate to the House of Nobles.

The nationals of the island shall elect by ballot their choices for Noble. The term of service for a Noble is four (4) years beginning on the date of swearing-in to office. The end of the term of service for Nobles is the last day of December 31. The departing Noble shall continue his office until the day the newly elected Nobles swear-in to office.

The Nobles, for the term of service to the country, shall receive a compensation from the Legislative assembly, which shall be defined in the general public law of the nation, and paid out of the national treasury. This compensation shall neither be increased nor diminished during their term or terms in office, and they shall not receive any other payment within that period made in deference to their high offices. The Speaker of the House of the Legislative assembly shall conduct the swearing of the Oath to the required officials designated by law. If the Speaker of the House is unavailable the second Speaker of the House shall conduct the swearing of the Oath.

Section 3. Of the House of Representatives.

There shall be twenty-four Representatives for the Nation, who shall be elected from the districts stated in the general public law, one member returned from each district.

No person except a Kanaka Maoli Hawai‘i national and a foreign national who has attained to the age of eighteen (18) years and is a resident (one year prior to the election date) shall be eligible to run as candidate to the House of Representatives.

The nationals of the district shall elect by ballot their choice for Representative. The term of service for a Representative is four (4) years beginning on the date of swearing-in to office. The end of the term of service for Representatives is the last day of the year, 31 of December. The departing Representative shall continue his office until the day the newly elected Representatives swear-in to office.

The Representatives, for the term of service to the country, shall receive a compensation from the Legislative assembly, which shall be defined in the general public law of the nation, and paid out of the national treasury. This compensation shall neither be increased nor diminished during their term or terms in office, and they shall not receive any other payment within that period made in deference to their high offices.

Section 4. Terms for Creating Additional Districts

The Legislative assembly shall consider the admittance of additional districts within the islands of the nation every eight years. A simple majority of the full legislative assembly is required to forward the proposal. The proposed district shall not be established by splitting or crossing over the ancient moku-puni boundary/boundaries. A plebiscite shall be conducted on the moku-puni that the proposed new district shall be designated. Only the nationals of the moku-puni shall cast their vote to approve or disapprove the additional new district. The proposed district must have defined boundaries and are agreeable to its immediate neighboring districts. Before the new district is approved there shall be no less than one thousand Kanaka Maoli Hawai‘i national residents identified living in the proposed new district boundaries.

Article IX. The Legislative Process.

No person other than the Monarch, members of the Executive Cabinet Ministers, the members of the House of Nobles and the House of Representative may introduce a bill for consideration by the law-making body of this nation. Each Bill shall be subject to the Committee of Constitutional Review. The Committee of Constitutional Review shall have no less than five members - who are not members of the Legislature or Executive Cabinet Ministers. If the Bill is found to be contrary to the Constitution of Hawai‘i “Supreme Law of the Land” the same bill fails the scrutiny of the Committee of Constitutional Review the said Bill shall be reviewed once or dismissed and co-signed by the Minister of State and signed by the Monarch. Members of the Committee are all appointed by the Monarch with the advice of the Crown Council.

To avoid improper influences which may result from intermixing in one and the same act such

things as having no proper relation to each other, every bill shall embrace but one object, and that shall be expressed in its title.

All bills, resolved by the Legislative assembly shall be identified as belonging to a specific category of domestic law of Hawai'i. They are either an Act of Law, an Ordinance Law, Penal Law, Resolution, Act of Finance and a Sovereign Ordinance.

Section 1. Types of Bills.

(A) A Bill for an Act of Law upon being passed and assented to shall be directly entered into the Statute Laws or Penal Laws of Hawai'i.

1. All bills passed, as an Act of Law shall be entered into either the Statute Code of Law and the Penal Code of Law of Hawai'i.

2. An Act of Law is binding upon all persons residing or visiting Hawai'i.

(B) A Bill of Ordinance Law upon being passed and assented to shall be directly entered into the Ordinance Code of Law of Hawai'i.

1. An Ordinance Law is binding only upon the conduct and affairs of the officers of this government, their employees, and the departments, agencies, ad hoc agencies, commissions and committees designated by this government and upon all persons residing and conducting business in the Hawai'i archipelago.

(C) A Bill of Resolution upon being passed and assented to shall be directly entered into the Compiled Resolutions of Hawai'i.

1. A Resolution is an act of law with a specific application or function that may be either continued or annulled under amendment by the legislative assembly.

(D) A Bill for an Act of Finance upon being passed in conjunction with an Act of Law, Ordinance Law, Resolution and Sovereign Ordinance Law will be entered as an attachment of the appropriate Act of Law, the Penal Law, the Ordinance Law, the Resolution, or the Sovereign Ordinance Law.

(E) A Bill of Sovereign Ordinance upon being passed and assented to shall be directly entered into the Sovereign Ordinance Code of Law of Hawai'i.

Section 2. Authorizing a Bill.

(A) A Bill for an Act of Law.

1. Must be sponsored by a member of the Executive Cabinet Ministers or a member of the Legislative assembly.

2. Must be submitted before the first of September for placement on the legislative calendar of the following year.

3. Must be surrendered to the Committee of Constitutional Review.

4. If the proposed bill is passed or defeated by the Committee of Constitutional Review the bill shall be forwarded to the Minister of State to sign and date, before forwarding to be calendared.

5. If defeated the Minister of State shall return the bill to the sponsor of the bill.
6. If passed the bill shall be calendared and notified to the Speaker of the Legislative assembly.
7. Once introduced by its sponsor onto the floor the Legislative assembly shall commence discussion and criticism.
8. If the bill is passed and assented to, the Speaker shall Call for the vote. Passed by a simple majority vote of the Legislative assembly. The bill shall be forwarded to the Minister of State to co-sign before forwarding the bill to the Monarch for review. No signature, bill denied.
9. Upon the denial of the Monarch's signature, the bill shall be returned to the Minister of State who shall discuss the reason for the denial with the legislative assembly, amend what is necessary and call for a super majority ($\frac{2}{3}$) vote.
10. If the bill is denied it is forwarded to the Minister of State for signature and stamped Bill Denied and dated.
11. If the bill is passed, the Minister of State shall co-sign and forward it to the Monarch for his signature and date. The enacting style in making and passing an Act of Law shall be: "Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of Hawai'i and the Monarch's signature."

(B) A Bill for an Ordinance Law.

1. Must be sponsored by a member of the Executive Cabinet Ministers or a member of the Legislative assembly.
2. Must be submitted before the first of September for placement on the legislative calendar of the following year.
3. Must be surrendered to the Committee of Constitutional Review.
4. If the proposed bill is passed or defeated by the Committee of Constitutional Review the bill shall be forwarded to the Minister of State to sign and date, before forwarding to be calendared.
5. If defeated the Minister of State shall return the bill to the sponsor of the bill.
6. If passed the bill shall be calendared and notified to the Speaker of the Legislative assembly.
7. Once introduced by its sponsor onto the floor the Legislative assembly shall commence discussion and criticism.
8. The bill is passed and assented to, the Speaker shall Call for the vote. Passed by a simple majority vote of the Legislative assembly. Bill shall be forwarded to the Minister of State to co-sign before forwarding the bill to the Monarch for review. No signature, Bill denied.
9. Upon the denial of the Monarch's signature, the bill shall be returned to the Minister of State who shall discuss the reason for the denial with the legislative assembly, amend what is necessary and call for a super majority ($\frac{2}{3}$) vote.
10. If the bill is denied it is forwarded to the Minister of State for signature and stamped Bill Denied and dated.
11. If the bill is passed, the Minister of State shall co-sign and forward it to the Monarch for his signature and date. The enacting style in making and passing an Ordinance Law shall be: "Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of Hawai'i and the Monarch's signature."

(C) A Bill for a Resolution

1. Must be sponsored by a member of the Executive Cabinet Ministers or a member of the Legislature.

2. Must be submitted before the first of September for placement on the legislative calendar of the following year.
3. Must be identified as a new Resolution or a renewal, amending or maturity.
4. A Resolution is time-specific in its usage and must state the period of time it can be used and its date of expiration.
5. Must be submitted before the first of September for placement on the legislative calendar of the following year.
6. Must be surrendered to the Committee of Constitutional Review.
7. If the proposed bill is passed or defeated by the Committee of Constitution Review, the bill shall be forwarded to the Minister of State to sign and date, before forwarding to be calendared.
8. If defeated, the Minister of State shall return the bill to the sponsor of the bill.
9. If passed, the bill shall be calendared and notified to the Speaker of the Legislative assembly.
10. Once introduced by its sponsor onto the floor, the Legislative assembly shall commence discussion and criticism.
11. If the bill is passed and assented to, the Speaker shall Call for the vote. It passes by a simple majority vote of the Legislative assembly. The bill shall be forwarded to the Minister of State to co-sign before forwarding the bill to the Monarch for review. If there is no signature from the Monarch, the bill is denied.
12. Upon the denial of the Monarch's signature, the bill shall be returned to the Minister of State who shall discuss the reason for the denial with the legislative assembly, amend what is necessary and call for a super majority ($\frac{2}{3}$) vote.
13. If the bill is denied, it is forwarded to the Minister of State for signature and stamped Bill Denied and dated.
14. If the bill is passed, the Minister of State shall co-sign and forward it to the Monarch for his signature and date. The enacting style in making and passing a Resolution shall be: "Be it enacted by the Legislative assembly and the Monarch's signature."

(D) A Bill for an Act of Finance.

1. Must be sponsored by a member of the Executive Cabinet Ministry or a member of the Legislature.
2. Must be submitted before the first of September for placement on the legislative calendar of the following year.
3. Must be surrendered to the Committee of Constitutional Review.
4. Must be attached to Bills for Acts of Law, Ordinance Law, Resolution Law and Sovereign Ordinance that were passed and enacted by law which require or request financing.
5. The bill must be approved by the Committee of Constitution Review.
6. If the proposed bill is passed or defeated by the Committee of Constitution Review, the bill shall be forwarded to the Minister of State to sign and date, before forwarding to be calendared..
7. If defeated, the Minister of State shall return the bill to the sponsor.
8. If passed, the bill shall be calendared and notified to the Speaker of the Legislative assembly.
9. Once introduced by its sponsor onto the floor the legislative assembly shall commence discussion and criticism.

10. If the bill is passed and assented to, the Speaker shall Call for the vote. It is passed by a simple majority vote of the Legislative assembly. The bill shall be forwarded to the Minister of State to co-sign before forwarding the bill to the Monarch for his signature. If there is no signature from the Monarch, the bill is denied.

11. Upon the denial of the Monarch's signature, the bill shall be returned to the Minister of State who shall discuss the reason for the denial with the legislative assembly, and amend what is necessary and can call for the super Majority ($\frac{2}{3}$) vote.

12. If the bill is denied, it is forwarded to the Minister of State for signature and stamped Bill Denied and dated.

13. If the bill is passed, the Minister of State shall co-sign and forward it to the Monarch for his signature and date. The enacting style in making and passing an Act of Finance: "Be it enacted by the Legislative assembly of Hawai'i and the Monarch's signature."

(E) A Bill for a Sovereign Ordinance Law.

1. Must be sponsored by a member of the Executive Cabinet Ministers.

2. Must be submitted before the first of September for placement on the legislative calendar of the following year.

3. Must be surrendered to the Committee of Constitutional Review.

4. If the proposed bill is passed or defeated by the Committee of Constitution Review, the bill shall be forwarded to the Minister of State to sign and date, before forwarding to be calendared.

5. If defeated, the Minister of State shall return the bill to the sponsor.

6. If passed, the bill shall be calendared and notified to the Speaker of the Legislative assembly.

7. Once introduced to its sponsor onto the floor, the legislative assembly shall commence discussion and criticism.

8. If the bill is passed and assented to, the Speaker shall Call for the vote. It is passed by a simple majority vote of the Legislative assembly. If the bill is passed, the Minister of State shall co-sign and forward it to the Monarch for his signature and date.

9. If the bill is denied the bill shall be returned to the Minister of State who shall discuss the reason for denial with the sponsor (the specific Executive Cabinet Minister) and Monarch to amend what is necessary and can call for a super majority ($\frac{2}{3}$) vote.

10. If the bill is denied, it is forwarded to the Minister of State for signature and stamped Bill Denied and dated.

11. If the bill is passed, the Minister of State shall co-sign and forward it to the Monarch for his signature and date. The enacting style in making and passing a Sovereign Ordinance: "Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly and the Monarch's signature."

12. Sovereign ordinances that are excluded from legislation:

- The House Laws of the Sovereign family and those of its members;
- The appointment of members of the Sovereign Household;
- Assimilated civil servants.

Section. 3. The Process of Amending or Repealing Acts of Law, Ordinance Law, Penal Law and Sovereign Ordinance.

1. May be introduced by a member of the Executive Cabinet Ministers or a member of the

- Legislature other than the sponsor of the original bill.
2. Must indicate in its introduction if that Act of Law or Ordinance Law or Sovereign Ordinance be amended or repealed.
 3. Must be submitted before the first of September for placement on the legislative calendar of the following year.
 4. Must be surrendered to a Committee of Constitutional Review.
 5. If the proposed bill is passed or defeated by the Committee of Constitutional Review the bill shall be forwarded to the Minister of State to sign and date, before forwarded to be calendared.
 6. If defeated the Minister of State shall return the bill back to the sponsor.
 7. If passed the bill shall be calendared and notified to the Speaker of the Legislative assembly. The bill shall be introduced by its sponsor onto the floor of the Legislative assembly.
 8. Once introduced by its sponsor the Legislative assembly shall commence discussion and criticism.
 9. If the amended Bill is passed and assented to, the Speaker shall Call for the vote; Passed by a simple majority vote, the Legislative assembly shall forward the bill to the Minister of State for his co-signature and then forwarded to the Monarch for approval and signature.
 10. If the Bill is denied (did not pass the simple majority vote) the Bill shall be forwarded to the Minister of State for his signature and stamped Bill Denied.

Article X. Impeachment.

The Nobles shall be a court, with full and sole, authority to hear and determine any charge of impeachment made by the Legislative assembly as the grand inquest of the nation, against all Officers of the nation, for misconduct, maladministration, felony, insurrection, treason and misprision of treason; but previous to the trial of every impeachment the Nobles shall respectively be sworn truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question, according to evidence and law. The accused shall be suspended from office without pay. Their judgment, however, shall not extend further than the removal from office and disqualification to hold or enjoy any place of honor, trust, or profit under this government; but the party so convicted shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to the laws of the land. If the accused is found to be innocent of the charges, the government shall reinstate that individual to their respective position and receive the pay that was suspended..

Article XI. The Judicial Branch.

The judicial authority of the nation shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the legislative assembly may, from time to time, establish.

The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and no less than two associates. The Chief Justice and Associates Justices shall be nominated by the House of Nobles and appointed and commissioned by the Monarch. The appellate court justices shall be nominated by the House of Nobles and appointed and commissioned by the Monarch. The inferior courts of record and their judges shall be nominated by the legislative assembly and appointed and commissioned by the Minister of State.

The justices of the Supreme Court shall be Kanaka Maoli Hawai'i nationals who have attained to the age of forty-five (45) years and shall be eligible to serve the Office of Justice of the Supreme Court. They must meet the qualifications to vote and must have resided for five (5) years to be eligible for the Office of Supreme Court. Each term of office shall be for twelve (12) years. He or she must attain an affidavit attesting to the term of residency signed by the Minister of State.

The justices of the Appellate court shall be Kanaka Maoli Hawai'i nationals who have attained the age of thirty-five (35) years and shall be eligible to serve the Office of Appellate Court. They must meet the qualifications to vote and must be a resident for three (3) years to be eligible for the Office of Appellate Court. Each term of office shall be for Ten (10) years. They must attain an affidavit attesting to the term of residency signed by the Minister of State.

The justices of the Inferior court shall be Kanaka Maoli Hawai'i nationals who have attained the age of thirty (30) and shall be eligible to serve the Office of Inferior court. They must meet the qualifications to vote and must have resided for three (3) years to be eligible for the Office of Inferior court. Each term of office shall be for Ten (8) years. They must attain an affidavit attesting to the term of residency signed by the Minister of State.

Before assuming the Office, all the Justices will take the following Oath: "I solemnly promise, in presence of Almighty God, that I will faithfully support the Constitution of Hawai'i and fundamental laws conscientiously and impartially discharge my duties as a member of the Judiciary."

The judicial authority shall be divided among the Supreme Court and the several inferior courts of the Nation. The judicial authority shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the constitution and laws of this Nation, and treaties made under authority; to all cases affecting public ministers and consuls, and cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction.

It is required that the Justices be taught in the usage of the Constitution of Hawai'i as the Supreme Law of the land, the statute laws of Hawai'i, equity law, penal law, sovereign ordinances and the various international laws.

The decisions of the Supreme Court, when made by a majority of the justices thereof, shall be final and conclusive upon all parties.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall be ex officio president of the House of Nobles in all cases of impeachment, unless when impeached himself; and shall exercise such jurisdiction in equity or other cases as the law may confer upon him, his decision being subject however to the revision of the supreme court on appeal. Should the Chief Justice ever be impeached, some person specially commissioned by the Monarch shall preside over the court of impeachment during such a trial.

The Justices for their term of service shall receive a compensation from the government which shall be defined in the general public law of the nation and paid out of the national treasury. The justices shall not receive any other payment within that period made in deference to their high offices. No individual who holds office in the judicial branch may hold another position in the government and receive income for the duration of said service. The justices of the supreme court shall hold their offices during good behavior and shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

The Monarch, Privy Council, the Executive Cabinet Ministers, the Minister of State and the Legislative assembly shall have authority to require the opinions of the justices of the Supreme Court upon important questions of law. No judge or magistrate shall sit on an appeal or new trial in any case on which he may have given a previous judgment. The Supreme Court Chief Justice shall be responsible for conducting the swearing of the Oath of all the Executive Officers - Sovereign Monarch, Executive Cabinet Ministers, Privy Council, Crown Council and Minister of State. The Chief Justice shall appoint an associate justice to conduct the swearing of the Oath when he is unable.

Article XII. Terms of Allegiance.

Each person in Hawai'i has a right to be protected in the enjoyment of life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness according to law. Therefore, they shall be obliged to perpetuate the Hawai'i sovereign nation and to contribute their proportional share. Every national of this nation shall take an oath of allegiance to the Monarch and the government.

Article XIII. Laws Retrieved from Suspension.

All laws compiled by the government de jure prior to its unlawful overthrow in the year January 17, 1893 and beyond shall be brought out of suspension, then altered or declared null and void by the Legislative assembly. All laws heretofore enacted, or that may hereafter be enacted, which are contrary to this constitution shall be null and void.

Article XIV. Symbols of the Nation.

The Motto of this Nation is Ua Mau Ke Ea O Ka Aina I Ka Pono (The Sovereignty of the Land is Always Righteous).

The Flag of this Nation.

The Great Seal of this Nation.

The Anthem of this Nation is Hawai'i Pono'i.

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Monarch of Hawai'i.

Article XV. Provisions to the Amended Constitution of Hawai'i 2024

Prior constitutional provisions are repealed.

Prior Ratification Process is repealed.

Prior laws, judgements and decisions that are contrary to the Amended Constitution of Hawai'i 2024 as the Supreme Law of the land shall be null and void. Prior laws, judgements and decisions that are contrary the enacted laws of our nation shall be null and void.

All laws and regulations currently in force remain applicable to the extent that they are not in conflict with the Amended Constitution of Hawai'i 2024. If need be, they must be amended in order to comply, as soon as possible.

Only the nationals of the Kingdom of Hawai'i (Kanaka Maoli Hawai'i nationals and foreign-born nationals) are qualified to vote for the Amended Constitution of Hawai'i 2024.

The Office of the Minister of State shall be occupied by the current Prime Minister until such time the election of the Sovereign Monarch is completed.