



**Department of Land and Natural Resources  
Aha Moku Advisory Committee  
State of Hawaii  
Post Office Box 621  
Honolulu, Hawaii  
96809**



**Public Response to Public Allegations made at the Senate and Water Committee Hearing,**

**May 18, 2020**

Aloha Kakou,

It is with deep sadness that I respond publicly to allegations against Aha Moku that were made before the Senate Water and Land Committee on May 18, 2020. As you know, we do not make such public statements. In fact, this is the first time. But after receiving numerous phone calls and communications of outrage from community members, we could not let this pass without comment after such a strong statement by an elected official.

In watching the WTL Senate hearing on May 18, 2020, I was deeply concerned, disappointed and shocked, on behalf of the hundreds of Hawaiian people a part of Aha Moku, to hear the remarks of the Senate Majority Leader, not a WTL Committee member, speak so critically based on apparent misconceptions of Aha Moku as a whole.

I speak for the Aha Moku Pae'aina, which has not failed, but has been very successful. We do not go on social media or go public to effect change but work with the many ahupua'a communities and government agencies, both state and county to bring the voices of the people, regarding the protection and preservation of natural and cultural resources, forward. I am responding on behalf of our kupuna, our lawai'a, our mahiai, our konohiki, and on behalf of those who authored the Aha Moku Act, who brought Aha Moku to life, and who died fighting for it. Here is a list of the original traditional and generational masters of different Native Hawaiian disciplines now passed, who spent much of their lives in this kuleana, and strived to bring the voices of their people forward through the restoration of the Aha Moku: Moku O Keawe-Hawaii: Gilbert Kahele (Milolii/Hilo), Arthur Mahi (Kona), Mike Isaacs (Kohala), Ben and Elaine Hauanio (Puna). Moku O Piilani-Maui: Keli'i Taua (Wailuku), Richard Hoop ii (Kahakaloa/Wailuku), Aimoku Pali (Honokohau/Kaanapali), Willie Kahaialii (Lahaina). Moku O Kanaloa- Kahoolawe: Les Kuloloio (Honuaula). Nana'i Kaula-Lana'i: Sol Kaupuiki (Maunalei/Ko'olau), John Basques (Kamoku/Kona). Kakuhihew a-O'ahu: John Kaimikaua (Makakilo/Ewa), John Keawe (Kona), Henry Chang Wo (Ewa), Jerry Kaluhiwa (Ko'olaupoko). Manokalanipo-Kauai : Thomas Hashimoto (Hanalei/Halele'a), Sharon Pomroy (Anahola/Ko'olau), Cheryl Lovell-Obatake

(Nawiliwili/Puna). Ka Aina O Kawelonakala-Ni'ihau : Ilei Beniamina (Puuwai/Kona) . Their 'ike and 'uhane permeate the spirit of Aha Moku to this day. They are not forgotten.

The Aha Moku Advisory Committee (AMAC) has never been, nor was ever meant to be, an organization that operates under a western standard. I remember Senator Brickwood Galuteria, the actual author of the bill, wishing to make the Aha Moku System a division of DLNR. The almost 200 true authors of the Aha Moku from the eight islands emphatically said no - we needed to be advisory only, and attached to DLNR, but not a part of it which would otherwise put this unique Hawaiian entity under the jurisdiction of the department, and ultimately under the jurisdiction of the state.

Advisory means that we advise only - we do not operate under a western format, but under a Hawaiian one. And, we advise only on natural and cultural resources. Senator Brickwood agreed. In fact, it was he who said that Aha Moku should be part of the fabric of the State of Hawaii. We have worked hard to make it so.

The Original Aha Moku concept was brought to the Legislature through the Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs in 2007 after 3 years of statewide Puwalu and countless meetings of resource practitioners on each island to prepare, almost all of which were hosted by the Hawaiian Civic Clubs. Bringing the people together from all of the islands was made possible by the support then of the Western Pacific Fishery Management Council, a federal organization led by a Native Hawaiian; The Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs; The Office of Hawaiian Affairs; The State Office of Planning; Kamehameha Schools; Hawaii Tourism Authority; and, the Hawaii Coastal Zone Management Program. The title of "Aha Kiole" was used to honor John Kaimikaua, the respected historian who restored the ancient land and ocean sustainability process from the translations of 9<sup>th</sup> century ancient chants of Moloka'i.

However, although the Legislature passed the bill in 2007, and Governor Lingle signed it into law as Act 212, no funding was appropriated. The organization work was done continuously pro bono by the people. A new amended bill was needed, per the Legislature because there was not an implementation process included in the original bill. The amended version was submitted, again by the Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs in 2011. Governor Abercrombie vetoed the bill in 2011 because he asserted the Aha Moku should come under the jurisdiction of OHA. The kupuna declined because Aha Moku could not officially be part of a state entity. DLNR was requested because kupuna felt Aha Moku needed to be attached, not under the jurisdiction of, a state department that had natural resource policy-making powers. The governor agreed to the bill only if it was changed from Aha Kiole to Aha Moku. The Islands' kupuna, except for the Po'o from Moloka'i, agreed.

Finally, The Office of Hawaiian Affairs agreed to fund half of the amount budgeted by the Legislature - \$152,000 annually in 2012. OHA funded their half for 3 years, the Legislature did not. The Aha Moku office opened as an adjunct office within DLNR in June of 2013 with an Executive Director, and no other staff. They existed on \$78,000 per year from OHA. This amount was for salary for one staff, and all operating expenses. When OHA could no longer help financially, the Attorney General office funded the Aha Moku for two years with \$100,000 per year. When that funding stopped, DLNR kept the program alive until the Legislature funded the program for the first time in 2018 through the efforts of DLNR, the House Finance Committee and the Senate Ways and Means. The funding began in July of 2019 with \$157,000 to be expended for the year going into 2020. And, in March of 2020, Covid-19 took root in Hawaii and all state budgets were necessarily reduced significantly. In all these years, Aha Moku worked well with the divisions, departments, and communities - most of the work done pro bono, because the people believed in it. The people still strongly believe in the Aha Moku System.

The Aha Kiole Advisory Committee was introduced in 2007 through SB 1853, by Senator English. However, that was for the Aha Kiole Advisory Committee, not the Aha Moku. HB 2806, a restructured Aha Moku bill, was introduced and authored by Representative Fay Hanohano in 2012, signed into law via Act 288 by Governor Abercrombie and replaced Act 212, ending the Aha Kiole Advisory Committee.

Aha Moku has been operating since 2013 when it became established within DLNR, and it has been operating legally and effectively since then. Only a small handful of people on Molokai have objected and continued to use the Aha Kiole name. This caused confusion on Molokai. At the request of the moku people, and the Kupuna Council, the State Aha Moku Chair accompanied me to Molokai on February 19, 2020, and again on March 9, 2020 at the request of the Mana'e Moku to present on the Aha Moku structure and purpose. Mana'e opened the March 9<sup>th</sup> meeting to the rest of the island. The meeting was well attended at the Mitchell Pauole Conference Center and was hosted by the Native Hawaiian Gatherers Association, video-taped and posted on social media in the spirit of transparency.

While the Senate Majority Leader may have his reasons for wishing to abolish the Aha Moku, a system that eight islands have worked on for over 20 years, the following are AMAC responses to the Senator's contentions:

**Statement:** Senator English asked to defer confirmation of all AMAC nominee, contending they have not met the duties of Aha Moku.

*AMAC:* Most of the nominees are new, with only two returning for continued service. The returning nominees have served their islands well. All their work, many hours and some long days, have been totally voluntary. A review of the issues and concerns, Attachment 5, represents just one year's work by these volunteers. New nominees will receive an orientation on the duties of the Board once they are confirmed. They are all willing to serve and more should not be asked of them than is expected from other state boards and commissions. The process used to send the nominee names to the governor was the exact same process originally used in 2007, a Hawaiian method of selection by kapuna representatives from the various island ahupuaa's. The Governor received the suggested nomination and made his selection from the list provided. AMAC was statutorily created in 2012. It recognized the value of traditional Hawaiian practices in the preservation of natural and cultural resources. The AMAC was intended to be a body that would advise the State on issues involving natural and cultural resources. AMAC was never intended to be an "Aha Moku Council", which is interpreted by the people as a "hui" unique to a particular locale. This was also explained in writing prior to the hearing.

**Statement:** Senator English stated that he authored the Aha Moku bill in 2007.

*AMAC:* In 2007, Senator English introduced SB 1853, the Aha Kiole bill. This bill became law via Act 212, SLH 2007 but was later amended and replaced in 2012 by Act 288. Act 212 stated the following: that the "nominees be selected by the Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs; engage in discussion to gain perspective and develop a consensus on establishing an aha moku council system with an aha moku council commission; and cease to exist on June 30, 2009."

*Representative Fay Hanohano introduced HB 2806 in 2012 which amended the Aha Kiole bill and created the Aha Moku Advisory Committee (AMAC) via Act 288, SLH 2012. Although the reasons why an entity of this nature was needed and stated in both bills, Act 288 was amended to address issues not mentioned in Act 212 such as: "the purpose of this Act is to formally recognize the aha moku system and to establish the aha moku advisory committee within the department of land and natural resources which may serve in an advisory capacity to the chairperson of the board of land and natural resources..."*

*(Attachments: Act 212 SLH 2007 background; Act 212 SLH 2007; Act 288 SLH Background; Act 288 SLH 2012)*

**Statement:** Senator English stated that in 12 years, Aha Moku has not met its goals, has failed in every way, and has not shown any kind of progress

*AMAC:* The Senator, apparently, does not know of the Aha Moku goal and accomplishments. The Aha Moku goal was to bring the generational voices of the NH traditional practices that sustain the ecosystem of their ahupua'a forward. Through the Aha Moku System, generational families on every island brought their voices forward to DLNR and other state and county agencies. In response, policies within different DLNR departments were instituted and supported. Beneficial mitigation was done between DLNR divisions and communities, not only with Native Hawaiians but with others who live on ahupua'a because Aha Moku works with the Public Trust so all can participate in the Aha Moku, and many have. Our progress is reflected in attached 5, which is just a summary of the work in 2019 filed with DLNR. Because we have not

*had a confirmed board since 2017, we could not submit a legislative report with the type of information contained in Attachment 5 but we continue to report natural and cultural issues and concerns to the DLNR Director and its appropriate divisions annually. We look forward to the Senate confirmation of the nominees and opportunity for the AMAC Board to file a formal report with the legislature.*

*(Attachment: AMAC-DLNR Collaborations 2019)*

**Statement:** **Senator English stated that due to the Covid-19 pandemic, Aha Moku should have been the first to organize food drives on each island.**

*AMAC: While food drives are not a goal of Aha Moku, the Senator's remarks ignore the fact that many within the Aha Moku community helped. Many of our Native Hawaiian Aha Moku people on each of the eight islands consistently give food they have grown, or fished for, to kupuna, elders in their communities, to the general public and to anyone in need. The people of Ni'ihau who live on Kauai regularly send food to Ni'ihau via barge or helicopter. Our Aha Moku people also join many other groups to assist in many ways. Aha Moku does not, nor have they ever, taken to the public arena to show how "Aha Moku" helps. That is not the Hawaiian way, they just do it. And, they do not just do this in times of trouble, such as the volcanic eruption in Puna, Hawaii Island, the disastrous flooding in Kauai and Maui, or during Covid-19. In local communities and families, Hawaiians and non-Hawaiians are usually raised to share with and help others in need - no matter what the reason is. They just don't do it for publicity. From the heart is enough!*

**Statement:** **Senator English stated, as his strong recommendation in the WTL Senate Hearing, that for his reasons stated above, the entire Aha Moku should be abolished in the next Legislative Session.**

*AMAC: For reasons stated above, we adamantly disagree and request a fair hearing where our people can further answer the Senator's contentions, if necessary.*

Finally, as the Aha Moku Act shows, it is not a "membership" organization. It is an entity, the only one of its kind in the State of Hawaii, which was brought forward by 200 expert traditional and generational practitioners of different Native Hawaiian disciplines to be a vehicle where long-established and time-honored knowledge pertaining to natural and cultural resources could be shared with the government to sustain the different ahupua'a ecosystems.

The Aha Moku has been so successful that in 2016, at the International Union for Conservation of Nature, IUCN, World Congress Convention held in Hawaii, it was recognized that Hawaii, along with a few other places in the world, was the only state in the US that was successful in achieving the mission and mandate of the IUCN: In order to successfully sustain an ecosystem, traditional wisdom must be integrated into public policy. Hawaii has successfully done that with the inclusion of Aha Moku into government policy which would not have been made possible without the support, kokua and aloha of government, agencies, legislators, organizations,

educators and the communities of the eight main Hawaiian Islands including the traditional and generational natural and cultural resource practitioners of Hawaii nei. They all made this monumental effort a kuleana.

Respectfully and Humbly yours,  
Leimana DaMate

*Leimana DaMate, Executive Director  
Hawaii State Aha Moku*

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Attachments:

*Act 212 SLH 2007 background  
Act 212 SLH 2007  
Act 288 SLH Background  
Act 288 SLH 2012  
AMAC-DLNR Collaborations 2019*



## **Attachment 1 - Act 212 SLH 2007 background**

Hawaii State Legislature 2007 - Act 212, SLH 2007

Senator English introduced SB 1853 to create the Aha Kiole Advisory Committee

Senator English did not write the bill, Senator Brickwood Galuteria who was the Chair of the Senate Hawaiian Affairs Committee wrote the language in SB 1853, working with many Hawaiians from the eight main Hawaiian Islands.

SB1853SD2HD2CDI (CCR 101) RELATING TO NATIVE HAWAIIANS. Introduced by **English J**  
**Establishes the 'ahakiole (ahakiole) advisory committee.** Requires the advisory committee to explore, examine, and derive best practice models for the creation of an 'aha (aha) moku council system that will provide advisory input based upon the indigenous resource management practices of each moku to state and county agencies; aid in the development of a comprehensive set of best practices for natural resources management; foster the understanding and practical use of knowledge, including native Hawaiian methodology and expertise; ensure the future sustainable use of the State's marine, land, cultural, agricultural, and natural resources; enhance community education and cultural awareness; participate in the protection and preservation of the State's natural resources; engage in discussion with and participate in meetings and events held by the various moku statewide to gain perspective and develop a consensus on establishing an aha moku council system with an aha moku council commission; establish an administrative structure for the creation of an aha moku council commission to oversee an aha moku council system, which shall consist of 8 aha kiole members, representing each island; establish a standard eligibility criteria and selection process for each aha kiole member and the selection of an executive director, SENATE BILLS THAT PASSED THE LEGISLATURE LRB Systems May 3, 2007 30 goals and objectives for an aha moku council commission to accomplish, including benchmarks for long term planning and sustainable objectives and a feasible operational budget for an aha moku council commission to conduct meetings, cover administrative expenses, and disseminate information and advice for the creation of an aha moku council system. Reports to the legislature. Requires the department of land and natural resources to provide support services to the advisory committee.  
Committee to cease to exist on June 30, 2009 (sunset). Appropriation. (\$\$) -- SB1853 CDI Committee Reports: SSCR 272 (WAH) SSCR 836 (WAM) HSCR 1328 (WLH) HSCR 1866 (FIN) CCR 101 Current Status: May-0107 Passed Legislature

(Hawaii State Legislature Archives 2007)

Attachment 2 - Act 212 SLH 2007





# GOV.MSG.NO. 983

EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS

HONOLULU

LINDA LINGLE  
GOVERNOR

June 27, 2007

The Honorable Colleen Hanabusa, President  
and Members of the Senate  
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature  
State Capitol Room 409  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Madam President and Members of the Senate:

This is to inform you that on June 27, 2007, the following bill was signed into law:

SB1853 SO2HD2 CDI

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO NATIVE  
HAWAIIANS.  
(ACT212)

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Linda Lingle".

LINDA LINGLE

On June 27 2007

THE SENATE  
TWENTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE, 2007  
STATE OF HAWAII

**ACT 212**  
**S.B. NO.** 1853  
S.D. 2  
H.D. 2  
C.D. 1

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# A BILL FOR AN ACT

**RELATING TO NATIVE HAWAIIANS.**

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

1           SECTION 1.    The legislature finds that, over the past two  
2 hundred years, Hawai'i has seen and experienced severe changes.  
3 These changes include the deterioration of the Hawaiian culture,  
4 language, values, and land tenure system, which have in part  
5 resulted in the over-development of the coastline, alteration of  
6 fresh water streams, destruction of the life-giving watersheds,  
7 decimation of the coral reefs, and the decline of endemic marine  
8 and terrestrial species.

9           Native Hawaiian culture has knowledge that has been passed  
10 on for generations, and still living for the purposes of  
11 perpetuating traditional protocols, caring for and protecting  
12 the environment, and strengthening cultural and spiritual  
13 connections.    It is through the 'aha moku council that native  
14 Hawaiians protected their environment and sustained the  
15 abundance of resources that they depended upon for thousands of  
16 years.

1 Today, many Hawaiian communities are becoming revitalized  
 2 by using the knowledge of cultural practitioners that was passed  
 3 down through kupuna, and experienced farmers (mahi'ai) and  
 4 fishers (lawai'a) to engage and enhance sustainability,  
 5 subsistence, and self-sufficiency. Furthermore, many Hawaiian  
 6 communities are interested, concerned, involved, willing, and  
 7 able to advise government agencies, organizations, and other  
 8 interested groups in integrating traditional knowledge and  
 9 ahupua'a management practices.

10 The legislature further finds that on August 15-17, 2006,  
 11 the Ho'ohanohano I Na Kupuna Puwalu series began and native  
 12 Hawaiian cultural and traditional practitioners who are versed  
 13 in lawai'a and mahi'ai, ocean, and land ahupua'a methods gathered  
 14 to discuss and bring forth the wisdom of the kupuna and  
 15 ancestors. It was a gathering of empirical knowledge handed  
 16 down from generation to generation on traditional fishing,  
 17 agriculture, streams, fishponds, and land use methodology based  
 18 on the ahupua'a system. Representatives from thirty-seven rōnō  
 19 in the State and over one hundred ahupua'a practitioners,  
 20 including kupuna and the acknowledged traditional experts of

1 each moku, all joined together to come forth with their mana'o  
2 and concerns.

3 The conclusion of Puwalu Ekahi was the creation of a  
4 resolution calling on native Hawaiians to begin a process to  
5 uphold and continue Hawaiian traditional land and ocean  
6 practices. Perpetuating and preserving the knowledge of the  
7 practitioners through the continuation of the konohiki  
8 management, the kapu system, and the creation of an 'aha moku and  
9 the ahupua'a management system was the consensus.

10 On November 8 and 9, 2006, Puwalu 'Elua brought together  
11 educators, administrators, cultural practitioners, and kupuna to  
12 discuss practices such as: values and the spiritual connection  
13 between natural resources and native Hawaiians; the ahupua'a  
14 concept; generational knowledge and learning; the importance of  
15 place names and mo'olelo seasonal closures and lunar calendars;  
16 fishing practices; Northwest Hawaiian islands; konohiki  
17 connections; marine protected areas; 'upena (nets); place based  
18 kapu; limu; and pu'uhonua concepts that could be developed as an  
19 educational framework to integrate this knowledge into a  
20 curricula for all public, private, charter, and Hawaiian  
21 immersion schools in Hawai'i.

1           On December 19 and 20, 2006, Puwalu 'Elua brought together  
2 major policymakers and stakeholders in the protection of the  
3 Hawai'i ecosystem. Native Hawaiian practitioners and experts in  
4 traditional methods of sustainability, government policymakers  
5 including members of the legislature, state agency directors,  
6 environmental groups, educational leaders, and Hawaiian  
7 community organizations discussed existing programs and their  
8 successes and failures in community building. In conclusion, it  
9 was agreed that the statutes and ordinances, and a framework for  
10 community consultation using the Hawaiian perspective and  
11 traditional methods such as the ahupua'a management system was  
12 needed, and the creation of the 'aha moku councils should be  
13 established.

14           The purpose of this Act is to initiate the process to  
15 create a system of best practices that is based upon the  
16 indigenous resource management practices of moku (regional)  
17 boundaries, which acknowledges the natural contours of land, the  
18 specific resources located within those areas, and the  
19 methodology necessary to sustain resources and the community.  
20 The 'aha moku council system will foster understanding and  
21 practical use of knowledge, including native Hawaiian  
22 methodology and expertise to assure responsible stewardship and

2007-3080 SB1853 CD1 SMA-1.doc

1 awareness of the interconnectedness of the clouds, forests,  
2 valleys, land, streams, fishponds, and sea. The council system  
3 will include the use of community expertise and establish  
4 programs and projects to improve communication, education,  
5 provide training on stewardship issues throughout the region  
6 (moku}, and increase education.

7 **SECTION 2.** (a) There is established the 'aha kiole  
8 advisory committee to advise the legislature in carrying out the  
9 purposes of this Act. The advisory committee shall consist of  
10 eight members appointed by the governor without regard to  
11 sections 26-34 and 78-4, Hawaii Revised Statutes, from a list of  
12 nominations submitted by the Association of Hawaiian Civic  
13 Clubs. The advisory committee members shall select the  
14 chairperson of the committee and shall be reimbursed for  
15 expenses, including travel expenses, necessary for the  
16 performance of their duties.

17 (b) The advisory committee shall:

18 (1) Explore, examine, and derive best practice models for  
19 the creation of an 'aha moku council system that will:

20 (A) Provide advisory input based upon the indigenous  
21 resource management practices of each moku to  
22 state and county agencies;

- 1 (B) Aid in the development of a comprehensive set of
- 2 best practices for natural resources management;
- 3 (C) Foster the understanding and practical use of
- 4 knowledge, including native Hawaiian methodology
- 5 and expertise;
- 6 CD) Ensure the future sustainable use of the State's
- 7 marine, land, cultural, agricultural, and natural
- 8 resources;
- 9 (E) Enhance community education and cultural
- 10 awareness; and
- 11 (F) Participate in the protection and preservation of
- 12 the State's natural resources;
- 13 (2) Engage in discussion with and participate in meetings
- 14 and events held by the various moku statewide to gain
- 15 perspective and develop a consensus on establishing an
- 16 'aha moku council system with an 'aha moku council
- 17 commission;
- 18 (3) Establish an administrative structure for the creation
- 19 of an "aha moku council commission to oversee an 'aha
- 20 moku council system, which shall consist of eight 'aha
- 21 kiolo members, representing each island;



- 1           (4)   Establish a standard eligibility criteria and  
2                    selection process for each 'aha kiole member and the  
3                    selection of a executive director;
- 4           (5)   Establish goals and objectives for an 'aha moku council  
5                    commission to accomplish, including benchmarks for  
6                    long-term planning and sustainable objectives; and
- 7           (6)   Establish a feasible operational budget for an 'aha  
8                    moku council commission to conduct meetings, cover  
9                    administrative expenses, and disseminate information  
10                   and advice for the creation of an 'aha moku council  
11                   system.
- 12           (c)   The advisory committee shall submit a written interim  
13                   report of its findings and recommendations, including any  
14                   proposed legislation, no later than twenty days prior to the  
15                   convening of the 2008 regular session.        The advisory committee  
16                   shall submit a written final report of its findings and  
17                   recommendations, including any proposed legislation, no later  
18                   than twenty days prior to the convening of the 2009 regular  
19                   session.
- 20           (d)   The department of land and natural resources shall  
21                   provide support services to the advisory committee as the  
22                   advisory committee deems necessary.

1 (e) The 'aha kiolo advisory committee shall cease to exist  
2 on June 30, 2009.

3 SECTION 3. There is appropriated out of the general  
4 revenues of the State of Hawaii the sum of \$110,000 or so much  
5 thereof as may be necessary for fiscal year 2007-2008 and the  
6 same sum or so much thereof as may be necessary for fiscal year  
7 2008-2009 for administrative costs related to carrying out the  
8 duties of the 'aha kiolo advisory committee, and for allowing  
9 each of the thirty-seven moku statewide to actively participate  
10 and engage in discussion on the creation of an 'aha moku council  
11 system.

12 The sums appropriated shall be expended by the department  
13 of land and natural resources for the purposes of this Act.

14 SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect upon its approval;  
15 provided that section 3 of this Act shall take effect on July 1,  
16 2007.

**GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF HAWAII**

Approved this day: JUN 27 2007

Attachment 3 - Act 288 SLH 2012 background

**Introduced by Representative Fay Hanohano, 2012**

## **A BILL FOR AN ACT**

RELATING TO NATIVE HAWAIIANS.

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

SECTION 1. The legislature finds that, over the past two hundred years, Hawaii has experienced extensive changes. These changes include the deterioration of the Hawaiian culture, language, values, and land tenure system, which have in part resulted in the over-development of the coastline, alteration of fresh water streams, destruction of life-giving watersheds, decimation of the coral reefs, and the decline of endemic marine and terrestrial species.

Native Hawaiian culture has knowledge that has been passed on for generations and is still practiced for the purpose of perpetuating traditional protocols, caring for and protecting the environment, and strengthening cultural and spiritual connections. It is through the aha moku councils that native

Hawaiians protected their environment and sustained the abundance of resources that they depended upon for thousands of years.

Currently, many Hawaiian communities are becoming revitalized by using the knowledge of cultural practitioners that was passed down through kupuna, experienced farmers, and fishers to engage and enhance sustainability, subsistence, and self-sufficiency. Furthermore, many native Hawaiian communities are interested, concerned, involved, willing, and able to advise government agencies, organizations, and other interested groups in integrating traditional knowledge and ahupuaa management practices.

The legislature further finds that on August 15 through 17, 2006, the Hoohanohano I Na Kupuna Puwalu series began and native Hawaiian cultural and traditional practitioners who are versed in farming and fishing, ocean, and land ahupuaa methods gathered to discuss and bring forth the wisdom of the kupuna and ancestors. It was a gathering of empirical knowledge handed down from generation to generation on traditional fishing, agriculture, streams, fishponds, and land use methodology based on the ahupuaa system.

Representatives from forty-three regions (moku) in the State and over one hundred ahupuaa Hawaiian cultural practitioners, including kupuna and the acknowledged traditional experts, joined together to come forth with their manao and concerns.

The conclusion of Puwalu Ekahi called for the creation of a resolution calling on native Hawaiians to begin a process to uphold and continue Hawaiian traditional land and ocean practices.

Perpetuating and preserving the knowledge of the practitioners through the continuation of konohiki management , the kapu system, and the creation of an aha moku and the ahupuaa management system was the consensus of Puwalu Ekahi.

On November 8 and 9, 2006, Puwalu Elua brought together educators, administrators, cultural practitioners, and kupuna to discuss the values and the spiritual connection between natural resources and native Hawaiians; the ahupuaa concept; generational knowledge and learning; the importance of place names and moolelo; seasonal closures and lunar calendars; fishing practices; the Northwestern Hawaiian islands; konohiki connections; marine protected areas; upena (nets); place-based kapu; limu; and puuhonua concepts that could be developed as an educational framework to integrate this knowledge into a curricula for all public, private, charter, and Hawaiian immersion schools in Hawaii.

On December 19 and 20, 2006, Puwalu Ekolu brought together major policymakers and stakeholders involved in the protection of the Hawaii ecosystem. Native Hawaiian practitioners and experts in traditional methods of sustainability, government policymakers, including members of the legislature, agency directors, environmental groups, educational leaders, and Hawaiian community organizations, discussed existing programs and their successes and failures in community-building

In conclusion, it was agreed that statutes, ordinances, and a framework for community consultation using the Hawaiian perspective and traditional methods such as the ahupuaa management system are needed, and the aha moku system should be established.

Between 2006 and 2010, three more puwalu were convened to gather additional community input on best practices in the area of native Hawaiian resource management. All puwalu were open to the public and included farmers, fishers, environmentalists, educators, organizations and agencies, and governmental representatives who, through discussions on the integration of these practices into regulation and common utilization, came to the consensus of the necessity of integrating the aha moku system into government policy. The information gathered from all puwalu has been compiled into annual comprehensive reports to the legislature as required by Act 212, Session Laws of Hawaii 2007, as amended by Act 39, Session Laws of Hawaii 2009.

The purpose of this Act is to formally recognize the aha moku system and to establish the aha moku advisory committee within the department of land and natural resources, which may serve in an advisory capacity to the chairperson of the board of land and natural resources. The aha moku advisory committee may advise on issues related to land and natural resources management through the aha moku system, a system of best practices that is based upon the indigenous resource management practices of moku (regional) boundaries, which acknowledges the natural contours of land, the specific resources located within



those areas, and the methodology necessary to sustain resources and the community. The aha moku system will foster understanding and practical use of knowledge, including native Hawaiian methodology and expertise, to assure responsible stewardship and awareness of the interconnections of the clouds, forests, valleys, land, streams, fishponds, and sea. The moku system will include the use of community expertise and establish programs and projects to improve communication, provide training on stewardship issues throughout the region (moku), and increase education. The establishment of this committee does not preclude any person's or organization's right to provide advice to the department of land and natural resources.

SECTION 2. Chapter 171, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by adding a new section to be appropriately designated and to read as follows:

"§171- Aha moku advisory committee; established . kL\_  
There is established the aha moku advisory committee to be  
placed within the department of land and natural resources for  
administrative purposes. The committee may advise the  
chairperson of the board of land and natural resources in  
carrying out the purposes of this section.

(b) The committee shall consist of eight members appointed  
by the governor and confirmed by the senate from a list of  
nominations submitted by the aha moku councils of each island.  
Oversight of the aha moku advisory committee shall be by the  
chairperson of the board of land and natural resources. The

committee members shall select the committee chairperson from among the members.

(c) The members shall not receive compensation for their service, but shall be reimbursed for necessary expenses, including travel expenses, incurred while participating in meetings and events approved in advance by the chairperson of the board of land and natural resources.

The aha moku advisory committee may hire an executive director who shall be exempt from chapter 76. The executive director may hire an administrative or executive assistant to assist the executive director in accomplishing the purposes of the aha moku advisory committee.

(d) The aha moku advisory committee may provide advice on the following:

- (1) Integrating indigenous resource management practices with western management practices in each moku;
- (2) Identifying a comprehensive set of indigenous practices for natural resource management;
- (3) Fostering the understanding and practical use of native Hawaiian resource knowledge, methodology, and expertise;
- (4) Sustaining the State's marine, land, cultural, agricultural, and natural resources;
- (5) Providing community education and fostering cultural awareness on the benefits of the aha moku system;
- (6) Fostering protection and conservation of the State's natural resources; and
- (7) Developing an administrative structure that oversees the aha moku system.

(e) The committee shall submit an annual report in English and Hawaiian to the legislature and the chairperson of the board of land and natural resources no later than twenty days prior to the convening of each regular legislative session. The annual report shall include a list of all recommendations made by the committee and the resulting action taken by the department over the course of the prior year."

SECTION 3. There is appropriated out the general revenues of the State of Hawaii the sum of \$76,500 or so much thereof as may be necessary for fiscal year 2012-2013 for the administrative costs related to carrying out the duties of the aha moku advisory committee.

The sum appropriated shall be expended by the department of land and natural resources for the purposes of this Act. SECTION 4. New statutory material is underscored.

SECTION 5. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2012.

**Report Title:**

Native Hawaiians; Aha Moku Advisory Committee; Appropriation

**Description:**

Establishes the aha moku advisory committee within the Department of Land and Natural Resources. Makes an appropriation. Effective July 1, 2012. (HB2806 CD1)

**Attachment 4 - Act 288 SLH 2012**



# GOV.MSG.NO. 1405

EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS  
HONOLULU

NEIL ABERCROMBIE  
GOVERNOR

July 09, 2012

The Honorable Shan Tsutsui, President  
and Members of the Senate  
Twenty-Sixth State Legislature  
State Capitol, Room 409  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813


The Honorable Calvin Say, Speaker  
and Members of the House  
Twenty-Sixth State Legislature  
State Capitol, Room 431  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear President Tsutsui, Speaker Say and Members of the Legislature:

This is to inform you that on July 09, 2012, the following bill was signed into law:

HB2806 HD2 SO2 CD1

RELATING TO NATIVE HAWAIIANS.  
**Act 288 (12)**

*Sincerely,*  


NEIL ABERCROMBIE  
Governor, State of Hawaii

# A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO NATIVE HAWAIIANS.

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

1           SECTION 1.    The legislature finds that, over the past two  
2 hundred years, Hawaii has experienced extensive changes. These  
3 changes include the deterioration of the Hawaiian culture,  
4 language, values, and land tenure system, which have in part  
5 resulted in the over-development of the coastline, alteration of  
6 fresh water streams, destruction of life-giving watersheds,  
7 decimation of the coral reefs, and the decline of endemic marine  
8 and terrestrial species.

9           Native Hawaiian culture has knowledge that has been passed  
10 on for generations and is still practiced for the purpose of  
11 perpetuating traditional protocols, caring for and protecting  
12 the environment, and strengthening cultural and spiritual  
13 connections. It is through the aha moku councils that native  
14 Hawaiians protected their environment and sustained the  
15 abundance of resources that they depended upon for thousands of  
16 years.

17           Currently, many Hawaiian communities are becoming  
18 revitalized by using the knowledge of cultural practitioners

1 that was passed down through kupuna, experienced farmers, and  
2 fishers to engage and enhance sustainability, subsistence, and  
3 self-sufficiency. Furthermore, many native Hawaiian communities  
4 are interested, concerned, involved, willing, and able to advise  
5 government agencies, organizations, and other interested groups  
6 in integrating traditional knowledge and ahupuaa management  
7 practices.

8 The legislature further finds that on August 15 through 17,  
9 2006, the Hoohanohano I Na Kupuna Puwale series began and native  
10 Hawaiian cultural and traditional practitioners who are versed  
11 in farming and fishing; ocean, and land ahupuaa methods gathered  
12 to discuss and bring forth the wisdom of the kupuna and  
13 ancestors. It was a gathering of empirical knowledge handed  
14 down from generation to generation of traditional fishing,  
15 agriculture, streams, fishponds, and land use methodology based  
16 on the ahupuaa system.

17 Representatives from forty-three regions (moku) in the  
18 state and over one hundred ahupuaa Hawaiian cultural  
19 practitioners, including kupuna and the acknowledged traditional  
20 experts, joined together to come forth with their manao and  
21 concerns.



1 The conclusion of Puwalu Ekahi called for the creation of a  
2 resolution calling on native Hawaiians to begin a process to  
3 uphold and continue Hawaiian traditional land and ocean  
4 practices. Perpetuating and preserving the knowledge of the  
5 practitioners through the continuation of konohiki management,  
6 the kapu system, and the creation of an aha moku. And the ahupuaa  
7 management system was the consensus of Puwalu Ekahi.

8 On November 8 and 9, 2006 , Puwalu Elua brought together  
9 educators, administrators, cultural practitioners, and kupuna  
10 to  
11 discuss the values and the spiritual connection between  
12 natural  
13 resources and native Hawaiians; the ahupuaa concept;  
14 generational knowledge and learning; the importance of place  
15 names and moolelo; seasonal closures and lunar calendars;  
16 fishing practices; the Northwestern Hawaiian islands;  
17 konohiki  
18 connections; marine protected areas; upena (nets); place-  
19 based  
20 kapu; limu; and puuhonua concepts that could be developed as an  
21 educational framework to integrate this knowledge into a  
22 curricula for all public, private, charter, and Hawaiian  
immersion schools in Hawaii.

on December 19 and 20, 2006, Puwalu Ekolu brought together  
major policymakers and stakeholders involved in the protection  
of the Hawaii ecosystem. Native Hawaiian practitioners and

HB2806 CD1 HMS2012-3661-2

1 experts in traditional methods of sustainability, government  
2 policymakers, including members of the legislature, agency  
3 directors, environmental groups, educational leaders, and  
4 Hawaiian community organizations, discussed existing programs  
5 and their successes and failures in community-building.

6 In conclusion, it was agreed that statutes, ordinances, and  
7 a framework for community consultation using the Hawaiian  
8 perspective and traditional methods such as the ahupuaa  
9 management system are needed, and the aha moku system should be  
10 established.

11 Between 2006 and 2010, three more puwalu were convened to  
12 gather additional community input on best practices in the area  
13 of native Hawaiian resource management. All puwalu were open to  
14 the public and included farmers, fishers, environmentalists,  
15 educators, organizations and agencies, and governmental  
16 representatives who, through discussions on the integration of  
17 these practices into regulation and common utilization, came to  
18 the consensus of the necessity of integrating the aha moku  
19 system into government policy. The information gathered from  
20 all puwalu has been compiled into annual comprehensive reports  
21 to the legislature as required by Act 212, Session Laws of  
22 Hawaii 2007, as amended by Act 39, Session Laws of Hawaii 2009.

1           The purpose of this Act is to formally recognize the aha  
2 moku system and to establish the aha moku advisory committee  
3 within the department of land and natural resources, which may  
4 serve in an advisory capacity to the chairperson of the board of  
5 land and natural resources. The aha moku advisory committee may  
6 advise on issues related to land and natural resources  
7 management through the aha moku system, a system of best  
8 practices that is based upon the indigenous resource management  
9 practices of moku (regional) boundaries, which acknowledges the  
10 natural contours of land, the specific resources located within  
11 those areas, and the methodology necessary to sustain resources  
12 and the community. The aha moku system will foster  
13 understanding and practical use of knowledge, including native  
14 Hawaiian methodology and expertise, to assure responsible  
15 stewardship and awareness of the interconnections of the clouds,  
16 forests, valleys, land, streams, fishponds, and sea. The moku  
17 system will include the use of community expertise and establish  
18 programs and projects to improve communication, provide training  
19 on stewardship issues throughout the region (moku), and increase  
20 education. The establishment of this committee does not  
21 preclude any person's or organization's right to provide advice  
22 to the department of land and natural resources.

HB2806 CD1 HMS 2012-3661-2

1 SECTION 2. Chapter 171, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is  
2 amended by adding a new section to be appropriately designated  
3 and to read as follows :

4 “§171 Aha moku advisory committee, established. (a)

5 There is established the aha moku advisory committee to be  
6 placed within the department of land and natural resources for  
7 administrative purposes. The committee may advise the.  
8 chairperson of the board of land and natural resources in  
9 carrying out the purposes of this section.

10 (b) The committee shall consist of eight members  
appointed

11 by the governor and confirmed by the senate from a list of  
12 nominations submitted by the aha moku councils of each island.  
13 Oversight of the aha moku advisory committee shall be by the  
14 Chairperson of the board of land and natural resources. The  
15 committee members shall select the committee chairperson from  
16 among the members.

17 (c) The members shall not receive compensation for their  
18 service, but shall be reimbursed for necessary expenses,  
19 including travel expenses, incurred while participating in  
20 meetings and events approved in advance by the chairperson of  
21 the board of land and natural resources.

1        The aha moku advisory committee may hire an executive  
2        director who shall be exempt from chapter 76. The executive  
3        director may hire an administrative or executive assistant to  
4        assist the executive director in accomplishing the purposes of  
5        the aha moku advisory committee.

6        (d) The aha moku advisory committee may provide advice on  
7        the following:

- 8        (1) Integrating indigenous resource management practices  
9        with western management practices in each moku;  
10       (2) Identifying a comprehensive set of indigenous  
11       practices for natural resource management;  
12       (3) Fostering the understanding and practical use of  
13       native Hawaiian resource knowledge, methodology, and  
14       expertise;  
15       (4) Sustaining the State's marine, land, cultural,  
16       agricultural, and natural resources;  
17       (5) Providing community education and fostering cultural  
18       awareness on the benefits of the aha moku system;  
19       (6) Fostering protection and conservation of the State's  
20       natural resources; and  
21       (7) Developing an administrative structure that oversees  
22       the aha moku system.

1           (e) The committee shall submit an annual report in English  
2           and Hawaiian to the legislature and the chairperson of the board  
3           of land and natural resources no later than twenty days prior to  
4           the convening of each regular legislative session. The annual  
5           report shall include a list of all recommendations made by the  
6           committee and the resulting action taken by the department over  
7           the course of the prior year.<sup>11</sup>

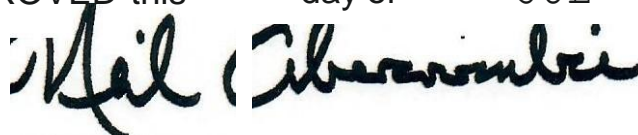
8           SECTION 3. There is appropriated out the general revenues  
9           of the State of Hawaii the sum of-\$76,500 or so much thereof as  
10          may be necessary for fiscal year 2012-2013 for the  
11          administrative costs related to carrying out the duties of the  
12          aha moku advisory committee.

13          The sum appropriated shall be expended by the department of  
14          land and natural resources for the purposes of this Act.

15          SECTION 4.    New statutory material is underscored.

16          SECTION 5.    This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2012.

APPROVED this 9 day of JUL , 2012



GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF HAWAII

**Attachment 5 - AMAC-DLNR Collaborations 2019**



**SUMMARY OF ISSUES AND CONCERNS OF**

**HAWAII STATE AHA MOKU 2019**

As compiled by Leimana DaMate, Executive Director - Hawaii State Aha Moku

<b>Month</b>	<b>Island</b>	<b>Issues</b>	<b>DLNR</b>
Jan	Oahu	Cultural Protocols for State Parks - Begin with Makua (Waianae) and Heeia (Koolaupoko) Oahu	<b>DSP</b>
		He' eia State Park, work with different stakeholder groups to collaborate	<b>DSP</b>
		Issues Worked on: Heeia State Park illegal cutting of trees, Kama'aina Kids	DSP
		Iolani Palace - Imu Protocol	CO/DSP
		Work on Kawanui Marsh Issues with practitioners	DAR
		Makahiki - Waikiki, Kona Moku Oahu	<b>AM</b>
		Pacific Water Innovation Workshops	CWRM
		Pokai Bay Break Wall complaints by Waianae ahououa' a	Land
		Work with Wahiawa ahupua'a on Kukaniloko issues	<b>AM</b>
	Lanai	Pulama Lanai - extension of airport runway	<b>AM</b>
		Issues of Manele Small Boat Harbor	<b>DOBOR</b>
	Kauai	Ha'ena State Park - Work on cultural protocol	<b>DSP</b>
	Hawaii	Kaloko-Honokohau Huaka' i prep work for future symposium	<b>CWRM</b>
		Work to change name of Honokohau Harbor to Kealakehe Harbor	<b>DOBOR</b>
Feb	Oahu	Prep work for watershed moku meeting	<b>DOFAW</b>
		Ala Wai Yacht Harbor issues - work with community	<b>DOBOR</b>
		He'eia - ongoing problem with illegally cut coconut trees	<b>DSP</b>
		Meet with Kalihi-Pulama Ahupuaa re whale carcass at Sand Island	<b>DOBOR</b>
		Kalaeloa Heritage Center, support needed in Ewa Moku	<b>AM</b>
		Laka Ahu, Sandbar in Kaneohe Bay, Community concerns	<b>AM</b>
		Legislative Hearings-support DLNR bills	<b>AM</b>
	Maui	Work with different ahupua' a regarding sovereignty attempted takeovers	<b>AM</b>
		Community status on Lipoa Kaanapali	
		Hunting issues in Hana	<b>DOFAW</b>
		Stream diversions in Honopu Stream	CWRM
	Hawaii	Wailoa Small Boat Harbor, fishermen concerns about unsafe infrastructure	<b>DOBOR</b>
		Pohoiki Boat Ramp, Puna, community upset about small pier, want new pier	<b>DOBOR</b>
		Restoration of Hulihee Palace, community concerns	<b>AM</b>
	Molokai	Ahupuaa working on issues & process to eradicate deer	<b>AM</b>
	Kauai	Ha'ena State Park - Tommy Hashimoto dies, Halelea Moku reorganized	<b>AM</b>

March	Oahu	Continue work on Heeia State Park, bringing all parties together	DSP
		Continue work with ahupua'a (Waimanalo, Kailua) to address concerns on watershed	DOFAW
		Community concerns re missile range in Mokuleia	AM, DOFAW
		Whale carcass in Kaneohe, ahupua'a concerns	DOBOR, AM
		Waianae Moku meeting on protecting watershed	DOFAW, AM
	Molokai	Continue work on hunting issues	DOFAWAM
		Community concern on Kaunakakai Pier	DOBOR/AM
		Mana'e watershed issues, Mana'e farmers	DOFAWAM
	Maui	Address stream diversions-Honokohau	CWRM
	Kauai	Halelea Moku work on cultural protocol	DSP
		Ahupua'a concerns re Hanapepe Salt Pans, septic tank too close	AM
		KIUC Water concerns, Puna Moku community	CWRM
		Koke'e State Park, illegal commercial activities	DSP
	Hawaii	Kealakekua State Park, request by English to build monument to British soldiers killed at Kealakekua	DSP
		Ka'u, Keaiwa Reservoir - Reservoir diversion	CWRM
		Ka'u Forest Reserve - meet with community to support DOFAW efforts	DOFAW
		Kahalu'u Beach, Ali'i Drive, community upset with management	AM
		Hikiau Heiau, Kealakekua, disagreements between DSP and practitioners	AM/DSP
April	Oahu	Wahiawa, proposed egg farm community meet with developer	AM
		Kapa'akai -How can Kapa'akai realistically be inserted into government	CWRM
		Heeia concerns on-going	DSP/DOBOR
		Waimanalo concerns on protection of marine species on-going	DAR
		Meeting organized between DOT and Ko'olauloa Moku kupuna on plans for the realignment of Kamehameha Highway	AM
		Kaniakapupu Palace concerns, Nuuanu - illegal ahu	DOFAW, AM
		Kakaako, Honolulu Harbor Master Plan discussions,	
		Ewa Moku Huaka'i - meet with ahupua'a representatives. status	AM
	Hawaii	Kealakekua Monument - discussion with British representative request to build monument to English soldiers killed in Kealakekua uprising in 1778	AM/DSP
		TMT Moku Kuouana on Hawaii Island to discuss TMT	CO/AM
		Mauna Kea - change name of Mauna Kea Recreation Center to Gil Kahele Recreation Center	SP
		Continued work on Kealakekua State Park - monument issues	DSP
		Continued work on Mauna Kea issues	
	Kauai	Continued work on KIUC water issues	CWRM
	Molokai	Mana'e Ahupua'a, community discussion on NH issues and government	AM
May	Hawaii	Continued work on Mauna Kea TMT issues	CO, AM
		Waimea Ahupua'a Mauna Kea forest protection issues	DOFAW, AM
		Continued work on Kealakekua Bay Advisory Council	DSP

		Begin discussion on proposed Fishpond Conference, Kealakehe Ahupua'a	AM
	Lanai	Manele Small Boat Harbor leases	DOBOR
		Lana'i sensible youth- new youth group by Pulama Lanai, Aha Moku supports	AM
		Manele Bay Canoe Issues	AM
		Waiopae Fishpond on Lana' i, Ka' a Ahupua' a, Kona Moku	AM, OCCL
	Oahu	Wahiawa Ahupua'a, Ewa Moku- Waialua Farms, Hawaiian Eggs	AM
		Hawaiian Honey LLC, Bee Farm close to Diamond Head, is asking for use	LAND
		Kapa' akai workshop - How Kapa' akai can be implemented into government	CWRM
		Kapa' akai Meeting, Kona, status & concerns by original plaintiffs	AM
		He' eia Community-Support for DOBOR termination of CUP for Kama' aina Kids	DOBOR
		Makua Ahupua' a, Waianae Moku, issue re Makua Cave, desecration	DSP
	Maui	Wailuku Moku discussion on Maui water issues	CWRM
June	Hawaii	Complaints of Kailua-Kona residents on bathrooms on Kailua Pier, on-going solutions	DOBOR
		Continued work on Kealakekua Bay Advisory Council	DSP
		Continued work on Mauna Kea TMT issues	AM
	Oahu	Koolaupoko Retreat planning begins	AM
Makua State Park Curatorship with generational families		DSP	
July	Oahu	Conservation Conference	DOFAW
		Continued work on Makua Cultural Protocol Policy for DSP	DSP AM
		Work on elimination of Memorial Plaques, Waianae Coast, Waianae Moku	AM
		Continued work on preparation for Ko'olaupoko Retreat	AM
		Land Use Commission asking for Aha Moku presentation	AM
		Work on Kaniakapupu Heiau, Policy on Ahu needed	CWRM
		Waianae Moku-Waianae Forest Reserve: theft of existing lo' i; notified DOFAW	DOFAW
	Hawaii	Continued work on Mauna Kea TMT issues - UH-Manoa (Greg Chun) asking Aha Moku for recommendations for cultural monitors	AM
		Ouli Ahupua' a, Kohala Moku - met with Pohakuloa Commander at his request to learn more about Aha Moku	AM
	Kauai	AMAC Po' o for Hawaii (Piilani Kaawaloa), Lana'i (Winnie Basques) , Kauai (Billy Kaohelauii), O' ahu (Rocky Kaluhiwa), Kahoolawe (Les Kulolio), Niihau (Keith Robinson) - Meeting, Rocky Kaluhiwa voted as Acting Chair for AMAC	AM
	Maui	Olowalu River diverted, complaints by ahupua' a family' s - CWRM notified	CWRM
		Kupuna Iwi found in Makena State Park- DSP notified	DSP
	August	Oahu	On-going issue on Kamaaina Kids - Heeia State Park

		On-going issues on Makua Ahupua' a, Waianae	<b>DSP, AM</b>
	Hawaii	Shark attack at Kealakekua - DSP notified preparation for Kealakekua Bay Makahiki	<b>DSP</b>
		On-going discussions with Kahuku Mauna re TMT (information only)	AM
		Laaloa Ahupuaa, Kailua-Kona, desecration of ahu on coast, preparation to resolve	<b>AM</b>
		Nuimalu Beach, Pua'pua'a Ahupuaa, Kailua-Kona- homeless issue	LAND
		Kealakekua Ahuouaa - begin calls to organize ahupua'a	<b>AM</b>
		<b>Kei</b> Ahupuaa - begin discussion with kupuna to organize ahupua ' a	<b>AM</b>
		Ho ' okena Ahupuaa - begin discussion with kupuna to organize ahupua ' a	<b>AM</b>
	Kauai	Issues on Russian Fort, community wants name-change to original Hawaiian name	<b>DSP</b>
Sept.	Hawaii	Meet with kupuna & land to discuss Nuimalu Beach issues	AM, LAND
		Meet with community members at Laaloa Beach to resolve desecration of ahu	<b>AM, DOCARE</b>
		Meet with kupuna on Nuimalu Beach with DLNR Land Division-HI Island	<b>AM, LAND</b>
		Kealakekua Ahuouaa- meet with kuouna to organize ahuoua'a	<b>AM</b>
		Kei Ahupuaa - meet with kupuna to organize ahupua'a	<b>AM</b>
		Ho' okena Ahupuaa - meet with community members to organize ahupua' a	<b>AM</b>
		Ka'u issues: Ka' u Moku - Ka Lae (Southpoint) DHIII., planning to build an 800-unit subdivision at the bottom of Ka Lae, entire moku angry	<b>AM</b>
		Ka' u issues: water concerns for Ka Lae	<b>AM, CWRM</b>
		Preparation for Kaloko-Honokohau Huaka'i in Oct.	AM, CO
	Lanai	Pulama Lanai building observatory on Manele Bay, community objects	<b>AM</b>
	Oahu	Waianae Moku: complaint of Army Corps dredging Pokai Beach, contaminating nearshore. OCCL notified	OCCL
Oct.	Hawaii	On-going work on Laaloa ahu desecration	<b>AM, DOCARE</b>
		On-going work on Nuimalu Beach Pua' pua' a Ahupuaa	AM, LAND
		Ka'u concerns: overlapping with DHIII., intent to address water issues for Ka Lae	<b>AM, CWRM</b>
		Kealakehe Ahupua ' a: Mahealani Pai Huaka'i with keiki to Kaloko-Honokohau	<b>AM</b>
	Oahu	Ko' olaupoko Moku Wahi Malu (Retreat)	AM
		Proposed burial at Makua Beach (scatter ashes from boat to launch from Makua) DSP and DOBOR notified	<b>DSP DOBOR</b>
Diamond Head Citizens Advisory Committee researched		DSP	
Nov	Oahu	Diamond Head Citizens Advisory Committee meeting & discussions	<b>DSP</b>

		Keawaula Ahupua' a, Waianae Moku: Community wants the beach (part of State Parks) shut down due to drugs, illegal camoing, illegal commercial use	<b>AM, DSP</b>
		Aina Summit - Kamehameha Schools	<b>AM</b>
		Honouliuli Ahupua' a, Ewa Moku - working with Bob Masuda in blessing of the Paaiau Fishpond by the Secretary of the Interior	<b>AM</b>
		Hawaii Leadership Meeting focus on Mauna Kea issues	<b>AM</b>
Dec	Hawaii	Ka'u Kamaeo-Puaa Ahupuaa: Senator Kanuha requested meeting with community re on-going water concerns DHHL plans, proposed 800-unit subdivision planned for Ka Lae	<b>AM</b>
		On-going work on La' aloa Ahu desecration	<b>AMDOCARE</b>
		On-going work on addressing Keawaula Ahupuaa concerns	<b>AM,DSP</b>
		Honomolino Ahupuaa, Ka' u: Met with kupuna from Honomolino and Miloli'I to discuss issues that impact them such as water coastal, ocean issues	<b>AM</b>
Jan - Dec	Kauai	Addressed and ongoing: Aha Moku complaint filed by Kona Moku and island Po`o regarding 30-60 million gallons daily diverted from State land and East Wailua streams by KIUC and than Grove Farm without any EIS and without application for permit by Grove Farm for the diversion and sale of waters of the State. KIUC's RP specifically prohibits any charge to rate payers for the diverted water. Rate payers are charged for diverted water. Aha Moku testifies at public hearings on restoration of loi kalo for Lawai Stream and for restoration of in-stream flow. Waita dam, old earthen dam with significant concerns for safety reported by engineering division of DLNR, communities of Koloa and Poipu at risk.	<b>AM</b>

**DLNR Divisions**

- CWRM**                    **Commission of Water Resource Management**
- DAR**                     **Division of Aquatic Resources**
- DLNR**                    **All Divisions**
- DOBOR**                 **Division of Boating and Ocean Recreation**
- DOFAW**                 **Division of Forestry and Wildlife**
- ENG**                     **Engineering**
- KIRC**                    **Kahoolawe Island Reserve Commission**
- LAND**                    **Land Division**
- OCCL**                    **Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands**
- SHPD**                    **State Historic Preservation Division**
- STATE PARKS**        **Division of State Parks**
- Hawaii State Aha Moku**