

# KAHO'OLAWE

Ko Hema Lamalama  
Newsletter of the Kaho'olawe Island Reserve | June 2017

Welcome to *Ko Hema Lamalama*, the newsletter of the Kaho'olawe Island Reserve. Uncle Harry Mitchell interpreted this name as **the southern beacon**, which served as a source of light to weary travelers who voyaged beyond the pillars of Kahiki. Let *Ko Hema Lamalama* aid us in sharing a source of light from the island of Kaho'olawe and the restoration of Hawaiian culture across Hawai'i nei.

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At the start of the 2017 legislative session, the Kaho'olawe Island Reserve Commission submitted its **KIRC Financial Self-Sufficiency and Sustainability Plan** as a guideline to help us gain long-term financial security. After meeting with many of our legislative leaders this session, we were successful in convincing them of the need to make an investment to Kaho'olawe's future as an investment for all of Hawai'i.

In the Plan, we sought an initial investment by the State to establish a baseline requirement for KIRC staffing and a commitment to build our future **KIRC Operations and Education Center at Kihei**. With this investment, we are able to secure a permanent workforce to restore and actively manage the Kaho'olawe Island Reserve, as well as build the key infrastructure that will generate sustainable funding for the Island's long-term restoration— thereby establishing the permanent, public gateway to Kaho'olawe.

On behalf of the Commissioners and Staff of the KIRC, I would like to acknowledge the constant support and efforts made by Representative Ryan Yamane, Chairperson of the House Committee on Water and Land for introducing and supporting numerous bills and legislation that sought to fund the KIRC's future restoration of Kaho'olawe. We also want to acknowledge and send our most heartfelt appreciation to Representative Sylvia Luke and Senator Jill Tokuda for believing in the restoration of Kaho'olawe by securing funds for the KIRC in the Hawai'i State budget. Lastly, we want to acknowledge the continuing support of our district representatives, Senator J. Kalani English (Kaho'olawe), Representatives Lynn DeCoite (Kaho'olawe) and Representative Kaniela Ing (Kihei). We will not let any of you down.

— Michael K. Nāho'opi'i, KIRC Executive Director



Rep. Sylvia Luke



Rep. Ryan Yamane



Sen. Jill Tokuda



*Our logo represents the curled tentacle of the he'e (octopus), one of the kino lau (body forms) of the god Kanaloa, and the curled shoot of the hapu'u fern, symbolizing kūkulu, or the beginning of a life force.*

The Kaho'olawe Island Reserve Commission (KIRC) serves to implement the vision for Kaho'olawe:

### OUR VISION:

The *kino* (physical manifestation) of Kanaloa is restored. Forests and shrublands of native plants and other biota clothe its slopes and valleys. Pristine ocean waters and healthy reef ecosystems are the foundation that supports and surrounds the island.

*Nā po'e o Hawai'i* (the people of Hawai'i) care for the land in a manner, which recognizes the island and ocean of Kanaloa as a living spiritual entity. Kanaloa is a *pu'uhonua* and *wahi pana* (a place of refuge, a sacred place) where native Hawaiian cultural practices flourish.

The *piko* of Kanaloa (the navel, the center) is the crossroads of past and future generations from which the native Hawaiian lifestyle is spread throughout the islands.

Executive Director Mike Nāho'opi'i at a **2017 Legislative Session** hearing with fellow Kaho'olawe supporter Sam 'Ohu Gon. Sam also serves as a Steering Committee member of the Kaho'olawe Island Seabird Restoration Project, which you can read more about on page 3. See page 10 for details on receiving a logo t-shirt as an added benefit of membership!



**Hawaiian Paddle Sports** staff recently volunteered on Island, paddling to and from Kaho'olawe with native plants for our Kealaikahiki coastal restoration project. Mahalo, crew, for being part of our Kanu Wa'a (kanu: to plant; wa'a: canoe) program and for planting 500 new natives! *Through this program, experienced crews offer plants and a \$25 access fee per person while we guide, teach and supervise.*



Our Ocean staff recently offered a 3-hour **public workshop at the Maui Ocean Center**. Designed for college students, professional development and those interested in sharpening their knowledge base in the field, the 2-part workshop included rapid 'opihi assessment and fish anatomy and identification, with scavenger hunt and "Fish Family Fued" activities.



KIRC staff Lopaka White, Carmela Noneza and Grant Thompson aboard Makani Olu in Kāne'ohe bay during a recent professional development training designed for each of Alu Like's 7 service providers of a Native Hawaiian Career & Technical Education Program grant.



*Na Hua O Kanaloa days at our Kihei site provide hands-on opportunities to connect with the 'āina through active restoration and learning on Maui. Here, Hui Kāpehe interns work the kalo while others tend to the native plant nursery. Visit us at [kahooolawe.hawaii.gov/volunteer.shtml](http://kahooolawe.hawaii.gov/volunteer.shtml) for upcoming dates. Photo: Kelly McHugh*



This Earth Day, KIRC staffers Jennifer Vander Veur & Kelly McHugh joined the **Swim for Science** ocean themed extension of the national Smithsonian Institution's Earth Optimism Summit and March for Science. Held at the Kahekili Herbivore Fisheries Management Area, guests joined in discussing areas of environmental concern and conservation success in the community and globally.



KIRC's Jamie Bruch and Maui Ocean Center's Elyse Ditzel at **Malama Maui Day** this spring. The KIRC has been working more closely with the Ocean Center as we continually examine our sustainability, management, monitoring and restoration practices within the Reserve. Partnerships like these allow us to share Kaho'olawe resources with new audiences that want to learn more about the ocean.



### GET INVOLVED:



Donate



Volunteer



Speaking Engagement



Kihei Site Field Trip



Library



Online Tools + App

*Pictured: Hawaiian Paddle Sports paddling to Island under the full moon as part of our Kanu Wa'a program. The crew contributed to the 15,000 drought resistant, salt tolerant natives outplanted by community volunteers in the Kealaikahiki 'ili — a restoration project launched in 2012 through Hawai'i Community Foundation. Photo: Lopaka White*



## CRISIS CONTROL: A KIRC COLLABORATION

Earlier this Spring, the KIRC engaged in a two-day effort with responders from the Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary, U.S. Coast Guard, Maui Ocean Safety and the West Maui response team in a critical rescue of an entangled subadult humpback whale. With each group of responders authorized under NOAA's Marine Mammal Health and Stranding Response Program, the team cut the 40-ton animal free from large gauge cable deeply embedded in the whale's mouth. Several tour operations including: Ocean Odyssey (Pacific Whale Foundation), Quicksilver, Redline, Bluewater Rafting, and Maui Diamond-I monitored the animal prior to the response team's arrival.

Ed Lyman, the Large Whale Entanglement Response Coordinator for the sanctuary, emphasized the importance of working together, "trying to free a 40-ton animal out in the open ocean is not an easy task and can be quite dangerous. Having the on-water community report and help us find these animals, and trained and well-equipped responders free them, is critical to not only saving these magnificent animals from life threatening entanglements, but keeping people safe and gaining information to reduce the threat in the future. KIRC is an important part of the team and has helped in all aspects of large whale response."

On the second day's effort, it was noted from the animal's movement patterns that a significant amount of gear must be trailing. The gear was successfully grappled and an estimated 780 feet of 5/8" coaxial communications cable was successfully removed from the animal, representing all

gear except what could not be pulled from the whale's mouth. Overall the animal was in good condition, being only slightly emaciated and having chafe wounds on the leading edges of its fluke (tail), as well as, the cable embedded at the corners of its mouth.

Grant Thompson, KIRC Operations staffer and a trained responder with the Hawaiian Islands Large Whale Entanglement Response Network noted, "With the removal of gear, the chances of the whale's survival have been greatly improved."

KIRC and the sanctuary work together in a number of other ways as well. While the 'O'hua (the KIRC's ocean vessel) was down for repairs, the sanctuary's vessel helped transport vital supplies, volunteers and staff to and from the Island. KIRC has allowed the sanctuary to haul that same vessel out at the KIRC yard for repairs and temporary storage.

The collaborative efforts of KIRC and the sanctuary are a prime example of how two agencies with similar missions can work together. Each works to protect Hawai'i's indigenous species, and their habitat, and to preserve Hawaiian culture.

Mariners are asked to keep a sharp lookout for this and other whales in distress, but not to approach closely or attempt to assist them. Only trained and well-equipped responders that are authorized under NOAA Fisheries' Marine Mammal Health and Stranding Response Program are permitted to assist whales and other marine mammals. If you sight any marine mammal in distress, maintain 100 yards distance and call NOAA: (888) 256-9840.



Photo courtesy: NOAA

## THE 'ŌPE'APE'A OF KAHO'OLAWE



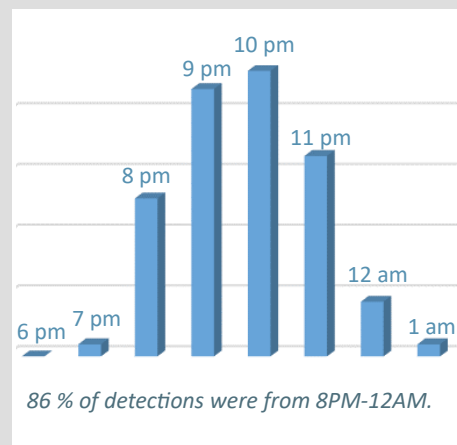
**Big Mahalo to the Kaho'olawe 'Ōpe'ape'a Working Group and supporters of the Kaho'olawe Island Seabird Restoration Project.**

In December 2015, the *Kaho'olawe 'Ōpe'ape'a Working Group* was formed with partners from USGS/PIERC, KIRC, Island Conservation and Maui Nui Seabird Recovery Project — each a partner of the **Kaho'olawe Island Seabird Restoration Project**.

From this collaboration, a standardized method was developed to survey the presence or absence of Hawaiian Hoary Bats on Kaho'olawe by installing bat detectors across the island in varying habitats. An endangered species, the 'ōpe'ape'a (*Lasiurus cinereus semotus*) poses many biological questions that need clarification, e.g. are they on island? If so, how do they utilize the island habitat?

After one year of data collection, preliminary analysis has confirmed the presence of 'ōpe'ape'a — with interesting discoveries unique to Kaho'olawe:

- From the data recorders, the presence of the Hawaiian bats occur only seasonally.
- The first bat detection occurred in June 2016 and detections stayed low until late summer where detectors reached a peak detection rate of 26% probability across the island. Furthermore, all 8 of the Bat detectors recorded bats in all habitats across the island.
- After September and into December, the detections dropped off until in January the detections ceased altogether.



In addition to this data, the time of night the bats were recorded revealed another interesting find: the bats were not recorded until 2-3 hours after sunset and only until 3-4 hours before sunrise. This information suggests that the 'ōpe'ape'a migrate to Kaho'olawe and then return "home" on a nightly basis, but doesn't rule out the possibility of a small resident population. The first year of data shows bats being most active from late summer into winter with the peak detection rate in September.

It is important to note while this is only one year worth of data; this is just the preliminary analysis. However, this answers our initial questions: the entire island

of Kaho'olawe is an important habitat presumably for the insect food resources that this uniquely Hawaiian endangered species feeds on. The 'ōpe'ape'a might even be coming over for copulation and breeding. It is hoped that funding can be continued in order to learn more about the 'ōpe'ape'a of Kaho'olawe. The Hawaiian Bat is threatened by loss of habitat, deforestation and mortality due to wind turbines and predators. Future reforestation projects on Kaho'olawe may enhance the habitat and range of this species.

### QUESTIONS TO INVESTIGATE:

1. What is the density of 'ōpe'ape'a during the peak times?
2. Is there a habitat type that could sustain a permanent population on Kaho'olawe?
3. How are the wind farms on Maui affecting the seasonal and nightly migrations to Kaho'olawe?

*Factoids: The Hawaiian name 'ōpe'ape'a, is inspired by the Hawaiian hoary bat's image in flight, which is attributed to the resemblance of canoe sails and the bottom half of the much-celebrated taro leaf (kalo). The term "hoary" refers to their tan, reddish-brown, and silvery coats that appear frosted over. The 'ōpe'ape'a is our state mammal.*

Before each seedling, spare tire, clean linen or volunteer even touches Kaho'olawe, they must first cross the 'Alalākeiki Channel by boat — a journey that can take anywhere from one to three-plus hours depending on a wide variety of factors, with weather as chief. Nature has challenged us these last few years, causing work trip cancellations, vital supply delays, damage to our 'Ōhua landing vessel and an influx of marine debris to tackle. Here, we talk with one of our boat captains, Lopaka White, to begin to gain a better understanding of how Kaho'olawe is impacted by climate change and how the team must continually adapt to sustain our efforts to heal the Reserve.

## Throughout your 15 years working on Kaho'olawe, what significant weather or climate changes have you noticed?

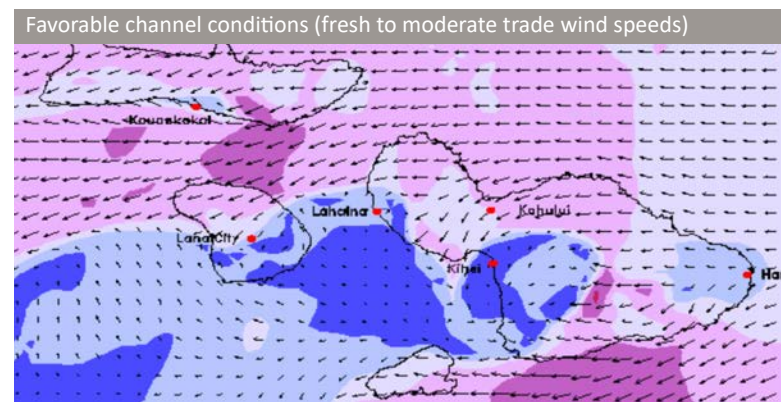
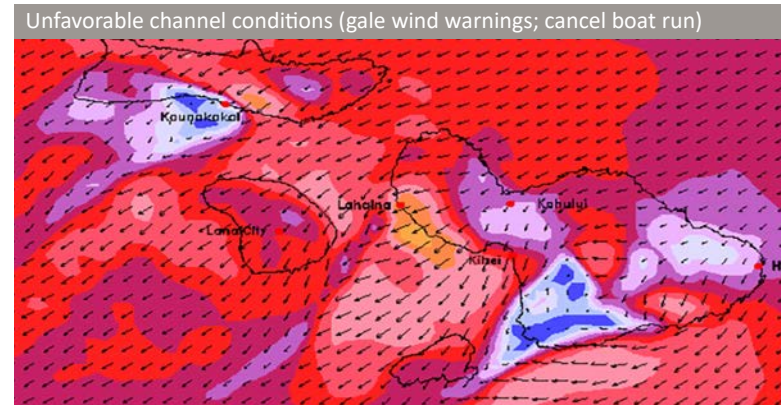
Beyond expected seasonal changes and the subtle differences in the patterns themselves; which are in general, frequent trade winds with intermittent periods of south swell, and the occasional hurricane watch or tropical storm during the summer months; and periods of variable or kona winds, followed by or usually associated with large surf as cold fronts passing from west to east usher in strong cool northerly winds behind the cold front during Hawai'i's winter months. Some years had more surf or strong trade winds than others, but it was generally within the "normal" range as far as patterns are concerned.

I do remember 2009 and 2010. It seemed like every boat run we did was during strong northerly winds making for very rough, long rides in the 'Alalākeiki channel. There was an occasional nice day, but even those days would be considered rough compared to other years. This seemed to be a trend for about a year or so until it went back to a more "normal" pattern. (2010 and 2011 were considered a moderate La Nina cycle according to NOAA data).

In the summer of 2013, Tropical Storm Flossie (July 29<sup>th</sup>) slammed South Point of Hawai'i Island and brought us a lot of rain, and an incredible lightning storm in Kahului (my locale at the time of the storm). This storm seemed to snap Kaho'olawe right out of a dry spell, leaving it pretty green for the summer time.

Our most recent El Nino event (2015/2016) was considered to be a "very strong" event (as in '82/'83 and '97/'98). This brought us abnormally still, glassy, calm conditions in the channel and surrounding coastal waters; while an abnormal amount of storm activity was occurring in the central pacific. (2015 was a record year for storm activity in Hawaiian waters).

We had to pay very close attention to the weather advisories and storm tracks that NOAA, NWS, and other officials were tracking for us. Hurricane season (June through November) will almost certainly bring a couple of watches and perhaps a warning, but, one thing I have learned from other experienced Hawaiian water seafarers is that if the trade winds are blowing, it will generally sheer the storm in half by the time it arrives in



the vicinity of Hawaiian waters. The high pressure (North Pacific Anti-Cyclone) system that typically sits to our northeast shifts occasionally; typically a monthly cycle. In the winter time when the jet stream is shifted, it dampens the trade winds and allows for winter storms to be pushed closer to Hawaiian waters, resulting in unstable atmospheric conditions. During this particular year (2015) there seemed to be an outright absence of trade winds, 75%-85% of the time, during the summer, which is very odd. Add in noticeably warmer water temperatures and there is so much more fuel for a storm to feed off of with no sheer from the trade winds to help break the storm down. (Remember, hurricanes feed off of unstable atmospheric conditions and warm water).

A jet stream is a very cold, fast-moving wind found high in the atmosphere.

Jet streams are so fast and powerful that airplanes have difficulty flying against them. Pilots either fly with the jet stream or above it; they do not attempt to fly against it.

So, we make shifts to our schedule and prepare the boat for weather, regardless of how the channel looks. In addition to what the experts are reporting, you have to make your own, local observations in order to not endanger anyone or anything. A lack of trade winds, noticeably warmer water temperatures to the touch, coral bleaching at local spots, swell patterns hitting the winter spots in the middle of summer — all of this gives me clues as to how conditions will be for our tasks on the water. If something is not within the "normal" range of the cycle for the given time of the year, it can throw off your judgment which in turn can hinder our ability to plan operations ahead of time and in a safe manner.

Post El Nino events, the water becomes noticeably cooler, but that doesn't tell me that the trend is necessarily changing. What is normal? Can we expect these exceptionally warm years more often than not? Is this the new norm based on global warming events and reports from

around the world? Throw in major flood events like in Lao Valley last year (supposedly a "500 year event") and you have to wonder if this kind of weather is going to be trending towards the new norm (humid, hot, floods, rain) — or — is this just a small part of the curve on a long cycle? Weather and sea temperature data is something that has been recorded and collected for a relatively short period of time. Are we controlling our environment or is it making us more aware of how it has control over us? Either way, it's up to us to adapt.

## How has the KIRC adapted to these changes?

We all love to make a schedule. But we are at the mercy of the ocean conditions given to us because of the way we travel to Kaho'olawe (by boat). We have to do what the weather allows us to do; we can't force anything more. Also, when the weather allows, we have to get as much done as we possibly can in that window of opportunity. It's not up to us, it's up to the weather. By following that rule, the KIRC adapts to ever changing climate conditions.

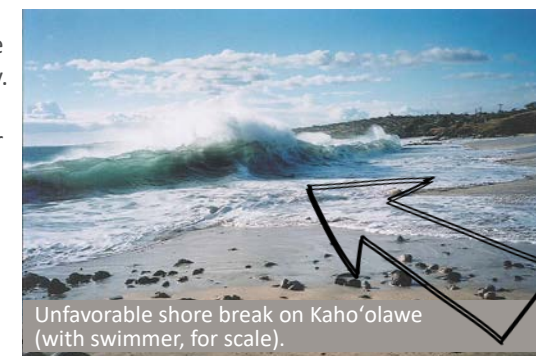
## How has Kaho'olawe adapted?

Kaho'olawe does what Kaho'olawe wants to do, and we have to adapt to it. Humans have to adapt to the environment. The environment is going to change and adapt however it wants to. Now, we need to do more to keep up: brush reduction, road and trail maintenance after each rain event, ensuring our anchors, tie-off lines and moorings are accessible and inspected, etc. More rain means more maintenance, which takes attention away from other priorities. Safety comes first.

## What lessons can be learned from Kaho'olawe regarding these adaptations?

I'll give you a few examples: A few years back, I was with a volunteer group on Island that was learning how to make observations during

solstices and equinoxes. They each had a datasheet to mark the location of sunrise and sunset, wind direction, moon phase, cloud formations, etc. And so, their first impulse was to consult a moon calendar and a compass, and they are asking, "should we get an anemometer (wind speed gauge)?" They wanted more technology to give them the answers to fill out this form. Aunty Pua Kanahela's answer was "you are the anemometer. You determine how fast you think the wind is blowing, you determine direction, you determine ambient temperature. You can say, 'it was cold and brisk' - you make your own points of reference/ degrees of weather." This taught me to be very cognizant of my own observations and to not take it for granted. The weather reports say one thing, I might say another.



Another lesson: Last year organizers of the Eddie (surf contest) turned to Stormsurf, a surf forecasting tool, to predict qualifying conditions. When the swell wasn't as big/powerful as anticipated, it was admitted that they overhyped it. It was later mentioned that the only thing that's true about a weather forecast is a "hind-cast;" everything else is just an educated guess. This taught me that your observations on the ocean can tell you more than sitting behind a desk reading weather data from inside.

## Q: How can we apply these lessons to Kaho'olawe?

If climate change means more storm activity, which means more swell energy and more flooding, which means more erosion — then that also increases the chances of experiencing severe natural disasters such as an earthquake that can generate a large tsunami. If this hits someplace experiencing a large swell at the same time with strong onshore winds, a very high tide and a deluge of rain, it can be catastrophic. We have to be more prepared. For the crew, safety is everything. He ali'i ka 'āina he kauwa ke kanaka (The land is a chief, the people humble servants).

Unfavorable swell direction at Kaho'olawe launch point (Kihai Boat Ramp). Conditions like these may lead to a canceled boat run based on cargo weight and passenger swimming ability. The boat would not attempt a beach landing once in the Reserve, so everyone/ thing would need to swim or be swum to shore.



## A STUDY OF THE RAIN KO'Ā

Earlier this year, we introduced the **Kaho'olawe Island Guide** mobile app, created with KOA IT's Bryan Berkowitz and under the advisement of Lāna'i Culture and Heritage Center Director Kepā Maly. Among its features, the Guide offers oral history excerpts from the perspective of key military, archaeology and cultural representatives. KIRC Commissioner Hōkūlani Holt helped us document the development of the rain ko'ā (shrines) built on Island 20 years ago. Following is an overview of the ko'ā; download the free mobile phone application for Hōkūlani's story.



Download

## KAHO'OLAWE MELE

Many people have touched and are touched by Kaho'olawe. Kaho'olawe leaves an imprint on their soul giving way to feelings that are deep in their na'au. Inspiration can be in the form of one's action and in the form of hula and mele such as this one.

He nui nā kanaka i ho'opā aku, a ua i ho'opā aku Kaho'olawe. Kaho'olawe koe kekahi pa'i ma luna o ko lākou'uhane a pau e ae ana i ka mana'o i ka mea hohonu i loko o ko lākou na'au. Hiki iā i loko o ka palapala o kekahi o ka hana, a ma ke 'ano o ka hula a me ka mele e like me kēia mele.

*This mele was written by KIRC Commissioner Kaliko Baker, translated into hula by Kumu Snowbird Bento and performed at this year's Merrie Monarch Festival by her halau Ka Pa Hula O Ka Leilehua, of which KIRC Executive Director, Michael Nāho'opi'i, is also a member.*

## Aloha 'Āina, Na C.M. Kaliko Baker

I ka wā e ho'okāhuli 'ia ana ko mākou aupuni aloha, ua ho'oku'ikahi kekahi mau kānaka aloha lāhui Hawai'i ma kēia 'ōlelo kaulana o nā kūpuna. 'O ia nō 'o ke aloha 'āina. 'O ke aloha 'āina ke kumu i 'a'e mua ai nā 'eiwa mua i ka makahiki 1976. 'O ke aloha 'āina ke kumu i ho'okumu hou 'ia ai ka Makahiki ma Kaho'olawe. 'O ke aloha 'āina ke kumu i haku 'ia ai kēia mele.

He mele kēia i haku 'ia ma ke noi a Kumu Hula Snowbird Puananiopaoakalani Bento, 'oia i ke kumumana'o o nā mele o kāna hālau, 'o ka Pā Hula o ka Lei Lehua, ma ka Mele Manaka i kēia makahiki. Noi 'ia au e haku i mele aloha 'āina no Kaho'olawe. 'O kēia mele ka mea i loa'a.

Aia i Kanaloa ke aloha 'āina,  
Inaina a ka lāhui,  
Hui, 'alulike i ola Kaho'olawe,  
'O ka lawe nō ā lilo.

*Hui*  
Ua 'āina nā pua, ua aloha 'āina.  
Ua 'āina nā pua, ua aloha 'āina.

Huli ho'i nā ka'au kānaka,  
'Eu mai nei nā iwa,  
Nā iwa kaha i Kuheia,  
E kuhi ana he aloha 'āina.

*Hui*  
Puka 'o Makali'i, he au no Lono,  
Lono a'ela kānaka,  
Ho'i mai 'o Lonoikamakahiki,  
Kapu nā 'alana, kupu o ka 'āina.

*Hui*  
Hele kūnihi i nā pali kapu  
I o ane kapu, ane noa,  
Ka'i ana nā haili pōmaika'i  
Moani ke 'ala a ka liko.

*Hui*  
Ha'ina Kanaloa ke aloha 'āina,  
'Āluli 'onipa'a ka lāhui,  
Hui, 'alulike i ola Kaho'olawe,  
'O ka lawe nō ā lilo.

*Hui*

On Kanaloa is patriotism,  
Enraged by the lāhui,  
Gather, unified so that Kaho'olawe lives,  
Take it, accrue.

*Chorus*  
The people are tenured, patriotic.  
The people are tenured, patriotic.

The masses turned back,  
The nine charged forward,  
The nine who dashed to Kuheia,  
Pointing out patriotism.

*Chorus*  
Makali'i emerges, a time for Lono,  
Kānaka knew,  
Lonoikamakahiki returned,  
The offerings are kapu, the land germinates.

*Chorus*  
Approach with difficulty the sacred cliffs,  
Toward sacred breath, free breath,  
The good fortune spirit leads,  
The fragrance of the bud wafts.

*Chorus*  
Tell that Kanaloa is patriotism,  
The citizens agree in solidarity,  
Gather, unified so that Kaho'olawe lives,  
Take it, accrue.

*Chorus*

There are currently four rain ko'ā associated with Kaho'olawe. Three rain ko'ā were built on Kaho'olawe and one on Maui in an effort to call back the rains of its past. All of the ko'ā were built simultaneously on Maui and Kaho'olawe.

The ko'ā on Maui was built on Pu'u Mahoe, which is in 'Ulupalakua on the southern slope of Haleakalā. The function of this ko'ā is to gather both the Nāulu wind and rain in addition to sending them over to Kaho'olawe.

The other ko'ā were built on Kaho'olawe on the rim of Luamakika. One is on the northeastern side of Luamakika near Pu'u 'O Moa'ula Nui and faces the 'Ulupalakua rain ko'ā, (Ipu a Kane). The function of this ko'ā is to receive the rain that is sent over from Maui.

The second ko'ā (Lehua) is located directly across from Ipu a Kane, continuing the cloud and rain received from Maui and dispersing it throughout the rest of the Island.

The third ko'ā (Lihau) is located on the northeastern rim of

Luamakika. Its function is also to help disperse the rain on Kaho'olawe and to receive another famous red rain associated with Kaho'olawe named Lihau'ula. This rain comes from the 'Ukumehame valley on Maui located in the West Maui Mountains. Both of these famous Kaho'olawe rains are a light and gentle rain, which is conducive for Kaho'olawe due to the extreme erosion that occurs when there is heavier rain. The Nāulu rains were more frequent than the Lihau'ula in the past.

These ko'ā are a physical manifestation of our acknowledgement of a cultural way of making a connection to the first necessary steps in healing an island. The mental manifestation comes from our conscious efforts in reflecting positive thoughts to the healing of Kaho'olawe. The spiritual manifestation takes place when the proper ceremonies and rituals occur on the ko'ā.

Combine all ko'ā and you achieve balance. This balance helps those who are trying to heal also become the ones healed in the process.



The wahine of Ka Pā Hula O Ka Lei Lehua

## WHERE ARE THEY NOW

In 2013, intern Eddie Wine joined the KIRC through a unique collaboration with KUPU Hawai'i's Youth Conservation Corps. Over the course of two years, Eddie engaged in sequential, cumulative training in restoration, ocean and operations, and has continued to visit and offer a helping hand when we're in need of volunteer support.

After completing his internship at the KIRC, Eddie completed a rigorous 28-day UXO (unexploded ordnance) training program with UXO Global in Colorado, focusing on military ordnance in relation to area remediation, public safety and site management issues associated with a UXO cleanup. Once certified as a UXO Tech-1, he joined a team in Adak, Alaska assisting UXO Tech-2's remove ordnance, mortars and rocket grenades — a position he was offered as a result of working on Kaho'olawe. "Working at KIRC gave me perspective on a lot of things," he remarks, "no one lives on Kaho'olawe, yet it's an important place to educate people on what the islands can look like without destruction and development."

### Q: Where do you see Kaho'olawe ten years from now?

"I can see a school on Kaho'olawe in ten years, as well as a place for experimental engineering and sustainability. I think the hardest part is imagining who will be in charge; either the KIRC or a sovereign nation, if it's recognized by then. I just think that we all need to do whatever helps move things forward. It doesn't

really matter who you are listening to as long as it's all moving in the same direction. Everyone has their own way of doing things, you just have to think about what the goal is. It's important to always be showing kids what it's supposed to be like; how islands are without people."

### Q: What lessons have you learned from Kaho'olawe?

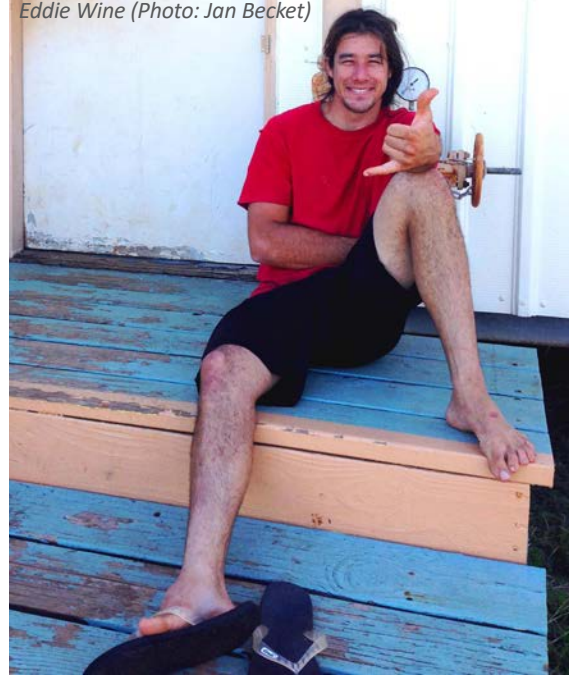
"Main thing to learn from Kaho'olawe is that all the work you do to make a plant grow is way easier to do back at home."

"Also, there are so few people that used to live out there but still so much archaeological evidence. You should think about why you don't see that more when you're back on your own islands. Evidence from our past is scarce. Why? People don't think about that. That evidence shows people that they should value their *own* island more."

"Kaho'olawe is not a magical place; there was way more activity on Maui or Oahu, and people disregard it because they feel like they can just cause whatever damage they cause. Everything is sacred on Kaho'olawe, but your home island is just as sacred. Try treating it that way."

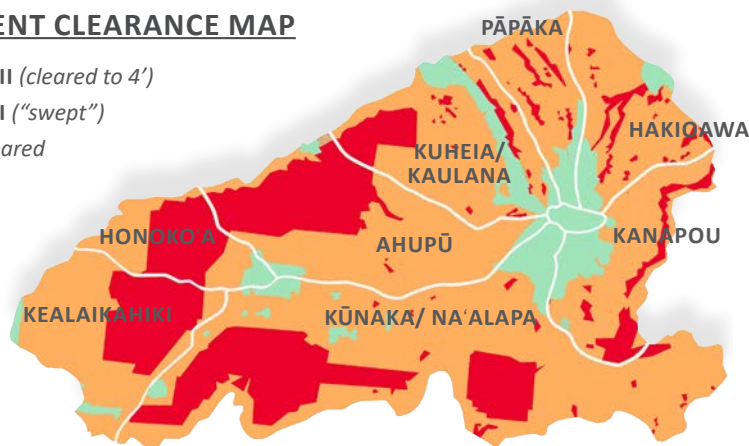
"On Kaho'olawe, you see exactly how much you produce and how much waste accumulates in one tiny week, because you take everything back with you that the Island doesn't need. With so much focus on conservation and protecting the land, we should all learn about where our waste "goes," and what kind of an impact you have every single day."

Eddie Wine (Photo: Jan Becket)



## CURRENT CLEARANCE MAP

- TIER II (cleared to 4')
- TIER I ("swept")
- Uncleared



"As a resident of Maui for most of my 68 years, the view of Kaho'olawe from Maui has greatly improved. By that I mean the "red" areas

and the Naulu cloud bank which starts at Ulupalakua and travels across the channel to Pu'u 'O Moa'ula Nui has widened, thus bringing shade to the slopes of Haleakalā from Ulupalakua to Makena and the Lilinoe (misty rain) to the top of Kaho'olawe, like it did when I was a little girl. This is truly a testament to the Native Hawaiian mo'olelo of Malama 'Aina no Ma Ukua I Ma Kai. Had the restoration work not continued over the years, this resource of water would not be available to Kaho'olawe. Restoration work on Kaho'olawe has taken hold."

— Ka'ōnohi Lee legislative testimony



"We all know the 'āina is extremely important. The population of Hawai'i is growing, but the land is limited. We aren't going to get any more. There are only eight major

islands and Kaho'olawe is one of them. It has been badly abused, but we are restoring it. This bill is a significant part of that effort. We need to bring back Kaho'olawe--both for the present and for the future generations."

— John Stephens legislative testimony

## ALOHA KAHO'OLAWÉ

Launched in 2015, **Aloha Kaho'olawe** is a campaign to help fund Kaho'olawe restoration and access. Through this initiative, we invite participation via membership donations, partnerships and legislative support. By building consensus that there is value in the historical, cultural, ecological and community building resources shared through Kaho'olawe, we aim to share this special place now and for generations to come.

**Individual donations are critical to our efforts to protect, restore and preserve the ocean and land of this important cultural reserve.**

If you have been impacted by Kaho'olawe — as a volunteer, friend, teacher, student, researcher or other community or family member, we invite you to join today.

## GIVING LEVELS & BENEFITS:

| Benefits Include                         | Sustainer | Benefactor | Patron |
|--|-----------|------------|--------|
| KIRC Logo Gift ( <i>see tees below</i> ) |           | ✓          | ✓      |
| Seabird Restoration Sticker              | ✓         | ✓          | ✓      |
| Subscription to Ko Hema Lamalama         | ✓         | ✓          | ✓      |
| e-News Enrollment                        | ✓         | ✓          | ✓      |
| Mahalo!                                  | ✓         | ✓          | ✓      |



Mahalo Baldwin High School students for the study and design of our new "Kaho'olawe Island Seabird Restoration Project" logo! Tees available while supplies last.

A special MAHALO to Steve Frayer of Sunny Solutions Inc. for fixing our staff solar hot water shower and to all that so graciously gave to the Marco Kaldi Fund for Kaho'olawe. Mahalo to the following for your recent donation:

- |                        |                          |                                     |
|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Milton Arakawa         | Howard J. Kantner        | Napili Shores Hawaii                |
| Chauncey Asing         | Anna Kaohelaulii         | Frances O'Reilly                    |
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Send this completed form with your donation to:  
811 Kolu Street, Suite 201 | Wailuku, HI 96793.

Checks may be made payable to Kaho'olawe Rehabilitation Trust Fund. You can also give online at [kahoolawe.hawaii.gov/donations.shtml](http://kahoolawe.hawaii.gov/donations.shtml).

## CONTACT INFORMATION:

Name and/ or company

Address

E-mail

Phone

## GIFT TYPE:

SUSTAINER (\$50-\$99 | \$25 with student ID)

BENEFACTOR (\$100-\$499)

PATRON (\$500 & up)

*Benefactor and above, please mark preferred shirt size (1<sup>ST</sup> come, 1<sup>ST</sup> served):*

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I am not interested in becoming a Member at this time and have included a donation in the amount of: \$

## Comments

The KIRC is a 170(c)(1) government nonprofit, authorized per IRS Publication 557, to receive tax-deductible contributions to programs that serve a public purpose. Donors should always consult with their tax advisors before claiming any tax-deductible charitable contributions.



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Ko Hema Lamalama is edited & designed by Kelly McHugh, KIRC Public Information Specialist. Printed on recycled paper.

## ABOUT THE KIRC

The Kaho'olawe Island Reserve Commission (KIRC) was established by the Hawai'i State Legislature in 1993 to manage the Kaho'olawe Island Reserve while held in trust for a future Native Hawaiian sovereign entity. The KIRC has pledged to provide for the meaningful and safe use of Kaho'olawe for the purpose of the traditional and cultural practices of the native Hawaiian people and to undertake the restoration of the island and its waters. Its mission is to implement the vision for Kaho'olawe Island in which the *kino* (body) of Kaho'olawe is restored and *nā po'e o Hawai'i* (the people of Hawai'i) care for the land. The organization is managed by a seven-member Commission and a committed staff specializing in 5 core programs: Ocean, Restoration, Culture, Operations and Administration.

## COMMISSIONERS:

- Michele McLean**, Chairperson, Deputy Director of Planning, County of Maui
- C. Kaliko Baker**, Instructor, Kawaihuelani Center for Hawaiian Language, UH Mānoa
- Suzanne Case**, Chairperson, Department of Land & Natural Resources
- Jonathan Ching**, Land and Property Manager, Office of Hawaiian Affairs
- Hökūlani Holt**, Director, Ka Hikina O Ka La & Coordinator, Hawai'i Papa O Ke Ao, UHMC
- Joshua Kaakua**, UH, College of Engineering
- Carmen Hulu Lindsey**, Trustee, Office of Hawaiian Affairs

Executive Director: *Michael K. Nāho'opi'i*

