



Allison Ikeda - NOAA Affiliate &lt;allison.ikeda@noaa.gov&gt;

## Fwd: Materials for RAC meeting June 8

1 message

Kealoha

Mon, Jun 6, 2016 at 2:11 PM

To: "allison.ikeda@noaa.gov" &lt;allison.ikeda@noaa.gov&gt;

Aloha Allison, I am resubmit for distribution.  
Mahalo for your patience.  
Kealoha Pisciotta

### Subject: Materials for RAC meeting June 8

Aloha Pumehana Members of the RAC,

I submit the following on behalf of myself as a member of the Native Hawaiian Cultural Working Group, please find enclosed the following materials for distribution to RAC members for the upcoming meeting regarding the expansion of Papahānaumokuākea. Please review these as you consider supporting the proposed expansion of PMNM.

- Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Native Hawaiian Cultural Working Group - Letter to White House in Support of Expansion
- ~~\*\*\*Pūhōnua White Paper: Cultural and Biological Significance of expanded PMNM (see note below)~~
- Science Fact Sheet
- Proposed Expansion Boundary Map
- Map with Two Weather Buoys (which we are proposing be excluded from the monument for local small boat fishers)
- Map from NOAA, which shows biological features outside of the current monument
- Media Articles: Start Advertiser, Civil Beat
- Separating Fact From Fiction Regarding Longliners
- PMNM Supporter List

~~\*\*\*NOTE: The White Paper is a draft and the final should be available by the 7th, upon which I will circulate. Please do not post online.~~

For reference, the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Native Hawaiian Cultural Working Group (CWG) is a formally recognized body under the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument Management Board with long standing involvement and interest in the region. We are made up of about 50 individuals located across all of the main Hawaiian Islands and our membership includes Hawaiian kūpuna (elders), researchers, educators, community organizers, advocates, and cultural practitioners. The CWG has been in existence since 2000, originally part of the Reserve Advisory Council for the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Coral Reef Ecosystem Reserve.

Aloha and Mahalo for your time and consideration,

Kealoha Pisciotta

change: white paper not submitted

April 5, 2016

Christy Goldfuss  
Managing Director  
White House Council on Environmental Quality  
Executive Office of the President

Dear Ms. Goldfuss,

We write as representatives of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Native Hawaiian Cultural Working Group (CWG) to request a meeting to discuss our strong support for expansion of the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument. The CWG has been in existence since 2000, originally part of the Reserve Advisory Council for the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Coral Reef Ecosystem Reserve, and now under the Monument Management Board for the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument. We are made up of 50 individuals located across all the main Hawaiian Islands and each with a strong tie to Papahānaumokuākea. Our members include Hawaiian kūpuna (elders), researchers, educators, community organizers, advocates, as well as cultural practitioners.

On Friday, March 25 the CWG met to discuss and vote on options for expansion of the monument. Without objections, the CWG membership enthusiastically approved a proposal to expand Papahānaumokuākea out to the full 200 nautical mile limit of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands exclusive economic zone (EEZ) with exception to the waters surrounding the islands of Ni'ihau and Kaua'i, which should remain outside of the monument boundaries.

This Native Hawaiian proposal for expanding the existing monument comes at a critical time when pollution, overfishing and climate change are seriously damaging the health of our ocean. A growing body of science is showing that large, fully protected marine reserves and sanctuaries are more resilient to climate change and therefore have emerged as important to mitigating the impacts of our warming planet and Native Hawaiian way of life. Further, expanding Papahānaumokuākea as we propose will protect significant cultural and natural resources outside the current monument area.

The Hawaiian Archipelago, including the vast ocean that surrounds it, represents the framework of our cosmology. These islands were birthed from the ocean depths and beginning in the east, the youngest and most robust Hawaiian Island is found, where the sun also rises to give life. Travelling up the island chain, the islands leave the extent of the sun's northern advance at the Tropic of Cancer, where they become remnants of their physical form and eventually return to the dark ocean depths again. Papahānaumokuākea represents an immense spiritual realm of our people where our ancestors return to upon passing on. The CWG believes – as many Native Hawaiians – that natural resources are cultural resources; therefore the ecological foundation for expansion is also a cultural rationale.

Finally, we also propose that the Office of Hawaiian Affairs be elevated to a Co-Trustee of the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument. Our people should have full participation in management decisions for the marine environment that is intrinsic to our culture, especially Papahānaumokuākea, where we believe life began.

Improving the health of our ocean is one of the greatest challenges humanity will face and will require leadership from the United States if we are to succeed. Expanding Papahānaumokuākea is the biggest single step that President Obama can take to leave future generations a healthier ocean and perpetuate Native Hawaiian culture.

We invite you to our islands to further discuss the potential for monument expansion and to hear from and talk directly to the various stakeholders and the Native Hawaiian community.

Mahalo for your consideration

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kekuewa Kikiloj". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Kekuewa Kikiloj, Ph.D.

Chair, Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Native Hawaiian Cultural Working Group

cc: Brian Deese, Senior Advisor to the President, White House Executive Office  
The Honorable David Ige, Governor of the State of Hawai'i  
Hawai'i State Legislature  
Hawai'i Congressional Delegation  
Suzanne Case, Chair, Department of Land and Natural Resources, State of Hawai'i  
The Honorable Sally Jewel, Secretary of the Interior  
The Honorable Penny Pritzker, Secretary of Commerce  
Dr. Kathryn D. Sullivan, Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans & Atmosphere and NOAA  
Administrator

## Papahānaumokuākea Expansion

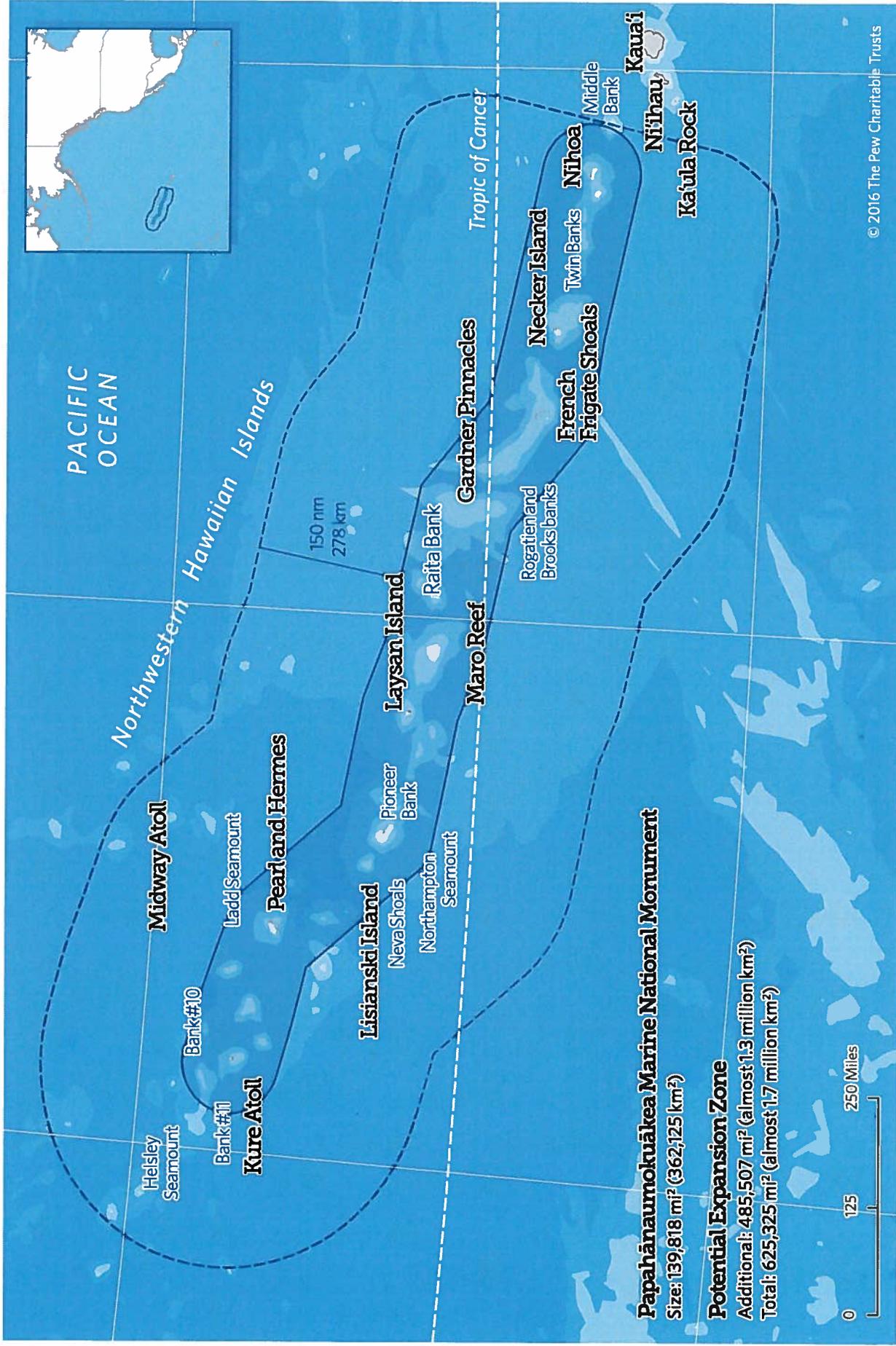
- Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument (PMNM) expansion from 50 miles to the 200 mile EEZ line adds 485,507 mi<sup>2</sup> to the current 139,818 mi<sup>2</sup> existing area. Increases protected area 5 fold to 625,325 mi<sup>2</sup> making it the world's largest marine protected area (MPA).
- Only 2% of oceans are currently protected, far short of 30% recommendation by for legacy resource availability for future generations (1)
- Northwest Hawaiian Islands (NWHI) has highest density of ocean predators in the world
  - Sharks thrive in NWHI, are a keystone species in decline, and whose protection is required for a functioning reef system (2)
  - Data shows sharks travel well beyond 50nm PMNM boundary, and expansion is needed as a buffer for their protection (3)(4)
  - Commercial fishing bycatch in NWHI is one shark for every two bigeye tuna
- NWHI is largest repository of seabirds in the world and global populations have declined by 70% since 1950 (5)
  - GPS satellite tracking shows foraging range outside current PMNM boundaries
- Main Hawaiian Isles have highest rate of endemism in the world at 23%, while endemism in NWHI increases to 46% (6)
  - Surveyed areas within proposed expansion area show 100% endemism at depths of 100 m (7)
- World's oldest living animal, a golden coral, found in expansion area is 4265 years old (8)
  - underwater seamounts rise up more than 14,000 feet from bottom of ocean, many seamounts extremely high in biodiversity and largely undocumented
- PMNM expansion lies in the temperate zone, not tropics, and spans more than 1200 miles
  - Climate change and bleaching are happening worldwide, but in temperate zone a temperature increase over time will actually make a better coral habitat
  - Adult corals are sessile but reproduce by mobile larvae, and mapping of larvae in NWHI (9) shows larvae spend much of their time in expansion area before recruiting back to coral reefs nearshore
  - Future of coral reefs dependent on recruitment of genetically diverse larvae back to new areas within NWHI
  - The bigger the protected area, the more genetic diversity, chances of extinction are minimized
- Reduced traffic to PMNM reduces exposure of noise pollution which affects marine mammals, fishes, and larval recruitment, as well as reduces potential for invasive species introduction
- Female fish that are older and of larger size produce a higher number, and a higher quality of eggs (10)
- Marine protected areas (MPAs) deliver substantial new economic benefits
  - Numerous studies show that social and economic benefits of establishing and operating MPAs sizably exceed their costs, from 3:1 for 10% protection, up to 20:1 for 30% protection (11)
- Hawaii fisheries will likely be unaffected by expansion of PMNM
  - The area under consideration for expansion is not a major fishing ground according to data from NOAA. Historically, less than 10% of the fleet's landings have been caught in this area, dipping down to 5% of total landings in 2014. Meanwhile, approximately 70% of the catch (79% in 2014) has historically been caught entirely outside of the EEZ
  - Hawaii longline catch quotas are set by Western Central Pacific Fisheries Commission so PMNM expansion will not reduce catch.
- Areas within expansion area highlighted as potential sites for future deep sea mining (12)

## Papahānaumokuākea Expansion

### References:

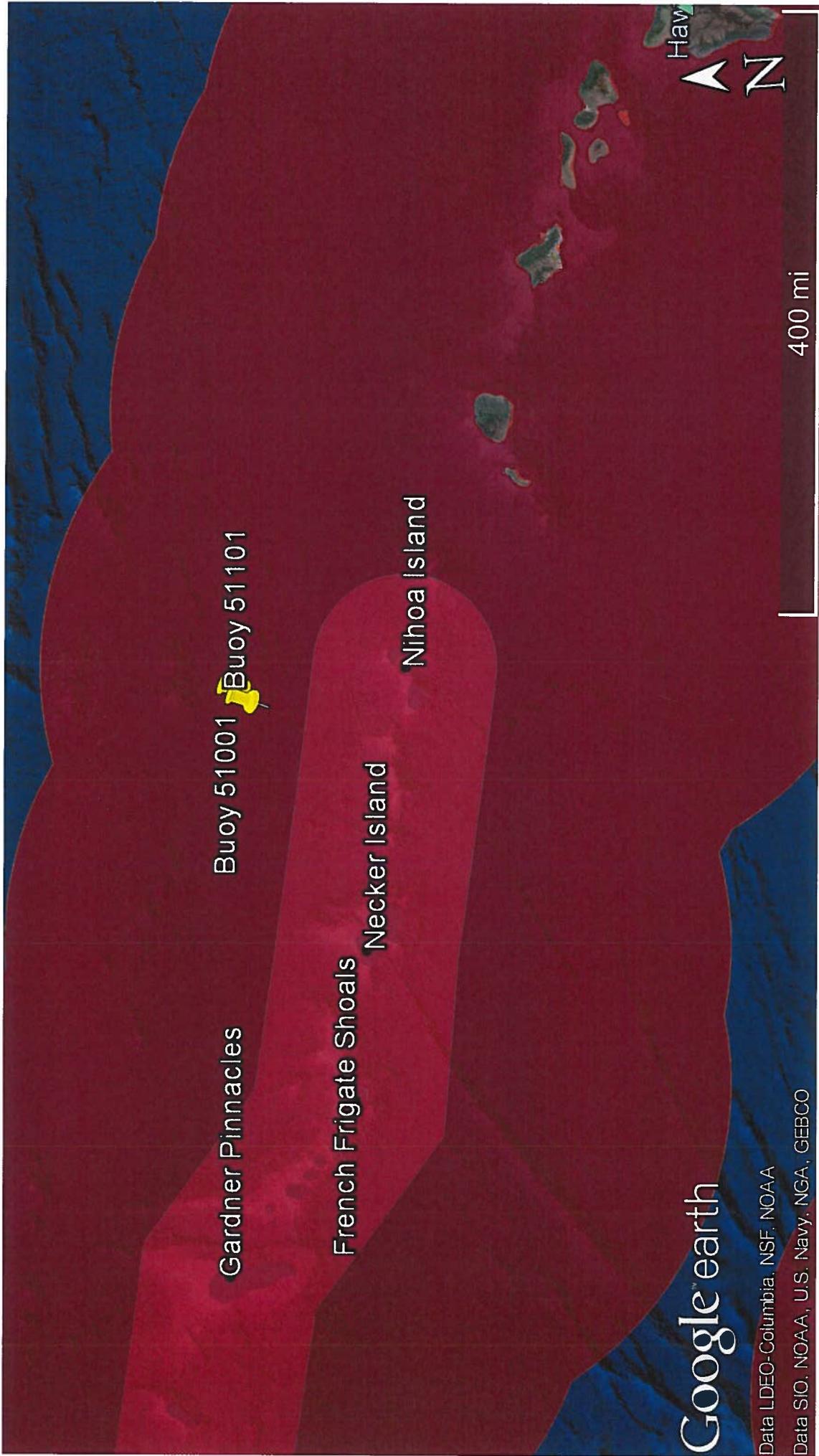
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# Native Hawaiian Proposal for Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument Expansion



□ Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument

⋮ Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument Potential Expansion Zone



Gardner Pinnacles

Buoy 51001



Buoy 51101

French Frigate Shoals

Necker Island

Nihoa Island

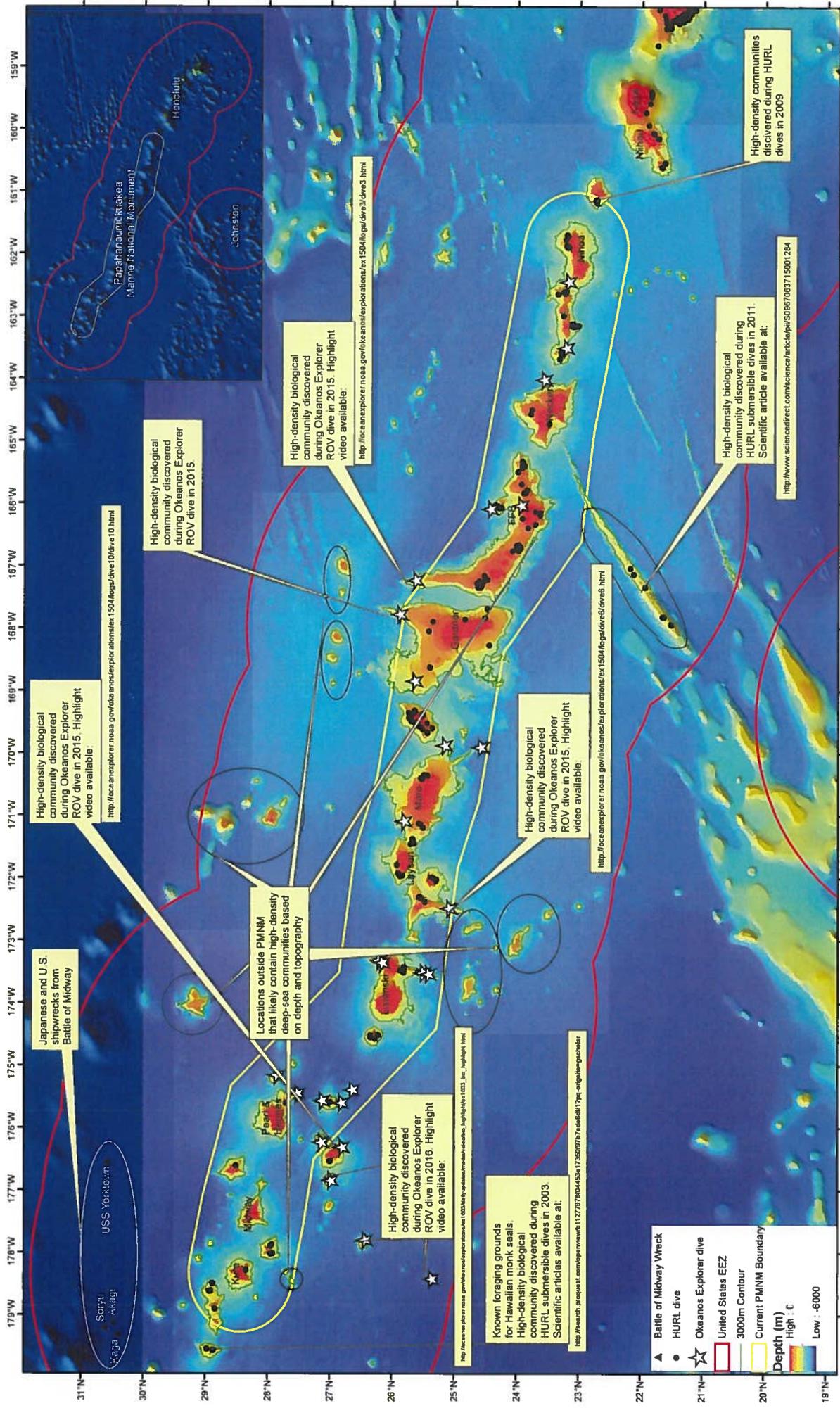
Google earth

Data LDEO-Columbia, NSF, NOAA

Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO

400 mi







May 6, 2016 | 74° | Check Traffic

Hawaii News

# Bigger marine sanctuary spells a 'bold' idea

By [Kathryn Mykleseth](#)

Posted May 06, 2016

May 6, 2016



NOAA OFFICE OF OCEAN EXPLORATION AND RESEARCH, HOHONU MOANA

This glass sponge was seen on an unnamed seamount just outside the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument.

Local environmentalists, scientists and lawmakers banded together Thursday to announce that the Obama administration has responded to their proposal to expand Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument and make it, once again, the largest marine sanctuary in the world.

Representatives from the White House Council on Environmental Quality have met with stakeholders this week in Hawaii after Native Hawaiian leaders sent a letter to the administration in January asking President Barack Obama to vastly increase the size of Papahānaumokuākea to 200 from 50 nautical miles from shore.

"We urge people providing advice to the president to be bold," said William Aila Jr., former head of the state Department of Land and Natural Resources, during a press conference Thursday at the University of Hawaii at Manoa's Kewalo Marine Laboratory.

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**140,000**

Current size of marine national monument in square miles

**485,000**

Proposed expansion in square miles

**625,000**

Total area in square miles if approved

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Aila, Office of Hawaiian Affairs CEO Kamanao Pono Crabbe and Polynesian Voyaging Society President Nainoa Thompson were among the leaders who sent the letter to the White House. The Native Hawaiian leaders also asked the president to designate the state Office of Hawaiian Affairs as a co-trustee on the management committee.

The name Papahānaumokuākea pays homage to the union of two Hawaiian ancestors — Papahānaumoku and Wakea — who are credited with creating the Hawaiian Archipelago, the taro plant and the Hawaiian people.

The coalition of groups seeking the expansion maintain that the monument's marine species, such as sea turtles, whales, dolphins, seabirds, sharks and tuna, are threatened by longline fishing vessels when they range outside the current protected area.

Since President George W. Bush made the original monument designation 10 years ago, scientific expeditions within the proposed expansion area have discovered high-density communities in which most of the animals are unknown to science, including black corals estimated to be 4,500 years old. Black corals are described as the old-growth redwood forests of the ocean.

Marti Townsend, executive director of the Sierra Club Hawaii Chapter, said, "This is an opportunity for Hawaii to protect its ocean resources and the health of its ocean, not only for the people of Hawaii who are directly relying on this as their own refrigerator, but also for the world because the oceans are dying."

Within the region there are more than 7,000 marine species. The area is one of the few remaining predator-dominated ecosystems in the world. Large predatory fish such as

sharks, giant trevally and groupers are abundant in Papahānaumokuākea waters. Elsewhere, these populations have been heavily depleted by fishing.

The commercial fishing industry opposes the proposed expansion. The Hawaii Seafood Council, Pacific Islands Fisheries Group and Hawaii Fishermen's Alliance for Conservation and Tradition Inc. sent letters to the president asserting that widening Papahānaumokuākea's boundaries would hurt the domestic fishing industry due to the loss of access for U.S. fishermen to fish in U.S. waters.

"The expansion of current boundaries will further disadvantage our domestic longline fishery that competes on the global market with cheap foreign imports that are harvested at higher environmental costs," the Hawaii Fishermen's Alliance said in a letter.

"This fishery anchors the local production of seafood consumed 40 percent here in the islands. In contrast, only 10 percent of the seafood consumed on the mainland is domestically produced," said Neil Kanemoto, Pacific Islands Fisheries Group president, in a letter.

Not all fishermen oppose the bid for expansion. Jay Carpio, a fisherman from Maui, said tuna populations have declined due to longline fishing in Hawaii.

"We have seen the decline in tuna populations that longline fishing in Hawaii has caused, subjecting Hawaiians and Hawaii residents to import ahi poke from other countries," Carpio said in a press release.

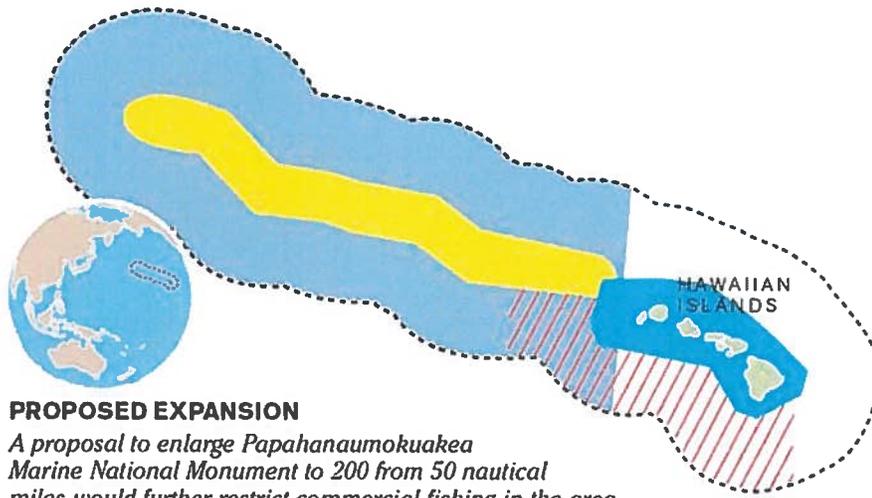
"What breaks my heart is you have so many local fishermen and fisher people who have a real sense of aloha aina who will refrain from fishing to help restore ocean resources, then you have these commercial takers who have no sense of that and are taking far more than their fair share," Townsend said.

Proponents of the expansion celebrated the administration's presence on the islands this week, saying it makes them hopeful Obama would broaden the zone.

"The very fact they are out here right now means they are listening," said Narrissa Spies, a biologist at Kewalo Marine Laboratory. She called Papahānaumokuākea's expansion the "easiest and most important thing the administration can do for the ocean."

Backers hope Obama will support the proposal and make the announcement about it at the International Union for Conservation of Nature Council World Conservation Congress, which will be held at the the Hawai'i Convention Center in September.

"It is perfectly lined up with the largest conservation conference in the world, because it would be the largest marine protected area in the world if President Obama expands it," Spies said.



**PROPOSED EXPANSION**

*A proposal to enlarge Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument to 200 from 50 nautical miles would further restrict commercial fishing in the area.*

- Exclusive economic zone (EEZ) boundary: 960,000 square miles\*
- Marine national monument: 140,000 square miles
- Proposed expansion (approximate): 500,000 square miles
- Longline fishing prohibited: 89,000 square miles
- ▨ Contingency closure for deep-set longline gear (until end of year): 130,000 square miles

*\*The exclusive economic zone is authorized by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea where a state has special rights to regulate exploration and use of marine resources in a designated area.*

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## ENVIRONMENT

# Hawaiians Press Obama To Expand NW Islands Marine Monument

William Aila, Nainoa Thompson, Kamana'opono Crabbe are among those who want the president to enlarge Papahanaumokuakea.

FEBRUARY 16, 2016 · By Nathan Eagle   

Share 223

8

A group of seven prominent Native Hawaiians has asked President Barack Obama to expand federal protections around the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands.

President George W. Bush established Papahanaumokuakea Marine National Monument in 2006 as the largest fully protected marine reserve on the planet at the time. Its protections, which include prohibitions against commercial fishing, extend 50 miles outside the island chain.

The group didn't say in the letter how much it wants to expand the monument, but federal jurisdiction extends out to 200 miles. That would make it nine times its current size of 139,797 square miles, which is bigger than all the country's national parks combined.

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*on on most reefs throughout the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands, one of the few marine ecosystems d by apex predators.*

The monument protects the habitat of more than 7,000 marine species, a quarter of which are believed to be found nowhere else. It's also home to 14 million seabirds that nest there. (Learn how to pronounce "Papahānaumokuākea" [here](#).)

The letter was signed by Hawaiian Home Lands Deputy Director William Aila, former chair of the Department of Land and Natural Resources; Kamana'o pono Crabbe, CEO of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs; Nainoa Thompson, navigator and president of the Polynesian Voyaging Society; Isaac "Paka" Harp, former commercial fisherman who was instrumental in the creation of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Coral Reef Ecosystem Reserve in 2000; Kekuewa Kikilo'i, assistant professor at the Kamakakuokalani Center for Hawaiian Studies at the University of Hawaii; Kaleo Manuel, environmental and community planner with the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands; and Victoria Holt Takamine, a respected kumu hula who worked to transition the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Coral Reef Ecosystem Reserve into the monument.

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Office



*William Aila, deputy  
director of the state  
Department of  
Hawaiian Home Lands.*

who understands the ocean's importance.

“While the current boundary of Papahānaumokuākea includes vital habitat for a number of species, it does not fully protect habitat and travel routes for several species including Hawaiian Monk Seals, green sea turtles, sharks, whales, Black-footed and Laysan Albatrosses as well as other species,” they said in the letter.

“Additionally, large, fully protected marine reserves and sanctuaries are more resilient to climate change and therefore have emerged as important to mitigating the impacts of our warming planet.”

The letter also underscores the significance of expanding the monument this year, the 10th anniversary of Papahānaumokuākea's creation.

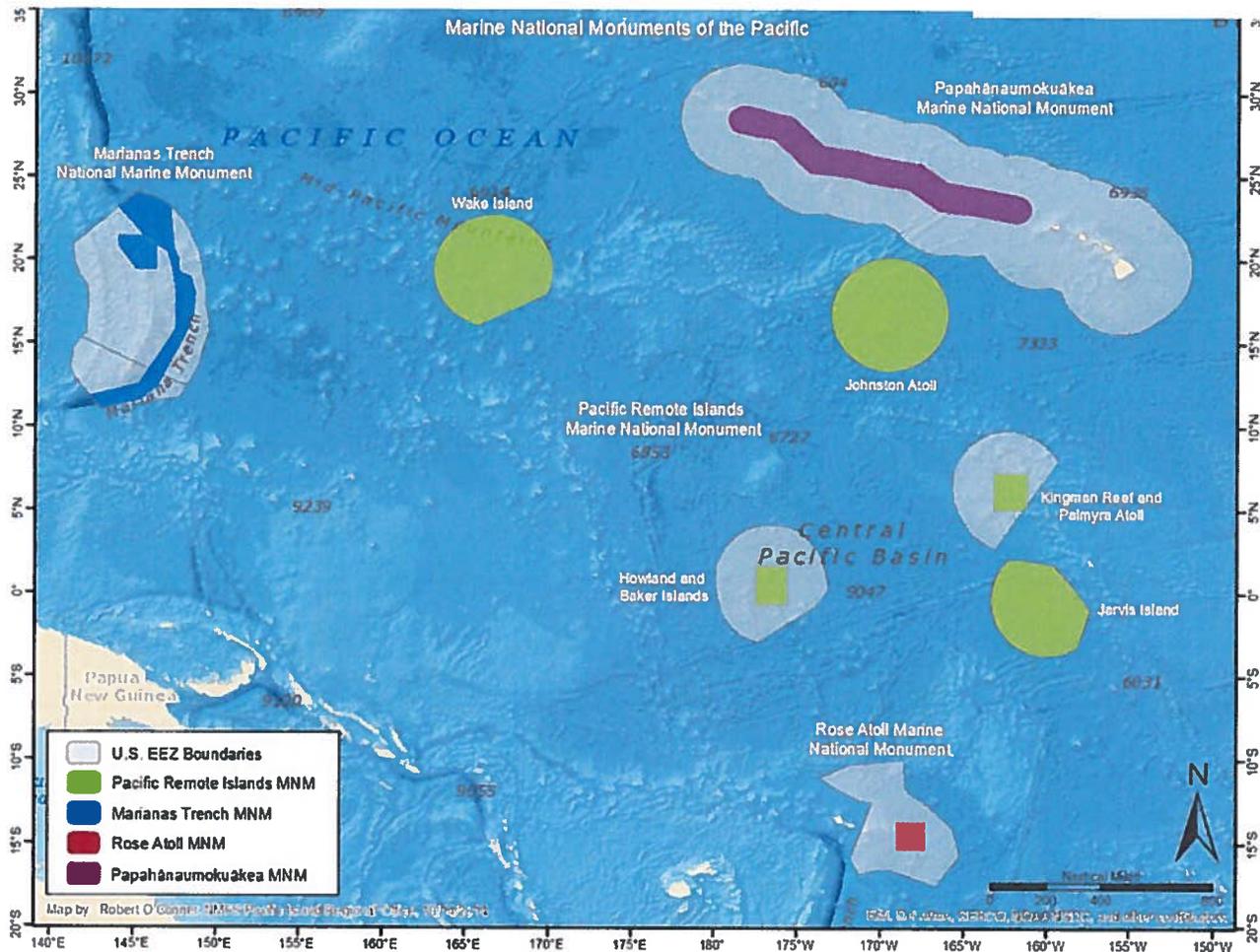
Thompson said in a statement that expanding Papahānaumokuākea would be “a gift to the children of the Earth.”

Although not mentioned in the letter, the timing is also ripe with Hawaii hosting the International Union for Conservation of Nature's World Conservation Congress in September.

The 10-day event is considered the Olympics of conservation, and it will be the first time the United States has hosted it. Officials in Honolulu have been [gearing up for the event](#).

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*This NOAA map shows the U.S. exclusive economic zone boundaries and four marine national monuments.*

“Increasing the scale of Papahānaumokuākea would set the example to the entire world of our commitment to protection of marine sites and the growing importance of oceans in global heritage protection,” said Kikilo, who chairs the monument’s Native Hawaiian Cultural Working Group, in a statement.

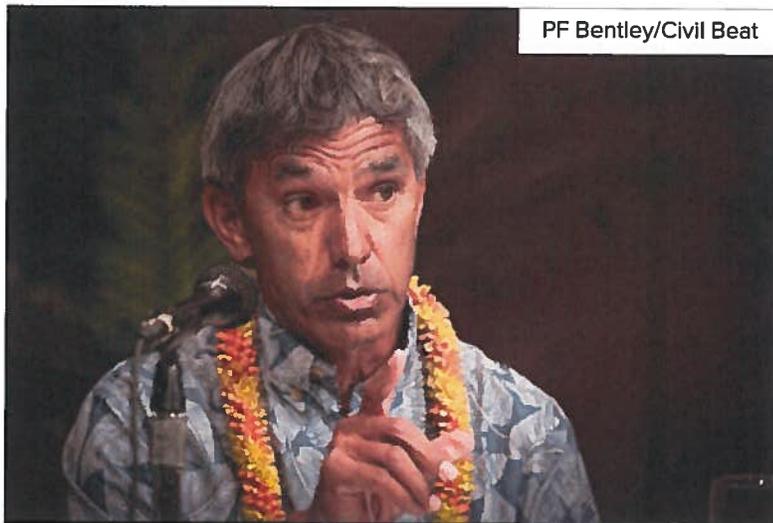
“Papahānaumokuākea is a unique region of immense natural and cultural heritage and it is worthy of the highest levels of protection.”

The area is one of the few remaining predator-dominated ecosystems in the world, with strong populations of sharks, Hawaiian grouper and other large predatory fish that have been heavily overfished elsewhere, the letter says.

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Hawaiian Islands, compared with 3 percent in the main Hawaiian Islands, the group noted.



*Nainoa Thompson, president of the Polynesian Voyaging Society, is captain of the [Hokulea](#), a traditional Hawaiian canoe that is on a worldwide voyage.*

Earlier this month, scientists said they discovered [four new species of algae](#) in waters 200 to 400 feet deep at Papahānaumokuākea.

Aila [told the Washington Post](#) that expanding Papahānaumokuākea would be a “legacy opportunity” for the president.

Last week, Obama protected more than 1.8 million acres of

California desert by designating three national monuments. There are a number of other areas around the country that have also been proposed.

In 2014, Obama expanded the [Pacific Remote Islands National Marine Monument](#) from nearly 87,000 square miles to more than 490,000 square miles in the central Pacific Ocean, making it the largest fully protected marine reserve. Bush established the monument in 2009.

The Northwestern Hawaiian Islands is not an area Hawaii’s longline fleet targets, according to the most recent data on [NOAA Fisheries’ website](#).

Of the 47.1 million hooks the Hawaii-based longline fishery deployed in 2014, 5 percent were in the northwestern Hawaiian islands exclusive economic zone. That’s the area the U.S. has jurisdiction over, which extends 200 miles outside the islands.

Read the group’s letter below.

## Separating Fact from Fiction

### Longline Fishing & Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument (MNM)

Amount of ‘ahi caught by Hawai‘i-based longline fleet <i>today</i>	Amount of ‘ahi caught by Hawai‘i-based longline fleet <i>after</i> expanding Papahānaumokuākea MNM
<b>3,554</b> metric tons	<b>3,554</b> metric tons

- Expansion of Papahānaumokuākea has no effect on the longline fleet’s catch.
- The amount of fish the longline fleet catch is set by international agreements.
- The quota is reached every year. In 2015, the quota was reached in August. This year it is expected to be reached in June.<sup>1</sup>

Dollar value of Hawai‘i’s longline fishery <i>today</i>	Dollar value of Hawai‘i’s longline fishery <i>after</i> expanding Papahānaumokuākea
<b>\$100</b> million	<b>\$100</b> million

- 95% of longline fishing already takes place outside of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands.<sup>2</sup>
- When Papahānaumokuākea is expanded, the longliners will simply catch fish elsewhere, but they will still catch fish until they reach their limits. There will be no change in the money fishermen make.
- There may be a minimal cost associated with moving 5% of the catch effort, but the same amount of fish will be caught. Instead of setting a course for the Northwest, fishermen can fish to the Northeast, Southeast, or Southwest.

### THE KŪPUNA ISLANDS

Native Hawaiians consider the islands of Papahānaumokuākea to be their kūpuna. Each island is a teacher, and each island has its own unique story and message.<sup>3</sup> As the younger generation, humans are tasked to mālama (care for) the kūpuna. It is also humankind’s kuleana (responsibility) to take the time to listen to their wisdom. Out of this respect and responsibility, we must mālama this place, which includes the extending the protection area.

<sup>1</sup> Teresa Dawson, *Environment Hawai‘i*, [Hawai‘i Longline Fleet is on Pace to Hit Bigeye Catch Limit in June – Experts Say](#)

<sup>2</sup> Hawai‘i Based Longline Logbook Summary [Report](#), January – December 2014

<sup>3</sup> Hānau Moku-The Birth of the Islands, <http://www.papahanaumokuakea.gov/wheritage/birth.html>

# EXPAND PAPAHĀNAUMOKUĀKEA

He Pu'uhonua no Hawai'i  A Sanctuary for our Ocean Heritage

Supporters of the Expansion of the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument to the 200-Nautical-Mile Boundary of the US Exclusive Economic Zone, with the exception of waters around Kaua'i and Ni'ihau, and with Office of Hawaiian Affairs elevated as fourth Co-Trustee (As of 5.30.16)

**TOTAL LETTERS AND PETITION SIGNERS IN SUPPORT OF EXPANSION:  
59,200+**

Online Petitions: 56,200+

Mike Coots Shark Petition: 38,300+

Expand PMNM Care2: 2,300+

Jessica Ramos Care2 Petition: 15,500+

Total hand-signed signatures to the President: 2,900+

Total private citizen support letters to the President: 77

## Mayors

- Mayor Alan Arakawa, Maui County
- Mayor William Kenoi, Hawai'i Island

## Council members

- Council Member Valerie T Poindexter, District 1 (Hamakua, Hawai'i Island)
- Council Member Karen Eoff, District 8 (North Kona, Hawai'i Island)
- Council Member Maile David, District 6 (North Kona (some), South Kona, Ka'u, Greater Volcano, Hawai'i Island)
- Council Member Elle Cochran, West Maui

## Hawai'i State Senators

- Senator Laura Thielen, District 25 (Kailua, Lanikai, Enchanted Lake, Keolu Hills, Maunawili, Waimanalo, Hawai'i Kai, Portlock)
- Senator Russell Ruderman, District 2 (Puna – Ka'u),
- Senator Michael Gabbard, District 20 (Kapolei, Makakilo, Portions of Ewa, Kalaeloa and Waipahu),
- Senator Josh Green, District 3 (Kona, Ka'u)

## Hawai'i State Representatives

- Representative Chris Lee, District 51 (Kailua, Waimanalo)
- Representative Cynthia Thielen, District 51 (Kailua, Kaneohe Bay, Hawai'i Island)

- Representative John Mizuno, District 28 (Kalihi Valley, Kamehameha Heights, portion of Lower Kalihi)
- Representative Kaniela Ing, District 11 (Kihei, Wailea, Makena)
- Representative Matthew LoPresti, District 41 (Ewa, Ewa Beach, Ewa Gentry, Ewa Villages, Hoakalei, Ocean Pointe)

Regional Government Support

- Governor Ralph DLG Torres, Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands

**Total organizational or business support letters: 32**

- 
- Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Native Hawaiian Cultural Working Group
- Office of Hawaiian Affairs
- Sierra Club of Hawai'i
- Interfaith Power & Light
- Kohanaiki 'Ohana
- Marine Conservation Institute
- Center for Biological Diversity
- Hawai'i Fishing and Boating Association
- Hawai'i's Thousand Friends
- Earthjustice Mid-Pacific Office
- Friends of Midway Atoll
- Kipuhulu 'Ohana
- Hui Ho'omalulu i Ka 'Aina
- Lost Fish Coalition
- Concerned Elders of Waianae
- Conservation Council for Hawai'i
- Earthjustice
- Environmental Caucus
- National Wildlife Federation
- Destination Midway
- Kai Kuleana
- Polanui Hiu CMMA
- Maui Nui Makai Network
- Wailuku CMMA
- Maui Ocean Center
- Maui Nui Seabird Recovery Program
- Maui Nui Marine Resource Council
- Annette's Adventures
- Project S.E.A.-Link
- Monk Seal Foundation
- Rotary Club of Lahaina Sunset
- Turtle Island Restoration Network
- Pono Project Hawai'i
- Makali'i Group
- Kaua'i Albatross Network
- Humane Society of the United States
- Humane Society International
- Animal Welfare Institute
- Manta Trust
- KAHEA: The Hawaiian Environmental Alliance
- American Reef Coalition