

Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument
NATIVE HAWAIIAN PRACTICES Permit Application

NOTE: *This Permit Application (and associated Instructions) are to propose activities to be conducted in the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument. The Co-Trustees are required to determine that issuing the requested permit is compatible with the findings of Presidential Proclamation 8031. Within this Application, provide all information that you believe will assist the Co-Trustees in determining how your proposed activities are compatible with the conservation and management of the natural, historic, and cultural resources of the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument (Monument).*

ADDITIONAL IMPORTANT INFORMATION:

- Any or all of the information within this application may be posted to the Monument website informing the public on projects proposed to occur in the Monument.
- In addition to the permit application, the Applicant must either download the Monument Compliance Information Sheet from the Monument website OR request a hard copy from the Monument Permit Coordinator (contact information below). The Monument Compliance Information Sheet must be submitted to the Monument Permit Coordinator after initial application consultation.
- Issuance of a Monument permit is dependent upon the completion and review of the application and Compliance Information Sheet.

INCOMPLETE APPLICATIONS WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Send Permit Applications to:
NOAA/Inouye Regional Center
NOS/ONMS/PMNM/Attn: Permit Coordinator
1845 Wasp Blvd, Building 176
Honolulu, HI 96818
nwhipermit@noaa.gov
PHONE: (808) 725-5800 FAX: (808) 455-3093

SUBMITTAL VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL IS PREFERRED BUT NOT REQUIRED. FOR ADDITIONAL SUBMITTAL INSTRUCTIONS, SEE THE LAST PAGE.

Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument Permit Application Cover Sheet

This Permit Application Cover Sheet is intended to provide summary information and status to the public on permit applications for activities proposed to be conducted in the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument. While a permit application has been received, it has not been fully reviewed nor approved by the Monument Management Board to date. The Monument permit process also ensures that all environmental reviews are conducted prior to the issuance of a Monument permit.

Summary Information

Applicant Name: Kim Kanoē‘ulalani Morishige

Affiliation: UH Sea Grant, UH Mānoa, Nā Maka o Papahānaumokuākea

Nā Maka o Papahānaumokuākea (NMP) is a non-profit organization whose mission is to maintain and perpetuate a long-lasting relationship with Papahānaumokuākea (our Hawaiian Archipelago) and through this relationship support the overall health of these islands; culturally, naturally, spiritually, and physically. Founded in 2008, NMP has been developing programs focused on investing in our communities and the next generation to lay a foundation for addressing people to shift our behaviors, our values and our relationships and including people in healing the natural world around us.

Nā Kilo ‘Āina (NKA) is a program, established by NMP and implemented in partnership with the University of Hawai‘i Sea Grant Program and community partners on Hawai‘i Island and Kaua‘i including other resource management partnerships throughout the State. The goal of NKA is to build a community of conscientious observers and watchers that intimately understand the moods and characteristics of place, so they can make well-informed decision and management actions that support productivity and balance within ecosystem health. NKA does this by focusing on community stakeholder activities and experiences that deepen and/or strengthen relationships that influence behaviors and decisions that support a healthy and resilient community of people and place.

NMP has been implementing the NKA project in the past ten years of implementation and experience in working with communities across Hawai‘i on watershed and natural resource monitoring activities that address overall health and wellness of a community. We’ve been working for the past eight years at Kalaemano by establishing a monitoring protocol that integrates qualitative and quantitative data collection to understand the productivity of place (through natural cycles and seasonal changes) and utilizing that understanding to drive discussions on improving management, changing behaviors, and addressing community health. In addition to developing monitoring protocols and driving discussions, we’ve also hosted countless school groups, retreats and workshops from Pre-Kindergarten through Kupuna and have been invited into multiple communities to establish elements of Na Kilo Aina or contribute to discussions and decisions on community health and wellness.

Permit Category: Native Hawaiian Practices

Proposed Activity Dates: September 3-15, 2018

Proposed Method of Entry (Vessel/Plane): Vessel – Makani ‘Olu

Proposed Locations: Nihoa

Estimated number of individuals (including Applicant) to be covered under this permit:
15-20

Estimated number of days in the Monument: 13

Description of proposed activities: (complete these sentences):

a.) The proposed activity would...

The proposed activity aims to implement a cross-disciplinary approach that brings together people committed to understanding Nihoa through multiple disciplines and creating a space for interweaving Native Hawaiian practices, research, education, and conservation and management. The team will focus on sharing experiences on the land and in the ocean to feed a collective discussion about Nihoa from a wide range of perspectives related (but not limited to) the function the cultural sites and indicators of cultural and biological health of terrestrial and marine ecosystems. Other activities include conducting research in intertidal zones to expand on the past eight years of monitoring at Nihoa.

Cultural researchers will also grow relationship and participate in another *kau* or season of Hawaii History through ‘ike maka, or seeing for themselves, these storied places and build their relationships to the North Western Hawaiian Islands based on relationships and histories through the eyes of their kupuna. Activities will also help support a continued relationship between the Native Hawaiian communities and the North Western Hawaiian Islands for current and future generations.

Since 2010, NMP has also been conducting research built on the foundation of Native Hawaiian knowledge systems through a dedicated research initiative known in the past as Pilinakai and currently Nā Kilo ‘Āina (NKA). NKA programs empower the next generation, and support community-based resource management that balances health and wellness through ecological and cultural lenses. NKA implements biocultural monitoring in intertidal ecosystems on the foundation of traditional knowledge systems and integrates quantitative monitoring methods. This collective information creates a platform to engage in conversations about adjusting behaviors to minimize impact on resources. These collaborative community partnerships serve as a pathway to perpetuate ancestral knowledge systems and re-build the way we support the productivity of ‘āina balancing the health of people and place. The process includes monitoring protocol integrating qualitative and quantitative data collection to understand the productivity of place (through natural cycles and seasonal changes) and utilizing that understanding to drive discussions on improving management, changing behavior, and addressing community health.

We've been working for the past nine years at Kalaemano and participate in community monitoring across the Main Hawaiian Islands establishing a process that addresses community health and wellness through traditional relationships based in a contemporary setting. In addition to developing monitoring protocol and driving discussions, we've hosted countless school groups, retreats and workshops from Pre-K through Kūpuna and have been invited into multiple communities to establish elements of NKA or contribute to discussions and decisions on community health and wellness. This journey is a special opportunity to cross collaborate with the activities and partners on PMNM-2018-021 and continue a movement to deepen relationships to these places and conduct culturally-grounded research and management.

Consistent with proclamation 8031, these activities will strengthen cultural and spiritual connections to the Northwestern Hawaiian islands and foster the expansion and perpetuation of Native Hawaiian ecological knowledge and research methodologies. This knowledge may be critical as it is observed by local Hawaii residents that 'opihi and hā'uke'uke stocks are generally diminishing in size and number in the main Hawaiian Islands, therefore more data in this area may help to curb the decline. The continuation of 'opihi data collection, and comprehensive intertidal surveys (including fishes, algae and invertebrates) using Native Hawaiian ecological knowledge and methodologies coupled with Institutional science will help to contribute to the overall health of Papahānaumokuākea.

b.) To accomplish this activity we would

To accomplish this activity, we will:

1. Huli'ia - Utilize a Native Hawaiian observation process known as Huli 'ia, an observational process documenting seasonal changes and shifts across entire landscapes, *ma uka to ma kai* (mountains to oceans).

Huli 'ia is a pathway to empower communities of people and place to build a deeper understanding of the health of our environment and our relationships to it. Rooted in strengthening relationships to place, Huli 'ia is a tool to gather communities around re-evaluating our relationships to our environment and creating a culturally-grounded vision of community-driven management action. By expanding the conversation encompassing the observations of multiple groups that traverse and observe different areas of Nihoa, we will grow our relationships to Nihoa and engage in multi-faceted cultural foundations of research to ultimately understand our role in maintaining reciprocal relationships to the places that feed us spiritually, emotionally, physically, and mentally. We acknowledge that our ancestors built a deep knowledge base of the inter-connectedness of the environment and innovate strategies to balance the needs of their place and people to thrive for generations to come.

The community-driven process identifies correlations between species and/or occurrences as important indicators of species, community, and ecosystem health. Huli 'ia opens a conversation to develop strategies that allow natural cycles to support and guide our management practices, which with the impacts of climate change allows the flexibility needed

to ensure the best times to rest areas or species and/or to harvest areas or species. This is a part of larger movement to support self-determination of Native Hawaiian communities in research and resource management across the Hawaiian Archipelago.

Over the past nine years, NMP has been developing and refining this tool, Huli'ia, based on a traditional Hawaiian worldview to allow a geographic place to guide best practices and identify efficient and effective management strategies that would be most beneficial to the productivity and health of that place. This “new-old” tool was developed on the foundation of the understanding of traditional roles, relationships, responsibilities, and reciprocity people had to place and how decisions are believed to have been made to ensure future generations had the resources and opportunities of their forebears. We use Huli 'ia as a Hawaiian observational process to empower the kilo (observer) within communities to document seasonal changes and shifts across entire landscapes, ma uka to ma kai (mountains to oceans). Huli 'ia records place-specific natural cycles of growth, presence, reproduction and assists in identifying correlations between these occurrences as indicators of ecosystem health. Quantitative monitoring is used to provide research opportunities for students to examine seasonal reproduction, size of reproductive maturity, population size structure, and other data to inform sustainable harvesting practices.

Huli 'ia is a tool that the field team at Kure Atoll have been using to collect their observations, identify dominant relationships between seasonal changes throughout their surrounding environment. This partnership has resulted in the creation of a seasonal calendar as a vessel to build place-based knowledge rooted in Native Hawaiian knowledge systems, highlight indicators of seasonal occurrences, and create 'ōlelo no'eau (Hawaiian proverbs) documenting these relationships.

2. Cultural Use and Subsistence gathering in regards to kilo (observers), holomoana (voyaging), and scouting and accessing *wahi pana* or storied places. to re-establish and strengthen traditional relationships to our 'āina (feeder – sustenance).

Consumption feeds physical, spiritual, and cultural health rooting us in our ancestral ties and customary practices. Consumption allows us to be nurtured and nourished by place and genealogy. Our islands and the resources thriving here are older siblings and customary relationships are based on the reciprocal practice of being fed and cared for by our older siblings while we care for and “feed” them in return. Our activities while on island contribute to caring for place further supporting the traditional relationship of younger siblings caring for an elder. Recording more observations at Nihoa through Huli 'ia and quantitative biological surveys of population densities, sizes, and spawning seasons of 'opihi and hā'uke'uke will guide the way we choose to harvest the permitted species. We will refrain from collecting 'opihi and hā'uke'uke if populations appear too small to sustain collections.

3. Place names and storied places to reclaim landscapes within a cultural context and map

Nihoa through a more traditional venue.

Wahi pana or storied places are celebrations of places our ancestors have inhabited reflecting the relationships they shared with the natural world also referred to as ancestors. These places contain references to place and natural phenomena as well as allusions to spiritual elements present in the landscape that are part of the Native Hawaiian consciousness. Storied places articulate aspects of the land and sea in symbolic forms providing a vehicle to maintain and perpetuate traditional relationships to place and honor the familial role these places have to Native Hawaiians. Wahi pana also provide an oral mapping process done through a traditional venue that is passed down through the generations in voice and memory¹.

These storied places begin with a place name; a name representing relationships, memories, and genealogy. The practice of naming places has been perpetual throughout generations and is a practice that continues today when old names are forgotten or no longer relevant within the context of time and place. This organic process of observing, connecting, and identifying with our landscapes enables us to relate to place and recognize unique environmental characteristics, memorable interactions and occurrences, or an honored event or person whose name is shared and carried into the future by landmarks and shared spaces.

The Wahi Pana activities of this permit will allow us to spend time in different spaces on island engaging a number of different activities through multiple lenses. As a group we will begin to identify places, bays/coves, points, ravines, etc, giving it a contemporary Hawaiian name that represent a relationship, memory, or genealogy. These collections of 21st century Hawaiian names will be compiled along with the story of the name (wahi pana), shared with the larger monument and Hawaiian community capturing Nihoa's landscapes through our contemporary relationships.

c.) This activity would help the Monument by ...

These activities will help the monument by supporting the monuments mission “to carry out seamless integrated management to ensure ecological integrity and achieve strong, long-term protection and perpetuation of NWHI ecosystems, Native Hawaiian culture, and heritage resources for current and future generations.” Perpetuating Native Hawaii cultural practices through gathering a cross-disciplinary team of people committed to understanding Nihoa through multiple disciplines. This is an opportunity to contribute to the initiatives of the co-management agencies and Native Hawaiian research efforts within PMNM creating a space for interweaving and integrating Native Hawaiian practices, research, education, and conservation and management. The team will focus on sharing experiences on the land and in the ocean to feed a collective discussion about Nihoa from a wide range of perspectives related (but not limited to) the function the cultural sites and indicators of cultural and biological health of terrestrial and

¹ Language from this section comes from an unpublished document “Aloha Ha’ena Text Pix” by Dr. Carlos Andrade.

marine ecosystems. It also strengthens Native Hawaiian relationships with the environment and reinforces the ties between the Native Hawaiian communities and the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands. This opportunity further advances opportunities for Native Hawaiian communities to understand the responsibility we have in caring for our islands within the monument. These activities will also reinforce cultural (including spiritual) connections to the North Western Hawaiian islands and foster the expansion and perpetuation of Native Hawaiian Ecological knowledge across the Hawaiian Archipelago.

These activities will expand on long-term monitoring of intertidal ecosystems in PMNM. With many resources dedicated to collecting deep-sea and coral reefs, intertidal ecosystems are less understood. However, Intertidal zones in PMNM. conducting intertidal monitoring along the wave-swept shores of Nihoa. Nā Maka o Papahānaumokuākea has partnered with PMNM, OHA, and the ‘Opihi Monitoring Partnership to expand our knowledge of intertidal systems in Papahānaumokuākea. Since 2011, NMP has been a partner in the NOAA Intertidal Research Cruise every year. This is part of a research effort examining intertidal ecosystem health with a direct application to building place-based knowledge, understanding our role in maintaining health and balance of ‘āina, and supporting community-driven management action in the Main Hawaiian Islands. It helps the Monument strengthen its management of cultural resources and ensures the strong participation of Native Hawaiians in the region's long-term protection. By providing opportunities to conduct cultural research, (cultural) researchers will assist in the recovery of important Native Hawaiian marine management practices and support the use of Native Hawaiian traditional ecological knowledge. Additionally, the permitted cultural practitioners and researchers will be key to the development of an eventual cultural access and monitoring plan for the NWHI.

Other information or background:

Additionally this project is also supported by the following activities in the Monument Management Plan, (NHCH-2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.5, 2.6, 3.4, 4.2, 5.3 and NHCI – 3.1 and 3.2) all of which call for the identification of Native Hawaiian research priorities and access opportunities.

NHCH-2.1: Continue to compile information and conduct new cultural historical research about the NWHI.

NHCH-2.2: Support Native Hawaiian cultural research needs.

NHCH-2.3: Facilitate cultural field research and cultural education opportunities annually.

NHCH-2.5: Incorporate cultural resources information into the Monument Information Management System.

NHCH-2.6: Continue to facilitate Native Hawaiian cultural access.

NHCH-3.4: Identify and integrate Native Hawaiian traditional knowledge and management concepts into Monument management.

NHCH-4.2: Develop and implement specific preservation and access plans, as appropriate, to protect cultural sites at Nihoa and Mokumanamana.

NHCH-5.3: Integrate Native Hawaiian values and cultural information into the Monument permittee education and outreach program.

