



Kaho'olawe Island Reserve Commission

'O ka Huaka'i i Kaho'olawe

Volunteer Packet



*He ali'i no ka 'āina,
he kauwa wale ke kanaka.*

*The land is chief,
the human is but a servant.*



WARNING! Kaho'olawe and its surrounding waters contain quantities of unexploded ordnance that are hazardous to public health and safety. Unauthorized entry onto the island and/or within a two-mile perimeter of its surrounding waters is prohibited (HAR. §13-260).

Opportunities for access are available, however. For more information, please visit the Kaho'olawe Island Reserve Commission (KIRC) web site (www.kahoolawe.hawaii.gov) and/or call the KIRC office on Maui at (808) 243-5020.

Kaho'olawe...

An Experience of a Lifetime!

Your visit to the island of Kaho'olawe will doubtlessly be an experience to remember and to treasure forever. Many who came before you – on a KIRC or Protect Kaho'olawe "Ohana (PKO) access – have expressed feelings of being "forever changed".

To help you have both a safe and meaningful trip, we have assembled a packet of important information and forms for you to read, sign, and return to our office no later three weeks prior to your scheduled visit date.

Please read each document thoroughly. As the warning above reads, there are particular safety concerns within the Kaho'olawe Island Reserve due to the presence of unexploded ordnance (UXO). Before you visit, it is required that you familiarize yourself with, are fully aware of, and agree to all the policies and safety precautions in place for your protection.

We hope that your experience will leave you fulfilled, energized, and inspired to do what you can to aid in the restoration of this exceptional island reserve and in the preservation of the Native Hawaiian culture itself. Mahalo a nui loa for dedicating your personal time to working with us toward the healing of Kaho'olawe.



The Kaho'olawe Island Reserve Commission reserves the right to cancel trips at the last minute due to weather conditions and/or safety or other issues that may suddenly arise.



'Ikepāpālua

KIRC Vision Statement

One Hawaiian phrase that captures a people's vision of what they might anticipate in the future is 'Ike Pāpālua. For the Kaho'olawe Island Reserve Commission, this is:

"The kino (physical manifestation) of Kanaloa is restored. Forests and shrub lands 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 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 a 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 Hawaiian lifestyle is spread throughout the islands."



Today, in your willingness to volunteer, you become a partner in this vision. Although we may not see the fruits of these labors in our lifetimes, we do know that the restoration of this island, its surrounding waters, its people and its indigenous culture will serve the generations to come.

Aloha 'Āina

Within Hawaiian traditions and values, "connections" – between and among persons, families, kūpuna, ali'i, connections to the land and sea – are critical to understanding and respect. The more one is "connected" to a place, for example, the more one will value, honor and care (mālama) for it.

Hawaiians refer to their special relationship with their lands as "aloha 'āina" – a concept not limited to land alone, but one that embraces the animals, plants, and climatic variations associated with both the land and the sea. Aloha 'āina means caring for and maintaining a unique and special connection to the land of your ancestors, your birthplace, the land and the ocean that feeds you and where you live and work. Aloha 'āina is a deeply felt appreciation that comes from knowing its history, traditions, why it is organized just so and, of course, one's connection to it.

"I mua nā pua, a lanakila o Kaho'olawe!"

Kaho'olawe is recognized by federal, state and county governments as a wahi pana (historic place) and pu'uhonua (refuge).

As a wahi pana, the island is dedicated to Kanaloa, the honored and respected ancestor/deity who cares for the foundation of the earth and the atmospheric conditions of the ocean and heavens.

As a pu'uhonua, Kaho'olawe is a refuge, or "safe" place, for people to practice and live aloha 'āina that, in turn, guides the care and management of the island and its surrounding waters.



'ili Concept

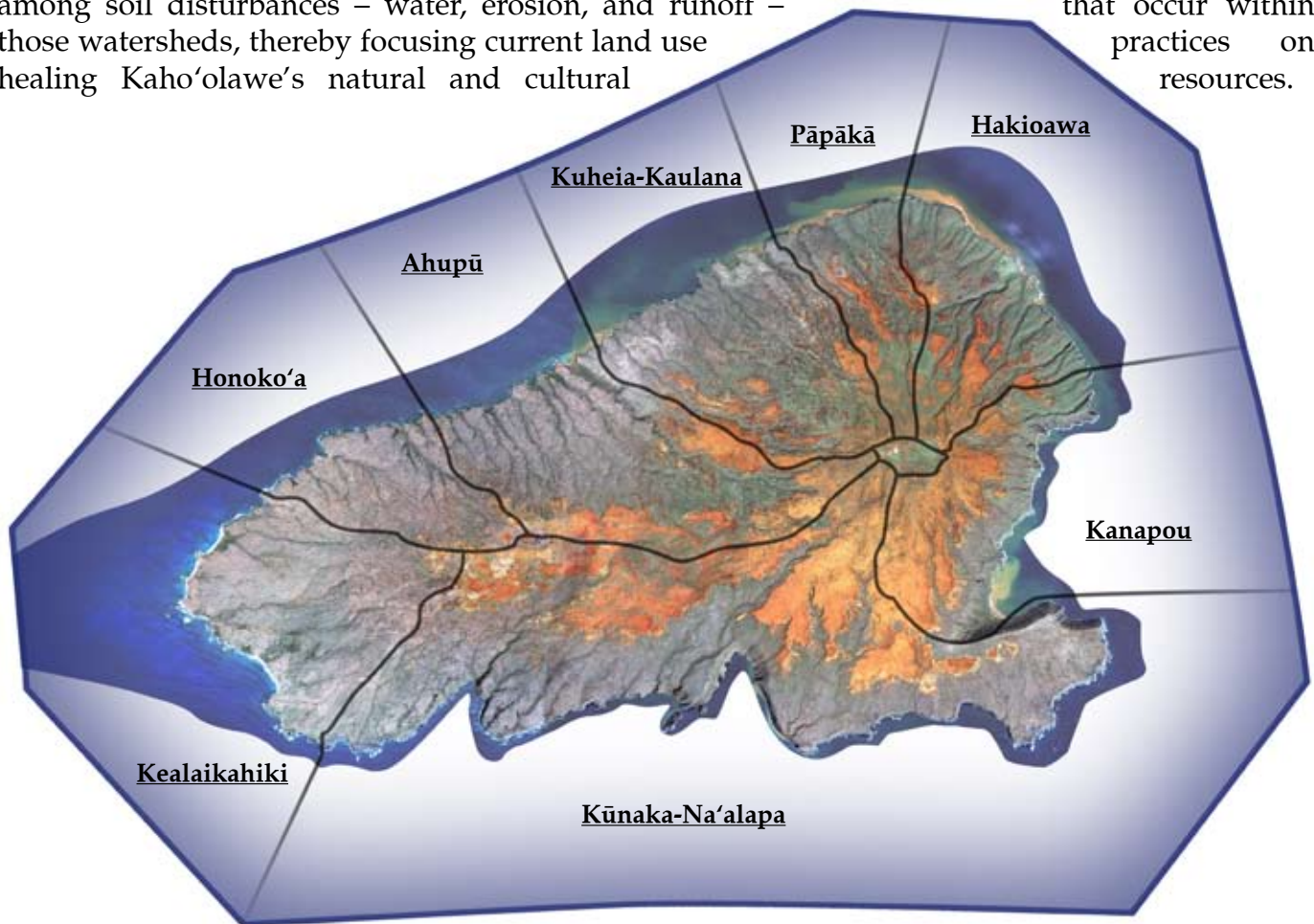
Exceptional stewards of their lands, Hawaiians produced a vast array of products from a basic pattern of land use that were called ahupua'a – often pie-shaped land divisions that ran from the mountains to the sea. Ahupua'a were further divided into 'ili. In describing the principles underlying ahupua'a land use, the court of the Hawaiian Kingdom in the case of *In Re Boundaries of Pulehunui* (1879) determined that:

“... a land should run from the sea to the mountains, thus affording to the chief and his people a fishery residence at the warm seaside, together with the products of the high lands, such as fuel, canoe timber, mountain birds, and the right of way to the same, and all the varied products of the intermediate land as might be suitable to the soil and climate of the different altitudes”

The entire island of Kaho'olawe was an ahupua'a within the Maui district of Honua'ula. A map, circa 1895, found in the State Survey Office as written by a man named Kauwekane from the Honua'ula, identified the names and approximate locations of 12 traditional 'ili on Kaho'olawe; these were later combined to form eight new 'ili adapted to fit contemporary island conditions.

On Kaho'olawe, each 'ili is composed of several watersheds that run from the island's central spine to the sea. Ridge lines differentiate 'ili boundaries. Natural watersheds, valley bottoms, and embayments, as well as traditional and contemporary cultural uses of named places help define the 'ili.

Today, the 'ili concept remains a valuable planning tool as it recognizes the integral relationships among soil disturbances – water, erosion, and runoff – that occur within those watersheds, thereby focusing current land use practices on healing Kaho'olawe's natural and cultural resources.





Kaho'olawe Chronology

Circa A.D. 400 - Polynesians settle the Hawaiian archipelago.

1027 – Earliest existing radiocarbon date for a Hawaiian presence on Kaho'olawe.

1150-1400 – Kaho'olawe figures prominently in voyages between Hawai'i and the islands of Southern Polynesia.

1600 – Thriving Hawaiian community on Kaho'olawe by this date.



1778 – British ships under the command of Captain James Cook enter Hawaiian waters.

1779 – Following Captain Cook's death, his ships sail past the southwestern tip of Kaho'olawe but sight "neither houses, trees, nor any cultivation."

1793 – Maui chief Kamohomoho informs British Captain George Vancouver that Kamehameha's wars of conquest have left Lāna'i and Kaho'olawe "nearly over-run with weeds, and exhausted of their inhabitants."

1813 – The merchant ship Lark runs aground on Kaho'olawe, surviving crew members are thought to have been the first foreigners to set foot on the island.

1819 – Kamehameha I dies. Liholiho, his son and successor, abolishes "kapu" –the traditional system of social and religious laws.

1824 – Ka'ahumanu, favorite wife of Kamehameha I, proclaims a missionary-inspired code of laws

including a threat of "banishment to the island of Tahoarawe [Kaho'olawe]."

1826 – First criminals exiled to Kaho'olawe.

1828 – Lahaina mission station reports Kaho'olawe possesses one school with 28 pupils, adults as well as children.

1831 – Missionary census estimates a total of 80 inhabitants on Kaho'olawe. By 1837, the census reports only 20 children on the island.

1841 – Boats from U.S. Exploring Expedition wrecked near western tip of Kaho'olawe; castaways hike to penal settlement at Kaulana and report "a collection of 8 huts, and an unfinished adobe church housing 15 male convicts."

1848 – The Great Mahele replaces traditional land stewardship with the western concept of private ownership. Kaho'olawe is among former crown lands transferred to the Hawaiian government.

1850 – Landing at Hakioawa Bay, adventurer Edward Perkins notes large herds of wild goats and the damage done to native plants.

1852 – Last prisoner on Kaho'olawe removed due to serious illness.

1857 – Government inspection finds "some fishermen living on Kaho'olawe, maybe not over fifteen, if the men, women and children are combined."

1858 – Government leases Kaho'olawe to R.C. Wyllie, Chancellor of the Kingdom, and Elisha H. Allen, Minister of the Interior, for a period of 20 years, at \$505 per year; their surveyor finds 50 Hawaiians in part-time residence.

1859 – Approximately 2,000 sheep are shipped to and released on Kaho'olawe.

1864 – Elisha H. Allen and C.G. Hopkins obtain a new lease for 50 years at \$250 per year.

1866 – Government census records 11 males and 7 females on Kaho'olawe; 16 of these Hawaiian or part Hawaiian. All appear to be employed by the ranch.

1875 – King Kalākaua and his entourage visit the island, noting the presence of "20,000 sheep, 10

horses, 6 native men, 2 white men, 2 full-Hawaiian women, 2 small children, 4 houses, 2 dogs, and a few hundred goats.”



1879 – Reports of severe overgrazing with “the upper plains entirely denuded of top soil...the whole interior plain has been so swept by wind and floods, that nothing but a very hard red grit is left.”

1880 – Elisha H. Allen transfers lease title to Albert D. Courtney and William H. Cummins.

1884 – “Kahoolawe Stock Ranch” listed as possessing “9,000 goats, 2,000 sheep, 200 head cattle, and 40 horses.”

1893 – Overthrow of the Hawaiian government of Queen Lili’uokalani.

1898 – Hawai’i becomes a territory of the United States.

1906 – After passing through numerous hands, lease to Kaho’olawe acquired by Eben P. Low.

1910 – To prevent further environmental degradation, Gov. Walter F. Frear declares Kaho’olawe a forest reserve under the control of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry.



1913 – Scientific expedition from the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum spends two weeks exploring Kaho’olawe, collecting biological samples and locating a number of ancient Hawaiian sites; John F.G. Stokes, expedition archaeologist, returns to conduct excavations at a fishing shrine in Kamohio bay.

1918 – Kaho’olawe withdrawn from forest reserve and leased to rancher Angus MacPhee for 21 years at \$600 per year.

1920 – H.A. Baldwin joins MacPhee to form Kahoolawe Ranch Company.

1931 – Bishop Museum mounts a one-week scientific expedition to Kaho’olawe; archaeologist Gilbert McAllister subsequently publishes *Archaeology of Kaho’olawe*, describing 50 early Hawaiian sites.



1933 – Baldwin and MacPhee obtain a second 21-year lease at a rent of \$100 per year.

1941 – U.S. Army signs sublease with Kahoolawe Ranch Company, acquiring bombing rights for \$1 per year; Honolulu Advertiser reports goat population at 25; after Pearl Harbor attack Kaho’olawe appropriated for use as a training ground and bombing target.

1942-45 – Kaho’olawe’s southern and eastern cliffs serve as targets for torpedo bomb testing; its west end beaches for dress rehearsal landings for Tarawa, Okinawa and Iwo Jima.

1953 – President Eisenhower signs Executive Order 10436, reserving Kaho’olawe “for the use of the United States for naval purposes” and placing

it under jurisdiction of the secretary of the Navy; order also stipulates that the Navy, when it no longer needed Kaho'olawe, would return it in a condition 'reasonably safe for human habitation, without cost to the Territory.'"

1959 – Hawai'i obtains U.S. statehood.

1965 – Navy detonates 500 tons of TNT near the bay of Honokanai'a to simulate an atomic blast and observe its effects on ships offshore.

1969 – Discovery of an unexploded 500 lb. bomb in a west Maui field prompts U.S. Representative Patsy Mink to call for a halt to Navy bombing of Kaho'olawe.

1976 – Nine Native Hawaiians and their supporters make the first of many landings on Kaho'olawe to protest the Navy's continued use of the island as a bombing target; the Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana (PKO) files federal lawsuit charging the U.S. Navy with violating laws pertaining to the environment, historic preservation and religious freedom.

1977 – Kimo Mitchell and George Helm lost at sea in the waters off Kaho'olawe during an effort to protest the bombing; federal court orders the Department of Defense to conduct an inventory of ancient Kaho'olawe sites.

1980 – U.S. Navy and PKO sign a Consent Decree allowing the "'Ohana regular access to Kaho'olawe for religious, cultural, educational and restoration activities.

1981 – Documentation of more than 540 traditional sites results in the entire island being placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

1982 – PKO conducts first traditional Makahiki on

Kaho'olawe since the early 1800's.

1990 – President Bush issues a memorandum temporarily halting the bombing; Congress establishes the Kaho'olawe Island Conveyance Commission "to study and recommend terms and conditions for returning Kaho'olawe...to the State of Hawai'i.

1992 – Healing ceremony held on Kaho'olawe to hasten its return to the people of Hawai'i. The following year, Congress votes to end military use of the island and authorizes \$400 million to clear the island of ordnance; the State of Hawai'i designates Kaho'olawe a natural and cultural reserve "to be used exclusively for the preservation and practice of all rights customarily and traditionally exercised by Native Hawaiians for cultural, spiritual, and subsistence purposes." The Kaho'olawe Island Reserve Commission (KIRC) is created to plan for the island's future.

1994 – Title to Kaho'olawe officially transferred from the United States military to the State of Hawai'i to be held in trust until the formation of "a sovereign Hawaiian nation."

2007 – Scientists Kenneth Collerson and former Bishop Museum researcher Marshall Weisler of the University of Queensland report that their trace elements and isotopes analysis of a basalt adze, collected on the Tuamotu island of Napuika, could be traced only to Kaho'olawe. The discovery became the first "hard evidence" that Hawaiian oral histories of the Long Voyages between Hawai'i and Tahiti were factual.



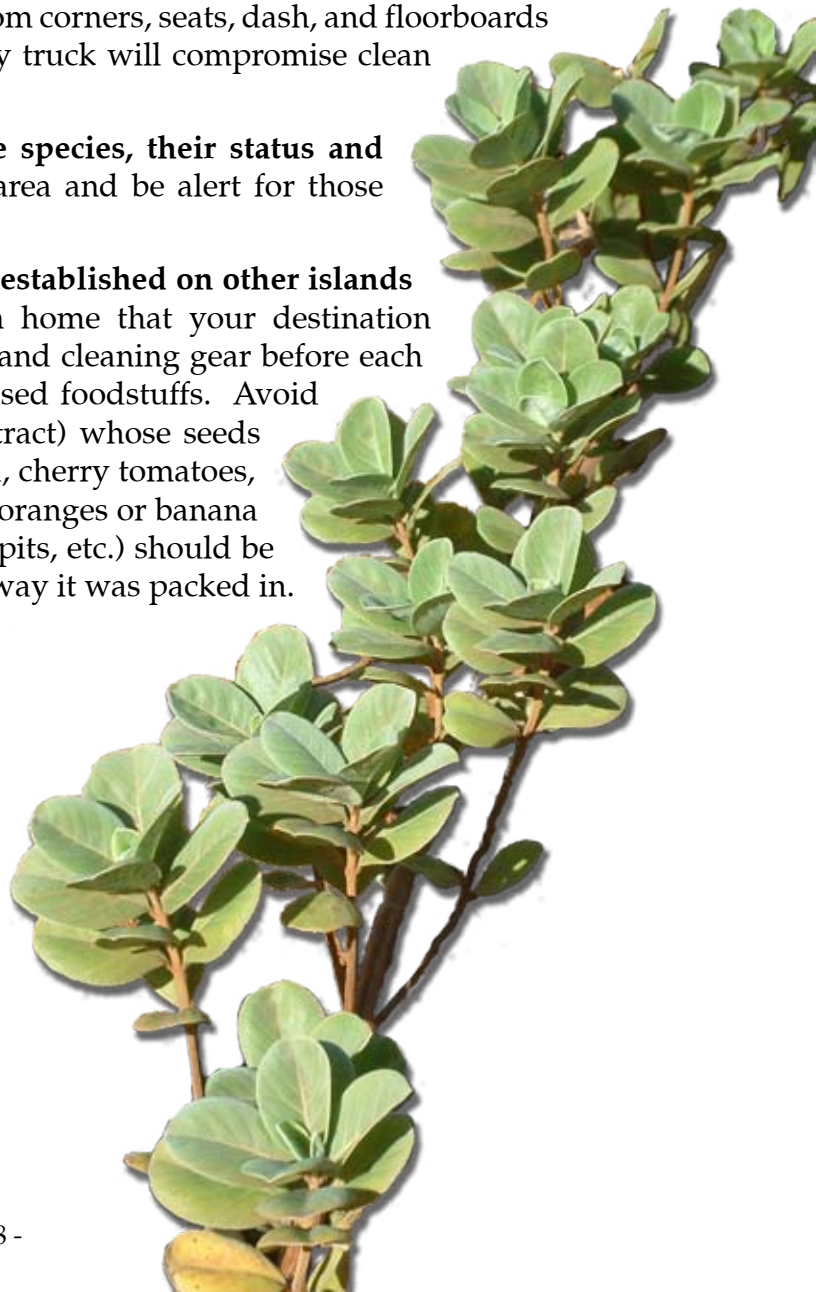


Flora

Prevention of Alien Species Introduction Protocol

Control of introduced plants and animals are principal goals of resource management groups in Hawai'i. As new accidental entries to the islands add to an already extensive list of alien species, resource management workers, with increased urgency, call for stricter control measures to prevent alien ingress into natural areas. Every person is a possible vector (transmitter or carrier), of alien species, whose origins are as diverse as pests from other islands – even other fairly pristine natural areas – one's home or workplace. Measures that help prevent alien species dispersal include:

- 1) **Inspect gear and equipment before going into the field.** Field pests include weed seeds and insects. Clods of dirt or mud often mask these hitchhikers. Clean footwear, socks, pant legs, jackets, rain gear, foodstuffs, tools, packs or other containers with a hose, brush, rag or knife edge;
- 2) **Thoroughly wash and dry all swim clothes and gear.** Dip snorkel and fins in a light bleach solution. Invasive algae is just as dangerous as terrestrial weeds.
- 3) **Keep field vehicle clean.** Clean cab debris from corners, seats, dash, and floorboards and sweep the pickup bed regularly. (A dirty truck will compromise clean field equipment.)
- 4) **Become acquainted with Hawaii's invasive species, their status and locales.** Learn which are localized to your area and be alert for those established on other islands or natural areas.
- 5) **Keep localized infestations from becoming established on other islands or preserves.** Avoid spreading pests from home that your destination may not have, and vice versa, by inspecting and cleaning gear before each departure. 5) Pack out your trash and unused foodstuffs. Avoid taking any fruit (in your food or digestive tract) whose seeds have strong potential to naturalize, i.e. guava, cherry tomatoes, chili peppers, berries, etc. Organic trash (i.e., oranges or banana skins, apple or pear cores, peach or avocado pits, etc.) should be treated as other garbage and packed out the way it was packed in.





Fauna

Contrary to popular belief, Kaho'olawe not only supports many animal species, it is also a haven for endangered species protected federal and state statues. The KIRC encourages respect for and peaceful coexistence with these creatures and their habitats and will not tolerate disregard for protective rules and regulations.

Fish

Within the pristine waters that surround Kaho'olawe are several federally protected marine species: Dolphins (nai'a), humpback whales (koholā), monk seals (ʻīlioholoikauaua), green sea turtles (honu) and hawksbill turtles (ʻea). By law, these species are not to be approached or bothered and a minimum 50-foot distance must be maintained from the animal. If any protected species is sighted, leave the area immediately and notify the KIRC personnel promptly.

Birds

Several land and marine birds frequent Kaho'olawe. It is not uncommon to see the Hawaiian owl (pueo), the common house finch and frigate birds (ʻiwa) flying about in the same area. Respect their space and do not disturb them. Notify KIRC staff immediately if rare or unusual bird species are sighted, if nesting is occurring, or if an injury is apparent.

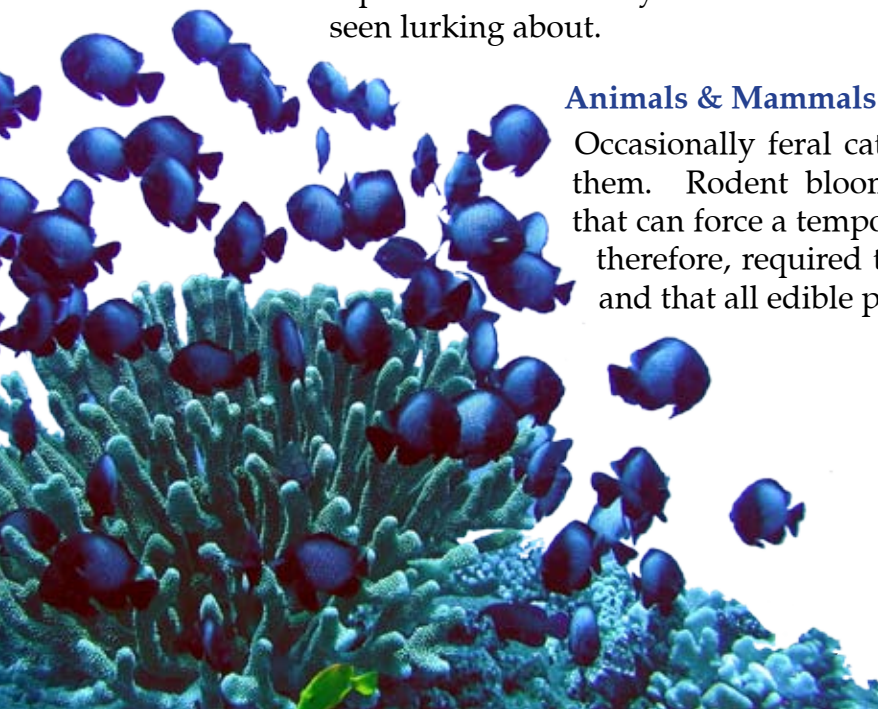
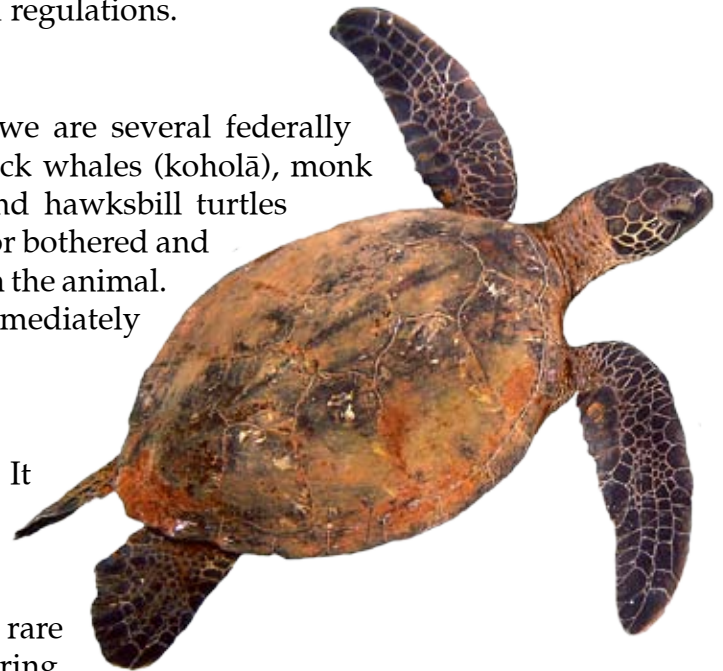
Bees & Other Insects

Numerous insect species call Kaho'olawe home. In summer months, when water is scarce on the island, honeybees are attracted to leaking coolers, water bottles and even duct tape. Persons allergic to protein bites, must bring an "epi" or epinephrine kit to prevent any adverse reactions to a bee sting. Ants are also prevalent and will invade a backpack or bed if food is nearby. Do not bring food into the huts and clean out backpacks after each workday.

Other notable insects are centipedes, scorpions, brown recluse spiders, wasps, and black and brown widow spiders. Please notify KIRC staff of any insect bite or if any of these creatures are seen lurking about.

Animals & Mammals

Occasionally feral cats and mice appear; please DO NOT FEED them. Rodent blooms are sometimes experienced in summer that can force a temporary closure of Base Camp operations. It is, therefore, required that all volunteers eat within the mess deck and that all edible products are disposed of properly.





Transportation Safety

With no harbor or airport, transportation to Kaho'olawe is inherently difficult. The most common means of transportation to and from the island is with our cargo and passenger landing vessel, the *'Ohua*. Occasionally helicopter transport may be required and so it is helpful to be familiar with helicopter safety. Because we are at the will of Mother Nature, it is important to maintain the utmost safety in all transportation operations.

Boat Safety

- Pay close attention to the Captain and Crew during pre-voyage safety briefing.
- Life vests are required for all passengers seated in the forward cargo area. Vests are available for all passengers in the netted ceiling of the main cabin.
- Everyone should be seated and holding the boat at all times, especially in the front cargo area.
- In the event of a "Man Overboard," the person in the water should remain calm; the boat will turn around and pick him/her up. The "spotter" should never take his/her eyes off the person overboard and continue to point his/her location.
- In the event of an "Abandon Ship," everyone will put on their life vests and calmly evacuate the ship and gather at the life raft. Only the Captain can declare an "Abandon Ship." The emergency radio frequency is "16" (push the blue button on the console). Push the red button to activate the emergency locator beacon.
- Upon arrival to Kaho'olawe, the Captain will determine whether to land the vessel, or moor offshore. Most commonly, the vessel will land on shore and unload passengers and cargo. All passengers will unload off the front ramp towards the right (never directly in front of the vessel). In heavy shore break, the vessel may moor off shore and passengers must swim to shore. Life vests will be provided to all but the most proficient swimmers.



Helicopter Safety

- Get the pilot's attention before approaching the aircraft and always approach in full view of the pilot. Never approach from the rear of the aircraft.
- Follow pilot's instructions at all times. Do not board or leave the helicopter without pilot permission.
- Always approach or depart a helicopter in a crouched position. Gusts of wind can cause the rotor blades to drop dangerously low to the ground.
- Safety helmets or hats must be held securely to prevent their being blown away or blown up into the helicopter rotors by the rotor blast. If an item is blown away do not attempt to retrieve it.
- Keep clear of the helicopter main and tail rotors at all times. Do not walk to the rear of the helicopter when entering or exiting.
- Stay at least 100 feet away from helicopters at all times unless you have a specific job that requires otherwise.



Volunteer Codes of Conduct

Prior to the trip, each volunteer (and chaperone) is required to carefully review documents in the KIRC Volunteer Packet. Each volunteer and/or chaperone is subject to the same State of Hawai'i laws and ethical codes as any KIRC employee.

1. In signing the KIRC waivers and Volunteer Agreement, each volunteer accepts personal responsibility for his/her own behavior and agrees to abide by the KIRC codes of conduct and state law and behave accordingly.
2. A chaperone/group leader/advisor is required with all youth groups. The chaperone is fully responsible for the behavior and actions of the group.
3. Inappropriate action by any volunteer may be grounds for immediate removal from Kaho'olawe at the expense of the individual, organization, school or agency he/she represents. Cost to extract an individual (2007) is about \$1,500.
4. Volunteers are requested to dress appropriately while in Base Camp, such as:
 - Footwear at all times (slippers, sandals, shoes or boots)
 - T-shirts and shorts or long pants at the mess hall
 - T-shirts and shorts, pants, or sarong over swim suits while going to and from the beach.
5. When returning to Base Camp after the workday, Free Time may be spent within an area prescribed by the KIRC in and around the Base Camp. Swimming is not allowed without KIRC supervision. An orientation will occur prior to swimming so that all may enjoy a safe experience.
6. Please be respectful of other people's space and quiet time and their need to sleep. Lights out in the sleeping section of the huts is at 8:30pm. Curtail noisy activity in and outside the hut by 9pm. All lights out by 10 p.m. Volunteers should be in bed at that time.
7. Joint recreational activities with project workers or other Kaho'olawe personnel is acceptable, however, staff and volunteers must remember that they also represent the KIRC and the State of Hawai'i, and on-island workers need to be alert during the day.
8. Respect natural resources
 - Everything from the land and sea remains on the island.
 - Assist in preventing the introduction of animals, fish or plants.
 - All natural resources are to be left in their natural state.
 - Protected marine mammals are to be avoided (turtles, seals).
 - DO NOT destroy, deface or remove any natural resource.
9. Respect cultural areas and practices
 - Culturally responsible and respectful conduct by all personnel is expected.
 - All archaeological, historical, cultural and religious objects are to remain on Kaho'olawe.
 - Known historical, cultural or religiously sensitive sites shall be avoided.
 - Cultural activities occurring on Kaho'olawe shall not be interfered with.
 - All archaeological, historical, cultural and religious sites and areas shall be left in their natural state.
 - DO NOT destroy, deface or remove any cultural feature.
10. NO FISHING OR REMOVAL OF ORGANISMS MAY OCCUR.
11. Ethics policies applicable to paid staff within KIRC apply equally to volunteers. Ethics are defined by the State Ethics Code, Chapter 84, Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS).

- **Gifts** - No one may solicit or accept a gift if that gift might be reasonably inferred, that it is intended to influence one's performance of State duties or reward him/her in their State capacity (Chapter 84-11 HRS).
- **Confidential Information** - No one may disclose or use confidential information acquired in the course of State duties for personal gain or the benefit of others (Chapter 84-13 HRS).
- **Fair Treatment** - One's position may not be used to secure or grant unwarranted privileges, exemptions, advantages, contracts, or treatment for oneself or others, or to not seek other employment or contracts by use of one's government position, or solicit or receive other compensation for performance of government duties except as provided for by law, or use State time, equipment, or facilities for private business purposes, or engage in substantial financial transactions with a subordinate or person or business inspected or supervised in your official capacity (Chapter 84-13.0 through 84-13.4 HRS).
- **Conflicts of Interest** - You must disqualify yourself from taking any official action directly affecting a business or matter in which you have substantial financial interest (Chapter 84-13.14.a HRS).

12. Drug-Free Workplace Policy - the KIRC complies fully with the provisions of the 1988 Drug-Free Workplace Act requiring employers to ensure that the workplace is free of illegal use, possession or distribution of controlled substances.

- The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, and/or use of controlled substances in a KIRC work place are prohibited.
- Violation of KIRC's drug-free workplace policy is grounds for immediate dismissal.
- Any employee convicted of a criminal drug statute violation occurring in the workplace must notify their supervisors within five days.
- Drug abuse is associated with personal, family, and social disruption, so KIRC's volunteer programs encourage the earliest possible diagnosis and treatment. The decision to seek diagnosis and treatment for drug abuse is primarily the individual volunteer's responsibility.
- **KAHO'OLAWA ISLAND IS A DRUG & ALCOHOL FREE LOCATION. ANYONE CAUGHT WITH THESE WILL BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY FROM THE PREMISES AT THE VIOLATOR'S COST.**

13. Sexual Harassment - KIRC endorses the principal that persons should be free of unwelcome verbal or physical advances of a sexual nature. KIRC does not condone sexual harassment in any form, as defined below. Unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and/or other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature constitutes sexual harassment. Types of Sexual Harassment include:

- **VERBAL:** Sexual innuendoes, suggestive comments, and jokes of a sexual nature, sexual propositions, and threats.
- **NON-VERBAL:** Sexually suggestive objects or pictures, graphic, commentaries, suggestive or insulting sounds, leering, whistling, obscene gestures.
- **PHYSICAL:** Unwanted physical contact, including touching, pinching, brushing the body, coerced sexual intercourse, assault.
- Employees or volunteers who experience sexual harassment should contact their supervisor and/or department's affirmative action officer. No retaliatory measures will be taken against any employee making a complaint of sexual harassment; an employee may also file a grievance in accordance with the Department of Internal Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Complaint Procedures to comply with this policy.

SAFETY IS OF THE UTMOST IMPORTANCE WHEN ONE VISITS KAHO'OLAWA. THESE ARE THE RULES AND REGULATIONS THAT MUST BE FOLLOWED WHILE STAYING ON THE ISLAND.



Kaho'olawe 'Oli (Chants)

Anyone who comes to Kaho'olawe will be required to ask permission in following the Hawaiian protocols of *'oli*, or chants. The "Mele Komo" is used to ask permission to enter the Reserve. The "Ke Noi 'A'ama" is used to seek permission to leave and return home.

Mele Komo

(kawele/olioli style)

He haki nu'anu'a nei kai
'ō'āwā ana i uka
Pehea a hiki aku ai
'O ka leo
Mai pa'a i ka leo

Request to Enter

Indeed a rough and crashing sea
Echoing into the uplands
How one lands
By the voice
Please don't hold back the voice



Ke Noi 'A'ama

(kaholo style)

'O 'Awe-kuhi o kai uli
kuhikau, kuhikau
E hō mai i 'a'ama
i 'a'ama ahu
i 'a'ama i au

Request for Release

Pointing tentacle of the deep sea
Direct, direct
Grant also an 'a'ama
And 'a'ama for what
Releasing me from my obligations as
your guest





Volunteer Safety Check List

E Nihi Ka Hele Ana - Access The Island Safely

- **Know your limits, and advise your supervisor.** Disclose any physical limitations to the project supervisor (information kept confidential).
- **Drink water all day.** The winds of Kaho'olawe can dehydrate a person quickly.
- **Weather check.** Fieldwork may become hazardous in rainy conditions; for reasons of safety, a project postponement may be called with little advance notice.
- **Be aware of conditions around you.** If others are using heavy machinery or sharp equipment keep a safe distance between you and them.
- **Fill out and sign your volunteer service agreement.** Failure to do so will disqualify a person from access to Kaho'olawe and the state may not be responsible for the cost of emergency air evacuations, or workman's compensation.
- **Bring all required medication(s) with you.** If you have any medical conditions, please inform KIRC staff before the work trip (strictly confidential).
- **Volunteers with asthma or allergies – especially to bee stings –** must bring their medication(s) on the access and a KIRC staff member must be advised prior to the trip.

What to expect on Kaho'olawe

- Climate is hot and dry; expect dust, wind and limited shade. Latrine facilities in the field are limited. Be able to work in the hot sun all day. The work is hard but the company is good.
- Team members come from different backgrounds, yet everyone is there to help in the restoration of Kaho'olawe. Come to work. Teamwork is essential for a successful work trip. Remember that Kaho'olawe was used as a bombing range; activities on island are limited due to the continuing presence of unexploded ordnance (UXO). Transport to and from the island and/or work may be delayed due to logistics coordination, safety or weather conditions. Come with patience and a sense of humor.
- Meals are provided from dinner on Monday through lunch on Thursday. You will need to bring a lunch for the first day. Drinking water is provided; bring your own bottle.

Packing Checklist

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Swim clothes | <input type="checkbox"/> Towel |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plastic bags ("contractor") (4 each) | <input type="checkbox"/> Sleep clothes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sturdy boots (ankle protecting) | <input type="checkbox"/> After work clothes (shorts, T-shirt, tank top, slippers) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Long pants (2) | <input type="checkbox"/> Medication, contact solution, glasses. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> T-shirts or long sleeved shirts for field work (34). No tank-tops. | <input type="checkbox"/> Gloves |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Jacket or sweatshirt (1) | <input type="checkbox"/> Sunscreen |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Underwear and socks (4 each) | <input type="checkbox"/> Sunglasses |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personal toiletries (shampoo, washcloth, soap, toothbrush, toothpaste, etc.). Bring only enough for four days. | <input type="checkbox"/> Water bottle |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Lunch for 1st day (no drink) |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Optional: Hat, camera, flashlight with batteries, eating utensils and dishes. |

ALL TRIPS TO KAHO'OLAWE ARE DRUG AND ALCOHOL FREE.

The Kaho'olawe Island Reserve Commission reserves the right to cancel trips at the last minute due to weather, safety, or other issues and conditions.

Kaho'olawe Island Reserve Commission



1a

811 Kolu St., Suite 201, Wailuku, HI 96793 • ph. 808-243-5020 • fx. 808-243-5885

Volunteer Service Agreement PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

The Kaho'olawe Island Reserve Commission (KIRC) is dedicated to the restoration and protection of Kaho'olawe's cultural, historical, archeological, and environmental resources. The KIRC recognizes the importance of volunteers in the success of these efforts. We want to ensure a safe and positive work environment for the volunteers and in doing so, it is important that each individual understand the KIRC's policies and expectations for volunteer service.

Program Benefits

1. You will be afforded a chance to work alongside a team of resource managers and specialists.
2. Gain hands-on experience that will help you better understand Hawai'i's natural and cultural resource needs and challenges.
3. You will have an opportunity to learn about the history and culture of a unique place Hawaiians consider to be a place of refuge and very sacred.

KIRC agrees to the following:

- Offer a volunteer orientation and on-the-job training including safety briefings and proper use of equipment.
- Assign a staff supervisor to the volunteer group for guidance and consultation.
- Regularly evaluate volunteer performance.

As a KIRC volunteer I agree to:

- Abide by the rules and policies of DLNR, KIRC, and all applicable Federal, State, and County laws.
- Abide by all dress codes and supply/gear requirements as applicable.
- Perform service work as needed at my assigned placement site.
- Report to the designated meeting location(s) on time, if applicable.
- Refrain from possessing or consuming alcohol.
- Provide timely notification of inability to participate in the volunteer program.
- Keep survey/monitoring sheets or activity logs where requested.
- Return all administrative paperwork by required deadlines.
- Treat all volunteers, KIRC employees, contract personnel, and others with whom we work, with respect.
- Act safely and responsibly and not abuse the position of KIRC volunteer.

I have read and fully understand the expectations and responsibilities of this agreement to serve as a KIRC volunteer as stated above. I also understand that the failure to abide by this agreement may result in my or my child's dismissal or removal from the island at my expense.

Yes No

I hereby grant KIRC my permission to photograph or videotape my or my child's participation as a volunteer and to use those images in any education or outreach activity (i.e. brochures, videos, displays, etc.).

--	--

NAME (please print)

GROUP NAME (if applicable)

--	--

SIGNATURE

DATE

--	--

SIGNATURE OF PARENT OR LEGAL GUARDIAN

DATE



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Release of Liability
PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

I have requested the Kaho'olawe Island Reserve Commission to allow me, or my child (to hereinafter include ward), to enter the Kaho'olawe Island Reserve (Reserve). I agree and acknowledge that my or my child's SAFETY IS at risk and that I accept full RESPONSIBILITY. I further acknowledge that my child or I have been instructed to follow all safety instructions both written and verbal. I fully understand, and by my signature acknowledge that:

(1) I understand that the Reserve was used from 1941 to 1990 as a live ordnance military training complex; that the ISLAND AND ITS SURROUNDING WATERS ARE DANGEROUS AND UNSAFE due to the presence of surface and subsurface UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE; that there may be hazardous conditions and ordnance on and under the surface of the Reserve; and that unexploded ordnance may explode near me or my child which COULD CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH.

(2) I understand that transportation to and from the Reserve are by ocean going craft or helicopter. I understand that travel on Maui is by vehicle. I understand that hazardous or mechanical conditions may occur during transport, which COULD CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH or property damage to me or my child.

(3) I understand that NO MEDICAL FACILITIES EXIST in the Reserve. In the event of a serious or life threatening injury, I understand that a medevac helicopter will be contacted to transport me or my child to an emergency care facility, subject to the availability of the medevac helicopter, at my own expense. I further understand that weather conditions or darkness may prohibit or prevent rescue operations which COULD CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH to me or my child.

(4) I understand that the roads and trails on Kaho'olawe are extremely rough and rugged; that the transporting vehicles used are old, have exposed metal surfaces, do not include typical vehicle safety features, and could break down a distance from airlift support. I understand that riding in these vehicles COULD CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH or property damage to me or my child, and if the vehicle breaks down, me or my child, may be required to walk a significant distance for support.

(5) I understand that the buildings, boardwalks, and pathways in the Reserve contain exposed metal surfaces, have rough and uneven surfaces, and do not include typical safety features. I understand that the use of these facilities COULD CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH or property damage to me or my child.

(6) I understand that recreational swimming may take place at the beach areas in the Reserve; that certified life guards are not present; and that swimming is at the swimmer's risk. I further understand the risks presented by the currents, surf, and shoreline conditions; that unexploded ordnance may be present; and that sharks or other natural dangers may be present. I understand that these swimming activities COULD CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH to me or my child.

I voluntarily ASSUME THE RISK OF INJURY OR LOSS, for myself or my child and for myself or my child's property created by any conditions indicated in paragraphs (1) through (6) above or any unforeseeable conditions. With full knowledge of the hazards, I RELEASE AND AGREE TO INDEMNIFY AND HOLD HARMLESS the State of Hawai'i and their officers, agents, and employees, for death or injury to me or my child or for damage to my or my child's property resulting from the hazardous conditions previously listed, or any unforeseeable conditions.

In consideration of the access which I have requested, I, for myself, my heirs, beneficiaries, executors, and administrators; and for my child's heirs, beneficiaries, executors, and administrators, REMISE, RELEASE, AND FOREVER DISCHARGE the State of Hawai'i, and their officers, agents and employees, acting in their official capacity with due diligence, from any and all claim(s), demand(s), or cause(s) of action on account of my or my child's injury or death or on account of any damage to my or my child's property which may occur from my or my child's negligence, the hazardous conditions previously listed, or any unforeseeable conditions, during the access to the Reserve or incident thereto.

I have read and fully understand the KIRC Release of Liability

Signature and Date line for the individual

SIGNATURE

DATE

Signature and Date line for parent or legal guardian

SIGNATURE OF PARENT OR LEGAL GUARDIAN

DATE

I [] GIVE [] DO NOT GIVE my minor child permission to swim.

I have read and fully understand that swimming may take place without a lifeguard at my child's own risk.

Signature and Date line for parent or legal guardian

SIGNATURE OF PARENT OR LEGAL GUARDIAN

DATE

Kaho'olawe Island Reserve Commission

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Emergency Information Form

TODAY'S DATE

Information Expires every 12 months

FIRST NAME

LAST NAME

NICKNAME

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

MAILING ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

ZIP CODE

EMAIL

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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PRIMARY TELEPHONE

SECONDARY TELEPHONE

T-SHIRT SIZE

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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AGE

WEIGHT (LBS)

BIRTHDATE

SEX:

BLOOD TYPE

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> MALE	<input type="checkbox"/> FEMALE	<input type="text"/>
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MEDICAL, PHYSICAL, OR MENTAL LIMITATIONS

PHYSICIAN STATEMENT RESTRICTION:

DATE OF RESTRICTION (S)

YES

NO

NATURE OF RESTRICTIONS

MEDICATIONS

ALLERGIES

FOOD RESTRICTONS/REQUESTS

MEDICAL PLAN

NUMBER

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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DOCTOR'S NAME

DOCTOR'S PHONE NUMBER

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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EMERGENCY CONTACT NAME

RELATIONSHIP

[Empty input fields for emergency contact name and relationship]

EMERGENCY CONTACT ADDRESS

[Empty input field for emergency contact address]

EMERGENCY CONTACT PRIMARY PHONE

EMERGENCY CONTACT SECONDARY PHONE

[Empty input fields for emergency contact primary and secondary phone numbers]

I AM TRAINED IN:

WATER RESCUE CPR FIRST AID OTHER: [Empty input field]

MEDICAL AUTHORIZATION:

I hereby authorize the KIRC personnel to render medical care to me in the event of an emergency. I further give my consent for the physicians on the active staff of the nearest (or the most appropriate) hospital to perform any emergency life saving care. This authorization shall be in effect as long as I am an actively participating KIRC volunteer on a KIRC approved access. Additionally, I understand that I am fully responsible for all medical costs that might be incurred.

[Empty input fields for signature and date]

SIGNATURE

DATE

UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE ONLY:

PARENT OR LEGAL GUARDIAN NAME

[Empty input field for parent or legal guardian name]

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING VERY CAREFULLY AND SELECT FROM THE FOLLOWING OPTIONS BY PLACING A CHECK MARK IN THE BOX:

- My minor child will have no prescription medication with him/her and will not receive any prescription medication without a physician's orders while he/she is on Kaho'olawe.
- My child will bring prescription medication to Kaho'olawe, and he/she will advise authorized KIRC personnel and his/her chaperone of the nature of and reason(s) for the medication.
- My child's chaperone may administer non-prescription medications, or their equivalents, according to package instructions to my minor child if he/she complains of the symptoms for which the medication is intended.
- I expect to be contacted before my child's chaperone administers any medication to my child.

MEDICAL AUTHORIZATION:

I hereby authorize the KIRC personnel to render medical care to my child in the event of an emergency. I further give my consent for the physicians on the active staff of the nearest (or the most appropriate) hospital to perform any emergency life saving care. This authorization shall be in effect as long as my child is an actively participating KIRC volunteer on a KIRC approved access. Additionally, I understand that I am fully responsible for all medical costs that might be incurred by my child.

[Empty input fields for signature and date]

SIGNATURE OF PARENT OR LEGAL GUARDIAN

DATE