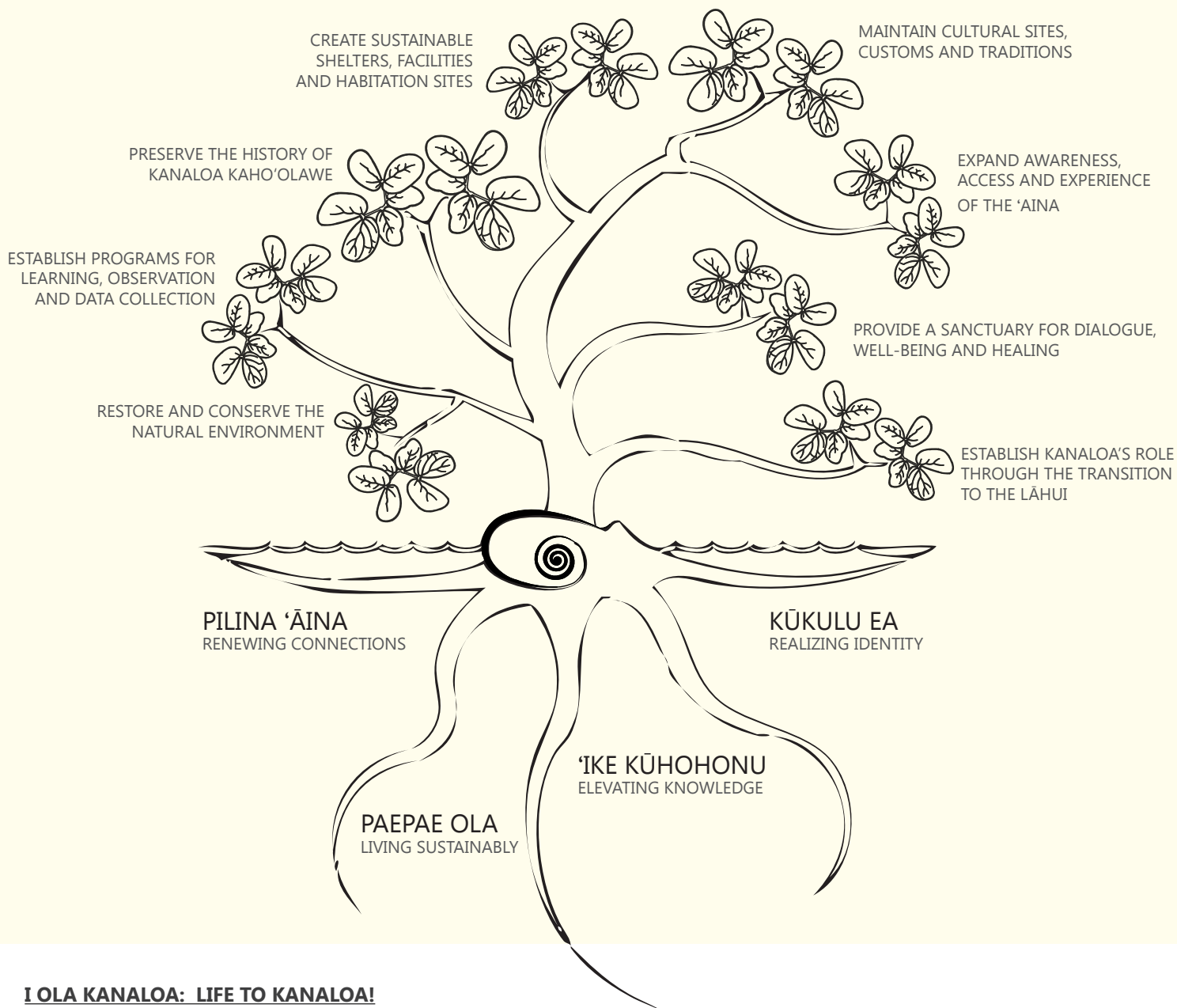


I OLA KANALOA!



A PLAN FOR **KANALOA KAHO'OLAWA** THROUGH 2026



I OLA KANALOA: LIFE TO KANALOA!

The realm of Kanaloa is expansive and deep: the ocean, wind and sea currents; marine life such as the he'e (octopus), and koholā (whale); underground fresh water; and ancestral knowledge. Kaho'olawe is the only Pacific island that has been recognized as a manifestation of Kanaloa.

Kanaloa Kaho'olawe is the singular part of the realm of Kanaloa that protrudes from the surface of the ocean and is accessible by kanaka. Its physical and spiritual restoration facilitates remembering and reconnecting with the instinctual knowledge of our kūpuna (ancestors) while reestablishing relationships of reciprocity with our surrounding environment.

The nearly extinct Kanaloa plant, once widespread across the lowlands of Hawai'i and known only from pollen deposits found in soil cores, once again revealed itself in 1992 on 'Ale'ale, (a small sea stack off the southern coast of Kaho'olawe). The plant, which has deep roots, low, spreading branches, and leaves divided into six distinct parts, was revealed as a new genus; unknown to science and found nowhere else in the world! It was named *Ka Palupalu o Kanaloa* (*K. kahoolawensis*), in honor of Kanaloa and Kaho'olawe.

Despite extensive propagation efforts, only two plants have been successfully cultivated. The first wild plant expired in

2001 with the state of the second plant yet to be determined. One of the priorities of this plan is to protect and successfully propagate these living Kanaloa plants.

Like the Kanaloa plant, our resources were once numerous and healthy. Kanaloa — the entity, the island, and this special plant — facilitates "remembering," reconnecting with, and, (in some cases), re-learning the instinctual relationship between kanaka and our surrounding environment. This plan outlines a collective effort to protect and nurture Kanaloa, in all forms. The results will contribute to increasing long-term bio-cultural health and sustainability.

I OLA KANALOA! I ola kākou nei! Life to Kanaloa, life to us all!

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INTRODUCTION

TIME OF TRANSITION

For nearly forty years, the island of Kaho'olawe has been emerging from an era of destruction and turmoil. Since Western contact, Kaho'olawe endured almost a century of degradation from ranching and military exploitation. Today, after much recovery and healing, a new era of life is dawning. It is a time of transition. Individuals who have dedicated so much for this day to arrive are now sharing their wisdom and experiences with new generations of caretakers. Organizations born in conflict and compromise are discovering new ways of operating for the greater good. A time of action and reaction is giving way to long-term planning and coordination. Much needed first aid to the island's health are giving way to sustained therapies for a reborn ecosystem.

In this time of transition — of positive change — those who are devoted to Kanaloa envision a vibrant life grounded in the ancient, honed in recent struggles and victories, mindful of present realities, and inspired by the breath of days yet to come.





KAHO'OLAWÉ TODAY

Life on Kanaloa today remains a juxtaposition of destruction and abundance. While terrestrial areas of the island bear scars of ranching and military occupation, the surrounding waters are healthy and full of life – more so than any other place in our pae 'āina. On land, conservation and resource management efforts race against time to stem erosion and further degradation. Yet in the surrounding waters, decades of kapu and subsequent study of these marine resources provide evidence and inspiration for future possibilities. The ocean is the jewel of Kaho'olawe, a resource that offers food, revival and relearning of our cultural practices, and yet untapped scientific knowledge.

Both on land and in the water, unexploded ordnance (UXO) remain a critical safety threat for the natural environment and the stewards and practitioners who access the island. All activities on island have required, and will continue to

require, vigilant monitoring under a robust UXO safety program and access guides trained in UXO response. Although not specifically named as a goal in and of itself, activities around UXO safety and seeking additional UXO clearance are implicit in this entire plan and all projects outlined in this analysis. All continued and future activities will prioritize safety and include operating and budget support for continued UXO safety activities.

A key theme in this planning effort and analysis is access. Safe, meaningful access on Kaho'olawe and in its surrounding waters where stewardship activities and cultural practices thrive. Kanaloa will be a place where we rely on ancestral knowledge and cultural practices to restore life to the land and maintain the abundance in surrounding waters.

COLLECTIVE IMPACT

The *Kanaloa 2026 Working Group*, recognizing the opportunity to lead this transition, formed a team to plan for the island. The Working Group was established in 2013 with representation from the Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana (PKO), Kaho'olawe Island Reserve Commission (KIRC), and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA).

Early in the process, the working group adopted the mindset of collective impact. In collective impact efforts, the guiding star is a significant goal that is bigger than any one individual or group. To enter into a collective impact arrangement is to acknowledge that the power, energy, and resources to accomplish the common goal are dispersed among many individuals, organizations, and the community at-large. No one can do it alone. This shared kuleana acknowledges the unique skills, wisdom, and resources that each can bring to the table. Because this diversity of

abilities and interests can sometimes come into conflict, participants seek to understand one another and commit to work toward resolution. While challenges always arise, the collective impact group always strives toward cooperation and, ultimately, agreement. At the same time, participants operate on the principle of good communication while supporting each other in their roles. The collective purpose is preeminent, and participants commit to monitor and measure progress toward that guiding star.

The *Kanaloa 2026 Working Group* has challenged itself, not just with shepherding ambitious goals and objectives, but also with adopting a new mode of operation and cooperation. The reward for the hard work of collective impact is the chance to make a bigger impact—in this case, the impact that Kanaloa needs and deserves.

PLANNING

GATHERING OF INFORMATION: June to November 2013

ORGANIZING INPUT: December 2013 to April 2014

From June through November 2013, the Kanaloa 2026 Working Group conducted a series of focus group discussions on six islands. Each meeting was conducted in a similar format and the agenda consisted of providing an overview of the planning process and history of Kanaloa Kaho'olawe. The following questions were initially developed for the group for discussions. Some modifications were made depending on groups and presenters.

1. What is your connection / relation to Kaho'olawe?
2. In the next 12 years, from 2014 to 2026, what ongoing and new functions and activities do you envision occurring on Kaho'olawe as a cultural reserve?
3. What are some of the elements of those functions and activities?
4. Are there sources that can help sustain these functions and activities?
5. Do you see Kaho'olawe being an important part of the Native Hawaiian governing entity? If yes, what would be that role be?
6. Please share mana'o that can help us in our planning for Kaho'olawe.

Meeting participants were offered the opportunity to ask clarifying questions and share their general impressions about the island, the planning process, or other interests or concerns. On average, the meetings lasted about two hours and were dependent upon the number of participants in each meeting. At each meeting, participants were provided the opportunity to provide their input via a survey questionnaire. Questionnaires were also made available through the websites of the Kaho'olawe Island Reserve Commission (KIRC) and Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana, and via email to interested parties. A total of 12 write-in responses to the survey were received.

The input received was organized into an overall goal, 4 strategic goals, 8 programs and 29 projects which have all been incorporated into the plan on page 11 and 12.

Fourteen meetings were held on six islands. In sum, a total of 206 people participated in the information gathering process from June to November:

Date	Location
June 22	Hakioawa, Kaho'olawe
July 19	Wailuku, Maui
Aug 20	'Āina Haina, O'ahu
Aug 22	Kahului, Maui
Aug 29	Kihei, Maui
Aug 29	Keaukaha, Hawai'i
Sept 6	Keauhou, Hawai'i
Sept 9	Lahaina, Maui
Sept 13	Kula, Maui
Sept 23	Lāna'i City, Lana'i
Sept 27	Kalama'ula, Moloka'i
Sept 30	Mānoa, O'ahu
Oct 27	Kaunakakai, Moloka'i
Nov 4	Kaka'ako, O'ahu

PROCESS

CONSULTANTS:
May to July 2014

COMMUNITY GATHERINGS:
August to September 2014

**COLLECTIVE IMPACT
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN:**
September to December 2014

The *Kanaloa 2026 Working Group* hired consultants to complete an action plan for these 8 programs and 29 projects. In May and June 2014, the consultants gathered information from past plans, public information sources and more than 35 interviews with stakeholders identified by Working Group members. This draft plan was finalized on December 12, 2014.

Community gatherings were held on each island in August and early September 2014 to present the draft plan and receive input and commitments from the participants in the meetings. Participants were asked to discuss the following 4 questions:

1. Is what you envision for Kaho'olawe included in this plan?
2. Can you support this plan?
3. Is there a project or activity that you want to add to the I OLA KANALOA! plan?
4. Is there a kuleana that you can help with?

An implementation plan delving deeper into specific details for completing the 29 projects has been developed. The consultants completed a plan that includes detailed project descriptions, action plans, estimated timeframes, budgets, and partners. This was developed in conversation with possible partners, key agencies and others who can contribute to project implementation. The implementation plan will be used to raise funds from public and private sources.



VISION

I OLA KANALOA! LIFE TO KANALOA!



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



Nā po'e Hawai'i care for the land in a manner which recognizes the island and the ocean of Kanaloa as a living spiritual entity. Kanaloa is a pu'uhonua and wahi pana where Native Hawaiian cultural practices flourish.



The piko of Kanaloa is the crossroads of past and future generations from which the Native Hawaiian lifestyle spreads throughout the islands.

GOALS



Pilina ‘Āina- Renew Connections

Honoring the natural environment and revitalizing cultural relationships through Kanaloa Kaho‘olawe.

Paepae Ola- Live Sustainably

Cultivating and utilizing the resources of Kanaloa Kaho‘olawe in a responsible and sustainable manner.

‘Ike Kūhohonu- Elevate Knowledge

Refining, mastering and expanding Hawaiian skills and practices nurtured by Kanaloa Kaho‘olawe.

Kūkulu Ea- Realize Identity

Affirming the sacredness of Kanaloa Kaho‘olawe as a foundation for the Hawaiian nation.

POLICY

Laws Governing the Uses of Kanaloa Kaho'olawe Provide a Foundation for the Plan:

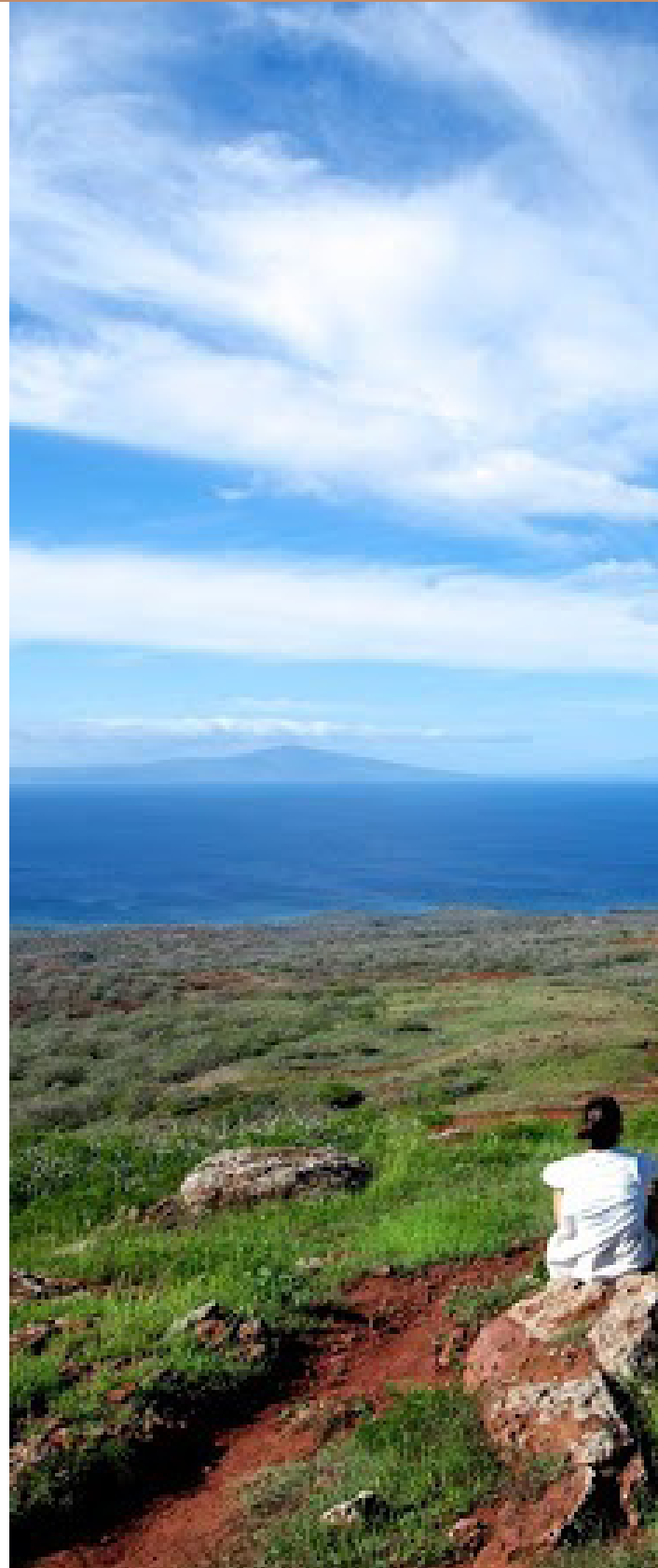
State Law: In 1993, under HRS 6-K the Kaho'olawe Island Reserve was established as a trust for specific purposes and provided for the transfer of the island to the sovereign native Hawaiian entity:

[§6k-3] (a) The Kaho'olawe island reserve shall be used solely and exclusively for the following purposes:

- (1) Preservation and practice of all rights customarily and traditionally exercised by native Hawaiians for cultural, spiritual, and subsistence purposes;
- (2) Preservation and protection of its archaeological, historical, and environmental resources;
- (3) Rehabilitation, revegetation, habitat restoration, and preservation; and
- (4) Education.

(b) The island shall be reserved in perpetuity for the uses enumerated in subsection (a). **Commercial uses shall be strictly prohibited.** [L 1993, c 340, pt of §2]

2. [§6K-9] Transfer. Upon its return to the State, the resources and waters of Kaho'olawe shall be held in trust as part of the public land trust; provided that the State shall transfer management and control of the island and its waters to the sovereign native Hawaiian entity upon its recognition by the United States and the State of Hawai'i. All terms, conditions, agreements, and laws affecting the island, including any ongoing obligations relating to the clean up of the island and its waters, shall remain in effect unless expressly terminated. [L 1993, c 340, pt of §2]



FOUNDATION

1993 Title X [FY 1994 Department of Defense Appropriations Act, Public Law 103-139, 107 Stat. 1418] Congress conveyed the island to the State of Hawai'i for cultural, historical archaeological and educational purposes. Title X stated:

It also is in the national interest and an obligation undertaken by Congress and the United States under this and other Acts, and in furtherance of the purposes of Executive Order 10436 (1953), to recognize the cultural and humanitarian value of assuring meaningful, safe use of the Island for appropriate cultural, historical, archaeological and educational purposes as determined by the State of Hawai'i and to provide for the clearance or removal of unexploded ordnance and for the environmental restoration of the Island for such purposes.

1994 Memorandum of Understanding between the Navy and the State of Hawai'i Determined that 30% of the island would be cleared to a depth of 4 feet for specific purposes:

- (1) Particular sites or areas, totalling in aggregate no more than 25% of the surface of the island, may be specifically identified to be cleaned up to the Tier Two standard described in Section VI.C., in order to accomplish the cultural, historical, and archaeological purposes set forth in Title X. An additional 5 per cent of the surface of the island may be designated by mutual agreement between the Navy and the KIRC for trails or roads necessary to provide access between sites or areas.
- (2) TIER TWO: cleanup or environmental restoration to a condition which allows the reasonably safe use of the site or area for one of the purposes listed below:(a) grassland or other vegetation; or (b) trail or road; or (c) historical, cultural, or archaeological site; or (d) reservoir; or (e) heliport; or (f) suitable for human habitation.

Outcome of 1994 - 2004 Ordnance Clean Up

Despite millions of dollars spent by the U.S. Navy on the clean up, only 9% of the island's subsurface (2,650 acres) was "cleared" of ordnance to a depth of 4 feet. Another 68% of the island (19,464 acres) was surface cleared. 23% was not cleared at all (6,686 acres) and remains life-threatening.

KANALOA KAHO‘OLAWE

PROJECTS

- A. Plant the hardpan
- B. Build erosion control features
- C. Restore Native Habitat
- D. Recover Kanaloa Plant

- A. Create schools of Hawaiian knowledge and practices
- B. Facilitate Hawaiian science & research
- C. Host informal and experiential learning

- A. Document oral history from knowledge holders
- B. Build repository & storage facility
- C. Develop on-island communication protocols
- D. Develop public information program

- A. Build Kauhale and Ho‘omoana
- B. Grow food on-island
- C. Develop new water resources
- D. Produce alternative energy
- E. Establish on-island residence program
- F. Build Kihei site

PROGRAMS

I

Restore and conserve the natural environment

II

Establish programs for learning, observation and data collection

III

Preserve the history of Kanaloa Kaho‘olawe

IV

Create sustainable shelters, facilities and habitation sites

GOALS

PILINA ‘ĀINA *Renew Connections:*

Honoring the natural environment and revitalizing cultural relationships through Kanaloa Kaho‘olawe

PAEPAE OLA *Live Sustainably:*

Cultivating and utilizing the resources of Kanaloa Kaho‘olawe in a responsible and sustainable manner

PLEASE NOTE: Goals, Programs and Projects are listed in no specific order of priority.

A PLAN THROUGH 2026

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Restore key sites and practices B. Establish new sites and practices C. Monitor and document changes in site database 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Complete Ala Loa and mauka-makai trails B. Survey 'ili boundaries and build ahu C. Re-establish terrestrial and marine ko'a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Gather Hawaiian cultural experts B. Discuss Hawaiian governance C. Support healing for families and service programs & organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Represent Kanaloa in governance discussions B. Advocate for Aloha 'Āina and Kūkulu ke ea a Kanaloa C. Negotiate terms of transfer with State 	PROJECTS
<p>V</p> <p>Maintain cultural sites, customs and traditions</p>	<p>VI</p> <p>Expand awareness, access and experience of the 'āina</p>	<p>VII</p> <p>Provide a sanctuary for dialogue, well-being and healing</p>	<p>VIII</p> <p>Establish Kanaloa's role through the transition to the Lāhui</p>	PROGRAMS
<p>'IKE KŪHOHONU <i>Elevate Knowledge:</i></p> <p>Refining, mastering and expanding Hawaiian skills and practices nurtured by Kanaloa Kaho'olawe</p>		<p>KŪKULU EA <i>Realize Identity:</i></p> <p>Affirming the sacredness of Kanaloa Kaho'olawe as a foundation for the Hawaiian nation</p>		GOALS

KANALOA!

I. RESTORE AND CONSERVE THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

The vision for Kanaloa begins with: “*The kino of Kanaloa is restored. Forests and shrublands of native plants and other biota clothe its slopes and valleys. Pristine ocean waters and healthy reef ecosystems are the foundation that supports and surrounds the island.*”

Kaho’olawe will be recovering from degradation of ranching and bombing for centuries to come. The ongoing ecosystem restoration – renewing the balance of life on the land and in the surrounding waters – continues to be an immediate priority for the island. Although many restoration activities described below take place on land, it should not be lost that the ocean – the place of abundance for Kanaloa – is integral to all of these efforts. All of the following projects and actions will be undertaken in phases, and in relation to each other, from 2014 to 2026.

PROJECTS INCLUDE:

- A. Plant the hardpan.** Continue re-vegetation of approximately 15 square miles of hardpan, regenerating native plants, controlling alien species and eradicating invasive plants in order to prevent further erosion of the land and marine runoff.
- B. Build erosion control features.** Erosion on land is one of the biggest threats to the health and productivity of the surrounding ocean. Control methods prevent and divert runoff in order to preserve plant restoration efforts that in turn prevent sediments from harming reefs. These efforts are critical to reviving and a managing a healthy marine system.
- C. Restore native habitat.** In order to restore plant life, native seabird populations, and healthy balance to the ecosystem, feral cats and rodents must be removed from the island
- D. Recover Kanaloa plant.** Ka Palupalu o Kanaloa (*Kanaloa kahoowawensis*) is a new plant genus discovered in 1992 and an important symbol of the island’s survival and significance as a pu’uhonua or refuge for Native Hawaiian people, flora and fauna. Pollen samples indicate the plant once lived on all Hawaiian islands, yet it survived only in the isolated terrain of Kaho’olawe. As the last known *K. kahoowawensis* remains on Kaho’olawe, partners fervently work toward propagation of new plants off of the island. It is hoped that the plant, and the island’s ecosystem, as well as Native Hawaiian cultural practices, will once again flourish.



II. ESTABLISH PROGRAMS FOR LEARNING, OBSERVATION AND DATA COLLECTION



Kaho'olawe will be a place of scientific learning and cultural practice, where those who come to study and advance knowledge also contribute to restoring and healing the island. Models to be considered include Cultural Learning Centers like Ka'ala Farm and Waipā Foundation, research stations like Hawai'i Institute of Marine Biology (Coconut Island), or charter schools grounded in cultural tradition like the new Mālama Honua Learning Center.

PROJECTS INCLUDE:

- A. Create schools of Hawaiian knowledge and practices.** Develop Kanaloa as a formal learning center with formal learning programs and opportunities for extended study integrated with stewardship, restoration and cultural practices. Multi-disciplinary opportunities would link scientific observation and understanding of the natural environment with restoration of life to the island and its waters. The operating model might be an on-island learning center affiliated with an existing university or an independent nonprofit cultural learning center. Regardless of model chosen, learning on Kaho'olawe will happen on many levels, spanning academic institutions and traditional Hawaiian practices.
- B. Facilitate Hawaiian science and research.** Provide a venue for a field office or research station to support research across many disciplines and interrelated to Hawaiian scientific knowledge and cultural practices that may contribute to greater knowledge of the natural elements and life forces and assist in preserving the land and ocean.
- C. Host informal and experiential learning.** Kanaloa will continue to host educational accesses for intermediate and high school groups, university classes, families, and community and cultural groups.

III. PRESERVE THE HISTORY OF KANALOA KAHO‘OLAWE



The island of Kaho‘olawe has a unique role in history. During this time of transition, it is critically important to gather stories and artifacts of the past, and preserve and share information for generations to come.

PROJECTS INCLUDE:

- A. Document oral history from knowledge holders.** Capture the depth of experiences and the personal stories from those who have connections to Kaho‘olawe – lineal descendants of those who lived on island, Maui families, those who helped reclaim the island, those involved during the military period – to ensure its rich stories are preserved for future generations.
- B. Build repository and storage facility.** The Kihei site will eventually include climate-controlled storage for important artifacts and records, but it is also important to establish on-island storage at Honokanai‘a where artifacts can be safely housed before transfer to Kihei, returned to the land or used for educational purposes in a learning center.
- C. Develop on-island communication protocols.** On-island education is led by those who have made long-term commitments to the stewardship of the island and who have a responsibility to continue learning oral histories and stories of the island. Kua and Access Guides primarily lead this function and their guidance and interpretations of Kaho‘olawe stories shape experiences for access participants.
- D. Develop public information program.** Online records and community outreach give more people the opportunity to learn about Kaho‘olawe, even if they are not able to visit.

IV. CREATE SUSTAINABLE SHELTERS, FACILITIES AND HABITATION SITES

Increasing the capacity of the island to host participants in on-island cultural and stewardship activities will give more people the opportunity to experience and connect with the island. Investing in resources and renewable energy will also reduce costs and environmental impact of any effort to grow the number of people on island, and ensure Kaho‘olawe activities are aligned with values of stewardship and aloha ‘āina.

PROJECTS INCLUDE:

- A. Build Kauhale and Ho‘omoana.** Kauhale are educational and cultural centers, like the one at Hakioawa, that accommodate large group accesses and include sleeping areas, kitchen, central gathering area, storage, lua, fireplace, composting areas, and other basic facilities. Food gardens, water catchment and filtration systems, solar or wind energy sources and a structure for on-island residents are also envisioned as part of future Kauhale. Ho‘omoana are smaller facilities along the Ala Loa, which will provide space, equipment storage, and provisions for overnight camping and work excursions.
- B. Grow food on-island.** Our ancestors relied on close relationships with the ‘āina for survival, and cultivating and harvesting some food from the land and ocean is important. Supplementing meals with food from on-island gardens and occasional catches from the ocean deepen relationships to Kanaloa, but must take care to not deplete resources from the land and waters.
- C. Develop new water sources.** Reduce the amount of potable water needed to be transported to the island, which may include building more catchments, adding filtration to existing water catchments, and increasing desalinization capacity.
- D. Produce alternative energy.** Work toward a vision of eliminating fossil fuel use when traveling to and staying on island. This includes transitioning from gas-powered generators on island to solar or wind-fueled power and exploring non-fuel based transportation to Kaho‘olawe.
- E. Establish on-island residence program.** Launch a “Kahu in Residence” program where qualified people complete rotations as stewards, land managers, observers, and/or guides for the island.
- F. Build Kihei site.** Create a natural and cultural resources center – to include offices, museum, a community gathering place and staging area for access to the island – on the existing 8-acre site in Kihei, Maui.

V. MAINTAIN CULTURAL SITES, CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS

“For contemporary Hawaiians, Kaho‘olawe serves as the piko for the regeneration of Hawaiian spiritual, cultural, and subsistence practices. As more and more people of Hawai‘i are able to touch and be touched by the island and experience Hawaiian cultural practices, the Native Hawaiian lifestyle will spread throughout the islands,” *Palapala Ho‘onohonoho Moku ‘āina O Kaho‘olawe, Kaho‘olawe Use Plan* (Use Plan). The *Kūkulu Ke Ea A Kanaloa - A Culture Plan for Kanaloa Kaho‘olawe* (Culture Plan) provides guidelines for restoration, stewardship and use of important cultural sites and for learning cultural practices. Implementing the plan is a priority for the next 12 years.

PROJECTS INCLUDE:

- A. Restore key sites and practices.** Hundreds of important cultural sites have been identified, documented and preserved, and key sites have been re-dedicated. Practices such as the Makahiki to Lono and the Kaholokalani to Kāne have been revived and will continue.
- B. Establish new sites and practices.** New sites such as the pā hula and Mua Ha‘i Kūpuna in Hakioawa and the navigational observation platform at Kealaikahiki have been built and dedicated to support cultural practices. New sites will be established to support the participation of additional schools of Hawaiian knowledge.
- C. Monitor and document changes in site database.** Ensure a system for data, observations, activities from all access groups, volunteers, employees, and other visitors can be collected and documented, so that an accurate historical record is accessible into the future. A KIRC-managed database has documented over 3,800 sites, continuing to maintain information in the site provides an important baseline for future work.



VI. EXPAND AWARENESS, ACCESS AND EXPERIENCE OF THE 'ĀINA

"Kaho'olawe is a cultural treasure for all the people of Hawai'i ... There are few places left in today's Hawai'i where one can go and learn about being Hawaiian. Kaho'olawe offers such a place," (Use Plan). Those who visit Kaho'olawe experience harsh and humbling conditions. While they see firsthand the damage done to the land, they also participate in its restoration and healing. Learning happens through experiences on island – "ma ka hana ka 'ike." Building awareness is done by engaging participants in experiences that bring back healthy land and ocean, while also restoring and expanding areas for learning and practice. The long-term goal is to not only expand access to the island, but expand safe and meaningful access once on island by having the right types of facilities and experiences in accessible places.

PROJECTS INCLUDE:

- A. Complete Ala Loa and ma uka-ma kai trails.** Continue efforts to build safe access trails both around the perimeter and from shoreline to uplands, in order to expand areas available for stewardship, learning experiences, observation, and cultural practices.
- B. Survey 'ili boundaries and build ahu.** Identify and establish appropriate markers between the eight 'ili of the island at places along the Ala Loa. "Ahu exhibits a cultural psyche of ownership for the island recognizing each ahu that one builds as a connection to the one before and so forth. A sense of identity for each part of the island is provided when an ahu is placed. At the moment humans cling to the north and south ends of the island. Ahu and trails mark a steady place where one can walk without fear of danger from ordnance," (Culture Plan).
- C. Re-establish terrestrial and marine ko'a.** Bring back the traditional resource management approaches of establishing and caring for ko'a. At least 69 fishing ko'a form a lei around the island. "The ko'a of Kaho'olawe are unique from an archaeological/historical perspective because of their large number, excellent state of preservation, and the association of specific traditions with some of them. There may be more intact ko'a features on Kaho'olawe than on any other Hawaiian island. Since the late 1970s, contemporary ko'a have been built and ancient ko'a reused on Kaho'olawe. This re-establishment and expansion of Hawaiian traditions will continue in the future," (Use Plan).

VII. PROVIDE A SANCTUARY FOR DIALOGUE, HEALING AND WELL-BEING



The island of Kaho‘olawe is a place of healing. As the land heals, it provides a safe place for people to heal from abuse and trauma. The vision for the island includes healing for Hawaiian people, by reestablishing connections to the land and each other.

PROJECTS INCLUDE:

- A. Gather Hawaiian cultural experts.** Kaho‘olawe may be a place where cultural practitioners and masters come together to share with each other and perpetuate Hawaiian knowledge. The hope is to gather practitioners on an ongoing basis.
- B. Discuss Hawaiian governance.** Kaho‘olawe may serve as a safe, neutral gathering place to hold discussions about the future of the sovereign entity and Hawaiian nation.
- C. Support healing for families and service programs and organizations.** Kaho‘olawe is a place of healing, and the island may serve as an important resource and pu‘uhonua for community efforts that address social challenges (e.g., health, abuse, re-integration after incarceration) through physical, emotional and spiritual healing.

VIII. ESTABLISH KANALOA'S ROLE THROUGH THE TRANSITION TO THE LĀHUI



Kaho'olawe is set aside as an island reserve under HRS Chapter 6K, which states that the island is "held in trust as part of the public land trust; provided that the state shall transfer management and control of the island and its waters to the sovereign Native Hawaiian entity upon its recognition by the United States and the State of Hawai'i."

PROJECTS INCLUDE:

- A. Represent Kanaloa in governance discussions.** As the most significant land base for a Native Hawaiian sovereign entity, Kanaloa must be represented in governance discussions. Because the island has no resident population, there needs to be special attention to ensure representation in all emerging governance discussions and delegations.
- B. Advocate for Aloha 'Āina and Kūkulu ke ea a Kanaloa.** Kaho'olawe is a cultural kīpuka, or place for living and practicing aloha 'āina, and will be a cultural learning center where traditional cultural and spiritual customs, beliefs, and practices of the Hawaiian people can flourish.
- C. Negotiate terms of transfer with State.** The transfer of Kaho'olawe is likely to be among the first actions taken upon establishment of a Native Hawaiian governing entity recognized by the state and federal government.

12-YEAR

The I OLA KANALOA! planning effort has laid out **4 goals, 8 programs** and **29 projects** intended to continue the movement to bring life to Kanaloa over the next twelve years.

For the past three years, the volunteer **Kanaloa 2026 Working Group** has been leading a planning effort for the island and its waters. The process has engaged the community, gathered information, analyzed the projects, and made informed analytical decisions about how to implement a collective approach for the stewardship of Kaho'olawe.

The next phase of I OLA KANALOA! shifts from planning to action. The coming three years will be a time of doing. The planning process has surfaced immediate priorities that can build on existing efforts to complete specific, achievable projects. The work

should be about engaging key partners, completing project goals and building momentum.

Looking ahead, the path of the twelve-year plan may wind as we go. But our work will **honor the fifty years of the movement in 2026 and be guided by the shared vision to preserve Kanaloa as a place of cultural practice and a refuge for future generations.** Action and momentum will help lead Kanaloa into a time of expanded partnerships and participation. Building a network of organizational and individual stewards for the island will increase support for ongoing, stable programs. Sustained activity on the island will prepare us for the commemoration of the work in the recent past, and set a course for the land, waters and cultural practices of Kanaloa to thrive for centuries to come.



TIMELINE

2026

LOOKING BACK, LOOKING AHEAD

2025

- Commemorate 50 years
- Plan for the next 50 years

2024

2023

STAYING THE COURSE, STRENGTHENING THE FUTURE

2022

- Sustain ongoing programs
- Secure steady, multi-year funding streams

2021

2020

OPENING UP, REACHING OUT

2019

- Continue successes, explore new opportunities
- Expand partner networks and funding sources
- Build organizational capacity
- Reflect on and share what has worked

2018

2017

TAKING ACTION, BUILDING MOMENTUM

2016

- Implement pilot projects
- Identify key partners
- Raise project-based funds
- Communicate initial successes

2015

2014

TIME OF TRANSITION

2013

- Organizing the Kanaloa 2026 Working Group
- Reaching out to community for input and participation
- Completing analysis and information gathering
- Planning for projects

2012

MU'O
Budding

AO
*Becoming
Self-Sufficient*

LOA
Lengthening

LAU
Leafing

KUPU
Germination

Mele o Kaho'olawe by Uncle Harry Mitchell and Ruth Aulani Leighton

Pa'apū ka mana'o	Together in one thought
No ka pono o ka 'āina	For righteousness for the land
Imua nā pua	Forward young people and bring
Lanakila Kaho'olawe	Victory to Kaho'olawe

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