

Equity and Environmental Justice Community Meetings in Hawaii

FINAL REPORT



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Fisheries Immersed Sciences Hawaii

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Introduction

For over 30 years, there have been different initiatives calling for federal action to address equity and environmental justice (EEJ) for underserved communities. On February 16, 1994, President Clinton signed Executive Order (EO) 12898 to focus attention on the environmental and human health effects of federal action on minority and low-income populations with the goal of achieving environmental protection for all communities. In 2021, President Biden signed EOs 13985 and 14031 that urged the Federal Government to work towards fairness for everyone, focusing on underserved communities and advancing equity, justice and opportunity for Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders.

Despite the meaningful progress made over the years, underserved communities in the Western Pacific still confront unacceptable barriers to equal access to opportunities, such as the cultural take of green sea turtles due to the Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles which would require an act of Congress to change, the ability to sell and export sustainable billfish to domestic and international markets, and the excessive costs from the Jones Act with respect to fisheries development in the Pacific Islands by requiring all goods transported by water between U.S. ports to be carried on ships constructed in the U.S. flying the U.S. flag, are owned by U.S. citizens and are crewed by U.S. citizens and permanent residents. As President Biden said, "Advancing equity is not a one-year project. It's a generational commitment."

EEJ in the Western Pacific

The Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council (Council), since its inception, has worked on EEJ for Pacific Islanders. When Congress reauthorized the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA) in 1996 and 2007, it included specific provisions aimed at supporting Pacific Island communities. Such provisions include the Pacific Insular Area Fishing Agreement, Western Pacific Community Development Program (CDP), Western Pacific Community Demonstration Project Program (CDPP), and the Western Pacific and Northern Pacific Regional Marine Education and Training Program (MET).

Through the PRIA Marine Conservation Plan Sustainable Fisheries Fund, the Council received funds to characterize human communities in Hawaii that are dependent on fishery resources, research additional methods for engaging communities around Hawaii to improve participation in the Council's fishery management process and to identify communities' constraints and barriers to participation.

Process

The Council contracted Lynker to conduct outreach across the Main Hawaiian Islands (MHI) with Council staff. Together, we determined the appropriate communities with which to engage. We started by engaging our Council Advisory Panel members who represent fishermen across

the MHI to get points of contact for various communities. We ensured we met with fishermen across all MHI except Niihau and Lana`i. The full list of meetings can be found in Appendix A.

Due to timing constraints associated with funding and other big meetings and conferences that restricted the dates we could travel, we communicated with our contacts to determine which dates were best for them to meet based on our availability. Some people and communities were not able to meet and some were unwilling to meet; however, the majority of the individuals and communities with whom we communicated were available and interested in sharing their feedback.

We developed an agenda with targeted questions to guide the conversation. We found that in most cases, a free flowing discussion was better suited, so we took notes on our phones as opposed to the formal appearance of using a laptop.

Outcomes

We heard several themes across the islands and have separated them into two categories: common messages across the islands, and messages specific to location. These meetings highlighted a need for more access to resources, such as assistance with grant writing, and a need for better management to ensure we are able to reach harvest of annual catch limits. We also, throughout this process of engagement, created a bigger network for future meetings because people were excited that the Council met them where they were, taking the time to go to smaller communities. This takes more time and money, but we received very positive responses.

Common Messages Across Islands

We heard many common messages across the MHI about what EEJ means for Hawai‘i’s fisheries.

EEJ is tied to Hawaiian Fishing Knowledge, Practices and Legacy

Across the MHI, EEJ and the work of the Council is seen through the lens and worldview of Native Hawaiian knowledge and practices, which date back hundreds of years and enabled the continuous sustenance of both people and fisheries until the overthrow of the Hawaiian kingdom. Since that time these practices have faded, cultural education has been denied, and Hawaiian practices have been misinterpreted or ignored.

We heard a common message about empowering Hawaiians to play a respected role in sustainable fisheries management and improving access for fishing communities. One interviewee shared “The younger generations need to understand history to know where they can insert themselves using the knowledge of the kupuna to not try and reinvent the wheel. There were over one million people pre-contact and there was never a note of the Hawaiians ever starving caused by fishing.” Moon calendars, fish ponds, and the manners in which different species were managed are just a few examples of cultural legacy which have relevance today.

We heard that indigenous knowledge must be integrated into government, especially Federal, decision-making. One leader said “Indigenous way is integration of humans into the environment - we are one.”

The prohibition of green sea turtle take exemplifies the challenge of addressing EEJ concerns. The Federal prohibition of green sea turtle take started in 1978 and continues despite fisher observations that green sea turtles are plentiful and crowding out other reef species. Such blanket policies can greatly harm cultural legacy: there is now a risk of losing the cultural practice and knowledge specific to green sea turtles. Many fishers wish for more nuanced management approaches: we heard suggestions of a tag system, exceptions for specific groups to take turtles, and requests for a current population estimate and what is actually a sustainable number to take. There are differing views among stakeholders on how to best translate culture into policy. In the view of one long-time commercial fisher, “Who gets to tell the cultural story? History is not being interpreted accurately.”

Another common thread was native approaches to management and learning “*pono*” management from *Kupuna* (elders). Indigenous knowledge extends to understanding the ecosystem indicators of imbalances and the relationships between species. For example: *kou* blooms mean *wana* (sea urchin) harvest. Using the Green Sea Turtle example above, *pono* management might combine a small allowable take integrated with ecological modeling of impact of increased turtle populations on reef communities and *limu* (seaweed).

How Fishers Participate in Fishery Governance

The changing role of fishers in their communities was another common message. Fishers were historically respected pillars and experts in their community. Many interviewees described the longstanding customs of fishers prioritizing feeding their kupuna, families and communities before selling catch. Now fishers face a more regulated and fraught environment. One fisher said, “When I was a kid if you were a fisher you were respected in the community. Now anti-fishing is a thing. How can you say a catch is too big? What is a living wage? It’s undefinable.” We heard that it’s less common now for fishers to come together, share food, and develop relationships despite the value of those venues for sharing traditional practices and finding common ground for advocacy and engagement with the government.

The Council wishes to grow its reach to fishers across Hawai‘i in order to grow EEJ. Fishers expressed enthusiasm for this goal and asked the Council to meet fishers where they are and leverage their expertise. As one leader said, “Fishers are experts in their area and there is a need to empower those fishers to have a deeper understanding of their genealogy and knowing their ties to the area to know that they can speak to their expertise.”

Many emphasized the need for the Council to hear voices other than the “loudest voices, find non-intimidating venues, and solicit perspectives other than commercial fishers or organized non-fisher advocacy groups — especially since fishers generally do not have an organizing

culture. One interviewee said, “Some people talk like they’re speaking on behalf of all fishermen, but they’re not.”

We heard that the Council could use multiple channels including social media to communicate and “piggyback” on other processes so participants have a more streamlined and integrated participation experience. We also heard asks for the Council to connect with local community leaders and local fisher groups, to reach deeper into communities and, in some cases, re-build relationships.

EEJ exists in the context of overlapping and hard-to-differentiate government agencies that include multiple state and federal agencies/divisions as well Aha Moku Councils which represent *ahupua‘a* (districts) and other Hawaiian governance organizations. Understanding how governance structures work, who is responsible for what, and how to change laws and policy for the better is very challenging. We heard many fishers feel their participation in agency processes isn’t fruitful or they do not see the results of their participation so they stop participating. We also heard that many regulatory and policy-making processes have caused Hawaiians to fight Hawaiians when the issues divide people based on their interests, roles, business needs or location — without the means to bridge different knowledge systems and worldviews through typical agency outreach processes.

Barriers to knowing Hawaiian practices, loss of knowledge, and lack of historical context all limit the ability of fishers to meaningfully engage in better policy-making and management practices. This is a particular concern with younger fishers who were not given the cultural knowledge to know the adverse impacts of regulations, or know what they have rights to.

Fishing Rights and Fishing Grounds

The fishing community landscape is changing, with fishers from outside areas. The result is often too many fishers fishing for the same fish. While fisheries are open to the general public, not enough is being done to protect traditional subsistence fishers in their *ahupua‘a* from encroachment. We heard many suggestions for improvements to licensing, such as visitor permits or a smaller rate fishing license for the State of Hawai‘i.

The 2023 Lahaina fire on Maui was a catastrophic event for fishers and fishing grounds in Maui, with significant loss of boats and businesses. We heard across the MHI that fishing grounds are shrinking: encroachment on fisheries from sewage and pollution; competition for ramp space and fishing grounds used by tourist and commercial fishing businesses. The loss includes areas which were used to teach fishing to newer generations.

Large public or private ocean businesses displace fishers from their traditional fishing grounds or harming fisheries. These projects include aquaculture development, offshore wind, deep sea mines and the aquarium industry. Sometimes these projects pit fishers against each other or have painted fishers in a negative light.

Nimble Management and Stronger Enforcement

A strong common message was that the Council and other agencies have to do far more to manage fisheries, enforce management plans and policies, and collect meaningful data to inform updates to policies and plans. Many called for “bottom-up” management and decentralized rule-making and recommended monitoring populations on a more localized scale such that populations can be managed in concert with everything else. And, rather than closing fishing areas, there should be more proactive fishery management that responds to feedback from fishermen. Now, climate change is changing fisheries. For example, spawning timing is changing for some species due to climate change affecting seasons (e.g. kona crab, lobster).

Fishers were disappointed with ongoing weak or missing education and a lack of rule enforcement, which ultimately led to some fisheries to fail. Their common experience is that the Federal and State governments make rules, but the local communities are then left in charge of enforcement and education in their areas — which is an unfair and insufficient solution. There is little prosecution of crimes so perpetrators persist.

Economic Pressures

We heard calls for the Council to help fishing businesses be economically sustainable. Fishermen face numerous economic difficulties, which leads to a common concern about the future of Hawaiian fishers. Commercial fishers find that the cost of living is so high that it’s difficult to pay a decent living wage and remain profitable. There's concern about the disparity between local fishermen and wealthier outsiders, with rising competition affecting local prices.

Fishing businesses have high costs including boats and also long timelines of research and development to understand what products will be commercially viable. Further, innovating new fishing businesses such as aquaculture requires access to capital, which can be problematic for small businesses.

Unfair competition is another growing economic pressure, which includes dumping low price seafood into the market that is effectively unregulated by the federal government and outside the jurisdiction of fishery management agencies. For example, gassed tuna from foreign markets is consistently sold at retailers throughout the islands.

Messages Specific to Location

We received feedback from community members that were specific to a particular island or a particular community on an island. We summarize that specific feedback below.

Kauai

Hanalei's infrastructure is problematic, with issues related to moorings and boat ramps. The fishing community faces challenges in maintaining their livelihood under current regulations,

infrastructure and representation of the native Hawaiian fishing communities. Fishers are conflicting with jet skis, newer fishers, and other craft in the water which also disrupt the ko‘a. There were different groups that marked the bay as a national landmark. This causes issues for boaters since the county will no longer dredge the bay, which impacts safe passage in and out of the bay for akule boaters.

Fishermen also conveyed that it is difficult to put a price on their catch since most fishers prioritize their catch to feed kupuna, family and others in the community. As an example, if a fisherman catches 100 pounds of fish, 80% will be given away and 20% will be sold.

We also heard a recommendation to protect certain areas from fishing while respecting fishermen and their traditional fishing grounds. The fishermen with whom we spoke said everyone should be required to get a permit (CML), but the permit fee should be lower. Alternatively, the permit fee could be lower for fishers serving at a lower capacity.

The fishermen voiced concerns about the maintenance and protection of FADs, which are crucial for fishing, particularly for larger fish like ahi. One fisherman commented that it has not been a good fishing year. Regarding shortlining around Kauai, there were inquiries on if they can drop their line near FADs. They said that sometimes they lay their lines close to the FADs and had concerns with tangling their lines with the shortliners. Understanding that these boats are full-time commercial fishers, they want to avoid affecting their business and be able to bring fish home for their own families. In addition to potential gear conflicts around FADs, there are issues with guys ramming into and shooting the FADs. The whales and dolphins have been eating or keeping the tunas away from the FADs. They suggested that fishers should have the ability to deter these whale/dolphin interactions. Post COVID, they found that there has been a huge increase in populations.

One of the biggest issues on the west side of Kauai is the impact of the Rim of the Pacific military exercise (RIMPAC) on fish migration. Fishermen find that when RIMPAC occurs, the tuna migration shifts, leading to a slow fishing year, which affects the fishermen who can only fish weekends and the charter boats.

O‘ahu

O‘ahu community members said Hawaiians in different communities have longstanding traditions on resource management. To provide EEJ to their communities, they recommended decentralizing rulemaking that focuses on large areas to focus more on *ahupua‘a*-based management. In order to look to the future to sustainably manage fisheries beyond scientific research and models, managers should engage the kupuna who have passed down knowledge on fisheries management from generation to generation to ensure there is *pono* (respectful) management. Within the construct of fisheries management, there tends to be a bias towards commercial fishing, although most of the communities are subsistence fishers.

Molokaʻi

Molokaʻi community members articulated that with the rebuilding of the *ahupuaʻa*, there is a need to look at both upland and the sea, but the state, county, and federal governments overlapping. Molokaʻi supports the framework of the *ʻaha moku* (place based management), but there is a lot of disdain with how it is run. The current process does not allow for proper consultation with communities, and they voiced concern about who the best representative(s) might be because they feel their issues are not being elevated. They suggested that first, relationships must be built by the Council with the community to build trust.

Although the *ʻAha Moku* Advisory Community is disdainful, the Molokai community has continued to practice traditional fishing. When asked what was a barrier to fishing, a participant said that it was the indigenous practice itself conflicting with the current fishing rules and regulations. Climate change is a factor that cannot be stopped and has changed the way their communities understand when and when not to go fishing. The current regulations are not adaptive to respond to shifting spawning seasons. Community members said the Council should support community based subsistence fishing areas to restore *ahupuaʻa* based management.

Coastal runoff into the nearshore environment is also posing a problem. Greywater runs into the coral reefs, a problem which now a couple non profits and the state are trying to solve. Additionally, Hawaii Department of Transportation is trying to install coverts under roads that unfortunately drain to fishponds, which directly affects Molokaʻi residents' use of their traditional fishponds. Ciguatera has also affected fishermen's ability to fish their reefs.

Residents voiced concern about offshore wind installation. Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) hosted meetings on Molokaʻi to receive feedback about wind farm installation. So far, there are no permitted offshore wind projects. The concern about offshore wind is that fishermen fish Penguin Banks, which is a potential offshore wind site. Additionally, an offshore wind farm off of Makapuʻu will disrupt the fish flow through Moʻomomi. Fishermen provided fishing location information to BOEM via FishMaps, which is a consultation tool and will be used to discuss wind farm feasibility.

Fishermen expressed frustration with the federal government closing areas to fishing via sanctuaries. People are informing the federal government that Hawaiians are killing all the fish. The commercial fishermen are more organized than the subsistence fishermen. Each point fingers at each other saying the other killed all the lobster. However, one fisherman argued that the solution is for both sides to work together to acknowledge mistakes and forge a path forward. He pointed out that the most common response is a no fishing zone, but said that no fishing can actually impact the landscape of the fishery.

The community voiced strong interest in green sea turtle harvest. Uncle Mac Poepoe has developed a green sea turtle management plan that describes what turtles should be harvested and which ones to leave.

Moloka‘i residents voiced frustration with the canoe race (i.e. Molokai Hoe)- the escort boats and participants come to Moloka‘i, don’t contribute to the community, then take Moloka‘i fish back home without buying them or giving back to Moloka‘i.

With respect to commercial fishing, local fishermen are finding it difficult to sell their fish since buyers want it at a lower price and there is an inconsistent market on Moloka‘i. With respect to access to fisheries, there are only two harbors and no big pelagic fishery because fishers would need to travel at least 50 miles from the harbors to get to proper fishing grounds. Most go to Lana‘i and Kahoolawe FADs. Unless there is proper investment, fishing from Moloka‘i is hard.

With respect to community engagement, on Moloka‘i big meetings may not be the best way to reach fishermen since they would feel like their voices will be drowned by louder voices. Focus meetings would help facilitate better engagement.

When fishermen are creating businesses, they face difficulties with respect to assets. Fishermen should be assisted with creating business plans for LLCs to capture their revenue and expenses under the business and to protect their personal assets if their business does not work. This includes ensuring there is adequate longstanding record keeping.

Community members voiced a lack of understanding of the Council process and how it dovetails with the state, county, and other federal regulations. One community member suggested that when the Council recommends an action that affects Moloka‘i resources, it should ensure that Moloka‘i has representation during the action. There are different groups that can serve as conduits of information and can suggest the proper people to best represent Moloka‘i.

Maui

EEJ is understood by several in the Maui community due to the activities that have resulted from the Lahaina fire, which includes Historical Preservation Act Section 106 consultations. FEMA began clearing several areas without taking into consideration the cultural significance of some of the burial grounds and churches. They suggested that the fishery management actions include more Section 106 consultations to meet EEJ standards.

With respect to Mala Ramp, the harbor is being given back to the fishers and a suggested repurpose of the land on which Kamehameha III school sat is to make it a small boat harbor similar to Honokohau on Hawai‘i Island. Boating access is one of the biggest problems for community members of Lahaina. This access includes perhaps giving preference to fishers over tour boats at the boat ramp at certain times.

The Maui fishermen agreed that EEJ should focus on empowering Hawaiians to understand what the laws are and what policy changes are needed to improve access for fishing communities. There should be proper engagement with easily digestible information in a more planned social media platform / format with 5 simple steps about why fishers should engage throughout the process. Fishermen must understand the relevance of fishery issues and remain engaged

throughout the process to make true change in fishery policy. One issue is the knowledge gap with incoming new fishermen. New fishermen must understand what they have rights to and understand the adverse impacts of the current fishing regulations. The younger local generation is being denied the cultural upbringing to understand cultural fishing practices, instead thinking current regulations reflect what is culturally appropriate. One fisherman suggested there could be a cultural corridor established that teaches the community how fishing should be conducted with old and new techniques.

Regarding conservation areas such as marine protected areas and monuments, community members said that various rules are not culturally appropriate. This includes the requirement to eat the fish in the monument or area prior to leaving. The function of fishing is to provide fish and food back to communities, thus the rule is not culturally appropriate or correct. There is a strong feeling that the only people speaking up are commercial stakeholders, not community members.



Basil and Sally O'Shiro with Gil Kuali'i.

The community members did not feel that funding was an issue with respect to grant writing, but there is an issue with organizations having the proper set-up to manage grant funds. They encouraged other *'aha moku* representatives to set up 501(c)(3) non profit organizations.

On Maui, two big issues threaten the local nearshore ecosystem - diversion of water, which affects the bait, and hotels dumping their waste into the water. Injection wells are also affecting the nearshore environment. Water is the biggest issue on Maui. Fishing is not good on Maui because the water is diverted, resulting in estuaries that have been highly diminished and now lack the upwelling to support the biomass.

Honolua is a marine sanctuary that is intended to overflow. However, it does not appear to be the case and further, the sanctuary does not align with Hawaiian traditions. The community suggested implementing rotating closed areas with the same rules as Honolua.

Additionally, the raising of the minimum size and the commercial fishermen removing fish, it is difficult for community members to find fish. Local fishers cannot fish the same way they used to - it now looks more like commercial fishing.

Local fishers also feel that concerns are not listened to at public meetings. There is no follow up on discussions, such as the blue uhu rules. If someone starts discussing ecosystems at a public meeting, the primary two issues raised are water and turtles. Despite the feeling of not being listened to, the local fishers said that there is no fear of meeting fatigue. They offered that the

more meetings there are, the better it is for engagement opportunities. Fear of meeting fatigue should not be a reason to not engage communities.

The community suggested caution with island-based meetings, saying that they can provide inequity through manufacturing consent for various initiatives. They used the Holomua plan as an example, stating that the state did an injustice by saying Maui supported the Holomua plan during meetings on Kauai. Community members said that the Council should ensure they hear each of the islands' perspectives, and suggested a conference to see how proposed rules and current regulations could be changed with cultural practitioners in attendance. One interesting suggestion was that instead of issuing fines to local fishers, the violators should be required to go to cultural training from appropriate Hawaiian fishers to be able to return to fishing.

Hawai'i

The Natural Energy Laboratory of Hawai'i (NELHA) is located near the Keahole Airport. Permit acquisition is difficult - there is a lot of possibility for expansion, which would provide jobs and access to additional aquaculture resources, but the water needed for the expansion would impact residents by potentially damaging the water supply and taking from it. The National Park has also restricted permitting for saltwater and freshwater wells at NELHA due to their potential impacts. We heard from the aquaculture experts, however, that expansion would provide great access to resources that otherwise would be sourced from the ocean. With respect to expansion of aquaculture, the biggest hurdles are return on investment while ensuring cost of living wages, determining which species are commercially viable, and having access to resources such as fresh and saltwater.



Nathan Tsao, Hatchery manager of the Jamestown Hatchery, describes to Nathan Abe (AP member) and Gil Kualii'i (AP member and contractor) how oyster spat is grown year round for shipping back to the West Coast for growth to maturity. This is one of many fish-related businesses at NELHA.

Fishers and community members in Kealahou and Hilo felt that enforcement is a big issue. People come from all over Hawai'i Island to fish in the waters of Kealahou then take the fish to other *ahupua'a*. They are not practicing responsible fishing, nor respecting the resources of the area. They suggested that responsible fishing is achievable but there must be more education and outreach. They also stated that compliant fishermen should not be overregulated to compensate for bad apples. Instead, enforce the rules and penalize the bad apples. And, as heard on Maui, the fishermen argued against no take zones. Instead, they argued for management zones

that can include short periods of closures. However, they also recognized the issue of enforcement of those types of management rules and that enforcement is far easier if it is an established no-take zone.

With respect to community meetings, the Kealahou community members were very thankful that we came to where they are because they have limited ability to get to Kona for meetings. They offered that with enough notice, and through utilizing fliers, in-person meetings would be very welcome and successful. The Hilo community suggested that the Council have more than one night for a meeting, and should try virtual meetings. Proper engagement should include food, and they suggested having informational tables outside that includes fishing stores (like including the circle hook people). They also said the Council should not lie. Do not tell the fishermen and communities what they want to hear and then implement the exact opposite, which is an experience they have had with politicians. Another barrier to meeting participation was the sense that the loop is never closed - regardless of what the results are - so people do not understand the importance of the comments they have provided.

The fishers discussed that there are too many fishermen, and opelo buoys negatively impact the ko'a. They suggested that a visitors fishing license would be a good way to limit the fishing in their area.

One issue raised by a fisherman is deep sea mining. He said everyone should understand the mining, the way currents move, and then how mining's pollution would affect our Exclusive Economic Zone. He argued that deep sea mining will affect all parts of the food web - from plankton to fish to whales.

A community member talked about the protection of anchialine ponds to protect the 'opae 'ula, which is the state shrimp.



Dredging of Hilo Harbor channel.

In Hilo, an issue is the dredging of the harbor channel. This is occurring right now, but it is not well funded, and the harbor itself is not funded. Without the dredging, the fishermen have a difficult time navigating the channel.

Community members are part of the Game Management Advisory Commission (GMAC), but do not speak up necessarily to voice their issues. One fisherman joined GMAC to talk about the sewage

treatment plant. The sewage treatment plant is close to the community and the ocean. He would like to see it moved far away from the community, where they live, fish, swim, and paddle. He

argued that people do not bring up issues like sewer or development runoff affecting the nearshore environment enough, but offered that the Division of Aquatic Resources has been helpful in this regard.

When asked how the Council could better empower the community to take action, the community members offered that the Council should teach the local community how to lobby and be political. For example, he offered that the Council could write scripts for people. Outreach can be done via social media and other avenues by leaning on the local groups of fishers and kupuna, such as Kai Kuleana.

Appendix A: List of Meetings

Island	Community / Connection	Date
Hawai'i	East Hawai'i Fishers Group	July 2, 2024
Molokai	Walter and Loretta Ritte Stacie Crivello-Helm Kaleo Crivello Tylor Tanaka	July 11, 2024
	Mac Poepoe (Phone Call)	July 12, 2024
Oahu (Virtual)	Kawika Winter Kevin Chang Olan Fisher Malia Akutagawa	July 12, 2024
Kauai	Kamealoha Hanohano Smith, Sherry Cummings (Hanamaulu) Kenji and Mike Nakamura (Lihue) Sheldon Garcia, Kyle Nakagawa (Port Allen) Chad Pacheco and Kilauea fishing community (Kilauea)	August 13, 2024
Maui	Basil and Sally Oshiro Matt Yamamoto Felimon Sandang Keeaumoku Kapu (Aha Moku o Maui) Faye McFarlane Lahaina Aha Moku Poo (6)	August 14-15, 2024
Hawai'i	Noreen (Suisan), Bob Duerr, Leiomana (Hilo) Tokanaga (Hilo) J. Hara (Hilo)	September 26, 2024
	Jeana Kelekolio, Jim, Henry, Gail, Al (Kealakekua) NELHA (Kona)	September 27, 2024
	Uncle Pi'i Laeha (South Kohala) Steve Kaiser (North Kohala)	September 28, 2024