

**DEPT. COMM. NO. 265**

**Ka Moku'aina 'O Hawai'i Aha Moku O Pae'Aina**

**State of Hawai'i Aha Moku**

**P. O. Box 621**

**Honolulu, Hawaii 96809**

December 30, 2025

The Honorable Ronald D. Kouchi
President
And Members of the Senate
Thirty-Third State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 409
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813

The Honorable Nadine Nakamura
Speaker
and Members of the House of Representatives
Thirty-Third State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 431
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813

Aloha Senate President Kouchi, Speaker Nakamura, and Members of the Legislature:

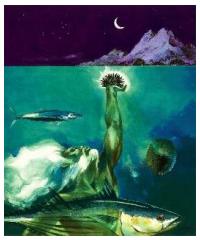
Pursuant to Act 288, SLH 2012, I am transmitting the Hawai'i State Aha Moku (Aha Moku) and the Aha Moku Advisory Committee (AMAC) Report on the management actions, goals, policies and recommendations; and resulting actions taken by the Hawaii State Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR), and Board of Land and Natural Resources (BLNR).

In accordance with Section 93-16(a), HRS, a copy of this report will be transmitted to the Legislative Reference Bureau Library.

Respectfully,

Leimana DaMate

Leimana DaMate
Luna Alaka'i/Executive Director



Report to the Thirty-Third Legislature
State of Hawaii
Regular Session of 2026

Requiring the Hawaii State Aha Moku (Aha Moku) and the Aha Moku Advisory Committee (AMAC) to identify their goals, policies and recommendations; and resulting actions taken by the Hawaii State Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR), Board of Land and Natural Resources (BLNR) pertaining to Act 288, SLH 2012, §171.4-5.

Prepared by

Hawaii State Aha Moku and the Aha Moku Advisory Committee
State of Hawaii

In response to Act 288, SLH 2012
§171.4-5

Report to the Thirty-Third Legislature
State of Hawaii
Regular Session of 2026

Requiring the Hawaii State Aha Moku (Aha Moku) and the Aha Moku Advisory Committee (AMAC) to state their history, identify their goals, policies and recommendations; and resulting actions taken by the Hawaii State Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR), Board of Land and Natural Resources (BLNR) pertaining to Act 288, SLH 2012, §171.4-5.

*E pili ana i ka*
*Mahele 171-4.5, Hawaii Revised Statutes*
In response to
Section 171-4.5,Hawaii Revised Statutes

## AHA MOKU / AMAC FOUNDATION, MISSION, PURPOSE AND GOALS[1]

**KE KAHUA O KA ʻAHA MOKU**

***THE FOUNDATION OF THE ʻAHU MOKU***
*(As translated by Kawaikapuokalani Hewett from ancient chants, mo'olelo and oral history dating as far back as the 9th century)*

**MĀLAMA I KE AKUA**

**MĀLAMA I KA ʻĀINA**

**MĀLAMA I NĀ IWI HĀNAU O KA ʻĀINA**

*TO SERVE AND HONOR OUR AKUA*

*TO SERVE AND HONOR OUR ʻĀINA*

*TO SERVE AND HONOR ONE ANOTHER*

[1] The Aha Moku/AMAC Foundation, Mission, Purpose and Goals were brought forward by Kawaikapuokalani Hewett, one of five founders of the Hawaii State Aha Moku who translated ancient mo'olelo, chants and traditions from the 9th century.

## MISSION

To bring the people/*Na Iwi Hanau O Ka'Aina* and their voices and decisions forward to all policymakers regarding the sustainability and perpetuation of all natural and cultural resources connected to God (*Akua)* that created the *'Aina*/Land, and the *'Aina* from which the *Kanaka* was born and the *Kanaka iwi Hanau O Ka'Aina.*

## PURPOSE AND GOALS

To serve the *Akua, the 'Aina* and the *Iwi Hanau O Ka'Aina* as caretakers and stewards of all natural and cultural resources of the *Pae Moku of Hawai'i Nei* with the *'Ike and the Pono* of our ancient and inherited spiritualism, order and traditions which is our *Kuleana*/Birthright.

*NA KANAWAI O KA'AHA MOKU O HAWAI'I PAE MOKU*
Ordinance of the Aha Moku of the Islands of Hawai'i is *Ho'oponopono*

*Ka'Ho'onohonoho ana o ka ho'oponopono*-The format of the *ho'oponopono* shall be:
Pule Wehe – Opening Prayer
*Ho'opa'a Kanawai* – Meeting protocol, rules, regulations
*Ho'oia'i'o* – Acknowledgements of purpose with truth
*Ho'ike Ho'olauna* – Acknowledgement of people, place and purpose
*Wehe A Ka Mana'o* – Reflections and Contemplations
*Ha'i a Ka Mana'o* – Voice of solutions and propositions
*Hana A Ka Mana'o* – Strategy and Action
*Pule Ho'opau* – Closing Prayer

The purpose of Act 288, SLH 2012 is to formally recognize the Aha Moku System and to implement the establishment of the Aha Moku Advisory Committee (AMAC) within DLNR which may serve in an advisory capacity to the Chairperson of the Board of Land and Natural Resources (BLNR). The Aha Moku, through the AMAC may advise on issues related to land, natural resources and indigenous peoples (native Hawaiian) culture, through the Aha Moku System, a system of best practices based upon the native Hawaiian resource management practices of moku and ahupua'a boundaries, which acknowledges the natural contours of land, the specific resources located within those areas, and the methodology necessary to sustain resources and the community. (Attachment A-Pae'Aina)

## PRIORITIES OF AHA MOKU

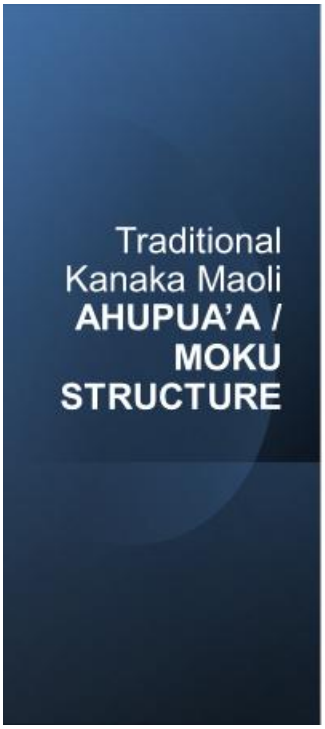
- To incorporate appropriate Native Hawaiian knowledge and protocols of natural and cultural resources through recommendations to BLNR;

- To collaborate with DLNR and others on the preservation, cultivation, and management of all native Hawaiian natural and cultural resources for current and future generations;

- To define the Aha Moku System, a system of best practices that is based upon the indigenous resource management practices of moku and ahupua'a boundaries; and,

- To strengthen and bring forward the voices of site-specific ahupua'a communities who are committed to the sustainability of their resources.

## Aha Moku Structure







*Ahupua'a* – specific smaller land divisions within a Moku. There are 606 ahupua'a within the eight main Hawaiian Islands. The 'ohana and residents of an ahupua'a select their ahupua'a representative from among themselves.

*Moku* – larger land districts that encompass a number of smaller ahupua'a. There are 46 moku within the eight main Hawaiian Islands. The representatives of the different ahupua'a within that moku selects the moku representative.

*Aha Moku Advisory Committee* (AMAC) – These are the eight main Hawaiian Islands with the eight Po'o who become a member of AMAC. They are individually confirmed by the Hawaii State Senate. The Po'o are the primary guides to the traditional process of leadership. The Po'o are the heart of the Hawaii State Aha Moku who work with 'ohana and lineal descendants, as well as those with generational knowledge of different disciplines within specific ahupua'a and moku.

*Na 'Iwi Hanau O Ka'Aina* (People born of the land), *Public Trust, Legislature, BLNR* – These are the main groups and/or agencies that Aha Moku and AMAC work with.

*Luna Alaka'i*/Executive Director – This is the only staff member of the Aha Moku who coordinates discussions and does all administrative actions. The AMAC hires this position.

## Aha Moku Advisory Committee (AMAC)

The AMAC may provide advice on the following (§171-4.5):

1. Integrate indigenous resource management practices with western management practices in each moku;
2. Identify a comprehensive set of indigenous practices for natural resource management;
3. Foster the understanding and practical use of native Hawaiian resource knowledge, methodology, and expertise;
4. Sustain the State's marine, land, cultural, agricultural, and natural resources;
5. Provide community education and foster cultural awareness on the benefits of the aha moku system;
6. Foster protection and conservation of the State's natural resources; and
7. Develop an administrative structure that oversees the aha moku system.

### KA PA'AKAI ANALYSIS

In 1993, the Ka'upulehu Development applied to the Land Use Commission for a boundary amendment to reclassify approximately 1,009 acres in the ahupua'a of Ka'upulehu. North Kona Hawai'i, from a State Land Use "Conservation District" to a State Land Use "Urban District". The entire petition area is situated within Hawaii Count's Special Management Area. The reason for the reclassification was to allow a luxury

development consisting of 530 single family homes,500 low-rise multi-family units, a 36-hole golf course, an 11-acre commercial center, a 3-acre recreation club, a golf clubhouse, and other amenities for the development's residences. The LUC approved the reclassification. Contested court cases and appeals took place over the next seven years.

In 2000, the Hawaii Supreme Court ruled on the Court Case - Ka Pa'akai O Ka'Aina (Ka Pa'akai) vs. the Hawaii State Land Use Commission (LUC). Ka Pa'akai is an association comprised of Ka Lahui Hawai'i, a Hawaiian Nation, Kona Hawaiian Civic Club, a Hawai'i non-profit corporation, and Protect Kohanaiki 'Ohana, a Hawai'i non-profit corporation (plaintiffs). The appellees were Land Use Commission, Office of State Planning – State of Hawai'i; County of Hawai'i Planning Department; and Ka'upulehu Development (now known as Hualalai Development Company, a Delaware Corporation).

#### Kapa'akai O Ka Aina Analysis (Ka Pa'akai Analysis)

The Kapa'akai Analysis may be used in determining whether traditional and customary practices would be impacted by the activities of government agencies, present and in the future.

#### Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law of the Kapa'akai Case

- Identification and scope of "valued cultural, historical, or natural resources" in petition or impacted area, including the extent to which traditional and customary native Hawaiian rights are exercised in the petition area;
- The extent to which those resources, including traditional and customary native Hawaiian rights, will be affected or impaired by the proposed actions;
- The feasible action, if any, to be taken to reasonably protect native Hawaiian rights if they are found to exist.

## How Aha Moku works with Ka Pa'akai

| Ka Pa'akai | Aha Moku |
|---|---|
| ID and scope of "valued cultural, historical, or natural resources" in petition or impacted area, including the extent to which traditional and customary native Hawaiian rights are exercised in the petition area; | Restoration of 9th century natural & cultural resource sustainability process including identification of existing families who hold and pass down the generational knowledge pertaining to those resources |
| The extent to which those resources, including traditional and customary native Hawaiian rights, will be affected or impaired by the proposed actions | Once identification is made, families can show the extent of damage done, and in most cases, show how damage can be minimized or corrected. |
| The feasible action, if any, to be taken to reasonably protect native Hawaiian rights if they are found to exist. | Mitigation and discussion between government agencies and divisions, communities and generational practitioners can protect ecosystems, and traditional customary practices of natural and cultural resources. |

## RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

As mandated in Act 288, this report shall include advices made by the AMAC to the BLNR and the resulting action taken by the Board in 2025.

Note: Natural resource issues and concerns from the ahupua'a and moku of the islands were conveyed to the AMAC and addressed. However, true to the intent of the Aha Moku Act, these issues were brought forth to the appropriate DLNR divisions and were mitigated to the satisfaction of the communities. Most of the community concerns were resolved between the department and the communities without the need to bring it before the BLNR. To date, however, there are still issues that are in progress. Due to issues that are on-going it was concluded that it was more beneficial to communities as a whole to be proactive and mitigate concerns prior to Land Board decision. However, the Po'o (AMAC) of the island specified in issues that were brought forward to the Land Board in 2025 are listed below. Also listed is the position of Aha Moku who brings forward the voices of lineal descendants and those with generational knowledge passed down by Kupuna.

***April 25, 2025 – Agenda Item C-1: Division of Forestry and Wildlife (DOFAW)***

*Approve five grants of available funds from the Fiscal Year 2025 Land Conservation fund for the acquisition of interests and rights in specific parcels of land having value as a resource to the State (total area approximately 2,711 acres), subject to standard conditions and special conditions, including contingencies for redistributing unaccepted, non-encumbered, or unexpended funds from a Fiscal Year 2025 grant award to one or more other Fiscal Year 2025 grant awards approved for initial, partial funding.*

Aha Moku advises to support DOFAW submittal.

BLNR Vote: Passed unanimously

***May 9, 2025 – Agenda Item D-1: Land Division***

*Decision Making regarding the Acceptance or Non-Acceptance of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) for the Army Training Land Retention at Pohakuloa Training Area, Island of Hawai'i, Tax Map Keys (TMKs) (3)4-4-015:4-4-016:005; and 7-1-004:007.*

Aha Moku and AMAC Po'o of Moku O Keawe (Hawai'i Island) advised the Land Board to deny acceptance of the FEIS as it pertained to Pohakuloa. Primary reason for advised denial is that native Hawaiian lineal descendants of the Moku (Waimea, Hamakua, Kona Moku) were not consulted resulting in non-compliance with the Kapa'aki Analysis, as mandated by law.

BLNR vote: Passed unanimously to deny acceptance of the FEIS for the Army Training Area at Pohakuloa. (Note: After-the-fact, Moku O Keawe Po'o, and lineal descendants were able to meet with the Army Commander of Pohakuloa, staff and army specialists to begin native Hawaiian consultations with lineal descendants of the Moku impacted by Pohakuloa Training Areas on Mauna Kea.

***June 27, 2025 – Agenda Item D-1: Land Division***

*Decision Making Regarding the Acceptance or Non-Acceptance of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Army Training Land Retention of State Lands at Kahuku Training Area, Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area, and Mākua Military Reservation, Island of O'ahu, Tax Map Keys (TMKs) (1) 5-8-002:002; 5-9-006:026; 7-2-001:006; 6-9-003:001 (por.); 8-1-001:008 and portions of 007 & 012; and 8-2-001:001, 022, 024, 025, and portions of 002.*

Aha Moku and AMAC Po'o of Kakuhihewa (Island of O'ahu), Moku and Ahupua'a representatives advised the Land Board to deny acceptance of the FEIS as it pertained to Army Training Areas within the Island of O'ahu. This denial position came about because lineal descendant of Kahuku, Kawailoa-Poamoho and Makua were not consulted resulting in non-compliance with the Kapa'akai Analysis as mandated by law.

BLNR vote: Passed with 5-ayes, and 1-nay.
(Further comments of the Land Board - The Board determined that the FEIS is inadequate as supported by staff submittal. The Board also made the following findings: 1. The FEIS complied with the procedural requirements; 2. Regarding content requirements, the FEIS is insufficient as there is a clear lack of baseline data for the Board to make an informed decision that the impacts of the natural, historical, biological and cultural resources have not been satisfied; and 3. The DLNR comments on the draft EIS were not satisfactorily addressed in the Final EIS. In addition to consideration of the contents of the staff submittal, the Board identified the following deficiencies: 1) The biological studies, both terrestrial and aquatic, do not provide information to determine impact to biological resources; 2) The archaeological surveys don't cover the full extent of area that is required to allow the Board to determine the impact to historic and cultural resources; 3) There was insufficient consultation with Aha Moku and other key individuals; 4) In turn, there was not enough information for a Ka Pa'akai analysis to be conducted; 5) The Conservation District Use issues were not addressed; 6) The Groundwater issues were not addressed; 7) Adequately considering staff comments regarding the use of state lands for forest reserves once current leases expire; 8) Issue of classifying the action as a "real estate action"; and 9) Comments provided by DLNR staff were not sufficiently addressed in the final document.)

***July 25, 2025 – Agenda Item E-1: State Parks***

*Authorize the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR), Division of State Parks (DSP) to directly Negotiate with Hui Maka'ainana (Hui), an eleemosynary organization, for a Concession Agreement with the Hui for the Retainment of Fees Collected for the Parking and Shuttle Service and ancillary mission-related revenue generation*

*activities at Ha'ena State Park, Kauai Hawai'i Tax Map Key: (4) 5-9-008-001 portion; and Designate Ha'ena State Park as Environmentally, Culturally, Historically, or Operationally Unique.*

Aha Moku and Halele'a Moku Representative of Manokalanipo (Kaua'i) urges and advises the Land Board to authorize State Parks to directly negotiate with the Hui for a concession agreement for the retainment of fees collected for the parking and shuttle service and ancillary mission-related revenue generation activities; and, to designate Ha'ena State Park as environmentally, culturally, historically, or operationally unique.
BLNR vote: Passed Unanimously. Approve recommendation as amended. (Amended recommendation) Authorize the issuance of a ten-year concession agreement to Hui Maka'äinana o Makana relating to the retainment of fees collected for the parking and shuttle service concession and the ability to sell mission related items including food and apparel at Hã'ena State Park, subject to:"
BLNR vote

***August 8, 2025 – Agenda Item E-1: State Parks***
*Request for Approval to Conduct a One Day Community Event "Day at Lake Wilson" that will Include Boat Rides, Commercial Vendors and Educational Booths to be Held on Saturday, September 27, 2025, from 9:00 AM to 3:00 PM at the Wahiawa Freshwater State Recreation Area, O'ahu, Hawai'i, TMK: (1) 7-6-001:006.*
Aha Moku and AMAC State Chair/Po'o of Kakuhihewa (O'ahu) advised the Land Board to approve State Parks request to approve the one-day community event "Day at Lake Wilson" on September 27, 2025.

BLNR vote: Passed unanimously.

***October 24, 2025 – Agenda Item F-2: Division of Aquatics***
*Request for Approval to hold public hearings on Draft Administrative Rules updating and consolidating Aquarium Fishery Regulations into a New Chapter, Hawaii Administrative Rules ("HAR") Chapter 13-77.1, "Aquarium Fishery Management" and Amending HAR Chapters 13-75, "Rules Regulating the Possession and Use of Certain Fishing Gear", and 13-60.4, "West Hawaii Regional Fishery Management Area, Hawai'i, for clarity and consistency.*

Aha Moku and the AMAC Po'o of each of the main Hawaiian Islands – Moku O Keawe (Hawai'i), Moku O Pi'ilani (Maui), Moku o Kanaloa (Kaho'olawe), Nana'i Kaula (Lana'i), Moloka'i Pule O'o (Moloka'i), Moku O Kakuhihewa (O'ahu), Manokalanipo (Kaua'i), and Ka'Aina O Kawelonakala (Ni'ihau) advised the Land Board to deny this application. Attached to the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR), the Aha Moku is comprised of forty-six (46) moku, and six-hundred and six (606) traditional natural and cultural resource districts within the eight main Hawaiian Islands. Working with the native Hawaiian communities and Public Trust, generational knowledge of these resources has been, and are handed down generation to generation for centuries. The value of this knowledge shared with all stakeholders and protectors of Hawaii's environment is the continued sustainability of Hawaii's unique ecosystem which differs island to island.

For decades now, native Hawaiian *lawaia* (fishermen and gatherers) of all main Hawaiian Islands have reported critical declines of endemic marine resources due to the aggressive collecting of fish and marine species on coastal and offshore areas. One of the hardest hit areas is West Hawaii on Moku O Keawe (Hawaii Island). In 2018 the West Hawaii aquarium collecting ban resulted in the largest yellow tang abundance ever documented on those reefs. However, that is only one example of the success of an aquarium collecting ban on one island.

The fear now, if this statewide ban is lifted, and the DAR request has been approved, that the traditional subsistence species on which native Hawaiian traditional practices depend on all islands – will be wiped out sooner than later. Where all eight islands are in danger, Niihau is continuously a victim illegal aquarium collecting. There is no enforcement available to Niihau.

Because commercial aquarium collecting is such a grave concern to *lawaia* within the entire Pae'Aina, the Aha Moku Advisory Committee (AMAC) polled their individual moku of each of their islands to see if generational 'ohana could now accept the new rules that DAR is proposing. The responses were unified in their opposition!

Currently, *lawaia* continue to contend with climate change within their ahupua'a. The unusual ocean heat waves are already impacting the normal life cycles of marine species. However, in anticipation of and preparation for the difference in ocean temperature, *konohiki* (resource managers) are taking steps in adjusting *kapu* and resting of the gathering of different marine species. While this works ahupua'a to ahupua'a, cautionary protection will be for nothing if the current aquarium ban is lifted and DAR's request is approved.

Our understanding is that the bulk of aquarium collection is exported directly to the mainland or to other foreign countries as "pet" or for ornamental purposes. So the indigenous host culture asks, "why will our traditional and cultural practices, protected by the Hawaii State Constitution, be put into a dangerous decline on all main Hawaiian Islands so that people from other places can benefit commercially through their ornamental trade?" It is not only the native Hawaiians who will suffer when the current ban is lifted, but all Hawaii stakeholders in the protection of our ecosystems.

Further, in the DAR submittal and its request for approval to hold public hearings on new Draft Administrative Rules, it does not take into consideration that native Hawaiian traditional *lawaia* practices would be adversely impacted, and possibly in many ahupua'a coastal areas actually destroyed. These practices are protected by the Hawaii State Constitution! Finally, when this DAR recommendation was approved by the Land Board, in their testimony that advised against this agenda item, the AMAC ask that the Kapa'akai Analysis be conducted for every commercial permit for aquarium collection be done. Currently, DAR states that there is no commercial aquarium harvest occurring and that permits are required. However, according to AMAC Po'o, and *lawaia* that we have spoken to, aquarium harvest is illegally happening on all islands. There is no enforcement available that would prevent this.

BLNR vote: Passed Unanimously with the following amendments and instructions:

Amendments: 1. Remove kole, Chevron Tang, and umaumalei from the whitelist of species and; 2. Reduce the annual catch limit for lauʻīpala to 100,000 per year.

Instructions: The Board asked DAR to find a solution on the safety issue raised about allowing an additional diver to be in the water with appropriate diving gear - that would be SCUBA tanks - so if someone on the bottom collecting fish ran into trouble, the additional diver could respond immediately. The Board recommended DAR find a way to have prudent dive safety measures implemented so divers are not at risk. It's unlikely that two permittees would collaborate, to dive in the same place, at the same time, on the same day. A solution needs to be found to allow that safety diver. 2. The Board would like DAR to propose a fee structure that the Attorney General's office would allow

or perhaps the [State] senate would permit to be proportional to revenue, quantity of fish, or something along those lines. A flat fee may seem inappropriate, as you might reach the limit in a month and it's not appropriate to charge everyone the same, if they don't harvest a similar amount of fish.

Final Land Board comment: "DAR is going to have to implement the Board's guidance which is to come up with a safety solution for the dive and the second one is to come up with a fee structure. We may not be able to do that. It might be a legislative matter so I think what the Board is asking [DAR] to do is confer with the Attorney General's office on what it is we can do. I also recognize the fishers are right - we need to treat everybody fairly. If we're going to start charging commercial fishermen, we need to start charging them equitably. If we cannot make the change in this set of rules, the recommendation of the Board is we would like to go out to public hearing on these rules in a timely fashion and let the process roll out."

***November 14, 2025 – Agenda Item L-1: Engineering Division***

*Authorize the Chairperson to Issue, Amend, Manage or Revoke Dam Safety Permit No.P86 for the removal of the Kalihiwai Reservoir (KA-0024), to the Kalihiwai Ridge Community Association, CG Utilities LLC, and Porter Irrigation Company; authorize the removal of the Kalihiwai Reservoir (KA-0024) from HRS 179D Inventory of Regulated Dams; and authorize an amendment to the Board of Land and Natural Resources (BLNR) orders from its meeting on April 28, 2023, Item L-1, by allowing 12 months from issuance of permit to start construction. Anahola, Kauai, TMK (4) 5-2-022:03.*

Aha Moku, the AMAC Po'o of Manokalanipo (Kaua'i), the Moku Representative of Halele'a Moku, and the Kalihiwai Ahupua'a Representative advised the Land Board to approve the Engineering Division request to remove the Kalihiwai Reservoir. The lineal descendants with generational knowledge of the environment, ecosystem and traditional *mahiai ho'oma'a* (agricultural practices) of Kalihiwai are united in their support of this reservoir removal. Aha Moku also supports the DLNR Engineering Division in their recommendation that no Ka Pa'akai Consultation Assessment was necessary due to the fact that there were no indications of "cultural impacts or downstream effects" if this reservoir removal progresses, or is completed.

BLNR vote: Passed unanimously.

## ***Hawai'i State Aha Moku***

Listed below is the official traditional listing of the Pae'Aina which encompasses the eight main Hawaiian Islands, Mokupuni; the larger land districts, Moku; and the smaller land districts within each Moku, Ahupua'a. Lineal descendants, 'ohana and those with generational knowledge of these sites were drawn up and recorded. This traditional listing comes from the 1835 traditional maps which were drawn up, and recorded by David Kalama, a student/surveyor from the Lahainaluna School in Lahaina, Moku O Pi'ilani (Maui). In 1835 Lahainaluna School was under the direction of Missionaries who sent their students out to the different islands to survey the boundaries of the Moku and Ahupua'a Districts of each island. These maps are the oldest found prior to the Great Mahele of 1848.

This listing is included in this Legislative Annual Report as it shows how lineal descendants and those with generational knowledge of each place, whose voices are brought forward in issues pertaining to *ho'oma* (practices) that affect or are connected to the traditions, natural and cultural resources of an Ahupua'a.

# ***Hawaii State Aha Moku 2025***

PAE'AINA – HAWAII NEI
MOKUPUNI – MOKU – AHUPUA'A
*Compiled by Kupuna of the eight (8) main Hawaiian Islands using generational knowledge*

| **MOKUPUNI** | **MOKU** | **AHUPUA'A** |
|---|---|---|
| Moku O Keawe (Hawaii) | Kohala | *Wainanaliilii, Waikoloa, Puako, Ouli, Kawaihae, Waika, Kahua, Kaalaala, Kipi, Kaiholena, Lamaloloa, Lapakahi, Mahukona, Awalua, Hihiu, Honoipu, Opolu, Kokoiki, Puuipa, Kealahewa, Opihipau, Kahei, Hawi, Kapua, Pahoa, Kapaau, Laaumama, Honopueo, Iole, Halelua, Halaula, Halawa, Aamakao, Makapala, Niulii, Pololu, Honokane Nui, Honokane Iki, and Awini.* (41) |
| | Hamakua | *Manowaialee, Kealakaha, Kaula, Kaao, Kukalau, Kaholalele, Paauilo, Pohakuhalku, Opihilala, Kaumoali, Kaapahu, Papalele, Keahau, Kalopa, Kahawailiili, Paauhau, Papuaa, Nienie, Ahualoa, Honokaia, Kapoaula, Keahakea, Kapulena, Waikoloa, Waikoekoe, Kukuihaele, Waipio, Muliwai, Wiamanu, Laupahoehoe, Naokooko, Apua, Ohiahuea, Kolealiilii, Honopue, and Honokea* (37) |
| | Hilo | *Waiakea, Pueo, Kalalau, Wainaku, Honolii, Paukaa, Papaikou, Alakahi, Makahanaloa, Honomu, Kaiwiki, Hakalau, Mae'e, Umauma, Honohina, Waikamalo, Maulua, Puohai, Papa'aloa, Laupahoehoe, Humuula, and Ookala.* (22) |
| | Puna | *Apua, Kealakomo, Panau, Laeapuki, Kamoamoa, Poupou, Kii, Kalapana, Kaimu, Keokea, Kehena, Opihikao, Kauaea, Kaukulau, Keahialaka, Pohoiki, Puala'a, Kapoho, Kula, Puua, Kahuwai, Nanawale, Waikahekahe, Keonepoke, Mahuu, Waikhekhe, Keaau* (27) |
| | Ka'u | *Keawaiki, Pohue, Kahuku, Kapininui, Pakiniiki, Kalilikii, Kalae, Kawela, Kiolakaa, Waiohinu, Kamilo, Honuapo, Kaalaiki, Hiilea, Ninole, Wailau, Punalu'u, Makaha KopuMoaula, Paauau, Kauhuula, Kaalaala, Kapapala, Kaaha, and Keauhou (25)* |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Kona | *Puuanahulu, Puuwaawaa, Kiholo, Kaupulehu, Kukio, Awakee, Laemano, Kalupulehu, Koelehuluhulu, Kau, Kaiaoa, Ooma, Kaloko, Honokohauiki, Puapuaa, Holualoa, Kaumalumalu, Kahaluu, Keauhou, Honuaino, Kaumo'o, Kealakekua, Keei, Honaunau, Keokea, Kealia, Kalahiki, Hookena, Waiea, Honokua, Kaohe, Maunaoni Makuu, Kolo, Olelomuana, Opihihale, Kaapuna, Kipahoehoe, Alika, Papa, Ho'opuloa, Milolii, Honomalino, Okoe, Kapua, and Kaulanamauna.* (45) |
| Moku O Piilani (Maui) | Hamakuapoko | *Paihiihi, Waiawa, Honohina, Waiopua, and Poniau.* (5) |
| | Hamakualoa | *Papaaea, Hanawana, Hanehoi, Huelo, Waipio, Mokupapa, Honokaia, Hoolawa, Honopou, Kealiinui, Kealiiki, Peahi, Opana, Ulumalu, Kapuakulua, Kuiaha, Pauwela, and Haiku.* (18) |
| | Koolau | *Ulaino, Keaa, Mokupipi, Honolulunui, Hopenui, Puuhaehae, Kapaula, Puakea, Kaliae, Wailua, Pauwalu, Keanae, Honomanu, Keopuka, Loiloa, Kolea, Mooloa, and Makaiwa.* (18) |
| | Hana | *Kualuu, Koali, Muolea, Puuiki, Mokae, Hamoa, Haneoo, Oloewa, Wanalua, Palmo, Niumalu, Kawaipapa, Wakiu, Kaeleku, and Honomaele.* (15) |
| | Kipahulu | *Koalii, Wailua, Puuhaoa, Papauluana, Kaumakani, Alae, Wailamoa, Kikoo, Maulili, Poponui, Kapuakini, Kukuula, Kaapahu, Kukuiulaiki, Popolua (15)* |
| | Kaupo | *Kukoa, Pahihi, Nuu, Kakou, Kaumahalua, Kaupo, Manawainui, Niumalu, Kahuai, Maalo, Mikiiki, and Kealepa.* (12) |
| | Kahikinui | *Lualaihia, Alena, Kipapa, Na Kaohu, Na Kaaha, Mahamenui, and Manawainui.* (7) |
| | Honuaula<br>Note: Also connected to Kanaloa (Kahoolawe) | *Paeahu, Palauea, Maluaka, Mooloa, Moomuku, Kanehena, Kualapa, Kahili, Papaka, Kaloi, Kanaio, and Aualu.*(12) |
| | Kula | *Pulehunui, Kalepolepu, Waiohuli, Keokea, and Kamaole.* (5) |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Kealaloloa | *Oluwalu, Ukumehame, Papaiaua, Kumaalaea, and Pokahea.* (5) |

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|---|---|---|
| | Lahaina | *Hanakaoo, Wahikuli, Molalii, Makila, Waiamahole, Pahoa, Polanui, Launiupoko, Koonepolaielaeia, and Awahia.* (10) |
| | Kaanapali | *Honokohau, Honolua, Honokahua, Napili, Honokeane, Alaeloa, Mailepai, Kahana, Mahinahina, Honokawai, and Makaiwa.*(11) |
| | Wailuku | *Waikapu, Iao, Waiehu, Ahikuli, Waihee, Makaliula, Wailena, Kahakuloa, and Nakalele.*(9) |
| Moku O Kanaloa (Kahoolawe) | Kona | *Lae O Kaka, Kamohio, Kaneloa, Wai Kahulu, and Kealaikahiki.* (5) |
| | Koolau | *Honokoa, Kii, Ahupa, Kaukamoku, Kuheia, Kaulana, Papaka, Lua O Kealialuna, Hakioawa, Owawahie, and Konapou.* (11) |
| | Honuaula*<br>Note: Located on Piilani (Maui) | *Paeahu, Palauea, Maluaka, Mooloa, Moomuku, Kanehena, Kualapa, Kahili, Papaka, Kaloi, Kanaio, and Aualu.* (12)* |
| | Molokini | *No ahupuaa* |
| Nana'I Kaula (Lana'i) | Kona | *Ka'a, Kamoku, Kalulu, Kaunolu, Palawai and Kamao.*(6) |
| | Koolau | *Kaohai, Paawili, Maunalei, Mahana, and Paomai.(5)* |
| Moloka'i Pule O'o (Moloka'i) | Kaluakoi | *Punakou, Makaolehua, Kuunala, and Paohaku.*(4) |
| | Koolau | *Kalaupapa, Kepuhi, Moomomi, Keapukukaloa, Halawa, Puaahaunui, Hakaaano, Papala, Wailua, Pelekunu, and Waikolu. (11)* |
| | Kawela | *Kaunakakai, Kapaakea, Kamiloloa, Makakupaia, Kawela, Makolelau, Kapuaokoolau, Kamalo, Wawaia, Puahala, Kaamola, Kawanui, Ohia, Ualapue, Kaluaaha, Mapulehu, Puko'o, Kupeke, Ahaino, Homomuni, Kawaikapu, Kainalu, Puinuohua, Waialua, Moanui, Kumini, Honouliwai, Honoulimalo'o, Lepehu, Pohakupili, and Moaka'e.* (31) |
| | Palaau | *Iloli, Hoolehua, Naiwa, Kahanui, and Kalamaula.*(5) |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Moku O Kakuhihewa (O'ahu) | Kona | *Moanalua, Kahauiki, Kalihi, Kapalama, Honolulu, Waikiki, Waialae, Wailupe, Niu, and Kuliouou.* (10) |
| | Ewa | *Honouliuli (Puuloa and Kapolei), Hoaeae, Waikele, Waiawa, Waipio, Waimanao, Manana, Waiau, Waimalu, Kalauao, Aiea, Halawa*(12) |
| | Waianae | *Nanakuli, Lualualei, Waianae, Makaha, Keaau, Hikilolo, Makua, Kahanahaiki, and Keawaula.*(9) |
| | Waialua | *Kapaeloa, Punanue, Kuikuiloloa, Lauhulu, Kawailoa, Paalaa, Kamananui, Mokuleia, Aukuu, Kihahi, Kawaihapai, Kealia, and Kaena.*(13) |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Koolauloa | *Waimea, Pupukea, Paumalu, Kaunala, Wailelea, Pahipahialua, Opana, Kawela, Hanaka'oe, Oio, Ulupehupehu, Punaluu, Kahuku, Keana, Malaekahana, Laiewai, Laiemaloo, Kaipapau, Hauula, Makao, Kapeke, Papaakoko, Haieaha, Kaiaha, Puheemiki, Waioho, Punaluu, Kahana, Makaua, Kaawa (30)* |
| | Koolaupoko | *Maunalua, Koko, Waimanalo, Kailua, Mokapu, Kaneohe, Heeia, Kahaluu, Waihee, Kaalea, Waihole, Waikane, Kakipuu, and Kualoa.*(14) |
| Manokalanipo (Kaua'i) | Koloa | *Mahaulepu, Paa, Weliweli, Koloa, Aepo, Lawai, Kaiaheo, Wahiawa (8)* |
| | Makaweli | *Hanapepe, Kupua, Makaweli (3)* |
| | Waimea | *Waimea, Kapena, and Kekaha. (3)* |
| | | *Waiawa, Opelu, Kaawaloa, Nonomahiki, Kahelunui, and Kolo.(6)* |
| | Napali | *Kauwila, Haeleele, Hikimoe, Kaaweiki, Kauhao, Makaha, Milolii, Nualolo, Wawapuhi, Honopu, Kalalau, Pohakuau, Hanakoa, Hanakapiai (14)* |
| | Halelea | *Kalihiwai, Kalihikai, Pupoa, Waipa, Hanalei, Waikoko, Lumahai, Wainiha, Haena, and Limahuli* (10) |
| | Koolau | *Anahola, Aliomanu, Papaa, Moloaa, Kaakaaniu, Lepeuli, Waipake, Pilaa, Waiakalua, Kahili, Kilauea, and Namahana (12)* |
| | Puna Akau | *Kamalomalo, Kealia, Kapa'a, Waipouli, Olohena, and Wailua (6)* |
| | Puna Hema | *Kipukai, Kipu, Haiku, Niumalu, Nawiliwili, Kalapaki, Hanamaulu (7)* |
| Kawelonakala (Ni'ihau) | Kona | *Kaikane, Mauuloa, Nonopapa, Halo, Pauahula, Pu'uwai, Kaumuhonu, Keanauhi, Pohueloa, Nianiau, and Lehua.(11)* |
| | Koolau | *Koolaukani, Apu, and Oki'i.(3)* |
| | Puna | *Koahi, Haialii, Honuaula, Kalaoa, Nomilu, and Pueo. (6)* |

*Updated: January 2025*

**SUMMARY**

| ISLAND | MOKU | AHUPUA'A |
|---|---|---|
| Moku O Keawe (Hawaii) | 6 | 197 |
| Moku O Piilani (Maui) | 13 | 142 |
| Moku O Kanaloa (Kahoolawe) | 4 | 28 |
| Nana'I Kaula (Lana'i) | 2 | 11 |
| Moloka'i Pule O'o | 4 | 51 |
| Moku O Kakuhihewa (O'ahu) | 6 | 88 |
| Manokalanipo (Kaua'i) | 8 | 69 |
| Kawelonakala (Ni'ihau) | 3 | 20 |
| **Islands – 8** | **46** | **606** |

***The Honuaula Moku is listed on Piilani. But because it is directly connected to Kanaloa, it is listed there as a moku as well. It is the only Moku that is connected to two separate islands.**

Note: No one living on the following moku

| ISLAND | MOKU | AHUPUA'A |
|---|---|---|
| Moku O Kanaloa (Kahoolawe) | Kona | 5 |
| | Koolau | 11 |
| | Molokini | 0 |
| Manokalanipo (Kaua'i) | Napali | 14 |
| **Islands – 2** | **4** | **30** |

Actual Working Moku (Less the Moku & Ahupua'a where no one lives in the district, and less the ahupua'a of Honuaula which is listed twice – once under Piilani and once under Kanaloa)

**42 564**

## Summary

The Aha Moku is a system that was brought forward by native Hawaiians, the indigenous people of Hawaii from the 9th century -a time where existence depended on natural resource sustainability. That ancient period mirrors modem times because our existence again depends upon the sustainability of our natural resources. The success of the Aha Moku is simply that Native Hawaiian generational knowledge can be integrated with modern scientific methodology. And while the traditional protocols are still protected, the collaboration between Native Hawaiian practitioners and the Department of Land and Natural Resources ensures the State of Hawaii can be stronger and achieve a higher success in their mandate to protect, preserve and sustain the environment and ecosystem that is unique to each island that makes up the State of Hawaii. Finally, AMAC and the Aha Moku System could not continue without the ever present guidance, aloha and commitment of kupuna and the many natural and cultural resource practitioners and their families who believe in sharing their generational knowledge of the unique ecosystems and environments of the land, ocean, coastal areas and watersheds of their respective islands, moku and ahupua'a – all for future generations. For that, we are all eternally grateful.

# HAWAI'I STATE AHA MOKU

## AHA MOKU ADVISORY COMMITTEE (AMAC)

Respectfully and Humbly Yours,

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