



HAWAI'I BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES (HBGN)

Notice of Meeting and Agenda

235 S. Beretania Street
6th Floor Conference Room
Honolulu, HI 96813

Wednesday, May 4, 2022
2:00 p.m.

As authorized under Act 220, Session Laws of Hawaii 2021, this meeting will be held with Board Members, Staff, and Agencies participating in-person at the above location or via Zoom online meeting venue.

Zoom meeting information:

URL: <https://bit.ly/hbgn-20220504>
or dial: (669) 900-6833 [audio only]

Meeting ID: 815 3613 4825
Passcode: 275793

A G E N D A

1. Call to Order
2. Review and approval of meeting minutes for December 7, 2021
The Board will review/amend the minutes from the previous meeting and will vote on whether or not to approve them at this time.
3. Public comments.
Participants may provide comments about issues not on the agenda for possible inclusion on a future agenda.
4. Announcements.
Participants may share information not requiring Board discussion, action, or decision making.
5. Introduction of Keith Gutierrez, Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA).
Introduction of OHA's designee on the Board replacing Ka'aleleo Wong. No decision making on this item.
6. Review and discuss previous HBGN decision on Mauna Kea.
The purpose of this agenda item is to provide some background and context of the previous naming decision "Mauna Kea" versus "Maunakea" for the benefit of members who were not on the Board at the time of the 2014 decision. The review is meant to help members understand the reasons for the decision. The issue of the spelling of this feature name has surfaced at several meetings in the past few years. No decision making on this item.

7. Discussion and decision on Kūkahau‘ula.
Currently in the federal Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) database “Kukahaula” is listed as a variant name for the “Pu‘u Wēkiu” volcanic cone. The Board will consider evidence and documentation indicating that “Kūkahau‘ula” is the traditional name for the summit area, and not just of a single cone. The Board may make a naming decision based on the evidence and documentation presented.
8. Discussion and decision on global concatenation.
The Board has several hundred feature names on its review list that are similar in structure, e.g., Puu Haao, Puu Halulu, Puu Kaakihi, etc. A suggestion has been made that the Board globally concatenate all of these similar names, rather than review them one-by-one. The Board is individually reviewing a sample set of these names to gauge the time and effort involved and to better understand the benefits and drawbacks of each approach. The Board may make naming decisions on names on this review list.
9. Review selected place names on the Island of Hawai‘i (Camara).
Mr. Bobby Camara is assisting a geologist from the Hawai‘i Volcanoes National Park update some maps in the area and has submitted a list of feature names on the Island of Hawai‘i that he would like to Board to review. Time permitting, the Board will review the names on the list and may make naming decisions on the names on the list.
10. Establish a regular meeting schedule.
With the new calendar year and new school schedules, the Board will decide on a regular meeting schedule for this year.
11. Adjourn

Meeting Materials:

Meeting materials will be available in advance of the meeting on HBGN's website (<https://planning.hawaii.gov/gis/hbgn/hbgn-meeting-materials>).

Zoom meeting information:

To participate via the Zoom link provided, you will need a computer or mobile device with internet access, video camera (recommended), and microphone. You will be muted during the meeting unless you are testifying or actively participating in a discussion. You may also access the Zoom meeting by phone only by using the dial-in phone number, meeting ID, and meeting passcode information provided at the top of this agenda. Further instructions for how to use Zoom are available at:

<https://planning.hawaii.gov/ghgstf/agendas-and-minutes>.

If connection is lost, the meeting may reconvene when either audiovisual communication or audio-only communication is established within thirty minutes. The public may access the reconvened meeting by clicking the link again.

If it is not possible to reconvene the meeting within 30 minutes after an interruption, then check HBGN's website (<https://planning.hawaii.gov/gis/hbgn>) for information as to whether the meeting will be continued to an alternative date and time, or the meeting may be terminated.

Information about submitting and providing testimony:

Written testimony may be submitted on any agenda item:

by email: arthur.j.buto@hawaii.gov or

by postal mail: Office of Planning and Sustainable Development
ATTN: Hawai'i Board on Geographic Names
P.O. Box 2359
Honolulu, HI 96804-2359

Written testimony should include the word "testimony" with the agenda item number and description in the Subject line, and should be received no later than Monday, May 2, 2022, 4:30 p.m., in order to be included in the meeting packet. Testimony received after that time will be distributed at the meeting but may not be included in the meeting packet.

Members of the public may also provide oral testimony and participate in discussions for any agenda item during the meeting. Please indicate that you wish to speak by using the raise hand function in Zoom, or if calling in by telephone, entering * and 9 on your phone keypad. When recognized by the Chairperson, you will be unmuted. If calling in by phone, you can unmute and mute yourself by pressing * and 6 on your keypad. When testifying, you will be asked to identify yourself and the organization, if any, that you represent.

Information about attending the meeting in person:

[Persons may attend the meeting in person at: Leiopapa A Kamehameha, 235 S. Beretania Street, 6th Floor Conference Room, Honolulu, HI 96813. Visitors will be asked to:

- Present a government issued picture ID at the security desk in the lobby;
- Wear a mask which covers both the nose and mouth;
- Maintain social distance of minimum 6 feet apart from others whenever possible.

Information about auxiliary aids:

If you require auxiliary aids/service (such as a sign language interpreter) or other accommodations for this meeting due to a disability, please contact Arthur Buto (arthur.j.buto@hawaii.gov) as soon as possible so that arrangements can be made. If a request is received after **Friday, April 29, 2022**, we will try to obtain the auxiliary aid/service or accommodation, but we cannot guarantee that the request will be fulfilled. Furthermore, due to a limited number of auxiliary devices and assistive staff, it is possible that requests received before **Friday, April 29, 2022** may not be fulfilled. Requests made as early as possible have a greater likelihood of being fulfilled.

Upon request, this notice is available in alternate formats such as large print or Braille.

AGENDA ITEM 2

Keith Makale'a Gutierrez

Telephone: [REDACTED] Email: [REDACTED]

WORK HISTORY

Research Program Manager

The Office of Hawaiian Affairs; Research Division, Research
November 2021 – Present

- Responsible for overseeing Research Program and Research Analysts to provide internal research support, including quantitative, qualitative, comparative, and applied research services to internal programs, departments, and organizational initiatives.
- Aligns programmatic research projects, tasks, and activities to OHA's organizational initiatives, including research projects in education, economy, housing, health, anthropology, archaeology, cultural studies, history, political history, geography, sociology, linguistics, conservation, natural resources and the environment.

Special Projects Research Analyst

The Office of Hawaiian Affairs; Research Division, Special Projects Program
June 2018 – November 2021

- Provided internal research support including reporting, data vetting, fact-checking, and other research in coordination with other departments, partners, and shareholders on a variety of projects to support organizational initiatives including advocacy, land management, community engagement, and grants management.
- Assisted in the development and design of research materials, reports, and other data resources to advocate for and provide services to Native Hawaiian beneficiaries in a variety of subjects including public policy, land management, housing, and economic self-sufficiency. Conducts statistical, quantitative & qualitative analysis and data visualization on a variety of assignments and projects. Intermediate skills in Microsoft Excel and experience with Microsoft Power BI. Intermediate Hawaiian language competency.
- 2+ years Project Management experience through multiple internal process improvement projects, successfully delivered OHA's first project utilizing the Project Management process. Managed 15+ project team members, maintained working relationships with in-house subject matter experts, stakeholders, and organizational leadership. Under the guidance of a Project Management consultant, led and co-facilitated 3 introductory Project Management training courses and 1 advanced course. Developed project materials to conduct multiple workshops, meetings, and presentations. In total, compiled over 800 project hours across multiple, concurrent projects in multiple roles including project manager, deliverable owner, and project administrator.

Facilities Coordinator

The Office of Hawaiian Affairs; Land Assets Division, Commercial Property Management Program
May 2016 – May 2018

- Maintained tenant spaces at eight OHA office locations in coordination with contracted Property Management firms and on-island staff. Planned maintenance projects, facility buildouts, and multiple office relocations. Contract coordinator for 20+ vendors and service providers including property management, utilities, and other tenant services. Involved in interviewing, hiring, and daily management of multiple student interns including training, reporting, and project oversight.

- Led in preparation, management, and stewardship of \$2+ million program budget, managed vendor accounts and processed purchase orders for all facilities overhead, utilities, and special projects. In-depth experience with State Procurement code, processes, scope writing, and solicitations for Facilities-related goods and services.

Student Intern - Land Assets Division

The Office of Hawaiian Affairs; Land Assets Division
October 2014 - May 2016

- Assisted the Commercial Property Management Program in project-based work, including contractor and vendor projects including building maintenance and equipment servicing.
- Provided program support for the Hālawā Luluku Interpretive Development (HLID) project with clerical and administrative work. Assisted with Federal and State-level budget procedures. Aided in the completion of archaeology field reports with photography and video recording, inventory, documentation and record keeping.

Graduate Teaching Assistant - Instructor & Grader

University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa; Hawai‘inuiākea School of Hawaiian Knowledge
January 2013 - May 2016

- Instructed introductory Hawaiian Studies course “HWST 107: Hawai‘i Center of the Pacific” for Spring 2016 semester. Conducted daily lectures, presentations, and class site visits. Developed lectures, exams, worksheets, quizzes, and other course materials.
- Conducted variety of non-instructional duties including grading assignments, quizzes, exams for Kumu Jon K. Osorio Fall 2013 - Fall 2016. Managed grading, class content and resources on class website, integrated new media, site visits, and class projects into existing course curriculum. Led new hires in onboarding, training, and course resource development.

EDUCATION

University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa

M.A. Hawaiian Studies Fall 2013 - Spring 2016
Completed 36 credit hours. Cumulative GPA: 3.55

University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa

B.A. Hawaiian Studies Fall 2011
Graduated Fall 2011. Cumulative GPA: 3.41

Kamehameha Schools – Kapālama Campus

Graduated 2007.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Hawai‘i-Pacific Evaluation Association – Member

August 2018 – Present

Hawai‘i Affordable Housing Coalition – Member

May 2019 – Present

King Kamehameha Hawaiian Civic Club – Member

June 2017 – Present

AGENDA ITEM 3

MINUTES DRAFT
FOR THE MEETING OF THE
HAWAI'I BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

DATE: December 7, 2021
TIME: 2:30 p.m.
PLACE: Leiopapa A Kamehameha Building
Office of Planning and Sustainable Development
235 S. Beretania Street, 6th Floor Library
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813

AGENDA ITEM 1: Call to Order

Mr. Marzan called the meeting to order at 2:33 p.m.

The following were in attendance:

MEMBERS: Marques Marzan (Bishop Museum)
Brad Ka'aleleo Wong (Office of Hawaiian Affairs)
Holly McEldowney (Department of Land and Natural Resources)
Arthur Buto for Mary Alice Evans (Office of Planning and Sustainable
Development)

ABSENT: Niniau Kawaihae (Department of Hawaiian Home Lands)
Kapā Oliveira (University of Hawai'i at Mānoa)
Meyer Cummins (Land Survey Division)

GUESTS: Jenny Runyon (US BGN, USGS)
Dr. Larry Kimura (UH-Hilo)
Jeremy Goldsmith (member of the public)

AGENDA ITEM 2: Review of Meeting Minutes for November 16, 2021

MOTION: Mr. Wong moved to approve the minutes of November 16, 2021; Ms. McEldowney seconded the motion.

The members present voted unanimously to approve the meeting minutes of November 16, 2021.

AGENDA ITEM 3: Public Comments

Melia Lane-Kamahele from the National Park Service forwarded Secretarial Orders from the US Department of the Interior about offensive names. Ms. Runyon from USGS clarified that although the memo refers to federal lands, the Secretarial Orders are meant to address offensive and derogatory names in all locations, and in particular "squaw" names. An advisory committee will be established and will include a member from a Native Hawaiian organization. The committee will probably meet in the Spring and decide on the extent of

outreach they will do. State names authorities are unclear about their roles in the process, but the expectation is that they will be tasked with proposing alternate names. More information should follow in the coming months.

AGENDA ITEM 4: Announcements

None.

AGENDA ITEM 5: Review and discuss previous HBGN decision on Mauna Kea

Ms. McEldowney provided HBGN meeting minutes from 2013-2014 at which the Board previously discussed and made a naming decision about **Mauna Kea**. Ms. McEldowney is the only Board member from that time still on the Board.

Ms. McEldowney recalled that the decision was not an easy one and the discussion went back and forth between one word and two. Dr. Kimura and others approached it from the position that these kinds of names should be concatenated.

Dr. Kimura referred to Papakilo that has a collection of historical Hawaiian newspapers; statistics from that source shows 1,400+ instances as two words, but more than 6,000 instances as one word, which include the steamship, the street name, the family name, as well as the mountain. His concern is about proper names, they should be spelled as one word.

Mr. Marzan noted that Mr. Akana at the 2013-2014 Board meetings was the primary advocate for changing the spelling to two words. He felt that “Kea” wasn’t just a descriptor but was the name of the mountain. With the change in the membership of the Board and the current focus on Mauna Kea, it might be time for the Board to review the name of the mountain again.

The purpose of today’s agenda item is to provide the current Board with an understanding of the naming decision of 2013-2014. There is no decision making on this item today. The Board can at its discretion add a name review with decision making as a future agenda item.

Mr. Marzan asked to keep this item on the agenda for further discussion when Ms. Kawaihae and Ms. Oliveira are present.

AGENDA ITEM 6: Discussion and decision on Kūkahau‘ula

The purpose of this item is to consider adding **Kūkahau‘ula** to the GNIS as a place name on its own rather than as a Variant name for Pu‘u Wēkiu. Ms. McEldowney researched maps of the area and old references and created a table listing the pu‘u names at the summit and when they first appeared on maps. There are pu‘u names that first appeared in the 1970’s that were named by surveyors who wanted to identify features for which there were

no names. There are only three major features in the summit area whose names were already recorded; the other names were added later.

A name application form was submitted in 2009 by Paula Helfrich and Kanoë Sukanuma Wilson, anthropology students at UH requesting restoration of the traditional name, **Kūkahau‘ula**, for the cluster of pu‘u (Pu‘u Hau‘oki, Pu‘u Kea, and Pu‘u Wēkiu). The application included references to historical survey maps and other archival documentation.

Dr. Kimura also found in OHA’s Papakilo Database, several nupepa articles from the 1800’s referencing the name **Kūkahau‘ula**.

Mr. Marzan would like to continue this discussion with more of the Board members present.

No naming decision was made.

[3:47pm Dr. Kimura left the meeting]

AGENDA ITEM 7: Discussion and decision on global concatenation

Mr. Buto compiled a spreadsheet of 112 features that are candidates for concatenation from HBGN’s lists for the Island of Hawai‘i. Of these 70 are pu‘u names with two words, 23 are kīpuka, and the rest are lae and lua feature names.

At Mr. Wong’s suggestion, the Board decided to review each name individually and consider the placement of ‘okina and kahakō, if that could be determined. Feature names that were not ambiguous in the placement of diacritical marks were highlighted, but left on the list so that the full Board can review them for decision making at the next meeting. In ten minutes the Board identified a dozen names for concatenation and placement of diacritical marks that could potentially result in naming decisions.

No naming decisions were made.

AGENDA ITEM 8: Review selected place names on the island of Hawai‘i (Camara)

Mr. Marzan confirmed that this list will be reviewed at the next meeting when more Board members are present.

Mr. Buto will remove **Kūkahau‘ula** from this list and leave it as a separate agenda item.

With respect to **Kūkahau‘ula**, Ms. Runyon suggested that the most appropriate Feature Class is “summit,” which typically refers to a single high point, among the choices of summit, ridge, and range. The latitude and longitude for the feature should represent the highest point. Ms. McEldowney suggested using Google Earth to find the highest point in this area and using its coordinates for this feature.

No naming decisions were made.

AGENDA ITEM 8: Adjourn

Mr. Marzan adjourned the meeting at 4:17 p.m.

AGENDA ITEM 4

Quarterly Review List 445
(37 names)
Released October 7, 2021

**UNITED STATES BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
WASHINGTON, D.C.**

This Quarterly Review List presents names proposed for geographic features in the United States. The names are offered to (1) identify previously unnamed features, (2) provide official recognition to names in current local usage, (3) resolve conflicts in name spellings, applications, and local usage, or (4) change existing names. Any organization, agency, or person may indicate to the U.S. Board on Geographic Names (BGN) their support or opposition to any name proposed herein by submitting written evidence documenting their position.

The names herein are official for use in Federal publications and on maps upon approval by the BGN. Only one name is official per geographic feature; however, a shortened version of an official name may be authorized, and these are identified by underlining. The use or omission of non-underlined words is optional.

Variant names and spellings discovered in researching a name are listed following the word "Not." These may include names and spellings that formerly were official, historical names known to have been previously associated with the feature, names that conflict with current policies of the BGN, misspellings, and names misapplied to the subject of the proposal.

If a populated place is incorporated under the laws of its State, it is specified as such in parentheses after the feature designation. Populated places without such designations are not incorporated.

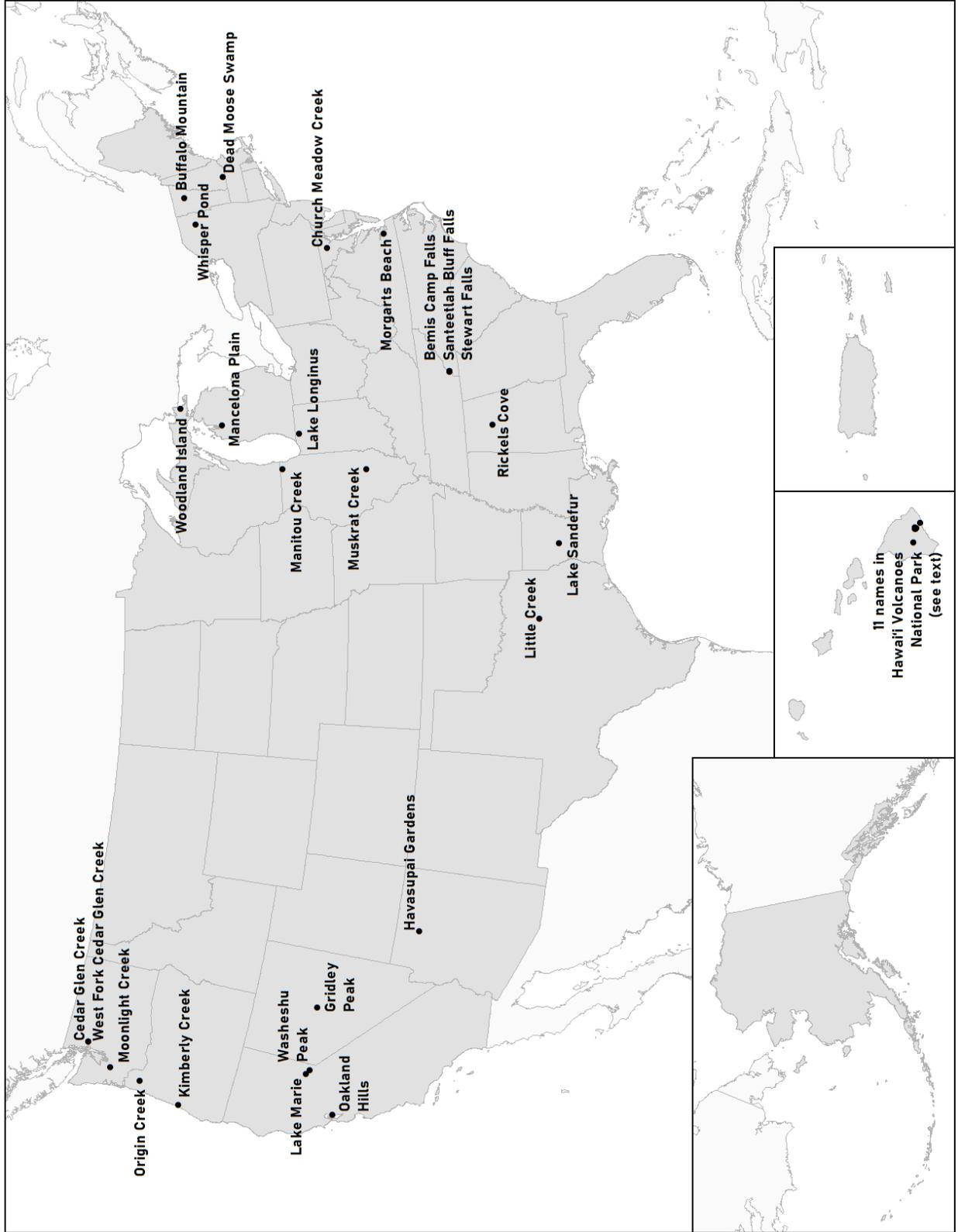
The information following each name indicates the submitting agency or person, the most recent base series map* for locating the feature, the reason for the proposal, and other pertinent background facts needed to assist the BGN in its decision process. Each paragraph also includes a link to available map services showing the location of the feature. A copy of this Review List has also been posted to the BGN's website at <https://usgs.gov/geonames/domestic-names>.

The horizontal datum used for geographic coordinates in all Domestic Geographic Names publications is the North American Datum of 1983. The datum of some geographic coordinates from historical maps may still be the NAD27.

Comments on the name proposals may be sent to: Research staff, U.S. Board on Geographic Names/Domestic Names Committee, 523 National Center, Reston, VA 20192-0523; telephone (703) 648-4550; or by e-mail to BGNEXEC@usgs.gov.

THE NAMES IN THIS REVIEW LIST MAY BE USED ONLY AFTER APPROVAL BY THE BGN

*Standard map series published by the U.S. Geological Survey, USDA Forest Service, or Office of Coast Survey.



The valley named Squaw Valley is also known locally as “Olympic Valley,” but that name generally refers to the community. The identical names for a natural feature and an unincorporated populated place cause much confusion, especially in this well-known ski area.

HAWAII

The following eleven proposals were submitted to the BGN by the Hawai‘i Board on Geographic Names (HBGN) on behalf of the staff at Hawai‘i Volcanoes National Park (HAVO). Two are to make official names in local and historical use, while the other nine are to change existing names to recognize local and historical use. Most of these names are already in use on HAVO documents and signs, either as the primary name or a variant name in parentheses.

Akanikōlea: bench; 22 acres; in Hawai‘i Volcanoes National Park, on the SSE side of Kaluapele (q.v.) W of Keanakāko‘i Crater; Hawaii County, Hawaii; 19°23’59”N, 155°16’11”W; USGS map – Kilauea Crater 1:24,000; Not: ‘Ākanikōlea, Akani-kōlea.

19.4120607, -155.2758697

Proposal: to make official a name in historical and local use

Map: USGS Kilauea Crater 1:24,000

Proponent: Rhonda Loh; Hawaii National Park, HI

Administrative area: Hawai‘i Volcanoes National Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Akanikōlea (140+ years, according to Hawai‘i BGN research)

Published:

‘Ākanikōlea (Ka Leo o ka Uluau podcast, 2021)

Akani-kōlea (*Place Names of Hawaii*, 1974)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Akanikōlea for a 22-acre bench on the southeastern side of Kaluapele (q.v., currently Kīlauea Crater) in HAVO. The name is in historic and local use, but is not currently used on HAVO maps and signs..

The 1974 *Place Names of Hawaii* contains an entry for Akani-kōlea: “Land near Kī-lau-ea Crater, Hawai‘i, where Kama-pua‘a taunted Pele...*Lit.*, plover cry.”

Research by the HBGN revealed that the name Akanikōlea is a place name mentioned in Hawaiian chants related to the Pele and Hiiaka saga. The Hawai‘i State Archives contains a statement about the feature from Joseph Kealiikuikamoku Ilalaole, born in 1873 in Kaueleau, Puna: “When [you] pass Keanakakoi, and go further down toward Kilauea, on your left is a little high place, Akani-kolea, flat, about 5 or 6 ft. high, and flat on top, quite long. Where Kamapuaa was standing up. Hiiaka saw Kama, beautiful man.”

This name is recorded as a variant for Steaming Bluff, proposed as Wahinekapu (q.v.) citing a 1996 National Park Service brochure. This brochure is not available online, so it’s not clear if this was a mislabeling.

Change Sulphur Banks to Ha‘akulamanu: bench; approx. 30 acres; on the N side of Kaluapele (q.v.) above Kūkamāhuākea (q.v.); Hawaii County, Hawaii; 19°26’01”N, 155°15’41”W; USGS map – Kilauea Crater 1:24,000; Not: Ha‘akula-manu, Sulfur Bank, Sulfur Banks, Sulphur Banks. 19.4334908, -155.261364

Proposal: name change to recognize historical and local use

Map: USGS Kilauea Crater 1:24,000

Proponent: Rhonda Loh; Hawaii National Park, HI

Administrative area: Hawai‘i Volcanoes National Park

Previous BGN Action: Sulphur Banks (BGN 1999)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Sulphur Banks (FID 1847309)

Local Usage: Ha‘akulamanu (HAVO maps, as variant); Sulphur Banks (HAVO maps)

Published:

Ha‘akulamanu (HAVO map, 2021, as variant; Ka Leo o ka Uluau podcast, 2021);

Ha‘akula-manu (*Place Names of Hawaii*, 1974);

Sulfur Bank (USGS 1963, 1981; “Hawaii National Park” NPS circular, 1936);

Sulfur Banks (*Place Names of Hawaii*, 1974);

Sulphur Banks (HAVO map, 2021; ulukau.org, 2021)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Sulphur Banks (BGN 1999) on the north side of Kaluapele (q.v., currently Kīlauea Crater) in HAVO to Ha‘akulamanu. The change is requested to “re-establish use of traditional Hawaiian names by using the variant name instead of the current name. Ha‘akulamanu as a place name is found on park maps [as a variant], Trail Illustrated maps and in *Place Names of Hawai‘i*.” The proposed name is currently used on HAVO maps and signs as a variant for Sulphur Banks.

The 1974 *Place Names of Hawaii* contains an entry for Ha‘akula-manu: “Old name for Sulfur Banks, Kī-lau-ea volcano, Ha-wai‘i. *Lit.*, like a birds’ gathering place.”

The feature was labeled as Sulphur Bank on USGS maps starting in 1963. In 1999, the HGBN requested that the name be changed to Sulphur Banks as part of a large list of updates and to bring GNIS into agreement with local use.

Change Kīlauea Crater to Kaluapele: crater; approx. 2,500 acres; at the summit of Kīlauea; Hawaii County, Hawaii; 19°24’43”N, 155°16’33”W; USGS map – Kilauea Crater 1:24,000; Not: Ellis Crater, Kaluapele, Kaluaopele, Kaluapele o Kīlauea, Kaluapele o Kilauea, Kilaua, Kilauea, Kīlauea Caldera, Kilauea Caldera, Kīlauea Crater, Kilauea Crater, Kirauea, Lua Pele o Kilauea, Lahainaluna.

19.4120607, -155.2758697

Proposal: name change to recognize historical use

Map: USGS Kilauea Crater 1:24,000

Proponent: Rhonda Loh; Hawaii National Park, HI

Administrative area: Hawai‘i Volcanoes National Park

Previous BGN Action: Kīlauea Crater (BGN 1897, 1954); Kīlauea Crater (BGN 1999)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Kīlauea Crater (FID 361216)

Local Usage:

Kaluapele (HAVO website);

Kaluapele o Kīlauea (HAVO maps, as variant);

Kīlauea Caldera (HAVO maps)

Published:

Ellis Crater (BGN decision variant, 1954);

Kaluapele (HAVO website, 2021; *Hawai'i Magazine*, 2021; Ka Leo o ka Uluau podcast, 2021);

Kaluaopele (Ka Leo o ka Uluau podcast, 2021);

Kaluapele o Kīlauea (HAVO map, 2021, as variant);

Kaluapele o Kīlauea (Kalama map, 1837);

Kīlauea (BGN decision variant, 1897);

Kīlauea (BGN decision variant, 1954);

Kīlauea Caldera (BGN decision variant, 1954; HAVO map, 2021);

Kīlauea Caldera (USGS Professional Paper, 1976 and many other sources);

Kīlauea Crater (USGS 1995);

Kīlauea Crater (USGS 1921, 1924, 1963, 1980, 1981; AMS 1954, 1959, 1961, 1962, 1975; “Hawaii National Park” NPS circular, 1935, 1936);

Kīrauea (BGN decision variant, 1954);

Lua Pele o Kīlauea (BGN decision variant, 1954);

Lahainaluna (BGN decision variant, 1954)

Case Summary: This proposal, to change the name of Kīlauea Crater in HAVO to Kaluapele, states: “change the name of Kīlauea Crater to Kaluapele as cited on the 1837 Kalama map [which is] the first map published by a Native Hawaiian with the name Kaluapele . . . The name change recommendation would apply to the crater, not the volcano [Kīlauea; GNIS FID 1853032]. The name of the caldera should be ‘Kaluapele’, rather than ‘Kaluapele o Kīlauea’, as it’s ‘Moku‘āweoweo’ rather than ‘Moku‘āweoweo o Mauna Loa’ [the crater of the Mauna Loa volcano]”.

The crater is one of the largest active calderas in the world and is a significant location to both Hawaiians and geologists. It has had numerous names over the years.

- USGS maps showed the name Kīlauea Crater from 1921 to 1981; Kīlauea Crater was shown on a 1995 USGS map
- recent National Park Service maps have shown the name Kīlauea Caldera with the variant name Kaluapele o Kīlauea
- current NPS webpages use the name Kaluapele
- geological literature, including USGS Professional Papers, have used Kīlauea Caldera

The BGN approved the name Kīlauea in 1897. The decision card noted that the name applied to a volcano; sometime later this was crossed out and “crater” was written. An alternative name of Kīlauea was noted, citing “Johnson Prof[?] State.”

The BGN’s *Second Report, 2nd edition* (1901) reported the decision as “**Kīlauea**; volcano, Hawaiian islands (Not Kilaua).” The BGN’s *Sixth Report* (1933) referred to the feature as a crater instead, adding “**Kīlauea**: crater, southeastern slope of Mauna Loa, elevation, nearly 4,000 feet; largest active crater in the world, containing the Pit, Haleinaumau, with its lake of fire, south-central Hawaii, T. H. (Not Kilaua.)”

A BGN work card with date notations between April 28, 1952 and June 6, 1953 gave the official name as Kilauea, referring to a volcano. It noted the DNC decision on January 29, 1953 and “Also a decision on Kilauea Crater (q.v.)” This card could not be located but many variant name cards mentioned the Kilauea Crater entry, referring to a “summit depression.” These variant names were all listed on the Kilauea [volcano] work card.

The BGN’s *Decision List No. 5403* reported decisions for “Kilanea (*sic*): volcano, Hawaii County; 19°24' N., 155°17' W.” and “Kilauea Crater: summit depression, Hawaii County; 19°24' N., 155°17' W. Not: Ellis Crater, Kilauea, Kilauea Caldera, Kirauea, Lahainaluna, Lua Pele o Kilauea.”

The “Ellis Crater” and “Lahainaluna” variants may have been a misreading of the entry in the 1935 *A Gazetteer of the Territory of Hawaii* by John Wesley Coulter: “Kilauea Crater (Kirauea, Ellis; Lua Pele o Kilauea, Lahainaluna). . . .” The name Kirauea was used by William Ellis in the 1820s; Hawaiian maps made by Hawaiians were printed at Lahainaluna so that may be a map reference and not a name for the volcano or crater.

BGN decisions for the summit (volcano) have been Kilauea Volcano in 1954 and Kīlauea Volcano in 2000, but the official name recorded in GNIS is Kīlauea. The name of the USGS topographic map on which the crater is shown is Kilauea Crater.

Kūkamāhuākea: flat; 33 acres; on the N side of Kaluapele (q.v.) between Wahinekapu (q.v.) and Ha‘akulamanu (q.v.); the name means “broad place where steam rises”; Hawaii County, Hawaii; 19°25’56”N, 155°16’01”W; USGS map – Kilauea Crater 1:24,000; Not: Kukamahuakea, Steaming Flats.

19.432222, -155.266825

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Kilauea Crater 1:24,000

Proponent: Rhonda Loh; Hawaii National Park, HI

Administrative area: Hawai‘i Volcanoes National Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Kukamahuakea (*Kamehameha and his warrior Kekūhaupi‘o*, 2000; USGS Open-File Report 2017–1043); Steaming Flats (USGS Professional Paper 1350, 1987; many other geologic publications)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Kūkamāhuākea for a flat area on the north side of Kīlauea Crater (proposed Kaluapele (q.v.)) in HAVO. The flat area is between Sulphur Banks (proposed Ha‘akulamanu (q.v.)) and Steaming Bluff (proposed Wahinekapu (q.v.)). The proposed name means “broad place where steam rises.”

The name was published as Kukamahuakea in *Kamehameha and his warrior Kekūhaupi‘o*, a biography published in 2000; it reports:

When the returning warriors [of Keōua, Kamehameha enemy] descended to a certain place called Kukamahuakea, a very strong earthquake began to shake the earth which cracked and split. Fine volcanic ash spurted upward so that the people close to some of those cracks had no time to seek safety. Also, when those large, deep cracks opened up, some people were unable to avoid them. On the small cracks, they laid down their fighting clubs joining them like ladders, and got precariously to the other side of the crack. Some of these warriors escaped. When the second division of Keōua's warriors arrived close to Uwēkahuna [*sic*], the sky darkened with lethal smoke and ash, and that division of almost eight hundred warriors was also covered over.

A Hawaiian native place name expert on the HBGN wrote: "I believe that if one imagines that one trail from Hilo to Ka'ū [*sic*] approximated the route of Crater Rim Drive in front of KVC [Kīlauea Visitor Center], then the 'descent' described in the text is that downhill section between the Volcano House sign and just past the old road to Sulphur Banks. Kūkamāhuākea [*sic*] then aptly refers to the area we call Steaming Flats."

The feature has been called Steaming Flats in many geological publications for many decades. The proposed name is not currently used on HAVO maps or signs.

Change Waldron Ledge to Kūpina'i Pali: bench; approx. 50 acres; on the E side of Kaluapele (q.v.), NW of Kīlauea Iki Crater; Hawaii County, Hawaii; 19°25'10"N, 155°15'14"W; USGS map – Kilauea Crater 1:24,000; Not: Pali Aloha, Palialoha, Waldron Ledge, Waldron's Ledge. 19.4193661, -155.2539611

Proposal: name change to recognize local use

Map: USGS Kilauea Crater 1:24,000

Proponent: Rhonda Loh; Hawaii National Park, HI

Administrative area: Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Waldron Ledge (FID 364943)

Local Usage: Kūpina'i Pali (HAVO website, 2021); Waldron Ledge (HAVO map and website, 2021)

Published:

Kūpina'i Pali (HAVO website, 2021);

Pali Aloha (local map, 1931; Superintendent report, 1932);

Palialoha (Hawaii archives; HAVO Kupuna);

Waldron Ledge (USGS 1921, 1924, 1963, 1981, 1995; NPS map, 2021; *Place Names of Hawaii*, 1974);

Waldron's Ledge (Hawaiian Government Survey map, 1886; NPS Cultural Landscape Inventory, 2006; other sources)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Waldron Ledge, a 50-acre bench on the east side of Kīlauea Crater (proposed Kaluapele (q.v.)) in HAVO, to Kūpina'i Pali. The proposed name is currently used on the HAVO website, with Waldron Ledge as a variant; the latter name is shown on the official HAVO park map.

A Hawaiian native place name expert on the HBGN reported that the name Waldron's Ledge was first shown on a 1886 Hawaiian Government Survey map, although it was in fact referring to the survey station, not the natural feature. The accompanying field notes for the map make it clear that the feature had the name Kūpina'i Pali. The report also states that "the archives" record a variant name of Paliāloha and that this name was reported by HAVO kupuna based on a local family report. The spelling Pali Aloha appeared on a 1931 NPS ranger map and in a 1932 Superintendent report, and refers to a location ". . . where Pele met and fell in love with Lohiau". The proposal also reports that the name Pali Aloha appeared in news articles from the 1920s and that the name appears to be "modern."

The name Waldron Ledge may refer to Fred Waldron and his wife, who operated the Volcano House between 1898 and 1900, although the earliest use of the name was in 1886. Some references report that it refers to Richard Russell Waldron, a member of the Wilkes United States Exploring Expedition of 1838-1842. The 1974 volume *Place Names of Hawaii* includes an entry for Waldron Ledge: "Small portion of the northern rim of Kī-lau-ea caldera, Hawai'i, named for purser of the *Vincennes*, a ship of the U.S. Exploring Expedition in 1840 and 1841."

Change Moku'āweoweo Caldera to Moku'āweoweo: crater; approx. 2,000 acres; at the summit of Mauna Loa; Hawaii County, Hawaii; 19°28'13"N, 155°35'32"W; USGS map – Mauna Loa 1:24,000; Not: Caldera of Mauna Loa, Crater of Mokuaweowea, Crater of Mokuaweoweo, Crater of Mokuawéowéo, Mokuaweowea, Mokuaweowea Caldera, Mokuaweowea Crater, Mokuaweoweo, Moku-āweoweo, Moku'āweoweo Caldera, Mokuaweoweo Caldera, Mokuaweoweo Crater

19.4701933 , -155.5922259

Proposal: name change to recognize local use

Map: USGS Mauna Loa 1:24,000

Proponent: Rhonda Loh; Hawaii National Park, HI

Administrative area: Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park

Previous BGN Action: Mokuaweoweo (BGN 1914, 1954); Moku'āweoweo Caldera (BGN 1999)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Moku'āweoweo Caldera (FID 365204)

Local Usage: Moku'āweoweo Caldera (HAVO map, 2021)

Published:

Caldera of Mauna Loa (BGN decision variant, 1999);

Crater of Mokuaweowea (UK Parliament report map, 1908);

Crater of Mokuaweoweo (CGS/NOAA maps, 1902-2011; Hawaii Government Survey map, 1886; Hawaii Territory Survey map, 1901; USPS route map, 1908; General Land Office map, 1916);

Crater of Mokuawéowéo (CGS/NOAA maps, 1917-2008);

Mokuaweowea (*The Technology Review*, 1912);

Mokuaweowea Caldera (National Geologic Map Database Geolex website, 2021, citing a 1945 publication);

Mokuaweowea Crater (BGN decision variant, 1999);

Moku'āweoweo (USGS 1993; USGS website, 2009; HAVO website, 2021; *Atlas of Hawai'i*, 1998);

Mokuaweoweo (USGS 1966, 1975, 1980, 1981; HAVO website, 2017; “Hawaii National Park” NPS circular, 1935; *Hawaii Nature Notes*, 1951);
Moku-‘āweoweo (*Place Names of Hawaii*, 1974);
Moku-‘āweoweo Caldera (USGS website, 2009; HAVO map, 2021);
Mokuaweoweo Caldera (Hawaii Division of Hydrography Bulletin 9, 1945; *Hawaii Nature Notes*, 1951; Smithsonian Institution *Scientific Event Alert Network Bulletin*, 14:2, 1989);
Mokuaweoweo Crater (USGS 1928; AMS 1954, 1959, 1962)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Moku-‘āweoweo Caldera, the crater at the summit of Mauna Loa in HAVO, to Moku-‘āweoweo. It would also remove the word “Caldera,” “to conform with Native Hawaiian language conventions and usage.”

The 1974 volume *Place Names of Hawaii* includes an entry for Moku-‘āweoweo: “Summit crater of Mauna Loa volcano, Hawai‘i. *Lit.*, ‘āweoweo fish section (the red of the fish suggests volcanic fires).”

USGS maps showed the name as Mokuaweoweo Crater in 1928; as Mokuaweoweo between 1966 and 1981; and then as Moku-‘āweoweo in 1993. BGN decisions for the name were Mokuaweoweo in 1914 and 1954. The crater has an area of 3.7 square miles and was described in the 1954 decision as the second largest active crater in the world. In 1999, the HGBN requested that the name be changed to Moku-‘āweoweo Caldera as part of a large list of name and spelling changed to bring GNIS into agreement with local use.

Change Thurston Lava Tube to Nāhuku: cave; E of Kīlauea Iki Crater; name in local use; Hawaii County, Hawaii; 19°28’13”N, 155°35’32”W; USGS map – Volcano 1:24,000; Not: Lava Tube, Nahuku - Thurston Lava Tube, Nā-huku, Thurston Lava Tube.

Proposal: name change to recognize local use

Map: USGS Volcano 1:24,000

Proponent: Rhonda Loh; Hawaii National Park, HI

Administrative area: Hawai‘i Volcanoes National Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Thurston Lava Tube

Local Usage: Nāhuku (HAVO map); Thurston Lava Tube (HAVO map, as variant)

Published:

Lava Tube (“Hawaii National Park” NPS circular, 1936)

Nāhuku (HAVO map, 2021);

Nahuku - Thurston Lava Tube (Google maps, 2021);

Nā-huku (*Place Names of Hawaii*, 1974);

Thurston Lava Tube (USGS 1963, 1980, 1981, 1997; HAVO map, 2021, as variant; “Hawaii National Park” NPS circular, 1936)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Thurston Lava Tube, a cave in HAVO, to Nāhuku. The proposed name means “the protuberances” and refers to the abundant lava stalactites and

stalagmites that were in the cave before they were taken as souvenirs by visitors over the years.

The feature is shown on current HAVO maps as “Nāhuku (Thurston Lava Tube).” Signs in the park have also labeled the feature as “Thurston Lava Tube (Nāhuku).” The proposal states that the signs were updated in 2012 to reflect the traditional name, although the name was already in longstanding use locally. The proponent requests that the feature be shown in GNIS “because it is a public cave with heavy visitation.” However, citing Department of the Interior regulations that restrict sharing the locations of caves determined to be sensitive on federally managed land, all database entries classified as “cave” are blocked from public view.

The 1974 volume *Place Names of Hawaii* contains an entry for Nā-huku: “Lava tube near Kī-lau-ea Crater, Hawai‘i, now called Thurston Lava Tube. *Lit.*, the protuberances.”

Change Naulu Forest to Nāulu: woods; approx. 200 acres; in two kīpuka (areas separated by lava flows) along Hōlei Pali, 3 mi. NW of Ka‘ena Point; Hawaii County, Hawaii; 19°18’37”N, 155°08’56”W; USGS map – Makaopuhi Crater 1:24,000; Not: Naulu, Nāulu Forest, Naulu Forest, Nā-ulu.

19.310205, -155.148813

Proposal: name change to recognize local use

Map: USGS Makaopuhi Crater 1:24,000

Proponent: Rhonda Loh; Hawaii National Park, HI

Administrative area: Hawai‘i Volcanoes National Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Naulu Forest (FID 362614)

Local Usage: Nāulu (HAVO)

Published:

Nāulu (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa Pacific Cooperative Studies Unit technical report, 2012);

Naulu (*ibid.*);

Nāulu Forest (USGS 1995; *ibid.*);

Naulu Forest (USGS 1963, 1981; HAVO website, 2006);

Nā-ulu (*Place Names of Hawaii*, 1974)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Naulu Forest, described as a pair of kīpuka (areas surrounded by lava flows) to Nāulu. The removal of “Forest” from the name would “conform with Native Hawaiian language conventions and usage.”

USGS maps erroneously labeled this area of woods in uppercase text, which would indicate an administrative forest rather than a natural feature. A 1995 USGS map displayed the name as Nāulu Forest, but the official name in GNIS is Naulu Forest.

The 1974 volume *Place Names of Hawaii* includes an entry for Nā-ulu: “Forest and picnic area (cut off from the road and partially destroyed by lava flows in 1972), Puna [quadrangle], Hawai‘i. *Lit.*, the groves.”

Change Byron Ledge to Uēaloha: bench; approx. 50 acres; on the E side of Kaluapele (q.v.), S of Kūpina‘i Pali (q.v.); Hawaii County, Hawaii; 19°24’45”N, 155°15’29”W; USGS map – Kilauea Crater 1:24,000; Not: Byron Ledge, Palialoha, Uwēaloha.

19.4125461, -155.258038

Proposal: name change to recognize historical and local use

Map: USGS Kilauea Crater 1:24,000

Proponent: Rhonda Loh; Hawaii National Park, HI

Administrative area: Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Byron Ledge (FID 358689)

Local Usage: Byron Ledge (HAVO, as variant); Uēaloha (HAVO)

Published:

Byron Ledge (USGS 1921, 1926, 1963, 1981, 1995; HAVO website, 2021, as variant;

HAVO trail guide, 2013, as variant; HAVO trail guide, 2016; "Hawaii National Park" NPS circular, 1935; *Place Names of Hawaii*, 1974);

Pali aloha (Ka Leo o ka Uluau podcast, 2021);

Uēaloha (HAVO website, 2021, Ka Leo o ka Uluau podcast, 2021);

Uwēaloha (HAVO trail guide, 2013; HAVO trail guide, 2016, as variant, Ka Leo o ka Uluau podcast, 2021);

Wai aloha (Ka Leo o ka Uluau podcast, 2021)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Byron Ledge on the east side of Kīlauea Crater (proposed Kaluapele (q.v.)) in Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park (HAVO) to Uēaloha. HAVO and HBGN state that this is the correct orthography for the variant name Uwēaloha and would reestablish the use of traditional place names.

The 1974 volume *Place Names of Hawaii* includes an entry for Byron Ledge: "A broad, flat-topped ridge separating Kī-lau-ea from Kī-lau-ea Iki craters, Hawai'i, named for Lord (George Anson) Byron, a cousin of the poet and captain of H.M.S. *Blonde*, which in 1824 brought back the bodies of Ka-mehameha II and his queen, Ka-māmālu, who had died in England . . . Byron camped here in 1825."

Change Uēkahuna Bluff to Uēkahuna: cliff; 0.8 mi. long; on the NW side of Kaluapele (q.v.); the name means "priest wept"; Hawaii County, Hawaii; 19°25'33"N, 155°16'51"W; USGS map – Kilauea Crater 1:24,000; Not: Uēkahuna Bluff, Uwēkahuna, Uwēkahuna Bluff, Uwekahuna Bluff, Uwekahuna Pali, Uwē-kahuna.

19.4257608, -155.2809334

Proposal: name change to recognize local use

Map: USGS Kilauea Crater 1:24,000

Proponent: Rhonda Loh; Hawaii National Park, HI

Administrative area: Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park

Previous BGN Action: Uwēkahuna Bluff (BGN 1999); Uēkahuna Bluff (BGN 2012)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Uēkahuna Bluff (FID 364390)

Local Usage: Uēkahuna (NPS)

Published:

Uēkahuna (HAVO website, 2021);

Uēkahuna Bluff (USGS website, 2020; *Hawai'i Magazine*, 2021);

Uwēkahuna (HAVO trail guide, 2016);

Uwēkahuna Bluff (USGS 1995);

Uwekahuna Bluff (USGS 1963, 1981; “Hawaii National Park” NPS circular, 1935, 1936);

Uwekahuna Pali (“Hawaii National Park” NPS circular, 1936);

Uwē-kahuna (*Place Names of Hawaii*, 1974)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Uēkahuna Bluff, a cliff on the northwest side of Kīlauea Crater (proposed Kaluapele (q.v.)) in Hawai‘i Volcanoes National Park (HAVO), to Uēkahuna. HAVO is requesting that the generic “Bluff” be removed “to conform with Native Hawaiian language conventions and usage” and noted that the change “was part of an HBGN spelling change effort in 2012 that was never processed.”

The name Uwekahuna is also applied to a volcano observatory at the highest point of Kīlauea, and in various sources it refers to a summit or a bluff/cliff. Older USGS maps label the summit as Uwekahuna; later maps label the cliff as Uwekahuna Bluff or Uwēkahuna Bluff.

The 1974 volume *Place Names of Hawaii* includes an entry for Uwē-kahuna: “Volcano observatory, bluff, and cliff . . . Kī-lau-ea [quadrangle], Hawai‘i, and name of Kaha-wali’s priests who challenged Pele after Kaha-wali’s defeat in *hōula* sledding A house stood over a pit here; when curious persons entered, the priest pulled ropes making the floor collapse, and they fell to their deaths in the pit Ka-miki, a hero set the house on fire and the priest wept (*uwē kahuna*).”

Change Steaming Bluff to Wahinekapu: cliff; approx. 0.5 mi. long, 400 ft. high; on the N side of Kaluapele (q.v.) below Kūkamāhuākea (q.v.); the name means “sacred woman”; Hawaii County, Hawaii; 19°25’47”N, 155°16’10”W; USGS map – Kilauea Crater 1:24,000; Not: Steaming Bluff, Steaming Bluffs, Wahine-kapu.

19.4298485, -155.2695608

Proposal: name change to recognize local use

Map: USGS Kilauea Crater 1:24,000

Proponent: Rhonda Loh; Hawaii National Park, HI

Administrative area: Hawai‘i Volcanoes National Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Steaming Bluff (FID 364293)

Local Usage: Wahinekapu (NPS)

Published:

Steaming Bluff (USGS 1963, 1981, 1995; HAVO website, 2021, as variant; USGS website, 2020, as variant);

Steaming Bluffs (“Hawaii National Park” NPS circular, 1935);

Wahine-kapu (*Place Names of Hawaii*, 1974);

Wahinekapu (NPS brochure, 2021; HAVO website, 2021; USGS website, 2020; Ka Leo o ka Uluau podcast, 2021)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Steaming Bluff, a cliff on the north side of Kīlauea Crater (proposed Kaluapele (q.v.)) in Hawai‘i Volcanoes National Park (HAVO), to Wahinekapu.

The 1974 volume *Place Names of Hawaii* includes an entry for Wahine-kapu: “A bluff near Kī-lau-ea, Hawai‘i and taboo residence of the god Ka-moho-ali‘i, Pele’s brother . . . *Lit.*, sacred woman (Pele).”

The proposal states that the location is from a local family tradition and that the name is recorded in Hawaiian chants.

The name Akanikōlea is recorded as a variant for Steaming Bluff, proposed as Wahinekapu (q.v.) citing a 1996 NPS brochure. This brochure is not currently available online so it is not clear if this was a mislabeling.

ILLINOIS

Change Squaw Creek to Manitou Creek: stream; 15 mi. long; heads in Hawthorn Woods Village at 42°16’31”N, 88°03’35”W, flows generally NNW through the Township of Fremont, Round Lake Park Village, the Township of Avon, Hainesville Village, Round Lake Village, the Township of Grant, and Fox Lake Village to enter Fox Lake on the Fox River; the name refers to the spirit of the stream and the lifeblood of the region’s indigenous people; Tps45&44N, Rgs9&10E, Third Principal Meridian; Lake County, Illinois; 42°23’54”N, 88°09’24”W; USGS map – Fox Lake 1:24,000 (mouth); Not: Squaw Creek.

Mouth: 42.3983541, -88.1567512

Source: 42.2753009, -88.0598007

Proposal: to change a name considered derogatory

Map: USGS Fox Lake 1:24,000 (mouth)

Proponent: Squaw Creek Drainage District Board; Round Lake, IL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 419016)

Local Usage: Squaw Creek (county website)

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1920, 1923, 1960, 1981, 1993; AMS 1954, 1955, 1958, 1963; *Historical and Statistical Sketches of Lake County*, 1852; *Map of Lake County, Illinois*, 1861; *The Past and Present of Lake County, Illinois*, 1877; *A History of Lake County Illinois*, 1912)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Creek in Lake County to Manitou Creek. The stream flows into Fox Lake on the Fox River and flows through Hawthorn Woods Village and Round Lake Park Village in the Township of Fremont; Hainesville Village and Round Lake Village in the Township of Avon; and Fox Lake Village in the Township of Grant. It also flows through Lake County Forest Preserve District lands.

The proposal was submitted by an Avon Township Trustee who serves on the Squaw Creek Drainage District Board; the application states:

It is well recognized that the name “Squaw” is a derogatory term to most Native American tribes from our region. It is an ethnic and sexual slur, historically used for Indigenous North

AGENDA ITEM #4

Proposed Name	Current or Former Name	reason for proposal	GNIS Feature ID	Feature Type	State	County	Fed Land Mgmt Agency	Review List	Decision Date	Status	Primary DD [Mouth] Lat	Primary DD [Mouth] Long	Secondary DD [Source] Lat	Secondary DD [Source] Long	USGS Primary Topo Map
Ahu'ailā'au		new name for unnamed feature	2830037	area	HI	Hawaii		443	10-Jun-21	approved	19.46137	-154.90913			Pahoia South
Akanikōlea		make official name in local use		bench	HI	Hawaii	NPS	445		review listed	19.399925	-155.269783			Kilauea Crater
Ha'akulamānu	Sulphur Banks	name change to recognize historical and local use	1847309	bench	HI	Hawaii	NPS	445		review listed	19.4334908	-155.261364			Kilauea Crater
Hi'iaka	Hi'iaka Crater	name change to recognize local preference	359142	crater	HI	Hawaii	NPS	N/A	09-Sep-21	approved	19.3743124	-155.2299929			Makaopuhi Crater
Kaluapele	Kīlauea Crater	name change to recognize historical use	361216	crater	HI	Hawaii	NPS	445		review listed	19.4120607	-155.2758697			Kilauea Crater
Kūkamāhuākea		make official name in local use		flat	HI	Hawaii	NPS	445		review listed	19.432222	-155.266825			Kilauea Crater
Kūpina'i Pali	Waldron Ledge	name change to recognize local use	364943	bench	HI	Hawaii	NPS	445		review listed	19.4193661	-155.2539611			Kilauea Crater
Moku'āweoweo	Moku'āweoweo Caldera	name change to recognize local use	365204	crater	HI	Hawaii	NPS	445		review listed	19.4701933	-155.5922259			Mauna Loa
Nāhuku	Thurston Lava Tube	name change to recognize local use		cave	HI	Hawaii	NPS	445		review listed					Volcano
Nāulu	Naulu Forest	name change to recognize local use	362614	woods	HI	Hawaii	NPS	445		review listed	19.310205	-155.148813			Makaopuhi Crater
Uēaloha	Byron Ledge	name change to recognize historical and local use	358689	bench	HI	Hawaii	NPS	445		review listed	19.4125461	-155.258038			Kilauea Crater
Uēkahuna	Uēkahuna Bluff	name change to recognize local use	364390	cliff	HI	Hawaii	NPS	445		review listed	19.4257608	-155.2809334			Kilauea Crater
Wahinekapu	Steaming Bluff	name change to recognize local use	364293	cliff	HI	Hawaii	NPS	445		review listed	19.4298485	-155.2695608			Kilauea Crater

AGENDA ITEM #4

New Feature Name	Feature ID [NEW]	Action	Former/Retained Name	Feature Class	State	County	BGN Review List	Fed'l Mgmt Agency	Primary Latitude	Primary Longitude	BGN Decision Date	USGS Topo Map Name	Original GNIS Entry Date
APPROVED													
Akanikōlea	2830227	make official name in local use		bench	HI	Hawaii	445	NPS	19.399925	-155.269783	12/9/21	Kilauea Crater	
Ha'akulamānu	1847309	name change to recognize local use	Sulphur Banks	bench	HI	Hawaii	445	NPS	19.4334908	-155.261364	12/9/21	Kilauea Crater	7/13/1999
Kaluapele	361216	name change to recognize local use	Kīlauea Crater	crater	HI	Hawaii	445	NPS	19.4120607	-155.2758697	12/9/21	Kilauea Crater	9/29/2003
Kūkamāhuākea	2830226	make official name in local use		flat	HI	Hawaii	445	NPS	19.432222	-155.266825	12/9/21	Kilauea Crater	
Kūpina'i Pali	364943	name change to recognize local use	Waldron Ledge	bench	HI	Hawaii	445	NPS	19.4193661	-155.2539611	12/9/21	Kilauea Crater	2/5/1981
Moku'āweoweo	365204	name change to recognize local use	Moku'āweoweo Caldera	crater	HI	Hawaii	445	NPS	19.4701933	-155.5922259	12/9/21	Mauna Loa	9/29/2003
Nāhuku	N/A	name change to recognize local use	Thurston Lava Tube	cave	HI	Hawaii	445	NPS	N/A	N/A	12/9/21	Volcano	
Nāulu	362614	name change to recognize local use	Naulu Forest	woods	HI	Hawaii	445	NPS	19.310205	-155.148813	12/9/21	Makaopuhi Crater	2/5/1981
Uēaloha	358689	name change to recognize local use	Byron Ledge	bench	HI	Hawaii	445	NPS	19.4125461	-155.258038	12/9/21	Kilauea Crater	2/5/1981
Uēkahuna	364390	name change to recognize local use	Uēkahuna Bluff	cliff	HI	Hawaii	445	NPS	19.4257608	-155.2809334	12/9/21	Kilauea Crater	9/29/2003
Wahinekapu	364293	name change to recognize local use	Steaming Bluff	cliff	HI	Hawaii	445	NPS	19.4298485	-155.2695608	12/9/21	Kilauea Crater	2/5/1981
Hī'iaka	359142	name change to recognize local use	Hī'iaka Crater	crater	HI	Hawaii	N/A	NPS	19.3743124	-155.2299929	9/9/21	Makaopuhi Crater	2/5/1981

AGENDA ITEM #4

From: [Runyon, Jennifer E](#)
To: [Buto, Arthur J](#)
Subject: Re: [EXTERNAL] RE: Misc. Hawaii & Pacific Islands geographic name updates
Date: Tuesday, December 28, 2021 12:34:07 PM

Thanks Arthur, and no worries (and thanks for the quick reply). I probably should have asked during one of your meetings. . . but then I decided it would be better to follow up offline . . . and well, here we are, almost to the end of December. Time sure flies. And yes absolutely, hoping for a much better 2022!

It sounds like, for a holiday week, you have a lot going on. I hope you got some time to relax. It also sounds like you were able to skim the email, so thanks for the various updates and I look forward to any other comments at your convenience. I really should just reach out directly to the Guam Commission, but that's been on my to-do list too. The whole derogatory name change issue is taking up more time than I was led to believe. Not sure why I'm surprised!

I look forward to seeing the HBGN meeting notice and will attend if I can. But please let me know if you'd rather manage without me, and I won't be offended! I love hearing the discussions firsthand and hope my input is sometimes helpful but I don't want to get in the way.

'Til next time, hang in there and Happy New Year!

Jenny

From: Buto, Arthur J <arthur.j.buto@hawaii.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, December 28, 2021 5:22 PM
To: Runyon, Jennifer E <jrunyon@usgs.gov>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] RE: Misc. Hawaii & Pacific Islands geographic name updates

Aloha Jenny,

Likewise, I hope you are enjoying a wonderful holiday season!

It's been busy here between COVID, the holidays, and getting ready for the upcoming Hawai'i legislative session, we've also been involved in the State's response to contamination of drinking water from the Navy's Red Hill fuel storage facility. I'm really hoping that 2022 is better than 2021 (which turned out to be not much better than 2020)...

I can't believe that I missed your earlier email! I'm so sorry! Sure enough, it's still in my Inbox and it's marked "Read" though I don't remember reading it. It looks like some meaty stuff there, so I'll

AGENDA ITEM #4

have to take some time to go through it. Today and possibly tomorrow I'll be tied up finishing a report to the Legislature. Once that's out of the way, I'll be able to respond to that October email. HBGN's next meeting is next week, if I can get the agenda posted today or tomorrow. At the meeting I'll raise the question about hearing from Dr. Smith about Lō'ihī / Kama'ehuakanaloa at a future meeting.

...to answer your question about the Guam Naming Commission... that was coincidence. They reached out to us a month or so before asking to talk to HBGN about its processes. Attending a monthly meeting seemed to be the right opportunity, and the time zone difference worked in our favor (mid-morning there for our mid-afternoon meeting – you were the most inconvenienced with a late evening time slot).

I apologize again for missing your email...ab

From: Runyon, Jennifer E <jrunyon@usgs.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, December 28, 2021 11:45 AM
To: Buto, Arthur J <arthur.j.buto@hawaii.gov>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Fw: Misc. Hawaii & Pacific Islands geographic name updates

Hi Arthur,

I hope you had (and are still having) a nice holiday season.

I just got an email from Bobby C. asking for the status of Lō'ihī/Loihi Seamount - > Kama'ehuakanaloa. It reminded me that I've been meaning to send a follow up to an email I sent you on Oct. 27. Since you didn't mention any of these items at the last couple of HBGN meetings, I'm thinking you never got the email.

Anyhow, here it is again. I told Bobby I expected that ACUF will meet in January and hopefully will be ready to vote on Kama'ehuakanaloa. Then again, perhaps the HBGN would like to hear from Dr. Smith first? See my item #2 below.

There are a few other items that you may wish to share with the other members. Re: #4, the 11 names were approved by the U.S. BGN at the Dec. 9th meeting. And as you know, re: #7, GNIS is now live, quirks and all. I'm hoping we'll see some improvements in the new year, and that's also when we should be able to add new names/changes. Until then, we're in a holding pattern.

Thanks!
Jenny

From: Runyon, Jennifer E
Sent: Wednesday, October 27, 2021 7:30 PM

AGENDA ITEM #4

To: arthur.j.buto@hawaii.gov <arthur.j.buto@hawaii.gov>

Subject: Misc. Hawaii & Pacific Islands geographic name updates

Hi Arthur. It's been a little while and I've been meaning to follow up after the last HBGN meeting, but you know how that goes. . . .

Sending along a list of random updates from the BGN world:

1) First, thank you so much for arranging the discussion with Dr. Underwood and the **Guam Naming Commission**. That was so appreciated and so worthwhile, and to be honest, a surprise. I had been contacted just a couple weeks earlier by the BGN member from the World Factbook asking if I was in touch with the folks on Guam, since they'd noticed a handful of recent name changes (see list below). I told him I had not in 20+ years and so I asked Drew Decker, the USGS liaison for Southern CA, Hawaii, and the Pacific Islands, if he had a p.o.c. He was going to ask around.

So did Drew or someone on Guam contact you to ask to be added to the HBGN agenda, or was it purely coincidence? Meanwhile, I was contacted the same week by our colleagues in the UK about the same names. She was pleased to hear we'd reconnected, thanks to your meeting. After no interaction with Guam in two decades, attention from all angles!

Inarajan has been renamed Inalåhan;
Agat has been renamed Hågat;
Umatac has been renamed Humåtak;
Merizo has been renamed Malessó';
Santa Rita has been renamed Sânta Rita; and
Talofofo has been renamed Talo'fo'fo'

At some point, I should follow up with the Guam Commission about these and the other names that were mentioned, so I may need to ask you for their names and contact info.

2) Submission to ACUF: **change Lō'ihī (Loihi Seamount in the ACUF database) to Kama'ehuakanaloa**. I forwarded the packet you sent to the chair and exec. sec. of ACUF on 9/10/21 but it turns out it never went through. Perhaps, like us, the file was just too big. I didn't follow up until 10/7, i.e. the morning of the ACUF meeting, when I noticed the item wasn't on their agenda. Even then, the reminder didn't go through. I mentioned it in the meeting, and they were able to pull the material directly from the HBGN website, but of course, it was too late by then to discuss it. They promised to bring it up next time (likely January). Apologies for the delay, but hopefully it's not a huge issue.

Although I can add that one of the ACUF members, Dr. John Smith from the University of Hawaii, said he would be reluctant to change the name from Lō'ihī/Loihi Seamount. He said it's a well-established name and to change it would impact many scientific reports, etc. Do you think it would be worth inviting John to a future HBGN meeting, so he can ask questions of the members? I can provide his contact info if you're interested in hearing from him.

3) At the 10/7/21 ACUF meeting, they approved a proposal to **rename Northwest Hawaiian Ridge to Liliuokalani Ridge**, noting "[A] confusing situation existed in which this undersea feature is near but not related to the similarly named Northwest Hawaiian Islands. Liliuokalani Ridge exists in the GEBCO Gazetteer." The BGN approved the change at its quarterly meeting

on 10/19. I don't think this impacts the HBGN since the ridge is more than 12 miles offshore, but thought you'd be interested. It appears the name hasn't been updated in the ACUF database yet.

4) **11 NPS (HAVO) name submissions:** two 'new' names and nine changes from Melia/Bobby. These have been added to the BGN's [Quarterly Review List 445](#), and forwarded to Mike Shelton, the NPS member on the BGN, for final review and presumably approval. The BGN should be ready to vote on these in the next couple of months. I can add that Matt had a concern with one name on the list: he's convinced Ha'akulamano (Sulphur Banks) is a bench (GNIS = "Area of relatively level land on the flank of an elevation such as a hill, ridge, or mountain where the slope of the land rises on one side and descends on the opposite side (level)") rather than a basin. Hopefully that's not an issue.

Also, if Nāhuku (now Thurston Lava Tube) is approved, the GNIS entry will still be blocked from public view. It's all or none when it comes to caves.

5) Just FYI, the chair of the BGN gave a presentation on 9/28 to NOAA's **Office of National Marine Sanctuaries Indigenous Communities Engagement Team**. It was well received, with lots of interest, especially from Kalani Quioco, the Native Hawaiian program specialist for Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument. Perhaps you know Kalani? He was quite familiar with the HBGN, so don't be surprised if he asks to sit in on a future meeting! He said there's interest in geog. names in the Monument and he also asked about efforts to rename Necker Island.

6) Finally, I saw this in the **recent news**: [Hawaii nonprofits are awarded \\$600K for cultural tourism initiatives \(yahoo.com\)](#). I trust you've seen it too and hopefully are involved, or will be, in the naming project. I shared it with Mike Shelton, who's supportive, as long as HAVO staff are aware of and apply BGN policies and procedures. It might be worth asking Melia and Bobby what they know about this, e.g., is the project already underway?

And 7) we're very close to going live with the **new GNIS public search page**. Maybe by the time of the next HBGN meeting. It's been a long wait! Glad you were able to use the interim search in the last meeting.

Okay, I think that's more than enough for one day! Sorry to send such a long list, but mostly just FYI and easier than announcing it all in a meeting. Feel free to share with the rest of the HBGN. If you have any questions, don't hesitate to ask!

~ Jenny

Jennifer Runyon, research staff
U.S. Board on Geographic Names
U.S. Geological Survey
Reston, Virginia 20192
(703) 648-4550 / (703) 217-2762 (cell)
<https://usgs.gov/geonames>

From: [BobbyC](#)
To: [Buto, Arthur J](#)
Subject: Fwd: [EXTERNAL] Loihi and Kama'ehuakanaloa
Date: Tuesday, January 18, 2022 9:31:29 PM

Hi
Has this been resolved?
Bobby

<https://dispatchesfromvolcano.blogspot.com/>

Begin forwarded message:

From: "Runyon, Jennifer E" <jrunyon@usgs.gov>
Date: December 28, 2021 at 11:36:43 AM HST
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: Re: [EXTERNAL] Loihi and Kama'ehuakanaloa

Hi Bobby,

It lies beyond the 12 n.m. line so it's not in the BGN's domestic names database. Instead, you'll find it under foreign names: [NGA: GNS Home](#). In the menu on the left, under GNS Search, select Text Based Page and in the Name box directly below the country listing, type Loihi Seamount.

I forwarded the HBGN's proposal packet for Kama'ehuakanaloa to the BGN's Advisory Committee on Undersea Features on 9/10/21, but when I didn't see it on the agenda for their next meeting (10/7/21), I learned that they had not received my email (apparently something to do with large files not getting through the DoD servers). I had to resend it to their home addresses. The chair of ACUF promised to review the packet and bring it up for discussion (and hopefully a vote) at their next meeting. They typically meet quarterly so perhaps in January?

Meanwhile, I sent an update to Arthur a couple months ago but it seems he didn't see it as there's been no mention at subsequent HBGN meetings. I let him know that one of the ACUF members, Dr. John Smith from the University of Hawaii, said he would be reluctant to approve a change from Lō'ihi/Loihi Seamount. He said it's a well-established name and to change it would impact many scientific reports, etc. I asked Arthur if it might be worth inviting John to a future HBGN meeting so he can discuss it with you all. Again, he didn't respond, so I guess I need to follow up. When's the next HGBN meeting?

Jenny

From: BobbyC [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, December 28, 2021 3:24 PM
To: Runyon, Jennifer E <jrunyon@usgs.gov>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Loihi and Kama'ehuakanaloa

Hi Jenny,
I can't seem to find either name in GNIS???
Please remind me of the status of Kama'ehuakanaloa.
Many thanks,
Bobby

<https://dispatchesfromvolcano.blogspot.com/>

From: [Runyon, Jennifer E](#)
To: [Buto, Arthur J](#)
Subject: Fw: [EXTERNAL] Re: Lō'ihi Seamount/ Kama'ehuakanaloa
Date: Tuesday, May 3, 2022 1:51:05 AM

Good morning Arthur,

Thanks for sharing the invite for tomorrow's HBGN meeting. Unless I missed it, I didn't see this topic on the agenda. Are you planning to invite John to discuss Lō'ihi Seamount / Kama'ehuakanaloa, or perhaps at a future meeting? ACUF held its quarterly meeting last week and they asked John if he'd had a chance to talk with the HBGN.

Thanks!
Jenny

Jennifer Runyon, research staff
U.S. Board on Geographic Names
U.S. Geological Survey
Reston, Virginia 20192
(703) 648-4550 / (703) 217-2762 (cell)
<https://usgs.gov/geonames/domestic-names>

From: J.R. Smith [REDACTED]
Sent: Wednesday, February 9, 2022 1:46 AM
To: Runyon, Jennifer E <jrunyon@usgs.gov>; arthur.j.buto@hawaii.gov <arthur.j.buto@hawaii.gov>; [REDACTED]
Cc: Westington, Meredith <Meredith.Westington@noaa.gov>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Re: Lō'ihi Seamount/ Kama'ehuakanaloa

Thanks, Jenny, and hello to everyone.

I'd be happy to attend one of the HBGN meetings or whatever venue is appropriate. Most of my research over the past 30+ years has been in Hawaiian waters, the main islands, NWHI/PMNM, and more recently the Emperor Seamount chain. I've been involved in a lot of work over, on, and inside Lō'ihi, including many submersible dives, some into the active pit crater that formed in 1996 following collapse of the summit cone. Its a fascinating place, an active volcano streaming hydrothermal fluids, bright orange bacterial mats, fresh lava formations, and vertical failed flank faces.

I had read through all the materials in the name change application prior to our early January meeting, so I have a good grasp of the issue. We did defer a vote on this until more information was had. We meet every quarter, so our next ACUF meeting would be in April.

Best regards,

-John

On 1/31/2022 8:55 AM, Runyon, Jennifer E wrote:

Greetings all (from frigid Virginia, but at least the snow is just about gone),

This popped up in my news feed this weekend, which reminded me that I've been negligent in asking the Hawaii Board on Geographic Names if you might be willing to invite Dr. John Smith (University of Hawaii and member of the U.S. BGN's Advisory Committee on Undersea Features) to attend a future HBGN meeting. At the last ACUF meeting, held earlier this month, there was discussion about this name change, and while ACUF recognizes it's now official for State use, the members had some questions and concerns. John offered to meet with the HBGN to learn more about the decision. Of course, if an offline discussion is easier, that's fine too!

<https://bigislandnow.com/2022/01/28/volcano-watch-kama%CA%BBehuakanaloa-the-volcano-formerly-known-as-lo%CA%BBihi-seamount/>

P.S. John, the [HBGN's](#) January meeting was canceled so you haven't missed anything. Their discussion of Lō'īhi Seamount/ Kama'ehuakanaloa is outlined in the Aug. 3rd meeting material: https://files.hawaii.gov/dbedt/op/gis/bgn/HBGN_Meeting_20210803-06-ACUF_Kama'ehuakanaloa.pdf.

Incidentally, the feature is recorded in the [ACUF database](#) as simply Loihi Seamount, i.e. no diacritics.

And just FYI, I'm copying Meredith Westington from NOAA; she was just appointed the new chair of ACUF (but has a long history with the U.S. BGN, both domestic and undersea names, from her years in DC).

Thanks, and best regards!
Jenny

Jennifer Runyon, research staff
U.S. Board on Geographic Names
U.S. Geological Survey
Reston, Virginia 20192
(703) 648-4550 / (703) 217-2762 (cell)
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The Honolulu Star-Advertiser

Hawaii nonprofits are awarded \$600K for cultural tourism initiatives



Jayna Omaye, The Honolulu Star-Advertiser

October 23, 2021 · 3 min read



Oct. 23—Restoring Hawaiian place names and preserving historic sites through stewardship projects are ways two nonprofits plan to incorporate the significance of Native Hawaiian history and culture into the visitor experience.

The Historic Hawai 'i Foundation and Edith Kanaka 'ole Foundation received a total of \$600, 000 in federal grant money through the Native American Tourism and Improving Visitor Experience Act, U.S. Sen. Brian Schatz's office announced Tuesday.

The measure was introduced by Schatz and cosponsored by a bipartisan group of legislators and signed into law in 2016 by then-President Barack Obama. It provides resources and funding to Indigenous communities to build cultural travel and tourism infrastructure and capacity.

The federal grant money comes at a pivotal time as Hawaii officials focus on ways to into tourism activities and planning.

Kiersten Faulkner, executive director of the, said the nonprofit plans to use the \$450, 000 it was awarded to develop and run a stewardship training program that preserves and perpetuates historic public sites in culturally relevant and sensitive ways.

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organize projects that tell the stories of these areas. This

could include presentations, cultural protocols and workdays, she said.

The program will be free to participants, and Historic Hawai'i plans to begin outreach efforts in December and ask for requests for interest in January. Faulkner said the organization hopes to begin working with the first group of four to six Native Hawaiian organizations in the spring. The foundation plans to work with a different batch of groups each year through 2026. Projects will be tailored to the needs of each site and group, she said.

"One of the beautiful things about Hawaii is the tie with history, culture, nature and community. We're looking for that sweet spot where all of those things come together," Faulkner said. "We want to have the physical preservation of the sites but also ensure the traditions, beliefs, values and cultures that bring life to that site is part of that. It's not

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AGENDA ITEM 5

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
THIRTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE, 2022
STATE OF HAWAII

H.B. NO. 2026
H.D. 2
S.D. 1

A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO CHAPTER 92, HAWAII REVISED STATUTES.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

1 SECTION 1. The legislature finds that part I of chapter
2 92, Hawaii Revised States, the State's sunshine law, provides
3 critical assurances to the public that decisionmaking by formal
4 decisionmaking bodies in Hawaii is transparent and includes the
5 opportunity for public input. Meaningful engagement with a
6 board by the public assists with the formation and conduct of
7 public policy and helps with decisionmaking that is in the best
8 interest of the public. However, as with every law, there is an
9 opportunity to improve the understanding and compliance of the
10 law as it operates in practice. The legislature also finds that
11 understanding and compliance can be strengthened through the
12 addition of clear definitions of "board business" and "informal
13 gatherings", as established by an office of information
14 practices opinion, with editorial amendments for consistency
15 throughout the law.

16 The legislature further finds that, in order for the public
17 to provide meaningful written and oral testimony at a board



1 meeting, the public must be allowed to review and inspect the
2 same material provided to the boards in a timely manner, and
3 before testimony deadlines. Therefore, the legislature finds it
4 necessary to define the time period required in advance of
5 public meetings at which board packets must be provided to the
6 public.

7 Accordingly, the purpose of this Act is to strengthen
8 understanding of, and public participation in, the
9 administrative proceedings and process of boards.

10 SECTION 2. Section 92-2, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
11 amended as follows:

12 1. By adding two new definitions to be appropriately
13 inserted and to read:

14 "Board business" means specific matters over which a board
15 has supervision, control, jurisdiction, or advisory power, that
16 are actually pending before the board, or that can be reasonably
17 anticipated to arise before the board in the foreseeable future.

18 "Informal gathering" means a social or informal assemblage
19 of two or more board members at which matters relating to board
20 business are not discussed."

21 2. By deleting the definition of "chance meeting".



1 [~~"Chance meeting" means a social or informal assemblage of~~
2 ~~two or more members at which matters relating to official~~
3 ~~business are not discussed."~~]

4 SECTION 3. Section 92-2.5, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
5 amended to read as follows:

6 "**§92-2.5 Permitted interactions of members.** (a) Two
7 members of a board may discuss between themselves matters
8 relating to [~~official~~] board business to enable them to perform
9 their duties faithfully, as long as no commitment to vote is
10 made or sought and the two members do not constitute a quorum of
11 their board.

12 (b) Two or more members of a board, but less than the
13 number of members [~~which~~] that would constitute a quorum for the
14 board, may be assigned to:

15 (1) Investigate a matter relating to [~~the official~~] board
16 business [~~of their board~~]; provided that:

17 (A) The scope of the investigation and the scope of
18 each member's authority are defined at a meeting
19 of the board;



1 (B) All resulting findings and recommendations are
2 presented to the board at a meeting of the board;
3 and

4 (C) Deliberation and decisionmaking on the matter
5 investigated, if any, occurs only at a duly
6 noticed meeting of the board held subsequent to
7 the meeting at which the findings and
8 recommendations of the investigation were
9 presented to the board; or

10 (2) Present, discuss, or negotiate any position [~~which~~
11 that the board has adopted at a meeting of the board;
12 provided that the assignment is made and the scope of
13 each member's authority is defined at a meeting of the
14 board [~~prior to~~] before the presentation, discussion,
15 or negotiation.

16 (c) Discussions between two or more members of a board,
17 but less than the number of members [~~which~~] that would
18 constitute a quorum for the board, concerning the selection of
19 the board's officers may be conducted in private without
20 limitation or subsequent reporting.



1 (d) Board members present at a meeting that must be
2 canceled for lack of quorum or terminated pursuant to section
3 92-3.5(c) may nonetheless receive testimony and presentations on
4 items on the agenda and question the testifiers or presenters;
5 provided that:

6 (1) Deliberation or decisionmaking on any item, for which
7 testimony or presentations are received, occurs only
8 at a duly noticed meeting of the board held subsequent
9 to the meeting at which the testimony and
10 presentations were received;

11 (2) The members present shall create a record of the oral
12 testimony or presentations in the same manner as would
13 be required by section 92-9 for testimony or
14 presentations heard during a meeting of the board; and

15 (3) Before its deliberation or decisionmaking at a
16 subsequent meeting, the board shall:

17 (A) Provide copies of the testimony and presentations
18 received at the canceled meeting to all members
19 of the board; and



1 (B) Receive a report by the members who were present
2 at the canceled or terminated meeting about the
3 testimony and presentations received.

4 (e) Two or more members of a board, but less than the
5 number of members [~~which~~] that would constitute a quorum for the
6 board, may attend an informational meeting or presentation on
7 matters relating to [~~official~~] board business, including a
8 meeting of another entity, legislative hearing, convention,
9 seminar, or community meeting; provided that the meeting or
10 presentation is not specifically and exclusively organized for
11 or directed toward members of the board. The board members in
12 attendance may participate in discussions, including discussions
13 among themselves; provided that the discussions occur during and
14 as part of the informational meeting or presentation; [~~and~~]
15 provided further that no commitment relating to a vote on the
16 matter is made or sought.

17 At the next duly noticed meeting of the board, the board
18 members shall report their attendance and the matters presented
19 and discussed that related to [~~official~~] board business at the
20 informational meeting or presentation.



1 (f) Discussions between the governor and one or more
2 members of a board may be conducted in private without
3 limitation or subsequent reporting; provided that the discussion
4 does not relate to a matter over which a board is exercising its
5 adjudicatory function.

6 (g) Discussions between two or more members of a board and
7 the head of a department to which the board is administratively
8 assigned may be conducted in private without limitation;
9 provided that the discussion is limited to matters specified in
10 section 26-35.

11 (h) Where notice of the deadline to submit testimony to
12 the legislature is less than the notice requirements in this
13 section, a board may circulate for approval a statement
14 regarding a position previously adopted by the board; provided
15 that the position previously adopted by the board, the statement
16 to be submitted as testimony, and communications among board
17 members about the statement, including drafts, shall be in
18 writing and accessible to the public, within forty-eight hours
19 of the statement's circulation to the board, on the board's
20 website, or, if the board does not have a website, on an
21 appropriate state or county website.



1 [~~(h)~~] (i) Communications, interactions, discussions,
2 investigations, and presentations described in this section are
3 not meetings for purposes of this part."

4 SECTION 4. Section 92-3, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
5 amended to read as follows:

6 "**§92-3 Open meetings.** Every meeting of all boards shall
7 be open to the public and all persons shall be permitted to
8 attend any meeting unless otherwise provided in the state
9 constitution or as closed pursuant to sections 92-4 and 92-5;
10 provided that the removal of any person or persons who wilfully
11 disrupts a meeting to prevent and compromise the conduct of the
12 meeting shall not be prohibited. The boards shall afford all
13 interested persons an opportunity to submit data, views, or
14 arguments, in writing, on any agenda item. The boards shall
15 also afford all interested persons an opportunity to present
16 oral testimony on any agenda item[-]; provided that the oral
17 testimonies of interested persons shall not be limited to the
18 beginning of a board's agenda or meeting. The boards may
19 provide for reasonable administration of oral testimony by
20 rule."



1 SECTION 5. Section 92-5, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
2 amended by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:

3 "(b) In no instance shall the board make a decision or
4 deliberate toward a decision in an executive meeting on matters
5 not directly related to the purposes specified in subsection
6 (a). No [~~chance meeting,~~] informal gathering, permitted
7 interaction, or electronic communication shall be used to
8 circumvent the spirit or requirements of this part to make a
9 decision or to deliberate toward a decision upon a matter over
10 which the board has supervision, control, jurisdiction, or
11 advisory power."

12 SECTION 6. Section 92-7.5, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
13 amended to read as follows:

14 "[~~§~~92-7.5[~~§~~] **Board packet; filing; public inspection;**
15 **notice.** At the time the board packet is distributed to the
16 board members, but no later than forty-eight hours before the
17 meeting time, the board shall also make the board packet
18 available for public inspection in the board's office[~~;~~];
19 provided that nothing in this section shall require creation of
20 a board packet. The board shall provide notice to persons
21 requesting notification of meetings pursuant to section 92-7(e)



1 that the board packet is available for inspection in the board's
2 office and shall provide reasonably prompt access to the board
3 packet to any person upon request. The board is not required to
4 mail board packets. As soon as practicable, the board shall
5 accommodate requests for electronic access to the board packet.

6 For purposes of this section, "board packet" means
7 documents that are compiled by the board and distributed to
8 board members before a meeting for use at that meeting, to the
9 extent the documents are public under chapter 92F; provided that
10 this section shall not require disclosure of executive session
11 minutes, license applications, or other records for which the
12 board cannot reasonably complete its redaction of nonpublic
13 information in the time available before the public inspection
14 required by this section."

15 SECTION 7. Section 279D-9, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
16 amended by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:

17 "(b) Participation by members of any other board in a
18 meeting of a policy board shall be a permitted interaction as
19 provided in section [~~92-2.5(h)~~] 92-2.5(i)."

20 SECTION 8. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed
21 and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.



H.B. NO. 2026
H.D. 2
S.D. 1

1 SECTION 9. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.



H.B. NO. 2026
H.D. 2
S.D. 1

Report Title:

Sunshine Law; Board Business; Informal Gatherings; Board Packets

Description:

Defines "board business" and "informal gatherings". Allows a board to prepare and circulate amongst members a statement on a position previously adopted for purposes of submission to the legislature, under certain circumstances. Outlines when board packets must be available to interested persons. (SD1)

The summary description of legislation appearing on this page is for informational purposes only and is not legislation or evidence of legislative intent.



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
THIRTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE, 2022
STATE OF HAWAII

H.B. NO. 2491
H.D. 2
S.D. 2
C.D. 1

A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO THE HAWAIIAN LANGUAGE.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

1 SECTION 1. The legislature finds that the Hawaiian
2 language is Hawai'i's indigenous and first language, as well as
3 the original language of Hawai'i's executive, judicial, and
4 legislative branches. During his reign, King Kamehameha III
5 famously declared, "He aupuni palapala ko'u", or "Mine is the
6 kingdom of education", in reference to the high literacy rate in
7 the Kingdom of Hawai'i. This level of literacy continued into
8 the 1900s, as 95.3 per cent of Native Hawaiians were literate,
9 according to the 1910 United States Census. However, due to a
10 myriad of political, economic, and social pressures, the
11 Hawaiian language was materially marginalized, leading to its
12 atrophy and eventual formal and practical exclusion from public
13 and civic spaces. Nevertheless, due to the Hawaiian language
14 community's efforts and resilience, the existence of the
15 Hawaiian language has been maintained and its vitality restored
16 for future generations.



1 The legislature recognizes that Hawaiian language
2 practitioners generally employ two written orthographies, namely
3 unmarked language and marked language. The unmarked orthography
4 was the first writing system of Hawaiian language. The marked
5 orthography, which includes the kahakō and ‘okina, was created as
6 a means to help learners of Hawaiian language determine when to
7 elongate a vowel or where to insert a glottal stop. The intent
8 of this measure is not to claim the superiority of one version
9 of orthography over the other, or to invalidate communities with
10 an unbroken lineage of Hawaiian speakers who do not follow
11 contemporary Hawaiian writing or structures, as communities such
12 as these are vital to Native Hawaiian culture and the State as a
13 whole. Rather, the intent of this measure is to establish a
14 standard for the spelling and punctuation of Hawaiian names and
15 words when they appear in letterhead created by state and county
16 agencies for the purposes of consistency and uniformity.
17 Furthermore, this Act is intended to provide equal support and
18 standing for both native speakers and second language speakers
19 of Hawaiian language.

20 Additionally, the intent of this Act is not to require that
21 legislative bills and other official documents be written in



1 Hawaiian as well as English; rather, if letterhead prepared by
 2 or for state or county agencies or officials contain Hawaiian
 3 names and words, this Act only requires that the Hawaiian names
 4 and words be written in a consistent manner. This measure
 5 further clarifies that Hawaiian spelling not in conformance with
 6 the standards established by this measure will not invalidate an
 7 official document, nor will it allow a cause of action to arise.
 8 Finally, this Act requires a Hawaiian translation of the name of
 9 certain designated state officials to be prominently displayed
 10 on their respective official websites.

11 Accordingly, the purpose of this Act is to require all:

12 (1) Letterhead of the State and counties that include
 13 Hawaiian names and words to include Hawaiian names,
 14 words, and spelling consistent with certain
 15 references; and

16 (2) Official letterhead stationary and websites of
 17 designated state officials to include the Hawaiian
 18 translation of the office's or department's name.

19 SECTION 2. Section 1-13.5, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
 20 amended to read as follows:



1 "~~[+]§1-13.5[+]~~ **Hawaiian language; spelling.** (a) ~~[Macrons~~
 2 ~~and glottal stops]~~ Kahakō and 'okina may be used in the spelling
 3 of words or terms in the Hawaiian language in documents prepared
 4 by or for state or county agencies or officials.

5 (b) Effective July 1, 2023, any letterhead prepared by or
 6 for state or county agencies or officials that contains names or
 7 words in the Hawaiian language shall use and spell the names and
 8 words consistently; provided that revisions to conform any
 9 letterhead existing before July 1, 2023, to the requirements of
 10 this section may be implemented when the letterhead requires
 11 replacement, reprinting, or otherwise requires revision.

12 (c) Any rule, order, policy, or other act, official or
 13 otherwise, that prohibits or discourages the use of ~~[these~~
 14 ~~symbols]~~ kahakō and 'okina or the consistent use and spelling of
 15 Hawaiian names and words, as provided by this section, shall be
 16 void.

17 (d) For the purposes of consistency, any Hawaiian names
 18 and words used in letterhead subject to subsection (b) shall be
 19 printed in conformance with:



H.B. NO. 2491
H.D. 2
S.D. 2
C.D. 1

- 1 (1) "Hawaiian Dictionary: Hawaiian-English, English-
2 Hawaiian", by Mary Kawena Pukui and Samuel H. Elbert,
3 University of Hawai'i Press, copyright 1986;
- 4 (2) Any other commonly used Hawaiian-language dictionary;
- 5 (3) "Place Names of Hawaii", by Mary Kawena Pukui, Samuel
6 H. Elbert, and Esther T. Mookini, University of Hawai'i
7 Press, copyright 1974, as revised and expanded in
8 1976;
- 9 (4) Consultations from members of the Hawaiian-speaking
10 language community, including native speakers;
- 11 (5) Consultations with the Hawaii board on geographic
12 names for the names and spellings of geographic
13 features in Hawaii; or
- 14 (6) The Hawaiian newspaper collection Nupepa Olelo Hawaii.
- 15 (e) Violation of this section shall not invalidate any
16 document or render it unenforceable and shall provide no cause
17 of action against the State; any county; or any state or county
18 agency, official, or employee.
- 19 (f) If, in any document covered by this section, there is
20 a conflict between words used by native speakers and second
21 language speakers, two versions of the document may be made



1 available to the public upon request if the affected department
2 has sufficient resources.

3 (g) For the purpose of this section, "native speakers"
4 means speakers of the Hawaiian language who come from an
5 unbroken lineage of primary speakers of the Hawaiian language."

6 SECTION 3. Section 5-6.5, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
7 amended to read as follows:

8 "[~~§~~5-6.5] **State language.** (a) The Hawaiian language
9 is the native language of Hawaii and may be used on all emblems
10 and symbols representative of the State~~[7]~~ and its departments,
11 agencies, and political subdivisions.

12 (b) The governor, lieutenant governor, state legislators,
13 and heads of the principal departments shall prominently display
14 a Hawaiian translation of the name of their respective office or
15 department at least once on the main page of their official
16 website and in the letterhead of their stationary.

17 (c) This section shall not be construed to require the
18 full text of legislative bills and other official documents to
19 be written in Hawaiian."

20 SECTION 4. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed
21 and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.



H.B. NO. 2491
H.D. 2
S.D. 2
C.D. 1

1 SECTION 5. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2022.



H.B. NO. 2491
H.D. 2
S.D. 2
C.D. 1

Report Title:

Hawaiian Language; Official Websites; Letterhead; Translation

Description:

Requires all letterhead of the State and counties to include consistent Hawaiian names, words, and spelling. Requires the governor, lieutenant governor, state legislators, and heads of principal departments to prominently display a Hawaiian translation of the name of their respective office or department at least once on the main page of their official website and in the letterhead of their stationary. (CD1)

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THE SENATE
THIRTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE, 2022
STATE OF HAWAII

S.B. NO.

3172
S.D. 1
H.D. 2
C.D. 1

A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO PUBLIC AGENCY MEETINGS.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

1 SECTION 1. The legislature finds that opening the
2 governmental process to public scrutiny and participation is
3 necessary to protect the public's interests. Therefore, the
4 discussions, deliberations, decisions, and actions of
5 governmental agencies in the formation and conduct of public
6 policy should be conducted as openly as possible.

7 The legislature further finds that members of the public
8 who are interested but do not have the ability to attend
9 meetings, or the time or technology to listen to recordings of
10 the meetings, are unnecessarily prevented from exercising their
11 right to participate. In many cases, the written summaries that
12 accompany any recordings of meetings are incomplete and do not
13 meet the standards for written minutes of a meeting as required
14 in section 92-9, Hawaii Revised Statutes, nor were such written
15 summaries intended to be a substitute for the meeting minutes
16 required by law.

17 The purpose of this Act is to:



S.B. NO. 3172
S.D. 1
H.D. 2
C.D. 1

- 1 (1) Require that any electronic audio or visual recording
2 of a board meeting be maintained as a public record
3 regardless of whether the written minutes of the
4 meeting have been posted;
- 5 (2) Amend the information that must be included as part of
6 the written minutes of board meetings; and
- 7 (3) Repeal the option for boards to provide recorded
8 minutes accompanied by written summaries as an
9 alternative to written minutes of board meetings.

10 SECTION 2. Section 92-9, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
11 amended by amending subsections (a) and (b) to read as follows:

12 "(a) The board shall keep written [~~or recorded~~] minutes of
13 all meetings. [~~Unless otherwise required by law, neither a full
14 transcript nor a recording of the meeting is required, but the]~~
15 If an electronic audio or video recording of the meeting is made
16 by or on behalf of the board, the recording shall also be
17 maintained as a public record; provided that the recording shall
18 be posted regardless of whether the written minutes of the
19 meeting have been posted pursuant to subsection (b) after the
20 meeting; provided further that only one recording is required to
21 be kept. The written minutes shall give a true reflection of



S.B. NO. 3172
S.D. 1
H.D. 2
C.D. 1

1 the matters discussed at the meeting and the views of the
2 participants [~~Written minutes~~] and shall include, but need not
3 be limited to:

4 (1) The date, time, and place of the meeting;

5 (2) The members of the board recorded as either present or
6 absent;

7 (3) The substance of all matters proposed, discussed, or
8 decided; and a record, by individual member, of any
9 votes taken; [~~and~~]

10 (4) If an electronic audio or video recording of the
11 meeting is available, a link to the electronic audio
12 or video recording of the meeting, to be placed at the
13 beginning of the minutes;

14 (5) If an electronic audio or video recording of the
15 meeting is available, a time stamp indicating when in
16 the recording the board began discussion of each
17 agenda item, to be placed at the beginning of each
18 agenda item discussion in the minutes; and

19 [~~4~~] (6) Any other information that any member of the
20 board requests be included or reflected in the
21 minutes.



S.B. NO. 3172
S.D. 1
H.D. 2
C.D. 1

1 (b) The minutes shall be made available to the public by
2 posting on the board's website or, if the board does not have a
3 website, on an appropriate state or county website within forty
4 days after the meeting except where such disclosure would be
5 inconsistent with section 92-5; provided that minutes of
6 executive meetings may be withheld so long as their publication
7 would defeat the lawful purpose of the executive meeting, but no
8 longer. ~~[A written summary shall accompany any minutes that are~~
9 ~~posted in a digital or analog recording format and shall~~
10 ~~include:~~

11 ~~(1) The date, time, and place of the meeting;~~
12 ~~(2) The members of the board recorded as either present or~~
13 ~~absent, and the times when individual members entered~~
14 ~~or left the meeting;~~
15 ~~(3) A record, by individual member, of motions and votes~~
16 ~~made by the board; and~~
17 ~~(4) A time stamp or other reference indicating when in the~~
18 ~~recording the board began discussion of each agenda~~
19 ~~item and when motions and votes were made by the~~
20 ~~board.] "~~



S.B. NO. 3172
S.D. 1
H.D. 2
C.D. 1

1 SECTION 3. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed
2 and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.

3 SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect on October 1, 2022.



S.B. NO. 3172
S.D. 1
H.D. 2
C.D. 1

Report Title:

Meeting Minutes; Public Record; Boards

Description:

Requires that any electronic audio or video recording of a board meeting be maintained as a public record, regardless of whether the written minutes of the board meeting have been posted. Amends the information that must be included as part of the written minutes of board meetings. Repeals the option for boards to provide recorded minutes accompanied by written summaries as an alternative to written minutes of board meetings. Effective 10/1/2022. (CD1)

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From: [Hawaii State Ethics Commission](#)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] 2022 Financial Disclosure
Date: Monday, March 14, 2022 9:57:37 AM
Attachments: [FDFilingTips.pdf](#)

Reminders to Current Board Members

Please remind your current board members to file their annual disclosure by May 31, 2022.

All current board members who filed last year (i.e., everyone who is currently listed in our system) should be receiving email reminders in the next few days. Attached is a general flyer with filing tips and information.

Note: Board members who already filed as a state employee or state legislator do not need to file again.

Annual Updates & New Board Members

-
In Mid-May, after legislative session is over and all board confirmations are done, we will contact you to get an annual updated list of new board members and members who are no longer on your board.

Beginning in July (when their terms begin), we will notify new board members and ask them to file their initial disclosure (if they have not already done so). Our office will also be creating new e-filing accounts for first-time filers and will send them instructions on how to file.

New board filers will have until Monday, August 1, 2022 to file their initial disclosures.

Thank you very much for your assistance in this matter. If you have any questions, please contact our office at 587-0460.

Hawaii State Ethics Commission
1001 Bishop Street, Suite 970
Honolulu, HI 96813
Telephone: (808) 587-0460

ethics@hawaiiethics.org
<http://ethics.hawaii.gov/>
Twitter: [@HawaiiEthics](#)

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AGENDA ITEM 6



**MINUTES (DRAFT)
FOR THE MEETING OF THE
HAWAI'I BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES**

DATE: November 21, 2013
TIME: 1:00 pm
PLACE: Leiopapa A. Kamehameha Building
Office of Planning, 6th Floor Conference Room
235 S. Beretania Street
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813

AGENDA ITEM 1: Call to Order

Kamanao Mills, Chairperson of the Hawai'i Board on Geographic Names (HBGN or Board), called the meeting to order at 1:05 pm.

The following were in attendance:

MEMBERS: Kalani Akana (Office of Hawaiian Affairs), Betty Kam (Bernice P. Bishop Museum), Holly McEldowney (Department of Land and Natural Resources), Kamanao Mills (Department of Hawaiian Home Lands), Ryan Morales (Land Survey Division), and Noenoe Silva (University of Hawai'i)

ABSENT: Joan Delos Santos (Office of Planning)

ADVISOR: Renee Louis, PhD., Naomi Losch (University of Hawai'i at Mānoa, retired)

OTHERS: Dennis Kim (Office of Planning)

AGENDA ITEM 2: Approval of Meeting Minutes of September 19, 2013

A motion to approve the September 19, 2013 meeting minutes was made by Ms. Betty Kam and seconded by Ms. Noenoe Silva. The Board approved the motion unanimously.

Mr. Kamanao Mills requested that the Board amend the agenda by considering Agenda Item #4 before Item #3 because Mr. Bobby Camara was already available on the telephone. Ms. Kam moved and Ms. Silva seconded the motion to amend the agenda accordingly. The motion was passed unanimously.

AGENDA ITEM 4: Public Inquiry Regarding Selected Place Names within Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, with Background and Introduction by Mr. Bobby Camara (via telephone)

Mr. Mills introduced Mr. Camara via telephone and explained that the spread sheet distributed to the Board included Hawai'i Island place names that Mr. Camara would like to discuss with the Board.

Mr. Camara began by clarifying that he no longer works at Hawai‘i Volcanoes Nation Park. He did work there on and off for 30 years but officially retired at the end of June. He initially contacted Ms. Joan Delos Santos because he was told that the names Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa were now being spelt as one word. He edits publications for the Hawai‘i Pacific Parks Association and needs to understand current conventions for spelling Hawaiian place names. Ms. Delos Santos emailed him a place name list dated 2012 which he understood was sent to the U.S. Board of Geographic Names (BGN). He went to the BGN website and saw that its list had not been updated with decisions made by the Hawaii Board of Geographic Names (HBGN). He wanted to know whether he should use names on the HBGN list in publications or those on the BGN list. Mr. Camara confirmed that the list distributed to Board for today’s discussion was taken from the HBGN list sent by Ms. Delos Santos. He has highlighted those that he wished to discuss for various reasons.

The following are the place names the Board discussed with Mr. Camara:

- Kīpukakekake: The name should have kahakō over the first “i”, as in the word kīpuka, and over the first “e”, as in the word ēkake. It would read Kīpukakēkake which translates to donkey kīpuka.
- Pu‘uwa‘awa‘a: This place is listed as being on the Kahuku Ranch quadrangle. This is probably an error because Pu‘uwa‘awa‘a is on the Kiholo quadrangle and he does not know of any Pu‘uwa‘awa‘a in Kahuku.
- Kīpukapepeiau: He believes this name probably ends in an “o” instead of a “u” as it probably means “ear”. He could not find a Hawaiian word “pepeiau”.
- Kamakai‘a Uka and Kamakai‘a Waena: He understood that uka and waena are separate in these cases because they indicate a relative location and are not part of the place name itself. Mr. Mills and Ms. Renee Louis confirmed that his understanding was correct.
- Keahole Southwest Substation: He believes there should be a kahakō over the “a”.
- Kūki‘o Bay: The bay now called Kūki‘o should be Uluweuweu as that is how it is labeled on the old maps from the late 1800s.
- Kīpuka Mizotas: He found this name puzzling because Mizota is a person’s name and he thought it should be Mizota’s Kīpuka instead. He was wondering if there were conventions for this. Ms. Louis confirmed that it had been Mizota’s originally. Mr. Camara clarified that the kīpuka is in the saddle between Hualālai and Mauna Loa above Kealakekua School.
- Kūlua: He was wondering why Pu‘ukulua was changed to Kūlua with the Pu‘u removed.
- Halema‘uma‘u: Mr. Camara asked if the Board could make an exception for this name. For 20 years, Ms. Pua Kanahale has sat on the Hawaii Volcanoes National Park’s kupuna advisory group. He remembers the group discussing how individuals would pronounce this name differently, often depending on where they were from or that person’s family or even what is happening in the crater at that moment. If there is no eruption, then maybe it is Halema‘uma‘u which might be house made of or surrounded by ‘ama‘u fern. If there is an eruption, it would be Halemaumau or, according to one translation, the “Home of Eternal Fire”. Ms. Kanahale’s thought, one she repeated over the years, was that all diacritical marks should be left off this name because there are various traditions associated with this very important feature and it should be up to the individual to say it however they wished. Mr. Camara appreciates the term “crater”

being deleted from the name because it is not technically a crater. This raises another issue. Kīlauea is not a crater but a caldera. He mentioned a number of other problematic names in that area, but was not sure whether these fall under the Board's jurisdiction. To address the issue of Halema'uma'u, Mr. Camara asked if the Board would like a letter from Ms. Kanahale or an official request to consider the name. Mr. Mills said it would be helpful if Ms. Kanahale were to send a letter. Ms. Louis noted that this would be a spelling correction and not a name change which is not a major correction. It is, however, a major discussion. Mr. Mills noted that this issue has come up before and the Board would welcome any evidence or leads that would help the deliberations.

Mr. Mills thanked Mr. Camara for contacting the Board and believes all his suggestions merit consideration. Mr. Camara clarified that he was not expecting the Board to make decisions on his recommendations immediately. He has not gone through the whole list. He only highlighted those he noticed because he knows these places already. Ms. Louis encouraged him to review the entire Hawai'i Island list. He said that he doesn't know all areas of the island but he can be an effected proofreader.

Mr. Camara returned to his initial and major question of whether this list is an official list that is just waiting to be entered in the GNIS. The second question was whether or not Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea needed to be spelt as one word on federal publications. Ms. Louis clarified that place names on the lists posted on the HBGN website have been reviewed by the Board. Ms. Delos Santos is currently looking into how many of these names have been approved by the BGN and are officially entered into the GNIS. Federal agencies are required to use place names as they appear in the GNIS in any documents they publish. This would be at the time of publication. The BGN generally accepts recommendations made by the HBGN, but it can take time for this to happen. The BGN generally adopts and enters places names in one step and reviews the names in large groups. The HBGN could ask when the BGN anticipates reviewing and entering names and advise those preparing documents for publication accordingly. The Board might be able to predict when those names would become official. Ms. Delos Santos has contacted the BGN on the updates and the response was that staff would look into it.

Mr. Mills asked Ms. Louis if the Board can act now on the names Mr. Camara identified. Mr. Louis confirmed that the Board can continue to submit recommendations at any time and include addition groups of names to the ones being considered. She understands that a list was sent to the BGN in May but she is not sure which names were sent or which the BGN may be considering. Mr. Mills asked that the names identified by Mr. Camara be placed on the agenda for the next Board meeting.

Ms. Silva asked if the Board had officially decided to combine the name components of Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa. Ms. Louis confirmed that they had. When the issue was first considered, the Board decided not to combine the names because it wanted to spare agencies the expense of changing such prominent names. Later the Board realized that signs do not need to be changed immediately but only when signs are replaced or new ones made. The reason for combining the names was that Hawaiians do not think of them as two words such as "White Mountain". They think of it as one name, Maunakea or Maunaloa. It is not like Uka

or Waena which are geographic designations. Mr. Kalani Akana noted that these two names are separated in the *Hawaiian Dictionary*. Ms. Silva added that they are also separated in many of the old writings. Mr. Mills asked if combining the name components in these two cases follows the conventions recommended by the 'Ahahui 'Ōlelo Hawai'i. Ms. Louis confirmed that it did. Ms. Naomi Losch brought a copy of the 1978 guidelines and copies were distributed to the Board. Ms. Louis said the guidelines will be posted on the website to help the public understand how Board decisions are made. Ms. Losch participated in the 1978 meetings that resulted in the recommendations and confirmed that not everyone in the group agreed with every recommendation. Contention still exists over its use and any group is free to convene for any reason and propose new recommendations. Mr. Camara thought that it could be confusing to combine these particular names because they are so prominent and people are so accustomed to seeing them separated. Some people say it is not Mauna Kea but Mauna a Wakea. In Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park, there is the pali named Hilina Pali. Would that be changed to Pali Hilina if the conventions are to be followed? Ms. Louis acknowledged these are good questions and it is up to the Board to make those decisions. The Board needs to weigh different and sometimes competing principles when making decisions. The Board can decide to follow common usage by the people of that place, but there is also Hawaiian language grammatical correctness to consider.

Mr. Camara raised differences he has seen in the pronunciation of Pu'uwa'awa'a. In the Boundary Commission testimony, the name is abbreviated to Puawaa. This could reflect common usage or just the transcriber of the testimony. There are many other examples of these kinds of variations. Ms. Silva pointed out that names can be recorded as variants in the GNIS so these differences are not lost. Mr. Camara offered to go through the Hawaii Island list for any errors or potential corrections he might notice. Mr. Mills encourage him to do this and stressed how helpful his assistance would be. He explained that when the Board feels uncomfortable making a decision, for whatever reason, the name is classified as needing more research. Often the Board wants to understand the historical context of the name if possible.

Mr. Camara brought up the issue of names given the underwater volcanoes south of Hawai'i Island and summarized what he knows of their naming. In 1955, a man named Emory, not Kenneth Emory of the Bishop Museum, prepared a map of the ocean floor off of Hawai'i Island. He discovered five different seamounts and described them in a letter to Mrs. Pukui. The names received were descriptive such as 'Āpu'upu'u which means bumpy and Lō'ihī which means long. Ms. Kanahele and members of her family think that Kama'ehu might be more appropriate for Lō'ihī. Mr. Camara asked what the procedure is for submitting new names and what documentation is needed. Ms. Louis explained that there is only one form for all requests and the applicant would check the "New Name" box on the form. Lō'ihī may not be in the GNIS and, if not, any request for that feature would be a new name.

Mr. Mills reiterated that the corrections and suggestions identified by Mr. Camara would be placed on the agenda of the next meeting for discussion and decision-making. Mr. Camara suggested that the HBGN website have more explanatory notes on the status to the lists and when lists were last updated. Ms. Louis pointed out that the next agenda item for today's meeting is to discuss how the Board can make the place name lists and decision-making process more accessible to the public. Mr. Camara requested to be notified of the next meeting.

Mr. Kalani Akana asked if it were possible for this Board to revisit the previous decision to combine Maunakea and Maunaloa. Ms. Louis confirmed that the Board can revisit previous decisions. Mr. Mills sought clarification on which guidelines were used when making that decision. He thought there may have been guidelines prepared specifically for the Board's use that were not necessarily identical to the "Recommendations of the 'Aha 'Ōlelo Hawai'i" (Hawaiian Spelling Project, 1978). Ms. Losch remembers there being only one document and that was the 'Aha 'Ōlelo Hawai'i recommendations. The one Mr. Mills remembers was from the 1990 or 2000.

Mr. Akana thought that the Board had guidelines covering the decision-making process and sources considered. In one of those sources, Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa are written separately. Ms. Louis reiterated the history behind the Board's original decision. Mr. Akana pointed out Rules #6 (i.e., single word modifier) and #12 (i.e., proper names modifier) in the 'Aha 'Ōlelo Hawai'i recommendations. Ms. Silva said that the examples given in Rule 12, Ko'olau Poko and Ko'olau Loa, are now normally written as one word. Ms. Losch noted that she is from Ko'olaloa and "loa" is part of Ko'olau so it is one word.

Mr. Mills agreed that the Board should revisit this decision because it predates the terms of most current Board members. The Board will do the best it can after reviewing and comparing existing guidance documents and conventions. Ms. Kam noted that a large number of decisions were made over the years based on conventions calling for name components to be combined. If the Board were to change its approach now, it would be a major change that could potentially affect many decisions. Ms. Louis said that the Board has been consistent in giving weight to community usage, particularly that of knowledgeable community elders. This knowledge takes precedence over standard guidelines or references. Ms. Silva pointed out that a "Note" on page 3 of the 'Aha 'Ōlelo Hawai'i recommendations cautions that there is a "Fine Line of Choice" when making these kinds of decisions. Mr. Mills said he wanted to gather and review the various documents used over the years so that we can better understand how and why decisions were made. He will present his findings to the Board. Ms. Louis recalled that Mr. Craig Tasaka, then with the Office of State Planning, suggested that the Board have some rules in order to be more consistent. A small group was formed to address this issue. The group probably met in 1999 as this project to review all place names began in 1998. She remembers the group supporting use of the 'Aha 'Ōlelo Hawai'i recommendations as guidelines but with the clear understanding that there would always be exceptions. Mr. Mills said he would try to contact Mr. Nathan Napoka, former Board member, to see if he has any of those documents.

Ms. Louis raised the possibility of contacting those who worked on the 'Aha 'Ōlelo Hawai'i recommendations to understand what they were thinking at the time and if their thinking has since changed. Ms. Losch was one of the participants. She recalls the discussions being very structured. Participants were given a set amount of time to express their opinions and a bell was rung if anyone exceeded the time limit. They then voted. Everybody had a say and the majority ruled. For example, they discussed "na" for plural. At that point, "na" did not have a kahakō but "nā wai", by whom, did. She remembers "na" because she was against using the kahakō for "na", plural, because she felt that the sound of "nā" in "na wai" was a bit longer than the "na" for plural. The problem today is that once a kahakō is placed on a word, people

tend to overly stress or lengthen the sound. Some believe it is best not to use a kahakō because people may overdue it. Ms. Kam asked how many institutions use these guidelines. Ms. Losch thought it was primarily for language people. Ms. Kam asked if it is in common use. Ms. Louis said it is still being used in language classes. Ms. Silva remembered that when she was in Hawaiian language classes the ‘Aha ‘Ōlelo Hawai‘i recommendations were referred to all the time and spelling was corrected according to that document. Ms. Losch was not sure if anyone has updated the dictionary using the recommendations but thought that Larry Kimura may have worked on an update. Mr. Akana noted that the recommendations are in the Māmaka Kaiao (Modern Hawaiian Vocabulary). Ms. Losch relayed that Ms. Pat Bacon was unhappy about people changing the *Hawaiian Dictionary* because they are changing Mrs. Mary Kawena Pukui’s work. It would be better if they produced something separate that is their own work. Ms. Losch believes this is similar to the place name Halema‘uma‘u. Mrs. Pukui pronounced it Halema‘uma‘u. She would give deference to Mrs. Pukui’s pronunciation as she was a native speaker, an elder, and from that area. Ms. Louis noted that Ms. Pua Kanahale has expressed her opposition to the use of diacritical marks on any words, not just Halema‘uma‘u. Mr. Akana point out that the 1986 *Hawaiian Dictionary* refers to ‘Aha ‘Ōlelo Hawai‘i and the 1978 spelling project. Ms. Silva said that this dictionary is controversial in that it was updated without it being clearly disclosed that it was new edition. Ms. Losch summarized the various editions of the *Hawaiian Dictionary* she remembers. The first was the Hawaiian-English dictionary that came out in 1957 and then the English-Hawaiian when she was a freshman at the university. Then they combined the two which had a brown cover. The brown one had a section with the different gods and goddesses. This section was removed from the subsequent edition.

AGENDA ITEM 3: Discussion of Names Database Organization and Publication Initiative

Ms. Louis and Mr. Kim began the discussion by demonstrating what is currently available on the HBGN website. Ms. Louis explained that before Mr. Craig Tasaka left, he posted spreadsheets listing decisions made by the Board up to that point. The files are available in Excel or pdf formats. Nothing indicates when the sheets were last updated or changed. She clarified that work done by the Board recently is not available online. No Board decisions have been sent to the BGN for a while either. When Mr. Art Buto was with the Office of Planning, he began to systematically review HBGN operations and look for ways to standardize the process. Ms. Delos Santos is trying to continue this effort.

Ms. Louis summarized a meeting she recently had with Ms. Delos Santos and Mr. Dennis Kim when a HBGN meeting was cancelled. She provided them with an overview of the project which the Board has been working on since 1998 and how it has evolved over time. One topic discussed was why some Hawai‘i Island place names were sent to the BGN and others were not. Ms. Delos Santos and Mr. Kim are beginning a process of going through the spreadsheets and determining which sets of place names have been sent and which have not. Mr. Kim devised a method for comparing the Board’s finalized list with that currently in the GNIS. He reviewed Kaua‘i Island names as a test case and found 53 names that were corrected by the HBGN but have not been entered in the GNIS. Ms. Louis clarified that only corrected names are sent to the BGN. If a name has no diacritical marks and the Board decides that this is correct, then that name is submitted as a correction because a decision was

made and submitting it creates a record of this decision. Names determined to need more research are not submitted.

Mr. Kim illustrated the process he used by showing the Board his comparison between the HBGN list of corrected Kaua'i Island place names and what is currently listed in the GNIS. He pointed out the 53 corrections that had not been entered into the GNIS. Ms. Louis explained that part of the delay in updating the GNIS is due to cut backs at the BGN and the resulting need to prioritize work. The BGN has given priority to correcting names that appear on topographic maps and not names that are just in the GNIS. In the case of the Kaua'i place names, however, all 53 corrected names were on topographic maps at some point. The BGN is also only updating names for natural features and not those in the build environment (e.g., buildings or schools). The HBGN might consider specifically asking the BGN to correct names applying to a broader range of feature types for Hawai'i. For example, homestead lands and schools would not be corrected and would therefore not officially have diacritical marks. This request could also ask that the BGN allow use of the state's official list when projects or facilities are federally funded or on federal lands. Mr. Kim will run comparisons for the other island as well. This will include only names that the HBGN reviewed, corrected, and submitted.

At their meeting, they also decided that it would be useful for the public to create and post at least five separate place names lists. These lists would include: 1) names that need more research; 2) names reviewed, corrected and submitted to the BGN; 3) names currently under consideration; 4) non-Hawaiian names; and 5) a compilation of all names appearing in the individual lists. All lists would be arranged by island. They thought having a list of all the place names needing more research would be particularly useful because it would hopefully encourage and enable the public to provide input on these names and therefore help the Board gather the information needed to make sound decisions. The list of corrected names will be those on which the Board rendered a decision although these names may not have been corrected by the BGN. The list of those under consideration would be updated monthly. The public would know that these names have not been submitted to the BGN yet because the Board is still working on them. The compilation list would allow those looking for a particular name to search only one list without having to search each separate list. The status of each name would be noted (e.g., "more research") next to the name. The list of non-Hawaiian names includes features such as Wilson Tunnel. The Board has not been reviewing these under the current project. Hopefully if all this information is more accessible, more people will learn about the Board's work and will be encouraged to participate. The Board's work could go more quickly if it is not just the Board doing all the background work and with just the resources available to each Board member. The Board's discussion with Mr. Camara earlier in the meeting is an example of what the public can contribute. The Board agreed that this approach would be very useful.

Mr. Mills asked if other states have similar difficulties. Ms. Louis said that many do not because most place names are in English. Some states do not recognize native names while others do. Oklahoma, for example, does. In Oregon and Washington, the process is in flux at the moment. In Idaho, the Coer d'Alene Tribe has been successful at mediating the use of its names with groups around them. Those states with large native populations often struggle to

get their place names officially recognized. None of them have the kind of spelling corrections like Hawai‘i.

AGENDA ITEM 5: Discussion of Maui Island Place Names

The Board reviewed a total of nine place names on the Maui place name list. As with previous meetings, this list includes names that are in the GNIS but were not entered into the HBGN’s working spreadsheets created when the HBGN began its review of all the Hawai‘i USGS Quads. The board’s decisions are as follows:

No Change:

- *Place Names of Hawaii*: The Board determined that the following four place names do not need changing because they are in *Place Names of Hawaii*: Kaulanapueo Church; Kaunoa School; and Kawaipapa Stream which is entered twice in the GNIS (i.e., appears as two names). Mr. Akana noted that the school may no longer exist.
- *Hawai‘i Place Names*: The Board concurred with the following two names although they are not in *Place Names of Hawaii*. They are in Clark’s *Hawai‘i Place Names*. Clark’s *Beaches of Maui* is given as the source for these GNIS entries:
 - Kauapo: The Board believed Clark’s explanation for this name is convincing and agreed it would not require the addition of diacritical marks. The name appears to refer to a wharf that was at this location prior to the 1946 tsunami. Uapo is the Hawaiian word for wharf.
 - Kaulahao: The Board agreed that the lack of diacritical marks in this name was reasonable based on Hawaiian language usage and the absence of any viable alternatives that would have diacritical marks. Clark gives the literal translation as “iron chain”
- *Hawaii Board of Geographic Names*: The Board reconfirmed its 1999 decisions on the following two names: Kaulupō and Kawilināu. Both names were recorded by Kenneth Emory in his survey of Haleakalā Crater in 1920.

More Research Needed: One name was determined to need more research:

- Kauiaha: This name is listed as a variant in the GNIS for Kuiaha Gulch. Neither name appears in *Place Names of Hawaii*. It is written without diacritical marks in Clark’s *Hawai‘i Place Names* and with an ‘okina, as Kui‘aha, in *Atlas of Hawai‘i* (3rd edition). More research was considered appropriate due to uncertainty over the use of an ‘okina.

AGENDA ITEM 5: Adjourn

The Board decided not to meet in the month of December and agreed to schedule the next meeting on January 16, 2014. Mr. Akana moved to adjourn and Ms. McEldowney seconded the motion. The Board voted unanimously to approve the motion. The meeting adjourned at 2.50 pm.

Respectfully Submitted,

Holly McEldowney



**MINUTES (DRAFT)
FOR THE MEETING OF THE
HAWAI'I BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES**

DATE: January 16, 2014
TIME: 1:00 pm
PLACE: Leiopapa A. Kamehameha Building
Office of Planning, 6th Floor Conference Room
235 S. Beretania Street
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813

AGENDA ITEM 1: Call to Order

Mr. Kamanao Mills, Chairperson of the Hawai'i Board on Geographic Names (HBGN or Board), called the meeting to order at 1:00 pm.

The following were in attendance:

MEMBERS: Kalani Akana (Office of Hawaiian Affairs), Joan Delos Santos (Office of Planning), Betty Kam (Bernice P. Bishop Museum), Holly McEldowney (Department of Land and Natural Resources), Kamanao Mills (Department of Hawaiian Home Lands), Ryan Morales (Land Survey Division), and Noenoe Silva (University of Hawai'i)

ADVISOR: Renee Louis, PhD., Naomi Losch (University of Hawai'i at Mānoa, retired)

OTHERS: Dennis Kim (Office of Planning), Nick Belluzzo (State Historic Preservation Division), and Melia Lane-Kamahele (National Park Service)

AGENDA ITEM 2: Approval of Meeting Minutes of November 21, 2013

Ms. Holly McEldowney, HBGN Secretary, explained that the minutes were not ready for distribution although a draft was completed and will be distributed for comment shortly.

AGENDA ITEM 3: Status of HBGN Names Database Organization and Publication Initiative

Ms. Joan Delos Santos reported that she and Ms. Renee Louis were developing a new coding scheme for the names database. This should make it easy to find the status of a given place name and the decisions made. Once done, the spreadsheets will be posted on the HBGN website. They are in the process of converting the spreadsheets to include these new codes. This should be ready by the next meeting. During this process, they determined that in May of 2012 the HBGN submitted 1,400 names to the U.S. Board of Geographic Names (BGN) for consideration. They also realized that 40 names were missed at the time so those will be submitted today. The next step will be comparing names on the

spreadsheets with those entered in the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) to determine which submitted names were officially changed in the GNIS and which were not. If a name has not been change, they will try to find out why. It may be that the BGN has not gotten to it yet. Once this is done, the revised spreadsheet will be posting on the HGBN website along with descriptions of what the HGBN does, its methodology, and the place name initiative that has been underway for the last 10 or 12 years. Hopefully this will be posted in February or March.

AGENDA ITEM 4: Request from National Park Service to Reconsider HBGN Decision on ‘Ohe‘o

Ms. Delos Santos provided some background on previous decisions made pertaining to the series of pools, once called Seven Sacred Pools, in Kīpahulu District, which is part of Haleakalā National Park. The initial request to change the name of these pools dates to the 1970s and the issue was raised again in the 1990s. The issue was not entirely resolved. At its meeting of February 28, 2013, the HBGN decided to recommend the name ‘Ohe‘o. The National Park Service (NPS) was not officially notified of this decision. The BGN contacted NPS before officially considering the HBGN recommendation and discovered that NPS did not support the change. The BGN did not act on the recommendation and is now asking if the HBGN is willing to reconsider its recommendations. Ms. Melia Lane-Kamahela, NPS, explained that opinions on this name have evolved over the years with changes in park management.

Ms. Natalie Gates, Haleakalā National Park Superintendent, and Ms. Polly Angelakis, Chief of Interpretation, joined the discussion by conference call. Mr. Mills began by asking if Haleakalā National Park has a proposed name it recommends. Ms. Angelakis responded that they prefer the name “Pools of ‘Ohe‘o”. Ms. Delos Santos said that she talked to Ms. Jennifer Runyon at BGN who advised HBGN to determine exactly which feature the name is referencing when making this decision. Is it ‘Ohe‘o Gulch, valley, pools, or an area? Ms. Naomi Losch replied that it is the vicinity or the area of the pools. She added that she looked up the name in *Sites of Maui* (Sterling 1978) and found one source saying that the full name of the gulch was “Ohe-o-Kapo” and that each pool has a name. As written, it means bamboo of Kapo.

Ms. Delos Santos asked Board members to explain how they decided ‘Ohe‘o was the appropriate name. Ms. Betty Kam remembers the board discussing whether the name applied to the pools, the gulch, or the area. They decided on ‘Ohe‘o because the name appeared to be a geography area encompassing these and other features. Ms. Losch noted that the Board did not include “Pools” because that would not be a Hawaiian name. To clarify the board’s intent, Ms. McEldowney pulled out the meeting minutes for February 28, 2013. The minutes show the Board believing that the name applies the area. Ms. Louis felt the BGN is confused because they are accustomed to names being applied to specific features. When BGN staff saw the agenda item referencing “Pools”, they expected the HBGN decision to apply to pools and not to the area in which the pools are located.

Ms. Noenoe Silva reviewed more closely the article in *Sites of Maui*. The excerpt is from a 1964 to 1965 newspaper series in the *Maui News*. The full name of the gulch is said to be “Ohe-o-Kapo” for the goddess Kapo and ‘ohe is bamboo. It also gives each pool a name. It is unfortunate that the Board did not have this reference at hand during the previous discussions. Ms. McEldowney asked if NPS could just use “Pools” as a descriptive term in its materials without having to include it in the official place name of ‘Ohe‘o. This would be similar to saying a trail at Haleakalā. Does the name need to be changed to tell people where the pools are? Ms. Lane-Kamahele explained that Haleakalā park staff wanted it to be officially listed as “Pools of ‘Ohe‘o” so that it could be easily identified in publications such as maps and brochures. Without the capacity to identify where the pools are, people drive all over the neighborhood getting lost, park in inappropriate places, and ask for directions. If it were on the map, people would be directed specifically to that location. It is a directional issue. Ms. Gates confirmed Ms. Lane-Kamahele’s explanation but added that having readily understandable directions is very important given the number of visitors they have, about 800,000 a year, and the fact that many do not speak English. Many also do not check out the website ahead of time or do any research. Park staff needs to reduce the amount of time spent providing visitors with already available information and answering relatively simple questions. If this information is not on the map, visitors will not understand where to go. The best option for NPS is to have “Pools of ‘Ohe‘o” on its publications because that is what people look for.

Mr. Kalani Akana asked if NPS was concerned because all its materials and signs currently say “Pools of ‘Ohe‘o”. Ms. Gates confirmed that this name is on current park signs and materials. Ms. Kam asked if these need to be reprinted if the HBGN decides the name should be just ‘Ohe‘o. Ms. Angelakis confirmed that they would. Ms. Gates clarified that reprinting these materials is not the main issue. The primary concern is that they would be putting something on a map that is not familiar to people. It was called “Seven Pools of ‘Ohe‘o and then “Pools of ‘Ohe‘o because these names are somewhat descriptive. Getting people to say they want to go to ‘Ohe‘o Gulch, or just ‘Ohe‘o, will take another seven to ten years of effort.

In her discussion with Ms. Runyon, Ms. Delos Santos asked what weight the BGN gives to local usage as opposed to what a state board thinks is culturally correct. This also includes weighing other factors during the decision making process. Ms. Runyon called it local preference instead of local usage and said that this is generally BGN’s priority. This reflects what people of an area want a place to be called. This is usually the community and not, for example, NPS. Do people of the area want to change it because it has always been printed in a certain way or do they want to change it so it will be correct going forward? If it is on a map, people will start using that name. Sometimes they want to keep it the way it is even if it is incorrect. If a decision is controversial or considered a major change, some state boards will hold public hearings, send out surveys, or write newspaper articles on the pending decision. It is the responsibility of state boards to find out what people want places to be called. Sometimes decisions are simple and sometimes not. This is the guidance the BGN gives state boards. Ms. Silva suggested that it may be more complicated in Hawai‘i because of the cultural aspect. Ms. Delos Santos said Ms. Runyon

acknowledged the importance of the cultural aspect for Hawai‘i and pointed out that the HBGN does not need to rush its decision.

Ms. Louis announced that she has been contracted by Ala Kuku‘i/Hāna Retreat to work on a community outreach for the East Maui Watershed Partnership. She will be part of an ethnographic project to address water concerns in East Maui. Her role will be mapping place names with the different partners in the area, including the cultural practitioners. One objective is to see if they can better understanding water management from a traditional Hawaiian perspective. Examining place names is part of this exercise. She is hoping to use the approach devised for the previous HBGN place names project which is now being housed at the Office of Hawaiian Affairs. In February she will be giving people involved in the project an overview of names currently on the USGS maps and in databases at the state and national levels. She will encourage the community to help expand our understanding of place names if they are comfortable doing so. Meetings with the community will be set up for the rest of the year. Hopefully this can contribute to HBGN’s ongoing efforts. This project might be a vehicle to solicit community input on ‘Ohe‘o.

Mr. Mills suggested that the board consider a motion for more research before a decision is made on the name ‘Ohe‘o or “Pools of ‘Ohe‘o”. This could be pending the results of Ms. Louis’s discussions with the East Maui community. Ms. Louis noted that NPS will be included in these discussions because they are part of East Maui Watershed Partnership. Ms. Gates said that they do not need a decision immediately.

Motion: To defer reconsideration of the HBGN’s decision on the name ‘Ohe‘o pending the results of Ms. Louis’s discussions with the East Maui community
(Kam/Silva)

Vote: Approved unanimously by voice vote.

Ms. Kam found it interesting that the BGN considers it the objective of state boards to identify names that the community wants. Since she has been on the HBGN, the Board’s focus has been finding original or accurate names and often these are not ones the community knows. This is particularly true when community members are new to an area. Ms. Louis pointed out that many in a community know a name because they learned it from maps. Asking the community about a name is not necessarily a way to confirm the validity of names on maps. Ms. Delos Santos clarified that she was the one that used the term local usage when she asked Ms. Runyon the question. Local usage is not the BGN’s top priority because communities may be using names incorrectly. The question is whether a community is interested in using names in the correct way. Mr. Mills pointed to the example of Barber’s Point becoming Kalaeloa. Everyone now calls the area Kalaeloa. During the transition, many in the community protested the change. Some native Hawaiians wanted it to remain Barbers Point because there was history behind that name and they did not want to lose that history. It marked the event when Captain Henry Barber’s ship ran aground at the point.

Ms. Delos Santos clarified that community preference is one of the BGN's primary considerations when reviewing a state board recommendation. It will ask for further research if there is a concern instead of rejecting the recommendation. The BGN does not expect high levels of community outreach for all state board decisions. This would only be appropriate if the state board anticipates a decision being controversial. Ms. Louis points out that most HBGN actions have been adding diacritical marks to names and not recommending name changes. This only clarifies meanings of existing names.

Ms. Kam noted that combining components of common place names will not be readily accepted by everyone. Ms. Louis recalled that when the board began following the 'Ahaui 'Ōlelo guidelines, it assumed that all applicable names covered by the guidelines should be combined. Names would remain separate if descriptors, such as Kai or Waena, were involved. These are not part of the name and the name remains valid without these descriptors. For Ko'olauloa, loa is part of the name and cannot be removed because it is part of the name. Ms. Kam pointed out that most people in the community do not understand this. They will see a familiar name in a different format and wonder why. It is difficult to expect the community to understand the reasoning used by the Board when making these decisions. Ms. Losch suggested that including communities in this discussion is way to educate them and to explain the reasons for the change. If they understand the intent, they will view place names differently. If they understand that it is honoring the intent of the kupuna, then maybe they will see it that way. She gave the example of Lā'ie. She grew up in Kahuku and everyone said "Lāia". She questioned why people were saying Lā'ie and was told because they saw it in a book. It is like "mālie" and "mālia". It is easier to say "mālia" than "mālie", but the real word is mālie. In everyday speech many people say malia. This happens when a language is not in common use.

Ms. Delos Santos noted that Ms. Runyon specifically said that it was not the BGN's intent to use circular reasoning. Common usage does not necessarily determine what name should be used going forward. In controversial situations, it is good practice to seek wider input. This would make the work of HBGN more difficult. Ms. Louis believes that more people will understand how the HBGN makes its decisions once the criteria and guidelines used are posted online along with the status of decisions and background on why decisions were made.

Mr. Mills announced that he needed to leave. Ms. Delos Santos volunteered to act as chair for the rest of the meeting.

Mr. Akana suggested that the Board not stop at just 'Ohe'o, but consider the name "Ohe-o-Kapo". He explained that 'ohe is a kino lau of the goddess Kapo. Ms. Silva pointed out that the *Sites of Maui* article also names the other pools and the Board should probably consider those as well. It might be good for NPS to include these names in their interpretive materials. Ms. Delos Santos noted that NPS could not use these names until they were recognized by HBGN and entered into the GNIS. Ms. Lane-Kamahele said that NPS still struggles with signage at the pools and finding ways to provide enough information so that people can see the pools without encouraging them to take risks. She also announced that NPS just published a brochure focusing on what the community wants

visitors to know about the park. On the brochure's map, the area is labeled 'Ohe'o. A separate tag says "Pools" with an arrow pointing to the pools. In her discussions with Haleakalā National Park staff, they did discuss using this approach if HBGN decided not to reconsider its previous decision. If HBGN takes action on the individual pool names, the park would have the option of including these names in appropriate materials. Ms. Louis pointed that even if HBGN recommends entering the individual pool names in the GNIS, this does not require NPS to use these names in all its publications. Ms. Silva suggested that signage with this kind of information is also important for educating the local population about Hawai'i place names. She noted that the article in *Sites of Maui* calls the pools, collectively, "Na Wai Nahiku" and the seventh pool is also named "Nahiku". Ms. Lane-Kamahele explained that signage identifying all seven pools is problematic because visitors may then want to see all seven which is hazardous. Ms. Silva argued that the Board should consider recognizing these individual names so that NPS would have the option of using them in the future.

Ms. Lane-Kamahele said that she found it interesting that the kupuna and community group working with NPS to develop the brochure did not bring up any of these names for the pools. She did not know if they were aware of the names and choose not to use them or if they did not know them. She is not sure how widely park staff consulted.

AGENDA ITEM 5: Request from Office of Hawaiian Affairs to Reconsider HBGN Decisions on Maunakea and Maunaloa

Mr. Akana presented his reasons for believing that the HBGN decision to combine the names Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa should be reconsidered. He has always seen these name components separated in the literature. This indicates that Kea was the name of the mountain and was not a description of the mountain. Loa was the mountain's name and not a description. All the Hawaiian language newspaper sources separate the words in these two place names. He believes that the HBGN mistakenly assumed that "Kea" and "Loa" were descriptors of the mountains. It would be like combining Mauna and Ka'ala on O'ahu. Ka'ala is the name of the mountain.

Ms. Silva added that some mele and mo'olelo strongly suggest that the original name for Mauna Kea was Mauna a Wakea. It did not mean "white mountain" originally. This is mentioned in a birth song for Kauikeaouli published in *The Echo of Our Song*. It is found elsewhere as well so she agrees that the word components should be separate. She noted that she has occasionally seen them combined but this is in later newspapers. She said she agrees with Mr. Akana for the most part. In Theodore Kelsey's work, he suggests that Mauna Loa was Mauna Hāloa. She has not seen this elsewhere.

Ms. Louis said she wished this information had been available when the Board first discussed these names. Ms. Kam agreed that the Board did not have this kind of discussion when the decision was made. She recalls the Board looking at format more than addressing the rationale behind names. Ms. Louis said she appreciates having decisions questioned and people on the board bringing different backgrounds to the discussion. This forces

everyone to examine the intent of place names. Ms. Kam again raised her concern over the many other names that the Board routinely combined in the past.

Mr. Akana asked if the Board should decide now or wait until it has consulted with others. Ms. Louis suggested that the Board consider consulting with community groups that have an interest in these kinds of issues. Ms. Delos Santos reiterated that public outreach is important if a decision is or could be controversial. Ms. Kam thought it might be good to notify people who are following the Board's previous decisions and let them know that some decisions have changed based on new information. Mr. Akana suggested that we at least inform Mr. Bobby Camara who raised the issue at the last meeting. Ms. Delos Santos pointed out that Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa remain separate in the GNIS even though the HBGN submitted them as combined. The Board could ask that these two changes be removed from the submittal before the changes are entered in the GNIS. Ms. Silva believes that the decision to separate these name components is not controversial because most people are already accustomed to seeing it this way. Ms. Delos Santos confirmed that no one in the community was officially notified of the Board's previous decision. Mr. Camara only knew because she sent him the spreadsheet when he inquired about other names. Public input is not necessary if no one is clamoring for the change.

Motion: To reverse the previous HBGN decision to combine place name components of the place names Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa (Akana/Kam)

Vote: Approved unanimously by voice vote.

Ms. Louis said she would change the spreadsheet to reflect this decision and Ms. Delos Santos offered to inform Ms. Runyon and Mr. Camara of the HBGN decision.

Ms. Louis repeated concerns that other place names combined by the Board need to be reexamined and hoped that this process would lead to a broader discussion of the underlying issue. She can easily generate a list of previously combined names for Hawaii Island because most are landforms such as pu'u and kīpuka. The Board now has the capacity to examine the rationale behind a name more thoroughly, often because information is more readily available online. Ms. Kam said she welcomes the opportunity to revisit these decisions. It can be awkward if the HBGN decision is different from what appears in *Place Names of Hawaii* which many use as a standard reference. Ms. Delos Santos proposed that Hawai'i Island be given priority because these names have been submitted to the BGN and entry in the GNIS may be pending. There is still an opportunity to change a decision before action is taken by the BGN. Ms. Runyon did say that reconsidering decisions too many times is not good, but the BGN does want names to be as accurate as possible. Clearly explaining why names were reconsidered and changed are an important part of this process.

Ms. Louis suggested that the Board specifically discuss, as an agenda item, how it wants to apply the 'Ahahui 'Ōlelo guidelines for combining names before proceedings with the spreadsheets. This discussion could result in a clear statement on why decisions are being reconsidered and how the Board intends to apply the guidelines going forward. Ms. Silva

noted that this exercise would also help the Board compile all the different guidelines or policies developed over the years. It could serve as handbook or users guide for the Board and the public.

Motion: To review HBGN past decisions to combine components of place names and to potentially reconsider those decisions (Silva/Kam)

Vote: Approved unanimously by voice vote.

AGENDA ITEM 6: Continued Discussion of Selected Maui [Hawai'i] Island Place Names

At the last meeting, Mr. Camara identified several place names on the Hawai'i Island spreadsheets that he believes should be reconsidered. Included were: Kipukakekake, Pu'uwa'awa'a (quad name correction), Kīpukapepeiau, Kamakai'a Uka, Kamakai'a Waena, Keahole Southwest, Halema'uma'u, Kūki'o Bay, and Kīpuka Mizotas. Ms. McEldowney reported that the specific concerns he raised are listed the November 21, 2013 meeting minutes that will be available shortly. Ms. Louis added the Mr. Camara said he was willing to go through the spreadsheet to see if there were any other place names needing attention. Ms. McEldowney and Ms. Silva both thought some of the questions raised by Mr. Camara needed more discussion while others were relatively simple. A decision on Halema'uma'u, in particular, needed deliberation. Ms. Delos Santos proposed considering these names at the next meeting.

Motion: To defer consideration of these Hawai'i Island place names to a subsequent meeting (McEldowney/Silva)

Vote: Approved unanimously by voice vote.

AGENDA ITEM 7: Discussion of Maui Island Place Names

Motion: To defer discussion of the Maui Island place names to a subsequent meeting (Kam/Silva)

Vote: Approved unanimously by voice vote.

AGENDA ITEM 8: Adjourn

The Board decided to meet next on February 20, 2014 at 10:00 am. The change in time is to accommodate Ms. Silva's class schedule. The meeting adjourned at 2.20 pm.

Respectfully Submitted,

Holly McEldowney



**MINUTES (DRAFT)
FOR THE MEETING OF THE
HAWAI'I BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES**

DATE: May 15, 2014
TIME: 10:00 am
PLACE: Leiopapa A. Kamehameha Building
Office of Planning, 6th Floor Conference Room
235 S. Beretania Street
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813

AGENDA ITEM 1: Call to Order

Mr. Kamaano Mills, Chairperson of the Hawai'i Board on Geographic Names (HBGN or Board), called the meeting to order at 10:10 am.

The following were in attendance:

MEMBERS: Kalani Akana (Office of Hawaiian Affairs), Joan Delos Santos (Office of Planning), Kamaano Mills (Department of Hawaiian Home Lands), and Noenoe Silva (University of Hawai'i)

ABSENT: Betty Kam (Bernice P. Bishop Museum), Holly McEldowney (Department of Land and Natural Resources), and Ryan Morales (Land Survey Division)

ADVISORS: Renee Louis, PhD., Naomi Losch (University of Hawai'i at Mānoa—retired)

OTHERS: Amber Stillman (Office of Mauna Kea Management), Larry Kimura (University of Hawai'i at Hilo), Fritz Klasner (Office of Mauna Kea Management) by Conference Call

Before proceeding, Mr. Mills asked Board members to introduce themselves for the benefit of those who were joining the meeting by conference call.

AGENDA ITEM 2: Approval of Meeting Minutes of March 20, 2014

A motion to approve the March 20, 2014 meeting minutes was made by Ms. Joan Delos Santos and seconded by Mr. Kalani Akana. The Board approved the motion unanimously.

AGENDA ITEM 3: Approval of Meeting Minutes of April 24, 2014

Ms. Delos Santos noted that she made a few minor corrections to the minutes distributed and moved to approve the April 24, 2014 minutes as corrected. The motion was seconded by Mr. Akana. The Board approved the motion unanimously.

AGENDA ITEM 4: Further Discussion of Draft HBGN Style Guide and Past and Future Decision-Making Criteria

Mr. Mills announced that the Board's ongoing discussion on combining place names would begin with three Board guests, Ms. Amber Stillman, Mr. Larry Kimura, and Mr. Fritz Klasner, who asked to discuss the issue of combining or not combining the name Mauna Kea. He asked them to proceed with their comments.

Mr. Klasner began by explaining their request to address the Board. They have followed the place name information available on the HBGN website for last two years or so and the discussion on Mauna Kea in particular. The Office of Mauna Kea Management (OMK) has a cultural advisory group, the Kahu Kū Mauna Council (Kahu Kū Mauna), of which Mr. Kimura is an *emeritus* member. The council had reaffirmed the spelling of Mauna Kea as a single name and OMK began the process of transitioning to this spelling. They noticed in the January 2014 HBGN meeting minutes that there was a motion to return to a spelling that separates the name. OMK raised the issue at a subsequent Kahu Kū Mauna meeting and asked members how they wanted to proceed. Mr. Kimura was invited to the meeting to express his thoughts on the matter from the perspective of the local community. Mr. Kimura said that this decision not only affects the name of OMK and all its publications, but it raises a bigger concern over the basis of these kinds of decisions or policy used to make them. The issue is much broader than just Mauna Kea.

Mr. Mills explained that over the last three months the Board has been trying to establish some consistency in the writing of Hawaiian geographic names. It is currently in the process of drafting guidelines for this purpose. The draft guidelines have been prepared and the Board is planning on approving the guidelines at some point after some edits. It is good to have community input on the guidelines and the Board would be happy to send the draft to OMK and to others, particularly Kumu Kimura, for comment. He explained that a founding document of the guidelines is the 'Ahahui 'Ōlelo guidelines developed by the 1978 spelling project. The priority step in the Board's guidelines is to consult with knowledgeable community members and to check written resources as long as those resources do not cite USGS documents. This is to avoid the Board citing its own past decisions as a source. Under the guidelines of the federal Board of Geographic Names, common usage should also be considered. This was the basis of the Board's decision not to combine the name Mauna Kea. The common usage policy is that names "that reflect historical spellings or forms commonly used or preferred by the local population should be considered by the Board on Geographic names, as long as those names generally conform to the rules of Hawaiian and/or English." When information from the community or resources is not available, then the Board uses the 'Ahahui 'Ōlelo guidelines to guide decision making. Some of the 'Ahahui 'Ōlelo rules are incorporated in the HBGN guidelines. These include having geographic names written as one word; any single word modifier of a geographic name being capitalized with the geographic name, and compound geographic names being written as one word if the initial word is a common noun frequently used to describe geographic features. Instead of reading the guidelines over the phone, Mr. Mills suggested that he send them the draft for their review.

The Board would appreciate their comments and take those comments into account when discussing revisions to the draft.

Mr. Kimura asked that the draft guidelines be sent either to OMK or to him directly. He then gave a brief overview of past efforts made to address spelling concerns when writing the Hawaiian language. All were part of an effort to return the language to the children and families of Hawai'i. The Hawaiian Lexicon Committee was officially established in 1987 and the Hawaiian Immersion, Kaiapuni, was founded in the Department of Education. Before that, the Pūnana Leo program was created in 1983. All of these entities continued the effort that resulted in the 'Ahahui 'Ōlelo guidelines. The need for guidelines increased as teaching of the language increased. This was especially true when Hawaiian was offered as a second language in schools, particularly high schools. The language had already been taught at the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa since 1921. The Hawaiian language is relatively new in written form, but some ways of writing this language have become accepted as common usage. It is very fortunate that so many Hawaiian language newspapers are now available and that it is so convenient to search them to see how often Mauna Kea is written as a single word. He conducted a search on Mauna Kea and Maunakea beginning with the earliest newspaper, *Ka Lama Hawai'i*, and the last, *Ka Hoku o Hawai'i*. He counted 399 times that it was spelled as a single word and 66 times it was spelled as two words. This is just using Mauna Kea as an example, but it is a strong indication of what common usage was for our kupuna and native Hawaiian speakers. The missionaries, of course, introduced use of the alphabet and began writing the language based on common sense. He believes common sense still prevails in that we are using the Roman alphabet which includes capital letters and small letters. Common nouns are spelled with small letters and proper nouns, or names, with capital letters. Words are spelled as one word whether they are common nouns or proper nouns. This is basis for all language using the Roman alphabet, including Hawaiian. It would be very valuable to have a policy to assist us in spelling proper nouns such as place names or geographic names. There are other concerns such as adjectives or descriptors attached to a proper noun. Other complications will also occur. In general, a policy to address a proper noun in the Hawaiian language would have a proper name marker, which is 'o. This is the way our kupuna identified names and from there we have to identify the spelling. Deciding to use capital letters was a good start, but concerns continued to be raised on whether to spell names as one, two, or three words. The tendency is to spell them as one word. His recommendation is that the proper nouns be written as one word and not be separated.

Mr. Mills thanked Mr. Kimura for his comments and staff of OMK for attending the meeting by conference call. He noted that the Board cannot make a decision on the specific issue of Mauna Kea because it is not on this month's agenda. He asked that OMK submit a written request to the Board asking that it recognize Maunakea as the official spelling. This provides the Board with documentation of the request. Mr. Kimura said he has been working with Ms. Stillman and Mr. Klasner on other place names in the Mauna Kea Science Reserve. There are hundreds of other names to consider as well. They are dealing with policy statements and looking at how to understand proper nouns. For example, there are many pu'u names. He asked if the Board wanted them to discuss these other names now. Mr. Mills suggested that

they review the draft HBGN guidelines first. He emphasized that the Board seriously debated whether Mauna Kea should be combined or not over a series of meetings. He noted that one rule says that compound names shall be combined when the initial word in the name is a common noun describing geographic features. This includes Pu‘u, Lae, Wai, Pōhaku, and Hale. The guidelines include these types of examples. This is where the Board’s policy is probably consistent with Mr. Kimura’s recommendation. He reiterated that the Board will email them the draft guidelines and welcomes any comments. He encouraged them to include other place names on the mountain when they ask the Board to consider combining Mauna Kea.

Mr. Kimura pointed out that caution is needed when deciding if a feature name, such as pu‘u or lae, is really part of the name or not. It would be great if these decisions could be substantiated by documentation. Because the Hawaiian language newspapers ran for such a long time, they show the progression in what might be called the thinking of native speakers who knew how to use the language. We have to acknowledge this kind of usage which was handed down by generations. We cannot turn our eyes away from this thinking. We need to see how they used the word pu‘u as a name or not as a name. We must rely on this documentation to substantiate policies. He also noted that oral recordings can be used. These are critical in determining pronunciation and use of glottal stops and macrons. He used the example of Pu‘uohoku above Hālawa Valley on Moloka‘i. Native speakers used this name as one word. Another example is “Kapu‘u o something or somebody”. Kapu‘u is used as a common noun rather than a proper noun because it is preceded by a ka‘i or article. He has seen this name written in different ways which shows that people were already dealing with the problem of how to spell names. They knew, however, that it was a name because this was indicated by use of the language. Because we know the pronunciation, we know that it is Hoku and not Hōkū. The hard part was hearing whether there was an ‘okina before the “o” in Pu‘uohoku. It can be hard to detect ‘okina. As he hears them, people of Moloka‘i say “Moloka‘i”. He agreed to review the draft guidelines to see how they apply to place names within the Mauna Kea Science Reserve.

Mr. Mills reiterated that the draft guidelines would be emailed to OMK and emphasized that Mr. Kimura’s voice has weight with those in the Hawaiian community. Mr. Klasner asked that the guidelines be sent directly to Kahu Kū Mauna as this discussion originated with the council. It will review the guidelines and the comments will come from the council, not from OMK itself. This will increase the time needed to respond. Mr. Mills stressed that it is a draft document and is still open to comment. The Board has not adopted the guidelines yet although it plans to do so during one of the upcoming meetings. The conference call ended.

Ms. Silva pointed out that this discussion demonstrates just how difficult these decisions can be and how different perspectives approach the question differently. Mr. Akana expressed his appreciation for the data Mr. Kimura provided on the spelling of Mauna Kea in Hawaiian language newspapers. Ms. Naomi Losch clarified that names are “proper nouns” and not “proper names”. A proper noun is a name.

Discussion then began on the second draft of the Board's guidelines. Mr. Mills called attention to changes he made since the last meeting. First, he switched the order of "Check Resources" and "Consult with Knowledgeable Community Members". Consulting with knowledgeable community members is listed first. Under "Check Resources", he removed the short list of resources and instead noted that recommended references are listed in the attachment. The rule not to cite the USGS was placed in the second paragraph. Under "Consider Common Usage", he removed the end of the paragraph which read "...and are not obscene or derogatory." Mr. Akana suggested that "Board on Geographic Names" be changed to "Hawai'i Board on Geographic Names" in the rule discussing common usage.

For the "Naming Guidelines", Mr. Mills noted that he added "Luna" and "Lalo" as examples under "c" as well as "Loko" and "Waho". The third page will be the list of standard references used by the Board. He thanked Ms. Silva for preparing the draft of this list. Ms. Silva asked if members had any suggestions on references that should be added or removed from the list. Ms. Louis recalled that we discussed adding Mr. Fredrick Wichman's book on Kaua'i place names. Ms. Silva said she would add it. Mr. Mills noted that nupepa.org was left off the list. Ms. Silva agreed its omission was an oversight. Mr. Mills asked Ms. Louis if she was comfortable adding the "Hawaiian Place Names" database compiled by Mr. Lloyd Soehren. Ms. Louis said yes although she has some concerns. She is concerned that names do not have diacritical marks and it does not include descriptions of the places which can help users understand the meaning of a place name. It is a good reference in that it cites the source of each name in the database, many of which are from old land documents. Also it includes many more names than are available on any map and it would be a good starting point when the HBGN is ready to populate its database with names not found on topographic maps or in the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS). The Soehren database uses State Plane coordinates to indicate the locations of names. This coordinate system is not used any more so the locations would need to be rectified. Ms. Silva said that a note should be added explaining these cautions. She really appreciates the database because it includes so many place names not found in other sources and it at least provides the general location of a name. She has found it to be very useful when she finds a place while reading something but has no idea of its location. The database includes some information transcribed from the Boundary Commission documents which could contribute to Board deliberations. A note could suggest that the database be used for research only.

Mr. Akana asked to discuss the guideline rule which addresses names such as Kalihi Uka and Kalihi Kai. Based on available information, he believes the rule should be changed to recommend combining these kinds of names. It should be like combining Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa. The modifier "Uka" modifies "Kalihi". In Hawaiian language newspapers the words are combined into a single name and he believes the rule should conform to what appears in the Hawaiian language newspapers. He could not find examples of place names with "One" or "Two" in the newspapers, but other modifiers were combined with geographic names. Ms. Silva suggested that more research be done on this rule. Mr. Akana clarified that this was what he observed although he did not tally his findings. He supports Mr. Kimura's perspective that priority be given to usage and spelling as expressed in the Hawaiian language newspapers. The newspapers were published over a long period of time and represent how

native speakers grappled with how names should be spelled. He believes we should follow their decisions. Ms. Losch pointed out that much of this has to do with listening to how the language is spoken. If you hear Kalihi Uka, it sounds like one word but it is describing upper Kalihi. If you were to write it as you heard it, you are going to write it as one word. There is no separation when people speak these names. They heard it as one word and wrote it as such. Is this a problem? Mr. Mills reiterated that this rule is from the ‘Ahahui ‘Ōlelo guidelines. These names were separated because they saw the place name as being “Kalihi” and “Uka” only clarified that the speaker was referring to the higher part of Kalihi. Mr. Akana relayed some of his findings from the newspapers. He found Kalihikai and Kalihiuuka written as one name along with many other examples. This was as early as 1834. If the Board accepts this rule, then Ko’olaupoko and Ko’olauloa are not exceptions. Ms. Losch noted that, in 1978, those developing the guidelines did not have access to these kinds of resources to check past usage. Mr. Akana pointed out that Mr. Kimura alluded to this point when he described efforts to clarify spelling usage as a process that has progressed through the work of various committees and groups over the years and they are still grappling with how to spell this written language.

Ms. Louis asked if anyone could think of examples that justify keeping rule “c” in the guidelines. Mr. Mills thought that names such as Kealia 1 and Kealia 2 are examples of names that should not be combined. This is not a Hawaiian language issue. He suggested that the Board continue to look for any other examples. Mr. Akana noted that the Board may still want to consider keeping names separate when it is common usage to do so. This would include schools in Kalihi. Ms. Delos Santos reiterated that the law requires state agency to use names determined by the HBGN. If the HBGN decides to combine a name, then all agency signs and documents should combine the name. Mr. Mills said that when he sends the guidelines to Mr. Kimura, he will let him know that the Board is considering removing the “unless a single word modifier at the end separates an already established place name into two or more geographic regions.” Rule “c” would then read: “Geographic names shall be written as one word.” Ms. Louis noted that “c” and “d” are different in that “c” was meant to address words that refer to an area within a place name whereas “d” deals with words that describe a geographic feature type. Mr. Mills then questioned whether or not “d” was needed at all if “c” is removed. Ms. Silva believed that it would be helpful to keep “d” because it is a way to affirm the Board’s decision that these should be one word. The rule should be left in with examples.

Mr. Mills asked if there are any examples in which it is appropriate to separate a place name. Mr. Akana noted that the guidelines do not currently address separating a place name that includes a proper noun. Kīpuka Mizota is an example as is Kīpuka Kapā‘ū. Ms. Louis recalled that someone at Hawaii Volcanos National Park wanted to keep place names with kīpuka separate because it would be easier for people to understand that the name applies to a particular feature type. The Board at that time did not agree and believed all these types of names should be combined. Mr. Akana noted that it is clear that Ms. Mary Kawena Pukui also grappled with this issue. Ms. Losch pointed out that *Place Names of Hawaii* has Maunakea the street written as one word while the mountain is written as Mauna Kea. Mr. Akana said he

still believes that Hale o Lono and Hale o Keawe should be separated because each includes a proper noun. Ms. Losch pointed out that “Hale” is not a geographic feature. Ms. Louis suggested that having a rule for separating names with proper nouns would give the Board the opportunity to discuss situations such as Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa more easily. She recommended that an “unless” clause be included in “d” which specifies that names with proper nouns should be separated. This could also be addressed in a separate rule.

Mr. Mills asked if he should include the phrase “when a place is named after someone.” He could then add the example Kīpuka Kapā‘ū. He can also add a statement like “when evidence suggests” that the place name includes a proper noun. He is trying to draw a line between names such as Haleolono when it is combined and Kīpuka Kapā‘ū where it is separated because the place was named after someone. He wants to emphasize the need for evidence because without any evidence, the Board will not know if it is a person’s name or not. This accommodates situations in which someone comes before the board and says a place was named after my grandfather. Ms. Louis pointed to the example of Palikapuokeōua at Kealakekua. It is a combined name that includes the name of the person named Keōua. Mr. Akana also suggested that the Board do more research on names that include an “o” as in Pu‘uohoku.

Mr. Mills encouraged Board members to email him with suggestions or thoughts. He will continue to compile and revise until the Board is comfortable with the guidelines.

Ms. Louis suggested that the guidelines include an explicit statement acknowledging that the guidelines are not the final word on this issue and that it will evolve over time as more information and perspectives become available.

AGENDA ITEM 5: Discussion of Maui Island Place Names (Continued review of Maui Island place names for spelling and diacritical marks)

Mr. Mills announced that he needed to leave and the Board would therefore lose quorum. Agenda Item 5 was deferred to a future meeting.

AGENDA ITEM 6: Adjourn

Mr. Mills moved to adjourn the meeting, Ms. Silva seconded the motion, and the Board approved the motion unanimously. The meeting adjourned at 11:15 am.

Respectfully Submitted,

Holly McEldowney

AGENDA ITEM 7

Table 1.1

EARLIEST RECORDED PLACE NAMES FOR THE MAUNA KEA SUMMIT PLATEAU REGION

Documentation	Summit	Waiiau and Lake	Poliahu	Adze Quarry	Within Summit Plateau	
					South Sect.	North Sect.
Wiltse Map (1862)		Pond Poliahu	Pond Poliahu	Kaluahakai	Laimakeloa	Kamahakalau
Boundary Commission Book for Hawaii (1873)	Puu o kukahauula (highest peak)	Waiiau (water in gulch)	Poliahu (on side of the moun- tain)	Kaluakaakoi (a cave... stone adzes)	Lanikepue (a pali)	Makanaka (a large ahu)
		Waiiau (pond of water)	Poliahu (cave where Lilinoe lived)	Kaluakaakoi (two times)		Kamakahalau (a hill)
		Waiiau (three times)	Poliahu (five times)			Kamakahalau (one time)

NOTES: Place names are grouped only by similar name or probable location, as most could not be consistently or reliably correlated with specific topographic features. Descriptive characteristics (e.g., hill, pond, pali, etc.) are listed with each place name when given in the native testimonies. Names mentioned without descriptions are listed with the total number of times that name appears in the Humuula testimonies.

Table 1.2.

CORRELATIONS BETWEEN NAMED CINDER CONES (OR PEAKS) AND AN ADZE QUARRY CAVE AS DESIGNATED ON FIVE MAPS BETWEEN 1884 AND 1956, MAUNA KEA QUADRANGLE.

Maps		Place Names of the Summit Cones									
1884-91 Lyons ¹	Summit Kukahauula								Waiau		Lilinoe
1892 Alexander	Summit ²				Poliahu ²			Waiau	Waiiau ²	Lilinoe	
1925-26 U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey	Summit				Puu Poliahu			Lake Waiau	Waiiau Crater	Lilinoe	
1937 Gregory and Wentworth		Puu Kea	Macrae Cone	Puu Poliahu	Douglas Cone	Goodrich	Lake Waiau	Puu Waiiau	Puu Lilinoe		
1956 U.S. Geologi- cal Survey	Puu Wekiu ³	Puu Kea	Puu Hauoki ³	Puu Poliahu	Puu Pohaku ³	Puu Hau Kea ³	Lake Waiau	Puu Waiiau	Puu Lilinoe		

Maps		Place Names in the Summit Plateau Region										
1884-91 Lyons ¹									Kaupo	White Hill	Papale- koki	
1892 Alexander	Keonehehee ²				Keanakakoi				Red Hill Kaupo	Makanaka	Papale- koki	
1925-26 U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey	Keonehehee ²	Puu Kookoolau			Keanakakoi				Red Hill	Puu Makanaka		
1937 Gregory and Wentworth	Keonehehee ²				Keanakakoi	Puu Mahoe	Puu Poepoe	Puu Ala	Puu Hoaka		Puu Makanaka	
1956 U.S. Geologi- cal Survey	Keonehehee ²	Puu Kookoolau			Keanakakoi	Puu Mahoe	Puu Poepoe	Puu Ala	Puu Hoaka	Red Hill	Puu Makanaka	Papale- koki

¹Some place names and accompanying notes on this map appear to have been written at different times and/or by different people. These variations are in keeping with the map's title (i.e., Information Map) and time span given on the label, but they raise the possibility that names from different time periods were added.

²Names reported by Alexander to be "genuine native names" with the exception of Poliahu. He attached the name Poliahu to this "nameless peak" in honor of the "demigoddess" who appears in the "Legend of Laieikawai." In Alexander's table, the highest peak is listed as Kukahauula, although this name does not appear on his 1892 map (Preston 1895:596).

³Names given to L.W. Bryan "by the old Hawaiians in the early 1920's" (Schmitt 1974a).

AGENDA ITEM #7

Table 1.3

LITERAL TRANSLATIONS OF PLACE NAMES
FOUND ON THE CURRENT U.S.G.S. QUADRANGLE

Name	Translation
Keanakako'i	the adze-making cave
Keonehehe'e	the sliding sand
Lake Waiau	swirling water
Papalekoki	no literal translation
Pu'u Ala	trail cone
Pu'u Hau Kea	white snow peak
Pu'u Hau'oki	frosty peak
Pu'u Hoaka	crescent cone
Pu'u Kea	white peak
Pu'u Ko'oko'olau	beggar-tick hill
Pu'u Lilinoe	mists (see Myths and Legends)
Pu'u Mahoe	twin cones
Pu'u Makanaka	no literal translation
Pu'u Poepoe	round cone
Pu'u Pohaku	rocky peak
Pu'u Poli'ahu	garment for the bosom (refer- ring to snow) (see Myths and Legends)
Pu'u Waiau	swirling water peak
Pu'u Wekiu	summit

SOURCES: *Place Names of Hawaii* (Pukui, Elbert, and Mookini 1974) and the Department of Planning and Economic Development Memorandum on Official Names (Marks 1974b).

Note the descriptive nature of most names applied to cinder cones since 1925-26 as opposed to the more obscure or uncertain meanings of older place names.

JOHN A. BURNS
GovernorSHELLEY M. MARK
DirectorEDWARD J. GREANEY, JR.
Deputy DirectorDEPARTMENT OF PLANNING
AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

250 South King St. / Honolulu, Hawaii 96813 / P. O. Box 2359 / Honolulu, Hawaii 96804

MEMORANDUM

DATE: March 13, 1974

TO: Mr. E. H. Bryan, Jr.
Dr. Samuel Elbert
Mr. Richard Paglinawan
Mr. Kazutaka Saiki
Mr. Robert C. Schmitt
Mr. J. O. Kilmartin
Mr. Libert K. Landgraf
Mr. L. W. Bryan
Mr. Donald J. Orth
Honorable Shunichi Kimura
Mr. Sunao Kido

SUBJECT: Official names of cones on
Mauna Kea

FROM: Shelley M. Mark

NOTED
MARCH 18 1974
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names

This is to inform you of my decision regarding the names of ten cones atop Mauna Kea. I am establishing these names for use on official maps, documents and signs of the State of Hawaii, in accordance with the authority delegated to me by Governor John A. Burns on December 1967.

A request for official action on these names was made by Mr. J. O. Kilmartin, formerly of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names. The matter was carefully studied by the Advisory Committee on Geographic Names, which relied heavily on recommendations made by Mr. L. W. Bryan and Mr. Libert K. Landgraf, both of whom (like Mr. Kilmartin) are well acquainted with the area in question.

All ten cones are located at or near the top of Mauna Kea, the highest mountain in the State, in Kaohe ahupuaa, Hamakua district, Hawaii County. On State tax maps they appear in the Third Division, Zone 4, Section 4, Plat 15.

The ten names hereby approved are as follows:

Puu Ala: elev. 3,706 m. (12,160 ft.); 19°50'45" N., 155°26'47" W. The name means "trail cone."

Puu Hau Kea: elev. 4,097 m. (13,441 ft.); 19°49'00" N., 155°28'27" W. The name means "white snow peak". Variant: Goodrich Cone (after the Rev. Joseph Goodrich, first non-Hawaiian to reach the top of Mauna Kea, in 1823).

Puu Hau'oki: elev. 4,157 m. (13,640 ft.); 19°49'45" N., 155°28'30" W. Translated as "frosty peak". Variant: Macrae Cone, after James Macrae, a botanist who visited the summit in 1825.

AGENDA ITEM #7

MEMO - Cones on Mauna Kea
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Puu Hoaka: elev. 3,680 m. (12,075 ft.); 19°51'17" N., 155°26'25" W.
Translated as "crescent cone."

Puu Kea: elev. 4,190 m. (13,747 ft.); 19°49'43" N., 155°28'18" W.
Translated as "white peak."

Puu Mahoe: elev. 4,009 m. (13,154 ft.); 19°50'20" N., 155°27'50" W.
Translated as "twin cones."

Puu Poepoe: elev. 3,864 m. (12,679 ft.); 19°50'15" N., 155°26'57" W.
Translated as "round cone."

Puu Pohaku: elev. 4,019 m. (13,186 ft.); 19°49'37" N., 155°29'40" W.
Translated as "rocky peak." Variant: Douglas Cone, after David Douglas,
the botanist who climbed Mauna Kea in 1834.

Puu Waiiau: elev. 4,011 m. (13,160 ft.); 19°48'42" N., 155°28'57" W.
Translated as "swirling water peak."

Puu Wekiu: elev. 4,205 m. (13,796 ft.); 19°49' N., 155°28' W. Trans-
lated as "summit". Variant: Kukahaula.

SMM/hn



**DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS,
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & TOURISM**

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR
THEODORE E. LIU
DIRECTOR
MARK K. ANDERSON
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
ABBEY SETH MAYER
DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF PLANNING

OFFICE OF PLANNING

235 South Beretania Street, 6th Floor, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 2359, Honolulu, Hawaii 96804

Telephone: (808) 587-2846
Fax: (808) 587-2824

BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

Wednesday, December 16, 2009

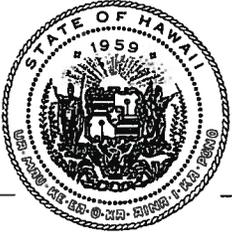
9:30 a.m.

Leiopapa A Kamehameha Building
Office of Planning, 6th Floor Conference Room
235 S. Beretania Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

A G E N D A

1. Call to Order
2. Review Names for the Anaehoomalu Quadrangle
3. Review Names for the Kalalua Quadrangle
4. Review and Discussion on the Kukahauula New Name Proposal
5. Old and New Business
6. Adjourn

If you require special assistance or auxiliary aids or services to participate in the meeting (i.e., sign language interpreter, wheelchair accessibility, or parking designated for the disabled), please contact Craig Tasaka at 587-2894, 48 hours prior to the meeting so arrangements can be made.



**DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS,
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & TOURISM**

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR
THEODORE E. LIU
DIRECTOR
MARK K. ANDERSON
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
ABBEY SETH MAYER
DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF PLANNING

OFFICE OF PLANNING

235 South Beretania Street, 6th Floor, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 2359, Honolulu, Hawaii 96804

RECEIVED Telephone: (808) 587-2846
STATE PARKS DIV Fax: (808) 587-2824

'09 DEC -8 AIO :27

Ref. No. P-12861

December 7, 2009

DEPT OF LAND &
NATURAL RESOURCES

To: Members, Hawaii Board on Geographic Names
From: Craig Tasaka, Acting Chair *Craig Tasaka*
Subject: Meeting of the Hawaii Board on Geographic Names

A meeting of the Hawaii Board on Geographic Names will be held on Wednesday, December 16, 2009 at 9:30 a.m. in the 6th Floor Conference Room of the Leiopapa A Kamehameha Building (235 South Beretania Street).

Enclosed for your information and review is the meeting agenda, the spreadsheets for the Anaehoomalu and Kalalua Quadrangles and revised name application and draft board position on the Kukahauula proposal.

Please let me know as soon as possible if you will not be able to attend the meeting. Should you have any questions or concerns regarding this matter, please feel free to contact me at 587-2894.

Enclosures

January
February 3 9:30 am

HAWAI'I GEOGRAPHIC NAME APPLICATION

SEND APPLICATION TO:

State of Hawai'i Board on Geographic Names
 c/o Office of Planning, Department of Business,
 Economic Development & Tourism
 P. O. Box 2359
 Honolulu, HI 96804

ACTION REQUESTED:

<input type="checkbox"/> Spelling Correction	<input type="checkbox"/> Name Form Change
<input type="checkbox"/> Controversial Name	<input type="checkbox"/> Name Change
<input type="checkbox"/> Obscure Hawaiian Name	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New Name

Recommended Name: Kūkahau'ula

GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION: (Attach separate sheet(s) as necessary)

Island:

- Ni'ihau
 Kaua'i
 O'ahu
 Moloka'i
 Maui
 Lāna'i
 Kaho'olawe
 Hawai'i
 Other _____

Coordinates (Select ONE): If coordinates are not known, go to 'Feature Description'.

- Tax Map Key: Zone _____ Section _____ Plat _____ Parcel _____ Other _____
 Lat/Long (dd): Latitude _____ Longitude _____
 Lat/Long (dms): Latitude _____ Longitude _____
 UTM (NAD83): Northing 2193880 Easting 241180 Zone 5

Feature Description: Describe feature and include location in relation to existing named features, especially if 'Coordinates' are not provide.
The summit cluster of Mauna Kea is a distinct, unique geological and topographical feature composed of 3 cones (Pu'u Hau'oki, Pu'u Kea, and Pu'u Wēkiu). Recognition of this differentiation (cone cluster) integrates historical and traditional place names with modern designations and usage.

SOURCE DOCUMENTATION: (Attach separate sheet(s) as necessary)

Source(s) using 'Recommended Name':

Alexander, W. D., (1892). "Summit Peaks of Mauna Kea." Register Map 1860, Hawaii Survey Office.
Baldwin, E. D., (1891). Field Book 323 page 55. Hawaii Survey Office. **Lyons, C. J., (1884). "North Side of Mauna Kea, Information Sketch." Register Map 1210, Hawaii Survey Office.** **Lyons, C. J., (1891). "Kaohe and Humuua, Hawaii." Register Map 1891, Hawaii Survey Office.**

Source(s) for variant spellings of the 'Recommended Name' or variant names for the same feature. List the variant name as well as the source.

Puuokukahauula: Baldwin (1891). Kukahauula: Lyons (1891); Boundary Commission Books for Hawaii, Microfilm Archives of Hawaii, Vol. B:35; Fornander, A., (1919); Haleole, S. N., (1919); Kamakau, S. M. (1961); Poepoe, J. M. (1906); Westervelt, W. D. (1915). Ku-Kahau-ula: Taylor, E. A. (1931)

Documentation or personal knowledge on origin, spelling, and meaning of the recommended name or reason for change. If a new name, state basis for knowledge that feature is unnamed, reason for naming, and why the recommended name was chosen.

See original application and highlighted attachments.

CONTACT INFORMATION: (Attach separate sheet(s) as necessary)

Applicant(s): Identify 'Primary' contact with a *.
***Paula Helfrich & Kanoe Suganuma Wilson**
Students, Department of Anthropology
University of Hawai'i Hilo

Primary Contact Address, Daytime Phone, email.
c/o Dr. Peter Mills, UHH Anthropology
441 Lanikaula St., Hilo, HI 96720
(808) 937-4417 helfrich.paula@gmail.com

OFFICE USE ONLY

Date Received: 30 Nov 2008
Initial Meeting Date _____
Final Decision Date _____

The Hawai'i Board on Geographic Names (HBGN) would like to endorse the attached application for a new name, Kūkahau'ula, shown below in Figure 1. It is located near the summit of Maunakea and encompasses a cluster of four (4) pu'u (hills/peaks), Pu'u Hau'oki, Pu'u Kea, and Pu'u Wēkiu and an un-named pu'u that is the site for three (3) telescopes. According to the joint applicants, Paula Helfrich and Kanoe Sukanuma Wilson who were students at the University of Hawai'i at Hilo Department of Anthropology when they began this application process and are now graduated, this summit area is a distinct, unique geological and topographical feature traditionally known as Kūkahau'ula.

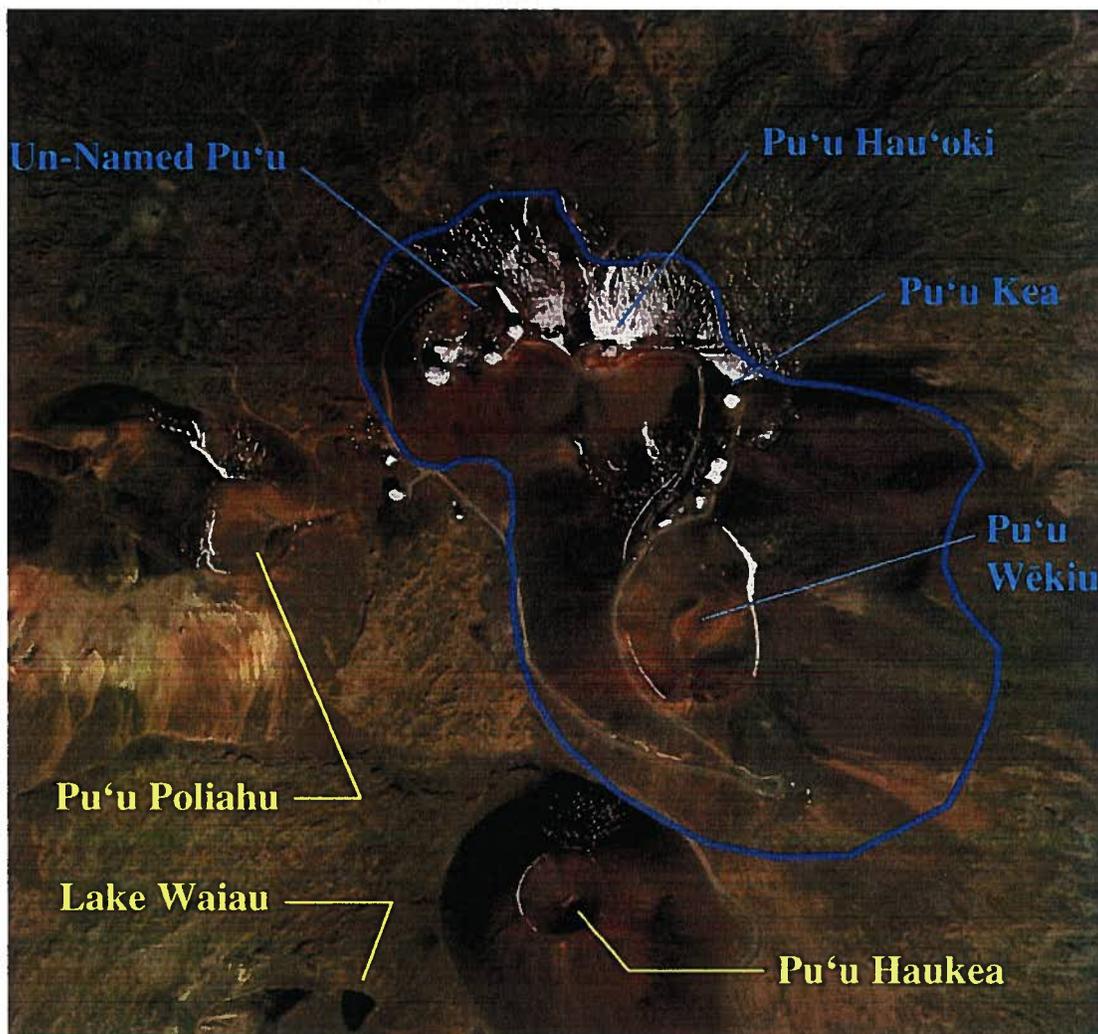


Figure 1. Planimetric view of Kūkahau'ula in the blue outlined area.

Their archival research reveals several map sources including,

- Alexander, W. D., (1892). "Summit Peaks of Mauna Kea." Register Map 1860, Survey Office, State of Hawaii.
- Baldwin, E. D., (1891). Field Book 323 page 55. Survey Office, State of Hawaii.
- Lyons, C. J., (1884). "North Side of Mauna Kea, Information Sketch." Register Map 1210, Survey Office, State of Hawaii, 1884-1891.
- Lyons, C. J., (1891). "Kaohe and Humuua, Hawaii." Register Map 1891, Survey Office, State of Hawaii.

The 1891 Lyons and Baldwin sources are included below as Figures 2 and 3, respectively.



Figure 2. Scan of a portion of the 1891 Hawai'i Government Survey Map for Kaohe and Humuula. The image shows the name Kukahauula (a variant of the recommended spelling, Kūkahau'ula) as the Mauna Kea Summit Cone.

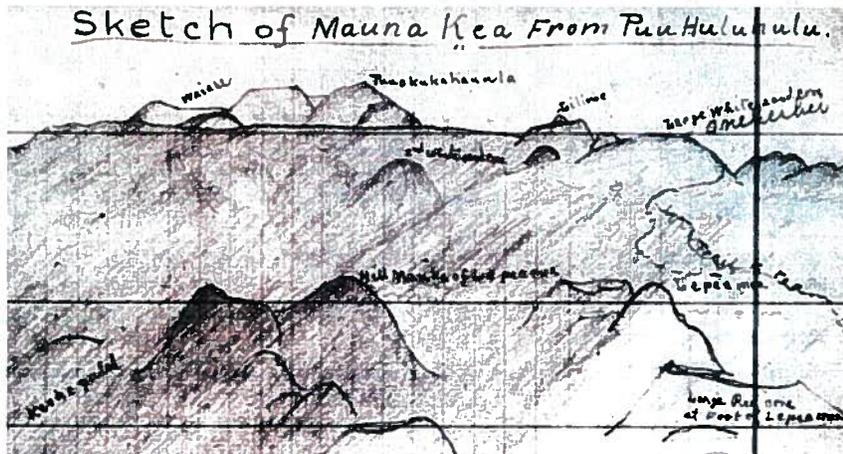


Figure 3. Portion of Baldwin sketch of Mauna Kea from Pu'uuhuluhulu indicating the summit area as Puuokukahauula (a variant of the recommended spelling, Kūkahau'ula).

Their other archival documentation include references in

- Boundary Commission Books for Hawaii, Microfilm Archives of Hawaii, Vol. B:35.
- Fornander, A., (1919). *Fornander Collection of Hawaiian Antiquities and Folk-lore*. Translated and edited by T. G. Thrum. Memoirs of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, 269.
- Haleole, S. N., (1919). "The Hawaiian Romance of Laieikawai." In *33^d Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology*, Edited by M. W. Beckwith, 480.
- Kamakau, S. M., (1961). *Ruling Chiefs of Hawaii Revised Edition*. Honolulu, Kamehameha Schools Press, 1961:215-217, 285.
- Poepoe, J. M., (1906). "Kamehameha I – Ka Nai Aupuni o Hawaii, Ka Liona o ka Moana Pakipika." *Ka Nai Aupuni*, April 30.
- Poepoe, J. M., (undated). Bishop Museum Genealogy Book 13 page 20. Bishop Museum Library.
- Taylor, E. A., (1931). "Ku-Kahau-ula and Poliahu." *Paradise of the Pacific*, Vol. 44(7):12-15.
- Westervelt, W. D., (1915). *Legends of Gods and Ghosts*. Boston: H. Ellis, 56.

Perhaps the most convincing document they presented was a letter written in 1999 by Don Hibbard, the Administrator of the Hawai'i State Historic Preservation Division at that time, to Dr. Robert A McLaren, the Interim Director for the Institute for Astronomy at the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa at that time. The letter was in response to the Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) to build four (4) to six (6) "outrigger" telescopes on Pu'u Hau'oki. It discusses the cultural significance of the area including a detailed presentation of the name Kūkahau'ula as derived from stories, maps, and boundary testimonies. It also provides arguments for the location of the name being the group of cones near the summit, see Attachment 1 (especially page 2 last paragraph thru first paragraph page 5).

Lastly, According to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed TMT Observatory, the State Historic Preservation Officer has designated this area as a Traditional Cultural Property (TCP), specifically SPHD Site 21438. The Draft EIS further states, "ATCP is a property or a place eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places because of its association with cultural practices and beliefs that are (1) rooted in the history of a community, and (2) are important to maintaining the continuity of that community's traditional beliefs and practices." This Board understands that National recognition of this TCP is forthcoming.

Although this Board acknowledges the nesting of significant place names as a Hawaiian cultural practice, it recognizes that in this particular case the cluster of cones near the summit of Mauna Kea has always been known as Kūkahau'ula to the people of Hawai'i Island. Thus the HBGN joins the applicants in requesting the new name Kūkahau'ula be officially recognized as the name for the area delineated in blue in Figures 1 and 4.

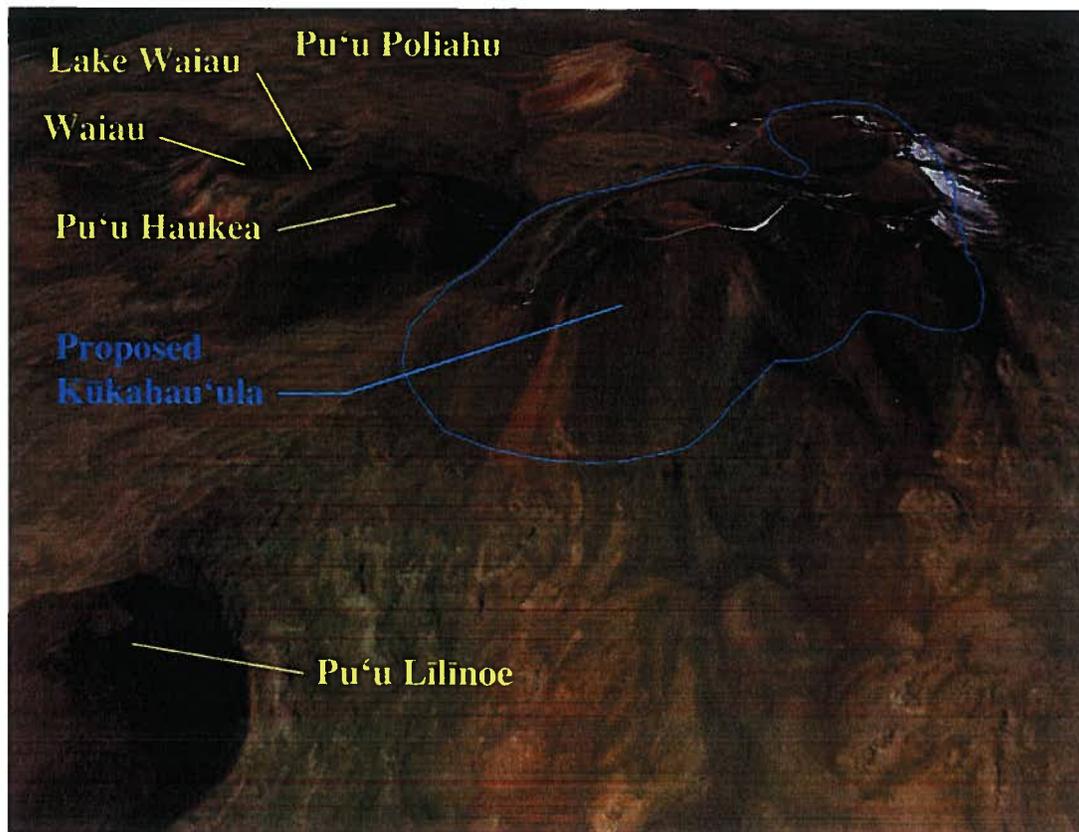
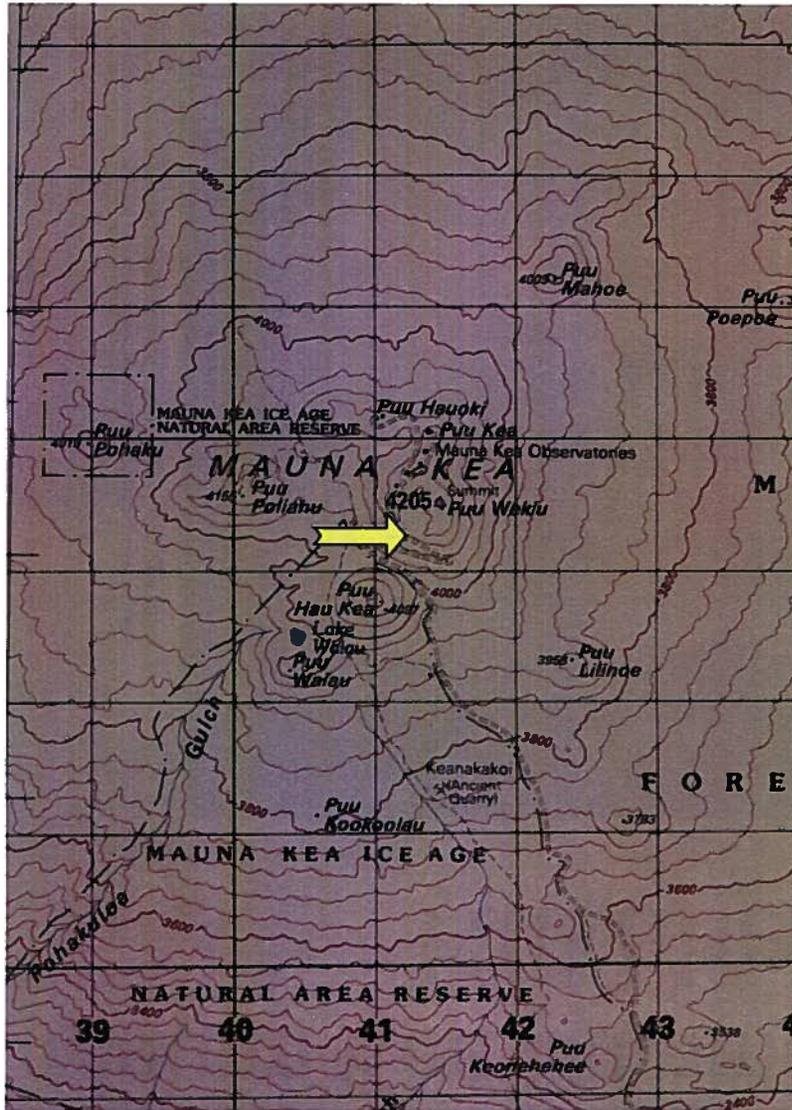


Figure 4 - Southwest perspective of Kūkahu'ula in blue outline.

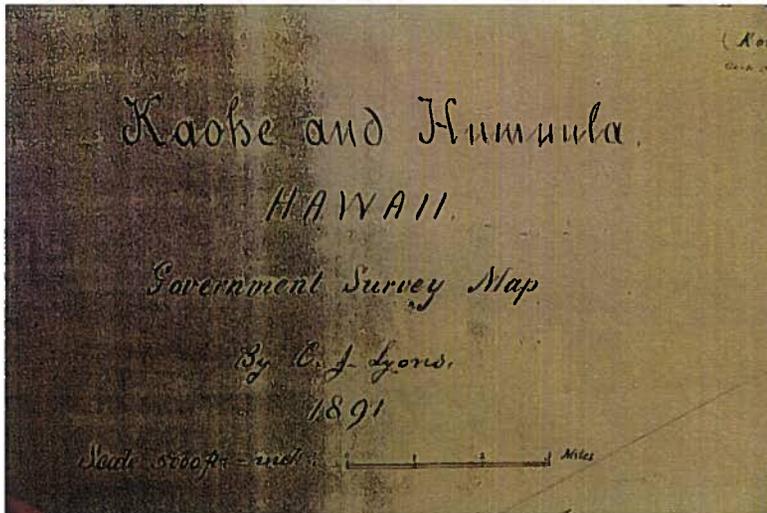
Mauna Kea Summit name change: Kūkahau'ula





We are recommending that the 4120^m contour line as the demarcation point for the name change (please refer to map). This area encompasses the three puu, Hauoki, Kea and Wekiu that are the features we are looking at renaming to the traditional name.

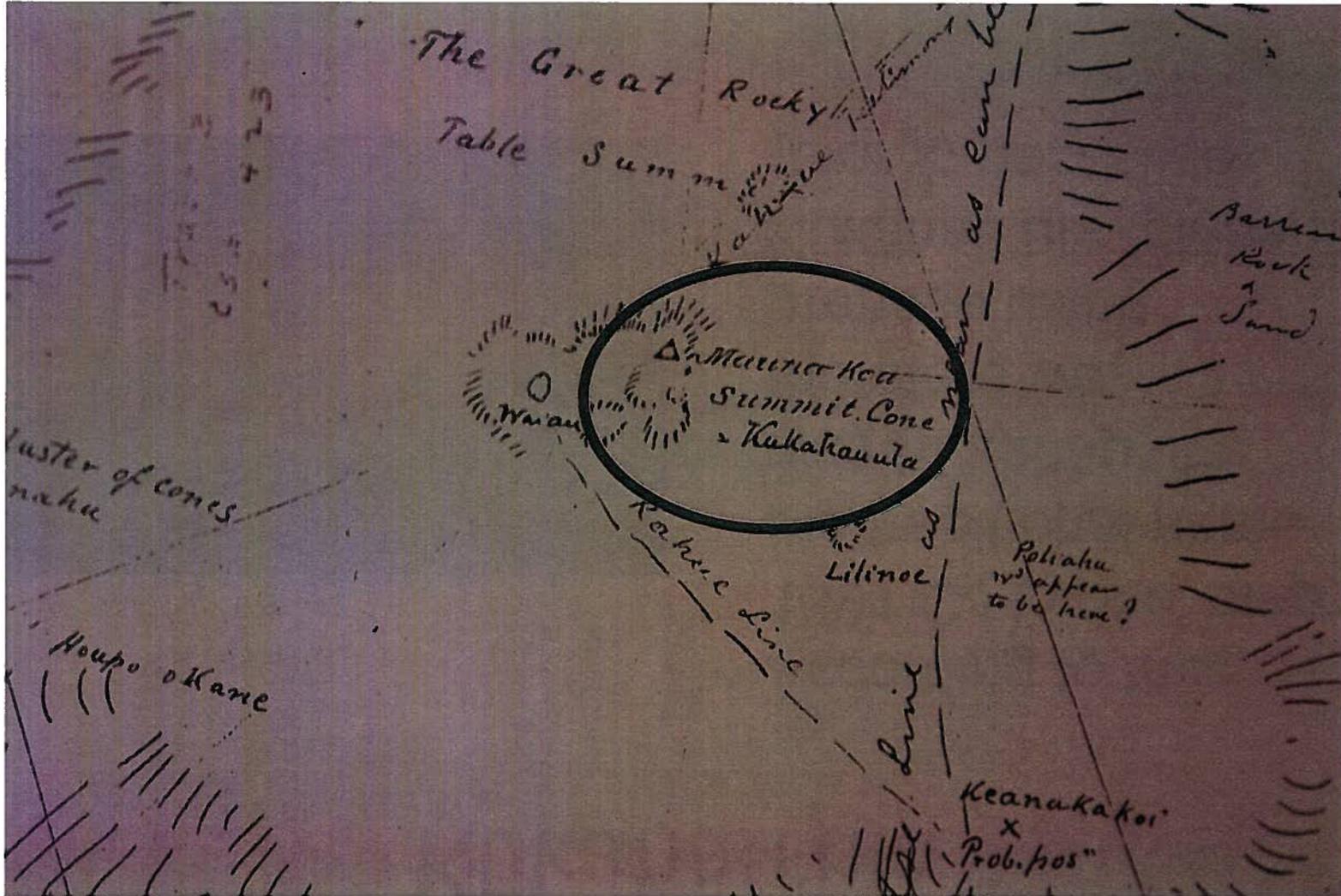
Kūkahau'ula



- According to the 1891 CJ Lyons' map the traditional name was Kūkahau'ula, therefore we propose using Kūkahau'ula (please refer to next slide).

Infamants; raised in Waimā; native speaker.

Recommended name change is: Kūkahau'ula



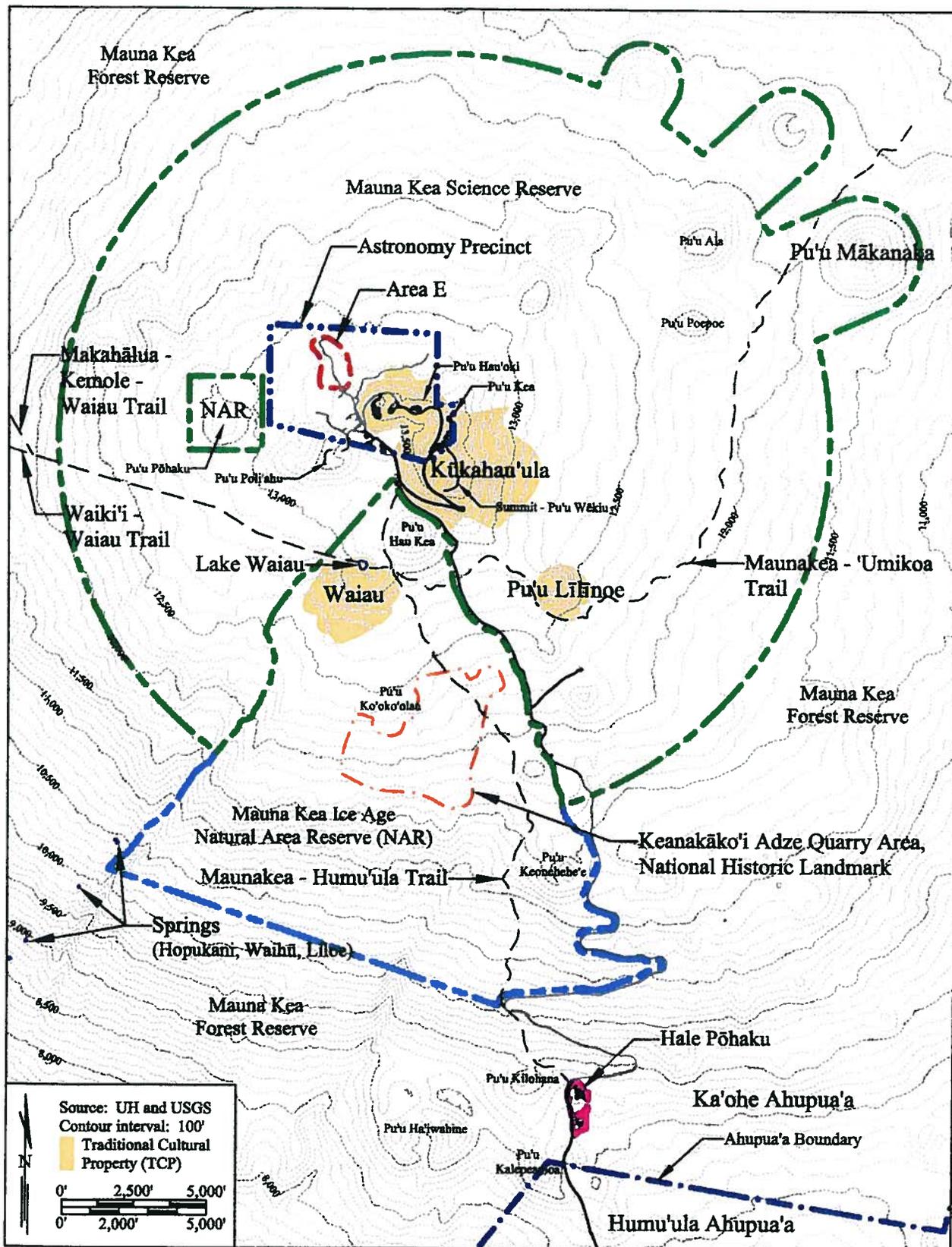


Figure 3-1: Cultural Resources in the Maunakea Summit Region

FROM : ILBC/YIS

FAX NO. :

Dec. 01 2008 12:03PM P2

HAWAII GEOGRAPHIC NAME APPLICATION

STATE OF HAWAII
 BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
 C/O OFFICE OF PLANNING
 DEPT. OF BUSINESS, ECONOMIC
 DEVELOPMENT & TOURISM
 P.O. BOX 2359
 HONOLULU, HAWAII 96804

<input type="checkbox"/>	Spelling Correction
<input type="checkbox"/>	Controversial Name
<input type="checkbox"/>	Obscure Hawaiian Name
<input type="checkbox"/>	Name Form Change
<input type="checkbox"/>	Name Change
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	New Name (Unnamed Feature)

Recommended Name: PUUKUKAHAUULA

Island: HAWAII Tax Map Key: Zone 4 Section 4 Plat 15 Parcel 09

Latitude: 21 Degrees 93 Minutes 88 Seconds North

Longitude: 24 Degrees 11 Minutes 20 Seconds West EAST UTM 2193880

Description of feature (give precise location in relation to existing named features, particularly if geographic coordinates are not supplied).
THE SUMMIT CLUSTER OF MAUNA KEA IS A DISTINCT, UNIQUE, GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURE COMPOSED OF THREE CONES (PUU KEA, PUU WEKIU + PUU HAU ORI). RECOGNITION OF THIS DIFFERENTIATION (CONES AS A CLUSTER) INTEGRATES HISTORICAL + TRADITIONAL PLACE NAMES WITH MODERN DESIGNATIONS + USAGE.

21CP 21458 - PER CONVIW/DAVID SHIDLER "ARB. BOUNDARY CONTOUR LINE AT 13,100 FT IN CONSIDERATION OF KEPA MALY'S 1947 WORK.

Published Map or Other Source Using Recommended Name: <u>1885 MAP SKETCH, 1873 LBT, 1892 SURVEY MAP ETC.</u>	Variant Names/Spellings: <u>PU'U KU KAHAU'ULA</u>	Source: <u>KAMAKAU, S. / BECKWITH, M. TAYLOR, E. / FORNANDER, A. HIBBARD, D. / MALY, K.</u>
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Documentation or personal knowledge on origin, spelling and meaning of the recommended name or reason for change. If a new name, state basis for knowledge that feature is unnamed, reason for naming, and why the recommended name was chosen.

SEE ORIGINAL APPLICATION AND HIGHLIGHTED ATTACHMENTS
DEAS TMT 5/23/09 pg. 3-16, 3-11, FIG. 3.1 MAP
COORDINATES

Submitted by: + KANOE SUGANUMA WILSON

Name: PAULA HELFRICH Title: ANTHROPOLOGY, UHH Date: NOV 30, 2008

Agency/Organization (if any): DEPT. OF ANTHROPOLOGY, U.H.-HILO (DR. PETER MILLS)

Address: 441 LANIKAU LA ST., HILO 96720

Phone Number (Day): 808 937-4417 (DR. MILLS)

e-mail address (if any): helfrich-paula@gmail.com, suganuma@hawaii.edu
mills@hawaii.edu

- Maunakea – ‘Umikoa Trail. This trail is not mentioned in early accounts, and it first appears on maps in the 1920s. The trail may well be an ancient trail, but the name appears to be modern and likely derived from the ‘Umikoa Ranch. Horseback trips to Maunakea from the ranch took place in the early 1900s and perhaps earlier. The trail enters the MKSR between Pu‘u Mākanaka and Pu‘u Hoaka on the northeastern slope, passes below and west of Pu‘u Līlīnoe, and intersects the Humu‘ula Trail near Lake Waiau.
- Waiki‘i – Waiau Trail leads up to Waiau from the west.
- Makahālau – Kemole – Waiau Trail leads to Waiau from the northwest.

None of these trails are near the proposed TMT Observatory or Access Way. Today the Maunakea – Humu‘ula Trail essentially ends at the Maunakea Access Road near the Batch Plant Staging Area. From this point to the summit, people walk on the road until a trail leads to the summit from near the UH observatories. Some people park at the Batch Plant Staging Area to walk along the trail to Lake Waiau.

Traditional Cultural Properties and Proposed Historic District

Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) are designated by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO); in Hawai‘i the SHPO is the Director of the Board of Land and Natural Resources (BLNR), under which is the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD). A TCP is a property or a place that is eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places because of its association with cultural practices and beliefs that are (1) rooted in the history of a community, and (2) are important to maintaining the continuity of that community’s traditional beliefs and practices. Three places on Maunakea have been identified by the SHPD as TCPs (Figure 3-1). These are:

- Kūkahau‘ula, SHPD Site 21438. The designated TCP area includes the summit cinder cones, traditionally collectively referred to as Kūkahau‘ula, but in recent times referred to separately as Pu‘u Wēkiu, Pu‘u Kea, and Pu‘u Hau‘oki.
- Pu‘u Līlīnoe, SHPD Site 21439. The designed TCP includes the entire Pu‘u Līlīnoe cinder cone.
- Waiau, SHPD Site 21440. The designed TCP includes the entire Pu‘u Waiau, including Lake Waiau. Waiau is located in the Ice Age NAR.

Other places on Maunakea have been identified as potentially eligible for TCP designation; however, only the three places listed above are the currently designated TCPs.

The Maunakea summit region has been proposed to be designed as a historic district. However, to date, no official application has been made; as such no review or determination has been made. The Maunakea summit region is not currently a historic district although it may be eligible and the CMP discusses it as such.

of the mana of the mountain and of Lake Waiau at its summit, Queen Emma went there to bathe in the water...¹⁶

A group of cinder cones make up the summit of Maunakea. Since the 1960s, these cinder cones have been referred to individually as Pu‘u Wēkiu, Pu‘u Hau‘oki, and Pu‘u Kea; one of the cinder cones has not been given a modern name (the one on which Subaru and Keck sit). Up until about 1932, these cinder cones were collectively referred to as Pu‘u Kūkahau‘ula (Figure 3-1). Evidence suggests that the name Kūkahau‘ula referred to both a legendary figure and a character in traditional histories and genealogies, including references to Kūkahau‘ula as the husband of Līlīnoe or as an ‘aumakua (family deity). Kūkahau‘ula is referred to as the pink-tinted snow god, and Kumu Pono reported (2005) that Kūkahau‘ula was “named for a form of the god Kū, where the piko of new-born children were taken to insure long life and safety.”¹⁷

There are several myths concerning the goddesses Poli‘ahu and Līlīnoe, both of which have pu‘u named for them on Maunakea (Figure 3-1). It has been claimed that Poli‘ahu was one of four snow goddesses “who embodied the mythical ideas of spirits carrying on eternal warfare between heat and cold, fire and frost, burning lava and stony ice.”¹⁸ According to several legends, Poli‘ahu was the rival of the fire-goddess, Pele. Poli‘ahu is said to be the first daughter of Kāne and continues to be commonly referred to as the beautiful snow goddess of Maunakea. Contrary to popular belief, however, Poli‘ahu’s name was attached to the present-day Pu‘u Poli‘ahu in 1892 by the surveyor W.D. Alexander, and not through Native Hawaiian traditions¹⁹.

The goddess Līlīnoe is commonly referred to as the “goddess of the mists and younger sister of the more famous Poli‘ahu.”²⁰ The pu‘u named after this goddess (Figure 3-1) does appear to be related to use by Native Hawaiians and is considered the abode of the goddess. It has been claimed that Līlīnoe was another of the four snow goddesses, together with Poli‘ahu. Līlīnoe has also appeared as a person in genealogies and legends, including a reference to her as the “wife of Nu‘u, the ‘Noah’, of the discredited Hawai‘i Loa legend involving a great flood.” Līlīnoe has also been referred to as “the woman of the mountains” and the ancestress of Pea, a kahuna of Umi’s time.

As described in the CMP, Waiau is also mentioned as a goddess in several legends. The pu‘u named for this goddess also appears to be related to use by Native Hawaiians and is considered the abode of the goddess. Waiau has been identified as another of the four snow goddesses, together with Poli‘ahu and Līlīnoe. Pualani Kanaka‘ole Kanahale has described that the three pu‘u-Poli‘ahu, Līlīnoe, and Waiau, are sister goddesses who are female forms of water, and that all three of the cinder cones or pu‘u are important religious sites. Lake Waiau, within Pu‘u Waiau, also appears within Hawaiian myth and is considered sacred by modern cultural practitioners.

McEldowney points out that while the myths and legends associated with the summit area do not figure prominently in traditional histories, those histories

¹⁶ Langlas, 1999:7.

¹⁷ Kumu Pono, 2005:vi.

¹⁸ Westervelt, 1963:55.

¹⁹ Kumu Pono, 2005.

²⁰ Pukui and Elbert, 1971:392.

October 5, 2008

Members of the Board

Bureau of Geographic Names

Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism

PO Box 2359

Honolulu, Hawaii 95808

Email to: CTasaka@dbedt.hawaii.gov

Re: Request for name change to Pu'u Ku Kahau'ula
Cinder Cone region at the Summit of Mauna Kea
Board Meeting October 15, 2008

Honorable Chair and Members of the Board:

My name is Paula Helfrich and I have completed studies for an anthropology degree at UH-Hilo, and have commenced field research in Myanmar towards a Masters' degree in Cultural Resource Management. My fellow UHH students, advisors, academic experts and cultural practitioners have worked towards the requested name change of the summit of Mauna Kea to its ancient and cultural name of Pu'u Ku Kahau'ula.

In 2002, during the course of the Summer Institute at Mauna Kea at Hawaii Community College, many students were struck by the lack of a comprehensive name list or interpretive useage for the Pu'u of the Mauna Kea District (attached; May 2002). In 2007, Dr. Holly MacEldowney provided our CRM classes, through Dr. Peter Mills, with expert advise concerning the status of the summit area and the Pu'u, as well as specific records on expert recommendations for the region (attached; June, 1999)

In part as a class exercise, but more importantly because of the need to call traditional places by their right names, members of the CRM class worked to develop a proposal for the Mauna Kea Summit Region as a Traditional and Cultural Property, and also to request the name change to Pu'u Ku Kahau'ula.

Community support for this endeavor has been very positive for many reasons, articulated in the attached letter (file date June, 1999) from Don Hibbard, SHPO. The research has been updated by several recent endeavors, but it is worth noting that the historical records have been proven, time and again, to point towards the traditional and cultural name of Pu'u Ku Kahau'ula for the cinder cone region at the highest elevation of Mauna Kea.

To summarize Dr. MacEldowney and Dr. Hibbard's written statements and lectures, there are four prevailing reasons to support the designation of Pu'u Ku Kahau'ula for the cinder cone region currently designated as Pu'u Hau Oki, Pu'u Wekiu, and Pu'u Kea. They have cited an extensive bibliography in the attached letter.

1. There is substantial characterization of recorded traditions and legends to support the change. Almost all historic records note a single cultural and historic feature, based on the following:
 - a. Ku Kahau'ula as an aumakua and demigod of fishermen.
 - b. The legends of Ku Kahau'ula and Poliahu.
 - c. The legends of Ku Kahau'ula and Lilinoe, and recollections of the Mahi family and others as potential lineal descendants.
2. Placement and historical record of Ku Kahau'ula as a single geographic feature by recordation of hash marks, triangulations, artistic differentiation and descriptions:
 - a. 1873 land boundary testimonies – definition of the highest peak of Mauna Kea.
 - b. 1860 – WD Alexander, also 1892 date.
 - c. 1884 – C.J. Lyons sketches, and 1891/2 Kaohe maps.
 - d. 1891/92 – Preston, USCGS reports and maps, also Baldwin.
 - e. Mid-1930s oral histories, personal recollections, conversations on Mana Road place names, trails, designation of pu'u as trail markers.
 - f. Compilations – Kumupono & Associates.
3. Place name attributions:
 - a. Summit maps as a single cinder-cone region.
 - b. Survey maps indicating triangulations; differentiation of place names written to the east of the geographical feature in different type.
 - c. Late arrival of descriptive and/or commemorative names to “unnamed cones” starting ca. 1937
 - d. 1974 adoption of descriptives (e.g., “frosty, white, summit peak”) without reference to cultural and/or historical traditions known at the time.

4. Archeological Data as a focal point

As with many of the sites I am currently working on, sometimes what is NOT present is as telling as the remains of previous cultural practices. The summit cone region of Pu'u Ku Kahau'ula is devoid of any known archeological evidence. All shrines radiate outward from the base of the summit cluster with nothing on the summit itself. This would be reinforced by traditional knowledge and practices, and also by William Ellis's 1823 journal describing the sacrosanct tradition of the “Abode of the Gods” as in many mountain cultures.

In closing, there is another tradition that bridges ancient and modern Hawaiian cultural values, and that is the importance of ancient place names. There are no songs written to honor Pu'u Wekiu, Pu'u Hau Oki, or Pu'u Kea, which were short, pithy descriptives with no history. However, the Pele Legends, Poliahu, or Waiau, or Kanakaleonui will ring down through the years.

On behalf of the students and supporters of ancient and modern cultural resource management, we ask for your consideration of this important community-based request.

We hope it will inspire all practitioners and responsible participants to encourage more efforts to call our historic places by their proper names.

Thank you for your consideration.

Paula Z. Helfrich
Yangon International School
Thingangyun, Yangon, Myanmar

Sittagu Ayudhana Theravada Univesity
Sagaing Hills, Sagaing, Myanmar

575 Alawaena Street
Hilo, Hawaii 96720
Helfrich.paula@gmail.com
phelfrich@yis.edu.mm
clipper@hilo808.net

HAWAII GEOGRAPHIC NAME APPLICATION

STATE OF HAWAII
 BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
 C/O OFFICE OF PLANNING
 DEPT. OF BUSINESS, ECONOMIC
 DEVELOPMENT & TOURISM
 P.O. BOX 2359
 HONOLULU, HAWAII 96804

	Spelling Correction
	Controversial Name
	Obscure Hawaiian Name
X	Name Form Change
	Name Change
	New Name (Unnamed Feature)

Recommended Name: PUU KU KAHAU ULA (NOTE: DIACRITICALS OMITTED PER INSTRUCTIONS)

Island: HAWAII Tax Map Key: Zone 4 Section 4 Plat 15 Parcel 09 ZONE 5

Latitude: _____ Degrees _____ Minutes _____ Seconds North

Longitude: _____ Degrees _____ Minutes _____ Seconds West

Description of feature (give precise location in relation to existing named features, particularly if geographic coordinates are not supplied).
UTM: 2193880 mN / 241180 mE

SUMMIT CONE OF MAUNA KEA, ELEV. 13,796, HAWAII ISLAND.
PUU KU KAHAU ULA IS THE TRADITIONAL NAME, PRIOR TO
1938. PRESENTLY SHOWN ON MAPS AS PUU HAU ORI, PUU KEA
AND PUU WERIU (SUMMIT). CONFIRMED IN LAND BOUNDARY
TESTIMONY 1873 + NUMEROUS PUBLISHED SOURCES.

Published Map or Other Source Using
 Recommended Name: 1884, 1892
WILTSE, WALL (1928)

Variant Names/Spellings:	Source:
<u>PUU HAU ORI 1974</u>	<u>DON HUBBARD LETTER 1999</u>
<u>PUU WERIU 1974</u>	<u>" " " "</u>
<u>PUU KEA 1937</u>	<u>" " " "</u>

Documentation or personal knowledge on origin, spelling and meaning of the recommended name or reason for change. If a new name, state basis for knowledge that feature is unnamed, reason for naming, and why the recommended name was chosen.

- KUMU PONO + ASSOC (2004) REFERENCE TO PLACE NAMES
- ATTACHED LETTER FROM SHPD DON HUBBARD 1999
LOH 23155 DOC 9903 PM 07
- KOMAKAU, S. RULING CHIEFS OF HAWAII

Submitted by:
 Name: SKYLARK ROSSETT/PAULA HEATH Title: BA CANDIDATE, ANTHROPOLOGY Date: 5-01-08
 Agency/Organization (if any): HAWAII
 Address: 575 ALAWAENA, HILO, HI 96720
 Phone Number (Day): 898 1899
 e-mail address (if any): clippier@hilo808.net

HAWAII GEOGRAPHIC NAME APPLICATION

STATE OF HAWAII
 BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
 C/O OFFICE OF PLANNING
 DEPT. OF BUSINESS, ECONOMIC
 DEVELOPMENT & TOURISM
 P.O. BOX 2359
 HONOLULU, HAWAII 96804

<input type="checkbox"/>	Spelling Correction
<input type="checkbox"/>	Controversial Name
<input type="checkbox"/>	Obscure Hawaiian Name
<input type="checkbox"/>	Name Form Change
<input type="checkbox"/>	Name Change
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	New Name (Unnamed Feature)

Recommended Name: PUUKUKAHAUULA

Island: HAWAII Tax Map Key: Zone 4 Section 4 Plat 15 Parcel 09

Latitude: 21 Degrees 93 Minutes 88 Seconds North

Longitude: 24 Degrees 11 Minutes 80 Seconds West EAST UTM 2193880

Description of feature (give precise location in relation to existing named features, particularly if geographic coordinates are not supplied).
THE SUMMIT CLUSTER OF MAUNA KEA IS A DISTINCT, UNIQUE GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURE COMPOSED OF THREE CONES (PUU KEA, PUU WEKIU + PUU HAU ORI). RECOGNITION OF THIS DIFFERENTIATION (CONES AND CLUSTER) INTEGRATES HISTORICAL + TRADITIONAL PLACE NAMES WITH MODERN DESIGNATIONS + USAGE.

Published Map or Other Source Using Recommended Name:
1885 MAP SKETCH, 1873 LBT, 1892 SURVEY MAP ETC.

Variant Names/Spellings:	Source:
<u>PU'U KU KAHAU'ULA</u>	<u>KAMARAU, S. / BECKWITH, M</u>
	<u>TAYLOR, E / FORNANDER, A</u>
	<u>HIBBARD, D. / MALY, K.</u>

Documentation or personal knowledge on origin, spelling and meaning of the recommended name or reason for change. If a new name, state basis for knowledge that feature is unnamed, reason for naming, and why the recommended name was chosen.

SEE ORIGINAL APPLICATION AND HIGHLIGHTED ATTACHMENTS

Submitted by: + KANOE SUGANUMA WILSON

Name: PAULA HELFRICH Title: ANTHROPOLOGY, UHH Date: NOV 30, 2008

Agency/Organization (if any): DEPT. OF ANTHROPOLOGY, U.H.-HILO (DR. PETER MILLS)

Address: 441 LANIKAU LA ST., HILO 96720

Phone Number (Day): 808 937-4417 (DR. MILLS)

e-mail address (if any): helfrich-paula@gmail.com, suganuma@hawaii.edu
mills@hawaii.edu

HAWAII GEOGRAPHIC NAME APPLICATION

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Spelling Correction
<input type="checkbox"/>	Controversial Name
<input type="checkbox"/>	Obscure Hawaiian Name
<input type="checkbox"/>	Name Form Change
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Variant Names/Spellings:	Source:
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	<u>TAYLOR, E. / FORNANDER, A</u>
	<u>HIBBARD, D. / MALY, K.</u>

Provide sources

Documentation or personal knowledge on origin, spelling and meaning of the recommended name or reason for change. If a new name, state basis for knowledge that feature is unnamed, reason for naming, and why the recommended name was chosen.

SEE ORIGINAL APPLICATION AND HIGHLIGHTED ATTACHMENTS

Submitted by: + KANOE SUGANUMA WILSON
 Name: PAULA HELFRICH Title: ANTHROPOLOGY, UAH Date: NOV 30, 2008
 Agency/Organization (if any): DEPT. OF ANTHROPOLOGY, U.H.-HILO (DR. PETER MILLS)
 Address: 441 LANIKAU LA ST., HILO 96720
 Phone Number (Day): 808 937-4417 (DR. MILLS)
 e-mail address (if any): helfrich-paula@gmail.com, suganuma@hawaii.edu
mills@hawaii.edu

AGENDA ITEM 8

Hawai'i Board on Geographic Names

Island of Hawai'i

Names for Concatenation

05/04/2022

<i>Status Key: 1 = Not Hawaiian; 2 = Not Reviewed; 3 = More Research Needed; 4 = HBGN Corrected; 5 = Already Correct in GNIS; 6 = Name Change; 7 = Other</i>							
Status	Feat ID	Feature Name	Feature Class	Corrected Name	Source	Notes	USGS Quad Name
3	359522	Ka Lae o Hoaiku	Cape			PNH: not listed	Kalae
3	1930522	Kipuka 'Āinahou Nēnē Sanctuary	Park			PNH: not listed	Unknown
3	1847301	Kipuka Kahāli'i Overlook	Locale			PNH: not listed; UHP: Kipuka Kahali'i	Makaopuhi Crater
3	361283	Kipuka Kahuihonu	Area			PNH: not listed	Kahuku Ranch
3	361285	Kipuka Kalua o Kelii Waa	Lava			PNH: not listed	Kahuku Ranch
3	361287	Kipuka Kamiloaina	Lava			PNH: not listed	Pohue Bay
3	361288	Kipuka Kanohina	Lava			PNH: not listed	Pohue Bay
3	361289	Kipuka Kapulehu	Lava			PNH: not listed Keola Awong related story she remembers from nupepa about a Hawaiian woman who told her son that when she died, she needed to return to Pele; he was to take her remains to the volcano; but there was an eruption while he was on his way and he couldn't get past the lava flow to get to the crater; he left her at Kapulehu; Noenoe Silva noted that the name 'Kapulehu' comes up a lot in Papakilo online database, most in this area, but no 'Kipuka Kapulehu;' need to find out when/how Kipuka came into use; Bobby Camara had suggested at one time concatenating the "Kipuka" names; Keola Awong (NPS) will talk to Bobby; Marques Marzan came across Kāpulehu as a star name; Keola Awong: will bring it to attention of Kupuna group, 2-14-18	Kahuku Ranch
3	361295	Kipuka Kepunoi	Area			PNH: not listed	Kahuku Ranch
3	361297	Kipuka Koheleha	Area			PNH: not listed	Kahuku Ranch
3	361301	Kipuka Maheo	Lava			PNH: not listed	Kahuku Ranch
3	361302	Kipuka Major	Area			PNH: not listed	Puulehua
3	361303	Kipuka Mali	Lava			PNH: not listed	Kalae
3	361305	Kipuka Mamane	Lava			PNH: not listed Kelo Awong: lots of mamane trees in the area; will bring it to attention of Kupuna group, 2-14-18	Kahuku Ranch
3	361306	Kipuka Mamani	Area			PNH: not listed	Puulehua
3	361307	Kipuka Mana o Ka Lili	Lava			PNH: not listed	Kahuku Ranch
3	365130	Kipuka Nahuaopala (historical)	Populated Place			PNH: not listed	Naalehu
3	361314	Kipuka Paluli	Area			PNH: not listed	Puulehua
3	361316	Kipuka Pau	Lava			PNH: not listed	Kahuku Ranch
3	361317	Kipuka Peehi	Lava			PNH: not listed	Puuokeokeo
3	361318	Kipuka Pele o Iki	Lava			PNH: not listed	Puuokeokeo
3	361321	Kipuka Pueo	Lava			PNH: not listed	Pohue Bay
3	361322	Kipuka Puu Kou	Lava			PNH: not listed	Kahuku Ranch
3	361323	Kipuka Waiahuli	Lava			PNH: not listed	Pohue Bay
3	361665	Lae Mamo	Cape			PNH: not listed	Honaunau
3	361646	Lae o Ahole	Cape			PNH: not listed	Milolii

Hawai'i Board on Geographic Names

Island of Hawai'i

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Status	Feat ID	Feature Name	Feature Class	Corrected Name	Source	Notes	USGS Quad Name
3	361666	Lae o Hiiaka	Cape			PNH: not listed Bobby Camara: should be Lae o Hi'iaka; no promontory there; HBGN: more research needed, 1-11-17	Anaehoomalu
3	361647	Lae o Humuhumu	Cape			PNH: not listed	Milolii
3	361669	Lae o Ili	Cape			PNH: not listed	Puu Hinai
3	361652	Lae o Kamimi	Cape			PNH: not listed	Milolii
3	361670	Lae o Panipou	Cape			PNH: not listed; UHP: Laeopanipou, uncertain p & m	Puu Hinai
3	361671	Lae o Puili	Cape			PNH: not listed	Anaehoomalu
3	361672	Lae o Puni	Cape			PNH: not listed	Papaikou
3	361674	Lae Pohue	Cape			PNH: not listed	Naalehu
3	361892	Lua Halapepe	Crater			PNH: not listed	Kahuku Ranch
3	361894	Lua Hokio	Crater			PNH: not listed	Kahuku Ranch
3	361900	Lua Ioane	Crater			PNH: not listed	Kokoolau
3	361896	Lua Kalupenui	Crater			PNH: not listed	Kahuku Ranch
3	361897	Lua Kaumakani	Crater			PNH: not listed	Kahuku Ranch
3	361904	Lua Olai	Crater			PNH: not listed Keola Awong: don't know much about it; will bring it to attention of Kupuna group, 2-14-18	Kahuku Ranch
3	361907	Lua Poholo	Crater			PNH: not listed	Mauna Loa
3	363655	Puu Ahia	Summit	Pu'u'āhia	HBGN	PNH: not listed; UHP: Pu'u'āhia; HBGN unsure about UHP source	Kamuela
3	1853112	Puu Alaea Stream (historical)	Stream			PNH: Pu'u'alaea, Haleakalā, Maui; HBGN: name found on Hawai'i State Survey Reg. Map #2124 without an association to a distinct feature 1/17/13	Papaaloo
3	363666	Puu Alauawa	Summit			PNH: not listed; AH3/UHP: Pu'ualau'awa	Kiholo
3	363685	Puu Haao	Summit	Pu'uhā'ao	HBGN	PNH: Hā'ao not listed as a pu'u; referring to the rain and the waters from the Hā'ao Spring; HBGN: Pu'uhā'ao, per HBGN guidelines, 7-29-19	Naalehu
3	365018	Puu Halulu	Summit	Pu'uhalulu	HBGN	PNH: Halulu not listed as a pu'u; UHP: Pu'uhalulu	Kalalua
3	363691	Puu Haole	Summit			PNH: not listed; HBGN: Pu'uhaole, combined	Puanahulu
3	363703	Puu Hilea	Summit			PNH: Hilea not listed as a pu'u; HBGN: combined, Pu'uhilea	Pohue Bay
3	363715	Puu Hoomaha	Summit			PNH: not listed; AH3: Pu'u Ho'omaha; HBGN: Boundary Commission Testimony (BCT)1406 Kukae'ula'ula was renamed Pu'u Ho'omaha, Kukae'ula'ula is in PNH, 1/17/13	Naalehu
3	363733	Puu Ikaaka	Summit			PNH: not listed; HBGN: combined, Pu'uikaaka	Hualalai
3	363750	Puu Kaakihi	Summit			PNH: not listed; HBGN: combined, Pu'ukaakihi	Hawi
3	363757	Puu Kaha	Summit			PNH: not listed; HBGN: combined, Pu'ukaha	Hawi
3	363758	Puu Kahakahakea	Summit			PNH: not listed; HBGN: combined, Pu'ukahakahakea	Puuhou
3	363760	Puu Kahaualea	Summit			PNH: Kahauale'a is not listed as a pu'u	Kalalua
3	363775	Puu Kalaukela	Summit			PNH: not listed; HBGN: combined, Pu'ukalaukela	Puanahulu
3	363784	Puu Kamau	Summit			PNH: not listed; UHP: Pu'ukamau, uncertain p & m	Hawi
3	363786	Puu Kamoamo	Summit			PNH: Kamoamo not listed as a pu'u; AH3/UHP:Pu'ukamoamo	Kalalua
3	363792	Puu Kanane	Summit			PNH: not listed; HBGN: combined, Pu'ukanane	Kawaihae

Hawai'i Board on Geographic Names

Island of Hawai'i

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Status	Feat ID	Feature Name	Feature Class	Corrected Name	Source	Notes	USGS Quad Name
3	363796	Puu Kanikani	Summit			PNH: not listed; HBGN: combined, Pu'ukanikani	Kahuku Ranch
3	363810	Puu Kauka	Summit			PNH: Kauka not listed as a pu'u; AH3/UHP: Pu'ukauka	Unknown
3	363828	Puu Keanahuehue	Summit			PNH: not listed; UHP: Pu'ukeanahu'ehu'e	Nohonaoahae
3	363829	Puu Keanui	Summit			PNH: not listed; HBGN: combined, Pu'ukeanui	Puulehua
3	363832	Puu Kehena	Summit			PNH: Kehena not listed as a pu'u; UHP: Pu'ukehena	Hawi
3	363837	Puu Kepaka	Summit			PNH: not listed; HBGN: combined, Pu'ukepaka	Pahoa South
3	363848	Puu Kii	Summit	Pu'uki'i	HBGN	PNH: Pu'uki'i, Maui; HBGN: combined, Pu'ukii	Pahoa South
3	363851	Puu Kikoni	Summit				Makahalau
3	363852	Puu Kikoni Dairy	Locale			PNH: not listed; UHP: Pu'ukikoni	Kukuihaele
3	365394	Puu Kikoni Pump Station	Locale				Makahalau
3	363873	Puu Kolea	Summit			PNH: not listed	Pahala
3	363874	Puu Kolekole	Summit			PNH: Pu'ukolekole, Moloka'i; AH3/UHP: Pu'ukolekole	Pahala
3	363875	Puu Kolekole	Summit			PNH: Pu'ukolekole, Moloka'i; AH3/UHP: Pu'ukolekole	Kiholo
3	363889	Puu Kukai	Summit			PNH: not listed; HBGN: combined, Pu'ukukai	Puanahulu
3	363906	Puu Lalakaukole	Summit			PNH: not listed; HBGN: combined, Pu'ulalakaukole	Hualalai
3	363910	Puu Lapalapa	Summit			PNH: not listed; UHP: Pu'ulapalapa	Kawaihae
3	363916	Puu Lepo	Summit	Pu'ulepo	HBGN	PNH: not listed; UHP: Pu'ulepo	Hawi
3	363917	Puu Lepo	Summit	Pu'ulepo	HBGN	PNH: not listed; UHP: Pu'ulepo	Kahuku Ranch
3	363918	Puu Lili	Summit			PNH: not listed; HBGN: combined, Pu'ulili	Puanahulu
3	363921	Puu Liolio	Summit			PNH: not listed; HBGN: combined, Pu'uliolio	Hawi
3	363934	Puu Loe	Summit			PNH: not listed; UHP: Pu'ulo'e	Kukuihaele
3	363966	Puu Makela	Summit			PNH: not listed; HBGN: combined, Pu'umakela	Kawaihae
3	363969	Puu Mala	Summit			PNH: Māla, Maui; HBGN: combined, Pu'umala	Kamuela
3	363972	Puu Mamo	Summit	Pu'umamo	HBGN	PNH: not listed; UHP: Pu'umamo	Hawi
3	363976	Puu Manawalea	Summit			PNH: not listed; HBGN: Pu'u Manawale'a from Ulukau (USGS 1966), 1/17/13	Kalapana
3	363983	Puu Manu Kalika	Summit			PNH: not listed; HBGN: combined, Pu'umanukalika	Hawi
3	363985	Puu Maunu	Summit			PNH: not listed; HBGN: combined, Pu'umaunu	Hawi
3	364002	Puu Nanaia	Summit			PNH: not listed; HBGN: combined, Pu'unanaia Noenoe Silva (UH): in a story in one 1898 nupepa article, it was spelled as one word; no clue in the story about diacriticals; Keola Awong (NPS): will bring it to attention of Kupuna group, 2-14-18	Kahuku Ranch
3	364010	Puu Neneakolu	Crater			PNH: not listed; HBGN: combined, Pu'uneneakolu	Hualalai
3	364016	Puu o Kaau	Summit			PNH: not listed; HBGN: combined, Pu'uokaau	Naalehu
3	363765	Puu o Kahua	Summit			PNH: not listed; HBGN: combined, Pu'uokauha	Hawi
3	363617	Puu o Kahuku	Summit			PNH: not listed; HBGN: combined, Pu'uokahuku Keola Awong: doesn't know much about it; will bring it to attention of Kupuna group, 2-14-18	Kahuku Ranch
3	364017	Puu o Kalaukani	Summit			PNH: not listed; HBGN: combined, Pu'ukalaukani	Hualalai
3	363623	Puu o Kamaoa	Summit			PNH: not listed; HBGN: combined, Pu'ukamaoa	Pohue Bay
3	363637	Puu o Lani	Summit	Pu'uolani	HBGN	PNH: not listed; UHP: Pu'uolani	Hawi

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Island of Hawai'i

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3	363639	Puu o Lokuana	Summit			PNH: not listed; UHP4: Pu'u o Lokuana; HBGN: Pu'uolokuana from RM 2176 Alexander MS:4, 1-17-13; Keola Awong (NPS): prominent hill near her office; there is a heavy kind of rain; will bring it to attention of Kupuna group, 2-14-18	Kahuku Ranch
3	363648	Puu o Umi	Summit			PNH: Pu'uo'umi, Maui; HBGN: internal capitalization of name changed to lower case per Ahahui Guidelines; UHP: Pu'uo'umi	Kamuela
3	2634505	Puu Ohale	Summit			Renee Louis: Pu'uonale?	Kau Desert
3	364024	Puu Ohia	Summit	Pu'u'ohi'a	HBGN	PNH: Pu'u'ohi'a, O'ahu; UHP: Pu'u'ohi'a	Kukuihaele
3	364025	Puu Ohohia	Summit			PNH: not listed; HBGN: combined, Pu'uohohia	Papa
3	364045	Puu Paha	Summit			PNH: not listed; UHP: Pu'upaha	Puuanahulu
3	364047	Puu Pahoehoe	Summit	Pu'upāhohoe	HBGN	PNH: Pāhohoe not listed as a pu'u; HBGN: combined, Pu'upāhohoe	Pahoa South
3	364051	Puu Pala	Summit			PNH: not listed; HBGN: combined, Pu'upala	Kawaihae
3	364052	Puu Palai	Summit			PNH: not listed; HBGN: combined, Pu'upalai	Pahoa South
3	364060	Puu Papa	Summit			PNH: not listed; UHP: Pu'upāpā	Puuanahulu
3	364063	Puu Papapa	Summit			PNH: not listed; UHP: Pu'upāpapa	Nohonaohae
3	364072	Puu Pilau	Summit			PNH: Pilau, Puna; HBGN: combined, Pu'upilau	Pahoa South
3	364085	Puu Poo Pueo	Summit			PNH: Po'opueo not listed as a pu'u; HBGN: combined, Pu'upo'opueo	Kahuku Ranch
3	364087	Puu Poopaa	Summit			PNH: not listed; HBGN: combined, Pu'upo'opaa	Kahuku Ranch
3	364095	Puu Uala	Summit	Pu'u'uala	HBGN	PNH: not listed; HBGN: combined, Pu'u'uala	Kawaihae
3	364097	Puu Uau	Summit	Pu'u'ua'u	HBGN	PNH: Pu'u'ua'u, O'ahu; HBGN: combined, Pu'u'ua'u, area is noted in Boundary Commission Testimonies as being where birds were hunted	Hawi
3	364099	Puu Ula	Summit	Pu'u'ula	HBGN	PNH: Pu'u'ula, Moloka'i; UHP: Pu'u'ula	Hawi
						Previewed at the 12-07-2021 HBGN meeting	

AGENDA ITEM 9

AGENDA ITEM #9
Hawai'i Board on Geographic Names
Selected Place Names on the Island of Hawai'i
(Bobby Camara)

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Stat	FeatID	Name	Class	Corrected	Source	Notes	USGSQuad
3	364585	Lake Waiau	Lake			Bobby Camara: recommends removing the English word "Lake" from the name and just leaving "Waiau;" more research needed, 11-16-	Mauna Kea
3	364110	Pu'u'ula'ulua	Summit	Pu'u'ula'ula	PNH	HBGN 11/2012: Pu'u'ula'ula from UHP 4th Ed; PNH: <i>"Pu'u'ula'ula: Cone and rest house at the 10,092-foot level on the trail to the summit of Mauna Loa. Kīlauea qd... Coulter lists places with this name at Humu'ula, Ka Lae, Keāhole, Pāhala, and Waiki'i qds., Hawai'i;"</i> spelled correctly on the map, but incorrectly in GNIS, 11-16-21	Mauna Kea
3	363714	Pu'uholei	Summit	Pu'uhōlei	PNH	PNH: Pu'uhōlei; different quad (Puna qd.), but same spelling, 11-16-21	Mauna Kea
3	366216	Pu'uwekiu	Summit	Pu'uwēkiu	HBGN	Promote from variant to primary name, 11-16-21	Mauna Kea