LEXIE STURM: All right.

KONOHIKI KAHAUNAELE: It's mostly Zack, yeah, and some of mine.

LEXIE STURM: Yeah. Awesome. Okay, hi, everybody. So, just got to do a quick little introduction. We can go around. So just to breakdown kind of how this is going to work and what everybody will expect from this sort of interview. It's not really an interview. It's more of an oral history. So I already talked to Kamealoha a couple weeks ago, and we just kind of let the conversation flow how it may, and that's kind of how we want this to work now.

00:00:35 So yeah, we're just really going to kind of start at the beginning, get a sense of your life growing up living in Hawaii. And then we really want to kind of touch on questions about the ocean. We work with coral reefs specifically, so anything around coral reefs would be awesome to talk about. And just your experience, your expertise. And so, if that sounds good, we can get started.

00:00:59 KONOHIKI KAHAUNAELE: Yeah. Yeah, so growing up around here, it's just the beach every day, and, well, and learning from the grandparents, the main thing. So yeah, I grew up around the ocean a lot. I had family,

a lot of boating. And my grandpa was in the Coast Guard and everything, so around boats and around the water. What was it?

00:01:30 But I didn't really start getting too much into it till like, till you get to like your teens and stuff, start surfing more, start going. And that's pretty much how we would monitor before on the boards. And between that, then you start fishing with your friends. Then you find common interests between each other, then that kind of starts. That way, you can make your own little circle to get out and do some of those things that you learned kind of for fun as a kid.

00:02:06 And then started sailing, to which brought more awareness towards the – what is that – towards the nature, and how nature works and everything. And what was that? And for recent stuff, definitely noticed the waterways leading in and out of the ocean is the big impact on those, definitely.

00:02:45 And then kind of just sailing around. I did a lot of sailing in my twenties, early thirties. I just don't want to jump off too much. What should I touch on?

LEXIE STURM: No, yeah, that's really good, yeah. We just – oh, hold on one sec. It fell off, it came off, it came back on. Okay, Zack. We could see you now. No, that was awesome, yeah. So now you're a fisherman?

00:03:21 KONOHIKI KAHAUNAELE: I did a lot of fishing. Yeah, that's what we grow up doing. So I do pole fishing off the beach, off the canoe and stuff. And then we do net fishing. I mainly do lay nets, so you can just hang out and catch fish.

LEXIE STURM: That's awesome.

00:03:43 KONOHIKI KAHAUNAELE: And then definitely, then you see, with the bad waters, you see the different fishes will – the fish won't be around so much when the waters get too murky and stuff like that, which will kill off reefs, if the fish aren't there.

LEXIE STURM: When do you see the water's getting murky? Is that after a big storm, or is there something happening that you notice the water gets murky and the fishing gets bad?

00:04:09 KONOHIKI KAHAUNAELE: Lots of storms, because then they have the runoffs from pigs and stuff upstream. And then we have the electric company. They did a big mess too, so. They cut down a lot of trees that would stop

some erosion, and those kind of started coming into the water. And even their logs and stuff like that.

LEXIE STURM: When did that happen? When did the electric company?

00:04:35 KONOHIKI KAHAUNAELE: When you go up the river far, you start to see what's doing it now.

LEXIE STURM: When did the electric company start cutting down all this trees and stuff? And what has been the reaction? Have people been complaining about it, or any efforts to reforest it?

00:04:50 KONOHIKI KAHAUNAELE: Some people have. Lots of it is because they're trying to do a green – they're using it for a green, what is that, biofuel. So they're taking the trees and they burn it, they do their thing. But they just didn't clean up.

LEXIE STURM: And you think that's affecting that now there's more runoff into the ocean and sediment out on the reef and stuff?

00:05:16 KONOHIKI KAHAUNAELE: There is some more runoff. And then the logs do a lot of damage too. And then they can pile up in rivers and then become a problem also.

LEXIE STURM: Is that some of the stuff that the Hanalei River Foundation works on then, is helping to clear out the river?

00:05:36 KAMEALOHA SMITH: Yeah. We do what they call – it's called a hau bush, H-A-U. Hau is a native kind of a shrub that we use as kind of a canopy that sort of helps keep the integrity of the stream banks. I know that there's technical works that says repairing and all these other science words that I understand what those words mean, but we don't use them very often. But essentially, Hawaii is one of the – Florida might be experiencing this as well.

00:06:09 I think mangrove is something that you folks like over there, right? Because it helps to reclaim land. Here in Hawaii, it competes with our local native bush that has the same – that does the same thing. So for us in Hawaii, the mangrove isn't necessarily a good thing. So we have our own native version of it, which we call the hau. So the hau, left unmaintained in a place like Hawaii, where things grow really, really fast, it creates a problem because it ends up, rather than helping to keep the banks from eroding and the sediment seeping into the ocean, if you don't care for the hau bush, then it ends up becoming just a big jungle.

00:06:56 And it works to create a dam situation. It doesn't allow the water to flow like it should. And

also effects of native fish habitats. Fish habitat in general. And it also contributes to the murkiness of water because it creates kind of it's own kind of wetland situation where it's all really, really muddy, but there's just not enough water in order for it to flush the areas that it affects.

00:07:30 So we do have a hau bush maintenance program that helps to cut back the hau bush along the streams and the rivers in the Hanalei area. But it's very laborious, and it takes a lot of funding to do that. We've piloted projects. But hopefully this year – and we are applying for some funding for NOAA. Because our islands are so small, most of it is – whatever happens in the watershed, no matter how far up in the watershed, it's still considered impactful to the coastline.

00:08:08 Because we only go across the land maybe from one side to the other about 30, 40 miles across one way, and 30, 40 miles across the other way. So whatever happens on the island impacts. So hopefully we'll be able to get some funding to continue the work. A lot of it is done manually with a machete. There's chainsaws and other things. Because the hau bush, if

you look up online, they can grow really huge, like way bigger than houses and stuff, you know?

00:08:45 But it's a very, very important part of our culture, and we use the hau bush to – it has a lot of uses culturally, anyway. So we're not here to eradicate it, but we're here to maintain it. And it has to be constant maintenance. If not, it will do the opposite of what it's supposed to do. Rather than being something positive to help care for the land, which we call mala mayina, it'll do the opposite and not allow us to have access to places so we can care for those places.

00:09:16 Especially in the waterways, where it's already affected, the water's already affected due to lack of clarity. The water's not as clear. Runoff, I mean, all kinds of stuff. And then to add to that, the hau bush problem, it's just – well, it's very overwhelming. We project that if in the Hanalei River, we'll probably need between three and five years to get the hau bush to a point where we can maintain it. And all of that affects the flow of water to the ocean.

00:09:53 KONOHIKI KAHAUNAELE: Yeah. It's like the vein – what is that, the arteries. It's getting clogged arteries [crosstalk] kills everything. Yes.

ZACK MASON: Are you all volunteers, or is there any funding that comes from anywhere for this? Or is it just kind of out of a sense of responsibility, personal responsibility, that you all are taking on this work?

00:10:20 KAMEALOHA SMITH: Well, in Hawaii, we have a work called kuliana. So "kuliana" means responsibility. So we're all taught to grow up to mala miena, to care for the ayna. But caring for the ayna, it's a little bit more than that. It's a reflection of how Native people, Hawaiian people, feel towards the land. So we have an elder brother, younger brother relationship. The elder brother is the land. And one of the most sacred plants we often talk about is [Hawaiian 00:10:47] which is the Hawaiian taro plant. And so, we consider that to be the elder brother, and then we're the younger brother, [Hawaiian 00:10:54].

00:10:56 And they're the product of [Hawaiian 00:10:59], which is Earth Mother, and then Sky Father is [Hawaiian 00:11:02]. And so, they had a number of children, of which those are two. So one is the elder, [Hawaiian 00:11:07], and the other one is [Hawaiian 00:11:08], the younger brother. But anyway, it's a sense of – it's kind of like an ancestral imperative.

And we all grow up being taught that, how to care for different plants and fishing.

00:11:25 And everything is – you could say aquaculture, you could say agriculture. But for us, agriculture and conservation practices go hand-in-hand. It's like they don't – they're not separate from when you start learning how to plant. You learn how to plant, but you also learn about intercropping. You learn about the flow of water, the irrigation ditches. So it's kind of like all comprehensively. But you don't know that. You're just kind of growing up doing that. And then they teach you the Hawaiian words and the Hawaiian concepts around that.

00:12:02 And a lot of us come – most of us come from families where people have some level of fluency in Hawaiian, Hawaiian language, [Hawaiian 00:12:10]. So yeah. So it is a sense of responsibility as far as the work is concerned. We have been actively seeking funding. We're putting in a few grants for this next phase of work that we're doing. Even if you wanted to volunteer, there is so much work that's involved. It would be crazy to try to take on this kind of work with volunteer, because at the end of the day, you also need the help of machinery.

00:12:40 So we do need excavators, and chippers, and this kind of Western technology, if you will. A little bit of engineering, if you will. Because we have to deal with the aftermath. Because once you take out all the hau bush, and once you start repairing the land, there's also steps that you have to do to maintain the long-term effects of what you remove. So you're going to have to repair the stream banks. Once we mulch these, we have to replace it with native plants. I mean, it's a huge undertaking.

00:13:15 I don't know if on the mainland, except maybe the Maryland area because of the Chesapeake Bay, that's probably the most famous example on the mainland, right, the Chesapeake Bay? So I think a lot of – you could probably do some comparisons as to some of the work they do there with some of the work we do in Hawaii. Although it's different because we're tropical, right? And the kind of plants that we work with are different. Even the type of trees that we have, structurally, or their DNA is also considerably different.

00:13:49 So the way that we handle the caring of and the removal of and the maintaining of is a little bit different. And a lot of it is tied to our cultural and

our spiritual practices. So there's always cultural protocol that you've got to engage in whenever you're doing this type of work, if that makes any sense. Prayers, all kinds of stuff.

00:14:12 ZACK MASON: And I'm curious, how did each of you learn Hawaiian? Was it actually taught in schools, or did you learn from family members?

00:14:23 KAMEALOHA SMITH: Most of us, our grandparents or our parents, or somebody – yeah, it didn't – okay, I'm sorry, go ahead.

KONOHIKI KAHAUNAELE: No, no, you're good.

KAMEALOHA SMITH: So what I was going to say was that, so English is our second language, right? Hawaiian is our second language, although we learned a lot of Hawaiian words growing up. Pidgin or Hawaiian [?crue] English is our first language, right? So, must of us went back to school to learn Hawaiian as a second language.

00:14:49 I come from a generation where we were the first generation of Native Hawaiians who were allowed to speak, in the modern era, Hawaiian in the public domain. And it's only gotten better and more people nowadays. But there are at least two generations of Native Hawaiian families, generations where people

don't necessarily speak Hawaiian. They know Hawaiian words, but they don't necessarily speak Hawaiian. And even though there's a mandate, and Hawaiian is an official language, it's still less than ideal.

00:15:21 I think when you think about education in America in general, there's always going to be a lack of resource to delve into all of these very important subjects. And Hawaiian language, for us, anyway, I think is a really important language for people to learn. Nowadays, there's a concerted effort for people, even if they're not ethnically Hawaiian, but they still want to learn Hawaiian. So there's more acceptance of it, if that makes any sense. More tolerance, if you will. Yeah. I'm sorry, go ahead.

00:15:51 KONOHIKI KAHAUNAELE: Oh no. Yeah, I wasn't really taught it as I was going up. Mainly from hearing a lot. And yeah, maybe my great-grandma would talk most of it. But I had to go to school a little bit. After high school, I went and took a couple classes. And then I still don't completely speak it, but I can understand more than I can talk. Slowly, I'm going to learn more, but with my – I got some kids. I'll put them in school, and then I can learn with them.

00:16:22 ZACK MASON: That's great. So you're planning on –

KAMEALOHA SMITH: Me too. We were tempted to – sorry to interrupt you. But we were tempted to – so nowadays, when I write grants, there's always a component of it that I put in Hawaiian. And if anything, just to make a point. It's to say that it's a Hawaiian organization, to make a point. But it's also to show a commitment, right, to increasing or reestablishing or reclaiming the domains in which our language and our culture was used in the past.

00:16:56 So I think the writing grants and devoting some of it to putting it in Hawaiian is important. When I wrote my last NOAA grant, I feel like a lot of times, as Native peoples, I feel like a lot of times, when you write these grants, you've got to explain so much about our culture, that sometimes the narrative – it compromises. You only have so many pages to write, yeah? But I think it's important, because when people talk about include traditional knowledge, or Indigenous knowledge, or generational knowledge inside the applications, it's kind of hard to not feel compelled to write a complete narrative, you know what I'm saying?

00:17:35 But we are challenged with space constraints. I wish they would give us more space. If they gave us

more space, then we would be able to articulate probably a more complete narrative, right?

ZACK MASON: Yeah. Thanks for going into that. And so, do you think the younger generation is more receptive now to picking up Hawaiian, and then I guess learning more about that cultural heritage?

00:18:13 KONOHIKI KAHAUNAELE: Definitely promoted more. Yeah, it's something I think the parents are pushing their kids to do more. Yeah. Even the foreign ones too, because their kid's got to live here. So I think they're pushing it so that everybody can. Either that, or we got our secret language going on.

00:18:43 KAMEALOHA SMITH: Well, there's definitely an economic value. The visitor industry is founded on Hawaiian culture. So that is one, a business that is lucrative for Hawaii. So from an economic perspective, it's important for the visitor industry to pay attention and to invest in product development. It's hard. It's definitely a hard thing, because we're looking at the issue of making Hawaiian language and making Hawaiian culture a commodity. On the other hand, it makes a lot of money for the visitor industry.

00:19:18 So it makes more sense for people to take care of what I consider to be a very valuable resource. But we

don't want people taking advantage of it. And there's also other areas that we're beginning to expand into, especially in this area of resource management. And that's one of the reasons why it's wonderful to work with Kai NOAA. He actually grew up – I grew up with his aunties and uncles, who live right down the street from us. And so, the fact that he's doing [Hawaiian 00:19:50], which is a double hull canoe, voyaging, and then also using the knowledge and the resource, the mobile classroom, if you will.

00:20:03 We're wanting to re-outfit the double hull canoes we have so that we can accommodate some science equipment on there as well. So we think that when we sail in the open ocean in and around these areas, as well as when we're on the reef, we might be able to get some real valuable information. So, yeah. So I think there's more uses for our traditional knowledge in today's world than there has been in the past. And there's been a noted difference, even with our Western conservation practitioners.

00:20:36 People are sort of jumping on the bandwagon of Native ways of doing things and Native ways of knowing. So we want to try to stay ahead of the game and make sure we lay that foundation so that people

move forward. Some sense of respect and integrity, if that makes any sense. Yeah.

ZACK MASON: Yeah. And how do you feel about that, right? I mean, you guys have known – you have this knowledge, right? And you're trying to get people to listen. Now all of a sudden, people are, like you said, jumping on the bandwagon. Are you like, "Finally, you're listening," or are you just happy that finally people are willing to listen, for lack of a better word?

00:21:20 KONOHIKI KAHAUNAELE: Yeah. Just happy to finally get a chance to do it and, yeah, teach people what the actual – it's hard to teach people without having the actual canoe underneath you and being able to go underneath the stars. So yeah, I'm happy to do it. And then, yeah, it's definitely – yeah, people are jumping on. Just finding the time for everybody to do it. Everybody's busy nowadays, so. Too much. Everybody's got too much shit going on.

00:21:48 ZACK MASON: Yeah. And so, it sounds like you're being – you're combining traditional knowledge and techniques with some more modern science. And can you tell me a little bit about that combination and how it works?

00:22:07 KONOHIKI KAHAUNAELE: Just trying to harness the sun so we can power some equipment so that it's able to be at use whenever we want it on the canoe. And I think it's just so that, well, we can monitor it, we can write stuff down. But vidoeing and taking samples like that is always a lot better. More, what is that, more for people to see. Lots of people speculate and all this, so. But yeah, I think it'll be a good tie, just kind of making it like a little voyaging canoe that has some electric motors and solar panels to run some – to hold some – to put power into some batteries in there. Nothing too big, but.

00:23:05 KAMEALOHA SMITH: Yeah. I'm kind of curious as to how – for me, it's an issue of equity. And so, right now, even though people are talking about Indigenous this and Indigenous that, and we get invited definitely to a lot more meetings and at higher levels, which is really nice, to be able to participate in meetings where some policies are set and some decisions are made. But I'm hoping that the government, federal government, will take a step back and invest more in infrastructure.

00:23:44 When the infrastructure, the Native infrastructure, has been devastated through the

process of progress, and people forgetting that it was important for, I don't know, 5200 years, there's a process of rebuilding that needs to take place. And so, it's not feasible sometimes for us to take on some of the responsibilities that the federal government, especially nowadays, is asking us to do. Not in the way they want us to. Some investment has to be put towards the actual rebuilding. You know like they say "Rebuild America again"? I think that's a mantra that the President is using. And that makes sense. But it's the same thing.

00:24:33 It's like being devastated by a hurricane that has lasted for 50 years and then realizing, "Oh shucks, we have to put some time and investment into the infrastructure." So that's kind of what we're hoping for. And I know that the Bipartisan Bill and the infrastructure and those kind of things are coming around and hitting us here in Hawaii. So we're hopeful. Because I think that we'll be a lot more effective in being able to produce the kind of high-level information that we need to participate in these discussions about reforestation.

00:25:11 Is it you folks or CCE? I think there's going to be – oh, on Friday, tomorrow, NOAA's going to be

sponsoring a webinar. I can send you the link. But it's a webinar on the value of reefs. I don't know if it's exclusively Hawaii. But it's definitely being sponsored by NOAA, another division of the 20,000 divisions that you guys have.

ZACK MASON: Yeah, it's a such a big organization.

00:25:42 KAMEALOHA SMITH: I know, I know. So I mean, I can send you the link. Whether you can participate or not, I'm not really sure. And then on the 10th, NOAA is also co-sponsoring, I think, a seminar, a webinar on ocean justice. Yeah. So there's a lot going on.

ZACK MASON: Yeah. That sounds awesome. Actually, if you could send us the link at some point, that would be great. That sounds really interesting.

00:26:13 KAMEALOHA SMITH: Yeah. I thought it was you folk, but I keep forgetting the NOAA is so big, and you know? It's all over the place.

LEXIE STURM: It honestly could be our office, and we might not even know. It's a pretty big office, so. And we have a whole branch that does socioeconomic monitoring. So they kind of do some of that stuff with evaluating reefs and kind of getting out into local communities and seeing how much fishing is going on, how many – what is the value of the homes right there

on the coastline, and doing estimates of how much the reef may be preventing flooding and different types of things. So yeah, it might be somebody in our own office, and we just don't know yet, but.

00:26:59 KAMEALOHA SMITH: Yeah, I forget who's sponsoring it. But I received an invitation, so I'll be attending that one for sure tomorrow. But I'll send you the link for sure. I hope we're answering your questions in ways that are helpful, that make sense, yeah.

ZACK MASON: Yeah. This is great. I hope we're asking the right questions. But yeah, I mean, really, we can talk about anything that you all want to talk about. This has already been super helpful. I think I speak for Lexie too. I mean, this has been great. Thank you for taking the time to meet with us. This is really nice.

00:27:40 KAMEALOHA SMITH: You folks have any more questions, or?

LEXIE STURM: Yeah. I mean, I'm really curious about – we touched a lot – I have some questions really about how your – and you've talked all about it. I'm really interested in how you combine Hawaiian language and your traditional practices and everything with stewardship. I think you guys really do an awesome job

at combining those two things. I'm wondering just like some observations you might have had about your local reefs. Like have you noticed any – we talked a little bit about on sediment and when the water gets murky and everything. But I'm wondering if long-term, since you've grown up, have you noticed some changes with corals or with fish?

00:28:25 KAMEALOHA SMITH: Even the corals are kind of dirty again.

KONOHIKI KAHAUNAELE: Yeah. There's definitely changes, yeah, from those kinds of things. Just trying to think about where it's actually – it's always going to be where there's more – like a little bit on the east side, the east side, where there's a little bit more, where the Kupa'a town, the main kind of development around there. Some of the reefs, they're pretty good, but they could be better, I think, in front of the pool and stuff like that.

00:28:59 KAMEALOHA SMITH: Oh, yeah, yeah. I don't think we have an aggressive enough monitoring program, to be honest with you. I think more monitoring needs to be done. And I think a community-based organization like ours. And that's kind of the reason why we're putting all our [?va], our canoe op, as a possible option, because

of the amount of ground it can cover, because it's traversing over the waters. When we go to this ocean justice webinar in a few days, I'm going to suggest that there be some thought about empowering Native communities to take a more active role in reef monitoring.

00:29:46 KONOHIKI KAHAUNAELE: Especially the divers. The divers are good. The people that dive [crosstalk].

KAMEALOHA SMITH: Free divers, yeah? The free divers.

KONOHIKI KAHAUNAELE: Yeah, the people that just go reef fishing, dive for fish. They get to see everything.

KAMEALOHA SMITH: Right, right, right. They tried to do that, NOAA tried to do that with the king tides, have us go out and take pictures and stuff. But that was cost-prohibitive for most Native people to participate, because we didn't have the kind of equipment that they needed. Because they needed you to take some very, very specific type of photos.

00:30:15 And I don't know. We just – most of us don't have that kind of equipment. I mean, when I saw people with their cameras, I was like, oh my gosh. They're very expensive cameras, people were using to do that, so yeah.

LEXIE STURM: Yeah. They shouldn't expect you just to volunteer. To get a good program going, I always believe you've got to actually pay people to get out and do the work.

KONOHIKI KAHAUNAELE: [Crosstalk] for the camera.

KAMEALOHA SMITH: Yeah, at least for the camera.

LEXIE STURM: Yeah, get you a camera or something.

00:30:44 KAMEALOHA SMITH: Yeah, no. That's why they asked me how come nobody was participating. The NOAA office called me, or the person that works for the county, goes to works for the state and the federal. They all kind of chip in some money for this one position. But I told the person, I said, it's hard because king tides is a specific phenomenon that happens at a specific time of day. And most of us don't have those kind of adjustable cameras that you would need in order to participate. And we're not really sure exactly what you folks are looking for.

00:31:13 We can tell you about what the impacts of king tides are. And we can do observations on the fish that we normally don't see, but we now see after king tides. Because it's pushing different fish life and marine life into areas they normally wouldn't be able to. So that's causing havoc, right, having to compete

for a limited supply of [?limu], the seaweed. I think you call it algae in English, yeah. In Hawaiian we call it limu. We eat a lot of the seaweed, you know? So for us, there's a real reason for us to want to monitor.

00:31:49 And so, even though – well, I'm older. When we were growing up, we did learn how to gather stuff from the reef, if you will. So we don't do as much of it now because we know that there's less marine resources for us to gather. But we all have our bags, net bags, where we go on the reef, and our butter knife.

LEXIE STURM: Do you think there's less limu now than when you were growing up?

00:32:20 KAMEALOHA SMITH: Oh yeah. Yeah. Yeah.

KONOHIKI KAHAUNAELE: Yeah. Some people do some efforts. They got some down here that they, basically they're growing them, and then they try to put it back too, yeah.

LEXIE STURM: So, what's happening? Is it just too warm, or with the fish, like you were saying, getting pushed in with the king tides? I'm interested in that, because we have king tides here in Florida too, and it's just mostly flooding that we're worried about. But I'm curious about what they had you monitoring,

and then yeah, I'm curious about why you think the limu's decreasing. People collecting it too much, or?

00:32:55 KONOHIKI KAHAUNAELE: Well, collect too much, and they don't know how to pick, so they pick the whole root system. You can trim it, and then it'll keep growing. But some people pick too much. And then they got like what uncle is saying, and so. There's a few things that happened there. People came for it and -

KAMEALOHA SMITH: The sediment, right? Sediment buildup on the coral reef for sure, on the rocks, yeah, for sure. You can tell, because when you go out there, you just touch the rocks, and then you'll see all of the dirt. You'll see -

KONOHIKI KAHAUNAELE: Yeah, it's ugly.

00:33:26 KAMEALOHA SMITH: We do have some invasive limu. I think on Kauai – you can go on Department of Land and Natural Resources or Department of Aquatics and Resources. They have a [?WIM] site. It's a state entity, right? And they update us regularly on every island as to the limu that is – the invasive limus that are overtaking certain reef ecosystems. They'll let us know that. So there's been extensive studies in those areas.

00:33:58 And we do have – in our area, we have at least one community group that's taking a more active role in trying to regrow limu. And that's cousin [crosstalk]. He's a cousin, yeah. One of our distant cousins, yeah. She's involved in that, yeah.

ZACK MASON: And is that also, is it like a volunteer, grassroots type effort?

KONOHIKI KAHAUNAELE: I think it started. But she gets some funding. But then just, yeah. Funding so that she can make it her – this is how you can make it your life's effort, and then teach other people, pretty much. And that's what she's doing. She teaches and stuff like that. So that's always, yeah.

00:34:41 If you're getting money for something, I think as long as you're teaching, it's good. Then it's like, yeah. The teaching's for free. It's just so that I got – the money just so that I got time to do it.

ZACK MASON: Yeah. And I guess, can you talk a little bit about the relationship between NOAA and other state agencies with the Native Hawaiian community? Does everyone get along and play nice? Do they really understand what's going on on the ground? Can you just elaborate a little bit? We won't get our feelings hurt if – you don't have to say all nice things.

00:35:26 KAMEALOHA SMITH: I think that on the island of [Hawaiian 00:35:30], there's a – you have the – I think it's called the [Hawaiian 00:35:35] estuan, is that estuary or estuan? So there's some kind of big NOAA presence on the island of [Hawaiian 00:35:42] in the Pearl Harbor area, and then in [Hawaiian 00:35:45]. Here on the neighbor islands, most of our communications with NOAA, we'll call and we'll have to talk to somebody in Honolulu. I don't think they have such a presence here on the island of Kauai. And I think that hopefully, I mean, she would be blessed to get some funding this time from NOAA.

00:36:11 Hopefully there'll be more interactions. Kauai's kind of in an interesting place because we're right at the edge. We have Niihau next to us, which is a big fishing ground, so that's a very interesting thing to look at, the fact that they have still an abundance of fish and other marine life on that island and on that side, the [Hawaiian 00:36:31]. So it's not just beautiful. I mean, it's not just beautiful, but it's rich in things that we can do research on about how areas with -

KONOHIKI KAHAUNAELE: With no impact.

00:36:42 KAMEALOHA SMITH: Yeah, with no impact and how they're doing. And then you also have the culture resources, which is the beginning of [Hawaiian 00:36:48], or the northwest Hawaiian islands. We'll need permits to do that. So we're hoping that we can establish some partnerships with NOAA, along the lines of our smaller voyaging canoes, which we're hoping to use as research vessels, Native research vessels, equipped with some modern technology on them.

00:37:17 And we think that it'll make an impact on being able to provide training for citizen scientists, if you will. So I think from that point of view, I think that there's a lot of opportunity. But what we're trying to do on our side is, we hope this doesn't rude. We're trying not to allow the science to – the Western science to dictate the restoration of traditional knowledge practices. So if we, you know, the Hanalei area, because the bay, it's a beautiful sheltered bay. And there's reasons why we would sail out of there. But it's also a gentrified area where you have a lot of rich people.

00:38:05 And so, it's either we can go with a layered approach to using that particular resource as a base and a foundation for us to restore cultural practices,

or we just allow gentrification to start taking place, and then we move our operations someplace else. Adaptive management strategies always come into play. But when the very foundation of our voyaging and certainly our own sense of what research is starts in a place like Hanalei and that area, there's a reason for it.

00:38:42 And so, there are some challenges to that. But we're hoping that NOAA will – because they had the whole NOAA humpback whale sanctuary in the area, right? We're hoping that they'll work to reestablish new relationships with Native peoples in that area so that we can understand the full and appreciate the full value of what that place can offer with regards to research. So not just the humpback whale, but also other things well. So, I don't know if that makes any sense, yeah.

00:39:11 ZACK MASON: Yeah, definitely, definitely. Yeah. Sorry. My son in the background is – I think he just got out of the bath. He doesn't want to put his pants on, so he's having a little bit of a meltdown.

KAMEALOHA SMITH: We understand.

ZACK MASON: Oh, man. But no, yeah, that 100% makes sense. And let's see. So what sets reefs in Kauai

apart from other locations, even in Hawaii as a whole, or the rest of the world?

00:39:58 KONOHIKI KAHAUNAELE: I don't know. I don't know how to separate. I know lots of our – where it is going down, it's a lot to do with, I think like the water company and places, people that buy too much land, and then they have access to block a waterway or something. And then ends up messing up our reefs down below, or messing up the – you just think of it like a body. Once some of your veins are clogged up or they tie it off, then you're going to die off, so.

00:40:36 But that's a big thing that happened in [?Anini] on the north shore. That reef system is horrible. Yeah, because there are lots of little, little waterways that used to come out and come out into there. So little fishes would go in there, and they would eat up all the little stuff that ends up being sediment and all. And then, yeah. Between that and some runoffs. But there's lots of – there's always been a thing with the pigs. But I think it has a lot to do with developments and stuff. Development.

LEXIE STURM: What's going on with the pigs?

00:41:14 KONOHIKI KAHAUNAELE: Pigs, well, they go down by the water. They look for worms and stuff. So they dig up

the dirt, and then that can be a problem. When it's close to the riverside where they're looking, then the water will take over, take away all that bunch of dirt, and that can become a problem.

LEXIE STURM: Oh, I never knew that.

00:41:33 KAMEALOHA SMITH: Well, we used to domesticate pigs, yeah, when we had a different land tenure system. The current land tenure system doesn't allow us to necessarily. It's not the appropriate infrastructure or us to have the domestic pigs. Pigs used to be domesticated and taken care of. We didn't use to hunt pigs. But when the land tenure system changed – this is just my opinion, right? And there's some research that shows this. That when the land tenure system changed, the pig problem – there are more feral pigs now, pigs that aren't necessarily Native, cross-breeding and all kinds of stuff.

00:42:20 So, it presents a challenge for us, because now people have to hunt for pigs. And so, that's a different way of – a different kind of relationship with the animals. And the animals, whereas before, they were taken care of, nowadays that's not happening. They just have to fend for themselves. And so, they're growing in populations and in ways that we

don't have any control over any longer. So I think the old way of doing things in this case probably was a lot better.

00:42:55 But you know, progress happens. Geopolitically, things have changed. The land tenureship has changed. Our relationship with the land is compromised now in many ways. So we don't have as much – I don't want to say – well, control might be the word. Yeah. But we don't have as much say or control as to how those things work itself out. So I think pigs are going to become an even bigger problem soon if they don't figure out ways to deal with the feral pig, yeah.

00:43:25 Because people do hunt for pigs nowadays. But it's nearly not enough to take care of the pig population. Because they just increase rapidly. Do you folks have pig problems in Florida?

LEXIE STURM: We do kind of, where we have some wild pigs, and yeah, they dig up people's native plants and people's gardens and things. And then there's issues with car accidents and stuff too. So we do have a similar type problem, but. And not so much – I think we have bigger issues with our reefs here than pigs, but yeah. We definitely have our own kind of watershed management issues in coral reefs in Florida.

00:44:09 KAMEALOHA SMITH: Oh. I wonder how – how does it work out over there? Because you don't have big mountains in Florida. How does it? Yeah.

LEXIE STURM: No. But it's still bad with all the rainwater coming down. And since so many of our really big cities, like Miami and Fort Lauderdale, are right there, a lot of the water runs off. And then we also have a really big canal system, because we completely re-engineered the way that water flows through the state. So it used to flow south through the Everglades and get filtered, and everything was clean. And we completely stopped that.

00:44:44 So that water now just runs to the East Coast and the West Coast. And so, it comes out of – we have a big lake, like [?Okachovi], and it just gets filled with algae and hot, and then they have to control releases when there's too much water. And they just let it go out on the reef. And so, we have some reefs here that we have to test the water before we go diving in it, make sure it's not too fresh water, because that means that there was too much release onto the reef, and that it's maybe not good to go diving in, because there might be bacteria or some sort of toxic algae.

00:45:18 But the big thing is we kind of completely destroyed the natural way water is supposed to flow throughout Florida, and it doesn't get the cleaning that it used to. And then it just comes out on the reef.

KAMEALOHA SMITH: It's probably – I was going to say, because Florida has a huge population. I mean, you're at almost 30 million. So that's a different scale of problems, you know? And Florida is big, but 30 million is a lot of people, yeah. So I don't know.

00:45:51 And then I would think that the issue of gentrification is even much more stated, much more profound there. It's bad, it's really obvious here, because you can see the difference between the billionaires and the millionaires and everybody else type of thing. So that part here is really obvious. But I think in a place like Florida where people just build, build, build, build, build, and then you see, you're like, oh my gosh. There's a lot of development. Maybe over-development, yeah.

00:46:23 LEXIE STURM: Yeah, definitely. And in Florida, we have kind of the reverse problem. I think that a lot of other beautiful places probably Hawaii has, where I feel like Hawaii, a lot of people want to buy up right

there on the beach, and that's becoming the gentrified area. And in Florida, now in Miami, it's kind of becoming the opposite problem, because with sea level rise and stuff, people are looking to move away from the coast and kind of to higher ridge areas, which were traditionally Black or Latino communities. And so now, there's been kind of a big buy-up of people wanting to move away from the coast to kind of get away from the flood zones and things. So it's kind of like a reverse gentrification issue.

00:47:10 KAMEALOHA SMITH: Right, right. Well, what to me is interesting is that it's the size of the houses. I don't know. It's just, in America, there's a lot of excess just in general. And I'm wondering if people ever think about maybe building smaller houses and having bigger yards, you know? Living more, yeah, more green and less, right?

KONOHIKI KAHAUNAELE: Four bedrooms instead of 20, eh?

KAMEALOHA SMITH: Yes. The 20 monster houses, yeah.

LEXIE STURM: I'm with you. I'm with you.

00:47:49 KAMEALOHA SMITH: Yeah. Well, no easy answer. Because I totally get it why anybody would want to buy that, because it's in a beautiful place like Florida, but yeah. She has her house here.

KONOHIKI KAHAUNAELE: All right, well, [inaud.].

KAMEALOHA SMITH: He wouldn't be able to buy a house here.

LEXIE STURM: Yeah, no, yeah. I hear it's very expensive. My friend who was working for NOAA, now she lives on Guam. But she was supposed to move to Honolulu for her new job, and she just is like, "I can't afford it. I think I have to stay in Guam." And because we're here on the East Coast and she's in Guam, that's a 14- hour time difference.

00:48:30 And so, she has to get up sometimes at like 4:00 or 5:00 in the morning just to be able to make calls with us. But yeah, she can't afford Honolulu. It's too expensive.

KAMEALOHA SMITH: Yeah, no. She's correct. It's crazy. Yeah, definitely.

KONOHIKI KAHAUNAELE: Especially Honolulu.

KAMEALOHA SMITH: Especially Honolulu. But that said, in Honolulu and Pearl Harbor, we get a lot of young people that they send out here to Hawaii to train. So at the Pearl Harbor place, the people I used to work with before working there or have moved up, but yeah.

00:49:06 There's a lot of younger ones that just come out of college, and they send them to Hawaii. You know

what I mean? Maybe they think it's nice or whatever. It's crazy, yeah. But we don't really have a lot of contact with what goes on on the [inaud.]. I think if you're wanting to know about how that interaction works, you should get in touch with Kavika Winters. He works for you folks, right? The guy in Honolulu. [?Kanohai]. There's a few other people too. I mean, we have names and stuff like that. But he might be able to give you a better sense of how they interact with the communities there.

00:49:45 To me, I mean, I don't know. I would even be interested to know, I would like to understand all the different relationships, because it's a myriad of a lot of conservation organizations on the windward size of Oahu. And NOAA is right there as well. So there's state, there's command man schools, there's private, non – I mean, everybody and anybody that's a real big thing over there. So we're a much smaller scale compared to them. And so, the NOAA resources are all centered there in Honolulu, and they're probably in Guam to service the Marian Islands and Micronesia, so on and so forth, yeah.

00:50:24 I'm trying to think, when I went to Micronesia this time, if I met anybody from NOAA. I think I did,

a few people, that are stationed in the Federated States of Micronesia. I think I did. Yeah. So.

LEXIE STURM: Well, I just want to say, thank you so much for sharing – oh sorry, Zack, go ahead.

ZACK MASON: No, I just wanted to ask, what's one accomplishment that you have that you're really proud of? It could be within your work with the Hanalei River Heritage Foundation. It could be something else that you've done independently. What's one big accomplishment that you're like, "This is great. We're making progress doing something good for the reef, or the ocean"?

00:51:17 KAMEALOHA SMITH: I think getting the canoes back in the water. We were absent from it because we had to restore the canoes. And it took a little bit of time to get the money together to do that. So the presence of the canoes means that we can get back to one of the core missions of our nonprofit is. The other is, in general, access. Being invited to the table, to be able to share and to be able to expose people to a different way of doing things, perhaps. So we're hoping that what we're doing and the way we're doing it, and taking a very grassroots approach – well,

we're from the community, so it's not like we're some bigwig kind of a conservation nonprofit.

00:52:10 Literally, we just all are people who were born and raised in this community. And we want to be able to live here and stay here. And we're trying to make a go of it of trying to find ways to use what we know as Native peoples to see if we can make a difference in terms of how we manage the resources in the ocean. And we're hoping that that'll lead to partnerships, jobs, economic opportunity, training, but as it's aligned with some economic opportunity. Because we think that that's what stops a lot of people from doing really what they were taught by their ancestors, right, is the, well, how do we support ourselves? Because at the end of the day, we still have to figure out a way to feed our families, so yeah.

00:53:03 Just simple stuff like that. I mean, it's tied to other things. But I mean, at the end of the day, I think everybody wants to be able to feed their kids and clothe their children, have a simple house, you know what I'm saying? And so, it's those basic essentials that drives us, I think. Because we come from a community where there's a lot of poverty. And we collectively come from families and communities

where that kind of poverty runs high. So we're trying to figure out ways to solve that issue. And we're thinking that just going back and understanding the way that our ancestors lived and took care of the land, that might be a possible way or a route for us to climb out of poverty, yeah, for sure. Yeah. If that makes sense, I don't know.

00:53:52 ZACK MASON: Yeah, no, that's great. And I guess as kind of a follow-up, if you could get one message across about what's going on with the reefs or the work that you're doing to people on the mainland, what would it be? If people are like, "Oh, I wonder how the reefs are doing over in Hawaii, or what's going on," what would you say?

00:54:18 KONOHIKI KAHAUNAELE: There's places it is turning around, but how would you just say it is, I don't know.

KAMEALOHA SMITH: Well, and one of our genealogical chants, it's called a [Hawaiian 00:54:28]. The [Hawaiian 00:54:28] tells us the order in which things are born onto this earth. And one of the first – it appears in [Hawaiian 00:54:36], which is the first period of things that are born onto this earth. And

the coral reef is one of those things. So for us, it's the foundation of life as we understand it.

00:54:48 So, if people understand that, that the taro plant and some of the other Native items that I mentioned, if they understand that that's core to who we are, maybe when they come here, they'll be more respectful to those resources, if you will. We have a fascinating history on Hawaii island. Have you ever heard of Imiloa? Imiloa is a museum. It's a science museum. Astronomy.

KONOHIKI KAHAUNAELE: Astronomy, yeah.

00:55:20 KAMEALOHA SMITH: Astronomy museum on Hawaii island. It's I-M-I-L-O-A, Imiloa. Try to look that up, yeah? And the Imiloa, the core or the foundation of the Imiloa science presentations is the traditional way of looking at resources. And the coral reef is a real big part of the explanation. And they do a presentation in the planetarium kind of a setting where they talk about that. So there might be some video work that shows some of what they do.

00:55:59 So that was an attempt to bring cultural practitioners together to work with scientists to sort of understand, explore, and explain out the parallels between Western science and [Hawaiian 00:56:13] or

[Hawaiian 00:56:14], which is Native science, yeah. So for me, I think that's what the coral reef represents. It represents the beginnings of who we are as Hawaiians.

00:56:33 LEXIE STURM: That's beautiful. That's beautiful. All right, well.

KAMEALOHA SMITH: Did you find it, Imiloa, did you find it online?

LEXIE STURM: I'll have to look.

ZACK MASON: I did find it. I don't see a video or anything, but I'm going to keep looking. Maybe they posted it on – oh, here's something. Yeah, it's on YouTube as well.

KAMEALOHA SMITH: You can always call them too. They're very nice people to talk with. They do all these different interesting science displays and presentations, kind of like in a museum, a science museum. But it's a science museum in which the coral reef is one of the anchors in which they talk about science, so.

00:57:16 ZACK MASON: That's awesome, yeah.

KAMEALOHA SMITH: And as it relates to astronomy.

KONOHIKI KAHAUNAELE: That's where we would go for [?duda] training. We'd go training for navigation like that up there.

KAMEALOHA SMITH: Oh, that's right, [crosstalk].

00:57:29 KONOHIKI KAHAUNAELE: At Imiloa, we use the observatory for practice the navigation. You get all the stars coming out. You get the stars coming out from all of the angles. Pretty cool.

LEXIE STURM: So can you just sail solely – you can navigate while you're sailing solely based on the stars?

KONOHIKI KAHAUNAELE: We use the stars. We use a combination, stars at night and then, so then before you wake – if you have a crew, you would wake up right before the sun, a few hours before the sun starts to rise, so you can start to mark out – you mark out all your little markings. You see exactly where the sun comes out, and then you start using the sun.

00:58:10 The sun and just the way the swells are moving compared to – because the sun will be your prime. So then you just got to – pretty much, you'll use all the prime things that are always in the sky that will tell you location. Like the sun always rises in the east, sets in the west, and then once it sets, you got to

make sure you keep track of the – then you make your star plots. Yeah, just using nature. The wind. The wind will come from a certain direction, so you could play off of that.

00:58:54 KAMEALOHA SMITH: Yeah. In all of the classes that we teach when we talk about these type of things, whether it's fishing, planting, hula, we spend a fair amount of time talking about the wind, the sun, the impact of the wind and the sun and the moon and the ocean tides on these different practices. Even hula, the same thing. And then in our different – the chants in hula that we teach, we often talk about what's called [Hawaiian 00:59:24], which are Hawaiian chants or music in hula, that's dedicated to teaching us about these different phenomenon in nature. Yeah.

00:59:41 ZACK MASON: And I just wanted to ask, are you hopeful for the future of coral reefs? I know we hear a lot of doom and gloom. Things are not looking good for corals in Florida, for example, recently with all the temperature changes and the things like that. But are you hopeful for the next few generations that there will still be corals around?

01:00:03 KONOHIKI KAHAUNAELE: Oh yeah. Well, around here, yeah, I think. Sounds like in Florida there needs to be a

big change, but. But I think over here, once we start reclaiming parts of the land, working with efforts with reclaiming lands and stuff, or just reclaiming access. The [?konihiki] is the land manager. But konihiki's the land manager. And when you set up these konihikis, there's [Hawaiian 01:00:34], and then you monitor – that's who's basically supposed to be monitoring. But if we – I think if we just get into these waterways and then, yeah, monitor them and see where they're stopped, then there's always ways of change.

01:00:49 But it's about getting back on. You got to do it in a – you got to push some people, because to get on their land and get through to the waterways that are blocking them. Some places are going to be harder than others, yeah. But there has been a big turnaround with the north shore from just changing the sunscreen that everybody's able to use. That does a big, so. And that's been a few years. Just got to implement more, just teaching the kids stewardship. And make it so it's something they want to do, and it'll be easy. The more we got, just got to get a big army.

01:01:39 LEXIE STURM: That makes me feel better.

KAMEALOHA SMITH: Yeah. Well, he just mentioned some few important words. Konihiki. So konihiki is like a land manager. So we have a natural resource management way of doing things called [Hawaiian 01:01:54], the moku system. So the moku system is where different chiefs in the Hawaiian families or different chiefs that worked under the main chief of the island work to take care of the resources. So there's different parts of it that are being – different parts of this moku system.

01:02:15 And you can look that up online too. There's articles by Natalie [?Kuroshima], Malia [?Akutagawa], and Kavika Winters. There's a whole bunch of them. But it talks about the moku system and how the moku system is the natural resource management system that we use that was passed on to us by our ancestors. And so, inasmuch as it's possible, we'd like to follow that system. So on each [Hawaiian 01:02:43], or land district, we have someone that we can look to and a family that we can look to, to help us to monitor those trees.

01:02:50 We're trying to re-establish – we re-established part of it in some areas. And especially now with the reef monitoring being so important, we're trying to

see if we can re-establish that system, specifically for the purpose of monitoring reefs. So hopefully there'll be an opportunity for us to talk to NOAA about that, how we can use our land managers with our va, our canoe practitioners, to be able to combine the efforts of both to see if we can get a more consistent monitoring system going on for the reefs. And other areas in the ocean. Yeah.

01:03:33 ZACK MASON: That's great. Yeah, if it was up to me, I'd fund you guys. But unfortunately, it's way above my pay grade.

KAMEALOHA SMITH: No problem.

ZACK MASON: But yeah, I know we've touched on this a little bit, and I actually have to run soon because my son is – he's kind of running crazy over here. But what can regular people do to help, and even tourists? What can tourists do to make sure that they're respectful of the reef and other resources when they come to visit?

01:04:08 KAMEALOHA SMITH: We have a new regenerative – there's been a paradigm shift from sustainable tourism to regenerative tourism in Hawaii. So part of the change from sustainable to regenerative tourism is to work with conservation practition – we call ourselves

[Hawaiian 01:04:27] practitioners – is opportunities for people, visitors, to work with us, to come and work with us, and to sort of give back for the opportunity to stay here in Hawaii.

01:04:40 So we'll have a reservation system up soon. And a lot of stuff that we do, since it's more social enterprise, which is done through donations, to have people come and participate so we can teach them about how to be respectful in the reef areas. And so, we'll have one of those activities coming up. But definitely organic sunscreen. Try to stay in your areas where your hotel is at versus going all over the place. Buying local versus going to the store. I mean, I don't discourage people from going to local restaurants and stuff.

01:05:20 I do discourage people from going to Walmart and Costcos. I like those places, but I don't go there that often. I'm not saying that they're bad or anything like that. But we're trying to get people to go into the local stores and buy, if that makes sense. Yeah. But if we're talking about visitors. But hopefully when they come here, we'll be a little bit more organized, so they can spend time with us in our communities. So we can impact and teach, and also

learn from them as well. And maybe establish longer-term relationships, you know what I'm saying? Yeah.

01:05:54 KONOHIKI KAHAUNAELE: Yeah. And then just listening, watch the, read the signs. Pay attention and actually follow them. Because there's a lot of signs around that tell people what not to do and stuff. Because some areas with high tourist action, they got signs all over, but still, you'll find them climbing on the reefs even with all the signs around, lifeguard yelling at them. And it's like -

01:06:22 KAMEALOHA SMITH: Yeah. Don't touch the [?honada], the turtles, or the [Hawaiian 01:06:25], monk seal, that kind of stuff, yeah.

KONOHIKI KAHAUNAELE: Yeah. Mainly it's a lot of those – there's a lot of tourists who just seem like they're entitled to a lot, to anything, because they paid so much to get here. It's like, no. I think that's the main problem, entitlement because they paid to get here. And it costs a lot, yeah. And everything costs a lot. But yeah, you just got to think of it as somebody's big home. And you're just a guest in the home, and tread lightly. But there's a lot of aloha to give, but it's also earned. But yeah.

01:07:01 LEXIE STURM: Absolutely. Absolutely. Well, I want to thank you both so much for your time. I think we'll let you guys get on with your day. But I really appreciate all the information, all the stories you've shared with us. We really, really appreciate it.

ZACK MASON: Yeah, it's been great speaking with both of you. Thank you so much.

KONOHIKI KAHAUNAELE: That was great. Thank you.

KAMEALOHA SMITH: Yeah, thank you so much. If you need any more information or if you need some more websites and stuff, happy to introduce you to resources. But mainly these resources are online, and you can contact people. If not, we have people you can call. I mean, but I'm sure you guys know a lot of people with your NOAA, so.

01:07:44 LEXIE STURM: No, absolutely.

ZACK MASON: Yeah, that would be really helpful. Yeah, thank you.

LEXIE STURM: We'll be in touch. Thank you.

KAMEALOHA SMITH: Yeah. No problem. So, any kind of a follow-up you folks want to do, or anything that you want, or if you need to speak to more people or whatever, yeah. But it's kind of low-key here on Kauai as compared to Oahu, so.

LEXIE STURM: Yeah, definitely. We'll let you know. Well, we'll send you some forms that we just need for you guys to sign, if that's okay. And then we'll send you when we have the recording so you guys can listen to it. If you have any issue with it or anything we said – I mean, I think we're all really low-key, so I don't think there should be a problem.

01:08:23 But if you want to listen to it, listen through and tell me if you have any problems with it, there's no problem. We can edit some things out. But yeah, I'll send it to you, and we'll also share, we're working on building this kind of story map that it's mostly focused on reef mapping and kind of the importance of reefs across Hawaii. But we're hoping to incorporate some quotes from you guys and from the other people we've talked to into that story map. And so as we develop, we'll share everything with you guys so you can see kind of what we've been working on.

01:08:56 KAMEALOHA SMITH: Well, thank you so much. Thank you for being so interested in what we do here.

LEXIE STURM: Yeah. It was awesome. Thanks for taking the time.

ZACK MASON: Yeah, it's fascinating stuff.

KAMEALOHA SMITH: Well, you guys have a wonderful day, and we'll catch up soon.

LEXIE STURM: You too.

KONOHIKI KAHAUNAELE: Sounds good.

KAMEALOHA SMITH: Okay.

KONOHIKI KAHAUNAELE: Thanks again, guys.

LEXIE STURM: Talk soon.

KAMEALOHA SMITH: Aloha.

KONOHIKI KAHAUNAELE: Aloha.

ZACK MASON: Bye.

(End of File)