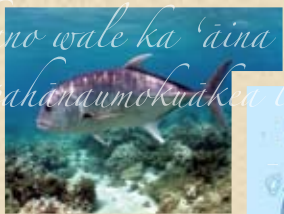
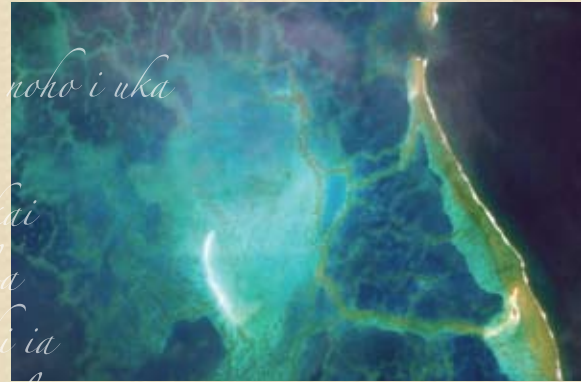


Malamalama ka la nui a Kane puka i Hu'eha'e
 Apakau ke kakuna i ka 'ili kai o na kai 'ewalu
 He 'ike makawalu ka'u e 'ano'i nei,
 'O na au walu o Kanaloa Haunawela noho i ka moana nui
 He Hu'akai ka makani o Lehua 'au i ke kai
 Ku'ono'ono ka lua o Kuhaimoana i ke kapa 'ehukai o Ka'ula
 'O Ku i ka loulu, ulu a'e ke aloha no Nihoa moku manu
 Manu o ku i ka 'ahui, he alaka'i na ka lahui
 'O Hinapūko'a
 'O Hinapūhalako'a
 'O Hina kupukupu
 'O Hinaikamalama



Hua ka 'ohua, lu'u ke kohola
 Aloha kaki limu kala, kia'i 'ia e ka 'akala noho i uka
 Hanau ka pe'a, puka ka pe'ape'a i ke kai
 He 'ina'i ka 'ina, 'ono i ka huna o Kapa'akai
 Manomano ka 'ike li'u o ka ho'opu o Kanaloa
 Koiko'i lua ho'i no ka lehulehu, 'o ku'u luku ia
 Hanohano wale ka 'aina kupuna, 'o na moku le'ia
 No Papahānaumokuākea lā he inoa



No Kainani Kihunale a me Halealoha



Identification of the Property

1. Identification of the Property



(Photo: James Watt)

1.a Country

United States of America.

1.b State, Province or Region

Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument is comprised of lands and waters under the management, control and jurisdiction of the United States of America, and also includes lands and waters of the State of Hawai‘i.

1.c Name of Property

“Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument”

Papahānaumokuākea (pronounced Pa-pa HAH-nou-mo-koo-AH-keh-ah) comes from an ancient Hawaiian traditional chant concerning the genealogy and formation of the Hawaiian Islands, and a deep honoring of the dualisms of life. An explanation of the meaning and process for naming the property is found at the beginning of Section 2.a.

Popular and Historic Names

Table 1.1: Other popular or historic place names for the property

The Northwestern Hawaiian Islands (NWHI)
The Kūpuna (Elder) Islands
The Leeward Islands
Nā Moku Manamana
Nā Moku Papapa

Throughout this document, several placenames are used. In general, “Papahānaumokuākea” sufficiently refers to the place, although the terms “Northwestern Hawaiian Islands” or “NWHI” are used when referencing biogeography or when quoting publications employing these placenames. When referring to management authorities and the like, this document applies the term “the Monument”.

Names of Individual Islands/Reefs/Shoals

Table 1.2: Names of individual islands, reefs, shoals (from SE to NW)
(* indicates primary name used today)

Native Hawaiian Name(s)	English Name(s)
*Nihoa, Moku Manu	Nihoa Island, Bird Island
*Mokumanamana	Necker Island
Kānemiloha‘i, Mokupāpapa	*French Frigate Shoals
Pūhāhonu	*Gardner Pinnacles
Ko‘anako‘a, Nalukākala	*Maro Reef
Kauō	*Laysan Island, Moller Island
Papa‘āpoho	*Lisianski Island
Holoikauaua	*Pearl and Hermes Atoll
Pihemanu	*Midway Atoll, Brook Island, Middlebrook Islands
Mokupāpapa, Kānemiloha‘i	*Kure Atoll

*For a more detailed treatment of these names, an explanation of their history and meaning, please see Section 2

1.d Geographical Coordinates to the Nearest Second

The geographic center point for Papahānaumokuākea is:

N 25°20'56.652" W 170°8'44.952"

The geographic coordinates are listed below. All are depicted on Figure 1.1:

- N 22°53'35.016" W 161°2'9.456"
- N 22°14'22.740" W 162°5'53.736"
- N 23°52'49.512" W 161°44'32.748"
- N 22°57'25.092" W 166°36'0.000"
- N 24°12'41.868" W 168°22'51.024"
- N 25°47'5.892" W 167°36'43.200"
- N 24°36'17.892" W 170°47'34.836"
- N 24°40'55.092" W 166°3'21.600"
- N 26°14'15.342" W 170°23'2.580"
- N 24°56'14.244" W 171°50'11.436"
- N 26° 35' 5.892" W 171°30'50.436"
- N 26°50'53.592" W 173°30'47.556"
- N 25°16'37.092" W 174°24'50.436"

- N 27°14'45.960" W 176°29'52.620"
- N 28°34'55.092" W 175°19'44.436"
- N 27°35'52.188" W 178°29'54.384"
- N 29°14'26.124" W 178°8'46.932"
- N 28°37'41.196" W 179°14'43.764"

1.e Maps Showing the Boundaries and Management of the Nominated Property

(i) Bathymetric Map

Please see Appendix A for a map of the property printed on a National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) nautical chart, which also includes bathymetric references.

(ii) Location Map

Please refer to Figures 1.2 and 1.3, for an overview map and management area map, respectively.

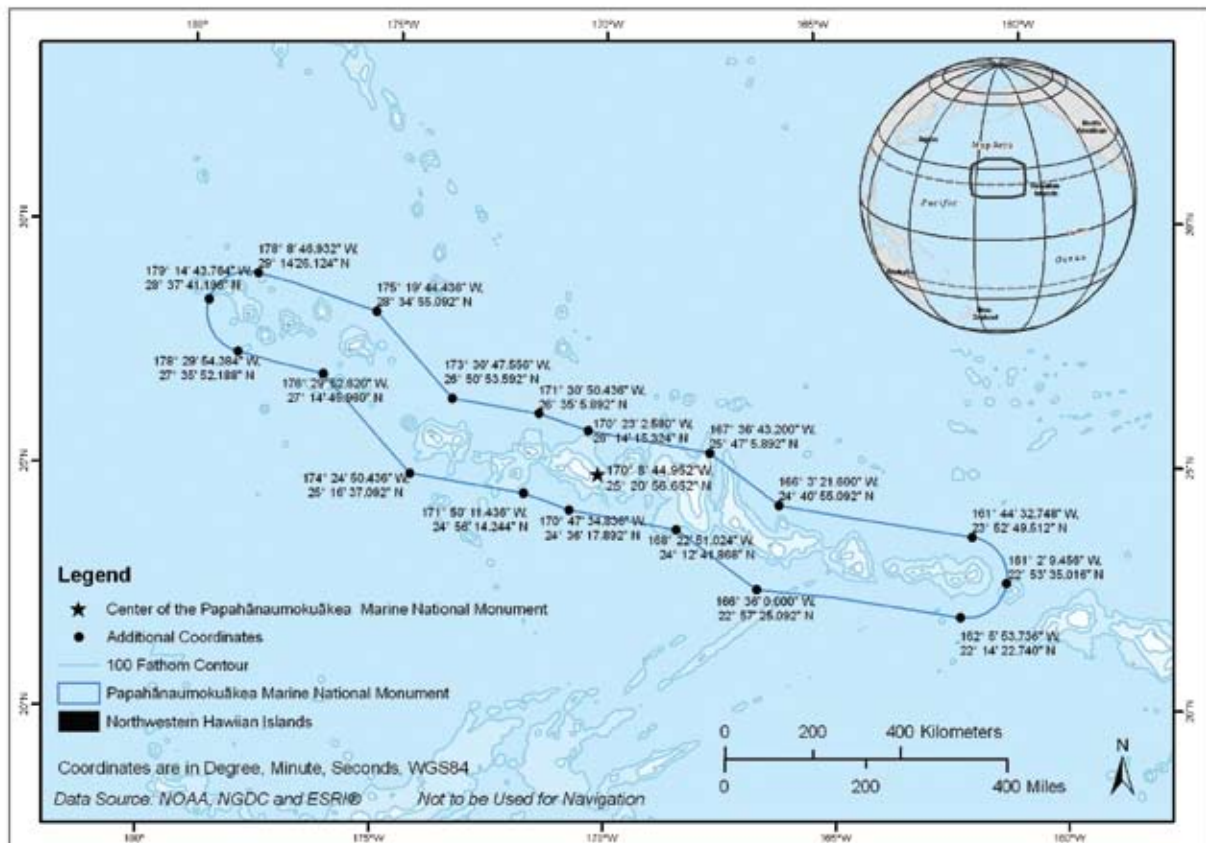


Figure 1.1b Proposed nominated area: Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument geographic coordinates (inclusive)



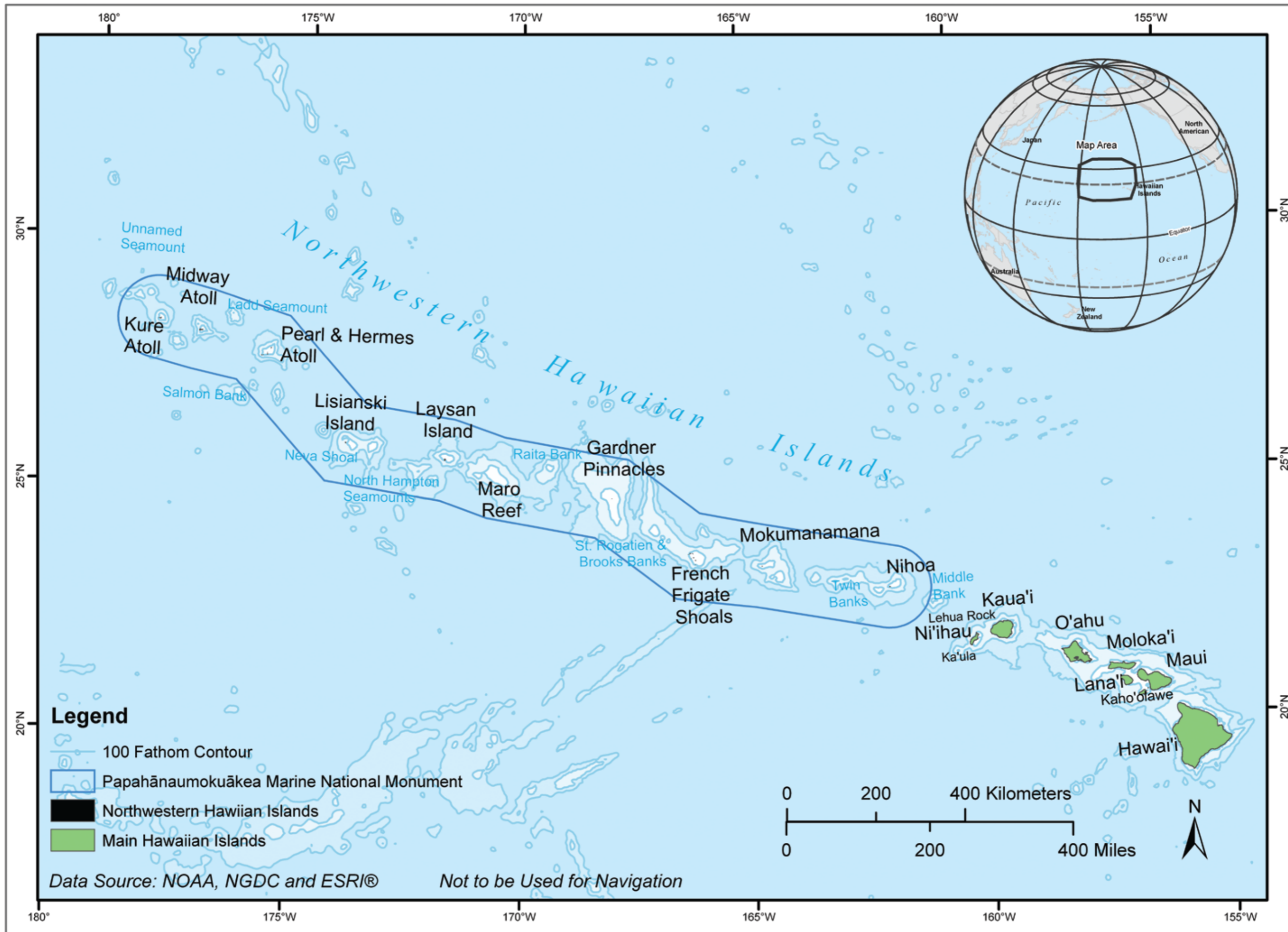
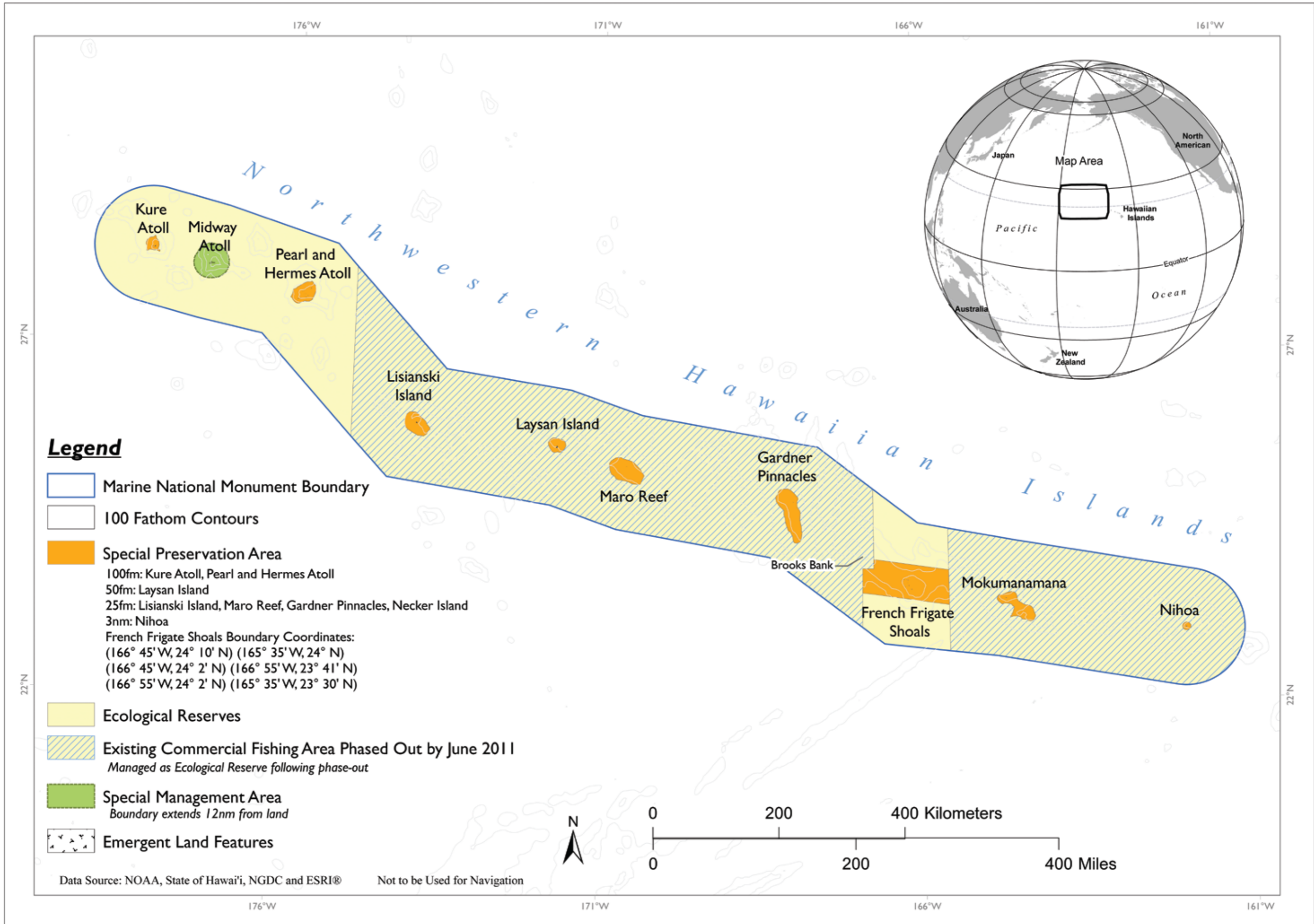


Figure 1.2: Proposed nominated area: Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument overview



Legend

- Marine National Monument Boundary
- 100 Fathom Contours
- Special Preservation Area
 - 100fm: Kure Atoll, Pearl and Hermes Atoll
 - 50fm: Laysan Island
 - 25fm: Lisianski Island, Maro Reef, Gardner Pinnacles, Necker Island
 - 3nm: Nihoa
 - French Frigate Shoals Boundary Coordinates:
 (166° 45' W, 24° 10' N) (165° 35' W, 24° N)
 (166° 45' W, 24° 2' N) (166° 55' W, 23° 41' N)
 (166° 55' W, 24° 2' N) (165° 35' W, 23° 30' N)
- Ecological Reserves
- Existing Commercial Fishing Area Phased Out by June 2011
Managed as Ecological Reserve following phase-out
- Special Management Area
Boundary extends 12nm from land
- Emergent Land Features

Data Source: NOAA, State of Hawai'i, NGDC and ESRI®

Not to be Used for Navigation

Figure 1.3: Management area of Papahānaumokuākea

(iii) Other Maps and Buffer Zone Discussion

Upon review of the Report of the International Expert Meeting on World Heritage and Buffer Zones, WHC-08/32.COM/7.1 (22 May 2008), and the underlying Operational Guideline paragraphs 103-107 and Recommendation 11.b., it has been determined that a Buffer Zone is not necessary for the conservation of the natural and cultural heritage of outstanding universal value in Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument. Papahānaumokuākea has one of the largest marine protected area boundaries in the world. The areas around the boundary of Papahānaumokuākea do not contain any land or land-based sources of pollution.

One potential threat to the natural and cultural heritage in the area surrounding the boundary of Papahānaumokuākea would be from vessel traffic. This threat has been addressed in protective measures authorized by the International Maritime Organization (IMO).

Papahānaumokuākea’s boundary is approximately 50 nm from the coral reefs. There are six (6) Areas to Be Avoided (ATBA) that have been adopted by the IMO to protect eight of the coral reef areas of the NWHI from ship traffic. Each of the ATBAs extends



Remains of the Kaiyo Maru No. 25 shipwreck on Laysan Island (Photo: James Watt)

out 50 nm (92.6 km) from the center of the islands or atolls, to keep ships well away from the coral reef ecosystem and resources.

Additionally, the IMO has designated Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument as a Particularly Sensitive Sea Area (PSSA). The PSSA boundary coincides exactly with the boundary of Papahānaumokuākea. An IMO authorized recommendatory ship reporting area has also been established. This ship reporting area is a band 10 nautical miles (18.5 km) wide, surrounding the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument boundary and PSSA. This reporting requirement reminds vessels of the existence of this area and its navigational hazards well before they enter the boundary of Papahānaumokuākea and PSSA. The ship reporting system is mandatory for ships 300 gross tons and greater, fishing vessels, and for all vessels, in the event of a developing emergency situation, that are in transit through the reporting area. In addition, Papahānaumokuākea’s boundary, management plan and regulations were originally developed to protect monk seals, sea turtles, and seabirds from fishing operations.

In sum, the boundary of Papahānaumokuākea and PSSA, along with the management plan and regulations, provide adequate protection of the natural and cultural heritage in Papahānaumokuākea. Figure 1.4 below provides details on the PSSA boundary designated by IMO, and defines the six Areas to be Avoided (ATBAs).



Life ring from a passing vessel. Threats from vessel traffic include objects washed overboard while in transit (Photo: James Watt)

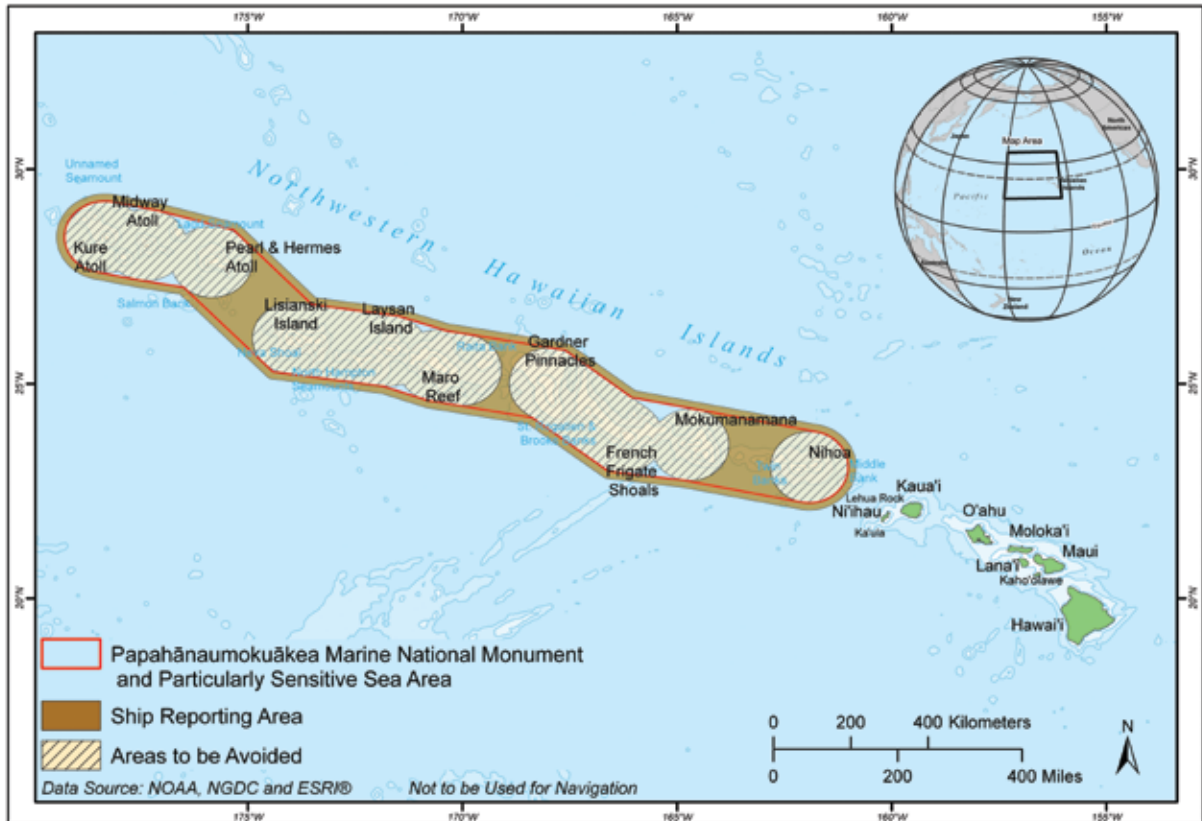


Figure 1.4 Proposed nominated area: Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument and Particularly Sensitive Sea Area (PSSA)

1.f Area of Nominated Property

The area of the nominated property is 36,207,499 hectares. No buffer zone is proposed for inscription. The area and perimeter of the property are also expressed in various formats below:



Table 1.3: Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument perimeter estimates

	Statute Miles	Kilometers	Nautical Miles
Length	1,200	1,931	1,041
Width	115	185	100

The following table describes the total area of the property and also details how little of the property is actually terrestrial versus marine.

Table 1.4: Area of lands and waters in Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument

Area in question	Sq. Stat. Mi	Sq. Km	Acres	Hectares
Marine waters	139,792	362,061	89,467,228	36,206,099
Emergent land	5	14	3,459	1,400
Total Area	139,797	362,075	89,470,688	36,207,499



A HISTORIC MOMENT: ESTABLISHING A MARINE NATIONAL MONUMENT

On June 15, 2006, President George W. Bush made conservation history when he signed Presidential Proclamation 8031 creating the largest fully protected marine conservation area on the planet in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands. By applying the authority of the Antiquities Act, which gives the President discretion to declare objects or places of scientific or historic interest a national monument, he created the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Marine National Monument.

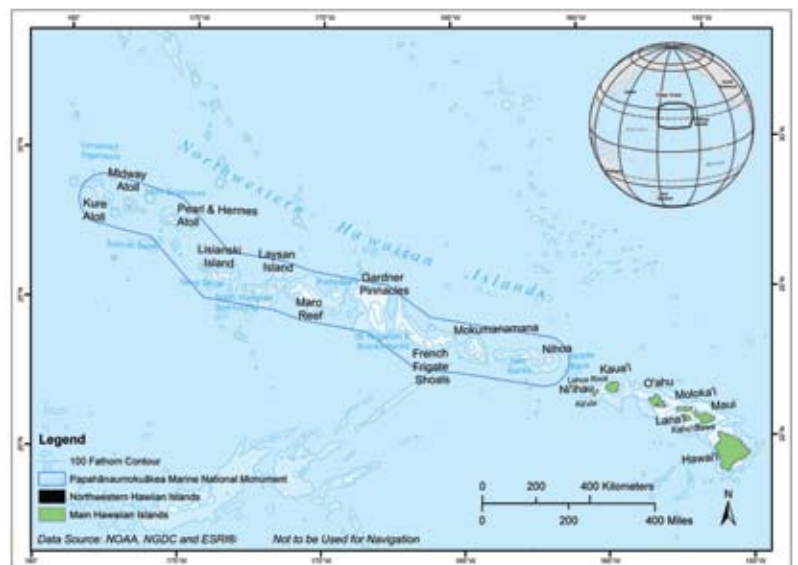
President George W. Bush signs Proclamation 8031 at the White House, joined by Mrs. Laura Bush and (left to right) Hawai'i congressional delegates U.S. Rep. Neil Abercrombie, U.S. Rep. Ed Case, U.S. Sen. Daniel Akaka; U.S. Commerce Secretary Carlos Gutierrez; Hawai'i Gov. Linda Lingle; filmmaker Jean-Michel Cousteau; oceanographer Dr. Sylvia Earle and U.S. Interior Secretary Dirk Kempthorne. White House photo by Eric Draper.

A Historic Moment

“Our duty is to use the land and seas wisely, or sometimes not use them at all. Good stewardship of the environment is not just a personal responsibility, it is a public value,” said the President in his proclamation speech explaining why it was necessary to close off such a large area for the sake of conservation.



The region is so vast that if laid atop the continental United States it would cover the approximate distance from Las Vegas, NV to Dallas, TX.



"To put this area in context, this national monument is more than 100 times larger than Yosemite National Park, larger than 46 of our 50 states, and more than seven times larger than all our national marine sanctuaries combined. This is a big deal."

~ President George W. Bush

Support for the protection and preservation of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands was overwhelming, with more than 52,000 public comments submitted during the 5 years of the proposed national marine sanctuary designation process, the majority in favor of strong protection. This public sentiment was part of what inspired the President to issue the Proclamation.

By creating a marine national monument President Bush immediately granted the waters of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands our nation's highest form of marine environmental protection. "The Northwestern Hawaiian Islands are a beautiful place," he said, "and with the designation of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Marine National Monument, we are making a choice that will leave a precious legacy."



Overview of the Proclamation

The President's proclamation creating the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Marine National Monument has given nearly 140,000 square miles of land and ocean our nation's highest form of marine environmental protection. It honors our commitment to be good stewards of America's natural resources, shows what cooperative conservation can accomplish, and creates a new opportunity for ocean education and research for decades to come. The national monument will:

- Prohibit unauthorized access to the monument;
- Provide for carefully regulated educational and scientific activities;
- Preserve access for Native Hawaiian cultural activities;
- Enhance visitation in a special area around Midway Atoll;
- Phase out commercial fishing over a 5 year period; and
- Ban other types of resource extraction and dumping of waste.

Protection was effective immediately and includes requiring permits for access into the monument. Permits may be issued for activities related to research, education, conservation and management, Native Hawaiian practices, non-extractive special ocean uses, and recreation. Protections also include the prohibition of commercial and recreational harvest of precious coral, crustaceans and coral reef species in monument waters; the prohibition of oil, gas and mineral exploration and extraction anywhere in the monument; the prohibition of waste dumping; and the phase out of commercial fishing in monument waters over a 5-year period.

*A Hawaiian Monk Seal, 'ilioholoikauaua, (Monachus schauinslandi) sleeps the day away at Pearl and Hermes Atoll.
Photo: James Watt.*



Lipspot Moray Eel weaving in limu (seaweed)
(Photo: Susan Middleton and David Liittschwager)