13-030136

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment (DPS) and Delist the DPS under the Endangered Species Act

April 10, 2013

Petitioner:

Hawai'i Fishermen's Alliance for Conservation and Tradition, Inc.
P.O. Box 240813 Honolulu, HI 96824-0813

NOTICE OF PETITION

Rebecca M. Blank
Deputy Secretary of Commerce
U.S. Department of Commerce
1401 Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20230

Samuel D. Rauch III
Acting Assistant Administrator of Fisheries
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
1315 East-West Highway
Silver Springs, MD 20910

PETITIONER

Hawaii Fishermen's Alliance for Conservation and Tradition, Inc.
P.O. Box 240813
Honolulu, HI 96824-0813

The petitioner, Hawaii Fishermen's Alliance for Conservation and Tradition, Inc., on behalf of 609 individuals and eight organizations (full list included in Appendix I) formally requests that the Secretary of Commerce, through the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), classify the North Pacific population of humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) as a Distinct Population Segment (DPS) under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (ESA), pursuant to the 1996 DPS policy (61 FR 4722; February 7, 1996), and delist the North Pacific DPS.

This petition is filed pursuant to the ESA and in accordance with § 553(e) of the Administrative Procedure Act. Section 4(b)(3)(A) of the ESA (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) requires that NMFS make a finding on whether a petition to list, delist, or reclassify a species presents substantial scientific or commercial information to indicate that the petitioned action may be warranted. The NMFS have jurisdiction over this petition. This petition sets in motion a specific administrative process as defined by 50 C.F.R. § 424.14(b), placing mandatory response requirements on NMFS.

Hawaii Fishermen's Alliance for Conservation and Tradition, Inc. (HFACT) is a non-profit organization that advocates for conservation of Hawaii fisheries and the traditions of Hawaii fishermen. HFACT works to promote the interests of Hawaii fishermen through collaboration with the fishermen and attendant fishing organizations and addressing, as a unified voice, issues such as the petition to obtain Endangered Species Act delisting of the North Pacific population of the humpback whale. HFACT submits this petition to maintain the integrity of the Endangered Species Act, to recognize the success of effective management through mitigation of threats to the species extinction, and, to recognize continued protection of the species by international, national, and state efforts.


700MB 80 MINUTE
52X MULTI SPEED
Petition to De
North Pacific P
of Humpback
April to 2015

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This petition seeks to classify the North Pacific population of humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) as a Distinct Population Segment (DPS) under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (ESA), and delist the North Pacific DPS. In 1996, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) adopted a policy on recognizing distinct population segments of vertebrate fish or wildlife species for the purposes of listing, delisting, and reclassifying species under the ESA (61 FR 4722; February 7, 1996).

In 1970, the humpback whale was designated an endangered species throughout its range under the Endangered Species and Conservation Act of 1969, which was later superseded by the ESA. On August 12, 2009, NMFS announced the initiation of a status review of humpback whales to ensure that the listing classification of the species is accurate, and indicated that they will be considering the application of the DPS policy (74 FR 40568). However, the status review has not been completed to date, and no determination has been made regarding the accuracy of the current listing classification.

This petition reviews the biology, ecology, and the status of the North Pacific humpback whale population. The best available scientific information indicates that this population satisfies criteria to be designated a DPS according to the 1996 policy. Specifically, genetic, spatial and morphological information indicate that the North Pacific population is unequivocally separated from the populations in the Southern Hemisphere, whereas the complexity of population structure within the North Pacific population precludes further division of the population into distinct segments.

Further, this petition reviews the factors for delisting a species, and relies on the best available science and most current information to show that the North Pacific population, once designated as a DPS, should be delisted under the ESA. The population of North Pacific humpback whales was estimated to be less than 1,500 individuals after commercial exploitation ceased. Since then, the population has increased significantly at a rate of approximately 6%, and a recent range-wide assessment estimated that the North Pacific population has rebounded to over 21,000 individuals. The interim goal of the population doubling in 20 years as identified in the 1991 Recovery Plan has been met. In addition, the two primary threats identified in the Recovery Plan have not impacted the recovery of the North Pacific humpback whale population. International, federal, and local regulatory mechanisms including the moratorium on commercial whaling under the International Whaling Commission and the prohibition of take under the Marine Mammal Protection Act will continue to provide adequate protection for the North Pacific humpback whales.

INTRODUCTION

The humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) was designated an endangered species in 1970 under the Endangered Species and Conservation Act of 1969 (since superseded by the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended). A Final Recovery Plan for the Humpback Whale was prepared in 1991 by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS 1991).

Given the current endangered listing throughout its range, every population in the species range must simultaneously meet the criteria specified in the Recovery Plan for the species to be "recovered", i.e., no longer needing the protections of the ESA to persist in perpetuity in the wild. However, because humpback whales are distributed globally across all of the ocean's basins, some populations may recover while others continue to benefit from ESA protections.

In 1996, the National Marine Fisheries Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service adopted a policy on recognizing distinct population segments of vertebrate fish or wildlife species for the purposes of listing, delisting, and reclassifying species under the ESA (61 FR 4722; February 7, 1996). A formal review of available information on the North Pacific humpback whale population against the DPS criteria is necessary to determine if this population may be considered for reclassification of its listing status independent of other *M. novaeangliae* populations around the globe and within the Pacific. The following sections provide the best available science on the North Pacific humpback whale population, which supports the designation of a DPS and its concurrent delisting under the ESA.

BIOLOGY AND ECOLOGY

Information presented here are freely adapted from several recent publications by NMFS: global review of humpback whales published as NOAA Technical Memorandum in March 2011 (Fleming and Jackson 2011); and stock assessment reports (SARs) for the Western North Pacific Stock (Allen and Angliss 2012), Central North Pacific Stock (Allen and Angliss 2012), and California-Oregon-Washington Stock (Caretta et al. 2011). In addition, publications of the SPLASH (Structure of Populations, Levels of Abundance and Status of Humpbacks) project (Baker et al. 2008; Barlow et al. 2011; Calambokidis et a. 2008) and the 2008 assessment of humpback whales under the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List (Reilly et al. 2008) provide comprehensive scientific overviews of the North Pacific population.

1) Taxonomy

Though numerous subspecies of humpback whales were named historically, they are not widely recognized and *Megaptera novaeangliae (Borowski 1781)* remains the accepted taxonomic classification. Thorough reviews of known taxonomic listings for humpback whales are presented in Clapham and Mead (1999) and Rice (1998).

2) Species Description

Humpback whales are large, globally distributed, baleen whales with long pectoral flippers, distinct ventral fluke patterning, dark dorsal coloration, a highly varied acoustic call (termed "song") and a diverse repertoire of behavior. Coloring of the ventral surface varies from white to marbled to fully black. Body lengths differ between the sexes with females being approximately 1-1.5m longer than males. The maximum reliably reported body lengths are 17.4 meters for a male and 16.2 meters for a female, both taken in Antarctica (Chittleborough 1965). The largest individuals recorded at the California whaling stations of Moss Landing and Trinidad were an 18.6m female and a 17.4m male, and though it is unclear how reliable the measurements from these stations are, there is a possibility that individuals of this length existed in unexploited populations (Clapham et al. 1997). Mean lengths from reliable large data sets appear to be 13-15m (Chittleborough 1965; Mikhalev 1997). Adult body weights in excess of 40 tons (Ohsumi 1966).

Individual humpback whales in the Southern Hemisphere differ from those in the two Northern Hemisphere oceans in the patterning and extent of ventral fluke and lateral pigmentation (Rosenbaum et al. 1995). North Pacific populations of humpback whales are characterized by significantly more dark-colored flukes, while the Southern Ocean stocks consist of individuals with significantly more light-colored flukes (Rosenbaum et al. 1995).

3) Geographic Range and Migratory Patterns

The humpback whale is a cosmopolitan species found in all the major ocean basins (Clapham and Mead 1999), and all but one of the subpopulations (that of the Arabian Sea) migrate between mating and calving grounds in tropical waters, usually near continental coastlines or island groups, and productive colder waters in temperate and high latitudes. Migratory routes and behavior are likely to be maternally directed (Baker et al. 1990, 2008; Martin et al. 1984). Feeding areas are often near or over the continental shelf and associated with cooler temperatures and oceanographic or topographic features that serve to aggregate prey.

Humpback whales exhibit antiropical-distribution (Davies 1962), separating the northern and southern hemisphere populations. The northern hemisphere

population is further divided by continental land masses into the North Pacific and North Atlantic populations (Valsecchi et al. 1997; Baker et al. 1994). The southern hemisphere population has a circumpolar distribution throughout the southern oceans. Genetic evidence support the population division between the principal oceanic populations and suggests that migration between oceanic populations is limited to no more than a few females per generation (Baker et al. 1993).

In the North Pacific the summer feeding range covers shelf waters from southern California, to the Gulf of Alaska, Bering Sea and southern Chukchi Sea, the Aleutian chain and Kamchatka, Kurile Islands, Okhotsk Sea and northeastern Japan (Reilly et al. 2008). There are at least four known breeding areas in the North Pacific Ocean (with different subareas), including the western Pacific Ocean (Ogasawara Islands, Ryukyu Islands and the northern Philippines, and possibly around additional island groups in the western North Pacific), waters off the Hawaiian Islands, Mexico, and Central America.

The historic summer feeding range of humpback whales in the North Pacific encompassed coastal and inland waters around the Pacific Rim from Point Conception, California, north to the Gulf of Alaska and the Bering Sea, and west along the Aleutian Islands to the Kamchatka Peninsula and into the Sea of Okhotsk and north of the Bering Strait (Johnson and Wolman 1984; Nemoto 1957; Tomlin 1967). Historically, the western Pacific wintering area extended from the South China Sea east through the Philippines, Ryukyu Islands, Ogasawara Islands, Mariana Islands, and Marshall Islands (Rice 1998). Humpback whales are currently found throughout this historic range, with sightings during summer months occurring as far north as the Beaufort Sea (Hashagen et al. 2009).

The migration pattern in the North Pacific is complex with some humpback whales still present in feeding grounds in the fall and winter (Straley 1990, 1994). The timing of the southbound migration is staggered, with some whales leaving the feeding grounds earlier in the fall, while others leave later. Transit from feeding grounds in Alaska to breeding grounds in Hawaii takes approximately one month (Gabriele et al. 1996). As such, whales present on the feeding grounds in January can still make the migration in time for the peak breeding season in February and March (Gabriele 1996; Straley et al. 1995).

Migratory movements and population structure of North Pacific humpback whales were studied extensively in the SPLASH (Structure of Populations, Levels of Abundance and Status of Humpbacks) project, which catalogued 7,971 unique individuals using fluke identification photographs. Based on observed matches between feeding and breeding areas, migratory movements and population structure were found to be more complex than previously described (Barlow et al. 2011; Calambokidis et al. 2008; Figure 1). Individuals from the California/Oregon feeding area migrated mostly to mainland Mexico and Central America. Individuals

from the northern Washington/southern British Columbia feeding area migrated to a broad range of breeding areas from Central America to Hawaii. The vast majority of individuals found in the northern British Columbia/southeast Alaska feeding area migrated to Hawaii. A large fraction of individuals in the Gulf of Alaska and the Aleutian/Bering feeding areas also migrated to Hawaii, but some also migrated to Mexico's Islas Revillagigedos. The whales that winter in the western Pacific were found to migrate primarily to Kamchatka and, to a lesser extent, the Aleutian Islands and Bering Sea. However, whales from the western Pacific breeding grounds were under-represented in feeding grounds. Interchange among the western Pacific, Hawaii, and Mexico breeding grounds, while low, were also observed.

These results indicate that feeding areas throughout the North Pacific have whales migrating from a combination of breeding areas (Barlow et al. 2011; Figure 2) and some interchange also occurs between breeding areas. While a high degree of structure was found, the complex patterns make it difficult to define distinct population structures of humpback whales in the North Pacific based on migratory movements. Further, SPLASH sampling likely missed or underrepresented some components of the North Pacific population (Calambokidis et al. 2008), suggesting that the full extent of migratory patterns is still unknown.

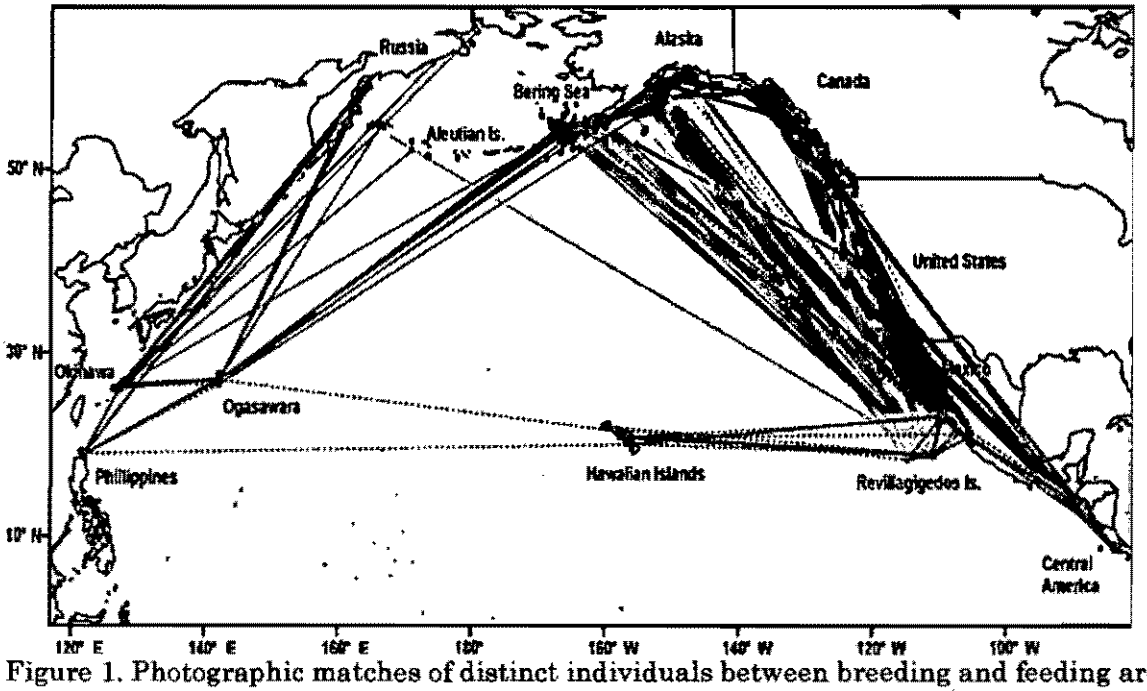


Figure 1. Photographic matches of distinct individuals between breeding and feeding areas. Lines indicating matches are not intended to indicate migratory routes. (Source: Barlow et al. 2011)

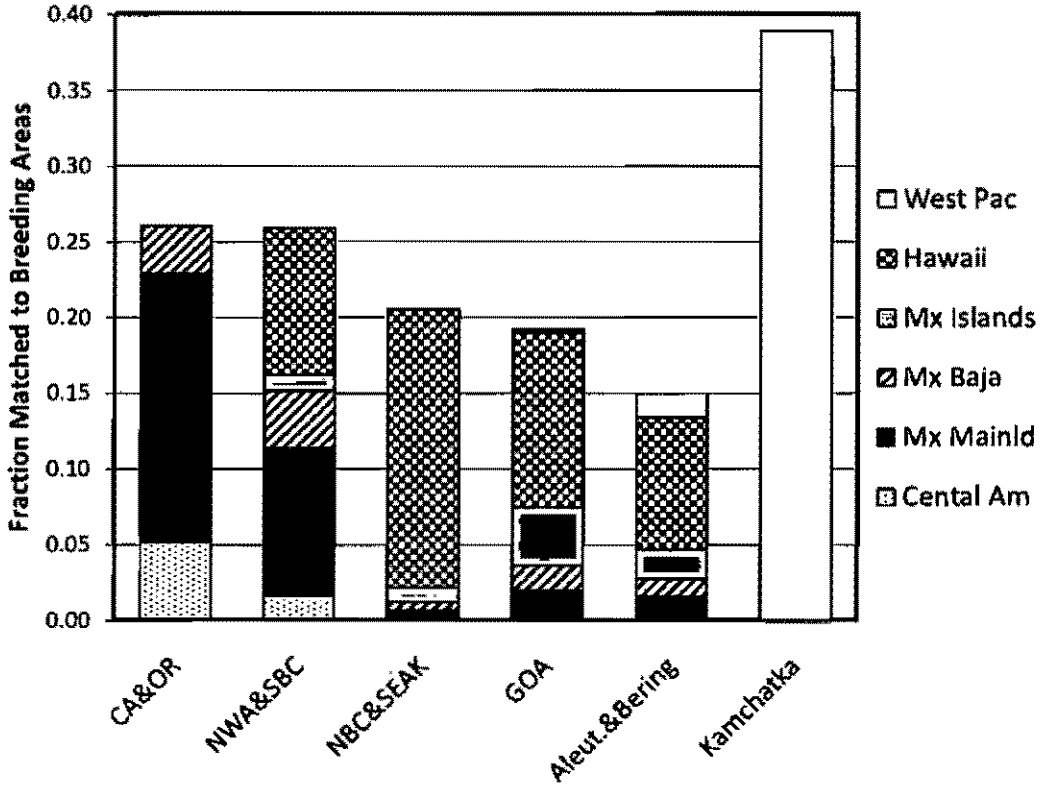


Figure 2. Fraction of photo-identifications from feeding areas that match to samples from the indicated breeding areas. (Source: Barlow et al. 2011)

Humpbacks are abundant throughout the Antarctic in summer south to the ice edge, but not within the pack ice zone. In the winter, Southern Hemisphere whales aggregate into specific nearshore breeding areas in the Atlantic, Indian Ocean and Pacific (Reilly et al. 2008). Some wintering grounds are fairly localized, e.g. around island groups, and some are more diffuse, e.g. along the western coast of southern Africa and the southern coast of West Africa.

In the southeastern Pacific Ocean some southern-summering humpback whales migrate to Northern Hemisphere breeding grounds in waters off Central and South America (e.g. Acevedo and Smultea 1995; Flórez-González et al. 1998; Rasmussen et al. 2007; Stone et al. 1990), a region which may be frequented by whales from North Pacific Ocean populations during the winter (Acevedo and Smultea 1995). However, there are currently no genetic, satellite telemetry or sightings evidence of inter-hemispheric mating events along the eastern Pacific coast (Baker and Medrano-González 2002).

4) Feeding Ecology

Humpback whales are "gulp" feeders, taking in large, discrete mouthfuls of prey during feeding rather than continuously filtering food, as may be observed in some other large baleen whales (Ingebrigtsen 1929). Humpback whales have a diverse diet that appears to vary slightly across feeding aggregation areas. The species is known to feed primarily on schooling fish and large zooplankton such as euphausiids (krill). Known prey organisms include species representing *Euphausia, Thysanoessa, Meganyctiphanes, Clupea, Scomber, Ammodytes, Sardinops, Engraulis and Mallotus* (Baker 1985; Clapham et al. 1997; Geraci et al. 1989). A study of humpback whale predation on fish near Kodiak, Alaska estimated that daily food consumption by each humpback whale in the study area during the five-month feeding season ranged from 338 kg to 370 kg, depending on the available prey (Witteveen et al. 2006).

Humpback whales exhibit flexible feeding strategies, sometimes foraging alone and sometimes cooperatively (Clapham 1993). In the Gulf of Alaska, stable groups of feeding whales have been observed to persist for multiple weeks but do not appear to be genetically related (Perry et al. 1990). This group stability does not seem to be the norm across all feeding areas in the Northern Hemisphere.

Feeding behavior is varied as well and frequently features novel capture methods involving the creation of bubble structures to trap and corral fish; bubble nets, clouds and curtains are often observed when humpback whales are feeding on schooling fish (Hain et al. 1982). Lobtailing and repeated underwater "looping" movements have also been observed or recorded during surface feeding events, and it may be that certain feeding behaviors are spread through the population by cultural transmission (Friedlaender et al. 2009; Weinrich et al. 1992). On Stellwagen Bank, repeated side rolls were recorded when whales were near the bottom, which likely serves to startle prey out of the substrate for better foraging access (Friedlaender et al. 2009). In many locations, feeding in the water column can vary with time of day, with whales bottom feeding at night and surface feeding during the early daylight hours (Friedlaender et al. 2009).

Humpback whales feed primarily during summer months in higher latitudes, although occasional feeding may take place while on their breeding grounds or during migration (Chittleborough 1965). While rare and negligible in amount, fresh and remnant food organisms have been found from stomach contents of humpback whales killed off Australia during commercial whaling (Chittleborough 1965). In more recent years, several cases of observed feeding behavior have been reported on breeding grounds in the West Indies (Braff et al. 1991), Brazil (de sa Alves et al. 2009) and Mexico (Gendron and Urbán 1993), and migratory routes off the western South Atlantic (Danilewicz et al. 2008) and Southeastern Queensland, Australia (Stockin and Burgess 2005). In the North Pacific, a sub-adult humpback whale was

documented apparently feeding on mackerel off Maui (Salden 1990). The full extent of feeding on breeding grounds and migration routes are unknown.

A study examining the impact of humpback whale predation on Pacific herring populations in the Gulf of Alaska found that the rebounding population of humpback whales in Prince William Sound may be exerting top-down controlling pressure, although such impacts are not ubiquitous at this time (Rice et al. 2010). However, ecological impacts of humpback whales through foraging will likely increase as their populations continue to recover.

5) Reproduction

The mating system for humpback whales is generally thought to be male-dominance polygyny, also described as a "floating lek" (Clapham 1996). In this system, multiple males compete for individual females and exhibit competitive behavior. Humpback 'song' is a long, complex vocalization (Payne and McVay 1971) produced by males on the winter breeding grounds, and also less commonly, on migration (Cato 1991; Clapham and Mattila 1990) and seasonally on feeding grounds (Clark and Clapham 2004). Behavioral studies suggest that song is used to advertise for females, and/or to establish dominance among males (Darling and Bérubé 2001; Darling et al. 2006; Tyack 1981).

Individual humpback whales in the Southern Hemisphere differ from those in the two Northern Hemisphere oceans in the timing and location of reproduction. Observations indicate that mating occurs six months apart in the two hemispheres. Differing estimates of testis weight from the breeding and feeding grounds (and no spermatozoa detected on feeding grounds; Symons and Weston 1958) indicate that there is seasonal variation in sperm production (Chittleborough 1965; Omura 1953), further supporting the asynchrony of seasonal mating between the Northern and Southern Hemisphere populations. Ovulation is also seasonal (Chittleborough 1957), suggesting that if individual whales travel between the hemispheres outside their usual estrus period, this seasonality may prohibit successful reproduction. Encounters on common breeding grounds between whales at the very end or start of their respective winter breeding seasons (e.g. in Panama and Costa Rica) may result in successful reproduction, although there are currently no genetic, satellite telemetry or sightings evidence of inter-hemispheric mating events.

In the Northern Hemisphere, sexual maturity has been estimated at 5-11 years of age and appears to vary both within and among populations (Clapham 1992; Gabriele et al. 2007; Robbins 2007). Average age at sexual maturity for eastern Australian humpback whales is suggested to be 9-11 years, based on recalibrated age estimates from humpback whales killed during the whaling period (Fleming and Jackson 2011). No other estimates of age to sexual maturity have yet been reported from other Southern Hemisphere breeding grounds.

In the Northern Hemisphere, calving intervals were found to be between one and five years, though 2-3 years appears to be most common (Steiger and Calambokidis 2000; Wiley and Clapham 1993). Mean calving rates are estimated to be between 0.38 and 0.50 calves per mature female per year (Clapham and Mayo 1990; Steiger and Calambokidis 2000; Straley et al. 1994) and reproduction is annually variable (Robbins 2007). Calving rates were observed to be higher on breeding grounds than feeding grounds (Baker et al. 1987); this likely reflects either sampling bias or neonatal mortality, or both.

In the Southern Hemisphere, most information on humpback population characteristics and life history was obtained during the whaling period. Post-partum ovulation is reasonably common (Chittleborough 1965) and inter-birth intervals of a single year have occasionally been recorded. This may be a consequence of early calf mortality; the associated survival rates for annually born calves are unknown in the Southern Hemisphere.

Gestation is 11-12 months, and calves are born in sub-tropical waters (Matthews 1937). Lactation is 10.5-11 months (Chittleborough 1965), while weaning begins to occur at about age six months and calves attain maternal independence around the end of their first year (Clapham and Mayo 1990). In the Northern Hemisphere, humpback whales exhibit maternal fidelity to specific feeding regions (Baker et al. 1990; Martin et al. 1984), but this has yet to be confirmed in the Southern Hemisphere.

The sex ratio of adults is roughly 1:1 males:females; surveys of fetal sex ratios from Western Australia and the Antarctic were slightly biased towards males (1.02:1-1.04:1, Chittleborough 1957) but it is not known if juvenile survival or abortion rates are equivalent between sexes (Chittleborough 1957). Where it has been studied, sex ratios were found to be at parity across age classes (Gulf of Maine feeding ground and Hawaii breeding ground) (Clapham et al. 1995; Glockner-Ferrari and Ferrari 1990).

The oldest known humpback whale was documented by Chittleborough (1965); reanalysis of his ear-plug lamination data using an accumulation rate of one Growth Layer Group per year suggests this whale was 95 years of age when killed. The average generation time for humpback whales (the average age of all reproductively active females at carrying capacity) has been estimated at 21.5 years, based on a compilation of some of the life history parameters reviewed above (Taylor et al. 2007). Estimated annual rates of population increase range from 0-4% to 12.5% for different times and areas throughout the range and in the Northern Hemisphere (Baker et al. 1992; Barlow and Clapham 1997; Clapham et al. 2003; Steiger and Calambokidis 2000); however, it is generally accepted that any rate above 11.8% per year is biologically impossible for this species (Zerbini et al. 2010).

6) Genetics

Humpback whales exhibit antiropical-distribution (Davies 1962), separating the northern and southern hemisphere populations. The northern hemisphere population is further divided by continental land masses into the North Pacific and North Atlantic populations (Baker et al. 1994; Valsecchi eta al. 1997). The southern hemisphere population has a circumpolar distribution throughout the southern oceans. Significant differences in the three principal oceanic populations have been shown through mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) and microsatellite analyses, suggesting that gene flow between oceans is minimal and migration between oceanic populations is limited to no more than a few females per generation (Baker et al. 1993, 1994; Valsecchi et al. 1997). Of the 22 mtDNA haplotypes found in the world-wide survey of 230 individuals, only three were found in more than one ocean (Baker et al. 1994). Of the three haplotypes occurring in more than one ocean, only one was found to be common to the North Pacific and Southern Oceans. No haplotype was common to all three oceanic populations.

Genetic differentiation within the North Pacific population appears to be much more complex (Baker et al. 2008), parallel to the population structure described from migratory movements (Barlow et al. 2011). Earlier studies found significant genetic differentiation to support the division of the North Pacific population into a central stock that feeds in Alaska and winters in Hawaii, and an eastern stock that feeds along the coast of California and winters near Mexico (Baker et al. 1994). However, gene flow per generation within the North Pacific population was found to be more frequent than between North Pacific population and other oceanic populations (Southern Ocean and Northern Atlantic), with gene flow between Hawaii and Mexico breeding areas estimated to be 13 females per generation and gene flow between Central North Pacific and Eastern North Pacific estimated to be approximately 6.6 females per generation (Baker et al. 1994). Nuclear differentiation has been found to be less pronounced compared to mtDNA, suggesting male-biased gene flow in the North Pacific humpback whale population (Baker et al. 1998).

Preliminary analysis of genetic samples from the SPLASH project (geneSPLASH, Baker et al. 2008) is the most comprehensive information currently available for mitochondrial DNA diversity and population structure among North Pacific humpback whales. Results from geneSPLASH supported previous characterization of strong maternal fidelity to migratory destinations (Baker et al. 2008). High levels of differentiation were found among feeding regions of Russia, southeastern Alaska, and California/Oregon, and also between breeding regions of Okinawa and Central America. A large number of significant differences were also found between feeding and breeding regions, even for those regions known to be strongly associated by patterns of individual migration (Baker et al. 2008). These results show that there is not a one-to-one relationship of feeding and breeding grounds in the North

Pacific, with majority of the areas representing 'mixed-stocks' with connections to multiple migratory destinations (Baker et al. 2008). The extent of reproductive isolation between regions has yet to be determined using SPLASH data.

7) Mortality Rate

Annual adult mortality rates between 0.049 and 0.037 have been estimated for the Gulf of Maine and the North Pacific Hawaiian Islands populations (Barlow and Clapham 1997; Mizroch et al. 2004). In the Southern Hemisphere, estimates of adult survival have been made using photo-identification sightings in Hervey Bay, East Australia (1987-2006) and range between 0.87-1.00 (Chaloupka et al. 1999). Sex-specific survival has been studied on two humpback whale feeding grounds to date, with conflicting results. Adult survival was found to be lower for females than for males in the Gulf of Maine, with both primiparous and parous females exhibiting reduced average annual survival after calving (Robbins 2007). By contrast, adult female survival was found to be slightly higher than male survival in the Gulf of St. Lawrence (Ramp et al. 2010). The reason for these differences has not yet been determined.

Calf (6 months and older) survival estimated for the Gulf of Maine was low (0.664, 95% CI: 0.517-0.784) and annually variable (Robbins 2007). Barlow and Clapham (1997) estimated a theoretical calf mortality rate of 0.125 on the Gulf of Maine feeding ground. Using associations of calves with identified mothers on North Pacific breeding and feeding grounds, Gabriele (2001) estimated 6-month mortality to be 0.182 (95% confidence intervals (CI) 0.023-0.518). No estimates of neonatal survival (0-6 months) are yet available for Southern Hemisphere humpback whale populations due to the logistical difficulty of surveys and absence of defined feeding areas for most populations. Survival of calves (6-12 months) and juveniles (1-5 years) has not been described in detail for the Southern Hemisphere. A summary of published life history parameters for humpbacks whales is provided in Zerbini et al. (2010).

POPULATION STATUS AND TRENDS

The most recent assessment under the IUCN Red List concluded that the global population of humpback whales totals more than 60,000 animals (Reilly et al. 2008). All the new assessments of humpback whale stocks conducted by the IWC Scientific Committee to date indicate that the stocks concerned have recovered to levels at or above their 1940 level. Because the IWC Scientific Committee has not yet conducted assessments for the North Pacific and for four of the seven recognized Southern Hemisphere stocks, it is not yet possible to formally gauge the world population level relative to the 1940 level. However, given the increase rates observed in several of the unassessed North Pacific and Southern Hemisphere stocks, the IUCN

determined that there is little reason to suppose that the world population is still below 50% of the 1940 level, and downlisted humpback whales under the IUCN Red List from its previous "Vulnerable" classification to "Least Concern" (Reilly et al. 2008).

North Pacific humpback whale populations were estimated to be at about 15,000 prior to commercial exploitation in the twentieth century (Rice 1978), however, uncertainty remains in the accuracy of the estimate based on whaling data. About 21,000 humpback whales are recorded caught by modern whaling in the North Pacific in the 20th century, of which about 14,000 were in the eastern North Pacific and 7,000 in the west (IWC 2006). Included in these figures are about 2,500 humpbacks taken illegally by USSR fleets during 1961-65, that were concealed at the time, mainly in the Gulf of Alaska and the Bering Sea (Doroshenko 2000). In addition, nearly 20,000 unspecified whales were caught in the early 20th century, of which a substantial number probably were humpbacks. The latter were taken primarily in the eastern North Pacific, except that the locations of about 9,000 unspecified whales taken by American pelagic whalers during 1911-1919 have not yet been ascertained. Approximate numbers in the North Pacific after the end of commercial whaling in 1966 were estimated at about 1,400 (Gambell 1976) and 1,200 (Johnson and Wolman 1984).

Prior to the SPLASH study, the most complete estimate of abundance for humpback whales in the North Pacific was from data collected in 1991-93, with a best mark-recapture estimate of 6,010 (CV = 0.08) for the entire North Pacific, using a winter-to-winter comparison (Calambokidis et al. 1997). Estimates for Hawaii and Mexico were higher using marks from summer feeding areas with recaptures on the winter grounds, and totaled almost 10,000 summed across all winter areas. In the SPLASH study, the estimate of abundance using between-sample matches of photo-identified individuals was 21,808 (CV=0.04) without bias correction and 21,063 after correcting for a net bias of +3.5% (Barlow et al. 2011). The current best estimate of the North Pacific humpback whale population is therefore the bias-corrected 2004-2006 abundance of 21,063. This estimate is likely to be lower than the true abundance due to two additional sources of bias: individual heterogeneity in the probability of being sampled and the likely existence of an unknown and unsampled breeding area. Results of the SPLASH study confirm that the overall humpback whale population in the North Pacific has continued to increase and is now greater than some prior estimates of prewhaling abundance.

Among wintering areas, Hawaii was estimated at near10,000 or about 57% of the population, the three Mexican areas totaled 6,000-7,000 (with Baja the largest at about 5,000 and Revillagigedos and Mainland Mexico at about 750), Asia was estimated at about 1,000 and Central America at about 500 whales (Calambokidis et al. 2008). Among feeding areas, regional estimates differed greatly among models. Average estimates of abundance ranged from about 100-700 for Russia,

6,000-14,000 for the Bering Sea and Aleutians, 3,000-5,000 each for the Gulf of Alaska (W and N) and the combined SE Alaska and N British Columbia area, 200-400 for Washington/S British Columbia , and 1,400-1,700 for California-Oregon (Calambokidis et al. 2008).

The SPLASH estimate is considerably higher than the only other recent estimate of abundance for the entire North Pacific (~6,000–10,000) based on the photo-identification capture-recapture study using data from 1990 to 1993 (Calambokidis et al. 1997). Comparing the SPLASH best estimate with the median estimate of 8,000 in 1990-1993, the increase by a factor of 2.75 over approximately 13 yr corresponds to a population growth rate of 8.1% per year (Barlow et al. 2011). No other estimates exist for the growth rate of the North Pacific population as a whole. Comparisons of SPLASH abundance estimates for Hawaii to estimates from 1991-93 gave estimates of annual increase that ranged from 5.5 to 6.0% (Calambokidis et al. 2008; Figure 3). All other subregions of North Pacific humpback whales, where data are available, show a consistent annual rate of increase in recent decades (Allen and Angliss 2012; Calambokidis et al. 2008).

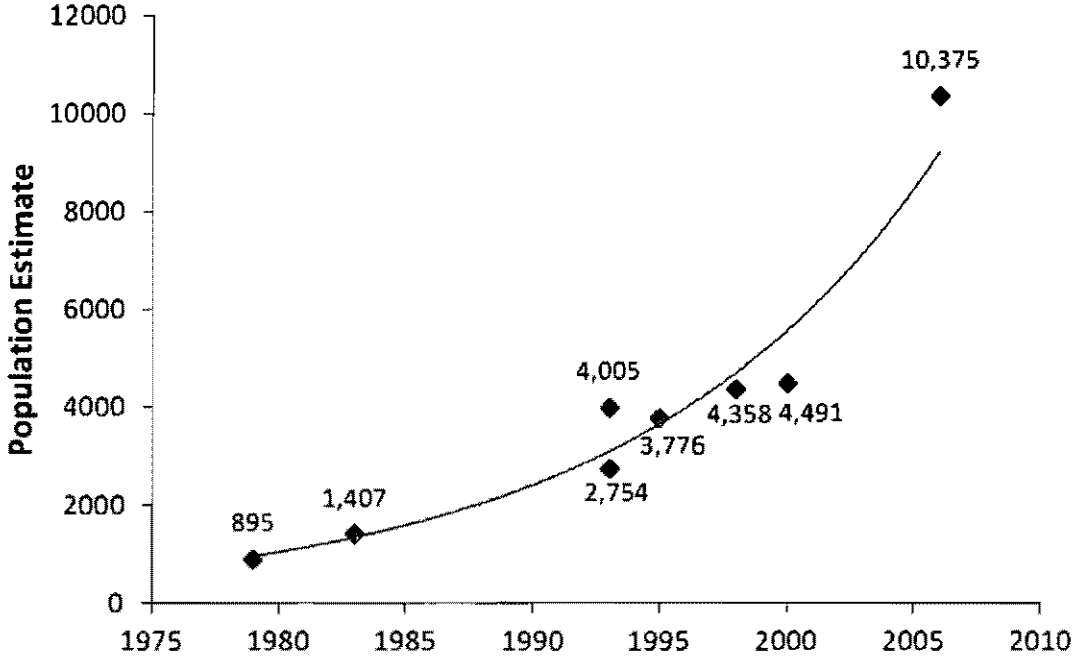


Figure 3. Population estimates of wintering humpback whales in Hawaii, 1979-2006. (Data sources: Darling et al. 1983; Baker and Herman 1987; Calambokidis et al. 1997; Mobley et al. 2001; Calambokidis et al. 2008)

DISTINCT POPULATION SEGMENT

NMFS should recognize the North Pacific population of humpback whale as a distinct population segment (DPS). In 1996, NMFS adopted a policy on recognizing DPSs of vertebrate fish or wildlife species for the purposes of listing, delisting, and reclassifying species under the ESA (61 FR 4722, February 7, 1996). Three elements are considered in a decision regarding the status of a possible DPS as endangered or threatened under the Act. These are applied similarly for consideration of additions to the lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants, reclassifications, and removals from the lists. The three elements include: (1) discreteness of the population segment in relation to the remainder of the species to which it belongs; (2) the significance of the population segment to the species to which it belongs; and (3) the population segment's conservation status in relation to the Act's standards for listing (i.e., is the population segment, when treated as if it were a species, endangered or threatened?).

Discreteness

To be considered a DPS, a population first must be discrete. According to the DPS policy, a population segment of a vertebrate species may be considered discrete if it satisfies either one of the following conditions:

1. It is markedly separated from other populations of the same taxon as a consequence of physical, physiological, ecological, or behavioral factors. Quantitative measures of genetic or morphological discontinuity may provide evidence of this separation.

2. It is delimited by international governmental boundaries within which differences in control of exploitation, management of habitat, conservation status, or regulatory mechanisms exist that are significant in light of section 4(a)(1)(D) of the Act.

The best available science indicates that the humpback whale population in the North Pacific is unequivocally separated spatially, genetically and morphologically from humpback whale populations in the Southern Hemisphere (Fleming and Jackson 2011). However, population structure within the North Pacific population is complex, and neither migratory patterns nor genetic evidence provide conclusive evidence for further dividing the North Pacific population into distinct segments. Therefore, NMFS should consider the North Pacific population as a discrete segment for consideration of a DPS under the ESA.

Spatial Separation

Humpback whales exhibit antiropical-distribution (Davies 1962), separating the northern and southern hemisphere populations. The northern hemisphere population is further divided by continental land masses into the North Pacific and North Atlantic populations (Baker et al. 1994; Valsecchi eta al. 1997). The southern hemisphere population has a circumpolar distribution throughout the southern oceans.

Humpback whales in the northern and southern hemispheres of the Pacific Ocean are separated spatially based on their seasonal migratory patterns. In the North Pacific, humpback whale feed in higher latitudes during the boreal summer and breed in lower latitudes north of the equator during the boreal winter. In the South Pacific, humpback whales feed in the Antarctic during the austral summer (boreal winter) and breed in lower latitudes south of the equator during the austral winter (boreal summer).

Individual humpback whales in the Southern Hemisphere differ from those in the two Northern Hemisphere oceans in the timing and location of reproduction. Observations indicate that mating occurs six months apart in the two hemispheres. Differing estimates of testis weight from the breeding and feeding grounds (and no spermatozoa detected on feeding grounds; Symons and Weston 1958) indicate that there is seasonal variation in sperm production (Chittleborough 1965; Omura 1953), further supporting the asynchrony of seasonal mating between the Northern and Southern Hemisphere populations. Ovulation is also seasonal (Chittleborough 1957), suggesting that if individual whales travel between the hemispheres outside their usual estrus period, this seasonality may prohibit successful reproduction. Encounters on common breeding grounds between whales at the very end or start of their respective winter breeding seasons (e.g. in Panama and Costa Rica) may result in successful reproduction, although no evidence is currently available to support this.

Within the North Pacific, migratory movements and population structure are much more complex (Barlow et al. 2011; Calambokidis et al. 2008; Figure 1) than the separation among the three oceanic populations. Current evidence from photo-identification suggest that feeding areas throughout the North Pacific receive whales migrating from a combination of breeding areas, breeding areas represent whales from a number of feeding areas, and some interchange also occurs between breeding areas (Barlow et al. 2011; Figure 2). While a high degree of structure has been found, the complex patterns make it difficult to define distinct population structures of humpback whales within the North Pacific based on migratory movements.

Genetic Distinction

There is strong evidence of ecological and evolutionary differentiation between the Northern and Southern Hemisphere populations of humpback whales. Significant differences in the three principal oceanic populations in the North Pacific, North Atlantic, and Southern Oceans have been shown through mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) and microsatellite analyses, suggesting that gene flow between oceans is minimal and migration between oceanic populations is limited to no more than a few females per generation (Baker et al. 1993, 1994; Valsecchi et al. 1997). Of the 22 mtDNA haplotypes found in the world-wide survey of 230 individuals, only three were found in more than one ocean (Baker et al. 1994). Of the three haplotypes occurring in more than one ocean, only one was found to be common to the North Pacific and Southern Oceans. No haplotype was common to all three oceanic populations.

Genetic differentiation within the North Pacific population is much more complex, as seen in the preliminary analysis of genetic samples from the SPLASH project (Baker et al. 2008) and parallel to the population structure described from migratory movements (Barlow et al. 2011). While high levels of differentiation have been found among some combination of feeding and breeding areas, current evidence show that there is not a one-to-one relationship of feeding and breeding grounds in the North Pacific, with majority of the areas representing 'mixed-stocks' with connections to multiple migratory destinations (Baker et al. 2008). The extent of reproductive isolation between regions has yet to be determined using SPLASH data. Current genetic evidence is therefore insufficient to delineate North Pacific humpback whales into more discrete population segments. However, genetic distinction between the North Pacific population and other populations supports delineation of the North Pacific population as a discrete segment.

Morphological Differences

Individual humpback whales in the Southern Hemisphere differ from those in the two Northern Hemisphere oceans in the patterning and extent of ventral fluke and lateral pigmentation (Rosenbaum et al. 1995). North Pacific populations of humpback whales are characterized by significantly more dark-colored flukes, while the Southern Ocean stocks consist of individuals with significantly more light-colored flukes (Rosenbaum et al. 1995).

Significance

If a population segment is considered discrete, its biological and ecological significance will then be considered in light of Congressional guidance (see Senate Report 151, 96th Congress, 1st Session) that the authority to list DPS's be used "sparingly" while encouraging the conservation of genetic diversity. In carrying out

this examination, NMFS will consider available scientific evidence of the DPS's importance to the taxon to which it belongs. According to the policy, this consideration may include, but is not limited to, the following:

> 1. Persistence of the discrete population segment in an ecological setting unusual or unique for the taxon,
>
> 2. Evidence that loss of the discrete population segment would result in a significant gap in the range of a taxon,
>
> 3. Evidence that the discrete population segment represents the only surviving natural occurrence of a taxon that may be more abundant elsewhere as an introduced population outside its historic range, or
>
> 4. Evidence that the discrete population segment differs markedly from other populations of the species in its genetic characteristics.

Because precise circumstances will vary considerably from case to case, it is not possible to describe prospectively all the classes of information that might bear on the biological and ecological importance of a DPS.

Several classes of information provide compelling evidence of the biological and ecological significance of the North Pacific humpback whale population. This information demonstrates the potential for a significant gap in the species' range if the North Pacific humpback whale stock is extirpated, and also the marked genetic differentiation in this population from other populations of humpback whales.

Significant Gap in the Species Range

If the North Pacific humpback whale population is deemed to be a geographically broad and distinct population of humpback whales as the prevailing information suggests, loss of this population would result in a significant gap in the range of humpback whale. Loss of this population would create an extensive gap in the species distribution as there are no other breeding populations of humpback whales in the northern hemisphere of the Pacific Ocean that migrates to higher latitudes of the North Pacific. A portion of the Southern Hemisphere humpback whales migrate north of the equator to breeding grounds in the eastern Pacific, but these individuals utilize foraging grounds in the Southern Oceans. In addition, migration between North Pacific, Southern Oceans, and North Atlantic populations of humpback whales are considered to be approximately one female per generation (Baker et al. 1994), making timely repopulation from the southern hemisphere unlikely if the North Pacific population were extirpated from its range.

However, because of the genetic exchange that occurs between the humpback whale subgroups in the North Pacific, decreases in smaller subgroups, such as Asia or Central America, would probably not create a significant gap in the population's range. In the recent draft policy interpreting the phrase "significant portion of its range," NMFS and FWS stated as follows:

> [T]o determine if a portion of a species' range is significant, FWS or NMFS would ask whether, *without that portion*, the representation, redundancy, or resiliency of the species—or the four viability characteristics used more commonly by NMFS—would be so impaired that the species would have an increased vulnerability to threats to the point that the overall species would be in danger of extinction (i.e., would be "endangered"). If so, the portion is significant.

(76 FR 76987, at 76994). Here, because the numbers of whales in the Western and Central American portions of the North Pacific population are small relative to the total population, and because there is some degree of cross-over between different subgroups in the North Pacific, changes in those populations will not have significant impacts on the North Pacific population as a whole. Therefore, those portions are probably not "significant" under the new draft policy.

Marked Genetic Differences

The genetic uniqueness of the North Pacific population, as described above, further increases the importance of the population, as complete extermination of the North Pacific stock would eliminate those genetic traits and lineages from the worldwide population of humpback whales.

DELISTING

Once designated as a Distinct Population Segment, NMFS should delist the North Pacific DPS of humpback whales. NMFS may delist a species if, after a review of the status of the species, the best scientific and commercial information available substantiate that it is neither endangered nor threatened and protection under the ESA is no longer required. 40 CFR 424.11(d) (2011). In determining whether a species should be delisted, NMFS considers:

(1) The present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of its habitat or range;
(2) Over utilization for commercial, recreational, scientific, or educational purposes;
(3) Disease or predation;

(4) The inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms; or
(5) Other natural or manmade factors affecting its continued existence.

40 CFR 424(c), (d).

The Final Recovery Plan for the Humpback Whale (NMFS 1991) specified the goals of the plan as follows:

> *This Plan recommends actions designed to help humpback whale populations to grow to at least 60% of their abundance before commercial hunting and to expand into formerly occupied ranges. Since it is not yet possible to estimate pre-hunting population sizes sufficiently accurately, an interim goal is recommended that humpback whale populations addressed in this Plan double in size within the next 20 years.*

According to one estimate, North Pacific humpback whale populations were estimated to be at about 15,000 prior to commercial exploitation in the twentieth century (Rice 1978). Based on the most recent population estimate produced from the SPLASH data collected from 2004 to 2006, the North Pacific humpback whale population now number over 21,000 animals (Barlow et al. 2011), exceeding the pre-exploitation estimate. Prior to the SPLASH study, the most complete estimate of abundance for humpback whales in the North Pacific was from data collected in 1991-93, with a best mark-recapture estimate of 6,010 (CV = 0.08) for the entire North Pacific (Calambokidis et al. 1997). Further, the Hawaii breeding population was estimated between 2,754-4,000 (Calambokidis et al. 1997; Mobley et al. 2001) in the early 1990s, while the current best estimate is 10,103. These estimates show that the North Pacific humpback whale population has met the interim goal set forth by the Recovery Plan, and have also likely met the long-term goal.

The petitioner has reviewed the best available scientific information regarding the listing factors in Section 4(a)(1) of the ESA and provides the following assessment of each factor.

(1) The North Pacific humpback whale population is not faced with the present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of its habitat or range.

Humpback whales utilize a wide variety of habitats in the North Pacific while in feeding and breeding areas and during migrations. Though there are a few exceptions, most whales in breeding areas have been found in water depths of less than 200m (Chittleborough 1953; Oviedo and Solis 2008; Winn et al. 1975). The lower temperature limit for suitable humpback whale breeding habitat is estimated at 21.1°C (Rasmussen et al. 2007). Some studies have found humpback whale

distribution to be correlated with group composition (e.g., females with calves, solo animals, singers etc.) (Craig and Herman 2000; Frankel et al. 1995; Smultea 1994).

In the Recovery Plan, NMFS identified two primary threats to humpback whale habitat: chemical pollution (including oil spills) and coastal development (NMFS 1991). A recent assessment of humpback whales worldwide (Fleming and Jackson 2011) similarly identified pollution as a threat to humpback whale habitat, but did not identify coastal development as a threat. Humpback whale populations throughout the Pacific have more than doubled since the Recovery Plan was completed, during which time coastal development has continued in both breeding and feeding habitats.

Organic contaminants have been detected in humpback whales on Northern Hemisphere feeding grounds (Elfes et al. 2010). Concentrations of organic contaminants were high in some areas, likely reflecting proximity to industrialized areas and prey choice. Contaminants such as DDT and PCBs were found in higher concentrations in older animals (Elfes et al. 2010). However, concentrations of organic contaminants in humpback whales were on average low relative to levels found in odontocetes (O'Shea and Brownell 1994). The health effects of different contaminants are currently unknown for humpback whales (Fleming and Jackson 2011). The population level impact of contaminants is unknown at this time, although Elfes (2010) suggests the levels found in humpbacks are unlikely to have a significant impact on their persistence as a population (Fleming and Jackson 2011) .

There is very little known about the effects of oil or petroleum on cetaceans and especially on mysticetes (Fleming and Jackson 2011). However, the Exxon Valdez oil spill of 1989 did not significantly impact humpback whales in Prince Williams Sounds (Dahlheim and Von Ziegesar 1993).

Pollution from untreated industrial and domestic wastewater has been implicated as a causal factor for algal blooms, some of which are detrimental to marine organisms (Fleming and Jackson 2011). Toxins produced by different algae can be concentrated as they move up the food chain, particularly during algal blooms. Naturally occurring toxin poisoning can be the cause of whale stranding events and is particularly implicated when unusual mortality events occur. Several cases of unusual mortality events have been documented for humpback whales, all of which have occurred on the U.S. East Coast and none in the North Pacific population. Toxins from algae are therefore a negligible threat to North Pacific humpback whales.

There are no known adverse effects to humpback whales from global climate change, although several possible impacts have been suggested, including impacts to abundance and distribution of prey (Fleming and Jackson 2011).

In summary, no current or specific impacts have been identified for North Pacific humpback whales due to either pollution or coastal development, the two primary threats identified for the whale population. Thus, due to this lack of significant threats to its long-term survival, the North Pacific humpback whale population does not appear to be faced with any threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of its habitat or range.

(2) The North Pacific humpback whale population is not subject to overutilization for commercial, recreational, scientific, or educational purposes.

Humpback whales were commercially exploited during the Twentieth Century, reducing the North Pacific humpback whale population from an estimated 15,000 in the early 1900s (Rice 1978) to approximately 1,400 after the whaling ended (Gambell 1976). The International Whaling Commission (IWC) prohibited commercial whaling of humpback whales in 1966, and the U.S. designated the species as "endangered" under the Endangered Species Conservation Act (ESCA) in 1970. The ESCA was later replaced by the ESA in 1973, and humpback whales remain protected from commercial whaling at both international and domestic levels.

The IWC established an international moratorium on the whaling of all large whale species in 1982. Since the whaling moratorium was put into effect, some nations have continued to hunt whales under Article VIII of the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, which allows the killing of whales for scientific research purposes. However, no humpback whales are currently declared as a target of scientific research takes. While genetic monitoring surveys of Japanese market whale products (1993-2009) have detected tissue from 17 different humpback whales (Steel et al. 2009), these takes are likely to have negligible population impact. Therefore, the North Pacific humpback whale population is not subject to overutilization for commercial purposes.

Whale-watch tourism is a global industry with major economic value for many coastal communities (O'Connor et al. 2009). It has been expanding rapidly since the 1980s, with great variation in the extent of regulation and intensity of the activity among regions (Hoyt 2000). Whale watching operations have been documented in 119 countries worldwide as of 2008, including on many humpback whale feeding grounds, breeding grounds and migratory corridors (O'Connor et al. 2009). Research to determine population-level effects of whale watching on humpback whales showed that calving rate and calf survival at age two were not negatively affected by whale watching activities (Weinrich and Corbelli 2009). The most common response of humpback whales to whale watch boats is increased swimming speed, and little evidence exists that whale watching activities have significant effects on interbreath intervals and blow rates (Senigaglia et al. 2012).

Efforts to manage whale watching operations have included limiting the number of whale watching vessels, limiting vessel approach distances to whales, specifying the manner of operating around whales and establishing limits to the period of exposure of the whales.

In Hawaii and Alaska, federal law prohibits approaching humpback whales closer than 100 yards when on the water or disrupt normal behavior (50 CFR § 224.103). In addition, operating any aircraft within 1,000 feet of humpback whales is also prohibited in Hawaii. Therefore, the North Pacific humpback whale population is not subject to overutilization for recreational purposes.

(3) According to the best scientific information, disease and predation are not factors that affect the North Pacific humpback whale's recovery.

At present, North Pacific humpback whale recovery is not affected by any disease or predation. However, direct monitoring of species biochemistry and pathology, as used to determine the state of health in humans and domestic animals (e.g. hematology, serum biochemistry, immune function markers), is very limited for humpback whales as for most marine mammals, and there is little published on humpback disease as a result. Humpback whales do carry a crustacean ectoparasite (the cyamid *Cyamus boopis*). However, while the whale is the main source of nutrition for this parasite (Schell et al. 2000), there is little evidence that it contributes to whale mortality (Fleming and Jackson 2011).

The most common predator of humpback whales is the killer whale (*Orcinus orca*, Jefferson et al. 1991), although actual attacks are rarely observed. Predation by large sharks is also likely to occur, and attacks by false killer whales (*Pseudorca crassidens*), although rare, have also been reported or inferred (Fleming and Jackson 2011).

In the North Pacific, most killer whale attacks on humpback whales occur at or near the wintering grounds, and a substantial portion of the attacks occur in the eastern North Pacific (Steiger et al. 2008). However, these attacks are unlikely to be significantly affecting the recovery of the North Pacific population. Therefore, at this time neither disease nor predation significantly affect the North Pacific humpback whale's recovery.

(4) Existing regulatory mechanisms adequately protect the North Pacific humpback whale.

North Pacific humpback whales will be adequately protected through local, federal, and international regulatory mechanisms, even if ESA protections are removed.

Humpback whales are protected as indigenous wildlife under Hawaii Administrative Rules 13-124. The State law prohibits the capture, possession, injury, killing, destruction, sale, transport, or export of indigenous wildlife. The listing of humpback whales as indigenous wildlife is independent of the species' ESA status.

All marine mammals, regardless of their status under the ESA, are protected under the U.S. Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) of 1972. The MMPA prohibits, with certain exceptions, the "take" of marine mammals in U.S. waters and by U.S. citizens on the high seas, and the importation of marine mammals and marine mammal products into the U.S. Under the MMPA, "take" is defined as "harass, hunt, capture, kill or collect, or attempt to harass, hunt, capture, kill or collect." Since the 1994 amendment of the MMPA, NMFS annually prepares marine mammal stock assessment reports (SARs). Information on each stock's population estimates, status, and human-caused mortality and serious injury (M&SI) are reported in SARs, which provide an adequate mechanism for monitoring marine mammal populations and impacts to populations over time. Currently, three separate SARs are prepared for the North Pacific population: California-Oregon-Washington; Central North Pacific; and Western North Pacific. Furthermore, NMFS may convene take reduction teams (TRT) for certain marine mammal stocks with M&SI levels exceeding the stock's potential biological removal (PBR) to develop a plan to reduce incidental take to sustainable levels. M&SI levels for the three North Pacific humpback whale stocks are below PBR (Allen and Angliss 2012; Caretta et al. 2011), and thus no TRT has been convened to date for these stocks.

The Hawaii breeding population of North Pacific humpback whale is protected by the Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary. The Sanctuary was created by Congress in 1992 to protect humpback whales and their habitat in Hawaii, and is the only single-species Sanctuary in its system. It is administered by the Department of Commerce's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration ("NOAA") in partnership with the State of Hawaii's Department of Land and Natural Resources. The Sanctuary's Management Plan (2002) requires management of the Sanctuary to: conserve, enhance, and protect humpback whales and their habitat and promote and coordinate research to enhance the understanding of humpback whales and their habitat, and to improve management decision-making.

To enforce these goals, the Sanctuary has regulations, prohibiting:

- Approaching, or causing a vessel or other object to approach, within the Sanctuary, by any means, within 100 yards of any humpback whale except as authorized under the MMPA, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 1361 et seq., and the ESA, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.;
- Operating any aircraft above the Sanctuary within 1,000 feet of any humpback whale except when in any designated flight corridor for takeoff or

landing from an airport or runway or as authorized under the MMPA and the ESA;

- Taking any humpback whale in the Sanctuary except as authorized under the MMPA and the ESA; and
- Possessing within the Sanctuary (regardless of where taken) any living or dead humpback whale or part thereof taken in violation of the MMPA or the ESA.

Five additional National Marine Sanctuaries are located within the North Pacific humpback whale range: Olympic Coast, Cordell Bank, Gulf of the Farallones, Monterey Bay, and Channel Islands (Figure 4). Additional protection for humpback whales and their habitat is also provided by the Papahanaumokuakea Marine National Monument, which encompasses 139,797 square miles of ocean around the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands.

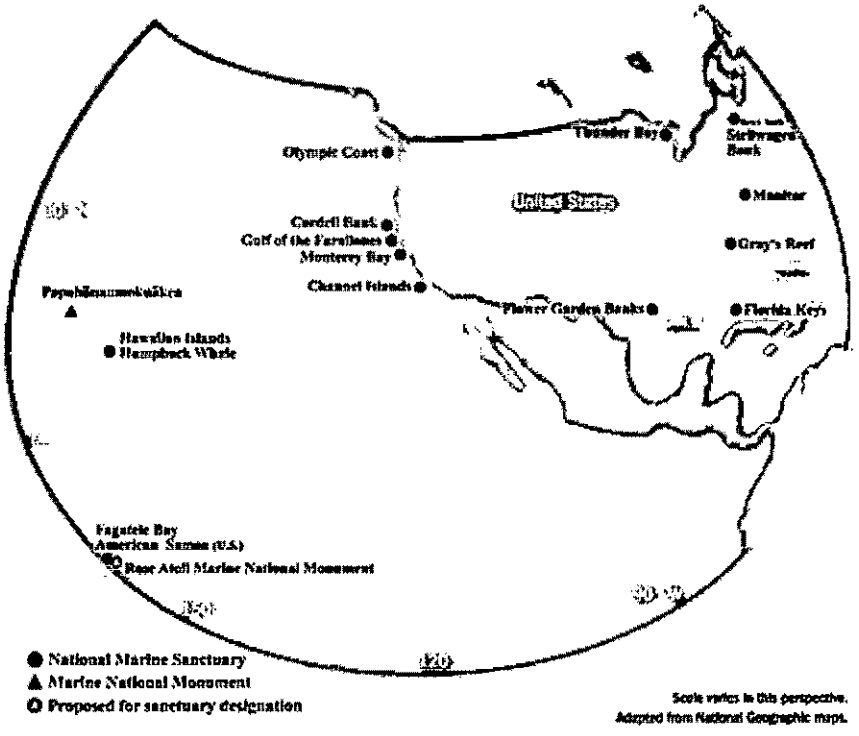


Figure 4. Locations of National Marine Sanctuaries and Marine National Monuments. (Map source: http://olympiccoast.noaa.gov/visitor/visitormaps/visitormaps.html)

Internationally, humpback whales are protected under the International Whaling Commission (IWC), established under the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling of 1946. IWC prohibited commercial whaling of North Pacific humpback whales in 1966, and an international moratorium on the whaling of all large whale species was established in 1982. No commercial whaling of humpback

whales has taken place since the moratorium. Some nations have continued to hunt whales under Article VIII of the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, which allows the killing of whales for scientific research purposes. However, no humpback whales are currently declared as a target of scientific research takes. The current moratorium on commercial whaling will remain in place unless a 75% majority of IWC signatory members vote to lift it.

Under the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), humpback whales are currently listed in Appendix I ("Endangered"). CMS Parties are required to protect Appendix I species where they occur, conserve or restore habitats, mitigate obstacles to migration, and control other endangering factors. Humpback whales are also listed in Appendix I ("threatened with extinction") under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Trade of specimens of Appendix I species is permitted only in exceptional circumstances.

Together, all of these state and federal laws and programs will provide sufficient protection for the North Pacific humpback whale, even without ESA protection.

(5) No other natural or manmade factors affect the population's continued existence.

In the Recovery Plan, NMFS identified several known and potential impacts to humpback whales, including collision with ships, entrapment and entanglement in fishing gear, and acoustic disturbance (NMFS 1991). A recent assessment of humpback whales worldwide (Fleming and Jackson 2011) similarly identified these factors as having potential impacts to humpback whale populations. While these threats may pose risks to individual animals in the population, the steady increase in population throughout the North Pacific indicates that cumulatively, these threats have not curtailed the recovery and growth of the humpback whale population, and therefore not affecting its continued existence.

Collisions with ships have been reported in both feeding and breeding areas of the North Pacific humpback whale range. Ship strikes may result in life-threatening trauma or mortality for the whale, although the severity of injuries depends primarily on speed and size of the vessel. Worldwide, humpback whales are the second-most commonly reported species involved in vessel strikes after fin whales (Fleming and Jackson 2011). Calves and juvenile whales are thought to be more susceptible to vessel collisions (Wiley and Asmutis 1995).

Within the North Pacific, ship strike reports in Hawaii and Alaska have increased over the years, although such increases likely reflect increasing humpback whale populations and increase in vessels operating in humpback whale habitat (Lammers et al. 2003). A large percentage of ship strikes in Hawaii and Alaska are non-fatal,

and primarily occur with pleasure crafts and commercial whale watching vessels (Douglas et al. 2008). In Hawaii, 22 reports of vessel collisions were reported between 1975 and 2003 (Lammers et al. 2003), with the highest level of interaction reported from Maui where whale watching activities are active and whale numbers are high. In more recent years, vessel collisions with humpback whales overwintering in Hawaii have been reported at rates of 6.8 whales per year in 2005-2009 and 5.0 whales per year in 2010-2011 (Chow 2012). In Alaska, 62 vessel collisions with large whale species were reported from 1978-2006, involving a wide range of vessel types (Fleming and Jackson 2011). In addition, Douglas and colleagues (2008) summarized ship strike information off the Washington coast and the Strait of Juan de Fuca from 1980-2006 and found only one record of a possible ship-struck humpback whale.

The most recent stock assessment reports (SARs) for the three North Pacific humpback whale stocks report a small number of ship strikes. For the California/Oregon/Washington stock, the average number of documented humpback whale deaths by ship strikes for 2004-2008 was 0.4 animals per year, whereas the potential biological removal (PBR) for this stock in the U.S. waters is 11.3 (Caretta et al. 2011). For the Central North Pacific stock, the average number of mortality and serious injury (M&SI) from ship strikes for 2003-2007 was estimated at 1.6 animals per year, whereas the PBR for this stock is 61.2 (Allen and Angliss 2012). No estimate of ship strike mortality is reported for the Western North Pacific stock. Available data on ship strikes in the North Pacific show that this factor is not affecting the continued existence of humpback whales.

Entanglement in fishing gear and other marine debris is a documented source of injury and mortality to cetaceans, including humpback whales. In Hawaii, the Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary (HIHWNMS) receives reports of entangled large whales and the Hawaiian Islands Large Whale Entanglement Response Network responds to the reports when appropriate. Since the program was implemented in 2002, the Network confirmed 112 reports as true entanglement of large whales, with all but three reports involving humpback whales (Lyman 2012). Entanglement reports have increased over time, corresponding to the increasing wintering population in Hawaiian waters. The Network has successfully removed entangling gear from 15 humpback whales since 2003, and 10 humpbacks reported entangled in Hawaii have confirmed to have gear from Alaska (Lyman 2012). In U.S. waters, the average number of humpback whales resulting in M&SI from commercial fisheries is 3.8 animals for the Central North Pacific stock (Allen and Angliss 2012), and 3.2 animals for the California/Oregon/Washington stock (Caretta et al. 2011). These interaction rates are below the stocks' calculated PBR, suggesting that fishery interactions do not affect the continued existence of these stocks. Limited information is available on entanglement and fishery interactions in the western Pacific (Allen and Angliss 2012).

Acoustic disturbance are considered a threat to cetaceans, especially anthropogenic low-frequency sound produced by shipping, oil and gas development, defense-related and research activities. However, available evidence suggests that anthropogenic noise do not threaten the continued existence of North Pacific humpback whales. Only one record is known in which two humpback whales were stranded with extensive damage to the temporal bones from a large scale explosion (Fleming and Jackson 2011). Impact of low-frequency noise on variation of humpback whale songs appears to be minimal, although studies have shown that song length increased in response to low-frequency broadcasts (Fristrup et al. 2003; Miller et al. 2000). Studies on other baleen whales have shown no obvious impact of low-frequency noise on foraging behavior (Croll et al. 2001). Acoustic Thermometry of Ocean Climate (ATOC) projectors offshore California and Hawaii were observed to have subtle but significant effects on humpback whales, but these projects are no longer active (Fleming and Jackson 2011).

In summary, although the factors described above may cause isolated impacts on humpback whales, they do not result in any risk to the population's continued existence.

CONCLUSION

The best available scientific information supports the designation of the North Pacific humpback whales as a DPS. Genetic, spatial and morphological information indicate that the North Pacific population is unequivocally separated from the populations in the Southern Hemisphere, whereas the complexity of population structure within the North Pacific population precludes further division of the population into distinct segments. Furthermore, loss of this population would create an extensive gap in the species distribution as there are no other breeding populations of humpback whales in the Pacific Ocean that migrates to higher latitudes of the northern hemisphere. We therefore request that NMFS consider the information presented in this document and evaluate the North Pacific humpback whale population against the DPS policy under the ESA.

If NMFS chooses to designate a North Pacific DPS, the best available scientific information also supports the delisting of the DPS. The population has increased more than tenfold to over 21,000 individuals since the cessation of commercial whaling and has met the interim goal specified in the 1991 Recovery Plan. The two primary threats identified in the Recovery Plan, chemical pollution and coastal development, do not appear to be negatively impacting the recovery or health of the population, and the continued population increase despite other anthropogenic threats such as ship strikes and acoustic disturbance indicate that these threats do not result in any risk to the population's continued existence. International, federal, and local regulatory mechanisms including the moratorium on commercial whaling under the International Whaling Commission and the prohibition of take under the Marine Mammal Protection Act will continue to provide adequate protection for the North Pacific humpback whales. For these reasons, the North Pacific humpback whale population no longer requires the protection of the ESA and should be delisted.

PROCESSING OF THE PETITION

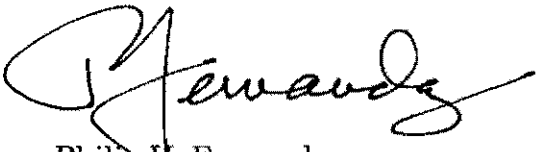
This petition is filed pursuant to the ESA and in accordance with § 553(3) of the Administrative Procedure Act. Section 4(b)(3)(A) of the ESA (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) requires that NMFS make a finding on whether a petition to list, delist, or reclassify a species presents substantial scientific or commercial information to indicate that the petitioned action may be warranted. This petition sets in motion a specific administrative process as defined by 50 C.F.R. § 424.14(b), placing mandatory response requirements on NMFS.

As a petition to classify a species as a DPS and delist the DPS, NMFS is bound to process this petition within a predetermined time frame as defined by 50 C.F.R. § 424.14(b) to the maximum extent practicable. The regulations require the NMFS to make a finding within 90 days of receipt of this petition as to whether a finding of 'DPS' and delisting may be warranted. The finding shall be promptly published in the Federal Register pursuant to 50 CFR § 424.14(b)(1). Within 12 months of receiving this petition, NMFS is required to find that this petition is not warranted, is warranted or warranted but precluded, and shall promptly publish notice of such intention in the Federal Register according to 50 CFR § 424.14(b)(3). The Hawaii Fishermen's Alliance for Conservation and Tradition, Inc. fully expects the NMFS to comply with these mandatory deadlines.

SIGNATURE PAGE

This petition to classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment (DPS) and delist the DPS under the Endangered Species Act is hereby submitted to the Secretary of Commerce.

Petitioner



Philip H. Fernandez
President
Hawaii Fishermen's Alliance for Conservation and Tradition, Inc.

REFERENCES

Allen, B.M. and R.P. Angliss. 2012. Alaska marine mammal stock assessments, 2011. U.S. Department of Commerce, NOAA Technical Memorandum, NMFS-AFSC-234, 288 p.

Acevedo, A. and M.A. Smultea. 1995. First records of humpback whales including calves at Golfo Dulce and Isla del Coco, Costa Rica, suggesting geographical overlap of Northern and Southern Hemisphere populations. Marine Mammal Science 11(4): 554-560.

Baker, C.S. 1985. The population structure and social organization of humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) in the central and eastern North Pacific. University of Hawaii.

Baker, C.S. and L.M. Herman. 1987. Alternative population estimates of humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) in Hawaiian waters. Canadian Journal Zoology 65:2818–2821.

Baker C.S. and L. Medrano-González. 2002. Worldwide distribution and diversity of humpback whale mitochondrial DNA lineages. Molecular and Cell Biology of Marine Mammals (ed. Pfeiffer C.J.), pp. 84-99. Krieger Publishing Company, Malabar, FL.

Baker C.S., S. Palumbi, R. Lambertsen et al. 1990. Influence of seasonal migration on geographic distribution of mitochondrial DNA haplotypes in humpback whales. Nature 344(6263): 238-240.

Baker C.S., A. Perry, J.L. Bannister et al. 1993. Abundant mitochondrial DNA variation and world-wide population structure in humpback whales. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences U.S.A. 90(17): 8239-8243.

Baker C.S., A. Perry, L.M. Herman. 1987. Reproductive histories of female humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) in the North Pacific. Marine Ecology Progress Series 41: 103-114.

Baker C.S., R.W. Slade, J.L. Bannister et al. 1994. Hierarchical structure of mitochondrial DNA gene flow among humpback whales *Megaptera novaeangliae*, world-wide. Molecular Ecology 3(4): 313-327.

Baker C.S., J.M. Straley, and A. Perry. 1992. Population characteristics of individually identified humpback whales in southeastern Alaska: summer and fall 1986. Fishery Bulletin 90(3): 429-437.

Baker C.S., D. Steel, J. Calambokidis et al. 2008. geneSPLASH: An initial, ocean-wide survey of mitochondrial (mt) DNA diversity and population structure among humpback whales in the North Pacific. Contract Report for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.

Barlow, J., J. Calambokidis, E.A. Falcone, C.S. Baker, A.M. Burdin, P.J. Clapham, J.K.B. Ford, C.M. Gabriele, R. LeDuc, D.K. Mattila, T.J. Quinn, L. Rojas-Bracho, J.M. Straley, B.L. Taylor, J. Urbán R., P. Wade, D. Weller, B.H. Witteveen, and M. Yamaguchi. 2011. Humpback whale abundance in the North Pacific estimated by photographic capture-recapture with bias correction from simulation studies. Marine Mammal Science 27: 793–818.

Barlow, J. and P.J. Clapham. 1997. A new birth-interval approach to estimating demographic parameters of humpback whales. Ecology 78(2): 535-546.

Baraff, L.S., P.J. Clapham, D.K. Mattila and R.S. Bowman. 1991. Feeding behavior of a humpback whale in low-latitude waters. Marine Mammal Science 7: 197–202.

Calambokidis J., E.A. Falcone, T.J. Quinn et al. 2008. SPLASH: Structure of populations, levels of abundance and status of humpback whales in the North Pacific. Cascadia Research Contract Report AB133F-03-RP-00078.

Calambokidis J., G.H. Steiger, J.M. Straley et al. 1997. Abundance and population structure of humpback whales in the North Pacific basin. Southwest Fisheries Science Center Final
Contract Report, p. 72. Cascadia Research Collective, Olympia, WA.

Carretta, J.V., K.A. Forney, E. Oleson, K. Martien, M.M. Muto, M.S. Lowry, J. Barlow, J. Baker, B. Hanson, D. Lynch, L. Carswell, R.L. Brownell Jr., J. Robbins, D.K. Mattila, K. Ralls, and M.C. Hill. 2012. U.S. Pacific Marine Mammal Stock Assessments: 2011. U.S. Department of Commerce, NOAA Technical Memorandum, NMFS-SWFSC-488, 356 p.

Cato, D.H. 1991. Songs of humpback whales: the Australian perspective. Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 30(2): 277-290.

Chaloupka, M., M. Osmond, and G. Kaufman. 1999. Estimating seasonal abundance trends and survival probabilities of humpback whales in Hervey Bay (east coast Australia). Marine Ecology Progress Series 184: 291-301.

Chittleborough, R.G. 1957. The breeding cycle of the female humpback whale *Megaptera nodosa* (Bonnaterre). Australian Journal of Marine and Freshwater Research 9(1): 1-18.

Chittleborough, R.G. 1965. Dynamics of two populations of the humpback whale, *Megaptera novaeangliae* (Borowski). Australian Journal of Marine and Freshwater Research 16: 33-128.

Chow, M. 2012. Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary: Managing Humpback Whale-Human Interactions in Hawaii. Presentation at the Fishers Forum "Thar She Blows: Managing for the Recovery of North Pacific Humpback Whales," June 27, 2012. Available at http://www.wpcouncil.org/councilmtgs/154/4-Chow-ManagingHumanInteractions-Sanctuary.pdf

Clapham, P.J. 1992. Age at attainment of sexual maturity in humpback whales, *Megaptera novaeangliae*. Canadian Journal Zoology 70(7): 1470-1472.

Clapham, P., J. Barlow, M. Bessinger et al. 2003. Abundance and demographic parameters of humpback whales from the Gulf of Maine, and stock definition relative to the Scotian Shelf. Journal of Cetacean Research and Management 5(1): 13-22.

Clapham, P.J., S. Leatherwood, I. Szczepaniak et al. 1997. Catches of humpback and other whales from shore stations at Moss Landing and Trinidad, California, 1919-1926. Marine Mammal Science 13: 368-394.

Clapham, P.J. 1993. Social organization of humpback whales on a North Atlantic feeding ground. Symposia of the Zooogical Society of London 66: 131-145.

Clapham, P.J. 1996. The social and reproductive biology of humpback whales: an ecological perspective. Mammal Review 26(1): 27-49.

Clapham, P.J., M. Bérubé, D.K. Mattila. 1995. Sex ratio of the Gulf of Maine humpback whale population. Marine Mammal Science 11(2): 227-231.

Clapham P.J. and D.K. Mattila. 1990. Humpback whale songs as indicators of migration routes. Marine Mammal Science 6(2): 155-160.

Clapham, P.J. and C.A. Mayo. 1990. Reproduction of humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) observed in the Gulf of Maine, Individual recognition of cetaceans: use of photo-identification and other techniques to estimate population parameters. In: *Individual recognition of cetaceans: use of photo-identification and other*

techniques to estimate population parameters (eds. Hammond PS, A. MS, Donovan GP), pp. 171-175. International Whaling Commission, Cambridge, England.

Clapham, P.J. and J.G. Mead. 1999. *Megaptera novaeangliae.* Mammalian Species 604: 1-9.

Clark, C.W. and P.J. Clapham. 2004. Acoustic monitoring on a humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) feeding ground shows continual singing into late spring. Proceedings of the Royal Society of London Biological Sciences 271: 1051-1057.

Craig, A.S. and L.M. Herman. 2000. Habitat preferences of female humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) in the Hawaiian Islands are associated with reproductive status. Marine Ecology Progress Series 193: 200-216.

Croll, D.A., C.W. Clark, J. Calambokidis et al. 2001. Effect of anthropogenic low-frequency noise on the foraging ecology of *Balaenoptera* whales. Animal Conservation 4(1): 13-27.

Dahlheim, M.E. and O. Von Ziegesar. 1993. Effects of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill on the abundance and distribution of Humpback Whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) in Prince William Sound. *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report. "Marine Mammal Study Number 1 Final Report." NMFS, NMML, Seattle, Washington and North Gulf Oceanic Society, Homer, Alaska.

Danilewicz, D., M. Tavares, I.B. Moreno, P.H. Ott, and C.C. Trigo. 2009. Evidence of feeding by the humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) in mid-latitude waters of the western South Atlantic. Marine Biodiversity Records, 2, e88 doi:10.1017/S1755267209000943.

Darling, J.D. and M. Bérubé. 2001. Interactions of singing humpback whales with other males. Marine Mammal Science 17(3): 570-584.

Darling, J. D., K.M. Gibson and G.K. Silber. 1983. Observations on the abundance and behavior of humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) off West Maui, Hawaii, 1977–79. Pages 201–222 in R. S. Payne, ed. Communication and behavior of whales. Westview Press, Bolder, CO.

Darling, J.D., M.E. Jones, C.P. Nicklin. 2006. Humpback whale songs: do they organize males during the breeding season? Behaviour 143(9): 1051-1101.

Davies, J.L. 1962. The antitropical factor in cetacean speciation. Evolution 17:107-116.

De Sá Alves, L.C.P., A. Andriolo, A.N. Zerbini, J.L.A. Pizzorno, and P.J. Clapham. 2009. Record of feeding by humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) in tropical waters off Brazil. Marine Mammal Science 25: 416–419.

Doroshenko, N.V. 2000. Soviet catches of humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) in the North Pacific. In: A. V. Yablokov and V. A. Zemsky (eds), *Soviet Whaling Data (1949-1979)*, pp. 48-95. Center for Russian Environmental Policy, Moscow, Russia.

Douglas, A.B., J. Calambokidis, S. Raverty et al. 2008. Incidence of ship strikes of large whales in Washington State. Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom 88(6): 1121-1132. 10.1017/s0025315408000295

Elfes, C.T., G.R. VanBlaricom, D. Boyd et al. 2010. Geographic variation of persistent organic pollutant levels in humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) feeding areas of the North Pacific and North Atlantic. Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry 29(4): 824-834.

Fleming, A. and J. Jackson. 2011. Global review of humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*). NOAA technical Memorandum (NOAA-TM-NMFS-SWFSC-474).

Flórez-González, L., A.J. Capelía, B. Haase et al. 1998. Changes in winter destinations and the northernmost record of southeastern Pacific humpback whales. Marine Mammal Science 14(1): 186-189.

Frankel, A.S., C.W. Clark, L.M. Herman et al. 1995. Spatial distribution, habitat utilization, and social interactions of humpback whales, (*Megaptera novaeangliae*), off Hawai'i, determined using acoustic and visual techniques. Canadian Journal of Zoology 73(6): 1134-1146.

Friedlaender, A.S., E.L. Hazen, D.P. Nowacek et al. 2009. Diel changes in humpback whale *Megaptera novaeangliae* feeding behavior in response to sand lance Ammodytes spp. behavior and distribution. Marine Ecology-Progress Series 395: 91-100.

Fristrup K.M., L.T. Hatch, and C.W. Clark. 2003. Variation in humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) song length in relation to low-frequency sound broadcasts. Journal of the Acoustical Society of America 113(6): 3411-3424.

Gabriele, C.M., J.M. Straley, L.M. Herman, and R.J. Coleman. 1996. Fastest documented migration of a North Pacific humpback whale. Mar. Mamm. Sci. 12:457-464.

Gabriele, C.M., J.M. Straley, S.A. Mizroch et al. 2001. Estimating the mortality rate of humpback whale calves in the central North Pacific Ocean. Canadian Journal of Zoology 79: 589-
600.

Gabriele, C.M., J.M. Straley, and J.L. Neilson. 2007. Age at first calving of female humpback whales in Southeastern Alaska. Marine Mammal Science 23(1): 226-239.

Gambell, R. 1976. World whale stocks. Mammal Review 6(1): 41-53.

Gendron, D. and J. Urbán. 1993. Evidence of feeding by humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) in the Baja California breeding ground, Mexico. Marine Mammal Science 9: 76–81.

Geraci, J.R., D.M. Anderson, R.J. Timperi et al. 1989. Humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) fatally poisoned by dinoflagellate toxin. Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences 46(11): 1895-1898.

Glockner-Ferrari, D.A. and M.J. Ferrari. 1990. Reproduction in the humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) in Hawaiian waters, 1975-1988: the life history, reproductive rates and behavior of known individuals identified through surface and underwater photography. *Individual recognition of cetaceans: use of photo-identification and other techniques to estimate population parameters* (eds. Hammond P.S., Mizroch S.A., Donovan G.), pp. 161-168. International Whaling Commission, Cambridge, England.

Hain, J.H.W., G.R. Carter, S.D. Kraus et al. 1982. Feeding behavior of the humpback whale, *Megaptera novaeangliae*, in the Western North Atlantic. Fishery Bulletin 80(2): 259-268.

Hashagen, K.A., G.A. Green, and B. Adams. 2009. Observations of humpback whales, *Megaptera novaeangliae*, in the Beaufort Sea, Alaska. Northwestern Nat. 90:160-162.

Hoyt, E. 2000. Whale watching 2000: worldwide tourism numbers, expenditures, and expanding socioeconomic benefits. International Fund for Animal Welfare, Crowborough, UK. 179pp.

Ingebrigtsen, A. 1929. Whales caught in the North Atlantic and other seas. Rapports et Proces-Verbaux des Reunions Conseil International pour l'exploration de la Mer 56: 1-26.

International Whaling Commission. 2006. The IWC Summary Catch Database.

Jefferson, T.A., P.J. Stacey, R.W. Baird. 1991. A review of killer whale interactions with other marine mammals: predation to co-existence. Mammal Review 21(4): 151-180.

Johnson, J.H. and A.A. Wolman. 1984. The humpback whale, *Megaptera novaeangliae*. Marine Fisheries Review 46(4): 30-37.

Lammers, M., A.A. Pack, and I. Davis. 2003. Historical evidence of whale/vessel collisions in Hawaiian waters (1975-Present). In: *OSI Technical Report 2003-1*. Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Lyman, E. 2012. 2011-2012 season summary on large whale entanglement threat and reports received around the Main Hawaiian Islands. Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary. Available at http://hawaiihumpbackwhale.noaa.gov/res/pdfs/ss2012disentangle.pdf.

Martin, A.R., S.K. Katona, D. Matilla et al. 1984. Migration of humpback whales between the Caribbean and Iceland. Journal of Mammalogy 65(2): 330-333.

Matthews, L.H. 1937. The humpback whale, *Megaptera nodosa*. Discovery Reports 17: 7-92.

Mikhalev, Y.A. 1997. Humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) in the Arabian Sea. Marine Ecology Progress Series 149(1-3): 13-21.

Miller, P.J.O., N. Biassoni, A. Samuels et al. 2000. Whale songs lengthen in response to sonar: male humpbacks modify their sexual displays when exposed to man-made noise. Nature 405(6789): 903.

Mizroch, S.A., L.M. Herman, J.M. Straley et al. 2004. Estimating the adult survival rate of central North Pacific humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*). Journal of Mammalogy 85(5): 963-972.

Mobley, J.M., S. Spitz, R. Grotefendt, P. Forestell, A. Frankel, and G. Bauer. 2001. Abundance of humpback whales in Hawaiian waters: Results of 1993-2000 aerial surveys. Report to the Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary. 16 pp.

National Marine Fisheries Service. 1991. Recovery plan for the humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*). Prepared by the Humpback Whale Recovery Team for the National Marine Fisheries Service, Silver Spring, Maryland. 105pp.

Nemoto, T. 1957. Foods of baleen whales in the northern Pacific. Sci. Rep. Whales Res. Inst. Tokyo 12:33-89.

O'Connor, S., R. Campbell, H. Cortez et al. 2009. Whale watching Worldwide: Tourism numbers, expenditures and expanding economic benefits. A special report from the International Fund for Animal Welfare prepared by Economists At Large, Yarmouth, MA, USA. 295pp.

Ohsumi, S. 1966. Allomorphis between body length at sexual maturity and body length at birth in the Cetacea. Journal of the Mammal Society of Japan 3: 3-7.

Omura, H. 1953. Biological study on humpback whales in the Antarctic whaling area IV and V. *Scientific Reports of the Whales Research Institute, Tokyo* 8: 81-101.

O'Shea, T.J. and R.L.J. Brownell. 1994. Organochlorine and metal contaminants in baleen whales: a review and evaluation of conservaiton implications. Science of the Total Environment 154(2-3): 179-200.

Oviedo, L. and M. Solis. 2008. Underwater topography determines critical breeding habitat for humpback whales near Osa Peninsula, Costa Rica: implications for marine protected areas. Revista De Biologia Tropical 56(2): 591-602.

Payne, R. and S. McVay. 1971. Songs of humpback whales. Science 173: 585-597.

Perry, A., C.S. Baker, and L.M. Herman. 1990. Population characteristics of individually identified humpback whales in the central and eastern North Pacific: a summary and critique. In: *Individual recognition of cetaceans: use of photo-identification and other techniques to estimate population parameters* (eds. Hammond PS, Mizroch SA, Donovan GP), pp. 307-317. International Whaling Commission, Cambridge, England.

Ramp, C., M. Berubé, P.J. Palsbøll et al. 2010. Sex-specific survival in the humpback whale *Megaptera novaeangliae* in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Canada. Marine Ecology Progress Series 400: 267-276.

Rasmussen, K.L.R., D.M. Palacios, J. Calambokidis et al. 2007. Southern Hemisphere humpback whales wintering off Central America: insights from water temperature into the longest mammalian migration. Biology Letters 3: 302-305.

Reilly, S.B., J.L. Bannister, P.B. Best, M. Brown, R.L. Brownell Jr., D.S. Butterworth, P.J. Clapham, J. Cooke, G.P. Donovan, J. Urbán, and A.N. Zerbini. 2008. *Megaptera novaeangliae*. In: IUCN 2012. IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2012.1. <www.iucnredlist.org>. Downloaded on 11 October 2012.

Rice, D. 1978. The humpback whale in the North Pacific: distribution, exploitation and numbers. *Report on a Workshop on Problems Related to Humpback Whales in Hawaiii, Report to the Marine Mammal Commission.*

Rice, D.W. 1998. Marine mammals of the world: systematics and distribution. In: *Society for Marine Mammalogy Special Publication No. 4*, p. 231. Society for Marine Mammalogy, Lawrence, KS.

Rice, S.D., J.R. Moran, J.M. Straley, K.M. Boswell, and R.A. Heintz. 2011. Significance of whale predation on natural mortality rate of Pacific herring in Prince William Sound, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Project Final Report (Restoration Project: 100804), National Marine Fisheries Service, Juneau, Alaska.

Robbins, J. 2007. *Structure and Dynamics of the Gulf Of Maine Humpback Whale Population.* PhD, University of St Andrews, Scotland.

Rosenbaum, H.C., P.J. Clapham, J. Allen et al. 1995. Geographic variation in ventral fluke pigmentation of humpback whale *Megaptera novaeangliae* populations worldwide. Marine Ecology Progress Series 124: 1-7.

Salden, D.R. 1990. Apparent feeding by a sub-adult humpback whale in the waters off of Maui, Hawaii. Lahaina, Hawaii Whale Research Foundation: 1-5.

Schell, D.M., V.J. Rowntree, and C.J. Pfeiffer. 2000. Stable-isotope and electron-microscope evidence that cyamids (Crustacea: Amphipoda) feed on whale skin. Canadian Journal of Zoology 78(5): 721-727.

Senigaglia, V., L. Bejder L, F. Christiansen, D. Gendron, D. Lundquist, D. Noren, A. Schaffar, J.C. Smith, R. Williams, and D. Lusseau. 2012. Meta-analyses of whalewatching impact studies: differences and similarities in disturbance responses among species. Paper SC/64/WW6 presented to the IWC Scientific Committee, June 2012.
http://iwcoffice.org/cache/downloads/burvztaqbdsg8sk8gwoc4g4o0/SC-64-WW6.pdf

Smultea, M.A. 1994. Segregation by humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) cows with a calf in a coastal habitat near the island of Hawaii. Canadian Journal of Zoology 72(5): 805-811.

Steiger, G.H. and J. Calambokidis. 2000. Reproductive rates of humpback whales off California. Marine Mammal Science 16(1): 220-239.

Steiger, G.H., J. Calambokidis, J.M. Straley et al. 2008. Geographic variation in killer whale attacks on humpback whales in the North Pacific: implications for predation pressure. Endangered Species Research 4: 247-256.

Straley, J.M. 1990. Fall and winter occurrence of humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) in southeastern Alaska. *Reports of the International Whaling Commission (Special Issue 12)*: 319-324.

Straley, J.M., C.M. Gabriele, and C.S. Baker. 1994. Annual reproduction by individually identified humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) in Alaskan waters. Marine Mammal Science 10(1): 87-92.

Straley, J.M., C.M. Gabriele, and C.S. Baker. 1995. Seasonal characteristics of humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) in southeastern Alaska. Proceeding of the Third Glacier Bay Science Symposium. 1993. pp 229-238. D. Engstrom (Ed.) National Park Service, Anchorage, AK.

Stockin, K.A. and E.A. Burgess. 2005. Opportunistic feeding of an adult humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) migrating along the coast of Southeastern Queensland, Australia. Aquatic Mammals 31:120–123.

Stone, G.S., L. Flórez-Gonzalez, S. Katona. 1990. Whale migration record. Nature 346: 705.

Symons, H.W. and R.D. Weston. 1958. Studies on the humpback whale (*Megaptera nodosa*) in the Bellinghausen Sea. Norsk Hvalfangsttid 47: 53-81.

Taylor, B.L., S.J. Chivers, J. Larese. et al. 2007. Generation length and percent mature estimates for IUCN assessments of cetaceans, pp. 1-24. National Marine Fisheries Service, Southwest Fisheries Science Center.

Tomlin, A.G. 1967. Mammals of the USSR and adjacent countries. vol. 9, Cetacea. Israel Program Sci. Transl. No. 1124, Natl. Tech. Info. Serv. TT 65-50086. Springfield, VA. 717 pp. (Translation of Russian text published in 1957).

Tyack, P.L. 1981. Interactions between singing Hawaiian humpback whales and conspecifics nearby. Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology 8: 105-116.

Valsecchi, E., P. Palsbøll, P. Hale, D. Glockner-Ferrari, M. Ferrari, P. Clapham, F. Larsen, D. Mattilla, R. Sears, J. Sigurjonsson, M. Brown, P. Corkerton, and B. Amos. 1997. Microsatellite genetic distances between oceanic populations of the humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*). Mol. Biol. Evol. 14: 355–362.

Weinrich, M. and C. Corbelli. 2009. Does whale watching in Southern New England impact humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) calf production or calf survival? Biological Conservation 142: 2931-2940.

Weinrich, M.T., M.R. Schilling, C.R. Belt. 1992. Evidence for acquisition of a novel feeding behaviour: lobtail feeding in humpback whales, (*Megaptera novaeangliae*). Animal Behaviour 44(6): 1059-1072.

Wiley, D.N. and R.A. Asmutis. 1995. Stranding and mortality of humpback whales, (*Megaptera novaeangliae*), in the mid-Atlantic and southeast United States, 1985-1992. Fishery Bulletin 93(1): 196-205.

Wiley, D.N. and P.J. Clapham. 1993. Does maternal condition affect the sex ratio of offspring in humpback whales? Anim. Behav. 46(2): 321-324.

Winn, H.E., R.K. Edel, and A.G. Taruski. 1975. Population estimate of humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) in the West Indies by visual and acoustic techniques. Journal of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada 32(4): 499-506.

Witteveen, B.H., R.J. Foy, and K.M. Wynne. 2006. The effect of predation (current and historical) by humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) on fish abundance near Kodiak Island, Alaska. Fishery Bulletin, 104(1): 10-20.

Zerbini, A.N., P.J. Clapham, and P.R. Wade. 2010. Assessing plausible rates of population growth in humpback whales from life-history data. Marine Biology. 10.1007/s00227-010-1403-y

APPENDIX I: EXPANDED LIST OF PETITIONERS

Organizations:

Waialua Boat Club	Oahu Island
Atlapac Fishing Club	Oahu Island
Kaka'ako Kasting Club	Oahu Island
Keehi Boat Club	Oahu Island
Pacific Islands Fisheries Group	Statewide
Big Island Fisheries Alliance	Hawaii Island
Maui Cooperative Fishing Association	Maui Island
Aiea Boat Club	Oahu Island

609 Individual Petitioners

From: "Ed Watamura" <watamurae001@hawaii.rr.com>
To: "RNVFishing" <rnvfishing@gmail.com>
Cc: "Phil Fernandez" <phil@philfernandez.com>; "Ronald Tam" <Fishingready@gmail.com>; "Stephen WHA Lee" <swhal@hawaii.rr.com>; "Mark M" <markmits@lava.net>
Subject: Re: WBC petition
Date: Wednesday, February 20, 2013 11:07 AM

Here is my letter to accompany the WBC Petition

I am writing this on behalf of the members of the Waialua Boat Club of which I am the President.

We believe that the North Pacific stock of Humpback Whales should be classified as a Distinct Population and delisted from the Endangered Species Act. The current estimate of 21,000 Humpback Whales is indicative of a healthy population that is increasing at a rate of 6%-7% per year. We support the concept of delisting as a success story and like the bald eagle, gray whale, and gray wolf see this as a cause for celebration. The integrity of the Endangered Species Act itself is at stake here and by not delisting a recovered species, the ESA becomes suspect, as something other than what it was intended. All of the qualifying parameters for recovery have been met, including the population doubling in 20 years and growth of at least 60% of the pre-exploitation abundance. In fact, at the present rate of growth, the population is expected to be 40,000 in ten years.

The delisting by no means will result in a lack of protection. There are International, Federal, and State regulations that will prohibit any harm done to the North Pacific Humpback Whale.

As I alluded to earlier, the integrity of the ESA will be scrutinized, especially since there is proposal to expand the Hawaiian Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary, not just in area, but also to include several other species, including Monk Seals, Spinner Dolphins, False Killer Whales, Corals, and other ecosystem species. One wonders what the motivation is behind this expansion, and the preservation of jobs created by the Sanctuary becomes a possible culprit. There are already a host of protective regulations regarding the aforementioned species and duplicity is a real and justifiable concern.

In addition, the people of Hawaii see the continuity and expansion of the Sanctuary as a loss of control over their own waters and shores and don't want decisions concerning their waters and shores in the hands of non-residents.

We believe and fully support the delisting of the North Pacific Humpback Whale from the Endangered Species Act List.

Sincerely,

Edwin N. Watamura

February 26, 2013(date)

Secretary of Commerce
1401 Constitution Ave., NW
Washington D.C. 20230

Dear Secretary:

The Atlapac Fishing Club extends our support of the petition to re-classify the North Pacific Humpback whale as a distinct population segment and its de-listing from the endangered species list.

As the petition clearly states:

- The population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960's.
- Scientists estimate a population of over 21,000 whales, and possibly even greater numbers now as these figures are several years old.
- The population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening existence..
- The species will still be fully protected by the Marine Mammal Protected Act and other Federal and State Laws.

Thank you for your consideration into this matter.

Sincerely,

The Members of the Atlapac Fishing Club

Submitted by:
Sandra Arakaki
Secretary
Atlapac Fishing Club
PO Box 60677
Ewa Beach Hawaii 96706

Kaka'ako Kasting Club
1951 Ulana St.
Honolulu, HI 96819

February 26, 2013

Attn: Secretary of Commerce

Dear Secretary:

The members of the Kaka'ako Kasting Club asks the Secretary's consideration of the petition to re-classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale as a Distinct Population Segment and to consider the de-listing of the species from the Endangered Species Act.

As regular local ocean users, we have witnessed firsthand the population increase over the years.

We also understand that the science clearly indicates that a separate population not only exists but that that current population numbers prove that the species can be de-listed from the endangered species list.

Thank you for hearing our concern.

Respectfully,

Honorio C. Madriaga Jr.

Honorio Madriaga, Jr.
President
Kaka'ako Kasting Club
Honolulu, HI

February 28, 2013

Attn: Rebecca Blank
Deputy Secretary of Commerce
1401 Constitution Ave., NW
Washington D.C. 20230

To Whom this May Concern:

The Keehi Boat Club is in support of the petition to re-classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale as a Distinct Population Segment (DPS) and thus de-listing of the species from the endangered species list.

Through the years of scientific study ,and through observation indicates the North Pacific Humpback Whale has fully recovered; and also has exceeded its initial recovery goals by more than ten times to the set goal. The de-listing of the North Pacific Humpback Whale further validates that the current laws that are in place, to allow the species to recover; should be deemed a success.

In closing the North Pacific Humpback Whale can now earn its place on the celebrated list of other previously endangered or threatened species such as the American Bald Eagle, Grey Whale, Alligator and North American Grey Wolf.

Yours Truely,

Matthew G. Moribe
President
Keehi Boat Club

PACIFIC
ISLANDS
FISHERIES
GROUP

February 28, 2013

Attn: Rebecca Blank
Deputy Secretary of Commerce
1401 Constitution Ave., NW
Washington D.C. 20230

Dear Deputy Secretary Blank:

The Pacific Islands Fisheries Group endorses the petition to re-classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale as a Distinct Population Segment (DPS) and to reassess the stock populations.

Many years of scientific studies and even casual observation indicates that the North Pacific Humpback Whale has indeed not only fully recovered but has exceeded its initial recovery goals by ten times the projected number. Once the stocks have recovered, the ensuing de-listing of the species will further validate that our laws that were put in place to allow the species to recover, can be considered a success.

The results of the assessment hopefully will allow the North Pacific Humpback Whale to earn its place on the celebrated list among other previously endangered or threatened species such as the American Bald Eagle, Grey Whale, Alligator and North American Grey Wolf.

Sincerely,

Neil Kanemoto
President
Pacific Islands Fisheries Group

150 Hamakua Drive, PBN No. 430
Kailua, Hawaii 96734

Big Island Fisheries Alliance

March 18, 2013

Ms. Rebecca Blank
Deputy Secretary of Commerce
1401 Constitution Ave., NW
Washington D.C. 20230

Dear Secretary Blank,

The Big Island Fisheries Alliance is a group of fishermen, both recreational and commercial, that fishes the west side of Hawaii Island. We include trollers, hook-and-line boat fishers, shoreline, thrownet, scuba and skin diving spearfishers and traditional methods fishers. We support the petition to re-classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale as a Distinct Population Segment (DPS) and the de-listing of the species from the endangered species list.

The nearshore waters of West Hawaii Island is a major wintering group of humpback whales. We have observed a constant and large growth of the population of whales that visit the area for mating and birthing calves. We have observed that the population of humpbacks are strong and healthy. This observation is consistent with scientific studies that indicate that the North Pacific Humpback Whale has indeed not only fully recovered but has exceeded its initial recovery goals.

Threats to the humpback's extinction are gone. There is no more whaling of these large creatures. Furthermore, the Marine Mammal Protection Act and Hawaii Revised Statutes protect the whales. The Endangered Species Act has run its course for these large whales, and it is time to de-list them.

To assure the integrity of the Endangered Species Act, animals that have successfully recovered should be removed from the list.

Sincerely,

Teresa Nakama
Chairman, Big Island Fisheries Alliance

Cc: Hawaii Fishermen's Alliance for Conservation and Tradition (HFACT)

MAUI COOPERATIVE FISHING ASSOCIATION
P.O. Box3090
Kahului, Hawaii, 96733

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

WE THE MEMBERS OF THE MAUI COOPERATIVE FISHING ASSOCIATION SUPPORT THIS PETITION TO CLASSIFY THE NORTH PACIFIC HUMPBACK WHALES AS A DISTINCT POPULATION SEGMENT AND DELIST THE POPULATION UNDER THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT.

WE SUPPORT THE FACT THAT THE NORTH PACIFIC HUMPBACK WHALE'S POPULATION NO LONGER NEEDS THE ADDED FEDERAL PROTECTION FROM THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT BECAUSE:

1) THE NORTH PACIFIC HUMPBACK'S POPULATION HAS MADE A TREMENDOUS RECOVERY FROM THE TIME THE COMMERCIAL WHALING WAS STOPPED IN THE 1960s

2) SCIENTIFIC STUDIES NOW SHOWS, THAT THERE ARE ESTIMATE OF OVER 21,000 HUMPBACK WHALES IN THE ENTIRE NORTH PACIFIC. WITH ABOUT HALF OF TOTAL POPULATION MAKING THEIR YEARLY (ANNUAL) MIGRATION TO HAWAII DURING THE WINTER MONTHS.

3) SCIENCE HAS SHOWN THE THE NORTH PACIFIC HUMPBACK'S HAS RECOVERED AND IS HEALTHY. NOT FACED WITH ANY IMPACTS THAT ARE THREATENING TO THER EXISTENCE

4 HUMPBACK WHALES ARE FULLY PROTECTED UNDER THE MARINE MAMMAL PROTECTION ACT, AS WELL AS A NUMBER OF OTHER INTERNATIONAL, NATIONAL, AND LOCAL REGULATIONS.

WE THE MEMBERS OF THE MAUI COOPERATIVE FISHING ASSOCIATION REQUEST THAT THE SECRETARY OF COMMENCE RECOGNIZE THAT THE NORTH PACIFIC HUMPBACK WHALE HAS MADE A SUCCESSFUL RECOVERY UNDER THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT. THIS RECOVERY COPIES WHAT WAS ALREADY DONE

IN THE PAST, FOR THE BALD EAGLE, GREY WHALE AND RECENTLY, CERTAIN POPULATIONS OF THE GRE WOLF.

APPRECIATE YOUR TIME AND CONSIDERATION:

Basil Oshiro: president
Maui Cooperative Fishing Association
P. O. Box 3090
Kahului, Hawaii 96733

AIEA BOAT CLUB
98-160 Kam. Hwy.
Aiea, HI. 96701

To Whom It May Concern:

We the members of the Aiea Boat Club support this Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale as a Distinct Population Segment and delist the population under the Endangered Species Act.

We support the fact that the North Pacific Humpback Whale population no longer needs the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

1. The North Pacific Humpback Whale's population has made a tremendous recovery since commercial whaling was stopped in the 1960's.
2. Scientific studies show that there are over 21,000 Humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half the population making the annual migration to Hawaiian waters during the winter months.
3. Studies have shown that the North Pacific Humpback whale population has recovered, and is not faced with any impacts threatening their existence.
4. Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act, including a number of other international, national, and local regulations.

We the members of the Aiea Boat Club request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize that the North Pacific Humpback whales have made a successful recovery under the Endangered Species Act. This recovery mirrors what has already been done in the past for the Bald Eagle, Grey Whale and recently certain populations of the Grey Wolf.

Mahalo for your time and consideration,

Rodney Villanueva, President
Aiea Boat Club
98-160 Kam. Hwy.
Aiea, HI. 96701

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Jerome K. MARKS		7343-40 ANAPAU PL. KAILUA, Kona HI.
Nicole N Marks		73-4340 Anapau Pl. Kailua-Kona, HI 96740
[illegible]		
STEVEN MAHELONA		74547 KAIWIHALE LP KKH 96740
Keahu Mahelona		74547 KAIWIHALE LP KK HI 96740
Joseh Marks	Joseh Marks	73-1247 Old homestead RD. 96740 Kailahi
Tate Marks		73-1247 old homestead RD. 96740
Irving P Figueroa		73-4413 A NEHINA ST 96740
Kaleo Bertelmann		P.O. Box 437495 Kamuela, HI 96743
Julia A. Kohlparker		P.O. Box 5115, Hilo, HI 96720

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Gary Yamada	[signature]	2502 Aoo PL PC.
GARY TANAKA	[signature]	94-494 HIAPAIOLE LP - 96797
GLENN SAIKI	[signature]	45-643 APUAKEA ST KANEOHE
RANDY SILVA	[signature]	91-458 PAPIPI RD/EWA BEACH
Henry Wakabayashi / Henry Wakabayashi	[signature]	1640 Ala Makina PL
MATT KAHAPEA	[signature]	98-1603 Kam Hwy AIEA 96701

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
ELSA LYCAMAN		98-1074 KALUAMOI PL., PEARL CITY, HI 96782
NEIL KONEMOTO		1128 ALA MOANANI #1604 96818
Lisa Kaneshige		1133 N. NIMITZ HIGHWAY HON 96817
Brian Racuya		1128 Ala Moanani #1604 96818
Scott Barrows		↓ ↓ ↓
Noel Sebastian		91-109 Manokiliki Way Ewa Beach HI 96706
Sinclair Tavilgiveh		94-380 Hokuili Pl. Mililani HI 96789
ROMEO		94-870 LUMIAUAU ST WAIPAHU, HI 96797
KAIANA KINEAKUA		98-1074 KALUAMOI PL. PEARL CITY, HI. 96782
Oscar Chocano		1520 Palolo Ave. Apt. D Hon, HI 96816

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
DANFORD HOWG		92-574 HALEKEA ST KAPOLEI HI 96707
Joseph Rettig		1133 North Nimitz Hwy 96817
Mike DeRoy		864 Poopano Pl 96825
MIKEY SUNADA		261 ANAKOLU ST 96825
Mike Loffman		46003 Kahaleolopua Cir Kaneohe Hi 96744
KRIS HENINGS		NOMAD
Kevin KiteGigoli		1133 North Nimitz Hwy Hon HI 96817

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Kenton R. Green	[illegible]	PO Box 1993 Kona 96745 HI.
Bobbie R. Martin	[illegible]	1133 N. Nimitz Hwy. Hon, HI 96817
[illegible]	Doug Ewa IT	~~96-471 Hololoo St. Kaneohe HI 96744~~
Judy Ont	[illegible]	1524 Pensacola St. Apt Honolulu, HI 96822
David Tom	[illegible]	405 Sater St. Honolulu HI 96813
James Y. Miyake	[illegible]	3054 Ala Poha Pl. 2210 Hon, HI 96818
Donovan A. Parsons	[illegible]	143 Kaluaopalena St Honolulu, HI, 96819
Tony Corla	Tony [illegible]	325 Kuamoo [illegible] St Honolulu, HI 96821

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
William Neves		1469 Noelani Street Ewa Beach Hi 96782
Jason Iwata		94-306 B Hilihua Way Waipahu Hi. 96797
Chris DeVera		91-951 Puhikani St. Ewa Beach Hi 96706
		94089 Pualani Cir 96797
Robert Honda		94-306 Leinani Place 96797
Keith Sienkiewicz		1464 Noelani St. P.C. Hi. 96782
ALLAN J FRANCO		94461 Kala Kala ST Waipahu Hi 96797
Ryan Olivares		94-240 Keaahi St #141 Mililani Hi 96789
Craig Marrero-Tevao		1330 Ridge Ave Wahiawa Hi 96786
Thomas Franco		94461 Kala Kala st. Waipahu Hi 96797.

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
JASON Todt		99-411 Aiealani PL Aiea HI 96701
Adrian Au		91-1503 Miula St. Ewa Beach Hi. 96706
Nestor Nieto		91-2011 Polili Pl. Kapolei HI 96707
DANDRELL COOPS		91-1049 KAANA ST KAPOLEI HI 96707
Ashley Matas		91-2052 Kolili Pl. Kapolei, HI 96707
Tehani Jose King		91-1503 Miula St. Ewa Beach HI 96706.
Valerie Agres		91-1530 Kaiaimalu Pl. Ewa Beach HI 96706
Amber MAZE		91-169 A Makakilo Rd Ewa Beach Hi 96706
GLENN PASION		92-2069 KULIAI ST KAPOLEI 96707
Cindy Cantiberos		95-1067 Hanilestreet Mililani Hi 96789

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
CHARLES DIAS		91-768 A MAKULE RD. EWA BEACH, HI 96706.
DAVID YINGST		92-735 NOHONA ST KAPOLEI HI 96707
MARK TOYAMA		938 FIRST ST PC HI 96782
KASEY LIMASA-DOMINGO		94-476 LOA'A STREET, WAIPAHU HI 96797
lauren Ancheta		91-106 Archer Pl, Ewa Beach HI 96706
Joshua Ancheta		91-106 Archer Pl Ewa Beach, HI 96706
Bruce Yamamoto		85-1007 Hololahi st, waianae HI 96792
Shy-Unna Iman		85-1007 Hololahi st. waianae, HI 96792
WARD KITAYAMA		87-1721 mokihi st waianae, HI 96792
BOBBY WILKINS		87-550 FARRINGTON HWY WAIANAE, HI 96792

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Trissan Puahi	Trissan-Puahi	↑ same ↓
Cheryl Pieper		91-721 Puamaeole St, Ewa Beach 96706
DANIEL MEHELA		1031 Nuuanu Ave APT 903
SHELTON Suzuki		94-019 Pokelani Circle Waipahu 96706
Sandy Arakaki		91719 Kualapahu St Ewa Beach 96706
Michael Arakaki		91719 Kualapahu St Ewa Beach 96706
Janis Ilar		P.O. Box 34 Waipahu Hi 96797
Roxanne Molina		91769 Makule Rd Ewa Beach Hi 96706
Cindy Cantiberos		91769 Makule Rd Ewa Beach Hi

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Lizbeth Guadiz		c/o Thomas Francis 94-461 Kalukalu St, Waipahu 96797
[illegible]		1655 Kamehameha St PC. 96782
Rudy Villanueva		94575 Kipapa St. Waipahu, Hi 96797
Shanon Valdez		86042 Anaupo St. Waianae HI 96792
Alfred Cordeiro		91-221 Hanapouli Cir F Ewa Beach Hi. 96706
Mary Tanaka		94-340 Kahuanani St. Waipahu Hi 96797
Wayne Shimizu		1112 Kuhaka St. Pearl City, Hi. 96782
Dean K. Ogoshi		1808 Waiola St. Apt 9 Hon, Hi 96826-2673
Peter Lee		1515 Nuuanu Ave #1457 Honolulu 96817
Michael Quartero		P.O. Box 161092 Hon Hi. 96816

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Rick Eurzan		94-086 Paiwai Cir
Tanner Pirkle		94-075 M. Pailani circle

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Cody Vares		15 A Koki St Kihei HI 96753
Samantha Hagan		870 Box 594 Puunene
Harold Miyamoto		1125 Onaha St. Wai. 96793
Patrick Fisher		55 Mano Dr. Kula 96790
Beth Humphrey		P.O Box 630727 Lanai 96763
Kedi Tamura		9 Maunka Ln. Makawao
Chad Yokouchi		1884 Launiupiko Pl. 96793
Clyde Imai		202 Kaipii pl 96753
Brendan Au		1233 Front St. Lahaina HI 9676
Jarrett Nared		636 Meakaw Lane #2106 Wailuku HI 96793

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
BRIAN YOSHIKAWA		92 N. ala-kai ST. Wailuku 96793
GEOFF PECK		1135 MAKAWAO AVE #206 MAKAWAO HI 96768
Matt Schweitzer		657 Kai Helekii ST. Lahaina Hi 96761
DEXTER GREEN		3750 LAHAINA MAUI HI 96761
Denny Putnam		140 Uwapo Rd #10-101 Kihei HI 96753
STEPH VILLIARIMO		PO BOX 6148 Kihei
Greg Villiarimo		" "
SCOTT HIRATA		158 ALEA PL. PUKALANI HI 96768
Shawn Tavares		1375 Hog Back Rd Haiku Hi 96768
Shane Courtney		232 Kamahao Cir 96793

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Clayton Hackett	[signature]	Caukars, Hanamaulu
Elston Tsuda	[signature]	Lihue, HI
Bernaldo Ucarday	[signature]	Lihue Hi
Jesmel Taylan	[signature]	Lihue H.I.
Keith Nonaka	[signature]	Hanapepe HI
Arvic Padasdao	[signature]	Hanapepe, HI
Travis Sumida	[signature]	~~Lihue, Hi~~ 5032 Paka dr. Lihue 96766
Jenna Sumida	[signature]	5032 Paka Dr. Lihue, HI 96766
ROLAND CACAL	[signature]	#3566 KOLIALE ST HANAPEPE 96716

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1980s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Nadine Mazer	Nadine Mazer	91-1930 Kaamalu Pl. HI 96706
CRAIG M. YAMASHITA	Craig M. Yamashita	94-103 HOKOI LP. WAIPAHU HI 96797
MITCHELL TAMBETA	Mitchell Tambeta	95-931 MAKAKUALAU ST., MIL, 96789
Robert L. Gallagher	Robert L. Gallagher	[illegible]
Hans Kashiwabara	Hans Kashiwabara	1525 Lalapo Lake Pl Hon. 9681[illegible]
Shogo Yoshimura	Shogo Yoshimura	
Luka Mossman	Luka Mossman	749 Elepaio Ave. Hon. 96816
Timothy Barsch	Timothy Barsch	3451 Paaleo [illegible] 96816
Edwin Sugihara	Edwin Sugihara	704 N. Kuakini i 96817
Casey Migue	Casey Migue	94-163 Kaimalesh.

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Lopaka Costa JR.		HCR 2 Box 6917 Kea'au, HI, 96749
Duane Fujiyama		P.O. Box 2182 Kea'au, Hi 96749
Eric Clayh		P.O. box 454 Volcano, HI 96785

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Kapualani Rafael-Waiola	Kapualani Waiola Hi Eagle	69 B Hema St. Hilo, Hi 96720
John L. Naki	John Naki	" "
Joseph M Aguiar	Joseph M Aguiar	PO Box 521 Kurtistown Hi 96760
Linda M. Bennett	Linda M Bennett	HCR3, Box 11072, Keaau 96749
Paul Leopoldo		190 Lama St Hilo Hi 96720
Michael Branco-Santos		P.O. Box 253 Keaau, Hi 96749
K. Muranaka		P.O. Box 1384 Kurtistown HI 96760
John Ikeda		140 Malia St Hilo Hi 96720
Jade Fernandes		PO Box 1524 Kurtistown, HI 96760
Anthony Garcia		PO Box 711338 Mt. View, HI 96771

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Ryan Lolerbaum		114 Awa St Hilo 96720
Sonny Laier		2214 Kilauea Ave Hilo 96720
Mark High		15-3153 Halela Pl Pahoa Hi 96778
Cheryl Villena		118 Popolo St Hilo HI 96720
James Ferreira		1600 Halelaka St Hilo Hi 96720
Raymond Kawamoto		419 Hoopuni St Hilo Hi 96720
Keone Smith		2312 ainakaheke St Hilo, Hi 96720
Michael w Kyser DC		P.O. Box 773 Pahoa Hi 96778
Gary Rubis		23 Alukiwa St Hilo Hi 96720
Kawilani Rafael		14-3479 Nanawale Blvd Pahoa, Hi 96778

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Derek Estavalera		562-C Fleet St. Lahaina HI 96761
John E Ceenshaw		25 NEKE PL HAIKU.
Michael Bletz		3141 Ua Noe Pl. Haiku
Hunter Betts		365 Kenolio Rd Kihei
Gelvin Isa		586 Halemalu Pl. Wailuku 96793

3659

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
MATT MOORE		3438 NIOLOPUA DR. HON, HI 96817
Chris Countryman		59-300 Rookeard Rd Haleiwa HI 96712
Rocla Tabilas		91-119 WAIMA PUNA PL EWA BEACH HI 96706
Phyllis Ogasawara		94-350 Kaholo St. Mililani HI 96789
Darin Reeves		2107 Aparuma Pl Pearl City HI 96782

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
CHAD SHIBAYAMA		91-1177 PA'APA'ANA ST. EWA BEACH, HI. 96706
Patrice Shibayama		91-1177 Paapaana Str. Ewa Beach HI 96706
Peterpaul Abiva Jr		91-1128 waipuhia st. Ewa Beach Hi 96706
Shauna Abiva		91-1128 waipuhia st. Ewa Beach Hi 96706
Jennifer Abiva		91-1092 Waikapuna St 96706
Peterpaul Abiva Sr		91-1092 Waikapuna St 96706
Brandon Abiva		91-1092 waikapuna st. 96706
Chloey Decorte		98-013 Kuleana Pl Pearl City Hi, 96782

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
BOBBY ALIPIO		1810 HOOLAA WAY PEARL CITY HI. 96782
JOEY SANCHEZ		1241 A'A KAPUNA ST. HONOLULU HI 96819
Jack Delgado		94-824 Lomiawa St. E-104 Waipahu. 96797
Gavin Yuen		1617 colburn St Hon, HI 96817
Benson Tong		98-604 Puaalua ST 96701
		1729 HOOHULU ST PEARL CITY, HI 96782
Denny Shim		91-1026 Kaka ST Ewa Beach HI 96706
JAMES CHONG		91-1002 ALEPA ST, KAPOLEI, HI 96707
Donald D. Shim		91-1010 Holunape St. Kapolei, Hi. 96707
THOMAS H. JOSLYN		226 Kuuhoa Pl, Kailua, HI, 96734

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
EDWIN MORIWAKI		1842 HOOLUANA ST, P.C. HI 96782
George Paty		99-241 Hailimaile Pl Aia HI 96701
RANDY USA		1166 Hoolaulima Pl PCH. 96782
Rodney Villanueva		98-083 Hekaha St. Aiea HI 96701
Scot Yoshimura		1743 Hoolehua St. P.C. HI 96782

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
TERESA L. NAKAMA	Teresa Nakama	73-998 Anulani St Kailua-Kona, HI 96740
Victorino P. Gomez	Victorino P. Gomez	73-1206 Loloa Pl. Kailua, Kona, Hi. 96740
Ileana Argyris	Ileana Argyris	73-1206 Loloa Dr. Kailua Kona, HI 96740
Aricia Argyris	Aricia Argyris	73-1206 Loloa Dr. Kailua Kona, HI 96740
Nikolette Argyris	Nikolette Argyris	73-1206 LOLOA DR. KAILUA KONA, HI 96740
Andrew Argyris		73-1206 Loloa Dr. Kailua-Kona, HI 96740
Terry Gomez		73-1206 LOLOA DR, K-K, HI 96740
Veba V. Townsend	Veba V. Townsend	74-5075 Kealapua St. K-K, HI 96740
Irene Perez	Irene Perez	74-5072 Hualalai Pl. K.K. HI 96740
Warren Matsuura	Warren Matsuura	73-4290 Kamakoa Hwy. K.K. 96740

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Jeanne Harvey	Jeanne Harvey	P.O. Box 2051 Kailua-Kona Hi 96745
Jeffry Fead	Jeffry Fead	73-4403 Kalaoa St Kiki, Hi 96740
Austin Cawag	Austin Cawag	74-5219 Kiha Wahine Pl Kailua-Kona, Hi 96740
Henry C Crosby	Henry Crosby	74-5540 Kaiwi St Kailua-Kona, Hi 96740
Sean Kelly	Sean Kelly	PO box 2772 Kailua-Kona, Hi 96740
Bill Talley	Bill Talley	73-4583 Kukuki St Kailua-Kona, Hi 96740
Melvin Lee	Melvin Lee	B-98 Ahulani St Kailua-Kona, Hi 96740
Ned T Nakama	Ned T Nakama	314 Castle St Hilo, Hi 96720
Lydia Mahi		PO Box 2056 Kealakekua Hi 96750

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
JEAN NAKAMURA	Jean U. Nakamura	2985 KALENA ST. LIHUE, HI 96766
Deeann Tokuhara	Deeann Tokuhara	4479 Hale St Lihue Hi 96766
Russell Eida	Russell Eida	3001 Manaco Pl Kapaa 96746
DARRELL HORNER	Darrell Horner	3176 OLHANA ST #101 LIHUE HI 96766
Bill Williams	Bill Williams	P.O Box 3945 Lihue, Hi 96766
Chad Vega	Chad Vega	4-750 Kuhio Hwy Kapaa, Hi 96746
Kaae Yoshimoto	Kaae Yoshimoto	PO Box 976 Kauai, HI 96765
Zachary Simao(captian)	Zachary Simao	P.O. Box, 312 Lawai 96765
Zachary Simao JR	Zachary Simao JR	P.O Box 3866 N. Kalaheo Rd 96741
Patrick O'Day	Patrick O'Day	6451 Kalama Rd Kapaa

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
KEVIN MURAOKA		P.O. BOX 128 HANAPEPE HI. 96716
KURT AKAMINE		P.O. BX 947 LIHUE, HI. 96766
Maisie Chow	Maisie Chow	3041 A Kupu Lane Lihue Hi 96766
Elliott Jong		P.O. Box 1104 Waimea 96796
Winston Ogata		3167 Aloki St Lihue 96766
Keith Aoki		3187 Peter St Lihue 96766
Ross Simonsen		4286 Hardy St. Lihue, HI 96766
Brandon Kalughine		1995 Hanalima St Lihue Hi 96766
Jon Olivas		P.O. Box 902 Kalaheo HI 96741
Edward M Pascua		2796 ahe ane st. Lihue Hi. 96766

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Daryl Domingo		P.O Box 956 Hanapepe, HI 96716
Masao Fujioka		4186 Mano St Lihue, 96766
Darrell Farias		P.O. Box 641 Kapaa, Hi 96746
Joel Bukoski		P.O Box 632 Lawai, HI 96765
Ian Christie		5185 Kalika St Kapaa HI 96746
Bernie Wise		3042-A Kuhio Lihue 96766
Roland Rull		P.O Box 371 Waimea HI 96796
Thomas K. Yoshida		171 Loloa St Kapaa, HI 96746
Mike Sullivan		PO Box 1873 Lihue 96766
Blaise Silva		2141-B Puu Rd. Kalaheo 96741

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
JOHN PLANAS		324 Kuhio Rd Kapaa 96746
Ian Miyashiro		PO Box 459 Hanapepe HI 96716
JUNIA RAMOS		4226 Kauai Pl. Lihue, HI. 96766
Ely BUNAO		1970 A-202 Hanalima Lihue Hi. 96766
Mark Malapit		
David Cook		PO Box 314 Waimea Hawaii
Sherman Shirashi		2970 Kress St Lihue, HI 96766
PAKA Orrellas		230 WAIKOLIA ST KAPAA 96746
Isaac Moon		1233 Kakiko HI 96741
Simon Hoaifaika		P.O Box 68 Lihue HI 96766

Petition to Classify the North Paci
Distinct Population Segment and Delist the

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to rem
Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added feder

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a r
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback wh
migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy an
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mar
local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize
Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald e

Print Name	Signature
RICK OSHIFA	
Brent Sugahara	
Rey Castro	
Darren S. Agusi	
	Philip Rosa
Jeff Brown	
Carl Braun	
Jeff Steinz	
Jason Nagata	

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Gary Yamada	Gary	2502 Aoo PL PC.
GARY TANAKA	G Tanaka	94-494 HIAPAIOLE LP - 96797
GLENN SAIKI	G Saiki	45-643 APUAKEA ST KANEOHE
RANDY SILVA	Randy Silva	91-438 PAPIPI RD/EWA BEACH
Henry Wakabayashi Henry Wakabayashi	Henry Wakabayashi	1640 Ala Wahine PL
MATT KAHAPEA	Matt Kahapea	98-1603 Kam Hwy AIEA 96701

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
WILLIAM CHANG		94-194 ANANIA DR. #314 MILANI, HI 96789
Susan Chang		94-194 Anania Dr #314 Mililani HI 96789
Karen Sakata		94-194 Anania Dr #317 Mililani HI 96789
Stacy Sakata		94-194 Anania dr #317 Mililani HI 96789
Cory Yamaoka		94-196 Anania Dr #301 Mililani 96789
Kent Nakata		94-196 Anania Dr #301 Mililani 96789
LORRAINE NAKATA		1300 TREASURE DR. DENTON MD 21113
Roy Matsuda		PO Box 31. Aiea HI 96701
TRAVIS PASCUA		94-1477 WAIPIO UKA ST. #G107 WAIPAHU, HI 96797
ALVIN NAGAMA		94-1046 HOOHOLA ST. WAIPAHU HI 96797

Petition to Classify the **North Pacific Humpback Whale** Population as a Distinct Population Segment and **Delist** the Population under the **Endangered Species Act**

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
LESTER LAU	[signature]	567 PAPAHEHI PLACE HONOLULU, HI 96821
Ray Shiroma	[signature]	94-1150 Kapehu St. Waipahu, HI 96797
Jon Liu	[signature]	98257 Palco Way Aiea, HI 96701
THUAN GIANG	[signature]	99-628 HALAWA HEIGHTS ROAD AIEA HI 96701
BRENTON ENDO	[signature]	95-1050 KUAULI ST MILILANI HI 96789
Brenda Nagaoka	[signature]	45-506 Lolii St. Kaneohe, HI 96744
MICHAEL MIYAGI	MICHAEL MIYAGI	1571 ALA AMOAMO ST HONOLULU, HI 96819
Misty Ann Reuss	[signature]	283 [illegible] Rd [illegible] HI 96[illegible]
J. Haraguchi	[signature]	91-231 Fort Weaver Rd. Ewa Beach HI 96706
Lei Lum	[signature]	1322 Akele St. Kailua HI 96734

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Jake Kardash		PO BOX 1296 Aiea Hi 96701
TRACY K. MOMOHARA		94-198 ANANIA DRIVE # 310 96789
SherriAnn Waku		99-717 Halawa Dr. Aiea 96701
Donna Furumoto		95-688 Alohilani St Mililani 96789
ROBERT BENJAMIN		97-909 KOKEE PL. WAIANAE, HI 96792
Curt Muramoto		1216 Pua Lane #107 Honolulu, HI, 96817
LANCE KAMISUGI		95-1797 MAKAIKAI ST #17
Desmond Barbadillo		222 Valley Ave. Wahiawa HI 96786
Robert Rodrigues		14 HILL DRIVE WAHIAWA HI 96786
PRISCILLA R. ING		523 KULIA ST. WAHIAWA HI. 96786

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
STEVEN N. OATO	Steven N. Oato	92-111 IHI PLACE KAPOLEI, HI. 96707
Dagmar I. Oato	Dagmar I. Oato	92-111 iHi Place Kapolei, Hi 96707

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Matthew Adams		3045 Ala Napuaa Place #911 Honolulu, HI 96818
Kenneth Combs		98-1277 Hoohiki Pl #C Pearl City HI 96782
Jason Peters		848 Hakaiki St Honolulu HI 96825

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Rouen Liu		1318 Ainakoa Ave. Honolulu, HI 96821
Isaac Lee		91-1110 Laauli St Ewa Beach HI 96706
Stacie Sato		95-1011 Aiaoki St Mililani HI 96789
Darrin Sato		95-1011 Aiaoki St Mililani HI 96789
Gary Hashiro		3050-C Pukoloa Rise, Honolulu, HI 96822
Dadeen Liu		1318 Ainakoa Ave., Hon., HI 96821

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
TAE SON MUKAIDA		95-205 T WAIKALANI Mililani HI 96789
Kory Aoki		45-580 Pilipa'a St. Kaneohe HI 96744
Rayben Billaber		94-1318 Hualca street HI 96797
Kevin Gambol		95-1025 Keni St. Mililani HI 96789
Carisse Mau		95-963 Ukuwai St. # 383 Mililani, HI 96789
JEFF HOLZSTMAN		1975 CALIFORNIA AVE WAHIAWA HI 96786
PAMELA FUJITA		94-494 KUPUKUHI ST. #104 WAIPAHU, HI 96797
Sondra Jung		95-490 Mahuli St. Mililani, HI 96789
Fawn Kaneshiro		98-2078L Kaahumanu St., Pearl City, HI 96782
Tricia Ho		95-1025 Oki St Mililani HI 96789

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Paul Stanly	Paul Stanly	PO Box 841821 Mililani HI 96789
Kelly Holoweski		45-122E Waikalua Rd. Kaneohe, HI 96744
Stephen Oish.		94-237 Enolos Pl. Mililani 96789
Jana Baptista		95-262 Waiala St. Mililani Hi 96789
YL Yamamoto		95 1012 Lihio St Mililani Hi 96789
MONZUKA		PO Box 702393 Kapolei 96709
LeLosa. Tumonvao		Kipapa Dr Mililani Hi Apt. 124E
Ando, Davan		95-1126 Milia st Mililani HI
Joshua Kamisugi		95-1197 Makaikai St. Apt. #19
Modi Armstrong		95-219 Awa place

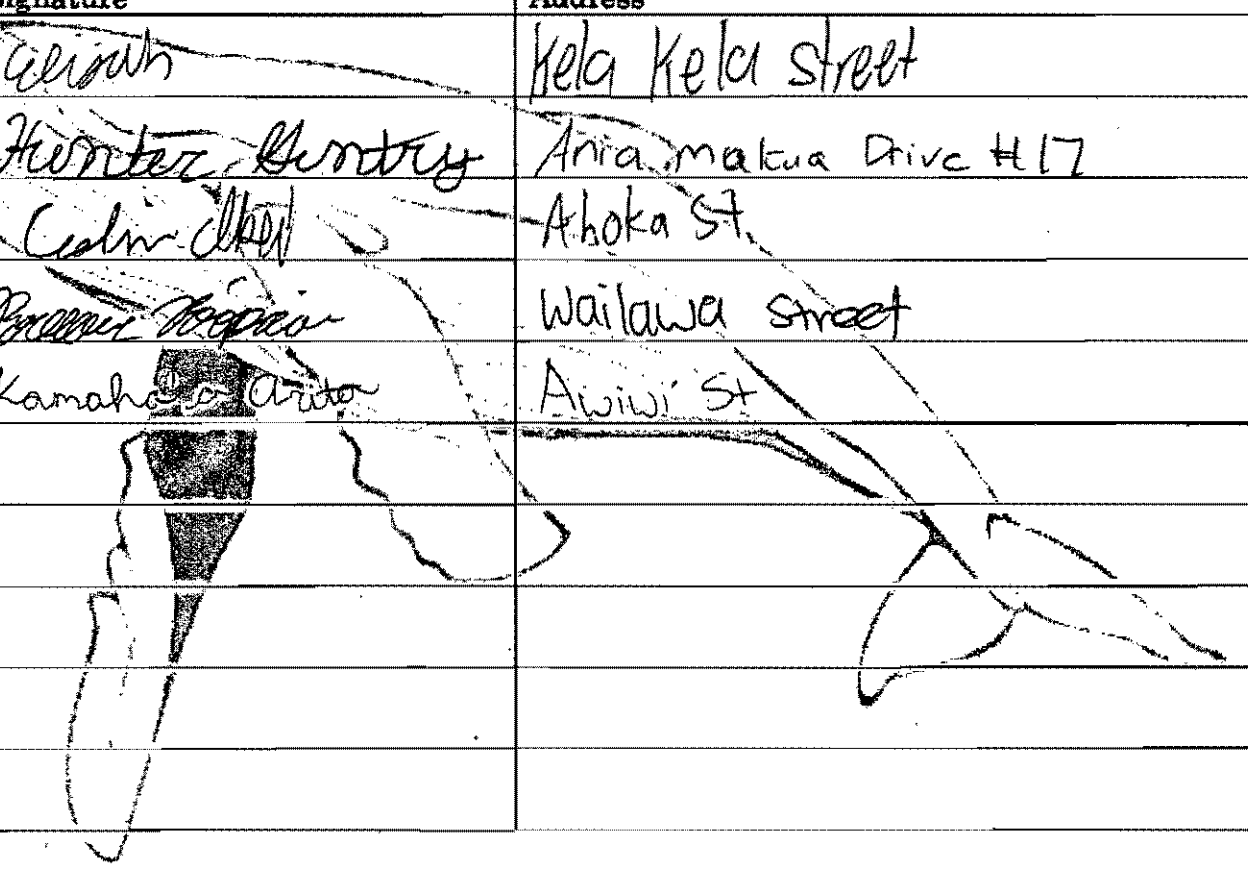
Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Elijah Iai	Elijah	Kela Kela Street
Hunter Gentry	Hunter Gentry	Aria Makua Drive #17
Colin Ikei	Colin Ikei	Ahoka St.
Breanne Poopaa	Breanne Poopaa	Wailawa Street
Kamaha'o Arita	Kamaha'o Arita	Aiwiwi St



Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Henry F. Kikuta		3275 Lower Rd., Hon. HI 96822
Wayne N. Tsue		59-500 Aukauka Rd. Haleiwa, 96712
Dale Oda		3310 Halelani Dr. Honolulu, HI 96822
Randy Lau		45-460 Zekeva Pl. Kaneohe HI 96744
Nathan Chun	NATHAN CHUNG	94-448 Hokuli St, Mililani, HI 96789
Mark Mun		3295 Dahn Ave Honolulu, HI 96822
Brian Shigemoto		2801 M-1 Ca Rd. Honolulu, HI 96816
Ross Kikuta	ROSS KIKUTA	3275 Lower Rd, Hon. HI 96822
ED WATAMURA		2015 Leiloke Dr. Hon. HI 96822
SUSAN WATAMURA		" " " " " "

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
CHARLES LEE		732 PAOPUA LP KAILUA, HI 96734
John M. Kurahara		2448 Rooke Ave HNL, HI 96817
Larry Kamemoto		3380 East Manoa Rd Hon HI 96822
Neil Tamura		2752 Kaaha St. #303 Hon, HI 9682
Susan Kelley		3275 Lower Rd Hon HI 96822
Jeff Arakaki		1735 Dole St. #209 Hon. HI 96822

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
MODESTO OASAY	Modesto Oasay	91-206 OEA PLACE KAPOLEI
ROSITO MATEO	Rosito Mateo	41-509 POALIMA ST. WAIMANALO
WILLIAM TERRY		545 IAUKEA ST HON, HI 96813
Michael Whaley		94-1023 Paumaia PL Waipahu HI 96797
Kim Figueroa		91-1045 KAHALEPOULI ST KAPOLEI HI 96707
Frank C. Montez III		1704 POKI ST. #A 96822
John G. Lewis Sr.		89-529 NANAKULI AVE. 96792
DWAYNE TOYAMI		98-1601 KAAHUMANU ST 96701
Roger Young		1070 Aka Nagmani St #307 96818
KHRISTINE BRUN		99-243 AIEA HEIGHTS DRIVE AIEA, HI 96701

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
BRANDON GOO		2451 LILIHA ST HON, HI 96817
BRENDA GOO		2451 LILIHA ST. HON, HI 96817
BRYAN GOO		2451 LILIHA ST HON, HI 96817
BRENTON GOO		2451 LILIHA ST HON, HI 96817
NAPPEN MARCELINO		
JEZREEL MARCELINO		94-1223 Halakau Place Waipahu HI 96797
ELISA MARCELINO		SAME AS ABOVE
Darcy Gibo		4334 Papu Circle Honolulu HI 96816
Pierre Gibo		4334 Papu Cir Hon HI 96-
George Gibo		4334 Papu Cir Hon HI 16

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Edwin Taniguchi	Edwin Taniguchi	94-550 Holaniku St Mililani HI 96789
Donn BETTY ANDREW		95-208 WILI PL
Sherman Day		94-096 Keahilele St Mililani HI 96789
David Tomooka		95-1072 Holoken St Mililani HI 96789

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
JOHN TARRO		1002 KAUMUAHI ST. HON HI 96819
Derric Ceria		341 KUKILA ST. HON HI 96819
Karl Kibota	Karl Kibota	95-1045 AINAMAKUA DR #24 MILILANI, HI 96789
Cher Hope		91-814 Keaahi Pl. Ewa Beach HI 96706
Raymond Young		1090 Ala Napunani #307 Honolulu HI 96818
Glorianne Young		1090 Ala Napunani #307, Hnl HI 96818
Mitchell Mizokami		P.O. Box 11017 Hon, HI 96828
NICK MORRIS		94-034 MAHAU PL. MILILANI HI 96789
TROY OGASAWARA		95-100 LOKAHA PL., MILILANI HI 96789
ALISHA SUEMORI		98-850 NOELANI ST. APT 44 PEARL CITY HI 96782

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Bradford D. Hall	[signature]	95-1137 Awina St. Mililani HI 96789
Dan Moss	[signature]	1521 Punchbowl Honolulu HI 96827
Abe De Guzman	[signature]	98-380 Koauka Loop #333, AIEA, HI 96701
Rob Foster	[signature]	91-1048E Kaiau Ave Kapolei Hi 96707
Reg S. Morioka	[signature]	P.O. Box 26389 Honolulu, Hi 96825
Andrew K. Jones	A. Jones	45-[illegible] [illegible] Rd. Kaneohe 96744
Ron [illegible]	[signature]	725 Kapiolani Blvd/2404 Honolulu HI 96813
Nadene [illegible]	Nadene Anthi[illegible]	95-532 Waikoa Pl Mililani 96789
Nick [illegible]	Nickolas Florez	46-040 Konane Pl #3822 Kaneohe HI 96744
Mason HALL	[signature]	95-1137 Awina St. Mililani, HI 96789

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Daniel Filton	Daniel Filton	P.O. Box 398 Paauilo, HI 96776
MELISSA ANDERSON		PO Box 1857 HONOKAA HI 96727
Keenan Lukeen		P.O. Box 1834 Honokaa HI 96727
Shaena Franco	Shaena Franco	P.O. Box 882 Honokaa HI 96727
Troy Franco		P.O. Box 882 Honokaa HI 96727
Lucas Anderson	Lucas Anderson	P.O. Box 1857 Honokaa HI 96727
Kepa Smith		P.O. Box 1857 Honokaa Hi 9672
Kevin Anderson	Kevin Anderson	P.O. Box 1131 Honokaa, Hi 9672
Gavin Rogue		P.O. Box 1696 Honokaa Hi 96727
STEVE KINNEY		46-1013 MAMALOA HWY KANEOHE, HI 96743

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
MYRNALYN D. ANDERSON		p.o. Box 1131 HONOKA'A HI 96727
Justin G. Monie		PO Box 484 Kapaau HI 96755
BRANDON AHINA		P.O. Box 1603 KAMUELA HI 96743
DELTON THOMAS		P.O. Box 911 Honoka'a 96727
Matthew Mendes		PO. Box 283 Paauilo 96776
Nate Adams		44434 Hoolaha. ST Honokaa HI
Martin Ahalua		P.O Box 2092 Honoka'a HI 96727
BERT S. IMHA		P.O Box 1463 Honoka'a HI 96727
EDMUND BAGUIRUG		PO BOX 382 PAAUILO HAWAII 96776
KAMAINE BAGUIRUG		PO BOX 382 PAAUILO HI 96776

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Dawie L. Umayam	David Umayam	Honolulu Hawaii
STACY M. Takaki	Stacy M. Takaki	Honokaa, Hawaii
Cary Yamada	Cary Yamada	Honokaa, Hawaii
Matthew Gonsales	Matthew Gonsales	Honoka'a, Hi
IWAAH Puck	Iwaah Puck	Honoka'a Hi 96727
Anthony Martinez		
Michael Ryan		Kailua Kona Hi 96740
HOLI CORREA		Hilo Hi 96720
RYAN SAMONTE		HONOKAA HI 96727
JEFFREY AURELIO		HONOKAA HI 96727

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
CHAD DOLDURAO		P.O. Box 1943 HONOKA'A HI 96727
Kenneth Eskuran JR		P.O.Box 841 Honokaa, HI 96727
Shane Perez		P.O Box 1426 Kamuela HI 96743
Stone Pilini		PO Box 894 Kamuela Hi 96743
Pat Joaquin		Box 261 Honokaa Hi 96727
LAWRENCE K. LORENZO		P.O. BOX HONOKA'A 96727
Damian Hoover		P.O. Box 1144 Honokaa Hi 96727
MJ Clement		POBox 7045, Kamuela, HI 96743
KEITH YAMAMOTO		PO Box 1458 KAMUELA, HI 96743
Isaah AKAU		P.O. Box 73 Honokaa HI 96727

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Kaena Lokzen	[signature]	PO BOX 235 Papaaloa HI 96780
Napela Payne	[signature]	P.O. Box 383 Kamuela, HI 96743
Raymond Bailado	[signature]	46-3706 Old Mamalahoa Hwy. Hon Kaa, HI. 96727
Karena Bailado	[signature]	46-3706 Old Mamalahoa Hwy. Honokaa HI. 96727
[illegible] Shigematsu	[signature]	P.O. Box [illegible] Honokaa HI 96727
MANO BAILADO	[signature]	Box 403 Paauilo HI 96776
Jie Mattos	[signature]	46-3675 Mamalahoa Hwy 96727
[illegible]	[signature]	Bx 274 Honokaa HI 96727
John Ahuna III	[signature]	P.O 373 Paauilo HI
Laine Ahuna	[signature]	P.O. Box 894 Honokaa HI

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
SIDNEY SHIMABUKURO		1005 Aeaea Dr, Hon, Hi 96817
Sid Shigematsu		324 Paniolo, Hi 96776
GREG KAUFMANN		P.O. BOX 6738 KAMUELA, HI. 96743
Lolita Gyotoku		82 Hoomalu St. Hilo, Hi 96720
Alan Gyotoku		82 Hoomalu St. Hilo, Hi
ALTON OYE		P.O. Box 205 Kapaa Hi. 96746
Len Hiraoka		P.O. Box 5137 Honokaa, HI 96727
Kylan K Lukela		PO Box 407 Honokaa HI 96727

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

808-696-2815

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
NORMAN SWIFT	Norman Swift	85-1137 Waianae Valley Rd Waianae, Hi 96792
Bonita SWIFT	Bonita J Swift	85-1137 Waianae Valley Rd Waianae Hi 96792
WALTER OKUMA	W. It - Okuma	85-789 PIIUKA PLACE, WAIANAE, Hi 96792
JESSE K. NOHOLKAIU III	Jesse K Noholkaiu III	85-175 FARRINGTON Hwy C-114 WAIANAE, HI 96792
Itsu Hamada	Itsu Hamada	87551 Manaihue St. Waianae, Hi. 96792
Colleen Heath-okuma	C Okuma	85-789 Piiuka place waianae HI 96792
James Bollan	James Bollan	87-2139 Helelua Pl Apt 4 Waianae HI 96792
Charlie Dudoit	Charlie Dudoit	87-258 Okohola St Waianae HI 96792
Paxten Viernes	Paxten Viernes	51-257 Huehue St Kahuku HI 96731

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
YVONNE LESLIE	Yvonne Leslie	P.O.BOX 322 Hanapepe, Hi. 96716
Armanda Figueroa	Armanda Figueroa	73-4413 A Nehiwa St KK 96740
Peter Lindsey	Peter C. Lindsey	74-5032 Ulaoa Pl. Kailua-Kona HI 96740
Robin Marsh		64 East Old Thompson Hwy Clear Water BC Canada V0E1N2
ROBERT D. HENRIQUES		74-4939 MAMALAHOA HWY HOLUALOA HI 96725
Dorti Tralayleki		74-5126 Hardy Lane St Kailua Kona, Hi 96740

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Guy Dobutiser		91-1313 Woopeo St. Ewa Beach HI 96706
LANCE M. OHARA		3248 B ROKAW ST., HON. HI 96815
Shawn Hackler		95-1029 Hoama ST. Mililani Hi 96789
Chris Paglinawan		91-919 Laaulu St 2A. ewa beach HI 96706
Jaru Luke		44-308 Mikiola Dr. Kaneohe, HI 96744
Ryan Nishikawa		45-787 Pookela St Kaneohe, HI 96744
Jason Luke		
AMOS TAMURA		3030 ALA ILIMA st #304 Hon, HI 96818
Damien Girard		
GARRETT LEE		2354 Anoomoo St. P/C H.I. 96782

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
PAT FERGUSON	Pat Ferguson	95-1029 PUUANU ST. MILILANI, HI 96789
PETER KOK	Peter Kok	47-218 KAMEHAMEHA HWY KAN HI 96744
Wesley Sawamura	Wesley K Sawamura	94-1225 Hoopo St Waipahu HI 96797
Michelle Kanahele	Michelle Kanahele	91-1028 Kaimaki, Kapolei, HI 96707
Mark Oshiro	MARK OSHIRO	
Darryn Ng	Darryn Ng	1490A KUHIO ST. HON. HI 96817
Deborah Ng	Deborah Ng	1490-A Kuhio St Hnl 96817
Troy Ribuca		91-1134 Olowa St. Ewa Beach HI 96706
CASEY CASTILLO		1003 ONOHA ST, WAIKOLOA HI, 96738
H. ACADEMIA JR	H. Academia	91-1277 Hoopio St Ewa HI 96706

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Dallas Pacaigue		91-1100 Kai Weke St. Ewa Beach, HI 96706
Alex Forsythe		94-1503 Waipio Uka St Waipahu HI 96797
Kyle Ragan		2453 Kapiolani Unit D Honolulu HI 96826
Nolan Silva		94-1025 Lumi St Waipahu HI 96797
Dwayne Matos		2038 Haalelea Pl Hon HI 96813
Mel Yamauchi		67 California Ave Wahiawa HI 96786
Tracy Kubota		95-1117 Koolani Dr. #196 Mililani 96789
Nohea Lennan		1044 Malua Dr Hon. HI 96817
Josh Gholson		27300 Llanes Court Kailua, HI 96734
Timothy Arce		91-1046 Laaula St Ewa Beach Hi 96706

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Albert Andrade IV		PO Box 236 Waialua Hi 96791
Chris Valdez		94-028 Kauhale ST. Aiea HI. 96701
CARL HANGSLEBEN		47-110 LULANI PL KANEOHE, HI 96744
B Hangsleben		4
Kimi Apiki		PO Box 312 Kaneohe HI 96744
Jennifer catron		1060 Kamokumehe Hwy #1205B Pearl City, HI 96782
Jerome Radona		94-085 Alapoai Pl. Mililani Hi 96789
Fred Alonzo		94-1030 Hakaka ST. Waipahu, HI 96797
RASA, FRANK		126 NEFF STREET, WAHIAWA, HI 96786
MAE, CABALO, JR		1139 HAHAIONE ST # 601 HON 96822

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Nicole Hernandez		572 Piiloko St Paia Hi 96779
Sydneylynn Rivera		91-1136 Papehulu St. Ewa Beach, Hi. 96706.
Michael Wong		162 Hoolako Pl, Hon, HI 96825
Soli Lefiti		45-130 William Henry Rd Kaneohe, HI 96744
Anthony Gabrillo		86-227 Leileho Rd. Waianae Hi 96792
Rodjohn Casintahan		521 Walker Ave Waihawa
Ryan Davidson		Nakiahiahi St.
Jenna Falkowski-Giron		306 Lehua Ave - Pearl City 96782
Phillip Quiton VR		45-864 Kapoo St Kaneohe HI 96744
Bryson Rogers		3394 Unuhe St 96766

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
TRACY TATEMICHI		909 AKAU LU HONO, HI, 96817
WARREN KIYABU		1156 9th Ave Honolulu HI 96816
Stacy Matsuda		1915 Victoria St 3rd Hon Hi
Wesley Kem	Wesley Kem	45-342 Liliuena Rd 108 96744
Colby Thompson	Colby Thompson	2921 Laelae Way Hon Hi 96819
Paul Hijii		2556 Kamo Mall Dr Pearl City HI 96782
Mitchel Basco Jr		87-172A KAUKAMANA ST WAIANAE HI 96792
Jeff Alberts		77-255 Nani Kailua-Kona, HI 96740
Kellie Lai		1211 Lunalilo Home Rd Hon 96825
CHAD PACOX		2056 HOOLAKO St. Lihue HI 96766

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Kanoe Morishige		3253 Catherine St. Hon, HI 96815
JOHNSON JACIC		711 SANDERS Circle, Hon, HI 96818
TODD SONODA		66-879 WAIANI ST WAIALUA HI 96791
Fran Makanaole		41 192 Hali St. Waimanalo 96795
Christian Makanaole		" "
Bernice Kahakua		1316 Ulupa St. Kailua HI 96734
KEVIN RIGLOS		683 KILIHAU ST. WAILUKU, 96793.
Tsamoutalos, Nick		68-3518 Lucian Pl Waialua HI 96791
Margot Mendoza		1663 Kewalo St. Unit A. Hon. HI 96822
Allen Mendoza		" "

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Chris Yoshimura	Chris Yoshimura	99761 Kealaluina Dr. aica HI 96701
Sandra a Yoshimura	Sandra A Yoshimura	99761 Kealaluina Dr. Aica HI 96701
Lois Brown	Lois Brown	317-4 Molo Kailua 96734
Dawn Gishitomi	Dawn Gishitomi	95-175 Pakelekeleka Pl 96789
Ralph DeLa Cruz	Ralph DeLa Cruz	85-1361 Kamaʻi Lewa St.
Shy-Unna Iman	Shy-Unna Iman	85-1007 HoʻoloKahi St. Waianae, HI 96792
Adrian Hose	Adrian Hose	84-562-Nukea St. Waianae HI, 96792
Erin Yashioka	Erin Yashioka	123 Puiwa Rd Hon 96817
Ronan yee	Ronan Yee	317-4 Molo Kailua 96734
Skyler yee	Skyler Yee	317-4 Molo kailua 96734

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
DAVIN ARI		95-1010 KAICENA ST MILILANI 96789
Laureen Kawai		91-1205 Kaneana St. 5A Ewa Beach 96706
Quinton Ragudo		Same as above
Kekaulike Dubis		3383 Manoa Rd. Hon, HI 96822
Dean Yoshioka		1808 WAIOLA ST. APT. 9 HON, HI 96826-2673 ON. 951-8530
RONALD MORIKAWA		95-468 HOLOLI LP MILILANI HI 96789
SHANE SHINAHATA		3028 KAMAKINI ST HONOLULU, HI 96816
CHYANNE SHIBATA		99-411 AIEALANI PL. AIEA, 96701
Ryan Kagami		45-185A Liliphine rd. Kaneohe, HI 96744
KEN KAWAMURA		3110 KALOALUI ST PL 96822

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Jet Lodevico		1927 Makamua St. Pearl City, HI 96782
Jared Cabana		4158 Keaka DR Honolulu HI 96818
FORD H. SEGA		3464 KAAU ST. Hon H. 96816
Keala Mooneyhan	Keala Mooneyhan	3538 saltlake BLVD. 96818
Kaki Mooneyhan	Kaki Mooneyhan	3538 Salt Lake Blvd 96818
Paul Lo		99-1241 AIEA HTS DR
Alan Murakami		1435 Hakkea Dr. Hon Hi 96821
Eric Hunda		3257 Kaunaoa St. Hon. Hi. 96815
IAN MEDEIROS		73-997 Ahulani St Kailua Kona HI 96740
JAIME MIYASATO		1845 LANIKEHA PL. PEARL CITY, HI 96782

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Tyler Brown		98-500 Koauka Lp, Aiea, HI
Shauna Zane		98-500 Koauka Lp, Aiea, HI 96701
Jon Wai		94-1045 Lumipolu St. Waipahu, HI 96797
Bryan Efrata		94-246 Cookua Place Waipahu
[illegible]		P.O. Box 352 Kekaha HI. 96752
Michael Watanabe		1782 St Louis Dr Hon HI 96816
Lesley Kiyonaga		2627A Kekuanaoa St. Hon, HI 96813
Harold Mikami		94-744 Kalaeo St, Waipahu HI, 96797
Kenneth Kam		2414 Halelea Pl Hon HI 96822
Jeff Kagihara		1702 S. King St Hilo, HI 96826

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Bruce M Yamada	Bruce M Yamada	94-1507 Hulakai St Waipahu HI 96797
Arden Wong	Arden Wong	1405 ERNST ST. APT. #2 HONOLULU, HI 96822
Garrison Nakamura	Garrison Nakamura	2898 Date st apt #301 Honolulu, HI 96816
Kaimana Lee		950 8th Ave Honolulu, HI 96816
NICK FEDERICI		91-355 EWA BEACH RD. EWA BEACH, HI 96706
Clyde Camacho	Clyde Camacho	17-254 Meaulu St. Keaau Hi 96749
Brandon Tamashiro	Brandon Tamashiro	98-273 Aiea Kai Pl. Aiea, Hi 96701
Bill Lee		98-1934 Kuahuhu St. AIEA 96701
GUIDAN Co-p		2860 WAIALAE AVE #315 HONOLULU HI 96826
JEFF MIKEA		94-1150 MAKAKAI ST #28 MILILANI HI 96789

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Rob Hoskins		92-5051 Limekole St. Kapolei 96707
Aletha Gannon		708 Olokole Ave Apt B1, Honolulu, HI 96816
Jason Lake		44-308 Mikiola Dr. Kaneohe, HI 96744

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
TERRY YONASHIRO		95-361 KAPE PL MILILANI 96789
Alan Sotos Jr.		449 A. Pudo pl. Kahului HI 96768
CHRIS WOANI		92-531 WAIKELE ST. KAPOLEI HI 96707
STEVEN MIYASATO		P.O. BOX 187, ROCKCITY, HI 96782
PAUL AWAYA		3542 Pinao St. Hon HI 96822
FRANK FARM		3446 PAKUI St. Hon. HI 96816
David Lancaster		2917 Nihi St. Hon 96819
JASON SCOTT		94178 popupohi st waipahu hi 96797
SHUN OKATOMI		1329 Moanalualani way Honolulu HI 96819
Les Hata		1220 Farrington St. Honolulu, HI 96826

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
CHAD YASHIMURA		1712 KUAKAKA ST, P.C. HI 96782
DAREK KAWAMOTO		95-864 NAKEKAWAI PL AIEA 96701
Stephen Ha		3026 Lowrie St. Hon 96822
Kent Kawamoto		45-435 Anoi Rd Kaneohe HI 96744
MICHAEL McCULLOCH		94-248 OLANA PLACE, WAIPAHU 96797
Anthony Matheny		3211 Francis St. Hon HI 96816
Liokea Lia		715 Piikoi #307 Hon. HI 96814
Nikole Lagon		715 Piikoi # 307 Hon. HI 96814
Kekai Kamakawiwo'ole		1126 F 19 Ave Hon Hi 96816
Carlton Nakek		45-538 C Kaneohe 96744

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Sebastian D. Sincere	Sebastian D. Sincere	P.O. Box 363, Hana, 96713
IKI MANRIQUE	Iki Manrique	P.O. BOX 360 HANA, HI 96713
Ivalani Medeiros	Ivalani Medeiros	PO Box 52, Hana, HI 96713
Kuuipohi Medeiros Kuukahi Medeiros	Kuukahi Medeiros	P.O Box 52 Hana Hawaii 96713
Rena Ann Oliveira	Rena Ann Oliveira	P.O Box 563, Hana
Malwhia Scott	Malwhia Scott	P.O Box 563, Hana, HI 96713
Cassidy Botelho	Cassidy Botelho	P.O Box 563, Hana, HI 96713

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Joseph K. Akia III	Joseph K. Akia III	P.O. Box 501 Hana HI 96713
Jeremy Manliola	[signature]	P.O. Box 863 HANA HI 96713
T.F. Aurrecoechea	T. F. Aurrecoechea	Box 638 HANA, HI 96713
George Cook	George E. Cook	Box 428 Hana HI. 96713
Talbert Tolentino	Talbert Tolentino	Box 755 Hana HI 96713
Ipo Mailou	Ipo Mailou	HC1 Box 90 Hana, Hi 96713
Kamaka Estella	Kamaka Estella	P.O. Box 26 Hana HI 96713
Zachary K.L. Oliveira	Zachary K.L. Oliveira	P.O. Box 145 Hana, Hi 96713
Joseph T. Kaina	Joseph T. Kaina	P.O. Box 993 Hana, Hi 96713
Nalu Scott	Nalu Scott	PO Box 563 HANA HI 96713

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
RONNY SANTIAGO.	Ronny Santiago	P.O. BOX 43 MAKAWAO, HI. 96768
Earl Smith Sr.	Earl Smith Sr.	PO BOX 276 HANA HI 96713
ROBERT CARROLL	Robert Carroll	P.O BOX 635 HANA HI 96713
Lani Sparks	Lani Sparks	83 Kaiki St. Hana Hi 96713
Kenneth Moika	Kenneth Moika	P.O. Box 154 Hana HI. 96713
Patrick Kana	Pke	P.O. Box 114 Hana HI 96713
Solomon Hoopai	Solomon Hoopai	PO Box 207 Hana Hi 96713
Wyatt Benton	Wyatt Benton	P.O. Box 333 Hana Hi. 96713
Robert H.C. Jones	ROBERT HONI COX TORRES	P.O. Box 601 HANA HI. 96713
Keala Kristiansen	Keala Kristiansen	PO Box 301 Hana HI. 96713

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Bueno Revilla	Guadalupe Revilla	P.O. Box 605 Hana, Hawaii 96713
David Mena		P.O. Box 477 Hana, Hawaii 96713
Julie Swinea		PO Box 840 Hana, Hi 96713
devin Kintop		60 Kuholi Haiku, HI 96708
JACK KAHAWAI-HANNA		PO Box 453 HANA, HI 96713
Brad Taylor		PO Box 814 Hana Hi 96713
John K. Lonoa		PO-Box 495 Hana Hi 96713
Christopher Helekahi		PO Box 614 Hana, HI 96713
Ricky Hoelex		PO Box 113 Hana HI 96713
Mary Keohokalole		Box 538 Hana HI 96713

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Lawrence M Pua		P.O Box 386 96713
Kaena Park	Kaena Park	P.O. Box 156 96713
Kanea Medeiros	Kanea Medeiros	P.O. Box 151 96713
BENNETT L. MEDEIROS	Bennett L. Medeiros	P.O. Box 151 96713
Kalama Medeiros	Kalama Medeiros	P.O Box 151 96713
EARL SMITH JR	Earl D. Smith	P.O. BOX 283 96713 HANA MAUI
RANGER HOKAHI	Ranger Hokahi	P.O BOX 316 96713
MONTY BONE	Monty Bone	P.O Box 69 96713
Beverly K. Pa	Beverly K. Pa	P.O. Box 221 96713 Hana
JB KEKIWI	JB Kekiwi	P.O. Box 5 96713 HANA

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Jawn Elder	Jawn Elder	Hc 1 Box 30 Hana
Aloha Elder	Aloha Elder	Hc 1 Box 30 Hana
Mahina Howell	Mahina Howell	P.O. Box 1022 Hana, HI 96713
Jen Nadler	Jen Nadler	PO Box 320 Hana
Antone Howell	antone Howell	P.O. Box 1022 Hana Hi 96713
Branden Pu	Branden Pu	Po Box 965 Hana HI 96713
Kamaki Everett	Kamaki Everett	P.O Box 420
C. Bartelmann	C. Bartelmann	Box 932 Hana
Malia Collins	Malia Collins	Box 584 Hana 96713
Kamuela Bahnmann	Kamuela Bahnmann	" " " "

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Norman Martin Jr.	Norman Martin Jr.	291 Wailua Nui Rd.
Chris Sinenci	Chris Sinenci	Hana Hi 96713
Gabriel Bibilig		Hana Hi 96713
GERALD MAHAKOOLE	G Mahakoole	Hana Hi 96713
SKIP Young	Skip Young	Hana HI 96713
Thomas K Pua	Thomas Pua	SR Box 90 Hana
Fushin Pua	Fushin Pua	" "
FROG	Frog	2575 A. HANA HWY, HANA 96713
Nani Berg	Nani Berg	PO Box 477 Hana, Hi 96713
Joe Santos	[illegible]	P.O. Box 477 Hana, Hi. 96713

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Calvin Park	Calvin Park	P O BOX 274 Hana
Willsam Kapō	William Kapō	P.O.Box 355 Hana
Dayna-Marie Kahookele	Dayna Marie Kahookele	P.O. Box 501 Hana, HI 96713
Thelma Mae Ilientino-Smith	Thelma Mae Ilientino-Smith	P.O. Box 615 Hana 96713
Christine Hanchett	Christine Hanchett	P.O. Box 124 Hana 96713
John I. Hanchett, Jr.	John I. Hanchett	P.O Box 124 Hana 96713
Bernard Paman	Bernard Paman	P.O. Box 360 Hana 96713
Cheryl Mendonca	Cheryl Mendonca	P O Box 446 Hana 96713
Vincent DK Telles Jr	Vincent DK Telles Jr	P.O. Box 883 - Hana - 96713
Cheronna Kaaihue	Cheronna Kaaihue	P.O. Box 893 - Hana 96713

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Diana Naihe	Diana Naihe	diana_naihe@yahoo
CHARLES M. MIZNER	Charles M. Mizner	POB 43 HANA, HI 96713
KRISTINA KAHULA	Kristina Kahula	Kilakim07@yahoo.com
Jasmine Odo		NMalia@Ymail.com
BRADLEY HELEKAHI	Bradley Helekahi	P.O. Box 152 HANA HI 96713
Lovie Akoi	Lovie Akoi	P.O Box 31 Hana HI 96713
Donna Judith P. Tolentino	Donna Judith P. Tolentino	P.O. Box 884 Hana HI 96713
L. Nicole Dean	L. Nicole Dean	PO Box 716 HANA HI 96713
Joseph Oliveira		Po Box 73 Hana HI 96713
Marilyn E Medeiros	Marilyn E Medeiros	P.O. Box 151 Hana, HI. 96713

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Natota K Tehiva		P.O Box 375 Hana Hi 96713
Duane & Joann Beck		P. O Box 147 Hana Hi 96713
Prina & Jorell Kalalau-Beck		Hc 160 Hana Hi 96713
Joseph Piimauna & Mikahala Kendro		Hc 165 Hana Hi 96713
Tyler Rodriguez		HC 108 Hana HI 96708
Poha Kanaka'ole		Hc 1 Box 87 Hana, HI 96713
PATRICK ATAY		P.O. Box 2 Hana, HI
Mary Hanchett		PO Box 1053 Hana, HI 96713
Leonard G. Mahoe Jr		PO Box 415 Hana HI, 96713
Christine Nahe		P.O. Box 415 Hana HI 96713

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
CLAUDE MORGAN		525 KAHUA PLACE, PAIA, HI 96779
DAVID BAGDA		2552 ALOHIA PL Haiku, Hi 96708
Hi'DRO OGATA		341 Holua Dr Kahului HI 96732
Luci Ogata		as above.
Richard Matsumoto		1455 Kilinoe Pl. Wailuku, Hi. 96793
Deytyn Asami		1013 Kaaakea Pl. Lahaina, Hi. 96761
John Meston		116 Kapunakea St. Lahaina, HI. 96761
PAUL VARGAS		#6 AKAIC; PL KAH.
Andrew Bartaw		109 E. Kaumele Lp wailuku
Frank R. Jacintho		320 Paa Hana RD Makawao 96768

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
NAOSHI TAMASAKA	Naoshi Tamasaka	248 Ohaa St. Kahului, HI 96732
DEAN HAYASHI	Dean Hayashi	726 MAKAWAO AVE, MAKAWAO HI 96768
DAVID MATSUDA	David Matsuda	301 Mikohu Coop Kahului, 96732
Kahani Lindsay		309 Maika Hau Loop Wailuku HI 96793
Leo Kaya		2720 Ainalani Dr Pukalani HI 96768
Barry Hashizaki	Barry Hashizaki	191 Hiwalani Lp Pukalani Hi 96768
Don Giuoza		439 maalo St Kah 96732
JAMES Sugimoto	James Sugimoto	422 Lono Ave
ALIKI MAKABATANA		P.O. Box 2661 WAILUKU HI 96793
Jason Sugimoto		422 A Lono Ave Kah Hi 9673

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
JAMES Gomes	James Gomes	15 W WAIPUILANI RD.
Bill CHOY	Bill CHoy	1605 Piihana Rd. Wailuku
MEL LOPEZ JR		1047 ~~LAELAE~~ ST WAILUKU
Bradley Sato		308 Awa St. Kahului
NORMAN TAN	Norman Tan	513 Kaumahina Ave Kahului
Salvador Santos	SALVADOR SANTOS JR	1156 MAKAWAO AVE
Glenn Yamada	Glenn Yamada	120 Keolohilani St.
RAYMOND HIGA		250 NALANI ST PUKALANI
Basil Oshiro		P.O. Box 543 Kah. HI 96733

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Mavis Oliveira-Medeiros	Mavis Oliveira-Medeiros	P.O.Box 215, Hana, HI 96713
Earle K. Medeiros Jr.	Earle K. Medeiros Jr.	P.O. BOX 916, Hana, HI 96713
MELVIN L. MOIHA	Melvin L. Moiha	P.O.BOX 164 HANA HI 96713
Frank Oliveira	Frank Oliveira	P.O. Box 52 Hana, Hi 96713
Barbara Ann Bento	Barbara Ann Bento	P.O. Box 333 Hana Hi 96713
Chester Pua	Chester Pua	P.O Box 377 Hana, Hi 96713
Erick Nelson	Erick Nelson	Po Box 601 Hana Hi 96713
Lehua Parker Cosma	Lehua Cosma	P.O. BOX 405 Hana 96713
Eunice Lind	Eunice M. Lind	P.O.BOX 232 Hana 96713
WARD MARDFIN	Ward Mardfin	Box 547 Hana 96713

Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Zakiah Lind	Zakiah Lind	P.O Box 232 Hana, Hi 96713
Mikayla Lind	mikayla lind	P.O Box 232 Hana, Hi 96713
Greg Lind Sr.	Greg Lind Sr	P.O Box 232 Hana, Hi 96713
Rena Ann Oliveira		P.O. Box 563 Hana, HI 96713
Claudia Kalaola	Claudia Kalaola	P.O. Box 173 Hāna, HI 96713
Shane Sinenci		PO Box 343 Hāna, HI 96713
EARLE MEDEIROS	Earle K. Medeiros	P.O Box 215 HANA, HAWAII 96713
Mike Minn	Mike Minn	P.O. Box 72 Hana, Hawaii 96713