

September 29, 2017

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Ms. Yarrow Flower
Land Asset Manager
Monsanto Company
2111 Pi'ilani Highway
Kihei, Hawai'i 96753

SUBJECT: REPORT OF FINDINGS ON CULTURAL RESEARCH RELATED TO THE DESIGNATION OF A MAJORITY OF MONSANTO COMPANY'S MAUI COUNTY LAND AS IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL LANDS

Dear Yarrow:

At the request of Monsanto Company (Monsanto), PBR HAWAII & Associates (PBR) conducted research related to Monsanto's desire to designate a majority of its Maui County land holdings as Important Agricultural Lands (IAL) and whether that action might have any impact on any existing or ongoing native Hawaiian cultural practices, resources, or historic or cultural sites that may be located within those lands.

Overview, Purpose, and Methodology

Monsanto owns approximately 1,817.35 acres of land in the County of Maui: approximately 596.117 acres on the Island of Maui (Maui) and approximately 1,221.240 acres on the Island of Moloka'i (Moloka'i). The land on Maui is in the Kihei region and the land on Moloka'i is in the Kualapu'u region. Monsanto is seeking to designate a majority of its Maui County land (approximately 1,084.079 acres, or 60 percent) as IAL. All of the Maui County land Monsanto is seeking to designate as IAL is on Moloka'i and is referred to as the "Kualapu'u Land" in this report.

The Kualapu'u area is named after the sweet potatoes that were once grown on the pu'u—Hawaiian for "hill," or in this case, a volcanic cinder cone located in the center of the Kualapu'u Land.

The Kualapu'u Land: 1) is located in Moloka'i's central region; 2) surrounds the Kualapu'u Reservoir and 3) is bounded by Mauna Loa Highway, Kala'e Highway, Farrington Avenue, and Kūle'a Street (which is a county road lot and not an improved road).

The Kualapu'u Land has been in agricultural production for about 120 years, starting in approximately 1897 when what is now Molokai Properties Limited (also formerly known as Molokai Ranch, Ltd.) set up its ranching operations there. Molokai Properties Limited continued using the Kualapu'u Land for ranching until the early 1900s, when it became part of a pineapple plantation operated by Del Monte Corporation. Pineapple production continued until the mid-1980s when Molokai Properties Limited converted the Kualapu'u Land to coffee production, which continued to be grown until Monsanto leased a portion of it for seed corn production in 2007. Monsanto acquired the Kualapu'u Land from Molokai Properties Limited in 2015.

The two-fold purpose of this research assignment was to:

- 1) Identify and determine if any native Hawaiian cultural and traditional practices, historic sites, or resources exist or are being conducted within Monsanto's Kualapu'u Land, and

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- 2) Determine what, if any, impact the proposed IAL designation on the Kualapu'u Land might have on those practices, sites, and resources, should they exist.

To achieve the above purpose, PBR conducted a literature search of online databases, cultural and historic reports and studies, as well as related historic and cultural materials in PBR's own library (see Table-1).

Additionally, and perhaps more importantly, PBR identified and conducted one-on-one phone interviews with recognized native Hawaiian historic or cultural authorities, resources, practitioners, and descendants who were most likely to be familiar with and capable of speaking to the cultural assets and activities on the Kualapu'u Land, or in the Kualapu'u area.

Table 1- Literature Search Resources & References

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Marie D. Strazar (2000). <i>Moloka'i in History: A Guide to the Resources</i>. State Foundation on Culture and the Arts.• The Office of Hawaiian Affairs' (OHA) Papakilo database (http://papakilodatabase.com/main/main.php)• OHA's Kipuka database (http://kipukadatabase.com/kipuka/)• Bernice P. Bishop Museum archaeological site database (http://has.bishopmuseum.org/index.asp)• Waihona 'Aina website (www.waihona.com)• AVA Konohiki's website (http://www.avakonohiki.org/)• Hoakalei Cultural Foundation website (http://www.hoakaleifoundation.org/maps)• Office of Environmental Quality Control's EA and EIS Library
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In the interest of identifying the appropriate cultural resources and informants for this research, PBR contacted the following individuals, agencies, and organizations recognized for their familiarity, awareness, historic, and on-going work related to the preservation, promotion, and conservation of native Hawaiian culture, history, practices, artifacts and archeology:

- Colette Machado, Chair, Office of Hawaiian Affairs
- Richard Cooke, President, Moloka'i Land Trust
- Kaleo Manuel, Planning Director, Department of Hawaiian Homelands
- Maile Alau, Executive Director, Hawai'i Maoli

The above individuals were instrumental in identifying, confirming, and/or referring PBR to the following informants recognized by one or more of them as a credible authority, practitioner, resource, homesteader, lineal or cultural descendant with expertise in Hawaiian culture, history, language, or science directly related to the Kualapu'u Land and the surrounding 'aina of Nā'iwa ahupua'a, and moku of Pālā'au on Moloka'i:

- Gene Ross-Davis, Former Department of Hawaiian Homelands (DHHL) Commissioner; DHHL Island Manager
- Rosie Davis, Project Manager, Lanikeha Community Center
- Moloka'i Hawaiian Home Lands Kupuna Advisory Group
- Lynn DeCoite, State House of Representatives
- Pulama Lima-Maioho, Cultural Resource Management Specialist, Nohopapa Hawai'i
- Mikiala Pescaia, Kalaupapa National Park Service
- Nancy McPherson, Planner, DHHL, and

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- Mickey Pauole, Homesteader

Interview and Findings

Over a period of three weeks commencing on September 5th, phone interviews were conducted with the individuals named above. Phone interviews were scheduled either in response to an email inquiry sent in advance, or as a result of a call to the individual. Other unnamed resources were reached out to but did not respond in time to be included in this report.

Each interview lasted at least 30 – 45 minutes. Each interviewee was given the same information related to the purpose and intent of the call and asked the same questions. Interviewees were told that Monsanto owned the Kualapu'u Land and planned to request the State Land Use Commission to designate the land as IAL. One informant was provided with a map of the Kualapu'u Land to help facilitate a group interview with members of the Moloka'i Hawaiian Home Lands Kupuna Advisory Group. This group interview took place with the interviewer speaking and listening on the phone during a regular meeting of the Moloka'i Hawaiian Home Lands Kupuna Advisory Group. All other interviewees acknowledged knowing and being familiar with the subject property based on the following description of its location, use, and past and current ownership:

“The Kualapu'u Land owned and operated by the Monsanto Company on Moloka'i surround the Kualapu'u Reservoir, and is bounded by Kūle'a Street in the Northwest, Farrington Avenue (Hwy 480) in the Northeast, Kala'e Highway to the Southeast, and Mauna Loa Highway (Hwy 460) to the Southwest.”

Once respondents acknowledged the identity of the Kualapu'u Land, they were asked to respond to the following questions.

1. Are you aware of any existing or ongoing traditional cultural practices being conducted in the area being proposed to be designated IAL? If yes, please describe those practices and whether or not you think the IAL designation would have an impact on those practices.
2. Are you aware of any significant cultural, historical, or archaeological sites within the Kualapu'u Land? If yes, please describe those resources and whether or not you think the IAL designation would have an impact on them.
3. Is there anyone else that you recommend we speak with regarding this matter who might add to or expand on what you have shared with us?

The following reflect some of the responses provided to the questions above (without attribution to specific individuals):

- Currently, there are no specific cultural practices, activities, or protocols currently being conducted within the subject area that anyone could or would identify.
- There are cultural artifacts present on the pu'u (hill), also identified as “Pu'u 'Uala (lit., potato hill).
- There are known to be post-contact burials related to the first plantation efforts located on the pu'u.
- Pu'u 'Uala is part of a culturally important four pu'u complex which includes Pu'u Kape'elua, Pu'u Anoano and Pu'u Kanaio, and is located in close proximity to the lands where the ancient Makahiki games on Moloka'i were conducted (note that Pu'u 'Uala is the only pu'u within the Kualapu'u Land; the other three pu'us mentioned are not within the Kualapu'u Land).
- Though there are no current games being conducted on the subject property, at one time foot races and other contests of skill including a potato rolling competition took place on and near Pu'u 'Uala.

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- There are important mo'olelo (stories, legends) associated with each of the pu'u that hint at the significance of the area. Pu'u Kanaio for instance is said to be the home of the whirlwind spirit Kanaio to whom school children still honor with song when whirlwinds cross the subject lands.
- Pu'u Kape'elua (caterpillar hill) (not within the Kualapu'u Land) recalls the legend of mysterious suitor who turns out to be a giant caterpillar, a pe'elua. Efforts to dispose of the unwanted suitor by fire resulted in thousands of caterpillars and the area forever being known as the place of the pe'elua.
- The subject property is also known to be associated with Pō Kāne, a night when there is no moon and the "night marchers", ancestral spirits, process from their mauka (upland) resting places to and from the ocean (makai).

Summary and Conclusions

Pursuant to the request by Monsanto to identify whether any native Hawaiian cultural practices and or resources are located within its Kualapu'u Land on Moloka'i, in September 2017 PBR conducted research, including literature searches, one-on-one interviews, and one group interview with recognized cultural authorities, advisors, and experts.

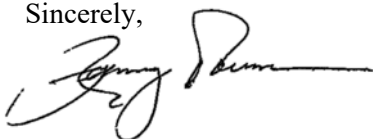
A preliminary literature search revealed little to no significant information pertaining to the existence or presence of current day Hawaiian cultural practices or resources within the boundaries of Monsanto's Kualapu'u Land that would be impacted by an IAL designation. PBR's interviews with knowledgeable community members, cultural practitioners, teachers, and people with knowledge of cultural resources reveal that while no significant cultural activities or practices are currently being conducted on Monsanto's Kualapu'u Land, there is evidence of pre-contact cultural artifacts as well as a post contact, plantation era burial on Pu'u 'Uala.

By and large, the collective opinion of those interviewed support the idea of an IAL designation and preserving agriculture lands into the future. However, they also caution that the significance and importance of the property resides not in its present-day use but its historic and cultural relationship to surrounding lands where important practices and activities continue to be exercised and conducted; a relationship that was not extinguished by the introduction of modern property boundaries. Natural phenomena for instance such as whirlwinds traversing across the grounds or the migration of wildlife or spirit beings through the space still maintain and hold cultural value and importance to many of them and deserve respect and consideration.

Based on the research and interviews conducted, PBR finds that an IAL designation would not adversely impact the cultural or historic relationship of the Kualapu'u Land with those lands around it.

This summarizes and concludes our research. Please feel free to contact me if you if you have any questions or need additional information.

Sincerely,



Ramsay Taum
Cultural Sustainability Planner