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DS EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

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

2013 APR 16 PM 12:37
US EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

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PETITIONER

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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.

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April 10 2013

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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.

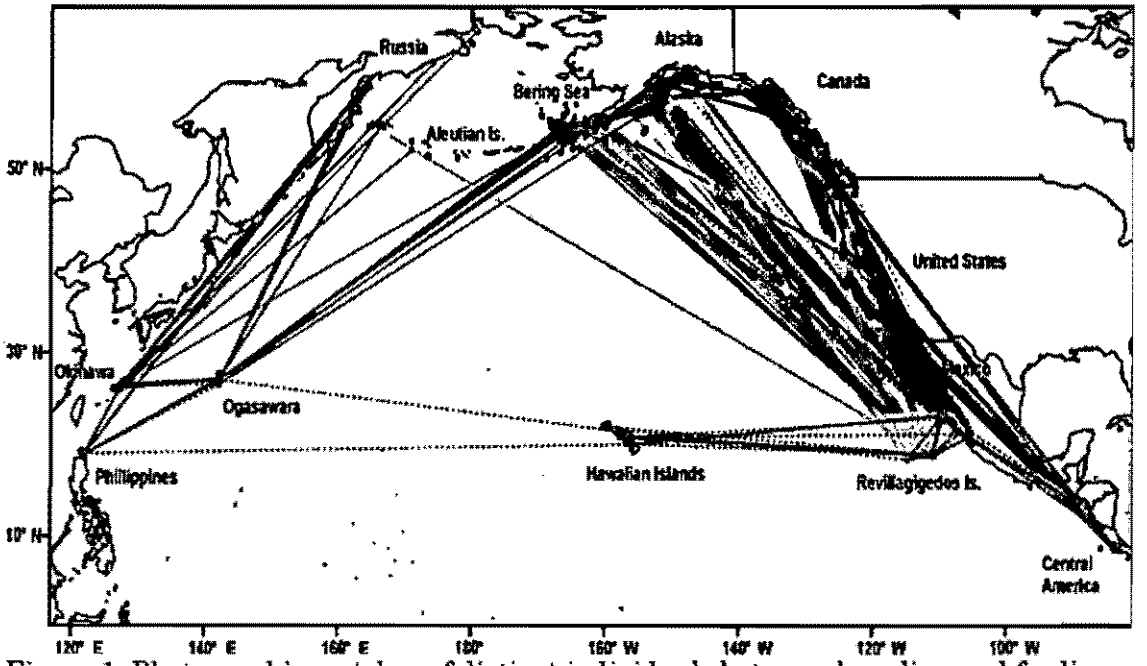

Figure 1. Photographic matches of distinct individuals between breeding and feeding areas. Lines indicating matches are not intended to indicate migratory routes. (Source: Barlow et al. 2011)

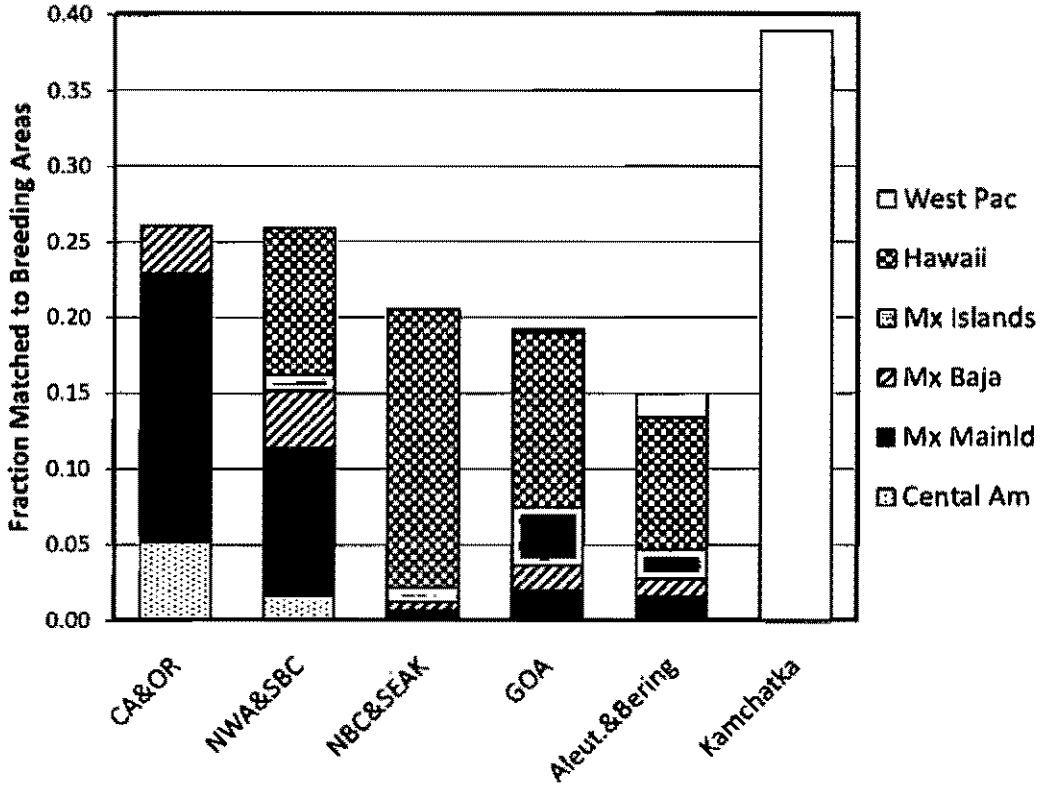

Figure 2. Fraction of photo-identifications from feeding areas that match to samples from the indicated breeding areas. (Source: Barlow et al. 2011)

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).

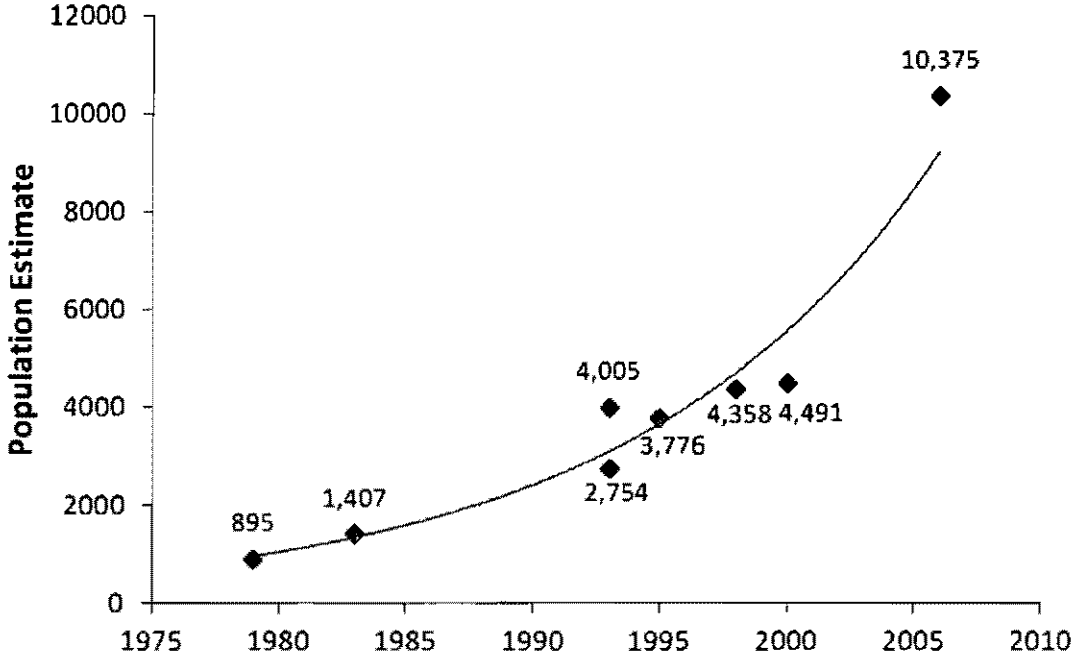

Figure 3. Population estimates of wintering humpback whales in Hawaii, 1979-2006. (Data sources: Darling et al. 1983; Baker and Herman 1987; Calambokidis et al. 1997; Mobley et al. 2001; Calambokidis et al. 2008)

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.

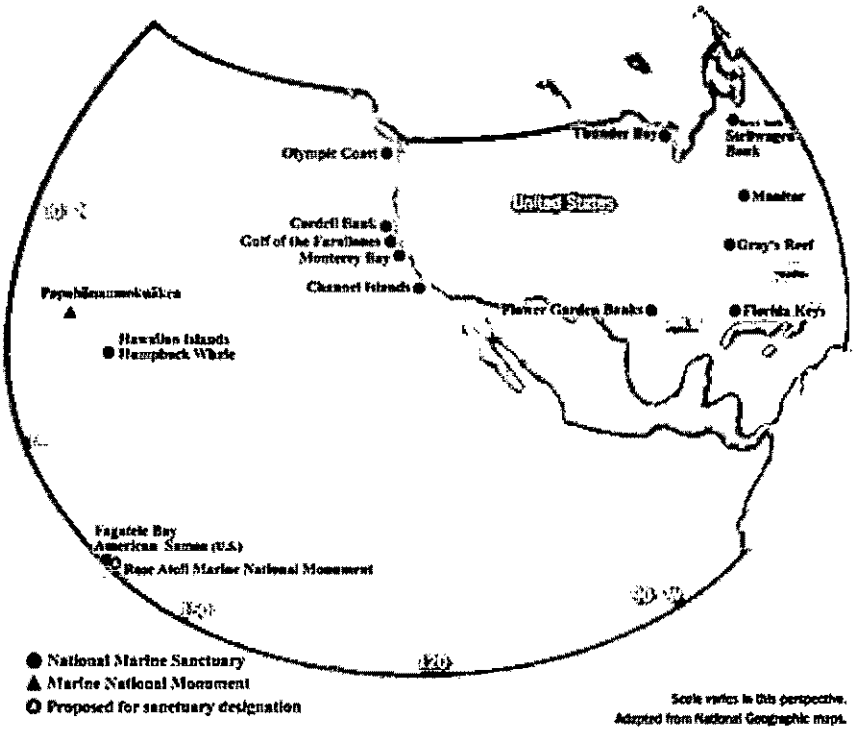

Figure 4. Locations of National Marine Sanctuaries and Marine National Monuments. (Map source: http://olympiccoast.noaa.gov/visitor/visitormaps/visitormaps.html)

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.

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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 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

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
Steven Mahelona		
Steven Mahelona		74547 KAIWIOHALE LP KK HI 96740
Keahu Mahelona		74547 KAIWIOHALE LP KK HI 96740
Jonah Marks	Jonah Marks	73-1247 Old homestead RD. 96740 Kailua
Tate Marks		73-1247 old homestead RD. 96740
Irving P Figueroa		73-4413 A NEHOA ST 96740
Kaleo Bertelmann		P.O. Box 437195 Kamuela, HI 96743
Julia A. Kohlhaber	Kohlhaber	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:

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- 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;
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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 Yamma		2502 Boo PL PC.
GARY TANAKA		94-494 HIAPAICHE LP - 96797
GERD SAIKI		45643 ANUAKEA ST KANEOHE
RANDY SILVA		91-488 PAPIPI RD/EWA BEACH
Henry Wakabayashi		1640 Ala Makina PL
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:

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- 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;
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Print Name	Signature	Address
ELSA LYCAMAN		98-1074 KAUWAMOI PL., PEARL CITY, HI 96782
NELL KONEMOTO		1128 ALA MOANANI #1604 96818
Lisa Kaneshige	Lisa Kaneshige	1133 N. NIMITZ HIGHWAY HONL 96817
Brian Racuya		1128 Ala Moanani #1604 96818
Scott Barrows		↓ ↓ ↓
Noel Sebastian		91-109 Manokiliki way Ewa Beach HI 96706
Sinclair Tanigawa		94-380 Hokuili Pl. Mililani HI 96789
[illegible]		94-870 LUMIAUAU ST WAIPAHU, HI 96797
KAIANA KANEAKUA		98-1074 KAUWAMOI PL. PEARL CITY, HI. 96782
Oscar Chosmo		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:

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Print Name	Signature	Address
DANFORD HONG		92-574 WALEHEE ST KAPOLEI HI 96707
Joseph Rettinger		1133 North Nimitz Hwy 96817
Mike DeRoy		864 Papamoo Pl 96825
MIKEY SUNAKDA		261 ANAKOLOU ST 96825
Mike Loffman		45003 Kaneohe Bay Dr Kaneohe Hi 96744
KRIS HENINGS		NOMAD
Kevin Kitagawa		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:

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Print Name	Signature	Address
Keoon R. Green		PO Box 1993 Kona 96745 HI
Bobbie R. Martin		1133 N. Nimitz Hwy. Hon, HI 96817
[illegible]	Doug Ewalt	96-471 Holoholo St. Kapolei HI 96744
Judy [illegible]		1524 Pensacola St. Apt Honolulu, HI 96822
[illegible]		405 Sater St. Honolulu HI 96813
James Y. Miyake		3054 Ala Poha Pl. 2210 Hon. HI 96818
Donovan A. Parsons		143 Kaluaopalena St Honolulu, HI, 96819
Tony Cook		327 Prawnanan 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:

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Print Name	Signature	Address
William Neves		1469 Noelani Street Pearl City Hi 96782
Jason Iwata		94-306 B Hilihua Way Waipahu Hi. 96797
Chris DeVera		91-951 Puhikani St. Ewa Beach Hi 96706
[illegible]		94089 Poalani Cir 96797
Robert Honda		94-306 Leinani Place 96797
Keith Sienkiewicz		1464 Noelani St. P.C. Hi. 96782
ALLAN J FRANCO		94461 Kalu Kalu St Waipahu Hi 96797
Ryan Olivares		94-240 Keolani St #44 Mililani Hi 96789
Craig Manzano-Tevao		1330 Ridge Ave Wahiawa Hi 96786
Thomas Franco		94461 Kalu Kalu 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

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Print Name	Signature	Address
JASON Todt	[illegible]	99-411 Aiealani PL Aiea HI 96701
Adrian Au	[illegible]	91-1503 Miula St. Ewa Beach Hi. 96706
Nestor Matos	[illegible]	91-2012 Kolili Pl. Kapolei HI 96707
DANDRELL CORDS	[illegible]	91-1049 KAANA ST KAPOLEI HI 96707
Ashley Matas	[illegible]	91-2012 Kolili Pl. Kapolei, HI 96707
Tehani Jose King	[illegible]	91-1503 Miula St. Ewa Beach HI 96706.
Valerie Agres	[illegible]	91-1530 Kaaimalu Pl. Ewa Beach HI 96706
Amber MAZE	[illegible]	91-169 A Makaiki Rd Ewa Beach Hi 96706
GLENN PASION	[illegible]	92-2069 KULIHI ST KAPOLEI HI 96707
Cindy Cantberos	[illegible]	95-667 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

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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		93B FIRST ST PC HI 96782
KASEY LIMASA-DOMINGO		94-475 LOA'A STREET, WAIPAHU HI 96797
lauren Ancheta		91-106 Archee Pl, Ewa Beach HI 96706
Joshua Ancheta		91-106 Archee Pl Ewa Beach, HI 96706
Bruce Yamamoto		85-1007 Hololkahi st, waianae HI 96792
Shy-Unna Iman		85-1007 Hololkahi st, waianae, HI 96792
EDWARD KITAYAMA		87-1721 mokiliki st waianae, HI 96792
BOBBY WILKINS		87-1550 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

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Print Name	Signature	Address
Trissan Puahi	Trissan Puahi	↑ same ↓
Cheryl Pepec	[illegible]	91-721 Piamaeole St, Ewa Beach 96706
DANIEL MEHELA	[illegible]	1031 Nuuanu Ave APT 403
SHELTON Suzai	[illegible]	94-019 Poailani Circle Waipahu 96706
Sandy Arakaki	[illegible]	91719 Koalapehu St Ewa Beach 96706
Michael Arakaki	[illegible]	91719 Koalapehu St Ewa Beach 96706
Janis Ilar	[illegible]	P.O. Bx 34 Waipahu Hi 96797
Roxanne Molina	[illegible]	91769 Makule Rd Ewa Beach Hi 96706
Cindy Cantiberos	[illegible]	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

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Print Name	Signature	Address
Lizbeth Guadiz		c/o Thomas Francis 94-461 Kaluakauhi St, Waipahu 96797
Lawrence Yasumoto		1655 Kaaholi St PC. 96782
Rudy Villanueva		94575 Kipuu St. Waipahu Hi 96797
Shanen Valdez		86042 Anaiipo 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 Kuahaka St. Pearl City Hi. 96782
Dean K. Ogoshi		1808 Waiola St Apt 9 Hon, Hi 96826-2673
Peter Lee		1515 Nuuanu Ave Apt 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

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Print Name	Signature	Address
Rick Gurzan		94-086 Paiwai Cir
Tanner Pirkin		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

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Print Name	Signature	Address
Cody Vares		15 A Koki St Kihei HI 96753
Saramoth Hagan		P.O. Box 594 Puunene
Harold Miyamoto		1125 Onaha St. Wai. 96793
Patrick Fisher		55 Mauo Dr. Kula 96790
Beth Humphrey		P.O. Box 630727 Lanai 96763
Keith Tamura		9 Maunka Ln Makawao
Chad Yokoudis		1884 Launiupiko Pl. 96793
Clyde Imai		202 Kaipii pl 96753
Brendan Au		1233 Front St. Lahaina HI 96761
Jarrett Nared		636 Meakau Lane #2106 Waiko 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:

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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. Market 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 Kah
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

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Print Name	Signature	Address
Clayton Hirohata	[illegible]	Kaukonas, Honolulu
Elston Tsuda	[illegible]	Lihue, HI
Bernaldo Uhanday	[illegible]	Lihue Hi
Jesmel Taylan	[illegible]	Lihue H.I.
Keith Nonaka	[illegible]	Hanapepe HI
Annie Padasdao	[illegible]	Hanapepe, HI
Travis Sumida	[illegible]	~~Lihue, HI~~ 5032 Palkadr. Lihue 96766
Jenna Sumida	[illegible]	5032 Paka Dr. Lihue, HI 96766
Ronald Cacal	[illegible]	#35460 Kaumualii ST Hanapepe 96716

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Print Name	Signature	Address
Nadine Mazer	Nadine Mazer	91-1930 Kaaimalu Pl. HI 96706
Craig M. Yamashita	[illegible]	94-103 Hokoi Lp. Waipahu HI 96797
Mitchell Tabata	Mitchell Tabata	95-931 Makaokulani St., Mil, 96789
Roland L. Galarace	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hans Kashiwabara	[illegible]	1525 Lalanipo Lake Pl Hon. 96821
Shogo Yoshimura	[illegible]	
Luka Mossman	[illegible]	749 Ekela Ave. Hon. 96816
Timothy Barsch	[illegible]	3451 Paala [illegible] 96816
Edwin Sugihara	Edwin Sugihara	704 N. Kuakini 96817
Casey Migue	[illegible]	94-163 Kaimalie St.

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Print Name	Signature	Address
Lopaka Costa JR.	[illegible]	HCR 2 Box 6917 Kecau, HI, 96749
Duane Fujiyama	[illegible]	P.O. Box 2182 Keaau, Hi 96749
Eric Clayh	[illegible]	P.O. box 454 Volcano, HI 96785

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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 Leonardo	[illegible]	790 Lawa St Hilo Hi 96720
Michael Branco-Santos	[illegible]	P.O. Box 253 Keaau, Hi 96749
K. Muranaka	[illegible]	P.O. Box 1384 Kurtistown Hi 96760
John Ikeda	[illegible]	140 Maua St Hilo Hi 96720
Jade Fernandes	[illegible]	PO Box 1504 Kurtistown, HI 96760
Anthony Garcia	[illegible]	PO Box 711338 Mt. View, HI 96771

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Print Name	Signature	Address
Rand Holderbaum		114 Auka St Hilo 96720
Sonny Lacir		2214 Kilauea Ave Hilo 96720
Mack High		15-3153 Halela Pl Pahoa Hi 96778
Cheryl Villena		118 Popolo St Hilo HI 96720
James Ferreira		1600 Halelokea St Hilo Hi 96720
Raymond Kawamoto		412 Hoopuni St Hilo Hi 96720
Keone Smith		2312 ainakaheka St Hilo, Hi 96720
Michael W Kyser Jr		P.O. Box 773 Pahoa Hi 96778
Gary Rubin		23 Alukiuli St Hilo Hi 96720
Kauilani Rafael		14-3479 Nanawale Blvd Pahoa, Hi 96778

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

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

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Print Name	Signature	Address
MATT MOORE		3438 NIOLOPNA DR. HON HI 96817
Chris Countryman		59-300 Pupukea Rd Haleiwa HI 96712
Roda Tabilas		91-119 WAIMAPUNA PL EWA BEACH HI 96706
Phyllis Ogasawara		94-250 Kaholo St. Mililani HI 96789
Darin Reaves		2107 Aparuma Pl Pearl City HI 96782

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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	SR	91-1092 Waikapuna St 96706
Brandon Abiva		91-1092 waikapuna st. 96706
Chloey Decorte		98-013 Kuleana Pl Pearl City Hi, 96782

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Print Name	Signature	Address
BOBBY ALIPIO	Bobby Alipio	1810 HOOLAA WAY PEARL CITY HI. 96782
JORY SANCHEZ	[illegible]	1241 ALA KAPUNA ST. HONOLULU HI 96819
Jack Delgado	[illegible]	94-824 Lomiawai St. Z-104 Waipahu. 96797
Gavin Yuen	[illegible]	1617 colburn St Hon, Hi 96817
Benson Tong	[illegible]	98-604 Pualalima St 96701
[illegible]	[illegible]	1729 HOOHULU ST. PEARL CITY, HI 96782
Denny Shim	[illegible]	91 1026 Koka St Ewa Beach Hi 96706
JAMES CHONG	James Chong	91-1002 ALEPA ST, KAPOLEI, HI 96707
Donald D. Shim	[illegible]	91-1010 Holunape St. Kapolei, Hi. 96707
THOMAS H. JOSLYN	[illegible]	226 Kuuhoa Pl, Kailua, HI, 96734

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Print Name	Signature	Address
EDWIN MORIWAKI	[illegible]	1842 Hoowaiwai St, P.C. Hi 96782
George Paiv	[illegible]	99-241 Hailimaile Pl Aiea Hi 96701
RANDY UDA	[illegible]	1166 Hiolani Pl PCH. 96782
Rodney Villanueva	[illegible]	98-083 Hekaha St. Aiea HI 96701
Scot Yoshimura	[illegible]	1743 Hoolehua St. P.C. HI 96782

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Print Name	Signature	Address
TERESA L. NAKAMA	Teresa L 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	[illegible]	73-1206 Loloa Dr. Kailua-Kona, HI 96740
Terry Gomez	[illegible]	73-1206 LOLOA DR, K-K, HI 96740
Veba V. Townsend	Veba V. Townsend	74-5075 Kealapua St. K-K, HI 96740
Irene Perez	[illegible]	74-5072 Huaala Pl. K.K. HI 96740
Warren Matsumoto	[illegible]	73-4290 Mamalahoa Hwy. K.K. 96740

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Print Name	Signature	Address
Jeanne Harvey	Jeanne Harvey	P.O. Box 2051 Kailua-Kona Hi 96745
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jeffrey Fear	Jeffrey Fear	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-99 Ahulani St Kailua-Kona, Hi 96740
Ned T Nakama	Ned T Nakama	3142 Castle St Hilo Hi 96[illegible]
Lydia Mahi	[illegible]	PO Box 2056 Kealakekua Hi 96750

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Print Name	Signature	Address
JEAN NAKAMURA	Jean U. Nakamura	2985 KALENA ST. LIHUE, HI 96766
DOREAN TOYOFUKU	[illegible]	4179 HILI ST LIHUE HI 96766
Russell Eidar	[illegible]	3001 Manako Pl Kapaa 96746
DARRELL HORNER	Darrell Horner	3176 OIHANA ST #101 LIHUE HI 96766
Bill Williams	[illegible]	P.O. Box 3945 Lihue Hi 96766
Chad Vega	[illegible]	4-750 Kuhio Hwy Kapaa, Hi 96746
Isaac Yoshimoji	[illegible]	PO Box 976 Lawai, HI 96765
Zachary Simao (captain)	[illegible]	P.O. Box, 312 Lawai 96765
Zachary Simao Jr	[illegible]	P.O Box 3866 Niho Rd Kalaheo 96741
Patrick O'Day	[illegible]	6451 Kalama Rd Kapaa

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Print Name	Signature	Address
Calvin Muraoka	[illegible]	P.O. Box 128 Hanapepe HI 96716
Kurt Awamura	[illegible]	P.O. Box 957 Lawai, HI 96765
Maisie Chow	Maisie Chow	3041 A Kuipu Lane Lihue Hi 96766
Gillett Jong	[illegible]	P.O. Box 1104 Waimea 96796
Winston Ogata	[illegible]	3167 Pua St Lihue 96766
Keith Aoki	[illegible]	3187 Pua St Lihue 96766
Ross Simmonsen	[illegible]	4286 Hardy St. Lihue, HI 96766
Brandon Kalughine	[illegible]	1995 Hanalima St Lihue Hi 96766
Jon Olivas	[illegible]	P.O. Box 902 Kalaheo HI 96741
Edward M Pasuna	[illegible]	2796 Ahcane St. Lihue Hi 96766

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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 Lolua St Kapaa, Hi 96746
Mike Sullivan		PO Box 1873 LIHUE 96766
Blaise Silva		2141-B Puu Rd. Kalaheo 96741

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Print Name	Signature	Address
JOHN PLANAS	[illegible]	324 Kuhio Loop Kapaa 96746
Jon Miyashiro	[illegible]	PO Box 459 Hanapepe HI 96716
JUNIYA RAMOS	[illegible]	4226 Kauai Pl. Lihue, HI. 96766
Ely BUNAO	[illegible]	1970 A-202 Hanalima Lihue Hi. 96766
Mark Malapit	[illegible]	
David Cook	[illegible]	PO Box 314 Waimea Hawaii
Sherman Shirarshi	[illegible]	2970 Kress St Lihue, HI 96766
PAKA Orrellas	[illegible]	230 WAIKOLIOU KAPAA 96746
Isaac MOON	[illegible]	1233 Kakiko HI 96741
Simon Hooifaika	[illegible]	P.O Box 68 Lihue HI 96766

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

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Print Name	Signature
RICK OSHIFA	
Brent Sugahara	
Rey Castro	
DARREN S. AMOT	
Philip Rosa	
[illegible]	
Jeff Brown	
Carl Braun	
Jeff Steinke	
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

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Print Name	Signature	Address
Gary Yamamoto		2502 Koa PL PC.
GARY TANAKA		94-494 Hiapaiula LP - 96797
GERRY SAIKI		45-643 Anuhea St Kaneohe
RANDY SILVA		91-438 PAPIPI RD/EWA BEACH
Henry Wakabayashi		1640 Ala Wakina PL
MATT KAHAPEA		98-1603 Kam Hwy Aiea 96701

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Print Name	Signature	Address
William Chang	William K. Chang	94-194 Anania Dr. #314 Mililani, Hi 96789
Susan Chang	Susan Chang	94-194 Anania Dr #314 Mililani HI 96789
Karen Sakata	[illegible]	94-194 Anania Dr #317 Mililani Hi 96789
Stacy Sakata	[illegible]	94-194 Anania dr #317 Mililani Hi 96789
Cory Yamanoka	[illegible]	94-196 Anania Dr #301 Mililani 96789
Kent Nakata	[illegible]	94-196 Anania Dr #301 Mililani 96789
Lorraine Nakata	[illegible]	1300 TREASURE DR. DENTON MD 21113
Roy Matsuda	[illegible]	PO Box 31. Aiea Hi 96701
TRAVIS PASCUA	[illegible]	94-1477 WAIPIO UKA ST. #G107 WAIPAHU, HI 96797
ALVIN NAGEMA	[illegible]	94-1046 HOHOLA ST. WAIPAHU HI 96797

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Print Name	Signature	Address
LESTER LAU		567 PAPAHEHI PLACE HONOLULU, HI 96821
Ray Shiroma		94-1150 Kapaka ST. Waipahu, HI 96797
Jon Liu		98257 Pulco Way Aiea, HI 96701
TIHUAN CIANE		99-628 IHALAWA HEIGHTS ROAD AIEA HI 96701
BRENTON ENDO		95-1050 KUAULI ST MILILANI HI 96789
Brenda Nagaoka		45-506 Lolani St. Kaneohe, HI 96744
MICHAEL MIYAGI	MICHAEL MIYAGI	1571 ALA ANOANO CA HONOLULU, HI 96819
Misty Ann Reuss		273 Elehua Road Ha, HI 96726
J. Haraguchi		91-231 Fort Weaver RD. Ewa Beach HI 96706
Lei Lum		1322 Akele St. Kailua HI 96734

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Print Name	Signature	Address
Jake Kardash	[illegible]	PO BOX 1296 Aiea Hi 96701
TRACY K MOMOHARA	[illegible]	94-198 ANANIA DRIVE #310 96789
SherriAnn Waku	[illegible]	99-717 Halawa Dr. Aiea 96701
Donna Furumoto	[illegible]	95-688 Alohilani St Mililani 96789
ROBERT BENJAMIN	[illegible]	87909 POKOLE PL. WAIANAE, HI 96792
Curt Muramoto	[illegible]	1216 Pua Lane #107 Honolulu, HI, 96817
LANCE KAMISUGI	[illegible]	95-1797 MAKAIKAI ST #17
Desmond Barbadillo	[illegible]	222 Valley Ave. Wahiawa HI 96786
Robert Rodriguez	[illegible]	14 HILL DRIVE WAHIAWA HI 96786
PRISCILLA R. Ing	[illegible]	523 KULIA ST. WAHIAWA HI 96786

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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

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Print Name	Signature	Address
Matthew Adams		3045 Ala Napuaa Place #911 Honolulu, HI 96818
Kenneth Combs		98-1222 Hoohiki Pl #C Pearl City HI 96782
Jason Peters		848 Hakuhaili St Honolulu HI 96825

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

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Print Name	Signature	Address
THE SON MUKAIDA		95-2057 WAIKALANI MILILANI HI 96789 #C 307
Kory Aoki		45-580 Pilipa'a St. Kaneohe HI 96744
Reuben Billaber		94-1318 Hualca street HI 96797
Kevin Gambol		95-1025 Keni St. Mililani HI 96789
Cansse Mau		95-963 Ukurai St. # 3803 Mililani, HI 96789
JEFF HUTZSTMAN		1975 CALIFORNIA AVE WAHIAWA HI 96786
PAMELA FUJITA		94-494 KUPUKHI 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

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Print Name	Signature	Address
Paul Stanly	Paul Stanly	PO Box 841821 Mililani HI 96789
Kelly Holowecki	[illegible]	45-122E Waikalua Rd. Kaneohe, HI 96744
Stephen Oish.	[illegible]	94-237 Enolos Pl. Mililani 96789
Jana Baptista	Jana Baptista	95-262 Waiala St. Mililani Hi 96789
VL YAMAMOTO	Vlyamamoto	95-1012 Lilio St. Mililani Hi 96789
MONZUKA	[illegible]	PO Box 702393 Kapolei 96709
LeLosa. Tumanuvao	[illegible]	Kipapa Dr Mililani Hi Apt. 124E
Ando, Davan	Davan Ando	95-1126 Milia st Mililani Hi
Joshua Kamisugi	Joshua Kamisugi	95-1197 Makaikai St. Apt. #19
Modi Armstrong	Modi Armstrong	95-219 Ava place

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Print Name	Signature	Address
Elijah lai	Elijah	Kela Kela street
Hunter Gentry	Hunter Gentry	Aria makua Drive H17
Colin Ikei	Colin Ikei	Ahoka St.
Breanne Poepoe	Breanne Poepoe	Wailawa Street
Kamahaó Arita	Kamahaó Arita	Awiwi St

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Print Name	Signature	Address
Henry F. Kikuta	[illegible]	3275 Lower Rd., Hon. HI 96822
Wayne N. Tsue	Wayne N. Tsue	59-500 Aukauka Rd. Haleiwa, 96712
Dale Oda	[illegible]	3310 Halelani Dr. Honolulu, HI 96822
Randy Lau	[illegible]	45-440 Lekeno Pl. Kaneohe HI 96744
Nathan Chung	NATHAN CHUNG	94-448 Hokuula St., Mililani, HI 96789
Wayne Nunn	[illegible]	3295 Dahn Ave Honolulu, HI 96822
Brian Shigemoto	[illegible]	2801 M-1 Cal Rd. Honolulu, HI 96816
Ross Kikuta	ROSS KIKUTA	3275 Lower Rd., Hon. HI 96822
ED WATAMURA	[illegible]	2015 Leiloke Dr. Hon. HI 96822
SUSAN WATAMURA	Susan Watamura	" " " " " "

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

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MODESTO OASAY	Modesto Oasay	91-206 OEA PLACE KAPOLEI
ROSITO MATEO	Rosito Mateo	41-509 POALIMA ST. WAIMANALO
WILLIAM TERRY	[illegible]	545 IAUKEA ST HON, HI 96813
Michael Whaley	[illegible]	94-1023 Paumaia PL Waipahu Hi 96797
Kimo Figueroa	[illegible]	91-1045 KAHALEPOULI ST KAPOLEI HI 96707
Frank C. Montez III	[illegible]	1704 POKI ST. HA 96822
John G. Lewis Sr.	[illegible]	89-529 MANAKULI AVE. 96792
DWAYNE TOYAMI	[illegible]	98-1601 KEA HA ST 96701
Roger Young	[illegible]	1070 Ala Napunani #307 96818
KHRISTINE BRUNN	[illegible]	99-243 AIEA HEIGHTS DRIVE AIEA, HI 96701

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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
NAREEN MARCELINO	Nareen Marcelino	94-1223 Halakai Place Waipahu HI 96797
JEZREEL MARCELINO		SAME AS ABOVE
ELISA MARCELINO	Elisa Marcelino	SAME AS ABOVE
Darcy Gibo		4334 Papu Circle Honolulu HI 96816
Yvette Gibo		4334 Papu Cir Hon HI 96
George Gibo		4334 Papu Cir Hon HI 96

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Print Name	Signature	Address
Edwin Taniguchi	Edwin Taniguchi	94-550 Holanikū St Mililani HI 96789
Dr & Betty Andrews	[illegible]	95-208 [illegible] Dr
Sherman Day	[illegible]	94-096 Keahilele St Mililani HI 96789
David Tomooka	[illegible]	95-1072 Holoken St Mililani HI 96789

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JOHN TAIRO		1202 KAUMUAKI ST. HON HI 96819
Deric Ceria		1341 KUKILA ST. HON HI 96818
Karl Kibota	Karl Kibota	95-1045 AINAMAKUA DR #24 MILILANI, HI 96789
Cher Hope		91-244 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 LOKALIA PL., MILILANI HI 96789
ALISHA SUEMORI		98-850 NOELANI ST. APT 44 PEARL CITY HI 96782

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Print Name	Signature	Address
Bradford D. Hall	[illegible]	95-1137 Avina St. Mililani HI 96789
Dan Moss	[illegible]	1521 Punchou Honolulu HI 96822
Abe De Guzman	[illegible]	98-380 Kraeka Loop #333, AIEA, HI 96701
Rob Foster	[illegible]	91-1048E Kaiau Ave Kapolei Hi 96707
Ray S. Moziona	[illegible]	P.O. Box 26389 Honolulu, Hi 96825
Andrew K. Jones	[illegible]	46-056 Waikalua Rd. Kaneohe 96744
Rod [illegible]	[illegible]	725 Kapiolani Blvd #2904 Honolulu HI 96813
Nadene [illegible]	Nadene Arthur	95-532 Wailoa Pl Mililani 96789
Nick [illegible]	Nickolas Florez	46-040 Kenene Pl #3822 Kaneohe HI 96744
Mason HALL	[illegible]	95-1137 Avina St. Mililani, HI 96789

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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 Tilton	Daniel Tilton	P.O. Box 398 Paauilo, HI 96776
MELISSA ANDERSON	[illegible]	PO. BOX 1857 HONOKAA HI 96727
Keenan Lukken	[illegible]	P.O. BOX 1834 Honokaa HI 96727
Shaena Franco	[illegible]	P.O. Box 882 Honokaa HI 96727
Troy Franco	[illegible]	P.O. Box 882 Honokaa HI 96727
Lucas Anderson	Lucas Anderson	P.O. Box 1857 Honokaa HI 96727
Kepa Smith	[illegible]	P.O. BOX 1857 Honokaa HI 96727
Kevin Anderson	Kevin Anderson	P.O. BOX 1131 Honokaa, HI 96727
Gavin Rogue	[illegible]	P.O. Box 1896 Honokaa HI 96727
STEVE KINNEY	[illegible]	46-1013 MAMALOA HWY KAHUKU, HI 96743

Mar. 4. 2013 7:08AM No. 4535 P. 6

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:

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Print Name	Signature	Address
MYRNALYN D. ANDERSON	[illegible]	P.O. BOX 1131 HONOKA'A HI 96727
Justin G. Monic	[illegible]	PO Box 449 Kapaau HI 96755
BRANDON AMINA	Brandon Amina	P.O. BOX 1603 KAMUELA HI 96743
DELTON THOMAS	Delton Thomas	P.O. Box 811 Honokaa 96727
Matthew Mendes	[illegible]	PO. Box 283 Paauilo 96776
Nate Adams	[illegible]	44434 Hoolaha St Honokaa HI
Martin Abalin	[illegible]	P.O. Box 2097 Honokaa HI 96727
BERT S. IMAMA	[illegible]	P.O BOX 1463 Honokaa HI 96727
EDMUND BAGUIRIGA	[illegible]	PO BOX 382 Paauilo Hawaii 96776
RAMAINE BAGUIRIGA	[illegible]	PO BOX 382 Paauilo HI 96776

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Print Name	Signature	Address
Davie L. Umayam	David Umayam	Honokaa Hawaii
STACY M. Takaki	Stacy M. Takaki	Honokaa, Hawaii
Cary Yamada	Cary Yamada	Honokaa, Hawaii
Matthew Gonzales	Matthew Gonzales	Honokaa, Hi
IWAAH Puck	Iwaah Puck	Honokaa Hi 96727
Anthony Martinez		
[illegible]		Kailua Kona Hi 96740
HOLI CORRSA	[illegible]	Hilo Hi 96720
RYAN SAMONTE	[illegible]	HONOKAA HI 96727
JEFFREY AURELIO	[illegible]	HONOKAA HI 96727

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Print Name	Signature	Address
CHAD DOLDURAO		P.O. BOX 1943 HONOKA'A HI 96727
Kenneth Eskurant JR	Kenneth Eskurant JR	P.O. Box 841 Honokaa, HI 96727
Shane Perez	Shane Perez	P.O. BOX 1426 Kamuela HI 96743
Stone Pacini	Stone Pacini	PO BOX 6914 Kamuela HI 96743
Pat Joaquin	Pat Joaquin	Box 281 Honokaa HI 96727
LAWRENCE K. LORENZO	Lawrence K. Lorenzo	P.O. BOX [illegible] HONOKA'A HI 96727
Davison Hoover	Davison Hoover	P.O. Box 1144 Honokaa Hi 96727
MJ Clement	MJ Clement	PO Box 7045, Kamuela, HI 96743
KEITH YAMAMOTO	K Yamamoto	PO Box 1858 KAMUELA, HI 96743
Isaiah Akau	Isaiah Akau	P.O. Box 73 Honokaa HI 96727

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Print Name	Signature	Address
Kaena Lekzen	[illegible]	PO Box 235 Papaaloa HI 96780
Nagela Payne	[illegible]	PO Box 383 Kamuela, HI 96743
Raymond Bailado	Raymond Bailado	46-3706 Old Mamalahoa Hwy. Hon Kaa, HI. 96727
Karena Bailado	Karena Bailado	46-3706 Old Mamalahoa Hwy. Honokaa Hi. 96727
Ale Stigematsu	[illegible]	P.O. Box [illegible] Honokaa HI 96727
MANO BAILADO	Mano [illegible]	Box 403 Papaaloa HI 96776
Jim Mattos	Jim [illegible]	46-3675 Mamalahoa Hi 96727
Dan Yamamoto	[illegible]	Bx 274 Honokaa Hi 96727
John Ahuna III	John Ahuna III	P.O 373 Paauilo HI
Laini Ahuna	Laini Ahuna	P.O. Box 894 Honokaa HI

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

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Print Name	Signature	Address
NORMAN Swift	Norman Swift	85-1137 Waianae Valley Rd Waianae, Hi 96792
Bonita SWIFT	Bonita Swift	85-1137 Waianae Valley Rd Waianae Hi 96792
WALTER OKUMA	W. H. T. Okuma	85-789 PIKUKA PLACE, WAIANAE, Hi 96792
JESSE K. NOHOIKAIU	Jesse K. Nohoikaiu	85-175 Farrington Hwy C-114 WAIANAE, Hi 96792
Itsu Hamada	[illegible]	87551 Manaihue St. Waianae Hi 96792
Colleen Heath-Okuma	C. Okuma	85-789 Pikuka 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	[illegible]	51-257 Huehue St Kahuku HI 96731

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808-696-2815
Swift Ohana
Feb 28 13 03:12p

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

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Print Name	Signature	Address
YVONNE LESLIE	Yvonne Leslie	P.O.BOX 322 Hoopuloa, Hi. 96726
Armanda Figueroa	Armanda Figueroa	73-4413 A Nehiwa St KK 96740
Peter Lindsey	Peter C. Lindsey	74-5032 Ulualoa Pl. Kailua-Kona HI 96740
Robin Marul		64 East Old Thompson Hwy Clearwater B.C. Canada V0E1N2
ROBERT D. HENRIQUES		74-4939 MAMALAHOA HWY HOLUALOA HI 96725
Dorti Tualauleleí	Dorti	74-5126 Hale Ulana 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

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Print Name	Signature	Address
Guy Dobentiba		91-1313 Coopes St. Ewa Beach, 96706
Larice M. Ohara		3248 B Rokan St., Hon. HI 96815
Shawn Hackler		95-1029 Hoamaa ST. Mililani Hi 96789
Chris Paglinawan		91-919 Laaulu ST 2A. Ewa beach HI 96706
Jaren Luke		44-308 Mikiola Dr. Kaneohe, HI 96744
Ryan Nishikawa		45-787 Pookela St Kaneohe, HI 96744
Josh Luke		
AMOS TAMURA		3830 ALA ICIMA st #304 Hon, HI 96818
Damien Girard		
Garrett Lee		2359 Anoomoo ST. P/C H.I. 96782

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Print Name	Signature	Address
PAT FERGUSON	Pat Fergu	95-1029 PUUANU ST. MILILANI, HI 96789
PEROK KOKI	Perok Koki	47-218 KAHUL ST Kan Hi 96744
Wesley Sawamura	Wesley K Sawamura	94-1225 Hiapo St Waipahu HI 96797
Michelle Kaynhana	Michelle Kaynhana	91-1020 Kaimaki, Kapolei, HI 96707
Mark Pala	MARK PALA	
Darryn Ng	Darryn Ng	1490A Kohou ST. Hon. HI 96817
Deborah Ng	Deborah Ng	1490-A Kohou St Hnl 96817
Troy Ribuca	[illegible]	91-1134 Olowa St. Ewa Beach HI 96706
CASEY CASTILLO	[illegible]	1003 ONAHA ST, WAIPAHU HI, 96797
H. ALADEMIA JR	H. Alademia	91-1277 Hoopio St Ewa HI 96706

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Print Name	Signature	Address
Dallas Pocaigue		91-1100 Kai Uleke 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 Luwi St Waipahu HI 96797
Dwayne Matto		2038 Haalelea Pl Hon HI 96813
Mel Yamauchi		67 California Ave Wahiawa HI 96786
Tracy Kubota		95-1117 Koleki Dr. #196 Mililani 96789
Nohea Lenwai		1044 Malua Dr Hon. HI 96817
Josh Gholson		27300 Llanes Court Kailua, HI 96734
Timothy Arce		91-1046 Laauli St Ewa Beach Hi 96706

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Print Name	Signature	Address
Albert Andrade IV		PO Box 236 Waialua Hi 96791
Chris Valdez		99-028 Kauhale ST. Aiea HI. 96701
CARL HANGSLEBEN		47-110 LULANI PL KANEOHE, HI 96744
B Hangsleben	B. Hang	4
Kimi Apiki	Kimi	PO Box 312 Kaneohe HI 96744
Jennifer Catron		1060 Kamehameha Hwy #1205B Pearl City, HI 96782
Jerome Radona		94-085 Alaponi Pl. Mililani Hi 96789
Fred Alonzo		94-1030 Ikaheka St. Waipahu, HI 96797
RASA, FRANK		126 NEFF STREET, WAHIAWA, HI 96786
MAC, CABALO, JR		1139 Hassinger St #601 Hon 96822

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Print Name	Signature	Address
Nicole Hernandez		572 Piliokoo St Paia HI 96779
Sydneylynn Ribuca		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 Leilehua Rd. Waianae HI 96792
Rodjohn Casintahan		521 Walker Ave Wahiawa
Ryan Davidson		Nakiahiahi St.
Jenna Falkowski-Giron		306 Lehua Ave - Pearl City 96782
Phillip Quiton Jr		45-864 Kapoo St Kaneohe HI 96744
Bryson Ragsac		3394 Uwahe St 96766

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Tracy Tatemichi		909 Akau Ln Honolulu, HI, 96817
Warren Kiyabu		1156 9th Ave Honolulu HI 96816
Stan Matsuda		1415 Victoria St #1V Hon Hi
Wesley Kem	Wesley Kem	45-342 Lilipuna Rd 108 96744
Colby Thompson	Colby Thompson	2921 Laelae Way Hon Hi 96819
Paul Hijii		2556 Kona Mai Dr Pearl City HI 96782
Mitchel Basco Jr		87-172A Kaukamana St Waianae HI 96792
Jeff Alberts		77-255 Nani Kuiha, Kona, HI 96740
Kellie Lai		1211 Lunalilo Home Rd Hon 96825
Chad Pacsk		2056 Hoolako St. Lihue HI 96766

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Print Name	Signature	Address
Kanoe Morishige		3253 Catherine St. Hon, HI 96815
JOHNSON JACK		711 SANDERS Circle, Hon, HI 96818
TODD SONODA		66-879 WAINI ST WAIALUA HI 96791
Fran Makaneole		41192 Hali St. Waimanalo 96795
Christian Makaneole		" "
Bernice Kahakua		1316 Ulupio St. Kailua HI 96734
KEVIN RIGLOS		683 KILIHAU ST. WAILUKU, 96793.
Tsamoutalos, Nick		68-2518 Luala Lp Waialua HI 96791
Margot Mendoza		1663 Keeaumoku St. Unit A. Hon. HI 96822
Allen Mendoza		" "

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Print Name	Signature	Address
Chris Yoshimura	Chris Yoshimura	99761 Kealaluina Dr. Aiea HI 96701
Sandra A Yoshimura	Sandra A Yoshimura	99761 Kealaluina Dr. Aiea HI 96701
Lois Brown	Lois Brown	317-4 Molo Kailua 96734
Dawn Gishitani	Dawn Gishitani	95-175 Pakelekeleka Pl 96789
Ralph DeLa Cruz	Ralph DeLa Cruz	85-1361 Kama'Lenani St.
Shy-Unna Iman	[illegible]	85-1007 Ho'olokahi St. Waianae, HI 96792
Adrian Hose	[illegible]	84-562 Nukea St. Waianae HI, 96792
Erin Yashiola	[illegible]	123 Puiwa Rd Hon 96817
Ronan Yee	Ronan Yee	317-4 Molo Kailua 96734
Skylerryee	Skyler Yee	317-4 Molo Kailua 96734

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Print Name	Signature	Address
DAVIN ARI		95-1010 KAILENA ST MILILANI 96789
Laureen Kawai		91-1205 Kaneana St. 5A Ewa Beach 96706
Quintin Ragudo		Same as above
Kekaulika Dubis		3383 Manoa Rd. Hon, HI 96822
Dylan Pounding Osashi		1808 WAIOLA ST. APT. 9 HON, HI 96826-2673 PH. 951-8530
RONALD MORIKAWA		95-168 HOLULI PL MILILANI HI 96789
SHANE SHIMAMOTO		3028 KAMAKINI ST HONOLULU, HI 96816
CHYANNE SHIBATA		99-411 AIEALANI PL. AIEA, 96701
Ryan Kagami		45-185A Liliphua rd. Kaneohe, HI 96744
KEN KAWAMURA		3110 KALOALUHI 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:

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- 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
Kalei Mooneyhan	Kalei Mooneyhan	3538 Salt Lake Blvd 96818
Paul Lo		99-241 AIEA HTS DR
Alan Murakami	A. Murakami	1435 Hakeka 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

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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 Estrada		94-246 Cooke Street Waipahu
Arthur Bohn		P.O. Box 352 Kekaha HI. 96752
Michael Watanabe		1782 St Louis Dr Hon HI 96816
Lesly Kiyonaga		2627 A Kekuanoni St. Hon, HI 96813
Harold Mikaru		94-744 Kalaeo St, Waipahu HI, 96797
Kenneth Kam		2414 Halekauila Pl Hon HI 96822
Jeff Kagihara		1702 S. King St Honolulu, HI 96826

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Print Name	Signature	Address
Bruce M Yamato	Bruce M Yamato Jr	94-1407 Helokahi St Waipahu HI 96797
Arden Wong	Arden Wong	1405 ERNEST ST. APT. #2 HONOLULU, HI 96822
Garrison Nakamura	[illegible]	2848 Date st apt #301 Honolulu, HI 96816
Kai mana Lee	[illegible]	950 8th Ave Honolulu, HI 96816
NICK FEDERICI	[illegible]	91-355 EWA BEACH RD. EWA BEACH, HI 96706
Clyde Camacho	Clyde Camacho	17-254 Meauru St. Keaau Hi 96749
Brandon Tamashiro	Brandon Tamashiro	98-273 Aiea Kai Pl. Aiea, Hi 96701
Bill Lee	[illegible]	98-1934 Kupulupu St. AIEA 96701
GUIDAN Koop	[illegible]	2860 WAIALAE AVE #315 HONOLULU, HI 96826
JEFF MATTA	[illegible]	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

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Print Name	Signature	Address
Rob Hoski		92-5051 Limukele St. Kapolei. 96707
Aletta 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

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Print Name	Signature	Address
TERRY YONASHIRO	Terry Yonashiro	95-361 Kapae Pl Mililani 96789
Alan Santos Jr.	Alan Santos	449 A. Pudo Pl. Kahului HI 96768
CHRIS WOANI	Chris Woani	92-531 Waikele St. Kapolei HI 96707
STEVEN MIYASATO	Steven Miyasato	P.O. Box 187, Pearl City, HI 96782
PAUL AWAYA	Paul Awaya	3542 Pinao St. Hon HI 96822
FRANK FARM	Frank Farm	3446 Pakui St. Hon. HI 96816
David Lancaster	David Lancaster	2917 Nihi St. Hon 96819
JASON SCOTT	Jason Scott	94178 Pupupohi St Waipahu HI 96797
SHUN OKATOMI	Shun Okatomi	1329 Moanalualani Way Honolulu HI 96819
Les Hata	Les Hata	1220 Farrington St. Honolulu, HI 96826

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Print Name	Signature	Address
CHAD YASHIMURA		1712 KUAHAKA ST, P.C. HI 96782
DAREK KAWAMOTO		95-864 NAKEKWAI PL AIEA 96701
STEPHEN [illegible]		3026 LOMAS ST. HNL 96822
Kent Kawamoto		45-635 Anoi Rd Kaneohe HI 96744
MICHAEL MCCULLOCH		94-248 DLUA PLACE, WAIPAHU 96797
Anthony Mathews		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 Nakata		45-538 C [illegible] 96744

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Print Name	Signature	Address
Sebastian D. Sincerci	Sebastian D. Sincerci	P.O. Box 363, Hana, 96713
IKI MANRIQUE	[illegible]	P.O. BOX 360 HANA, HI 96713
Ivalani Medeiros	Ivalani Medeiros	PO Box 52, Hana, HI 96713
Kuikahi Medeiros Kuikahi Medeiros	Kuikahi Medeiros	P.O Box 52 Hana Hawaii 96713
Rena Ann Oliveira	Rena Ann Oliveira	P.O Box 563, Hana
Malihia Scott	Malihia Scott	P.O Box 563, Hana, HI 96713
Cassidy Boteilho	Cassidy Boteilho	P.O Box 563, Hana, HI 96713

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Print Name	Signature	Address
Joseph K. Akia III	Joseph K. Akia III	P.O. Box 501 Hana HI 96713
Jeremy Mauliola	[illegible]	P.O. Box 863 Hana HI 96713
T.K. Aurrecochea	T.K. Aurrecochea	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
Kamana Estella	Kamana Estella	P.O. Box 2c 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

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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	[illegible]	83 Kaiki St. Hana Hi 96713
Kenneth Moika	Kenneth Moika	P.O. BOX 154 Hana HI. 96713
Patrick Kana	[illegible]	P.O. Box 114 Hana HI 96713
Solomon Hoopai	Sol K Hoopai	PO BOX 207 HANA HI 96713
Wyatt Benton	Wyatt Benton	P.O. Box 333 Hana Hi 96713
Robert H.C. Torres	ROBERT HONI COX TORRES	P.O. BOX 601 HANA HI. 96713
Keala Kristiansen	[illegible]	PO Box 301 Hana HI. 96713

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Print Name	Signature	Address
Bueno Revilla	Bueno Revilla	P.O. Box 605 Hana, Hawaii 96713
David Mena	[illegible]	P.O. Box 477 Hana, Hawaii 96713
Julie Sniner	[illegible]	PO Box 842 Hana, Hi 96713
devin Kintop	[illegible]	60 Kuloli Haiku, HI 96708
JACK KAHAOU-HONUA	[illegible]	PO Box 453 HANA, HI 96713
Bud Taylor	Bud Taylor	PO Box 814 Hana Hi 96713
John L. Lonoa	[illegible]	PO-BOX 495 Hana Hi 96713
Christopher Helekahi	Christopher Helekahi	PO Box 614 Hana, HI 96713
Ricky Hoelua	[illegible]	PO Box 113 Hana Hi 96713
Mary Keohuhu	Mary Keohuhu	Box 538 Hana HI 96713

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Print Name	Signature	Address
Lawrence M. Pua	[illegible]	P.O. Box 386 96713
Kaena Park	Kaena Park	P.O. Box 156 96713
Kahea Medeiros	Kahea 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 Jr	P.O. BOX 283 96713 HANA MAUI
RANGER HEKEKAHI	Ranger Hekekahi	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	[illegible]	P.O. BOX 5 96713 HANA

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Print Name	Signature	Address
Fawn Elder		Hc 1 Box 30 Hana
Aloha Elder		Hc 1 Box 30 Hana
Mahina Howell		PO. Box 1022 Hana, Hi 96713
Jen Nadler		PO Box 320 Hana
Antone Howell		PO. Box 1022 Hana Hi 96713
Branden Pu		Po Box 905 Hana HI 96713
Kamaki, EVERETT		P. O Box 420
C. Bertelmann		Box 932 Hana
Malia Collins		Box 584 Hana 96713
Kamala Bahrmann		" " " "

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Print Name	Signature	Address
Norman Martin Jr.	Norman Martin Jr.	291 Wailua Nui Rd.
Chris Sinenci	Chris Sinenci	Hana Hi 96713
Gabriel Ribillis	[illegible]	Hana Hi 96713
GERALD MAHADEOALE	G Mahadeoale	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

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Print Name	Signature	Address
Calvin Park	Calvin Park	PO BOX 274 Hana
William Kapō	William Kapō	P.O. Box 355 Hana
Dayna-Marie Kahookele	Dayna-Marie Kahookele	P.O. Box 501 Hana, HI 96713
Thelma Mae Tolentino-Smith	Thelma Mae Tolentino-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	PO Box 446 Hana 96713
Vincent DK Telles Jr.	Vincent DK Telles Jr.	P.O. Box 883 - Hana - 96713
Cherokena Kaaihue	Cherokena Kaaihue	P.O. Box 883 - Hana 96713

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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	Kilakim02@yahoo.com
Jasmine Odo		NMalia@gmail.com
BRADLEY HELEKAHI	Bradley Helekahi	P.O. Box 152 HANA HI 96713
Louie Akoi	Louie Akoi	P.O Box 31 Hana HI 96713
Donna Judith P. Tolentino	Donna Judith P. Tolentino	P.O. Box 334 Hana HI 96713
L. Nicole Dean	L. Nicole Dean	POB 718 HANA HI 96713
Joseph Oliveira		Po Box 73 Hana Hi 96713
Marilyn E Medeiros	Marilyn E Medeiros	P.O. Box 151 Hana, Hi. 96713

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Print Name	Signature	Address
Natota K Jehiva		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 Piimaura & Mikahala Kendro		Hc 165 Hana Hi 96713
Tyler Rodriguez		HC 108 Haiku HI 96708
Poha Kanaka'ole		HC 1 Box 57 Hana, HI 96713
PATRICK ATAY		P.O. Box 2 HANA, HI
Mary Hanchett		PO BOX 1053 Hana, HI 96713
Leonard G. Nahe Jr		PO Box 415 Hana Hi, 96713
Christine Nahe		P.O. Box 415 Hana HI 96713

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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
HIDEO OGATA		341 Holua Dr Kahului HI 96732
Luci Ogata		as above.
Richard Matsumoto		1455 Kilinoe Pl. Wailuku, Hi. 96793
Deytyn Asami		1013 Kaanakea Pl Lahaina, Hi. 96761
John Merton		116 Kapunakea St. Lahaina, HI. 96761
PAUL VARGAS		#6. AKAIC; PL KAH.
Andrew Bertaux		109 E. Kaumalo Lp Wailuku
Frank R. Jacintho		320 Paau 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
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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	[illegible]	309 Maika Hou Loop Wailuku HI 96793
Leo Kaya	[illegible]	2720 Aimalani Dr Pukalani HI 96768
Gary Hashizaki	[illegible]	191 Hiwalani Cp Pukalani Hi 96768
Don Ginoza	[illegible]	439 Maalo St Kah 96732
JAMES Sugimoto	James Sugimoto	422 Lono Ave
ALVIN NAKASHIMA	[illegible]	P.O. Box 2441 WAILUKU HI 96793
Jason Sugimoto	[illegible]	422 A Lono Ave Kah Hi 96732

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Print Name	Signature	Address
JAMES Gomes	James Gomes	15 W WAIPUILANI RD.
Bill CHOY	Bill CHOY	1605 Piiholo Rd. Wailuku
MEL LOPEZ JR	[illegible]	1047 LAELAE ST WAILUKU
Bradley Santo	[illegible]	308 Ann St. Kahului
NORMAN TAN	Norman Tan	513 Kaumaumaha Ave Kahului
Salvador Santos	SALVADOR SANTOS JR	1756 MAKAWAO AVE
Glenn Yamada	Glenn H. Yamada	120 Keolohilani St.
RAYMOND HIGA	[illegible]	250 NALANI ST PUKALANI
Basil Oshiro	[illegible]	P.O. BOX 543 Kah. Hi 96733

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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. MOIMA	Melvin L. Moima	P.O. BOX 164 HANA HI 96713
Frank Oliveira	Frank Oliveira	P.O. Box 52 Hana, Hi 96713
Barbara Ann Benton	Barbara Ann Benton	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

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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	[illegible]	P.O. Box 563 Hana, HI 96713
Claudia Kalaola	Claudia Kalaola	P.O. Box 173 Hāna, HI 96713
Shane Sinenci	[illegible]	PO Box 343 Hāna, HI 96713
Earle Medeiros	Earle R. Medeiros	P.O Box 215 Hana, Hawaii 96713
Mike Minn	Mike Minn	P.O. Box 72 Hana, Hawaii 96713