

MAY 2012 - FEB 2013

66.8.187.29

Mead 2012-2013

COMPOSITION

100 sheets/200 pages

NEED  
TABS

BALAZS

3 of 3

Advice from a  
SEA TURTLE

Swim with the current

Be a good navigator

Stay calm under pressure

Be well traveled

Think long term

Age gracefully

Spend time at the beach!



Ilan Shamir



66.8.187.29  
E187

SEPTEMBER 30, 2012  
992-A AWAAWAANDA PLACE  
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96825  
TEL. 808-395-6409

R.I.N. NOAA-NMFS-2012-0154  
OFFICE OF PROTECTED RESOURCES  
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE  
1315 EAST-WEST HIGHWAY  
SILVER SPRING, MD 20910

GEORGE H. BALAZS  
IUCN MARINE TURTLE SPECIALISTS GROUP  
PAST CO-CHAIR AND MEMBER SINCE 1976  
China Cellular 86-00786-14716462320  
Hong Kong Cellular 852-54862320  
Taiwan Cellular 886-97-230-4929  
Hawaii USA Cellular +1-808-388-0464  
Email: ItsaHonuWorld@hotmail.com

I ATTEST TO THE FOLLOWING DIRECT PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS, SUBMITTED HERE AS TESTIMONY BASED ON A SIGNIFICANT SPAN OF TIME - NEARLY 48 YEARS - 1965 - 2012 LIVING IN HAWAII AND DEVOTING ATTENTION, AS AN ASTUTE OBSERVER IN, ON, AND BY THE OCEAN. DURING THE MID-1960'S TO THE MID-1980'S IT WAS UNCOMMON TO EVER SEE GREEN TURTLES WHEN SNORKELING, SCUBA DIVING, BOATING, OR WALKING ALONG THE SHORELINE. STARTING IN THE LATE 1980'S AND EARLY 1990'S SIGHTINGS OF TURTLES INCREASED PROMINENTLY - INCLUDING THE OCCURRENCE OF TERRESTRIAL BASKING. BY THE MID-1990'S THROUGH TO THE PRESENT, WITH INCREASING FREQUENCY, IT HAS BECOME COMMON TO SEE TURTLES. MY OBSERVATIONS ARE APPLICABLE TO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS OF OAHU WHERE I LIVE, AS WELL AS MAUI, KAUAI, LANAI, MOLOKAI, AND THE BIG ISLAND OF HAWAII (INCLUDING EAST HAWAII AND THE KOHALA/KONA COAST). BY GREEN TURTLES BEING "COMMON" I MEAN WIDESPREAD, GENERAL, ORDINARY, OF FREQUENT OCCURRENCE, AND USUAL.

GEORGE H. BALAZS  
*George H. Balazs*

GEORGE BALAZS  
992 AWAAWAANDA PLACE  
APARTMENT A  
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96825



OFFICE OF PROTECTED RESOURCES  
R.I.N. NOAA-NMFS-2012-0154  
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE  
1315 EAST-WEST HIGHWAY  
SILVER SPRING, MD 20910

PLANNED

COMPLETION DATE: JULY 15, 2013

MILESTONE TITLE: PARTICIPATE IN LIVING MARINE RESOURCES CHINA/USA INITIATIVE FOR COLLABORATIVE SEA TURTLE RESEARCH, AND CONVENE AN INTERNAL WORKSHOP SEMINAR ON STRATEGIC PATHWAYS LEADING TO MUTUAL PROGRESS AND SUCCESS.

DESCRIPTION: DURING 2011-2012 the PIFSC actively participated in the Living Marine Resources (LMR) China/USA bilateral renewed initiative led by NOAA and the Chinese Academy of Fishery Science. SEA TURTLES EMERGED AS ONE OF SEVERAL PRIORITIES FOR COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH. Jeffrey Semhoff SWFSC and GEORGE BALAZS ARE THE NOAA LMR sea turtle leads for their respective Centers. IN April 2012 an LMR turtle workshop hosted by China was held in Shanghai. In September 2012 a Chinese turtle researcher was hosted at the PIFSC to discuss potential project proposals. DURING 2013 FURTHER LMR COLLABORATIVE PLANNING AND

IMPLEMENTATION WILL BE CARRIED OUT, AS CIRCUMSTANCES DICTATE. TO AUGMENT THESE EFFORTS AN INTERNAL PIFSC WORKSHOP SEMINAR WILL BE HELD INVOLVING AT LEAST THREE CENTER SCIENTISTS SHARING THEIR <sup>historical</sup> ASIA RESEARCH PARTNERSHIP EXPERTISE in order to further strengthen the abilities of others wishing to participate in the workshop.

SB please note mix of caps and lower cases ARE RANDOM on my part NOT intended for you to follow.



祖聯誼會  
zu Fellowship

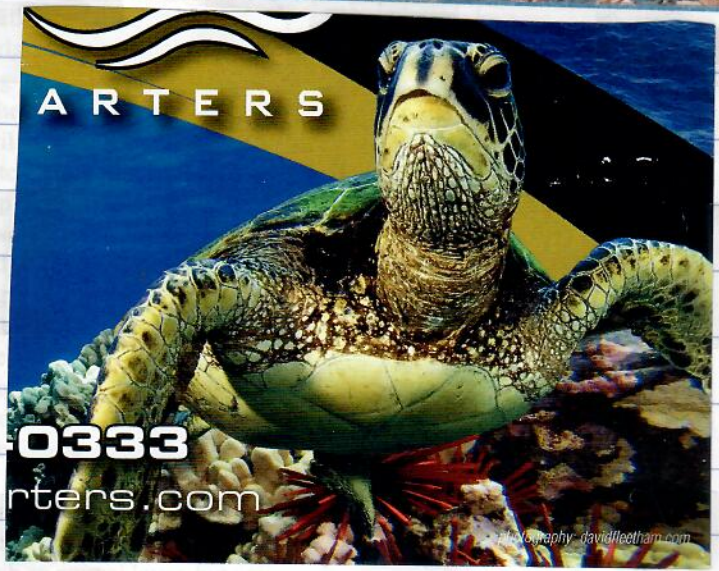


向善 大愛的心靈訴求  
無論站在世界的哪一方水土  
都可以心向媽祖  
從點滴的小事  
從崇高的氣節  
從身邊的每一個生活細節  
心向媽祖  
從此生命的內涵  
擁有是這樣豐富多彩

歡迎進入

電話：04-26763055 會址：台中市大甲區和平路223號

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ARTERS

0333

arters.com

photography davidlcothran.com

P41

# Obama defends America's belief in free speech

By Helene Cooper  
New York Times

9-26-12 HOPEFULLY STAR-ADVERTISER

**UNITED NATIONS >>>** President Barack Obama on Tuesday used his last major address on a global stage before the November election to deliver a strong defense of the United States' belief in freedom of speech, challenging fledgling Arab and North African democracies to ensure that right even in the face of violence.

The speech was in many ways a balancing act for Obama, who has had to contend with angry anti-American demonstrations throughout the Middle East during the past several weeks and a Republican opponent, Mitt Romney, who says the president has projected weakness in his foreign policy and has tried to make it an issue in the presidential campaign.

Obama's message seemed intended to appeal to a domestic audience as much as to the world leaders gathered at the General Assembly.

their markets and encourage employment.

"The aim of a much larger share of our aid must be the promotion of work and the fostering of free enterprise," he said.

That idea is bound to spark debate, since many labor rights organizations — and, in fact, many U.S. labor unions — argue that free trade pacts like the ones advocated by Romney serve only to ship jobs overseas.

Romney managed a smile when Clinton, who has been slamming him in swing states on behalf of Obama, introduced him, and he even joked about the help Clinton has been giving his rival on the campaign trail.

"If there's one thing we've learned this election season, it's that a few words from Bill Clinton can do a man a lot of good," Romney said.

Obama appeared to relish his subject, freedom of speech and why even making "a crude and disgusting video" is a right of all citizens in America.

In a 30-minute address, he vowed to protect the enduring ability of Americans to say what they think. He promised that the United States "will do what we must to prevent Iran from obtaining a nuclear weapon." And he asserted that the flare-up of violence over a video that ridicules the Prophet Muhammad will not set off a retreat from his support of the Arab democracy movement.

Romney was also in New York on Tuesday, talking about foreign aid at a forum sponsored by the Clinton Global Initiative, where Obama also spoke after his U.N. address. But Romney was left to make his own case on a much smaller stage, where the host was former President Bill Clinton, an Obama surrogate.

Romney called for a rethinking of how U.S. foreign aid is dispersed, suggesting that it could be tied directly to how governments and organizations work to open up

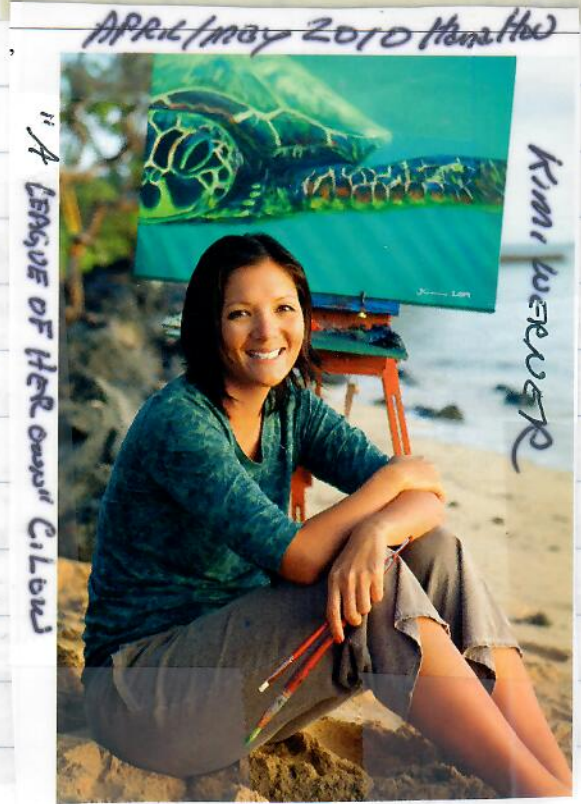
"As president of our country and commander in chief of our military, I accept that people are going to call me awful things every day," Obama said. "And I will defend their right to do so."

For that, he received cheers in the cavernous hall.

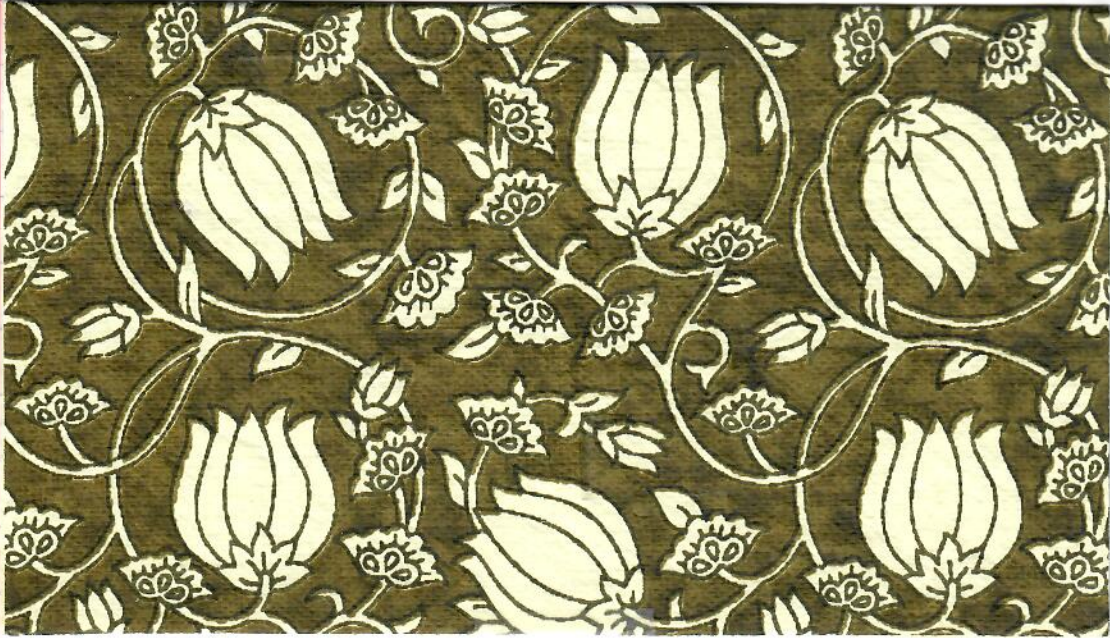
He said Americans "have fought and died around the globe to protect the right of all people to express their view."

On Iran, Obama warned that time to diplomatically resolve the Iranian nuclear issue "is not unlimited." But he refused to go further than what he has said in the past, that "a nuclear-armed Iran is not a challenge that can be contained," despite pleas from Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu of Israel to establish a new "red line" that Iran cannot cross without provoking military intervention.

"America wants to resolve this issue through diplomacy, and we believe there is still time and space to do so," Obama said.



Need



MANJULA

John Dutton  
10707 Camarillo St. #111  
Toluca Lake, CA 91602

~~Here is Ron Walkers address:  
46-305 Hoana St.  
Kaneohe, HI 96744~~

see p. 137

Lorena Wada/PIE/R1/FWS/DOI

10/01/2012 01:02 PM  
To  
Joy Browning/PIE/R1/FWS/DOI@FWS  
cc  
Subject  
Fw: Ron Walker Passed Away this Afternoon Sunday Sept. 30th

**Division/Branch/Program:**

**Resources Required from PIFSC in FY13**

**FY13 Federal Labor Costs**

Current Staff	Labor Cost	Employee Name(s)	Comments/Notes
Projected Vacancies (denote by series title)	N/A	Balazs, Brunson, Murakawa	The Budget Office will generate labor estimates; we only need names/series title of vacancies.
Premium Pay (sum across all employees)	N/A		
Relocation (sum across all vacancies)		N/A	
<b>FY13 Federal Supplies/Equipment/ Communications/Other non-labor, non-travel</b>			
Federal Equipment	Total for entire Program	N/A	Comments/Notes
Federal Supplies/Communications/Other non-labor, non-travel	\$21,700	N/A	
FY13 Federal Travel		N/A	
Federal Travel	Total for entire Program	N/A	Comments/Notes
FY13 JIMAR Grants	\$6,260	N/A	
Grant Name	Total for entire Program	Grantee Names	Purpose of Grant and Comments/Notes
JIMAR			

Labor & Fringe	\$203,219	Wendy Marks (FTE), Devon Francke (FTE), Stephen Matadobra (Stud.), Cody Nakamori (Stud.), Laura Knight (Stud.), Brittany Dolan (Stud.), Julia Rose (Stud.)	
Travel, Supplies, etc.	\$8,199	N/A	
<b>&lt;Name of Grant #2&gt;</b>			
Labor & Fringe			
Travel, Supplies, etc.		N/A	

<b>FY13 On-Site Contractors</b>			
Total for entire Program (including Labor, Fringe, Overhead, Travel, Supplies, Etc.)			
Contractor Name	Contractor Names		Purpose of Contract and Comments/Notes
<Name of Contractor #1>			Not applicable - The only contractor is the Admin Associate - covered
<Name of Contractor #2>			

<b>FY13 Other Contracts and Grants</b>			
Total for entire Program (including Labor, Fringe, Overhead, Travel, Supplies, Etc.)			
Contractor or Grantee Name	Contractor Names		Purpose of Grant or Contract and Comments/Notes
CLS	\$56,500	N/A	Service for satellite transmitters deployed on pelagic loggerheads
Contract Veterinarian	\$16,000	N/A	Veterinarian needed for treatment of live stranded sea turtles
USGS Pathologist	\$40,000		Cooperative agreement with USGS Wildlife Pathologist
HPA	\$14,500		Cooperative agreement with long-time collaborator, HPA
Telonics	\$22,000		Contract for TAM-2639 satellite tags
Small contracts	\$18,000		Small contracts with long time stranding/ research collaborators

4.1K 10/23

360

(153)

- SOURGRAVES

DATA PARTNER

- EXISTING EVIDENCE  
DEMONSTRATES OTHERWISE

- TIME PERIOD -

- STAFF: AMONG? OR  
PERCEPTION FROM OTHERS?

usefulness help follows

- DO PROGRAM JOB WELL? RECEIVES  
RECOGNITION - PROFESSIONALLY  
ENVIROUS OF ATTENTION.

- NUMBERS



221



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration  
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE  
Silver Spring, MD 20910

SEP 5 2012

George Balazs  
National Marine Fisheries Service  
Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center, Protected Species Division  
1601 Kapiolani Boulevard  
Honolulu, HI 96814

Dear Mr. Balazs:

NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service invite you to participate in a status review team for the green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*). In response to a petition to classify the Hawaii population of green turtle as a Distinct Population Segment (DPS) and delist that DPS, and pursuant to our previous plans to review all global sea turtle listings, we plan to revisit all listings of the green turtle. This will include an assessment to determine the application of the DPS policy to the green turtle, a status review of the species either globally or for any identified DPSs, and the identification of potential critical habitat within the United States, as appropriate.

Participation on this team will require attendance at two or more team meetings and participation in numerous teleconferences, active participation in gathering and assessing information on the species and its habitat, and writing a status review report.

Location and meeting times will be agreed upon by team members and we will make every attempt to schedule meetings at times convenient to all. Thank you in advance for your interest in and commitment to serving on this team. If you have any questions or if you cannot serve in this capacity, please contact Susan Pultz at [susan.pultz@noaa.gov](mailto:susan.pultz@noaa.gov) or 301-427-8472, or Sandy MacPherson at [sandy\\_macpherson@fws.gov](mailto:sandy_macpherson@fws.gov) or 904-731-3328.

Sincerely,

Helen Golde  
Acting Director  
Office of Protected Resources

cc: Dr. Samuel Pooley

Notes:

BALTIMORE AUGUST 2012

003853

08/27/2012



### Protect the turtles

We should not remove protections for the green sea turtle. In the 1970s, I would often see turtles with a spear through their necks. Sometimes there would be a spear gun dangling from a line attached to the spear stuck in the turtle's neck.

Turtles are powerful swimmers and can accelerate at amazing rates when frightened. I assume that the spear fisherman did not want to lose his equipment and that he had no choice in this. The turtle died a slow death from the

wound or from starvation.

From the numbers I saw harmed in this way, I would have to say this result is common. And these are the turtles that were cleanly hit. How many were harmed by less successful shots to the head or neck?

The green sea turtle is an iconic species. No one will forget seeing a turtle in the ocean. It is transfixing and out of this world. These sightings are a free advertisement for future tourism. A turtle with a spear through its neck is a turnoff.

All along our shores, there is a constant battle going on between the algae and the corals. Coral cannot grow on algae-covered base. The turtle helps the coral prosper by eating the algae from the base. Our population and activity favors the algae. We need the

turtles out there working for us and the corals.

There are too many of us going after the same resource. The historical Hawaiian culture was aware of the limitations of the resource and had a kapu system to protect it from collapse. If we do not protect our turtles so that they can protect our resource, we will be the losers.

**Stephen Lang**  
Pahoa

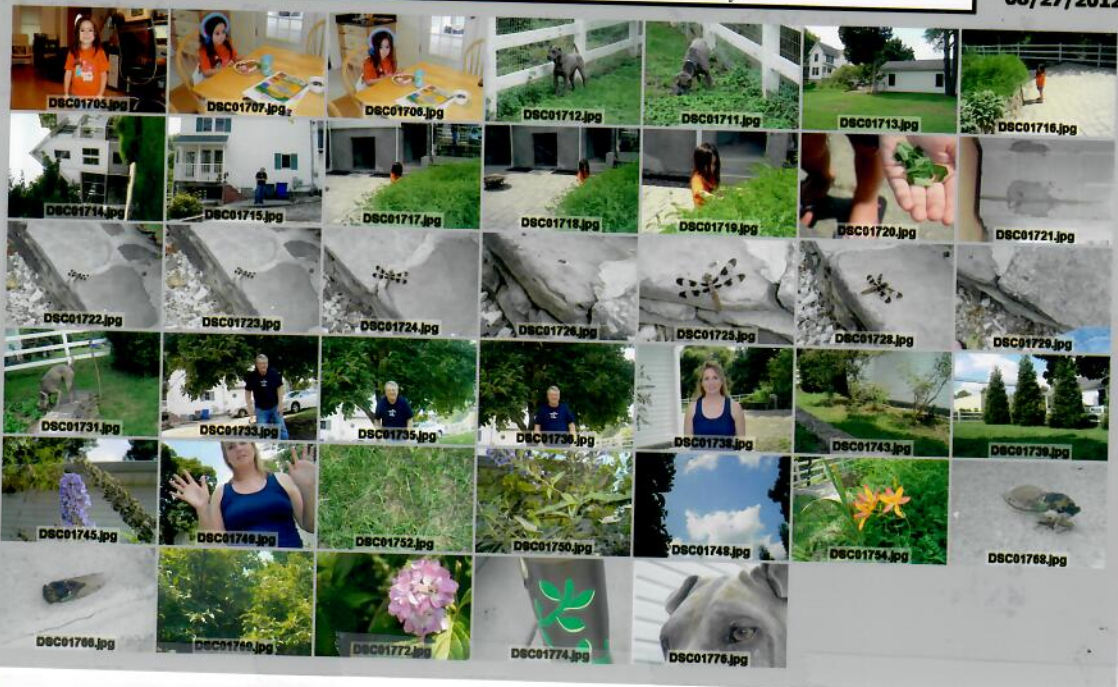
*The Tribune-Herald welcomes letters from readers. Letters can be e-mailed to letters@hawaii.tribune-herald.com, or mailed to Your Views, c/o Hawaii Tribune-Herald, P.O. Box 767, Hilo, HI 96721. Letters must include your name, phone number (which won't be published), and your town. Letters should be no longer than 300 words; shorter, e-mailed letters are preferred. Letters may be edited for grammar, length, clarity and taste.*

Tuesday, October 9, 2012 letters@hawaii.tribune-herald.com

221

Notes: BALTIMORE 2012 AUGUST

003853  
08/27/2012



Notes: BALTIMORE AUG 2012

003855  
08/27/2012



MTSG

(157)

Date: Mon, 10 Sep 2012 07:42:35 +0800  
From: Nicolas J. Pilcher <npilcher@mrf-asia.org>  
To: George H. Balazs <gbalazs@honlab.nmfs.hawaii.edu>  
Cc: Rod Mast <mast@oceanicsociety.org>,  
Milani Chaloupka <M.CHALOUPKA@UQ.EDU.AU>,  
Brian Hutchinson <hutchinson@oceanicsociety.org>  
Subject: Regional Vice Chair - Pacific

Dear George:

I am writing on behalf of Rod and myself to invite you to become the Regional Vice Chair for MTSG for the Pacific region for the coming IUCN Quadrennium. You know this position extremely well through your past experience, and you know pretty much everyone in the Pacific region anyway given your long-standing presence in the region. The key to this role is communication and inclusion, so your connectivity will be a huge asset to the MTSG. Rod and I would be extremely happy to work with you in the coming years to expand the focus on turtles in the Pacific, and build on the great work Milani did during his tenure. If you are happy to accept this nomination I'll ask Brian to send you all requisite documentation, and do hope you will join us and continue all your good work with turtles.

With best regards,  
Nick

Dr. Nicolas J. Pilcher  
Co-Chair IUCN SSC Marine Turtle Specialist Group  
Technical Advisor, CMS-UNEP Dugong MoU

Founder & Executive Director  
Marine Research Foundation  
136 Lorong Pokok Seraya 2  
Taman Khidmat  
88450 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah  
Malaysia

Telephone: ++ 60 88 244089  
Fax: ++ 60 88 387136  
Email: npilcher@mrf-asia.org  
Website: <http://www.mrf-asia.org>

(12)

"Sinosphere"

22°N, 114°E DAYA BAY



MON PEPOS DEC 2003



MON PEPOS TURTLE MEETING DEC 2003



CHINA  
2012  
1.3 Billion  
331  
M

2010 CHINA pop. 1,339,724,852. TAIWAN = 23,162,130  
w/o Taiwan 1,316,562,729 DAYABAY 4 NUKE PLANTS

INDIA 1, 1210, 193, 422

WIKI PEDIA  
SEASIA (159)  
11 COUNTRIES  
610,000,000

JOE SPRING ALBUM - FPS - JUNE 2003



THESE ARE THE PHOTOS DENISE  
HAD ME RESCAN BEFORE, SO I  
THINK THESE ARE THE ONES  
SHE'S REFERRING TO. BM



- BRUNEI
- CAMBODIA
- EAST TIMOR
- INDONESIA
- LAOS
- MALAYSIA
- BURMA
- PHILIPPINES
- SINGAPORE
- THAILAND
- VIETNAM
- + 4 + 2

SUBDIVISIONS

- "TERRITORIES"
- COCOS KEELING
- CHRISTMAS IS.
- (ANDAMAN & NICOBAR)
- HAINAN

HAINAN =  
8,671,518

LANGUAGE =  
HAINANESE &  
YUE & HLAI

Coastline DAY BAY 92 km

(21)  
GHB,

First off, I want to sincerely thank you for allowing me to join MTRP. I have learned sooo much in the year that I have been here and I have made many friendships that I will never forget. So thank you, and continue being a leader because that is what you are. You will all be missed.

Take  
Care,  
Cori

P.S. "Get some rest  
Will ya?"

↖ Just  
Kidding

JEFF  
9/1/03

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JEFF P. SLP N=37  
LHF

Xeroxed  
to Shawn (161)

9/1/2012

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4601635D03



4602244318

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46021D6F7F



460221652D

4C3D214652



460171600A

4C3D207718



4C3D236D67



460813377F

4C3B483D19



460257513B



46080D5561

4C3C663844



460801415E



46074C4135

4C3C664311



4607663E27



4602276839



46080E3568



4602310B53



4608066538

4C3B471D32



46021D6E5C

4C3D224E67



460758284A

4C3D157C2A



46017A6868

4C3B5F3A07



46076B1E11

4C3D182507



4601675153

4C3B395854



46071B3143

4C3D202131



460725351E



Jeff P. new hatchlings  
SLP PIT LHF & Released N=31  
(8-4-2012)

4607390A1F  
4608092C0C

Handed  
to  
Shawn

4C3B5F1361

4601755158

4C3C624A78

4607607861

4C3B412675

460759230F

4C3B50743E

4602497A39

4C3C666005

4602386C67

460173114A

460204064F

46077C325D

460172491F

4607607213

460767343B

46020C5E59

46017A7B01

4601675A02

4607322169

460251577E

4602170C22

46020A1865

46021E6801

4601746E7A

46021E1E2B

460808395F

4607390A1F

Jeff P. New HATCHLINGS PIT Tagged  
2nd Release by SLP

(163)

Xeroxed


8/23/12

N=13

N=9

LH

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8-16-12  
48534A4E16  


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4A12663844  


483C4D5529  


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4B12650B3D  


485813121A  


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4A1631621F  


483C255508  


4850230021  


4A177F506F  


483B7A5B0A  


48531D6B5E  


4A12675476  


4856313A0E  


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N=2 8-12-12

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48532A5A04  


485347035F  


4856393512  




DENNIS ODA / DODA@STARADVERTISER.COM

## HORDES FOR HONU

Laniakea Beach was crowded with people Tuesday watching green sea turtles, or honu, swim near the shore. The beach is often packed with people who want a close look at the marine reptiles, which come in from the ocean almost every day.

**THE ARIMOTOS**

Allan Rebecca Christy Alissa Aaron  
 919A E Las Tunas Dr  
 San Gabriel, CA 91776

4601675A02

460251577E

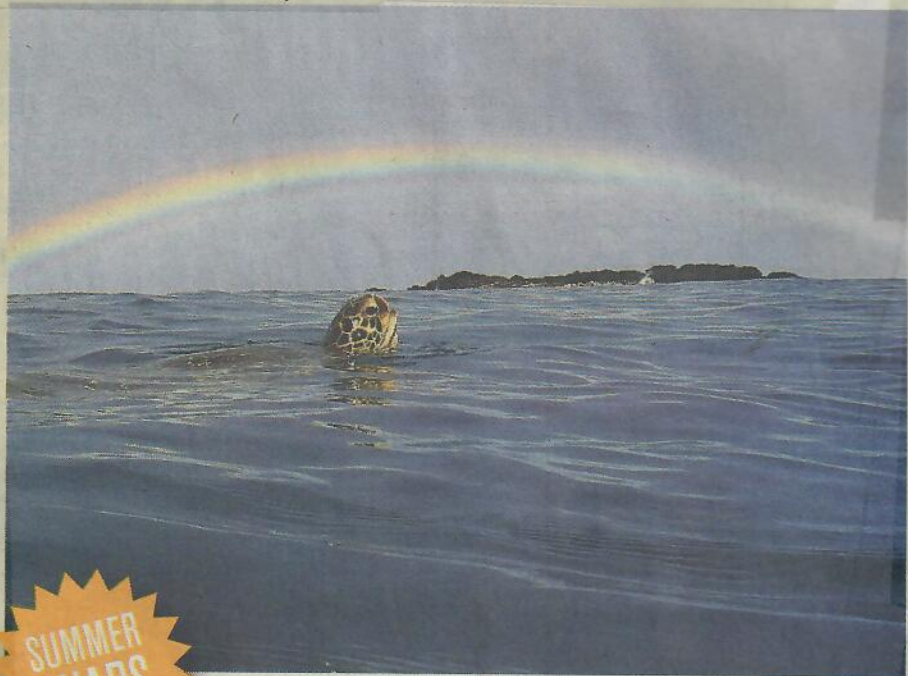
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8-15-12 8=11

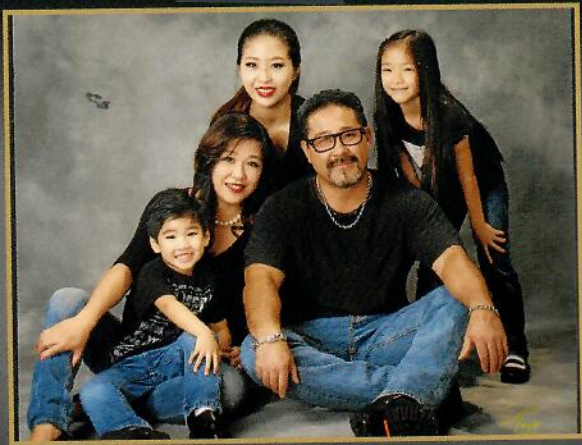


SUMMER SNAPS

Check staradvertiser.com and watch "Hawaii News Now: Sunrise" daily to see whether your summer photos are featured as part of the Endless Summer Photo Contest. At the end of the month, judges will pick three winners to receive Sony digital cameras. Photos will be accepted online until Aug. 31. For complete rules, visit staradvertiser.com.

PHOTO BY ROBERT BREY

"The honu and the rainbow chose to come together at the perfect moment. I was just in the right place at the right time. I am grateful for auto-focus."



Happy Holiday  
The Arimotos

OUR VIEW

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

# Delisting honu is difficult call

**F**ew of Hawaii's aquatic creatures hold the allure of the green sea turtle. For locals and visitors alike, there's an elemental thrill at the sight of gentle honu popping their heads above the water or nibbling seaweed on nearshore reefs. Along Kamehameha Highway, they cause traffic jams as drivers pull over to see them feed near Laniakea Beach on the North Shore. They've even become an icon of sorts, appearing on everything from placemats to earrings.

Perhaps their popularity comes from their increasing numbers: Recent studies have documented a healthy growth in the Hawaiian population of the green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*), with one study showing an annual increase of 5.7 percent since the 1970s. This is not the case everywhere. The breeding populations in Florida and the Pacific coast of Mexico are considered endangered. And in the rest of the species range, including the Hawaiian islands, the turtle is considered threatened.

tion was drafted and edited by the Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council, an agency that has often clashed with environmental groups over conservation rules, including restrictions on longline fishing to protect leatherback and loggerhead turtles. But commercial interests don't appear to be at issue here. There is little evidence that the green turtles' protected status has done harm to recreational and commercial fishing.

Rather, the association says a delisting would return responsibility for the honu to the state and its citizens, including Native Hawaiians and cultural practitioners. Such a change in management would raise some new possibilities and difficult questions: Should Native Hawaiians, however they are defined, be allowed to resume the traditional harvesting of honu? Should rules against the incidental hooking or netting of honu be relaxed, or should the population be protected as closely as it is now?

As a threatened species, the green turtle in Hawaiian waters has enjoyed the protection of the federal Endangered Species Act. But as its population grows, the turtle's threatened species status is becoming, well, threatened.

The Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs, citing the population studies, has petitioned the federal government to remove that status in two stages: first, by classifying the Hawaiian turtle population as a "discrete population segment," distinguishing it from other green turtle populations; and second, by delisting the Hawaiian turtles.

The association's peti-

The National Marine Fisheries Service will consider whether the scientific evidence justifies a delisting, a process that could take more than a year. Regardless of the outcome, however, it's hard to justify a situation that would leave the green sea turtle with the same status as most other aquatic life in Hawaiian waters — open to indiscriminate harvesting. The association doesn't want that, and neither should anyone else. It has taken years for the turtle population to recover. As an *au-makua*, it has cultural and historical significance. And it is certainly far more valuable as a living creature, enjoyed by countless ocean visitors, than as a source of meat.

4

CHEYENNE, WYO.

9/1/12 H5-A A4

## Wolf protection lifted in Wyoming

The federal government will end its protections for wolves in Wyoming, where the species was introduced two decades ago to revive it from near extinction in the United States.

The announcement Friday by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will entrust the state with managing wolf numbers and endorses a plan that allows for them to be shot on sight in most of the state, while keeping the animals permanently protected in designated areas like Yellowstone National Park. Wyoming will take over management of the wolves at the end of September.

The decision sparked

promises of legal challenges from environmental groups that argue wolves still need protection to maintain their successful recovery.

Wyoming has been chafing under federal wolf protections for years, with ranchers and hunters complaining that wolves kill other wildlife and cattle.

North America was once home to 2 million gray wolves, but by the 1930s fur traders, bounty hunters and government agents had nearly exterminated them in the continental U.S. There are about 270 wolves in Wyoming outside Yellowstone.

Associated Press

# 'Honu' sure to dazzle

By John Berger  
jberger@staradvertiser.com

8-4-12  
STAR-ADVERTISER

A surfer named Kainoa does a favor for a starfish and is granted a wish in return. His wish — to be able to breathe underwater — is granted for a day. Kainoa meets a honu (sea turtle) named Malia whose mother is tangled in a derelict fishing net in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands. He volunteers to help his new friend rescue her mother, and several other under-sea creatures join them.

Welcome to "Honu by the Sea," a new musical for children at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel.

Zare Anguay (Kainoa) and Madison Eror (Malia) are the central characters in writer-composer Johnson Enos' colorful sugarcoated lesson about the ecological damage done by man when his trash finds its way to the ocean. Kids will enjoy the choreographed antics of cast members whose animated performances transcend language.

Bryce Irvine ('O), Barry Quilloy (Pi) and KoDee Martin (Hi) are instant favorites as a trio of hardworking opihi. Carlos Chang (Shaka) is an eye-catching acrobatic black crab whose help is needed to cut through the netting. Miguel Cadoy III (Hula Hoop) stole the show at the media-preview performance last month with his scene as a showroom octopus. Cadoy's costume puts four of his eight octopus legs on his backside, and they shake vigorously at key moments in his showcase musical number — the young children in the preview audience were mesmerized.

The show is more about the many song-and-dance numbers than the rescue mission itself, but kids will absorb an important message about ocean debris while they're enjoying Kainoa's underwater adventures.

"Honu by the Sea" is available in show-only and dinner-show packages.

Dinner is presented buffet style on the ocean-front lawn outside the Monarch Room. Seating is not reserved.

Barry Quilloy (an opihi named Pi), left, Miguel Cadoy III (Hula Hoop the octopus) and Bryce Irvine ('O the opihi) in "Honu by the Sea."

## 'HONU BY THE SEA'

- >> **Where:** Monarch Room, Royal Hawaiian Hotel
- >> **When:** 7 p.m. Wednesday and Sunday through Sept. 30; dinner service at 5:30 p.m.
- >> **Cost:** \$49 (ages 13 and older) and \$35 (ages 4-12); dinner-show package is \$95 (13 and older) and \$65 (4-12); premium package is \$125 (13 and older) and \$85 (4-12)
- >> **Info:** 921-4600 or [www.honubythesea.com](http://www.honubythesea.com)

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Date: Sun, 5 Aug 2012 20:22:40 -1000  
From: Peter Bennett <honu@TURTLES.ORG>  
Reply-To: Sea Turtle Biology and Conservation <CTURTLE@LISTS.UFL.EDU>  
To: CTURTLE@LISTS.UFL.EDU  
Subject: Re: [CTURTLE] Green Turtle: 90 Day Finding and announcement of status review, deadline for submission Oct 1, 2012

It is true that delisting can happen at the State as well as the federal level. The implication that this is a simple matter of procedure is unfortunate because as far as I know, it is simply incorrect.

Having said that, since the idea of protection is to allow a species to recover, and conservation measures are intended to foster recovery, I am at a loss to understand why any CTURTLE member would want to continue the US Endangered Species Act protection of the Hawaiian green turtle if the 34 years of conservation effort has resulted in a population that has recovered. Wasn't delisting the intent?

Let's look at this in reverse. Suppose there were no Federal or State protection for the Hawaiian green turtle. Does anyone here think that it would be possible to get the honu protected under the ESA? Would the IUCN add it to the Red List as anything but Least Concern? The recent listing revision by the IUCN (details at <http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/16285718/0>) describes the criteria for endangered, vulnerable, and near threatened, and concluded the Hawaiian green turtle does not qualify for any of these.

If anyone believes the science has not shown the population has recovered, you can present your arguments and evidence. As I pointed out, in this case you will get not one but two opportunities. This is how the process is supposed to work. Delisting is not only a part of it, I would argue that it is the most important part. Extending protection to a population that the science shows no longer needs it seems counter-productive to me. It undermines the entire concept of protection and conservation. What credibility do we have if we insist on protection forever?

Finally, lest anyone doubt my love for and commitment to the honu, I invite you to read "The Book of Honu" (2008, University of Hawaii Press), written by myself and my wife Ursula Keuper-Bennett, and available through the publisher or Amazon. It remains the only non-children's book devoted entirely to the Hawaiian green turtle, and in part describes their remarkable recovery from being hunted to near extirpation and their survival of the threat fibropapilloma tumours. It could not have been written without the significant recovery that occurred following the ban on commercial fishing astutely introduced by the State of Hawaii in 1976, two years before the ESA was passed.

Hawaii and its people deserve the right to manage their honu. I am confident they would do so wisely.

On 8/5/2012 3:21 AM, Alison Rieser wrote:

- > Cturtlers who want to see the Hawaiian green turtle remain a protected
- > species should take little comfort in the fact that the species is on
- > Hawaii's list of endangered and threatened wildlife. This list, like the
- > federal one, can be amended by the fish and wildlife agency through a
- > public notice and comment process. In other words, if HI's green turtles
- > can be de-listed federally they can be de-listed by the State. I'm sure the
- > people behind the de-listing petition are well aware of this.
- >
- > Alison Rieser
- > author of "The Case of the Green Turtle: An Uncensored History of a
- > Conservation Icon" (Johns Hopkins Univ Press, 2012)
- >

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**Project Title:** Tracking Marine Species and Debris through Web and Mobile Application Development

**NOAA's Mission Goal:** Reduced loss of life, property, and disruption from high-impact events.

**Scholar's Name:** Vinoo Ganesh

**Mentor's Name:** Michael Parke

**Objective(s):** Construct and develop both a Marine Species & Debris Tracking Google Maps based Web Application and iOS Application to allow the public to report various findings around the Hawaiian Islands. The user will enter information about a piece of debris or a marine animal that they find into the application and have a visible map of all of the previously entered findings (including the information associated with them). The data given by the public will be reviewed by NOAA scientists and used both to track debris arriving to the Hawaiian Islands (mainly arriving as a result of the Japanese Tsumani) and to analyze the behavioral patters of marine mammals. Additionally, students in local schools will be given GPS units, taught how to used them, and encouraged to enter anything they may find into the application. Through development of this Web Application, students at a young age will learn about the effects of natural occurrences as well as the conservation efforts that are in place to alleviate their effects.

**Method(s):** Combine multiple web based scripting and coding languages to ensure ease of data flow and correctness of input. Use HTML, Javascript, AJAX, JQuery, and the Google Maps v3 API on the client's side to display a form that allows the user to enter the kind of finding, type of finding, date that it was found, time that it was found, latitude, longitude, a description of their finding, and a fully clickable, navigational Google map with marker placements. The form data that is entered is then added to a MySQL database via an asynchronous call to a PHP file that verifies correctness of the input. The MySQL database is then parsed into XML by a separate PHP file, and then read by both the Google Maps API as well as the iOS framework. The iOS Application will be written in Objective C. This data is then displayed into the respective maps with color/image coordinated icons indicating the finding.

**Results:** Created a user-friendly and easily scalable web application and iOS application. Application will be uploaded onto NOAA's PIFSC website and advertised. The iPhone application will be submitted to Apple for formal approval and will soon be downloadable through the Application Store. There is now a central, easy to use application for the public to report all of their marine findings.

**Conclusions:** People are NOAA's greatest ally in identifying and reporting sightings around the islands. With the data given by the public, NOAA will have access to a trove of additional information about beached debris or marine species. Through outreach efforts, NOAA can help educate students about marine species and debris, and in the case of the latter, how scientists are working to fix them.



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Freediver Kimi Werner talks  
about fish, fun and fate

July 11-17, 2012  
HONOLULU  
WEEKLY

# The Hunger Games

TIFFANY HERVEY

If Kimi Werner were a fish, she'd be an 'uku (jobfish, a.k.a. grey snapper). The 'uku doesn't live in a hole like many goatfish—it travels, moves, explores and hunts. An artist and champion freediver, Werner is known for her strength and fight, and like the 'uku, she doesn't give up or go down easily. "I get tunnel vision and I go for it," says the 32-year-old Hā'iku, Maui, native who now lives on O'ahu. "I put myself out there, and I put my whole heart into it."

This attitude is how she became an accomplished chef, painter, and most notably, an infamous fish hunter who is paid to travel the world seeking unique catches while modeling the lifestyle she represents for photographers and publications. Although she's an award-winning hunter, she doesn't compete much anymore; it doesn't thrill her quite the way it used to.

However, much of Werner's fame isn't that she's almost always the sole female competing in tournaments, but that she often wins, and now holds the record for spearing the world's biggest 'ono (wahoo) at 84 pounds.

The first time she dove outside of Hawai'i in 2008, she won the national championship of spearfishing in Newport, Rhode Island, and that same year, ended up winning every title possible, from Rookie Of The Year to the International Pacific Cup—which she's since won twice.



Skindiver, artist and chef—Kimi Werner's connection to what she eats is a full-circle experience

*"It's a really nice vacation the minute I stick my head in the ocean."*

—Kimi Werner

Mark Brown and apprenticed under him. Now her paintings and sea creature-inspired trucker hats and apparel are so popular that their sales actually pay the bills, lending the artist the freedom to return to spearfishing. Freediving masters Kalehi Fernandez and Wayde Hayashi soon became her mentors. "I'm a great stalker," she laughs. "I saw them on TV and was so mesmerized by the way they dove. I'd never seen it on that level before."

### Trusting her gut

Werner says that, gender aside, she's known as someone who loves to eat her catch. She's in it for the food. Everything else that goes along with freediving—the beauty, adrenaline, exercise, travel, friends met along the way—all of that could be taken away and the self-professed “foodie” would still go diving for the pure satisfaction of being able to feed herself what she wants to eat.

“The meal is much more meaningful when you prepare it yourself and especially when you harvest it yourself,” she explains. “Whether it’s a plant or an animal, harvesting gives you respect and appreciation for the growth and the life of whatever it is you’re eating. You had to work hard to put that on your plate. That makes me feel so much more connected to the world around me.”

A connection to the ocean and the creatures living in it is what has taught Werner to trust her gut. “You’re constantly relying on your instincts underwater,” she says. “I run into

sharks all the time, and my fear might tell me to get out of the water, but my hunter’s instinct tells me to defend my catch. ‘That’s my food, I got that, go get your own.’ Reacting in that way is what communicates to the shark that I’m not prey. I’m another predator. So we’re not going to eat each other, now we’re more bumping elbows than anything.”

While she can dive up to 159 feet and hold her breath for nearly five minutes, Werner remains a conservative diver. “If I can’t get the fish to come in within two minutes, I’m either doing something wrong or that fish is just too smart for me,” she laughs.

### On art and opportunity

By seeking out mentors, Werner has fast-tracked her proficiency in her various passions. While attending KCC for a culinary arts degree, Werner apprenticed at Halekulani’s La Mer. After that, she spent time as a line cook at a Mexican restaurant, then competed in a culinary competition in China and later became a personal chef.

“I’ve been cooking since I was 7,” she says.

After college Werner became inspired to paint, and she sought out landscape painter

### Cool sounds, no words

Werner’s story is one of constantly striving to be a higher version of self, seeking mentorships, trusting one’s instinct, perseverance, connecting to what is sacred, and knowing when to surrender.

“Your senses are so stimulated underwater,” she says. “It’s a place where there’s really cool sounds but there’s no words—and thank god for that because our brains can be so noisy.”

Werner says that’s what she loves most about diving, “my brain mellows out. It remains present for the only time ever, in the moment, focused on what’s right there and not beating itself up about all the stuff we can’t control. It’s a really nice vacation the minute I stick my head in the ocean.”

While Werner continues to accrue exciting travel opportunities and invitations to dive for the spearfishing industry, the artist dreams of having her own travel show. She says that highlighting remote places throughout the world, where people live and thrive sustainably off diving, would illustrate the infinitely simple goal of a diver—to always be able to catch and cook great fish.

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*Why is the proposed contractor the only source that can provide your supply or service? Discuss any unique knowledge, facilities or equipment possessed by the contractor, such as the patents, copyrights, licenses, and technical data possessed by the Contractor that precludes award to any other source.*

CLS America Inc., 4300 Forbes Blvd Ste 110, Lanham, MD 20706-4369

CLS America, Inc., is the only company in North America that can monitor, process and disseminate data from the orbiting Argos Satellite System; this company is the only one that can meet the exact specifications needed for these studies and that will permit web access for downloadable movement data.

The PSD intends to negotiate on a sole source basis (IAW FAR 13.106-1) with CLS America Inc., as the only responsible source that can provide the monitoring capability necessary to receive satellite transmissions, process the data, and present it in a meaningful format.

The following specifications are required to procure the location data for the satellites to meet the needs of this study:

- a. Capability of receiving transmissions from transmitting satellite tags that provide user defined signals to the Argos Satellite System, a global, polar-orbiting, satellite-based location and data collection system. These satellites pick up the signals from the on-ground transmitters (on the birds), store them, and then relay back in real-time to receiving stations. These stations then process the data and distribute back to the researchers.
- b. The satellites must be able to receive transmissions in the 400-500 MHz range; only the Argos Satellite System provides such capabilities.
- c. Received location data for satellites must be processed through a Kalman Location Processing procedure. This procedure produces a statistically optimal estimate of locations in real time using a weighted average approach. Only CLS American, Inc., provides Kalman Location Processing as standard in the data collection capability provided by the Argos Satellite System.
- d. Satellite transmitters used to track seals and turtles are specially ordered and constructed to be monitored by the Argos Satellite System; no other compatible monitoring system exists.

## PUBLIC A

**O**n April 25, dismissed charges against a man after finding he had been exercising tr...  
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Wild piglets

# PUBLIC ACCESS

**O**n April 25, a state judge dismissed trespassing charges against a Kaua'i man after finding that he had been exercising traditional native Hawaiian rights hunting wild pigs on private land.

Kui Palama, 28, was arrested on Jan. 17, 2011, and charged with two misdemeanor counts of trespassing and hunting on private property after a security guard found him with pig meat on Hanapēpē lands held by Gay & Robinson, the former sugar plantation family who also owns the island of Ni'ihau.

Kaua'i Circuit Court Judge Kathleen Watanabe dismissed the charges after defense attorney Tim Tobin presented evidence proving that Palama is

a descendant of the indigenous peoples who occupied the Islands prior to 1778, and that the Gay & Robinson land is mostly undeveloped. Tobin also called Jon Osorio, a professor of Hawaiian Studies at the University of Hawai'i, as an expert witness who testified that pig hunting is a traditional and customary practice.

All three criteria must be fulfilled in order to meet the standard for exercising traditional rights as protected by the state Constitution. The requirements were established in the Hawai'i Supreme Court's landmark decision, *Nansay Hawaii vs Public Access Shoreline Hawaii (PASH)*, written by Justice Robert Klein in 1995. In his motion to dismiss, Tobin argued that by charging Palama with trespassing, the state was effectively imposing a blanket prohibition on his right to engage in customary practices.

Asked about the The Kaua'i prosecutor's office recent announcement to appeal the decision, Palama said he isn't worried. "When you're right, you're right," he said.

"I'm not upset with Gay & Robinson for arresting me because it pushed me in the right direction," Palama added. "We keep hearing you have these

rights, but what does it mean? By actually going through the process, I learned a lot."

Palama said he hopes his experience will encourage other Hawaiians who are hesitant to exercise their traditional cultural rights because they fear being arrested. But although he's willing to help others go through the process, he can't understand why Hawaiians have to keep proving they're entitled to rights guaranteed by the state Constitution.

"They already passed [PASH], so why are they arresting me?" Palama says. "It's like they're breaking their own laws. We were born here with

this right. They acknowledged we had this right. They didn't give it to us."

Palama says it has become increasingly important for Hawaiians to exercise their access rights because mauka lands used for subsistence hunting are being blocked by private landowners. Gay & Robinson maintains a strict no trespassing policy and hires guards to patrol its extensive West Kaua'i holdings.

"This is our life here in Hawai'i," Palama says. "How can they stop us from getting food for our table?"

—Joan Conrow



Wild piglets

The Honolulu Weekly




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# Native Hawaiian leader Charles Maxwell dies at age 74

March 16, 2012

The Maui News

Save |  SHARE   

Longtime Native Hawaiian Kahu Charles Kauluwehi Maxwell Sr. of Pukalani died Thursday afternoon at Maui Memorial Medical Center after a long illness. He was 74.

Maxwell was ordained as a kahu, or minister, more than 13 years ago, and in August of last year, his health failing, he passed the torch to a grandson, Dane Kiyoshi Uluwehiokalani Maxwell. The ordination allows a kahu to perform Hawaiian spiritual duties.

"A kahu is like a shepherd," Charles Maxwell Sr. said at the time. "It's the one they follow."

A former Maui police officer, Charles Maxwell Sr. was at the center of many Native Hawaiian causes and protests starting in the 1970s, supported sovereignty and was widely recognized as an expert in Hawaiian culture. He and his late wife, Nina, operated the Pukalani Hula Halau.

He was among the leaders of the protests over the military bombing of Kahoolawe, which eventually led to the return and partial cleanup of the island.

He also served as a member of the Hawaii advisory group to the U.S. Civil Rights Commission. He helped lead the opposition to the exhumation of Native Hawaiian burials in the '80s at the building site of The Ritz-Carlton, Kapalua, in Honokahua.

Work was eventually stopped, the exhumed remains were returned, and the burial site preserved after the developers agreed to move the hotel farther mauka.

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# Hunting for an answer in Hawaii's war on deer, wildlife

By Sydney Ross Singer

The dogs did it again yesterday.

Our motley crew of five canine friends found themselves another pig. Of course, dogs just don't find a pig. They tear it up.

I'll save you from all the gory details. But it does expose the ferocious side of canines. I ran back to the house to get a gun. The sooner I put an end to the pig, the less the suffering.

Of course, this is all heart-breaking for an animal lover such as myself. Playing the Angel of Death is necessary for anyone living with animals and close to nature, but that doesn't make it less disturbing.

Actually, we live with what we call an inter-species community, with sheep, milk goats, horses, chickens, ducks, honeybees, fish, dogs and cats, along with all the wildlife that considers our preserve a home. We live close to nature, with solar energy, catchment water, and a commitment to self-suffi-



Sydney Ross Singer is an activist and medical anthropologist who lives in Pahoehoe.

ciency and sustainability.

It also means we are witness to all the events of life, and death. Everything is in cycles. And as the stewards of this small world of ours, we must accept all the stages of this cycle.

It's the same problem facing all of Hawaii today. As stewards of these wonderful islands, we must be willing to manage life and death.

Pigs, deer, goats and sheep were brought to Hawaii over the past hundreds of years as a food resource and as a biocontrol for grasses, vines and introduced trees. Much of Hawaii is now composed of weedy plant species that are normally controlled by

wildlife, such as sheep, goats and deer. These animals are in turn normally controlled by predators such as mountain lions, wolves, dogs and people.

But Hawaii is not normal. It is an island that has been colonized by numerous cultures over the years, which brought with them plants and animals from other places. We now have a mixed culture and novel ecosystems consisting of mixed species. And since all of these introductions were done piecemeal and without knowledge of what would happen, our environment can be called anything but stable.

Nevertheless, for many people, it is still a Paradise.

However, times have changed, along with government agendas. Now, the goal seems to be erasing these past introductions. Nativism and nationalism are on the rise, while immigration and multiculturalism are in retreat. In the sphere of environmentalism, this translates into a war on

"invasive species."

In the past, introduced species were considered good; now they are considered bad. Black-and-white thinking results in extreme measures.

The federal and state governments have declared war on the environment today. Tens of thousands of acres of wilderness are being fenced, sprayed with poisons to kill introduced plants, and stripped of wildlife.

Pigs, deer and goats will be caught in snares or traps, or poisoned. Others will die of thirst when fencing blocks the way to water. Shooters from helicopters will slaughter animals on the run, killing some and wounding many others who will die slowly and painfully.

Naturally, you would expect public opposition to this carnage. Surprisingly, the biggest opponents are hunters. Hunting and gathering is an important practice in Hawaii, especially by the rural, local culture. These hunters are the predators

necessary to keep Hawaii's wildlife from becoming a nuisance.

But the government now considers the hunters themselves a nuisance, since their centuries-old lifestyle of hunting and gathering is reliant on species that are now considered "invasive."

My view of hunters has changed over the years, now that I live with animals and in the wild. The hunter is a necessary predator in the food chain. If not for the hunter, then disease, starvation and environment destruction would be the result of these fast-reproducing animals.

Hunters are doing what other carnivorous predators do. And while they are invested in the kill, they are also invested in perpetuating the species for the future.

Like other predators, they do not eliminate their prey. The government, however, wants complete eradication. Areas of the wild are to be fenced and "cleansed" of nonnative species. It has no mercy. It wants no future for these animals.

5/30/2012 SA Honolulu

MTRP Key R&D Accomplishments Over the Last 5 Years

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# Covering your tracks for internet privacy

By KATE MURPHY  
*The New York Times*

While it's probably impossible to cloak your online activities fully, you can take steps to ensure more privacy. The trick is to find the right balance between cost and convenience.

There are hackers hanging around Wi-Fi hot spots, to be sure. But security experts and privacy advocates said more worrisome were Internet service providers, search engine operators, e-mail suppliers and Web site administrators.

And if a single entity acts in more than one capacity, like Google, Yahoo, Facebook and AOL, they can easily match your e-mails with your browsing history, as well as figure out your location and identify the devices you use to connect.

"The worst part is they sell this extremely creepy intrusion as a great boon to your life because they can tailor services to your needs," said Paul Ohm, an associate professor at the University of Colorado Law School in Boulder who specializes in information privacy and computer crime. "But do most people want to give that much away? No."

He advised logging off sites like Google and Facebook as soon as practicably possible and not using the same provider for multiple functions. "If you search on Google, maybe you don't want to use Gmail for your e-mail," he said.

If you do not want the content of your e-mail

messages examined or analyzed at all, you may want to consider lesser-known free services like HushMail, RiseUp and Zoho, which promote no-snooping policies.

Or you can forgo trusting others with your e-mail correspondence altogether and set up your own mail server. It is an option that is not just for the paranoid, according to Sam Harrelson, a middle-school teacher in Ashville, North Carolina, who switched to using his own mail server this year using a \$49.99 OS X Server and \$30 Spam-Sieve software to eliminate junk mail.



"The topic of privacy policies and what lies ahead for our digital footprints is especially fascinating and pertinent for me, since I work with 13- and 14-year-olds who are just beginning to dabble with services such as Gmail and all of Google's apps, as well as Facebook, Instagram, social gaming," he said. "I have nothing to hide, but I'm uncomfortable with what we give away."

But even with your own mail server, Google will still have the e-mails you exchange with friends or colleagues with Gmail accounts, said Peter Eckersley of the Electronic Frontier Foundation, a digital rights advocacy group in San Francisco. "You're less exposed," he said. "But you can't totally escape."

Another shrouding tactic is to use the search engine DuckDuckGo, which distinguishes itself with a "We do not track or bubble you!" policy. Bubbling is the filtering of search results based on your search history.

Regardless of which search engine you use, security experts recommend that you turn on your browser's "private mode," usually found under Preferences, Tools or Settings. When activated, it ensures that tracking cookies are deleted once you

close your browser, clearing your history. However, that private mode does not conceal your internet protocol address, which identifies your access point to the Internet, probably letting Web sites know who you are, where you are and when and how long you viewed their pages.

Shielding your I.P. address is possible by connecting to what is called a virtual private network, or V.P.N., such as those offered by WiTopia, PrivateVPN and StrongVPN. These services, whose prices range from \$40 to \$90 a year, route your data stream to what is called a proxy server, where it is stripped of your I.P. address before it is sent on to its destination.

There is also Tor, a free service with 36 mil-

### Lessen exposure by limiting the use of Facebook or Google.

lion users. Tor encrypts data and bounces it through a series of proxy servers so no single entity knows the source of the data. The only drawback is that with all that bouncing around, it is very slow.

"Companies like Google are creating these enormous databases using your personal information," said Paul Hill, senior consultant with SystemExperts, a network security company in Sudbury, Massachusetts. "They may have the best of intentions now, but who knows what they will look like 20 years from now, and by then it will be too late to take it all back."



VINH LUONG / THE NEW YORK TIMES

A SPOT and SPLASH10 specially-shaped wet/dry sensors with anti-fouling paint remove the need for this sensor. However, when used in conjunction with the transmitter transmitted by SPLASH10-284A tags.

6. Error detection byte - The error-detection byte can detect if a transmission number here means there was an error in the transmission.

RECEIVE'S THE REQUIREMENT. All Wildlife Care transmitters require a minimum of 1000mAh.

7. Software program used to program transmitters should include an option to simulate satellite overpasses and also to estimate battery life for each transmitter depending on the mode chosen by the user.

Update as of 6/6/12:

1-2012 movement of sub-adult loggerhead turtle released offshore of Kanazawa, Sea of Japan, hatched and raised by the Port of Nagoya Public Aquarium  
TAM transmitter 6/48 Days transmitting: 327 days



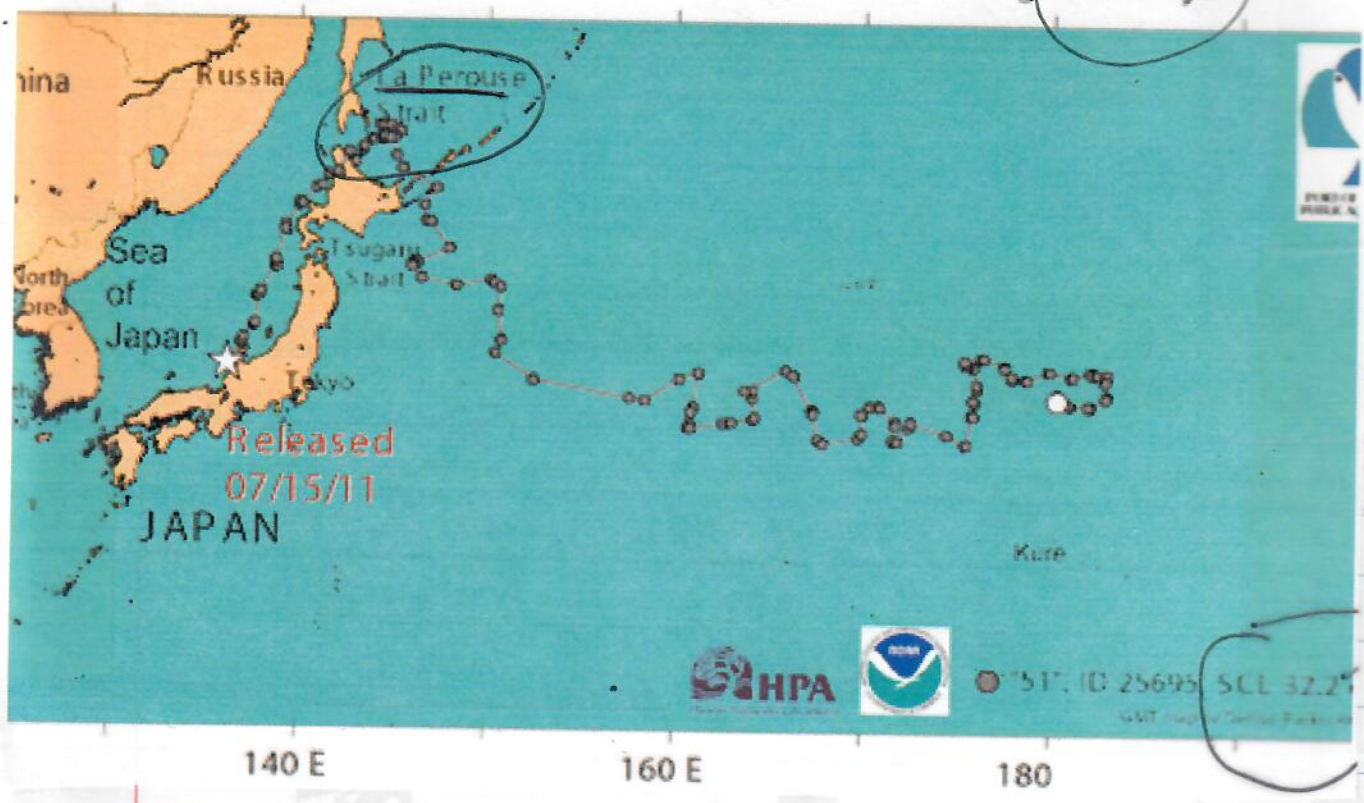
**Solicitation Specifications as Published,  
with Wildlife Computers Comments**

July 2012

1. Transmitter should be Argos Acceptable and user programmable - this should include date of deployment, how long transmitter is on and when transmitter is on, multiple schedules (duty cycles), and all data to be collected. Software to program transmitter should be downloadable via the internet. Software for decoding Argos data should also be accessible via internet and user programmable as to what data they want (format they want data to come out as), and display of data (just data output or mapping as an option in the program, or allow download of .kmz data to map in google maps).

- MEETS THE REQUIREMENT. SPOT-293A, SPLASH10-284A tags and DAP3 analysis software meet these requirements.
- Note: Duty-cycling is available on these tags, but is not normally required with SPOT-293A tags due to the long life of these tags (840 days life with 250 transmissions per day).

Update as of 6/6/2012: 2 of 3 / Released S.O.F.S.  
movement of juvenile loggerhead turtle released offshore of Kanazawa, Sea  
hatched and raised by the Port of Nagoya Public Aquarium  
SPOTS5 transmitter 4/92 Days transmitting: 327 days



Reston, VA 20192-9999  
 1-800-822-9919  
 www.wildlife.org

bear is uniquely adapted to spending most of its life on a  
 in layer of ice covering otherwise open seas. Because global  
 sea level rise is expected to melt glaciers and ice sheets, the  
 sea global population -- including all of Alaska's -- may  
 within the next fifty years! For this reason, polar bears were  
 placed under the Endangered Species Act in 2001. The  
 of learn how you can help change the forecast for polar bears  
 visit [www.usfws.gov/globalwarming](http://www.usfws.gov/globalwarming)

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Dear Uncle George,

JUNE 2012

Thank you so much for your generous monetary gift. You are so thoughtful. I am grateful to have been able to work with you throughout the years. I've learned and grown so much because of turtle tagging, and your guidance/support. I will be attending the University of San Diego in the fall, and I plan on studying Biology! Thank you for everything, and I hope to see you soon!

Mahalo,  
Meimei Nakahara



7/24/12

'Ano 'ai Keeki,

When I saw this I thought you might like to add it to what I suppose is already a vast collection of turtle mementos. It's from Otaru, a fishing town well known in past years for manufacturing the glass-fishing balls that used to wash up on the beaches of Hawaii. With the appearance of cheaper plastic balls, the artisans of Otaru have turned their considerable talents to some rather remarkable alternative glassware.

Mahalo for your friendship. Like sea turtles, it has been enduring and steadfast over the many years.

Me ke aloha pumehana,

Brie Puleloa

**Dig**  
Adver

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# Dig In and Get Dirty

Adventures for the hands-on type

## ATOMIC ARTIFACTS

### Bayo Canyon, New Mexico

Three miles east of Los Alamos, this canyon lies between two volcanic mesas. There, the U.S. military perfected the implosion mechanism used in the Fat Man bomb detonated over Nagasaki, Japan, in 1945.

These days, a hiker passing through the canyon might not notice anything unusual, other than a few posted signs instructing visitors not to collect firewood in the area. Closer inspection of the ground will reveal bits of "interesting-looking metal," says Carl Willis, a nuclear engineer at Qynergy Corporation in Albuquerque. These bits include sockets for photomultiplier tubes from the radiation detectors, and coaxial cables used for signals and timing purposes. The detritus is fair game for anyone who wants to take home a piece of the Manhattan Project (Native American artifacts at the site are strictly off-limits, however). Most of the items aren't radioactive, Willis says, "but there is hot stuff for people who get down on their knees with a Geiger counter and sort through all that rubble."

Several other hot spots dot the surrounding mesas and valleys. A two-hour drive south from Los Alamos lands visitors at the National Museum of Nuclear Science and History in Albuquerque. For those willing to venture even farther, Willis says, there is a remarkable site just south of town, a half mile west of the government-run Sandia National Lab, where in 1957 a bomber accidentally dropped a mammoth Mark-17 hydrogen bomb. "There's a huge swath of debris, and anyone can go out there and look for stuff," Willis says. Ever-so-slightly radioactive bits of white plastic, chunks of lead, and green-painted pieces of the bomb's casing are among the most common finds. [nuclearmuseum.org](http://nuclearmuseum.org)



**ABOVE** An atomic bomb detonation in 1952 was one of the many nuclear tests that took place near the deserts of the Southwest. **OPPOSITE** Dozens of fish species, including the gray angelfish, swim the reefs of Cozumel, Mexico

81

# Thank you!

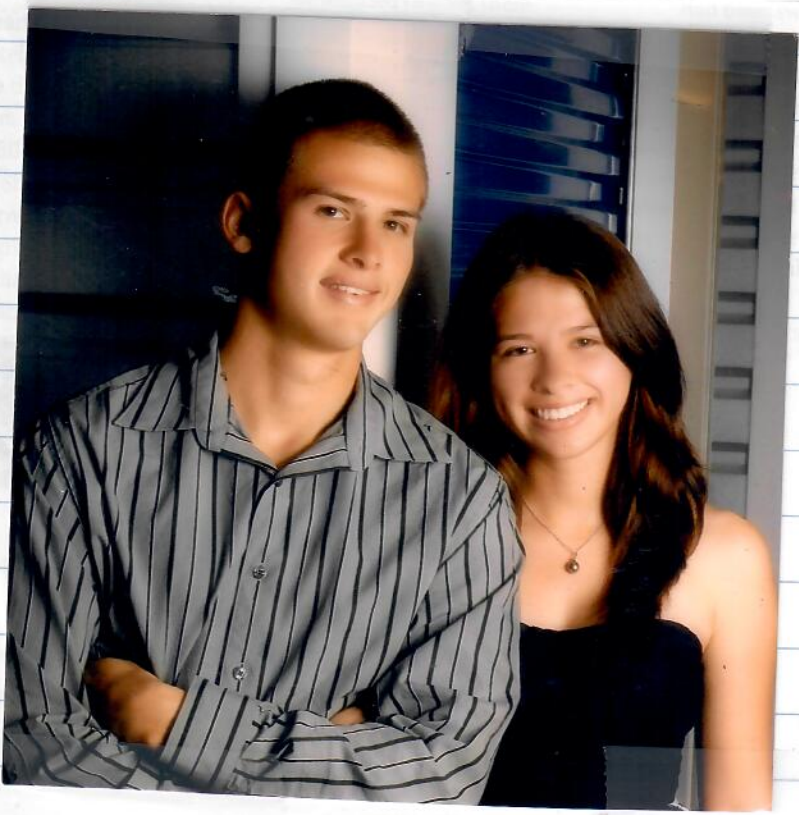
over



Asuka  
&  
Noboru



Carter &  
KATIE KAM





### Turtle Soup

■ Jan W. TenBruggencate is a retired Honolulu Advertiser environmental writer. On his blog at <raisingislands.blogspot.com>, he reported that research by Hawai'i green turtle expert Dr. George Balazs implies it may be time to put turtle meat on the menu.

Dr. Balazs is the Hawai'i green turtle man. He has researched the marine reptiles since the 1970s. Protected by endangered species laws, their population has recovered dramatically. Hawaiian turtle meat was once served in Hawai'i restaurants. The green sea turtle fat is green in color, likely tinted by a limu diet.

Turtles have not been legally harvested in over 30 years. However, like the bald eagle, their numbers have increased under protection. Unlike the eagle, which was recently delisted, green turtles are still protected and killing one is punishable by fines and imprisonment.

Dr. Balazs and Australia ecological expert Milani Chaloupka wrote an article in the journal "Ecological Modeling" entitled: "Using Bayesian state-space modeling to assess the recovery and harvest potential of the Hawaiian green sea turtle stock."

They studied Hawai'i commercial turtle taking from 1944 to 1973. In 1944, turtle harvesting went from subsistence culls to commercial pillage. In 1973 when turtles, eggs and nests in the NWHI had been decimated, turtle fishing was banned.

# Splash!

by Bob Duerr



They also looked at the turtle population surveys from 1973 to 2004 at French Frigate Shoals in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands, the turtle's main breeding grounds. Dr. Balazs figured that the turtle stock in 1974 was about 20 percent of what it was in 1944. That's the bad news. The good news is that after 30 years of protection, turtle numbers are up an estimated 83 percent.

"So, this once-seriously depleted green turtle stock is well on the way to recovery and a limited harvest might now be demographically feasible," said Dr. Balazs and Milani Chaloupka.

They don't think an open turtle season is ready to be instated, but they do talk about "sustainable harvest potential" and a public debate on "the restoration of indigenous hunting rights in the Archipelago."

On his "Raising Islands" blog, Jan commented: "Most of the turtles found in the main Hawaiian islands are still too small for harvest. And there's an issue that was not apparently a problem in the harvesting days: many suffer from grotesque external and internal tumors called fibropapilloma. Does it make sense to harvest for human consumption a diseased stock?"



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The Balazs-Chaloupka paper doesn't discuss that. It just says that from a pure numbers standpoint, with a low enough harvest quota, the population could be sustained. The ensuing conversations will undoubtedly be animated."

You bet they will.

## Bounty for Turtle Killer

As the academics are talking about talking about turtle harvests, slayings for turtle meat have increased in Hawai'i.

A bounty of \$10,000 has been raised for a North Shore turtle harvester. The reward is "for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or people responsible for killing a 200-lb, 30-year-old female turtle called Honey Girl."

The turtle was recently discovered buried in the sand on Laniakea Beach. Her breast shell had been removed, and a flipper was missing. The body had knife marks where muscle was "picked clean" from her body. The post mortem was done by NOAA and the National Marine Fisheries Service. The cause of death was uncertain, but the necropsy concluded that the turtle was killed and her muscle and organs were taken. It looks like the work of someone who wanted turtle soup and turtle steak.

Honey Girl had been tagged and known since 2005. She was a resident beach sun bather at Laniakea. She also nested at the French Frigate Shoals in 2000, the report said. The slaughter of the turtle angered and upset many people.

Several North Shore residents immediately pledged reward money at a North Shore Neighborhood Board meeting. They had hopes of bringing the criminal or criminals to justice, said board member Warren Scoville.

"I, in front of God and 'Olelo TV, pledged a \$500 reward and was quickly matched by somebody in the audience," Warren said. The reward money quickly escalated to \$10,000.

Organizers say only half of that money will be given out. The rest of the money is needed for bounty hunter advertisement and turtle education. What happens if the killer or killers are not apprehended? Warren says it's of little concern because spending money on turtle education is good, too.

## HAWAII FISHING NEWS

Warren says of the money: "I've learned that even though there are people out there willing to contribute to a worthy cause, it's not easy to give money away; there's a lot of bureaucracy involved."

"I can't imagine the kind of person, low-life, who would injure a beautiful turtle," Hawai'i visitor Barbara Nicol was reported saying in the Honolulu media. Perhaps, Barbara should contact turtle expert Dr. Balazs, who might tell her that her culprit is likely a person looking for traditional turtle soup.

## Turtle Laws and You

Want turtle in your soup? You'd better think twice, or you'll end up in hot water. Turtles are endangered. The National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries) administers the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA). The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has jurisdiction while the turtles are on land. Green turtles are also protected by Hawai'i state law.

State and Federal protection for green and hawksbill turtles in Hawai'i prohibit the "take" of turtles. Take is defined as "to harass, harm, pursue, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect or attempt to engage in any such conduct."

Can you be fined if you swim too close to a turtle? There are no laws specifying an approach distance for sea turtles. NMFS said: "with regard to sea turtles a person would be in violation of the law at the point where they harmed or harassed a sea turtle by approaching too close. . . . It is widely acknowledged that it is highly speculative and capricious to assert that a person will harm or harass a sea turtle by approaching too close."

While an approach distance is not specified in regulation, NOAA Fisheries urges people to view turtles from a distance and has issued voluntary responsible wildlife viewing guidelines: <<http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/education/hawaii/>>; and <<http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/education/hawaii/>>. **continued...**

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Splash! ...continued



**Southern-Style Turtle Soup**

The following information is from the Nola Cuisine website, <<http://www.nolacuisine.com/2005/10/20/creole-turtle-soup-recipe/>>:

"Turtle Soup is almost as synonymous with Nola Cuisine as Gumbo. In fact, it probably outsells the gumbo in a lot of establishments. Unlike the clear Turtle Soups made in other parts of the world, the Louisiana variety is a dark, robust soup, bordering on a stew. There are also Mock Turtle Soups, which are good, as well, usually made with beef and veal. I have more than a sneaking suspicion that most restaurant versions are a combination of the two. Turtles are said to contain about seven different flavors of meat, so it would be very easy to slip a more inexpensive meat in with the turtle. I've even heard of some places slipping in some alligator. I always raise an eyebrow when the 'turtle meat' in some versions is ground, as opposed to cubed. It's a red flag that says 'probably not all turtle meat here.' That's fine, though; they still taste delicious, and it would take a very refined palate to tell the difference.

"As far as finding turtle meat in your area, you may have a bit of a challenge. If you have a great Asian market in your area, it's probably your best bet. They may even have them live if you would like to butcher them yourself. It's a messy business, though, with a lot of blood and post mortem squirming. No thanks; I buy frozen. If you do butcher your own, you will have access to ingredients that squeamish cooks like myself can't find in the freezer: calipash and calipee, and possibly turtle eggs. Some connoisseurs have said that they can tell if a Turtle Soup is truly authentic by the lumps of calipash and calipee in the soup. Calipash is the dull-green fatty substance inside the upper shell (carapace). Calipee is the light yellow fatty substance attached to the bottom shell (plastron). If you can purchase bone-in turtle meat, do so! You can roast the bones and infuse the flavor into your beef stock. Roast them in a 400° F oven until a nice deep brown, then add them to your beef stock and simmer for 30 minutes to an hour.

"Here is my recipe."

## Creole Turtle Soup Recipe

### PREPARATION

Melt the cup of butter in a heavy-bottomed saucepan. Whisk in the flour, cook to make a peanut butter-colored roux. Set aside.

In a large saucepan or Dutch oven, melt the 4 tablespoons of unsalted butter over medium-high heat. Add the diced turtle meat, and sauté until nicely browned.

Lower the heat to medium. Add both types of onions, the celery and garlic. Season with salt and black pepper. Sauté until the vegetables are tender.

Add the tomatoes. Season with a little salt so they will break down. Cook for 10 minutes.

Add the beef stock, Worcestershire, cayenne, allspice and bay leaves. Bring to a boil, then turn down to a simmer. Simmer for 20 to 30 minutes, stirring occasionally and skimming off any impurities that may rise to the surface.

Whisk in the roux. Simmer until thickened and smooth. Add the thyme, and marjoram. Simmer for 15 to 20 minutes more.

Add the lemon juice, 3 teaspoons of the parsley, and the riced egg yolk. Heat through.

Serve garnished with lemon slices, diced egg whites and parsley. Add the Sherry at the table, about 1 to 2 teaspoons per bowl.

Serves 4 to 6.

### Roux:

- 1 cup unsalted butter
- 1/2 cup all-purpose flour
- 4 tablespoons unsalted butter
- 1 pound turtle meat, cut into 1/2-inch cubes
- 1 1/2 cups finely diced onion
- 1/4 cup finely sliced green onion
- 1 cup finely diced celery
- 2 teaspoons minced garlic
- Salt and black Pepper to taste
- 1 1/2 cups diced fresh tomatoes
- 1 quart beef stock
- 4 tablespoons Worcestershire Sauce
- 1 pinch cayenne
- 1 pinch ground allspice
- 2 fresh bay leaves
- 2 tablespoons fresh thyme leaves
- 1 tablespoon chopped fresh marjoram
- 1/4 cup fresh lemon juice
- 5 teaspoons finely chopped Italian parsley
- 3 hard-boiled eggs, whites diced and yolks riced
- Lemon slices
- 3 tablespoons Sherry

### Imported Marine Life

• It is unlawful to possess, sell or offer for sale any aquatic life or product thereof of any size taken outside the waters of the state, when the taking, possession or sale of the same species is restricted if taken within the waters of the state, without first obtaining an appropriate Special Marine Animal or Product Possession and Sale License. License fee \$50. Dup. \$10.

### Safe Fishing Practices For Hawaiian Sea Turtles

#### If You Hook or Entangle a Turtle

• Gently bring the turtle close to you. Use a dip net or firmly hold front flippers and shell to safely lift the turtle out of the water.

• Cut the line close to the hook and remove line that has become entangled around the turtle. Avoid the turtle's mouth and flipper claws; use blunt scissors/knife to cut line.

• Do not lift turtle above water by pulling on the line. This will result in further injury. If the distance to you from the boat/pier/cliff is too great or the turtle is too large, cut the line as short as possible to release the turtle.

• Do not remove the hook unless the turtle is lightly hooked and the hook can be taken out without further injury. If uncertain, do not remove the hook.

Turtles with serious cuts, ingested or deeply embedded hooks need veterinary care. Keep turtle in shade. Immediately call National Marine Fisheries Service, Marine Turtle Research at 983-5730. Weekends and holidays, call State DOCARE, conservation hotline: 643-DLNR (3567).

Information courtesy of National Marine Fisheries Service <[www.nmfs.noaa.gov/prot\\_res/prot\\_res.html](http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/prot_res/prot_res.html)>

### Richard L. Sixberry

May 10, 2012

Richard L. Sixberry, 81, of Hauula, an aquatic biologist, died at home. He was born in Doty, Wash. He is survived by wife Makua; and daughters Barbara Chilson, Yvonne Bryant and Mai Sixberry. Services: 3 p.m. to midnight July 7 at 54-269 Kamehameha Highway, Apt. B., Hauula. Casual attire. Flowers welcome.



## Beach as sa

A beach changing its shape as the beach is lifted.

Contrary to what you see, a pile of sand on the shore and

The beach is not a simple input and output system. Weathered rock brings coral

Output from the shore up a beach. It encounters beyond the

High tide marks the face and margin of the slope and

Waves in the offshore water

There is a large offshore sand beach.

Onshore, the movements of offshore of the beach

In an ideal world, the input and output remain in a balance. In the world there is a surplus. It reaches a

Taken as a whole, the output, but the dominant

Over time, the equilibrium is a dynamic system



**RICHARD  
BRILL**  
FACTS OF THE MATTER

## Beaches change constantly as sand comes and goes

A beach seems constant from day to day, yet it is an ever-changing river of sand. On a geologic time scale the life of a beach is like a fruit fly in our human time scale.

Contrary to our daily perception of the beach as a static pile of sand, there is constant movement along shore, onshore and offshore and between foreshore and backshore.

The beach is a system in dynamic equilibrium between input and output. Input comes from streams that carry the weathered remains of rocks from highlands and waves that bring coral and shell fragments from offshore reefs.

Output happens as breaking waves move sand parallel to shore up and down the beach face in a zigzag pattern until it encounters a rip current that carries it out and deposits it beyond the breaker zone.

High tides and storm waves reach farther up the beach face and move larger sand grains, steepening the beach slope and moving sand offshore.

Waves in the breaker zone carry sand to the beach from offshore where it moves in the longshore current.

There is seasonal movement of sand onshore and offshore. Larger waves move sand off the beach and deposit it offshore. Smaller waves move the sand back onto the beach.

Onshore and offshore movements deposit broken fragments of offshore reef onshore, adding to the input budget of the beach.

In an ideal world where all of the factors that influence input and output of sand were constant, all beaches would remain in a constant state of dynamic equilibrium. In the real world there are too many variables such that no beach ever reaches a complete equilibrium, at least not for long.

Taken as an average over long time periods, input equals output, but in the short term either input or output might dominate, leading to the growth or decay of the beach.

Over time we might see large gains or losses of sand as the equilibrium shifts from an input-dominant to output-dominant system.

Over millennia a graph of sand volume would look like a stock market chart with lots of irregular ups and downs, some large, some small, with some long-term spurts of alternating growth and decline. This is perfectly normal and reflects nothing more than natural variations in input and output, which are disturbing in the short term.

This is of little solace to property owners who find the shoreline encroaching on their house or hotel. In the past the reaction was to build groins or sea walls that change the dynamics of the beach over a short frontage. This always leads to unfavorable changes to someone else's property downstream.

Problems with beach erosion are aggravated by interventions that disrupt the input of sand. These include channeling of streams, landscaping and construction that limit erosion in the highlands, destruction and death of reefs, and dredging of harbors.

Several projects have replenished Kuhio Beach in four decades of personal memory by bringing in sand from elsewhere. As much as 100,000 cubic yards has disappeared since 1951. Some of this is now being put back into the system by the current offshore dredging, which represents a more sustainable approach to beach management.

*Richard Brill is a professor of science at Honolulu Community College. Email questions and comments to [rckb@hcc.hawaii.edu](mailto:rckb@hcc.hawaii.edu).*



FL MORRIS / FMORRIS@STARADVERTISER.COM

**Sand reclamation, like that being done now in Waikiki with sand pumped in from offshore, is a better alternative than many other attempts to deal with the ebb and flow of the quantity of sand that rings our shorelines.**

81

----- Forwarded message -----  
Date: Sun, 25 Mar 2012 23:34:40 -0700  
From: Manjula Tiwari <manjula.tiwari@noaa.gov>  
To: George Balazs <gbalazs@honlab.nmfs.hawaii.edu>, Alejandro Fallabrino <afalla7@gmail.com>  
Subject: ISTS Board of Directors

hello George and Alejandro,  
Welcome to the ISTS Board of Directors!

A few things you should know:

- 1) The listserv for the Board is <ists\_board@lists.seaturtle.org> Michael Coyne will be adding you to this listserv on May 1, 2012, when your term officially begins.
- 2) The Board's annual meeting is from 13-17 August (arrive 13 August and depart 17 Aug) at the National Conservation and Training Center (NCTC) <<http://training.fws.gov/>> in Shepherdstown, W, Virginia (near Washington DC). Please reserve these dates. The ISTS will pay for your travel, boarding and lodging--more information will be made available in July.

Finally, attached are the Terms of Reference for the Board of Directors.  
Please let me know if you have any questions.  
Regards,  
Manjula

R. Breeden  
1671 Kamamalu Ave A  
Honolulu HI 96813



*makoa*

**makoa james hill breeden**

04.30.12, 1:00 am, 10 lbs 2.8 oz 21 1/2 in

love, jimmy and nee breeden



## BOARD OF DIRECTORS: TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Board of Directors is comprised of members of the Society who will work to develop and further the Vision and Mission of the Society.

(191)

Board members shall:

ISTS

- Have a high level of commitment to the ISTS and display this by attending and participating in all meetings, showing a willingness to serve on committees, and taking on a leadership role within the Society.
- Be responsible for the financial security of the Society including the approval of the Symposium budget, membership fees, the disbursement of funds by the Treasurer, and acceptance of the financial reports.
- Appoint Committees and Task Forces as needed to conduct matters associated with the Symposium and the Society in general.
- Oversee the activities of the President, President-Elect, Secretary, Treasurer and Sweet Potato and associated committees of the Board on behalf of the Society.
- Report on the activities of the Board of Directors to the Society.

Board members are expected to attend two annual meetings, one during the Sea Turtle Symposium and a mid year meeting normally held during the month of August.

Board members must respect confidential discussions amongst Board of Directors members regarding Board business.

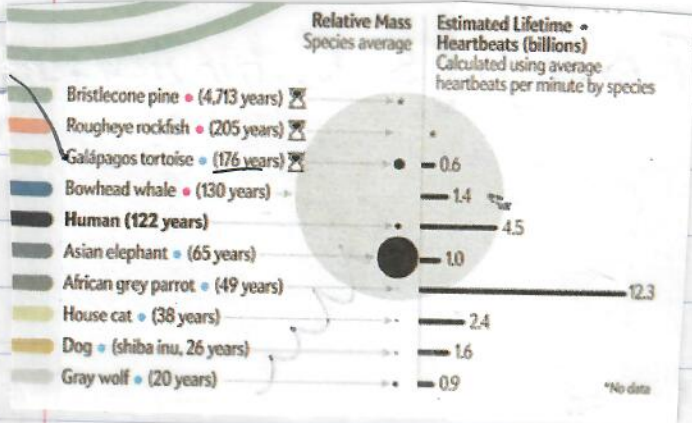
"The ISTS CHARACTER"

Prepared January 9, 2012

A reduction of MTRP's budget down to 623K was programmatically catastrophic in terms of meeting local, national, and international marine turtle research commitments in the Hawaiian Islands, in the South Pacific, and in East Asia. Specifically:

1. **46.1 K** An existing high-value JIMAR Marine Turtle Research Associate position has been eliminated. As a result, seasonal fieldwork of nesting turtles at French Frigate Shoals will cease for FY12 and a 39-year dataset for nesting trends will discontinue.
2. **15.0 K** Funding has been reduced for Argos GLS services required to sustain consistent satellite data received from satellite tags on turtles currently transmitting at sea.
3. **19.6 K** There has been a significant reduction/alteration of the Center's 30-year turtle stranding research program. Basic supplies and shipment of turtles has been reduced, therefore the expectation of the public for responses will not be met, and the incompleteness of the long-term dataset will be adversely affected.
4. **4.0 K** The contract for veterinary services, mandated by both NMFS and JIMAR/UH IACUC assurance agreements, was revised and reduced.
5. **23.0 K** In FY12, MTRP is currently unable to purchase a sufficient number of critically important satellite tags for the major project with Southern Stock Endangered loggerhead turtles involving pelagic ecology and fisheries interactions. Faith by French researchers in New Caledonia and in other S. Pacific areas for NOAA commitments has most likely been affected.
6. **43.0 K + 18.0 K** Partnerships of more than two decades duration have been significantly degraded. This includes the USGS National Wildlife Health Laboratory Honolulu Field Station and Hawaii Preparatory Academy on the Big Island of Hawaii.
7. **7.8 K** Fieldwork on Oahu mark/recapture and sampling of turtles will continue at a reduced rate but all such work on the other Hawaiian Islands has been severely diminished with neighbor island travel being cut.
8. **5.0 K** Collaborative work with China PRC just starting to unfold under the Living Marine Resources bilateral USA/China has been reduced to minimal communications based upon a cut of travel expenses.

The above eight elements of program loss have been prioritized 1 through 8. However, their order of priority is exceedingly close, hence a difficult judgement to make.



## Let the honu be!

[April 18: "Sea Turtle Delisting"] This is terrible—these animals have grown used to people and would be sitting ducks for hunters. There is plenty of pig to hunt in Hawai'i—leave the honu alone! How can one protest this law?

"Mediacy" via  
HonoluluWeekly.com

## Start of sustainability

[April 18: "How Green Is Our Hawai'i?"] It is said that the Duke of Edinburgh was once asked what he thought of civilization. He replied that it seemed like a good idea, and that someone should start it. The same thing could be said about sustainability.

Alas, it requires the ac-

tive cooperation of Government, Industry and People. In Hawai'i, the first two are no-shows (they can't even manage to ban plastic bags and Styrofoam containers!). Meanwhile, the People are too busy trying to pay the bills imposed by the other two.

Unless Hawai'i's "Sacred Cow" (tourism) complains, nothing will be done on any useful level. The various projects on different islands are commendable but without a future, if they cannot get the "Evil Three" to participate on a serious level. I wish them luck.

Honolulu 5-9 - 5-15-12  
Thomas Luna  
Honolulu  
Honolulu Weekly

Posted On June 29th, 2012 - Honolulu Star-Advertiser

Share

June 24, 2012

Reginald Melville Gooding, 83, of Waimanalo, a retired marine biologist and an Army veteran, died in St. Francis Hospice. He was born in Suffern, N.Y. He is survived by wife Rose Marie; sons Nathan, Kevin and Jeremy; and three grandchildren. Private scattering of ashes.

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United States Department of the Interior

ADDRESS ONLY THE DIRECTOR  
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

In Reply Refer To:  
FWS/WFO ERT 2-6842

JUL 29 1980

Dr. Richard S. Shomura  
Director, Honolulu Laboratory  
National Marine Fisheries Service  
Southwest Fisheries Center  
Honolulu Laboratory  
P.O. Box 3830  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96812

Dear Dr. Shomura:

This letter is in reply to your July 16 request for a threatened species permit to work with green sea turtles (Chelonia mydas).

50 CFR 17.31(b); enclosed, provides that any employee or agent of the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) who is designated by his agency may, when acting in the course of his official duties, take threatened wildlife to carry out conservation programs. It appears from your application that the proposed sea turtle identification project falls into this category. No permit is required but anyone working on the project should be so designated in writing by NMFS.

Since you do not need a permit to conduct the activities you propose, your application for a permit is denied. As provided in 50 CFR 13.21(d) enclosed, you may submit additional information or justification why your permit should not be denied. Such further submission shall not be considered a new application, but should be received in this office within 30 days of the date of this letter.

Please contact Bob Batky of this office (703/235-1903) if you have any questions.

Sincerely yours,

Donald G. Donahoo  
Chief, Permit Branch  
Federal Wildlife Permit Office

Enclosures

"Even though a petition for de-listing was filed, green sea turtles in Hawai'i remain protected under State and Federal laws," said Aila.

5/15/2012  
Sea turtles across the U.S. face threats including, but not limited to, illegal harvest, destruction and alteration of nesting and feeding areas, incidental capture in commercial and recreational fisheries, entanglement in and ingestion of marine debris, disease, vessel strikes, and climate change. To effectively address all threats to sea turtles, the Services have developed recovery plans to direct research and management efforts for each sea turtle species. In Hawai'i, on-going sea turtle recovery activities include efforts to reduce and eliminate direct harvest of, and interactions with, sea turtles in nearshore and commercial fisheries; eliminate the threat of fibropapilloma (a tumor disease that can be harmful to sea turtles); protect important nesting and feeding areas; and reduce impacts from boat strikes, disturbance, and marine debris.



Box 2.1. The IUCN Red List Categories

**EXTINCT (EX)**

A taxon is Extinct when there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died. A taxon is presumed Extinct when exhaustive surveys in known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual), throughout its historic range have failed to record an individual. Surveys should be over a time frame appropriate to the taxon's life cycles and life form.

**EXTINCT IN THE WILD (EW)**

A taxon is Extinct in the Wild when it is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population (or populations) well outside the past range. A taxon is presumed Extinct in the Wild when exhaustive surveys in known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual), throughout its historic range have failed to record an individual. Surveys should be over a time frame appropriate to the taxon's life cycle and life form.

**CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (CR)**

A taxon is Critically Endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Critically Endangered, and it is therefore considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild.

**ENDANGERED (EN)**

A taxon is Endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Endangered, and it is therefore considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild.

**VULNERABLE (VU)**

A taxon is Vulnerable when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Vulnerable, and it is therefore considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.

**NEAR THREATENED (NT)**

A taxon is Near Threatened when it has been evaluated against the criteria but does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable now, but is close to qualifying for or is likely to qualify for a threatened category in the near future.

**LEAST CONCERN (LC)**

A taxon is Least Concern when it has been evaluated against the criteria and does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened. Widespread and abundant taxa are included in this category.

**DATA DEFICIENT (DD)**

A taxon is Data Deficient when there is inadequate information to make a direct, or indirect, assessment of its risk of extinction based on its distribution and/or population status. A taxon in this category may be well studied, and its biology well known, but appropriate data on abundance and/or distribution are lacking. Data Deficient is therefore not a category of threat. Listing of taxa in this category indicates that more information is required and acknowledges the possibility that future research will show that threatened classification is appropriate. It is important to make positive use of whatever data are available. In many cases great care should be exercised in choosing between DD and a threatened status. If the range of a taxon is suspected to be relatively circumscribed, if a considerable period of time has elapsed since the last record of the taxon, threatened status may well be justified.

**NOT EVALUATED (NE)**

A taxon is Not Evaluated when it has not yet been evaluated against the criteria.

Figure

These  
from over  
from fifty  
census. 2

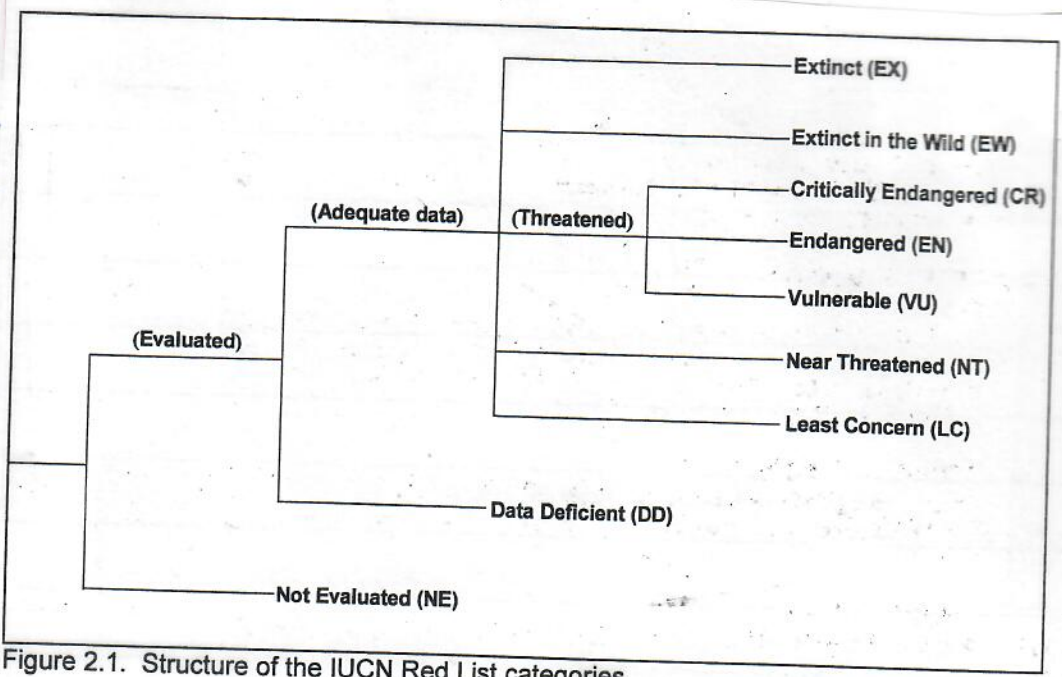
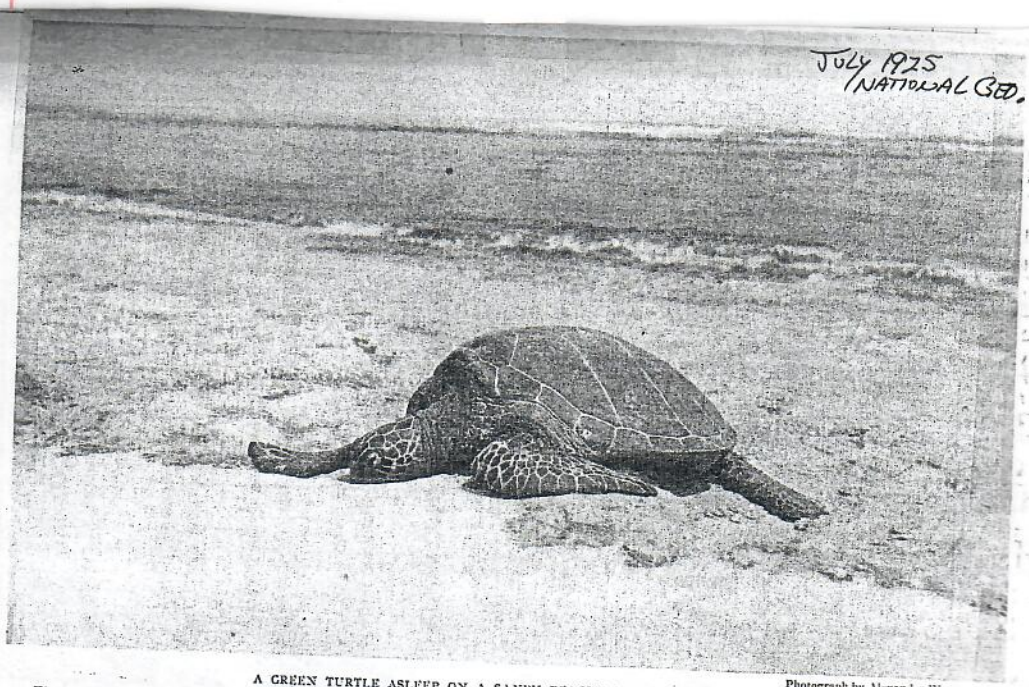


Figure 2.1. Structure of the IUCN Red List categories



A GREEN TURTLE ASLEEP ON A SANDY BEACH: LISIANSKY ISLAND Photograph by Alexander Wetmore

These grotesque creatures browse in submarine fields of algae until hunger is satisfied, and then crawl heavily out to sprawl in the sand, safe from enemies in the sea. On one occasion, the author, while walking 300 yards along the beach on Lisiansky Island, counted 80 of these creatures from fifteen inches to four feet in length. Others, feeding a few yards offshore, were hidden by ripples on the water and so escaped this casual census. Their only enemies seem to be sharks.

291  
Feb 2009

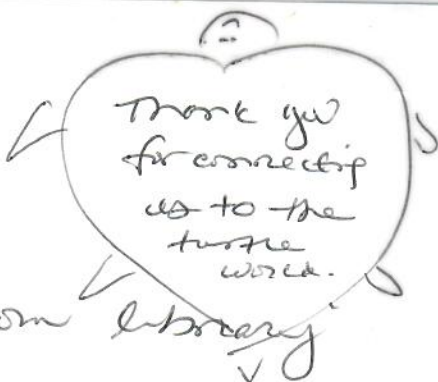
Aloha George!

This is for you library

- a classic recently

transferred from VHS to

DVD for us by Norm @



Video Lab. Can't believe how many years have passed since Red Turtle Rising was made, and our love for you runs deep through all of them.  
Warmest aloha, <sup>Laura for</sup> World Turtle Trust

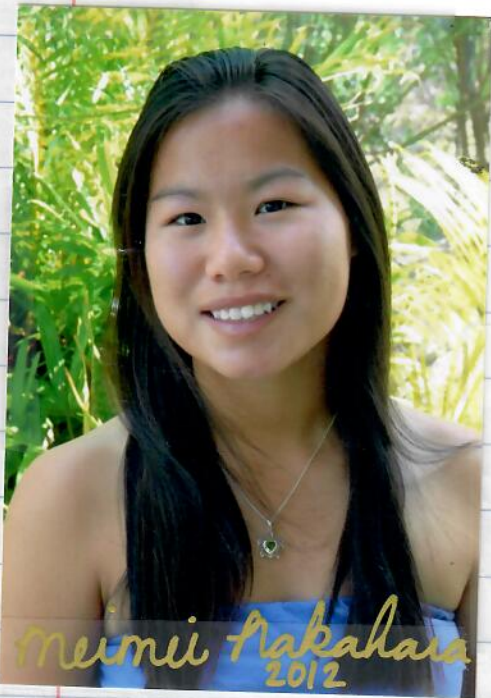


5/2/12

Dearest George -  
At last! This package represents about 10 yrs of video production, and another 10 yrs to locate the videos ;)

Thank you for opening the doors to some of the

most wonderful moments + periods of my life. I watched part of Fall of the Ancients + was transported to the sweetness of yesterday. It's all so good - however we make our earthly connections - whether by turtles, bees or something else. :)



meimei Nakahara  
2012

Megan Meimei H. F. Nakahara

Nakahara  
POB 235  
Honokaa, Hi. 96727

(89)

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Kaneohe, HI 96744

FFS NESTING SEASON PERSONNEL

- 2012 - Irene Nurzia-Humburg / Sarah - / Dan -
- 2011 - Irene Nurzia-Humburg/Tyler Bogardus
- 2010 - Tammy Summers/Kristen Kneifl
- 2009 - Irene Nurzia-Humburg/Sheri Saari
- 2008 - Irene Nurzia-Humburg/Tammy Mae Summers
- 2007 - Irene Nurzia-Humburg/Tammy Mae Summers
- 2006 - Joe Spring/Irene Nurzia-Humburg
- 2005 - Joe Spring/Lisa Canty
- 2004 - Joe Spring/Chris Nappi
- 2003 - Erin Green/Joe Spring
- 2002 - Aaron Dietrich/Erin Green
- 2001 - Aaron Dietrich
- 2000 - Vanessa Pepi/Aaron Dietrich
- 1999 - Vanessa Pepi/Julie Roche/Tim Clark
- 1998 - Tim Clark/Vanessa Pepi
- 1997 - Tim Clark/Allison Veit X
- 1996 - Tim Clark/Kimberly Hunter
- 1995 - Yonat Swimmer/Kellie Takimoto
- 1994 - Alyssa Ward/Susan Pultz X
- 1993 - Alyssa Ward
- 1992 - Tim Clark/Alyssa Ward/Bryan Winton
- 1991 - GCS/KRN/SCS/JLM/REC
- 1990 - Glynnis Nakai
- 1989 -
- 1988 - George Balazs (GB)/Tim Clark (TC)/ Phil Dye (PD)Glynnis Nakai  
(GN)/Sheila (SM)/MAB/HF/VG/MJ/DB/LF/AG
- 1987 - Marilyn Major
- 1986 - Tim Clark/Mimi/Dick/Vanessa

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*No one was injured at the research station, and all opted to stay to clean up the mess*

**By Sarah Zoellick**  
szoellick@staradvertiser.com

A U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service biologist and four volunteers arrived safely in Honolulu early Friday morning after being evacuated from a remote research station within the French Frigate Shoals, the service reported.

A devastating wind storm rolled through the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands on Dec. 9, damaging all facilities on Tern Island, including the group's living quarters, storage facilities and boat sheds. Communication systems and solar panels were compromised.

"They are still reeling in the trauma of it," said Ann Bell, acting superintendent of the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument, which comprises the chain of Northwestern Hawaiian Islands.

No one was injured, and Bell said the evacuees had access to enough food and water while waiting for rescue.

The volunteers and the Fish and Wildlife Service employee elected to remain on the damaged island for nine days after the early-morning storm to clean up some of the debris, Bell said. They were offered a Coast Guard evacuation several times but instead decided to wait for the Fish and Wildlife supply vessel Kahana to retrieve them.

"Not only was it difficult on the island, but then they got on the boat and they (were) transiting against 20- to 30-knot winds and up to

# 5 evacuated from

COURTESY U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

**from Johnston Atoll to evacuate a biologist and several the research station Dec. 9.**

amazing wildlife heroes that decided to stay on and continue to secure the facilities and secure debris (to) keep it from flying."

Although Fish and Wildlife Service officials have yet to completely assess the extent of the damage, the island's largest facility appears to have been destroyed beyond repair.

Bell said conditions were similar to a microburst or tornado, including plummeting temperatures right before it hit. The Fish and Wildlife Service is calling the destructive winds a "storm event."

Evacuees reported to officials that the storm struck in the midst of a lightning storm before sunrise. Everything started shaking, and it

sounded like a freight train was nearby, Bell said. Walls collapsed, windows blew out and a boat shed was completely destroyed within minutes.

The south wing of the living quarters, which is where all the volunteers were staying, sustained the most damage.

"When the event occurred they were literally trapped in their rooms with doors and debris trapping them in," Bell said. "So that was a frightening experience."

Bell, who has worked with the Fish and Wildlife Service for the past 17 years, said, "Nothing has come close to the destruction (in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands) that occurred within one minute on Tern Island."

storm-hit isle

**The Fish and Wildlife Service vessel Kahana departed 1 volunteers from Tern Island after an intense storm hit 1**

35-foot swells" for two days, Bell said, adding that the ship's passengers looked exhausted when they arrived in Honolulu at about 1 a.m. Friday.

After seeing photographs of the damage, Bell said she is "overwhelmed with their passion and determination to stay on under such horrific circumstances."

The Fish and Wildlife Service field station on Tern Island is 490 miles northwest

of Honolulu and provides year-round access for biologists to do research, student-based education and restoration projects as well as monitor hundreds of albatross, wedge-tailed shearwaters and Bonin petrels.

"Once they realized they were not physically injured, I felt like they began to put wildlife first instead of themselves first," Bell said. "(It was) an experience that really shed light on some



## MULTIPLICATION TABLE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

(201)

"CUTTING EDGE"  
VS  
"HEALING EDGE"

## — RE-AWAKENING TO GIVE BACK —

### LENGTH

1 meter (m) = 100 cm = 1,000 mm
1 millimeter (mm) = .001 m
1 centimeter (cm) = .01 m
1 decimeter (dm) = .1 m
1 decameter (dkm) = 10 m
1 hectometer (hm) = 100 m
1 kilometer (km) = 1,000 m

### CAPACITY

1 liter (l) = 100 cl = 1,000 ml
1 milliliter (ml) = .001 l
1 centiliter (cl) = .01 l
1 deciliter (dl) = .1 l
1 decaliter (dcl) = 10 l
1 hectoliter (hl) = 100 l
1 kiloliter (kl) = 1,000 l

### WEIGHT

1 gram (g) = 100 cg = 1,000 mg
1 milligram (mg) = .001 g
1 centigram (cg) = .01 g
1 decigram (dg) = .1 g
1 decagram (dkg) = 10 g
1 hectogram (hg) = 100 g
1 kilogram (kg) = 1,000 g

## GRAMMAR RULES

- There are eight parts of speech:

- NOUN**—the name of a person, place, or thing
- VERB**—an action word
- ADJECTIVE**—describes a noun or pronoun
- ADVERB**—describes a verb, adjective, or another adverb

- PRONOUN**—substitutes for a noun
- PREPOSITION**—connects a noun to another part of the sentence
- CONJUNCTION**—connects words or ideas
- INTERJECTION**—an exclamation

- Some verbs need helpers.

### INCORRECT

I be / You be  
I ain't / You ain't  
I got to  
I seen  
I done

### CORRECT

I am / You are  
I am not / You are not  
I have to  
I have seen / I saw  
I have done / I did

- Its** is possessive. **It's** means "it is" or "it has."
- Your** is possessive. **You're** means "you are."

- Which word do I use?

### Lay or Lie?

To "lay" is to place an object. To "lie" is to recline.

### Affect or Effect?

To "affect" is to influence. To "effect" is to cause.

- Punctuation

A **comma** is used to group words and phrases that belong together. It is also used to denote a slight pause, as with items in a series and interjections.

A **colon** is used prior to a list or other elements that rename or restate what has been previously stated.

A **semicolon** is used to separate independent clauses or to divide a series of longer phrases.

An **apostrophe** is used to indicate the possessive case of nouns and to form contractions.

A **hyphen** divides one word into syllables or joins multiple words.

**Quotation marks** are used around the exact words someone spoke. Use with titles of songs, short stories, chapter titles, short plays, episodes of television programs, magazine articles, and poems.

**Italics** are used with the titles of books, movies, newspapers, television programs, magazines, and long plays. (In handwriting, use **underlining**.)

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