

2 of 3



AVID *0174 286 2 993
COMPOSITION BOOK
 12Tausf1
 *HCC 3-6 AUGUST 2015
 *MAUI 9 AUGUST 2015
 *ISTS BOARD W/ 17-24 AUG. 15

BALAZS 2015

Wide Rule
 100 Sheets
 9.75 in x 7.5 in



Need - Demographics to Those That Don't Have.

A Forever Blog
endowed

71

PIER 36 " MY FAST " Thursday
28 JANUARY 2016

CAME Bumper
CATE 2008 STICKER
2008 LIKELY

3rd Meeting 1 PM
FIRST Steering Committee Meeting 2010 new STICKER

PEARL 2015 raised
PUPALOV JEFF WALTERS " Wildlife Conservation Management Branch"
GATHERING " HPAC " fisherman organization, BIG ISLAND

DEVON TALK - STRANDINGS green 97, hawks 2%
291 = 2010

> 1995 less of a change

update Send RRR list - EARL etc. need

MILANI - JEFF WALTERS

OLIVIA - SPATIAL ANALYSIS

HUGHES VAN HOUTAN et al
CODY THESIS

DRONE
KBAY

RUSSELL
FTO

Create Coexistence fishermen & Turtles

KUH =

INATURALIST

" PATROL " Efforts
Chalouphat

CREEL SURVEY

29/1/2016 ART MUSEUM LUNCH
ASOKA

72

FISHING AROUND SEA TURTLES

ACCIDENTAL TURTLE CATCH

It's OK to Help!



SAFETY FIRST
If safe to help

REEL-IN turtle with care
HOLD by shell / flippers
CUT line close to hook
RELEASE with no line attached

Remember to:

- ✓ Check bait after every nibble
- ✓ Use barbless circle hooks to reduce injuries
- ✓ Clean your catch away from turtles

For Injured or Dead Turtles Call:

(808) 725-5730

For more information, visit www.fpir.noaa.gov/PRD/prd_index

Need EMAILS

SEND = Domingo

Participants

- Irene Kelly
- Jeff Walters
- Matt Ramesy
- T. Todd Jones
- George Balazs
- Devon Francke
- Olivia Hughes
- Kurt Kawamoto
- John Wang
- Joy Browning
- Asuka Ishizaki
- Joseph Scarpa
- Ken Lesperance
- Earl Miyamoto
- Phil Fernandez

Affiliation

- NMFS PIRO
- NMFS PIRO
- NMFS PIRO
- NMFS PIFSC
- NMFS PIFSC
- NMFS PIFSC
- NMFS PIFSC
- NMFS PIFSC
- NMFS PIFSC
- USFWS PIFWO
- WPRFMC
- NOAA OLE
- DOCARE
- DLNR
- HFACT

FAST steering committee

- Chair & program lead
- new member
- member since 2012
- new member
- member since 2010
- presenter
- presenter
- member since 2010
- new member
- member since 2010
- member since 2010
- new member
- member since 2010
- member since 2010
- new member

Irene Kinan Kelly <irene.kelly@noaa.gov>

To: Matthew Ramsey <Matthew.Ramsey@noaa.gov>, Todd Jones <Todd.Jones@noaa.gov>, George Balazs <George.Balazs@noaa.gov>, Kurt Kawamoto <Kurt.Kawamoto@noaa.gov>, Jeff Walters <Jeff.Walters@noaa.gov>, John Wang <John.Wang@noaa.gov>, Joy Browning <Joy.Browning@fws.gov>, Asuka Ishizaki <Asuka.Ishizaki@noaa.gov>, Joseph Scarpa <joseph.scarpa@noaa.gov>, "Kenneth.R.Lesperance@hawaii.gov" <Kenneth.R.Lesperance@hawaii.gov>, Earl Miyamoto <earl.miyamoto@hawaiiintel.net>, Phil Fernandez <phil@phifermandez.com>, Devon Francke <Devon.Francke@noaa.gov>, Olivia Hughes - NOAA Affiliate <olivia.hughes@noaa.gov>, Elia Herman <Elia.Y.Herman@hawaii.gov>, Shandell Brunson <Shandell.Brunson@noaa.gov>, Summer Martin - NOAA Affiliate <summer.martin@noaa.gov>, Russell Ito - NOAA Federal <russell.ito@noaa.gov>

NOAA Fisheries

HAWAIIAN CIVIC CLUBS petition 2/2012

(73)

Monday EMAIL pdfs sent

2/1/2016 Tel. call from BETTE (ELIZABETH)
ZIRKELBACH - MARATHON Turtle Hospital

2/4/2016 PSD STAFF Meeting
Thursday 10-11AM

VACCINE "FENOT" Distemper for Seals in Wild.

Critical Habitat Team Jenny Schifft
40 year ^{mayor} Demographics - cover issue CCP
CHINA/USA ARRAY
ARRAY for Todd new

PO1 & PO2 on Line + SKIN PARR COMPLIANT
Summer ^{DOING} MAPPING

"Hawaii" - Wikipedia ^{monk seal} need turtle

Todd/WANG Meeting
JOHN/GB "2/5/2016 Friday CHINA USA
"Fish Around" "Shop Around"

2/11/2016 Punaluu - Removed salt tags
Thursday ID 65419 6/24 deployment Punaluu
2/20/15. MOP RICE
Tagging TRIP.
OO

(74)

TO WWF
Fiji

6/24

LATIA TAMATA

2/17

Fiji

ID 50/37

telonics 672279

2016 Viarene & TW

2/18

Lunch Scooner at Boat harbor

W/CHER Forester 1980s

MOOREA

need
TO send 6 posters
- ISTE 3 Abstract
- Scilly Abstract
- Demographics

3pm

5-12 February 2016 Couple
Friday Friday
1130pm
Kayan NG
VISIT

2/6 Saturday

Chinese New Year Monkey x 2 CHINA TOWN
CULTURAL PLAZA

2/7 Sunday

PEARL HARBOR

* 25,000 Firecrackers *

2/8 Monday

2/9 Tuesday - KALANAPA

2/10 Wednesday

2/11 Thursday - PUALU

2/12 Friday

IOLANI PALACE GRILLED AT HOME STEAK
KAMAKA/MUSIC CITY UKULELE DRIVE
KAWI COAST

PHILIP
YI
AFCD

Survey

ABST

A que
Societ
Societ
time a
past-p
memb
interv
overc
withi

INTRO

This st
their g
expect

HOOLOU
Dona
1236
Friday

2/20 S
2/21 S
2/22 M
2/23 T
2/24 W
2/25

PHILIP
YIP
AFCD

ENSURING THAT REGIONS ARE REPRESENTED BY CULTURES, RATHER THAN COLONIZERS

(75)

Survey of an elite sample of members of the International Sea Turtle Society

JACK FRAZIER - WORKING DRAFT 1/2016

ABSTRACT:

A questionnaire was distributed to an elite sample of 91 members of the International Sea Turtle Society: people who play, or have played, critical roles in the development and governance of the Society. The "elite" subsample of members was intentionally composed of people who have invested time and energy in diverse issues of governance of the ISTS; this included president, president-elect and past-presidents, secretary and past secretaries, treasurer, members of the board of directors and past members of the board, members of elected committees and past committee members. Each interviewee was asked to name the major contributions made by the Society, the major challenges overcome by the society, the greatest disappointments, and the most important goals to be achieved within the next 5 years.

INTRODUCTION:

This study was not approved by the ISTS Board of Directors, and was designed and conducted despite their general, continued disinterest, if not rejection, of previous proposals to survey opinions, expectations, and suggestions of the diverse international membership of the society.

HONGKONG DEPART 1235 PM
 FRIDAY 9 - 25 FEB, 2016
 20-25
 REPORT TAIPEI 1130 AM
 CHINA AIRLINES 2/25 Thursday
 2/20 SATURDAY ARRIVE 5 AM TAOYUAN - BUS TO TEACHERS
 2/21 SUNDAY 3 NIGHTS JIH LIH HOTEL
 2/22 MONDAY "THE DAY"
 2/23 TUES. DEPART MAGONG TO KAOSHUNG - TAXI TO DONGGANG -
 FERRY TO LIUCHU
 2/24 WED. OVERNIGHT TRAIN TO DAVA overnight
 2/25 TO TAIPEI - TO TEACHERS - TICKETS LAZA 1130 PM HNL
 2/25 ARRIVE 2 PM

(76)

Program Meeting - MTB A P
9 AM -
2/26/2016

Friday - Transition ASSISTANCE Demographics PAPER
"CORPORATE HISTORY"
Denise / G.B. COLLABORATIONS

- FP Summit Report

- Hanalei Bay / Kawai'i MANUSCRIPT

- Critical Habitat Science

- Rice Kapoho manuscript

Set-the-record-straight from GB
History w/ turtles, nesting & fishery
& Restaurant trade

ANAHULU River Project

FFS TRACKING MANUSCRIPT

CONNIE NG PhD Thesis chapter
OKI et al EAST ASIA # Fredrickson
S. PACIFIC CC Kobayashi et al. PAPERS

(CONTI) PROGRAM MEETING

2/26/2016 Friday

14-18 March Summer Todd SANDIEGO

77

Denise - PARR ^{TRYING} Public speaking

SAITO et al, Sea of JAPAN
JESU Island Soojin Wang

4 - HAINAN Island

L. deTrocourt & Morton

Shawn - growth spurts need

" 1% TO DD = 1% per year " 20% includes less than 2-3cm Average
" cartilage in small bones " - Shkm

SB - App. by Hannah

SUMMER - ^{these 7 TIMES: 649} _{JAKIS} ^{~907 times} each

" QUANTIFY & describe "

52 TAGS GPS Guam & CNMI

LAST 6-9 MONTHS - Some over year; one 2 years

↓ NEXT PART of meeting - Administrative things

Template ^{open input} Highlights by Thursday COB

- 1) Field work
- 2) ^{Accepted} papers _{Review}
- 3) Published
- 4) Research Findings
- 5) ^{offsite} Meetings hosted on-site

Google Calendar - Devon SB

- 6) AWARDS GRANTS Recognition
- 7) STRANDINGS

Summary for week. 8) Where-Abouts staff

Write in 3rd person

purpose promote program as a Term

PIFSC Personnel Survey - ^{ranked lower} NMFS Average

USGS TW PARR ? ASK

need tag
RETURN

PM

3/8/2016

Tuesday

(79)

TO

RM 1192

Planning

for FFS

EMMA -
Fence?

Devon, SB, OLIVIA, TTODD

TEST PITS 3/9 Wednesday A.M.
Practice

need

Osbourne TOOL

HOLMES

OLIVIA &

4/17 depart on ship.

Kerry Lyons

3/10/2016 TRAINING Done w/ OLIVIA PITS/Metals

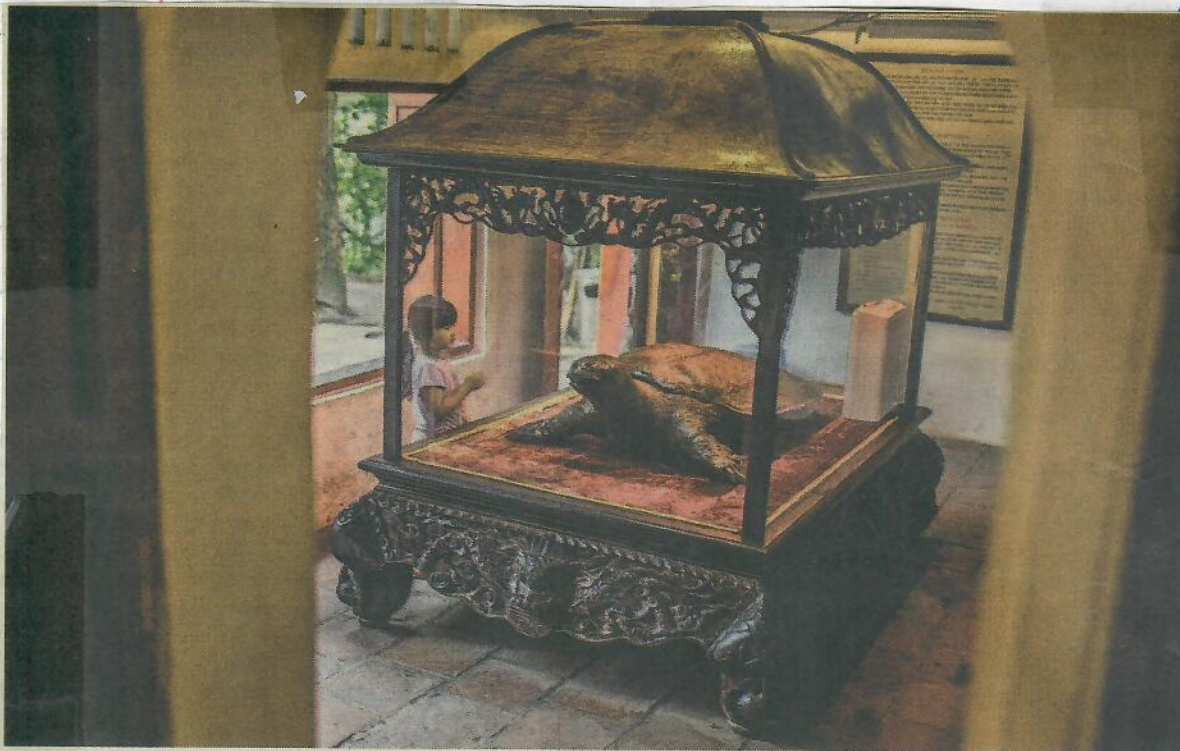
(80) Sherman III
9 AM -

3/11/2016 KATHARINE CLUKEY ^{Thesis} FINAL DEFENSE

"Assessment of PLASTIC Ingestion &
Associated Organic Pollutants in sea turtles
across The Pacific Ocean"

Committee: Christopher LEPOZK, QING LI, Linda COX

37



1-23-2016 HSA

NEW YORK TIMES / MAY 2015

A child visits Ngoc Son temple in Hanoi, Vietnam, home to a large sculpture of Hoan Kiem Lake's revered resident, a giant turtle known as Cu Rua. The turtle's death is considered an extremely bad omen.

Death of sacred turtle vexes Vietnam

A giant turtle, a mythic symbol of Vietnamese independence and longevity that had quietly paddled around Hanoi's central lake for decades — some say centuries — has died, official state news media reported.

The turtle, known as Cu Rua, or Great-Grandfather Turtle, weighed an estimated 360 pounds and was believed to have died of natural causes. His precise age was unknown.

It would be difficult to overstate his spiritual and cultural significance in this deeply superstitious and Confucian country, where the news of the turtle's demise prompted an outpouring of sadness and hand-wringing.

And its timing, as a Communist Party congress opened to choose Vietnam's top leaders for the next five years, was widely interpreted as a bad omen for both the party and the nation.

"People say the turtle's death is bad luck, and a way for the gods to

show that something's about to happen," said Nguyen Thien Hung, caretaker of the Vu Thach Buddhist temple, which lies a few steps from the lake.

"If I were to discuss the political implications of this, the government would think I was trying to destabilize it," he said. "But everyone thinks this is bad luck for the government."

For many Vietnamese, Cu Rua was sacred, the earthly embodiment of the legendary turtle of the lake. In the 15th century, the legend says, a nationalist hero borrowed a magic sword — possibly from a dragon king — fought with it to drive out occupying Chinese forces, and returned it to a turtle that surfaced in Hoan Kiem Lake, the "Lake of the Returned Sword," in central Hanoi.

Cu Rua's death was a loss for biological history as well. He was one of the last of the Yangtze giant softshell turtles, species *Rafetus swinhoei*, which now has just three known

specimens, two in China and one in a lake outside Hanoi.

"The loss of this critically important animal brings the species one step closer to extinction," Peter Pritchard, an international turtle authority and author of the book "Rafetus, The Curve of Extinction," said in an email from his home in Florida.

But for the Vietnamese, biodiversity may have been the least of his attributes.

Of the four animals that many Vietnamese consider sacred — the others are the dragon, phoenix and unicorn — the turtle is the only one that exists in real life, said Pamela McElwee, a Vietnam expert and a professor of human ecology at Rutgers University.

As a result, she noted, Hanoi's giant turtle was seen as an important link between "the here and now, the earthly world and the spiritual world."

New York Times

78
RENE ANGELIL / 1942-2016

HSA 1/15/2016
**Singer Dion's husband
guided her rise to top**

By Nekesa Mumbi Moody
and Sally Ho
Associated Press

LAS VEGAS >> Rene Angelil, Celine Dion's husband and manager, who molded her from a French-speaking Canadian ingenue into one of the world's most successful singers, died Thursday after a long battle with throat cancer, officials and family members said.

The 73-year-old Angelil died in the suburban Las Vegas home in Henderson he shared with Dion and their three children.

Angelil died of natural causes under the care of a doctor, Clark County Coroner John Fudenberg said. No further investigation was expected.

A post on Dion's Facebook page said, "It is with deep sadness that we announce that Rene Angelil, aged 73, died this morning at her residence in Las Vegas after a long and courageous fight against cancer. The family wishes to live the mourning in privacy."

U.S. Sen. Harry Reid of Nevada issued a statement saying he has always appreciated the couple's support because they took a risk on Las Vegas when Dion began her residency in 2002 at The Colosseum at Caesars Palace.

"As a result, we in Las Vegas feel Celine Dion is one of ours," Reid said.

Caesars president Gary Selesner said it was impossible to overstate the impact Angelil and Dion have had on the history of entertainment in Las Vegas and at Caesars Palace.

Dion's shows on Saturday and Sunday were canceled.



CANADIAN PRESS / AP

Rene Angelil:
An audiotape from Celine Dion, then 12, brought the two Canadians together

Angelil was born in Montreal to a Canadian mother and Syrian father. He became the love of Dion's life and the linchpin for her huge success.

Angelil was a former singer-turned-manager when he received an audiotape of Dion, then 12.

"At that time I had been in the business for 20 years," Angelil recalled in a 1991 interview with the Associated Press. "In those 20 years I had never heard or had a feeling come out of someone like this little girl I had in front of me. I had shivers all over, you know."

"My Heart Will Go On," from the film "Titanic," has been her defining hit.

She and Angelil married in 1994 in a ceremony at Notre Dame Basilica in Montreal.

Dion said Angelil had talked about dying.

"I'll say, 'You're scared? I understand. Talk to me about it.'" she told USA Today. "And Rene says to me, 'I want to die in your arms.' OK, fine, I'll be there, you'll die in my arms."

LEE
CATALUNA



1/6/16 HSA

Orgy of outlawed fireworks flaunts our island anarchy

Flagrant. **FLAGRANT!**
The use of illegal aerial fireworks on New Year's was so blatantly widespread, it's clear nobody worried about getting busted even if it's against the law.

Or, more accurately, "against the law" in quotes to denote the absurdity of such a designation, because

it's not like we've seen anyone go to prison for bringing in the stash that set fire to the neighbor's roof.

There are videos on YouTube of people lovingly showing off their illegal trove of artillery and bragging about how much money they spent: "Over thousand dollars right here. Gotta pay to play."

There are also videos of

entire communities — Waipahu, Aiea, a slow pan of all of Central Maui — blanketed with explosions well after midnight on Jan. 1. Invariably, the person shooting the cellphone video isn't ruefully condemning the fireworks. The off-screen comments are full of awe and delight.

We are so freaked out about terrorism, yet thousands of pounds of explosives made it into the islands by land or by sea. That's a problem.

But ooh, those illegals are pretty in the night sky, and New Year's in Hawaii isn't the same without them, so grab a lawn chair and a beer and watch the neighbors show off their discretionary income.

Fireworks aren't the problem. They're a symptom of the problem.

Hawaii is becoming a place where laws don't matter, an idiosyncratic outpost where blowhard lawmakers pass legislation for appearances' sake with little concern for how the laws are to be enforced and no follow-up when they aren't.

How many people still use their cellphones while driving? Not even sneaky-kind, like texting in their lap. No, people hold that thing up to their ears and yakety-yak with full animation and no inhibition. "Whatever. I'm important. I know how to drive with one hand."

Setting up a house on

public property and pooping in an alley is against the law, and if you or I did it, we might get in trouble, but in modern Hawaii, vagrants get a gentle heads-up notification days in advance of eviction and are asked to please, please consider free shelter space ("It'll be great! Just try it!"). And even after that, enforcement actions have to be defended for being too mean and the stubborn folks just move to where they know they won't be hassled by law enforcement.

Doesn't anybody worry about being busted for anything anymore?

Which leads to the im-

pending introduction of marijuana dispensaries in Hawaii. How confident are we that that's going to be rigorously regulated, every law enforced to the letter?

Yeah, right. I can hear you giggling.

How about this: How about we go back to fireworks being legal? Nobody is following the law, which makes it a toothless, ridiculous law and sets the tone for flagrant disregard of all sorts of statutes. Besides, when people could buy the smaller fireworks at Longs, there were fewer stadium-style pyrotechnics going off in neighborhood cul-de-sacs.

Reach Lee Cataluna at 529-4315 or lcataluna@staradvertiser.com.

LEE
CATALUNA



12/30/2015 HSA

In a shrinking paradise, we share desire for 'less'

There are the locals, the descendants of the first people to call Hawaii home, the grandchildren and great-grandchildren of sugar workers and store owners who saved up for small houses and big dreams of university education; the people who raised families here be-

cause of a way of life in the islands that felt good and true.

Then there are the newcomers, who managed to make money and keep hold of money while the recession drained everyone else's savings. They plant their flag on their plot of Hawaii land and want sovereignty over their portion

of paradise. They live here, but they live separately, and that's their choosing.

And then there are the tourists, the people who come here lugging bags full of expectations and leave items like polite behavior and the sensible avoidance of obvious dangers back home.

Hawaii could be divided into these competing groups 50 or 60 years ago. It can be divided into these conflicting interests today. The difference is there's more of everyone and less room on which to spread out our incompatible desires.

The locals still struggle, the newcomers still try to boss the locals around by telling us everything we

don't know and how things were better where they came from, and the tourists still get in everyone's way and complain about paying too much for the tropical wonders they were told they would see. Hawaii is still being sold as paradise but fewer are happy with the Hawaii in which they find themselves.

But all agree on one thing. We all share the same wish. Maybe for the first time, we all wish for less.

Everyone wishes the beaches were less crowded. Everyone wishes traffic wasn't so insanely bad. Everyone wishes they could always find a parking space, a quiet place, an open spot on the waiting list.

Or just less competition

for resources so there wouldn't have to be so many waiting lists.

We wish for fewer crowds on hiking trails, less crowding in the lineup at surf spots, fewer cars parked along what used to be undiscovered beaches.

We pray for less stress, less crime, less homelessness, less apathy. Who doesn't want to pay less for basics? To use less, want less, owe less?

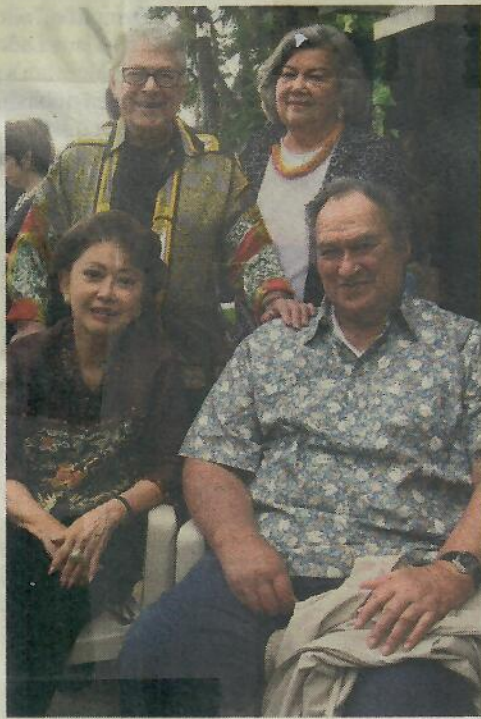
The ones who want more are in the fourth group: the moneymakers, the developers, the titans of industry. They, too, have been here for decades. They lure in

the tourists and make promises of a magical life. It is to their advantage to build more houses and roads, more stores and hotels. When things get rough for the workers, when it gets harder to live here because resources and space are at a premium, profits only go up. Achieving and sustaining a balance in the community is never a sincere goal. It is always about more. Everything must grow. Profits must go up.

As we entertain thoughts of the year to come, so many wishes for more are, in truth, a wish for less.

Reach Lee Cataluna at 529-4315 or lcataluna@staradvertiser.com.

STAR-ADVERTISER PHOTOS



Gov. Ben Cayetano shook hands with Larry Mehau after a political rally in Hilo organized by Mehau in 1998, top. At left, Mehau attended a gathering at the home of entertainer Jim Nabors in 2011. Shown with Mehau, seated at right, are former Hawaii first lady Jean Ariyoshi, seated at left, and longtime island columnist Eddie Sherman, back left, and Mehau's wife, Beverly.

12/24/2015

Larry Mehau was alleged but he and his eminent p

By Kevin Dayton
kdayton@staradvertiser.com

Larry Ehukai Mehau, a Big Island rancher and former Honolulu police vice sergeant who was friend to Hawaii governors as well as some of the state's notorious crime figures, died Tuesday. He was 86.

“ He was the type of person that if he was going to help you, he would do it 100 percent.”

John Waihee
Former Hawaii governor, speaking about Larry Mehau, a Big Island businessman who had relationships with politicians, entertainers and crime figures

STAR-ADVERTISER PHOTOS

“The guy was an amazing man,” Kaneshiro said. “People really don’t appreciate how smart and how well connected he was. He knew everybody in all fields, he got information and knowledge from all these different contacts that he had. He was also a very good businessman.”

Waihee said the allegations that Mehau was an organized crime godfather made for a “spectacular story,” but added that “I never saw any evidence of that at all.”

“It was never established, and in my mind it was never something I would judge him on,” he said.

NEW ANALYSIS HIGHLIGHTS HAWAI'I GREEN TURTLE RESILIENCE TO TUMOR-CAUSING DISEASE

If you have encountered Hawai'i green turtles (known in Hawaiian as honu) while diving or snorkeling, chances are you have seen them with tumors on their skin. Since at least the late 1950s, the honu has been seen with these tumors, which are caused by a disease called fibropapillomatosis (FP). FP is the



A green turtle photographed in 1993 with tumors (A) and the same turtle photographed tumor-free in 2004 (B). Photo credit: Peter Bennett and Ursula Keuper-Bennett, www.turtles.org.

main known cause of turtle strandings in Hawai'i. There is no doubt that this disease affects individual turtles.

However, green turtles have been known to recover from FP, and the population has rebounded even in the presence of these tumors. A new analysis conducted by Milani Chaloupka, PhD, reveals that this disease has not caused a population decline even in an area considered to be a global FP hotspot.

The analysis used data from a long-term monitoring project spanning from 1982 to 2010 at the Pala'au foraging ground off Moloka'i. The monitoring project was led by George Balazs of the Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center, working closely with several Moloka'i fishing families. Over the course of nearly 30 years of monitoring, thousands of individual immature green turtles were tagged, measured and checked for FP disease status. Turtles with FP were found to have lower annual apparent survival probability compared to those that were disease free, but the long-term population trend at this foraging site was found to be stable over time at approximately 1,860 immature turtles.

Consistent with previous studies, FP disease prevalence at the Pala'au foraging population increased following an outbreak in the early 1980s. At least 46 percent of the Pala'au population was affected by FP by the disease's peak in the mid-1990s, followed by a gradual decline.

The honu population has shown a remarkable rebound in the face of a chronic disease that was once feared would bring demise to the population.

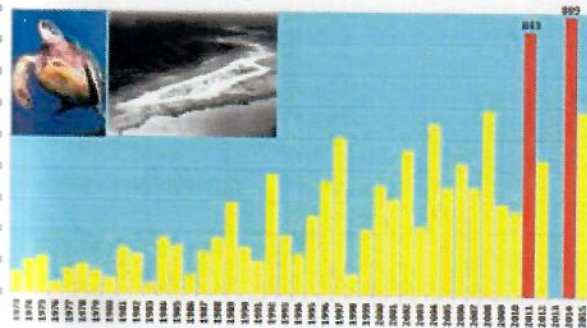
Green turtles in Florida have also experienced high rates of population increase despite being the other global hotspot for FP. This highlights the resilience of green turtle populations to persist through significant threats. ➔

A CASE FOR HONU MANAGEMENT

Hawai'i, like much of the world that has green sea turtles (*Chelonia mydas*) in their environment, traditionally harvested the animal as food. Culturally, honu (Hawaiian green sea turtle) is an important part of the diet of native Hawaiians. In the early 1970s, about a decade after Hawai'i statehood, the argument was made that commercial harvest of green sea turtles was causing a precipitous decline in the honu population. The State, recognizing the importance of the animal as a traditional food, sought to allow home consumption. The State banned the commercial harvest of honu and implemented a permit system and catch limits to control the harvest and manage the species.

Then in 1978, the federal government listed honu and most of the world population of green sea turtles as "threatened" under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). A "threatened species" is likely to become endangered in the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range. An "endangered species" is one that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. The State argued for the continuance of home consumption of honu, but the federal authority of the ESA did not allow it.

Green Turtles Nesting at East Island, French Frigate Shoals, 1973-2015



Nesting at East Island in the French Frigate Shoals, Northwestern Hawaiian Islands, represents about half of all nesting activity in Hawai'i. Hawaiian green turtles nest approximately every four years, and it is natural to see high and low years over a several year cycle. Nesting in 2014 marked a record at 889 nesting females. 2015 represents the highest "low" year in 42 seasons at nearly 500 nesting females.

On Feb. 14, 2012, the Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs filed a petition to determine if the honu was a distinct population segment (DPS) of *C. mydas* and petitioned for it to be delisted as no longer threatened. A DPS is the smallest division of a species permitted to be protected under the ESA. All Hawaiian green sea turtles nest in the Hawai'i archipelago, most in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands. Numbers have increased. Tagging studies show that the adults remain near the Hawaiian Islands. Honu have been reported by community members to

be foraging in areas that they were not known to frequent, areas that were occupied by other species and other species complexes. Recent research indicated that some foraging populations have reached the carrying capacities of their environment.

A recent green turtle review by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and the US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) recommended an analysis be conducted to determine the application of the DPS policy to the green turtle. If the population is determined to be a DPS and then delisted, the species can be managed by the State of Hawai'i rather than the federal government.

The required timeline for the Secretaries of Commerce and the Interior to respond to petitions is outlined in the Code of Federal Regulations (Title 50, Section 424.14):

- Within 30 days of receiving the petition, the Secretaries must acknowledge the receipt in writing.

- Within 90 days of receiving the petition, the Secretaries must publish a "90-day Finding" as to whether the petition presents substantial scientific or commercial information suggesting that the petitioned action may be warranted. [NMFS and FWS issued the 90-day finding on the petition to designate Hawaiian green turtle as a DPS and delisting it on Aug. 1, 2012, i.e., about 165 days after receiving the petition.]

- If the 90-day Finding indicates the petitioned action may be warranted, then NMFS and FWS will initiate a status review and will also provide opportunity for public comment at this time. [NMFS and FWS accepted public comments on the

90-day finding until Oct. 1, 2012, i.e., the public had about 60 days to comment.]

- Within 12 months of receiving the petition, the Secretaries must publish a "12-month Finding" and in most cases will make the finding that a) the petitioned action is not warranted (no DPS designation and no delisting) OR b) the petitioned action is warranted and publish a proposed rule for DPS and delisting. If a proposed rule is published, a public comment period will follow. [On March 23, 2015, i.e., 37 months after

receiving the petition, NMFS and FWS published a proposed rule that divides the population of green sea turtles into 11 DPSs and maintains the threatened status for the honu while upgrading two other DPSs to the endangered status.]

- Within a year of the proposed rule publication, the final rule will be due. [While the proposed rule should become final on March 23, 2016, an additional six-month extension has been requested to review the science used for the finding.]

Each of the above actions occurred well outside the required time, and a final rule is still being developed. Many of the public comments in response to the 12-month finding challenged the scientific justification for continuing ESA listing for the honu. The honu could and should be an example the successful application of the ESA when so few listed species are recovered. Instead, delays and an apparently arbitrary, indiscriminate use of science have delayed the finding of recovery.

The purpose of the ESA is to recover species, which for various reasons, are on the cusp of extinction. Oftentimes the reason for the depletion is the impact of human activities on the species or on the natural environment on which the species depend. It would be logical to assume then that recovered species could be protected under another regulatory regime. This would ease the cost of enforcement for a species no longer in danger of extinction and allow management of the resource so that the ecosystem can be maintained in a balance beneficial to the community. Without management, the ecosystem goes through cycles of abundance and scarcity, with species populations rising and falling depending on the availability of forage and habitat. When a population rises to the point of depleting its food sources, it will crash and the cycle will start again. This natural function can be exacerbated or enhanced by periodic naturally occurring events such as El Nino, La Nina, decadal oscillations and storms as well as anthropogenic causes. The point of management is to smooth out the effect of those events and keep resources abundant and sustainable.

The ESA is a tool that can be used to protect species that are seriously threatened with extinction, but it is not the tool to manage a recovered species or an ecosystem. True, some species will never be delisted and may go extinct while protected by ESA. The honu is not one of them. 🐢

HSA 12/20/2015

Na'i Aupuni's convention unlikely to craft anything credible or legal

By Anne Keala Kelly

There are two teams in this game — one is the state of Hawaii and the other is the Obama administration. Pitifully, though, they're both on the same side pushing one agenda: federal recognition for Hawaiians whether we want it or not.

Na'i Aupuni, a newly formed nonprofit organization contracted and funded by the state, via the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, received millions of dollars to run an election of 40 delegates from a list of 196 volunteer candidates.

The voter registry used for this purpose was pieced together like Frankenstein from multiple lists. Kanaiolewalu, a state-mandated registry that cost millions, was intended to gather 200,000 names, but only managed to get 19,000.

After another state law was passed to fix that failure, Hawaiian names from other registries were poured into a new list.

An estimated 95,000 ballots were mailed out for the delegates' election.

The process moved quickly, most likely in an attempt to outrun blowback from Hawaiians opposed to federal recognition. In the haste, even the ballot itself was worthy of a few lawsuits for voter fraud. One example is the duplicate names appearing on the continent's ballot, allowing some candidates to receive two votes from one ballot.

But Na'i Aupuni trudged on, insisting that at the end



STAR-ADVERTISER / 2006



Anne Keala Kelly is the filmmaker of "Noho Hewa: The Wrongful Occupation of Hawaii" and a journalist whose work has appeared in *The Nation* and *Indian Country Today*.

of November, 40 delegates would be empowered to create a constitution and form a Hawaiian nation.

Near the end of its election period, Na'i Aupuni extended the voting deadline, moving the goalpost and adding another month after a temporary stay from the U.S. Supreme Court barred counting the votes or certifying winners.

Then, Na'i Aupuni's side of the game fell apart when the court made the injunc-

tion permanent.

It seemed as if it was officially over. But like the zombie apocalypse, Na'i Aupuni would not go gently. On Tuesday, it arose from the judicial ashes, brushed itself off and declared that all 196 candidates are now invited to be delegates. That's right, 196 unelected, (mostly) unvetted, inexperienced wannabes with no legal or professional experience will sit down and chisel their profound thoughts about the lahui into a constitution.

What a circus.

Truly, that's what it is, a circus with sideshows and freaks.

How can such an outrageously corrupt process be taken seriously? Even if they manage to create the illusion of legitimacy with their mockery of a constitutional convention, any outcome will likely be rebuked by the public and invalidated in the courts. Who stands to benefit from this mass distraction?

SIMULTANEOUS TO the Na'i Aupuni fiasco, the other team, President

Barack Obama's Department of Interior (DOI), is planning a rule change that will allow him by executive order to confer federal recognition on any Hawaiian entity (or circus).

Secretary of Interior Sally Jewell claimed in her Sept. 29 statement that the proposed new rules "come on the heels of a robust and transparent public comment period," referring to the two weeks of public hearings held in Hawaii in June and July of 2014.

However, she and the rest of the Obama administration turned a deaf ear to the Hawaiians who lined up and testified during those weeks, with 99 percent of them opposing federal recognition.

Instead, Obama's team sided with mail-in postcards supposedly from pro-federal recognition Hawaiians. The federal version of transparency means we can't confirm who mailed those postcards. (We have until Dec. 30 to testify against the DOI rule change at ainalahui.com.)

AFTER 125 YEARS of being lied to, undermined, cheated, manipulated, forcibly assimilated and shamed for even uttering the words "illegal occupation" or "independence" or "the kingdom survives" or "ku'e," Hawaiians are supposed to accept the absence of justice.

We are expected to stay quiet as a handful of our people try to surrender our sovereignty to Uncle Sam.



THOMAS SOWELL

12/12/2015 HSA Obama gambling U.S. lives for benefit of immigrants

When the President of the United States asks the television networks to set aside time for him to broadcast a speech from the Oval Office, we can usually expect that he has something new to say.

But President Barack Obama's speech Sunday night was just a rehash of what he has been saying all along, trying to justify policies that have repeatedly turned out disastrously for America and our allies. This was not a speech

about how the Obama administration is going to do anything differently in the future. It was a speech about how Obama's policies were right all along.

Obama is one of those people who are often wrong but never in doubt. The president struck a familiar chord when he emphasized that we shouldn't blame all Muslims for the actions of a few.

How many people have you heard blaming all Muslims?
Even if 90 percent of all

Muslims are fine people, and we admit 10,000 refugees from the Middle East, does that mean that we need not be concerned about adding a thousand potential terrorists — even after we have seen in San Bernardino what just two terrorists can do?

The first responsibility of any government is to protect the people already in the country. Even in this age of an entitlement mentality, no one in a foreign country is entitled to be in America if the American people don't want them here.

Obama's talk about how we should not make religious distinctions might make sense if we were talking about handing out entitlements. But we are talking about distinguishing between different populations posing different levels of danger to the American people.

When it comes to matters of life and death, that is no time for the kind of glib,

politically correct rhetoric that Obama specializes in.

Obama may think of himself as a citizen of the world, but he was elected president of the United States, not head of a world government, and that does not authorize him to gamble the lives of Americans for the benefit of people in other countries.

The illusion that you can take in large numbers of people from a fundamentally different culture, without jeopardizing your own culture — and everything that depends on it — should have been dispelled by many counterproductive social consequences in Europe, even aside from the fatal dangers of terrorists.

Most refugees in the Middle East can be helped in the Middle East, and many Americans would undoubtedly be willing to financially help Muslim countries like Jordan or Egypt to care for these refugees in societies more compatible with their beliefs and values.

The history of millions of European immigrants who came here in centuries past was fundamentally different from what is happening in our own times.

First of all, those immigrants were stopped at Ellis Island to be checked medically and otherwise, and were allowed to get off that island to go ashore only after they had met whatever legal standards there were. Otherwise, they were sent back where they came from.

More fundamentally, people came here to assimilate into the American society they found, not to become isolated enclaves of aggrieved foreigners, demanding that Americans adjust to their languages, their values and their ways of life.

Like so much that Obama says, his talk of "stronger screening" of people coming into the United States is sheer fantasy, when even his own intelligence officials and law enforcement officials say that we have no adequate data on which

to base a meaningful screening of Syrian refugees.

When Obama spoke of the danger of our being "drawn once more into a long and costly ground war in Iraq or Syria," that was yet another fantasy, that wars are optional.

When terrorists are at war with us, we cannot simply declare that war to be over, whenever it is politically convenient, as Obama did when he withdrew American troops from Iraq, against the advice of his own generals. That is what led to the rise of ISIS.

Our only real choice is between destroying ISIS over there or waiting for them to come over here and start killing Americans.

As in other cases, Obama has made a choice that reflects politics and rhetoric, rather than reality.

Thomas Sowell is a senior fellow at Stanford University's Hoover Institution.

SUSAN
SCOTT
OCEAN WATCH



Turtles rebound in Hawaii, but most use 1 nesting site

'Turtle! Turtle!" The call came from our Palau guide during his rare turtle sightings, and usually the animal was 60 feet deep and departing. We Hawaii snorkelers in the group didn't exactly shrug, but we're so used to close encounters with tame turtles that seeing one disappearing in the distance was no big deal.

Turtles are so common around the main islands today that it's reasonable to think the animals have recovered from the threat of extinction. But there's more to recovery than head counts.

In a 2014 paper published in the journal *Biological Conservation*, workers studied Hawaii's ancient sites, market accounts, past menus and state records to determine the history of human impact on Hawaii's turtles. The biologists divided their findings into three stages.

The first began with Polynesian settlers in about 1250. Archaeological digs show widespread turtle use among Hawaiian societies, which surely included egg collecting. Eventually, hunting pressure from a growing population destroyed most nesting areas in the main islands.



SUSAN SCOTT

Sometimes it takes travel to a place like Palau, where sea turtles are still relatively scarce, to make one appreciate their resurgence around the Hawaiian Islands.

coastal turtles were scarce by then, fishers moved to offshore areas where large, reproductive-age turtles swam. Turtle numbers finally got so low that the animals became protected under the Endangered Species Act in 1974, ending all legal hunting.

Protection works, and today the number of greens in Hawaii's coastal areas is (arguably) about 61,000. But whether that's close to or far from pre-hunting numbers no one can say.

The second decline came with European contact in 1778. During the 1800s ship crews from Europe, North America and Asia killed turtles and collected eggs throughout the Northwest Hawaiian Islands for subsistence and commercial trade. By 1950 all turtle nesting areas in the northwestern chain were obliterated except for a single island in one atoll.

The final blow began in 1946. Due to a growing tourist industry, restaurant demand for turtle meat increased, and Hawaii's government licensed turtle hunting. Because small

either way, this success story has a critical glitch. More than 90 percent of Hawaii's turtles still nest only on that one tiny island 500 miles northwest of Oahu. This unnatural concentration means that the turtles are only one calamitous weather event, or one human-driven disaster, from losing their last egg-laying haven. That problem demands continued protection.

Nowhere have sea turtle numbers increased like they have in Hawaii, nor do turtles bask on beaches anywhere else in the world.

Sometimes it takes traveling to appreciate the splendor we have in our own backyards.

Reach Susan Scott at susanscott.net.

6 SAN DIEGO

HSA 12/30/15

SeaWorld sues commission over ban on whale breeding

SeaWorld filed a lawsuit Tuesday challenging a California commission's ruling that bans the company from breeding captive killer whales at its San Diego park.

The suit filed in San Diego County Superior Court says the California Coastal Commission was outside its authority when it made the ruling in October.

The commission endorsed a \$100 million expansion of the tanks known as "Blue World" that Sea-

World uses to hold orcas, but included a ban on breeding at the planned facility and prohibitions on the sale, trade or transfer of the whales.

The commission had to approve the project as it does all major building plans in coastal cities, but the park's attorneys argued the agency's authority should have ended with the structure itself.

Associated Press

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1/7/2016 HSA

Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co.

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(Surgeonfish)

KEIKI PROGRAMS

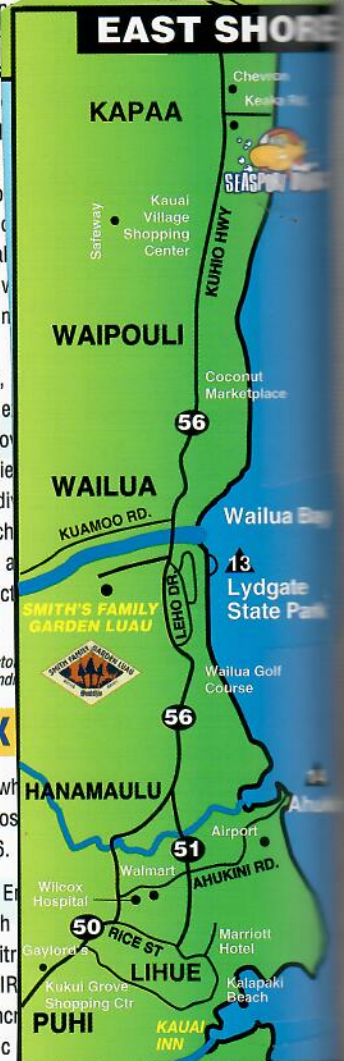
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Participation in Ocean Bubblemakers is at the instructor's discretion and will depend upon the child's abilities and water conditions.



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RICHARD
BORRECA
ON POLITICS



12/8/15 HSA
**Protests over Mauna Kea
unlikely to ever go away**

When Peter Apo, the former state legislator and current Office of Hawaiian Affairs trustee, first suggested that the protests regarding Mauna Kea had the potential to be more explosive than the movement to stop the Kahoolawe bombing, I thought the usually steady author, musician and politician was exaggerating. It turns out Apo may

have nailed it. The protests over construction of the world's largest infrared telescope atop Mauna Kea have been continuing in one form or another since the 1960s, when the University of Hawaii and former Gov. John A. Burns launched plans to bulldoze a road to the summit area to explore the area's suitability for a telescope. It turned out that the

summit was not just a good place, it was spectacular. As officials with the now-controversial 30-meter telescope project have said: "The 'best night' at other telescope locations is just an 'average' night on Mauna Kea. And the 'best nights' on Mauna Kea cannot be found anywhere in the world."

Native Hawaiian groups were not impressed and have been protesting the telescopes for the last 50 years. Just last week, the Hawaii Supreme Court invalidated the TMT conservation district use (CDU) permit, saying the state Board of Land and Natural Resources gave UH a permit before holding the required contested case hearing. It sounds like just bother-

some details, but those steps really do determine the rights, duties and privileges for everyone — so as UH and state officials found out, you do have to pay attention.

While there may be ways to march a proper CDU permit through the bureaucracy, it will take time and there is a greater looming cause of action available to the protesters: the state Constitution. Article XII, Section 7 reaffirms the customary and traditional rights of those descendants of Native Hawaiians who lived here prior to 1778.

"Mauna Kea is a very significant and sacred place. Mauna a Wakea. Wakea, sky father, under the creation story, partner to Papa-haunamoku, earth mother," noted Richard N. Wurde-

man, winning attorney in the TMT lawsuit. "The Mauna today represents real nation building of the Hawaiian people. Not the OHA stuff. Protecting Mauna Kea means 'aloha aina.' It means standing up for what it is to be Hawaiian and for what the kupuna stood for. It is where many Hawaiians, young and old, have now drawn the line," Wurdeman said in an email.

Mauna Kea is now the locus and the cause, just as Kahoolawe forged the Hawaiian pride movements decades ago. This is not going away; it is a cause ripe to build upon and those wanting a separate Hawaiian nation will work to own the issue.

If the state's TMT supporters have a case to build in response to the "tradi-

tional and customary" lawsuit that will be filed to block TMT, the answer may have to be in the limitations in the Constitution.

The state is directed to protect "all rights, customarily and traditionally exercised for subsistence, cultural and religious purposes," according to the Constitution, but with the tiny hedge that the rights are "subject to the right of the state to regulate such rights."

That is a tiny bit of wiggle room for the state to maneuver, and it will get even smaller as the protests grow louder.

Richard Borreca writes on politics on Sundays, Tuesdays and Fridays. Reach him at rborreca@staradvertiser.com.

1997 HONOLULU WORKSHOP ON MARINE TURTLE FIBROPAPILLOMATOSIS

Priority Recommendations of the Workshop Participants

6 of 11
National Marine Fisheries Service
Southwest Fisheries Science Center
Honolulu Laboratory
2570 Dole Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822-2396

Priorities for Research

- ★ ✓ Evaluate the disease in other sea turtle species.
- ★ Identify modes of transmission.
- ★ ✓ Determine impacts at the population level.
- ★ Identify causative agent(s).
- ★ Isolate herpesvirus.
- ★ ✓ Identify and examine toxic effects (biotoxins/pollutants).
- ★ Develop diagnostic test.
- ✓ Understand relationships and interface between epidemiology, epizootology, and ecologic geography of different turtle species and the disease.
- ✓ Examine similarities and differences of habitats and turtles where the disease does and does not occur.
- ✓ Determine long-term effects on turtles using tag recapture data.
- Develop a strategy for determining and differentiating causative agent(s) from other "symptoms".

101

Kahili once more grace palace throne

By Mindy Pennybacker
mpennybacker@staradvertiser.com

A new pair of resplendent feather kahili are standing at attention in the Throne Room of Iolani Palace. Brilliant white and 16 feet tall, the standards were made by hand using more than 22,000 moli (Laysan albatross) feathers and installed at midnight Nov. 16 under cover of darkness, as was dictated by royal protocol during the reign of King Kalakaua.

The lofty, cloudlike cylinders resting atop pleated yellow satin pa'u are reproductions, made by hand in the traditional method by kahili master Shad Kane. Placed on either side of the

dais, they are named Piikoi (male) and Kinoiki (female).

The original kahili of the Kalakaua family disappeared after the king's death in 1891, according to Zita Cup Choy, palace historian and docent educator. The palace remained bereft of kahili until a year and a half ago, when the Royal Order of Kamehameha I loaned it two kahili with yellow feathers and red pa'u made during the 20th century.

"During Kalakaua's coronation there were many kahilis, including the white kahili of Pili, a 14th-century alii and the linear ancestor of the Kalakauas, who brought the kahili with him from Kawiki,"

Choy said during a visit to the Throne Room, where the white pili kahili brightened the space's red-velvet interior on a gray, rainy day.

Laysan albatross feathers were chosen for the royal kahili because "they soar higher than other birds," Choy said.

The feathers came from Laysan albatrosses that died of natural causes on Midway Atoll in the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument. The carcasses were collected and brought to Oahu by National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration fisheries, working in partnership with the palace, the Office of Ha-

waiian Affairs, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Native Hawaiian Hospitality Association.

Volunteers assisted Kane in plucking and washing the feathers. It then took the kahili master six months to attach the feathers to the 16-inch-diameter wire frame with floral wire.

Gazing up at the majestic kahili, one could easily picture great oceanic birds in flight.

The kahili are on permanent display in the Throne Room and can be viewed during regular palace tours. For more information call 522-0822 or visit iolanipalace.org.

HSA 12/11/15

One of the two new 16-foot-tall kahili recently installed in the Throne Room at Iolani Palace. More than 22,000 Laysan albatross feathers were used in the process.



CRAIG T. KOJIMA / CKOJIMA@STARADVERTISER.COM

A grizzly bear cub near the north entrance to Yellowstone National Park in Gardiner, Mont.

Feds look to maintain grizzly bear numbers

12/10/15 The GARDNER IS.

Wildlife managers will seek to maintain grizzly bear numbers in the three-state Yellowstone region near current levels as they move toward lifting protections for the threatened species, a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service spokeswoman said Wednesday.

The agency has set a management goal of 674 grizzly bears across the 19,300-square-mile region. That's enough of the animals to "ensure a sustainable and resilient population," spokeswoman Serena Baker said.

The population target is consistent with the average number of bears between 2002 and 2014. But it's about 6 percent below the most recent tally of 714 bears at the end of 2014.

The Yellowstone region encompasses a vast area of wilderness, parks and forested lands in Montana, Wyoming and Idaho. Conflicts between bears and humans have spiked in recent years as grizzlies enter areas with more people and livestock.



See P. 107

LOUIS 'BUZZY' AGARD / 1924-2015

Fisherman's dedication to northwestern atolls leaves enduring legacy

By Gary T. Kubota
gkubota@staradvertiser.com

Louis "Buzzy" Kruse Agard Jr., a fisherman who was a strong advocate for preserving marine and wild-life in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands, died at his son's home in Pearl City on Oct. 27. He was 91.

Agard, born in Honolulu, was a commercial fisherman who began fishing in 1946.

He served as president of the Ahi Tuna Boat Association for 10 years and was employed in managing fish sales.

At one time, he also had a fishing boat and sold fish at a store operated by his wife on River Street, friends said.

Agard, who had fished in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands, realized its fragility and importance as a resource requiring preservation.

"He saw the impact that his activity had there, and he became passionate about protecting the area," said Isaac Harp, who helped to write a draft plan to preserve coral reefs in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands. "He had direct experience. It made it more real."

Harp said Agard noticed that the atolls did not have much runoff and nutrients and took longer to recover from commercial fishing.



STAR-ADVERTISER

Louis "Buzzy" Agard:

A commercial fisherman since 1946, he was a passionate advocate of protecting the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands as a refuge for sea life.

Marine Monument established in June 15, 2006.

It became a UNESCO World Heritage site in 2010.

Agard served on the Papahānaumokuākea advisory council along with its chairman, Timothy Johns.

"Uncle Buzzy had foresight. He thought about things in terms of generations," Johns said.

Agard also was the author of "Sandalwood Trees: Politics and Hope," a nonfiction book about the overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy.

IN HIS WRITINGS, Agard said that by preserving the ecosystem in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands the area could contribute to the health of fisheries in the main Hawaiian Islands.

Agard said the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands should serve as a refuge for sea life and seabirds.

In December 2000, Agard was invited to attend ceremonies in Washington, D.C., involving President Bill Clinton and the signing of the establishment of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Coral Reef Ecosystem Reserve, Harp recalled.

The reserve eventually became a part of the 140,000-square-mile Papahānaumokuākea National

A 1942 Kamehameha Schools graduate, Agard was a member of the junior ROTC program on Dec. 7, 1941, when the Japanese attacked Oahu. He and 28 other cadets were pressed into service, issued World War I rifles and sent up into the Koolau Mountains to control for paratroopers. The cadets' names, including U.S. Sen. Daniel Akaka and Dr. Richard "Kekuni" Blaisdell, are on a plaque at the Kapalama Heights campus.

Agard is survived by son Louis K. Agard III; daughter Lesley H.K. Agard; brother John Agard; four grandchildren; and four great-grandchildren.

Visitation is at 4:30 p.m. followed by service at 6 p.m. Jan. 13 at Nuuanu Memorial Park & Mortuary. Private interment is to take place at a later date.

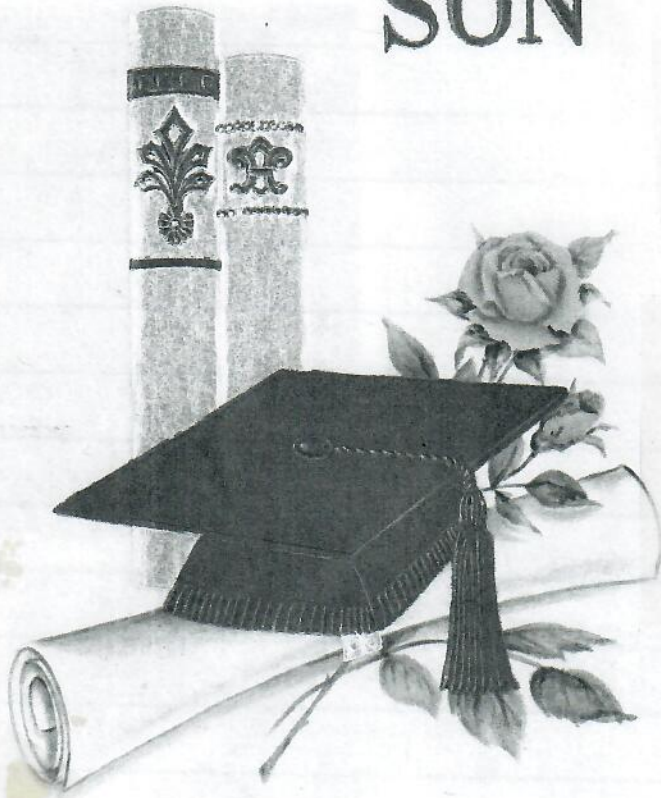


Lake Waiau is 3rd highest in the US



This area once was a glacier

A Graduation Wish for You,
SON



"Our Dear Son"
on Graduation Day.

- 1960 -
Mother
&
Father

George Balazs - NOAA Federal <george.balazs@noaa.gov>
To: Taylor Fulton <tfulton@allenpress.com>
Cc: Jeffrey Seminoff <ccbjournal@gmail.com>

Tue, Nov 17, 2015 at 8:58 A

Very Nice, thanks kindly for asking. I've cc'ed Dr. Jeff Seminoff Editor of CCB he's been so helpful and professional in the entire publication process- including such a high-value colleague for going on 20 years now. Please see my answers below. My wife and I will on vacation off email overseas for 6 days starting tomorrow morning. If you have additional questions I can answer them immediately today, or on 11/24 or thereafter. Aloha, George Balazs

On Mon, Nov 16, 2015 at 12:01 PM, Taylor Fulton <tfulton@allenpress.com> wrote:

Dear Mr. Balazs,

I am writing to inform you that your article entitled **A Review of the Demographic Features of Hawaiian Green Turtles (*Chelonia mynas*)** has been chosen by the editor for a press release. Mr. Seminoff forwarded me your contact info as I thought a few quotes from the author might make the press release more impactful and interesting. If you don't mind answering the questions below, it would be much appreciated.

Some Brief Background Information: My wife and I moved to Hawaii in January 1965 as newly-married searching for a new life in a Pacific island with diverse cultures and the sea all around us. We have 3 children born and raised in Hawaii and we are now celebrating our 50th anniversary year in Hawaii. My wife is a retired medical social worker- a helper of people in need, and I am a 33-year still-active researcher employee of NOAA, but previously worked for 10 years as a researcher for the University of Hawaii (I view myself as a helper of sea turtles in need). Nearly all of my professional career, and all of my personal interest, has been focused on learning about and conserving Hawaiian (and other Pacific island nation) green turtles (honu in Hawaiian) as a integral animal of the Hawaiian people. I am also the Co-Chair of the IUCN Marine Turtle Specialist Group for the Oceania Region. I will send you separately my short bio that perhaps will give you a smile.

- Why was this conservation effort important? ***Answer in the late 1960s and early 1970s it became increasingly apparent that the unregulated commercial hunting of Hawaiian green turtles mainly for increasing tourism restaurant trade was UNSustainable. Science information and data were dearly needed to substantiate the unsustainable commercial harvest. I stepped forward to take on this challenge- or rather my wife Linda and several key community members 'pushed me' forward to take on this challenge- please see Acknowledgements section of the paper. Preliminary information and data obtained in those early years were effectively and properly used to cause the State of Hawaii to legally ban all commercial taking of turtles. Three years later the US Endangered Species Act declared Hawaiian green turtles (along with other green turtle populations) a Threatened Species thereby reinforcing the commercial ban *and* banning all home use

• In a few sentences, can you describe the methods and strategy that led to this success? Answer: Creating Research Partnerships, and Public Appreciation for buy-in, during the early years 1970's that the Hawaiian green turtle population would go biologically extinct if protective measures, and research/monitoring, were not instituted and embraced. The plan then, and the promise by those of us deeply involved, is that some day- when the population has become robust- that sustainable limited harvest for non-commercial purposes would be possible again- especially for the Hawaiian people. Note- the moto of my life (if indeed I wish to have one) is that *People Make Partnerships* people working together in trust and respect harmony even though opinions may differ. It is People first and foremost, not pieces of paper or policies of government.

• What does the future hold for the Hawaiian green turtles? Answer: For the green turtle population itself, Extremely Bright and Entirely positive, in my professional opinion as Co-Chair of the Marine Turtle Specialist Group Oceania Region. As far as the future of management of the population by NOAA and the US Fish and Wildlife Service, I simply do not know- they are now at a great juncture of decision making.

What key elements will ensure a continued growth rate? Answer: ~~No~~ allowing of any take (boat strikes, fishing entanglement etc. including harvest) that is UNSustainable. Noting that at some of the coastal foraging areas (see ending conclusions of the paper) the local aggregations of turtles are already at carrying capacity of the algal food resources of the area. It is entirely possible that the continued growth of the green turtle population may ultimately not be in the best interests of the population in terms of ecological sustainability.

In closing- I am extremely encouraged and confident that the resiliency and durability of the Hawaiian green turtle population can overcome any reasonable challenges it may face, so long as human take is sustainable. In my view, this includes the adverse impacts of climate change (sea level rise etc) – something that sea turtles have successfully negotiated to survive for many millions of years. Sea turtles are with us today, but the dinosaurs are not. Aloha, George

Feel free to contact me with any questions or concerns.

Scenic Drives on the Big Island of Hawaii



Subaru Telescope is on the left with Keck Observatories twin domes on the right.



Joint Astronomy Center



Smithsonian Control Facility



Lifting grizzlies' protection draws backlash from tribes

By Matthew Brown
Associated Press

11/15/2015
BILLINGS, MONT. >> American Indians across the Western U.S. are challenging moves by federal wildlife officials to lift protections for grizzly bears that roam a vast wilderness centered on Yellowstone National Park, citing worries over potential trophy hunting of a species many tribes consider sacred.

The tribes' opposition marks the latest turn in the saga of a massive, ferocious predator driven to widespread extermination by over-hunting and trapping early last century. It also adds a cultural dimension to a controversy that previously centered on disagreements over science and how many bears are enough.

A former chairman of Arizona's Hopi Tribe, Ben Nuvamsa, says his people regard the grizzly as an "uncle" who possesses strong healing powers and plays a central role in traditional ceremonies. He said tribes want to "keep it from being a trophy animal and prevent the industrialization of bear habitat."

"We regard him as part of

our family, and it's really important to all of us natives to keep him around," Nuvamsa added. "It doesn't matter where the bears are. We pray to them when we see them."

U.S. wildlife officials and their state counterparts in Montana, Idaho and Wyoming contend the region's 700 to 1,000 bears are biologically recovered. They've been pushing for almost a decade to revoke the animal's threatened status, a step that was taken in 2007 only to be reversed by a federal judge two years later.

Removing federal protections would put the animals under state management and open the door to limited trophy hunting. Wildlife officials in Montana, Idaho and Wyoming have advocated future hunts as a way to help them deal with problem bears.

A decision on whether to propose a rule to lift protections is expected in the next several months. No such proposal is pending for the only other large concentration of grizzlies on the mainland, an area around Glacier National Park in northwestern Montana and southern



ASSOCIATED PRESS



We regard him as part of our family, and it's really important to all of us natives to keep him around."

Ben Nuvamsa
Former chairman, Arizona's Hopi Tribe

Canada with an estimated 1,000 bears.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife spokeswoman Serena Baker says the agency will try to balance the tribes' concerns against science that shows the grizzly bear population has rebounded in the Yellowstone region since protections were imposed in 1975.



LOUIS K. "BUZZY" AGARD JR.

Louis Kruse ("Buzzy") Agard Jr. (91), son of Louis Kruse Agard and Aloie Maria Prestidge Agard of Kealia, Kauai, died in Honolulu on October 27, 2015. Born on February 25, 1924, Louis was a 1942 graduate of Kamehameha Schools. He attended the University of Redlands and served in the United States Army.

Louis lived a life of aloha aina and onipea, tending to bountiful fruit trees at his Kawaioa property, fishing for decades in Hawaiian waters and abroad, and teaching thousands about food propagation and fisheries conservation. He served for many years as a member of the Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council and was instrumental in the creation of Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument in the Northwest Hawaiian Islands.

He recently updated his 1983 publication, Politics, Hawaiian Sandalwood Trees, and Hope, drawing broad community interest with a recently discovered expose of the US government's less than passive role in the overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom in 1893. His love for the lahui and realizing Hawaiian independence were tireless efforts that he fought for with every fiber of his being.

He served on numerous community service organizations and boards, including the Hawaiian Homes Commission, Queen Liliuokalani Children's Center Advisory Council, the Council of Hawaiian Organizations, the Native Hawaiian Study Commission, the Hawaiian Environmental Alliance (KAHEA), and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). He was recently honored by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) for a lifetime of work in support of his Hawaiian people. He will be greatly missed by all who knew him as well as many who only knew of him and his work.

Louis was predeceased by his wife, Irma Ruth Silva Agard. He is survived by his brother John, son Louis III (Carol), daughter Lesley (Ormond Hammond), grandchildren Louis K. Agard IV, Kekuni Agard, Adrian Agard and Kealakai Hammond, and great-grandchildren Joie, Alexus, and Jacob Agard, and Amaru Trujillo.

Services will be held at Nuuanu Memorial Park Mortuary, 2233 Nuuanu Avenue, on January 13, 2016. Visitation at 4:30 pm, followed by services beginning at 6:00 pm. Refreshments to follow.



OHA

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See P. 102

1/3/2016

Invitation: Balazs Milestone Due (PBF green turtle) @ Sun Jul 31, 2016
(george.balazs@noaa.gov)

1 message

Risa Oram - NOAA Federal <risa.oram@noaa.gov>

Reply-To: Risa Oram - NOAA Federal <risa.oram@noaa.gov>

To: george.balazs@noaa.gov, todd.jones@noaa.gov, siri.hakala@noaa.gov, frank.parrish@noaa.gov

Thu, Oct 22, 2015 at 3:43 F

Balazs Milestone Due (PBF green turtle)

[more details »](#)

milestone reminder, please email form to Siri Hakala for approval, then Risa Oram.

916 EC-EOP-PSA Protected Species Monitoring, Assessment, and Forecasting 10.1 Assessment of the status and dynamics of sea turtle populations in the central Pacific ? EC-EOP-005 - Percentage of protected species stocks with adequate population assessments and forecasts

PROTECTED SPECIES STOCK ASSESSMENTS - Develop and define the physical and biological features (PBFs) essential to green turtle Critical Habitat (CH) in the Central North, Central South, and Central western Pacific as a PIFSC Admin. Report and submit to PIFSC internal review. Final report to be disseminated to Office of Protected Resources for the current CH ruling.

Balazs, George (808) 725-5733

Draft the physical and biological features (PBFs) for essential nesting, foraging, and migratory habitat for Critical Habitat (CH) designation for the 3 green turtle Distinct Population Segments defined in the proposed rule from the Green Turtle Species Review Team (SRT). CH is due March 2017; however, the PBFs are to be completed and submitted as a PIFSC Admin. Report. This report once approved will be provided to Office of Protected Resources (OPR) to meet their CH management needs.

Planned Q4 7/31/2016

Global sea turtle take/consumption study

My name is Jesse Senko and I am a sea turtle biologist at Arizona State University conducting a study on the global patterns of sea turtle consumption. Specifically, I am collaborating with Bryan Wallace, Volker Koch, Frances Humber, Annette Broderick, and Brendan Godley on a study that estimates both legal and illegal consumption of sea turtles worldwide over the past two decades (i.e. 2000 - 2009; 2010 - present). We believe this work is important because it will provide a global picture of sea turtle consumption, identify hot spots for conservation, and place consumption in the context of other threats. Given your expertise on sea turtle work, we would greatly appreciate if you could fill out the following questions. We understand that these data may be sensitive and difficult to estimate in some cases. Even if you are able to provide a rough estimate of turtle take this would enable us to include your country within our study. Please feel free to email me at jesse.senko@asu.edu if you have any questions or would like to provide additional information.

* Required

1. Please list the country or territory in which you work: *

2. How would you estimate the approximate total illegal take/consumption of sea turtles in said country between 2000 and 2009? *

(If "Other", please specify an estimate)

- a. None (0 turtles per year)
- b. 1 to 100 turtles per year
- c. 100 to 1,000 turtles per year
- d. 1,000 to 10,000 turtles per year
- e. 10,000 to 25,000 turtles per year
- f. 25,000 to 50,000 turtles per year
- g. 50,000 to 75,000 turtles per year
- h. 75,000 to 100,000 turtles per year
- i. More than 100,000 turtles per year
- Other:

Nesting Turtle Science Flawed

Last month, "Splash!" focused on Hawai'i's recovered green turtles and Dr. George Balazs' case for bringing their stewardship back home to local control after 37 years in the hands of NOAA and USFWS." Here's the follow up.

Delisting turtles does not mean "no protection," as Dr. Balazs explained. "Given the 5 years of mandatory close federal monitoring for a de-listed species, there is indeed absolutely no risk in de-listing given the robust scope and magnitude of population growth we have been seeing for at least a decade."

Dr. Balazs was concerned that "Splash!" mentioned but did not counter Dr. Jack Kittinger's et al. position that turtles still need federal protection and should not be delisted. Dr. Kittinger's argument basically revolves around the large numbers of green sea turtles nesting at French Frigate Shoals, the largest atoll in the Northwest Hawaiian Islands.

"You gave Kittinger et al. unchallenged credence in support of recovery not having been reached—presumably until a great many or all of the supposed former nesting beaches in the Main Hawaiian Islands have been restored."

One opposition voice to Dr. Kittinger et al is Dr. Craig Severance. Dr. Severance is a neighbor, a fishing friend and a NOAA scientist who also writes for HFN.

"For the record, I am an anthropologist, and I advise NOAA Fisheries and NOAA Protected Resources," wrote Dr. Severance in NOAA public testimony to support turtle delisting. "In this comment I am responding as an individual and a fisherman, who regularly sees an abundance of turtles on Hawai'i island. . . ."

"The Status Review Document section on the proposed Central North Pacific DPS relies heavily on retrospective projections of historic MHI beach nesting trends and on the Kittinger et al. 2013 article. In my view that article is flawed and does not meet the NOAA standard for best scientific information available.

"It relies uncritically on a survey of archeological midden reports and implies that evidence of turtle bone in archeological sites means that there were probably nesting beaches nearby. Midden analysis is fraught with uncertainties. . . ."

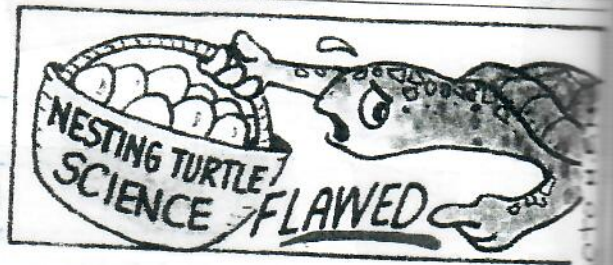
"The article also conflates nesting beaches with basking beaches. Not all basking beaches were/are historic nesting beaches."

Thanks to Craig and George for giving shape to the green sea turtle recovery story.

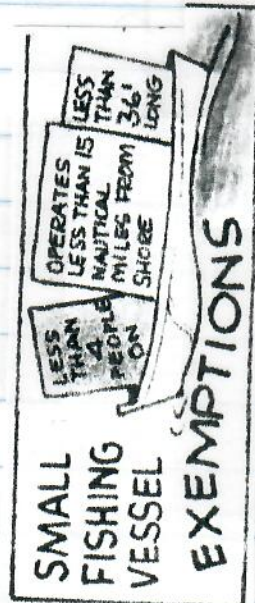
. . . Bob

See p. 120

SPLASH



NOV. 2015
HFN





111

10/27/15 HSA
TO YOUR HEALTH
Gossip, sabotage both signs of bullying in the workplace

October is National Bullying Prevention Month. Concerns for bullying often focus on children and teenagers in situations where bullying can cause serious damage to emotional and mental development and can even lead to suicide. It is estimated that about 1 out of 10 children and teens are victims of bullying. But adults can be victims, too.

Question: Does bullying decline after high school?

Answer: Unfortunately,

the practice of bullying extends well beyond the mean-spirited teasing of the schoolyard bully. The sickness is commonly found in the workplace. Estimates of bullying victims in the workplace, like schools, are still at least 1 in 10 people.

Q: What constitutes workplace bullying?

A: Workplace bullying is characterized by repetitive and systematic abusive behaviors by one or more individuals that negatively affect both the targeted individual

and the workplace environment. Bullying is common at all levels of the workplace — unskilled labor, blue-collar and white-collar work environments. The most subtle and devious bullies are likely found in white-collar jobs at all levels throughout organizations.

Q: What actions are common in workplace bullying?

A: The actions of bullies in the workplace are usually much more subtle and sophisticated than the old schoolyard behaviors. Bullies often undermine their target person through gossip, sabotage and subtle or overt cyberbullying. This leads to character assassination of their target. Frequently bullies recruit others and orchestrate what is called mobbing behaviors. Victims often are the last to find out about the lies and may even be accused of being a bully when they try to

defend themselves.

Q: What are the characteristics of the workplace bully?

A: Many bullies have strong narcissistic tendencies. They might hide their fragile self-esteem and their need for constant attention and admiration within a subtle mixture of charm and superior self-entitlement. They typically expect others to defer to them and may be uncomfortable with those who do not react to them as they prefer. Often, only their targets are aware of their devious means of manipulation. As a consequence, the bullied individual often goes misunderstood and feels helpless and isolated.

Q: What are the health consequences of bullying?

A: The psychological consequences of workplace bullying can be severe. Victims of chronic bullying often become mentally distressed

and experience sleep problems, fatigue, anxiety and depression — all of which can lead to work-related suicide at the extreme.

Physical consequences of workplace bullying can include muscle tension that leads to a variety of pains and can progress to fibromyalgia and even cardiovascular symptoms. Both the psychological and medical consequences of bullying can increase sick days, cause victims to change jobs or even become unemployed.

Q: Can workplace bullying be stopped or prevented?

A: Bullying can be difficult or impossible to stop. So, it is essential to prevent

bullying with careful hiring procedures and a strong workplace policy that makes it unacceptable to bully those inside or outside of the workplace — in person or via the Internet. During initial interviews, pay close attention to how a person treats those they perceive to be less powerful. When you observe bullying, don't ignore it or make excuses for the bully. Acceptance of bullying behavior only encourages the bully. Report all character assassination events to the victim and human resources or someone who has the authority to do something about it. Don't become part of the problem, but rather be the solution.

Alan Titchenal, Ph.D., C.N.S., and Joannie Dobbs, Ph.D., C.N.S., are nutritionists in the Department of Human Nutrition, Food and Animal Sciences, College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources, University of Hawaii-Manoa. Dobbs also works with University Health Services.

Na'i Aupuni and stealing a nation — twice

HSB 11-8-2015

By Anne Keala Kelly

Na'i Aupuni is happening because the U.S. wants to extinguish Hawaiian rights to the crown and government lands of the Hawaiian Kingdom, about 40 percent of the archipelago. These are Hawaiian national lands, referred to as "ceded lands." But to create the appearance of a legal transfer of title, the state and federal governments need Na'i Aupuni, Hawaiian acquiescence to the U.S. takeover.

Na'i Aupuni was invented and funded by the state, in conjunction with the Department of Interior (DOI), which acts on directives from President Barack Obama. The list of Hawaiians who can vote was derived from Kanaioleolu, which was the result of Act 195, a mandate to create a Hawaiian roll. Some \$4 million from the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) was spent in an effort to secure 200,000 Hawaiian names, but only 19,000 signed on. So, another state law, Act 77, was passed to disguise that abysmal failure, giving permission to Kanaioleolu commissioners to loot other state registries. Lists of Hawaiian people, who were trying to get scholarships and loans or signed

other forms of enrollment separate from Kanaioleolu were counted, ballooning the number to 125,000.

It took a court order to make the list public, which was good because it includes people who have passed away. Twenty-four percent of the names were removed for various reasons, whittling Kanaioleolu's list down to 95,000. That means that 80 percent of the

people on this new, state manufactured list of "voters" did not consent. So far, \$2.5 million has been spent on this fake election, but we're supposed to believe Na'i Aupuni is a grassroots movement for Hawaiian self-determination.

Although it's funded by the state, when the legality of Na'i Aupuni was challenged recently in a federal court, the judge held that it's a private election. But why push this now, after failed attempts during the past 15 years to pass Na'i



Anne Keala Kelly is the award-winning filmmaker of "Noho Hewa: The Wrongful Occupation of Hawaii," and journalist, whose work has appeared in *The Nation* and *Indian Country Today*, among others. Her current film project, "Why The Mountain," is about the struggle to protect Mauna Kea.

Aupuni's predecessor, the Akaka Bill?

Simply put, President Obama wants to invoke Executive Order privileges to recognize a group of Hawaiians who will sell our national lands. And he's in a hurry because of pending legislation intended to cut the DOI out of the federal recognition process. But more concerning is what preceded this rush to con-

tain the Hawaiian sovereignty movement.

About a 18 months ago, Kamanao pono Crabbe, OHA's CEO, sent a letter to Secretary of State John Kerry requesting proof of jurisdiction. Although Crabbe later rescinded the letter, after blowback from inside OHA, the gauntlet had been thrown. It was a direct challenge to the U.S. occupation by a respected Hawaiian leader who works for the state.

All the U.S. has to do is produce a Treaty of Annex-

ation proving the Hawaiian Kingdom, a nation state, was legally annexed as opposed to illegally occupied. Rather than show proof of ownership over what we Hawaiians say is our stolen country, the Obama administration chose to hold public hearings about federal recognition.

During late June and early July 2014, a series of hearings took place on the major islands. About 99 percent of those who testified told the DOI that Hawaii is not part of the United States, and Hawaiians are not Native Americans.

Just over a year after those powerful hearings, and a few months after thousands of Hawaiians rallied in defense of Mauna Kea, all of which sparked a tremendous resurgence of Hawaiian political agency, we are being Na'i Aupuni-ed.

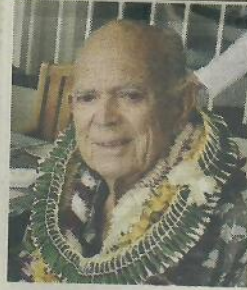
If Na'i Aupuni manages to maintain even the appearance of legitimacy, President Obama will federalize us. Hawaiians being bumfuzzled or unable to grasp the deception at hand is one thing. To be complicit, indifferent or complacent as Hawaiian nationality is about to be lobotomized is like us colonizing ourselves.

Honolulu MAG, Oct 2015

looking at or seen by these warrior spirits would die. Kapanui says an uncle was trampled by such night marchers, leaving his face visibly disfigured.

While night marchers are a common sight along the Wai'anae Coast, other Hawaiian deities abound. Nanaue, the shark god, is said to live in Mākua (or Kaneana) Cave near Ka'ena Point and wait for lonesome travelers to wander inside. The god, a shapeshifter, appears as a man, offering them food and 'awa. When these travelers become lethargic, he changes into his shark form and kills them, letting their bodies rot first before he consumes them. Kapanui says when the cave smells of pungent lipoa, Nanaue is near and his kahu are supposed to come and feed him.

ross
Tel



JAMES W. CHERRY
June 28, 1921 - October 23, 2015

11/7/15
HSB

Jim Cherry was born and raised in the small town of Newport, Arkansas. He attended the University of Arkansas School of Medicine supported by a grant from the Kellogg Foundation and by working throughout his medical school years. Upon his graduation he came to Hawaii as World War II ended in 1945 to serve his internship at Queens Hospital. He became the first surgical resident at Queens. Following this three year training he joined the Straub Clinic.

He fell in love with Hawaii and lived here for the rest of his life except for one year of post-doctoral specialized surgical training at the Lahey Clinic in Boston, and later serving two years in the U.S. Army as chief of surgery at the Irwin Army Hospital. He specialized in gastro-intestinal surgery at the Straub Clinic and Hospital until his retirement in 1982.

A man with many interests he raised orchids from soon after his arrival in 1945 until his recent death. In the 1960s he and eleven friends who also loved deep sea fishing designed and built a 28 foot fiberglass fishing boat, one for each person. Known as "the banana patch" boats because they were built in a leased, heavy equipment shed in a banana patch outside of Kaneohe, they are still seen in Hawaiian waters. The boat mold was sold to a commercial company in Seattle which continued to manufacture them. As an accomplished scuba diver Jim was a member of the California Academy of Sciences Steinhart Divers, participating in fish collection trips in the Pacific. Live fish were sent to the Steinhart Aquarium in Golden Gate Park in San Francisco for public exhibition. Salt water aquariums were also set up in the old Straub Clinic entry area and in his office and home. He enjoyed golf-- in Hawaii as well as playing on five continents--North America, Europe, Africa, Australia, and Asia. Joining his wife Julia's love of dogs they shared their home for almost fifty years with many beloved German Shorthaired Pointers.

Dr. Cherry is survived by his wife, Julia Frohlich Cherry, five children--Andrea, Christina Puopolo, Ingrid, Lance, Nina-- nine grandchildren, and one great grandson.

A service for the family was held.

5 BILLINGS, MONT.

HSA
National park plans to kill 1,000 bison

10/19/15
Yellowstone National Park proposes to kill roughly 1,000 wild bison this winter -- mostly calves and females -- as officials seek to reduce the animals' annual migration into Montana.

Park officials are scheduled to meet today with representatives of American Indian tribes, the state and other federal agencies to decide on the plan.

It marks the continuation of a controversial agreement reached in 2000 between Montana and the federal government that was meant to prevent the spread of the disease brucellosis from bison to livestock.

Almost 5,000 bison roamed the park this summer. A harsh winter could drive thousands into southwestern Montana.

Hunters, including from tribes with treaty rights in the Yellowstone area, are expected to kill more than 300 of the animals this winter. Others would be captured and slaughtered or used for research.

Associated Press



Way-big-wave surfer Alec Cooke missing after night session

By Timothy Hurley
thurley@staradvertiser.com

10-30-2015
HSA



I even said to my wife, 'There goes Ace Cool, paddling out at the bay at near dark.' ... You can get in trouble out there."

Tracy Bossola
Haleiwa resident who saw Alec Cooke, photographed above in 1985, at about 6:15 p.m. Tuesday near Waimea Bay

Veteran big-wave surfer Alec "Ace Cool" Cooke is notorious for fearlessly — some would say recklessly — surfing the North Shore at night in recent years.

"He's a wild man," said "Banzai" Betty Depolito, a former pro surfer and friend going back to the 1980s.

Cooke, 59, did it again at Waimea Bay on Tuesday night, paddling into estimated 25- to 30-foot waves. But this time he failed to return to his Waiialua home, prompting an all-out sea and shoreline search by ocean safety, Coast Guard, police and fire rescue personnel Thursday.

He was not found.

Cooke's girlfriend reported him missing Wednesday, and his truck was found with his dog and keys still inside at Sts. Peter and Paul

Please see **COOKE, A10**

Alec Cooke is known for surfing colossal waves.

COOKE

Continued from A1

Mission Church, near Waimea Bay, at about 1 a.m. Thursday, officials said. One surfboard was missing, they said.

A missing-person bulletin was issued by police, and the Coast Guard was asking mariners to keep an eye out for the white-haired Cooke, who is 5-foot-9 and 160-pounds, wearing a white T-shirt and light-blue plaid surf shorts.

A Coast Guard cutter and helicopter were expected to continue the search throughout the night, a spokesman said Thursday night.

1985 was captured in a photo by legendary surf photographer Warren Bolster in an image that would be labeled "The Biggest Wave" and became a popular T-shirt and best-selling postcard.

Cooke would eventually run the North Shore Tow-In Surf Contest.

North Shore waterman and pioneering tow-in surfer Darrick Doerner said Clarke is an exceptional and smart waterman who is "totally approachable."

"He's a great, valued community member," Doerner said. "He's been out here since Day One. There's not one person on the North Shore who doesn't know Alec Cooke."

Shayne Enright, spokeswoman for the city's ocean safety crews, said a decision would be made in the morning whether to continue the search.

Tracy Bossola of Haleiwa was driving by Waimea on Tuesday at about 6:15 p.m. when he saw Cooke walking with his surfboard toward Waimea Bay.

"I even said to my wife, 'There goes Ace Cool, paddling out at the bay at near dark.' I thought to myself, 'He's nuts. It's pretty much dark already,'" Bossola said. "You can get in trouble out

But Cooke became a bit of a recluse in recent years, he said, and he had taken up a habit of surfing at night, a dangerous activity.

"He's been known to do some crazy stuff, especially over the last five years," Doerner said.

Depolito, the former surfing pro, who has known Cooke since he recruited her to do radio surf reports in the 1980s, said Cooke is a "wild child — a fun, outgoing and a supernice" person, adding, "He has a big heart, a giant heart and a generous personality."

(115)

there."

Another surfer wrote on Facebook that Clarke was seen paddling into the waves at Waimea Bay at about 6:30 p.m. Tuesday.

Cooke, who was born in Boston and raised on Kauai and Oahu, is said to be a member of the pioneering Cooke family of the Big Five. He attended Punahou School, graduating in 1974.

He took up big-wave surfing in the early 1980s. It is said that he was the first to surf at Kaena Point in 1984 and Outside Pipeline the following year. He surfed in the first Eddie Aikau contest in 1986 and finished eighth at the first Jaws contest on Maui in 2000.

Surfing Magazine described Cooke as "surfing's Evel Knievel" because "he'd do nearly anything to climb the ranks of the North Shore's big-wave-surfing elite."

A helicopter dropped Cooke into the waves of the North Shore's outer reef, and his ride at the Log Cabins surf break in January

Depolito said she still treasures a surfboard Cooke gave her for some work she did for the North Shore Tow-In Surf Contest eight years ago.

"The surfboard's value is way more than the work I did," she said.

Surfing expert Randy Rarick said Cooke was brash and confident in his abilities when he burst onto the scene in the 1980s. His bravado irritated some, he said.

But Cooke deserves recognition for charging into some intimidating surf breaks when few others would, Rarick said.

"For the time he definitely was setting the stage to take big-wave surfing to higher boundaries," he said.

Cooke, who attended Hawaii Pacific University and the University of Hawaii at Manoa, wrote a surf column for the North Shore News, did reports for the Surf News Network for two decades and owned a surf shop for a few years.

In addition to his surfing exploits, Cooke was an extra in television shows and

STAR-ADVERTISER / 1986

movies. He had speaking roles on "Jake and the Fatman," in which he played a dockworker, and the television miniseries "And the Sea Will Tell," in which he played a hippie.

Cooke has said he got his start in the original "Hawaii Five-O" series when he and other classmates at Punahou School appeared as extras in several episodes.

In 2008 Cooke entered the spotlight again when he swam counterclockwise around Oahu in a stunt he called "Around Oahu Swim 2008." The mission was aimed at raising awareness of declining near-shore reef and water conditions around the island.

Cooke has three felony drug convictions, a Class C felony on Sept. 13, 1988, and two Class B felonies on May 26, 1989. He was sentenced to a year in prison in each case, the terms running concurrently.

911 REPORT

11/1/2015 HSA

Search for surfer suspended after 3 days

The Coast Guard and the Honolulu Fire Department suspended the search for famed surfer Alec "Ace Cool" Cooke on Saturday.

Cooke was reported missing Wednesday after he failed to return from surfing near Waimea Bay. Cooke's truck was located at the Mission of Sts. Peter and Paul, with Cooke's dog and keys still inside. His surfboard was later located and recovered by a friend.

An extensive three-day search covered about 8,930 square miles and involved an HC-130 Hercules airplane crew and an MH-65 Dolphin helicopter crew from Barbers Point, the crew of cutter Kittiwake and a Coast Guard Auxiliary airplane crew. Fire rescue personnel also searched using personal watercraft and a helicopter.

"We've suspended several searches recently for folks who've gone missing in the water without locating them and it does not get easier," said Cmdr. Alex Avanni, deputy commanding officer at Coast Guard Sector Honolulu. "As with any missing persons search we saturated the area in an attempt to locate Mr. Cooke, but pending further developments, we have decided to suspend the active search. The Pacific Ocean is very dangerous, especially when we have heavy surf conditions. Our thoughts go out to his friends and family."



NOA ALULI

Date of birth: 01-16-1944

10/25/15

HAWAIIAN ANCESTRY

Father - Noa Tong Aluli, Grandparents - Noa Webster Aluli of Wailuku & Emma Akamu of Hilo. Mother - Kuuleimokihana Cockett, Grandparents Jonah Pia Cockett of Waikapu & Mary Kekahu of Hana.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

Saint Louis College, High School Diploma 1962, Honolulu; Marquette University, Bachelor of Science 1966, Milwaukee, WI; University of Hawai'i School of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, 1975, Honolulu

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

Family Practice: Molokai Clinic / Molokai Family Health Center, 1976 - present
Medical Executive Director: Molokai General Hospital, 1995 to present

CRIMINAL RECORD - none

PERSONAL STATEMENT

I am of the last generation to hear the stories from our kupuna about those who stood up against the overthrow of our Kingdom & "illegal" annexation to the U.S., such as my great-grand aunt & uncle Emma & Joseph Nawahi. We were raised by our extended 'ohana during blackout nights as Hawai'i was militarized following Pearl Harbor. We experienced the civil rights movement and the Indian occupations. We did our homework, studied our history, and lived the disparities of health and welfare. Some of us knew that we could make a difference as Native Hawaiians, as our grandparents & parents had prayed & prepared us for. We identified with the lands of our birth, the ahupua'a where we lived & our mo'o ku'auhau. I was part of the first landing on Kaho'olawe's shores, with George Helm. ALOHA 'AINA became our theme & motivation to stop bombing the island, as it was with the 1890's Hui Aloha Aina Patriotic League to reset Lili'uokalani back on her throne. It's time to "uku pau" what we started: the return of Kaho'olawe to a recognized Native Hawaiian Governing Entity. As a family health physician on Molokai I want to successfully improve upon the health of our lahui -people and nation. Aloha

The delegate candidate represent these 10 people are eligible voters who have nominated them:

John David Waihee	Noa Kekahu Aluli	Stephanie Stacy Crivello
Davianna Pomaikai McGregor	Melanna Aluli Meyer	Colette Machado
Pia Thomas Aluli	Josh Kaakua	
Nane Webster Aluli	Joann Umilani Tsark	



LOUIS AGARD JR.

Date of birth: 1924-02-25

HAWAIIAN ANCESTRY

I am 25% Hawaiian with my koko coming from my mother's side of the family.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

-1942 Graduate of the Kamehameha School for Boys

-Attended University of Redlands, Electrical Engineering
-Attended University of Hawai'i, Astronomy

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

-OHA aide to Trustees Louis Hao and Charlie Ota
-Hawaiian Homes Commissioner
-Sole Proprietor, Marine Supply & Exchange, Lelo Enterprises
-WestPac Fisheries Advisor for the Department of the Interior

CRIMINAL RECORD - No criminal record

PERSONAL STATEMENT

I am seeking election as a delegate to the 'aha to represent the voice of reasserting Hawai'i's status as an independent state. Working for over 40 years on educating kanaka maoli on the history of our proud nation, I hope to bring to light the wrongs done to our Ali'i, our kánaka, this 'āina and to focus our efforts as a lahui on reclaiming that which that had never been extinguished, our Hawai'i. The time for our people to act is now, for the future of our keiki and mo'opuna and those who have yet to come. As our last Queen Lili'uokalani implored, "E 'Onipa'a Kākou!"

The delegate candidate represent these 10 people are eligible voters who have nominated them:

Slater, Lovey M. H.	Hedemark, Paulette Mulling	Abad, Carolyn Kehaunani
Kalima, Leona Mapuana	Muhlestein, Kaimookalani Pearl	Wong, Kardeen Hatsuko
Lum Lee, Christopher-Travis	Koholua, Michelle Leimomi	Lewis, Joseph Kuhio
Kawaikekoa Jun	Meyer, Lucille Faye	

10/25/15

Federal Fishery Managers Question Proposed Rule on Green Sea Turtles, Address Allocation of US Tuna Catches

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HONOLULU (18 June 2015) The Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council today in Honolulu heard a series of recommendations from its advisory groups opposing and questioning the March 20, 2015, proposal by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to list the green sea turtle population in Hawai'i waters as threatened and the populations in waters around American Samoa, Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) as endangered under the Endangered Species Act.

The Council's Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) and Protected Species Advisory Committee noted a lack of transparency in the criteria used to make the status determinations, questionable interpretation of existing research and gaps in information considered. The SSC, for example, said the proposal to continue to list the Hawai'i green turtle as

INTRODUCTION

Green turtles *Chelonia mydas* in the Pacific islands from this study are listed as 'Threatened' under the US Endangered Species Act and 'Endangered' under the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) red list. However, the Hawaiian stock is well on the road to recovery (Balazs & Chaloupka 2004), and as result, it is listed as a population of 'Least Concern' on the IUCN red list (Pilcher et al. 2012). Reasons for decline of sea turtles are varied and depend on location. For example, key threats in the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas include directed take, coastal

2015

*Corresponding author: thierry_work@usgs.gov



TOM POHAKU STONE

Date of birth: 06/12/1951

HAWAIIAN ANCESTRY

Eddie K. Stone/Lahela Kia, Thomas Mahihelima Stone, Thomas Keali'i'ahonui'okalan 'i'ana'ole'okū'i'o Stone, David K. Kahanu Sr./ Alice K. Miller, David Kahanu Jr., Raelene Hāwana Kahanu

10/25/15

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

AA Libart 1995, UH-WCC; BA Hawaiian Studies UHM 1998; MA Pacific Island Studies 2002

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

C&C Ocean Water Safety, WSO 2 & WSO 3 (District II Supervisor) 1978 - 1994; UHM Campus Center Building Mgr. 1995 - 1999; UHM / KCC Haw Studies Lecturer 2000 - 2003; UH-KCC Faculty Haw 2003 - 2010

CRIMINAL RECORD - N/A

PERSONAL STATEMENT

We Kanaka Maoli are from the moana (ocean) and mau mokuḡuni (islands) - we are the ocean and the islands, Ka wai a Kane we cherish, we are one people, on one wa'a on our continuous journey together as one 'ohana, choice is ours - to stand as one body, the winds blow from many directions but there is only one favorable wind to fill our sails that moves us all forward. We need to make the right choices that determine the political outcome and I know where I stand, we must regain our Lāhui again and our right to self-determination.

The delegate candidate represent these 10 people are eligible voters who have nominated them:

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Kent K. Kahanu | Kent Kimo Stone | Mary Alice Ka'iulani Milham |
| David W. Kahanu | Celeste K. Stone | Carol Lee Lani Puana Kamekona |
| Leighton P. Kahanu | Olina Aiwohi | |
| Alan J. Kahanu | Joshua Lanakila Mangauli | |

threatened is contrary to analysis that showed zero chance of decline in the population in the foreseeable future. The Advisory Panel members in American Samoa said they opposed the proposed endangered listing for the turtle population in their waters as there is insufficient justification for it. Advisory Panel members from Hawai'i and the CNMI recommended that consideration be given for a cultural take by the indigenous people of these islands. The Council adopted the recommendations of its advisory groups for inclusion in its comment letter on the proposed rule.



Among the participants at the 163rd Council meeting in Honolulu this week were (front row from left) David M. Calvo, director of the CNMI Department of Lands and Natural Resources (DLNR) on Rota; Judi Guthertz, Joint Advisory Panel chair (from Guam); Peter Perez, chair of the Advisory Panel members on Guam; Wil Castro, newly appointed member to the Council's Marine Planning and Climate Change Committee (from Guam); and (back row from left) Gil C. Borja, director of the CNMI DLNR on Tinian; and Jack Ogumoro, the Council's Island Coordinator in the CNMI.



WALTER RITTE JR.

Date of birth: 04.12.1945

10/25/15

HAWAIIAN ANCESTRY

Hawaiian-Molokai

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

Kamehameha School; University of Hawaii-Manoa

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

OHA Trustee, Farmer, Fisherman.

CRIMINAL RECORD - None.

PERSONAL STATEMENT

- Native Hawaiian community activist, advocate, and organizer.
- Strong supporter of Sovereignty for Hawaii.
- Involved in many Hawaiian issues such as Kahoolawe, access, land, water, and environmental rights.
- Homesteader in Ho'olehua, Molokai.
- Graduated Kamehameha School.
- Attended the University of Hawaii-Manoa.
- OHA Trustee.
- Married to my beloved wife, father of 4 sons and 2 daughters
- Proud Papa of 12 mo'opuna and blessed with 2 great grandchildren.
- Me ka'aha'aha..... Mahalo e Aloha No

The delegate candidate represent these 10 people are eligible voters who have nominated them:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| Leona M. Kalima | Laakea Kamauoha | Christopher Lum Lee |
| Makanamaikalani M. Kalima | Kapualehua M. Kerr Parker Luta | Farden Keaumiki Akui |
| Benjamin-Judah K.L. Kalima, Jr | Kamuela Parker | |
| Winona Matsuzaki | Lisa Parker (Roberts) | |

011-9 2015

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FISHING NEWS

Bring Honu Conservation Home

■ As a citizen volunteer and the co-chair of the Oceania Region of the IUCN Marine Turtle Specialist Group, George Balazs recently wrote a letter to the editor to newspapers around the state. The letter said it's time to bring U.S. federal endangered species efforts for green sea turtles back home to Hawai'i.

George, a 33-year NOAA zoologist working with Hawai'i marine turtles, wrote the following in the Hawaii Tribune Herald:

"The cultural revival of the Hawaiian people throughout the past century is one of the many joys I've witnessed since making Hawai'i my home in 1965. Caring for the land and sea, speaking Hawaiian, ocean voyaging, self-determination and the quest for justice all come to mind.

"Who we are is tied to where we are and where we come from. And so it is for the green sea turtle—the honu of Hawai'i. The honu is bonded to the Hawaiian culture genetically, geographically and ecologically. In the early 1970s, the honu's survival was in serious jeopardy until sensible management was restored when the state banned all commercial harvesting of the turtles.

"Since then, the turtle, like the Hawaiian culture itself, has flourished and expanded beyond all expectation.

"The time now has come to return stewardship of the honu home to Hawai'i, where it rightfully belongs."

George wrote that there are seven species of ocean turtles swimming the world. As descendants of ancient reptiles, these turtles are culturally woven into sea people's lives who used them for food, fortune telling, pets and funeral totems.

All green sea turtles in Hawai'i share the same genetic lineage. This is a unique subset of the greater global population of green sea turtles. This subset is known as a "Distinct Population Segment," or "Regional Management Unit." In 2012, the Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs petitioned NOAA Fisheries that the Hawai'i green sea turtles be a distinct population segment and be removed from listing under the Endangered Species Act.

Ninety percent of turtle's nesting is on French Frigate Shoals, which is controlled by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The turtle disease fibro papilloma virus first appeared in 1930s. This widespread affliction manifests as lobed tumors on skin, eyes, mouth and internal organs. The infection frequency seems to be declining.

George and his wife, Linda, presented their paper, "Fall and Rise of the Hawaiian Honu: A 50-Year Witness to Cultural and Conservation," at this August's University of Hawaii Hilo 23rd Annual Hawaii Conservation Conference. They said the good news is that "In 2012, Hawai'i's green turtles, or honu (*Chelonia mydas*), were downlisted from Endangered to the category of Least Concern following a comprehensive assessment by the IUCN Marine Turtle Specialist Group."



CRAIG T. KOJIMA / CKOJIMA@STARADVERTISER.COM

Walter Ritte, center, publicly disenrolled Wednesday from the Native Hawaiian Roll and withdrew his candidacy from the Na'i Aupuni Native Hawaiian election and convention, calling for a boycott of the election. Alike Desha, left, of the Royal Order of Kamehameha I, gave his support to Ritte, with Ritte's wife, Loretta.

HSA 10/29/2015

Splash!

by Bob Duerr



The IUNC Species Survival Commission Marine Turtle Specialist Group stated that it has "230 experts in over 80 countries, and the MTSG is the global authority on marine turtle research and conservation."

According to George, the Oceania Region of the IUCN Marine Turtle Specialist Group changed the green sea turtle "listing based on a very thorough 2-year-long assessment by a team of 10 globally respected sea turtle scientists."

"The IUNC Red List of Threatened Species" report itself commented, "Analysis of published peer-reviewed literature indicates that the endemic and genetically isolated Hawaiian Green Turtle is approaching full recovery to pre-exploitation levels, continues to grow, and anthropogenic hazards do not appear to be restricting population recovery."

In its Pacific region of over 100 million square miles, IUCN Oceania is committed to "community-based protected area management." With honu recovery, the need for federally mandated Endangered Species Act control diminishes. The Switzerland-based IUCN supports Hawai'i home rule for conservation efforts.

Should the same home rule logic be applied to humpback whale recovery? Instead of seeking ecosystem management and control of one-third of Hawaiian waters, should the Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary pat itself on the back for ESA recovery, pack their bags and migrate back to Washington, D.C.?

Not all are rushing to embrace the Balazs and IUCN honu recovery. NOAA now wants to reclassify the turtle from endangered to threatened. The geographical isolation of the Hawaiian green sea turtle is seen as a detriment to recovery.

See P. 110

One cautious view is seen in "Using Historical Data To Assess the Biogeography of Population Recovery," written by John N. Kittinger, Kyle S. Van Houtan, Loren E. McClenachan and Amanda L. Lawrence. John and his group said, "Our data suggest the current concentration of green turtle nesting on French Frigate Shoals is a historical anomaly. Nesting was once widely distributed across the Hawaiian archipelago, from the inhabited MHI throughout the remote atolls of NWHI. Eighty percent of historically major nesting sites have been extirpated or are severely depleted."

HAWAII FISHING NEWS



... JUST PLAYING IT SAFE!

In what could be seen as a barb to IUCN's opinion, John said their "research suggests that assessing recovery without historical data on spatial patterns may overlook important ecological dynamics at the population or ecosystem level, which can result in improper or inadequate conservation assessments and recovery targets."

Like the humpback whale, the honu, though recovering, is still caught in the "land and power in Hawai'i" throw net. With the U.S. bureaucracy's 'opihi-like grabbing power, bringing conservation home to Hawai'i may be harder to untangle than recovering a drowning endangered species from an illegal cross net.

Until September 25, NOAA is accepting comments on delisting Hawai'i green sea turtles. Submit all electronic comments via <<http://www.regulations.gov/#!docketDetail;D=NOAA-NMFS-2012-0154>>, click the "Comment Now!" icon, complete the required fields, and enter or attach your comments. Submit written comments to the Office of Protected Resources, NOAA Fisheries, 1315 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910.

Want to see more on IUCN? Visit <http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/16285718/0>. Read John Kittenger, et al. at <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1600-0587.2013.00245.x/abstract>.

5 TAMPA, FLA.

207 bears bagged on Day 1 of hunt

HSA

10/25/2015

Florida's first bear hunt in 21 years began Saturday, bringing camouflage-clad hunters flocking to the forests. By day's end they had killed 207, according to state wildlife officials — so many that two regions would not be allowed to kill any more.

"I've been waiting 20 some-odd years to kill a bear in Florida," said Rick Sajko of Valrico, 48, a pool enclosure contractor who has killed bears in his native Pennsylvania and in Canada.

He said he expected to process and eat the meat from his 178-pound bear

and turn the pelt into a rug. Meanwhile, monitors such as Astevia Willett of Largo kept careful track of the number of bears killed, vowing to make sure the state wildlife agency did not allow more bears to be killed than 320, the limit set for the entire state.

Willett, who drove two hours to serve as a monitor in Central Florida, said she'd never seen a bear before outside a zoo. By the end of Saturday she'd seen more than 20, all dead.

Hunters in two regions of the state, Central Florida and the eastern Panhandle,

shot so many bears on the first day of the weeklong hunt that they won't get a second day. The Panhandle hunters killed 81, which was more than double their quota of 40. The Central Florida limit was 100, and as of late Saturday the number of dead bears had hit 99.

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission executive director Nick Wiley shied away from calling the hunt a success, though.

"This has not been an easy thing to do for our agency," he said.

Tampa Bay Times

SHARK ATTACKS IN HAWAII IN 2015

- 1 Jan. 27, Lahaina, Maui: Fisherman Michael Polard, 20, was bitten by a 4-foot reef shark he was trying to throw back to sea at 3:30 a.m. He sustained lacerations to his lower left leg.
- 2 March 18, Hapuna Beach, Hawaii island: Kansas visitor Dr. Ken Grasing, 58, was attacked at about 11:30 a.m. by an 8- to 10-foot tiger shark about 20 yards from shore, suffering severe laceration to his left forearm, left hand and thigh.
- 3 April 29, Ahihi Bay, Maui: Kihei resident Margaret C. Cruse was fatally attacked while snorkeling about 200 yards from shore at about 8:30 a.m. She died after suffering severe lacerations to her right shoulder and underarm, and minor lacerations to her right arm and the right side of her face.
- 4 Sept. 20, North Kohala, Hawaii island: Off Upolu Point, Braxton Rocha, 27, was bitten on the leg by a 13-foot tiger shark about 60 yards offshore while spearfishing about 3:30 p.m. He suffered lacerations to his left leg.
- 5 Oct. 9, Kawaihoa (Leftovers), Oahu: Colin Cook, 25, was sitting on his surfboard at about 10 a.m. when he was attacked by a 10- to 12-foot tiger shark, which severed his left leg below the knee along with a third of his middle finger on his left hand.
- 6 Oct. 17, Lanikai, Oahu: Tony Lee, 44, was attacked by a 10- to 12-foot tiger shark at about 11:30 a.m. while swimming 50 to 100 yards offshore, suffering lower leg injuries.
- 7 Wednesday, Makaha, Oahu: A 10-year-old boy was bitten on the right leg about 30 feet offshore of Makaha Surfing Beach. This case has not yet been confirmed as a shark attack.



Table 1. Estimated number of green turtles nesting at East Island, French Frigate Shoals, 1973-2014 (shaded area indicates saturation surveys).

Year	Survey nights	Turtles ID'd	Estimated Nesters		Difference (Prev-Corr)	% Difference
			Based on Previous	Base H-Probs Corrected		
1973	43	66	67	67	0.10	0.2
1974	59	104	105	105	0.21	0.2
1975	30	111	120	118	2.09	1.8
1976	13	24	39	34	4.69	13.8
1977	9	44	82	77	5.63	7.3
1978	11	66	101	95	5.68	6.0
1979	13	55	77	75	2.50	3.4
1980	20	45	52	51	0.80	1.6
1981	23	127	149	147	2.75	1.9
1982	19	111	130	128	2.00	1.6
1983	17	28	35	34	0.80	2.4
1984	20	157	199	180	19.12	10.6
1985	18	131	162	155	7.28	4.7
1986	29	59	69	63	6.22	9.9
1987	26	124	143	137	6.49	4.8
1988	101	180	180	180	0.01	0.0
1989	143	294	294	294	0.00	0.0
1990	133	150	150	150	0.00	0.0
1991	119	107	107	107	0.00	0.0
1992	129	384	384	384	0.01	0.0
1993	31	181	191	190	1.07	0.6
1994	26	122	132	131	0.76	0.6
1995	31	240	252	251	1.27	0.5
1996	31	349	367	365	1.56	0.4
1997	33	481	504	502	2.37	0.5
1998	32	61	64	64	0.34	0.5
1999	31	198	209	208	1.10	0.5
2000	33	337	353	352	1.66	0.5
2001	31	295	314	309	4.91	1.6
2002	34	447	467	463	4.00	0.9
2003	41	213	219	219	0.62	0.3
2004	38	534	548	547	1.31	0.2
2005	40	336	344	343	0.73	0.2
2006	35	409	423	421	1.29	0.3
2007	33	334	348	346	1.43	0.4

401 x 2 = 802

2008	43	580	589	588	0.75	0.1
2009	36	270	295	292	2.89	1.0
2010	23	227	278	272	6.09	2.2
2011	35	808	843	840	3.13	0.4
2012	28	402	439	435	3.42	0.8
2013	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014	35	811		889		

2728 x 2 = 5456

EST 1973-77 Mean = 83

42 years
802 - 5,500
Mean Annual = 546 x 6.6

JAW
22 January 2015

E nā hoa o nā Honu,

He mea hau`oli no`u i ke kūkala hou o ka wehena o ka Halawai o ke Ola Kino Maika`i o nā Honu i keia makahiki kanakolu kūmāono ma Lima, Peru i ka lā iwakālua kūmāiwa o Pepeluali a i ka lā `ehā o Malaki.

E `imi mua i ka ISTS Account Registration. E loa`a iā `oe i kekāhi password e ho`ōuna `ia ana e ka leka uila. Alaila, hiki iā `oe e login a e kākau ho`opa`a i ka Symposium.

E `olu`olu e nānā pono i ka uku hiki mua o ke kākau ho`opa`a a inā `oe he haumana, mai poina i ka uku ho`ēmi loa. E `olu`olu ho`i, e nānā pono ho`i `oe i ke kaupalena o ke kākau ho`opa`a a me ka abstract submission (mo`olelo ho`opōkole waiho `ia) i ka lā Pō`ahā, o ka lā `umikūmālima, o ka mahina o Okakopa i ka makahiki `Elua kaukani `umikūmālima. He kaupalena like no nā Travel Grants (Uku Kāko`o Huaka`i); inā `oe e makemake ai e kākau ho`opa`a, e `olu`olu e no`ono`o e kākau ho`opa`a a e ha`awi koke loa.

E `olu`olu e nānā pono i ka papa inoa o nā Papa Multitaxa like`ole (`o nā Mea o ke Kai, a me nā Manu o ke Kai a me nā Manō) no ka ho`omaka o nā lā `elua o ka Halawai Makahiki Kanakolukūmāono e pili ana o nā Honu.

E ake ana au e `ike iā `oukou i Peru!

`O Joanna Alfaro Shigueto, Pelekikena o ka Halawai Kanakolukūmāono

ISTS- Hui Honu o Nā `Āina Like`ole (International Sea Turtle Society)

Friends, kin raise funds for shark attack victim

By Rosemarie Bernardo
rbernardo@staradvertiser.com

An outpouring of support continues for a North Shore resident and surfer who lost his lower left leg last week in a shark attack.

Colin Cook, 25, a Tiverton, R.I., native who was living out his surfing dreams on the North Shore, hopes to return to the waves, family and friends say. "He definitely wants to go back. I can't imagine him not surfing," said Cook's friend, Brendan Prior, in a phone interview from Tiverton.

A GoFundMe online fundraising account to assist with medical expenses and a prosthetic leg had reached \$43,000 in a steady stream of donations by Wednesday afternoon. Friends and family who set up the account hope to raise \$50,000.

Along with donations, messages from around the world have been posted in support of Cook and his recovery.

Cook was attacked by a 10- to 12-foot shark while surfing at Leftovers, a popular North Shore surf spot, on Friday morning. The shark grabbed his left leg and pulled him backward off his surfboard. Cook tried to pull himself back up to his board as the shark attempted to pull him underwater, Prior said.



He definitely wants to go back. I can't imagine him not surfing."

Brendan Prior
Friend of Colin Cook, below



COURTESY BRENDAN PRIOR

his bedside. Prior said Cook is likely to remain at Queen's for the rest of the week, then be transferred to a rehabilitation hospital. He is expected to return to Rhode Island for a few months, and might be back in Hawaii in January to resume work at his surfboard manufacturing business.

Cook began surfing at age 6, said his father, adding that his son had a longtime dream of being involved in the surfboard industry.

The shark severed his left leg below the knee, but doctors performed an amputation above the knee because of tissue damage. Cook also lost a third of his middle finger on his left hand, which he used to punch the shark repeatedly.

Cook, who moved to Hawaii 3-1/2 years ago, remains at the Queen's Medical Center.

"He's on a road to recovery," said his father, Glenn Cook, who flew to Hawaii from Rhode Island to be at

North Shore surfboard shaper John "JC" Carper of JCHawaii served as Cook's mentor before Cook opened his own business.

Although there are concerns about infection during his recovery, Cook's father said doctors have said he eventually will be back to doing the things he loves — including surfing. "We're just happy he's alive," Prior said.

For information about assisting Cook with medical expenses, visit gofundme.com/surfcolin.

9 HAVANA

U.S. and Cuba sign accord to safeguard marine life

The United States and Cuba signed an agreement Wednesday to join forces and protect the vast array of fish and corals they share as countries separated by just 90 miles, their first environmental accord since announcing plans to renew diplomatic relations.

"We recognize we all share the same ocean and face the same challenges of understanding, managing and conserving critical marine resources for future generations," said Kathryn Sullivan, chief of the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

The memorandum signed by U.S. and Cuban officials in Havana directs scientists with the Florida Keys and the Texas Flower Garden Banks national sanctuaries to collaborate

HSA 11/19/2015 with researchers at two similarly fragile and protected reserves: Guanahabibes National Park and the Banco de San Antonio, located in the island's westernmost region.

Ocean currents carry many of the same fish and organisms off the coast of Cuba into the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean, making collaboration on topics like preservation and sustainability an area of mutual interest for scientists in both countries.

"Fish, marine mammals, sea turtles, birds and other marine life exist in ecosystems that rarely fall within maps drawn by man," said Jonathan Jarvis, director of the U.S. National Park Service, which also signed the accord and will participate in the new exchange.

Associated Press

ESTABLISHED BOARD

9/27/2015

Mauna Kea dispute actually a clash of religions

By Jean E. Rosenfeld

Mauna Kea, the "white mountain," is sacred. To its protectors it serves as a temple, a place set aside where the world as they know and worship it began.

Places of creation are made sacred by what happened there and the power from beyond that continues to wield its force for those who respect them and against those who profane them.

To worshippers, profanation brings lethal consequences. That's why profanation of a sacred place can be a cause of especially determined opposition, even cause for war.

Religion is an abstraction when spoken of in general terms. We think we know it when we see it, but it exists before our eyes even when we are blind to it. It is the source of the most intense emotion human beings are capable of.

In the service of their deities, humans have sacri-

ficed themselves in a transaction they believe will have ultimate consequences. Theologian Paul Tillich identified religion as "ultimate concern," what human beings live by and are willing to die for.

Religions, on the other hand, are particular and distinct cultural practices, handed on from generation to generation.

They serve a societal purpose, binding a self-identified group together in shared activities called rituals. No nation can exist without its holidays and enactments.

So, what is happening on Mauna Kea — and Haleakala — in the most basic religious



Hawaii resident Jean E. Rosenfeld, Ph.D., is a historian of religions and author of "The Island Broken in Two Halves: Land and Renewal among the Maori of New Zealand."

terms?

Throughout history, nations have invaded the land of other peoples and imposed their rituals, myths and temples upon people of the land.

In the Andean capital of Cuzco, Spanish priests built their cathedral on top of the ruin of a Qechua temple. In Athens, Christian soldiers beheaded the

statues at the site of the Eleusinian mysteries. Religions succeed one another as alien armies invade native grounds.

I would argue that the rising religion of the Western world is science, which means "knowledge." Gods reveal knowledge when experts perform prescribed practices.

Religious knowledge is believed to protect and maintain society, which is why it is defended so fiercely.

At Mauna Kea and Haleakala, we see the old pattern repeating itself: an invasive power is building its temples — telescopes — in the sacred space of the kanaka maoli.

The new religion promises to reveal ultimate truth about the origin of the world by connecting astronomers to the heavens at or near the time of the creation of the universe.

This truth will be told in myth — cosmogeny — to all of us by the priesthood that discovers it. To scientists, the motivation for building the telescopes is to access and surpass any knowledge revealed by older divinities.

Protest is not war, but if the Mauna Kea protectors

were more numerous, the struggle would probably be violent. What is most important in our brave new search for ultimate truth is that scientists recognize that they are engaging in an intensely tribal need to impose their version of truth and power upon another.

Before building telescopes on top of mountains in Hawaii and Chile (where natives also consider them sacred), scientists need to appreciate how ultimate the attachment to sacred places is.

The Polynesians accomplished astounding feats powered and sustained by their religion. They traveled farther on vast oceans and preserved their deeds in the most impressive oral genealogies known.

Respecting sacred places is essential to maintaining peace between peoples. Before building telescopes, scientists need to hear the protectors and negotiate the co-existence of new and old in the same space.

Decades ago a proposal to run a cable car to the top of Mount Sinai was narrowly defeated.

Mauna Kea is no less sacred to the protectors than Sinai is to monotheists.

U.S. agency: Keep threatened

By BRIAN PERRY, City Editor

Federal wildlife officials propose keeping Hawaii's green sea turtles' threatened status under the Endangered Species Act, meaning it would continue to be illegal to kill or hunt them.

Hawaii has a population of fewer than 4,000 nesting sea turtles, nearly all of which nest on a low-lying island in the French Frigate Shoals in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands, officials said.

Friday's announcement from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service comes approximately three years after the Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs petitioned the government to study whether Hawaii's green sea turtles might have recovered to the point where they no longer need federal protection.

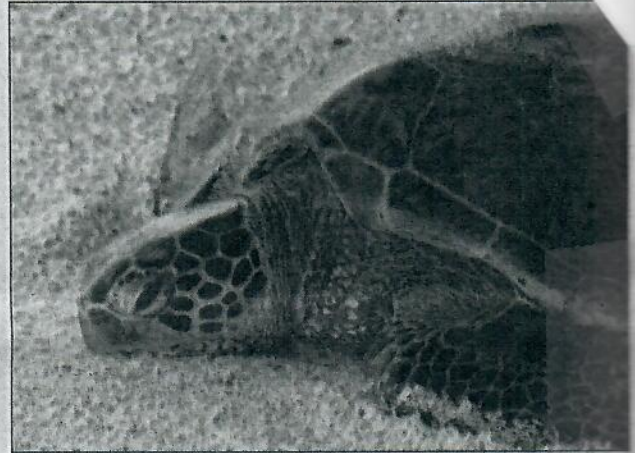
But Hawaii's turtles are vulnerable to disease, rising sea levels and other threats, said Patrick Opay, the endangered species branch chief of NOAA's Fisheries Pacific Islands Regional Office.

"You have all of your eggs in one basket, so to speak," he said.

Green sea turtles nest on beaches and feed in the ocean, eating mostly sea grass and algae. Every two to four years, adult females return to the same beaches where they were born to lay eggs, sometimes migrating hundreds or thousands of miles.

At the time of its 2012 petition, the Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs said delisting Hawaii's turtles would return management of the animals to the state and allow more people in the islands to take an active role in taking care of them.

The association cited 2007 data showing Hawaii's population of green sea turtles had been growing at an annual rate of 5.7 percent for three decades. The latest review showed a 4.8 percent annual growth rate.



AP file photo

A green sea turtle is shown on Eastern Island in the Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge, located in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands.

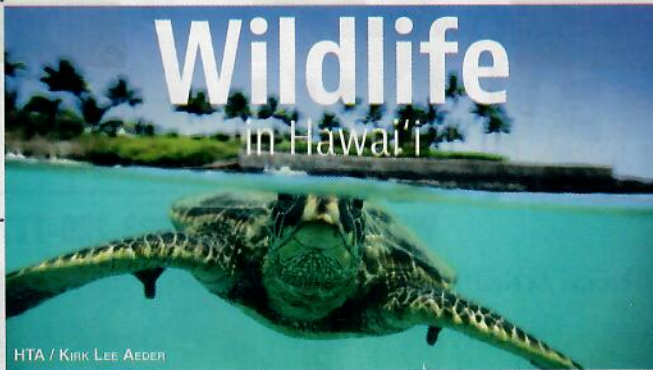
The civic association is disappointed the agencies aren't proposing to delist the population, association President Annelie Amaral said.

People who fish, harvest seaweed and otherwise rely on the ocean to feed their families report that the turtle populations have grown so much the animals are moving inland — to places like the Hanalei River — to forage for food, Amaral said. She's heard that some areas are overpopulated with turtles, she said.

Hannah Bernard, president and co-founder of the Hawaii

DOWNPLAY POSITIVE
UPPLAY NEGATIVE

Pleasant-Honor Mtg



11/2015

Green Sea Turtle- Affectionately called *honu* in the islands, Hawaiian green sea turtles are found swimming at snorkel spots and sometimes basking at the beach. The largest, hard-shelled sea turtle is an aquatic herbivore that crops a variety of seaweeds off the reef using a finely serrated beak. They have a natal homing instinct and return to the sands of their birth—the French Frigate Shoals in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands—to lay eggs. Listed as an endangered species in 1973, it is illegal to harass, capture or kill a Hawaiian green sea turtle and beachgoers should watch them

status for turtles

Wildlife Fund, said federal officials propose reclassifying turtles into 11 distinct population segments, since turtles in same patch of ocean — the Hawaiian archipelago, for instance share a genetic heritage and are isolated from other groups vast expanses of ocean.

In Hawaii, sea turtles forage among the main islands, but in the northwestern islands, she said.

"They're true kamaaina. They're keiki o ka aina," Berr said.

The turtles remain in their region and don't migrate long distances, she said.

The turtles' designation as a distinct population, with the use of DNA testing, allows for special wildlife management, she said. For example, knowing the particulars about a specific population area helps wildlife officials better manage and protect species. "We're more focused on our specific populations," she said.

If there were, for instance, a petition to take a certain number of turtles for subsistence consumption or for a cultural reclamation project, managers could look at the numbers and see if that would be sustainable.

"It protects this particular population from being over-harvested," Bernard said. "It's a tool that allows a regional level of management."

In their announcement, federal officials said that "identifying distinct population segments across the green sea turtle's range would provide the flexibility necessary to help individual populations based on localized threats. NOAA and our partners continue to study green sea turtles to ensure that our conservation and management decisions are driven by the best possible science."

(OVER)

See TURTLES on the next page

Turtles

Continued from Page A3

Meanwhile, officials are proposing to move green sea turtles in waters off Florida and Mexico from "endangered" to the lesser "threatened" status because their numbers are recovering, according to the announcement.

"Successful conservation and management efforts have, in effect, improved the listing status of two breeding populations of green sea turtles from endangered to threatened. This is an important step in building resilient ocean ecosystems," said Eileen Sobeck, NOAA assistant administrator for fisheries.

But federal agencies believe turtles in American Samoa and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, which were considered threatened before, should now be classified as endangered.

A 90-day comment period has started for members of the public to address plans for sea turtle designations. The deadline for comments is June 22.

Officials have scheduled an April 8 public hearing in Honolulu.

Comments may be submitted to www.regulations.gov/#!docketDetail;D=NOAA-NMFS-2012-0154. Those making submissions should click on the "Comment Now!" icon, complete required fields and attach comments. Mail also may be sent to Office of Protected Resources, NOAA Fisheries, 1315 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, Md. 20910; or Green Turtle Proposed Listing Rule, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, North

481

N=20 9-2-2015 SLP HATCHLINGS

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7/29/15 N=20

SLP CM
KAUPOA
BEACH
RELEASE

Pacific Islands Fisheries
Science Center
NOAA IRC
1845 Wasp Blvd., Bldg 176
Honolulu, HI 96818



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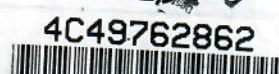
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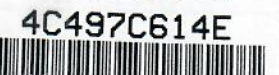
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7/5/15 SLP HATCHLINGS LHF

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KIAWA

ALL KAUPU BEACH Release

Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center NOAA IRC 1845 Wasp Blvd., Bldg 176 Honolulu, HI 96818

7-6-15 N=4

SLP HATCHLINGS

KIAWA

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BALTIMORE PIT POSTER - 866 (TOTAL 2010, 2011 & 2012)

2013 = 562

2014 = 320 + 70 = 390 (THIS BOOK FOUND IN 2015 BY JEFF)

2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 & 2014 = 1818 + 2015 = 1996 TO DATE

2015 = 20 + 9 + 18 + 4 + 2 + 35 + 9 + 35 + 2 + 9 + 2 + 9 + 4 + 20 = 178

N=2 10-27-2015

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MAILED TO PD 12/14/15

Presented?
Year?
2009

**TERRESTRIAL HABITAT LOSS IN THE NORTHWESTERN
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS: A THREAT TO THE CONSERVATION OF HAWAIIAN
GREEN TURTLES AND OTHER BIOTA**

Antonelis, George, A.¹ Jason D. Baker¹, Charles L. Littnan¹, David W. Johnston² Irene¹
Nurzia-Humberg³ and Tammy M. Summers⁴

¹Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center, National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA,
2570 Dole St., Honolulu, HI, 96822, USA

²Duke Marine Lab, 135 Duke Marine Lab Rd., Beaufort, NC 28516, USA

³Joint Institute for Marine and Atmospheric Research, 1000 Pope Road, Honolulu, HI,
96822, USA

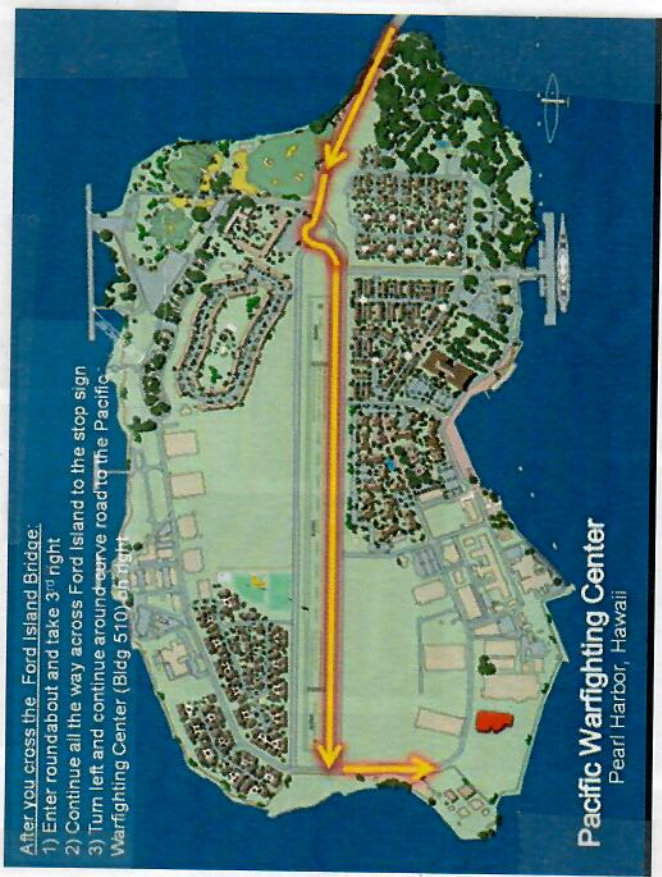
⁴USFWS, Pacific Remote Islands National Wildlife Refuge Complex, 300 Ala Moana
Blvd, P.O. Box 50167, Honolulu, HI 96850

The Northwestern Hawaiian Islands (NWHI) is a remote 1800 km archipelago consisting largely of low-lying oceanic sand islands and atolls, which support an extremely diverse biological community, including several endangered, threatened and endemic species. Much of the terrestrial habitat is extremely vulnerable to sand erosion due to storms, change in currents, and sea-level rise. Recent investigations have documented loss of habitat used by Hawaiian green turtles and other endemic protected species occurring at French Frigate Shoals (FFS). Approximately 90% of the Hawaiian green turtle population nests at FFS. Island area estimates from 1963 to 2004 and from a single location in 2008 illustrate dramatic reductions in habitat of 50% or more at most sites and in some cases all nesting substrate has been submerged. Additional studies have detailed the topography of several sites in the NWHI and evaluated potential effects of sea-level rise by 2100 under a range of basic passive flooding scenarios in accordance with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) assessment. The results of this work predict that sea level rise would have a greater impact on atolls such as FFS and Pearl and Hermes Reef, where virtually all land is less than 2 m above sea level. The causes of the historic habitat loss are unclear, but if the current predictions hold, more work is needed to improve our understanding of these atoll systems and evaluate ways to mitigate impacts on protected species.

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ARIZONA
MEMORIAL



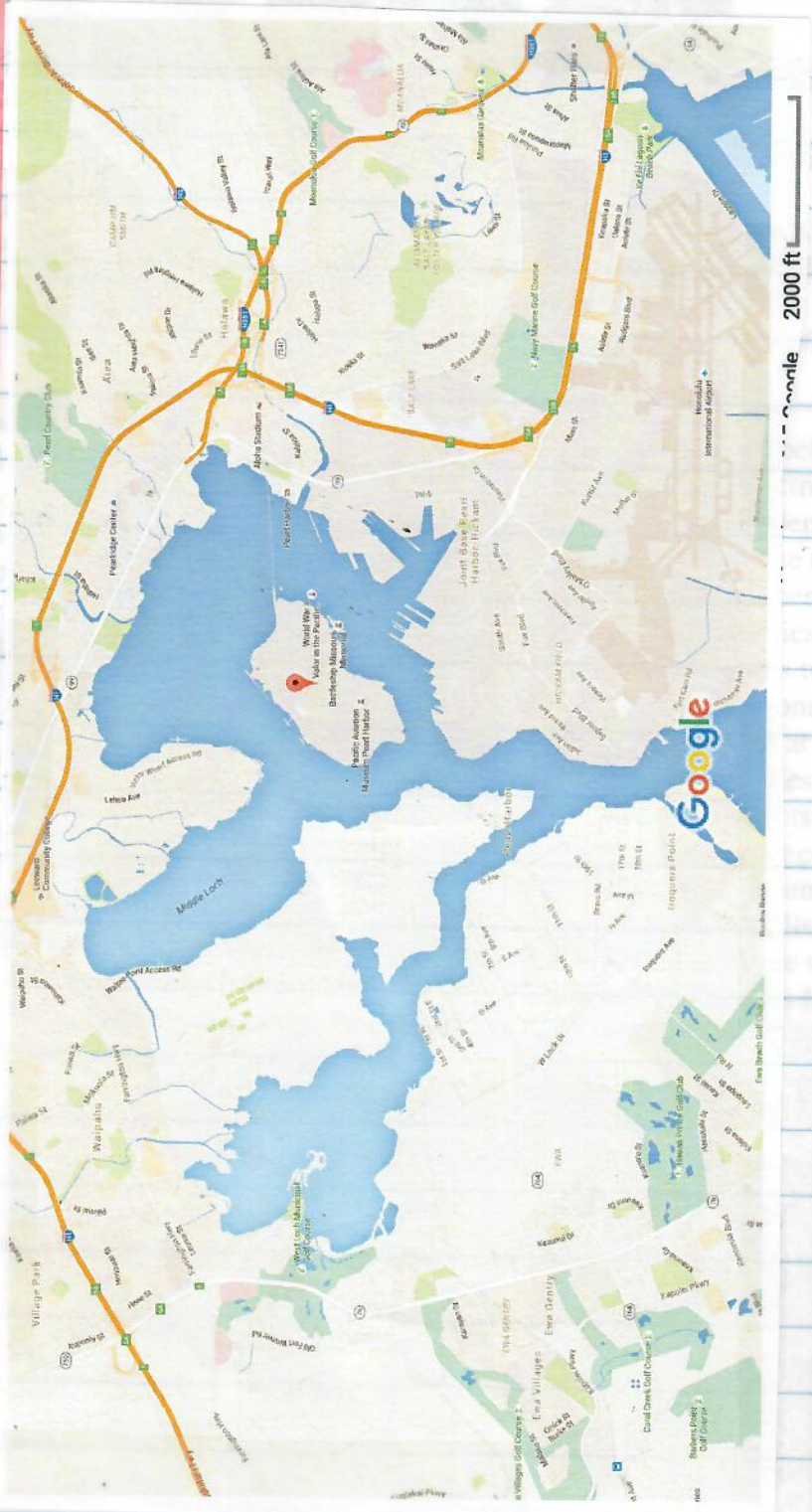
FIRE STATION



3/25/84

9/18/2015 HSA

181



2000 ft

181



Map data ©2015 Google 500 ft



CULTIVATING 'HONU'

A Kaneohe playwright expands his educational musical to an

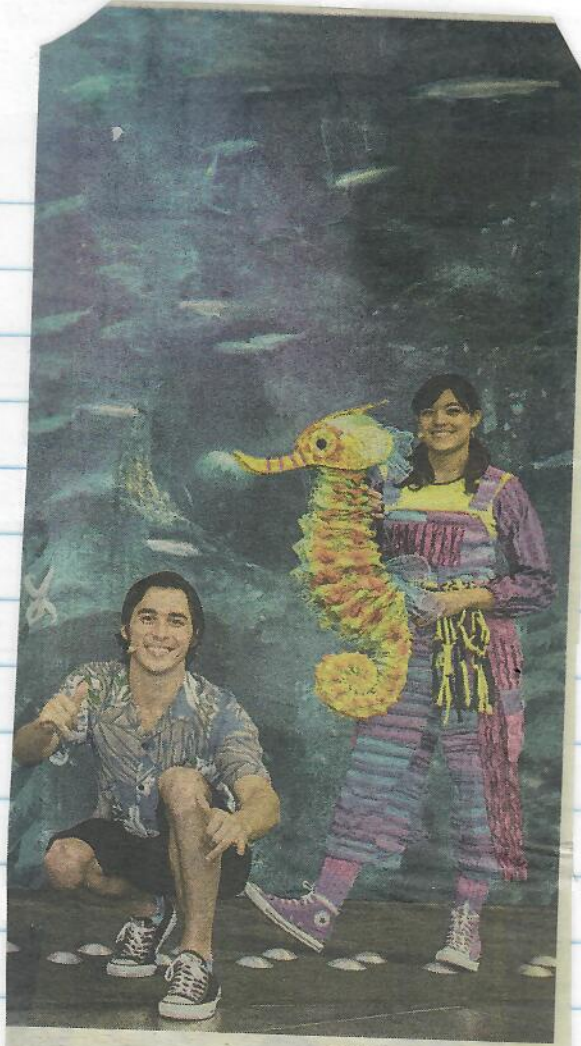
The musical "Honu by the Sea" made its debut as a one-act trial at the Royal Hawaiian in 2012. The show has since been performed at the Smithsonian in Washington, D.C., and several aquariums around the world.

By Wayne Harada
Special to the Star-Advertiser

Johnson Enos, a playwright, actor and musician from Kaneohe, has been nurturing his production, "Honu by the Sea — the Musical," for the past four years. The project started as a modest experimental work in progress, a Disneyesque environmental fantasy involving a Waikiki surfer who encounters undersea denizens when he finds a magic star that enables him to spend

one day beneath the sea.

It made its debut in 2012 at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel's Monarch Room as a one-act trial balloon, directed by Ronald E. Bright. "Honu" incorporated an environmental theme and introduced Enos' own brand of "Guardians of the Sea" — a collection of ocean figures such as Malia the honu (sea turtle), Shaka the crab, Nalu the toothless tiger shark, Kapper the sea horse, Surfey the Hawaiian monk seal, a trio of ophi and a villain named Slicker.



COURTESY JOHNSON ENOS

elaborate two-act production

The show played two additional summers at the Pink Palace and since has toured the Smithsonian in Washington, D.C., and several aquariums in a tour supported by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The production has now notably been staged in Seattle, Sydney and Vancouver, British Columbia.

Beginning Wednesday, audiences will get to see it in its full glory, with professional costuming and staging suitable for the Hawaii Theatre stage.

'HONU BY THE SEA - THE MUSICAL'
Where: Hawaii Theatre
When: School matinees (one-act), Sept. 9-18; public performances (two-act), 2 and 7 p.m. Sept. 12, 19; 2 p.m. Sept. 13, 20
Cost: \$5-\$10; family pass available from \$55
Info: 528-0506, www.hawaii-theatre.com

NEIGHBOR ISLANDS

HSA
9/18/2015
Downpours flood highway in Kau district

Heavy rain on Hawaii island Thursday afternoon forced the closure of Highway 11 between the 58 and 59 mile markers in the Kau district.

In reporting a flash flood warning Thursday night, weather officials said the rain in the afternoon was causing runoff, flooding the highway between Pahala and Naalehu.

At 5:45 p.m. Thursday weather officials reported that the highest 24-hour rainfall count was 1.4 inches in Piihonua and 1.32 inches at Hilo Airport.

Police advised motorists to drive with caution and be aware of possible ponding and runoff.

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~~port~~
~~cc Kelly~~

NATIONAL WILDLIFE HEALTH CENTER-HONOLULU FIELD STATION
P. O. BOX 50167, 300 ALA MOANA BLVD., Rm. 8-132
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96850
Tel: 808-792-9520, Fax: 792-9596, Email: thierry_work@usgs.gov

Case Number: 25222

Submitter Name:

Dr. Thierry Work
US Geological Survey
PO Box 50187
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850
United States

Species submitted (n):

Turtle: Green (1)

U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY-BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES DIVISION

DIAGNOSTIC CASE REPORT

Location:	Tunnels	Date Collected:	7/14/2015
Area:	Kauai	Date Submitted:	7/14/2015
State:	Hawaii	Date Received:	7/14/2015
Country:	United States	Date Examined:	7/14/2015

SPECIMENS SUBMITTED: Skin lesion-Fixed formalin

History: Turtles with flipper lesions of varying severity have been intermittently spotted by Mr. Terry Lilley at Tunnels Beach on N. Kauai (Fig. 1). This prompted a joint field investigation on 14-15 July, 2015 between USGS, NOAA, Hawaii DLNR, and Terry Lilley the objectives of which were to 1) Determine the extent of the problem at Tunnels and 2) Attempt to capture any turtles with flipper lesions to obtain biopsies and rule out possibility that infectious agents might be involved with flipper lesions.

Findings: We (Terry Lilley, Scott Bacon, Don Heacock, George Balazs, Thierry Work, Renee Breeden) carried out 2 days of snorkel surveys at Tunnels in three locations (Currents, Cleaning station, and Tunnels) (Fig. 2). Several (ca. 30) juvenile turtles were seen at Tunnels grazing *Pterocladia* growing in crevasses and holes in the substrate. Occasional clumps of *Turbinaria* were also present but were not seen to be grazed upon by turtles. Turtles were unafraid of divers, behaved normally, and were in good body condition with no evident gross lesions except for a single animal in fair body condition with overgrowth of algae on caudal carapace. A much smaller number (2) of turtles was seen at the cleaning station, and only on Day 2; all of these were larger turtles in good body condition with no gross lesions. At the currents area, water was moving rapidly nearshore, and larger turtles in good body condition with no lesions were seen hovering over sand eating algae (*Microdictyon*) that was carried towards them by currents. Examination of fish in all locations revealed no abnormalities other than black discoloration in spotted puffer *Canthigaster jactator*.

A single green turtle was captured for examination on Day 1 (the small turtle in fair body condition). This animal had a small ulcer on the ventral portion of the left rear flipper (Fig 3) that was biopsied. Laboratory results of this biopsy revealed mild ulceration with no evidence of infectious agents, and blood work on this animal was unremarkable. The animal was released and has since be resighted and behaving normally by Terry Lilley.

Final diagnosis: Accession 1-Dermatitis.

Comments: All turtles appeared essentially unremarkable, and the one animal sampled had no evidence of infectious disease. This still leaves open the question of what caused the lesions seen in the front flippers of the turtles seen previously (Fig. 1). Whatever is affecting the flippers of these particular turtles appears to be limited to *C. mydas*, because we did not see lesions in the appendages (fins) of numerous other fish in the area. The problem also does not appear to be widespread in green turtles in the area. Given the normal behavior and good body condition of turtle in the area. it also does not appear that there is an underlying



Figure 2. Locations surveyed at Tunnels on 14-15 July, 2015 with inset of location on Kauai.

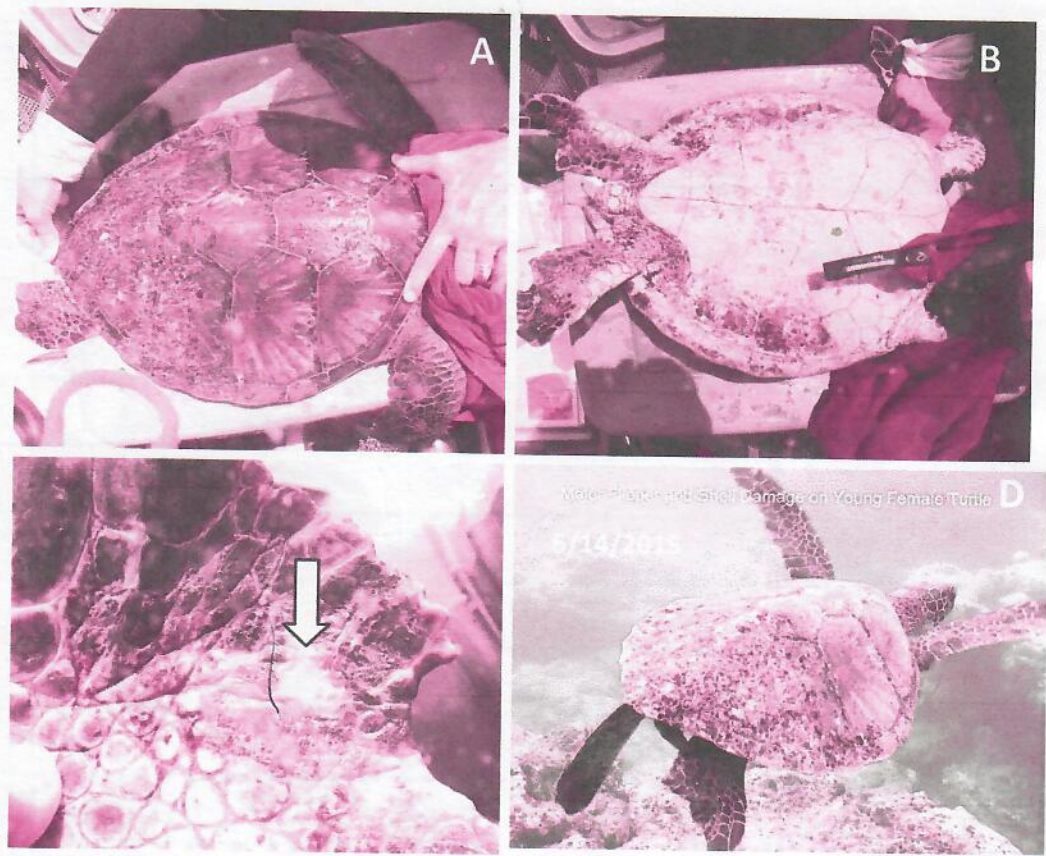


Figure 3. A-B) Dorsal and ventral shot of turtle biopsied, c) Lesion biopsied, D) Photo of same turtle at Tunnels taken by Terry Lilley 6/14/2015. Caption on photo from Terry Lilley, dates inserted by T. Work.

T. Work 139

Pearl Harbor Historic Trail

By Jayna Omaye
jomaye@staradvertiser.com

The vision of the Pearl Harbor Historic Trail took root nearly 15 years ago when Aiea and Pearl City residents helped to compile a master plan for a trail along the shoreline to Nanakuli from Aiea that would host, among other things, improved bicycle and pedestrian paths, boat tours and a cultural learning center.

City officials are now making efforts to relaunch the project that seeks to drive economic development and establish historic preservation plans on an 18-mile trail linking neighborhoods to various attractions, historic sites and recreation areas along the old Oahu Railway & Land Co. corridor.

THE MASTER PLAN, developed in 2001 through community input and adopted by the City Council in 2003, serves as the basis for the revitalization of the shoreline that currently features a city-run bike path from Pearl Harbor to Waipahu and Ewa Beach, with the hope of extending it into Nanakuli. A long-term goal was to operate a steam train along the entire historic railway by extending a route that the Hawaiian Railway Society currently operates from Ewa Beach to Kahe Point.

PEARL HARBOR HISTORIC TRAIL

Aiea and Pearl City residents helped to draft the Pearl Harbor Historic Trail master plan in 2001. It was adopted by the City Council in 2003. Community members expressed interest in re-establishing a historic train along the trail with depots and stops along the way. The train is different from the city's rail transit system.



STAR-ADVERTISER

In 2005, then-Gov. Linda Lingle signed a bill that officially recognized the path from Halawa Landing near the USS Arizona Visitors Center through Waipahu as the Pearl Harbor Historic Trail, which was seen by proponents as a breakthrough in moving forward with the master plan.

Officials are holding a community workshop at 6:30 p.m. Wednesday at Aiea

Elementary School to discuss the project.

"I really believe this can be a world-class historic destination," said City Councilman Brandon Elefante, who represents Aiea, Pearl City and Waipahu.

"We want to bring people back to the trail. With rail and TOD (transit-oriented developments) moving forward, it's important to start these conversations."

Elefante, who is spearheading the relaunch efforts, said the project stalled due to a lead community planner moving to the mainland, and has remained in limbo. Since the master plan's development, he said, he does not think there have been any major changes or renovations to the existing trail.

"I see this as a start to many other community dis-

meeting set

from p. 136

cussions," Elefante said. "It's just to bring more awareness to it and find people who want to help and partner."

Aiea, with about 9,300 residents and a median age of 44, will soon host the rail line running along Kamehameha Highway to the Pearlridge Center Station, considered to be a major urban district near the historic trail. The town was home to the old Aiea Sugar Mill, where the new Aiea Public Library now stands.

ADVOCATES OF the project hope the historic trail will allow residents to travel back in time to the plantation era, and that visitors and residents can learn about plants, wildlife and Hawaii's culture. The master plan also seeks to identify trail heads and parking areas, establish bike sharing and rental stations, improve shoreline views and access, implement restoration and preservation efforts and incorporate other amenities such as benches and landscaping.

"The old railroad was a lifeline for the community," said Claire Tamamoto, president of the Aiea Community Association. "The community spent a lot of time and effort planning this out (and) putting together some of the thoughts they had."

Former City Councilman Gary Okino, a longtime Aiea resident and advocate of the

project, said the historic trail would benefit both residents and businesses, adding that one of his favorite parts of the plan is the proposed train.

"It's something that stands out," Okino said. "It brings attention to the community. The community can say, 'This is ours.'"

Suggestions for funding sources included in the plan were a combination of federal, state, city and private dollars, pointing out that the trail's "economic and alternative transportation benefits to surrounding communities often outweigh project costs."

Elefante said the trail was appropriated about \$1 million by the City Council a few years ago, adding that he hopes to work with community members and officials to tap into additional funding sources.

Tamamoto hopes the rail line coming into Aiea and Pearl City will put more focus on the project.

"It's not just a matter of cleaning up the trail," Tamamoto said. "If the community has something at stake and they sat there and planned it, there's more chance that it will stay alive because the community's invested in it."

For more information and to view the master plan, visit [honolulu.dp.gov/Portals/0/pdfs/planning/SpecialAreaPlans/PHHT\(2001\).pdf](http://honolulu.dp.gov/Portals/0/pdfs/planning/SpecialAreaPlans/PHHT(2001).pdf).

t: Confirming that monk seals are responsible for flipper trauma in turtles would require actual documentation of monk seal biting front flippers and causing lesions similar to those seen in Fig. 1. Determining how to do that will prove challenging.

Rather, the selective nature of these lesions (affecting only *C. mydas*) and their appearance (Fig. 1) suggests them to be traumatic in nature, perhaps induced by crabs, fish, turtles, or monk seals. It is unlikely that crabs could cause this kind of trauma in this size class of turtles. I am not aware of cleaner fish inducing this level of trauma in turtles, and if this were even the case, it would be hard to explain the limitation of lesions to front flippers. Sharks can cause trauma to turtle flippers, but this is in the form of traumatic amputation of entire limbs and not manifested by the lesions seen in Figure 1. I have seen rear flipper and tail trauma induced by turtles biting each other in highly crowded conditions in captivity, but this situation does not apply at Tunnels; turtles there did not appear overcrowded. This leaves monk seals as a the final and likely suspect. The ventral/dorsal distribution of the lesions at the caudal margins of flippers would be compatible with bite trauma from large mammal. We did note signs on the beach indicating that monk seals do haul out on beaches at Tunnels, so this has to be entertained as a possibility. There are certainly several documentations available in the public domain of Hawaiian monk seals and green turtles interacting.

physiological problem.

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Dean Bagley <Dean.Bagley@ucf.edu>

Tue, Jun 2, 2015 at 6:30

From: Stacy Hargrove - NOAA Federal <stacy.hargrove@noaa.gov>, "George Balazs@noaa.gov"
George.Balazs@noaa.gov

Hi George and Stacey,

All of the epoxy products that have been routinely used by the turtle community for many years have been discontinued and are no longer available. All were made by the Powers Company (PowerFast, Powers T308, Powers T308+, Pure 2K, etc). I bought some T308+ before it was discontinued, and wish I'd bought more. I had some left from other deployments that was still not expired, so 3 of the deployments were done using T308+ and 3 were done using a product that Kristen Hart has had wonderful retention with called SuperBond, apparently only available through a Florida company. Dan Evans sent me a couple tubes of a new Powers product called Pure 150 that he will be using for his deployments for Tour de Turtles beginning very soon. I think Brendan Godley's group is also testing it this year. I wasn't comfortable using something that had not been tested, so I stuck with what I know. I've been using Wildlife Computers' MK-10 Fast-Loc GPS unit, now called a SPLASH unit, which means I cannot put anything over the top of the transmitter or it covers the GPS antenna. This year we also used their new design of the SPLASH tag that has four protective bumpers on the corners of the unit to protect the antenna when the turtles get up and under structure. I used 3 of the old design and 3 of the new. I'm hoping to better understand why I stop receiving data about 3 weeks after the turtles return home to the keys, yet when I deployed west of the Marquesas I got 256 days on one of them. Kevin Lay at Wildlife Computers thinks it's biofouling or antenna damage. I was guessing that they were knocking the transmitters off on the reef. We are looking for returning transmitter turtles this season to see if any of them might still have a transmitter attached.

If it is a question about whether to use epoxy vs the fiberglass and resin attachment, go with the fiberglass and resin. It probably lasts longer, but the newer transmitters are not the boxy shape of days past, and many cannot have anything placed on top of the unit. I used a Telonics GPS unit last year and it did not perform as well as my Wildlife Computers units. When it gave you location quality 3s, the turtle was right where it said she was but the way they're set up, the turtle could disappear for 5 days at a time without a single hit. I didn't understand until the summer was nearly over that their transmitters are set up to ONLY send data when there is a satellite overhead. Basically they are off unless it's time for a satellite to be in the area. This means the turtle could surface at all of the other times and there would be no signal. My turtle literally was off the grid for 5 days at a time, several times during the summer. She made it from Melbourne Beach to the Keys with only 1 hit near Deerfield Beach.

Here are the basics. If you decide you want to use it, I'll ask Kristen if I can send you her protocol. The attachment technique is basically the same; clean and sand the carapace and score it with low grit sandpaper. Clean with acetone. The epoxies are 2 part. Some come in tubes that mix as they are pushed through the nozzle via caulking gun. Sometimes that works, sometimes it doesn't. This year we nixed the nozzle because we couldn't get the mixture through it, and just mixed it in a cup. Others have done the same thing with good results. Kristen's SuperBond comes in 2 tubes and gets mixed in a 50:50 ratio. Her protocol says mix for 3 minutes but I found that to be runny. I waited for it to begin to get warm and thicker, put some on the carapace and on the bottom of the transmitter and put in place on the carapace. Whichever epoxy you use, let it dry until hard, paint with antifouling paint on epoxy only (my transmitters are treated with PropSpeed, an antifouling product, at the factory so you don't paint the transmitter itself). Kristen never uses antifouling paint, Kevin at Wildlife Computers advocates it highly.

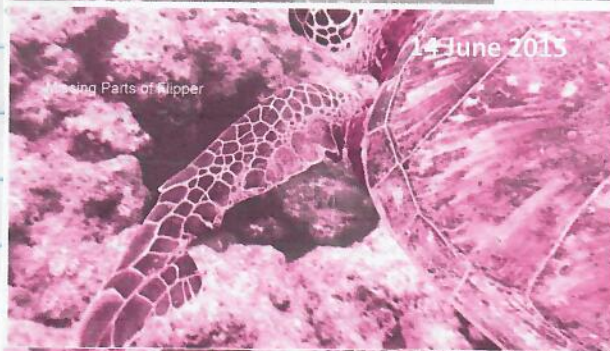
Our deployments this summer took anywhere from 3-5 hours from capture to deployment, depending on humidity and dry time. All of ours were done at night, they would probably cure faster in daytime. Hope that helps.



18 May 2015

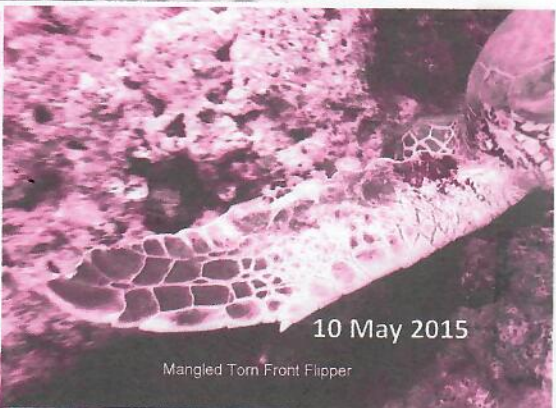


28 March 2015



14 June 2015

Missing Parts of Flipper



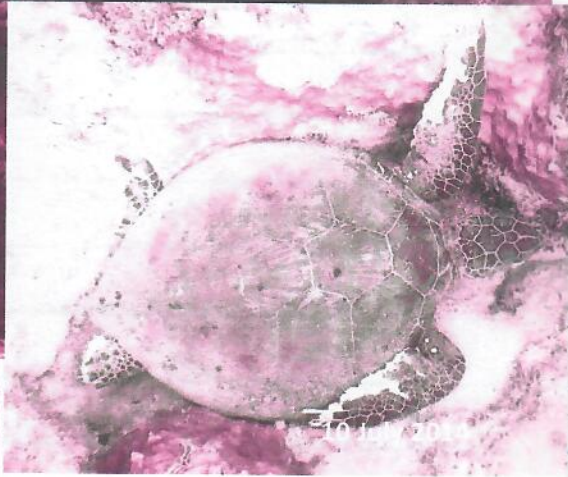
10 May 2015

Mangled Torn Front Flipper

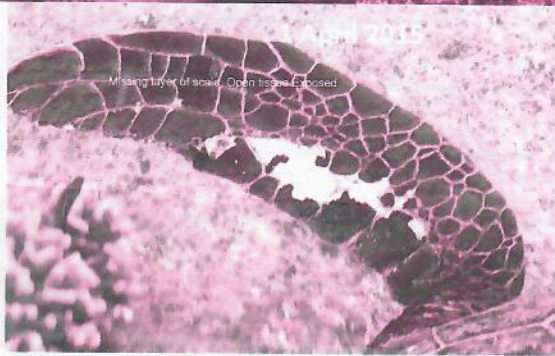


14 June 2015

Flipper With Scales and Tissue Missing



20 June 2015



Missing layer of scales. Open tissue exposed.

Figure 1. Representative clips of videos from Terry Lilley at various dates showing varying degrees of active and healed flipper lesions in green turtles from Tunnels. Captions on photos from Terry Lilley. Dates inserted by TM Work

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Southwest Fisheries Center Honolulu Laboratory
2570 Dale St. • Honolulu, Hawaii 96822-2396

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Dear Bob -

Just a brief note to thank you for agreeing to serve as a "DVM consultant" to our marine turtle research program. I am most appreciative to be able to professionally turn to you for advice from time to time. Once a month, starting this coming week, either Karl Blomwell (my technician) or I will come by your office and use our government visa card to make a \$150 payment for your advisory services. If it turns out I'm having to contact you very often, then naturally we will increase that monthly amount.

The report of our fibropilloma workshop will be back from the printers on March 12th.

(over)

I'll send you a copy as soon as I have it in hand.

Best regards,
Guy Balazs