

# KŌLEA

News from the  
Conservation Council  
for Hawai'i

Volume 55, Issue 1 - Spring 2005

## Hawaiian Birds at Risk!

Marjorie Ziegler

Excerpt from "State of the Region"  
(Hawaiian Islands) in *North American  
Birds, Volume 54 Number 4*

In Hawai'i, a remarkable array of plants, animals, and natural communities evolved in nearly complete isolation over millions of years. But in the relatively short time humans have occupied the islands – beginning roughly 1,500 years ago – much of the original forest, grassland, and wetland has been destroyed. Clearing for human habitation, large-scale agriculture in the pre-historic and historic periods, logging, modern land development, and the ongoing invasion of non-native species have resulted in more species extinction and endangerment than anywhere else in the nation. Roughly half the native Hawaiian landbird species is extinct. Among the extant birds are 33 federally listed threatened or endangered species, 10 of which have not been observed in more than a decade. Invasive species and global warming are significant ecosystem-level threats to native birds that remain.

### Invading Species

The federal Office of Technology Assessment declared Hawai'i's alien species problem the worst in the nation. Introduced pigs, sheep, goats, and deer are managed by the State of Hawai'i for public hunting. These animals occupy natural areas from near sea level (goats on Nā Pali Coast, Kaua'i) to over 8,900 feet elevation (mouflon sheep on Mauna Kea). Feral and domestic cattle are also present in State Forest Reserves and private watersheds.

These browsing and grazing animals are excluded from native ecosystems only where fences have been constructed and maintained. They are capable of transforming entire native ecosystems to weed-dominated wastelands by consuming native plants, trampling roots and seedlings, accelerating erosion, and promoting weed invasion. They threaten streams, wetlands, and coral reefs as well. Introduced predators, such as feral cats, mongooses, and rats can cause ecosystem-level disturbances by eliminating key native species.

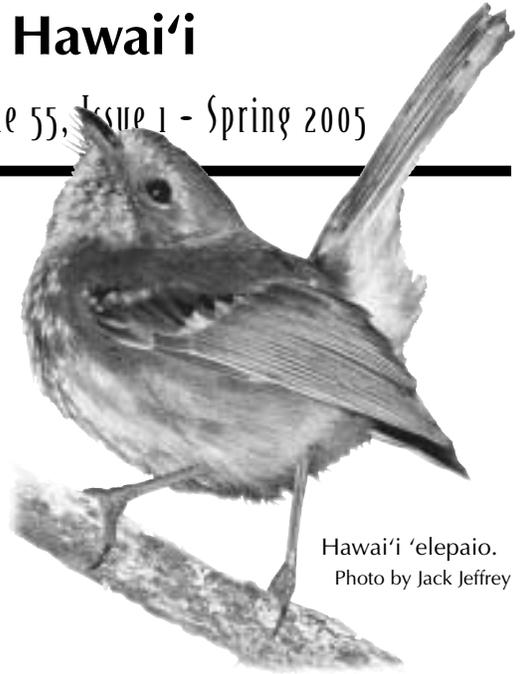
### No Snakes Allowed!

One of the most serious threats to native Hawaiian birds and habitat is the introduction of the brown treesnake. The brown treesnake is responsible for the extinction or local extirpation of 9 of 13 forest bird species on Guam. Brown treesnakes occur in high densities on Guam, and there is a significant risk that they will be transported to Hawai'i in military or civilian cargo. The U.S. Department of Agriculture anticipates up to a 50% reduction in snake containment at Department of Defense ports of exit on Guam. Funding for brown treesnake inter-



Brown treesnake.

Photo by Domingo Cravalho, Hawai'i Dept. of Agriculture



Hawai'i 'elepaio.  
Photo by Jack Jeffrey

diction efforts has not increased significantly since the program was established 11 years ago. Military operations on Guam probably will increase over the next few years, ensuring more opportunities for accidental snake introductions to Hawai'i.

### Disappearing Islands

Global warming and climate change also pose ecosystem-level threats, affecting native birds and their habitat from sea level to Hawaiian cloud forests. The low-lying basalt islands and coral atolls of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands provide habitat for 90 percent of Hawai'i's seabird populations. Approximately 14 million seabirds live there, including 5.4 million breeding pairs of 18 species. The disappearance of Whale Skate Island is one of the more dramatic examples of global warming's impacts to native birds at sea level. Only a few acres in size, the island was covered with vegetation, nesting seabirds, Hawaiian monk seals, and green sea turtles. It no longer exists as a result of erosion and rising sea level from global warming. Global warming, coral bleaching, and drought resulting from El Niño events, harm ocean productivity and food availability for seabirds as well.

*Continued on page 2*

# Hawaiian Birds at Risk!



'Iwa (great frigatebird). Photo by Craig Rowland, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

*Continued from cover*

## Disappearing Habitat

Studies indicate that global warming may allow mosquitoes to breed year-round at higher elevations than they do now, eliminating suitable habitat for native upland birds. Mosquitoes are the vector for *Plasmodium relictum*, a pathogen that transmits avian malaria to native forest birds. Mosquitoes also transmit avian pox directly to native forest birds. Modeling of climate change on the islands of Kaua'i, Maui, and Hawai'i indicates that, as temperatures rise by just a few degrees, suitable forest bird habitat will be lost as the mosquito zone shifts upwards. Birds occupying high-elevation forests currently free of diseases will become infected as temperatures rise. Global warming and climate change may also cause changes in frequency and intensity of windstorms, drought, and fire, which may favor invasive plant species over native ones.

## Shrinking Budgets

Inadequate funding limits species conservation and the extent to which the impacts of invasive species and global warming can be mitigated. The Hawai'i Department of Land and Natural Resources receives

less than 1% of the state budget to manage and protect all of Hawai'i's cultural and natural resources. There is no dedicated source of funding for the Natural Area Reserves System, which includes some of the best remaining native ecosystems on state land. On average, only \$11 per acre per year is spent managing the Reserves on the ground. At the federal level, at least four times the current \$75 million federal appropriation for all 50 states is needed under the State Wildlife Grants program. Policy changes are needed to take advantage of the conservation opportunities at hand. Increases in base funding in the state budget, a dedicated funding source for the NARS, and flexibility in state and federal funding will help to protect Hawai'i's native birds and their habitat for future generations.

## On the Bright Side

Hawai'i still has some of the highest densities of forest birds in the tropics. Upper elevation forests are relatively free of weeds. High-elevation pastures are being converted to native forest in conservation areas and as commercial forests, increasing habitat for native forest birds above the mosquito zone. Efforts to reintroduce endangered Hawaiian birds are meeting with various levels of success, and essential habitat is protected in the NARS, National Parks, and National Wildlife Refuges. Predator control on the Main Hawaiian Islands is helping to ensure that bird populations survive, and all of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands are now rat-free. Habitat on private land is managed in preserves under State-private partnerships, and since 2001, thousands of additional acres have been managed under the Watershed Partnership Program. 🌿



Whale Skate Island. Photo by Beth Flint, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service



Koki'o ke'oke'o. Photo by Kim Bridges

## CCH Organizes Tantalus Service Projects

*Mashuri Waite*

CCH is applying for a permit from the Hawai'i Division of Forestry and Wildlife to pull invasive weeds from remnant native forest along the popular public trails of Tantalus above Honolulu. These fragments of native forest are small, and they are surrounded by invasive tree species. Nevertheless, they provide habitat for native insects. Remarkably, some of these insects were only recently discovered and are not known from anywhere else. This area is also one of the best places for Honolulu hikers to see native plants, such as koki'o ke'oke'o, the white hibiscus (*Hibiscus arnottianus*), *Cyrtandra*, and even rarer plants, such as the olonā (*Touchardia latifolia*). CCH will organize outings to remove invasive plants so that the native plants will have room for their own seedlings. The native species in the area are proven survivors. With just little help from us, they will continue to provide habitat for Hawai'i's mini native wildlife and serve as ambassadors to human visitors who do not have the opportunity to visit more remote Hawaiian forests. Participating in CCH service projects is a great way to give back to the 'āina, meet people, and have a lot of fun! If you are interested in volunteering, please contact CCH at 593-0255 or check our website. 🌿

# Mauna Kea Kuahiwi Kū Ha'ō I Ka Mālie

## Mauna Kea Standing Alone In The Calm

Nelson Ho

Native Hawaiian organizations and others are taking action to protect the unique cultural and natural resources on the summit of Mauna Kea. In October 2004, the Hawai'i Board of Land and Natural Resources approved a permit to add six "outrigger" telescopes to the existing twin Kecks in the Conservation District. In November, Mauna Kea Anaina Hou, the Royal Order of Kamehameha I, Sierra Club, and a Native Hawaiian with genealogical ties to Mauna Kea appealed the BLNR approval. The appeal states that the BLNR's decision continues a long history of abdicating its statutory and constitutional responsibility to protect Hawai'i's conservation lands.

Mauna Kea is the world's tallest mountain at 13,796 when measured at its base on the ocean floor. Sensitive and unique resources are at risk from increased development of the summit, loss of habitat, introduction of invasive species, and human activities. These special resources include the unique wēkiu bug ("wēkiu" means "topmost" or "summit" in Hawaiian, and refers to this amazing bug's habitat); native wolf spiders, moths, and centipedes that are also



Pu'u Hau Kea, Mauna Kea Ice Age Natural Area Reserve.

Photo by Martin Doudoroff

*...The appeal is just the latest in a series of battles over the NASA-funded Keck expansion...*

adapted to the summit environment; Lake Waiiau; Native Hawaiian burials; home to Poli'ahu, Hawaiian goddess of snow; traditional trails; and an ancient adze quarry, where dense basalt was gathered to be fashioned into tools.

According to the appeal, since the 1960s, the BLNR has given the University of Hawai'i Institute for Astronomy virtually unregulated control over astronomy development at the summit. The BLNR has also failed to insure that the IFA adequately manages and preserves the environmental and cultural resources, Conservation District, and ceded lands at the summit. Ceded lands were formerly Hawaiian Crown and Government lands taken by the U.S. at annexation and given

to the State at statehood, to be held in trust for the betterment of the Native Hawaiian people and general public. BLNR's neglect over the past 40 years has negatively affected the summit's environmental and cultural resources, and traditional and customary practices by Native Hawaiians

The appeal is just the latest in a series of battles over the NASA-funded Keck expansion, a project that has upset many islanders, particularly Native Hawaiians, who say too many observatories already crowd the sacred mountaintop. The twin Keck telescopes are owned by the University of California and Caltech. The BLNR approved the outriggers despite the appellants' pleas to wait until NASA completed an Environmental Impact Statement on the project. NASA's public hearings revealed concerns about threats to unique animals, toxic waste spills, damage to the summit's "sacred ambience," disturbance of native burials, and other impacts. NASA acknowledges that decades of observatory construction and operation have had a "significant adverse impact" on the Mauna Kea summit.

In an effort to raise public awareness about this special Hawaiian place, CCH's 2005 wildlife poster will celebrate the native plants, animals, and ecosystems found on the Big Island's "White Mountain."



## Protecting Maui's North Shore

Lance Holter

Hardly a person living on Maui has not visited the superlative and beautiful white sand beaches of Pā'ia, Baldwin, and Spreckelsville. Having watched my three daughters grow up on beaches of Maui, and as I continue to see through their eyes the special place we have here, I am compelled to work for a

way to leave this legacy for generations yet to come. This was part of the reasoning Representative Ed Case used in introducing Bill 4393 – "The North Maui Coastal Preservation Act of 2004" in the U.S. Congress.

Nowhere on Maui do we have such a fine example of a natural sand dune ecosystem as on this coastline. Whatever your "thing" is when you go to the ocean – whether it is fishing, snorkeling, camping, surfing, swimming, walking, spiritu-

al communion, or "hanging" with your friends – you can do it on this coastline. Sea turtles nest here, and monk seals haul out and rest on the beach. The educational opportunities for our children are abundant. The possibilities for preserving and restoring native plants will teach us about the environment and connect us to our host culture.

The cultural significance of this area is exemplified by the existence of three

*Continued on page 5*

# National Wildlife Federation News



Matt Little

Hello CCH friends! Every day we are learning more and more

about the threats of climate change.

With average sea levels already rising 8 inches per century in Hawai‘i, and global temperatures expected to rise 3-10° F this century, the wildlife we love will be squeezed into smaller and more degraded habitats. Birds such as the Hawaiian honeycreepers will be forced into higher-elevation habitats to escape invasive mosquitoes that spread avian malaria and pox, while thousands of seabirds and other wildlife will be forced off small islets and atolls in the Pacific as sea level rises. Coral reefs, which are among the most diverse ecosystems in the world, are sensitive to even fractions of a degree temperature change, and have begun dying from coral bleaching – a process in which corals are exposed to warmer-than-normal water temperatures and lose the colorful algae that feed them.

NWF recognizes these threats to wildlife and believes we must act now to reduce greenhouse gas pollution, and develop ways to help wildlife adapt to the global warming that is already occurring. With this in mind, CCH leaders will join us in Washington, D.C. at NWF’s annual meeting to learn more about this issue and to lobby members of Congress.

You can help make a difference as well. Recycling, turning off the lights, and purchasing hybrid vehicles saves energy and reduces CO<sup>2</sup> emissions that trap heat in our atmosphere. You can also write your congressional members and learn more about global warming at [www.nwf.org/action](http://www.nwf.org/action). Finally, please continue to support the efforts of CCH, which is working to raise public awareness and combat global warming at the local and national levels.

Thanks for your support – together we can protect wildlife for our children’s future! 🌿

Honu (green sea turtle).  
Photo by Ursula Keuper-Bennett and Peter Bennett



# “Oil on Ice” Ignites Hawai‘i



Left to right: Mary Margaret Brower, Dr. Charles Burrows, Sarah James, George Edwardson, Adeline Peter Raboff, and Bo Boudart.

Photo by Hans Peter Jensen

## Michael Bailey

In January, CCH and others co-sponsored a multi-island screening of the documentary “Oil on Ice” and public education tour by native Alaskans and others committed to protecting the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge from oil drilling. Participating in the events were Inupiat healthcare worker Mary Margaret Brower from the village of Kaktovik, Inupiat geologist George Edwardson, and native Gwich’in representatives Adeline Peter Raboff and Sarah James of Arctic Village.

Renowned documentary producer Bo Boudart introduced the documentary at the public presentations and provided segments for local television news. Along with Boudart, “Oil On Ice” co-producers Dale Djerassi, and Steve Michaelson have created a deeply moving documentary that combines rare wildlife images with on-site interviews involving native peoples, energy experts, and others. State Representative Hermina Morita hosted one of the gatherings, which filled the State Capitol Auditorium with Hawai‘i residents concerned about the fate of the Arctic Refuge and the increasing power of “Big Oil” lobby in Washington D.C. With television, print media, and radio programs covering the presentations on O‘ahu, Maui, and the Big Island, thousands of Hawai‘i residents were informed of the pressing need for public involvement in this critical environmental and human-rights issue.

“Oil development has always been an issue for me, and I’ve always been against it,” said Brower. “No amount of money or oil is worth the loss of my culture, subsistence lifestyle, and harvesting rights, or the destruction of the land that bears all this to my people in the long run.”

Over the past several years, the campaign to save the Arctic Refuge has generating public interest and action throughout Hawai‘i and the nation as a whole. The question as to whether the Arctic Refuge should be destroyed by allowing oil development is a matter the U.S. Senate will be debating in the months to come. The fate of the Arctic Refuge is believed by political experts to lie within the hands and voting power of a few key senators, including Hawai‘i Senators Daniel Akaka and Daniel Inouye. **In recent years, both Senators Akaka and Inouye have voted in favor of oil development!**

In the months since the November election, oil development proponents have boasted they have enough senate votes to authorize drilling in the Arctic Refuge – or may be only one vote away from allowing the Refuge to be defiled with oil rigs, pipelines, roads, and other infrastructure. With such a close margin, Senators Akaka and Inouye hold the fate of the Arctic Refuge in their hands. Along with the caribou, musk ox, polar bears, arctic wolves, migratory birds, and other flora and fauna, the food source and cultural identity of thousands of Alaskan native subsistence peoples also hang in the balance.

Co-sponsoring the tour with CCH were local and national groups, including, ‘Ahaui Mālama I Ka Lōkahi, Hawai‘i-Lā‘ieikawai Association, Hawai‘i People’s Fund, Alaska Coalition, Alaska Wilderness League, National Wildlife Federation, Sierra Club, and U.S. Public Interest Research Group. The “Oil On Ice” documentary is available from CCH for \$20. The DVD is ideal for family viewing, classrooms, and community presentations, and is a meaningful gift. Your purchase of the DVD from CCH helps cover the costs of the tour (see order form in this issue). 🌿

# Help Save the Arctic Refuge!

Please help protect the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge by writing letters to Hawai'i Senators Daniel Inouye and Daniel Akaka. Ask them to reverse their current position, oppose oil drilling in the Refuge, and support Wilderness designation for the entire Refuge, including the coastal plain where oil drilling is proposed.

## Senator Daniel Akaka

Prince Kuhio Federal Bldg.  
300 Ala Moana Blvd., Rm. 3-106  
Honolulu, HI 96850  
Fax: 545-4683  
Email: senator@akaka.senate.gov

## Senator Daniel Inouye:

Prince Kuhio Federal Bldg.  
300 Ala Moana Blvd., Rm. 7-212  
Honolulu, HI 96850  
Fax: 541-2549  
Email: senator@inouye.senate.gov

## Talking Points:

**The majority of the American people oppose drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.** The Refuge is the last 5% of the North Slope of Alaska that is undeveloped.

**Drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge would ruin one of America's last unspoiled wild places.** The coastal plain of the Refuge is the birthing grounds of the Porcupine caribou herd, and it is the best polar bear den habitat in the region. Birds from all 50 states

and 6 continents migrate to the Refuge annually.

**Protecting the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge is important ecologically and culturally.** The narrow coastal plain is the biological heart of the Refuge with its spectacular diversity of wildlife. The area supports the subsistence life-ways and culture of the Gwich'in people.

**Oil drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge is a stepping-stone to offshore oil drilling along the entire North Slope.** Inupiat Eskimos know this would harm marine mammals and other ocean resources they need to survive.

**This debate transcends the pristine expanses of the Arctic – the integrity of America's remaining wild places is at stake.** The controversy over drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge is a "symbolic" fight over whether energy exploration will be allowed in sensitive areas elsewhere. If oil drilling is allowed in the Arctic Refuge, no place in America will be safe from commercialization.

**Increasing fuel efficiency in vehicles, conserving energy, and increasing renewable energy sources are viable alternatives to oil drilling in the Arctic**



Inupiat cemetery.

Photo by Subhankar Banerjee

**National Wildlife Refuge.** We can implement these alternatives now instead of drilling in the Refuge for what the U.S. Geological Survey and oil company executives concede is only a few months' worth of oil that would not even be available for a decade.

**No matter what one thinks of drilling, it is wrong to sneak this into the national budget.** Instead of openly debating the issue of oil drilling in the Arctic Refuge, drilling proponents want to include speculative Arctic oil revenues in the FY 2006 federal budget.

## Websites:

<http://www.alaska.net/~gwichin>  
<http://www.alaskawild.org>  
<http://wwbphoto.com>  
<http://www.oilonice.org>  
<http://outside.away.com/outside/features/anwr.html>



Baldwin Beach.

Photo by Lucienne de Naie

## Protecting Maui's North Shore *Continued from page 3*

known *heiau* (places of worship), Kailua, Poaiwa (now underwater after the tsunami of 1946) and Papanene. The area was the site of the final battle in 1738 culminating a long struggle for supremacy between the two brothers – Kamehameha Nui and Kauhi – after the death of their father, King Kekaulike. Huge armies (almost 10,000 warriors) from the islands of Hawai'i and O'ahu supported thousands of warriors allied to the two chiefs. The war ended at Papanene Heiau, the two sons making peace with Kamehameha Nui established as the ruling chief of Maui. The *iwi* (bones) of these brave and loyal souls

that died in this defining battle lay buried in the white sand dunes of the proposed 128-acre park to preserve this area for future generations.

Without federal protection, the future for this precious coastline is tenuous. Demands and pressure for development of the area are ever present as Maui's remaining white sand beaches become an international focal point as an exploitation opportunity to build luxury resorts and high-end properties. The people of Maui will continue to make their desires known to Congress by thousands of signatures on petitions, cards, and letters supporting preservation. 🐾

# From the Executive Director

Marjorie Ziegler

Aloha! The “Oil on Ice” 2005 Hawai‘i Screening and Speaking Tour in January was a great success! Mahalo nui loa to our guests and to everyone else who funded, organized, and participated in the events.

The Hawai‘i State Legislature is in session from January to May. CCH resubmitted the Kōkua Bill to establish permanent funding for the Natural Area Reserves System and a resolution urging the U.S. Congress to protect the Arctic Refuge. CCH is a member of the Common Sense Conservation Coalition – an alliance of environmental and Native Hawaiian organizations focusing on high-priority consensus legislation this session. Other Coalition members include Clean Elections Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i’s Thousand Friends, Kahea; The Hawaiian-Environmental Alliance, Life of the Land, Native Hawaiian Legal Corporation, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, Rocky Mountain Institute, and Sierra Club. The Coalition is also working closely with the Trust for Public Lands and The Nature Conservancy of Hawai‘i. Here is a summary of the Coalition’s legislative initiatives. To see the Coalition’s complete briefing booklet, go to <http://www.hi.sierraclub.org/legislative/>. Please contact legislators about the environmental issues you care about. Mahalo!

✿ **Legacy Lands Act:** Divert 25% of the portion of the conveyance tax that currently is transferred to the general fund to HRS 173A-5, renamed the “Land Conservation Fund” for coastal land acquisition and management; part of the Democratic majority package

✿ **Funding Hawai‘i’s Natural Area Reserves:** Create a permanent adequate source of funding for the NARS by adding the NARS to programs already receiving part of the conveyance tax via the Natural Area Reserve Fund, and by increasing the conveyance tax; increase or eliminate the current spending cap on the Natural Area Reserve Fund, and continue to leverage federal and private funding to manage natural areas on public and private land

✿ **Cruise Ship Pollution:** Prohibit discharge of wastewater from cruise ships in state coastal waters, set up a passenger fee to fund the state inspection program, set penalties for noncompliance

✿ **Shoreline Certification:** Clarify and simplify the definition of “shoreline” to “the upper reaches of the annually recurring high seasonal surf” and delete all extraneous references that may lead to an incorrect delineation; require that locating of the shoreline be done by technically and specifically trained state employee, and that the surveying and mapping of that shoreline be done by a licensed private surveyor; require DLNR to adopt rules prescribing qualifications for the position of “shoreline locator”; require public notice be given when the shoreline locator goes on-site

✿ **Proper Permitting:** Repeal the automatic approval law by deleting HRS §91-13.5

✿ **Invasive Species:** Appropriate \$4 million to the Hawai‘i Invasive Species Council; stop raiding the Natural Area Reserve Fund; develop independent funding for invasive species programs, e.g., general funds, cargo inspection fees, harbor and airport inspection fees

✿ **Stopping Muddy Runoff:** Clarify that developers must take all reasonable precautions to prevent muddy runoff from entering coastal waters; update the penalties for clean water law violations from \$25,000 per violation to \$40,000; codify that citizens have the right to take clean water polluters to court

✿ **Genetically Modified Organisms Safety:** Ban open field testing of new genetically modified organisms; ban biopharming; enact regulations to ensure that companies who grow GMO crops are fully liable for any future damage caused by GMO crops; mandate public disclosure of information on GMO experiments

✿ **Publicly Funded Elections:** Establish voluntary comprehensive public funding for state House and Senate races beginning in 2006; publicly funded candidates commit not to use any private funds, after they have been certified as a publicly funded candidate, and not to accept any private donations while in office; candidates must prove they have broad community support to qualify for public funds and abide by other rules; qualified candidates receive a competitive amount of funding to run their primary and/or general election race



Common Sense Conservation Coalition members left to right: Alan Murakami, Marjorie Ziegler, Donna Wong, Jeff Mikulina, Josh Stanbro, Kat Brady, Mahealani Kama‘u, Henry Curtis, Cha Smith, and Mark Glick.  
Photo by Derek Ferrar, Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

✿ **Funding the Water Commission:** Appropriate adequate funding from the state’s general revenues to the state Water Commission for necessary data collection, monitoring, planning, and water management needs; establish new staff positions to accomplish the essential water management tasks required by the State Water Code

✿ **Bioprospecting:** Immediate moratorium on bioprospecting within the ceded land trust for commercial bioprospecting research or commercial development; establish a temporary bioprospecting advisory commission with all appropriate stakeholders to address issues related to bioprospecting, including equitable benefit sharing; royalties should be fixed at a rate similar to other forms of intellectual property, i.e., 15%, and revenues should be distributed among countries that could have provided the same chemical based upon their share of the habitat for the species bioprospected; royalties from bioprospecting can significantly contribute toward the protection of native habitats

✿ **Clean Energy:** Join the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative to encourage outside funding of Hawai‘i clean energy projects; amend Act 95 of 2004 by defining “renewable power” as “power or heat generation from only non-fossil fuel energy sources, including solar thermal and seawater air-conditioning”; replace open-ended language that protects electric utility companies’ profit margins with language that protects ratepayer interests

✿ **Protecting the Protections:** Four parts: protect/defend the State Land Use Commission, defend the State Water Code; defend the Bottle Bill; oppose privatization of the State’s small boat harbors ✿

# NWHI Marine Sanctuary

Marjorie Ziegler

At a January public hearing in Honolulu, CCH testified in support of strong protection for the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands. The public hearing was held by the Western Pacific Fishery Management Council to seek public comment on several alternatives for regulating fishing and other activities in the soon-to-be NWHI National Marine Sanctuary. Currently, the federal waters around the NWHI are designated as the NWHI Coral Reef Ecosystem Reserve, and there is an ongoing process to turn these waters into the nation's 14th National Marine Sanctuary – history in the making!

Previously high volcanic islands like the Main Hawaiian islands, most of the NWHI are now atolls, reefs, and shoals, including nearly 4,500 miles of coral reef habitat. Coral reefs in the NWHI account for approximately 70% of all reefs in U.S. waters. Endangered 'ilioholoikauaua (Hawaiian monk seals), endangered honu 'ea (hawksbill sea turtles), threatened honu (green sea turtles), native landbird, and invertebrates, and millions of seabirds are also found there.

We testified in support of limited entry to the NWHI for research and resource management, and access by Native Hawaiians for traditional and customary

practices, subject to regulation in a culturally sensitive manner. Limited entry is necessary to prevent unauthorized commercial activities, poaching, and accidental oil spills in the Sanctuary.

We testified in opposition to commercial fishing and other commercial activities in the Sanctuary, and to WesPac's recommended fishing regulations. WesPac recommends opening three fisheries that are currently closed (crustaceans – including lobsters, precious corals, and coral reef fish). This would result in less protection for the NWHI Sanctuary than the islands currently receive. We are especially concerned about WesPac's recommendation to reopen the lobster fishery, which was closed in 2000 after WesPac failed to adequately manage the fishery and stocks crashed. Lobsters are an important food for the endangered 'ilioholoikauaua, and food is a limiting factor in the survival of monk seal pups.

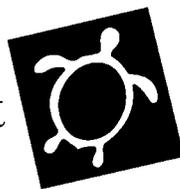


'Ilioholoikauaua (Hawaiian monk seal).

Photo by Rob Shallenberger, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

According to an expert marine biologist, the most important monk seal colony would be "doomed" if the NWHI lobster fishery reopens. We also expressed our concern about the inadvertent introduction of alien species resulting from unauthorized landings, shipwrecks, and the like. All of the NWHI are now rat-free and provide safe habitat for millions of nesting seabirds and their young. CCH wants to keep it that way. Rats take eggs, kill chicks, and attack adult birds while they are nesting. Public support for the NWHI Sanctuary process and effective regulations are needed to protect this unparalleled natural wonder for future generations. ♪

## Please Support Environment Hawai'i



Environment Hawai'i plays a critical role in protecting Hawai'i's natural environment. For 15 years Environment Hawai'i's investigative reports have made a positive difference!

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- EH shamed Del Monte into stopping its use of the banned chemical heptachlor;
- EH was first to report on the harm long-line fishing boats did to turtles and albatrosses;
- EH is still the place to go for detailed information on all manner of issues affecting Hawai'i's environment.

Editor Patricia Tummons – previously the environmental editor for the *St. Louis*

*Post-Dispatch* – has won numerous awards for this outstanding Hawai'i newsletter. Teresa Dawson's award-winning monthly column on the Board of Land and Natural Resources is the most complete and reliable record of the actions of this influential commission. EH's vast online archive of back issues is an encyclopedia of places and topics that many rely upon in writing research papers, preparing testimony, or simply informing themselves on current events.

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# Making a Lasting Gift of Aloha

You can help to protect Hawai'i's creatures and their habitat for generations to come by including the Conservation Council for Hawai'i in your will or trust. For more information, please complete and return this form, or contact Marjorie Ziegler at 808 593-0255.

Yes! I would like to find out more about making a bequest to CCH.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Phone (     ) \_\_\_\_\_ Birthdate \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

I have already included the Conservation Council for Hawai'i in my will or trust.



Mōlī (Laysan albatross).

Photo by Cynthia Vanderlip

## Please Join Us *Today!*

- Complete the form below and mail to:  
**Conservation Council for Hawai'i**  
**P.O. Box 2923**  
**Honolulu, Hawai'i 96802**
- Or call: (808) 593-0255
- Or email: [info@conservehi.org](mailto:info@conservehi.org)

**YES!** I am enclosing my **tax-deductible** annual membership gift to help protect, conserve, and restore the incomparable natural resources of the Hawaiian Islands.

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- I am already a member of CCH. Please accept my donation of \$\_\_\_\_\_ to support CCH programs.
- I would like to volunteer with CCH.

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## KŌLEA

### News from the Conservation Council for Hawai'i

is published by the Conservation Council for Hawai'i, a 501(c)(3), nonprofit environmental organization.

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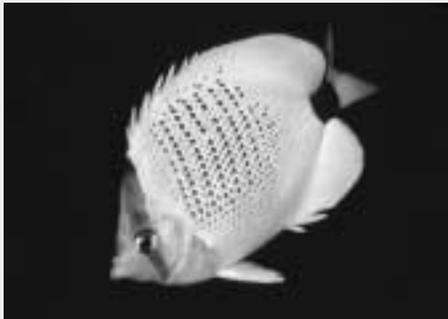
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# Educational Products

The purchase of these educational products helps spread the word about species conservation and supports CCH programs.

## Marine Species Note Cards



Lauwiliwili.

Photo by John P. Hoover

Our new note cards feature the lauiliwili, honu (green sea turtle), 'ilioholoikauaua (Hawaiian monk seal), and mōlī (Laysan albatross) (two note cards of each animal). Interesting facts about these animals and the threats they face are printed on the back of each card. Mahalo nui loa to renowned wildlife photographers John Hoover, Jack Jeffrey, and Cynthia Vanderlip for letting us use their beautiful images.

## In the Wake of Dreams by Paul Berry



Koki'o.

Photo by Steven Lee Montgomery

This inspiring book features the work of noted photographers David Boynton, David Franzen, Jack Jeffrey, G. Brad Lewis, William P. Mull, Kenneth M. Nagata, Jon K. Ogata, Franco Salmoiraghi, and others. It includes essays about Hawaiian natural history, culture, conservation, and politics. Originally published in 1993 by longtime conservationists and

publishers Bob and Lorie Goodman as part of the WhaleSong Collection, Berry's message is as relevant as ever. Mahalo nui loa to Lorie for providing copies of *In the Wake of Dreams* to CCH. For more information about WhaleSong Arts, please visit her website: [www.whalesongarts.com](http://www.whalesongarts.com).

## Arctic National Wildlife Refuge: Seasons of Life and Land by Subhankar Banerjee



Unnamed Lake.

Photo by Subhankar Banerjee

This beautiful book features images of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge and journal entries by photographer Subhankar Banerjee. It opens with a forward by President Jimmy Carter; includes essays by Peter Matthiessen, Fran Mauer, William H. Meadows, Debbie S. Miller, George B. Schaller and David Allen Sibley; and closes with a moving poem by Terry Tempest Williams. This vision of hope and

testament to wilderness was used in the U.S. Congress to defeat proposed oil drilling in the Refuge. The purchase of this book from CCH helps cover the costs of the Arctic speaking tour in Hawai'i in 2004.



## Oil on Ice DVD Documentary by Dale Djerassi and Bo Boudart in association with Lobitos Creek Ranch

This 90-minute award-winning documentary, narrated by Peter Coyote, examines the battle over oil development within the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. This is a classic struggle in a stunning place, featuring the dramatic wildlife that adapted to this environment, and the cultures of the Gwich'in Athabaskan Indians and Inupiat Eskimos that rely on this wildlife for their subsistence. It dramatizes the choice between technologies based on fossil fuels and those that draw upon renewable, efficient, and non-polluting energy resources. The DVD includes bonus interviews with environmental leaders, the "Oil on Ice" short film, and a Grassroots Action Toolkit. The purchase of this DVD from CCH helps cover the costs of the "Oil on Ice" 2005 Hawai'i Screening and Speaking Tour this past January. ♻️

### Order Form

	Quantity	Amount Enclosed
Marine species note cards (\$12)	_____	\$ _____
In the Wake of Dreams (\$15)	_____	\$ _____
Arctic National Wildlife Refuge: Seasons of Life and Land (\$40)	_____	\$ _____
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(Prices include handling and shipping)

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Mail order form and check to:  
Conservation Council for Hawai'i, P.O. Box 2923, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96802

He maoli pua lehua i ka wēkiu



Photo by Richard Palmer

*An attractive lehua blossom on the topmost branch  
An attractive person*

*'Ōlelo No 'eau Hawaiian Proverbs & Poetical Sayings  
Mary Kawena Pukui*

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***Working Today For The Nature Of Tomorrow***



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