

From the Pacific Business News

:<http://www.bizjournals.com/pacific/news/2014/08/27/undersea-power-cable-project-not-part-of-hawaiian.html>

Undersea power cable project not part of Hawaiian Electric's new plan

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Duane Shimogawa

Reporter- Pacific Business News

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A planned undersea power cable project that would connect the electric grids of Oahu and Maui — one of the state's major initiatives to bring the Islands closer to the state's renewable energy goal — is not part of **Hawaiian Electric** Co.'s new plan for Hawaii's energy future.

"It's an analysis within the 'Power Supply Improvement Plan,' and based on analysis done, we think we can get sufficient amount of renewables on Oahu," Hawaiian Electric Vice President of Corporate Planning and Business Development Shelee Kimura told PBN on Wednesday. "We don't think [the cost] will be as low as it needs to be to make economic sense."

For years, the idea of interisland cables between Oahu and the Neighbor Islands has been a controversial topic of discussion, especially when there were plans to connect Oahu to Molokai and Lanai for those islands' wind power.

In HECO's Power Supply Improvement Plan, the utility said that the use of a undersea cables to connect renewable generators to Oahu makes sense only if sufficient renewable resources can't be sourced on Oahu.

The utility noted that it appears that the state's goal of 40 percent renewable energy by 2030 can be met with a combination of additional wind, utility-scale solar and biofuels without the need to import renewables from other islands.

The undersea cable project, had major support from Gov. Neil Abercrombie, who recently lost the Democratic primary to state Sen. David Ige, but is unlikely to get much support from either Ige or former Honolulu Mayor Mufi Hannemann[the Independent Party nominee] if either is elected to the state's top public office.

But Republican nominee, James "Duke" Aiona, who was lieutenant governor under former Gov. Linda Lingle, said he is all for the undersea cable project, provided that it is cost-efficient and

sensitive to the environment.

In February, a PBN cover story on the project, which could connect Oahu and Maui's grids and eventually the Big Island, explained how it could eventually lower residents' electrical bills, while stabilizing the grid for a price tag pegged at somewhere between \$600 million and \$800 million.

In return, ratepayers could save a total of \$423 million over 30 years, according to the state Energy Office. On top of that, Hawaii would move closer to its clean-energy goals, the state said.

The **Hawaii Public Utilities Commission** is in the midst of a review process to determine if such an undersea cable would be in the public interest. PUC Chairwoman Hermina Morita has declined comment, noting that it is an ongoing case.

The PUC has not said when it expects to make a decision. If it decides in favor of the project, it will issue a request for proposals.

At least three developers say they have the expertise to lay the cable and construct the land-based infrastructure to distribute the energy.

Duane Shimogawa covers energy, real estate and economic development for Pacific Business News.

Inch by Sandy Inch, Hawaii's Loss of Beaches Worries Tourism Industry

Recent reports cite concerns that elevated ocean levels, drought and hotter Hawaiian nights will hurt tourism and ultimately the state's economy.

SEPTEMBER 3, 2014 · By BREANA MILLDRUM

The look of paradise is changing: Rising seas mowing over reefs that were once able to slow and break the swells are starting to swallow Hawaii's iconic white beaches.

The state has approximately 750 miles of coastline, according to a climate change report released recently by the University of Hawaii Sea Grant Center for Sustainable Coastal Tourism. But 13 miles of beaches have disappeared within the past century.

That has scientists — and the Hawaii Tourism Authority — worried.

In a two-part report published in [2013](#) and [2014](#), researchers outlined impacts related to sea level rise, drought, and elevated temperatures in Hawaii.



“The first report was more of an academic, theoretical approach on how to deal with the problem,” co-author and NOAA Sea Grant Coastal Programs coordinator Dolan Eversole said.

The second, released just a few weeks ago, attempts to illustrate how the effects of climate change will look on the ground, Eversole said.

Waikiki is particularly vulnerable. A 2008 economic impact report surmised that \$2 billion in total visitor expenditures annually would be lost if its beaches were to disappear.

Hawaii climate change reports predict that beaches like this one in Kailua on Oahu will lose shoreline, leaving beach goers with little space to lounge. Eric Pape/Civil Beat

“Since beaches are one of Hawai‘i’s major tourist attractions, the loss of beaches due to sea-level

rise and erosion would have a dramatic economic impact on the visitor sector,” the 2013 report states.

And Waikiki isn't the only beach that's going to get smaller: Others expected to experience significant erosion within a century include: Mau'umae and Hapuna on the Big Island; Makena State Park and Ho'okipa on Maui; Hulopo'e on Lanai; Pu'ko'o and Halawa on Molokai; Waimanalo, Ala Moana on Oahu; and Ke'e beach and Poipu Beach Park on Kauai.

According to the report, approximately 90 experts in the field of sea level rise found that it will occur to the tune of 1-3 feet around Hawaii within 85 years.

Hawaii relies heavily on its environment for economic revenue, attracting 8,028,744 visitors in 2012 garnering the state approximately \$14.4 billion in revenue, according to the most recent available annual visitor report from the Hawaii Tourism Authority. Of those visitors, almost 90 percent participated in some form of “beach and sun activity,” said a visitor satisfaction and activity report .

A majority of visitors come to Hawaii to enjoy the beach and warm, temperate weather, climate change may not only degrade coastlines, but also produces droughts in some areas and heavier rainfall in others.

Tourism isn't the only industry that will be affected by climate change. The Sea Grant reports say that increases in the ocean's temperature could affect the feeding habits and migration patterns of big-eye tuna, with catches expected to decrease by as much as 27 percent by 2100.

Losing it Inch by Inch



Dr. Chip Fletcher of the University of Hawaii at Manoa estimates that ocean levels will rise by a little less than an inch a year in Hawaii. While that may seem minor at first, over time the impacts on Hawaii's environment and, by extension, the tourism industry, could be great.

Higher ocean levels could create more storm surges which could threaten water lines, roads and a majority of the state's hotels, which are situated along the coast. Linda Cox, a co-author of the report, said that damages from rising sea levels would be the most economically harmful.

“My idea is that the coastline infrastructure will be the biggest challenge due to the expense associated with moving or altering it,” said Cox, researcher with College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources at UH.

The effects of rising ocean levels can already be seen on Oahu, said Cox.

“We already have major issues in coastal areas — look at Hanalei and the North Shore of Oahu. When major storm events occur, these communities struggle to keep roads open, necessities in stock and people aware of the action to take,” Cox said.

Also addressed in the report were rising air temperatures that could not only stress the human population but the native flora and fauna.

The Hawaiian silversword (ahinahina), which grows at the higher elevations of Haleakala, has been declining over the last 20 years as temperatures in Hawaii increase. And native bird species such as the Hawaiian honeycreepers, who thrive in cooler, high elevation forests, may be more exposed to mosquitos carrying malaria that could migrate into warmed-up high-elevation forests.

Hotter temperatures are also expected to make visitors more uncomfortable and more likely to retreat to air conditioned areas, which would ultimately drive up energy consumption.

So What’s Being Done?



“We believe it’s important to be informed about Hawaii’s environment as it relates to tourism. We will use this study to help guide us in how we address our environmental initiatives,” said Mike McCartney, Hawaii Tourism Authority CEO and president.

This year, the Hawaii Tourism Authority provided \$1 million in funding for several environmental initiatives through their Natural Resources Community-Based Program.

Some of the programs supported by HTA include, Ko’olau Mountains Watershed Partnership and Sustainable Coastlines Hawaii, both of which focus on education and outreach as well as community service in the form of beach cleanups and park improvements.

Hawaii Rep. Chris Lee said the state is trying to come up with ways to adapt to climate change, but specific plans are still in the works.

“Evaluations are beginning and in the next couple of years the science will be aggregated along with community input and plans will be developed after that,” Lee said, “I’d like to see actionable plans within two to three years’ time.”

The plans, of course, will then have to secure funding. Meanwhile, the scientific evidence behind climate change projections continues to be compiled and presented, a repetitive tug on the

coauthors or policy-makers.

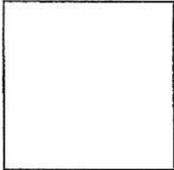
“In the case of Waikiki, we’re to assess the localized impact of what climate change will look like,” Lee said, “Do we harden the shoreline, let the beach go, try to replenish it, or retreat?”

Waikiki Beach won’t disappear overnight and because climate change isn’t an instantaneous, catastrophic event, it can be hard to rally support for immediate action.

The answer depends partly on the expense. Would it simply cost too much to save Waikiki?

Like everything to do with climate change, time will tell.

About the Author



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Discussion



Odds Are Good for a Major Earthquake to Rock Big Island

Napa quake last weekend was nothing compared to what history suggests will likely hit Hawaii in the next decade.

AUGUST 28, 2014 · By NATHAN EAGLE

Earthquakes have killed dozens of people, destroyed hundreds of homes and caused millions of dollars in damage in Hawaii.

Yet it's hardly a top-of-mind issue for many in the islands, even with regular reminders like the magnitude 6.0 quake Sunday in Northern California.

The Napa earthquake wasn't just a lot of spilled wine. More than 100 people were injured — three critically — and early estimates put total economic losses at more than \$1 billion.

J.D. Griggs/USGS



Big Island home wrecked by an earthquake, June 27, 1989.

Based on historical data, experts say there is a high probability of a far more destructive earthquake rocking Hawaii — probably the Big Island — within the next decade.

“If you want to flip a coin and not prepare for the next 10 years, you’ve got a 50-50 chance of being right,” said Wes Thelen, a U.S. Geological Survey seismologist at the Hawaiian Volcano Observatory.

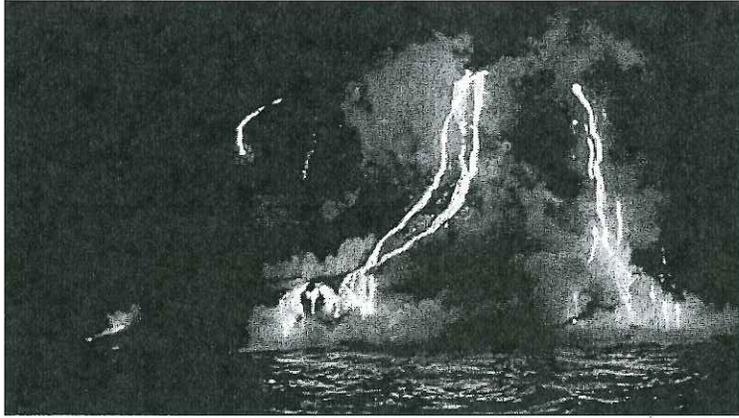
“It’s certainly coming,” he said. “There’s no doubt about it.”

Pinpointing when and where, though, is a lot harder. There’s no way (yet) to forecast an earthquake beyond best guesses based on statistical evidence.

Scientists can, however, say with a great deal of confidence that the Big Island is by far the most likely place in Hawaii for the next major earthquake to hit.

Thousands of quakes are recorded each year on or near the Big Island, which is more prone than the other main Hawaiian islands due to its larger land mass and active volcanoes.

PF Bentley/Civil Beat



Lava flows into the ocean on the Big Island.

Few earthquakes over the past century have been severe enough to level a home or collapse a bridge in Hawaii.

The most recent earthquake to be considered very destructive — scientists set that benchmark at magnitude 6.5 or higher — was in 2006 at Kiholo Bay.

There were no deaths from the 6.7 magnitude quake but power outages were reported statewide. There were landslides and more than \$100 million in damage — some buildings were damaged 150 miles away on Oahu.

There were no deaths from the 6.7 magnitude quake but power outages were reported

In 1975, a magnitude 7.7 quake in Kalapana on the Big Island generated a tsunami that killed two people who were camping. Some \$4 million in damage was attributed to the disaster.

The most destructive earthquake in recorded history in Hawaii happened in 1868 on the south flank of Mauna Loa. With an estimated magnitude of 7.5 to 8.1, it wrecked areas all over the island and was felt all the way up the chain to Kauai. The quake set off a mudflow and tsunami that together killed 81 people and destroyed more than 100 homes.

With Hawaii Overdue, Preparations Under Way



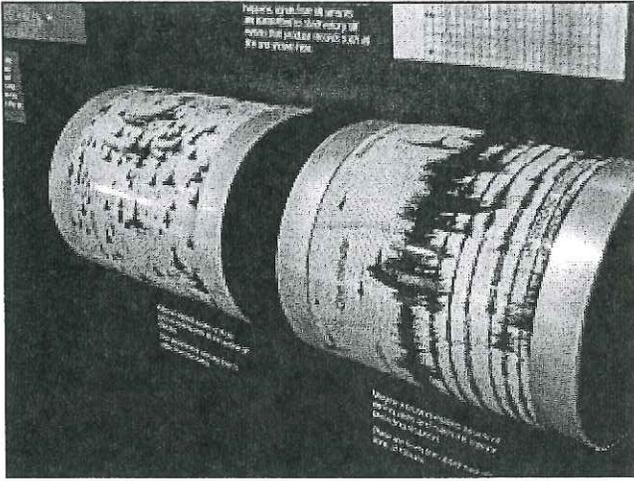
Some experts suggest Hawaii has gotten lucky for a long time.

Thelen pointed to the fact that a large earthquake hasn't struck the islands during business hours since 1973, when a magnitude 6.2 quake hit north of Hilo, causing \$5.6 million worth of damage.

He questions how ready Hawaii residents are for an earthquake to hit in the middle of the day.

“What’s your response going to be when your kids aren’t sleeping in the bedroom next door?” Thelen said.

USGS is working with other government agencies, the University of Hawaii and the American Red Cross to improve earthquake preparedness through the 2014 Great Hawaii ShakeOut, part of a worldwide event Oct. 16.



Seismographs, Thomas A. Jaggar Museum, Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park, Hawaii, April 2010.

The event involves teaching as many people as possible about earthquake readiness tips — like practicing drop, cover and hold-on drills — as well as survival strategies. More than 15,000 Hawaii residents took part in the event last year, and 15.1 million people participated worldwide.

“It’s not enough to just acknowledge that yes, we are prone to earthquakes,” Thelen said. “We want people to think about if there was an earthquake that happened right now, what would I do? What if I was at the supermarket? Or in my car? Or at the office?”

The Hawaii Emergency Management Agency (formerly Hawaii Civil Defense) is participating in the ShakeOut event and has been working to improve the state’s earthquake readiness.

Shelly Kunishige, the agency’s spokeswoman, said it conducts six to eight multi-hazard public outreach events per quarter, but its work is definitely not limited to informational meetings.

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The agency has worked with other groups to provide disaster training for earthquake experts, emergency managers and local officials, as well as conducting mitigation outreach and awareness.

There have been some fiscal challenges, Kunishige said, such as the loss of a grant that was funding an informational website called Mother Nature. The agency is working to find a new portal to host that information.

Since the 2006 earthquake, the agency has worked with the Coast Guard, Navy, City and County of Honolulu and others to find a nautical alternative to Honolulu Harbor in case it is severely damaged in a natural disaster.

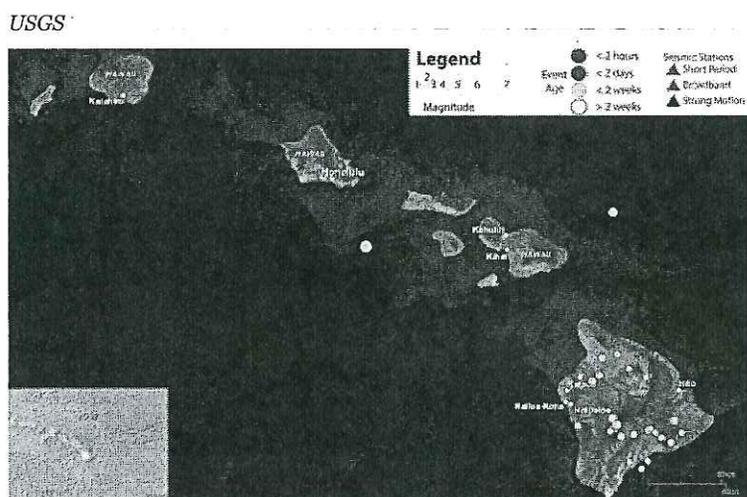
That harbor serves as the primary point of entry for most supplies and goods. Kalaeloa Barbers Point Harbor has been identified as an alternative, Kunishige said.

Hawaii has worked to improve its earthquake preparedness in other ways, too.

In 2012, the Big Island updated its building codes after the Legislature passed a bill in 2007 requiring statewide uniformity.

Hawaii County had been relying on building codes from the 1990s. That means buildings constructed in the past two decades didn't take advantage of the latest and greatest ideas to mitigate damage.

Few homeowners or businesses voluntarily bring their old buildings up to the current code since there's no legal requirement to do so and it can be costly. So more often than not it's just the newly constructed buildings that will include the latest best practices, such as better ways to strengthen the building's foundation or ways to keep walls from caving in.



This USGS image shows seismic activity in the Hawaiian islands over the past two weeks.

It's a serious problem that concerns one of the foremost Hawaii experts.

Gary Chock is a structural engineer and president of the Honolulu firm Martin & Chock, which government agencies have long enlisted for help on these matters. He's authored key hazard studies, performed engineering risk analyses of major natural disasters and done damage mitigation projects and investigations.

He said the Big Island has a legacy of structures that weren't built as well as they could have been because it was the most tardy county in the state in adopting new codes.

"Building codes do matter and affect the level of risk you have to earthquakes and hurricanes," Chock said.

"Essentially, the lesson is that the state and counties should try to use the best available technology and you only get that if you adopt the most recent code. Otherwise, they're basically ignoring the lessons learned from past disasters."

Experts like Chock closely monitor the lessons that can be learned not just from earthquakes in Hawaii but on the mainland and elsewhere.

“Engineers basically don’t like people getting killed,” he said.

Often, there’s a knee-jerk reaction to disasters like the Napa earthquake. Photos of the damage included thousands of bottles of wine that rattled off their shelves and crashed onto storeroom floors.

Chock considered that quake a “firecracker” event. Explaining his comment, he pointed at a data visualization that demonstrates the exponential factor of the magnitude scale in which earthquake are measured.



Hawaii doesn’t have to worry as much about earthquakes like the Napa one causing similiar damage because most of the buildings here are not unreinforced brick buildings like in California. It’s mostly just the older buildings that are at risk.

Some of the most impressive damage from the 2006 quake in Hawaii happened to an old church and other buildings that were constructed of the same materials.

Honolulu Planning Director George Atta said the primary purpose of building, electrical and plumbing codes is the health and safety of the public.

The city uses the International Building Code as its model code and last adopted it in 2010, Atta said. The city is in the process of updating the latest version.

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“The City and County of Honolulu’s building code is established for the earthquake zone that we’re in, which is Zone 2, with 4 being the highest,” he said. “We review building permit applications to ensure that they meet these standards.

“Whenever there is a significant event, such as the Napa earthquake, international experts gather to study the damage and develop mitigation standards that are incorporated into each building code update. As part of the process of updating the county building codes, there is input at the state and county levels to address local conditions.”

Neil Erickson, plans and zoning manager for Hawaii County, said the new building codes are more prescriptive, recommending deeper footings, braced walls, additional nailing or more plywood depending on the case.

The state and counties don’t have too many disaster-proof places for people to go in case of an earthquake, Erickson said, making the building design of houses and businesses all the more important.

“I wouldn’t know where to run to if our house was falling apart,” he said, adding that it’s a “societal question” of whether government should provide such places.

USGS prepared this document to educate the public on what they need to know about earthquakes in Hawaii.



ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT

Judge Blocks a Local Pesticide Law in Hawaii

By ANDREW POLLACK AUG. 25, 2014

A federal judge in Hawaii has struck down a local ordinance that would have restricted or regulated the use of pesticides and genetically modified crops on the island of Kauai, saying the measure was pre-empted by state law.

The decision issued Monday represents a victory for Syngenta and three other seed and chemical companies that had brought the lawsuit, saying that the ordinance would place unnecessary and unfair restrictions on their operations.

The law, Ordinance 960, which was enacted last year, bitterly divided the normally idyllic island and also captured global attention. Hawaii's year-round growing season had made the state a hub for the development of genetically engineered corn seeds that are then planted throughout the United States and in other countries. Corn stalks now sprout where pineapples and sugar cane once grew.

In pushing for the law, some residents had said the agricultural operations exposed them to the drift of soil and dangerous pesticides. They were joined by people opposed to biotech crops, which are also called genetically modified organisms, or G.M.O.s.

"This decision in no way diminishes the health and environmental concerns of the people of Kauai," United States Magistrate Judge Barry M. Kurren wrote in one of his two related decisions. "The court's ruling simply recognizes that the State of Hawaii has established a comprehensive framework for addressing the application of restricted-use pesticides and the planting of G.M.O. crops, which presently precludes local regulation by

the county.”

The law was scheduled to go into effect Aug. 16, but had been postponed to Oct. 1 pending the court’s ruling. Now it will most likely not go into effect on that day either.

The law would require the seed companies to notify nearby residents about the use of certain pesticides and to establish no-spray buffer zones around schools, homes and other sites.

Besides Syngenta, the plaintiffs were BASF, Dow Chemical’s Agrigenetics, and DuPont’s Pioneer Hi-Bred seed division.

Kauai County was joined in defending the ordinance by the Center for Food Safety, the Pesticide Action Network North America, the Surfrider Foundation and a local group called Ka Makani Ho’opono, meaning “the wind that makes right.”

Gary Hooser, a Kauai County councilman who led the push for the law, said he was confident there would be an appeal. “It’s disappointing that these companies that profess to be good neighbors won’t accommodate the desires of the community.”

A version of this article appears in print on August 26, 2014, on page B4 of the New York edition with the headline: Judge Blocks a Local Pesticide Law in Hawaii.

POLL: YOU'VE BEEN CHOSEN

Take a five question survey on Obama and the direction of the US.



Lanai construction boosts cargo shipments

By - Associated Press - Thursday, August 14, 2014

WAILUKU, Hawaii (AP) - Construction and renovations are driving an increase in Lanai's interisland cargo shipments, a reflection of the plans the island's billionaire owner has in store.

Lanai's shipping volume in the second quarter was so high that it led to a slight overall increase in shipping to all neighbor island ports for interisland shipping company Young Brothers Ltd., the company said.

April through June volume on Lanai increased 60 percent, growth that dwarfs all neighbor island ports, The Maui News (<http://ow.ly/AkExa>) reported Thursday.

"Although Lanai cargo volume made up only 5 percent of total cargo volume in the second quarter, without Lanai's strong increase, second-quarter volumes would have reflected a 2 percent decrease statewide," Young Brothers said.

Oracle Corp. CEO Larry Ellison purchased 98 percent of Lanai from Castle & Cooke Inc. in 2012. Since then, there's been a flurry of construction, with projects including upgrades to two Four Seasons resorts, building new homes and work on a desalination water plant.

The sale price was not disclosed but Maui County assessed the island's value at more than \$325 million, with the two resort properties valued at \$95 million.

"He's pumping money in here like he owns it," said longtime Lanai resident Ron McOmber.

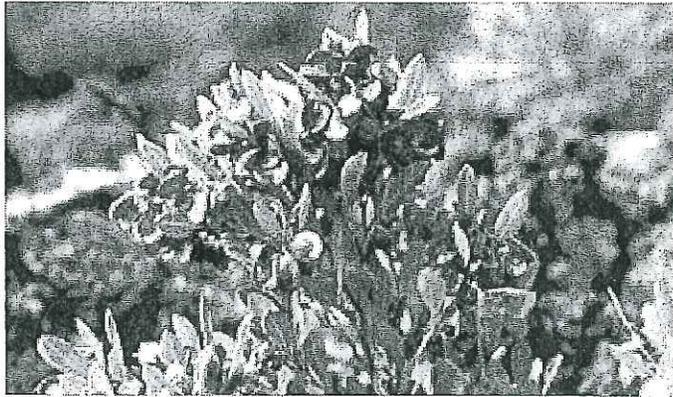
"The whole island is moving," said Lanai Today publisher Alberta de Jetley. "The amount of construction activity is way up."

Construction workers have increased the demand for ferry service to the island and housing. Workers have taken everything that's available on an island where a three-bedroom home rents for \$4,000 a month.

"There's no housing available," McOmber said.

Information from: The Maui News, <http://www.mauinews.com>

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EH-XTRA! EH-XTRA!

MAUI COUNTY VIOLATES CLEAN WATER ACT, COURT FINDS

Maui County's operation of its Lahaina sewage treatment plant has been found to violate the federal Clean Water Act.

U.S. District Judge Susan Oki Mollway issued a ruling on May 30 finding that the four injection wells used by the plant do, in fact, discharge treated effluent into the waters off Kahekili Beach on the west side of Maui island. Mollway based her ruling in large part on the results of tracer dye tests that followed the fate of injectate from the plant to coastal waters.

Maui County sought to have the judge delay her ruling in light of its application to the state Department of Health for an NPDES permit (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System). As Mollway notes, however, the county applied for the permit on November 14, 2012, after the lawsuit had been filed. "As of March 6, 2014, the DOH had not made a tentative or preliminary determination on the application."

Only on May 22, after Mollway had already heard arguments from the respective parties, did the state issue a draft permit to the

county. The state attorney general notified the judge that the county would have until June 9 to comment on the draft permit.

Plaintiffs in the lawsuit are the Hawai'i Wildlife Fund, the Sierra Club-Maui Group, Surfrider Foundation, and the West Maui Preservation Association. They were represented by David Henkin of the Mid-Pacific office of Earthjustice.

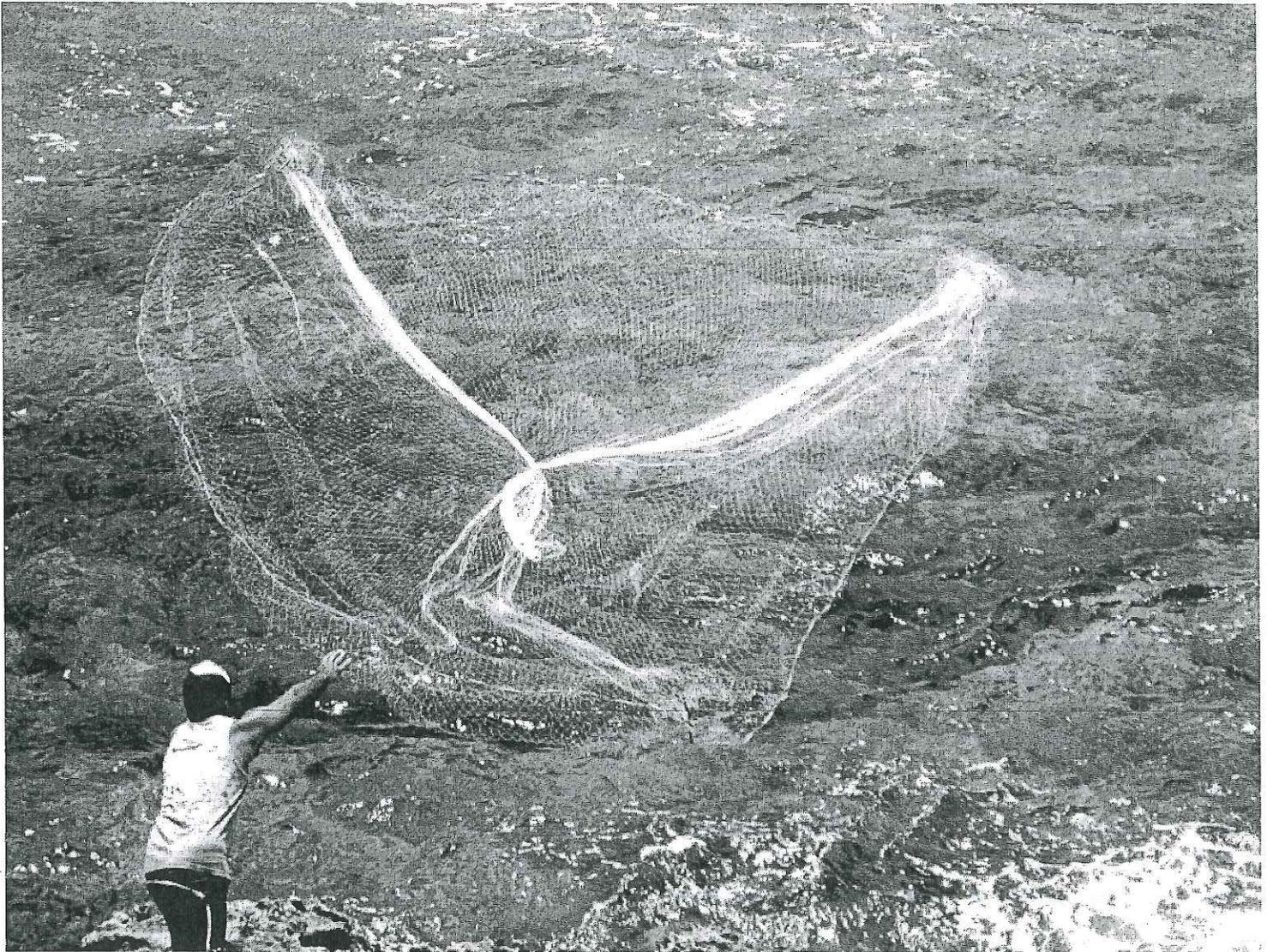
To read Mollway's damning, 59-page ruling, click here: [Mollway ruling.pdf](#)

Environment Hawai'i has reported extensively on the Lahaina plant. See, for example, the cover article in our February 2012 edition.

Hawaii PBS Documentary 'Fishing Pono' to Air Thursday

hawaiireporter.com/hawaii-pbs-documentary-fishing-pono-to-air-thursday/123

Hawaii Reporter



A new documentary produced by Kauai attorney Teresa Tico, *FISHING PONO: LIVING IN HARMONY WITH THE SEA*, will have its television premiere next week Thursday, August 14, at 9 p.m. on PBS Hawaii.

FISHING PONO tells the story of Native Hawaiians on the island of Molokai who are using traditional conservation methods to restore fisheries in the waters of their island.

Featuring life long fisherman Kelson 'Mac' Poepoe, and directed by award winning helmer Mary Lambert, *FISHING PONO*'s graphic images of the commercial exploitation of Pacific fisheries leaves no room for doubt that current practices are unsustainable and will leave nothing for future generations.

Poepoe's fishing conservation program on Molokai, based on historical practices, is an inspiring story of how one community turned the tide on a seemingly doomed resource.

Also featured in the film are traditional fishermen from Haena, Kauai, who are working to establish a Community based Subsistence Fishing District.

Tico said what she found most interesting about making this film is what she learned from Poepoe.

"We don't have to reinvent the wheel to preserve and protect our natural resources. The solutions have been used by others before us for millennia," Tico said. "Uncle Mac Poepoe used a very common sense and traditional approach to restoring the fishing grounds at Moomomi. Their fishing grounds were declining so they stopped taking the fish with the most eggs and the biggest fish with the best DNA. And they enforced their rules through community based management. It was so simple yet it took him years to convince everyone that not taking all the fish was the way to restore the fishing grounds. Essentially, it's learning self discipline."

By paying attention to our whole environment we can preserve and protect the resources within it, Tico said.

"You can't grow a tree without water. So you pay attention to the rainfall and stop cutting down trees until you build an irrigation system. In the case of our fisheries, if a species is disappearing, you stop killing it. But saying it and doing it are two different things. Uncle Mac did it. What I found most interesting about making this film is what I learned from Uncle Mac Poepoe. We don't have to reinvent the wheel to preserve and protect our natural resources. The solutions have been used by others before us for millennia," Tico said.

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PBS has over 300 stations in North American so Fishing Pono will be seen by a large audience, Tico said.

"Our themes are universal and everyone can relate to them. How do we save our forests, our drinking water, our air? The lessons we can learn from Uncle Mac are simple. We pay attention and stop doing the things that are destroying our environment. The key is conservation but we must be self disciplined to conserve our resources. The entire community, local and global, has to work together. And we have to do it, for our future generations."

The Hawaii film has also been picked up by a network nationally.

FISHING PONO will be included in a new 13-part series called **Local, USA**, that showcases documentaries from local public television and independent producers.

The series of evergreen topics, hosted by Evan Allen-Gessesse and Niccole Thurman, will air on the World Channel, Monday, October 21, 2013. The hosts will introduce people and places in different parts of the country, and the stories that make them unique.

According to a statement from the network, "The stories build on one another to provide not only a better understanding of the topic, but also of what unites the U.S. in all its diversity -- and what makes places distinctive. Episodes offer a broad spectrum of perspectives including unique characters, cherished town traditions, returning

veterans, home-made art, and farm foreclosures."

WORLD Executive Producer Chris Hastings said: "*Local, USA* brings together the best local stories from within the public television system and beyond. Through each of these episodes, we're giving a voice to every corner of America."

"We're really trying to create a true sense of community with this show," agreed co-producer Ed Griffin. "Even though you might live in the Midwest, we want you to feel connected to a story that comes from the Pacific Northwest or the Southeastern corner of Florida," he said.

Short URL: <http://www.hawaiireporter.com/?p=502388>

Author: Hawaii Reporter

Hawaii Reporter is an award-winning, independent Hawaii-based news and opinion journal founded in 2001 and launched in February 2002. The journal's staff have won a number of top awards from the Society of Professional Journalists, including the top investigative news reporting awards, business reporting awards, government reporting awards, and online news reporting awards. Hawaii Reporter has a weekly television news show, *News Behind the News*, which airs on Mondays at 1:30 p.m. and Wednesdays at 6:30 p.m.



Hawaii Reporter has written 8638 articles for us.