

## BOARD TALK

## Coastal Resilience Project Receives \$1 Million in Federal, State Funds

On March 11, the Board of Land and Natural Resources voted to authorize the Department of Land and Natural Resources to enter into an agreement with the University of Hawai'i that would provide the school with \$100,000 in cash and more than \$300,000 in in-kind services as a match for an \$845,000 federal coastal resiliency grant.

The project covered by the grant will include the development of: 1) a web-based hazard exposure and vulnerability mapping tool, 2) guidelines for integrating coastal resiliency into existing planning frameworks; and 3) guidelines and training for post-disaster rebuilding and recovery.

Under Act 83 of the 2014 legislative session, the Hawai'i Climate Adaptation Initiative Act, the state must develop a statewide Sea Level Rise Vulnerability and Adaptation report by the end of next year. UH's project will contribute toward the completion of that report, according to Sam Lemmo, administrator for the DLNR Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands, which has been tasked with leading efforts to meet the requirements of Act 83.

"We're always looking for opportunities to enhance our work, looking to expand beyond sea level rise," he told the Land Board. Funds appropriated to develop the sea level rise report will be used as a portion of the matching funds required by the grant, issued by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, he said.

Although the University of Hawai'i has already developed some rather detailed mapping tools that show certain coastal hazards (i.e., tsunami or storm wave inundation) in certain areas of the state, more can be done. The proposed mapping tool would show erosion and coastal inundation hazard exposure under sea level rise scenarios throughout the state with a high enough resolution to be effectively used by planners and communities.

"This grant will really improve the web-based hazards map," Lemmo said. "I believe it's worth the investment. It'll make the end product ... much more powerful."

Land Board chair Suzanne Case said she hoped the project will lead to the incorporation of sea level rise into more county plans and in the calculation of shoreline

setbacks. To date, even with all the studies and mapping tools that the university has already produced showing the potential local impacts of sea level rise, some counties have been slow to make use of them.

"We're hoping something will stick," Lemmo said.

"After this is all done, what do you see is going to need to be done?" asked O'ahu Land Board member Keone Downing.

Case reiterated that things such as adequate shoreline setbacks, beach hardening policies, and planning documents need to be in place so that new construction is kept out of inundation zones. What's more, she said that emergency planning needs to be done so decision-makers have the ability to say "when we have our next El Niño, these are the areas where we need to start thinking about evacuation plans, where the roads are going to disintegrate."

"The ultimate outcome is a paradigm shift in the way we're developing our coastlines," said UH coastal geologist Bradley Romine, who helped draft the grant proposal.

On Kaua'i, the county will at least have to revisit its setbacks, according to Kaua'i Land Board member Tommy Oi. "Their old setbacks won't work already. The roads ... waves washing up every year. They're gonna have to take somebody's house to move the road."

Lemmo suggested that those kinds of dilemmas will become commonplace. The Interagency Climate Adaptation Committee, which will ultimately produce the sea level rise report, "is going to show we have been operating under an assumption that is no longer the case. ... Things are changing and this report will underscore that. ... We're getting out of that Goldilocks zone, that comfort zone."



## Board Approves \$4.5M in Grants To Five Legacy Land Projects

On April 8, the state Board of Land and Natural Resources approved its 2016 slate of projects to receive a total of \$4.5 million from the Land Conservation Fund. The "Legacy Land" grants include the following:

- \$175,000 to Hi'ipaka LLC and the Trust for Public Land (TPL) to help buy 3.75 acres in Waimea Valley with a number of cultural sites, including the final resting place of Hewahewa, the kahuna nui under Kamehameha I.

- \$1.3 million to TPL and the Maunaloa Fishpond Heritage Center to help buy 0.77 acres in Kuli'ou'ou on O'ahu. The high cost for such a small lot can be attributed to the fact that it's a buildable, coastal lot in an expensive neighborhood. The lot is being purchased to help protect the adjacent Kanewai fishpond and the freshwater spring that feeds into both the pond and Maunaloa Bay. "Ownership and stewardship of Kanewai Spring by Maunaloa Fishpond Heritage Center will not only safeguard the health and function of this precious freshwater source, but will provide opportunities for educational access for schools, community groups and the public," a DLNR Division of Forestry and Wildlife report states. "Although the property protected by this project is small in acreage, an entire ecosystem will be enhanced."

- \$1.5 million to TPL and the DLNR's Division of Forestry and Wildlife (DOFAW) to help buy 3,027 acres in Helemano from Dole Food Company. DOFAW hopes to create a Helemano Wilderness Recreation Area with the land, which will finally secure public access to the Poamoho Ridge Trail, a premier route to the summit of the Ko'olau mountains and the 'Ewa Forest Reserve.

- \$1.5 million to TPL and DOFAW to help buy 53 acres in fee at Kawela Bay on O'ahu's North Shore and a conservation easement over 606 acres at Turtle Bay. The 53 acres will be leased back to Turtle Bay Resort for 65 years. The land under the easement will be permanently restricted from further development. Both purchases are part of a \$35 million deal approved by the state Legislature.

- \$25,000 to DOFAW to buy 4,470 acres of Kuka'iau Ranch to add to the Mauna Kea Forest Reserve. The amount represents only a portion of the original request of nearly \$1.4 million. Should any extra funds become available from any of the other projects (except the Turtle Bay one), the Land Board authorized its chair to redirect them to this project.

With regard to the Helemano lands, board member Chris Yuen stressed, "We really have to have that. The whole access thing, it's a problem."

DOFAW administrator Dave Smith said that significant funds from other sources still need to be raised to complete the purchase.

# Feds, fishermen discuss offshore wind farm plans

By Kathryn Mykleseth  
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Hawaii residents said at a public meeting Monday they want the state to consider the impact two potential offshore wind farms could have on fishing and a cul-

turally significant site.

Federal and state officials hosted the meeting on proposals to build in two spots approximately 12 to 17 miles off Oahu's shores. Building approximately 100 turbines between the two areas would provide about 800

megawatts of renewable power — the same amount Hawaiian Electric Co. said it needs to support Oahu's energy needs and reach the state's goal of 100 percent of its power generation coming from renewable energy.

Abigail Ross Harper, director of

the federal Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, said the purpose of the meeting was to explain the process and for the agency to learn what the community's questions and concerns are.

Please see WIND, B7

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## WIND

Continued from B5

"This is not a predetermined outcome. We are gathering information," Harper said. "We really welcome the opportunity to keep that dialogue up."

The two companies looking to harness the wind are AW Hawaii Wind LLC, a subsidiary of Danish-based Alpha Wind Energy, and Progression Energy LLC. AW Hawaii wants to build two projects: an Oahu South project, consisting of 51 wind turbines 17 miles south of Diamond Head, and the 51-turbine Oahu Northwest project 12 miles northwest of Kaena Point. Oregon-based Progression Energy LLC wants to bring 50 turbines to a site 15 miles off Oahu's South Shore.

The BOEM said it will select two projects at most from among the three proposals. The total capacity for the two projects would be enough to provide about 30 percent of Oahu's elec-

tric power needs.

Cynthia Rezendes, chairwoman of the Nanakuli-Maili Neighborhood Board, said she wanted the local community's knowledge of fishing and the cultural significance of Kaena Point to be recognized by the BOEM as the agency moves forward with the companies interested in building offshore wind facilities.

"The biggest thing for us is we have people who have a lot of intrinsic knowledge of the area and would like to make sure that that knowledge is communicated, what we have done traditionally for many, many years," Rezendes said.

Rezendes said Kaena Point's cultural significance needs to be taken into account as it is a "leina ka uhane," or a place in Hawaiian mythology where souls depart to the afterlife.

One impact on local fishermen is that the floating turbines would attract large populations of fish.

"It's typically a good feeding ground," Rezendes said. "Are we going to have 51



**It's typically a good feeding ground. Are we going to have 51 fish aggregating devices out there we can't access, or will we be able to access?"**

**Cynthia Rezendes**  
*Chairwoman, Nanakuli-Maili Neighborhood Board*

fish aggregating devices out there we can't access, or will we be able to access?"

Ron Tam, secretary of the Hawaii Fishermen's Alliance for Conservation and Tradition, said that it is important for BOEM to understand what the local fishermen perceive to be an impact.

"It's a learning process," Tam said. "We must speak to each other. It's not an adversarial relationship. We need to learn we need to better understand what the

impact is going to be on the fishery."

Progression Energy officials attended the meeting and spoke to community members who voiced concerns.

Roughly 25 members of the community attended the Monday event, ranging from renewable-energy companies to local fishermen.

Local stakeholders on the task force underlined the importance of reaching out to members of the community.

Asia Yeary, a local representative of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, asked the BOEM multiple times how the agency can make sure the companies listen to the community's concerns.

Other groups involved in the permitting and planning process at the meeting included the Federal Aviation Administration, Honolulu Airports District Office; state Department of Land and Natural Resources; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services Pacific Region; Hawaii National Marine Renewable Energy; and U.S. Marine Corps Forces.

## Fisheries

# Haena plan goal: More fish

State, community to team up for North Shore fisheries management



Jessica Else / The Garden Island

Charlie Young from Big Island, (left) talks story with Mac Poepoe from Molokai and a few other uncles before the Tuesday night Haena Community Based Fisheries Subsistence Area draft management plan.

Posted: Thursday, April 14, 2016 1:45 am

Jessica Else - The Garden Island | 0 comments

**HAENA** — Residents in the North Shore community of Haena will most likely be teaming up with the state to manage the new Community-Based Fisheries Subsistence Area.

“We’re not working in silos anymore, this is a collaborative effort,” said Katie Nalesere, education specialist with the Division of Aquatic Resources. “We have the rules, now we have to make a framework for how we will manage this.”

The draft management plan was explained in a Tuesday night meeting at Kilauea School, where about 100 people met with members of various branches of Department of Land and Natural Resources. Representatives from the Kauai County Council and Gov. David Ige’s office were in attendance as well.

The CBSFA in Haena is the first of its kind in the state, signed into law by Ige in August. It includes state waters within the Haena ahupuaa, from the shoreline out one mile, and along the coast from the edge of Na Pali Coast Park to just east of Tunnels Beach.

“Other (communities) will want to follow,” said Tommy Oi, Kauai’s representative with the board of Land and Natural Resources. “We need to do everything possible to become a success.”

The rules establish a marine refuge consisting of all the waters within the fringing reef of Makua lagoon as a no entry subzone. They also create an “Opihi Management Area” within 300 feet of the shoreline, between the boundaries of Haena and Na Pali state parks.

The goal is to allow communities to address overfishing through traditional management practices in lieu of full control over the fisheries by the state.

“This isn’t about taking away rights, it’s about taking responsibility,” said Mehana Vaughan, Kauai resident who has worked to help establish the fishery for the past decade. “This place can feed you if you take care of it, and this effort is about taking care.”

Managing the CBSFA will be happening through the members of Makai Watch, which will be monitoring the area.

“It’s a community policing concept,” said Kawika Winter, the Makai Watch coordinator for Haena. “Trying to get compliance from the guy that’s violating the rules.”

Nalesere explained that Makai Watch will be providing a reporting mechanism for rule violations, but the group members will also be establishing a relationship between enforcement officers and the community.

“A relationship is the key beyond enforcement,” Nalesere explained.

The draft plan is an adaptive management plan and a living document, representatives from DLNR emphasized, and will be allowed to evolve with time as the situation at Haena changes. The plan is to review the rules and management at the five-year mark, and then again at 10 years.

Annual meetings will be held to discuss management activities.

“And the reward for all this will hopefully be more fish, and they’ll be easier to catch,” Nalesere said.

As the meeting swirled around overfishing management, North Shore resident Yoshi L’Hote said he needed to address “the elephant in the room, the 750,000 people who come to visit that reef.”

“When are we going to address the capacity for visitors,” L’Hote asked. “The impact of 750,000 visitors is greater than the fisherman.”

He likened the area to a valuable artifact in a museum that should be kept only on display for the public in order to keep it protected.

“I would like to see how to put Haena under glass and see the effect,” L’Hote said.

Nalesere and Winter said Makai Watch will be targeting the visitor industry with information and just “talking story” with everyone who visits Haena.

“The people that come here aren’t as familiar with the place,” Nalesere said. “We are doing educational outreach and then some passive things, like we’ll be putting up some signs.”

Winter agreed that the CBSFA and its management plan won’t be a fix-all for the Haena waters, but he said it’s a start.

“We’re under no illusions that this designation is going to fix everything,” he said.

Public comments were accepted at the Tuesday night meeting and are being added to the comments DAR has already received on the draft management plan. The next step is to finalize the plan.

To submit comments, send them to [DLNR.aquatics@hawaii.gov](mailto:DLNR.aquatics@hawaii.gov).

# Hawaii Lawmakers To Obama: Don't Grow Marine Monument

Gov. David Ige says he's open to expanding Papahānaumokuākea, but that the federal proposal should address Hawaii fishing industry concerns.

MAY 12, 2016 [Nathan Eagle](#)

Amid the flurry of final votes on hundreds of bills last week, Hawaii lawmakers privately weighed whether to sign a letter to President Obama that Rep. James Tokioka was circulating during the last few days of the legislative session.

The letter called on the president not to consider expanding the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Marine National Monument, stating that “there is no scientific justification or conservation benefit in doing so.”

In all, 30 House lawmakers, including Speaker Joe Souki, signed the May 3 letter. Just days earlier, Hawaii Senate President Ron Kouchi sent Obama a nearly identical one.

This opposition, which lawmakers kept out of public view, has been overshadowed by a strong public push to expand the monument, officially designated by President George W. Bush as Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument in 2007.

The monument protects the habitat of more than 7,000 marine species, a quarter of which are believed to be found nowhere else.

It's also home to 14 million seabirds that nest there. Its current protections, which include prohibitions against commercial fishing, extend 50 miles outside the island chain and encompass nearly 140,000 square miles.

A group of prominent Native Hawaiians — including Nainoa Thompson, navigator and president of the Polynesian Voyaging Society, and William Aila, former chair of the Department of Land and Natural Resources — [asked the president in February](#) to expand federal protections around the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands.

The Native Hawaiian group did not say at the time how much farther out they want Obama to expand the monument. But in the months since their letter to the president, local fishermen, scientists and conservationists have added their support.

They made it clear at a [news conference last week](#) that they want the president to expand the monument to the maximum limit that federal jurisdiction allows — 200 miles out, with certain exceptions.

The White House sent a delegation to Hawaii last week to learn more.

Gov. David Ige, who discussed the monument's expansion with Obama during a trip to Washington in February, described the visit as a productive series of meetings with stakeholders ranging from commercial fishermen to environmentalists.

White House officials made it clear that the Obama administration intends to develop an official federal proposal to expand the monument, Ige said in an interview Wednesday. It's unclear what the timeline is for doing so, but the governor said there would be a public input process.

Ige said he sees room for a compromise that involves some expansion of the monument but addresses potential impacts to the commercial fishing industry.

“Generally, some expansion of the national marine monument makes sense,” he said. “There are concerns from commercial fishermen, especially in areas around Kauai and Niihau, so I think there would be a way to take those concerns into consideration.”

In the lawmakers' letter to Obama, they said the group's proposed expansion of the monument out to 200 miles would cut the Hawaii longline fishing industry by 8 percent.

Hawaii longliners hauled in 27 million pounds of fish in 2013, with a dockside value of \$85.4 million. The fish include bigeye and yellowfin tuna, known as ahi in Hawaii, along with swordfish, mahimahi, opah and ono.

The lawmakers said that an 8 percent reduction would mean 2.16 million pounds less of fish, representing an estimated \$6.83 million hit to the industry.

The letters from House lawmakers and Kouchi went beyond a plea for the president not to expand the monument, to argue that he may lack the authority.

“Without sufficient scientific and empirical data and evidence, this arbitrary expansion would be in direct violation of the Antiquities Act,” the letters said.

Tokioka didn’t characterize the letter from lawmakers as being against expanding the monument.

“I wouldn’t say it’s opposition to the expansion,” he said. “It’s what’s wrong with status quo, and why do we need to expand it?”

The group supporting the expansion point to new species that have been discovered in the monument and healthy populations of sharks, Hawaiian grouper and other big predatory fish that have been overfished elsewhere.

Ige said that’s why he’s open to expanding the monument at least to a certain degree.

“Those are good things that came out of the existing monument,” he said, noting the [discovery of new species](#). “Obviously, if there’s an expansion, there’s an opportunity for more research and discovery.”

One question that will need to be answered is what resources would become available if the monument were expanded, Ige said. His administration had asked for an additional state-funded position for the monument, but the Legislature rejected the request. The monument’s staff is primarily funded by the federal government.

Tokioka represents east Kauai and Kouchi represents Kauai and Niihau, the two main Hawaiian Islands nearest the monument. Commercial fishermen there are largely opposed to the expansion, although the Native Hawaiian group’s proposal calls for an exception for the waters surrounding Niihau and Kauai.

Kouchi said he told White House officials during their visit that he was worried about impacts to the fishing community and that they need to hold at least one public meeting on Kauai since the concern there is so strong.

“I understand the other issues about the monument and what it does,” he said. “Climate change in general is important to address. It’s not just about protecting fish.”

But Kouchi said there needs to be a “middle path” that addresses concerns about restricting access to more fishing grounds.

Hawaii's seafood consumption of almost 37 pounds per person annually on average is well over twice the national average of 14 pounds.

"It's not like the fish just jump in the restaurant," Tokioka said. "Someone has to go catch them."

Sean Martin, president of the Hawaii Longline Association, said the local fishing industry needs the flexibility to fish in the area being considered for expansion.

He said the longline fleet, which has 140 boats, spends an average of 8 percent to 11 percent of their time there.

"We try to go where the fish are," Martin said. "Sometimes they're there."

Mostly, he's not sold on the conservation benefits, pointing at how the waters there can be 14,000 feet deep so it's not really about protecting coral reefs.

"This is a feel-good thing," Martin said. "We all like to do our part, but there really is no conservation benefit. There's just an initiative by some who think this area has more significance than other areas."

Supporters have pointed at the black corals found in the area proposed for expansion, and the importance of protecting the world's oldest marine animal, which can live to be 4,500 years old.

Martin said the White House delegation visited him and 40 or so other fishermen, fish wholesalers and restaurateurs last week. He said the White House officials listened to their concerns, and made it clear they were on a fact-finding mission and no official proposal had been formulated yet.

Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources Chair Suzanne Case said in a statement Wednesday that Papahānaumokuākea is "one of the world's most magnificent natural and scientific, and historical and cultural treasures."

"DLNR is pleased President Obama is considering expanding the monument area for this World Heritage Site to extend protections for this ancient and modern source of life for Hawaii," she said. "We appreciate that the Obama administration is taking care to conduct meaningful fact finding and seek input from those who may be impacted from such a designation, such as current longline and recreational fishers from Hawaii, and to evaluate ways to minimize current impact while creating a true legacy for the future for Hawaii, America and the world."

## Ocean View residents lacking beach access call for opening Pohue Bay

Published May 15, 2016 - 1:00am

By **BRET YAGER West Hawaii Today**

OCEAN VIEW — The name gets it right — it's ocean view, but that's about as close to the water as you get.

For almost 16 miles of coastline stretching north from South Point, there is no public access to the shoreline. Thousands of Ocean View residents who want a day at the beach have to travel north to Hookena or south to Punaluu Beach. The trip can be 40 minutes in either direction.

For years, it's irked residents who say shoreline access is a basic right.

Now, a group is working to change that lack of availability. Residents have their sights set on the scenic but inaccessible Pohue Bay at the bottom of Hawaiian Ocean View Ranchos. The bay — billed as having the only white-sand beach in Ka'u — is owned by a company that once planned to build golf courses, an airport, two hotels, a Hawaiian heritage center and a village on 16,456 acres before the project ran into public opposition a handful of years ago.

Gates and boulders have blocked the road to the bay for years. A few hikers have traversed miles of ancient trail from Highway 11 to get to the beach, but even that trail reportedly has fences across it.

Residents who are trying to figure out how to get the beach opened up acknowledge they have to grapple with a number of issues, from gaining access to regulating the behavior of future users. The area has a number of historic trails, heiau, petroglyphs and other cultural features. It's also a prime nesting area for endangered hawksbill sea turtles.

"It's a beautiful bay, one of the few beaches that actually has sand and palm trees," said Naalehu Rep. Richard Creagan. "The question is, how does the public get control of the beach and have access without the beach getting overwhelmed?"

In 2012, the County Council approved a resolution calling on the county administration to begin negotiations to buy a conservation easement on the land. County interest in the land stretches back decades, with the property ranked second on a 2006 list of potential land purchases.

Former Ka'u Councilwoman Brittany Smart introduced that resolution, and the owner was willing to sell the easement and wanted the land in conservation, Smart said.

"I think the general feedback we were getting was that so many of the open space lands were in Ka'u, and they were trying to spread the money out to other locations," she said.

People such as former South Kona Councilwoman Brenda Ford, who worked to get the easement, figured it would guarantee much-needed public access and assure that an unpopular development never raised its head again.

The easement remained on the list of potential purchases by the county Open Spaces Fund for several years, but was never acquired.

"The bay should be open to the public, and those ancient trails should be in public ownership," Ford said this week.

It's an open question whether the owner would be willing to sell the land, which is zoned agricultural and conservation. The county uses the eminent domain process to buy such tracts of land for public use, but prefers that

the owner be on board, Ford said. Otherwise, the acquisition can become a hostile one that can run up costly court bills.

The Nani Kahuku Aina development was only the last in a series of plans to make the property a resort destination dating back to the 1980s. Attempts to reach the Delaware-based owners were unsuccessful.

Hawaiian Ocean View Ranchos resident Ann Bosted said residents would love having easy access to a beach. But she asked, would they love it to death? The bay has no access to fresh water and restrooms, and can't support intense use, she said.

"Pohue Bay is a small gem, and since legal access is not easy, it is not overused," she said in an email. "The last few times I have been down, we have had the beach to ourselves. It is quintessential Hawaii — palm trees, yellow sand, rolling surf, great snorkeling. However, its chief value is as a primo nesting site for the endangered hawksbill turtles. Each season, a team of young volunteers camp down there and watch the nests and protect them from predators, like the mongoose, and careless beachgoers. It really is a community beach and a welcome treat for those who make the effort to visit it."

# Volunteers sought to help monitor ocean water quality in West Maui

April 14, 2016  
Lahaina News

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WEST MAUI - Anybody can be a scientist; well, a citizen scientist, that is. It's an important position environmental-wise on a grassroots level - where it counts the most - right in your own backyard.

At a meeting planned next Thursday, April 21, at the Kaunoa Senior Center in Lahaina, West Siders will learn more about an opportunity to join a volunteer-based coastal water quality monitoring network, Hui O Ka Wai Ola.

In 2015, over an eight-month period, water quality was tested by the state Department of Health (DOH) for nitrates, phosphates and turbidity levels at 14 different locations in West Maui.

The results were alarming.

The turbidity levels at all of the sampled sites surpassed state DOH water quality standards; specifically, Ka'opala was at the top of the chart followed by Hanakao'o, Honolulu, Honokahua and Pohaku.

At Pohaku Park, also known as "S-Turns," NNN (nitrate nitrite nitrogen) levels were almost 70 times higher than the state standard, citizen scientist Dana Reed reported.

Reed is the team leader in West Maui for water quality data collection.

"We can't say what is specifically causing that. The most common causes of high levels of nitrates are fertilizers and wastewater," the Kapalua retired engineer told the Lahaina News.

"You can see the brown water; you know that is bad. There are other things, like nitrogen compounds, that don't cause brown water, and you can't see. If you have too much of that stuff in your water, it could be from sewer lines that are leaking that could cause spikes in nitrogen levels. It will also cause spikes in bacterial levels, as well," Reed noted.

Monitoring the situation is critical, West Maui Watershed and Coastal Management Coordinator Tova Callender advised.

"You can only manage what you measure. If we do not understand the state of our coastal waters, we can do nothing to improve them," she added.

Additionally, Reed noted, "good water quality is important for human health and safety and is fundamental for healthy coral reef systems."

Reed is a passionate advocate of our delicate marine eco-system.

Coral reefs support healthy fish populations, she said, and protect coastal areas from wave energy.

Maui is a popular destination resort, with visitors flocking to the island from all over the globe to snorkel and dive the crystal clear offshore waters. The loss of that resource could impact the state economy, she said.

The state needs help; and, with grants awarded to fund the monitoring program in West Maui, the next step is to recruit volunteers to join the network.

"This first meeting (next Thursday) is just about what we're doing and the different levels of volunteers we're seeking," Reed commented.

Training to test water quality includes attending an intensive two-day workshop, Reed said.

Further, "it involves at least once a month going out and spending a good part of the day - five or six hours - gathering water samples, testing and preparing them for shipment to Oahu."

"We have opportunities for people to contribute in other ways as well," Reed continued, like reporting rainfall, stream flow and brown water events.

Volunteers can make a difference.

"The community benefits," Callender said, "because with up-to-date information of coastal water quality, we can collectively instigate and push for actions to address concerns."

For more information, call Callender at (808) 214-4239.

- See more at: <http://www.lahainanews.com/page/content.detail/id/532587/Volunteers-sought--to-help-monitor-ocean-water-quality-in-West-Maui.html?nav=19#sthash.pbbYyBWb.dpuf>