



For the Birds: 2004 State Legislature Environmental Bills, End of Session Summary

Naomi Arcand, *Hawai'i Audubon Society 2004 Legislative Analyst*

This year Hawaii Audubon Society made its voice heard on several important environmental bills at the State Capitol, where we helped legislators make informed decisions on matters pertaining to Hawai'i's environment and native species. The rigorous political process is such that only environmental bills with tremendous support will move forward. Successfully navigating this process requires the use of tools such as partnership building, media correspondence, the encouragement of community participation, and old fashioned lobbying: contacting legislators with letters, phone calls, and emails. We used these tools fairly well this past session. Hawaii Audubon Society testified on over 60 bills this year, and approximately half a dozen of these measures now await action by the Governor. Many thanks are in order to the various organizations and individuals who participated in the process with us, including Jeff Mikulina with the Sierra Club, Marjorie Ziegler with Conservation Council of Hawai'i, Cha Smith with KAHEA-The Hawaiian Environmental Alliance, and Mark Fox with The Nature Conservancy.

The Society also received a fair amount of media coverage this year, as our name and testimony were mentioned approximately ten times throughout the session. Of particular interest to the media, including Hawai'i Public Radio, were the coastal light pollution bill, the bioprospecting bill, and the Guam brown tree snake inspections bill. We appeared in the local Advertiser and Star Bulletin, and also nationally in the Washington Times, and globally in the Scotsman and the China press. What began as a well-circulated statistic in our written testimony on the bioprospecting bill (of Hawai'i's known approximate 22,000 species, nearly 9,000 are endemic) later became a world-wide sound byte. It is amusing because several other testimonies submitted on the bioprospecting bill also used this statistic, and the Associated Press chose to quote Hawaii Audubon Society. Searching for the source revealed a similar figure used by A. Allen, S.E. Miller, and G. Nishida (1995, 'Hawaii Biological Survey: a model for the Pacific Region,' *Marine and Coastal Biodiversity in the Tropical Island Pacific Region*. Vol. I), so they likely deserve credit for those numbers.

Below is a list of our priority environmental bills that survived or failed during the 2004 Hawai'i State Legislature. The session adjourned on May 6, and all bills that passed final reading in both houses now may be signed into law or vetoed by Governor Linda Lingle.

Bills that Passed Final Reading

Coastal Light Pollution

(House Bill 1743 HD2 SD2)

This bill will protect Hawai'i's avian and marine life—and

Hawai'i's nighttime tranquility—by prohibiting large floodlights from illuminating coastal waters. Such artificial lights have been documented as causing the death of hatching sea turtles, fledgling shearwaters, nocturnal flying sea birds and migratory birds. Additionally, there are reports by fishermen that such artificial illumination affects the behavior of fish. This measure carefully focuses on outdoor lighting that is obviously for aesthetic purposes only by targeting lights that directly illuminate the coastal waters, and excludes lighting necessary for safety and navigation.

Of particular concern to us are the aesthetic lighting impacts to native seabird populations. The endangered Hawaiian petrel (*Pterodroma sandwichensis*), threatened Newell's shearwater (*Puffinus auricularis newelli*), and the protected wedge-tailed shearwater (*Puffinus pacificus*) are Hawaiian bird species which are often attracted to bright lights. Artificial lighting often confuses and disorients the birds; often so much that birds will fatally collide with objects or fly to exhaustion. Fledglings are especially vulnerable to bright coastal lights. They have been known to circle around artificial lights until they fall to the ground exhausted, where they may be injured or killed by predators.

Hawaii Audubon Society has sent a letter to Governor Lingle asking that she sign the coastal light pollution bill into law, and to hold a signing ceremony inviting the diverse coalition of supporters from various environmental groups, fishermen, scientists, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, and the US Fish and Wildlife Service.

Interim Rules of DLNR

(House Bill 2498 HD1)

This bill allows the Department of Land and Natural Resources to adopt interim rules to protect native species threatened with imminent extirpation or extinction. Extinction is a very real threat to Hawai'i's endemic species, as our state is the endangered species capitol of the nation. This bill gives DLNR an additional tool to aid them in their efforts to save Hawai'i's species from extinction in times of grave necessity. Governor Lingle signed this bill into law, Act 32, on April 29.

Penalties of Health, Environmental, and Cultural Preservation Laws (HB 2074 CD1)

This bill ensures that penalties for businesses that violate environmental or cultural laws are not automatically waived or reduced. Currently this is required for small business, so the bill increases protection of Hawai'i's natural resources by clarifying

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VOLUNTEER POSITION AVAILABLE

Field Trip Coordinator to schedule birding hikes and other outings, take phone reservations and arrange for trip leader to accompany group. List of great field trip ideas and contacts available at HAS office. Please call 528-1432 if you are interested.

June 21st Program Meeting: Introduced Parrots, Part II

Nick Kalodimus returns to speak on introduced parrots - further information on research and observations of feral parrots on O'ahu. Nick is a graduate student in geography at University of Hawai'i Manoa and is also an avid birdwatcher.

Program meetings are held from 7:30 to 9:30pm at Henry Hall Room 109 on the Chaminade University campus, 3140 Wai'alaie Avenue, Kaimuki. Refreshments are served, and HAS products and publications are available for purchase.

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Program Meeting August 16th

Linda Elliot, International Bird Rescue and Research Ctr

The speaker for August will be Linda Elliott the International Bird Rescue and Research Center (IBRCC) representative for Hawai'i and US Pacific Territories representative since 1994. She has a BS degree with a major in wildlife biology. Linda worked for 6 years at the Honolulu Zoo in the reptile, bird, mammal and animal hospital departments. She was also the Wildlife Manager and Regional Coordinator for the Hyatt Regency Waikoloa for 5 years where she developed unique conservation programs and authored a manual on captive animal care protocols. Linda has completed six years of bird rehabilitation work for the state of Hawai'i and continues in these efforts.

As an active member of the State of Hawai'i's Oiled Wildlife Subcommittee since 1992, she facilitated and presented over a half dozen volunteer and first response training programs with IBRCC for Hawai'i (1993, 1994 & 2001), Midway Atoll (1995, 1997 & 1999) and Guam (1995). She continues to assist the state with the development of response plans, procedures & protocols and with identifying and developing response facilities, supplies and equipment.

She will be speaking on the treatment and rehabilitation of wildlife injured in oil and chemical spills. Linda was the IBRCC oiled wildlife response director for five oil and chemical spills in Hawai'i.

Program meetings are held from 7:30 to 9:30pm at Henry Hall Room 109 on the Chaminade University campus, 3140 Wai'alaie Avenue, Kaimuki. Refreshments are served, and HAS products and publications are available for purchase.

Field Trips for 2004

A donation of \$2 per participant on all field trips is appreciated. Field Trip information is also available on the HAS office answering machine (528-1432) and on our website, <www.hawaiiadubon.com>

Saturday, June 12 Sierra Club Service Trip at Marine Corps Base Hawai'i. Remove invasive mangrove trees in fish ponds and improve habitat for Hawaiian stilt nesting. In addition to seeing wetlands birds as you work, there's a good possibility of a birdwatching treat trip afterwards. Call Annette for information and reservations at 235-5431. Must be registered before June 10 due to MCBH security procedures.

Saturday, July 3 9:00am Saturday, July 31, 8:00am Ocean Creatures at either Paiko Lagoon or Fort Kamehameha. See aquatic creatures such as eels, crabs, snails, mantis shrimp, squid, puffer fish, ghost crabs, and whatever else becomes visible. Wear old tennis shoes or reefwalkers, and bring sunscreen, water, and lunch. Children especially enjoy this field trip! Call Alice to register, 538-3255.

Sunday, July 18 Honolulu Zoo Linda Santos, Curator of Birds at Honolulu Zoo, will lead us on a tour of the various bird exhibits at the Zoo and tell us of future plans for new exhibits, habitats, and native bird propagation. This very popular trip is limited to 12 participants. Call the HAS office to register, 528-1432.

the relevant statutes whose penalties should not be waived, as they exist to protect our health, culture, and environment.

Emergency Environmental Workforce

(Senate Bill 2134 HD1 CD1)

This measure establishes the emergency environmental workforce to assist the counties in their fight against invasive species. This measure was highly successful two years ago, and enabled various organizations to hire additional field crew members to combat invasive species such as coqui frog, fountain grass, and 'Elepaio bird predators such as rats and mongoose. While this measure passed the legislature without the original funding requested, a portion of the \$4 million for invasives control may be used to fund the workforce.



Emergency Environmental Workforce (Senate Bill 2134 HD1 CD1) The Coqui frog (*Eleutherodactylus coqui*), the average size of a nickel, is a rather noisy invasive but difficult to spot. Control efforts have been most successful at night, when their loud calls help pinpoint their location in the overstory. Photo courtesy of Army Natural Resources

Obstructing Public Access (SB 3044 HD1)

This bill creates a misdemeanor offense and sets minimum fines for obstructing public access to the sea, the shoreline, any inland recreational area by way of or through any of the public rights-of-way, transit areas, or public transit corridors.

Funding for Invasive Species Programs, State supplemental budget (HB 1800 CD1)

\$4 million was appropriated for invasive species prevention, control, and research programs for 2004-2005. This budget bill became law and is now Act 41.



Fountain grass (*Pennisetum setaceum*) is an aggressively spreading invasive grass which out-competes native species and is highly conducive to wildfires. Photo courtesy of Army Natural Resources

Funding for Land Acquisitions, State supplemental budget (HB 1800 CD1)

The legislature appropriated funds for a number of state land acquisition project. \$500,000 was made available for plans and acquisition of private lands on the Big Island in the South Kona Wilderness Park. \$1 million was made available for the purchase of 1100 acres at Pupuokea-Paumalu with hopes to leverage



'Apapane (*Himatione sanguinea*) is an example of a wet, mesic forest bird that would be negatively impacted with the invasion of the brown tree snake (*Boiga irregularis*) from Guam. The snake preys directly upon birds, and has caused 9 of Guam's 11 endemic bird species to go extinct since 1975. Photo courtesy of Army Natural Resources

additional county and federal funds. \$300,000 was appropriated to help towards the acquisition of Mu'olea Point on Maui. This is also new law, included in Act 41.

Good Bills that Died

Guam Inspections (SB 2477 SD1 HD1)

This bill would help to prevent the introduction of the brown tree snake or other invasive species by encouraging the inspection of cargo that is being exported from Guam to Hawai'i. The brown tree snake decimated Guam's native bird species. The bill authorizes the department of agriculture to restrict the entry into the State of any items originating from Guam that have not been certified as having been inspected by the U.S. Department of Agriculture-Wildlife Services or other approved agency prior to shipment to Guam. This bill and its companion were both held in the House Judiciary Committee (Rep. Eric Hamakawa, Chair).

Ungulate Control (HB 2495 HD1)

This bill would have allowed federal agencies to conduct animal control activities from aircraft or conservation programs on state, county, or private land. The Department of Land and Natural Resources would have also been required to develop rules to minimize animal suffering from such activities. The bill did not receive a joint committee hearing chaired by Sen. Lorraine Inouye and Sen. Cal Kawamoto.

Shoreline Determination Process (SB 1556 SD2 HD2)

This bill would have helped to fix the process by which Hawai'i's shorelines are identified and certified when determining the setback for coastal developments. The bill clarified that the shoreline is at the highest seasonal surf or the vegetation line (whichever is further mauka), increases public notification of shoreline certifications, and prohibits manipulation of the vegetation line. The bill failed in conference committee when differences couldn't be worked out between the strong House draft (above) and the weaker Senate version, being advocated by Sen. Lorraine Inouye.

Bioprospecting Regulation (SB 643 SD2 HD3)

This bill would have started the process to examine the issues surrounding bioprospecting (exploration of wild plants, animals

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Upcoming Events of Interest

Saturday, June 5

Alien Algae Cleanup Event, 7:00am to noon
Waikiki Makai of Hilton Hawaiian Village
contact upheim@hawaii.edu for more information

Sunday, June 20, 7:00 - 10:00 pm

Waikiki Aquarium Class: Coral Spawning and Reef Romance
Each year, rice corals in our Edge of the Reef exhibit spawn 2 to 4 days after the summer new moons. Celebrate this rite of reef renewal with the Waikiki Aquarium. Class includes a short presentation on coral ecology, a gallery tour and festive refreshments for the spawning event. Our rice corals have spawned regularly for the last 9 years! Join us for this very special evening. Pre-registration required: \$16 (\$12 for Aquarium members). To check for program dates and openings, please call or email mheckman@hawaii.edu at the Waikiki Aquarium Education Department at (808) 923- 9741, ext 8, then 107.

Tuesday and Wednesday, June 29 and 30

Hawaii Conservation Conference at Hilton Hawaiian Village, theme is Hawaii's Invasive Species Challenges. Website www.hawaii.edu/scb for more information.

Wednesday, June 30

Alien Species Presentation, "Alien Species, Trade & War" by Tim Low. 7:30pm at Hilton Hawaiian Village Coral Ballroom. Sponsored by Hawaii Conservation Alliance. Contact katnik@hawaii.edu for more information. Free and open to the public.

Saturday July 17, 9am through 2pm

Lyon Arboretum Association 2004 Summer Plant Sale at Blaisdell Center,

Monday, July 19, 7:00 - 9:30 pm

Waikiki Aquarium Class: Coral Spawning and Reef Romance
See description and contact information above (June 20).

Give Hawai'i's native birds a future.

Your donation helps to protect
Hawaii's native birds.

850 Richards St., Ste. 505
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808-528-1432



Photo by T. Dove

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and marine life for commercially valuable genetic and biochemical resources). A balanced commission would have been established to address environmental and cultural concerns surrounding bioprospecting, including equitable benefit sharing, Native Hawaiian knowledge rights, and environmental protection. The bill never received a conference committee hearing, which was chaired by Rep. Ezra Kanoho and Sen. Lorraine Inouye.

Muddy Runoff (HB 2924 HD1)

This measure would have helped to protect sensitive stream and coastal waters from the muddy runoff events that happen statewide after heavy rains. The bill would have clarified that developers must take all reasonable precautions to prevent muddy runoff, codified citizens' ability to bring suit for state water law violations, and increased penalties. The bill died in the House Judiciary Committee (Rep. Eric Hamakawa, Chair).

Cruise Discharge Regulation (SB 3116 SD2)

This measure would have established legislative regulation to replace the existing voluntary agreement between the cruise industry and the State regarding cruise ship discharge. While the bill would have allowed for penalties and set up a monitoring and inspection program funded through a passenger fee, it should have also prohibited all sewage and greywater from being discharged into Hawaii's state waters. The measure died when Rep. Joe Souki and Rep. Jerry Chang did not hear the bill in a joint committee hearing.

Automatic Permit Approval Repeal (HB 2937)

This bill would have repealed the existing automatic permit approval law, which allows permits or rezonings to be approved by default if a deadline passes while a government agency or board is still deliberating the application. Automatic approval jeopardizes our environmental and cultural resources. This bill was also supported by the Lingle Administration, but failed to receive a hearing in Rep. Dwight Takamine's Finance Committee.

Open Space and Coastal Land Acquisition: Dedicated Funding (HB 1951 HD1)

This measure would have established a fund from the state capital improvement project budget (1%) to fund coastal land and open space acquisition. A dedicated source of funding is important for the purchase of special lands throughout the state. The bill failed to receive a hearing in Rep. Dwight Takamine's House Finance Committee.

Funding for Natural Area Reserve Programs (SB 2125 SD1)

This bill would have helped to fund programs within the Natural Area Reserve agency with a slight increase the conveyance tax for high-end property conveyances. The measure should have been amended to allow the increased funding to go toward Natural Area Reserve System as well. While pristine native areas in the NAR System are degrading due to inadequate management and invasive species, Hawai'i currently has one of lowest conveyance tax rates in the nation. This bill did not receive a hearing in the House Water, Land, and Hawaiian Affairs Committee (Rep. Ezra Kanoho).

How To Make Your Outdoor Cat A Happy Indoor Cat

From American Bird Conservancy's *Cats Indoors* campaign website (information at end of article)

Although it takes patience, an outdoor cat can be turned into a perfectly content indoor pet. The key is to make the conversion gradually and provide lots of attention and stimulation while the cat is indoors. Cats are creatures of habit, so you must be careful to *slowly* replace your cat's old routine of going outside with the new routine of staying in. If your cat is outdoors most of the time, bring your cat inside for increasingly longer stays. Gradually shorten the length of time the cat is outside until you no longer let him or her out at all.

Substitute outside excursions with periods of special play time. Supervised trips out on the patio can also make the transition from outside to inside a little easier. Cats need human companionship to be happy, and when they spend all their time out of doors, they get very little attention. An outdoor cat may welcome the indoors if he or she gets more love, attention, and play.

Provide plenty to keep your cat occupied indoors. Provide your cat with secure cat condos which offer acceptable and interesting places to lounge, play and scratch. You should also provide scratching posts, corrugated cardboard or sisal rope for your cat to scratch and praise your cat for using them.

To encourage your ex-outdoor cat to exercise, offer interesting toys, especially those that are interactive. These usually consist of a long pole and attached line with fabric or feathers at the end of the line. Some cats enjoy searching for toys. If your cat likes to explore the house looking for "prey," hide his toys in various places so he can find them throughout the day. Be sure that the toys are not so small that they can be swallowed or get stuck in your cat's throat. Cats also enjoy ping pong balls, paper bags and cardboard boxes.

Provide your indoor cat with fresh greens. You can buy kits that include containers and seeds to grow, or plant pesticide-free alfalfa, grass, bird seed, or catnip in your own container. This way, your cat can graze safely and not destroy your house plants. Your geographic location may affect your schedule of change; choose a good time of year to bring the cat indoors. In many parts of the country, the easiest time of year to make this conversion is prior to the cold winter months when your cat is more likely to want to be inside anyway. By the end of winter, your cat may be completely content to remain inside.

If your cat remains stubbornly committed to life outdoors, help her adjust by providing an outdoor covered enclosure or run that the cat can access through a window or pet door. Such a facility gives the cat some of the advantages of being outside while minimizing the dangers. You can make the outdoor enclosure interesting and appealing by adding objects for the cat to explore, such as tree limbs, multilevel cat condos, tires, toys hanging from branches, and boxes in which the cat can curl up or hide. You can order a *Cat Enclosure Kit* which measures 6' X 6' X 6' for \$249.95 plus postage and handling by calling toll-free: 1-888-554-PETS, or write: C & D Pet Products, 1663 Northstar Drive, Petaluma, CA 94954.

If you cannot or prefer not to offer your cat a run or enclosure, consider leash-training the cat so you can supervise her time outside. Attach the leash to a harness. Your cat may resist leash-training at first, but she will eventually accept the leash. Never

leave your cat outside unsupervised while on a leash or lead. Some cats may develop behavioral problems when they are no longer allowed outside. Most of these problems can be attributed to a change in routine that is too abrupt or lack of attention and stimulation inside. Review your steps and keep working with the cat. Be patient and continue to praise your cat when she plays with her toys, uses her scratching post, and does what she's supposed to do. If your cat becomes destructive or stops using the litter pan, consult a veterinarian or animal behaviorist to find ways to solve the problem. Remember that these symptoms can also be attributed to boredom and loneliness.

If you have just adopted a cat that stayed outdoors all the time, you should keep the cat inside from the beginning; otherwise, you run the risk of losing your cat. Using a long-range water pistol or a shake can when the cat asks to be let out is a very successful and harmless way to curb a cat from wanting to go outside. And don't forget to give your cat extra attention during the transition!

Additional tips for a happy indoor cat:

- Trim your cat's claws every one to two weeks to keep him from damaging furniture, rugs and drapes, or glue on artificial nail caps called "Soft Paws" every six to eight weeks.
- Provide one litter pan per cat and scoop the litter pan at least once daily. With non-clumping litter, change once or twice weekly; with clumping litter, change every two to four weeks.
- Many cats enjoy the companionship of another cat or compatible dog of the opposite sex. If you can make the financial and emotional commitment, consider adopting another companion animal for yourself and for your cat.

Adapted from, "All Cats Should Be Indoor Cats" by Rhonda Lucas Donald, Shelter Sense, August 1990, and "From Outdoors to Indoors" by Karen Commings, Cat Fancy, September 1993.

For more information, contact:

AMERICAN BIRD CONSERVANCY
CATS INDOORS! THE CAMPAIGN FOR SAFER BIRDS
AND CATS

1834 Jefferson Place, NW
Washington, DC 20036

Phone: 202/452-1535; Fax 202/452-1534;

E-mail: abc@abcbirds.org; Web site: www.abcbirds.org



West Nile Virus: About the Virus, the Disease and Its Spread

From the Hawaii State Department of Health's website, <http://www.hawaii.gov/doh/wnv/index.html>

Hawai'i currently has NO cases of West Nile Virus. The State Department of Health is working toward taking necessary precautions to prevent this virus from coming to islands.

Human illness from West Nile virus is rare, even in areas where the virus has been reported. The chance that any one person is going to become ill from a mosquito bite is low.

A key component of the fight against West Nile Virus is public education. Getting people to take personal responsibility by using proper mosquito repellent, and eliminating their yards and communities of prime mosquito breeding grounds and habitat is the most effective way to prevent illness.

In order to get this message to as many people in the state as possible, and to do so in different ways, the State DOH is developing a plan to handle this or any other potential public health crisis.

Reporting Dead Birds

Dead birds in an area may mean that West Nile virus is circulating between the birds and the mosquitoes in that area. Infection has been documented in more than 100 species of birds. Although birds, particularly crows and jays, infected with the virus can die or become ill, most infected birds on the mainland do survive. It is not known how Hawaii's native birds would respond to the virus.

The public can play an important role in monitoring the virus by reporting dead birds to the Department of Health. Prevention and surveillance measures are being taken by DOH to monitor and control the potential for disease. This is a public health concern, and the whole community needs to be aware.

** Report flocks of birds, poultry or chicks dying to the Department of Agriculture, as it may indicate other diseases of concern.*

What Birds to Report?

DOH is collecting ALL species of dead birds. Some birds considered to be especially high-risk for becoming ill with West Nile virus include: sparrows, finches, cardinals, mynahs, bulbuls, and birds of prey (owls and raptors).

How to Collect Dead Birds

Collect birds if:

- * freshly dead (less than 48 hours old)
- * intact (not scavenged)

Do NOT collect birds if:

- * carcass has an odor
- * they are soft and mushy
- * they have skin discoloration
- * it has feathers or skin that readily rub off
- * it has maggots

Handling Dead Birds

The CDC advises that there is no danger of contracting WNV from handling intact dead birds; however, the following procedure is suggested to keep hands clean when collecting a specimen:

1. Use rubber gloves when picking up dead animals. If gloves are not available, insert hand into a plastic bag
2. Place each bird in a bag, tie shut then place inside a second bag and tie shut (more than one individually bagged bird can be placed in the second bag).
3. Place bird in a cooler containing ice.
4. Complete a separate copy of the Reporting and Submission form.
5. Place copies of the forms in an envelope and tape to the outside of the shipping container.

continued...see chart next page

The Natural and Cultural History of Kailua Ahupua'a and Kawai Nui Marsh

sponsored by Kawai Nui Heritage Foundation, 'Ahahui Malama I ka Lokahi and Kailua Hawaiian Civic Club

Educational tours of Kailua Ahupua'a and Kawai Nui Marsh are designed to inform residents, visitors, educators and members of community organizations about Hawaiian archaeological, historic and ecological sites at the marsh. Field study trips for elementary through college age student groups or other Hawaiian cultural groups are also available.

Saturday Sept. 4	Cultural and Natural History of Kawai Nui Marsh
Saturday Oct. 2	Geology of the Kailua Ahupua'a
Saturday Oct. 29	Kawai Nui Ho'olaulea and Makahiki
Saturday Nov. 6	Archaeology and Historic Sites of Kawai Nui Marsh
Saturday Dec 4	Birds of Kawai Nui Marsh (Kawai Nui, Hamakua, and Kaelepulu)

Groups meet at Ulupo Heiau next to the Windward Kailua YMCA at 8:30am and will walk and car pool to the various sites, returning to Windward YMCA by 1:00 pm. Donations of \$5.00 for non-members and \$3.00 for members are gratefully accepted. Money supports cultural and ecological restoration work at the Marsh. Groups limited to 25 persons. Dates of tours may be subject to change depending on weather or other circumstances. Check updates at website: <http://www.ahahui.net/>

What to bring: Backpack or fanny-pack, walking shoes, water bottle, mosquito repellent, sunscreen, rainwear, hat or cap, sunglasses. Optional: camera, binoculars, snacks.

Please call Chuck "Doc" Burrows to register at: 595-3922 or email: cahahui@hawaii.rr.com

Reporting Dead Birds			
O'ahu	Maui	Kaua'i	Big Island
<i>Deliver to</i> Hawaiian Humane Society 2700 Wai'alaie Ave. Honolulu 946-2187	<i>Deliver to</i> DOFAW 685 Haleakala Hwy. Kahului	<i>Deliver to</i> Humane Society 3-825 Kaumuali'i Hwy. Lihu'e	<i>Deliver to</i> Waiakea Health Center 191 Kuawa St. Hilo
For more information, call the Department of Health Veteri- narian at 586-8351	<i>Deliver to</i> Humane society Mokulele Hwy. Pu'unene	Call Vector Control at 241-3306	<i>Deliver to</i> DOFAW 19 E. Kawili St. Hilo
	Call Vector Control 873-3560		<i>Deliver to</i> DOFAW 66-1220 A Lalamilo Rd. Kamuela
			<i>Deliver to</i> Humane Society Waimea Shelter Mamalahoia Hwy. Kamuela
			<i>Deliver to</i> Kea'u Shelter Hwy. 130 (1.5 mi S of Kea'au)
			Call Waiakea Health Center 974-4245

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Regular US Member

(via bulk mail, not forwardable) \$ 15.00
 First Class Mail \$ 21.00
 Junior Members (18 and under) \$ 10.00
 Supporting Member \$100.00

Foreign Membership (Airmail)

Mexico \$ 21.00
 Canada \$ 22.00
 All other countries \$ 28.00

Donations are tax deductible and gratefully accepted.

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New Membership Renewal

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Calendar of Events

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Monday, June 21 Program Meeting: Nick Kalodimus, Introduced Parrots, Part II. See page 34.

Saturday, July 3, Field Trip to either Paiko Lagoon or Fort Kamehameha. See page 35.

Sunday, July 18, Field Trip to Honolulu Zoo bird exhibits. See page 35.

Saturday, July 31, Field Trip to either Paiko Lagoon or Fort Kamehameha. See page 35.

Monday, August 16 Program Meeting: Linda Elliot, IBRRC. See page 34.

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