



RESOLUTION

**RELATING TO THE ACCEPTANCE OF A GIFT TO THE CITY FROM MALAMA
PUPUKEA-WAIMEA**

WHEREAS, Section 13-113 of the Revised Charter of the City and County of Honolulu provides for the acceptance of gifts to the City by the Council of the City and County of Honolulu; and

WHEREAS, Resolution 05-349, CD1, FD1, establishes a policy of the Council for the solicitation and acceptance of gifts donated to the City executive agencies; and

WHEREAS, the policy provides for acceptance of the gift by affirmative action by the Council; and

WHEREAS, through a letter dated May 14, 2014, the Director of the Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) has submitted a request for acceptance of a gift to the Council and approved by the Managing Director of a gift valued at \$50,000.00 (Fifty Thousand and No/100 Dollars) of six interpretive/educational signs and installation costs for Pupukea and Waimea Beach Parks; and

WHEREAS, the description and value of the gift is set forth in the Declaration of Gift (Exhibit A), attached hereto and incorporated herein; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City and County of Honolulu that this body accept the gift valued at \$50,000.00 (Fifty Thousand and No/100 Dollars) from Malama Pupukea-Waimea, that is more fully described in the above-mentioned letter from the Director of the Department of Parks and Recreation; and

DPR2014.MALAMAPUPUKEAWAIMEA.R14



RESOLUTION

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that the Clerk is directed to transmit a certified copy of this Resolution to the Director of the Department of Parks and Recreation, 1000 Uluohia Street, Suite 309, Kapolei, Hawaii 96707, and Ms. Denise Antolini, President, Malama Pupukea-Waimea, P.O. Box 188, Haleiwa, Hawaii 96712.

INTRODUCED BY:



(br)

DATE OF INTRODUCTION:

MAY 14 2014

Honolulu, Hawaii

Councilmembers

CITY COUNCIL
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU
HONOLULU, HAWAII
C E R T I F I C A T E

RESOLUTION 14-113

Introduced: 05/14/14 By: ERNEST MARTIN (BR)

Committee: PARKS AND CUSTOMER SERVICES

Title: RESOLUTION RELATING TO THE ACCEPTANCE OF A GIFT TO THE CITY FROM MALAMA PUPUKEA-WAIMEA.

Voting Legend: * = Aye w/Reservations

05/20/14 PARKS AND CUSTOMER SERVICES CR-155 - RESOLUTION REPORTED OUT OF COMMITTEE FOR ADOPTION.

06/04/14 COUNCIL CR-155 AND RESOLUTION 14-113 WERE ADOPTED.
9 AYES: ANDERSON, CHANG, FUKUNAGA, HARIMOTO, KOBAYASHI, MANAHAN, MARTIN, MENOR, PINE.

I hereby certify that the above is a true record of action by the Council of the City and County of Honolulu on this RESOLUTION.


BERNICE K. N. MAU, CITY CLERK


ERNEST Y. MARTIN, CHAIR AND PRESIDING OFFICER

City and County of Honolulu

Exhibit A

DECLARATION OF GIFT	
NAME OF DONOR	Mālama Pūpūkea-Waimea
DONOR'S ADDRESS	PO Box 188, Hale'iwa, Hawai'i 96712
DONOR'S TELEPHONE	(808) 554-7215 (Denise Antolini, President)
STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP AND/OR TERMS OF CONVEYANCE	
<p>In 2010, Mālama Pūpūkea-Waimea (MPW) received a grant from the Hawai'i Tourism Authority (HTA) to create and produce a series of three custom place-based interpretive signs to educate residents and visitors about the important cultural, ecological, and conservation values of the State Pūpūkea Marine Life Conservation District on the North Shore of O'ahu.</p> <p>While in the design process for these HTA signs, in 2012, MPW partnered with the National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary, to (a) collaborate on a thematic common design and format for the HTA signs and for (b) upgraded NOAA sanctuary signs (replacement of existing signs) at Sharks Cove and Waimea Bay, and (c) an additional interpretive sign for Three Tables (Kalua Maua), for a total of three new NOAA signs. NOAA has donated these signs to MPW for the purpose of twinning them with MPA's three HTA signs and re-gifting them to the City & County of Honolulu.</p> <p>All six signs were produced through the NOAA Sanctuary program's professional designer and sign production contractor, and delivered in December 2013. Under the HTA grant, MPW has pre-paid a professional contractor (GeoTek Hawai'i) for the services to install the signs.</p> <p>MPW now desires to donate all six of the signs and the professional installation services to the City & County of Honolulu for placement of these "twinning" signs at mutually designated locations at: (a) the Waimea Bay Beach Park, (b) Three Tables (Kalua Maua) in Pūpūkea Beach Park, and (c) at Sharks Cove in Pūpūkea Beach Park.</p>	
DESCRIPTION OF GIFT	VALUE
Three (3) Custom Interpretive/Educational Signs related to the Pūpūkea Marine Life Conservation District: Sharks Cove, Three Tables (Kalua Maua), and Waimea Bay (and stands)	\$20,000
Three (3) Interpretive/Educational Signs related to the Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary (and stands)	\$20,000
Sign Installation Services	\$10,000
	Total: \$50,000
Signature: 	Date: 4/9/2014
Print Name: Denise Antolini	Title: President, Mālama Pūpūkea-Waimea

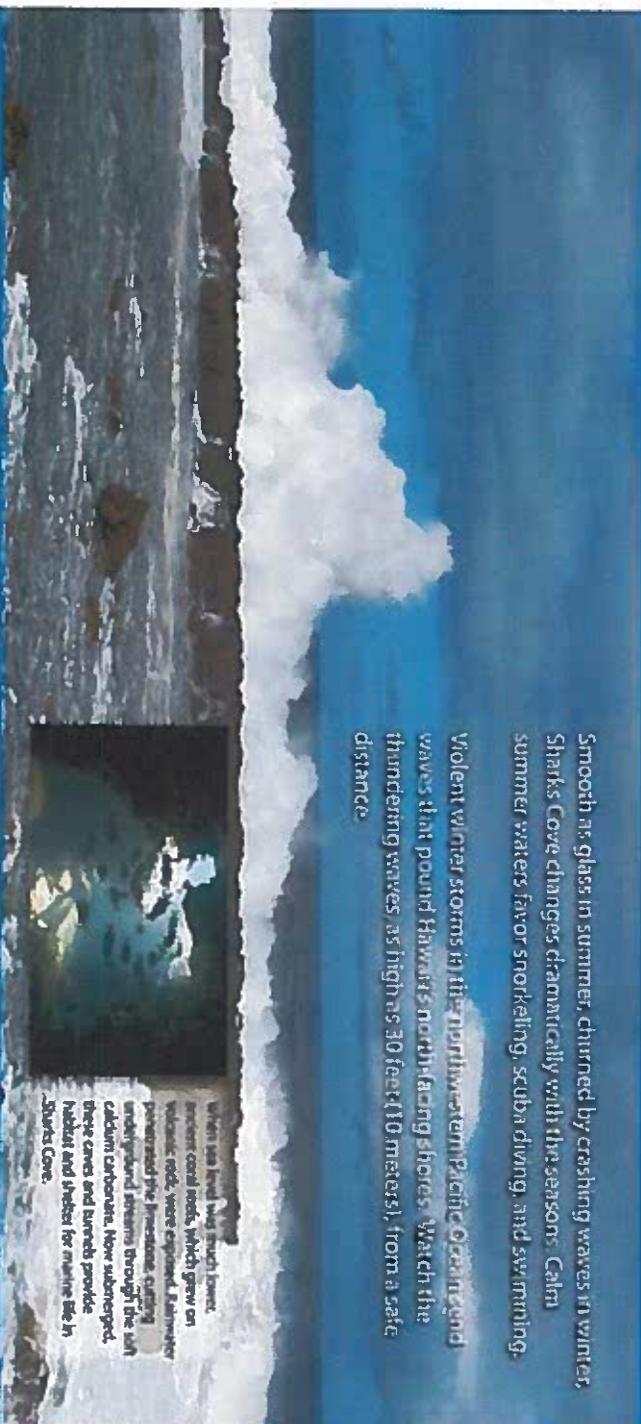
E komo mai! Welcome to Sharks Cove

You are in the ahupua'a of Pūpūkeā, which means "white shell".
Sharks Cove is part of the Pūpūkeā Marine Life Conservation District.

Smooth as glass in summer, churned by crashing waves in winter,

Sharks Cove changes dramatically with the seasons. Calm summer waters favor snorkeling, scuba diving, and swimming.

Violent winter storms in the northwestern Pacific Ocean send waves that pound Hawaii's north-facing shores. Watch the thundering waves, as high as 30 feet (10 meters), from a safe distance.



SHARKS COVE PROVIDES REFUGE FOR HAWAII'S NATIVE MARINE LIFE



When sea level was much lower, ancient coral reefs, which grow on volcanic rock, were exposed. A warmer planet and the limestone-calcium underground remains through the left calcium carbonate. Now submerged, these caves and tunnels provide habitat and shelter for marine life in Sharks Cove.



Surge wrasse is a surgeon parrotfish that can be found near the shore using its long snout and fins to search for food on algae.



The purple sea urchin has spines and a hard shell that allow it to cling to rocks and stand up to powerful waves in the surf zone. The urchin's spines resist changing.



Calcium carbonate creates a home for many species of fish, sponges, and sponges. These living structures can withstand powerful waves that can be damaged by humans, pollutants, and invasive brown tree urchins.



Parrotfish can bite coral with their strong jaws, doing so to eat and to clear the coral skeleton, as sand. One fish can produce one ton of sand in a year.



Sharks Cove is a small area within the Pūpūkeā Marine Life Conservation District fully protected by the law. The marine ecosystem is rich with coral reefs, sponges, and other life. Some of these are the protected species, and are not to be taken, speared, trapped, or otherwise used in any way. No fishing, spearfishing, or other activities are allowed, whether from the shore or a boat or a plane. The Pūpūkeā Marine Life Conservation District is a part of the Pūpūkeā Marine Life Conservation District.

Pono (ethical) behavior protects the reef ecosystem

- Step only in sandy areas. The rocks are covered with coral and marine life.
- Take only pictures. Leave all corals, shells, rocks, coral and sand.
- Use waterproof biodegradable sunscreen. Apply it at least 20 minutes before entering the water.
- For your safety: Never turn your back on the ocean.

E komo mai! Welcome to Kalua o Maua

You are in the ahupua'a of Pipi'ikea, which means "white shell".
Kalua o Maua is part of the Pūpūkea Marine Life Conservation District.

For Native Hawaiians, Kalua o Maua, now known as Three Tables due to its flat reef outcroppings, was an important area for gathering water. Freshwater springs seep up from the ocean floor within the cove. During drought, Hawaiians retrieved fresh water by diving and collecting the flow in upturned gourds.

An ancient Hawaiian story tells of a great fisherman and her husband who lived close to the ʻāpapa (reef or coral flat) at Kalua o Maua. One night when the wife went fishing, her husband was unable to see her from their home and went looking for her on the reef. He found her in the form of a stone swimming about the reef. It is said that whenever this stone is found, there is fresh water in the ocean.



KALUA O MAUA PROVIDES REFUGE FOR HAWAII'S NATIVE MARINE LIFE



Hāmānani (Pinnipedia)

The seal's offspring, Hawaiian monk seals, the largest marine predator, in part, spend their early life at Kalua o Maua. They enter a salt water nursery through sand or rock for protection and feeding grounds.



Hāmānani (Pinnipedia)

The shallow water is a refuge for the Hawaiian monk seal. You will not find any other seals in the world. This water is a source of spawning space and a site of shelter, resting and patterns of different species in the area.



Hāmānani (Pinnipedia)

Monk seals are the only marine mammals that breed and raise their young in the ocean. They are found in the Hawaiian Islands, including the main Hawaiian Islands, the Phoenix Islands, and the Tokelau Islands. They are found in the Hawaiian Islands, including the main Hawaiian Islands, the Phoenix Islands, and the Tokelau Islands.



Hāmānani (Pinnipedia)

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Pūpūkea Marine Life Conservation District

Kalua o Maua is within the boundaries of the Pūpūkea Marine Life Conservation District, a 1,000-acre zone fully protected by state law. The marine ecosystem, with coral, crustaceans, mollusks, sand, and sea urchins, is protected from any possible disturbance, taken or removed. No fishing, spearfishing, trapping, activity or gear is allowed, whether from the shore, on a boat, or in transit. Entering or use of motorized boats is prohibited.

Pono (ethical) behavior protects the reef ecosystem

- Step only in sandy areas. The rocks are covered with corals and marine life.
- Take only pictures. Leave all marine life, shells, rocks, coral and sand.
- Use waterproof biodegradable sunscreen. Apply it at least 30 minutes before entering the water.
- For your safety: Never turn your back on the ocean.

State of Hawaii
Department of Land and Natural Resources



A National Marine Sanctuary in the Hawaiian Islands



A Special Place for Sea Life

The Hawaiian Islands are some of the most isolated islands in the world. More than 25 percent of the marine life on Hawaiian reefs is found nowhere else due to the remoteness of the islands. Hawaii is also unique because it is the only place in the United States where humpback whales mate, calve, and nurse their young. Every year, from November to May, more than half of the North Pacific humpback whale population migrates nearly 3,000 miles to the warm, protected waters of Hawaii.

During winter seasons it is common to see humpback whales resting near shore or performing acrobatic displays that can be seen from miles away. In the spring and summer, humpback whales return to feed in the cool, nutrient-rich waters near Alaska and other northern areas.



Help Protect Marine Wildlife!

- Enjoy wildlife from a distance. Remain at least 100 yards from humpback whales and 50 yards from other marine mammals.
- Keep wildlife wild. Never feed, touch, or disturb animals.
- Step lightly. Steer; touching or stepping on the reef is illegal.
- Leave it as you find it. Dispose of trash and unwanted fishing gear properly.

Hawaiian monk seal, one of the most endangered species in the U.S. (Photo: NOAA)

The green sea turtle is the most common sea turtle in the Hawaiian Islands.

Hawaiian monk seals are found in the shallow waters of the Hawaiian Islands.

About 20% of marine researchers and 25% of reef fishers are still using leaded bullets.

A humpback whale breaching from the water.

