Hui Wa'a Kaukāhi

Lifeline

Newsletter of Hui Wa'a Kaukahi

Summer 2003 ♦ Issue 03 - 2

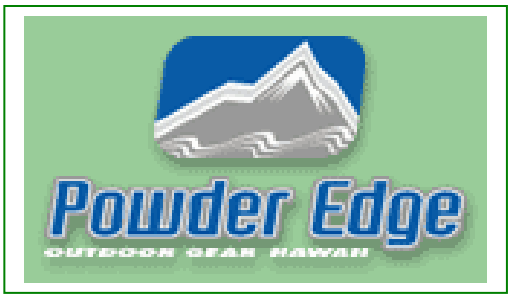
MAHALO !

to the sponsors of the Kerry Cloward Fishing Tournament

**held on Saturday, June 28, 2003,
at Kaiaka State Recreation Area in Hale'iwa.**

Read more about the event inside.

McCullyBicycle



Kayak and Roof Racks Store

Hui Wa'a Kaukāhi

Aloha

Haleiwa Fishing Supply

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President's Message

Perennial Champion James Sutherland Wins Fishing Tournament

Article by Kerry Cloward
Photos by Joe Hu and Lois Miyashiro

Catching a fish is a fun thing that happens on occasion for many Hui Wa`a Kaukahi members who incidentally drag a lure behind their kayaks. Then there are those hard-core paddlers whose purpose for kayaking is to catch fish.

There was a gathering of the Hui Wa`a Kaukahi hard core on Saturday, June 28th, at Kaiaka State Recreational Area in Hale`iwa, for the Club's annual Kayak Fishing Tournament. Actually, about a half dozen of the hardest of the hard core camped out Friday night to make sure they were in the water at 8 AM sharp when the tournament officially began. Make no mistake; this is a serious competition to determine who is the best fisher(wo)man in the Club. The results had a familiar ring. James Sutherland, who has won this tournament more times that everyone else combined, proved once again to be the best of the best by catching the largest fish of the day, a 5.4 lb kawakawa. Congratulations, James!

New member, John Moore, hooked the second largest fish, a 4.3 lb `aha. That is a big `aha. Glad to have John as a member of the Club. We don't have all the serious kayak fisher(wo)men on the island in Hui Wa`a but we are working on it and John is a good addition. Stan McCrea won the prize for catching the most "good eating" fish. He came in with three papio (omilu) weighing about 2 lbs each. Stan definitely had the best dinner on Saturday night. And Dennis Kees won first place for the smallest fish. With the help of several hearty souls, we were able to get it on the scale as the needle raced all the way up to just under a half pound. Dennis, of course, did better than the rest of us who spent the day paddling around, dragging lures through the ocean. The lure-dragging core included Alan Calhoun, Kerry Cloward, Steve Harris, Rusty Lillico, Wade Nakagawa, and Tim Sawyer. All being dedicated fishermen, we really had a good time dragging lures through the ocean.

Last year, I was able to cause a glitch in James' series of victories. Steve Harris developed a daring strategy to win the tournament and I joined him. The plan was to paddle towards Ka`ena Point rather than Waimea Bay. The thought was that we would be by ourselves and the fishing would be better in that direction. The daring part was that, when the winds came up in the afternoon, we would have to paddle into them to get back to Kaiaka beach. Last year, the plan worked perfectly. We were the only two that went past Mokule`ia. Steve caught a nice 4 lb. plus papio a little past Camp Erdman and I caught one about the same size. The paddle back was definitely upwind but, with the prospects of winning the tournament, the adrenaline kicked in and we made it unscathed. I even caught a second papio big enough to win the tournament. Steve's fish won third last year.

This year, we used the same strategy but nothing worked. When we got to our hot spot, there were four dive boats strategically anchored in the area and, after our success last year, at least half the guys in the tournament were there also. Steve and I caught no fish. By noon, the trade winds picked up to 25--30 knots (it felt more like 50) and we had a long six- or seven-mile paddle back to Hale`iwa directly into the wind. No adrenaline; it was tough. I have run marathons that were easier. To add insult, the other guys in the tournament who were fishing with us had parked their trucks at Camp Erdman so they drove back….. into the wind. I think next year I'm just going to follow James around.

Winning the tournament last year gave me the opportunity to organize the event this year and that was really fun. Steve Harris did most of the work -- going to the Club meetings, scheduling the event, getting the camping permits (which actually got checked), bringing equipment, setting up, weighing the fish, and determining the winners. *[continued]*

[Fishing Tournament – continued]

Lois Miyashiro took control of collecting entry fees, signing in the fishermen, and helping determine the winners. And Joe Hu gave support as Club president by signing letters to sponsors and being part of the day's activities. My contribution was a family affair. My wife, Linda, made lunch for everyone -- my favorite huli huli chicken, green salad, rice, fruit, and brownies. Our daughters, Kim and Kelly, made the sponsors' board. They repainted the board, listed each sponsor, and added the logos by copying them from their websites. I thought it looked very professional.

I had fun talking to people at various sporting goods stores about contributing prizes. Hui Wa`a must have a good reputation in the community because we were given more than twenty nice prizes. The sponsors were **Go Bananas Kayaks** (Gary Budlong, Owner); **Powder Edge Outdoor Gear** (Neu-wa O'Neil, Manager); **McCully Bicycle** (Ali Kessner, Manager); **Hale`iwa Fishing Supply** (Barry Sweet and Shawn Anguay, Owners); and **Aloha Scrubs** (Linda Cloward, Owner). All were very generous. Club members, please patronize these stores and, while you are there, thank the individual owners and managers for supporting Hui Wa`a Kaukahi.

My reign as winner of the fishing tournament was fleeting but the fun I had with my family, Club members, and sponsors; organizing; and participating in this year's event will be good memories for a long time.

Surrounding sponsors' board –

Standing: 3rd place winner Stan with paddles, 1st place winner James with fish bag, wooden bowl, and waterproof cell phone case, Smallest Fish winner Dennis with wooden bowl and anchor.

Kneeling: 2nd place winner John with tent and wooden bowl.

Moonlight Paddle, Lights, and Caution

Written by Phil Dang

President's e-mail message:

DLNR agents have been seen in the past at Sans Souci and off the Hilton Hawaiian Village notifying kayakers of the "no vessel except for canoes and catamarans in Waikiki" rule and lighting requirements for evening paddles.

"Lighting requirements for evening paddles" – Joe's words juggled my memory, specifically during our last paddle several weeks ago to view the fireworks in Waikiki. It gave me a flashback to an incident off Kewalo about 10 years ago when a large tour boat missed the Kewalo channel entrance and, in the process of backing out of the adjacent surf zone, the reversing prop chopped a nearby surfer to bits. The poor guy probably never had a chance to get out of the way of the backing vessel.

Besides the uncertain moments with some of our paddlers missing the channel in the pitch black night and scattered over a wide area around the shore break trying to find the channel entrance, there was an additional cause for concern. I was quite sure some of the other seasoned paddlers were aware of the potential dangers… then again, some were so busy trying to find the channel back in that they may have been oblivious to the potential danger of at least two large tour vessels maneuvering less than a hundred yards away from them. A few of the kayaks were well lit both front and back (at least I was), some kayakers had only a flashlight or a chemical light up front, but the majority had no lights.

There were no less then three large tour *[continued]*

[Moonlight Paddle – continued]

boats operating very close to our kayakers. In fact, I sort of migrated towards one of the well-lit boats since I analyzed that the large boats would not dare maneuver near the surf zone and that is where I wanted to be, out of any surf zone. At that time of the night, it was pitch black. I couldn't see any of the paddlers who had no lights nor the paddlers who had a light up front but none in the rear. At some point in time, these vessels appeared to stop, move forward, stop again and possibly reverse engines, then move on again. At that point I concluded that following these well-lit vessels was not such a good idea after all and backed off. Observing periodic flashes off some of our kayaker's paddles, I recalled that there were a few kayakers between the maneuvering vessels and me. That is when I had this flashback that I described and the concern I had for any of our kayakers without lights who may have been in front or rear of these maneuvering vessels. The concern was amplified when there were reports on the VHF radio that several of our paddlers were not accounted for.

As a concerned citizen of our club, I think we need to emphasize the importance of having properly lit kayaks on any of our future evening paddles. I surmise having only one light up front will not provide adequate 360-degree visibility. A second light in the rear is also needed.

Paddle Report – Ke`ehi Lagoon to `Ewa Beach Park

Written by Steve Harris

Paddle report for the March 23rd paddle from Ke`ehi Lagoon to `Ewa Beach Park: Eight paddlers left and eight paddlers arrived after a glorious 2-1/2 hour paddle of about 7 miles along O'ahu's south shore on a beautiful Hawaiian day. The paddlers were Chalsa Loo, Paul Tibbetts, Chuck Ehrhorn, Peter Nicholson, Alan Calhoun, Lois Miyashiro, Tim Sawyer, and me.

We left about 9:20 a.m., on average, in a disorganized, staggered start from the `Ewa boat ramp at Ke`ehi. This was after a looonng carpool during which the club president was last seen heading `Ewa on H-1. The sign-up sheet was totally spaced out by this first-time paddle leader in the rush to get on with it. Radios, however, were in place thanks to Rusty Lillico and Tim. I took one and Chuck the other. We rallied about a mile out in the channel heading toward the reef runway and spread out immediately thereafter. Alan shot out the channel to take the outside line and fly his kite. The rest of us took the inside line with kites and sails billowing. Lois got into a little trouble when she huli'ed on a wave-encumbered shoal about 1/3 of the way down the reef runway. She was underwater "longer than she would've preferred" but got back up and going with no more damage than a bruised ego. I caught a 1-lb papio (omilu) shortly before that. We rallied again at the nice lee cove at the `Ewa end of the runway. From there it was a straight shot to `Ewa, except for Chuck and Alan taking the inside line to try to pick up some waves. (Chuck paddled the whole 7 miles on his wave kayak as he heard there might be surf.) I caught two barracuda (kaku) on this leg giving me a total of three fish for the day ("a personal best") and making me a very "happy paddler." (Tim Sawyer, perennial winner, beware.) Everybody landed safely at `Ewa although there was some wave action on the beach. We all celebrated with a pot luck lunch ending a near perfect day and another terrific club paddle. Imua Hui Wa`a Kaukahi!

VHF-FM Radio Or 406 EPIRB Used For Kayak Safety

Written by Phil Dang

Phil's background: FCC General Radio Telephone License PG 21-1659; Communications Chief, US Coast Guard Retired (Active/Reserve 1962-1985)

I suppose that before the availability of marine VHF handheld radios, kayakers ventured onto the open waters and trusted their safety to faith, luck, and individual paddling experiences. In today's maritime environment, high tech electronic safety equipment abound, some pricey, some very affordable. Taking responsibility for one's own safety, rather than trusting to luck and faith, should be more than a passing concern of every kayaker, experienced and novice alike. Bad weather, usually accompanied by unpredictable high winds and strong offshore currents, has a nasty habit of popping up when least expected.

The State of Hawai`i's Act 54-2003, which requires all vessels within the Hawaiian waters to carry *[continued]*

[Radios or EPIRB – continued – 2]

Note: The chart scale is difficult to read, however, the scale is 0 to 25 NM. The outer edges of each respective repeater coverage were determined as a result of a vessel transmitting at 1 watt using a 6-foot VHF antenna with a unity (0db) gain and being readable 99% of the time. CG VHF repeaters are generally located at the highest peaks wherever practical. The reasoning for this is that, at the VHF frequency range, radio signals propagate in a "line of sight" manner and, in some locations such as Mt. Haleakala, extend approximately 95 NM out to sea. However, VHF signals do tend to get blocked by obstructions such as mountain ridgelines. In accordance with the published charts, there are a few major "fringe areas" located on the east quadrant of Kaua`i, portions of Kane`ohe Bay, the north coastline of Moloka`i, and large portions of the southern in-shore coastline of the Big Island, including South Point. Although mountains tend to block VHF signals, mountains also have a tendency to diffract (bend) and deflect VHF signals into areas that would normally be void of signals. These diffracted and deflected signals are normally considered to be in the "fringe" area of VHF reception. VHF voice reception in these fringe areas is normally weak, fading, and range from barely readable to unreadable.

Since CG repeaters normally transmit at a 50-watt power output, reception of the CG's transmissions by boaters within these fringe areas may not necessarily mean that the CG will be able to hear the boaters' transmissions, particularly at the 1-watt or 5-watt power output. If you must call during an emergency, I recommend using the highest power output setting on your handheld VHF. If that fails, try your cell phone. In fringe areas where the VHF and cell phones are useless, the use of a 406 EPIRB would be the most effective signaling device.

The question was brought up to Chief Gildea of whether the CG Honolulu Group Operations Center had DF capability for Channel 16 and the 406 EPIRB homing frequency of 121.5 Mhz. The OPS Chief replied "no" on the 121.5 Mhz EPIRB signal, but a surprising "yes" to the Channel 16 signal. It appears that there is an experimental prototype VHF radio direction finder system, although not fully developed at this time, that can DF Channel 16 transmissions. However, the area of coverage is only limited to the waters between Maui, Lana`i and Kaho`olawe. There are three DF antenna sites currently located on Maui, Lana`i and Kaho`olawe. These DF sites can sense the relative direction of a Channel 16 transmission. A computer system gathers directional information from these three DF antenna sites, processes the data, and presents it on a computer display with the Hawaiian Islands as a background and computer-generated lines of direction from these three sites superimposed on the screen. Although the triangulation of the signal is not precise, it does give the operator a fairly clear idea of the general location of the originating transmission. This is a critical first step in providing the approximate position of the vessel in distress. Chief Gildea indicated that by year 2006, the CG's RESCUE 21 VHF Distress Radio System, similar in function to their existing DF prototype system, would be fully functional. With greater numbers of these DF antenna sites installed throughout the islands, the more accurate the triangulation of this signal will become. DF-bearing accuracy is expected to be plus or minus 2 degrees. In addition, RESCUE 21 proposes to eliminate some of the prevalent dead spots found on various islands.

I mentioned to Chief Gildea that some of our club kayak trips extend to remote areas of Kaua`i, Moloka`i, and the Big Island, typically in areas where VHF reception may be spotty at best. I asked him to confirm the CG radio check policies for the public. He acknowledged that radio checks with the CG on Channel 16 is prohibited as a national policy, primarily because of boaters requesting radio checks and oftentimes interfering with ongoing distress communications. However, he indicated that it was okay to make radio checks with the CG on Channel 22A (157.1 Mhz). Since the CG does not monitor Channel 22A full-time, you will need to call them either via cell phone (*8724) or via Channel 16, and request they shift to Channel 22A for a radio test. Chief Gildea cautioned that while radio checks on Channel 22A with the CG are authorized, these checks should be kept to a minimum since they may interfere with the radio operator's functions on other radio channels. On the other hand, he would welcome any radio checks within these so-called areas, particularly the off-island areas, since they will benefit the CG in getting a better feel for confirming actual communications limitations within these seldom tested areas.

Through my short but informative visit, I did gain a lot of new insights on the current CG VHF capabilities and departed with a renewed sense of confidence about the professionalism exhibited by the CG Group radio operators and Operations watch personnel at CG Honolulu Group.

I later managed to visit some of the SAR boat crewmen at the Base and asked them whether their SAR boats (41-footers and longer) could DF both the Channel 16 Distress and Calling frequency, and the 406 EPIRB homing signal of 121.5 Mhz. The answer I got was "yes." These capabilities also extend to the medium and large cutters.

I also confirmed via email with the CG Air *[continued]*

[Radios or EPIRB – continued – 3]

Station Barbers Point that both the CG C-130 aircraft and the Dolphin H65 helicopter have DF capability. A Lt. Clint Trocchio was kind enough to respond that both aircraft have the capability to DF any VHF frequency (typically 30 Mhz to 300 Mhz), which includes the Distress and Calling frequency Channel 16 (156.8 Mhz) and the 121.5 Mhz EPIRB homing signal, "often with pinpoint accuracy." This is a reassuring reason for having either a VHF-FM radio or a 406 EIPIRB. Just to re-emphasize, the CG aircraft have no capability of homing on cell phone transmissions.

The Honolulu JRCC maintains SAR jurisdiction over the entire Central Pacific SAR area of responsibility. The JRCC is continuously manned by several CG personnel and one Air Force person, all specially trained in SAR operations.

The JRCC typically handles all 406 EPIRB activation alerts within the Central Pacific SAR area. Whenever a 406 EPIRB is activated worldwide, orbiting COSPAS/SARSAT satellites pick up the 406.25 Mhz EPIRB transmission and begin to track it. After several satellites have picked up the signal, the data information is downloaded to the nearest satellite earth station, known as a Local User Terminal (LUT), and the data is passed to the Mission Control Center (MCC) located near Washington, D. C. The SARSAT satellites, the LUT, and MCC are all operated by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). Since each 406 EPIRB has a unique identification number assigned, this number is transmitted along with the 406 EPIRB data transmission. Since you are required to register your EPIRB with NOAA, along with your unique identification number, NOAA personnel at the MCC know exactly who this activated EPIRB belongs to, the address, contact phone number, persons to notify, size of vessel, additional radio equipment on board, and other pertinent information that you may feel is necessary. This data along with the time-stamped position is forwarded to the nearest geographically located JRCC for action.

In addition to the 406.025 Mhz data transmission, the 406 EPIRB also transmits a continuous alert tone on 121.5 Mhz and is used primarily as a DF homing signal. Since 121.5 Mhz is the international aircraft distress frequency, all commercial aircraft are required to monitor this frequency. Typically, because of the sheer numbers of commercial aircraft flying overhead within the Hawai`i area, these aircraft will normally pick up these signals and report them to the FAA immediately, thereby giving an early warning to activation of the EPIRB. These 121.5 Mhz activation alerts are passed to the CG for potential SAR action. There are countless incidences worldwide where vessels sink with little or no warning and the crewmen literally owe their lives to the high tech device called the 406 EPIRB.

Act 54-2003 will mandate kayakers to carry a VHF radio or 406 EPIRB device beyond the 1-mile range. By doing so, kayakers will take a greater responsibility for their own safety and not rely on faith and luck to get them out of trouble. With the proper radio-signaling device available to them, they will be able to provide an early declaration of their own distress or the distress of their fellow kayakers to the CG, along with a critical "initial Lat/Long position" of their kayak/s. As mentioned previously, if a kayaker is using a VHF-FM radio, a separate low-cost GPS receiver is necessary to determine the Lat/Long position. JRCC search patterns are based upon this "initially reported Lat/Long position" and the position plugged into their computer-aided search program, taking into account drift patterns associated with real-time and predicted wind, wave, and current factors. Therefore, the position needs to be as accurate as possible. The result would be a smaller search area and, coupled with the ability for CG aircraft or rescue vessels to DF and home in on the VHF or EPIRB signal, being located and rescued would be just a matter of time.

This article will hopefully encourage our kayak club members that having a VHF-FM radio or 406 EPIRB in their possessions while on group paddles or on solo paddles, regardless of the 1-mile range from shore requirement, should be their first step in taking responsibility for their own individual safety. Since our more experienced club members routinely carry a VHF-FM radio, used primarily for kayak-to-kayak communication while on a group paddle, individual members need to consider having their own properly maintained VHF-FM radios as part of their standard kayak safety gear, as important as having functional life vests and lots of good common sense.

HUI WA'A KAUKAHI PADDLING SCHEDULE 2003

DATE	EVENT	MILES	RATING	LEADER/CONTACT
September				
01 Mon	**Volunteer for the Waikiki Roughwater Swim** *Volunteers needed to escort swimmers.* *Free lunch and t-shirt.*		**1**	**Bim Bousman** 949-4524 bim@sprynet.com
07 Sun	**4th Annual Kaneohe Yacht Club/Hui Wa'a Kaukahi Kayak Fishing Tournament at Kaneohe Yacht Club**			**Douglas Peebles** 247-9966 ouglas@douglaspeebles.com **Rusty Lillico** 254-4123 lillico@hawaii.rr.com
14 Sun	**Circle Moku O Loe (Coconut Island)** *Round trip from Heeia Kea Boat Harbor with tour of Coconut Island.*	**3 RT**	**2**	**Rusty Lillico** 254-4123 lillico@hawaii.rr.com
16 Tues	**7:00 pm – HWK Meeting at the Church of the Crossroads** *Subject: Nominations of officers and board members for 2004.*			**Joseph Hu** 528-3600 advisor@aloha.net
21 Sun	**West Beach Marina (Ko Olina) or Hawaiian Electric Beach Park (Kahe Point) to Pokai Bay Beach Park**	**11**	**2 to 3**	**Kevin Ching** 947-4526 chingdds@aol.com
28 Sun	**HWK K-Bay Kayak Races** *(Optional – camping at Kualoa Regional Park from 27 Sat to 28 Sun).*			**Gary Budlong** 737-9514 gary@gobananaskayaks.com
October				
05 Sun	**Steve Harris Windbag Regatta – Maunalua Bay Beach Park (Hawaii Kai) to Waialae Beach Park (Kahala)** *Alternative date on November 16 if conditions are not right.*	**4.5**	**2 to 3**	**Steve Harris** 226-2006 sharris@lava.net
12 Sun	**Ewa Beach Park to Hawaiian Electric Beach Park (Kahe Point)**	**13**	**3 to 4**	**Jeff Aurrecoechea** 368-3891 (c) **Paul Tibbetts** 734-5518 tibbetts@hawaii.rr.com
18 Sat	**Maunalua Bay Beach Park (Hawaii Kai) to Waialae Beach Park (Kahala)** *9:00 a.m. – Car pool.* *10:30 a.m. – Launch.* *Lunch at Waialae Beach Park.*	**4.5**	**1 to 2**	**Ann McLaren** 945-9902 wpang@gte.net
21 Tues	**7:00 pm – HWK Meeting at the Church of the Crossroads** *Subject: Election of officers and board members for 2004.*			**Joseph Hu** 528-3600 advisor@aloha.net
26 Sun	**Makai Pier (Makapuu) to Kailua Boat Ramp** *With rest stop at Mokulua Islands.* *Paddling Clinic #4 – for Advanced Beginners.*	**7.5**	**2 to 3**	**Jane Skanderup** 239-7007 jskanderup@yahoo.com **Charles Ehrhorn** 395-6180 ehrhorn@lava.net

HUI WA'A KAUKAHI PADDLING SCHEDULE 2003

DATE	EVENT	MILES	RATING	LEADER/CONTACT
October (continued)				
28 Tues	**6:30 pm – Steering Advisory Board Meeting** *Location TBA.* *Subject #1: Election of board chairperson and vice-chairperson.* *Subject #2: Paddling Schedule 2004.*			**Jane Skanderup** 239-7007 jskanderup@yahoo.com **Charles Ehrhorn** 395-6180 ehrhorn@lava.net
November				
02 Sun	**Circle Rabbit Island Hana Hou** *Round trip from Makai Pier (Makapuu).*	**5**	**4**	**Charlie Hekekia** 259-7190
09 Sun	**Circle Keehi Lagoon Islets** *Round trip from Keehi Boat Harbor with brunch stop at Moanalua Gardens.*	**4 RT**	**1 to 2**	**Steve Langford** 735-3470 himhnl@aol.com
16 Sun alternative date	**Steve Harris Windbag Regatta – Maunalua Bay Beach Park (Hawaii Kai) to Waialae Beach Park (Kahala)** *Refer to October 5.*	**4.5**	**2 to 3**	**Steve Harris** 226-2006 sharris@lava.net
18 Tues	**7:00 pm – HWK Meeting at the Church of the Crossroads**			**Joseph Hu** 528-3600 advisor@aloha.net
22 Sat	**Clean the Stream – Kahana River** *Bring equipment to clear overgrowth along the river.* *Meet at Kahana Valley State Park at 1:00 pm.* *Optional camping.*			**George Shoemaker** 237-8992 geo_shoe@msn.com
23 Sun	**Kahana River**	**2 RT**	**1**	**George Shoemaker** 237-8992 geo_shoe@msn.com
30 Sun	**8:00 am – Volunteer for the Castle Swim from Moana Hotel to Outrigger Canoe Club** *Includes brunch at the Outrigger Canoe Club.*		**1**	**Jon Haig** 926-3333 jonphaig@aol.com
December				
07 Sun	**Volunteer for the Double Roughwater Swim** *Free lunch and t-shirt.*		**2**	**Joseph Hu** 528-3600 advisor@aloha.net
14 Sun	**Last Ditch Fish Twitch** *3rd Annual Progressive Fishing Tournament entrants' final opportunity to score.* *Fish anywhere statewide on this day and bring your catch to a location TBA by 5:00 pm.*			**Charles Ehrhorn** 395-6180 ehrhorn@lava.net
16 Tues	**Annual Christmas Party –location TBA** *6:00 p.m. Pot luck dinner.* *Photo contest – enter your 2003 kayak trip-related picture(s). Limit – 5 pictures.* *Bring a grab bag valued at $10 or less.*			**Gary and Peggy Budlong** 737-9514 gary@gobananaskayaks.com **Lois Miyashiro** 551-0637 loikake@hawaii.rr.com **Dani Kroll** 289-8110 kanaala@hotmail.com

HUI WA'A KAUKAHI PADDLING SCHEDULE 2003

DATE	EVENT	MILES	RATING	LEADER/CONTACT
December (continued)				
19 Fri	**Christmas Caroling on the Ala Wai**		**1**	**TBA**
20 Sat	**7:30 am -- Volunteer for the Waikiki Swim Club Christmas Biathlon** *Four to five volunteers needed as swim course marshals.* *Free t-shirt.*		**1**	**Rusty Lillico** 254-4123 lillico@hawaii.rr.com
21 Sun	**Circle Honolulu Harbor or Alternative Route** *Round trip from Keehi Boat Harbor through Honolulu Harbor and around Sand Island.*	**4 RT**	**2**	**Rusty Lillico** 254-4123 lillico@hawaii.rr.com

Notes to Paddling Schedule:

1. Schedule is subject to change.

2. TBA = to be announced.
   RT = round trip.
   HWK = Hui Wa'a Kaukahi.

3. Please contact the leaders if you have any questions about the skill level and the mileage of the paddles, and to notify them that you will be participating.

4. Ratings of the paddles are based on average conditions. Weather and ocean conditions can change rapidly which would increase the difficulty of the paddle. It is up to each individual to assess the conditions prior to launching according to his/her experience and ability, and to decide whether to participate or not.

5. A paddle will be cancelled by the leader(s) when there is a Small Craft Advisory or High Surf Advisory.

6. Contact Charles Ehrhorn for Progressive Fishing Tournament details and registration.

Required for all paddles (unless otherwise specified):

8:30 a.m. – car pool.
9:00 a.m. – assemble at designated starting site and have kayaks ready to launch.
9:15 a.m. – launch.

TRIP RATINGS

Excerpts taken from Paddling Hawai'I
by Audrey Sutherland

A knot is 1 nautical mile per hour, equivalent to 1.15 land miles per hour. Seas are measured in height of waves above normal flat water. Distances are in land miles, not nautical miles.

Class 1: Rivers and bays. Easy paddling or swimming. Quiet water, little wind or current. Easy put-in and take-out. Short paddles of 1-5 miles.

Class 2: Protected ocean area. Wind 0-10 knots and seas 1-3 feet. Sheltered put-in and take-out sites so you can make a short or long trip. Less than 1 mile between possible landings.

Class 3: Moderate open ocean. Wind 5-15 knots and seas 2-5 feet. Often more than 2 miles between landings. Some rocky shores and surf during take-off and landing. There is access to roads and phones in the first 3 trip classes.

Class 4: Exposed open ocean. Prevailing winds 10–25 knots and seas 2-10 feet. Some sandy beaches to cushion the landings. No phones or towns. May be 5 miles or more between road access. Steady shore break.

Class 5: Dangerous open ocean. You might get a quiet day, but this area often has winds of 15-30 knots, choppy seas up to 15 feet. Breaking surf on rocky shores, few or no sand beaches. Cliffs drop sheer into the sea. Experience, skill, and judgment required. No roads. 10-30 miles between phones. Difficult and dangerous.

LIST OF RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE PADDLE LEADER

by Joseph Hu

1) Handle inquiries via phone calls, e-mail (if available), and/or in person prior to the paddle.

2) Get the marine radios from Rusty Lillico prior to the paddle and distribute them to qualified members at the launch site.

3) Arrive at the launch site on time or earlier to check weather and sea conditions. Check the weather report ahead of time (Hawaiian Waters at 973-4382).

4) Officially cancel the paddle in the event of Small Craft Advisory.

5) Organize and initiate a car pool to the landing site.

6) Gather the paddlers together prior to launching to discuss a paddle plan, including landing sites and planned rest stop or reconvening locations.

7) Encourage the "buddy system" so members are within shouting distance of one another in case of emergency.

8) Ask if there are any "new" paddlers (have never paddled before) in the group. Recommend that they attend a "beginners" clinic before participating, rather than risking injury. Leaders are not expected to teach new participants the fundamentals of paddling on the day of the event.

9) Count the number of boats and the number of paddlers prior to the launch. Relay this information to the co-leader or another experienced paddler. Count them again each time the group reconvenes and at the landing site to insure that everyone is accounted for.

10) Read, understand, and follow the American Canoe Association Safety Guidelines.

winners 2003 Surf Aloha Kayak Surfing Competition

Open – Novice
1. Francis Lee
2. Doug Ostrem
3. Marc Armodia

Open – Expert
1. Hamp All
2. Craig Stenstrom
3. Charles Ehrhorn

Strike Out – Novice
1. Scot Peeke
2. Alan Calhoun
3. Timothy Sawyer

Strike Out – Expert
1. Brian Boltz
2. Elliott Wong
3. Jeff Aurrecoechea

Sit On Top With Rudder – Novice
1. Doug Ostrem
2. Gregg Gildersleeve
3. Aaron Acosta

Sit On Top With Rudder – Expert
1. Leonard Reeves
2. Keith Sinclair
3. Andrew Collins

Sit On Top Without Rudder – Novice
1. Kevin Peebles
2. Elliott Wong
3. Mike Taylor

Sit On Top Without Rudder – Expert
1. Craig Stenstrom
2. Brandt Vanderbeck
3. Jeff Aurrecoechea

Wave Ski – Novice
1. Graham Boltz
2. Marc Armodia
3. Stephen Harris

Wave Ski – Expert
1. Craig Stenstrom
2. Larry Sarner
3. Brian Boltz

Scrambler
1. Hoptong Smith
2. Sam Souza
3. Mike Taylor

Wahines
1. Marva Chun
2. Jodi Dingle
3. Jane Skanderup

Deck Boats
1. Ron Johnson
2. Hamp All
3. David Marchant

Masters (Age 50 & Older)
1. Sam Souza
2. Elliott Wong
3. Jeff Aurrecoechea

Tandem
1. Hoptong Smith & Peter Colburn
2. Kaleo Ing & Mike Taylor
3. Jeff Aurrecoechea & Alan Calhoun

The Wahines – Jane Skanderup, Melanie Wong, Annette Rutty, Jodi Dingle, and Marva Chun

Photos by Dani Kroll

The members of the Surf Aloha Committee extend their deepest appreciation to the sponsors, the volunteers, the donors, and the participants for helping to make this year's event a resounding success!!!!

The Surf Aloha Committee

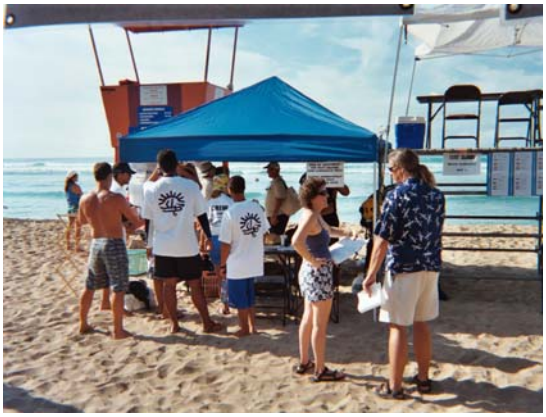
Gary and Peggy Budlong
Jodi Dingle
Maghna Zettle
Lois Miyashiro
Dani Kroll

Calculating scorers

Watchful judges
and spectators

The Volunteers

Steven and Suzi Anthony
Anne Ashford
Aimee Chiland
Kevin Ching, DDS
Phil Dang
Ellen Dorschu
Charles and Jean Ehrhorn
Charlie Hekekia
Milton Kono
Francis Lee
Rusty Lillico
Chalsa Loo
Ann McLaren
Bob Mikkelsen
Mike Morelli
Peter Nicholson
John Nolan
Terry Shimabukuro
Paul Tibbetts
Melanie Wong



Rash Guard City

Picture break time for
hard workers Bob and Dani

Special Thanks

Gerald Hamilton
of the United States Navy

for his special assistance with location, publicity, set up, clean up, support, etc. etc. etc.

Gregg Gildersleeve

for his special donation of prizes

Brian Suyeoka

for his special help with sign making and midnight sign posting

And Anyone Else We May Have Inadvertently Missed Acknowledging

HUI WA'A KAUKAHI MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION AND WAIVER FORM

Please check one box: ☐ New member ☐ Renewal

[Please print legibly]

Name_____ Home Phone_____

Address_____ Work Phone_____

City_____ State_____ Zip_____ E-mail_____

Payment attached for [check one]:

*ACA/Hui active member: ☐ Individual @ $31.00 ☐ Family @ $38.00

or Hui member only: ☐ Individual @ $16.00 ☐ Family @ $18.00

*ACA/Hui active memberships are encouraged. It includes a Paddler Magazine, American Canoeist newsletter subscriptions, and comprehensive liability insurance for you and the Club.

In consideration of being allowed to participate in any way in the American Canoe Association, Inc. and Hui Wa'a Kaukahi, a nonprofit corporation, athletics/sports program and related events and activities, the undersigned:

1. Agrees that, prior to participating, he/she will inspect the facilities and equipment to be used, and if he/she believes anything is unsafe, he/she will immediately advise the coach/supervisor of such condition(s) and refuse to participate;

2. Acknowledges and fully understands that each participant will be engaging in activities that involve risk of serious injury including permanent disability and death, and severe social and economic losses which might result not only from his/her own actions, inactions, or negligence but the actions, inactions, or negligence of others, the rules of play, or the condition of the premises or of any equipment used. Further, that there may be other risks not known to us or not reasonably foreseeable at this time;

3. Assumes all foregoing risks and accepts personal responsibility for the damages following such injury, permanent disability, or death;

4. Releases, waives, discharges, and covenants not to sue the American Canoe Association, Inc. or Hui Wa'a Kaukahi, a nonprofit corporation, its affiliated clubs, their respective administrators, directors, agents, coaches, and other employees of the organizations, other participants, sponsoring agencies, sponsors, advertisers, and if applicable, owners and lessors of premises used to conduct the events, all of which are hereinafter referred to as "releases", from any and all liability to each of the undersigned, his or her heirs and next of kin for any and all claims, demands, losses, or damages on account of injury, including death or damage to property, caused or alleged to be caused in whole or in part by the negligence of the releases or otherwise.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS READ THE ABOVE WAIVER AND RELEASE, UNDERSTANDS THAT HE/SHE HAS GIVEN UP SUBSTANTIAL RIGHTS BY SIGNING IT, AND SIGNS IT VOLUNTARILY.

Date_____ Signed_____

Make check payable to:
Hui Wa'a Kaukahi.

Mail to:
Hui Wa'a Kaukahi ♦ P. O. Box 11588 ♦ Honolulu, Hawaii 96828

Mahalo Nui Loa
to the United States Navy, Go Bananas Kayaks, and the many sponsors of the 2003 Surf Aloha Kayak Surfing Competition held on May 31 – June 1, 2003 at White Plains Beach in Kalaeloa.

Winners are listed inside this issue.

Hui Wa'a Kaukahi
P. O. Box 11588
Honolulu, HI 96828

[Radios or EPIRB – continued – 1]

either a VHF-FM radio or a 406 EPIRB while operating one mile or greater offshore, becomes effective January 1, 2004. This law includes all commercial and privately-owned kayaks. The stipulation for kayaks is that if at least one of the kayaks within a group of kayaks carries one of these electronic signaling devices, the remaining kayaks are not required to do so.

As a retired Coast Guard Communication Chief (TCC), I have had the unique opportunity of being on the radio receiver's end of distress and other emergency calls while aboard cutters located in Miami Beach, Florida, and here at the CG Base, Sand Island, and also at the former CG Communications Station at Wahiawa. The Wahiawa station has since closed and operations transferred to the CG Honolulu Group Operations at Base Sand Island. Having been asked to contribute an article to Lifeline, specifically dealing with VHF radios and EPIRBs, my presentation will be a unique brief of the Coast Guard's VHF radio and Search and Rescue (SAR) capabilities.

I recently visited the CG Honolulu Group Operations Center at Base Sand Island to update myself with current CG VHF operations. Operationally, CG Honolulu Group is the coordination center for all Hawaiian waters VHF and other MF and HF voice distress monitoring. They also provide CG-to-CG VHF, MF, and HF radio communications coordination during SAR operations and act as the communications relay facilitator for the Joint Rescue Coordination Center (JRCC) located on the 9th floor of the Federal Building. Being a retired CG Communications Chief allowed me to get a foot in the door for which I received an informative tour of the facility, thanks to the Communications Operations Chief TCCS Mitch Gildea and Operations Chief QMCS John McGowan.

There are VHF-FM, MF-SSB, and HF-SSB voice distress radio circuits that are continuously monitored by a single CG radio operator on duty. All SAR-related radio transmissions received on Channel 16 from the distress vessels are verbally passed to the CG Honolulu Group Operations duty officer, then forwarded to JRCC. Any SAR-related messages generated by JRCC are typically passed to the CG Honolulu Group Operations duty officer, and then passed to the radio operator for transmission to SAR vessels and/or aircraft, via the various CG radio circuits.

I was surprised, but not shocked, to learn that there are typically more calls to the Center from boaters in trouble made via cell phone than through the VHF-FM radio. Chief McGowan suspects that this trend will probably change when Act 54-2003 becomes effective. From the CG's perspective, cell phones are not considered the preferred method for distress communications between the CG and the boating public. However, in any emergency situation, the CG realizes that any means of distress communication, including the use of cell phones, is preferred to none at all. Since the cell phone issue was brought up, there is a toll free access number for communicating with the CG Honolulu Group Operations Center. Simply dial ***USCG (***8724). This applies to cell phones with or without active service plans (Verizon, AT&T, SPRINT, etc).

Since cell phones do play critical roles in handling emergency calls, their use should be encouraged but only as backups to the VHF-FM radio. Cell phones have inherent disadvantages in comparison with VHF-FM. Cell phones have limited range of communications, typically less than 20 miles, and inadequate coverage along remote coastlines. The CG has no capability to direction find (DF) a cell phone transmission, a distinct disadvantage if a person has no idea where (s)he's located, such as being unfamiliar with identification of land topology references, out of sight of land, encountering darkness, or losing any land references due to haze and fog. If a person insists on relying on a cell phone for offshore emergencies, then it is highly recommended that (s)he purchase a low cost GPS receiver so at least (s)he'll be able to relay his/her exact geographical "Latitude/Longitude" (Lat/Long) position via cell phone. In fact, it is generally a good idea to carry a GPS receiver in addition to the VHF-FM radio for the same reason, to be able to relay the exact "Lat/Long" position via the VHF-FM radio.

The CG currently has several VHF-FM repeater sites located on mountaintops of various islands. These sites include Mt. Koke`e, Kaua`i, with an effective range of 60 Nautical Miles (NM); Koloa, Kaua`i, with an effective range of 20 NM towards the southern quadrant of Kaua`i; Mt. Ka`ala, O`ahu, with an effective range of 60 NM; Mt. Haleakala, Maui, with an effective range of 95 NM; and Kulani Cone, Hawai`i, with an effective range of 65 NM towards the southeast quadrant of the Big Island. The following are web sites that show the actual CG VHF coverage from these respective repeater sites:

Kaua`i to Moloka`i:
http://www.navcen.uscg.gov/marcomms/cgcomms/charts/14honows.jpg
Moloka`i to Big Island:
http://www.navcen.uscg.gov/marcomms/cgcomms/charts/14honoea.jpg

[continued]

KERRY CLOWARD FISHING TOURNAMENT
SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 2003
LIST OF FISH CAUGHT

James Sutherland	Aha	38.75”	3 lbs	
	Kawakawa	21”	5.4 lbs	First place
	Table boss (wrasse)	15”	2.2 lbs	
John Moore	Aha	42.5”	4.3 lbs	Second place
	Aha	35.5”	2.5 lbs	
Stan McCrea	Papio (omilu)	16.25”	3 lbs	Third place
	Papio (omilu)	13.75”	1.25 lbs	
	Papio (omilu)	14.75”	1.5 lbs	
Dennis Kees	Lai	14”	0.5 lb	Smallest fish

Recap of winners:

1st place	James Sutherland
2nd place	John Moore
3rd place	Stan McCrea
Smallest fish	Dennis Kees

Other participants:

Alan Calhoun
Kerry Cloward
Steve Harris
Rusty Lillico
Wade Nakagawa
Tim Sawyer