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1 MAUI ISLAND  
2 GENERAL PLAN ADVISORY COMMITTEE  
3 MARCH 10, 2007  
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10 REGULAR MEETING  
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15 Held at the Kaunoa Senior Citizens Center Cafeteria, 401  
16 Alakapa Place, Paia, Maui, Hawaii, commencing at 9:00 a.m.  
17 on March 10, 2007.  
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25 REPORTED BY: JEANNETTE W. IWADO, RPR/CSR #135

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1 ATTENDANCE  
2 MAUI ISLAND GENERAL PLAN ADVISORY COMMITTEE  
3 REGULAR MEETING  
4 MARCH 10, 2007  
5

6 DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING: Jeffrey Hunt  
7 John F. Summers  
8 Kathleen Aoki  
9 Erin A. Wade

10 DEPUTY CORPORATION COUNSEL: James Giroux  
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12 GENERAL PLAN ADVISORY COMMITTEE  
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14 John Arthur Blumer-Buell  
Lesley A. Bruce

15 Lisa Hamilton  
Carl Lindquist  
16 Joel Bertram III  
Lawrence Stanley Franco  
17 Susan A. Moikeha  
Kennard Kaipō Kekona  
18 Frank W. Sylva  
L. Douglas MacCleur  
19 Dick Mayer  
Warren S. Shibuya  
20 Warren Watanabe  
Thomas R. Cannon  
21 Thomas M. Cook  
Antoinette Lucienne deNaie  
22 Hans Michel  
Mercer "Chubby" Vicens  
23 Renee-May Kehau Filimoeatu  
Walette Garcia Pellegrino  
24 Warren Suzuki  
Jeanne Skog  
25 Stacie Thorlakson

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1 MAUI PLANNING COMMISSION  
MAUI ISLAND GENERAL PLAN ADVISORY COMMITTEE  
2 MARCH 10, 2007  
TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

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5 CHAIRMAN CANNON: I'll call the meet to order and  
6 note that we do have a quorum, and ask if there's anyone  
7 from the public who would like to testify at this point.  
8 State your name, please.

9 MR. AMARAL: Good morning. Hi, my name is Eric  
10 Amaral. I'm a resident of Pukalani. My issue today is  
11 about noise and community noise, and my concern is that  
12 we're talking now about small growth and walking communities  
13 and working to be less dependent on autos and vehicles. So  
14 it seems the trend now is going to be about, you know, doing  
15 building within our communities. Right now I live a  
16 nightmare. I live directly behind the Pukalani Foodland,  
17 and all day long, 12 hours a day I'm exposed to noise,  
18 diesel delivery trucks, warehouse reverse beepers. You have  
19 done nothing to mitigate any of these noises.

20 So I think with proper planning, looking at each  
21 individual business that comes into a community, what are  
22 they going to be providing here, what type of business, what  
23 does it take to get those products on the shelf, and it's  
24 real predictable. So looking at each business and saying,  
25 okay, this is going to be heavy for a residential community.

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1 There's no buffer zone between the properties. We're six  
2 feet away or 25 feet away from their trash compactors, and  
3 there's stench.

4 So 30 years later, after 25 years, I think the  
5 patience on our level is gone. They have never come to us  
6 and asked how are we doing. So for the last five years we  
7 have had to address them, we have had to push. And I'm  
8 trying to make changes, trying to see, you know, the money  
9 can be found early in the planning stages, but later it's  
10 hard for them to come up with a million dollars. And  
11 looking at products, because it's true, you know, there's  
12 good products out there, everything is minimized on their  
13 end.

14 So now the battle is on, we've got to fight. We  
15 live in communities now, we work nights. There's a nurse  
16 around the corner, a policeman next to us, I work a night  
17 shift, swing shift. So we're home during the day during  
18 their peak times, 7, 8, 9 in the morning. You just can't  
19 say between 7 and 6 daylight hours we can make as much noise  
20 as possible. We're not all on that time. So there's a lack  
21 of sensitivity on this business.

22 And so in the land use area of our plans just try  
23 to encourage that, where you don't just skim over about  
24 land, pollution, but specifically noise and mitigation  
25 tools, and there's so much out there now. And get ahead of

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1 it, because they're doing Safeways now. I think Maui Lani  
2 across it's going to be going up. You have got million  
3 dollars homes and I think Safeway is going to be planned  
4 there. It's predictable already. Where is the service  
5 going to be? Behind, because you want the comfort and the  
6 attractiveness for the general public out in the front. You  
7 can spend money on advertising, but the payback, they've got  
8 to show a payback.

9 Our rural life is gone, it's gone. In Pukalani in  
10 '65 when my grandfather bought this property it was nice.

11 That wasn't there. And so we're trying to be nice about it.  
12 And they're big boys, they've got 30 stores, Sac n' Save.  
13 It's intimidating to go up against something like this. I'm  
14 a common worker. But you get to the point where it's  
15 enough, nothing is being done. Everyone is being nice, but  
16 now you have got to push a little. We're getting there,  
17 we're getting some resolution. If you go back there now  
18 take note of that, the roof line, and now they're extending  
19 the roof higher to block out all the industrial machinery on  
20 the roofs. They're noisy, 65 decibels at night, you can  
21 hear everything clicking in, fans, switch gears.

22 So I'd just encourage that through this to add a  
23 little more about noise. And it's here and expand on it,  
24 really put something good. Just for food for thought for  
25 the future, because Hali'imaile goes in and, you know, it's  
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1 going to happen and I'd just ask you to consider all this  
2 and take some notes.

3 CHAIRMAN CANNON: Thank you, Eric. Yes, John.

4 MR. BLUMER-BUELL: John Blumer-Buell. Thanks for  
5 coming, Eric. I read your letter before the meeting today  
6 and, you know, we've talked about noise already so we are  
7 paying attention to that. I personally think it's a very  
8 important issue. And a couple of things. To me, it's more  
9 than just nuisance, it's sort of a health issue. We've seen  
10 with the Rooster Bill, for example, that the Council is  
11 dealing with, I mean one of the issues is people losing  
12 sleep, and that's really a medical condition when you start  
13 losing a lot of sleep.

14 So I think it would be good for you to document  
15 the complaints that you have and try to communicate with the  
16 people and let them know. I mean I'd keep track of exactly  
17 what's going on so you have a record of it, and hopefully  
18 they can come up with some mitigation. So thanks for being  
19 here.

20 MR. AMARAL: To comment on that, it does. I crank  
21 up my stereo to drown them out. Head phones to block it  
22 out. We're right there. You can touch the delivery trucks.  
23 Look at that property line, there's a hedge. They came out  
24 to the property one time, one of their engineer guys from  
25 Honolulu. I said, "Come on our side of the property. On  
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1 your side it's business as usual and that's just natural of

2 our industry but it's not natural for me to be hearing all  
3 this." I have to leave my home sometimes, my blood pressure  
4 is so high, and I've just got to get away from it because  
5 there's nothing I can do other than going the round, which  
6 we're doing now. But it is a health concern. And I've  
7 called the Department of Health before, some of their trash  
8 compactors, you've got waste from the meat department, fish  
9 department, all that.

10 CHAIRMAN CANNON: I think your point is well  
11 taken, Eric. Thank you very much. Is there anyone else who  
12 would like to testify at this point? Sure.

13 MS. COCHRAN: Good morning members of the GPAC.  
14 Thanks for being here. My name is Elle Cochran from the  
15 west side, Honolua, and I think maybe today we are going to  
16 touch upon local culture infrastructure. I was reading  
17 through the Countywide Policy Plan draft, and from the Focus  
18 Maui Consensus I believe most of Maui would like to see if  
19 there's any trade-offs in any decision making that we want  
20 to see preservation of open spaces, natural resources, and  
21 cultural resources over any improvements to infrastructure  
22 or strengthening our economy, and I fully support that. I  
23 agree 100 percent.

24 And just another indication, if you folks don't  
25 know or have seen any of the reports through the USGS  
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1 surveys being done on the aquifers around here, it is being  
2 depleted at a really alarming rate. Go to the website and  
3 click on Iao Aquifer and it will state exactly what's  
4 happening. This is going to happen, it has now happened,  
5 and our fresh water sources are not being replenished at the  
6 rate to keep up with our development.

7 So we need to really focus on what is practical.  
8 Water sustains life. Without it there is no life. We die,  
9 period. So I really want to set the priority on what kind  
10 of developments we are going to push here. Golf courses,  
11 luxury homes that have huge swimming pools, I really don't  
12 think that's a priority. Our aquifers are being depleted,  
13 rainfall has dropped, and that is all in the USGS reports.

14 As for sewer systems and water treatment plants  
15 and things, the injection wells are not working to our  
16 benefit at this point. We need to figure out another route  
17 for that, it's creating algae blooms, runoffs, they're  
18 killing the reefs and suffocating the reefs, and something

19 needs to be addressed there. It is one of our natural  
20 resources, it's something that the residents and visitors  
21 alike really enjoy and one of the charms of Hawaii, Maui,  
22 stuff like that. So I would like to see you focus on that.

23 And another thing I noticed, there was a lot of  
24 people here, names and chairs that are empty on the GPAC  
25 board. I'm just wondering, do people pick and choose which  
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1 meetings they want to attend? If something on the agenda  
2 isn't something that they want to or are interested in, or  
3 it doesn't pertain to them, can they just not come and show  
4 up, you know? I was just kind of curious about that. Thank  
5 you.

6 CHAIRMAN CANNON: Thank you, Elle. Anyone else  
7 who would like to testify at this point? Seeing none, we  
8 will move into our workshop. And to begin the workshop I'd  
9 like to mention a couple of things. One is I received a  
10 request from one of our members or a concern, an email of  
11 concern about a couple of things related to our meeting  
12 place here. I wrote the Mayor a letter after receiving that  
13 email, and I wanted to read it to you just so you know that  
14 I've done this. It says:

15 "Aloha, Mayor Tavares: As Chair of the Maui GPAC  
16 I'm writing this email to you to share my concern and that  
17 of some of our committee members. The committee has been  
18 spending long hours working on the Maui County Policy Plan.  
19 Committee members have donated numerous weeknights to making  
20 the policy plan be the best it can be. This Saturday will  
21 be our second 8-hour workday for these volunteers, and I  
22 expect that there may be many more weeknights and Saturdays  
23 to come.

24 At our last meeting Wednesday night, Planning  
25 Director Hunt informed us that unlike the previous Saturday  
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1 meeting we would now need to bring our own lunches if you  
2 wanted to eat at subsequent Saturday meetings. As one of  
3 our committee members has since pointed out, this presents a  
4 problem. First, we start at 9:00, and we usually break  
5 around noon for a half hour of lunch. We cannot go out and  
6 buy lunch because Kaunoa is not close to any store, and to  
7 have lunches pre made or brought would mean the lunches  
8 would be sitting for three hours without refrigeration.

9 Also, Kaunoa only seems to have one toilet room,

10 and at our last Saturday meeting we had several public  
11 members, and with already about 30 GPAC and Planning  
12 Department members the restrooms were very crowded.

13 My concern is that it appears that the County is  
14 not willing to even purchase lunch and refreshments for a  
15 group of dedicated volunteers who are donating many, many  
16 hours of their valuable time to assist the County. I would  
17 like to hereby request that the Planning Department budget  
18 be increased by an amount sufficient to provide meals for  
19 these volunteers on days with long meetings, and  
20 refreshments at all meetings.

21 In addition, I request that you consider adding  
22 additional funding for temporary restroom facilities or even  
23 just a screen out of the way, behind which the men may  
24 relieve themselves. I don't need much for our meetings.  
25 Kaunoa is an excellent location for us to meet, if these

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1 simple accommodations could be provided.

2 Thank you for hearing our concerns. Respectfully,  
3 Tom Cannon, AIA, Chair."

4 Yes, Lucienne.

5 MS. DeNAIE: Lucienne deNaie. A point of  
6 information. There is another set of restrooms here, at  
7 least one other set, we just need to make sure we have the  
8 keys to open them.

9 CHAIRMAN CANNON: Yes, I was informed before our  
10 meeting that there have been some located on this side which  
11 are now open, so we do have more than I realized.

12 MS. DeNAIE: And there are some across from the  
13 office as well. So there should be probably three sets of  
14 restrooms here, and just we should have access to them. And  
15 maybe it's possible too when you speak with the Mayor, as I  
16 understand from speaking with staff, part of the problem is  
17 even if they had a budget to buy us food they would have to  
18 pay for it with their own money and wait three or four  
19 months to get reimbursed.

20 So we need to do something differently than that.  
21 That is not fair to staff. So maybe you could work with  
22 staff on coming up with a proposal that would work for them,  
23 some sort of an advance that they draw against or something,  
24 and they don't have to involve their own money.

25 CHAIRMAN CANNON: It sounds very reasonable. I

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1 don't see it reasonable that they should have to put out  
2 their own money for our food either. Yes, Susan.

3 MS. MOIKEHA: Susan Moikeha. Actually, the County  
4 has an account with Bentos and Banquets, because that's  
5 where we would order our lunches for the Planning  
6 Commission. So they do have an existing account.

7 CHAIRMAN CANNON: That's good to know because that  
8 would be fine, box lunches is fine. Just something. You  
9 know, we are going to be talking about cultural issues  
10 today, and I know in Japanese culture there's something  
11 called tanamoshi where all the neighbors come together and  
12 they work together and put up an extra room for the neighbor  
13 or build, and nobody gets paid for this kind of thing. And  
14 there's another Hawaiian concept called hukilau, where  
15 everybody gets together and they pull the net and all the  
16 fish are pulled in because everybody is working together to  
17 accomplish that. And there's even a haole concept, which is  
18 called barn raising, where your neighbors come together and  
19 work together all on a volunteer basis, just like we're  
20 doing here today.

21 But there's one thing common to all those  
22 different cultural practices, the one thing that always  
23 happens is you get fed. Isn't that true? All those  
24 cultures. And that's what's missing here. And it's not a  
25 payment for your work, but it shows respect for the people

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1 who are volunteering, and I think we don't have that here  
2 and that's a big puka that we need to fill.

3 So enough on that. But one other thing I wanted  
4 to point out or I wanted to comment on is the testimony that  
5 was received at our Wednesday night meeting. It's the  
6 handwritten testimony that you got, everyone was given this,  
7 and in it it says an issue of concern. It says that this  
8 person was dismayed by the article about the GPAC being  
9 behind schedule, and this person wonders, she says, "No  
10 wonder our entire island is behind schedule on things." And  
11 it was because of the article about us being behind schedule  
12 after our very first meeting where we were under our own  
13 control.

14 And it's ironic that later on in this testimony it  
15 says, "The number one problem that we have is we have too  
16 many members on the committee" and she says 15 is the  
17 maximum we should have, and subcommittees are a must. Well,

18 as you know, the criticism for us being quote behind the  
19 other GPAC's was because we were discussing the possibility  
20 of subcommittees on this 25 member board. So it's kind of  
21 ironic that she would point that out at the same time as  
22 being concerned about our being tardy.

23 I believe that the department gave the press the  
24 wrong impression, and that we will keep continuing to deal  
25 with the fall-out of that wrong impression, that we were

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1 somehow behind some other GPAC, until it is corrected. So  
2 I'd like to ask the department to call Ilima Loomis, who is  
3 the person who wrote the article and put the headline that  
4 we were losing momentum. I don't know how you can lose  
5 momentum when you are just starting. You don't have  
6 momentum yet. So if the department could please correct  
7 that with Ilima Loomis, telling her we were never, ever  
8 behind anybody else, and we were never not doing what we  
9 were supposed to be doing, it might help us to not have to  
10 deal with this again. Is there any reaction?

11 MR. HUNT: I would like to compliment the  
12 committee on the progress that you have made so far. And in  
13 my view, the committee has made a lot of progress, you have  
14 moved along, we have got momentum going. And as I said  
15 yesterday on the radio, I think it was the Small Town Maui  
16 talk show, all the GPAC's are moving along great. We're  
17 pleased, we're happy with the progress you are making. It  
18 is a laborious process, but we think that you are working  
19 with it.

20 Rather than going back and trying to correct  
21 perceptions that occurred months ago -- this letter was  
22 probably written, and there's a time line on that -- let's  
23 focus on going forward. The staff is happy. Again, we're  
24 walking out of these meetings saying this is great, we're  
25 getting stuff done. So that's the message that I have been

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1 telling people lately, and that's the message that I hope we  
2 can all continue to go forward with.

3 If there were some concerns in the past about  
4 perhaps the progress wasn't going as fast, what's done is  
5 done in the past, and right now I think everyone is pleased.  
6 And again, we're happy with the progress that everyone is  
7 making. So let's continue going forward together, we're all  
8 in this together, and let's keep working as a team.

9 CHAIRMAN CANNON: I don't know that there was any  
10 concern by anybody other than one member of the Planning  
11 Department that we were somehow falling behind. And I don't  
12 think we were falling behind with a 45 minute discussion of  
13 whether we should have committees or not. That's my point.  
14 And if I have to keep repeating that, I will do that, but I  
15 would rather not. I'd rather move past this. In order to  
16 do that we need somehow for the Maui News to learn that we  
17 have not ever been behind schedule.

18 I won't accept that we are in any way behind  
19 schedule. In fact, I think we're ahead of schedule, and  
20 we're making good progress and we will continue to make good  
21 progress today. If there's nothing more on that -- yes,  
22 Susan.

23 MS. MOIKEHA: Susan Moikeha. I think it would be  
24 counterproductive to try and go back and correct something  
25 that had already occurred in the past. I don't know if it's

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1 so much what the department put out there, but reporters  
2 don't always report accurately either. So maybe it would be  
3 a positive thing if the Chair or the Vice-Chair would like  
4 to write a viewpoint to the Maui News and maybe just update  
5 where we are. Use it as a tool to welcome input from the  
6 public. Maybe that's something that would be more positive  
7 and keep the information factually based as to where we are  
8 in progressing.

9 CHAIRMAN CANNON: Warren.

10 MR. SHIBUYA: I just want to give another  
11 perspective here. If we had to divide the number of the  
12 population that's represented here we'd probably, using the  
13 same percentage, we'd probably be not 25 but about 118 or  
14 112 people here, if we use the same population ratio that  
15 Lana'i and Moloka'i have. So I think we're doing a darn  
16 good job so far. I take my responsibilities, as everyone  
17 here takes their responsibilities very seriously, and I  
18 think we're moving ahead well. Thank you.

19 CHAIRMAN CANNON: Thank you, Warren, I agree.  
20 Yes, John.

21 MR. BLUMER-BUELL: Just as a point of information  
22 for the audience, when I read the Maui News article I didn't  
23 like the behind schedule and making up time references.  
24 Ilima was not at the meetings when all this was going on, so  
25 she was writing without being at the meetings. And I think

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1 it's important for everybody to realize that the members of  
2 this committee and the Planning Department staff have all  
3 added, since we started, two 8-hour days to our schedule.  
4 So we are not just making up time, we've added an additional  
5 16 hours of working time to our schedule, and I think that's  
6 the way it should be. We're adding time so that we can get  
7 this done. Again, thanks to everybody for being here.

8 CHAIRMAN CANNON: Well put, John. I agree, I  
9 don't think the reporter was even here, and she seemed to  
10 write the article based upon talking to a member of the  
11 department, a representative of A&B, and the Realtors  
12 Association, which I can understand why the people out there  
13 might feel concern about developer influence, which is  
14 non-existent on this committee.

15 I want to acknowledge the presence of Gladys  
16 Baisa, Council Member. Gladys, do you have some words for  
17 us?

18 COUNCILWOMAN BAISA: I certainly do, thank you. I  
19 don't know if this is on or not, but about this whole issue  
20 of where are we and negative comments and whatever, you know  
21 me, I've always had a reputation for calling it the way I  
22 see it. I have been sitting here with you as much as I can,  
23 because I think that the work you're doing is probably the  
24 most important thing that will be done in Maui County for a  
25 very long time. The effects of your work will last for many

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1 years to come, probably the rest of Maui's lifetime. So I'm  
2 very interested in this as the Chair of the Planning  
3 Committee for the Council. I want to know that when this  
4 document comes to me I want to appreciate all that's been  
5 done, and I do appreciate all the time and effort.

6 I know you all have better things to do on a  
7 Saturday, so do I, but we made this a priority and here we  
8 are, we're committed. In the beginning, I have to tell you,  
9 I was a little concerned as we sat here, and then I  
10 remembered what I know about planning and management of  
11 groups. Groups go through a period that they call forming,  
12 where you take diverse people who are very knowledgeable,  
13 who have strong feelings, who are well respected and have  
14 experience, and that's why you're here. You put them all in  
15 a room and you want them all to march to the right, and some  
16 of them say no, I want to go straight or to the left. So we

17 have forming.

18 Then we go through a kind of contentious period  
19 which we call storming. Who is going to lead, where are we  
20 going to meet, what are we going to have on our agenda. But  
21 guess what? You are now at that wonderful point called  
22 norming. You have settled down, you have a structure, you  
23 have a schedule, you're working really well together. And I  
24 congratulate you, because I've agonized with you through  
25 this, and I know that everything is going to be great. I

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1 sense your commitment.

2 I also want to tell all of you that I want to give  
3 you an opportunity, Tom, to correct this mistake,  
4 misperception, or whatever you want to call it. On Tuesday  
5 morning at 9:00 in Council the Planning Committee, the  
6 subject for the day is a report from the GPAC, and there  
7 will be public testimony. So if any of you would like to  
8 come and share your mana'o on what you have been through and  
9 how you feel and where it's going.

10 The Planning Department led by my buddy over here,  
11 Jeff Hunt, who I'm joined at the hip with him now, we have a  
12 lot of work to do, and he will be presenting with his  
13 department where the GPAC is, and we will also be talking  
14 about the socio economic forecast. So I welcome all of you  
15 to come. Hopefully our reporter will be there and she will  
16 write an article of what really happens. But regardless of  
17 what she does, we will be live on Akaku so the public will  
18 be able to see what you're doing and how you are getting  
19 there and your progress, and give input.

20 So I welcome all of you to come. And again, I  
21 want to thank all of you on behalf of the County of Maui for  
22 the hard work you're doing, and I will try to stay with you  
23 through it. Thank you. And by the way, I want to comment  
24 on your letter about the food and the restrooms. This is a  
25 senior center, so I know it's got to have lots of restrooms.

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1 We just have to find out where they are. And about the  
2 food, I was just as dismayed as you were. I think that it's  
3 a very small investment for the county to provide food and  
4 refreshments for our volunteers. After all, look at the  
5 money that you are contributing in terms of time if we were  
6 to pay you as consultants. So small expense push, and if I  
7 can be of any help, let me know. Thank you. (Applause).

8 CHAIRMAN CANNON: Thank you very much, Gladys.

9 Yes, Lucienne.

10 MS. DeNAIE: I don't know if we need any kind of  
11 official motion or anything, but I believe that you or Dick  
12 or any other member you want to deputize should write a  
13 viewpoint. I agree with Susan, it should be factual about  
14 what is actually going on. I get asked every single day,  
15 "Oh, how is that GPAC going? It seems like you folks were  
16 having a lot of problems." They all read that article in  
17 the paper. So it would help to have another article in the  
18 paper that says, "GPAC halfway through their process already  
19 through overtime meetings," or whatever it would be, but I  
20 think our own viewpoint would be important.

21 There's nothing that precludes any of us as  
22 individuals to write letters to the editor too, just saying  
23 that we're committed to the process. And I like Warren's  
24 point, it's like in terms of the diversity of concerns in  
25 population that we have to represent here on Maui, it's a

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1 little different assignment that we have than Lana'i and  
2 Moloka'i. I mean they have a tough assignment too, but it  
3 shouldn't be a compare and contrast. Each group is dealing  
4 with the plate that they have and is putting their whole  
5 effort into it. Thank you.

6 CHAIRMAN CANNON: Thank you, Lucienne. Dick,  
7 would you like to take that letter on?

8 MR. MAYER: I won't write it myself, I'll make  
9 sure I get it back.

10 CHAIRMAN CANNON: I hereby deputize you.

11 MR. MAYER: I'll write a draft, if you don't mind.

12 CHAIRMAN CANNON: John Blumer-Buell.

13 MR. BLUMER-BUELL: I was talking with Mike Foley  
14 about this probably two years ago and I asked him how he saw  
15 this proceeding and the numbers and so forth. I was  
16 thinking about volunteering at that point. And he said he  
17 thought this process would be like herding cats. So from my  
18 viewpoint this is a lot easier than herding cats, and  
19 everybody is working well together, so mahalo.

20 CHAIRMAN CANNON: Dick.

21 MR. MAYER: I'll be glad to write a draft, but I  
22 would appreciate it if anybody has any wording or sentences  
23 or points, that they would email it to me in the next few  
24 days, and I will try to get something together next week.

25 MS. THORLAKSON: You took the words right out of  
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1 my mouth. It would be nice to show the committee's input  
2 and get some testimony from the members of this committee.  
3 And maybe we do it once a month to show where we are, what  
4 we're doing, and it shows that we are all getting involved,  
5 and it's not just coming from one voice. Thank you.

6 CHAIRMAN CANNON: Great idea. Okay, are we ready?  
7 Yes, Tom Blackburn, do you have some testimony? Okay, go  
8 ahead. Hans, you had something too?

9 MR. MICHEL: Yes. Tom, since you was talking so  
10 much about the kau kau, I don't worry so much about the  
11 food, but I worry about the gasoline. Coming from Lahaina  
12 it's a 60 mile round trip over here, and the art center was  
13 26 round trip. So we fill out some papers but I don't know  
14 where the money is, so they're still looking for it. From  
15 last year I have nothing yet.

16 CHAIRMAN CANNON: I understand what you're saying.  
17 The wheels of government seem to turn very slowly when it's  
18 replacing money expended on their behalf. Your point is  
19 well taken. Tom?

20 MR. BLACKBURN: Thank you very much.

21 CHAIRMAN CANNON: I'm not sure what's wrong with  
22 that mic, it kind of goes off and on.

23 MR. BLACKBURN: Good morning. I will do without  
24 the microphone. I just want to draw your attention to the  
25 article in today's Maui News about the Hawaii 2050

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1 sustainability planning effort and ask you people to join  
2 in. You have two members of your GPAC, Stacie Thorlakson,  
3 who is on the 25 member advisory group, and also Jeanne  
4 Skog, MEDB, who is leading the outreach effort. And Jeff  
5 Hunt as well, among the many hats he wears, Jeff Hunt also  
6 is on the Hawaii 25 sustainability. Jeanne has talked to  
7 you about this before. I have left her with 25 copies of  
8 the survey document. If you have an opportunity, fill it  
9 out today and give it back to her. I have talked to a  
10 couple of you about getting some to you and, John, I have  
11 some for you to take back to Hana as well.

12 So I just want to encourage the group to  
13 participate in Hawaii Sustainability 2050. My  
14 understanding, and Jeff can speak to this better than I can,  
15 there will be some collaboration between what the state

16 comes up with and what the counties are coming up with, and  
17 that's something that I am not really privy to. So thank  
18 you very much for the opportunity to testify, and aloha.

19 CHAIRMAN CANNON: Thank you, Tom.

20 MR. HUNT: Just to add some comments to what Tom  
21 just said, the idea of the 2050 plan is an umbrella document  
22 even above the policy plan that you folks are working on, so  
23 it would be more of an umbrella document for the whole  
24 state. There's going to be a really good opportunity to  
25 incorporate those ideas into the Maui County General Plan.

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1 Another item you guys should be aware of is the 2050  
2 committee is going out to various communities and asking for  
3 public input and holding public meetings. There may be a  
4 chance of confusion from the public to distinguish the 2050  
5 from the general plan update, so we all need to be aware of  
6 that and coach the public and help them understand the  
7 difference.

8 CHAIRMAN CANNON: Thank you. Stan Franco.

9 MR. FRANCO: Stan Franco. I have some questions.

10 On our schedule for the review of the Countywide Plan, March  
11 10th is a 9 am to 2 pm listing here. I keep hearing that  
12 we're going to go to 5:00 pm. So that's one question.

13 The second thing is, when we discuss the items, as  
14 we go through I would suggest that we talk about each of the  
15 items. If it's a particular policy, that we decide on the  
16 language on that policy and then we move on to the next, so  
17 that we have more of a way of directing this instead of  
18 trying to add things. We can add things like we have after  
19 all the points that are made on the paper is done. So I'd  
20 suggest that we try to be focused on each item as it comes  
21 up.

22 The third thing I wanted to ask Erin is that we  
23 have now made changes to several of these goals and  
24 objectives. Are we updating the language now or will there  
25 be an update at some point in time where we can all look at

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1 the updated language? I know every session we have, we have  
2 updated forms on the goals and objectives. I'm still using  
3 February 14th so I don't have any confusion on what is the  
4 changes made. So I just wondered when we are going to see  
5 all these changes, if we're going to see it at the end when  
6 everything is done so we can see if that is the language we

7 want?

8 CHAIRMAN CANNON: My understanding was also that  
9 we would be here 9 to 5 today. If that's not the case, I'd  
10 like to hear about it. We don't want to waste the time that  
11 we have here coming all the way down here this early. It's  
12 9 to 5, right?

13 MR. SUMMERS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. That is  
14 the intent, 9 to 5, if the members can accommodate that.  
15 Regarding committee member Franco's comment, we are doing a  
16 running list of amendments. We have a very long table that  
17 Erin is going to show you on the screen. She will give you  
18 a quick depiction of what it looks like in terms of the  
19 comments we are collecting from the three General Plan  
20 Advisory Committees and the progress we're making. So thank  
21 you, Mr. Chairman.

22 CHAIRMAN CANNON: We will also get that in  
23 writing, I expect, so we will have an opportunity to look at  
24 the wording and comment on it if we see a need, is that  
25 correct?

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1 MR. SUMMERS: Absolutely, Mr. Chairman. We will  
2 be distributing that to the committee. Not at today's  
3 meeting, but at a future meeting. At the meeting on March  
4 21st we will have a couple of sessions prepared for you.  
5 But, again, we can highlight that as we get into the  
6 workshop.

7 CHAIRMAN CANNON: Thank you. Yes, Kehau.

8 MS. FILIMOEAU: I had a suggestion, because I  
9 went back there too and I was kind of concerned, because  
10 what happens is that we get a lot of duplication. We are  
11 using a lot of trees. So what makes the difference is the  
12 date, and I like that that you date the palapala that comes  
13 out as they come out. But if it's the same thing, then it's  
14 worthless. We need to make sure we're all looking at the  
15 same piece of paper.

16 Now, the fact that we are going to -- you know,  
17 because I thought, oh, she's going to put the changes that  
18 we made. Because it's not there is a problem, and I'm going  
19 to tell you why. The next time we are going to read  
20 whatever is going to be put down, people will have forgotten  
21 what we decided we were going to say, or have thought  
22 something else. That's why I'm kind of worried about  
23 keeping up or not doing whatever as soon as possible.

24 Because you know what happens is that then we go over the  
25 whole thing, people find things that they've forgotten or do  
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1 not agree with, and we're going to end up doing this thing  
2 twice. So that's just my thought.

3 CHAIRMAN CANNON: Good point. Do you understand  
4 their request, that everything be dated so that we know  
5 whether it's new or not new? It's not necessary to give us  
6 something exactly the same as what you have given us before,  
7 we don't need to burn trees for that.

8 MS. WADE: Well, we haven't passed out any  
9 additional matrix's. We do make them available at the back.  
10 The only reason the date changes is because the footer on  
11 that page is scheduled to program and date, so whatever date  
12 I print it is the date. But the one that we pass out is  
13 always the same. This has been the same one since we began.

14 In terms of the updates, very honestly, we had  
15 hoped to get you back some of this before now. We had  
16 wanted to be able to provide you with a lot more input and  
17 feedback more quickly, but there's sort of two things that  
18 have served to cause a delay. One is we do wait for the  
19 minutes so that I can go back and make sure that I have  
20 gotten most of your comments in, and those take a couple of  
21 weeks. And then the second thing is we've gotten a lot more  
22 statements suggesting new policy than we had anticipated on  
23 this island and the other two islands. So what we're trying  
24 to do is be sure that when you give us policy statements  
25 that we are not just assuming that all of them are

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1 different, that we're making sure if several of you have  
2 stated the same idea that we're making it consistent, that  
3 we're not stating anything that's going to go against  
4 something else that's already been stated. And we're  
5 streamlining what we're writing too, so you don't end up  
6 with an enormous cumbersome document that's unusable. So  
7 that has taken a little bit longer than we expected. We  
8 hoped to get you something, but we will do everything we can  
9 to try to get you at least the first two you reviewed the  
10 next time.

11 CHAIRMAN CANNON: Kehau, does that respond to your  
12 question?

13 MS. FILIMOEATU: My other comment is, so why do we  
14 go from one to J45? We have in this matrix gotten to page

15 three in the back and A, J, H and we now haven't touched A,  
16 which is confusing as hell to me when you are trying to keep  
17 up and go back. That's just my mana'o.

18 CHAIRMAN CANNON: We are not taking them in order.

19 MS. FILIMOEATU: Right. How come? Why aren't we  
20 doing that?

21 CHAIRMAN CANNON: Good question.

22 MS. FILIMOEATU: It's hard enough to follow  
23 anyway, but if you don't take it in order then it's even  
24 more confusing.

25 CHAIRMAN CANNON: True. I'm thankful that there's  
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1 the number system, because with the number system we can all  
2 be on the same page and on the same item that way. Jeanne.

3 MS. SKOG: Just a couple of other things because I  
4 don't want to forget about it. So as far as lunch goes  
5 today, are we on our own, are we pooling?

6 CHAIRMAN CANNON: I propose we take a collection  
7 and somebody goes out and buys us lunch.

8 MS. SKOG: I just wanted to address that, because  
9 I know we are going to come up on 12 noon and it looks like  
10 there's a lot of people here who haven't planned for it, I  
11 being one. I thought it was going to be pooling together  
12 and someone goes out and gets it.

13 The second thing is I just wanted to make sure  
14 we're going to get the results of the Walk Story and Plan  
15 Story reports, because having gone through that process I  
16 know there's a lot of input there that will be very relevant  
17 and enlightening for the process we are going through now.  
18 So if the department could address that.

19 MR. SUMMERS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. A couple  
20 issues there. The first being that we do have pastries and  
21 some soft drinks in the back. We were able to get the  
22 approval for that. And we will have a vegetable platter and  
23 some finger food delivered in the afternoon. So we have  
24 some light refreshments. We don't have a full meal at  
25 today's meeting, but please help yourselves to the food.

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1 There's also coffee.

2 Regarding the second question on the  
3 Plan Story/Walk Story report, we completed our final edits  
4 yesterday. We will have that printed and ready for  
5 distribution at the meeting on March 21st.

6 CHAIRMAN CANNON: Jeanne.

7 MS. SKOG: John, is it possible it will be ready  
8 ahead of the 21st so that we can read it ahead, or are you  
9 thinking you are going to be just on time with it for the  
10 21st.

11 MR. SUMMERS: We will see if we can PDF that  
12 document. It's a large document, so it may not get through  
13 our cable system. But if possible, we will PDF it in  
14 addition to the hard copies on the 21st. I can't guarantee  
15 that we're going to be able to PDF it and get it out to you  
16 in that form because of the capacity of our networks, but we  
17 will give it a shot.

18 CHAIRMAN CANNON: Another method would be to burn  
19 it to CD's and mail us the CD's.

20 MR. SUMMERS: That's certainly a possibility.

21 CHAIRMAN CANNON: So we don't have to kind of  
22 break things up after we get into our rhythm here, maybe we  
23 should deal with the lunch issue now. If we're going to  
24 take a collection, what's the reasonable amount to have  
25 everybody pitch in? Is 5 bucks enough or do we need more

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1 than that?

2 MS. MOIKEHA: Where are we going to order from?

3 CHAIRMAN CANNON: Where did we go last time? That  
4 was pretty good.

5 MS. SKOG: We ordered a bunch of pizzas from  
6 Flatbread, Pa'ia Flatbread.

7 CHAIRMAN CANNON: That's perfect. Yes, Lucienne.

8 MS. DeNAIE: For your choices in Pa'ia you can go  
9 to Flatbread and order pizzas. There's sandwiches available  
10 at Mana Foods that are generally about \$4 each. They have  
11 turkey and ham and vegetarian. And some of the other  
12 restaurants also have takeout sort of stuff, the Fish  
13 Market. I don't know if they're open this early. And  
14 certainly Milagro's. So we should just decide.

15 CHAIRMAN CANNON: Is Flatbread around \$5 also or  
16 less? Order a big thing? Mana Foods or Flatbread sounds  
17 like the simplest solutions.

18 MR. MAYER: I would suggest we each put in \$5, get  
19 as many pizzas for the amount we collect, and those we eat.

20 CHAIRMAN CANNON: Is that okay with everyone?  
21 Okay, \$5 each, please.

22 (Brief pause in proceedings)

23 Erin, what number are we starting with?

24 MS. WADE: 241.

25 CHAIRMAN CANNON: Okay, as you recall, we are on  
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1 241.

2 MS. WADE: Before we start the workshop there's  
3 just one thing I wanted to point out. Initially when we  
4 kicked off this workshop Jeff presented some ground rules  
5 for the group. And just in the event that we need it, we've  
6 had really good discussions so far and I think everyone has  
7 stayed really focused. We did print them and post them out  
8 to empower the group. If any of you felt like any of the  
9 others of you were getting out of line you could just point  
10 to it and say the number and ask that the group member  
11 participate in a constructive manner. So far everything has  
12 been really good though. I just wanted to be sure you had  
13 the tools you need for a long day of work.

14 MR. HUNT: I agree. I think everyone is doing  
15 really well. The one item up there that I might point to is  
16 number five, which really we should have worded in the  
17 positive. So I would like to reword that one and just say  
18 we'd like to hear from everybody. There tends to be people  
19 who are a little bit more outspoken than others. And it's a  
20 group of 25, so we'd just like to hear from everybody.

21 CHAIRMAN CANNON: Okay, Erin, if you would assist  
22 us with these, starting I guess with 241.

23 MS. WADE: You bet. This is goal J. We are on  
24 page 12, the goal category is "Strive For Good Governance."  
25 We have already gotten through the goal and the first

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1 objective, which was related to coordination with other  
2 departments and agencies. We did add two objectives as  
3 well. One was on promoting civic engagement and the second  
4 one I don't have in my notes, but Jeanne is emailing it to  
5 me. Jeanne, do you have it?

6 MS. SKOG: Yes. I'll send it to you. But it was  
7 something along the lines of "expanding appropriate  
8 utilization of non-profits to address community." But I  
9 will send that to you. Also under advanced civic engagement  
10 that meant there were some items, policy items that moved  
11 under there.

12 MS. WADE: I have 238, 236 and then we added a  
13 couple as well.

14 MS. SKOG: Right. And I will send those to you as  
15 well.

16 MS. WADE: Fantastic. So that's kind of a summary  
17 of what we got through on this goal. Then we will start  
18 with 241. The objective states, "Adopt policies and  
19 regulations that can be effectively administered,  
20 implemented and enforced." There are four policy statements  
21 under this.

22 242, "Rewrite the County Zoning Ordinance  
23 incorporating best land use regulation practices."

24 243, "Simplify and clarify the permitting process  
25 to provide certainty and transparency in the development

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1 process."

2 244, "Utilize institutional knowledge to improve  
3 the quality and effectiveness of existing policies and  
4 codes."

5 And 245, "Adequately fund and support the  
6 implementation of planning policy, programs, and enforcement  
7 activities." Any comments or questions on this objective  
8 and its policies? Lucienne.

9 MS. DeNAIE: Thank you, Lucienne deNaie. The  
10 objective 242, or excuse me, policy 242, is there already  
11 some sort of like best land use regulations practices,  
12 guidelines, I mean? It's not clear to me what we're aiming  
13 towards here. Is there going to be some sort of oversight  
14 committee that recommends an update of the zoning ordinance?  
15 I think there's a lot of things we should update. I'm not  
16 against this, it's just that I would like this to specify a  
17 little bit more what our final goal is going to be.

18 If there's national practices we want to adhere  
19 to, or if there's a local effort that's going to be  
20 enjoined, that we then enjoin that local effort and follow  
21 their recommendations. I don't know if anyone else has a  
22 suggestion.

23 CHAIRMAN CANNON: I have a suggestion for that  
24 that might help in that regard. On 242 I would suggest this  
25 wording, "Rewrite the County Zoning Ordinance incorporating

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1 best land use practices, including locally appropriate new  
2 traditional community planning, in order to minimize use of  
3 the automobile and maximize pedestrian friendly spaces and  
4 the use of alternate transportation methods."

5 MS. WADE: One of the things that I think we had  
6 discussed is because best land use regulations practices can  
7 be a little vague and everything, what we're talking about  
8 in this plan is about land use. So instead of using best  
9 land use regulations, it would be incorporating and  
10 supporting the goals, objectives and policies of the general  
11 plan update. That's the whole reason you update a zoning  
12 ordinance is to support your plan document. So maybe  
13 switching it like that and then tying it back into the types  
14 of development we'd like to see that Tom brought up.  
15 Walette.

16 MS. PELLEGRINO: I'm looking at the objective  
17 itself, "Adopt policies and regulations that can be  
18 effectively administered, implemented and enforced." My  
19 read of that particular statement is that we are looking to  
20 adopt policies and procedures, and we're setting the bar  
21 really low if we're saying we are going to adopt those  
22 things that can be effectively administered, et cetera. I  
23 think that the statement maybe needs to be changed somehow  
24 so that it's "Adopt policies and regulations and administer,  
25 implement and enforce them." Am I making sense there?

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1 Because otherwise we are going to look for the easiest way  
2 of doing something and then we can say they're effective.  
3 And we really are looking for best practices, whatever we  
4 define those as being.

5 MS. WADE: Thank you for that. Joe.

6 MR. BERTRAM: I'd like to see something, I don't  
7 know where, maybe amend one of these, but basically to say  
8 to "Adopt the practice of specific plans that include public  
9 participation to shorten the permitting process." In other  
10 words, you create a specific plan that answers all the  
11 agency review questions with the public involved, then the  
12 permitting process is just basically adopting that plan.  
13 This is how they've adopted it in other parts of the  
14 country, getting beyond this long permitting process that  
15 doesn't produce anything. Because it's specific, it  
16 actually answers a lot of questions, it involves the public  
17 from the very beginning, and then you adopt that through a  
18 simplified process.

19 MS. WADE: Thank you, Joe. You brought that up  
20 when we were talking about streamlining last time too, and I  
21 think we can find a way to phrase it that way too.

22 Lucienne.

23 MS. DeNAIE: Would that be like a project district  
24 like we have now, Joe?

25 MR. BERTRAM: Even with the project district now  
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1 the public isn't involved at the beginning. And what you  
2 want to do, even with the project, is they leave a lot of  
3 questions unanswered. So you want a specific plan, meaning  
4 that you get down almost to the types you basically want to  
5 see, how the buildings are going to look, the densities.  
6 Everything is put into that plan from the beginning. By the  
7 end you have done everything, the agency. Everything that's  
8 supposed to do usually is ahead of time with all the players  
9 at the table. So you come up with that plan and basically  
10 it's graphic and it's specific.

11 MS. DeNAIE: Just one comment about the objective  
12 itself. I agree with Walette that we don't want to set the  
13 bar too low. Also I think there's a concept in here that  
14 should be reflected, and that is that the times shift  
15 around, and as we know more about what some of our  
16 priorities are, that we want to reflect that in the  
17 regulations and policies that we have.

18 For instance, we have water planning issues right  
19 now that should be -- we should have more ways that's easier  
20 to conserve water in new developments and in existing  
21 development, and our codes and things do not permit that  
22 right now. So we should allow them to permit that. So this  
23 idea that we should periodically I think review and update,  
24 not just for this general plan but for the future, is a  
25 sound objective.

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1 MS. WADE: Okay, great, I think I got that. Hans.

2 MR. MICHEL: Mr. Chair, I hope you can help me.  
3 Last time I got cut short and did not bring it up because  
4 you said over here is the best land use. My biggest problem  
5 is the state land or the Department of Education which is  
6 Lahainaluna High School build one building after another and  
7 they never did pay much attention to what happened to the  
8 storm drain, where they send their water too, and it always  
9 goes down the hill and it ends up on the bottom of  
10 Lahainaluna Road in the intersection. So if there is a  
11 possibility the county can be aware of what the schools are  
12 building so the county does not get the short end of stick

13 with all the rainwater which comes down to Wainee. And  
14 Wainee never got started yet. Is there something you can  
15 put in your GPAC plan so they will then maybe pay attention  
16 to the whole system? Because it's Lahaina community who  
17 gets flooded out, and it starts from Lahainaluna or above,  
18 which is also their land.

19 MS. WADE: There are other states that have taken  
20 the rights to review site plans for state facilities back to  
21 the local level, so that's just started to happen recently.  
22 That's something we can put in to lobby, to encourage site  
23 plans to be reviewed at the local level by state facilities.  
24 It's not common, but it is starting to happen in other  
25 places in the country.

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1 MR. MAYER: Dick Mayer. What Erin just said, all  
2 state and federal CIP projects need to be reviewed, shall be  
3 reviewed by the County Public Works or Planning Department,  
4 whatever the appropriate department for comment.

5 MS. DeNAIE: Consistency.

6 MR. MAYER: For consistency and for affects, and  
7 community plans with other infrastructure on the island, et  
8 cetera. We don't have to specify, they should be reviewed  
9 as part of our general plan. Many of the state projects say  
10 they're supposed to comply with local general plans and  
11 community plans that will put that into effect.

12 MR. SUMMERS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. If I may,  
13 we have some policies related to this in the infrastructure  
14 section. This is a very important point from a planning  
15 perspective. What historically we've had to address is  
16 infrastructure provided on a site-specific basis. In other  
17 words, a single applicant comes forward and the  
18 infrastructure is looked at specifically for that project  
19 without necessarily looking at the projects around it. So  
20 as we get into the infrastructure section keep that in mind,  
21 that when you plan for infrastructure you look at all of the  
22 different projects that are occurring simultaneously so that  
23 our infrastructure systems are planned efficiently. Thank  
24 you.

25 MS. WADE: Any other comments on this objective

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1 and its policies? Tom.

2 CHAIRMAN CANNON: Yes. I want to just mention  
3 that I agree with Walette's statement that the objective

4 needs to be tightened up a bit, improved, I think, and her  
5 suggestions were good ones. I have a slight rewording of  
6 244 such that it reads, "Utilize institutional, kamaaina and  
7 local knowledge to improve the quality and effectiveness of  
8 existing policies and codes." And I have two additional  
9 policies to add to this section, the first is, "Immediately  
10 either enforce existing transient vacation rental and bed  
11 and breakfast laws or change them."

12 And the second, "Provide for a 'use it or lose it'  
13 clause in all community plan amendments and zoning approvals  
14 whereby if a property owner does not act to finish an  
15 approved project within seven years then the property would  
16 revert to its previous community plan designation or zoning,  
17 and any entitlements would be lost."

18 MS. WADE: The second one, Tom, would that one go  
19 better under our next objective about community plans?  
20 Because Dick brought that same issue up related to housing  
21 and site plans, and I put it in there. Then your comment is  
22 more about consistency with community plans, if you get a  
23 community plan amendment it is also good for only so long.

24 CHAIRMAN CANNON: That would be fine, add it to  
25 the other section, sure.

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1 MS. WADE: Lucienne.

2 MS. DeNAIE: You know, there are small land owners  
3 that get these community plan amendments too, and sometimes  
4 because of illness in the family or whatever they are not  
5 able to act on them in a timely manner or they can't get the  
6 financing. I think if we are going to do language like  
7 that, that we should have some sort of appeal process or  
8 extension process or something so that folks do have a  
9 chance to present the reasons why they didn't move in seven  
10 years. And if they're judged worthy, then that could be an  
11 exception, just like we have a board of variances, because  
12 there are some things that don't fit all of our rules.

13 CHAIRMAN CANNON: That certainly sounds like a  
14 good addition.

15 MS. WADE: I think Dick was next.

16 MR. MAYER: I'd like to add a policy to that one  
17 also. Something to the effect that all CIP items over \$1  
18 million in the county budget should include an estimate of  
19 annual operating expenses. Basically what's happened is  
20 very often bad decisions are made and big projects are built

21 not recognizing that it will cost a huge energy cost or  
22 maintenance cost to put up. And sometimes by noting that  
23 right in advance maybe a different type of design in the  
24 project can be instituted that would be more efficient for  
25 the county.

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1 MS. WADE: Okay, I got that one. Stan.

2 MR. FRANCO: Stan Franco. 243 I would suggest  
3 different language, "Simplify, clarify, and staff the  
4 permitting process to provide timelessness, certainty and  
5 transparency in the land development process."

6 MS. WADE: Did you say "timelessness" after  
7 provide?

8 MR. FRANCO: Timeliness. Excuse me, sorry. Thank  
9 you.

10 MS. WADE: That gives us a lot of time to do  
11 whatever we want with those permits. Okay, timeliness, got  
12 it. Susan.

13 MS. MOIKEHA: I guess I wasn't clear on some of  
14 the comments regarding timing or expiration of timing of  
15 entitlements. Are you talking about designations on  
16 community plans or are you only referencing the zoning, SMA,  
17 those kinds of things?

18 CHAIRMAN CANNON: Say that one more time.

19 MS. MOIKEHA: I'm not clear as to your comments  
20 regarding expiration on time on entitlements. Are you  
21 talking about designations in community plans or are you  
22 talking about just the zoning, the SMA?

23 MS. WADE: I think you said amendment.

24 CHAIRMAN CANNON: Community plan amendment.

25 MS. MOIKEHA: Only on community plan amendments.

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1 I'm just trying to clarify.

2 CHAIRMAN CANNON: That was it.

3 MS. MOIKEHA: Then my other comment too is are we  
4 on any particular number or are you taking additions?

5 MS. WADE: Any additions.

6 MS. MOIKEHA: Just on number 243, it talks about  
7 simplifying and clarifying the permitting process,  
8 particularly under this objective of adopting policies and  
9 regulations. I think you can adopt all the policies and  
10 regulations you want, but if you don't have the personnel to  
11 implement these things it's not going to happen. I mean

12 everybody I think can agree. I know the department over the  
13 last few years has streamlined the number of applications,  
14 and they have reduced that for their entitlement process,  
15 and that's a good thing. But if you don't have the people  
16 there to do the work and the qualified people, then what  
17 good is all of this? So I don't know where that could fit  
18 in.

19 MR. MAYER: 245.

20 MS. MOIKEHA: 245, okay. That should be a  
21 priority, that you need to have educated, qualified people  
22 to fill these positions to implement these kinds of  
23 programs, or else where is it going to go? I know from my  
24 experience why I think about that is because when we were  
25 reviewing the alien species building for the airport one of  
0044

1 the main issues came up and we conditioned it so there were  
2 the numbers that they needed for the inspectors, for the  
3 dogs, and et cetera. But the main issue that came forward  
4 was they did not have the educated people trained to  
5 implement that program. So I think through MCC they're  
6 trying to look at other avenues of how to put that forth so  
7 that they can have trained people, and do it as quickly and  
8 efficiently as possible.

9 But that's a huge thing I think throughout the  
10 whole county, the qualifications of people here, and that  
11 all comes back to money. They're going to come here and get  
12 paid what they're worth.

13 MS. WADE: Good, thank you. Dick.

14 MR. MAYER: Dick Mayer. Establish an office Of  
15 Ombudsman, a County Ombudsman to take the complaints of the  
16 general public and have the authority to try to resolve the  
17 issue. Right now the public doesn't know. And it has to be  
18 at a high enough level that they can go right to the Mayor,  
19 to the County Council, to a department head and say these  
20 are concerns and these are problems.

21 MS. WADE: Got that one. Stan.

22 MR. FRANCO: Stan Franco. To what Susan said,  
23 that was my intention on the language addition on 243,  
24 simplify, clarify and staff. I agree with her  
25 wholeheartedly that without staff the process will not work.  
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1 MS. WADE: Jeanne.

2 MS. SKOG: Going back to Tom's recommendations on

3 244, I just wanted to make sure I understood, because it  
4 seems to infer something about outside knowledge in the way  
5 you stated it. We've certainly benefitted from looking at  
6 models outside of Maui in terms of housing or building  
7 designs or whatever the case may be. I wouldn't want it to  
8 infer we are not open to that by saying "local" and  
9 "kamaaina." So I wondered about using language more like  
10 "utilizing institutional knowledge and community resources"  
11 or something. The point is that whatever the community can  
12 bring to bear that's from here or out of Maui. But I didn't  
13 want to infer that we are not open to looking at other  
14 models in other communities.

15 CHAIRMAN CANNON: Right. I saw the word  
16 "institutional" covering those things. That institutional  
17 would mean we would use college knowledge and knowledge from  
18 other places. But what was missing, in my view, was the  
19 kamaaina and local knowledge, which is also extremely  
20 important. And that was missing from that paragraph, so  
21 that's why I added those two.

22 MS. SKOG: Well, maybe if we are going to get into  
23 wordsmithing here, the reason I was associating  
24 institutional with government is because of the section  
25 we're on. You can interpret college as part of government,  
0046

1 but I don't think institutional covers all of the  
2 possibilities that you are talking about in the way it's  
3 worded here, so I think it's wordsmithing. I think we're on  
4 the same track, it's just finding the right wording.

5 MS. WADE: I know where both of you are going, so  
6 I will work on some language for that.

7 CHAIRMAN CANNON: By the way, Jeanne, I looked at  
8 that paragraph that you had a suggestion on regarding the  
9 same section, but I had, "Provide for local control to the  
10 greatest extent possible for the islands of Maui, Moloka'i  
11 and Lana'i, while insuring that native natural resources are  
12 protected and enhanced." I had another small paragraph  
13 there that you questioned which said, "minimizing off island  
14 influence." I took that out of there because I saw it could  
15 be confusing. So thank you very much for that.

16 MS. WADE: Chubby.

17 MR. VICENS: Chubby Vicens. I'd like to comment  
18 on Dick's suggestion on the "use it or lose it." I think  
19 it's a good idea. When the Kihei plan was last worked on

20 there were some projects that were there for 10 or 15 years  
21 already. I would like to suggest that it's for the life of  
22 the 10 year plan, because that's what the committee decided.  
23 It's a 20 year vision visited every ten years. So maybe we  
24 can leave some flexibility in it for the community to say if  
25 this plan has not been worked on say for two consecutive  
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1 times. There may be extenuating circumstances, as Lucienne  
2 indicated, and you would judge each accordingly. But I'd  
3 like to see our backlog cleaned up in the community plans  
4 where they just don't last forever, but I would also suggest  
5 that you give them a fair opportunity over the life of that  
6 particular community plan. Thank you.

7 MS. WADE: Hans.

8 MR. MICHEL: We always hear the story when they  
9 talk about lack of staff. I would like to know, can we put  
10 something in writing how much the staff has to work, because  
11 that's one of our biggest problems. I don't want to talk  
12 bad about anybody, but I think they have to sometimes  
13 produce like the outside people in order to stay in  
14 business, so they have to work eight hours a day.

15 MS. WADE: Warren.

16 MR. SHIBUYA: I just want to comment, adding on to  
17 Chubby and Dick's comment about putting a limit in terms of  
18 expiration during the entitlements. That if it's approved  
19 by the Council, which includes not a retroactive  
20 grandfathering, but all plans that are not implemented or  
21 not will start, the clock starts at the point of the  
22 approval of this plan.

23 MS. WADE: So let me be sure I'm understanding  
24 you. A project that has been approved now, once this plan  
25 is adopted are you suggesting they would no longer have  
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1 approval?

2 MR. SHIBUYA: That's correct. They would have the  
3 approval, but for that seven year time period.

4 MS. WADE: Okay. So from here forward until the  
5 next update they would have approval, as Chubby was saying,  
6 but then the next time the plan gets updated if the  
7 developer had not utilized their entitlement they would need  
8 to reapply.

9 MR. SHIBUYA: That's correct.

10 MS. WADE: It sounds like you're saying the same

11 thing. Okay, thank you. Dick.

12 MR. MAYER: Dick Mayer. In line with what Chubby  
13 said about the 10 year community plan, I think previously  
14 approved things, the seven year thing, probably we've all  
15 had at least five or seven years. But in terms of the  
16 present community plans that we are going to now be seeing  
17 developed, I think the 10 year limit is appropriate because  
18 that's what the plan is designated for. I'd like to  
19 differentiate between previously authorized things and ones  
20 that will be approved by the new community plan. And also  
21 because some people will say, well, I put a toilet in the  
22 middle of my field, therefore I've started development. It  
23 has to be substantive in terms of the intended designation  
24 of that land, and it would be up to either the Planning  
25 Commission or the County Council to say that that is no  
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1 longer in effect. It's automatic if somebody wants to renew  
2 it they would then go to the Planning Commission or to the  
3 County Council as appropriate to continue utilizing for that  
4 purpose. So it's automatically by default, so that we don't  
5 have to say each project is no longer part of the community  
6 plan. If they would want to then go further they would then  
7 have to get a positive action through the normal planning  
8 process.

9 MS. WADE: I think the point of limiting the  
10 entitlement is really the key to put in here in terms of a  
11 policy, because there's going to be a lot of debate about  
12 what that process should be, I have a feeling.

13 MR. MAYER: In this policy plan will we actually  
14 have another section on implementation. The next layer  
15 would be the islandwide plan. What I'm saying is this  
16 should be a countywide policy. How it's exactly worded is  
17 going to be something we may want to debate.

18 MS. WADE: Susan.

19 MS. MOIKEHA: Just for reference to what Dick is  
20 saying, there does need to be some triggers as to what  
21 defines start and finish. I know within the SMA process you  
22 have to be in within a certain amount of time and then it  
23 actually defines in that condition what is considered start,  
24 infrastructure, foundation of the building and things like  
25 that, and then complete within five years. You always can  
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1 have extensions but for certain circumstances, and maybe

2 that needs to be looked at too.

3 When you're saying this is an expiration date  
4 maybe there needs to be some process of an exemption. That  
5 might go to the issue of what Lucienne raised about these  
6 smaller landowners, family land owned properties where  
7 certain circumstances might have to trigger an exemption.  
8 So I think that has to have something in here too.

9 MS. WADE: Okay. Dick.

10 MR. MAYER: Dick Mayer. I think there will be a  
11 lot of things like this where it will need a lot more detail  
12 where we will not have the ability to write an actual  
13 ordinance. So the general statement about the termination  
14 of those rights, etc., would be something in the policy  
15 plan. But we should also have perhaps along with our  
16 document a recommendation that at the time the Council  
17 eventually adopts the general plan that certain ordinances  
18 should go along with the package to implement some of those  
19 statements, and that would be a way to do it. So we're  
20 asking that the statement be there. Perhaps the department  
21 would be able to draft language and give it to the Council  
22 that this is what's intended, so it will be actually on the  
23 books.

24 MS. WADE: I think that's a great idea. As I  
25 said, we are keeping a list of implementation policies, so  
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1 there will be an opportunity to revisit that, and a package  
2 would be really helpful to them. John.

3 MR. BLUMER-BUELL: I'm making a comment on number  
4 242. And I know Tom Cannon added some verbiage at the end  
5 of it, but I would suggest that we add, "Review and rewrite  
6 County Zoning Ordinances and County Codes" if there's a  
7 place that's appropriate, because there's been a number of  
8 times I've been at Council meetings or watched on Akaku and  
9 Corporation Counsel will say, "That really needs to be  
10 rewritten. That's kind of unclear." So we need to take all  
11 of these things and get them in harmony with each other.

12 MS. WADE: Excellent point, thank you. Lucienne.

13 MS. DeNAIE: Thank you. Lucienne deNaie. On  
14 number 243 it's my understanding that there have been some  
15 audits done of things, like the Planning Department, that  
16 made some suggestions. Would it make sense to suggest here  
17 that those suggestions be reviewed and included in the  
18 process to streamline planning? Because I believe several

19 of those suggestions did address exactly the same topic. So  
20 rather than just say something very nonspecific like let's  
21 make the process better, maybe we could give something that  
22 is more concrete that's been suggested after an independent  
23 review of our planning process.

24 MS. WADE: I don't know about those audits and I  
25 don't know what the content of those includes, but what I  
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1 can do is see if we can track them down and find out if  
2 there are specific references to something that you would  
3 like to include.

4 MS. DeNAIE: They were just done last year, so I  
5 think they should be pretty accessible. And there were  
6 newspaper articles written about them. But there were a few  
7 main points, one of them is adequate staffing, but several  
8 were organizational, how to divide up the permitting review,  
9 oversight. The small guys get one person, and then the  
10 bigger long-range things are handled by a different set of  
11 people so you are not jumping back and forth, things like  
12 that.

13 MR. SUMMERS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. The audit  
14 was very comprehensive. A lot of it had to deal with  
15 organizational issues and improvement of structure and  
16 internal processes, so the department is moving forward with  
17 the implementation of the recommendations of the audit.  
18 There are also a handful of specific recommendations related  
19 to the zoning ordinances, for instance. So certainly we  
20 will be looking at that as well as part of this  
21 comprehensive code update.

22 CHAIRMAN CANNON: I want to interrupt just for a  
23 second here and ask if our transcriber needs a break. Are  
24 you okay?

25 (Off the record discussion)

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1 MS. WADE: Is there anything else? Susan.

2 MS. MOIKEHA: I think audits can be a good source,  
3 but I think you also have to look at it carefully, because I  
4 read that audit and the comments because all the Planning  
5 Commission chairs were interviewed and I was part of that,  
6 and the things that we had mentioned weren't even mentioned  
7 in there. In fact, I don't even know where they got that  
8 section that they reported on. So I would be cautious about  
9 looking at audits, particularly those that are printed for

10 the public's viewing. And again, they can be resources but  
11 you need to take them and look at them cautiously.

12 MS. WADE: I particularly liked Joe's comment  
13 about making sure that we plan effectively and are clear  
14 about expectations, and that's one of the best things you  
15 can do for a developer is just be clear and consistent about  
16 what you expect. It makes their job a lot easier and it  
17 works for the community too, because they have been able  
18 then to provide their input in a really comprehensive way.  
19 Is there anything else? Jeanne.

20 MS. SKOG: I'm looking at 243, 245, and possibly  
21 244. There seems to be some overlap between those  
22 statements, especially when you add a substance statement  
23 about simplify, clarify and staff to provide timeliness,  
24 certainty, et cetera. And then you look at 245 and it seems  
25 to have the same spirit in there in terms of adequately

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1 funding and supporting, et cetera. It seems like you could  
2 roll the two together into a more concise statement and get  
3 to the point.

4 MS. WADE: I think if we take the wording of 243  
5 more in the direction of what we were just talking about,  
6 about not just simplify but through the community planning  
7 process clarify expectations for the development review  
8 process, I think that 243 is going to change a little bit  
9 and it will be a little bit more independent from 245. Tom  
10 Cook.

11 MR. COOK: Can I comment on 244 and 245, and this  
12 is expressing ideas. What I mean by that is I don't know  
13 exactly how to put this in, but in the dialog for change  
14 over the last couple of years as I've been participating in  
15 the workforce housing and permitting process, one of the  
16 things that has consistently come up is challenges with  
17 collective bargaining and the limitations that government  
18 and administration have in setting salaries and hiring and  
19 out-sourcing. So I think that we need to look at partnering  
20 with the powers that be in the unions and collective  
21 bargaining, and recognizing that that is a component of  
22 policy and that if we can really include that facet in the  
23 dialog. To date, it's been correctly pointed to, we have  
24 these limitations, so we can't do anything about it. And I  
25 see a challenge in implementing significant change and

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1 really having this collaborative community effectiveness  
2 unless we bring that part into it.

3 So I don't know the verbiage, but I think in the  
4 governance that's something that we can substantially  
5 increase our effectiveness if the people who say that you  
6 can't out-source, or this is the wage, and these are the  
7 limitations, are brought into the dialogue.

8 MS. WADE: Really good point, thank you. Kehau.

9 MS. FILIMOEAU: Kehau from Kahului. I think one  
10 of the points that can happen is what we need to do is pay  
11 our people better, because as planners you all know you  
12 could be making way lot more in the private sector. The  
13 public sector is very important. So that's how you need to  
14 do it, is to pay our people well so we get the good people  
15 that we need in planning. We lose them all to private  
16 sector because government does not pay their people enough.

17 MS. WADE: We appreciate that. Is there anything  
18 else on this objective? Shall we move on?

19 Number 246, "Update the Maui Island Plan,  
20 community plans, and public facility plans in a timely  
21 manner." It now has four policies.

22 247, "Plan for the unique character of each  
23 community in Maui County."

24 248, "Enhance planning support on Lana'i and  
25 Moloka'i through the use of information technologies,

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1 expanded staffing, and the expansion of municipal service  
2 centers." And I already have a note here to include Hana in  
3 that one.

4 249, "Develop, continually update, and implement  
5 plans for infrastructure, transportation systems, community  
6 facilities, and social service programs within the County."

7 250, "Adequately fund the continued maintenance of  
8 all the County's infrastructure, transportation systems,  
9 public facilities and social services." Any discussion?  
10 Susan.

11 MS. MOIKEHA: Going back to 246 and updating these  
12 various plans, I strongly feel that plans such as the Water  
13 Development Plan should be included in this. Master  
14 drainage plans for each community that are abutting  
15 shorelines should have that implemented.

16 MS. WADE: What was the first plan you mentioned?

17 MS. MOIKEHA: The Water Development Plan or Water

18 Use and Development Plan. Often when we reviewed projects  
19 the state's comments were "Refer to your County Water  
20 Development Plan." It's not being implemented and it's  
21 taking a really long time to even get one out there. I just  
22 think when you are talking about planning, water is a huge  
23 part of it and the resources that you have through that. So  
24 I think that needs to be addressed in 246. Also the  
25 drainage plans.

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1 MS. WADE: Should we do it more specifically than  
2 just as a public facility plan? I think that was our  
3 intent, but we can be more clear.

4 MS. MOIKEHA: I guess public facility I'm just  
5 thinking structures, I wasn't thinking in terms of resources  
6 like water and drainage and things like that. But if you  
7 feel that -- because the way I read it I read it as  
8 structures. We're looking at public facilities. If somehow  
9 we can take care of water resources and drainage, because  
10 all those things affect our shorelines, the drainage  
11 problems we have.

12 MS. WADE: Great comment, thank you. Warren  
13 Shibuya.

14 MR. SHIBUYA: Getting back to 246, I'd like to put  
15 a trigger into when we are going to start the update, no  
16 later date perhaps maybe two years before the expiration.  
17 I'm just suggesting two years.

18 MS. WADE: Thank you. Stan.

19 MR. FRANCO: I'm just wondering, Stan Franco, on  
20 this particular objective, that it says, "in a timely  
21 manner." It doesn't specify a specific time period. If we  
22 are updating the Maui Island Plan every ten years should we  
23 also put a ten year requirement on the other plans?

24 MR. SUMMERS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. We do have  
25 a ten year requirement on our other plans. That's currently

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1 a requirement of our ordinances.

2 MS. WADE: Lucienne.

3 MS. DeNAIE: This is speaking one more level to  
4 what Susan mentioned. What I've noticed is that on some of  
5 these plans as we update them and we get the technical  
6 information, it's actually very old information. It's the  
7 only information we have because it comes from our Water Use  
8 and Development Plan per se, which is from 1992. So is

9 there a way that we can address that? Newer information is  
10 available sometimes, it's just that it's not in those plans  
11 that we are going to look for it in, it's in other diverse  
12 sources. Is there a way that we can address where the input  
13 of information comes from? And sometimes this is true also  
14 of other facilities, like transportation studies and so  
15 forth and so on.

16 Also, I think we really need to look at  
17 re-examining our sustainable yield figures, which counties  
18 can do. It's a state/county partnership. The Big Island  
19 just completed a complete revision of their sustainable  
20 yield figures for all of their aquifers. We were supposed  
21 to do it five years after the original Water Resource Plan  
22 was adopted by the state. That was in 1989, 1990. So we're  
23 a few years overdue here. So I would like to see that  
24 objective in here. Obviously if the Big Island did it in  
25 one year, it is possible to do, but no one has mandated it

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1 yet. So it would be good to get up-to-date figures on what  
2 our sustainable yields are. They were set like arbitrarily  
3 just to get the plan sort of passed. And the consultants  
4 were very clear, don't use these as figures to depend on  
5 because we're guessing, we don't have enough information  
6 right now.

7 MS. WADE: Do you think we can put that in the  
8 physical infrastructure under our water objective?

9 MS. DeNAIE: Yes, that would be very good.  
10 "Update sustainable yields for all Maui aquifers that have  
11 regular use." If they have regular use we should know what  
12 the update of their sustainable yields are.

13 MS. WADE: Jeanne.

14 MS. SKOG: I have a question on the objective.  
15 Well, question and possible recommendation. Should we be  
16 more generic in that objective and talk about updating all  
17 community plans? I mean community lower case C in a timely  
18 manner. Because we are talking about good governance,  
19 right, so whatever we plan as a community and within our  
20 government, shouldn't those all be implemented in a timely  
21 manner? So would that really be the overall objective?

22 Then in the policy level then you would start to  
23 go into update the Maui Island Plan and community plans, et  
24 cetera. Then you can get into more specificity at that  
25 level. I'll defer to the group's feeling on that, but it

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1 just seems like the spirit of this is we want to implement  
2 all plans that we do in a timely manner.

3 And then the second thing is under 249 and really  
4 250, it seems like transportation falls under  
5 infrastructure. So rather than have a mix of different  
6 categories, there would be that. I would want to include  
7 economic development within that list in 249.

8 MS. WADE: That addition is real appropriate  
9 there. Thank you.

10 MS. SKOG: I'd like to know what the group feels  
11 about the objective being more general.

12 MS. WADE: Tom Cook.

13 MR. COOK: I'd like to comment on 249 as a  
14 suggestion, and this comes right back to the transparent,  
15 effective, efficient, responsive needs for the goal. When  
16 it says develop, continually update infrastructure  
17 transportation systems, community facilities, I'd like  
18 without creating too much bureaucracy perhaps quarterly for  
19 the different agencies to have a posting on their websites.

20 I'm going to use as an example the Mokulele  
21 Highway, which was stalled for a prolonged period of time.  
22 I got grilled at a meeting where I was speaking from this  
23 guy from Alaska, "Why does it take so much time to get  
24 highways in Hawaii?"

25 What I'm getting at is this, oftentimes in

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1 transportation there will be a bottleneck at land  
2 acquisition, there will be issues that are pending. So the  
3 agencies are doing their job, things are progressing, it  
4 takes ten years just because. If the public was aware of  
5 that, they might be a little more supportive, and there  
6 might be things that they could do.

7 I mean if people could rally to actually lobby to  
8 get the land entitlements to widen the road. But if you  
9 could have it quarterly and updated so people could go to  
10 any of the major Public Works projects and be able to see  
11 it. And all the contractors have to put construction  
12 schedules together and they're monitored for draws and  
13 whatnot. So if we as a community could easily see where the  
14 bottlenecks are in building a road, building a sewage plant,  
15 because oftentimes there's reasons. It might be an historic  
16 preservation review.

17 I think that's what happened with the Mokulele  
18 Highway with the bunkers that were along the way. They got  
19 ahead of themselves and they hit a snag and they couldn't  
20 proceed. And I could be mistaken, but it was a reason that  
21 they got stalled. The contractor is not being incompetent.

22 So I think that's in 249. I don't know if that's  
23 an infrastructure, but this is in governance, so the  
24 community can access Public Works projects in relatively lay  
25 terms. And I don't want to create a bureaucracy where all  
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1 of a sudden the contractors are incurring a bunch of cost  
2 and time, and the government is getting encumbered. But  
3 just if there's a snapshot where the people can go and see  
4 what's going on with this.

5 MS. WADE: I'd like to suggest maybe we broaden  
6 it, because that communication, that quarterly update is an  
7 excellent idea even for social services and other essential  
8 services that we provide. Maybe we can take that as a  
9 separate policy and move it up under the communication  
10 objective for all services. Chubby.

11 MR. VICENS: Chubby Vicens. Under 246 and  
12 possibly 249, I guess, when we put our community plan CAC  
13 groups together, the 13 member groups, they work for  
14 anywhere from a year to a year and a half and they come up  
15 with a package, they develop a plan, and then they disappear  
16 into the woodwork. What I'd like to suggest is that maybe  
17 at the mid term, five years down the road, they re-form and  
18 evaluate what is actually taking place with their plan. And  
19 if maybe that's a point to trigger to any small or large  
20 developments that you are running behind schedule and we  
21 suggest that "You guys either move your project on or you're  
22 going to lose it, you're going to get it downzoned."

23 I remember there was a large discussion in Kihei  
24 about downzoning because they were in the plans for so long.  
25 Maybe be proactive and bring them back, and as citizens ask  
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1 them to take a look at it again, find out exactly where  
2 they're at, evaluate whether they were effective or not, and  
3 then make some additional suggestions to us. Thank you.

4 MS. WADE: Thank you. There are several states  
5 that do have requirements that you revisit plans every five  
6 years. I think a five year window is really helpful,  
7 actually. Hans and then Lucienne.

8 MR. MICHEL: I'd like to address 250. It says,  
9 "maintenance of all the County infrastructure." Susan  
10 brought up water, and I know the water department doesn't  
11 have any money for infrastructure for roads. They operate  
12 in private property and they go day by day or year by year,  
13 or according to their changes of the bosses or whatever.  
14 But I believe the county has to support the water department  
15 for fix road infrastructure for private property.

16 MS. WADE: Lucienne.

17 MS. DeNAIE: I want to speak in support of both  
18 Chubby and Tom. These are both excellent ideas. I too, as  
19 a person who is out there, get asked all the time about the  
20 updates on roads and things and what's going on. I think  
21 that if citizens knew that this is really an objective of  
22 good governance, if citizens can't find out what's going on  
23 they can't encourage their policy makers to make the right  
24 action. So the best thing that we can do is allow that  
25 process to be simplified and allow that process to actually

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1 be effective. And I agree with Tom, you want to try to  
2 structure it so it's not another burden for over-worked  
3 people. But some of this is just sort of simple. Like the  
4 Pa'ia bypass we got asked about forever and ever, what's  
5 holding it up. It would have been great to just refer folks  
6 to a website and they could see that it needed more historic  
7 review or it was too rainy or something.

8 Also, Chubby's idea about reconvening the CAC,  
9 this is a lot of institutional knowledge that's just sort of  
10 lost after the process. And what you see is these folks  
11 come down and testify on their own time at the County  
12 Council meetings to try to update people on what the  
13 intention of the CAC was and what some of the background was  
14 of the plan. It would be great to reconvene them at the  
15 five year point and it would give I think more  
16 accountability. And I think once again the public would  
17 feel good that you don't just like attend a meeting once and  
18 then you never know what happens again and ten years pass.  
19 So I support both of those if we can figure out the sections  
20 that they go into. They definitely are part of good  
21 governance.

22 MS. WADE: Great, thank you. Joe.

23 MR. BERTRAM: On 249 I was hoping we could include  
24 to "Develop, continually update and encourage public/private

25 partnerships to implement plans." That's one of the things  
0065

1 that we really lack in government, is a real easy way for  
2 the private sector to get involved. Doing infrastructure  
3 improvements includes roads, schools, and everything else.  
4 Right now the more we get out of the way, the better we are  
5 going to be at getting private investment and getting our  
6 infrastructure built.

7 We talked about trying to get more citizen  
8 involvement. Chubby brought this up. What we really need  
9 is municipal government. We don't have it here in this  
10 state. We're the only state that doesn't have municipal  
11 government, and it's wrong, it's just plain wrong. And when  
12 you talk about reconvening the Citizen Advisory Committee,  
13 we need to have a permanent committee called a Town  
14 Government in place that can then follow up on these plans  
15 and implement them at the community level. I mean  
16 everywhere else in America has this, except for us.

17 So somewhere in this has to be that we bring  
18 government down to the most basic unit, which is the town  
19 hall. And I don't know if you want a special thing or  
20 whatever, but it's time to take back our power. The power  
21 belongs at the neighborhood community level. Not at the  
22 county level, but at the town level.

23 MS. WADE: John.

24 MR. BLUMER-BUELL: I want to support Chubby's idea  
25 on the Citizens Advisory Committee, and also what Joe  
0066

1 Bertram just said. Just as a point of information, in Hana  
2 over the years there's more and more talk about East Maui  
3 becoming its own county in all sincerity, and the reason for  
4 that is because there's not the kind of local control and  
5 communication that people know should be in place out there.

6 People bring that up because the government is not  
7 managing East Maui properly. Our community plan was passed  
8 by ordinance in 1994. It's a good plan, and yet all of  
9 these great implementation things, almost none of the  
10 important ones have been done. We passed this in 1994. So  
11 on number 246 where it says "in a timely manner," somehow I  
12 think we need to establish time lines, legal time lines to  
13 get these things done. If there was some sort of municipal  
14 government in Hana then there would be, or whatever is the  
15 best way to do it, we could get some of these things

16 implemented without talking about them year after year. So  
17 thanks.

18 MS. WADE: Thank you. Dick.

19 MR. MAYER: Two items. On number 249, "Develop,  
20 continually update, and implement plans and budgets." I  
21 think it's in our islandwide plan we are all going to see  
22 later this year that we will actually be putting together a  
23 financial plan that's part of our process for the island. I  
24 think all the planning we do is really nonsense unless we  
25 know how much it's going to cost and be able to evaluate and  
0067

1 prioritize. That's critical. So I would like to see words  
2 like "and budgets" and if you can get "prioritize" in there  
3 as well into these processes, I think that's critical.

4 The other item on 247 where it says, "Plan for the  
5 unique character," I would like to make that at a very early  
6 stage within the community plan process, something to the  
7 effect that, "Describe in each community plan the unique  
8 character of its district and each of its communities."  
9 Because many of these districts we have, like upcountry for  
10 example, Pukalani, Makawao, Kula are all very different from  
11 each other. Haiku and Pa'ia each different from each other.  
12 Kahului, Wailuku each different from each other.

13 So the districts should try to make some effort to  
14 show how is there district distinct from other districts,  
15 but also make some effort to try to distinguish the  
16 characteristics of each of its communities. I think that  
17 would help the Planning Commission to say, is this  
18 consistent with what this community is trying to do, as  
19 projects come forward. Thank you.

20 MS. WADE: Good point, thank you. Stan and then  
21 Tom.

22 MR. FRANCO: Stan Franco. We are talking about a  
23 review process. The last time we met I suggested wording,  
24 and that was my intention, J.I.F, and the language I came up  
25 with is, "Create and implement a district-based review  
0068

1 process for land use planning." I'm not sure if we wanted  
2 to add anything beyond land use planning, but that was the  
3 intent, that it would be at the level of each area of this  
4 island and this county so that we have that process ongoing  
5 at the lowest level possible.

6 MS. WADE: I think Tom was next, and then you,

7 Joe.

8 CHAIRMAN CANNON: I have a suggestion on 247, to  
9 add a couple of words there, "Plan for the" insert  
10 "perpetuation of the unique character of each community,"  
11 and then insert "region and small town." So it would read,  
12 "Plan for the perpetuation of the unique character of each  
13 community, region and small town in Maui County."

14 MS. WADE: Joe.

15 MR. BERTRAM: Just to follow up on Mr. Franco's  
16 comments, that's exactly it. There's two things, actually.  
17 People think that and I think it relates to what they're  
18 saying. It's not just reviewing the plan, it's coming up  
19 with the financial things and implementing this plan.  
20 That's why you need more than just a plan review committee,  
21 you need an actual local government that can then implement  
22 these things, whether it's local bond issues or making  
23 priorities for those things, it's an ongoing process.

24 The only other thing to that is we also need  
25 district voting within Maui County, because this at-large

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1 thing just doesn't make anyone accountable for their own  
2 district. And it also makes it harder for anybody to  
3 actually win in their district. Every place that has gone  
4 to district voting has seen an increase in voter  
5 participation, as well as more effective decision making.  
6 So we need to put that in there as well.

7 MS. WADE: Lucienne.

8 MS. DeNAIE: If we are going to do that as a  
9 policy, there have been a number of studies done in the past  
10 of possible ways that district voting could be viewed, and  
11 they're kind of buried in the files. When I worked for the  
12 county I saw a bunch of references to them from the eighties  
13 and even the early nineties. So maybe our policy here would  
14 be to "Bring forth and review for possible charter amendment  
15 a mechanism to allow district voting." I think that would  
16 be practical to bring them forward. To review them would be  
17 very practical. If it looks like one should qualify as a  
18 charter amendment, then it can move forward.

19 MS. WADE: Anything else on this objective  
20 section? All right, Joe.

21 MR. BERTRAM: Just to mention one more thing.  
22 There is going through the legislature right now trying to  
23 establish the ahu moku system again, and I would recommend

24 that we look at establishing representative districts and a  
25 planning variance along the ahu moku system, so that way we  
0070

1 get out of this whole idea of the Wailuku District or the  
2 Western that we have been doing, and go back to the ahu moku  
3 system, then we can look at it.

4 We have been talking about ahupua'a and that  
5 relates to a larger thing of the ahu moku system. Maybe  
6 putting that in as something to consider as well so we can  
7 really establish ourselves and re-orient ourselves to that  
8 type of thinking.

9 MS. WADE: Real good. Lucienne.

10 MS. DeNAIE: Just to clarify on that concept, in  
11 traditional times starting from about 1500 or so, Maui had  
12 mokus that were far different than our planning districts  
13 today. For instance, Kaanapali began at Kekaa and went all  
14 the way around to Kukuipuka, which we consider Waihee today,  
15 or where the boy scout camp is. So are we going to then  
16 suggest that we would return to those traditional moku in  
17 terms of the oversight of the aha that's giving planning  
18 advice on the moku, or are we going to establish moku based  
19 on our kind of current residency and planning models?

20 So those are some questions I think need to be  
21 answered and clarified in terms of how we would want to  
22 approach this. I am entirely supporting the idea that we  
23 look at these regions and districts and how their  
24 communities and resources interrelate to each other. It's  
25 just that the devil is in the details.

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1 MS. WADE: That could be a good implementation  
2 strategy too, to do a study to determine what makes the best  
3 sense. Okay, can we take a few minutes?

4 CHAIRMAN CANNON: Yes, let's take a 10-minute  
5 recess, please.

6 (Whereupon a brief recess was had).

7 CHAIRMAN CANNON: Okay, as we get restarted here  
8 John is going to give Erin a break, so he's going to be  
9 assisting us with this. And we are starting on what number,  
10 John?

11 MR. SUMMERS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. That would  
12 be number 106, the section entitled "Preserve local culture  
13 and traditions" on page 6 of the matrix. It's goal number  
14 106. So I will start by reading the goal statement,

15 followed by the three objective statements, and then I will  
16 work through the list of policies, read through those, and  
17 go back up and we can start with the first objective.

18 The goal statement currently reads, "Maui County  
19 will preserve lands, sites and activities that are  
20 culturally important to assure that current and future  
21 generations will enjoy the benefits of their rich island  
22 heritage."

23 The first objective reads, "Identify and protect  
24 access to mountain, ocean and island resources for  
25 traditional cultural practices."

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1 The second objective, number 110 reads, "To  
2 preserve for present and future generations the opportunity  
3 to know and experience the arts, culture and history of Maui  
4 County."

5 The third objective, number 116 reads, "Preserve  
6 for present and future generations the historic  
7 architecture, structures, cultural sites, and landmarks of  
8 Maui County."

9 Now, going back up to objective 107, I'll start  
10 with policy statements. Policy statement number 108, "Work  
11 cooperatively with land trust organizations to identify and  
12 preserve historic and cultural sites."

13 109, "Limit development of makai lands which are  
14 important for traditional Hawaiian use, giving priority to  
15 activities which include subsistence food gathering,  
16 religious and recreational uses."

17 Number 111, "Expand opportunities for all age  
18 groups to participate in the arts."

19 Number 112, "Encourage the recordation of oral  
20 history of Maui County residents."

21 113, "Develop programs that reconnect former  
22 County residents with their ancestral families on the  
23 islands."

24 114, "Identify and foster teaching opportunities  
25 for cultural practitioners to share their knowledge and

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1 skills."

2 115, "Encourage the construction of houses which  
3 reflect Hawaiian architecture to perpetuate traditional  
4 building practices and craftsmanship."

5 117, "Identify, develop and maintain an inventory

6 of significant cultural and historical resources for  
7 protection."

8 118, "Promote the rehabilitation and adaptive  
9 reuse of historic sites, buildings and structures to  
10 perpetuate traditional community character and values."

11 119, "Establish programs to record, restore,  
12 maintain, and interpret cultural districts, sites and  
13 artifacts in both natural and museum settings." Are there  
14 any comments on the goals statement? Warren.

15 MR. SHIBUYA: No, I don't have a statement here,  
16 but I would like to have the key to unlock that door there  
17 so we can close the door and thereby have a better air  
18 conditioning, because right now it's maximum air cooling.

19 MR. SUMMERS: Walette.

20 MS. PELLEGRINO: Aloha, Walette Pellegrino. I  
21 would like to address the beginning statement "preserve  
22 local cultures and traditions." I took the opportunity to  
23 speak with different people on our Maui Community College  
24 campus, including our Hawaiian faculty. We have a special  
25 group called La Ulu which represents all Hawaiian faculty

0074  
1 and staff on the campus, and the group is there to be sure  
2 that the campus remains grounded in Hawaiian traditions and  
3 culture. And one of the statements that was shared with me  
4 that I'd like to share with you is that there is a major  
5 difference between preserving and perpetuating. Their idea  
6 is that "preserving" means that you take something such as a  
7 cultural artifact, a pahu drum for example, and you put it  
8 behind glass in a museum for all of us to go look at. They  
9 would prefer that we think about "perpetuating," which means  
10 that you use the pahu drum as you practice the culture.

11 So I'd like us to reconsider that top statement  
12 there, and that we also keep that idea of perpetuation as we  
13 look at some of the other statements in that section as  
14 well.

15 MR. SUMMERS: Lucienne.

16 MS. DeNAIE: Thank you. Lucienne deNaie. I'm not  
17 Hawaiian, but I concur with what Walette says. I've  
18 received the same feedback from folks who are cultural  
19 practitioners that our goal needs to be a living culture,  
20 whether it's Okinawan, Hawaiian, Chinese, Filipino. It's  
21 not enough to just say that we are preserving things by not  
22 getting rid of them. Especially with many Hawaiian cultural

23 sites. What is being defined as preservation today is  
24 actually just neglect. So it's not bulldozed but it's not  
25 cared for, it has no mana, the site has no living connection

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1 with spiritual practices or subsistence practices today.

2 So if we can perhaps look at our definition here  
3 to include more of the living history perspective. I'm  
4 sorry I didn't like suggest some language here, but I would  
5 be willing to work on some language for some of these where  
6 it would be appropriate, because I think we just need to  
7 carry forward this concept that these are living cultural  
8 treasures, not just something that we do not destroy. So  
9 they're there but their actual purpose has been transcended.  
10 They're only like piles of rocks and old buildings and  
11 they're not really being loved, cared for, or the use  
12 encouraged by anybody.

13 MR. SUMMERS: Thank you. So we will strike  
14 "preserve" in the top title and replace that with  
15 "perpetuate." I'll try to work on a statement to include  
16 more living history in the goals statement. John.

17 MR. BLUMER-BUELL: I would just like to suggest to  
18 add "identify" so it would be "Maui County will identify and  
19 perpetuate" so we can identify those. The reason I wanted  
20 to add that word is I'm going to be passing this around  
21 today and I am going to include it in our documentation as a  
22 communication. I have talked with John Summers about this.  
23 This is a cultural landscape study of Ke'anae and Wailuanui  
24 which was done by the Maui Planning Department in 1995 in  
25 association with Davianna McGregor and Cultural Resources.

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1 Now, this is quite a large study, and it was not done  
2 without controversy. But this could be the type of document  
3 that should be required for each ahupua'a as a way to  
4 resolve these local issues. So I'll pass this around. John  
5 has copies of this. I requested or will request that part  
6 of it be put on line so that people can look at it.

7 This is a very practical guide. There's several  
8 issues right now in Hana that regard development, and we  
9 need to first identify and perpetuate. Keep the idea of  
10 perpetuation in mind first, and a good way to do that is  
11 through something like this if the local Hawaiian residents  
12 are willing to cooperate. I think as time goes on I've seen  
13 a change in some of the thinking with people realizing that

14 if they don't identify and put kapus on certain areas, that  
15 just passing along verbally has led to a lot of places  
16 getting bulldozed and desecrated. So mahalo. I'll start  
17 this with Tom and send it around. Thanks.

18 MR. SUMMERS: Thank you, John. Any other comments  
19 on the goals statement? Dick.

20 MR. MAYER: They use the word "local" and yet many  
21 of the statements we're debating right now talk about  
22 Hawaiian. And we have such a rich multi-cultural heritage  
23 with the various groups that have come here. In addition,  
24 to which I have no problem about setting this as a goal. We  
25 should do something very special with the Hawaiian culture,

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1 Hawaiian artifacts, perpetuate them, et cetera, but I think  
2 we also need to recognize all of the other groups. I am not  
3 sure of the wording, either a separate goal or something  
4 else that would be reflective of the multi-cultural element  
5 of the community.

6 MR. SUMMERS: Excellent point. We will look at  
7 the language on that and try to incorporate that concept.  
8 Joe.

9 MR. BERTRAM: Maybe you could also put in there  
10 "will map" somewhere in there, map. I think it's real  
11 important that we put something on map. It's one thing to  
12 have a beautiful study like you have there, but you have to  
13 go into all the words and everything before you really  
14 understand. To have a visual map where people can see, I  
15 think that makes a big difference as far as getting public  
16 participation.

17 MR. SUMMERS: Thank you, Joe. On number 117 we  
18 have a policy down towards the bottom, "Identify, develop  
19 and maintain an inventory of significant cultural and  
20 historical resources for protection." We could include the  
21 term "map." Any other comments on the goals statement?  
22 Jeanne.

23 MS. SKOG: I'd like the goals statement to be much  
24 more straight forward than it is now. I think it would be  
25 more in the line of, "Maui County will perpetuate our

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1 cultural values." I mean it's a very succinct statement  
2 about how much priority we give to our culture without going  
3 into detail of preserve land, sites, activities, et cetera.  
4 So if you set it up as we are going to perpetuate our

5 cultural values, and then the objectives can revolve around  
6 perhaps being an objective around land and how we treat it  
7 within this set of cultural values. And there would be  
8 another on our actions with each other, so the social aspect  
9 of that.

10 When we did Focus Maui Nui there was a great  
11 triangulation that comes out of the Hawaiian culture and  
12 this was man, land and the spirit. It was a triangular.

13 MR. RODRIGUES: The gods, land and man.

14 MS. SKOG: Right. Maybe we can borrow from that  
15 to set up the framework for how we look at perpetuating  
16 culture within our community. That's what I'd like to  
17 recommend. This is wordy and I don't think it's conveying  
18 as well the spirit of what we're trying to do in terms of  
19 culture.

20 MR. SUMMERS: Are there any objections to taking  
21 the action point, this action of preserving land sites and  
22 activities out, and making sure we have it incorporated as a  
23 policy statement. That would make the goals statement more  
24 succinct. We will work on that language. Any further  
25 comments? Lucienne.

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1 MS. DeNAIE: I'm very happy that John brought  
2 forth the cultural landscape study of Ke'anae and Wailuanui,  
3 because that is a concept that I think needs be worked into  
4 the language, whether it goes in the goal or not. I hear,  
5 Jeanne, that you want to simplify it. Right now just the  
6 idea that we preserve, we identify. When we isolate each of  
7 the individual components of a cultural landscape we  
8 actually sort of deny the whole its meaning, both to people  
9 who are of that culture and people who are looking from the  
10 outside trying to figure out, well, why is this wall here,  
11 what does it mean.

12 So what we really want to do, as John has pointed  
13 out, is move towards looking not at sites and not at  
14 buildings or whatever, but at the whole idea of the cultural  
15 landscape. Like Lahaina has its historic district. If you  
16 didn't know its whole history it wouldn't have as much  
17 meaning as it is when you walk around and really realize the  
18 history of this area, and you can imagine it and relive it.  
19 It keeps it alive long after those who can't tell the tale  
20 have left this earth.

21 So I don't know where this belongs, perhaps in the

22 objective or perhaps it should be in the goal, or perhaps in  
23 one of the objectives. But if we can move towards  
24 recognizing cultural landscapes that have multiple  
25 components, rather than just preserving individual sites, I  
0080

1 think we would really do a service to future generations.

2 MR. SUMMERS: Thank you, Lucienne. It would be  
3 nice to add a policy to that regard under objective 116.  
4 Say add under 120, as 120, this concept of recognizing  
5 cultural landscapes. Are there any objections to adding a  
6 policy statement to that effect? We will go ahead and do  
7 that. Are there any other comments before we move on to  
8 objective 107? Chubby, did you have a comment?

9 MR. VICENS: I have one under 108. I'll wait, if  
10 that's appropriate.

11 MR. SUMMERS: You bet. Yes, please.

12 MR. VICENS: Chubby Vicens. Under 108 it says,  
13 "Work cooperatively with land trust organizations." Can we  
14 insert "and other non-profit organizations"? I was kind of  
15 specifically thinking of the article that appeared in the  
16 weekly from Bully on the seawall. So there are other  
17 organizations other than land trust that we can work with  
18 for the preservation of cultural and traditional practices.  
19 Thank you.

20 MR. SUMMERS: Thank you. Without objection, we  
21 will add that language. Stan.

22 MR. FRANCO: Yes, Stan Franco. I agree  
23 wholeheartedly with Chubby on this. I would even make it  
24 broader and say, "work cooperatively with public and private  
25 organizations." And just instead of designating a

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1 particular type of organization, we want this to be general  
2 to allow a lot of different people to be able to do this  
3 kind of work.

4 MR. SUMMERS: Jeanne.

5 MS. SKOG: I just wanted to add to that if we  
6 could say, "public, private and non-profit."

7 MR. MAYER: Dick Mayer. Insert the word  
8 "landowners" there, because very often if we're saying this  
9 is what the county should be doing, we're saying the county  
10 should be working with landowners to do this perpetuation as  
11 well.

12 MR. SUMMERS: Would that be covered under private

13 organizations?

14 MR. MAYER: Just under organization.

15 MR. SUMMERS: We can include that language. Hans.

16 MR. MICHEL: Hans Michel over here. A private  
17 organization in which they have liability insurance, if they  
18 go to property outside or if they come to us. How is that  
19 supposed to be addressed?

20 MR. SUMMERS: Hans brings up an excellent point,  
21 the issue of liability insurance, and an issue that came up  
22 in the Ke'anae study which was the mapping of some of these  
23 important resources and concerns expressed in the community  
24 about people intruding into certain areas and perhaps  
25 pilfering. So that may lead us to an implementation action.

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1 I will keep that in mind in terms of a possible implementing  
2 action to address liability issues as well as the protection  
3 of some of these sites.

4 MR. MICHEL: Some of the people are very nice  
5 about it and some of them are very nasty, which you have to  
6 call 911 because they don't give up. If the county gives  
7 out the plan and they say they have authority to go there,  
8 what can an individual do?

9 MR. SUMMERS: Excellent point. Tom.

10 MR. COOK: Tom Cook. This is addressing item 108  
11 and 109, and what Hans was just talking about touches upon  
12 it. Number 108 addresses it as far as working  
13 cooperatively, but number 109 "limit the development" et  
14 cetera. I think this comes into our budgeting, either  
15 buying the land or leasing the rights if it has enough  
16 public interest and need. One of the challenges that I've  
17 experienced in the past of property being available for  
18 public purchase, the Council and different people electing  
19 not to purchase it, and then over a period of years it  
20 becomes very contentious of why that property is being  
21 developed for a private use when it's obviously in the  
22 public.

23 The lime kiln is a classic example. It was for  
24 sale for quite awhile, and it was declined. As far as a  
25 policy, for us to identify policy, that should be one of the

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1 big things when we're looking at budgeting being very  
2 farsighted to actually purchasing the lands for future  
3 public use, or at least leasing aspects of the rights of the

4 ownership and use as defined. It will be more possible to  
5 be able to get insurance to clarify liability.

6 And then to have an effective policy if we can,  
7 and this is a big challenge, "identify the tension between  
8 cultural access and preservation and recreational use and  
9 overuse." To me, cultural access can be as simple as our  
10 children and our grandchildren being able to hike and swim  
11 in the ponds that we did as children. That aspect of who we  
12 are and our connection with the land and being familiar with  
13 different cool places.

14 We're being loved to death. There's 40 million  
15 people, however many people want to come here. So to have  
16 an effective policy, whether it's windows of time or whether  
17 it's permits where it's not too bureaucratic, to limit  
18 access but to ensure access. I think this is something we  
19 need to be -- it's going to be challenging, but for us to be  
20 effective to maintain access but to limit access, because  
21 that's the only way we are going to be able to meet this  
22 objective.

23 MR. SUMMERS: I can see two policy statements  
24 coming out of this discussion. Let me know if this  
25 accurately reflects your ideas. One would be to add a  
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1 policy under 109 to "develop programs to secure funding for  
2 the acquisition of," and then it would continue to list some  
3 of these resources. Another policy statement related to the  
4 insurance issues and liability issues. Are there any  
5 objections to adding two policy statements to reflect those  
6 concepts?

7 MR. BERTRAM: I think you can actually say just  
8 manage it, management issues. We cover liability, we cover  
9 which ones you want to include, which ones you don't. So  
10 all of that just comes down to managing it proactively.

11 MR. SUMMERS: We can add a statement on  
12 management. The funding issue is something that I think  
13 might go beyond management, to ensure that we have funding  
14 programs or other programs, such as transfer development  
15 rights, programs to protect some of these areas. Hinano.

16 MR. RODRIGUES: With respect to item 108, I'd like  
17 to make recommendations on cleaning up or reducing the word  
18 "cooperatively" and I'd like to add "consult and cooperate  
19 in good faith with individuals, organizations and agencies  
20 to identify, preserve and perpetuate historic and cultural

21 sites." And the reason for that is, again, I'm a state  
22 employee and I know how they stretch the definition of  
23 cooperate. So I think by having "in good faith" it gives us  
24 enough teeth to at least end up in court.

25 MR. SUMMERS: Excellent point. Would you email  
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1 that?

2 MR. RODRIGUES: From my home computer (laughter).

3 MR. SUMMERS: Joe Bertram.

4 MR. BERTRAM: Also in the objective I was  
5 wondering if you could identify and protect. "Identify,  
6 protect and establish trail access to mountain, ocean and  
7 island resources." They say that access is there, but it's  
8 because there's no fence. But if we don't have these trails  
9 in then there is really no access. Trails themselves are a  
10 cultural resource that we are not recognizing in this, and I  
11 think we could put them in there as an important cultural  
12 resource.

13 MR. SUMMERS: Excellent point. Kehau.

14 MS. FILIMOEATU: Just to share mana'o, I'm real  
15 cautious when we ask to identify and we ask for access and  
16 we make trails and access to that identity. You know, one  
17 of the worst things we had was a book called Maui Revealed,  
18 and when we look at, when you identify, you actually expose.  
19 And many times instead of taking care, it becomes abused.  
20 And simply because people don't really understand, like  
21 those of us who want to keep things secret. So that's just  
22 my concern.

23 I have one more thing for 108, and that was that  
24 we were looking at cooperatively working with and we made  
25 these quote groups. Can we just say "groups" as opposed to  
0086

1 private whatever and whoever and this agency, can we just  
2 say "groups"? Because many times you actually may work with  
3 a family or a little hui of people who know a particular  
4 area. Can we just say that we can work with them, because  
5 they're not formal. We're naming formal agencies and/or  
6 groups, known profit, public, private. I would just want to  
7 think about that.

8 MR. SUMMERS: "Groups" seems to be very inclusive.  
9 Very succinct as well.

10 MS. FILIMOEATU: Groups can be a family, it could  
11 be a hui, it could be a club that not necessarily is

12 organized as a profit, non-profit or private agency.

13 MR. SUMMERS: Excellent point. We will work with  
14 that language, use that term.

15 MS. FILIMOEATU: Can I go to 109, unless somebody  
16 else wants to talk about 108. In 109 one of the things that  
17 we always worry about is access, just like how Tom said, how  
18 can we get to the old stuff that we used to go to. I'd like  
19 to say that we "protect access to all lands," not just the  
20 makai part, but to all lands which are important for our  
21 traditional Hawaiian use, giving priority, et cetera, et  
22 cetera. I wanted to try to somehow limit development too,  
23 but if we can protect that access then we know what brother  
24 has to give us to get to the ocean.

25 MR. SUMMERS: Excellent point. One of the issues  
0087

1 brought up was the controlled access, and there was a  
2 suggestion that we add a policy statement on the management  
3 of these resources. So we will look to that policy and try  
4 to capture that concept in that policy about the management  
5 of these resources. Susan.

6 MS. MOIKEHA: I just wanted to make some comments  
7 on the issue of liability, and we experienced this when we  
8 reviewed a project in Wailea, and it's the project below the  
9 Wailea shops that abuts the ocean shoreline. One of the  
10 issues that came up was liability, because we were proposing  
11 as a commission that we wanted at least 10 parking stalls on  
12 site for public access, and of course the attorneys jumped  
13 up and raised the issue of liability. But what we found out  
14 through that experience, and we did get that condition in  
15 there, was that when you look at that walkway through that  
16 resort area that's private property that's been donated by  
17 these developments that has public access. So there is  
18 already law that addresses when you do open something up  
19 that was private to the public. The liability issue is  
20 protected for the owner of that private land. So based on  
21 that, we were able to secure that access for the public.

22 One of the problems I have too with, well, another  
23 issue since we are talking about law, POSH, which is a state  
24 law, guarantees the right of access for traditional cultural  
25 practices. So we have that as another strong foundational

0088  
1 basis. However, when you start from the state and federal  
2 and you bring it down to county and even little communities,

3 that seems to be where it gets lost.

4 In 109 it seems like we're talking about tons of  
5 undeveloped makai oceanfront properties that have not yet  
6 been touched, but yet in reality when you look at what's in  
7 particularly where I live, South Maui, West Maui, a lot of  
8 the lands have already been developed. So we are relying on  
9 the permitting process, SMA, to guarantee this access for  
10 the public.

11 So I'm struggling with how do we ensure that  
12 access. Even though it's conditioned in a permit, who  
13 really knows about it except maybe the people that were  
14 there that day. Those kinds of things are not well  
15 published to the public. It would be interesting to go down  
16 to Wailea now and see if you can park in that development  
17 and issues would arise that you are trespassing.

18 But I see this as a strong problem, you know. We  
19 raised four children on this island, they were born and  
20 raised and their culture is Hawaiian. And when my son would  
21 say to me, How is it that where we used to go and fish and  
22 hang out and surf and stuff that people are telling us that  
23 their property extends all the way to the end of the rocks  
24 and they can't go in there? I mean there has to be some  
25 issue of conveying this tradition, because people that are  
0089

1 buying into these properties and building aren't getting it.  
2 And I struggle with this. Yeah, we have a permitting  
3 process. Yeah, we have laws. But in reality how does it  
4 really work?

5 So there needs to be more public knowledge of what  
6 you have as your right. That's really kind of sad, because  
7 before development came you used it freely, you cared for  
8 it, you took care of it, you perpetuated it, as it's been  
9 spoken of. But now we've got to make sure we still keep  
10 that. That we know first that it's there, and that we can  
11 still have access to it. So it's something I struggle with  
12 because I don't know how to make that work. I don't know if  
13 it's just more public knowledge that needs to go out there  
14 that these lands are available to you and you have right of  
15 access as a public.

16 MR. SUMMERS: Let's work on a broader policy  
17 statement to address the educational outreach component of  
18 that, and then a more specific implementing action related  
19 to using our geographic information system to map these

20 sites, particularly as they're made available through the  
21 development process. We should be able to easily map those  
22 sites and have the specific inventory of all shoreline  
23 access points. In fact, we have a study that was recently  
24 completed that did some of that, but we want to make sure  
25 that that's updated on a regular basis. Carl.

0090

1 MR. LINDQUIST: Carl Lindquist. I just want to  
2 emphasize the importance of the word "management" of these  
3 sites, because I agree that it's very dangerous to identify  
4 and map and make things available. We have seen this so  
5 often in Hana where all of a sudden private places and  
6 special places that the local people used to enjoy and go to  
7 now are overrun with people who don't really know where they  
8 are in the first place. So management becomes a very  
9 important word.

10 MR. SUMMERS: Chubby.

11 MR. VICENS: I think Lucienne has had her hand up  
12 for 20 minutes. I'll yield the floor to her first.

13 MS. DeNAIE: Thank you, Chubby. Lucienne deNaie.  
14 A couple of points on various ones. First of all, Kehau's  
15 statement is very, very important for us in the rural areas,  
16 that just telling everybody there's access just doesn't work  
17 out, because people come and abuse that access, they leave  
18 their trash, park their cars blocking the only little 12  
19 foot road you have. They just don't always practice good  
20 manners.

21 I am going to share with you, when we had our  
22 focus groups for the Maui Coastal Land Trust, which involved  
23 talking with about 50 different leaders in the communities  
24 from various regions, and one of the things that really came  
25 up as a strong point is moving towards a system on any kind

0091

1 of public areas, whether it be a park or just even access  
2 points, where there is someone who is in charge, some sort  
3 of kahu, someone who watches over this.

4 And I'm with Susan here, it's like we're losing a  
5 lot of accesses, and it's a little different in the urban  
6 areas than it is in the rural areas. We find people lost  
7 all the time trying to find things that they saw in the  
8 guide book. So I think we need a more comprehensive way of  
9 dealing with this. We've grown up, it's not the old days  
10 when we all could jump over the barbed wire fence and the

11 landowner didn't care. They knew that the local kids were  
12 going to go swimming or go to the ocean, or whatever. We  
13 are not in those old days, and yet we've really done nothing  
14 to address it.

15         These plans that these people come from Oahu to do  
16 about ocean access, they could have talked to one of us  
17 about it. It's like they don't know anything and if they  
18 don't happen to talk to someone who knows something, then  
19 they just kind of repeat the same mistakes. So I think we  
20 need some sort of objective that allows us to map publicly  
21 owned trail segments, of which there are a tremendous  
22 amount. Where I live alone there's five miles of publicly  
23 owned roads that we use as our neighborhood road system, and  
24 some landowners just block them off. And then we need to  
25 decide on appropriate levels of management and public access

0092

1 and use to these, because some of these road systems are not  
2 linked to anything right now and yet they can be valuable to  
3 people in the neighborhood.

4         So we kind of need to turn a new page in the book  
5 of access here, and I think we should have a policy that  
6 addresses that, so that process can begin probably with  
7 citizen input and then eventually be codified in how we  
8 treat these different instances. But we have all these  
9 phantom roads that they actually are publicly owned and no  
10 one wants to claim them. The state doesn't want to claim  
11 them and the county doesn't want to claim them. And I've  
12 met with folks on both sides, I've met with the Mayor, I've  
13 met with the head of DLNR, and each one says, "Oh, it's the  
14 other's responsibility." "Oh, it's the other's ownership."  
15 And so the public is the looser in the middle.

16         So these are thorny things and they're part of our  
17 growing pains, so I think we need to craft something that  
18 can clearly address the fact that we are in a different  
19 phase in our access discussion here. And just saying nice  
20 things about access doesn't really cut to the point of how  
21 we are going to make this a realistic benefit for the  
22 public, and define who the public is. Some places it's  
23 inappropriate if people who don't live in the area access  
24 them. And I think Carl will agree with me on this. It's  
25 just you don't know what you are doing there, and it's just

0093

1 not the right thing. So as big as I am on public

2 participation and public access, I just have to say that,  
3 after years of observation.

4 One last thing on 109. We talk about the concept  
5 of limiting development of makai lands. One of the things  
6 that might be helpful is if we could limit at least the  
7 scale of development. We have developments proposed for  
8 makai lands that are just completely out of character with  
9 the resource, with the former use or former character of the  
10 community, and they just basically kind of take over the  
11 character of the community. Thank you.

12 MR. SUMMERS: Thank you, Lucienne. Chubby.

13 MR. VICENS: Chubby Vicens. 109, you briefly  
14 mentioned in a previous statement the term "transfer of  
15 development rights," John. But I think on the makai side of  
16 the road as land is becoming less and less prevalent I think  
17 this is a vehicle that the county and the council can use to  
18 actually take access to some of the properties that are  
19 currently sitting out there through the transfer of  
20 development rights. Move them mauka, if that's what it  
21 takes. But you take away the probability and the  
22 possibility of somebody coming in under the radar screen and  
23 putting a small home.

24 You know, there's a lot said about large  
25 developers owning a lot of land that's on the ocean. These  
0094

1 lands are always for sale, they're for sale to anyone.  
2 What's to prevent an individual, like Montana Beach, from  
3 coming in and buying an acre here and an acre there, and  
4 before you know it you have lost 30 or 40 acres of  
5 oceanfront property to maybe 30 individuals.

6 This way the county and/or possibly the state can  
7 guarantee that this land will stay in perpetuity, and  
8 provide us with the ability to gather food, to be able to  
9 have recreational facilities on the beach again, and  
10 encourage families to come back and picnic. Thank you.

11 MR. SUMMERS: Thank you, Chubby. Tom.

12 MR. COOK: Tom Cook. It addresses a few of these,  
13 but I'd just like to say one of the challenges for access  
14 liability, preservation, is for us -- and this is a  
15 community issue, not a government issue -- is for us to hold  
16 our children and ourselves accountable. If you go out to  
17 the Lighthouse it's not tourists trashing it out there,  
18 okay. And, you know, I talk to fisherman who get really

19 irate, and they clean it up and they're like what's up.  
20 Kaanapali, you go down there and there's kids pounding  
21 tourists, they're pounding each other, and all jag and  
22 misbehaving. It's like that type of community  
23 accountability, holding ourselves, our children, our  
24 families accountable will help to a great extent on many of  
25 these issues. People are going to have less resistance for  
0095

1 access and less cause to point at why it's been closed for  
2 that.

3 I just can't emphasize that enough. My youngest  
4 son, my stepson, he looks Hawaiian. He's everything but  
5 Hawaiian. And he goes down and all the stereo-typical  
6 stuff, you know. And the security guards give him heat.  
7 And he tells me, "Hey, Dad, you know what, sometimes I don't  
8 blame them because you look at the way some people are  
9 acting and the stuff they're doing, and it's like they can't  
10 tell the difference." And he'll be angry because it's  
11 totally inappropriate. But I think it will open a lot of  
12 doors and really come together as a community the more and  
13 more we hold ourselves accountable, and the more we take  
14 responsibility and not always be looking for a policy to  
15 solve it.

16 MR. SUMMERS: Thank you, Tom. Warren.

17 MR. SHIBUYA: I fully support what Chubby is  
18 mentioning in terms of the respect for the property and  
19 access for the public. However, I'd like to also recognize  
20 the values. I think I'd like to set up another objective  
21 someplace else in here that talks to respect, trust, and the  
22 family, and discuss maybe even perhaps the idea that Auntie  
23 Paki once addressed the 2000 Governors' Conference and  
24 identified various aspects of the word "aloha." One of them  
25 that I think we can use in this value would be "Lokahi."

0096

1 The idea that yes, we are one family. It doesn't make any  
2 difference whether you are from Maui or Moloka'i or Lana'i,  
3 we are one and we have the same values of respect for each  
4 other. We respect the differences and the cultural  
5 differences, even visitors, and we expect this type of  
6 respect from everybody, and trust that these resources and  
7 individuals would be cared for. Aina, anything. Family,  
8 everything. That's what I'm talking about. Perhaps even  
9 Kehau and Walette can add to that. Thank you.

10 MR. SUMMERS: We will take a stab at an objective  
11 related to those issues. I also heard with Susan's comments  
12 and Lucienne's comments for a new policy statement on  
13 access, the identification of these access points. There  
14 was a point made by Lucienne about the management, and we  
15 will have a policy on the management of these resources.  
16 But along with that we will need a policy related to the  
17 funding so that we can support caretaker programs and the  
18 like. So we will work on a policy statement related to the  
19 funding of the management programs.

20 The TDR program we are developing as part of the  
21 Maui Island Plan, so we will definitely need your expertise  
22 as we identify sending and receiving areas for that program.  
23 Walette.

24 MS. PELLEGRINO: Aloha, Walette Pellegrino. It  
25 looks like we really massaged 109 in so many different  
0097

1 directions that I'm not sure what its current status is. It  
2 looks like with Tom's suggestion we are going to work off  
3 another policy about purchasing, leasing, et cetera. I did  
4 want to mention though if we keep Kehau's suggestion about  
5 protect access to all lands, I'd like to include resources  
6 there, because I'm thinking as an example where we live in  
7 Waikapu we have an auwai that has been there for hundreds of  
8 years and we are raising kalo now. So we would like to  
9 continue to have access to that. So there may be other  
10 kinds of resources as well.

11 And in addition, continuing on that same 109,  
12 after subsistence food gathering if we can add "agriculture"  
13 because I think there are many young people now who want to  
14 come home or stay at home and to be involved once again in  
15 the land.

16 MR. SUMMERS: Excellent point. Jeanne.

17 MS. SKOG: You know, it seems threaded through a  
18 lot of the comments here is this whole area of the visitor.  
19 And I understand the residents are contributing some of the  
20 challenges as well. But just the whole education of the  
21 visitor comes in to play here in terms of how we portray our  
22 culture and how we perpetuate it and making sure that that  
23 visitor understands it. I think we have to as a community  
24 be much more aggressive about that, and convey sort of the  
25 authenticity of our culture there. I think that could even

0098

1 rise to the level of an objective itself, just that  
2 interface between the visitor and our cultural values. So  
3 I'd like to promote that.

4 And within that it would be something about  
5 educating the visitor-related activities as well in terms of  
6 education. I know you're trying to diminish storytelling,  
7 but I want to say this as a way to explain. I travel a lot  
8 interisland and I don't know how many times I have seen the  
9 lei greeters hanging the lei and just swooping it over a  
10 head, "Okay, Mr. Smith, here you go, here is your lei." I  
11 think it makes more sense to not give a lei if that's the  
12 way they're going to do it.

13 So I've talked to the Maui Visitors Bureau about  
14 that and they understand it, and they have some of the same  
15 frustrations. So I think there's this whole layer in terms  
16 of the visitor industry that ought to be in here, because I  
17 think there's definitely the willingness, certainly from the  
18 Maui Visitors Bureau, and I think if we set that as an  
19 objective it would give it the priority it needs.

20 MR. SUMMERS: We will take a swing at crafting an  
21 objective or a policy, we will try it both ways, on the  
22 education side for both visitors and new residents related  
23 to these cultural issues. Any further comments related to  
24 these cultural issues. Any further comments on objective  
25 107?

0099

1 MR. RODRIGUES: Hinano Rodrigues, Lahaina. With  
2 respect to 109, and listening to everyone else here, I think  
3 I would like to recommend this language, "Deliberately  
4 address whether lands deemed important for traditional use,  
5 such as agriculture, subsistence food gathering, religious  
6 and recreational uses should remain undeveloped or partially  
7 developed." Or "shall remain."

8 MR. SUMMERS: Very nice. Again, if we can get  
9 that statement so we can get it in its precise language.  
10 John.

11 MR. BLUMER-BUELL: I have a short comment on  
12 number 108. There was a lot of talk about who to identify.  
13 We have a new management organization in Hana managing  
14 Moolea Point. The board is made up of two-thirds of our  
15 lineal descendants. I think one of the groups that's really  
16 worth identifying that are small groups are lineal  
17 descendants. Two-thirds of the board members that are

18 managing Moolea Point are lineal descendants.

19 The second one goes to what Chubby was talking  
20 about with transfer of development rights, and Tom Cook was  
21 talking about with limiting the development of makai lands.  
22 This goes back to what we talked about in good governance,  
23 which is to set a kind of a budget to deal with all of this  
24 infrastructure, know where we're going. I think we should  
25 do the same thing with the makai lands and other culturally  
0100

1 important lands. I strongly advocate that it's worth the  
2 county floating bonds or going into long-term debt to  
3 acquire those lands right now. We have one percent of our  
4 county budget going into this every year, so I'm all for  
5 borrowing as many millions as we can afford, purchasing  
6 property using the transfer of development rights, and tying  
7 up these properties now. We can afford it in the long run,  
8 and I don't think we can afford not to do it. So mahalo.

9 MR. SUMMERS: Excellent point. Carl.

10 MR. LINDQUIST: I agree completely with Jeanne's  
11 comments about the education part of it. I was in Honolulu  
12 the day before yesterday, and coming back on the bus on the  
13 wiki wiki bus from the airport there were three tourists  
14 unrelated to each other that were talking about their  
15 experience in Haunama Bay, and how positive it was to be  
16 required to go through this educational experience before  
17 they got in the water. They were all marvelling at what a  
18 great opportunity it was for them. That concept can be  
19 taken on a much broader basis, I think.

20 MR. SUMMERS: Hit the education component hard and  
21 also hit the management component, because that Haunama Bay  
22 program has a very intensive management piece to it, in  
23 addition to an educational component. Joe.

24 MR. BERTRAM: I think it would be great under  
25 policy to put "establish a trail, an interconnected trail  
0101

1 system to include a round-the-island coastal trail and  
2 mountain accesses." This is in the current general plan and  
3 I think if you keep repeating it over and over it's a good  
4 thing. But I wanted to put trails as a separate thing in  
5 the system, including a round-the-island trail would be  
6 important.

7 MR. SUMMERS: Thank you, Joe. We have added  
8 almost that identical policy in the public facilities

9 section. So we will work on that, if it's more appropriate  
10 to have it in this section, but we do have a policy to that  
11 effect. Lucienne.

12 MS. DeNAIE: Thank you. Lucienne deNaie.

13 Building on what Joe said, could we add one word, which is  
14 "off road trail" because some of our greenway plans and so  
15 forth are using sections of busy roads as part of their  
16 trail system and that is cheap and easy, but I think it's  
17 defeating the safety purpose, if nothing else. Thank you.

18 MR. SUMMERS: Ladies first. Stacie.

19 MS. THORLAKSON: Thank you. Stacie Thorlakson.

20 Looking at 107 I realize that we have 108, 109 and we deal  
21 with a lot of land, and I'm not sure if this fits in, but  
22 let's take a look at Molokini. What about limiting the  
23 access to Molokini. You have all those boats that go out  
24 there and there's very limited fish, so I would like to see  
25 a section in there.

0102

1 MR. SUMMERS: Thank you very much. An  
2 implementing action to do a comprehensive study to identify  
3 these areas that should be managed more proactively or  
4 placed off limits, if you will, might be something to look  
5 towards. Would that meet your concern?

6 MS. THORLAKSON: Yes.

7 MR. SUMMERS: Lucienne.

8 MS. DeNAIE: Lucienne deNaie. Two points on that.

9 It's my understanding from having attended like harbor  
10 user's meetings out of Ma'alaea that there is a limited  
11 number of permits that are issued by the DLNR for areas like  
12 Molokini. The trouble is the permits just say your boat can  
13 go there, and for the last ten years the boat that used to  
14 hold 30 people now holds 120. So the same company still  
15 holds the permit, but the impact is far greater because far  
16 more individuals make X number of trips a day.

17 So I don't know if we can regulate these kinds of  
18 things, but there is this idea of the carrying capacity of  
19 each resource be sort of established, and that's not about  
20 boats, that's about individuals. I think we need to look at  
21 that in some of our beach parks before we approve more  
22 development. They may need expansion in order to  
23 accommodate the additional influx. It's just an important  
24 concept as we grow. We're in that stage where we are not a  
25 little kid any more here.

0103

1 MR. SUMMERS: Thank you, Lucienne. We have policy  
2 language to that effect in the natural resource section, and  
3 we will also add this concept of the carrying capacity  
4 study, which is long overdue for some of these protected and  
5 marine reserves. Any final comments? Hans.

6 MR. MICHEL: What gets me, the parasail guys, they  
7 fly down and they go as long as the wind holds them. The  
8 trail is so bad and so abused. And the DLNR tried to stop  
9 the people, but a majority they never can catch them,  
10 they're much faster than the DLNR with the big trucks. And  
11 the other guys come with the dirt bikes. What gets me, I  
12 had to cut one guy out from the palm tree in the valley  
13 because the guy had no more wind and he hung up. So I had  
14 to get the chain saw to cut the tree and bring him down. I  
15 told him I did it because I didn't want to be responsible.

16 The problem is we cannot give everybody permission  
17 to go through private properties just so they can go horse  
18 around. So I think we have to specify where and when,  
19 otherwise the liability is too great.

20 MR. SUMMERS: Thank you, Hans. Jeanne.

21 MS. SKOG: Under the area of management you are  
22 creating an objective, is that correct? This might be a  
23 policy or it might be an implementation, but the sense of or  
24 the notion of getting the data on who is actually using some  
25 of these whether it's trail sites or whatever would be

0104

1 really enlightening, because certainly as you try to manage  
2 the facility I think the public would want to understand why  
3 it needs management. So if you had the data on the use of  
4 it, it would help to support that. So at least for that  
5 reason, but there would be many other reasons.

6 The SMS did a survey to enlighten the tourism  
7 planning process on, among other things, on the breakdown of  
8 visitor to resident use of certain sites, and it was very  
9 enlightening to the planning group to see what the ratio  
10 was. So I want to recommend that.

11 MR. SUMMERS: Thank you. Yes, the data is  
12 extremely important for planning purposes. I think that  
13 would warrant both a policy and a more specific implementing  
14 action. Can we move on to 110? Tom.

15 CHAIRMAN CANNON: I'd like to suggest one  
16 additional policy under that 107 objective which says,

17 "Develop and implement a volunteer caretaker kahu system to  
18 oversee access points, trails and places."

19 MR. SUMMERS: Very good. Thank you, Tom. Shall I  
20 read objective 110 again? 110 reads -- Lucienne.

21 MS. DeNAIE: Just to follow up on what Tom said,  
22 in some cases this is more than a volunteer job, and in some  
23 places really the research should be done by lineal  
24 descendants who really understand the place. So I think we  
25 maybe want a little bit broader wording that would either be  
0105

1 "volunteer" or I don't have the wording off the top of my  
2 head right now, I'm sorry, I'm brain dead. But if you could  
3 incorporate the idea that you shouldn't bring in some  
4 outside person to some place where family members live all  
5 around and have them be the kahu there. There's a little  
6 bit of thought that needs to go into this. And in some  
7 instances there needs to be some sort of remuneration in  
8 order to ensure that the person does a conscientious job.  
9 Like down at Pauwela, someone should live down there and  
10 take care of that place.

11 MR. SUMMERS: Dick, do you have a comment on 109  
12 before we move on? Warren.

13 MR. SHIBUYA: It's one of my pet problems here.  
14 Every time we come up with these things we don't have the  
15 right values expressed, we don't have the right enforcement,  
16 we add cost to it, we put people to watch people. Why can't  
17 we watch ourselves? This is the kind of values that I'm  
18 talking about, respect for everything. That we need to use  
19 these values to guide our own behaviors. We don't need  
20 speed bumps, we don't need an inordinately large enforcement  
21 group here of DLNR agents or border agents or police. We  
22 need to police ourselves, we need to guide ourselves. Thank  
23 you.

24 MR. SUMMERS: Thank you, Warren. Dick.

25 MR. MAYER: Have we set up 110? For both 110 and  
0106

1 116 there's a lot of similarity between the two. First of  
2 all, the first word in 110, the word "to" probably should be  
3 deleted. I would like to make it explicit what I said at  
4 the very beginning regarding all of the other cultures  
5 besides the Hawaiian culture. Where it says at the very end  
6 of both 110 and 116 the words "of Maui County" I'd like to  
7 substitute the following, "of all of Maui's immigrant

8 cultures," and that would include everybody who has come  
9 here, including Hawaiians.

10 I think that would mean everything, preserving the  
11 Holy Ghost Church, the various cemeteries we have on the  
12 islands, all of the various artifacts and cultures that we  
13 have here. Also, I'd like for both of them where it says,  
14 "preserve for present and future generations and visitors  
15 the opportunity," both of them. And 110 the word  
16 "generation" should be plural.

17 MR. SUMMERS: I got it, thank you. Stan.

18 MR. FRANCO: Stan Franco. I'm just wondering  
19 allowed to the group whether the word "provide" instead of  
20 "preserve" would be a better word to make sure that all of  
21 those resources are available and provided to people, and  
22 not just preserved.

23 MR. SUMMERS: Excellent point. Jeanne.

24 MS. SKOG: Can we make the assumption that  
25 everything we're doing in this plan is about present and

0107

1 future generations, versus having to repeat it in every  
2 single goal, objective and policy? And then also in 110 the  
3 way it's worded where it says, "arts, culture and history,"  
4 but this is under culture as a section. Would it be clearer  
5 to say, "cultural history and the arts" or something where  
6 culture is the defining piece in terms of the history and  
7 the arts.

8 MR. SUMMERS: Sure, excellent point. Joe.

9 MR. BERTRAM: I'd like also to see that somewhere  
10 in there under policies there would be something for public  
11 art, including murals and those types of things, public art.  
12 I don't see it in any one of those. Also then E, that  
13 construction of houses, maybe just to say "the construction  
14 of Hawaiian hales in each community." This is something  
15 that we've been trying to implement somehow to get hales  
16 built everywhere. So just to say houses that reflect  
17 Hawaiian architecture, I think that's like people say what  
18 is that, Dickey or what? If we actually see hales being  
19 built in each community then we are actually perpetuating  
20 that specific type of architecture and seeing it in every  
21 community. So I think it would be much more specific.

22 MR. SUMMERS: Thank you, Joe. Any further  
23 comments on objective 110 or the policies that follow that  
24 objective? Walette.

25 MS. PELLEGRINO: Aloha, Walette Pellegrino. I  
0108

1 think number 115 would be better placed in objective 116,  
2 because we are talking about construction. And I wondered  
3 if we might expand that to include other structures because  
4 that would reflect Hawaiian architecture, because we are  
5 talking about rock walls, auwai. I mean there are a whole  
6 bunch of different things that would fall into that specific  
7 category.

8 And in number 113 I wasn't clear where you were  
9 saying, "Develop programs that reconnect former County  
10 residents with their ancestral families." I'm not sure, is  
11 that a county function? Sometimes I have a problem with  
12 what we are telling the county it needs to do, and what we  
13 might be better served doing ourselves in other groups or  
14 organizations or families or what have you. So I would take  
15 a careful look at that particular one there.

16 MR. SUMMERS: Thank you, Walette. I think 115  
17 would be much better under objective 116. One of the areas  
18 that's missing is tropical architecture from other  
19 communities, such as the Philippines, even architectural  
20 forms from Japan. Would there be a desire to add a policy  
21 statement reflecting providing for those types of  
22 architectural forms? The building codes can make it quite  
23 difficult the way they're currently structured, so if that's  
24 a desire we will look at that specifically. Susan.

25 MS. MOIKEHA: Number 112, I think this is  
0109

1 extremely important and not just the responsibility of the  
2 County of Maui to record oral history. I think it's a  
3 responsibility of development too. One of my favorite parts  
4 of EA's and EIS's that I had an opportunity to read and  
5 review -- and I probably read the entire thing -- was the  
6 oral history of the area, and it really touched my heart to  
7 understand what was there before. And sometimes it was  
8 very, very sad as people described what they were now  
9 letting go of either through the sale of that property or  
10 because there were issues within families that caused the  
11 land to be sold.

12 So I feel like that's really an important part of  
13 understanding where you are developing, and maybe it brings  
14 to mind maybe trying to connect with that and still  
15 perpetuate it somehow in the way you develop. So maybe this

16 should be a responsibility again, like I said, not only of  
17 the County of Maui but of development, and not just in the  
18 EA and the EIS process.

19 I hate to put another thing on development to have  
20 to address, but I'd like to know if you are going to build  
21 this little subdivision a long time ago what was around  
22 here? I see a waterway through here, what was that about,  
23 you know, how did that affect the land and the names that  
24 were given to the area. That's interesting to me. And I  
25 think when you bring that out and you look at it you have a  
0110

1 better chance of perpetuating what it was that was being  
2 represented there, and try to bring that through to the  
3 future as we try and adjust to something new.

4 MR. SUMMERS: Thank you, Susan. Tom.

5 MR. COOK: Tom Cook. I agree 115 would be better  
6 placed under 116. But addressing 114 it ties into 115, and  
7 I feel very strongly about this and this is something I  
8 think the County can help with. It helps with education,  
9 cultural identity, as well as the historic, is encouraging  
10 the construction of homes -- and I believe it was Walleto  
11 who talked about rocks.

12 I have had the good fortune over the years to work  
13 with a family that Kahakuloa, and the rock work -- and this  
14 is to me one of the most living, tangible elements of how  
15 viable the Hawaiian culture is currently, working with  
16 archeological sites and building the walls, building rock  
17 walls around the perimeter to preserve and protect the  
18 sites, and here there's full blooded Hawaiians making rock  
19 walls adjacent to the site.

20 If you go to Makena, like the golf courses,  
21 Wailea, all along that my friends have built all of that,  
22 and that is a very, very viable, tangible, day-to-day deal.  
23 And so just tying it into it by asking the County to  
24 encourage the use of rock walls, both blue rock and lava  
25 rock, whether it's Hawaiians or Tongans or Portuguese or  
0111

1 anybody who builds them. But it's sustainable local  
2 building material, it's preserving and enhancing cultural  
3 skills, community identification, vocational training and  
4 education, and it also has great economic benefit. It's  
5 environmentally intelligent because we're importing less  
6 materials.

7 The way the County could encourage that is if  
8 somebody is going to make rock walls as opposed to a CMU  
9 block wall. So something within -- actually it's within  
10 planning's jurisdiction that there's some discretionary call  
11 as far as walls and the viability of it, if you gave a  
12 thumbs up to doing it out of pohaku instead of stucco and  
13 CMU block. It has huge potential positive ramifications.  
14 I'm just saying that that is to me a very tangible  
15 day-to-day thing that we deal with all the time.

16 I'm not supposed to story tell, but I did an  
17 oceanfront home in Makena, and we did a dry stack small wall  
18 and it was technically in violation of the SMA. And finally  
19 I got permission, I said, "You've got full blooded Hawaiians  
20 making one rock wall on the ocean. Get out of the way.  
21 Tell them thanks."

22 MR. SUMMERS: Thank you, Tom. Lucienne.

23 MS. DeNAIE: Thank you. Lucienne deNaie. On  
24 objective number 114, "identifying opportunities for  
25 cultural practitioners to share their knowledge and skills,"  
0112

1 one thing that might help tie together some of these other  
2 objectives here in this session is if we actually had a  
3 county historian again. When we had a county historian, the  
4 last one I think was Inez Ashdown. She interviewed people,  
5 she looked for opportunities to bring in other resources to  
6 help practitioners discuss the significance of certain  
7 areas. She did a lot of good not just because of who she  
8 was, but because there was a position and that was what that  
9 person was supposed to do.

10 Perhaps we want to add an objective to restore  
11 that position to our county, and that person would also be  
12 responsible for connecting us with federal programs and  
13 federal funds that could help take some of our living  
14 treasures who can barely even make a living now, and I know  
15 several personally, and give them the opportunity to  
16 actually be recognized for what they are, and paid for their  
17 skills and their knowledge to enrich our future generations.

18 So that's a suggestion, that we have a county  
19 historian position and this person would work with both  
20 coordinating oral histories and work with federal and state  
21 programs to find funding to enhance our historic  
22 preservation efforts.

23 MR. SUMMERS: Very good. Stan.

24 MR. FRANCO: Stan Franco. Ditto with what  
25 Lucienne said and what Susan said. On 112 I would suggest a  
0113

1 change in the language. Instead of "encourage" I think it's  
2 so important that we just go to record, "record the oral  
3 history of Maui County residents." My mother is 85, she has  
4 a lot of history on the Portuguese people here that's going  
5 to be a loss when she dies. So I think it's across the  
6 board that we need to record the oral history of Maui.

7 I don't know if we're at this point, John, but I  
8 have an additional policy that I would like to recommend.  
9 Should I do that now?

10 MR. SUMMERS: That would be wonderful.

11 MR. FRANCO: My recommendation is, "Purchase land  
12 and build a center to perpetuate the Hawaiian culture and  
13 arts." And I want to talk about this for a few seconds.  
14 Uluwehi Guerrero, who is my grandson's kumu hula, made the  
15 point that they are training kids at the MACC that they have  
16 to pay for, and the Hawaiian culture itself does not have a  
17 center on this island. He says it's a shame, and I agree  
18 with him, and that's why I suggest this wording.

19 MR. SUMMERS: Excellent point. Walette.

20 MS. PELLEGRINO: I'm going to talk about 112.  
21 While I agree that it would be great to have a county  
22 historian who would lead the effort to record family  
23 histories and et cetera, I think there are a number of  
24 groups that are doing that now. The Sugar Museum, for  
25 example, is working with lots of people who are in the  
0114

1 industry. MCC has a Preserving Our Recollections group as  
2 well. And I know we're not supposed to tell stories, but  
3 I'm going to tell this story. We just celebrated the 150th  
4 interview through MCC's Preserving Our Recollections  
5 program. We had a celebration in Pa'ia last week, and our  
6 guest of honor was Dr. Isabella Abbott, who is well known  
7 around the world for her research on limu. She was one of  
8 the earliest interviews.

9 When she was interviewed by other daughter Annie,  
10 part of her interview said she was originally from Hana,  
11 which I'm sure a lot of people were not even aware of, and  
12 after they had moved to Oahu she lost track of her Hawaiian  
13 family. She had no idea who they were. And as a result of  
14 that particular interview people called in and said, "We

15 must belong to the family." I believe it was a family from  
16 out Hana side, and she found her Hawaiian relatives.

17 So she came that night and shared that story and  
18 emphasized the value of doing something like this. There is  
19 absolutely no doubt about that. And there are many other  
20 people, not just Hawaiian families, but many other families  
21 on this island whose histories absolutely should be recorded  
22 before they are lost.

23 MR. SUMMERS: Thank you, Walette. Jeanne.

24 MS. SKOG: I wanted to add a -- well, actually  
25 it's really strengthening number 114 to say, "Invest in a  
0115

1 living treasures program, apprenticeship program for  
2 cultural arts and practices." I'm not married exactly to  
3 the language. I don't know if you are familiar with the  
4 Living Treasures program in Japan, which basically has  
5 identified the prime holders of these special crafts that  
6 have been developed. And I was reading in a Hawaiian  
7 Airlines magazine about this master weaver, I'm not sure  
8 where he's located now right off the bat, but I don't think  
9 he's even got an apprentice. And it would be great if we  
10 are setting this up as a value and a priority that we invest  
11 in these people. It becomes their job basically to pass on  
12 the art.

13 Kehau mentioned that the concern would be that we  
14 do not create the program, the program doesn't become a  
15 burden to the person in terms of fighting forms and so  
16 forth, but we really are trying to foster this passing on of  
17 the craft or practice.

18 MR. SUMMERS: That sounds like an intriguing  
19 program, and if you wouldn't mind forwarding the literature  
20 on that, that would be wonderful. Any further points?  
21 Carl.

22 MR. LINDQUIST: Carl Lindquist. On 112 I love  
23 Susan's idea about the developers, any development people  
24 having access to the oral histories as part of the  
25 development plan. And in connection with that, I think  
0116

1 maybe this is already being done by MCC or somebody, but  
2 some effort to identify those that have already been done.  
3 Because I know there are a lot of various school groups and  
4 historic groups that have done oral histories, but is there  
5 any collective knowledge of those?

6 MR. SUMMERS: Tom.

7 CHAIRMAN CANNON: I have a couple of suggested  
8 wordings. One is for 111 where it would read, "Expand  
9 opportunities for all age groups to participate in the arts  
10 and in cultural activities."

11 112, "Encourage, support and facilitate the  
12 recordation of the oral history of Maui County, especially  
13 on video."

14 Number 115, "Encourage the construction of houses  
15 which reflect Hawaiian architecture, such as single wall  
16 construction and the Hawaiian Hale to perpetuate traditional  
17 building practices and craftsmanship."

18 And I'd like to suggest an addition to a number of  
19 policies. The first being, Utilize proper Hawaiian  
20 spelling, punctuation, pronunciation and type styles in all  
21 County communications.

22 The second one, "Provide a Maui Nui Natural  
23 Cultural History Museum adjacent to a regional park at the  
24 future main hub of the modern inter-community efficient  
25 convenient mass transit system in Puunene." Although, if  
0117

1 you wanted to take out "in Puunene" you could do that. I  
2 just foresee it as an excellent location for such a thing.

3 And then finally, I'm not sure I have the wording  
4 of this one just right, but I think you will get the idea,  
5 "Provide the Maui Ahu Moku Council or Kupuna Council with  
6 authority to fine radio, television and other media outlets  
7 within Maui County for mispronouncing Hawaiian names."

8 MR. SUMMERS: Thank you, Tom. Dick.

9 MR. MAYER: I suggest we adjourn for lunch.

10 MR. SUMMERS: Thank you very much. Let's adjourn  
11 for lunch.

12 (Whereupon the lunch recess was taken).

13 CHAIRMAN CANNON: I will call the meeting to  
14 order. And, John, are you going to continue?

15 MR. SUMMERS: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

16 CHAIRMAN CANNON: I think we're up to 116, is that  
17 right?

18 MR. SUMMERS: That's correct. Thank you. Any  
19 further comments on objective 116 or the policies that  
20 follow that? Lucienne.

21 MS. DeNAIE: Sorry to be such a hog here. I'd  
22 like to finish up with where we were on the whole matrix of

23 112, 113, 114. One of the things that I think could be  
24 improved here and is not addressed in here, and maybe this  
25 is the place to address it, is right now when there's

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1 historic review of sites, anything that's considered  
2 post-contact, which means anything from 1878 to the present  
3 era, is just considered pretty much unimportant and can be  
4 destroyed. So we are going to end up with a big history  
5 gap, especially in West and South Maui. So historic  
6 ranching walls, things that pertain to house sites of that  
7 era, they can be documented and then destroyed, and there is  
8 very little oral history that gets conducted with them too.

9 I strongly support what Susan brought out, that  
10 these are the things that really allow history to live, is  
11 that you talk to the people who lived through it. So I  
12 support us having a stronger language about any major  
13 development, but even minor developments. If they would do  
14 this kind of ethnographic or cultural reviews or cultural  
15 interviews it would be excellent.

16 I think it needs to be qualified too, because some  
17 consultants tend to use the same three or four people, and  
18 that's not really the point. The point is to dig out the  
19 folks that actually have lived in this area, and they are  
20 available. Sometimes they don't live on island, but if you  
21 talk to people in the neighborhood you can find out.  
22 Sometimes you would have to go to Hale Makua or whatever.

23 So I would like to make sure that that language  
24 gets included, and if we can put in another point that "Maui  
25 County values the remaining sites in all regions from the

0119

1 historic era." Even though they may not have been built pre  
2 contact, they're still worthwhile places. And then when our  
3 Planning Department reviews these things and they see the  
4 consultant says, well, these were all from the historic era  
5 so we don't have to worry about them. They can say, "Wait a  
6 second. We have a policy that says the historic era is  
7 important too." Let's see what we have here and let's see  
8 what we might want to make sure gets incorporated into our  
9 body of history. Thank you.

10 MR. SUMMERS: Thank you, Lucienne. Dick.

11 MR. MAYER: Dick Mayer. On number 112 it was  
12 mentioned indirectly, but I want to make sure, where it says  
13 "oral history" it should say "oral and visual." I think we

14 need to have photos and documentation that's visual as well  
15 as the oral histories.

16 And secondly, I would like to reinforce a point  
17 that was made earlier also, and that is the idea of a museum  
18 of some kind. I'd like to actually make sure that we very  
19 succinctly say that, and it could be a place also not just  
20 for the public to see but also a depository for the oral  
21 histories and for the visual histories. Bailey House is  
22 nice, but they're busting at the seams. And even expansion  
23 of that, but I don't want to be specific where it would be.  
24 Something that would be a depository for our historical  
25 records.

0120

1 MR. SUMMERS: Very good. Tom.

2 MR. COOK: Are we on 116 through 119? Okay, I'd  
3 like to comment on 118, and the objective 116 also is  
4 preserving. I want to preserve but I want to be very  
5 practical for a minute. I want to look at Makawao town for  
6 a minute. Preserving the ambience, the visual impact, the  
7 vibe and all of that. Those buildings were built on a very  
8 low budget. A lot of the buildings, I mean they are funky,  
9 trashed, a fire hazard. So if we had a spirit of  
10 preservation and so the footprint, the architecture. And  
11 when I say the spirit, you could have Disneyland and have it  
12 look just like it and have not a single iota of the same  
13 vibe. To me, as a builder, in order to preserve a lot of  
14 these places we need to be much more proactive and encourage  
15 and promote the redevelopment of these areas.

16 Makawao town right now, probably a sweeping fire  
17 sometime in the next 40 years will redefine, and they will  
18 rebuild the town. It's just going to stagnate. This is  
19 generalizations, I might not know what I'm talking about,  
20 and I hope it's not out of context. But a town like  
21 Makawao.

22 Historic preservation, I encounter it whether it's  
23 water troughs, corrals, things that are not pre-contact. I  
24 find that there's a tremendous scrutiny and accountability  
25 to identify and preserve historic structures and historic

0121

1 things, and I'm very supportive of that. I'd like to bring  
2 to that, through the review process and within the policy,  
3 that if someone is sincere about wanting to improve things,  
4 that we have a living community and not simply a

5 preservation put-in-a-glass-box-and-look community.  
6 Obviously I wouldn't want to make Makawao town significantly  
7 change, but a town like Makawao, Pa'ia, Wailuku.

8 Wailuku, if you go in those buildings, those  
9 buildings are mostly termites. A lot of those buildings are  
10 really deteriorated. I mean architecturally and the vibe  
11 and everything, you want to maintain it but these structures  
12 need to be rebuilt.

13 So item 118, "Promote the rehabilitation and  
14 adaptive reuse of historic buildings and sites." I don't  
15 know what the policy is that you could put in there, but I'd  
16 like there to be a practicable application portion of that.  
17 So if someone is trying to get a permit they're encouraged  
18 to get the permit if they're meeting the spirit of it, and  
19 the county works with them instead of just layers and layers  
20 of bureaucracy.

21 MR. SUMMERS: Thank you, Tom. Tom.

22 CHAIRMAN CANNON: Actually, I have a couple of  
23 changes that respond to what Tom just mentioned. I'll start  
24 at the bottom and work up. On 119 I'd suggest rewording  
25 such that it reads, "Support and establish programs to  
0122

1 record, restore, maintain and interpret cultural district  
2 sites and artifacts in both natural and museum settings."

3 118, "Promote the rehabilitation and adaptive  
4 reuse of historic sites, buildings and structures where  
5 deemed appropriate by the Maui County Cultural Resources  
6 Commission to perpetuate Maui's traditional sense of place,  
7 character and community values."

8 117, "Identify, develop and maintain an inventory  
9 of significant cultural and historical resources for  
10 protection, with adequate provisions to protect and preserve  
11 sensitive sites that may be harmed by public disclosure of  
12 their locations."

13 And then I'd like to suggest the addition of a  
14 number of policies, the first being, "Retain the traditional  
15 character and sense of place of Maui County's small towns."

16 Next one, "Strongly support the study, restoration  
17 and enhancement of the ancient Kapoho Village archeological  
18 complex at the former Dairy site in Waihee within ten years.  
19 The complex at Kapoho, Waihee is hereby acknowledged as a  
20 significant native Hawaiian place."

21 Next, "Immediately provide and encourage laws to

22 preserve and enhance the summit of Haleakala with no new  
23 buildings taller than those present now, and with all  
24 proposals for new facilities to provide a detailed EIS, and  
25 be subject to unilateral rejection for any reason by the  
0123

1 Maui Ahu Moku council. The summit of Haleakala is hereby  
2 acknowledged as a significant sacred Hawaiian place."

3 Next, "Strongly support the restoration and  
4 enhancement of the sacred Mokuula complex within five years  
5 under the leadership of the Friends of Mokuula. The complex  
6 at Mokuula is hereby acknowledged to be a significant sacred  
7 Hawaiian place."

8 And I want to disclose here that I'm a founding  
9 member of the Friends of Mokuula, although I'm presently not  
10 on the board. And then finally, "Support the 20 year old  
11 Wailuku Main Street Association, Tri-Isle Main Street  
12 Resource Center in its successful mission of economic  
13 revitalization of Maui County's authentic traditional small  
14 towns within the context of historic and cultural  
15 preservation and enhancement." And I'll disclose here that  
16 I'm a long-time board member of WMSA, Tri-Isle Main Street.  
17 Thanks.

18 MR. SUMMERS: Thank you, Tom. If we could have  
19 those emailed to us. And also I'd like to relate back to  
20 Tom Cook's comments on making 118 more practical and  
21 implementing action related to the fire code and building  
22 code, which are oftentimes hangups in terms of adaptive  
23 reuse, is something we need to look at in order to make it  
24 economically feasible to restore some of these older  
25 buildings. Lucienne.

0124  
1 MS. DeNAIE: Thank you. Lucienne deNaie. On 116  
2 our overall objective -- excuse me, on 117, would you  
3 entertain changing the word "maintain" under "identify,  
4 develop and maintain an inventory" to the more specific  
5 "annually update," because maintain is kind of vague, and  
6 these lists are not updated very frequently has been my  
7 experience. So if we gave that direction I think more would  
8 get done.

9 MR. SUMMERS: Thank you. Hans.

10 MR. MICHEL: We come back to restoration. In the  
11 back of Lahainaluna we have a big graveyard, a huge one,  
12 with monuments and all kinds of stuff. It just happened to

13 cross my mind that we should check into that because nobody  
14 is allowed to go over there. And that is definitely also  
15 for the tourism, because this got to go back from the 18th  
16 century. Don't tell anybody I told you because they'll get  
17 mad.

18 MR. SUMMERS: Joe Bertram.

19 MR. BERTRAM: I don't know where to put it, but I  
20 don't see anything talking about where we put natural  
21 history. I know it's in various places they talk about the  
22 natural history, but there's not one central depository on  
23 natural history and its interpretation.

24 MR. SUMMERS: Excellent point. We will make a  
25 note of that and look at whether it would be more

0125

1 appropriate in this section or the natural resources  
2 section. Jeanne.

3 MS. SKOG: A couple of things. I'd like to go  
4 back and revisit Tom's statement about the Haleakala part,  
5 but I can support part of that but not all of it. So when  
6 you have a chance to -- or maybe I can take a look at the  
7 statement at some other time.

8 And then the other thing is, I'm not sure if this  
9 would rise to the level of an objective or if it can be  
10 embedded somewhere, I think it's more pervasive than just  
11 under an objective, but the sense of the government as being  
12 a role model in cultural practices because it's such a  
13 visible and pervasive institution. So whether you are  
14 talking about respecting facilities or sites or street  
15 names, or cultural practices, et cetera, that the government  
16 should see itself as a prime role model. It should be part  
17 of the driving force that is making sure these cultural  
18 values are perpetuated.

19 MR. SUMMERS: Excellent point. Thank you, Jeanne.  
20 Warren Shibuya.

21 MR. SHIBUYA: I accept Tom's recommendation with  
22 only one reservation here, and I have a little exception  
23 here. I need to disclose that I am working with the  
24 National Science Foundation and the National Solar  
25 Observatories at this moment. I'm trying to establish the

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1 advanced telescope, solar telescope at Haleakala summit.  
2 But I would like to include at this point the use of it with  
3 a sunset clause, and this is something that this group may

4 want to consider. Including all facilities there with the  
5 sunset clause that after the facilities are used that they  
6 be removed and the pu'u, the sacred area there, is actually  
7 restored.

8 I am already in negotiations with the National  
9 Science Foundation, and they're willing to spend monies to  
10 help fund for the faculty for the Hawaiian institute up in a  
11 location that is going to be donated by one of our local  
12 developers. Also they will provide funding for faculty for  
13 employee development of hiring local people to work in the  
14 solar telescope. But we need a four year School of Science,  
15 Engineering and Technology here on Maui so that these  
16 employees can have the skills to actually work this. And it  
17 would be for 90 years, once we build it. It's for four  
18 solar cycles. And during these four solar cycles they will  
19 do the studies, provide all the funding, and at the  
20 conclusion of it they will remove the structure, restore the  
21 pu'u, and all the funding will be stopped. Thank you.

22 MR. SUMMERS: It seems like the management of the  
23 Haleakala, the summit area, shouldn't it be under the  
24 context of the comprehensive management plan? Perhaps an  
25 implementing action to that effect, that a study be done,  
0127

1 that it be updated on a regular basis, and address these  
2 site-specific management issues.

3 MR. SHIBUYA: I agree, thank you.

4 MR. MAYER: Dick Mayer. There is in the community  
5 plan for upcountry a designation that there should be a  
6 master plan for the summit of Haleakala. The county has  
7 never carried it out. The university has done their 18  
8 acres, but it's not integrated with the rest of the  
9 Haleakala master plan. So we really have to find ways in  
10 all the statements we're making, and that are in all these  
11 community plans, that really tie to some ability to fund  
12 them. That's so critical. We have been spending so much  
13 time designating the Islandwide Plan, and if it's not going  
14 to be funded and not going to be carried out, we all know  
15 the result.

16 MR. SUMMERS: I think that's an excellent point.  
17 We are coming up with a list of wonderful suggestions. One  
18 of the improvements in our ordinance 2.80(b) is that we  
19 prioritize all these actions, we affix a budget to it, and  
20 then we have annual updates in terms of implementation

21 through the annual operating budget. But fiscal  
22 accountability and the ability to actually move forward and  
23 implement it. Dick, did you want to add to that?

24 MR. MAYER: We already have these nine community  
25 plans out there with many statements in there, and many of  
0128

1 those are very good. And I hope when we do prioritize we  
2 look back at those community plans and take elements that  
3 are in those community plans and put them into priority  
4 order. Otherwise a whole bunch of things that have been  
5 recommended and have been on the books for a long time now  
6 don't get put into the plan.

7 MR. SUMMERS: Lucienne.

8 MS. DeNAIE: Thank you. Lucienne deNaie. I agree  
9 with that about the community plans. I know the Haiku/Paia  
10 Community Plan had many very specific objectives in it, as  
11 did the Hana plan. So those all probably should jump to the  
12 front of the list if we are talking about priorities.

13 I very much support the idea of a natural history  
14 facility. I would see it more than just a museum, but  
15 certainly a learning center that could be located in a  
16 central part of Maui. Tom referred to that. It's just  
17 about time, and it could also help I think relieve some  
18 impact on some places like Haleakala, where you can have an  
19 interactive display. Instead of people driving 50 miles to  
20 go there, they can see a state-of-the-art experience and  
21 feel like they have gotten what they need to know.

22 Also, 119, "Establish programs to record, restore,  
23 maintain," et cetera. I'm on the board of the Haiku Living  
24 Legacy project. We are already aiming to set up a regional  
25 facility at the Old Maui High as that is being developed. I  
0129

1 think that this is true in some other areas. So it might be  
2 more appropriately worded to say, "Identify sites in each  
3 district where natural and cultural history centers can be  
4 established." It doesn't obligate us to establish them, but  
5 it definitely moves us forward on the fact that every  
6 district deserves one. Moloka'i deserves their own, Lana'i  
7 deserves their own, Hana already has the Hana Cultural  
8 Center but that might want to be expanded. We have nothing  
9 in Haiku. South Maui certainly deserves something.

10 I just want to note that we have hundreds and  
11 hundreds of remnants of our history artifacts of all sorts

12 that are sitting around in basements and boxes of the Bishop  
13 Museum, and it would be wonderful for folks to have the  
14 experience of seeing the old poi pounders and things. And  
15 tons of them have been found all over Maui, but none of them  
16 are here or very few of them are here. So this would give  
17 an opportunity for school children and so forth to actually  
18 see the living side of the culture and hopefully even be  
19 taught how to use them. So I would support language that  
20 changes the 119 to identify sites in each district for  
21 smaller centers, and also a state-of-the-art natural history  
22 museum. We know we are not going to fund it, but that's how  
23 the MACC was born. Somebody said this was a good idea, and  
24 enough people worked on it and eventually it occurred. We  
25 should think big, even if we don't come up with the budget  
0130

1 of each of these things. The concepts are sometimes as  
2 important as the budget. Thank you.

3 MR. SUMMERS: If I may add to that, I would  
4 suggest that that be a new policy statement. Any further  
5 recommendations related to goal 119 and the policies that  
6 follow. 116, I'm sorry, 116 and the policies that follow.  
7 With that, we will move on to physical infrastructure.

8 MS. WADE: I will be guiding you through at least  
9 the first half. We are going to start with statement 69,  
10 and the goal statement reads, "Maui County's physical  
11 infrastructure will be in good condition and will  
12 effectively serve the needs of the County through clean and  
13 sustainable technologies."

14 We actually have four objective statements for  
15 this. The first one is related to water, the second is  
16 related to liquid and solid waste, the third is related to  
17 energy, and the fourth is related to efficient use of  
18 infrastructure.

19 So the first policy statement number 70 reads,  
20 "Support the development of water transmission systems to  
21 those areas which have historically experienced critical  
22 water supply problems; provided that the improvements are  
23 consistent with the County's Water Use and Development  
24 Plan."

25 There are several policies under this statement.

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1 71, "Ensure that all water infrastructure is in  
2 good repair and has the capacity to meet demand."

3 72, "Develop and fund improved delivery systems  
4 for fire protection."

5 73, "Limit growth activities through Maui County  
6 to ensure that development of new water sources address  
7 deficits in the existing system prior to the approval of new  
8 development."

9 74, "Promote water conservation practices that  
10 make most efficient use of existing water sources and  
11 delivery systems."

12 75, "Prohibit the use of potable water for  
13 activities that could use reclaimed, gray or brackish  
14 water."

15 76, "Develop public educational programs to  
16 promote stewardship and sustainable practices including  
17 water conservation programs."

18 77, "Retain public ownership of the islands' water  
19 resources."

20 78, "Limit development on the islands to the  
21 holding capacity of the natural water systems."

22 79, "Maximize the use of existing water sources by  
23 expanding storage capabilities."

24 Let's start with the goal and work our way through  
25 the first objective. Any comments on the goal? Tom Cannon.

0132

1 CHAIRMAN CANNON: Yes, I suggest changing the word  
2 "will" to "shall" and adding between "good" and "condition"  
3 the word "safe."

4 MS. WADE: Susan.

5 MS. MOIKEHA: I'm trying to formulate something  
6 and I don't have the exact verbiage that I would want to use  
7 here, but I will give you the intent of what I would like to  
8 see. While I see that maintaining physical infrastructure  
9 is important so we are able to serve the needs of the county  
10 and these are good goals by which we do it, sustainable  
11 technologies, shouldn't there be something first where we  
12 actually get what we need? I mean it's nice to maintain  
13 what we have, but there's a problem here that we are not  
14 getting what we need. Maybe that need is reliance on state  
15 agencies to get it or federal agencies and also county  
16 agencies. So I don't know, my concern is we need to get it  
17 and somehow we have to develop a plan or a goal or a policy  
18 or objective that allows us to get it.

19 MS. WADE: Is the problem like a lack of

20 infrastructure or a lack of quality of infrastructure?

21 MS. MOIKEHA: I would say both.

22 MS. WADE: Both, okay. I think I understand.

23 MS. MOIKEHA: Now, Hawaii Housing put on an  
24 affordable housing forum on February 21st statewide, and we  
25 had an opportunity -- and Joe was there and Stan was there  
0133

1 -- to talk to some of our legislators. Very interesting  
2 people, because they think the problem is that we don't ask  
3 for what we need, and they stated that. They stated that we  
4 are not asking for what monies we need for infrastructure.  
5 And I almost fell over on my chair, because I could not  
6 believe it. I'm thinking excuse me, Representative Baker,  
7 are you telling me you have never heard of the need for  
8 funding for the Lahaina bypass or Pa'ia, is this all new to  
9 you? They really believe we have not asked.

10 So something is wrong here, you know. We rely on  
11 a lot of state funding to get some of these state roadways  
12 built, yet there's a huge communication problem and just  
13 working with these agencies to get it.

14 MS. WADE: That sounds like a policy statement as  
15 well. But in addition, it sounds like we need to add to the  
16 goal, not only have the infrastructure be in good, safe  
17 condition, but get the infrastructure that's still needed.  
18 And then if we can, let's do it through clean and  
19 sustainable technology. Let's start with Hans and then  
20 we'll go around.

21 MR. MICHEL: On the west side we need more raw  
22 water storage tanks. They have two treatment plants and the  
23 raw water storage tanks are too small. Last night or at  
24 2:00 this morning we had fleshing. The water they had  
25 received was excellent dirty. And it takes at least about  
0134

1 24 hours before that sand or turbidity will settle in the  
2 raw storage water tank. They only have one, which has  
3 250,000 gallons, and that's not quite enough. But they will  
4 tell you we don't have any money, and that's where the  
5 problem is in the water department. They're short on funds.  
6 We used to pay \$20 for hook up a water meter. Now people  
7 pay \$4,000 and they still don't have any money because  
8 they're also using the water for exploratory wells, which I  
9 think the county has to bring them in the county department,  
10 the real property people who are collecting all the funds,

11 all the money for a hundred million dollars. Some of that  
12 money is supposed to be directed for the water department  
13 for exploratory wells, water tank finish.

14 Lahainaluna on top has a million gallon tank, and  
15 the tank has to be halfway full for the fire protection plan  
16 they have created awhile back. Now there's not much less  
17 for put water inside. So all these kind needs extra money  
18 on the west side, and I didn't see any new wells coming up  
19 for the last 15 years.

20 MS. WADE: I'll put that as a policy. Tom Cannon.  
21 He's deferring to Warren Shibuya.

22 MR. SHIBUYA: Thank you. I just want to support  
23 Susan's point, but I just wanted to see if what I am going  
24 to say is helpful to Susan, in the sense that I believe you  
25 are trying to search for "forecasting needs and capacity."

0135

1 I don't know if that's sufficient. But I also think in  
2 terms of future development. We need to look at future  
3 alternatives in which we can develop aquifers, such as  
4 reforesting, Pu'ukukui, the west side as well as the east  
5 side. Also Haleakala at the four to five thousand foot  
6 elevation. Perhaps on the leeward side. Even reforest  
7 ancient koa as well as sandalwood forests there. The water  
8 there would be at the higher elevation and available for the  
9 next generation for reservoirs, treatments, and delivery to  
10 the customers at the higher elevations. Thank you.

11 MS. WADE: Thank you. Tom Cook.

12 MR. COOK: I have the biggest problem with this  
13 thing. I'd like to change 70 to simply, "Support the  
14 development of water transmission systems." I disagree with  
15 the prioritizing to the areas that have historically  
16 experienced critical water supply problems. I think good  
17 management would require that the delivery systems be  
18 analyzed, prioritized and addressed, but I don't think in  
19 the objective that belongs.

20 I also have a challenge with "are consistent with  
21 the County's Water Use and Development Plan," which  
22 currently doesn't exist. I don't think this visionary  
23 statement should defer to a county plan that we don't have,  
24 that we don't know when we are going to get, that's pretty  
25 contentious to start with. So I'd like to keep this

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1 objective for this goal very clear, very straight forward.

2 We want to support the development of water transmission  
3 systems. Obviously we are going to need EIA's. They're  
4 going to have to comply with all the federal, county, state  
5 ordinances, and there's layers of review and approval to get  
6 any project done. So I don't think we have to limit  
7 ourselves to saying that we want to be able to supply  
8 transportation.

9 MS. WADE: That makes sense. It's also a code  
10 requirement already. Let's go to Lucienne.

11 MS. DeNAIE: Thank you. Lucienne deNaie. On  
12 number 70 it's kind of a matter of historic record that  
13 water goes where people with money want water to go. And  
14 knowing that, where water has gone in the past has been  
15 where higher end development is. For instance, Honolua and  
16 Kapalua Water Company there has very good quality water.  
17 They build their own wells, they're supplying their own  
18 needs. But folks in the rest of Lahaina on public systems  
19 are going to be scrambling for water. The county's wells  
20 have their problems with different pollutants and so forth.

21 So I think we need to look at this realistically  
22 if we want to kind of re-balance things. The majority of  
23 water development that's being proposed right now -- and I  
24 get people every single month seeing where the wells are  
25 being proposed -- is private. And there are private wells  
0137

1 being proposed in the Lahaina area, there's private wells  
2 being proposed in South Maui, in Upcountry, in Central Maui,  
3 in great abundance. Whether any of them will prove  
4 productive or not there's no reporting on it.

5 Now, I think that we need to take an approach here  
6 that rather than to areas that have historically had  
7 critical water supply problems, or rather than just say  
8 support the development of water transmission systems, I  
9 think we need to add that social justice phrase here, you  
10 know, that offer an adequate water supply to all the  
11 citizens of Maui County. I think that we need to serve the  
12 public interest, not just where wealthy people can get  
13 water. I hate to sound egalitarian here, but that's kind of  
14 what I see happening just as a water researcher.

15 So that would be my input on this, that we imply  
16 that water should be more fairly distributed. The Hana  
17 system is a joke, it's very spotty in some areas, and then  
18 they invest a lot of money putting in pipelines that nobody

19 knows who they're going to serve. So we really need I think  
20 to -- and we do also, I don't know if any of you have  
21 referred to it, but the Water Use and Development Plan is  
22 mandated under law as being the guiding authority for  
23 planning decisions here. That's how it's set up. So  
24 whether we like it or not, or whether it's been very  
25 effectively updated, that's the structure that we are given

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1 right now.

2 MS. WADE: Dick, then Tom.

3 MR. MAYER: I thought Lucienne was going to say  
4 it. On number 70 where it says, "Support the development of  
5 water transmission systems to those areas which have  
6 historically experienced critical water supply problems," I  
7 think we need a caveat, and that is, not to the detriment of  
8 the natural environment, the natural stream flows, and the  
9 preservation of the natural aquifers. This statement by  
10 itself would indicate that all the water from the wet areas  
11 of Maui would all be transmitted around the island to the  
12 dry areas. There are all kinds of issues involved, and the  
13 stream flows would be in jeopardy.

14 So I would certainly want to qualify the statement  
15 that "never to the detriment of the natural stream flows or  
16 the protection of the underground aquifers."

17 MS. WADE: We did talk about that in the natural  
18 environment section as well.

19 MR. MAYER: Right. Such a statement that we are  
20 going to crate all these water systems would perhaps deny  
21 Kahului and Wailuku water that might be sent all the way  
22 down to Makena, as an example, and that would not  
23 necessarily serve the large residential area that's already  
24 been planned for Central Maui.

25 MS. WADE: Tom Cook.

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1 MR. COOK: Water has always been kind of  
2 contentious on the island. From my perspective we've always  
3 painted ourselves in a box always using water as a limiting  
4 factor. And now we don't have the -- the system has been  
5 constrained. The water department, from my understanding  
6 from talking to past and present Counsel Members, they  
7 consistently give funding but it isn't spent. Whether we  
8 don't have the capacity to build these projects fast enough  
9 or if it's the sunset clause in the funding.

10 The county government's responsibility is to  
11 provide the resource with private entities who are  
12 developing wells and doing their own systems. To me, that's  
13 a huge statement that the county has not met their  
14 obligation. And the fact that Kapalua spends money and can  
15 do their developments is the fact that they're meeting the  
16 demand. So I think for public policy we have no business,  
17 we need to supply the public policy if the private sector is  
18 doing that.

19 Anyway, 71, "Ensure that all water infrastructure  
20 is in good repair and has the capacity to meet demand."  
21 That meets with the objective. I changed 72 simply to  
22 "Develop and fund and improve delivery systems" instead of  
23 just for fire protection. There it says "fund" and I agree  
24 with Dick that all of these systems need to be done within  
25 the letter of the law. I just want to remind us all when we  
0140

1 are writing this visionary document that there is layers and  
2 layers of regulatory criteria that needs to be met,  
3 especially with water supply. And we may feel and all  
4 probably all agree that it currently doesn't work, it's  
5 dysfunctional, they can't get it, whether the public is  
6 being circumvented by a natural resource like well water  
7 being diverted for private use instead of public use and  
8 ultimately the public losing out in that regard.

9 I would agree with that, that needs to be looked  
10 at, but I think what we need to do is hold our government  
11 and our community accountable to fund, design, develop,  
12 implement water resources. And if we are going to limit the  
13 use of the water, do that through this community planned  
14 mechanism that we are doing so that you don't approve areas  
15 to be developed. It's not like make sure the water is not  
16 available so they can't do it. That's what we have been  
17 doing for years, and that's kind of what got us here. We  
18 should make sure that there's an abundance of available  
19 water.

20 We have addressed the stream flows. Limit the  
21 development of the island to the holding capacity of the  
22 natural water systems. I don't know if desalinization is  
23 considered a natural system or not, so I wouldn't want us to  
24 limit us using technology, and I'm not advocating that. I'm  
25 just saying let's not paint ourselves in a box.

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1 MS. WADE: Stan is next, then Susan.

2 MR. FRANCO: Stan Franco. Number 75, I would

3 change the language here and this is what I would suggest,

4 "Use potable water only for human consumption." And I don't

5 know where to put this, I was looking at 77 adding this, we

6 are talking about the purchase of the water transmission

7 system for Wailuku Water Company. Somehow we need to as a

8 community make sure that the transmission systems are in our

9 hands so that we are not beholding to a private company for

10 our water supply. They are stopping our water supply from

11 getting to us because they own the transmission system. So

12 I am not sure how to word that.

13 MS. WADE: I think that's what 77 was attempting

14 to get at. Maybe we can explain it better, "obtain and

15 retain." Susan was next.

16 MS. MOIKEHA: I had another comment, but I just

17 wanted to follow up on number 75. I have a concern about

18 only saying it can be used for potable sources for human

19 consumption because that would mean all areas would have to

20 be able to provide alternative to and have hookup for

21 reclaimed, grey or brackish water use, and that's not the

22 way it is. We've seen this in review of projects,

23 particularly in South Maui, where some areas were trying use

24 it. Well, they can only use it because it's provided for

25 the ability to use it. Somewhere the county needs to come

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1 up, if we are going to say that, if we're going to make that

2 an expectation and a realistic goal, then everything else

3 has to come into play first before that can happen. So

4 that's just a thought.

5 But going back to the objective, when you talk

6 about development of where the transmission systems are

7 going to be and you want to have it sensitive to the

8 environment, and then you talk about who should get it

9 first, prioritizing, those are all components of the

10 County's Water Use and Development Plan. And maybe the goal

11 has to be here very clearly that that needs to be done, and

12 it has to have great priority first and then all of these

13 other things can fall in line.

14 Maybe we can even simplify that, because all of

15 those things are part of that plan. Just to me, it's an

16 extreme importance when you are talking about planning and

17 where you are going to develop and the need for water. To

18 me, water is a public source.

19 When Lucienne referred to private development and  
20 private wells and private companies, I'm okay with that. If  
21 they've got the money to develop it and to bring it to where  
22 it's needed, then that's okay. But I think they have a  
23 responsibility. First of all they have a responsibility to  
24 make sure what they're building is up to County Code  
25 standards. And when we were in the review process under the  
0143

1 SMA we conditioned that. If you are a private well you must  
2 be up to county standards in case it has to be transferred  
3 to the county. That's one important element.

4 I think the other thing in regards to these  
5 private wells is they have already a required state and  
6 county reporting system that they're supposed to report  
7 their uses, and that has not been very successful, so we  
8 need to work on that part of that.

9 And then lastly, maybe because they are utilizing  
10 a public source that is for all people equally, maybe what  
11 they develop has some responsibility to give to the rest of  
12 the residents of the county, so it's not all for their use.  
13 They should be compensated for what they put into it and  
14 they should be able to make some money back on what they  
15 have put out as costs to bring it to that level, but maybe  
16 they also have a responsibility to bring it as a source to  
17 all people. So a portion of that needs to be given to the  
18 rest of the public use.

19 MS. WADE: Hans.

20 MR. MICHEL: The county or the state has to make a  
21 study in Lahaina about the wells from Pioneer Mill. There  
22 are four wells in the ground with all the water you need.  
23 They pump as much as 10,000 gallons a day in 24 hours, but  
24 the problem is nobody wants to make a study and find out if  
25 this water can be used for human consumption. But pump A  
0144

1 and B pump and everything is still there. But like I say,  
2 Maui County Water Department has to shake a leg, or the  
3 state people. The water is there, the wells are there.  
4 Somebody has to make the study and find out what can be used  
5 for West Maui side.

6 MS. WADE: Lucienne.

7 MS. DeNAIE: Thank you. A couple of things on  
8 number 72, the delivery systems for fire protection. Now,

9 those of us who live in the rural areas that have no water  
10 delivery system -- and this may come as a shock to you, but  
11 there are people who live with no county water system, and  
12 I'm one of them. Tom is too. We have a heck of a time with  
13 meeting fire protection standards. In fact, I think we're  
14 held to a higher standard than the county is to meet fire  
15 protection standards, because we're far away from any kind  
16 of fire services. So we're expected to provide all the  
17 water if any fire truck could ever happen to find our house.  
18 And it creates a lot of red tape when people go to try to  
19 build on rural land.

20 So I'd like to see language there that maybe  
21 allows rural communities to have a cooperative fire system.  
22 Because what happens is you have to put in a tank, your  
23 neighbor has to put in a tank, the next guy over has to put  
24 in a tank, the people across the valley have to put in a  
25 tank, and I think with a little encouragement it would be  
0145

1 better planning sense to have some community-based tanks  
2 that everybody could chip into, and it would be easier for  
3 the fire service people too. And right now I don't think  
4 that's acceptable or even on the radar screen. It has  
5 occurred to a number of people that this is someplace that  
6 we may want to amend some of our ways of doing things.  
7 Probably it wasn't a big problem in the past because there  
8 weren't so many people who lived off grid, off the county  
9 services, but it is a growing segment of the community now.

10 And then as far as number 73, there is a bill that  
11 has been passed through the Water Resources Committee, I  
12 think it's called Bill 14. It's based on a bill in  
13 California that asked that large developments -- I think  
14 it's not that large, maybe over 20 units, identify a  
15 reliable source of water that could serve them for the next  
16 20 years before approvals. And I'm not sure on the status  
17 on this, but it might be something the staff would want to  
18 check with the Water Resources Committee staff and just see  
19 if that bill has gone through any kind of final approvals.  
20 I know Dane Kane sort of introduced it and was sort of  
21 shepherding it through. And if so, we should be reflecting  
22 that in our policies, whatever was decided there.

23 Also in terms of water conservation practices,  
24 number 74, we're so far behind in allowing water  
25 conservation. We have no mechanism for allowing grey water

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1 use even in rural areas. So folks that live in the rural  
2 lots in Maui Meadows, for instance, cannot use their washing  
3 machine water to relieve the use of county water to water  
4 their banana patches. There are devices that are available  
5 where the water from your shower can be caught and used to  
6 flush your toilet in apartments and subdivisions. They  
7 currently are not legal here, although they're available in  
8 other states. We kind of just need to overhaul our laws.

9 So I think we need to be specific about this. I  
10 know Gladys and her family are concerned about this too. We  
11 need to make some practical conservation measures legal in  
12 our community, and this may also involve Department of  
13 Health regulations with the state. I'm not an expert on  
14 this, but I do know that this is the low hanging fruit in  
15 terms of getting more bang for our buck with our water  
16 resources, especially in South Maui.

17 If you look at our Water Use and Development Plan  
18 it indicated that approximately 60 percent of the water that  
19 goes to South Maui does not return into the sewage system.  
20 So it's either being used for watering lawns or something  
21 else. If there was just a way that peoples' perfectly clean  
22 grey water could do this legally, it would create some water  
23 availability for us. Sorry to go on and on, but water is  
24 kind of my thing.

25 And then on number 78, the holding capacity of the

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1 natural water systems, I think that it's starting to be  
2 realized that we need to calculate those holding capacities  
3 for drought conditions, not for the best possible scenario.  
4 So I think that we need to recognize the limitations of  
5 natural climate factors here. So if that could be included  
6 in the language or in some sort of implementing action, it's  
7 a very, very important concept. When you look at the  
8 capacities which are set by the sustainable yield that might  
9 be under the ideal conditions, and we really need to look  
10 beyond the ideal conditions and have a little bank account  
11 of water that's always there above and beyond what our  
12 guessed-at budget might be.

13 I support 77, "Obtain and retain" or the word  
14 "Expand and retain public ownership of the islands' water  
15 resources." I hesitate to use "management" because some of  
16 the private systems do a pretty good job of managing their

17 resources, and I doubt if the county would have the  
18 personnel to do that. But it may be that the ownership  
19 would be a good place to start.

20 On other thing. I'd like to see a policy that we  
21 prioritize our water use. We were trying to get at that  
22 with the potable only for human use and so forth. But there  
23 are grades of potable water here. The very cleanest water  
24 we get is water that comes from impounded dike sources that  
25 has not had the taint of various chemicals and other things  
0148

1 that can impact our water. So there's only a few places on  
2 the island where we're utilizing this water. Iao is one of  
3 them, the Iao tunnel water. And anybody that was ever on  
4 that system in the 1950's will tell you it's the best water  
5 that you ever tasted.

6 There are other sources that develop this kind of  
7 pristine groundwater. They are currently not tapped because  
8 they're in remote locations. So I think we need to look at  
9 trying to expand our technological ability to let the best  
10 water be used for human consumption and not just the most  
11 available or cheapest water. Thanks.

12 MS. WADE: Warren Shibuya.

13 MR. SHIBUYA: I just want to ditto Lucienne's  
14 comment on number 75. I also wanted to, stated simply,  
15 "Allowing the water reuse systems and techniques to include  
16 reclaimed, grey or brackish water." I also endorse number  
17 77, "Obtain and retain public ownership of the islands'  
18 water resources." Thank you.

19 MS. WADE: Jeanne. And after Jeanne, Hans.

20 MS. SKOG: My first comment is actually a  
21 question. Did we address harbor under transportation?

22 MS. WADE: We haven't done transportation yet.

23 MS. SKOG: Okay. It is in there, okay. I've been  
24 wrestling with the goals statement and it just feels like it  
25 needs a little more teeth. I think it goes back to Susan's  
0149

1 statement about we have got to address our need right now,  
2 versus simply making sure something is in good condition.  
3 So what I wanted to propose was wording it to say, "Will  
4 address the unmet" -- and I'm borrowing this off of what was  
5 in Focus Maui Nui -- "Will address the unmet water waste and  
6 power infrastructure needs for people living in Maui  
7 County."

8 MR. SUMMERS: One more time.

9 MS. SKOG: "Will address the unmet water waste and  
10 power infrastructure needs for people living in Maui  
11 County." And I'm saying that because that seems to be the  
12 sense of what is here and what I'm hearing from the comments  
13 here.

14 MR. SHIBUYA: That's what I meant when I mentioned  
15 forecasting.

16 MS. WADE: Right. Hans was next.

17 MR. MICHEL: Since we are forecasting in Lahaina,  
18 they're talking about making a bypass from Honokowai at  
19 least until Lahaina. The water comes from the north, comes  
20 from the Napili side for the Maui County into Lahaina. The  
21 water line is over 40 years old in the ground underneath the  
22 highway. Some places it catches brackish water from the  
23 ocean. While they're building the new highway we have to  
24 leave room on the shoulder for put a new water line from  
25 Honokowai into Lahaina so the water can flow into town. Now  
0150

1 they have a booster pump in the civic center for push the  
2 water into Lahaina. So if they can make the water line on  
3 the new bypass and a grey water line from Honokowai into  
4 Lahaina too they can use the water for the school yards and  
5 the baseball field in Lahaina for irrigation. That's only a  
6 thought for the future. It has to be in the plan now,  
7 because the state guys are pretty much slipping in there.  
8 So there has to be space available on the shoulder.

9 MS. WADE: The development of grey water systems  
10 throughout all of the islands is probably a good  
11 implementation strategy. I think Joe was next.

12 MR. BERTRAM: Just to follow up on Jeanne's  
13 comment, being more specific in the goal, one of the things  
14 I wanted to add into here was just water waste. And I think  
15 there was one other thing. Also then that we insert a new  
16 objective relating to our green infrastructure. So I  
17 wouldn't want to limit it to just those three, maybe add  
18 that in when we get to that.

19 MS. WADE: That sound good. Jeanne.

20 MS. SKOG: I was assuming that in the objectives  
21 it would address the green aspect of power.

22 MR. BERTRAM: Actually, I'm talking about a green  
23 infrastructure in the sense of the infrastructure of our  
24 open spaces, our natural areas, and creating the framework.

25 MS. WADE: Lucienne, and then Dick. Oh, I'm  
0151

1 sorry, Warren.

2 MR. WATANABE: Warren Watanabe. First of all, I  
3 think I'd like to address the needs for agricultural water.  
4 And although, Stan, I understand where you're going with  
5 potable water for human consumption, I think everyone needs  
6 to be aware where agriculture is heading toward water use.  
7 You all know the situation with the ecoli with the spinach.  
8 Well, it killed several people. So California is developing  
9 a plan where they're really looking at the food safety  
10 issue. And for us here in Hawaii, and especially on Maui,  
11 it puts us in a real predicament because, as you know, we  
12 have been trying to get our dual irrigation line up and  
13 running.

14 With the current situation it may be leaning  
15 toward non-potable water being used for overhead irrigation,  
16 and that creates a real problem for us, especially in  
17 Hawaii. Like I said, California is leading in that  
18 direction, and will probably set a precedence across the  
19 nation. So I think we all need to be aware of that. As far  
20 as the grey water, we are fighting with the State Department  
21 of Health to allow such usage and nothing yet. We have  
22 gotten no where.

23 MR. BLUMER-BUELL: Warren, are you saying you are  
24 going to be needing to use potable water for agriculture to  
25 overcome the ecoli and other health problems?

0152

1 MR. WATANABE: It is a possibility. We don't want  
2 to close the door on that option. Right now we're working  
3 on several alternatives being able to treat the water so  
4 that you can irrigate with it. But again, it will be an  
5 increased cost of production for the Hawaii farmer. Most of  
6 us are small farmers. And again, it puts us behind the  
7 eight ball as an industry.

8 MS. WADE: Dick.

9 MR. MAYER: Thank you. Dick Mayer. I have three  
10 different ones here. The first is, "Utilize wind power  
11 where available as a source of energy to pump water." Right  
12 now it's almost a waste of good fuel to be burning oil.  
13 Water pumping doesn't have to be done instantly. If the  
14 pumps don't work for a day or two usually with storage  
15 capacity you can fill it up when the winds blow again. It's

16 a perfect match. Now, I'm going to say something later on  
17 when we get to electricity to allow wind power to go through  
18 the system to the various pumps, both the pumps within HC&S  
19 fields as well as the county's water system.

20 The second thing is, "Encourage further water  
21 conservation by increasing the progressivity of the water  
22 rate structure." In other words, as people use more and  
23 more water it should get more and more expensive. We have  
24 some very high users in some residential areas of Maui that  
25 are watering all kinds of plants and whatever, and they

0153  
1 should pay for it. That way the lower income people perhaps  
2 and those who conserve will pay lower rates.

3 Finally, and this one applies not just to water  
4 but to most of these infrastructure issues, "Require  
5 necessary infrastructure to be in place prior to the  
6 approval of subdivisions, rezoning, or building permits,  
7 whichever is relevant." In other words, too often we have  
8 allowed development to take place, and then afterwards we  
9 worry about the schools, the water, the roads, everything  
10 else. So rather than using the word that has oftentimes  
11 been used "concurrency," I would like to use the words  
12 "prior to." That would probably apply to all of these. I'm  
13 not sure if we are going to have a section that applies to  
14 all infrastructure issues. We probably should have one  
15 that's generic to all of them as well as the one specific  
16 ones.

17 MS. WADE: The last section is like that.  
18 Lucienne, then Tom.

19 MS. DeNAIE: Thank you. Lucienne deNaie. A  
20 couple of specific things. We have the channelized Iao  
21 Stream that could really use a makeover so that water can  
22 return to that aquifer, which is our most heavily relied  
23 upon aquifer on the island right now. So if we could have  
24 something specific about "the county working with state and  
25 federal agencies to come up with alternative protections for

0154  
1 the Iao channel that allow additional recharge into Iao  
2 Aquifer."

3 MR. BERTRAM: All channels.

4 MS. DeNAIE: Kahoma as well. But Iao is just  
5 particularly egregious, because here is where we're starved  
6 for water returning into the aquifer and we are just making

7 it into a big river when it rains and it goes out and  
8 muddies up the ocean.

9 The second thing is, one of the things that really  
10 I think constrains the development of public water sources  
11 is that it's hard for the county to have land to put the  
12 wells on, and that was the deciding issue in the Kapalua  
13 wells. Those Kapalua wells were supposed to be part of the  
14 County Water Use and Development Plan. Eight wells were  
15 planned, four were drilled, the county got leases for four  
16 wells, two of them turned out to be polluted, the other  
17 three were drilled by Maui Land and Pine and are used  
18 exclusively for their development and not for a public  
19 system. So I doubt if the county would have stopped  
20 drilling wells if they would have had a chunk of land there  
21 to be able to pursue that.

22 So I think that when we are looking at budgetary  
23 things and prioritizing, that probably we need to look at  
24 some areas that should be set aside for public water sources  
25 and make sure that that land is acquired. This kind of  
0155

1 falls under the number 77 in a way, but it's more specific  
2 than water resources, it's watershed areas that could be  
3 productive for future water resources. So maybe amend that.

4 And then a third thing, is it was touched on by  
5 someone earlier, about expanding. I think it was Susan,  
6 "expanding the access to our reclaimed water." Now, grey  
7 water and reclaimed water are two different things. Grey  
8 water is the water from your own home that went through your  
9 shower or sink or whatever. Reclaimed water is water that's  
10 actually gone through the sewage treatment system, has been  
11 treated, and then can be used for irrigation purposes,  
12 watering plants and watering golf courses and so forth and  
13 so on. It's really sad that some places, like the proposed  
14 expansion at Kapalua, is going to use up more of the stream  
15 water of Honokohau because there's no lines out there to use  
16 the extra water from the Mahina plant that had plenty of  
17 extra capacity to give, just that there weren't lines out  
18 there and there was no practical way that was seen to extend  
19 the lines to that area.

20 So I think we need to prioritize on extending  
21 those lines to as many places as possible, because we have a  
22 great system for treating our water and we produce very high  
23 quality effluent that's proving very beneficial in South

24 Maui. The places that can use it are really doing well with  
25 it.

0156

1 Last, there is a Water Use and Development Plan  
2 for agriculture that was done I believe in 2001 or 2002. It  
3 had a number of suggestions, including improving our storage  
4 capacity in West Maui. That whole series of Pioneer Mill  
5 reservoirs are in very poor shape and yet they could provide  
6 a real service in terms of equalizing the amount of water  
7 that would be available in West Maui if they could be  
8 adapted for public uses as well. Hans may know more about  
9 them than I do. There's a whole series of reservoirs there  
10 that Pioneer Mill used to use, and according to this report  
11 they're all bust up and they leak a lot of water. So we're  
12 kind of like losing water that we would like to have access  
13 to. Looking at some of the suggestions, which there's a  
14 Maui-specific section that's maybe 20 pages, and looking at  
15 some of those and seeing if there's anything that might be  
16 in our policies. I will try to do it if I can dig up my  
17 copy, but it is on line, I believe. Thank you.

18 MS. WADE: The real Maui-specific ones, like the  
19 Iao Stream and some of the other storage issues, I will keep  
20 a log of and then we can address those more specifically,  
21 because there isn't the channelized problems on the other  
22 two islands that there is here. We will definitely keep  
23 track of that. Tom, and then Stan.

24 MR. COOK: Tom Cook addressing item 73, which is  
25 Dick's comment about making sure infrastructure is installed

0157

1 first. That, to me, works if government takes  
2 responsibility for installing the planned infrastructure.  
3 Our current policy of having off-site improvements tied to  
4 development entitlements where it's sort of a patchwork,  
5 it's really difficult and somewhat impractical to expect  
6 developers to put all the upfront costs in for all the  
7 off-site improvements before they can build. So that's  
8 where the concurrency comes in. To me, it's sort of a  
9 trade-off, a bargain. You are going to put this capital  
10 expense into infrastructure and we are going to allow you to  
11 build these and you are going to recoup your cost.

12 I don't think it's the most effective way. I wish  
13 government would step up, utilize its bonding capabilities,  
14 master plan, do the infrastructure according to community

15 desires, and then charge fees for access to it. But that is  
16 the complete opposite to what we currently do, and it's a  
17 huge change. I think it would be much more effective and  
18 efficient, and it would be easy for the community to say we  
19 supplied the water, the roads and the schools, and this is  
20 what we're going to allow you to do and this is what it's  
21 going to cost you. It's common sense. Right now we're  
22 saying, do you want to spend \$350 million? We are going to  
23 tell you where, how, and for what.

24 But Lucienne was commenting earlier that three of  
25 us here do live off the grid with our own rain catchment.

0158

1 I'd like to see number 78 add specifically "rain catchment."  
2 I think it gets into a liability issue with the county when  
3 it's supplying adequate fire flow, and then also for the  
4 quality of water for rain catchment. But many, many people  
5 on the north shore on the windward side of Maui are living  
6 for years quality of life, dish washers, three bathrooms,  
7 with rain catchment. And there are times when you need  
8 help, when it gets dry, during a drought. Believe me, we're  
9 very aware of the rain cycles and drought cycles. But I  
10 think that is something that it's sort of a real home issue  
11 for areas if we could have that latitude.

12 And the final thing is, as far as limiting  
13 development to the holding capacity, as long as we're not  
14 fighting the statistics. That's my main challenge with  
15 that. I agree with that, that's logical and smart. Why  
16 would you want to overbuild? I've sat in meetings with  
17 previous Mayor Arakawa and many consultants in different  
18 meetings who were stating that Maui has huge water  
19 resources. And they mean it and they believe it and they  
20 demonstrate it. And then I have sat with people who are  
21 very sincere who are saying we are right on the edge of --  
22 Iao Aquifer is obvious, where we are taxing this resource  
23 and at risk of jeopardizing a huge public resource.

24 So there again, hopefully this document is  
25 something that brings us all together and we get away from

0159

1 past practices which are sparring over resources and  
2 utilizing availability of resources as a growth mechanism,  
3 and do it through zoning, through land use, through proper  
4 governance. Thank you.

5 MS. WADE: Thank you. Stan.

6 MR. FRANCO: I am not sure what our objective 70  
7 is worded right now, but I wondered, because this is two  
8 different things in my mind. It says water transmission  
9 systems. Should we say also "water sources and transmission  
10 systems" because we are talking about sources here as well  
11 as transmission systems.

12 Number two, when I asked for different language in  
13 75, and after Warren corrected me, finally saying something  
14 (laughter).

15 MR. BERTRAM: You inspired him.

16 MR. FRANCO: I believe what he said has merit,  
17 that we have to keep water for the ag industry, and I think  
18 it's an important industry to keep viable. I think what I  
19 was trying to say here was that one, use only potable water  
20 for things that cannot use grey water or brackish water. I  
21 think we need -- and Lucienne, I think, made a comment like  
22 this -- we need to emphasize to the County of Maui and to  
23 our government that we need to use these resources because  
24 otherwise we are going to have to develop new water sources  
25 if we continue doing what we're doing.

0160

1 So "Limit the use of potable water for human  
2 consumption and agriculture and other needs that cannot be  
3 taken care of by use of reclaimed and brackish water."

4 MS. WADE: I got that. Tom Cannon, then Hans.

5 CHAIRMAN CANNON: I'd like to try a stab at that,  
6 item 75, such that it would read, "Discourage the use of  
7 potable water for activities that could use reclaimed grey  
8 or brackish water in locations where this non-potable water  
9 is available or can be made available at a reasonable cost."

10 And then 77, "Obtain, retain and encourage public  
11 ownership and control of each island's water resources and  
12 watershed."

13 MS. WADE: We actually had some backlash on that  
14 one from Lana'i. They preferred it be operated in private  
15 systems. They said the county didn't do as good a job as  
16 private was doing, actually.

17 CHAIRMAN CANNON: Interesting. It should be maybe  
18 a difference between our two policy plans.

19 And then 78, "Limit development on the islands to  
20 that which is prudent within the holding capacity of the  
21 natural water systems and catchment."

22 And 79, "Maximize the efficient use of water

23 sources by expanding storage capabilities."

24 MS. WADE: Maximize?

25 CHAIRMAN CANNON: "Maximize the efficient use of

0161

1 water resources by expanding storage capabilities."

2 MS. WADE: Great, thank you. Hans is next, and  
3 then Jeanne, then Dick.

4 MR. MICHEL: Kaanapali Water Company has more  
5 wells than Maui County on the west side. When the water  
6 gets a little bit on the lean side they rotate wells. The  
7 county has been sitting on their butt all these years and  
8 don't drill any additional wells, and that's the reason why  
9 we are where we are. I believe we should encourage them to  
10 study all the water sources on the west side. There's a lot  
11 of water there, but you have to go and develop the water.  
12 Now where will the money come from for the county to do so?  
13 The private sector has the money. Kapalua has two wells,  
14 and I understand right now they are also providing water for  
15 Honokohau well, because the people was bitching they could  
16 not drink the river water any more, so the Board of Health  
17 passed a bill for they have to get treated water. Now they  
18 have all well water from Kapalua.

19 MS. WADE: Jeanne.

20 MS. SKOG: Reflecting on what Warren Watanabe was  
21 sharing, and also on how much of a priority agriculture and  
22 agribusiness came out to me certainly in Focus Maui Nui, but  
23 a lot of other processes as well, we've all referred to it  
24 as an important goal to keep ag very vital in our community.  
25 So it seems to warrant that being raised to the level of an

0162

1 objective in the area of water to say something along the  
2 lines of, "Address water requirements necessary for a  
3 thriving agriculture sector." And not bury it under water  
4 in a sub phrase.

5 MS. WADE: Dick.

6 MR. MAYER: Tom's response to my statement about  
7 the prior versus concurrency I think raises a very  
8 fundamental issue that we should all consider deeply.  
9 Assume for a minute that all the people in the room here had  
10 their houses, their schools, their electricity, their water,  
11 all the various things we all need and have and are paying  
12 for, and a new developer comes in and wants to add another  
13 thousand units to the community. Who should pay for the

14 infrastructure to supply that new community or that new  
15 area? Should the existing residents pay for it or should  
16 the new residents pay for it?

17 If you feel that you would like to add and help  
18 pay for that, then it should be the government's  
19 responsibility to add a bond issue and everybody in the  
20 community will pay, including the new one thousand homes, as  
21 well as the existing residents. Conversely, should the  
22 people living in that community pay for it, in other words,  
23 through the fees they pay to the developer to put in the  
24 roads, perhaps donate land and maybe even funds from the  
25 school for the electricity and power plant and whatever.

0163

1 Who should pay for it? What I'm saying is, I believe that  
2 the new development should pay the bulk of those  
3 infrastructure costs, not the existing residents, and that's  
4 why I'm saying it should be done prior to it, rather than  
5 concurrently. Because if it's done concurrently with the  
6 government funding the project that means all the existing  
7 residents have to pay for this new development and continue  
8 paying for everybody else's, and that means much higher  
9 taxes for everybody and much higher fees for everybody in  
10 the construction of infrastructure. It's a fundamental  
11 issue I think we should all consider when we design a policy  
12 and objectives.

13 MS. WADE: Tom, then Susan, then Joe.

14 MR. COOK: Thank you. It is a very fundamental  
15 issue and the fees could be really expensive for those next  
16 thousand homes. But as far as control, especially on an  
17 island, for us to be able to predict and control and direct  
18 growth if we had the infrastructure and whatever. My point  
19 was I wanted to say item 77, I understand philosophically  
20 the retaining of the public ownership of island's water  
21 resources, but I want everybody to have a reality check for  
22 a minute. Can you imagine if the current water department  
23 for the County of Maui was expected to manage Kaanapali  
24 Water, EMI, everything, okay. It is extremely understaffed,  
25 underskilled. My two cents is it's extremely dysfunctional.

0164

1 They can't even get permits, and that's no criticism of  
2 anybody personally, but please let's be very conscious of  
3 that.

4 Like the EMI system that delivers water from East

5 Maui, that's pretty much a generational thing. The stream  
6 flows, I am not negating it or defending it, I'm just saying  
7 if the water department was given that, the cane fields  
8 would turn brown. We wouldn't have irrigation, we wouldn't  
9 have all the functionality that we have. So the transition  
10 needs to be done, but it needs to be done in a timely way,  
11 and recognizing the skill sets that are required and there  
12 was a term earlier the institutional knowledge is  
13 transferred and that, there again, functionality of it.

14 So the transfer from the autonomous water board to  
15 the way it is now that was done through charter, it's still  
16 not functioning. We're moping up the pieces. Who is in  
17 charge, the Mayor or the Council. So let's just be  
18 conscious of that and have the policies that are flexible  
19 and adaptive so that it can grow, and not simply putting a  
20 mandate through the community plan and then wondering what  
21 happened when the implementation of it is years ahead of us.  
22 Thank you.

23 MS. WADE: Susan, then Joe, then John, and then  
24 Lucienne.

25 MS. MOIKEHA: My comments are just to follow up on  
0165

1 some of the things that Dick said. You know, when you have  
2 been in the entitlement process and you are reviewing these  
3 projects, I think one of the things I learned quickly is  
4 that while development is expected to give their fair share  
5 of improvements, infrastructure because it's a requirement  
6 that they must do that, I think what has always been lacking  
7 and maybe why we're in the situation we are today is that we  
8 really didn't take a larger look at regional improvements.  
9 We were so focused on the approval process of looking at the  
10 individual project and what immediate impact they had  
11 surrounding it, that we did not have the foresight a long  
12 time ago to look at what the regional impact will be on that  
13 area and on the whole island.

14 So when it comes to who should pay for this, to  
15 me, it's a pro rata share. If it's a development and it  
16 pertains only to that development, then that infrastructure  
17 cost should be met by those that it will serve. But a lot  
18 of the time what we have to do is step out of that and think  
19 well, they also have to contribute to the regional impact  
20 and when they're doing that then everybody benefits from  
21 that. If the state stepped in and did what they were

22 supposed to do in the way of infrastructure, providing the  
23 funding and support to do it, then as taxpayers we would all  
24 pay for that because we all use it.

25 So even when you are bringing it down to the level  
0166

1 of as we're talking about here, water, that's why I said  
2 before I have no problem with private development doing  
3 their own wells, however they pay for the cost and they  
4 should recover that cost, but they also have a general  
5 responsibility to give back a portion of that because it is  
6 a public use. It's a public use for everyone, not just for  
7 their small development. But just to go to your question on  
8 existing or new, it's a pro rata share. So if everybody  
9 benefits from the infrastructure, the regional, general,  
10 then they all pay for it.

11 MS. WADE: Joe.

12 MR. BERTRAM: Yes, I think it gets back to I think  
13 basically looking at public ownership in the sense that  
14 public, that means everybody. It's landowners, it's  
15 developers, we're all part of the public. But the actual  
16 development and infrastructure needs to be a public/private  
17 partnership. We've heard so much about how we need to  
18 encourage that because the state and the county can't do it  
19 alone, they can't. I keep saying this, we can't. It does  
20 have to be a partnership. We have to get away from this  
21 idea that it's a fight.

22 We can set up the right infrastructure in the  
23 sense of our governance. It can be something that is a  
24 partnership. The more we do that, the better off we are  
25 going to be because that's how we are going to establish the  
0167

1 way we do it. We create these plans and then we know where  
2 it needs to go, and then create the partnerships to make it  
3 happen. They can dig better wells, and they have the funds  
4 to do it. So we need to do a public/private. You might  
5 want to put it in 71 and, "Ensure that all water  
6 infrastructure is in good repair and it has to meet the  
7 demand through encouraging public/private partnerships."

8 MS. WADE: Sounds like a good addition. John  
9 Blumer-Buell.

10 MR. BLUMER-BUELL: I have a couple of comments on  
11 number 70. It says at the end, "provided that the  
12 improvements are consistent with the County's Water Use and

13 Development Plan, which I understand is law." I would just  
14 like to add "and the State of Hawaii water code." That is  
15 stating the obvious, it really should be in there.

16 MS. WADE: I think we agreed to cut that out,  
17 that our improvements are consistent with it.

18 MR. BLUMER-BUELL: We should have the State of  
19 Hawaii Water Code as part of that. The second one was 71,  
20 and I think the discussion with Joe, Dick, Susan and Tom, I  
21 was concerned about 71 in that light. So I think we can  
22 take some time to settle on this, but "Ensure that all water  
23 infrastructure is in good repair and has the capacity to  
24 meet demand." The problem with that statement is that  
25 there's a lot of demand for water where the community

0168

1 doesn't necessarily want it. We have that situation in Hana  
2 where the community wants certain areas of the community  
3 preserved and there's resistance to developing water in  
4 those areas for the preservation. It's really a zoning  
5 issue, the issues of zoning, and what the community wants to  
6 do in particular with the service of water to Hawaiian  
7 kuleana and hui lands would really resolve that. We're  
8 having to resolve the problem through water issues. So I'm  
9 with you in terms of let's find a way to make it work.

10 The other thing in terms of meeting demand, and  
11 our former Council Member Wayne Nishiki brought this up when  
12 he testified at the last Saturday session, and that is I've  
13 said for a long time I think we need to revisit the  
14 agricultural zoning bill because what you have -- just to  
15 refresh peoples' memory, that has allowed administrative  
16 subdivisions of agricultural land all over the place with no  
17 public hearing process.

18 Then oftentimes, if not most often, the people are  
19 coming back and building a luxury house instead of the farm  
20 dwelling which is the required dwelling. And then after  
21 this is happening then they're coming back in some cases  
22 that I am aware of and they're saying, "Well, we want water,  
23 fire protection and roads." So they got a subdivision that  
24 maybe the community didn't want, that wasn't really for  
25 agriculture, and then they're coming back and asking for all

0169

1 the infrastructure. So I want to put this in the mix of  
2 what everybody has talked about, and I think it's a very  
3 important one to resolve. So maybe we can all have a

4 meeting of the minds and get the county to go along with us.

5 Thanks.

6 MS. WADE: Lucienne.

7 MS. DeNAIE: Thank you. I'm going to have to  
8 excuse myself soon to go to the Hoolaulea and tear down our  
9 tent. But I wanted to add one objective or one policy to  
10 the next section because I won't be here to discuss it, the  
11 solid waste. That is, I would like the group to entertain a  
12 policy that states that, "Maui County will work towards  
13 establishing materials recovery facilities on all islands to  
14 minimize impacts to our landfills." Materials recovery is a  
15 place where as much as possible is diverted from the waste  
16 stream and put to some sort of productive reuse, whether  
17 it's green clippings or chunks of cement that can be used  
18 for fill, or old lawn mowers that can be recycled for parts  
19 or whatever. And it's a concept that's used many places on  
20 the mainland and in other countries, and it's been suggested  
21 here.

22 I attended a meeting ten years ago where it was  
23 all explained how we were moving in that direction and it  
24 hasn't happened yet, and I think that islands like Moloka'i  
25 and Lana'i also would benefit. It doesn't have to be a big  
0170

1 fancy thing. In fact, the Hana dump had their own materials  
2 recovery facility there where if you needed a refrigerator  
3 part you could be directed where to find one. It's  
4 certainly a concept that we want in our policy statement,  
5 and I don't see anything referring to this at all. And our  
6 landfill space is always like kind of at a premium on all  
7 the islands.

8 Also, I just wanted to say that I do support  
9 creating an objective regarding the importance of water for  
10 ag use. I also want to say that de facto right now the  
11 larger agricultural users do control large amounts of water,  
12 so I would like to see policies under this objective that  
13 reflect the fact traditional agriculture, like Walette and  
14 her family do, and diversified ag, like Warren and his  
15 family do is sort of given not the short end of stick on  
16 this, and we don't just see the large companies say well, it  
17 says here that ag is going to be the top of the pile so full  
18 steam ahead, we need all this water. So if we can carefully  
19 word it so that those two functions are given their due as  
20 underserved by water right now.

21 Some of you may know that some of the pipelines  
22 that are providing water to residents in Kula right now were  
23 established with US ag funds to help the farmers. Guess who  
24 is short of water? It's not the subdivisions, it's the  
25 farmers. Thanks, and I am going to take off. Aloha.

0171

1 MS. WADE: Is there anything else on water? Hans.

2 MR. MICHEL: As you might all know, we never had a  
3 rainy season this year, and the river flow in West Maui is  
4 actually very low. When it rains like last night the water  
5 is up four or five feet and three hours later it comes down  
6 to one foot of water. That's how bad it is. But I don't  
7 know what the summer is going to look like, but we  
8 definitely have to be serious. You can talk to the water  
9 department before they really start a study about the water  
10 system on the west side.

11 MS. WADE: I did write that one down. Anything  
12 else on water?

13 CHAIRMAN CANNON: We will take a 10-minute recess.  
14 (Whereupon a brief recess was had).

15 CHAIRMAN CANNON: Okay we're up to number 80.  
16 John, do you want to continue here?

17 MR. SUMMERS: Sure thing, Mr. Chairman. Objective  
18 number 80 begins to deal with solid and liquid waste. I  
19 will read the objective and then read through the policies.  
20 Objective 80 reads, "Provide efficient, safe and  
21 environmentally sound systems for the disposal and reuse of  
22 liquid and solid wastes."

23 Policy 81, "Identify and develop new waste  
24 disposal methods that are safe, economical, environmentally  
25 sound, aesthetically pleasing and that minimize the disposal

0172

1 of waste in landfills."

2 82, "Develop waste disposal systems to accommodate  
3 planned growth."

4 83, "Develop alternative methods of recycling,  
5 solid and liquid waste."

6 84, "Encourage and promote public awareness to  
7 reduce, reuse, recycle and compost waste materials."

8 85, "Adopt a zero waste policy for Maui County  
9 government as a model for other industries."

10 86, "Identify and promote technologies to reclaim  
11 grey water at all scales of development."

12 Are there any comments on the objective statement?

13 Tom.

14 MR. COOK: On item 80 am I to understand this is  
15 really for like sewage effluent, like when you say liquid  
16 waste it isn't paints and oils and fluids, is that in some  
17 other area?

18 MR. SUMMERS: I believe this would encompass all  
19 types of liquid waste.

20 MR. COOK: Because when I read I mean I guess you  
21 could put it in here. But anyway, Maui really needs for  
22 fuel oils, liquid waste, hazardous substances, the ability  
23 for us to be able to have a very honest, transparent  
24 handling system. There's a couple of companies and they do  
25 a good job, but you have to look to dispose of things

0173

1 properly and there are hurdles. So if we could have a  
2 policy in there that spells that aspect of it out more  
3 clearly.

4 MR. SUMMERS: Excellent point. We will develop a  
5 policy to address the disposal of hazardous materials.

6 Hans.

7 MR. MICHEL: Also on the west side, because every  
8 time I have to come to Kahului, waste our gas. Whatever we  
9 do, everything from the west side has to be transported to  
10 Kahului, instead of having something that could be done for  
11 the people in West Maui since we almost have 50,000 people  
12 in population.

13 MR. SUMMERS: Good point. We will try to write  
14 this policy so it can also encompass our rural areas.

15 MR. BERTRAM: Are we in policy now?

16 MR. SUMMERS: We are on policy.

17 MR. BERTRAM: Just to follow up on what he was  
18 saying, on what Hans was saying, is that I just put it into  
19 "Develop essentialized waste disposal systems to accommodate  
20 planned growth." So I think that gets to what he was  
21 talking about that would decentralize all of this so we have  
22 it for each community.

23 MR. SUMMERS: Excellent point. Tom.

24 CHAIRMAN CANNON: I'd like to suggest a rewording  
25 of 81 such that it would read, "Identify, develop and

0174

1 encourage new waste disposal methods that are safe,  
2 economical, environmentally sound, aesthetically pleasing,

3 and that minimize the disposal of waste in landfills."

4 And also rewording 82 to use the word "provide"  
5 instead of "develop." So it would say, "Provide waste  
6 disposal systems to accommodate planned growth."

7 MR. BERTRAM: Centralized.

8 CHAIRMAN CANNON: "Provide centralized" or  
9 "decentralized waste disposal systems to accommodate planned  
10 growth." Thank you. And to add one other policy under  
11 objective number 80 that reads, "Immediately begin to phase  
12 out the existing Kahului sewage treatment plant and provide  
13 for a new enlarged facility near Puunene that provides clean  
14 irrigation water to nearby agriculture and energy from  
15 methane to power the plant and nearby facilities."

16 MR. SUMMERS: Thank you, Tom. I think that's a  
17 very important point. It will be something that is  
18 discussed extensively as part of the Maui Island Plan. We  
19 will reference it for inclusion in that document or at least  
20 for discussion in that document. Any further comment?  
21 Jeanne.

22 MS. SKOG: Given how the objective is worded where  
23 it makes a distinction between disposal and reuse, and I am  
24 not an expert in this area, but then I see that there is a  
25 policy that says "adopt a zero waste policy." I'm wondering  
0175

1 is it possible to separate disposal from reuse as an  
2 objective? I mean I just don't have the expertise. Because  
3 then to me it would be that the adopt a zero waste policy  
4 would be the objective, it wouldn't be buried.

5 MR. SUMMERS: If we have a conglomeration of new  
6 policies related to that then it would certainly warrant  
7 having a separate objective with its own set of policies.

8 MS. SKOG: The zero waste policy really would be  
9 an objective statement no matter what, and then under that  
10 you would have the policies that would allow you to get to  
11 that zero waste.

12 MR. SUMMERS: Good point. Carl.

13 MR. LINDQUIST: Carl Lindquist. Are abandoned  
14 automobiles considered a solid waste object?

15 MR. SUMMERS: That's correct.

16 MR. LINDQUIST: I'd like to have something in here  
17 about a new policy regarding some licensing or requirement  
18 or something. What we have now is a real haphazard kind of  
19 a situation, and it's not working. I'd like to address that

20 issue somehow. I don't have the language for it.

21 MR. SUMMERS: Let us consider crafting a policy to  
22 address specifically that as well as other white goods  
23 disposal, and then also make a note for more specific  
24 implementing action regarding these two areas. Warren  
25 Shibuya, to be followed by Dick.

0176

1 MR. SHIBUYA: I just want to add a possible policy  
2 here in terms of converting trash to cash, using some of the  
3 technologies that we have today, we can generate electrical  
4 energy out of the trash that we have. And also the energy  
5 can be used to separate the various elements of trash, such  
6 as the construction trash which is a liquid versus the  
7 non-burnable. We can crush up the concrete, take out the  
8 rebar, recycle the rebar. Concrete can be reused into  
9 either highways and other materials. And in terms of the  
10 trash coming into cash, the energy that you create can also  
11 fund some of the improvements or the actual operation that  
12 the county is investing in.

13 The other aspect that I was thinking of in terms  
14 of using and addressing with the vehicles and hazardous  
15 material, I'd like to propose an environmental type of  
16 recycling law which allows for the manufacturers to have the  
17 responsibility for taking care of and collecting and  
18 recycling all of the hazardous material that is sold or  
19 bought on Maui, especially from Hawaii. Because we are an  
20 isolated community here, all of our hazardous material needs  
21 to be sent away.

22 So if you are going to sell a cell phone, the  
23 battery and the manufacturer of the cell phone must reclaim  
24 that. We have to dispose of it properly or else it will  
25 contaminate our aquifers and we cannot redo it, and we are

0177

1 going to spend more money trying to retreat our water that  
2 has already been contaminated.

3 This law would also deal with automobiles and  
4 hazardous material that the manufacturer now has to  
5 manufacturer safer materials. Batteries must be made more  
6 safe. We are now moving into an electrical powered vehicle.  
7 They have extremely hazardous material, and we need to  
8 consider alternatives for a safer storage of electrical  
9 energy. Thank you.

10 MR. SUMMERS: Thank you, Warren. The development

11 of a specific ordinance to address the recycling of these  
12 types of materials would be an excellent implementing  
13 action, and we will make a note of that on our list for that  
14 specific thought. Susan.

15 MS. MOIKEHA: Yes, I would strongly support the  
16 recycling when we are looking at structures that are being  
17 taken down and we're having replacement structures put forth  
18 there. I know through the EA/EIS process this is another  
19 thing that came up where we're seeing development actually  
20 have these kinds of plans in place. It's interesting to  
21 note that in Kapalua that 90 percent of that structure is  
22 going to be recycled. Unfortunately, we're only seeing this  
23 at the EA/EIS process, but I think it's something that can  
24 be asked of other types of development when they're going  
25 through entitlements. Present to us your recycling plan.

0178

1 How much of it is going to be recycled. If necessary, I  
2 mean even incentives to do that.

3 MR. SUMMERS: Excellent point. In the incentives  
4 part of the trash-to-cash programs it could justify a policy  
5 statement, a specific policy statement regarding the  
6 development programs, incentive programs, and other similar  
7 programs to encourage recycling of some of these materials.  
8 So we will work on a policy there that direction. Dick.

9 MR. MAYER: Dick Mayer. I think for example just  
10 these two, water and solid waste. After we go through our  
11 discussions today and the department, Erin and others write  
12 up the thing, I'd like to actually send it over to the Water  
13 Department and the Solid Waste Department so when we  
14 finalize and get together they will see what we've done and  
15 they may say, "Hey, in our own Department of Planning we  
16 have these objectives, things that we may not have thought  
17 about." I would like to see those incorporated in our  
18 report and also have them comment. There may be a different  
19 word, a word that would be more able to carry out and do  
20 what we think of as layman. It would be helpful to us when  
21 we have the final wording done to have their feedback on  
22 these things, rather than waiting until it gets all the way  
23 to the Council and then they say no, that shouldn't have  
24 been the word to have in there. Early on they get a crack  
25 at it.

0179

1 MR. SUMMERS: Excellent point. We are meeting

2 with the various agencies to get their input on this  
3 document as well as the Maui Island Plan document. At that  
4 point it's going to be critical if this document is going to  
5 have institutional support which is necessary for  
6 implementation. So again, there will need to be a critical  
7 component of this.

8 MR. MAYER: There may be other ones in this  
9 package that might go to a particular department, like parks  
10 or housing or whatever it might be, and they could just look  
11 at it and give us feedback and say, "These are excellent  
12 ones," or "This one here you might probably want to think  
13 about this and that."

14 MR. SUMMERS: Excellent point. Joe.

15 MR. BERTRAM: I think on Oahu right now H-power  
16 takes over 60 percent of their trash stream. It takes a  
17 major, major amount of the trash and turns it into power.  
18 Just at the end of D you can put, "Encourage and promote  
19 public awareness to reduce, reuse, recycle and implement  
20 curbside recycling." They have proven around the country  
21 that curbside recycling is really what gets people to  
22 recycle. You can do all you want as far as educating, but  
23 if you don't have curbside recycling you are not going to  
24 get the type of participation that you want.

25 MR. SUMMERS: Thank you, Joe. Kehau.

0180

1 MS. FILIMOEATU: Kehau from Kahului. Working on  
2 that abandoned vehicles and scrap vehicles thing for Warren,  
3 I think I know he's looking at some kind of legislation that  
4 would put the onus on the manufacturer. I think for us on  
5 Maui island, way away in the Pacific, it might be a little  
6 too ambitious. I'd like to do something locally where we  
7 either have to do those who import these machines, some kind  
8 of user, whatever you can do about that. Because what  
9 happens is that because we have all these rental car  
10 agencies that's where your supply of abandoned vehicles  
11 comes from. And those are vehicles that are a thousand-plus  
12 all over the place over here by the airport that sit idle  
13 until they're rented. That's where your bulk of your  
14 second-hand cars that get abandoned and left on the side  
15 come from. So somehow if we can put the onus either on  
16 whoever brings them in, that they have got to take them out,  
17 because otherwise people pick them up and then dump them.

18 MR. SUMMERS: Excellent point. User

19 accountability as well for the owners themselves. Chubby  
20 Vicens.

21 MR. VICENS: Chubby Vicens. Just to follow up on  
22 what you just said, it's really not the rental cars that are  
23 being responsible for causing cars on the side of the road.  
24 95 percent of the cars that come in for rental companies --  
25 I ran the Matson operation here for a number of years, and  
0181

1 95 percent of the cars are returned back to auction centers  
2 on the West Coast. They make more money shipping it,  
3 including paying the tariff to Matson to get it out of  
4 there. I think the onus has to be on the auto dealers,  
5 because the auto dealers are taking, you know, they will  
6 give you 3 thousand bucks if it walks, if it breaths, or if  
7 it crawls. They will give you \$3,000 to turn it in. Those  
8 are the kinds of guys who will say, "Don't even bring the  
9 car down. Here is the \$3,000, you do what you will."

10 So either when I buy a new car there's a tariff  
11 placed on it for disposal so that they become responsible  
12 for that particular serial number or something to that  
13 effect. But until we can do that, the market is very high  
14 for scrap, it's at the highest level it's been, and yet we  
15 can go to any piece of property. Right over here on Stable  
16 Road you park one, the next day you have got two, today you  
17 have got three. There's a grey pickup out there sitting now  
18 that fits into that category. So if you can't get rid of it  
19 and move it off the highway, it's going to have a friend  
20 tomorrow.

21 MR. SUMMERS: Any further comments or any policies  
22 to add?

23 MR. SHIBUYA: John, I just wanted to support the  
24 ordinance, because what I'm trying to do is get the  
25 manufacturers to be responsible for the environment and to  
0182

1 design for the environment and not to much as designing for  
2 profit. They can do the profit motive, they can streamline  
3 their processes, but they need to also be aware of our earth  
4 environment. They are now being charged and we know that  
5 they are responsible for this hazardous material that is  
6 being manufactured.

7 MR. SUMMERS: Very good point. Hans.

8 MR. MICHEL: If we have a burning plant here, H-4  
9 or H-5 on Maui, hook up with HC&S, and they can burn all the

10 trash they can. And the best part I think the green waste  
11 has so much surplus at the moment they don't even know what  
12 to do with it. All that will burn and the county can clean  
13 their roadsides a little bit better. All that can be  
14 burned. I mean it's all money-making, but we have to do it.

15 MR. SUMMERS: I will make a note of that. The  
16 H-power facility is something that we discussed with the  
17 Solid Waste Division, and certainly we will look at it in  
18 terms of the functional planning process, the county's  
19 planning for the disposal of solid waste.

20 Tom, did you have a comment?

21 CHAIRMAN CANNON: Actually, I have another  
22 objective to add. I'd like to add another objective to this  
23 section that says, "Immediately improve public and  
24 environmental safety and well being by moving the existing  
25 critical infrastructure out of hazardous locations."

0183

1 And then under that for policies, the first would  
2 be, "Immediately provide for the relocation of the Kahului  
3 fuel tank farm well out of the tsunami zone in a  
4 strategically advantageous location."

5 Following that another policy would be,  
6 "Immediately provide for phasing out and closing the  
7 hazardous nightly exhaust-spewing MECO Kahului electric  
8 generation plant presently on the shoreline within the  
9 tsunami zone."

10 And then finally, "Immediately create a plan, and  
11 practice a methodology for temporary removal of the 10 tons  
12 of extremely toxic liquid chlorine gas at the existing  
13 Kahului sewage treatment plant, and safely securing them in  
14 the advent of a tsunami warning until the plant is phased  
15 out."

16 MR. SUMMERS: Thank you, Tom. If you could shoot  
17 these to us.

18 CHAIRMAN CANNON: You bet.

19 MR. SUMMERS: Any further comments on this  
20 objective or the policies under objective 80?

21 MS. SKOG: I just wanted to clarify when I  
22 mentioned the zero waste policy, this talks specifically to  
23 Maui County government as a model, but I meant it in terms  
24 of our community, promoting that as an objective for the  
25 entire community. Then within that there would be something

0184

1 about Maui County government setting a model for that. But  
2 the other policy would be "universal trash pickup." It may  
3 be embedded in here in some of these statements, but as I  
4 recall that seems to be a going buzz word or term or  
5 something.

6 MR. SUMMERS: Would that be similar to the  
7 curbside recycling?

8 MS. SKOG: It's that idea, but it's broader in the  
9 sense that you are saying what you are going to pick up.  
10 Not that you are just going to pick it up curbside, but what  
11 you will pick up which is, as I understand it, just about  
12 everything.

13 MR. SUMMERS: Excellent point. Stan.

14 MR. FRANCO: Referring to what Jeanne just  
15 mentioned, I'm dating myself, 16 years working for the  
16 Public Works Department one of the problems then, I don't  
17 know if it's still the same issue, is that universal trash  
18 pickup is a problem because a lot of people live off the  
19 grid in areas that are not public roads, and there was some  
20 liability questions that the county came up with. I don't  
21 know, again, this is 20 years ago when I stopped working for  
22 them. But that was the issue that came up at that time, but  
23 against universal rubbish collection on Maui. Maui is not  
24 like Oahu where you have all state and county roads, there  
25 are many hui roads and private roads, and all of those

0185

1 issues that have to be addressed in the universal rubbish  
2 collection pickup.

3 MR. SUMMERS: So again, this would be one item  
4 that we'd certainly discuss with our Solid Waste Division  
5 folks and get their comments on the feasibility of providing  
6 universal pickup, or at least enhancing pickup in those  
7 areas where it can be provided. Warren Shibuya.

8 MR. SHIBUYA: In line with the policy of  
9 trash-to-cash, in Redondo Beach -- storytelling real fast --  
10 we had to separate newspaper, cardboard, all the materials,  
11 and the county in Redondo Beach district actually collected  
12 them under a contract, a contracted effort, and they funded  
13 the entire effort plus some of the activities for the  
14 Redondo Beach district. So that's a very good possibility  
15 there that we can investigate.

16 The other part is looking for discussions with the  
17 sewage treatment people. I have already been discussing

18 with Dave Taylor, and so if you have more discussions with  
19 him I'd love to listen in or even participate. Thank you.

20 MR. SUMMERS: Thank you, Warren. Any further  
21 comments, suggestions, additions to the solid and liquid  
22 waste disposal section? If not, shall we move on to  
23 objective 87? I will start by reading the objective as well  
24 as the policies, and then we will continue as we have.  
25 Objective 87 reads, "Utilize renewable and green

0186  
1 technologies to make Maui County energy efficient and less  
2 dependent on imports."

3 Policy 88, "Provide incentives that support the  
4 use of solar, wind, hydro, agricultural bi-products and  
5 other sources of renewable energy."

6 89, "Encourage household scale of energy  
7 generation which utilizes wind, sun, water, biowaste and  
8 other renewable sources of energy."

9 Number 90, "Encourage the incorporation of  
10 energy-saving building design concepts in all new  
11 developments by providing energy efficient urban design  
12 guidelines and amendments to the Uniform Building Code."

13 91, "Promote the retrofitting of existing  
14 buildings to incorporate energy-saving design concepts and  
15 devices."

16 Any comments on objective 87 or the policies that  
17 follow? Stan.

18 MR. FRANCO: Stan Franco. On the objective I am  
19 just wondering if it would be better wording if we say, "and  
20 less dependent on fossil fuels" instead of imports to make  
21 it more specific.

22 MR. SUMMERS: Excellent, thank you. Tom Cannon.

23 CHAIRMAN CANNON: Suggestion for a change of  
24 wording on 88 so that the word "support" is -- that we  
25 exchange the word "encourage" for the word "support" in that

0187  
1 case and that it read, "Provide incentives that encourage  
2 the use of solar, wind, hydro, agricultural bi-products and  
3 other sources of renewable energy in a distributed  
4 generation system."

5 And then on number 90 I just want to point out  
6 that the Uniform Building Code may not be our building code  
7 very much longer because the County is now looking at the  
8 International Building Code. So I would be careful of how

9 you phrase that because it might not be applicable very much  
10 longer.

11 MR. SUMMERS: Perhaps we can strike the term  
12 "uniform."

13 CHAIRMAN CANNON: And building code in small  
14 letters, correct.

15 MR. MICHEL: Excuse me, you asked international or  
16 national?

17 CHAIRMAN CANNON: International. That's what it's  
18 called.

19 MR. SUMMERS: Thank you, Tom. Any further  
20 comments on this section? Warren.

21 MR. SHIBUYA: On number 87 I'd like to reword it  
22 to, "Encourage Maui County to demonstrate using renewable  
23 and green technologies."

24 MR. SUMMERS: Excellent point. Dick Mayer.

25 MR. MAYER: I'd like to add another item to it,

0188

1 another policy. It reads as follows, "Request the PUC to  
2 require that Maui's electric grid be a separate utility that  
3 will allow electricity to be wheeled through the grid."  
4 This is done elsewhere where the grid itself is a utility so  
5 that if X Wind Company puts out, they can then sell it to  
6 people who may want to use that electricity for pumping  
7 water. Or the county itself may at some point in the future  
8 want to set up a power thing that would run county  
9 facilities.

10 It gives much more flexibility to a system. The  
11 grid can still be maintained by MECO, but it would be a  
12 separate grid and utilized by anybody who produces  
13 electricity or wants to consume it, and it would allow South  
14 Maui to have its own distributed energy production that  
15 would be utilized in the hotels. It would allow for better  
16 matching of electricity production and use.

17 MR. SUMMERS: Dick, could you repeat that policy?

18 MR. MAYER: Sure. "Request the Public Utilities  
19 Commission to require that Maui's electric grid be a  
20 separate utility that will allow electricity to be wheeled  
21 through the grid." Wheeled means to be transferred around  
22 the grid, W-H-E-E-L-E-D, wheeled through the grid. It's  
23 done elsewhere on the mainland, and it allows for a much  
24 better match of electricity production and electricity use.

25 MR. SUMMERS: Thank you. I noticed in this

0189

1 section we don't have a policy related to utility poles.  
2 Are there any suggestions for the inclusion of something to  
3 address that? Kehau.

4 MS. FILIMOEUATU: I don't have anything to say  
5 about utility poles except they're ugly. I wanted to go  
6 back to 87 and what Warren had said. He was really nice  
7 because he asked that we encourage Maui County to utilize.  
8 I think it should be just they've got to do it. Just say  
9 utilize, "shall utilize." To me, that is more concise.  
10 That's telling them you are going to do this.

11 MR. SUMMERS: Good point. John, then Joe, then  
12 Hans.

13 MR. BLUMER-BUELL: A couple of things on the  
14 renewable energies. If we can put something to encourage  
15 MECO or whoever to have maybe year-long net metering. We  
16 were looking into putting solar back into the grid in Hana,  
17 and as far as I know they're still just doing a net 30  
18 metering, which means if we produce a lot more electricity,  
19 over a month of use we only get the benefit for one month.  
20 So it really doesn't work out too well. So if we can  
21 encourage net metering over I think a year would be fair. I  
22 think they're doing this at the state level.

23 The other thing is a thought, and I'd like to see  
24 all of the physical infrastructure as much as possible be  
25 looked at as a civil defense kind of problem. In other

0190

1 words, I'd like to see as much of our basic infrastructure  
2 being looked at as civil defense so that if we have a  
3 hurricane or something like that, hopefully we have our  
4 basic sewage pumping, basic water pumping and so forth  
5 already in place with alternative sources of energy. If we  
6 are prepared for that on a daily basis that seems to make  
7 sense to me.

8 The other thing, I will comment about the poles.  
9 That's that I think under grounding utilities makes a lot of  
10 sense long term, because if we get hit by some hurricane or  
11 some other event like that, the big poles are going to  
12 probably come down. So it makes sense in that light.  
13 Again, in the civil defense light to under ground utilities.  
14 Thank you.

15 MR. SUMMERS: Hans.

16 MR. MICHEL: You was mentioning about utility

17 poles. That does not really bother me. It's the telephone  
18 company, they have whole sausages up in the sky. I think in  
19 Lahaina if we have a real bad wind it will block the  
20 Honoapiilani Highway halfway. Something needs to be done or  
21 should be done. Not only take the profit and buy more  
22 stocks or whatever they do with their money, but put the  
23 money back into the system which the county would demand  
24 them to do, trim their trees along the electrical and  
25 telephone lines.

0191

1 MR. SUMMERS: Excellent point. Susan.

2 MS. MOIKEHA: To follow up with what John said in  
3 regards to the telephone poles being underground, we've seen  
4 where a lot of projects have taken on that, to do just that,  
5 and they've pro rata shared with the surrounding development  
6 to help keep that cost down. So I agree with that, and  
7 maybe there would be something in here for referencing to  
8 development.

9 But in 89 and 90, maybe more so in 89 it says,  
10 household scale of energy generation, encouraging that. I  
11 think this also should apply to public facilities. There's  
12 the example of utilizing these kinds of energy-saving  
13 technologies. I know some of the schools, I think Baldwin  
14 High School had worked with the utilities in doing some kind  
15 of solar system there. So I think this should also apply,  
16 all of it, to our public facilities.

17 MR. SUMMERS: Thank you, Susan. We will try to  
18 drop that public facilities component in the policy 89.  
19 Excellent point. Tom, to be followed by Warren.

20 MR. COOK: Thank you. I wanted to comment on 87,  
21 the objective, and make an addition for 88, the goal.  
22 Briefly on poles, poles are unsightly, but as far as like a  
23 civil defense thing it's the easiest, fastest way for  
24 utilities to get power up and running. Underground  
25 utilities, the problem is not wind but flooding. If you

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1 have flooding and earthquakes and there are interruptions in  
2 the utilities it's very difficult, time consuming and  
3 expensive to get it up to speed if it's underground.  
4 Overhead it's relatively fast. So just a little FYI.

5 On 88 where the verbiage was changed county energy  
6 efficient and less dependent on imports was modified to fuel  
7 oil. I don't care about the verbiage, but building

8 materials. It's not just fuel oil, it's building materials  
9 as well. By us using more sustainable building technologies  
10 we will save fuel oil on the cost and also burning the  
11 resource to ship materials in. We save time, labor and  
12 energy in providing our shelter. And also we can save in  
13 some of the waste, minimizing waste stream to the landfill.  
14 Whether we're burning it for energy, composting it, we're  
15 still taking a natural resource and bringing it in here.  
16 And we are being creative and productive with the waste, but  
17 it would be nice if we'd use other building technologies so  
18 we wouldn't have to use the waste in the first place.

19 Number 88, "Provide incentives that support the  
20 use of solar, wind, hydro, agricultural bi-products and  
21 other sources of renewable energy." I'd like to add "and  
22 energy efficient innovative building systems." Our homes  
23 and offices, if they're constructed that they have a longer  
24 life cycle, so that you can get a couple of extra  
25 generations out of a building. It's not just heating and

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1 cooling, that's a factor here, but also in maintenance and  
2 durability. How many times a structure has to be painted.  
3 If you look at wood buildings, if you have to paint a  
4 building six or seven times in its life versus three or four  
5 times in its life, that paint and all of that accumulated  
6 stuff adds up as an environmental impact. Thank you.

7 MR. SUMMERS: Thank you, Tom. We may be able to  
8 address that in 90 if we add materials to that. Warren, to  
9 be followed by Dick.

10 MR. SHIBUYA: I just wanted to expand on what Dick  
11 has mentioned in terms of the energy being resold back into  
12 the grid. Currently the state law limits the amount of  
13 renewable energy, electricity generated by renewable energy  
14 sources. But if we can have the state increase the amount  
15 of renewable energy generated electricity to a higher level  
16 then Dick's proposal is very workable.

17 In terms of what John mentioned, he mentioned that  
18 the net energy agreement is limited to a monthly basis.  
19 Actually, it is for a whole year and it's good because I'm  
20 on a solar system and yet during the wintertime I'm actually  
21 using some energy from MECO, but during the summertime I'm  
22 generating quite a bit. So it sort of balances out over the  
23 year.

24 However, right now there are some quality of life

25 issues. As Tom mentioned, we need to be more energy  
0194

1 efficient in our buildings and the way we use electricity.  
2 Air conditioning for one, we need to keep the doors closed  
3 if we can. The lights, we can use more energy efficient  
4 lights and appliances, that sort of thing. That's part of  
5 the education that's going on right now. Telling the people  
6 that there are some products that are energy efficient. And  
7 there are ways in which we can somehow design buildings so  
8 that the morning sun or afternoon sun does not heat up the  
9 room unless you want it to heat up the room, and also using  
10 prevailing winds to cool the buildings to be more self  
11 sustaining. So thank you.

12 MR. SUMMERS: Thank you, Warren. We can  
13 strengthen 90 by striking "encourage the" and starting with,  
14 "Incorporate energy building design concepts."

15 Then the issue about how you site the buildings to  
16 take advantage of tradewinds and the like, that would  
17 justify a new policy statement for new construction to be  
18 sensitive. That would probably be encourage, we can  
19 encourage that that be considered in the design of  
20 communities. I think we had Dick, to be followed by Tom.

21 MR. MAYER: Maybe a simple statement such as the  
22 following would be helpful, "Recognize conservation as the  
23 best approach to reducing unnecessary energy production."  
24 So we don't have to build more power plants. The primary  
25 principle, conservation first before you start building

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1 anything else, and the wording may be changed a little bit  
2 there.

3 The other one is, and this may sound odd the first  
4 time you hear it, but let me explain it, "Encourage the  
5 storage of energy through the use of pump storage or other  
6 energy storage mechanism." This would allow, for example,  
7 windmills and other power sources which are not flowing all  
8 the time to be stored so that when they need it the most,  
9 for example, in the evening around 6:00 when everybody turns  
10 on the electricity and everything is going full-on, to meet  
11 a big capacity. We can much more even out the need for  
12 power plant construction if we had storage that would have  
13 windmills generate that pumping the water up the hill so it  
14 can come down again. During the night they would be storing  
15 the water. In the daytime it would be coming back down

16 again and producing electricity. This is done all over the  
17 mainland. Especially with wind power it's an extremely  
18 efficient way of making wind power really firm power.

19 MR. SUMMERS: Excellent. Thank you, Dick. Tom.

20 MR. COOK: Thank you, Tom Cook. To comment on  
21 that, Dick, Shell Oil, I think the one in Ulupalakua they're  
22 talking about coming out with pump storage. I'm very  
23 supportive of that. It does have consequences, reservoirs  
24 takes up more space, but the ability to sell firm power  
25 you'd get a better rate of return. It's more reliable and  
0196

1 it takes some of the concern of having too much quote  
2 renewable energy that's not reliable and it makes it  
3 reliable.

4 MR. MAYER: And the water that it utilizes is in a  
5 closed system so once you fill up the system it's not using  
6 more and more water.

7 MR. COOK: My comment was on the building systems  
8 and design and efficiencies. I just wanted to share  
9 something that I became enlightened on. I previously and  
10 still am an advocate of passive heating, cooling, not using  
11 air conditioning unless it's the last resort. My experience  
12 is in Kihei. I don't know about Lahaina or the west side.  
13 There are areas that are subject to a lot of dust and dirt,  
14 and that are not really user friendly to keep your doors and  
15 windows open. You can address the heating and cooling, but  
16 it's really hard to keep your house clean.

17 I'm just putting that into the mix so that if we  
18 have a lot of renewable energy, so to generate electricity  
19 for air conditioning doesn't have the same negative  
20 environmental impact on cost as it does now. So that sort  
21 of keeping that on the table. Having air conditioning isn't  
22 a bad thing if we are supplying our own electricity, but  
23 definitely it's something that we want to minimize until we  
24 are.

25 MR. SUMMERS: Excellent point. Hans, to be  
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1 followed by Jeanne.

2 MR. MICHEL: I would like to see the county take  
3 the lead in electric efficiency because they have so much  
4 air conditioning in the county buildings and light that it's  
5 hard to believe. But there's something needs to be done if  
6 possible in the next building they build. We have to build

7 the buildings in a way we don't use these lights all day  
8 long.

9 CHAIRMAN CANNON: Jeanne.

10 MS. SKOG: Just a point of information. There  
11 have been a number of recommendations, like Dick's said the  
12 PUC, et cetera. Similar to what you are doing with the  
13 solid waste and other areas in consulting with county  
14 departments, are you also going to in this case private  
15 sector and say, how do you see this, what's your perspective  
16 on this, et cetera? Because I don't have enough of a depth  
17 in this to know whether this makes sense or not. I mean I'd  
18 just like to hear other sides. Because some of these things  
19 sound like well, gee, why wouldn't you do that, but there's  
20 usually another side to the story. And whether one ends up  
21 going one way or the other, it's just useful to have  
22 information so you can make an informed decision. So what  
23 is your approach to some of these recommendations?

24 MR. SUMMERS: With respect to programmatic  
25 recommendations, very specific recommendations, there has to  
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1 be detailed consultation. They may not be Countywide Policy  
2 Plan implementing actions, they may come in an island plan  
3 or a community plan, or even an infrastructure plan. But  
4 there certainly has to be detailed consultation with the  
5 utilities or other agencies and organizations in order for  
6 there to be a buy-in in the implementation phase.

7 So yes, we are consulting with the various  
8 agencies. When we get to the very specific suggestions,  
9 some of them we've heard today, that consultation is very  
10 important.

11 MS. SKOG: So you are agreeing that there are some  
12 that we have been discussing today that would warrant going  
13 to Maui Electric about, let's say, or whoever already,  
14 versus waiting until the implementation?

15 MR. SUMMERS: It's important to do that so that we  
16 have buy-in and the plan can be implemented.

17 MS. SKOG: But already at this level, is my point.

18 MR. SUMMERS: Right. It's important to have  
19 background studies and documents to ensure that some of the  
20 proposals are technically feasible or financially feasible.

21 MS. SKOG: I guess I'm not even looking at --  
22 assuming they're feasible, there might be other reasons why  
23 MECO might not support something. And again, for the sake

24 of making an informed decision, it would be useful to get  
25 that other perspective on something that is being proposed,  
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1 whether we go along with it or not. So it's different from  
2 feasibility.

3 MR. SUMMERS: Right, absolutely. We will be  
4 consulting, we are consulting with the agencies.

5 MR. MAYER: Dick Mayer. Could I answer that? I  
6 was on the MECO IRP, Integrated Resource Plan Committee, for  
7 several years. It was made up of citizens just like this  
8 that met for two or three years that gave them suggestions  
9 or whatever. According to the PUC law they are not required  
10 to even listen to us. We prepare the plan and do the whole  
11 thing, and they can totally ignore it, and that's what they  
12 did. Several types of things were recommended. They're a  
13 profit making company, and in several cases they disregarded  
14 us. I would love to have them respond to these issues.

15 We also now have two people who work for the  
16 county, two energy people, Cal Kobayashi and the chairman  
17 just appointed a new energy person also, and I think we  
18 should go to them as well to see whether these are valid or  
19 if they have their suggestions. We can use all the input we  
20 can get. So I would welcome the utility to respond.

21 MR. SUMMERS: Absolutely. And some of this gets  
22 back to the good governance section and trying to push some  
23 of the decision-making down to the local level. The PUC is  
24 a good example of that, where oftentimes community sentiment  
25 is expressed, but decisions aren't made locally and they

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1 fall outside of our planning process. So it also gets into  
2 that good governance section, and I think we have some good  
3 strong policies in there to try to encourage more local  
4 decision making and public outreach for this type of  
5 decision making. Tom.

6 CHAIRMAN CANNON: I'd like to suggest either a  
7 policy or a goal, whichever it fits best in, that responds  
8 to the comments that Hans had and others about the telephone  
9 lines. It would say, "Encourage Hawaiian Tel to replace the  
10 large phone lines on our telephone poles with much smaller  
11 fiber optic lines, especially in our small towns." I don't  
12 know if you have noticed, but in Wailuku if you look up at  
13 the telephone poles the biggest lines up there are the ones  
14 at the bottom that are telephone lines. And then up above

15 are these small ones that are electric lines that aren't  
16 visually a problem really, it's more the huge, chunky phone  
17 lines that are the visual pollution. So that's to try to  
18 respond to that.

19 MR. SUMMERS: Thank you, Tom. Warren.

20 MR. SHIBUYA: In terms of the MECO situation  
21 there, the state is experimenting and distributing various  
22 solar systems throughout the schools, King Kekaulike,  
23 Baldwin High School, Lana'i. These are actually home sized,  
24 these are not school sized. So you have to understand that.  
25 And in terms of the county going into and investing in  
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1 something like this, it's a long-term investment. Jeanne  
2 was very polite in not mentioning the initial investment is  
3 very high, but the long-term payback can be long because it  
4 depends on the usage and the cost per watt. And in terms of  
5 generating, oil prices may go down. I don't believe so, but  
6 whatever rate it increases, the payback increases too. It  
7 increases that much faster. Thank you.

8 MR. SUMMERS: Excellent point. Any further  
9 comments on the existing policies under objective 87, or any  
10 new policies to add in this section? We will move on.  
11 Objective 92, I'll read the objective and then work through  
12 the policies.

13 92 reads, "Direct growth in a way that maximizes  
14 efficient use of existing infrastructure."

15 Policy 93, "Capitalize on existing infrastructure  
16 capacity as a priority over infrastructure expansion."

17 94, "Utilize appropriate infrastructure  
18 technologies in the appropriate locations (i.e., catchment  
19 systems and on-site wastewater treatment in rural areas, and  
20 aggregated water and wastewater systems in urban areas.)"

21 95, "Promote compact, mixed land uses in balance  
22 with the County's fiscal ability to provide necessary  
23 essential services."

24 Any comments on the objective or the policies?  
25 Tom, to be followed by Tom.

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1 CHAIRMAN CANNON: In my attempt to try and change  
2 this, what I'm trying to respond to or to allow for is the  
3 creation of new communities when it makes sense, and this is  
4 how I've tried to do that, because I think the way it's  
5 worded now it doesn't really allow that or encourage that.

6 So here is what I tried, "Direct growth in a way that  
7 maximizes efficient use of well-placed existing  
8 infrastructure, while maintaining our sense of place and  
9 also allowing for privately funded expansion of public  
10 infrastructure in appropriate new locations using approved  
11 neo-traditional planning principles to provide for  
12 significant natural Hawaiian open space between rural  
13 communities with a minimum evenly distributed open space  
14 of" -- and I just picked a number here of "10,000 acres,"  
15 and I am not sure that's reasonable or not -- "or more, as  
16 appropriate to separate distinct rural, agricultural, small  
17 town communities linked by modern efficient, healthy  
18 environmentally friendly transit options."

19 MR. SUMMERS: We will need that emailed. Tom  
20 Cook.

21 MR. COOK: Thank you. Tom Cook. I wanted to  
22 comment on the objective and then on the policy number 93.  
23 I don't think it's really applicable to Maui insofar as we  
24 don't really have a bunch of existing infrastructure. We  
25 don't really have extra capacity. Obviously the

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1 Kahului/Wailuku wastewater treatment we have additional  
2 capacity. I believe in Kihei we have additional capacity  
3 for the wastewater treatment plant. But as far as roads,  
4 highways, schools, that type of infrastructure, we don't  
5 really have like an abundance in any particular area that  
6 people aren't capitalizing on.

7 No disrespect, I asked the previous planning  
8 director once when he was telling us at a monthly general  
9 membership meeting, and I said, "It sounds great. Tell me  
10 where that is." It's like, "If you build around the  
11 existing infrastructure you won't have any problems, and we  
12 will expedite the permits." And a bunch of us just said,  
13 "Tell us where that is and that's where we are going to  
14 start building tomorrow," and it doesn't really exist.

15 So I don't disagree with the statements as far as  
16 a policy objective. I like what Tom said because I agree  
17 one way to preserve existing small towns is to build some  
18 new ones with space and character and flavor around them to  
19 have more rural instead of all urban. So I just kind of am  
20 debating and I have a hard time embracing the concept of  
21 capitalize on existing infrastructure. I think wastewater  
22 is really the only thing that I am aware of that we have

23 adequate capacity of. Roads, water, schools would be all  
24 very debatable, if we have an abundance of that anywhere.

25 MR. SUMMERS: Joe.

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1 MR. BERTRAM: Basically this is something I've  
2 been saying for awhile too, and it's looking at instead of  
3 expanding say our sewage and our lines and all these lines  
4 into undeveloped areas, we use the places, specifically the  
5 place you are asking about is Kahului. A&B right now is  
6 redeveloping the Kahului Shopping Center as an actual mixed  
7 use. It's an actual town. If we did Kahului, all of  
8 Kahului that way, we could accommodate a lot of our  
9 anticipated growth in a town that basically has the roads,  
10 has the parks, has even in the light industrial already  
11 green areas set aside where all those canals are.

12 So what they're basically saying is let's look at  
13 reusing the infrastructure we have right there that that  
14 hasn't been used efficiently. We've used shopping centers  
15 instead of towns. To use what is inefficiently planned to  
16 be efficient, and then we can increase the amount of people  
17 living there. So I support it.

18 MR. SUMMERS: The other thing about some of these  
19 large infrastructure systems is they come in big lumps. And  
20 so as we improve the systems and make that huge investment  
21 we tend to have extra capacity for awhile until we've used  
22 it essentially. So it's also looking forward beyond our  
23 existing condition. Warren.

24 MR. SHIBUYA: You are absolutely correct, John,  
25 because H-power to give you some idea, the opening cost is a

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1 hundred tons of waste that you need to burn daily. We don't  
2 have a hundred tons, okay. On Oahu you do, but not on Maui.  
3 So you need to consider that. It is a goal that we can look  
4 ahead, look over the horizon into the future and where are  
5 we going to place it. Omaopio is an outstanding place. We  
6 currently have fog there. "Fog" I'm saying is fats, oil and  
7 grease, that kind of fog. That is actually being recycled  
8 and reused in biodiesel. That kind of a situation is  
9 wonderful.

10 Sewage treatment, if you go into the second  
11 generation they call it secondary type of sewage treatment,  
12 and that's using anaerobic type systems. The waste can go  
13 directly into the compost, and that compost is usable even

14 in the homes. Sewage used in the compost today on the  
15 primary sewage treatment is not used in playgrounds or in  
16 homes, okay, so you have to understand the difference there.  
17 Thank you.

18 MR. SUMMERS: Thank you, Warren. Susan, to be  
19 followed by Stan.

20 MS. MOIKEHA: I guess in this section I don't see  
21 anything that is separate like we did for water, wastewater,  
22 renewable energy, for "roadways," and I don't know if this  
23 is where this would fit in. When you are talking about  
24 direct growth, I think it's a consensus, you build a road  
25 and you have growth. So I'm assuming that this is where

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1 this is going to go. And in regards to roadway systems, and  
2 this is something that through my experience on the  
3 commission I often questioned, is that when we look at level  
4 of service and right now the county relies on a national  
5 traffic standard for level of service, and level of service  
6 ranges from A to F, and these levels of service dictate a  
7 certain amount of time of delay at an intersection.

8 In my mind going through this and thinking about  
9 it and looking at different projects, it's like why don't we  
10 dictate what kind of level of service we want first in this  
11 particular area. If we only want C or B, then that's going  
12 of telling us how much growth we want in that area or how  
13 much roadway connection you want to end up at that  
14 intersection. So this has always been a thought, and I  
15 don't know how practical it is. Maybe in your conversations  
16 with the experts maybe you could ask them about that,  
17 because it kind of makes sense to me.

18 If nothing else, at least if the County developed  
19 their own traffic standards, because we are on an island and  
20 it may be different from national standards. So maybe take  
21 the national standards and adopt them to islandwide traffic  
22 systems. Another important reason for that is your  
23 evacuation routes, especially in our shoreline communities.  
24 And I don't know if this is prevalent in West Maui, but I  
25 have noticed on South Kihei Road that now you have these

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1 signs that the county or the state or somebody has put up  
2 that says "Evacuation Route." We are all going to evacuate  
3 from South Kihei Road to Piilani, but we only have one way  
4 out anyway.

5 That, to me, goes along with why you would dictate  
6 levels of service, also looking at development. Do you  
7 really want to heavily develop your evacuation routes? Do  
8 you want major shopping centers exiting out on these  
9 designated evacuation routes or not? I think those are  
10 things that should be considered in some kind of policy to  
11 help in this area of maximizing efficient use of existing  
12 infrastructure.

13 MR. SUMMERS: Thank you, Susan. I think the  
14 concept of adding a policy or perhaps an objective, this  
15 might warrant a separate objective on planning standards,  
16 having planning standards established across infrastructure  
17 systems. So it wouldn't just be roadways, it would include  
18 other infrastructure and public facilities systems would be  
19 a very good idea.

20 The roadway capacity issue is probably the most  
21 critical in terms of directing growth. We do have a  
22 separate section on transportation where I think we have  
23 addressed some of that, but we will also look at this and  
24 see maybe if it could be integrated in here as well. Stan.

25 MR. FRANCO: Stan Franco. On this objective I  
0208

1 think it's a very important thing, because we are going to  
2 be probably talking about this in urban growth boundaries.  
3 I would like to suggest the wording "prioritize growth in  
4 communities with existing infrastructure." We are going to  
5 be talking about this when we get to the Maui plan, whether  
6 we are going to be looking at creating all new communities  
7 where all the infrastructure has to be put in, or are we  
8 going to project our growth to communities like what Joe was  
9 talking about, Kahului or Wailuku, where there are roads  
10 already and you are just adding to the road system. There's  
11 also pipes in for water and sewer and all of this kind of  
12 thing. This is a seminal question here, I think, for us  
13 because we are going to have to make a decision as to what  
14 we do.

15 MR. SUMMERS: Excellent point, Stan. Jeanne.

16 MS. SKOG: Stan, you were trying to reword 92  
17 then?

18 MR. FRANCO: Yes.

19 MR. SUMMERS: Are there any objections to  
20 replacing the current language with the language that Stan  
21 has proposed, "Prioritize growth in communities with

22 existing infrastructure."

23 CHAIRMAN CANNON: Just that it doesn't allow for  
24 new. And I can see how that works up to a point, but at a  
25 certain point you create urban sprawl in that kind of a  
0209

1 situation where you're just kind of moving out from an  
2 existing city, and increased density. Whereas I was  
3 disappointed, and I told the planning staff this, that there  
4 wasn't a better description of what smart growth is in the  
5 beginning of the book, because really what we're doing is  
6 coming up with policies that should have come out of what  
7 was in the beginning of the book.

8 One of the smart growth principles that's being  
9 discussed and has been discussed on Maui for the last ten  
10 years is called neo-traditional planning where you have say,  
11 for example, a town square in the middle of the town, and  
12 around that are the civic buildings and some commercial  
13 buildings, and around that is more commercial space. And  
14 then as you move out you have the multi-family dwellings,  
15 and then you have single-family dwellings, and then you have  
16 rural living, and then you have open space. And the reason  
17 for using this concept is so that you are sure that you have  
18 open space at some point, rather than just creating a Kihei  
19 where you are just growing buildings and buildings and  
20 there's no open space.

21 So I can see how that works, but I think you still  
22 have to allow, especially within the next 23 years that we  
23 are talking about, for perhaps new towns and to try and  
24 encourage that to be funded privately, hopefully, to allow  
25 for growth that's not in an existing place. That's my only  
0210

1 reticence in the way that is.

2 MR. SUMMERS: One word I would add to the new  
3 objective proposed by Stan would be to add the term  
4 "capacity" after infrastructure so it would read,  
5 "Prioritize growth in communities with existing  
6 infrastructure capacity."

7 Regarding the new town concept, we certainly don't  
8 want to preclude the opportunity to develop new towns.  
9 Typically these new towns, if they're self-sufficient, will  
10 have the scale to provide the infrastructure as part of the  
11 overall project. So that infrastructure deficit issue is  
12 addressed just by virtue of having enough scale within the

13 community to pay for the infrastructure. So I don't know  
14 that it necessarily would preclude new town development. We  
15 don't want to put ourselves in that type of box. Stan.

16 MR. FRANCO: Stan Franco. I agree, the word  
17 "prioritize" is used for that purpose. It does not exclude  
18 other developments from coming in, new developments. But  
19 again, if we are going to try to create urban boundaries we  
20 need to look at what kind of communities we have now, what  
21 is the best use for transportation systems, everything else  
22 that would be for our communities. Creating new towns, for  
23 instance, could be something that could be allowed because  
24 we need them or whatever it might be. But I think this  
25 wording hopefully allows that to happen.

0211

1 MR. SUMMERS: Any additional comments on this  
2 section? Tom, to be followed by Dick.

3 CHAIRMAN CANNON: Just one other comment. I can  
4 think of two potentially good places for new towns, and both  
5 of them are in locations where we traditionally had towns  
6 before but now they're not there anymore. One is  
7 Hamakuapoko, which used to be a big huge community, bigger  
8 than Pa'ia, and my only hesitation there is there may not be  
9 enough open space between new Hamakuapoko village and Pa'ia  
10 and Kuau. Kuau is growing so close now to Hamakuapoko that  
11 it's becoming less of an enticement to maybe create a town  
12 there.

13 And secondly, Olowalu as being a place that could  
14 be a new town and planned in this neo-traditional manner.  
15 It only works if you have open space between Olowalu and  
16 Lahaina. And you have open space to the south, I guess, of  
17 Olowalu towards the pali. Then it works because you have  
18 got the benefits of neo-traditional planning by leaving that  
19 open space. But as time goes on, and I just looked in the  
20 paper the other day and saw someone trying to sell property  
21 at Ukumehame, that tends to make it less inviting and it  
22 will work less well, I guess, if those open spaces get  
23 filled up first through non-planning or just letting it  
24 happen.

25 MR. SUMMERS: Dick.

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1 MR. MAYER: Dick Mayer. I'd like to add another  
2 objective at this late hour, and this relates to the  
3 capability of actually getting the infrastructure we need.

4 Let me read something. I can read it quickly first. The  
5 objective would read, "Establish an assessment of the  
6 long-term capability of government to provide necessary  
7 physical infrastructure." We're talking about the budgeting  
8 and the capability.

9 And then I would have under that two policies, one  
10 for the state and one for the county that will be very much  
11 parallel. And let's say the one for the state would read  
12 something like this, "Request that the state government  
13 supply the county with a long-term estimate of its intention  
14 and financial capability to provide physical infrastructure  
15 for which the state is responsible." And then in  
16 parenthesis "schools, medical facilities, highways, harbors,  
17 airport, prisons," et cetera.

18 In other words, what we're really asking is  
19 there's no sense for us to be building as an example loads  
20 of things in South Maui if we never get a high school there  
21 and never get the roads widened and never get the other  
22 things the state might be responsible for. I think we  
23 should have that as a planning tool. The same thing would  
24 go, "The county should prepare a long-term financial plan  
25 for its physical infrastructure for the things the county is  
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1 responsible for, sewers, water treatment plant," et cetera.

2 But those should be two basic tools so we know where we are  
3 with physical infrastructure, where we should be going ahead  
4 or not going ahead with projects.

5 MR. SUMMERS: Thank you very much, Dick. Joe.

6 MR. BERTRAM: Two things. Just to add in maybe in  
7 the last part of the objective number four we could put in  
8 something that says, "And to properly design new towns that  
9 are situated that reestablish traditional towns." Something  
10 like that, so maybe in that sense we put it all in there to  
11 show that yes, we do want to look first at the old towns  
12 that we're trying to make better use of, but that we do  
13 recognize the need for new towns but we would like them in  
14 places where towns existed before.

15 Now, the second thing I would also like to add a  
16 new objective, and that would be relating to a green  
17 infrastructure. I think that's one infrastructure that I'd  
18 like to consider along with electricity and sewage and water  
19 in the sense that we need an infrastructure of green areas  
20 that would sustain our communities. It would go like this,

21 "Would create an integrated system of parks, open space,  
22 natural areas and public areas as a green infrastructure as  
23 a framework for our built environment." So whenever I hear  
24 the term infrastructure we're for getting one of the most  
25 important aspects, especially here in Hawaii, of the green  
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1 and natural areas that we need to have sustain and frame our  
2 communities.

3 So it's not just where you put your waste, but  
4 where you walk and where your parks are. That this be as  
5 part and parcel of the built environment. So that policy  
6 would be to "map all of the above." Number two, to  
7 "establish trails wherever possible." And then number  
8 three, "require mini parks with trails in all new  
9 developments."

10 I've seen many places where even in new  
11 subdivisions they actually have a trail system that runs  
12 behind all the houses. So they can tap into that, and that  
13 taps into the natural areas that are surrounding. So I  
14 think we need to set that as one of the infrastructures that  
15 has to be looked at and has to be established.

16 MR. SUMMERS: Thank you, Joe. Very important  
17 point. I think I've got all of that, and we need to include  
18 something of that nature. Any other comments on this  
19 objective? Any additions?

20 CHAIRMAN CANNON: I have one other policy, but I'm  
21 not sure where it fits best. It may fit under the  
22 strengthen social services and public facilities. It is  
23 this, "Provide adequate prison facilities on Maui that do  
24 not demean inmates and are not overcrowded and that do  
25 stress rehabilitation."

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1 MR. SUMMERS: Thank you, Tom.

2 MR. BERTRAM: Just to follow up on Tom's, I agree,  
3 and also basically nature. The thing is, 60 percent of our  
4 prisoners are Hawaiians, so if we base them in actually  
5 taking care of the aina, once again it kind of puts them  
6 back in touch with some of the basic things and may bring  
7 them back around. The honor camp, that was what was heard  
8 before.

9 MR. SUMMERS: Jeanne.

10 MS. SKOG: Going back to 92, adding on the new  
11 town part, I think that changes the concept of that

12 objective. If we want to address new towns it might be  
13 better as a separate objective, make a separate statement  
14 about it. I'm not sure exactly what that statement would  
15 be, or whether it would even be in here, because we are  
16 talking about physical infrastructure. I guess it could  
17 fall in there, but it certainly would fall under the land  
18 use part as well. I think it's mixing two concepts, and in  
19 doing that it takes away from the main point of utilizing  
20 existing infrastructure.

21 MR. SUMMERS: If the members could make a note of  
22 that in the sustainable land use planning and development  
23 section so we don't lose that concept, because it is an  
24 important one from a planning and development perspective.  
25 Thank you, Jeanne.

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1 CHAIRMAN CANNON: So we are at the end of this  
2 section, is that correct? We have 20 minutes until 5. Do  
3 we want to stop now at this point? Yes? I see a lot of  
4 yes's. Warren doesn't want to, he wants to get onto the  
5 transportation.

6 MR. SHIBUYA: No, sir, I just would like to take a  
7 look at our future meeting methodology.

8 CHAIRMAN CANNON: Our next agenda item. So how  
9 about if we stop the workshop at this point and move on to  
10 the next agenda item, is that okay? I thought we  
11 accomplished a lot today.

12 MR. MAYER: You never asked the public if they  
13 wanted to speak on agenda items.

14 CHAIRMAN CANNON: Since we are about to change  
15 agenda items, I need to do that. Thank you for reminding me  
16 of that.

17 MR. MAYER: If you could make an announcement  
18 about the long-term schedule of the group.

19 CHAIRMAN CANNON: Is there any public testimony at  
20 this point? They all went home.

21 Okay, our next agenda item is future meeting  
22 methodology - choices. Discussion and possible action on  
23 forming investigative groups, the scope of each group,  
24 member authority in each group, and group membership  
25 pursuant to HRS 92-2.5. This has been left on the agenda in

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1 case we feel the need to form a sub-committee. I don't  
2 personally feel that need right now, but it would save us

3 one meeting by having it on our agenda, so that's why it's  
4 remained here. Is there any discussion? Gee, Chubby.

5 MR. VICENS: Mr. Chairman, Chubby Vicens. I think  
6 in the last several meetings we have accomplished a lot. I  
7 think we're moving forward in a meaningful manner, and I  
8 think that the reason for talking about group discussions  
9 was to accomplish the goals we've accomplished in the last  
10 several weeks. So my mana'o is to be able to not form the  
11 groups and continue where we're going unless we find we get  
12 bogged down later on. I don't think we will. I think we're  
13 making good progress. Thank you.

14 CHAIRMAN CANNON: John Blumer-Buell.

15 MR. BLUMER-BUELL: I agree with Chubby, I feel  
16 like it's working at this point.

17 CHAIRMAN CANNON: Yes, Dick.

18 MR. MAYER: I just want to remind everybody to  
19 tell me how great we're doing so that I can write an article  
20 for the Maui News, just what you're saying now. Please send  
21 me either a quote or a suggestion or something you would  
22 like to see representing what we have done so we can tell  
23 people that it's been working well. Send it over the next  
24 day or two before you forget. I will try to get something  
25 out next week. Thank you.

0218

1 MR. BERTRAM: I would like to leave it on the  
2 agenda because after we get everything back if we want to  
3 break off into groups, just leave it on the agenda as an  
4 option.

5 CHAIRMAN CANNON: That seems prudent and it  
6 doesn't hurt to have it there. Warren, what's your feeling,  
7 do you have any comments on that?

8 MR. SHIBUYA: No, I just wanted the group to  
9 discuss it and see how they felt about it. I think we are,  
10 and I'm very happy and very proud to be part of this group.  
11 We did a lot today.

12 CHAIRMAN CANNON: I agree, yes. We've done  
13 tremendous amount. (Applause)

14 MR. MAYER: Send me that quote.

15 CHAIRMAN CANNON: Anything more on this agenda  
16 item? Jeanne.

17 MS. SKOG: Just to Dick's action of the viewpoint,  
18 my preference would be to simply report what is going on and  
19 leave it to the reader to decide whether we're doing a good

20 job or not. I don't think we need to pat ourselves on the  
21 head in the viewpoint.

22 MR. MAYER: I will write it and I'll send it to  
23 Tom, and he'll be the one to send it out as the Chair of the  
24 group. Is there anyone else who would like me to send it to  
25 them before Tom sends it out? I'll have Tom send it out to  
0219

1 everybody and they can just comment back.

2 CHAIRMAN CANNON: How much time should I give you  
3 to comment?

4 MR. MAYER: I don't think this is a time frame per  
5 se. I will try to get it done by Monday or Tuesday and get  
6 it to you, and then maybe send it out. By the end of next  
7 week it should be done.

8 CHAIRMAN CANNON: What I'm wondering is how long  
9 do I wait for comments to come back to me?

10 MR. MAYER: Two days.

11 CHAIRMAN CANNON: Two days. Anything else on  
12 agenda item D? Okay, the Planning Director's report. Oh,  
13 is there any other public testimony before each agenda item?  
14 Seeing none, Planning Director's report. We can defer on  
15 that one, I'm told.

16 MR. MAYER: John, do you want to comment about the  
17 schedule?

18 MR. SUMMERS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I was  
19 hoping we could do that under F, since that relates to the  
20 next meeting date, more schedule orientated.

21 CHAIRMAN CANNON: If there's no dissent, we will  
22 do that. And before item F I will ask if there's any public  
23 testimony, as that's the way it's described in our agenda,  
24 which I don't think is really the best way to describe it  
25 but I've been told that it is. Okay, seeing none, we are on  
0220

1 to announcements and the next meeting.

2 MR. BERTRAM: Tom, can I just make a quick  
3 announcement, because I have to leave. On April 10th we are  
4 having a Walkable Communities Workshop and it's going to be  
5 in Kihei in a place to be announced, but it will be on April  
6 10th from 10 to 2, and I invite everybody to be there. This  
7 is a nationally recommended workshop and it will be led by  
8 Charley Dandy (phonetic) who actually helped us form the  
9 first workshop here on Maui about 15 years ago. This is  
10 being sponsored by the AARP and the National Center for

11 Walking and Biking, and it's very informative. You walk  
12 through the community, you see what is doable, what's not  
13 doable, and how you make it a walkable community. This is a  
14 good way to get practical experience on what goes into  
15 making a walkable community. Set this aside on your  
16 calendars, I think you'll find it very informative.

17 CHAIRMAN CANNON: Thank you, Joe. John, do you  
18 have announcements?

19 MR. SUMMERS: The one announcement that relates to  
20 the schedule is a conversation with the Chair and the  
21 Vice-Chair related to a possible recess period between June  
22 11th and July 12th. As you recall, we will be wrapping up  
23 the Countywide Policy Plan work in mid-May. There's a  
24 30-day window for the department to consolidate everything,  
25 prepare reports for transmittal to the Planning Commissions.

0221

1 The public school holiday schedule runs essentially from  
2 June 7th to July 25th, I believe, so there was a suggestion  
3 that we have a break from June 11th to about July 12th if  
4 the members support that concept.

5 CHAIRMAN CANNON: Does everyone support that or is  
6 there any dissent? It's okay, we can take a break? Yes,  
7 John.

8 MR. BLUMER-BUELL: Does the clock start, the next  
9 180 day clock start at the first meeting?

10 MR. SUMMERS: We will be transitioning out of the  
11 Countywide Policy Plan into the Maui Island Plan, and that  
12 work would begin in July. Once the committee receives the  
13 draft of the Maui Island Plan the clock will start, and we  
14 will have 180 days to begin that work. It's conceivable  
15 that we may have a few workshops on some of our technical  
16 studies, like the infrastructure studies, so we don't chew  
17 up part of our 180 days with that, but that would be at the  
18 discretion of the committee. We do have a 180 day clock,  
19 but it won't start until we begin on the Maui Island Plan in  
20 July.

21 CHAIRMAN CANNON: Any other announcements or  
22 corrections?

23 MR. SUMMERS: The next meeting date is scheduled  
24 for March 21st, 5:00 pm, same place.

25 MR. MAYER: And the one after that?

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1 MR. SUMMERS: The meeting following that is April

2 11th.

3 CHAIRMAN CANNON: Is that also a Wednesday?

4 MR. SUMMERS: That's a Wednesday evening.

5 CHAIRMAN CANNON: I'm concerned that we're just  
6 looking at this policy plan as being this one chapter, and  
7 it's not just this one chapter, it includes the information  
8 in the beginning which needs work. These Saturdays are so  
9 productive that it might be worth having another Saturday.  
10 Yes, John.

11 MR. BLUMER-BUELL: Just speaking for myself, I  
12 would rather work every Saturday, that would be my  
13 preference. Forget the Wednesday meetings, because I think  
14 it's more productive for us and it takes a lot of time for  
15 the planners to set this up. So it's more efficient for  
16 them, although you're a consideration. But if we are going  
17 to meet I'd just as soon meet on Wednesday and not the next  
18 Saturday but the following Saturday. I'd rather have one  
19 meeting per week. I would prefer every Saturday because our  
20 driving time out from Hana is better utilized if we have an  
21 all day meeting. I'll be here whenever, but that's how I  
22 feel.

23 CHAIRMAN CANNON: Any other comments? Does that  
24 make sense to others, that we are more efficient on  
25 Saturdays and maybe we should use more Saturdays and less  
0223

1 Wednesdays?

2 MR. BERTRAM: Joe Bertram. I agree with  
3 Saturdays, just because once we get going once we get into  
4 our groove after the first couple of hours, then we're  
5 really going and it gives us time to actually get that. I  
6 would just say less meetings, but longer. So like instead  
7 of two Wednesday meetings let's have one Saturday meeting or  
8 two Wednesdays two hours or three hours apiece instead of  
9 one Saturday of six hours. We've covered a lot more ground  
10 and we could have more productive time. People also at  
11 night are more tired.

12 CHAIRMAN CANNON: Dick, you had a comment?

13 MR. MAYER: I was going to suggest something also.  
14 Schedule one weekend, and two weeks later having another  
15 one. That would not affect us because I'm concerned that we  
16 get all the input into the staff to rewrite, and they have  
17 to combine it with Lana'i and Moloka'i stuff, and then we  
18 have to go through all that stuff plus the rest of it, and

19 we have to finish this by May. I'm going to suggest that we  
20 set two Saturdays aside right now and then just go with  
21 those. Rather than Wednesday the 21st, do the 24th and then  
22 the 7th of April. That would be two Saturdays two weeks  
23 apart.

24 CHAIRMAN CANNON: Is there an alternative to the  
25 24th? I can't make that one, unfortunately.

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1 MS. SKOG: Tom, the one thing about the  
2 Wednesday/Saturday format is that we are not taking into  
3 account public testimony, and there have been some nights  
4 where or days where we had quite a bit of testimony. So  
5 while we may be anticipating that Saturdays gives us a lot  
6 of extra time, depending upon public testimony it may or may  
7 not result in that, a lot of extra time. I think what  
8 worked this time is that we did the recess approach so it  
9 gave us quite a bit of time today, whereas if we only had  
10 Saturday you have to allow the public testimony to occur  
11 then, and it could be a couple of hours or so of public  
12 testimony, and then your net result is maybe you are gaining  
13 an hour.

14 CHAIRMAN CANNON: The thing about that one  
15 Saturday where we had two hours of testimony was that that  
16 testimony was based upon an erroneous conclusion on the part  
17 of the public because of an article in the Maui News, I  
18 think, that there was going to be discussion of the Lahaina  
19 project, which there was none. So all those people came all  
20 the way over here and spent all their time testifying for  
21 something that wasn't in our plan to even look at for  
22 months, and that was unfortunate. Yes, Chubby.

23 MR. VICENS: Chubby Vicens. I am in favor of  
24 meeting on the 21st and the 24th, because if you lose that  
25 day, the three or four hours that we can get things done, we

0225

1 will never get it back. And of course I will defer to staff  
2 because they've got a lot of things to do, and we certainly  
3 don't want to add an added burden to them. So that's where  
4 I kind of draw the line, is that if the staff can  
5 accommodate us we can get ahead of the game, if you will,  
6 and know exactly where we stand going into April and May.

7 CHAIRMAN CANNON: John.

8 MR. BLUMER-BUELL: Well, one other consideration  
9 that I was thinking about is, again, for the Planning

10 Department we talked about getting together for one group  
11 meeting with Moloka'i and Lana'i, all of us at the same  
12 meeting. So I'd rather meet more often and have more time  
13 at the end. So you need to clue us in too on what you see  
14 working your way back. But I'd be happy to meet every week  
15 if we need to.

16 MR. SUMMERS: If the members would accommodate, we  
17 meet with the Chair and the Vice-Chair usually on the Monday  
18 following these Saturday meetings and discuss the agenda for  
19 the next meeting. And at that meeting I can bring the  
20 director in and we can have a conference and discussion  
21 about the schedule, including bringing in the Moloka'i and  
22 Lana'i folks and looking at staffing issues. There's  
23 certainly also possibilities to have longer meetings during  
24 the workdays, perhaps a couple of all day weekday meetings,  
25 but we do have other commissions and boards that we're

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1 supporting. We also have several other special planning  
2 projects that we are responsible for. And the general plan  
3 section of our division is currently at 50 percent vacancy,  
4 so I've got half of my planning positions vacant.

5 So I'm trying to manage this in the long term to  
6 make sure we don't lose any employees, because if I lose  
7 Erin or Kathleen or Joy or Simone then we are going to be in  
8 a very tough spot as we go into the Maui Island Plan. So we  
9 do have to manage that staff resource and make sure that we  
10 use it for the long term and don't burn it out.

11 But if I could have the opportunity to sit down  
12 with the Chair and the Vice-Chair and the Director to look  
13 at the overall schedule, maybe update our schedules for the  
14 next meeting on March 21st, I'd appreciate that.

15 MR. MAYER: Saturday the 24th, I'm asking the  
16 group if this could be a possibility, Kuhio Day the 26th.  
17 It's Monday all day, but it's a holiday. How many people  
18 really could not make that?

19 MS. MOIKEHA: Wait, wait, I'm not sure what you're  
20 saying. So you're saying instead of the 24th we do the  
21 26th?

22 MR. MAYER: I'm just asking if that was open if  
23 the group could get together, looking at staffing and  
24 everything else. I don't even know if the staff would be  
25 able to work on a state holiday. I'm just wondering if that

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1 would be a day that's open to a lot of people.

2 MS. MOIKEHA: What difference does that make for  
3 the staff though? Would you rather work a Saturday or a  
4 holiday, does it matter?

5 MR. SUMMERS: We would prefer to work a weekday.  
6 If we are going to do additional all day meetings we can do  
7 those during a weekday format. We can do more than one  
8 weekday meeting. I'm concerned about losing planners at  
9 this point. My planners are working nights and weekends,  
10 and if I lose anybody the whole project will come to a halt.  
11 So we need to look at this, and I'd like the opportunity to  
12 discuss it with the Chair and the Vice-Chair and the  
13 Planning Director so that we have a sustainable schedule  
14 that can carry us forward into the Maui Island Plan as well.

15 MR. SHIBUYA: We can also look at Good Friday,  
16 too.

17 CHAIRMAN CANNON: What day is Good Friday?

18 MR. SHIBUYA: April 6th.

19 CHAIRMAN CANNON: Susan.

20 MS. MOIKEHA: From what I counted we have four  
21 more goals to go through, and if we met on the 21st if we  
22 can get one goal that night. And then our next meeting is  
23 the 11th, even if you got one goal that night, and then you  
24 are on the 18th.

25 MR. MAYER: That probably will not be enough

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1 because we're then going to have to go over all these things  
2 and rework them. Plus, there's the whole rest of the  
3 document. We've only gone through about 10 pages of the  
4 document.

5 MS. MOIKEHA: I think the committee is willing to  
6 accommodate whatever dates are available, provided we will  
7 take the lead from staff. I mean I don't want to speak for  
8 everyone, but I think that's where we are. We're willing to  
9 commit to whatever days are necessary, but we're willing to  
10 defer to your staff as to when it's convenient for them.

11 MS. SKOG: So obviously we have to finish this  
12 run-through. We are going to have another look at the whole  
13 thing, we have the preamble section, and we also have the  
14 implementation plan part of it?

15 MR. SUMMERS: We essentially have two chapters.  
16 The third chapter is a page and a half, so that's very  
17 simple. But the first chapter is sort of the historical

18 section, and then we have the Maui County Today section, so  
19 that's two chapters. And that's it with the exception of  
20 the appendices. Regarding an implementation section, we are  
21 keeping a running tab of all these implementing actions. I  
22 don't know that as a committee we have made a firm decision  
23 whether or not we are going to include an implementing  
24 section in the document or expand chapter five, which is  
25 currently fairly abbreviated. So that may be possibility.

0229

1 We haven't made a decision I believe as a committee as to  
2 whether we are going to do that or not.

3 MS. SKOG: So there could possibly be an  
4 implementation section, and if there was it would be part of  
5 this whole document?

6 MR. SUMMERS: That's correct. It would be a  
7 beefed up chapter five.

8 CHAIRMAN CANNON: When you say weekday you don't  
9 mean Kuhio Day, which is a weekday but it's also a holiday.

10 MR. SUMMERS: I'm talking about Monday to Friday,  
11 normal workdays.

12 CHAIRMAN CANNON: What's the possibility of us  
13 meeting on a normal workday? Are there people that could  
14 not do that?

15 MR. RODRIGUES: We'd have to take vacation.

16 MS. SKOG: I could, but I would really need  
17 advance notice to plan it.

18 CHAIRMAN CANNON: It's difficult for us to do that  
19 then it sounds like. So for the time being how about if we  
20 say we're meeting on that Wednesday, which is -- what was  
21 the date, the 21st. And then in the meantime the Vice-Chair  
22 and I will meet with the staff and try to figure out other  
23 days that we can figure in there also. Is that okay with  
24 everyone? Okay, that's what we will do then. Any other  
25 announcements?

0230

1 MS. SKOG: I have one.

2 CHAIRMAN CANNON: One other announcement. Jeanne,  
3 you had one too.

4 MS. SKOG: I just wanted to invite everyone to  
5 give me their 2050 forms if they filled it out today, I'd  
6 really appreciate that. And if you could also disseminate  
7 it to anyone, your family, anybody to fill it out and Tom  
8 Blackburn or I will get them from you.

9 And the second thing is there is a May 3rd and May  
10 5th community meeting, it's one or the other, that the  
11 sustainability group is putting on. The May 3rd one is at  
12 the Cameron Center at 5:00, and the May 5th one is at MEO's  
13 community room starting at 9:00 am.

14 CHAIRMAN CANNON: John, did you have something?

15 Okay, one other announcement is if you could please stay  
16 behind after we adjourn this meeting so that you can help  
17 the staff put the tables and chairs away. It will make it a  
18 lot easier if we all help. Are there any other  
19 announcements? Do I hear a motion to adjourn?

20 MR. SHIBUYA: So moved.

21 CHAIRMAN CANNON: Any second?

22 MR. COOK: Second.

23 CHAIRMAN CANNON: Any opposed?

24 (None)

25 All in favor say "aye."

0231

1 (A chorus of ayes)

2 Opposed say "nay."

3 (None).

4 We are adjourned. Thank you.

5

6 (The proceedings were concluded at 5:00 p.m.)

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CERTIFICATION

I, JEANNETTE W. IWADO, Notary Public for the State of Hawaii, certify:

That the proceedings contained herein were taken by me in machine shorthand and were thereafter reduced to print under my supervision by means of computer-aided transcription; that the foregoing represents, to the best of my ability, a true and accurate transcript of the proceedings had in the foregoing matter.

Dated the 30th day of March, 2007

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NOTARY PUBLIC, State of Hawaii  
My commission expires 2/5/08