

**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, ENERGY, AGRICULTURE,
AND RECREATION COMMITTEE**
Council of the County of Maui

M I N U T E S

Council Chamber

August 12, 2014

CONVENE: 1:34 p.m.

PRESENT: VOTING MEMBERS:

Councilmember Don S. Guzman, Chair
Councilmember Robert Carroll, Vice-Chair (excused from 3:20 p.m. to
4:28 p.m.)
Councilmember Gladys C. Baisa (left at 4:25 p.m.)
Councilmember Elle Cochran
Councilmember Stacy Crivello
Councilmember Michael P. Victorino
Councilmember Mike White (arrived at 1:35 p.m.)

NON-VOTING MEMBERS

Councilmember Donald G. Couch, Jr.

STAFF: Sharon Brooks, Legislative Attorney
Jordan Molina, Legislative Analyst
David Raatz, Director
Kit Zulueta, Communications Director
Pauline Martins, Committee Secretary

Ella Alcon, Council Aide, Molokai Council Office (via telephone
conference bridge)
Denise Fernandez, Council Aide, Lanai Council Office (via telephone
conference bridge)
Dawn Lono, Council Aide, Hana Council Office (via telephone
conference bridge)

ADMIN.: Jeffrey Ueoka, Deputy Corporation Counsel, Department of the Corporation
Counsel
Jacob Verkerke, Information Systems Manager, Management Information
Systems Division, Department of Management (Item 39)
Robert Halvorson, Planning and Development Chief, Department of Parks
and Recreation (Item 46)

OTHERS: Dale Naho`olewa
Lucienne de Naie

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Burt Lum, Executive Director of Hawaii Open Data (Item 39)
Frank DeRego, Business Development Projects Director, High Tech Maui,
Maui Economic Development Board, Inc. (Item 39)
Tara Owens, Coastal Processes and Hazards Specialist, University of Hawaii
Sea Grant Program (Item 46)
Barbara Fernandez, Vice-President, Maui Green & Beautiful, formerly Maui
Outdoor Circle (Item 46)
Jan Dapitan, State Leader, Keep the Hawaiian Islands Beautiful (Item 46)
Plus (4) other people

PRESS: *Akaku Maui Community Television, Inc.*

CHAIR GUZMAN: *... (gavel) ...* Good afternoon. The meeting of the Economic Development, Energy, Agriculture, and Parks [*sic*] and Recreation Committee will now come to order. I'm Councilmember Don Guzman, the Chair of the EAR Committee. Before we begin I would like to please request anyone who has a cell phone to please put it on silence. I'd like to also introduce our Committee members. Our Vice Committee Chair is Bob Carroll. Good afternoon.

VICE-CHAIR CARROLL: Good afternoon, Chair.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Stacy Crivello.

COUNCILMEMBER CRIVELLO: Aloha, Chair.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Elle Cochran.

COUNCILMEMBER COCHRAN: Aloha, Chair.

CHAIR GUZMAN: And Gladys Baisa.

COUNCILMEMBER BAISA: Good afternoon, Chair. And just so that Amanda won't worry. Amanda, I'm in the Chamber.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Mr. Mike Victorino. Good afternoon.

COUNCILMEMBER VICTORINO: Good afternoon, Chair. I just silencing everything so that, you know, won't interrupt you, sir.

CHAIR GUZMAN: And gracing our...in his presence is Don Couch, a non-voting Member.

COUNCILMEMBER COUCH: Good afternoon, Chair.

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CHAIR GUZMAN: Thank you for attending. I'd also like to introduce our Deputy Corporation Counsel Jeff Ueoka.

MR. UEOKA: Good afternoon, Chair.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Thank you. And our Staff today is Sharon Brooks is our Legislative Attorney, as well as our Committee Secretary Pauline Martins, and our Analyst Jordan Molina. Thank you. I'd like to also check in with our District Offices this afternoon. Hana District Office, Dawn Lono, are you there?

MS. LONO: Good afternoon, Chair. This is Dawn Lono in the Hana Office.

CHAIR GUZMAN: And from Lanai District Office, Denise Fernandez. Good afternoon.

MS. FERNANDEZ: Good afternoon, Chair. This is Denise Fernandez on Lanai.

CHAIR GUZMAN: And Molokai District Office. Ella Alcon, good afternoon.

MS. ALCON: Good afternoon, Chair. This is Ella Alcon on Molokai.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Thank you. I also would like to acknowledge the presence of Mr. Mike White.

COUNCILMEMBER WHITE: Aloha, Chair.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Thank you. At this time we'll proceed to public testimony. For those who haven't signed up, please sign up in the lobby. Testimony will be limited to the items on today's agenda as well as you'll have three minutes to testify and you'll have one minute to conclude. When testifying, please state your name and/or organization in which you represent. Ms. Brooks, can you please call the first testifier.

MS. BROOKS: The first testifier is Mr. Dale Naho'olewa.

... BEGIN PUBLIC TESTIMONY ...

MR. NAHO'OLEWA: Aloha and good afternoon. My name is Dale Naho'olewa and I'm testifying as an individual. I don't have anything prepared but I do want to share maybe some experience. I'm testifying in support of the open data policy or at least looking into an open data policy for the County of Maui. And so I teach information and computer science at Maui College, and over the summer we had a number of high school juniors and seniors from the local high schools attend a summer bridge program there. One of the things we did with them was to try and

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visualize data in a more intuitive and visual format. And so what we did is we took the students out in the field, we collected data using our GPSs and our videos and our cameras, and we took that back to the classroom. And we used tools, web-based tools like Google Earth and Google Maps to then visualize that data spatially, you know, plot those points that we went to, associate data with those points that we visited. And by doing that you really take data outside of the form of tables and lists and put it into a more intuitive, useful, and engaging format. And so what I'm hoping is that the County can move towards a more, a policy where more of that can be done with publicly available data. Okay. That's fine.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Thank you.

COUNCILMEMBER VICTORINO: Chair?

CHAIR GUZMAN: Can you hold on a second?

MR. NAHO'OLEWA: Sure.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Members, do you have any follow-up questions?

COUNCILMEMBER VICTORINO: Yeah.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Mr. Victorino.

COUNCILMEMBER VICTORINO: And thank you very much, Dale, for being here. And with these young people the visualization of data like you have mentioned, are there more interest and more what I call a better understanding of what data can be and can be used and how it's used?

MR. NAHO'OLEWA: Oh, absolutely. You really...I mean in this new generation you need to make it more visual. It's they gravitate towards the visual, they gravitate towards, you know, just more of a intuitive type of format. You've got to take the data out of the tables that we normally we see it in, you know --

COUNCILMEMBER VICTORINO: Right.

MR. NAHO'OLEWA: --rows and columns. You gotta take it out of just pages of numbers and you've got to put it into a format that can engage the next generation of data users.

COUNCILMEMBER VICTORINO: Well I wish...

MR. NAHO'OLEWA: And...

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COUNCILMEMBER VICTORINO: I wish I was younger so I could attend your classes so that I could... 'cause I love visual. I'm a visual-type person. A picture is worth a thousand words in my book.

MR. NAHO'OLEWA: Exactly.

COUNCILMEMBER VICTORINO: You know so.

MR. NAHO'OLEWA: I wish I had access to a computer, I could show what we did and the way we used the data in Google Maps. And a lot of these tools we use are open-source tools, that means they're available freely to the public. So you've got the tools, we're looking at getting the data, and then that is a good foundation then for doing a lot of interesting things not only for the sake of just educating students but, you know, big on top of that, you know, addressing maybe some of the civic issues that we have, you know.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Thank you.

COUNCILMEMBER VICTORINO: Very good. Thank you. And thank you, Mr. Chair, for allowing me to ask that question.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Thank you. Mr. White, did you have your hand...

COUNCILMEMBER WHITE: No.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Okay. Thank you very much for your testimony.

MR. NAHO'OLEWA: Thank you.

MS. BROOKS: The next testifier is Lucienne de Naie.

MS. de NAIE: Aloha, Committee. Aloha, Chair Guzman. My name is Lucienne de Naie. I'm testing on... I'm testifying on Item No. 46, Kanaha Beach Renovations. And I'm very glad that this matter is before this Committee, because this is a great resource for everybody that lives in Central Maui and even people who don't live in Central Maui. I've spent many... waiting for late flights, just go over to Kanaha Pond and, you know, watch the sunset or hang out and watch the windsurfers and watch the kite surfers, enjoy it. But this place also provides a lot of biological surfaces, and I'm sure other folks have testified to that. It does have about 75 acres of wetlands and dunes that are of the very rarest type, the coastal wetlands and the coastal dunes that we've lost in so many places. They've been modified in so many places. And they were pretty modified here, too, this place was a trash heap for years and volunteers came in, they worked on a model project. I'm sure you've heard about all of this. But after hundreds of human hours we have something that's really flourishing. It's a habitat for our endangered Blackburn's sphinx

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moth. Believe it or not the moth loves it down there and they're frequently photographed. But right now we're kind of in between and betwixt because we have so many different strains of demands on this little area. We have folks who want to use it for recreation, you know, that's great that they should. We have, you know, canoe paddlers, kite surfers, surfers, windsurfers. We have people who like to use it for, you know, family get-togethers and go down and bring the pickup truck and the kids. And we also have vendors that want to use this area. So I assume that this is sort of like trying to figure out the whole mix in this Committee. We have been concerned, many of us who've sort of, you know, worked, I volunteer many times on Kanaha Pond and the beach restoration over the years. I've lead Sierra Club service outings there. We're concerned that there seemed to be some of these hasty ideas to like pave dune areas and kind of like intercede into areas that actually function as wetlands during rainstorms. And it just seems that we need to take a step back and have clear policies about what belongs where in this area. And one of the things that we would like to suggest is that if there's commercial activity that it be confined to areas that have already had a lot of impacts, you know, over by like the mouth of Kaa Channel there. You know so let's keep things where they belong, and let's keep the native ecosystems there as unexploited as possible. Certainly there'll be pathways for people to walk but not places where people can drag their windsurf --

MS. BROOKS: Three minutes.

MS. de NAIE: --sails across and wipe out vegetation that volunteers took years to nurture. There just needs to be a better planning effort. So I urge you in whatever, you know, you're considering today to take that into account, the voice of the land itself. Thank you very much.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Thank you, Ms. de Naie. Members, do you have any follow-up questions? Seeing none, thank you very much for your testimony.

MS. BROOKS: There are no further testifiers in the Chamber.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Okay. I will turn to our District Offices. Ms. Lono, is there anyone wishing to testify from the Hana Office?

MS. LONO: The Hana Office has no one waiting to testify, Chair.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Okay, thank you. Ms. Fernandez, is there anyone wishing to provide testimony in the Lanai District Office?

MS. FERNANDEZ: There is no one waiting to testify on Lanai.

CHAIR GUZMAN: And, Ms. Alcon, is there anyone wishing to provide testimony in the Molokai District Office?

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MS. ALCON: There's no one here on Molokai waiting to testify.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Okay, thank you, ladies. Thank you very much for your service, and we'll see you at the next meeting. Last call, anyone else wishing to testify? Please come forward. Seeing none, without objections, Members, I'd like to close public testimony.

COUNCIL MEMBERS VOICED NO OBJECTIONS.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Thank you.

... END OF PUBLIC TESTIMONY ...

EAR-39 COUNTY'S OPEN DATA POLICY (C.C. 14-78)

CHAIR GUZMAN: Proceeding to the agenda items, we have EAR-39, the County's Open Data Policy. The Committee is in receipt of County Communication 14-78, from the Council Chair, referring the matter relating to the open data policy for the County of Maui. Members, open data is an initiative that can take the County to the next level. No legislation will be considered today, but this session will allow us to gain an understanding about open data. The concept of open data is in line with the Council's intent to promote transparency and open government and active citizen participation. Data analytics is an easy way to fast track efficiency when it comes to navigating the daunting process of bureaucracy. Data analytics can vastly improve the frustrating procedures that hamper government productivity. Imagine having instant and convenient access to County statistics that would allow citizens and legislators to make informed and factual decisions. We often thank our colleague Councilmember Mike White on his spreadsheets that help us gain an understanding and aid us with decision making. An open data platform would allow anyone to view data analytics and data sets provided. Moreover, it is NACo's initiative to promote and move forward on this data policies. We have in Indiana, the city completed a pilot project to predict rodent infestation for the Department of Streets and Sanitation. The department was then able to target areas where it should use rodent baiting saving cost and time. In Boston, the Boston Mayor has two 46-inch screens in his office called dashboards which display data about all things in Boston from the percentage of school buses arriving on schedule to how many potholes were filled in the past week to the number of calls flooding the city's 24-hour hotline. As quoted by the Mayor of Boston "It's really a way to have department heads push to deliver better services to the City of Boston." In New York officials analyzed building data to determine which structures were more susceptible to fires and then dispatched inspectors to those properties. In San Diego the city council's economic development in committee approved an open-data policy on August 6th and decided to hire a chief data officer to facilitate release of its data sets, making them free and accessible and begin coordinating open data efforts between departments. Today's smart phones, powerful computers, and even more effective data platforms make it easier to track trends. Even more exciting is the possibility of predicted,

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predictive data services which may be able to be detect, that which may be able to detect crimes before they happen. The Chair recognizes the Administration taking steps to head towards this direction with KIVA upgrading projects. As I understand it is now renamed to MAPPS, Maui's Automated Planning and Permitting System. Open data can save the County a significant amount of time, money, and resources in the long run. I know many of you have questions and that's why I have invited Mr. Burt Lum and Mr. Frank DeRego to come here to give a presentation. Members, I've arranged for the Committee to receive a PowerPoint presentation from Burt Lum. He's the executive director of Hawaiian [*sic*] Open Data, a nonprofit dedicated to advancing the principles of open data knowledge. Burt has more than 30 years experience in Hawaii's technology and communications sector. He is the instructor at the University of Hawaii in the Information and Computer Science Department and teaches Intro to Social Media. He also teaches social media for emergency responses and recovery for the National Disaster Preparedness Training Center. Burt was instrumental in assisting both the State of Hawaii and the City and County of Honolulu to establishing open-data policies at the State and county levels. He is the City's Community Manager for their Open Data - Citizen Engagement Initiative. I also have with you today is Frank DeRego. Frank is a Business Development Projects Director for MEDB's High Tech Maui program with the responsibility to create programs and develop contacts that enhance opportunities for the economic diversifications, business retention and attraction in Maui County. He has been with MEDB for six years. He worked with the Women in Technology project, leading the efforts to produce a science, technology, engineering, and math curriculum, including teacher professional development through the program called STEMworks. The curriculum currently aimed at middle school students is inclusive, hands-on task advantages of our unique places and cultures and emphasizes civic engagement. The program is currently at 23 middle and high schools throughout the State. So at this time, Members, I'm going to take a two-minute recess so that Mr. Lum and Mr. DeRego can set up their presentation. . . .(*gavel*) . . .

RECESS: 1:50 p.m.

RECONVENE: 1:52 p.m.

CHAIR GUZMAN: . . .(*gavel*) . . . The Committee shall now reconvene. Can you proceed, Mr. Lum, with your presentation. Thank you.

. . . BEGIN PRESENTATION . . .

MR. LUM: Yes. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. So I really want to thank you all for inviting me here to speak about open data. This is a journey that I've been on since about 2011 I think when we really kind of got focused in on open data. So my presentation today is really kind of geared around the path and journey that we've taken, and I'll give you some insight into some of the lessons learned as a result of that. So you can go the next slide. So here, you know, I kind of talk a little bit about the, it's like a mission to liberate open government data. And when you

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start to look at the mission, what is it that we're really trying to achieve? And it's not just the idea of making data available but there's a whole ecosystem that results from making this data available. You wanna make, you wanna increase the availability and the accessibility of data, but it also influences the idea of open government and transparency. It also has a part to play in the creation of a culture of innovation, and I'll speak a little bit about that. It results from a collaborative environment that you can bring not only the government players but also the community together to develop some really cool and interesting applications. Data is the new commons, and what I'm talking about there is that it becomes readily and easily and freely accessible to everybody. So it's kind of like the creative commons, if you will. And you need to look at government as being the stewards of this data as opposed to the owners of the data. The owners of the data really are the community and the public at large. And APIs which is the application programming interface, and that's probably as technical as I'll get but it's basically the data feed for this data. And that's the new enabler. One of the things that we kind of created and this is kind of a takeoff right off, right from the Code for America folks but we created a group here called Code for Hawaii. So as part of the, you know, the discussion, Tim O'Reilly who is a pretty well renowned tech writer and observer and evangelist, he also has a whole publishing empire called O'Reilly Books. But he has been a consultant for the Federal government. In the process of being a consultant he wrote a paper that you can actually find, it's called Government as a Platform, and in it he says, you know, well this quest for simplicity is one of the drivers behind the Federal CIO Vivek Kundra's emphasis on Data.gov. But more importantly in red it says rather than having the government itself build out all of the websites and applications that use that data, providing application programming interfaces or APIs to the private sector will allow independent developers to come up with new ideas for government data. So it's really unleashing that skill set and that creative ability of the public to now get involved with co-creating solutions with the government. And so what are we seeing and why is this happening now? Well there's this convergence of capability that I think we're all encountering. I mean we see government with let's say IT systems and the ability or need to deliver these systems to the citizens. The citizens are becoming more and more tech savvy. Everybody has a smart phone. They're all basically becoming information consumers as well as information creators wherever their smart phone is. And then you have the technology. The technology I sometimes refer to as 2.0 which really is this technology now that enables the community to interact with each other, and you see this with Facebook and Twitter and Instagram and all the social networking sites that are out there. The technology is now more than just, you know, when the Internet first was launched, you had websites that basically was a electronic brochure, but now with the dynamic nature of web programming, the sites are all interactive and they drive the community to interact with each other. So there's a lot of tech that's involved, and this, all these things are kind of converging with each other. So digital technologies have the potential to radically transform the way knowledge is disseminated in our society. So we're really trying to go from knowledge...I mean data to knowledge, and what we're trying to do through this initiative is really increase our citizen base to better understand what government does. So what's the formula for a smarter government? So I kind of put this slide together and thought about, you know, what it is that we can bring together as a result of data becoming more open

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and accessible. So what we try to do is we bring the community into the environment where they can collaborate and create and brainstorm on ideas, and this community could engage developers. And when I talk about developers it's the, not the real estate or land developers, it's the programming developers, it's the coders that are out there. You might look at them as geeks but they're young students coming out of college and they all have a set of skill that is sometimes looks like magic, but really I mean it's sort of the new wave of skill that our graduates are coming out of school with. You also have designers that are building interfaces. All the web interfaces that you see are the result of work from designers looking at user interfaces. You have the ability for this data to become analyzed and presented in new and novel ways. And now there are tools, and later on we can show you some visualization of data that allow people to understand this data in a much more visual way. And I think, you know, humans we're all visual creatures. And what does this really result in as a result of bringing, you know, this data and this community together? You have engagement. You have civic engagement. You have people coming together understanding more about what their government does, because all of these programs really involve stakeholders that represent, that come from the government as well as stakeholders that are from the community. You drive transparency. You drive collaboration. You build trust and confidence in the services that you as government provide. You build up this level of knowledge and ultimately you create this environment for economic development. So what types of data am I talking about? And really this slide only shows you a subset of all the data that could be let's say developed and mashed up and created into applications. But you have everything from geo data which is geo location data, cultural data which is a lot of the digital archives that might be held up in museums and libraries and archives. You have science data, financial data, statistics, weather data. You know there's a whole industry that was created on the ability for these weather sites like weather.com that takes government weather information and makes it available for the general public. And there's...so a whole industry was built around just getting access to weather data. There's environment data. There's, you know, there's a whole world of sensors that are going to be becoming more and more available, and you'll start to hear things like the Internet of things. And as all this Internet information becomes available, sensor data, there's going to be the ability for us to look at trends that are happening within our environment, whether it's climate change or coastal erosion. And that's going to come from the sensors that we put out there in the environment. And of course transportation. And, you know, not even listed here is things like energy and health and education and tourism. There's just a wealth of things that we could, you know, we could work on. So what's the kind of the flow of this data? Well, you know, right now a lot of the data is held up in systems, and these systems, you know, traditionally in government and large institutions, you know, oftentimes these systems might be silo'd and working somewhat independently. And these systems have their organization's data stored on it, so you have these databases. And what we strive to do is try to make that data more easily accessible. And as a starter it could be in a form of spreadsheets. Spreadsheets are fine, but, you know, spreadsheets have to be in a certain kind of format in order for them to be easily readable by computer programs. And then ultimately you want to strive to maybe design it in such a way that these APIs or application programming interfaces provide a stable and regular feed for that data. And ultimately when that data now becomes available for

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the public and again this could be transportation, water, budget, sirens, art, shelters, then the public in the community and collaborative environments could then create all kinds of ways of visualizing that data. I want to point out in this slide that in the government data side, you know, I talk about open data and really emphasize sort of the community access part of that open data, but on the internal side there is a lot of benefit for having these systems which could traditionally be somewhat silo'd to have the ability to interface with each other through a common data channel. So then you have systems being able to talk to each other, and that becomes more of sort of an IT architecture that is now being highly regarded. You see companies like let's say amazon.com where they have basically their whole business model revolves around selling goods online, but their value proposition is really getting it to you as quickly as possible. So the systems that they've created whether it's your ordering system to their stocking system to their delivery system are all integrated in such a way that the data flows freely between all of those systems internally. So when you start to architect systems that talk to each other internally then you become more efficient in the ability to deliver on your services. So I wanted to just point that out on this slide. You know this is sort of the obligatory logo page where, you know, these are some of the events we've had taken part in and done in Honolulu. You know we started off in 2011 with something called CityCamp. We had Code for America be a part of our 2012 year with the City and County. That, and that's when I was the community manager. We had, you know, we had a Hackathon and a result of our Hackathon back in January of 2012 we created, one of the teams created a bus app which has become one of the most popular bus applications. And as we move forward, you know, we have things like Honolulu Answers. Hacks Hackers is a group that brings together the programmers and developers with the news folks and people that are interested in disseminating news. We did, we do multiple unconferences where we bring people together to collaborate. And ultimately, you know, we've, more recently we've did something called Hack to the Future. And a recent project that I'll talk about a little bit later on called Civic*CELERATOR where we got data from the campaign spending commission and developed a bunch of cool apps to look at campaign spending. So some of the public creations that resulted from these events that I just showed you, DaBus was as I mentioned an application that came out as a early prototype in one of our Hackathons, and the team was given some time to really flesh out the application and ultimately it became an app on the iPhone and they released one for Android. And it's become probably the most popular app that the City and County has released. And this is really kind of indicative. People ask me well what, you know, what is the benefit of open data? And in this case the, DaBus has a data feed and it was probably one of the first data feeds made available, because back then there were very few feeds. And the only reason that this feed was available was because a vendor and, who provides the bus really had that as part of the package. And on that feed you can tell where the bus is, the time of arrival, you know, what the bus stop, what bus stop it's coming toward. It does calculations so it tells you how soon it'll arrive at that bus stop. So, you know, people who have asked me what's the benefit of open data, I have asked them well do you happen to use an app called DaBus and they say oh yeah, yeah, I use that, and I say well that's an exact, you know, example of what open data can do for you as a bus rider. And then, you know, it's like the light bulb goes off. Things like Art.Honolulu is a very simple application. What we did was we got public art that

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the City and County purchases and mapped it on a map so that if people were interested in finding art that the City and County purchased then that's where they can go and find where those art pieces are located. Sirens.Honolulu.gov is a program that was started back in 2012 called the Adopt a Siren, and Adopt a Siren is simple concept but you get the community to sort of adopt the siren, find out if the siren is working when they have the monthly siren test and they can report in whether their siren is working. You can shoot video of your siren, you can, you know, you can name your siren, but, you know, there's ways of kind of engaging the community in programs like that. That came out of a, that was an open-source program that was adopted from I think Boston 'cause Boston had Adopt a Hydrant, and during the wintertime the hydrants got frozen over so you can adopt a hydrant and make sure that your hydrant wasn't under snow. Streams, Streams is another one where you can locate the, there's programs called Adopt a Stream and you have community groups like the Boy Scouts and stuff that might adopt a stream and do cleanup. We did campaign spending, budget visualizations, and this one called Routeview. Routeview is kind of interesting, it's open source and it provides you with the traffic cams from your route. So in my case let's say I go from Pearl City to downtown, if I want to look at the traffic along the way in the morning I type in my route and it shows me all the traffic cams along that route. So now taking you kind of into 2013. One of the things that we felt strongly about was that, you know, it's great to have an administration that supports the concept and the initiative of open data, but, you know, administrations change and what you want to do is you want to try to codify something in the body of law that brings attention to open data. So in the beginning of...actually at the end of 2012, we thought well, after having gone through several unconferences and, you know, sort of brainstorming sessions, we thought it'd be a good idea to introduce some legislation. So one of the Senators was willing to introduce it so we drafted it up, and in beginning of the 2013 Session we introduced it and we, we're novices at introducing policy so we, you know, we thought well, we'll introduce it on the Senate side and he said well, we should also introduce a complement bill on the House side. And it was a good idea because the Senate version actually died in one of the committees and then the, but the House version was able to go and cross over and cross over into the Senate and ultimately got adopted by the, a joint committee and then signed by the Governor. So that is now Act 263, and if you wanted to look it up it's there for your reading. And then in, after, you know, it's kind of funny because at the end of the 2013 Session, I had spent quite a bit of time kind of walking the hallways and talking to Legislators and getting them to understand a little bit about what open data was. And after the session ended I was kind of like oh, what do I do now, it's kind of lonely, I don't have anybody to talk to. So I thought well maybe I'll introduce it into the council, and one of the council members, Councilmember Fukunaga, she knows technology, she's always been a supporter of technology. We drafted something up and she introduced it into her committee which is Economic Development and Public Safety, and so we had several meetings just like we're doing here and we went through a number of sessions of testimony. And most of the testimony I think was positive. So it went through without much objection. It went to the mayor and the mayor signed, Mayor Caldwell signed it in November of 2013. So we've got both of these laws on the books, so that one is Ordinance 13-39. Now those are bills, what I'll show you now are some of the open data portals, and this is, these portals really represent where some

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of this data is now available. And we can go into another discussion about, you know, how does this data become available on these portals, but, you know, one of the things that we had happen in 2013 was the fact that both governments, the City and the State were very interested and supportive of open data. And so they both instituted their open data portal. This is data.honolulu.gov and it contains various data sets as you can see ranging from Honolulu 311 which is a 311 sort of report system. You have HPD Crime Incident Data. You have things like the Rail Station Footprint and you have the siren locations. And if you wanted to go and kind of explore through some of those data sets you can easily do that at data.honolulu.gov. Next up is data.hawaii.gov and very similar. They actually run on the same platform. This platform is called Socrata, and Socrata is a cloud service. And they basically have an annual subscription. So data.hawaii.gov they have a variety of different data located here from employment to public safety to transportation, and, you know, they did a fairly, you know, decent job of trying to get data sets up on data.hawaii.gov. And then tell you a little story. You know when we were doing some of our code challenges, one of the groups at HPU stood up a site called data.hpu.edu and when they did that I saw David Lassner, and I say hey, David, you know, where's the UH data portal and I said, you know, HPU has one. So shortly thereafter he got his folks to stand up this data portal data.hawaii.edu. This one is based on an open-source application program called CKAN and it's a freely available, downloadable piece of software that you can implement. And what I have presented here is that, you know, data.hawaii.edu is available and accessible for the Maui campus as well. So, you know, data that results from Maui campus can easily put, be put onto this site as well. And I wanted to also make the point that back up on, you know, the data.hawaii.gov, if you wanted to you could actually leverage that site for Maui County or you could stand up your own CKAN open source solution. So again, data access you have data.hawaii.gov, you have data.honolulu.gov, and you have these other, you know, these open portals, data.hawaii.edu. They feed their data into the portal and out from the portal comes the APIs and that's what the programmers take as their data feed and build some applications around. So just a little bit of, you know, more information about DaBus, and again I mentioned earlier that, you know, this was first kind of created at a Hackathon, it was like an early prototype, but they were given some time to really kind of develop it and flesh it out. And it's now available on iTunes and the Android Play Store. Here's an example of exceptional trees. The folks at the City and County actually have a map or actually they don't have a map, they have a geo location spreadsheet of all the locations for their exceptional trees. So we thought wow, it would be kind of cool if we just got those locations and put them on a map. So one of our map guys, you might know him, his name is Royce Jones did this in like an afternoon. You know I kind of put the call out and he just put this together, so it was kind of a quick demonstration of mapping exceptional trees. This is the Adopt a Siren site, and as you can see if you have a siren that you want to adopt, you know, it'll take a, it takes the color of green and then, you know, there's all these other sirens that you can select. And of course, you know, you want to select one that's kind of in your neighborhood so you can at least monitor it. This budget visualization, so back in 2012, the administration on the mayor's side, Gordon Bruce was the CIO and Forest Frizzell the deputy director and they really helped push on getting a lot of this data made available. And what we did was we had an event called Hon*CELERATOR, and

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Hon*Celeator was really kind of building applications around the data made available by the Honolulu, you know, the Honolulu data as well as the State of Hawaii data. And one of the teams created this what they call Sankey map or Sankey visualization, and what it basically kind of shows you is the flow of money going from let's say the funds and where they ultimately get spent. So, you know, if you were to run your mouse over this visualization you can sort of see the path of the money, and it's very useful. Now the challenge of course is is this data maintained and, you know, we can talk about this in more detail, but, you know, shortly after Carlisle and his administration came in, I mean they were on a, like a half term because Mufi ran for Governor and he lost to Mayor Caldwell. So right after that point a lot of this basically kind of went away because the data was not maintained or made available. Here's an example of crime data, and the HPD, Honolulu Police Department releases this data as an open data feed. It's low-level crime so, you know, it's really kind of theft, larceny, car vandalism, even I think graffiti, and they made this data available. And another team during our Hon*Celeator event created this mapping of crime data. And, you know, once you have the data you can present it in a number of different ways, and in this example you can look at a neighborhood and on the bottom is a sort of a timescale and you can sort of see if you ran your finger along the timescale when the crimes were most frequently conducted. So you can get a sense of, you know, the patterns that might arise as a result of some of this, the crime data. There's a lot of interest in this because, you know, there's an initiative going on right now called the Age Friendly Initiative, and, you know, a lot of the folks at the, in some of those committees are interested in crime data in their neighborhood. There's also the Neighborhood Watch that would be interested in crime data. So but, you know, those folks don't realize that this crime data is out there, and at the same time, you know, the HPD folks don't really realize that there are people that are dependent upon this kind of crime data. So the crime data doesn't receive the kind of sort of attention and stability that it would need in order for it to be a sustainable kind of data offering. So anyway, the potential is there but there's a lot of work that needs to get done. Here's a simple one, Farmer's Market, you know, where all the location of the farmer's market is and what their time of operations are. And somebody was asking me, you know, if they ever got to the point where they could list out all the vendors in the farmers' markets then people could kind of hone in their farmer's market strategies as to, you know, where are they going to go to buy their, you know, I don't know like apple butter or whatever they're buying. So the farmer's market. Campaign spending, this is kind of a cool visualization, and if you guys are interested I'll show you a, the actual operation of this live on the Web. But what it shows you is through visualization the relative size of the expenditure based on each of the candidates. So this is based on the, I think, the previous or the most recent prior to the primary campaign spending reports, and you sort of get the relative size of Governor Abercrombie and all the others. And if you look at right below Abercrombie you have David Ige and you kind of get a sense of the size, \$3.5 million in expenditure versus the .44 or 400,000 for Ige. And if you were to mouse over each of these circles it would tell you things like this was for advertising or this was for professional services so you kind of get a sense of, you know, how the money is getting spent. So this, you know, this sort of campaign spending effort was done on a project called Civic*Celeator. It is, was a code challenge, and one of the things that we kind of learned from working with our community of

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coders is that they preferred not to really want to compete with each other, they don't wanna, they wanna, they don't wanna form teams and basically compete with each other for whatever prize or incentive that we were offering. They would rather collaborate with each other. So rather than having a code contest we kind of called it a code challenge and we got them to really kind of work together but form teams based on whatever they were interested in, and we've learned that rather than doing it on a weekend kind of Hackathon which ultimately results in some early prototypes, we did a three-month project that started back in the end of 2013. We actually had a launch in January. We had a couple of...we had a bunch of actually workshops and team sort of formation events. Then we had a pre-demo day presentation as well as a demo day in April, and then we have some of these other sites that continue to engage that community of coders to further develop their applications. Now I wanted to just give you a sense of the opportunity, and this is based on a report that you are more than welcome to download. McKinsey, the McKinsey group says that their research shows that open data efforts could help to unlock more than \$3 trillion in value every year in seven domains of the global economy. So there's companies that are really are getting built around open data. Benefits of open data can be self-reinforcing as individuals perceive benefits from the use of open data, they will provide to...they will help to improve the accuracy and detail of information available, thus increasing the value of the data and the benefits that they can receive. And however, this cycle can gather momentum only if private industry and the public agencies cultivate a vibrant open data ecosystem and create data policies that provide adequate protection for all stakeholders. And finally in this summary, companies will need to put in place the technologies and talent to collect and analyze the data. Individuals--as consumers and citizens--will need to be vigilant and savvy providers and users of open data. So this is a report that you can find by the McKinsey group. And then I want to just quickly go over this value chain of open government data. So there's the data generation and this covers the generation of public data which is normally done by public sector entities even if this function may increasingly become shared with other publicly funded data sources. There's data collection, aggregation, and processing. Data needs to be collected, gathered to enable access, shared and re-use. Most government data also needs to be aggregated, linked, or manipulated once open in order to add value for the majority of users. So there's, you know, there's an effort that's involved with the data collection, aggregation, and processing. Then there's the data distribution and delivery. Data needs to be distributed to the potential users to enable access and re-use. That's the open data portals, right. And then final data use. Open government data need to be re-used by the whole list of different users to sustain public value creation. And that's kind of the collaborative environments that really take this data and really make something of it. This comes from the, this world global organization called the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, and I provide the link there. I add some reference sites for your pleasure to go and explore. And I want to conclude with, you know, the opportunity for you to ask me any questions that you might have. And, you know, I talked to Kit and her team and, you know, we kind of came up with some these questions that you might be, might be of interest to you, so just kind of as starters. I mean if you guys have some questions I'm more than happy to answer any of them. Should we do that now or should we do that later?

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CHAIR GUZMAN: We'll just wait 'til after the --

MR. LUM: Okay, okay.

CHAIR GUZMAN: --full presentation.

MR. LUM: Okay, thanks. So that kind of concludes my part of it, and then we'll have you next.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: . . .*(inaudible)*. . .

MR. LUM: Okay.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Yeah, we'll take a two-minute recess so that Mr. Frank Rego [*sic*]...excuse me?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: . . .*(inaudible)*. . .

CHAIR GUZMAN: Okay. I guess we're ready for the next presentation. Go ahead, Frank. Go ahead.
Take it away.

MR. DeREGO: I gotta go back and forth with the . . .*(inaudible)*. . . Thank you, Council members and Chair, for allowing me to be here today. My name is Frank DeRego. I'm with Maui Economic Development Board. And what we're going to start off with is I think just a one-minute YouTube video. Since we're talking about technology we might as well do what everybody else is doing, especially our young people. So if we could play the video.

(NOTE: Played YouTube video, entitled "Big Island Buses", by Tiger Oakes.) My name is Tiger Oakes. I created Big Island Buses, an application designed to work with the local public transit on the Big Island of Hawaii. Currently the only schedules available are paper timetables which become cumbersome when you want to find a specific bus stop or if you're trying to just navigate the schedules on a mobile phone. These issues are overcome by Big Island Buses. The program runs...

CHAIR GUZMAN: Is the volume on? Frank, can we restart?

MR. DeREGO: Yeah.

CHAIR GUZMAN: I think the sound is not working.

MR. DeREGO: Yeah. Good idea.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Just be patient.

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MR. DeREGO: Oh, no. We're fine.

(NOTE: Restarted YouTube video, entitled "Big Island Buses", by Tiger Oakes.) My name is Tiger Oakes. I created Big Island Buses, an application designed to work with the local public transit on the Big Island of Hawaii. Currently the only schedules available are paper timetables which become cumbersome when you want to find a specific bus stop or if you're trying to just navigate the schedules on a mobile phone. These issues are overcome by Big Island Buses. The program runs on any device with a Web browser, including computers, laptops, tablets, phones, and even TVs. Users can look at any of the 17 bus routes and the program will automatically find the most relevant timetable. No more fumbling with paper. A map of the route and the bus stops will also be displayed to aid users. Additionally, you can look up bus stops based on your location powered by your device's GPS or by entering an address. The software will look up the closest bus stop and show images and the map to you. All bus routes that travel to this bus stop will also be displayed. So you can easily find bus routes next to your house. The program can be accessed online now by visiting tigeroakes.com/heleon. You can see how it works and how I created it and what I learned in my developer video.

He's a fast talker. He had two minutes to be able to put on that. That's a 17-year-old young man, who created a multiplatform app for buses on the Big Island. That was part of the US House of Representatives app contest, that was one of the judges for that, Tulsi Gabbard. And the second place winner by the way was from Maui, his name is Christopher Kim.

CHAIR BAISA: We know him.

MR. DeREGO: And he did an app, a social media app, for local high schools. So I just wanted to place this in context. You know oftentimes when we talk about, you know, the wave of the future, this is the lives of students and young people in the present. You know...

CHAIR GUZMAN: Frank. Frank, Frank, why don't we take a recess and we'll reset the Chambers, and then we'll have you continue talking --

MR. DeREGO: Okay, good.

CHAIR GUZMAN: --while the lights are on.

... END PRESENTATION ...

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CHAIR GUZMAN: Okay. We'll take a brief recess to reset the Chambers. . . .(gavel). . .

RECESS: 2:32 p.m.

RECONVENE: 2:33 p.m.

CHAIR GUZMAN: . . .(gavel). . . The EAR Committee shall now reconvene. We'll go ahead and proceed with Mr. Frank DeRego. If you could have any further comments in regards to your YouTube video.

MR. DeREGO: Well it...can you hear me?

CHAIR GUZMAN: Is that on?

COUNCILMEMBER COUCH: Yeah, it's on.

MR. DeREGO: Is it? Can you hear me? Okay.

COUNCILMEMBER COUCH: You just gotta use it close.

COUNCILMEMBER CRIVELLO: Just hold it close.

COUNCILMEMBER VICTORINO: Can hear you.

MR. DeREGO: The reason for that YouTube video was to kind of place it in terms of the context as this is the world we live in today.

COUNCILMEMBER WHITE: I don't think it's on.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Wait, wait. I think our audio's not on. You know, Frank, why don't you sit over here really quick before we...on this side.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: It's on.

CHAIR GUZMAN: There you go. Is it on?

MR. LUM: Testing, testing. I don't know. I mean can you hear me?

CHAIR GUZMAN: There we go.

MR. LUM: Can you hear me?

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COUNCILMEMBER COCHRAN: Yeah.

COUNCILMEMBER WHITE: Yeah, just need to be turned up.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Okay.

MR. DeREGO: Actually what I'm going to be doing is just echoing a lot of what Burt gave us. He's done a lot of the heavy lifting in regards to this. But I think not a lot of us know that there's a very growing startup community here on Maui County, and there is a large growing number of tech companies in the Research and Development Park, at least 25 companies in the R&T Park. But that's not only our tech community, there's a larger community outside of the tech park as well. I don't know if you know we had a startup weekend when about I think it was in March and we had about 50 people attend the startup weekend. These are people who are interested, most of them software developers and programmers who came to that startup weekend and are very interested in projects just like this, what Burt is talking about. So what would open data do for economic development in Maui County? Open data I think would provide an opportunity space for local entrepreneurs and software developers to create innovative products and services that would make this data useful to the public. Example, perfect example is the bus app that Burt was talking about. Obviously that's a universal idea. A 17-year-old student was coming up with that same idea, probably looking and benchmarking other apps and looking at it himself trying to make it multiplatform. The County's creation of open data would also allow our growing technical workforce and startups the opportunity to provide the needed expertise in building the software architecture necessary, thus providing jobs and adding to local economic development. Remember, there's two things going on here, the government is providing the data, correct, and people are getting that data and trying to create products and services from it. The County's gonna be able, gonna have to be able to create this in machine-readable form in the timely fashion. So there's a whole infrastructure that needs to be built before, you know, this is going to be what's called useful information. You're not going to be able just to put out PDFs where people are constantly hitting links and trying to find data. A data portal is more than that. A data portal is the ability to have machine-readable data in a timely fashion that the public has access to, so that whole infrastructure is going to be a challenge for the County to build. You know it's making decisions about the kind of data that's going to be used, what's going to be released to the public, those kinds of issues as well. So there's a whole opportunity space for creating that infrastructure in public and private partnerships that would allow the County to get these services but also to grow jobs and to grow economic development on the island. Like I said before, economic development is not only one in the list of things that the open data will do, it's the umbrella over which all of this is going to occur. Because if the economic development is not occurring by the use of the information that we are making available then something's wrong. So my kind of idea here is that we need to be able to look at the civic engagement involved. We also need to look at the economic implications, the economic impacts, and there's also policy implications. I think that open data allows us to take a more objective look, I think, whether visual or not, at County operations internally as well as how we interface with the public

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externally as well. So I think it has a lot of implications in terms of County policy, also in regards to how we interface with the public. So I wanted to keep this short and leave it more to questions. But I think whenever we're talking about this we have to consider the economic development impact of what we're doing with this information. Thank you.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Thank you very much, Frank. Mr. Lum, do you have any further comments before we start any questions and answers?

MR. LUM: No. Yeah, no. I think, you know, I think what was presented and what Frank has shared really kind of captures, you know, the opportunity that we have, but there's a lot of work that needs to get done to make it successful. And I'm more than happy to answer any questions. One of the things I want to point out is that you don't have to try to encompass the whole thing right at the start, you know, it's kind of a growing thing that you can sort of grow into. And if we can identify maybe some low-hanging fruit or some opportunity that we could bring the community in to help solve some problems that would benefit you, then that would be some immediate wins that could result from, you know, an open data policy.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Okay.

MR. DeREGO: I have one more comment. I think we all remember Chapter 3 of the County Charter, right, and it's the policy of the County for all departments to exercise economy, efficiency, and quality service. I think you have heard me repeat this phrase several times over the last 40 years. And I think open data vehicles would provide the foundation for this to occur in line with the creation and development of open data standards, protocols, and infrastructure. Okay. So I think there's a real cost element here that we're looking at. As we make an investment in infrastructure and development over time and pick the low-hanging fruit but have an overall vision and a plan of where we would like to go with open data for the County, I think what you're beginning to see is the cost savings involved in making the internal workings of government more efficient, and allowing that quality to then be recognized and perceived by the public. And then there's this synergistic interaction. As we improve processes here and the data is open there out in the public, there'll be suggestions of how we can improve processes and the kind of information they would like even more. So there's this interchange that goes on, and I think in terms of the policy of the County, in terms of economy, efficiency, and quality service already provides the foundation in the Charter for how we look at our services, especially our IT services and our use and our development of information for the County. So that's sort of my going back to our root foundation document. I think that would be very important for us to look at which would have economic implications.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Okay, thank you. Can we also call on the representative from the Managing Director's Office. It would be Jacob Verkerke. He's the IT Info Tech Division. Can you come down to the floor? Yeah, if you could please state your name for the record.

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MR. VERKERKE: My name is Jacob Verkerke, I'm the Chief Technology Officer for the County of Maui. Good afternoon, Chair and members of the Committee.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Good afternoon. Members, I'm going to open up the floor to any questions or comments that you may have.

COUNCILMEMBER VICTORINO: Probably the techno guy down there would like to start.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Okay, we'll start with Mr. Couch, if you would like to lead the way.

COUNCILMEMBER COUCH: Thank you. You know I've seen a lot of the open data that has...Honolulu has and the State has and several other entities. How difficult was it to or how expensive was it? I see that in the bill that it was, they just gave money for your position. Or not your position?

MR. LUM: Yeah. So in the State bill they actually made an appropriation for the Office of Information Practices. When we drafted it we weren't really interested in getting State money, we were more interested in making not only the, you know, codify the law but we wanted to also just bring community into the engagement and fund it through sponsorships and what have you. But so the money that you see in the State's bill is really for the Office of Information Practices.

COUNCILMEMBER COUCH: Okay.

MR. LUM: Yeah.

COUNCILMEMBER COUCH: And how difficult was it for the City and County and also the State to get that data in a format that is applicable --

MR. LUM: Okay. So...

COUNCILMEMBER COUCH: --and that people could access?

MR. LUM: So we have 'til about 3 o'clock, yeah? This will probably take you, you know, like into the evening. But the challenge has always been on the implementation side.

COUNCILMEMBER COUCH: Yeah.

MR. LUM: Okay. So I'll be perfectly honest with you, the administration and the...in the City side it changed because we had an administration change, and that went from very supportive to not supportive. And then on the State side, the CIO Sonny Bhagowalia was very supportive. I mean that's where the data portal came in. But then, you know, he had a lot of different programs that range from the ERP program to the Tax Modernization program, so the open data piece was

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probably even though it was part of the priority list, it was not one that was actively pursued in a way that I would have liked to see it pursued, because there weren't enough people to actually work on it. Okay. So there were other priorities and it became more of an effort on my part just to look at opportunities for some low-hanging fruit. So as an example, one of the things that was brought to our attention was the interest on the part of campaign spending to make...their data was already available. They were collecting all this data because historically everybody has to report, you know, their, to campaign spending. So from a government agency they were, from the get-go they were a stakeholder so they wanted to make their data more easily understandable through this sort of collaboration which is what we did with Civic*CELERATOR. So that's an example what I would consider kind of a low-hanging fruit because you had an agency, they had the data, they were very supportive, and they wanted to partner with us. But then if you go and look at other departments whether it's a budget and finance or tourism or, you know, Department of Land and Natural Resources, you have varying degrees of their ability to actually support, you know, a program. So it really kind of varies across the spectrum of departments.

COUNCILMEMBER COUCH: And that brings me to a question for Mr. Verkerke. What kind of data, A, do we have that's open and available, or and how difficult would it be to get? At least the data available. I know that you have to provide the APIs as well, but how difficult would it be to implement this? And by difficult I mean expensive.

MR. VERKERKE: Mr. Couch, we would have to look...to answer your question what data do we have that...let's take a step back. Most government data should be available other than what's restricted by law, so all of that potentially would be open data. The idea that I get from this presentation, it's not a presentation I've seen, is that the driver should be economic development or economic benefit to the community. So the first question I think should be asked is what data does the County have that would be relevant for economic development? And that's something that needs to be explored with each department. In IT we are not the custodians of the data, we store it, we back it up, but we don't really know the data that Finance, Housing, Planning, Economic Development has, so I can't give you a real accurate answer as to which data may be relevant. As to how difficult it would be to pull it out and make it available, I think the answer is quite difficult, because not technically so much as the work that needs to go into making sure that the quality and the information about the information, the information about the data is complete. Because we want to make sure that we provide data that is useful to the public, and I think it won't be a big surprise to tell you that there is, you know, reason to be concerned about in some instances the quality of the data that we have. So we need to take a close look at that. Also we need to look at what do we know about the data, when was it created, who created it, under what circumstances was it created. To use a pretty ridiculous example but it's an example nevertheless, the sky is blue is a data element, the sky is black is a data element, both of them are correct, it just, you need to know what time of day you looked at the sky. And so unless you know that, you know, you may offhand say the sky isn't black, I can look out the window and see that it's blue. Well so that's the problem with presenting data in an electronically processable format to the consumers, because if they don't know the data was taken at night or during the

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day, you're going to draw different conclusions and they may not always be correct. So I think Mr. Lum and Mr. DeRego both emphasize that there's a tremendous amount of work, and I think unless we're prepared to undertake that work, we may be creating some problems down the road so.

MR. DeREGO: Can I use a practical example? And it just comes out of something that you're familiar with. I'm holding up a chart right now of, from the 2010-2000...2012-2013 Cost of Government report. And you remember this chart, right? It showed the ten-year increase in lease rents over the last ten years in, on County spending, right? And I think everybody's eyes opened once they saw this chart. The amount of person hours it took to develop this chart because when Guy Hironaka first was given this in 30 days to do this, it was all on paper. There was no electronic version of following lease rents, leases, or anything that we could in machine-readable form that we could just pull up and say okay, yeah, this department is spending this much in lease rent, this department is spending that much in lease rent and we can come up with a chart like this in like about a day, right, if you were using computer-generated information. Took him a month to do this. So it's just an example of practical efficiency in government, and, you know, the kinds of platforms whether it's off the shelf or as I would emphasize, using our own creative capabilities here on the island with our entrepreneurs and startups, especially in the technical area and interface with the government to be able to maybe create solutions like this for the County so.

COUNCILMEMBER COUCH: And thank you. Those are some of the things that...I mean that data like you said it took him a month to potentially get. I can imagine how difficult on the other end it is to find where it is and then present it to the public, and that's...I mean I'm all for open data and I think we should have a policy, Mr. Chair, but we really have to be...if we're going to do a policy like this we have to commit to it. And, you know, even if it's one little thing at a time, but as you heard from Mr. Verkerke we're having our issues with some of our data now and there's several projects that are coming up through some other committees that will hopefully make that data a little bit more or a lot more accurate and then available. And also the KIVA replacement project, does that kind of fit it into this or is that, would that have a hook to allow for the public to have open data on that?

MR. VERKERKE: Mr. Chair, yes, I believe it would, and it would address a number of aspects of this open data conversion that we have, because it talks about transparency and government efficiency and making data sets available to the public for their own analysis and use. So the KIVA replacement project in different aspects will hopefully accomplish all three aspects, because modern technology allows more citizen participation through online website interfaces and what have you. But open data is not necessarily just talking about that, open data is really looking to make information available for processing not typical to the application that created it. We have been publishing on the website regular reports about permit data, you know, residential and commercial permits. So now that's in the PDF form and people can glean from that what economic information may be there. If you're a landscaping company or a solar heating company that's very valuable information. So the difference that the new system will provide is

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that instead of just having it in the form of PDFs we can provide it as a data set and people can run their own analysis on it and what have you. So that provides, you know, the interaction through the website. It provides more transparency and citizen participation and the ability to provide a data set rather than PDF will address the open data. And then you combine it with other data sets that may be available to come to conclusions that go outside with the context of a permitting system like what we hope to replace KIVA with. So all these different aspects will be addressed by a number of initiatives we have, and as appropriate it will feed into open data. And our plan is as Mr. Lum suggested, to leverage the State's data.hawaii.gov site so we don't have to create our own and develop a lot of that expertise and incur a lot of that expense.

COUNCILMEMBER CRIVELLO: Chair?

CHAIR GUZMAN: Yes, Ms. Crivello.

COUNCILMEMBER CRIVELLO: Mr. Lum, thank you for being here. So in working with the City and Council of Honolulu, yeah, what was your start time to start working with them and to start getting some of the open data accessibility available? How was there efficiency? And as far as, you know, what sort of low-hanging fruit you would say, and what was the difficult ones? You know for instance when we were doing budget, I think would not only be helpful for us as policymakers or decision makers to have that kind of information available from the various departments or as well as for the public to have a better access and understanding on the kind of decisions we have to make. So...

MR. LUM: Yeah, so, yeah, thank you for the question. The start of some of our activity kind of took place in the later part of 2011, and it was largely because people like Gordon Bruce and Forest Frizzell who were part of the DIT which is Department of Information Technology, they wanted to have an unconference format which we called CityCamp. So at CityCamp we brought City people in with community people and we created sessions upon which they had the opportunity to kind of brainstorm about if it was we had maybe a session on parks and trails or maybe we had one on transportation. You know we had one on, it's a, you know, tourist or destination sites. I mean there was a variety of different things that we covered in sort of open brainstorming sessions, but we had the combination of City as well as community. And as a result of that we had ideas, okay. So that's kind of a fertile ground for uncovering what kinds of ideas does the community want to maybe pursue --

COUNCILMEMBER CRIVELLO: Right.

MR. LUM: --and it gives you an idea as to what kind of data might be applicable in that kind of solution. Now at that time in 2011 it was primarily only transportation data that was available and readily available, machine-readable, and something that people could use. As much as people were interested in bike trails and things like hiking trails, you know, a lot of that data was not available. So and another really interesting project that came out of that was getting some

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sort of notification system in place for roadwork that was taking place. So a lot of the community wanted to know what roadwork was going on in their neighborhood, and that's...if the data was available they could create something. So but getting back to your question, we did a CityCamp, we uncovered some interesting opportunity to create some applications, and then over the course of 2012 which is really not a long time that's when we had the Code for America fellows and we had a focused effort on them interviewing departments and asking all the departments what kinds of things do you guys do and how do you, let's say what opportunities might there be to have a project be built based on what your department needs. So they were more in, not so much in there talking about data, they were more in there talking about how can technology help your department, and is there something that we could do as this Code for America fellow program. Now so given that span, right, the Code for America guys, they came in and they were only like three folks so they could only focus on one project over the course of that year, and what they ended up doing was focusing on a project called Honolulu Answers. And if you go to answers.honolulu.gov you'll see a very simple interface that allows you as a citizen to type in a question like where are the let's say driver's license locations, right, and it'll, the system was built so that it would respond to basically your question. So it was a simple query and answer system. So they worked on that and they actually had some training and they delivered it, and that was sort of the completion of their deliverable. So that was the course of 2012. Now what happened at the end of 2012 was there was an election and we had an administration change, so, you know, there was over the course of 2012 momentum being built around talking to the departments, working with them to, you know, sort of understand the technology, sort of making it easy for them to adopt some of the stuff. So it wasn't a hard sell, it was like let's work together. But then at the end of 2012 when the election brought in a new mayor and a new administration then a lot of the effort that was done in 2012 pretty much went on the wayside.

COUNCILMEMBER CRIVELLO: I see.

MR. LUM: Right. So that's when...and I at that point was out of the City already because I was part of the kind of Carlisle group, and at that time I focused my attention more on policy, because I had recognized that if the change in administration could change the let's say support for an initiative like open data, could simply change because of an election maybe policy would help to at least make it sustain itself over time. Right. So that's why in 2013 I focused primarily on getting some policy work in place. Does that sort of answer your question?

COUNCILMEMBER CRIVELLO: Kind of. It's good. Thank you.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Any further questions from the Members? Mr. White.

COUNCILMEMBER WHITE: Thank you, Chair. And thank you both for being here today. The question I have is in Honolulu what did you consider the low-hanging fruit and what did it cost to make the data available for what size of a project?

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MR. LUM: So from a low-hanging fruit standpoint, of course the lowest hanging fruit which was like there to pick was the transportation data, and that was the bus data. If you go to thebus.org/api [sic] it gives you all the information about the application programming interface for the bus data. Then after the bus data we were thinking well what else...and then what I was doing from my kind of position in the City was really as community manager I was working with the community to help bring the community into these sort of collaborative environments, but I depended on administration and that was in the form of the director and deputy director to work with their counterparts to make data available. So Forest...I mean Gordon Bruce was kind of the point person on working with their budget and fiscal services to make budget data available. And if, you know, you talk to them it was not an easy sell, right, they had to work with their counterparts to make that data available. Similarly with HPD, the data was there but there was a need to technically make crime data more easily accessible via their feed. So from a department standpoint I as the community manager, you know, I gotta respect the hierarchy that exists within the departments. It requires the director really to talk to the director to say, you know, we're pushing on open data, the mayor is into it, can you, your department make this data available, and then they work it out at that their level, and then I bring in community at that point to do something with it, right. So that's when I do the Hon*Celerator kind of things or maybe the code challenges. So it really is a team effort.

COUNCILMEMBER WHITE: Yeah. Well just I'm trying to get my hands around what the cost is, so if we can just limit ourselves just to the bus. Was that information machine-readable or did it have to be converted? And if it had to be converted does the...

MR. LUM: Yeah, yeah. In the bus case, you know, that's the best of all worlds, right. The bus, because they had a vendor that provided the buses that have systems on the buses and they have GPS already in the bus, that's part of the service, right. The service, they buy the bus, boom, they got the API, that's part of the system. So there wasn't any additional costs. Now to...but when you look at systems that you want to implement, one example would be Honolulu 311. It's an incident reporting system where if you have a streetlight or if there's some graffiti or maybe there's bulk trash pickup, you can report that onto Honolulu 311. Now the vendor that provides Honolulu 311, the company is called CitySourced, so I don't know, Jacob, if you heard of CitySourced. But when you look at a vendor and you start to look at okay well, you know, do I either build it myself or do I get a vendor to come build it, one of the things that you always want to do is ask them do you have the capability of delivering the data that we collect as an open machine-readable dataset? So in the case of...and you gotta keep asking this question because sometimes the vendors will come and say oh, you know, we got let's say like these credit card parking meters, the credit card parking meters, that's a system but if the question is not asked at the beginning whether there's an open data feed for that data they may hold that back. And then it dawns on you, do you have an open dataset for the credit card parking meters and they'll say oh yeah, I do, but it's not on your contract and you have to pay more to get it, you know, opened up. In the case of CitySourced, they did have an open data feed so it was just a matter of going

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to CitySourced and say hey, we want to make that Honolulu 311 data available and accessible as an open data feed, and now, you know, it's up there on the Honolulu, the open data portal. So in those cases where you've already got a system in place, the vendor's already kind of implementing it, you want to make sure that open data is part of the system that they're delivering. So HPD, that's an open dataset. Another one that you might, you know, hear about in the news and we've been pushing on this in Honolulu is recently the Department of Health came out with their sort of restaurant inspection data, right, putting up all the signs, right, and saying oh, you know, these ones pass and these ones didn't pass. There's a system that they have in place that they all go out there, all the restaurant inspectors go out there and they're inspecting and they're collecting all the data and they're feeding it into the system. Well that system has an open data feed, okay. Now the Department of Health for whatever reason don't, does not feel that they're ready to release that as an open dataset for the public to look at, even though I think it would be of great benefit to the public as well as there's all these mash-ups that you can do between the restaurant inspection data with Yelp. And there's already data interfaces and standards that allow the Yelp page to take the restaurant inspection data. But, you know, they're, you know, they're sort of hesitant.

COUNCILMEMBER WHITE: Okay. Give us an example of a system that you incorporated that didn't have machine-readable information.

MR. LUM: Okay.

COUNCILMEMBER WHITE: And what, who picks up that cost? Is it being --

MR. LUM: Okay. So...

COUNCILMEMBER WHITE: --borne by the County or are some of these guys --

MR. LUM: Yeah.

COUNCILMEMBER WHITE: --that want to use the information to provide an app, are they willing to pay for the conversion?

MR. LUM: Well so, you know, I'll leave the complex ones to Jacob and, you know, like the budgeting and all those systems. But the, a simple one that I can share with you which might be trivial but it sort of kind of leads you into thinking of how this might be approached. So there's a strong biking, bike league in Honolulu, right, so the bike league guys, they all, they wanna know where the trails are, you know, they wanna know where all the bike racks are, right. So there's a bike rack, there's City and County bike racks all over the place. So one of the ideas that I thought would be kind of cool is that, you know, maybe we create a map of all the bike racks. So I go to the bike rack guy or the bike guy at the City and his name is Chris and I say hey, Chris, so do you have a data, do you have, you know, a dataset of bike racks, and he said oh yeah, yeah, I got

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a data, I got dataset, let me show it to you, it's on my spreadsheet. So I look at his spreadsheet and I look at it and, you know, he has like about 100 rows of, you know, so 100 bike racks and each bike rack is a description, it says on the corner of Alakea and Merchant, and then the next one might be on the corner of Bishop and, you know, and Queens Street. And you look at that and you think to yourself well for him it might be easy to identify but for a developer and a programmer that wants to put it on a map it's impossible, you can't get any geocoded information out of that description. So what is it that needs to take place in order for that data to become more useable? So it could be one of a couple things, well Chris could go out and geocode all the bike racks. Okay, that's one way to do it. Or you could actually have a community event, I'm sure you could get the bike league guys to go out there and take a picture of the bike rack. If they took a picture of the bike rack and e-mailed it to Chris, that photo has geocode information on it and you could basically take an image and a geocode and create another database that now has mapable information on it. So to sort of answer your question, you can come up with ways that you can crowd source some of that information by coming up with community events that enable people to go out there and find this stuff for you. Another one is...

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: ...*(inaudible)*...

MR. LUM: Yeah. So...

CHAIR GUZMAN: Mr. Lum, I have another agenda item.

MR. LUM: Oh, sorry.

CHAIR GUZMAN: I just want to reign you in a little bit.

MR. LUM: I thought we had 'til like 5 o'clock today?

CHAIR GUZMAN: Yeah, yeah, yeah. I just want to reign you in a little bit.

COUNCILMEMBER BAISA: Passion.

CHAIR GUZMAN: I think you answered the question. Is there any other questions that we had? Yeah, Ms. Cochran.

COUNCILMEMBER COCHRAN: Thank you, Chair. And thank you. I'm all about open and transparency in government, and right now, you know, and I think Mr. Verkerke mentioned as in the data, where is it going to come from, who's going to input it, how is it, you know, what exactly...so garbage in is garbage out, you know, in any of this stuff. And that's where my, Chair, my, you know, concern lies. Because currently as a Council member I'm looking for data here to, in order to do my daily decision making and it's not forthcoming. So I'm just, you

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know, who inputs, where is it going to come from, and how, and where is it going to go. And so if what I read in the paper and what I see on the Internet and whatever is that type of input and data that's going to be out there for open data then I'm not, you know, this isn't a big sell for me. So that's really, really important, and I know what type of information is gonna go out there. And I'm reading the, you know, act here and it's about increased public awareness, it's created from a department or agency, what have you, I assume here it'd be our different departments such as Environmental Management. And, you know, it's just something that I think is...and it says information that's already publicly, deemed public. You know and I just definitely want to know that it's going to be accurate and fair and factual, and for me that's what's open --

CHAIR GUZMAN: Right.

COUNCILMEMBER COCHRAN: --and transparent that is truly needed currently right now with or without this data, open data input via the Internet and what have you. And in relation to the buses, we traveled to Korea and other countries, and they have like an ongoing scrolling system over on their shelters saying when the bus is arriving, when the last bus left, and on and on, 'cause there's many, many people in this world believe it or not that don't have smart phones, that aren't tied to the Internet and are computer illiterate, whatever, our kupuna, you know, the young school kids perhaps that don't have. And so it's important that there's other ways to get that type of information, especially our core County service information. You know I'd like to see, yeah, solid waste and wastewater data, not just water, budget, sirens, transportation. I think those kind of things are truly important to our County core services. Yeah, road closures, traffic impact, crime things, whatever that impacts our community that we serve here as Council.

MR. LUM: So can I say just couple things? You know like the examples that you brought up about like Korea and I was in Berlin recently and they basically have the same kind of system, but that system is based on data, right. So whether that data is coming from the bus or coming from Shinkansen or coming from the, you know, the bus systems or the train systems in Berlin, there's still a data feed. And the integrity of that data is going to be based on the system that delivers it. Going back to other datasets that you might be interested in with the departments, it really boils down to the integrity of the data collector in that department to make sure that there's, you know, that data is solid and has integrity in terms of what it's being collected for and what it represents. So we're not talking about data that's coming in from, you know, from the outside, we're talking about data that's created by the government.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Maybe --

COUNCILMEMBER COCHRAN: Thank you.

CHAIR GUZMAN: --is that one of your concerns is that --

COUNCILMEMBER COCHRAN: Yeah.

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CHAIR GUZMAN: --as it being accurate data --

COUNCILMEMBER COCHRAN: Right.

CHAIR GUZMAN: --coming from the government.

COUNCILMEMBER COCHRAN: Oh yeah.

CHAIR GUZMAN: That's what, I think that's the concern --

COUNCILMEMBER COCHRAN: Yeah.

CHAIR GUZMAN: --Mr. Lum. And how do they address that in Honolulu? Do they have a person that is...

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: . . . *(inaudible)* . . .

CHAIR GUZMAN: Right. Is there something . . . *(inaudible)* . . .

MR. LUM: Well, you know, I cannot speak for the government, but, you know, the, whether it's restaurant inspection data or crime data, the people that are logging their information into the system, you know, where there's humans there's going to be error. So there has to be some degree of training that everybody has to go through. If they're going to be a restaurant inspector they have to be consistent in how they're reporting whatever they're finding at the restaurant, right. Or if an HPD officer is making a report on a crime incident they have to be consistent in how they're reporting it. So it really kind of boils down to the training, right.

MR. DeREGO: I think also to...

CHAIR GUZMAN: Mr. DeRego, hold on a second. Let's get a little bit order here. I have a couple more questions before I start my next agenda item. But one of my questions was a follow-up on you mentioned in terms of the data processing or each department being responsible for their data or their datasets. Is there, in Honolulu, do they have an overall person that is in charge of the entire data policy that is --

MR. LUM: No, no, they don't. They don't.

CHAIR GUZMAN: --chief data policy person?

MR. LUM: Yeah. And neither does the State. So in some jurisdictions or some states they do have a chief data officer, right.

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UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Chicago has.

MR. LUM: Right. And that is very beneficial because they can set the standard upon which the data that they collect is based on. But if they don't have that then it really becomes, you know, sort of self-policing or perhaps if the data gets released and then there's people that create applications and they find that the data, there's anomalies in the data, then the public will, you know, disclose or uncover some of those anomalies, and then you have to fix it.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Okay.

MR. DeREGO: I want to say this 'cause I was going to say it before. It's going to be up to the department and the Administration to start developing standards and protocols for the data and what the standards of data reporting are going to be, and those are important enterprise, you know, standards that have to be implemented by the departments. Or otherwise you're not going to have any confidence in the data, so.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Okay. Well, Members, I have passed out the two ordinances, the City and Council of Honolulu as well as the State act adopting the State data, open data policy. So I think what we can do is review those and, you know, further investigate how this will work and be incorporated in our County. I have one question here from Ms. Baisa, Chair Baisa.

COUNCILMEMBER BAISA: Thank you very much, Chair. And I really appreciate the information today. I'm little bit more comfortable with the phrase open data. I think we all now can see some of the practical, you know, applications of it. You know I'm not from the techie generation so I'm having to learn to live with it and go with it. But anyway, my concern is I think this is wonderful, I think it's great, I see great efficiency, great savings of money, and certainly having to get things when we need them which is always wonderful and this is what IT has brought to us. But I am still a little with reservations because we have our Chief Technology Officer for the County and every year he comes and begs because he tries to tell us how much he needs. And poor thing, I mean he suffers to get money to do what he's trying to do. So I want to make sure that we take care of our basic needs, and this will be a wonderful project. But I think, Mr. Verkerke, if I were to ask you, do you have stuff you need before we get into this, I'd probably hear a long list. So I just want to caution us, you know, we have to take care of our basic infrastructure needs and I mean for IT before we try to get into other stuff. I think we need computers and we need more modern equipment, we gotta deal with all of that. Thank you.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Thank you, Chair. And this is a great intro so we know of what's going out in, what's out there in other jurisdictions. And I think I would like to just proceed and move forward with investigating and looking more into it. I thank Mr. Lum and Mr. DeRego for coming here and doing a great presentation. And, Jacob, we know your concerns, we hear 'em

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every budget time, and so we will look into trying to, maybe try to implement this later on, but at least it's a start --

COUNCILMEMBER BAISA: Yes.

CHAIR GUZMAN: --and we can start looking into it. Okay, Members, I'm going to thank the panel and move on to the next agenda item. The next agenda item is EAR-46, Kahana [*sic*] Beach Park Renovations. The Committee is in receipt of County Communication 14-159, from the Chair referring the matter relating to the Kanaha Beach Park renovations. Oh, I apologize. Let me refer back to item number...sorry. Item No. EAR-39, without objections, Members, I would defer that matter.

COUNCIL MEMBERS: No objections.

COUNCILMEMBER VOICED NO OBJECTIONS

ACTION: DEFER.

EAR-46 KANAHA BEACH PARK RENOVATIONS (KAHULUI) (C.C. 14-159)

CHAIR GUZMAN: Going back to Item No. EAR-46. Gosh, threw me off here. Okay.

COUNCILMEMBER BAISA: Break.

CHAIR GUZMAN: So we are in receipt of County Community 14-159 from the Chair, referring the matter relating to the Kanaha Beach Park renovations. Members, we have here today...I'm going to have several resource personnel come and speak to us about the status of the renovation at the Kanaha Beach Park, particularly the keyhole parking area. The public has expressed concerns about asphaltting over dune areas and whether proper permitting has been obtained. Today we will hear from several knowledgeable people about the status of the renovations. We will receive a PowerPoint presentation from Tara Owens from the University of Hawaii Sea Grant Program and comments from the representative of the, I believe their name has changed, the...oh, Green, Maui Green and Beautiful, Maui Outdoor Circle, and as well as the, let's see, Hawaiian Islands Beautiful...Keeping...oh wait, I guess Keep the Hawaiian Islands Beautiful as well as the Parks and Recreation Department. At this time I'm going to take a brief recess for Tara Owens to set up the Chambers for her presentation. Two minutes. . . .(*gavel*). . .

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RECESS: 3:22 p.m.

RECONVENE: 3:27 p.m.

CHAIR GUZMAN: ...*(gavel)*... The EAR Committee shall now reconvene. Tara Owens, are you...need to present.

... BEGIN PRESENTATION ...

MS. OWENS: Well I will, I guess I'll be presenting from back here behind you if that's okay.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Yes.

MS. OWENS: I don't have a trusty assistant back here. Hi, good afternoon, everyone. Most of you know me I think. I'm Tara Owens. I'm a coastal geologist by education, and I'm with the UH Sea Grant College Program, but I am stationed here on Maui. I have an office in the Planning Department as a liaison to the Planning Department on all kinds of issues we face along the shoreline. And since we just faced the possibility of damage and destruction from those two hurricanes that were aiming right at us, I think probably some of this will resonate with you maybe more than even before. I really appreciate the invitation here today, Chair Guzman. I don't often have the opportunity to come in front of the Council to discuss some of these issues. And I work with a whole team of coastal zone managers and, you know, there are shoreline issues that we face every single day. And, you know, from a permitting perspective a lot of them are dealt with administratively, and then the bigger activities and proposals end up, you know, going in front of the Maui County Planning Commission. And so it's really their jurisdiction and their authority over the shoreline, and because of that we really don't get an opportunity to discuss these issues with the County Council very often. And so one recommendation I would have is that, is somehow build an opportunity for us to have these conversations more often about issues that are happening in the shoreline area. Planner Jim Buika, he's the lead shoreline planner, would have loved to have joined us today but he had a conflict, so keep him in mind if we have any follow-up questions. And I guess there have been some concerns in the community about activities and maybe even more so with proposed activities at Kanaha Beach Park. So I was invited here to address some aspects of those activities. And I'm going to start with some just general information about beaches and dunes and then, you know, we can zoom down to the park, Kanaha Park level specifically. So I use this photo, I can't believe this was almost a year ago now but it's a good example of some of the issues we face on the shoreline all throughout the islands. This happens to be on Oahu at Sunset Beach, an iconic beach. And this was, this erosion event started, you know, last October and went along through Christmas, and my coworkers there on Oahu were scrambling around over their Christmas holiday trying to decide how to respond to this event. And you can see that there were many homes that sustained substantial damage along with this erosion event. And what I think is most notable about these

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photos is that the homes themselves were not built far from the shoreline, and they were built upon a substrate of sand which is actually your coastal dune which is meant, it's a part of nature that serves a very critical natural function. It's like the savings account for the beach and it supplies sand to the beach system and provides hazard mitigation during high-wave events or God forbid, storms like the hurricanes we were facing and during high tides. And this event actually was triggered by a series of unusually high tides that we had in September and October. And we've recently had similar high tides here on Maui and a couple of weeks ago I kept getting phone calls from North Shore homeowners, why are we seeing this unusual, seasonally unusual erosion along the North Shore? And turns out we had higher than predicted tides, much higher by like three to four or five inches above predicted in relation to the super moon, so it was an astronomical event. Sometimes it's an oceanographic event. But it's something that we're going to continue to face throughout the island, and certainly we have scenarios like this on Maui where we have buildings that are nearly threatened with falling in the ocean. Of course I don't have to tell you shorelines are extremely dynamic, you have currents, waves, wind, the sand grains are always moving. And again our coastal dunes are a really important natural feature. Just some additional background, you've probably seen this from me before but it's a good reminder. This is from *The Maui News*. *The Maui News*, has lost more than four miles of sandy beach in the past century. This news article was written in response to this study which was published in 2011 in partnership with the USGS and the University of Hawaii. We know that 85 percent of Maui's shorelines are experiencing long-term erosion, and I think what's most notable for Maui is that our beaches compared to Oahu and Kauai are experiencing the highest rates of erosion for the Hawaiian Islands and we have the highest percentage of beach loss as well. And most of that beach loss is in association with areas that have been armored. And I'm going to leave out a lot of details today because I was asked to be fairly brief, but if you have any follow-up questions or if you want to interrupt me at any time, please feel free. Generally there are three causes of coastal erosion that we are faced with. One is human impacts to sand supply, so that would be examples, for example shoreline armoring where you're cutting off the natural sand supply to the beach by building a structure that impounds the sand and also causes other kinds of interactions within the system. Another human impact that we historically have had happen on Maui and that still continues to influence our beaches today is sand mining. So many of you know that the North Shore was heavily mined in the '50s, and the '60s and the '70s, and, you know, that's the...we have only so much sand available to us out here in the middle of the Pacific Ocean and around our islands. And so if you take that sand supply away it causes erosion. The second cause of erosion is currents and seasonal waves conditions and storms like hurricanes or other unnamed storms, Kona events that move sand. And many of you are familiar with the seasonality of some of our beaches. You know when the prevailing wave regime changes between winter and summer you'll notice changes on the beaches in association with that. And the third thing is sea level rise. So okay, we know erosion is an issue, the question then always becomes at least in the Department where I'm dealing, what can we do? What are our response options? And, you know, there really aren't that many solutions. So there's a range of options from, you know, at the top of the list do nothing which essentially would mean allowing buildings to fall in the ocean which is, you know, generally not very well accepted. To

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the other extreme at the bottom of the list which is armor the shoreline with permanent rock revetments or seawalls. And in Hawaii and on Maui historically that has been our response, but we now know that that kind of response, you know, produces a lot of negative impacts. Actually when a wise planner I was talking to about this recently just surmised, you know, seawalls generally tend to result in winners and losers, and I think that's a good way of describing it. When you armor the shoreline and you impound the sand that's available to the beach system, you can protect whatever development is behind it but generally you can't, you know, you're going to have negative impacts on the beach. So the options between do nothing and armor the shoreline are the ones where we really probably would tend to want to focus our energy. You know the idea of managed retreat, to some degree we do that on Maui with our erosion-based development setbacks and not all of the islands in Hawaii have those. Kauai is working on a similar policy to what we have here, and Oahu does not have erosion-based setbacks. Different types of adaptation, you know, like elevating homes rather than building on grade. There are temporary erosion control measures like large-scale geotextile sandbags and other types of erosion control like groins. And then the one that I like to emphasize the most and which I'm here to talk about today a little bit more in detail is dune restoration. And a lot of times beach nourishment can go along with that. But dune restoration is a solution that we can use in and of itself and it's one of my favorites because it's one of the easiest to accomplish, you get a lot of bang for the buck and it works. So we need to always be mindful of protecting and restoring dunes. Again your dune, your coastal dune is your savings account for the beach, so if you look at the cartoon on the left side of the slide you have, you know, seasonal beach adjustment. So when we have high wave events the large waves come up, if they reach up into the dune area they'll use that sand as, you know, a sand storehouse, and some of that sand generally moves offshore so it'll fill in the nearshore area, the pukas in the reef or create sandbars which causes the waves to break farther away from the shoreline. And once the high-wave event dissipates then the sand eventually moves back on shore again and eventually restores itself back into the dune system. So on Maui we actually have a pretty well established, long-running dune restoration program. It's largely been focused on South Maui over the last decade, but we're actually starting to work on dune restoration projects throughout the island, around the island. And the great thing about dunes is that you...a lot of them have been extensively degraded around the islands over the years, either they've been graded over or they've been trampled by overuse. But dunes can be restored and that's the good news. Okay. So because we've been working so extensively on dune restoration, especially again in South Maui over the last decade or so, we sort of have a prescription for how we can work on restoring dunes. And actually let me back up one second, I should mention we should protect our dunes in the first place, we don't want them to continue to be degraded. And Maui County actually you may or may not know this, actually we have a dune grading ordinance, so it is against the law essentially to grade a primary coastal dune. And we are the only County who has such an ordinance, and so that was really good work done by my predecessor here and other Maui County planners several years ago. But again, when dunes are degraded we have this, you know, sort of a prescription for restoring them. It involves moving things that are in the way. Sometimes that's hardscape, you know, concrete or various other things that have been built in the environment. And oftentimes

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it's vegetation. And it's vegetation that was either the incorrect type of vegetation that was planted or it has been heavily irrigated and is now, you know, not good for the coastal environment and most often that's over irrigated naupaka. The other thing we would do then is stabilize the sand, and, you know, it's a site specific prescription but sometimes that involves adding sand fencing which you've probably noticed in South Maui and I'll show some pictures in a few minutes. Sometimes we add sand if necessary, and other times it can be just replanting the right types of vegetation which are usually low-growing dunes...I mean grasses and vines. A third key component of dune restoration is providing limited and designated access pathways. Many of our dunes have been destroyed simply by lots and lots and lots of foot traffic, and this is very true in the heavily used County parks. So what we try to do is designate footpaths and limit access to those areas so that the rest of the dune can thrive. And then of course we're always monitoring projects and educating. We have lots of signage that you may be familiar with, you can see some of the smaller dune restoration signs there at the bottom of the photo that we use on almost all of our projects. And then we have some of those larger interpretive signs at the top that we're starting to deploy at some of our larger project sites. And, you know, there's a lot of science to dune restoration but even more so there's a lot of art. And I would be remiss if I didn't mention the people who are probably most responsible for the successful program that we have here on Maui and that's the South Maui Volunteers or Hoaloha` Aina led by Bob and Lis Richardson. This County Council has been very supportive of this group in the past, and even Councilmember Don Couch is very involved on getting out there and doing some of the workdays. And let me tell you it's hard labor sometimes. You know I've had the pleasure of hosting some of our State leaders like from the State of Hawaii, Office of Planning or from DLNR, and I've shown them some of the sites where we have active restoration projects. And the question that I inevitably get is why aren't we doing this on the other islands? And the only answer that I can ever come up with, because the science is the easy part is we don't have Bob and Lis and the South Maui Volunteers on the other islands. So it's really important that we continue to support them and their work, and even more important perhaps to continue to build additional capacity for doing these dune restoration projects. And I'd love, I'd love to be able to train the County Parks employees to be able to work on or at least maintain some of these projects as part of their job duties if that was ever allowed. Anyway, we have lots of examples of successful projects, I'll scroll through just a few. This is one we did at Kamaole II Beach Park right near the lifeguard tower. After the big floods we had in Kihei in late 2010 and '11, this was one area that was extensively flooded and lots of damage there, so Bob and Lis and myself, you know, we deployed a team of people and we were able to work on that dune. So you can see the bottom left hand is before or, you know, during the restoration project and the top right hand picture is, you know, the condition of that dune area today. Charlie Young Beach, I've been working with the Planning Department as well as Bob for, I don't know, two to three years now on a restoration project at Charlie Young where the coastal dune and the State beach reserve had been basically privatized by homeowners that had over a period of, you know, 30 years planted and irrigated vegetation that extended into the State land and into the State, the public corridor and also prohibited the healthy formation of really nice protective coastal dunes there. So we've been working there, it looks like a different place. It's been an amazing transformation. And

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another project at Kahana Village on the West Side, so we're branching out. And that leads us to the work we've been doing at Kanaha Beach Park, and I just, this may be information everybody has available to them but I wanted to make sure that we're all on the same page. So Kanaha Beach Park was actually set aside by the State of Hawaii to the County of Maui for public park purposes through an EO. There is a 1975 Conservation District Use Permit for County park use, and there is, it's notable that a lot of the park or if not all of the park is in the State of Hawaii Conservation District Limited Subzone. So there are I think four different subzones and the Limited Subzone is one of the ones that is, restricts activities in these more environmentally sensitive areas. There is a 2005 County of Maui Master Plan that the Parks Department initiated and as I understand was never completed, and some of the proposals for activities like paved parking areas I think were initiated from this master plan that was never fully completed. Kanaha Beach Park like lots of the North Shore has very high erosion rates, some of the highest on the island which means that the erosion-based setbacks are relatively large. And within the erosion-based setback area, activities are meant to be very minor. It's an area that is exposed to high flood and coastal inundation hazards and in general as you'll hear more testimony is a very sensitive coastal environment. So this is the erosion maps for the Kanaha area. So we're going to be focusing on that very left hand side of the map where you see the big red bars. The keyhole area is within there, I'll zoom in in just a minute. And those bars, so they represent the erosion rates and you'll see the erosion rates are anywhere from...okay, we're going to zoom in. You'll notice the five rock groins along the shoreline there, and that very eastern most groin is right about the area of the keyhole site that has been an area of concern. So zooming in, again, you can see the red erosion bar. So erosion rates are anywhere from two to three feet per year which is very high erosion. And now zooming further in we're looking now at the keyhole area. So the bottom map there kind of gives you a broader overview. You can see Kaa Point, and then the red box around the keyhole and then the larger photo is the keyhole area. So it's hard without a mouse or a pointer but this, so this is the main road going through the park, and this is the vehicular access that we'll be referring to several times through this discussion and the parking area here. And this is the coastal dune area that we have recently restored. And I'll show some more pictures of that in a minute. And the grey area that you see here between this line and this line is the approximate erosion-based shoreline setback. And although it's actually probably a very conservative estimate I would say likely it would go even more landward, the setback. We don't have a certified shoreline for this area so, you know, I'm really just making an approximation. And the red line out there on the beach is the parcel boundary. So we've recently piloted a dune restoration project in Kanaha Park at the keyhole site, and we face different challenges at Kanaha than we do in Kihei. Not so much environmentally but just different demographics, different user groups, so we weren't sure what we were up against. Sorry this is kind of dark on your screen but what you'll see there, the space between the two dunes on the right hand and left hand side of the photo is basically what used to be coastal dune, and this area is heavily used by recreational users, I think mostly kite boarders in this particular case. And because the dune was degraded over time just by foot traffic, when we had the Japan tsunami we had an extreme quantity of sand over washing into the existing what is being used as a parking area. And so the Parks Department was interested in removing the sand from the

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parking area. And so it was under my purview to make sure that we did the correct, you know, take the correct action with that sand. And so because the sand came from the beach and the dune area and we want to keep it from washing out of the beach system in the future, the best approach in my opinion would be to restore the coastal dune. And so we had Parks Department put together the permit applications, all the work was fully assessed and fully permitted. And we essentially scooped up the sand from the existing parking area and replaced it into the coastal dune area. And I provided sort of an engineering profile for the Parks Department and worked very closely with them. Then we established sand fencing to further accumulate and stabilize the sand, and established an access path which is so important as I mentioned earlier. And then allowed nature to take its course after that, and you can see this is a very recent photo from June showing similar perspective as before. So before, after. You can see the coastal dune has been fairly successfully restored. This is much like nature would have intended, and it's covered in vibrant akiaki grass and it, really the transformation was very quick and amazing. Now the continuing issue at this site is the parking use itself. You know there are concerns with allowing this to be open to vehicular traffic, and there have been proposals in the last couple of years by Parks Department to pave two brand new parking lots on either side of what you see is the parking area today. And those parking areas would be either within or right next to wetlands and obviously very active coastal dune. To my knowledge there is currently no continued proposal for paving new parking lots, partly because there were discussions between the Planning Department, and Parks noted that this is a very sensitive area. DLNR, Office of Coastal and Conservation Lands commented that, you know, this is Conservation District limited subzone and any substantial improvements or activities would probably require a Conservation District Use Permit and potentially an Environmental Assessment. However, I think there are continuing concerns among the community about the possibility of such activities occurring. And then there are also the user groups who have concerns of their own about being able to have continued access to the area and continued use of the area. And, you know, when I've talked to the kite boarders they've actually been very helpful in terms of our dune restoration activities and guiding us on their needs so that we would design something that, you know, that would be sustainable for all of us. And, you know, they don't have, they don't necessarily have a need to park right next to the beach except that there's this pervasive issue of theft in the park. And I believe, I truly believe that they would park farther away where there is existing parking along the road if some of these other issues that they face were resolved, if there was an opportunity to resolve them. And I'm going to wrap up there and just make one last comment. I spoke with Planner Jim Buika before coming over here today and just asked him if he wanted me to pass along any comments, and he really wanted me to emphasize how important partnerships are and that right now myself and the Planning Department almost serve as the facilitator of these various groups and that have issues at the park. It would be really nice, there's lots of pent-up energy to improve the parks and but there's lots of concerns about environmental degradation. And so there's lots of energy and ideas to capitalize on and forming partnerships and coordinating in some official way would be useful. And in Jim's opinion if a world-class destination is desired, we really need to do a master plan, do an Environmental Assessment so that we can look at possible improvements, the pros and cons and the environmental impacts.

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And go through a public planning process involving the community and finish that process. And of course that requires time and funding as everything does. We have a good relationship with Parks. During my four-year tenure here I think we've made a lot of headway. They're very good partners on our dune projects, but there is always a need for constant awareness building. And there's lots of changeover of staff. And so when new staff comes along they're not always made fully aware of what has happened in the past and what the issues and the challenges are. So thank you and I'm happy to take any questions.

... END PRESENTATION ...

COUNCILMEMBER CRIVELLO: Are you going to recess?

CHAIR GUZMAN: Yeah, I'm going to recess. We'll go ahead and recess and reset the Chambers.
...*(gavel)*...

RECESS: 3:57 p.m.

RECONVENE: 3:59 p.m.

CHAIR GUZMAN: ...*(gavel)*... The EAR Committee shall reconvene. Thank you very much, Ms. Owens, for the very informative presentation. And I'd also like to introduce the other members of the panel today. Would be Barbara Fernandez, she's the vice president of Maui Green and Beautiful, formerly Maui Outdoor Circle, as well as Jan Dapitan which is the, she's the State leader, Keep the Hawaiian Islands Beautiful. And so I'm just going to ask for opening comments from the panel and then I'll open it up for questions and answers. You wanna start?

MS. FERNANDEZ: I guess I'll start.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Yeah. Ms. Fernandez.

MS. FERNANDEZ: Test, test. Test, test. Okay, I guess I'll start. Aloha. Thank you, Chair and Council members. As Councilman Guzman mentioned I am Barbara _____ Fernandez and I am the vice president of Maui Green and Beautiful which was formally Maui Outdoor Circle. I'm pretty much going to read some history and comments that we have to make. I understand that you were given the printouts of information, is that true? You got all this? Okay, great. So mainly I think from a personal point of view our, my comment would mainly be just about Kanaha is the way we were raised to say it, now I understand it's Kanaha or whatever so I'm going to just do that. Because when I was younger no one went down there, it was kind of a junky place and it was full of kukus and everyone stomped around and got it in their feet, so no one ever went to that beach at all. Then as a young nurse we had a population of folks living down there and my sister-in-law was a public health nurse so I recall her saying the situation down there also, I knew it was a mess. Now with the help of groups over the last few years and

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Jan Dapitan will be able to say a few words because she spearheaded the beach park area and started to clean it up and started to make it a beautiful area where families could start enjoying it. The native plants then were being choked out by weeds, and after their group came the native plants have come back. So there is a noticeable throughout the whole area wetlands and groups of native plants in all different sectors that are coming back. Then the kite surfers arrived and they pretty much pushed families out of, you know, being there and enjoying the time. I have personal knowledge that when the County came in with the group of Community Day workers they were able to get different types of fencing done, you'll see that on your brochures that we've passed out. But the thing that was concerning us is that totally today I will say and again I've seen this is that the destruction is from I would say groups of kite surfers that have come in, and we know that the, they have approached Council members about what they would like. And also they would drive over the native plants -- I've seen that, it's in one of the pictures that we have -- drive onto the sand dunes. That area there that you see and Jan can confirm this, that was never a parking lot, never, and so now it was a walkway path always. And it really should continue to be that. You go in and there's no place to park, it becomes one, they can't windsurf until after 11 o'clock a.m. and so you try to get in there after that, walking in, there's cars on both sides and then right at the base of the dunes of what they're trying to work at. I unfortunately have not had very much aloha from those folks. But the main point is, is that, that was never parking. So there's been quite a bit of destruction that's gone on. And as you looked at her PowerPoint if I could look at that overview again, what wasn't brought out, both sides of that area are wetlands, both sides of it. Both sides of them have native plants that were there, not planted by a person that's down there quite a lot but now they're all coming back. So everyone needs to respect that area and enjoy it, but again, you know, the kite surfers seem to be tracking their equipment over the dunes. We have talked to a lot of the different schools and so on and seeing how can we work together. You'll see the pictures before and some after. I personally have friends that the kite surfers have run over them when their diving, you know, they have that little ball thing showing people they're diving. They've gone into the kiddy pond area. It's just not working out. And again our concern with the restoration of the dunes, you've probably heard and you had mentioned it too, if this stops, the dunes will fix themselves. They could use all the help they can get but this trafficking that's going on, that footpath needs to be a footpath again. Respecting the wetlands, the wildlife, the native thing, that I think is our main concern, leaving all the wetlands and the things pertaining to that coming up to the dunes project, just leave it alone. The improvements they talked about, the special groups coming to our Council members. We got calls that were actually special concerned groups that went to the Administrative offices saying that they bring in a lot of money to the County. You've heard it time and time again when groups come in and say yeah but. So people trampling the dunes, and that's mainly the kite surfers and the people using that area that they now call keyhole. And so that's why we're not real excited about having any type of parking. One of our members got called because there was a bulldozer there and they were dumping some type of asphalt cold mix or something on the dirt, and someone from the County came over and said what are you doing, where's the permit. There wasn't any permit so that just stopped. You know and then she had mentioned, you know, hopefully they're just going to not even think about paving that area or making a parking lot.

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UH students come over there because it's a living textbook. I'm a member of a halau, I know our kumu we go over there for a significant culture place, gathering, chanting areas. That's about it that we have to say is that the loss of the dunes, the way they're being used now because her picture beautifully showed most of the damage done in the south beaches and damage done by nature itself. This damage in that particular area, the restoration part of the dunes is a wonderful program, but getting the cars in and out, going over the wetlands, going over the native plants, putting asphalt down, putting whatever down, having that traffic go through there is just unacceptable. It should go back to the way it was that Jan can verify, just being a footpath. And again as Tara had mentioned there's plenty of other areas to expand the existing parking lots they have there or I don't know about parking on the street, it's kind of dangerous. But that's about what we wanted to share is yes, there is a lot of good work done down in the south area, but as her slide shows the overview, be in mind that there's wetlands on both sides and native plants on both sides. So that's sharing my manao with what I know personally and parts of things that Maui Green and Beautiful have been part of, too. So if you have any questions to what I've said so far I'll take your questions.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Okay. Thank you, Ms. Fernandez. And, Jan, did you want to say an opening comment?

MS. DAPITAN: Well my comments are basically, you know, my gratitude for having been in the Department of Parks and Recreation at the time this beach park was built. That enabled me to learn a lot about the coastal area, it enabled me to see the natural resources and to understand that the land was all in Conservation, and that Conservation meant certain protection and certain obligations to the management and to the maintenance. I have over the years worked with volunteer groups, starting Adopt-a-Park groups, Community Work Day groups, surf riders and kite boarders and anyone who would come down and help. Because it seemed to be a park that the County didn't really know how to manage. Most of our parks are dedicated to recreation, dedicated to our organized, you know, sponsored and scheduled activity. This is an open area, it's not like your West Side or the South Side parks where you've got a lawn and people that can spend the day and access the beach and enjoy what Maui has to offer there. This is a natural area of resources that are connected symbionically with the Kanaha Pond. It takes the beach park and the pond to make and to create what is there as a natural resource. And the pond is a national historic feature which was accepted by the people of Maui County as a preservation site and they promised to take care of it. My concern is that both the pond and the park have been somewhat neglected. Maybe not because of a purposeful destruction or wanting to pave over it or fill it in or build hotels along the shoreline which you might hear, but basically it was given to the Department, a County Department who didn't grow in terms of the way to care for natural resources. So my concern now is that we look at it, I would love to see a data map. We have seen a lot of maps of Kanaha but it'd be nice to see a data thing that showed Conservation lands in bright red or something. That everybody knew if it was a Conservation land this is what you cannot do or this is what you must do to preserve it. But since we don't have that exactly, we do have data from the DLNR, we have data from the Fish and Wildlife, we have data from

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Federal/State agencies that for years have studied that area, have used that project of building the post and rail fence, keep out the vehicles, that was the first thing. You've got to keep out the vehicles because once they start going over sand dunes and into wetlands, they are going to change dramatically and basically degrade the natural resources. Automobiles that are taking what used to be a walking path now down to a sand dune and parking, those automobiles have polluting factors, and we know and even the Mayor has said in La Perouse where they had to close the parking lot because of the degradation. This is the same thing, just apply that to this beautiful area on this near-to-town resource, and then as a County decide is it going to be something we understand that it deserves a different way of management. It's not just send Ka Lima down and pick up the trash. It's not just have a group down as wonderful as they are, and they have adopted and they've maintained and they've cared. But there needs to be a concerted professional management of that area. Iao Valley unfortunately had to put up a gate because they had to protect the resource. We need to do something about protecting that resource. It's a golden opportunity now to recognize it. It's a golden opportunity to envision it. I don't think renovation is the word I would like to hear, I would rather be talking about management, talking about maintenance. Because I can go and I do couple of times a week to check it out. I want to see the little ducks that walk from the wetlands over to the little wetland that's fenced in, and I don't want to see smoke coming out of a fire pit for somebody's barbeque getting into the lungs of those birds, you know. That could have been placed in a different place. It's a lot of it is just design, understanding. People who go there, if they're going to kite board...and we had meetings, we've had meetings and we, and I worked with the beginnings of kite boarding and the windsurfers especially and they were very, very helpful and very, very kind and understanding. And for the most part they are, but right now there's just not enough knowledge. Education, public education and the, you know, like they want to put messages on the planes for people not to kill themselves by, you know, looking down a blowhole. Well we want to be sure that they also understand that this is a preservation area, this is a natural resource that the people in Central Maui and all over Maui and flying in from Silicon Valley can enjoy and understand the relationship between the pond and the park. And maybe they have to park the car a little bit farther away. Maybe they can't do the trips that they want to do. I wanted to mention Kaa Point because there was a sidewalk that went over the overpass and suddenly the sidewalk was broken up and it's still there, the pieces are still sitting on the side. But that sidewalk kept the cars from going down right on the shoreline, now they can drive right over, go right down to the shoreline, and again, we've got this kind of degradation. It's the oil is going into the sand and the area's increasing in erosion, and that of course was a tsunami inundated area. We are trying to repair some of that. I think I, you know, that, I think I got the point across. I just think...

CHAIR GUZMAN: Thank you, Jan. Thank you.

MS. DAPITAN: I think it's my...

CHAIR GUZMAN: Members, I also have from the Department...

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MS. DAPITAN: It's take care, let's take care. Let's love it. We don't have many of it. That's the second largest wetland in the State. We're, we need to care for it, and as caring communities, this is our chance.

CHAIR GUZMAN: That's a good point taken, it is the second largest wetland in the State. I also, I will like to ask the Parks and Recreation Department if they had any comment. Today we have Robert Halvorson, he's the Chief of Planning and Development for the Parks. Do you have any comments? I guess specifically geared toward the 2005 Community Master Plan and the restoration that is I guess what we've heard through the PowerPoint is proceeding through. It looks as though the keyhole area was, by the picture itself was slightly bulldozed in, it looked like. But can you, do you have any comment as to what's going on, what's the status? What's...I was not aware of this until I had heard from constituents calling me that they had stopped an asphalt situation. And so I just wanted to find out what's going on with the, with that project.

MR. HALVORSON: Thank you, Chair and Committee members. We're going to resurrect the 2005 Master Plan and update it and complete it with the funding that you provided in this fiscal year. I'm not aware of any bulldozers or paving in the last several years there. We don't have any plans or an ongoing projects there right now.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Okay. Was there...Ms. Owens, was there any situation that you're aware of that was, that involved a, you know, a permitting process situation where there's, I guess the Parks came down and were about to asphalt the keyhole area? 'Cause that's where my calls came in.

MS. OWENS: There are always...yes...okay. So there were recent concerns. When we were actively working on the recent dune restoration project which was in partnership with Parks, the Parks staff person that I was working very closely with on that project, Floyd Miyazono has been excellent and he's now retired. And in the process of his transition out, there was a new Central District Supervisor brought in. And we did have conversations about their plans to do some I guess cold asphalt paving in the keyhole driveway area, because they were concerned about safety issues with the rutting and the big holes in the ground. And so this is, this goes to my comment that I ended with, is we have a very good and open relationship with Parks that I think we've developed and are continuing to develop since I've been here in my four years. But there's been in the last few years a lot of change in staff and the staff continue to change their roles, and so there isn't always a consistency of knowledge. And so my understanding with this new staff person coming in, the new supervisor was that he wasn't aware of any of the issues that had been brought forth, any of these concerns that had surfaced in Kanaha Park and at the keyhole specifically. And then now knowing because myself and his own staff Floyd Miyazono were telling him, you know, these activities have to be done with authorization and probably aren't desirable for this location. So that did come up but I think it has been resolved.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Resolved, okay.

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MS. OWENS: Yes.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Very good. Very...isn't, I know you mentioned in your PowerPoint that you would like that opportunity to maybe work with the Parks Department in terms of training them how to I guess restore dunes, and that could be a possibility for this Committee to discuss for some type of partnership or training program for the public...for the Parks Department to work with.

MS. OWENS: That would be so excellent. We need troops. We don't have Bob and Lis forever --

CHAIR GUZMAN: Right.

MS. OWENS: --and any help we can get and any knowledge moving forward is always really good.

CHAIR GUZMAN: So I'm going to open up the floor to any Members that have any questions.
Mr. White.

COUNCILMEMBER WHITE: Thank you. Ms. Fernandez, have you had discussions with the Parks Department regarding the master plan? You mentioned that there are areas where the parking could be expanded and areas that need to be protected. Have you had any involvement in the 2005 master planning or anything more recently?

MS. FERNANDEZ: That's a good question. That's a good question. Yes, we have. The, our president is Elaine Molina and she and myself were actually down there when this happened so I find it very interesting that this poor gentleman wasn't aware of that. And we have been in conversation with folks in the Parks and Planning Department, so we've been asked to bring more information. And what that would be is just again reviving. Everyone seems to refer to that area as a roadway and things like that. It's not a roadway, it never has been a roadway, and it never should be a roadway. As we saw in the pictures, you know, the dozer going in and the parking lot. So that's where we got involved with the environmental issues with the wetlands and the native plants down there. So we have been in conversation with the departments but as she said it's sometimes very frustrating because obviously the right hand doesn't know what the left hand's doing and then all of a sudden you have materials put in a wetlands area.

COUNCILMEMBER WHITE: Right. Yeah and I think all of us --

MS. FERNANDEZ: Yeah.

COUNCILMEMBER WHITE: --would be concerned about that. But I think it's important that we really focus on getting the master plan done because that's what's required to make sure we're not encroaching, you know, we're not allowing the parking and the traffic to encroach in areas

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that must be protected or will impact the dunes and so forth. But at the same time, you know, we don't have a master plan in place, we don't have guidelines for managing. And I think, you know, you all have brought up some very good points, but, you know, for the Parks Department to manage properly we have to show them the boundaries with the master plan. So I'm glad to hear that they're moving ahead with that, and I hope that you all will be involved in the process because it, you know, everything down there is very precious. At the same time access to recreation is a precious asset for a lot of the folks that use it, but it's got to be done in a respectful and a protective way. So thank you all for...

MS. DAPITAN: I would like to mention that there was a plan. Calvin Higuchi, architect assisted by Anna Palomino did a, at that time it was called a master plan. It has since been, that plan that was taken and then reviewed by Towill of Honolulu, and they are the ones that added the paved bike path and the two or three parking areas on the makai side of the road and Amala Street there. And that was where I got involved is why, you know, were we violating Conservation law by putting parking, paved parking lots in the wetland. And then it became one of those things where it was we're trying to find access or parking for a user group so that they have better access to the ocean. Well but that meeting had already been happening also and that the windsurfers and the kite boarders had a designated entry area. And we were concerned about the kite board entry area not because so much but in fact it was selected because it was an old sewer site.

COUNCILMEMBER WHITE: If I could just help the Chair out. We're running out of time --

CHAIR GUZMAN: Yeah, we're...

COUNCILMEMBER WHITE: --and I know the others have questions as well.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Yeah, do you have any other further questions?

COUNCILMEMBER WHITE: So I guess my point is just that I hope you all will be involved in the process.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Yes, thank you. Ms. Crivello.

COUNCILMEMBER CRIVELLO: Well I know I'm not that familiar with Kanaha but I'm familiar with protection of sand dunes and even wetlands coming from the island of Molokai. My question is have you folks ever seek some sort of protection or has the Parks Department some designated protection from the DLNR? We had a situation back home and DLNR got involved and there were two sides to it. You know but at home we really stressed the cultural aspect of it, and the environment falls in place because of the cultural aspect. And the richness that dunes have with the archeological values and the, you know, a lot of the dunes have skeletal remains and that goes back to ancient time. And we were able to have couple of our sites and of course

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you have your volunteers who manage it. But as I listen to this about Kanaha, the park, you know, we spend millions of dollars to purchase open space and we're, why aren't we looking or maybe we should consider as to how we can do the archeological studies, the environmental studies to be sure that we can protect and preserve this. And if that can be after those findings added into the master plan to protect what we're saying, our natural resources. And sometimes and I agree with my colleague where recreation is of importance and we have wide range of beaches all over. We simply forget the cultural richness that this islands have to offer. And if we can tell our story in open space, instead be a living museum of what is the richness of Kanaha, you know, and that can be the same story that we can share with the windsurfers, you know, the people who do that. So why do we value this place. I think, you know, yes, environment, saving the coastal, and that all comes together with what our ancestors did, too. So I think sometimes we forget to listen to the kupuna with the, you have a story to tell. Jan, your footprints are all over Maui County and those footprints are of value. So I think it's important for us not to forget that we are the Hawaiian Islands and that kind of preservation comes with the cultural richness. And if the Parks Department can value that as an open space and maybe go back to ancient ways, you need the trails to get access to makai, you know. So that's just my spiel but I would, we have a whole, how can I say, OHA had helped us to finance the archeological study and the value of the dunes. It's Papohaku Beach, right, the West Side in front of the expensive homes, and so we had objections. We had objections from our subsistence gatherers, and but once they fully understood why the dunes, and the community came together, you know. I, somebody mentioned education awareness and that's I feel the conversation has to continue. But I want to thank you all for the work that you do.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Okay. Is there...yeah, Ms. Cochran.

COUNCILMEMBER COCHRAN: Yeah, real quickly. Thank you, everyone, for being here and all the work that you do. And so my question is about the role I guess DLNR has been playing if any in regards to monitoring or somehow getting the, you know, partnership with them as in to managing the recreational users? 'Cause we're at the high tide mark so they're all in the water in the ocean area, so I know kites and windsurfers can't start 'til 11:00, so prior to that you have your swimming, fishing, diving people. So they're trying to organize and sort of regulate who gets to use the resources when and where. And just 'cause you were saying someone got run over and what have you. So as far as I know there's some type of trying to manage that, because we have definitely a huge, you know, we're trying to balance the recreational user, you know, usage of our coastal resource waters, waterways and what have you. And then, Tara, you mentioned about the cars not, you know, trying to alleviate their parking there in the dune area, and you said primarily it was because of car break-ins and they just feel more comfortable that their cars are closer to the shoreline where they're going to be doing the recreational use. So has that been brought to the Police Department's attention or Park Rangers or whoever could at least monitor this area on a more regular basis to give the area users, you know, a little more confidence and trust that they're okay that their cars are parked out of sight? But, you know, so I know it's difficult but I'm just curious, that's a question, that's an idea brought out. And

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definitely we need to do this master plan. It's incomplete, it's been sitting around and collecting dust and it's something obviously, it's this day and age it needs to be finished and done and implemented. So I'm all, I agree with everyone's points thus far. I noticed, Tara, on your last page there was I think the master plan there but you deleted it because it's incomplete, you did not want to show it?

MS. OWENS: I actually just left that slide at the end in case we wanted to refer to it, and we really haven't gotten to that level of detail in this conversation. But that exists, that's a site plan from that existing incomplete 2005 Master Plan where some of these paved parking areas were proposed. So it may be something you want to take a look at, and certainly if we go through this master planning process the entire community should be looking at that. And I, you know, there are different interests in Kanaha Park, but maybe, and maybe I'm naïve but I really am optimistic that a lot of those interests or differences can be resolved if we go through a full public process and we're inventive and creative.

COUNCILMEMBER COCHRAN: Right. Very...yeah, I definitely agree with your statement. And thank you, Chair, for bringing this, you know, to the table for this initial discussion. And I think, yes, education awareness. I think a key point is to explain the significance and, you know, the specialness of the area as in restoring and keeping the dunes intact for the propagation and, you know, for native plants, for the habitation of our native plants and animals to return back to its full glory. And so that part I think in education. I guess people don't simply know. You go down to the beaches and it feels like you're in, you know, we call it Sprechen Sie Deutsch because it's, you have every person from around the world there kiting and, you know, sailing and they're from all over the world. And they're maybe not too maa to our culture, but it's not that they don't care, it's just that they're not aware, no. So education awareness definitely is key here also. And thank you, Chair, for bringing it forward. I think master plan and completing it and implementing it is very important at this point. Thank you.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Thank you, Ms. Cochran. Mr. Carroll, do you have any questions? Oh.

COUNCILMEMBER VICTORINO: Go ahead.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Okay, Mr. Victorino.

COUNCILMEMBER VICTORINO: A lot of experts in this room, a lot of experts. Thank you, Jan, for being here, and, Barbara, you know. And that's someplace that I have been, part of my life for the last 40 years. Most of these people visit there, we use there. My father-in-law guys, my brother-in-law guys dove there for many years and that was the sustenance of their life. They are Hawaiian and they know the culture, and I refuse to understand why these outsiders just come in and just took over. And they did, they drive their cars all over the dunes. You know that, Jan. Okay. So, you know, you talk about working together, well, first of all they better understand that we're going to protect what is ours, and that's something that has to be done. And I think

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more Park Rangers and police enforcement has to be done. That's one of the first keys. You know you can talk a storm but unless you stop 'em it's not going to happen. And parking outside, we walk, you know, we walk half a mile to get there as far as there's no parking, because all the windsurfers and the kite surfers are all there, they take over that area. So when we go picnicking and we go down there to swim and all that, there's nothing. So I mean, you know, you guys can talk nice but the facts remain we've got to really work hard at preserving what is the culture as well as our recreational area. Sharing is part of it, education is part of it, but respect is the biggest part and there's been a lack of respect for many, many years. Many years. Right, Jan?

MS. DAPITAN: Yes.

COUNCILMEMBER VICTORINO: You know I know, I've been there, and I've had to stand up to some of these guys and say, you know, hasta luego, you're out of here. That's not pono to come in and tell us we can't. They lay their stuff all over. You can't even walk to the beach. So I think it's time we start to really look at some enforcement, and that's where the Parks have to come in, because in the last few years we've given you Rangers, we've given you these additional powers to take care of some of these problems and I don't see it happening. Right? Yeah, you're smiling so you know. Anyhow thank you, Mr. Chair, for bringing this up. I just think the public in general, it's like all of our beaches, we don't mind sharing but, you know, they just come in and they, you know, just don't have any respect for everybody else. And so that's why we have some trouble. We've had it at Hookipa, right, Mr. White, you've had problems down there. This is not just unique to one beach, this is all over this County, you know, so we've gotta really start making them understand we welcome them but there is respect that has to be built in. You know knowledge, yeah, fine you can educate 'em, you can do that on the planes like Kauai was doing for all the drownings they were having, they had special films for that. We can do something like that. But the most important thing is this master plan, we've put the money in, now I expect the Parks Department to start moving on it. We've put the, we've put our money where our mouth is, now we expect the plan to be completed. And, Jan and Barbara and the rest of you, you need to be there. And if it isn't getting done you need to tell Don and Don needs to tell us.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Yes.

COUNCILMEMBER VICTORINO: Okay. We need to move. Enough, we need to move. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Thank you, Mr. Victorino. That being said I'm going to, without objections. Members, I'm going to defer this matter.

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COUNCIL MEMBERS: No objections.

COUNCIL MEMBERS VOICED NO OBJECTIONS (excused: GCB).

ACTION: DEFER.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Thank you. Because we're going to be bringing this up later. And I think that a point has been made, we need to start looking at the master plan that was, is actually incomplete, I guess passed in 2005. And we need to start looking at enforcement and collaboration. So I'm going to keep this on the agenda, on the master agenda and we'll...yes, Mr. White.

COUNCILMEMBER WHITE: Chair, if you don't mind, I think it would be helpful if we could get copies of the previous master plans in a size that we can actually read.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Yes. Why don't...Staff, can we get a copy of the 2005 Master Plan, and then not to scale.

COUNCILMEMBER WHITE: And it sounds like there was an earlier one as well.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Okay. All records of the, that area for the master plan. Thank you.

COUNCILMEMBER WHITE: Thank you, Chair, for bringing this up.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Thank you. Okay, Members, I'm going to, without objections, defer this matter. And thank all the panelists and the Department for showing up. And very healthy discussion. And thank you so much for the information. And I'm sure that the public has also been informed with the nice PowerPoint. Okay. Meeting is adjourned. Thank you. . . .*(gavel)*. . .

ADJOURN: 4:42 p.m.

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APPROVED BY:



DON S. GUZMAN, Chair
Economic Development, Energy, Agriculture,
and Recreation Committee

ear:min:140812:ds

Transcribed by: Daniel Schoenbeck

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CERTIFICATE

I, Daniel Schoenbeck, hereby certify that the foregoing represents to the best of my ability, a true and correct transcript of the proceedings. I further certify that I am not in any way concerned with the cause.

DATED the 4th day of September, 2014, in Kula, Hawaii



Daniel Schoenbeck