

Meeting Summary - Moloka`i CPAC Mtg. 5, May 20, 2015

Attending: **Community Plan Advisory Committee**
 Steve Chaikin (Chair), Lance “Kip” Dunbar (Vice-Chair), Deldrine Kauinohea Manera
 Gregory Jenkins, Lori Buchanan, Debra Kelly, Edwin Mendija, John Sprinzel, Glenn Teves,

Absent: Dathan Bicoy, Robert Stephenson, Pi`ilani Augustiro, Carl Adolpho

County of Maui – Planning Department

Jennifer Maydan, Long-Range Planning

Pam Pogue, Long-Range Planning

William Spence, Planning Director

David Yamashita, Long-Range Planning

Mary Jorgensen, Long-Range Planning

Call to order at 3:37 PM

ACCEPTANCE OF SUMMARY MINUTES OF THE APRIL 30, 2015 MEETING:

✓ = Yes/Aye, N = No/Nay, A = Abstain, R=Recuse, cross-out = Absent, First = 1, Seconded = 2		
Motion: Accept April 30, 2015 summary minutes as written		
Unanimous		
Steve Chaikin	Kip Dunbar 2	Pi`ilani Augustiro
Dathan Bicoy	Lori Buchanan	Gregory Jenkins
Debra Kelly	Glenn Teves	Deldrine Manera
Edwin Mendija	John Sprinzel 1	Robert Stephenson
Carl Adolpho		

WATER WORKSHOP PRESENTATIONS

A panel of representatives from each of the water systems on Molokai presented an overview of their respective systems, including size of customer base, location, existing and future water demand and supply, and key issues and challenges. All PowerPoint presentations have been posted to the Maui County web page.

DWS, Marty Buckner, Planner IV

An overview of the County water system was presented and included groundwater water sources and sustainable yield amounts. DWS surface water sources as well as demand and consumption was explained. Existing County infrastructure was described and depicted on maps including location and age of wells, pipe, tanks and pumps. The future conditions include a need to produce 0.595 million gallons per day for the island and 0.297 million of gallons per day for Kaunakakai. DWS promotes water conservation through low flow fixture giveaways, leak detection and public outreach. Watershed partnerships promote well head protection.

Molokai Irrigation System (MIS), Presented by the Department of Agriculture, Brian Kau

An overview of the MIS included history, MIS components, staffing and resources, capital improvement projects (existing and future) and the location and customer base of the MIS service distribution system. Hawaii Revised Statutes 168-4 mandates that DHHL have prior right to 2/3's of water developed from the MIS. A video of the MIS was presented as well as handouts consisting of a fact sheet and map of the MIS.

Kawela Plantation System, Juanita Colon, Manager

An overview of the Kawela Plantation water system was presented. Kawela is regulated by the Public Utilities Commission (PUC). The system was built in 1980, produces 285,000 gallons per day, and includes both potable and irrigation use. Detailed information presented included water system functions and components including SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition) which monitors flow rates, amps, and chemical feed rates. There are 155 service connections with a 210 customer capacity. KHPA will not be able to meet future needs - full build out projections are for 500,000 million gallons per day (215,000 million gallons per day shortfall). Need to start water allocation process with CWRM. New source water is needed and need to address cost of power - looking to PV. Concerns include - watershed protection, wildfire, emergency interconnection, storage capacity and disaster emergency response.

Molokai Ranch, Clay Rambaoo, CEO

A water diagram of the existing Molokai Ranch water system was presented and includes amounts, locations and customer base. Two systems were explained; one system brings 250,000 gallons of surface water from the forested mountain area through 5 of 7 intakes and the second is Well 17 that pumps into the MIS system. Well 17 provides water to agricultural customers in the central area, and to Maunaloa and Kaluakoi. A fact sheet was also handed out providing an overview schematic of the Molokai Ranch water treatment and distribution system and number of customers served.

DHHL, E. Halealoha Ayau, Acting District Supervisor

The presentation of the DHHL Ho'olehua Water distribution system (PWS 230) explained a grade II system managed by the Hawaiian Home Lands Molokai District Office. System specification were presented including location, treatment, number of service connections system components and existing capacity. Biggest challenge is the power bill - wells must pump over 1,000 feet in elevation which results in very high electricity. An overview of the CWRM allocation for the Kualapu'u Aquifer, source water production and water system maintenance were covered. A detailed map of the DHHL potable water system was presented that included a description of the account size and type. Financial capacity was discussed addressing operational cost challenges and opportunities. Future conditions through 2035 were also presented.

PUBLIC TESTIMONY:

Steve opened testimony to the public: None

REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS: DRAFT COMMUNITY PLAN UPDATE

Comments from Will Spence, Director Planning Department County of Maui

Will Spence provided comments on the purpose of the community plans within the General Plan as the CPAC approaches the decision making process for land use. The nine community plans (seven on Maui plus Lāna'i and Moloka'i) plus the Maui Island Plan and the Countywide Policy Plan combine to make the General Plan. The community plans are used in both an aspirational manner and a regulatory manner. For example, aspirational is used in budget, DHHL requests for funds, and guidance. If a community plan says to improve the water systems, it does not create a law but it does require the water purveyors to look at the issue and find solutions. County agencies will look to the nine community plans for where to build facilities and infrastructure.

The community plans are not law but do provide direction for decision making. The community places are regulatory when County agencies are reviewing discretionary permits. Key examples of regulatory requirements for consistency with the community plan are 1) changes in zoning, 2) Special Management Areas, 3) subdivision, and 4) capital improvement projects.

Will Spence noted that the draft community plan will go to the Planning Commission and the Planning Commission will change recommendations. He noted that it is really one plan that goes through different committees for revisions. The community plan starts with a Planning Department draft, then CPAC revisions and recommendations are made, and then the Planning Commission reviews the draft plan and recommends changes. By the charter and 205A, and various land use ordinances the plan is further reviewed and revised. The CPAC is entitled throughout the process as an active committee and can testify at the Planning Commission and Council meetings. Public input is required by State law so notice is given to encourage the public to participate throughout the process. The community plan is also reviewed by other agencies to ensure that it meets their needs and requirements for use.

PUBLIC TESTIMONY:

Steve opened testimony to the public:

A member of the public had a question about community input in the draft plan.

CHAPTER 1 – 2nd REVIEW

Pg. 1-1, Line 23: "...community ~~is mutually supportive,~~ has...

Pg. 1-1, Line 24: "...and a strong desire to be ~~self-reliant~~ [part of the global economy](#) and sustainable.

Pg. 1-1, Line 26-27: change "~~an undiversified and unstable~~" to "[a limited](#)" economy.

Pg. 1-1, Lines 26 – 33: Paragraph needs more work. Can't blame the economy for lack of work – people have to want to work. Replace "a more vibrant job producing economy" with a need for a vibrant work force.

Pg. 1-1, Line 33: Better wording for "economies of scale" was discussed but retained as is.

Pg. 1-2, Line 13-16: Add Molokai Shores and Hotel Molokai. Add One Alii and other missing homestead settlements. Planning staff to work with Nancy McPherson on identifying areas.

Pg. 1-3, Fast Facts: Lori Buchanan commented that this list is a random list of Molokai facts, but are not necessarily what is most important to the community. She would like a reference to the number of deer on Molokai added.

Pg. 1-3, Fast Facts: Physical Features, 4th bullet – add Kamalo as highest elevation.

Pg. 1-3, Fast Facts: Population / Demographics (2010 Census) – add bullet referencing percent of population that is Native Hawaiian.

Pg. 1-3, Fast Facts: Population / Demographics (2010 Census) – add bullet noting that Molokai is home to the first Hawaiian homestead community.

Pg. 1-3, Fast Facts: Flora and Fauna, 4th bullet – after "beaches" add reference to sand dunes.

Pg. 1-3, Fast Facts: Flora and Fauna, 5th bullet – [The Nature Conservancy's Mo`omomi Preserve](#) and Molokai Land Trust's ~~Mo`omomi Preserve and~~ Mokiio Preserve contain sand dunes...

PUBLIC TESTIMONY:

Steve opened testimony to the public:

Nancy McPherson noted that the high percentage of Native Hawaiians on Molokai is partially due to the number of people on Department of Hawaiian Home Lands homesteads. She will provide population numbers.

Pg. 1-4: No comments.

Pg. 1-5, Lines 12 – 26: Paragraph needs clarifying to simply explain that the law changed and that is why the draft plan update looks different than the 2001 plan.

Pg. 1-6: No comments.

Pg. 1-7: No comments.

1.2 Problems and Opportunities (Pgs. 1-8 – 1-11)

Pg. 1-8, Lines 18 – 25: Break into two problems – A. Economy and B. Socio-Economic Characteristics.

Pg. 1-8, Line 32: Need better wording than “Low Education Level” to describe issue. Maybe just “Education”.

Pg. 1-8, Lines 32 – 36: Confirm accuracy of statements. The education system does not work correctly.

PUBLIC TESTIMONY:

Steve opened testimony to the public:

A member of the public noted that Molokai’s education level is not that far behind other communities in Hawaii and that many education programs on Molokai have a vocational focus. She noted that Molokai has a significant Hawaiian emersion program. She noted that Molokai has many marine subsistence resources that other Hawaiian islands don’t have.

Pg. 1-8, Line 40 – Pg. 1-9, Line 2: Break into two sentences with a period after “current demand”.

Pg. 1-9, Lines 20 – 24: Move sentence to new problem, “Subsistence Fishing and Gathering”. Paragraph should read as “Subsistence Fishing and Gathering: Siltation of Moloka`i’s reefs and coastal waters is having detrimental effects on fish, limu, and other ocean resources which the Moloka`i community depends on for subsistence fishing and gathering. Over fishing and gathering combined with a lack of an island wide resource management plan, is having detrimental effects on ocean and coastal zone resources that the Moloka`i community depends on.”

Pg. 1-9, Lines 26 – 28: Sentence needs clarifying. Replace “new” with “affordable” housing.

Pg. 1-9, Line 28: Add a statement about the cumbersome permitting process.

Pg. 1-9, Lines 41 – 42: Restore sentence: “As noted in *Moloka`i, Future of A Hawaiian Island*, the vision for the island “is based on the values of pono and aloha `aina”.

PUBLIC TESTIMONY:

Steve opened testimony to the public:

A member of the public noted that “Opportunity B. Cultural Resources and Traditions” has too much focus on tourism and should rather explain why it is important to the community.

A member of the public requested restoring the sentence on Pg. 1-10, Lines 11 – 13: “The island is purported in oral tradition as the birthplace of hula; it has over 100 sites on the National Register of Historic Places distributed throughout the island.” The CPAC agreed to restore.

Meeting adjourned at 8:47 PM