

**CULTURAL RESOURCES COMMISSION
REGULAR MEETING
SEPTEMBER 4, 2003**

A. CALL TO ORDER

The regular meeting of the Cultural Resources Commission (Commission) was called to order by Chair Dawn Duensing at 7:10 p.m., Thursday, September 4, 2003, Lana`i Library, Lana`i City, Island of Lana`i.

A quorum of the Commission was present. (See Record of Attendance.)

B. PUBLIC DISCUSSION PERIOD ON MATTERS RELATING TO CULTURAL RESOURCES ON THE ISLAND OF LANA`I

Ms. Duensing: I want to thank the few who came to talk to us. We have a very informal agenda tonight. When the planners asked, "Well, what do you want to do on Lana`i?", I wanted to make this a meeting similar to the one we had on Moloka`i last year where we came out, and gave the opportunity for community members to tell us about what their concerns are regarding cultural resources. So we would like to hear your concerns. And the other thing we would like to do on this discussion period on matters relating to Lana`i's cultural resources is to discuss what our field trip will be tomorrow. And we'll start at nine o'clock and we'll meet in the lobby of the Koele Lodge. So can I find out from our public what kinds of issues are important to the community?

Uncle Sol, as our Lana`i representative, would you like to--? You're our Lana`i representative on the Cultural Resources Commission. Is there anything of importance that you would like us to address tonight?

Mr. Solomon Kaopuiki: Madame Chair, I couldn't hear what you were saying. Can you repeat that?

Ms. Duensing: Sure can. What we want to do tonight is discuss and just talk story a little bit about what some of the issues are related to cultural resources here on Lana`i. And since you are a member from this island, we wanted to ask you first if you have anything you'd like to maybe discuss or talk about this evening.

Mr. Kaopuiki: Well, the Nature Conservancy people have given up looking after the native plants out at the north end. And I didn't want to bring it up because I've got to more or less check whether they gave it back to Castle and Cooke to take over, or Castle and Cooke wanted to pass it on to Hui Malama, which is an organization here. And right now, everything is not definite, but the workers were laid off. There were two of them.

Mr. Erik Fredericksen: Did the Nature Conservancy -- I take it they were managing some of land? How much land?

Mr. Kaopuiki: I believe it's close to about 480 acres.

Mr. Fredericksen: Did they cite financial reasons, or did Castle and Cooke say you can't manage it anymore?

Mr. Kaopuiki: Well, most of the work is just replanting something, or else they have some plants from the different islands, and they tried to perpetuate it here. But what we're afraid is if nobody is going to look after it that thing might just go.

Mr. Fredericksen: Was it kind of like a contract? Was it just a short term project they were doing just trying to re-vegetate with native plants?

Mr. Kaopuiki: They were trying to build up some plants that were dying out. They did a lot of work. But of course, the deer is a problem too. But the fence was put on, but it can't guarantee that – it'll give us about another ten years before the fence come rotten.

Mr. Fredericksen: Is it a deer fence? A real tall one?

Mr. Kaopuiki: Yeah.

Mr. Fredericksen: Is it real close to the coast that...(inaudible)...?

Mr. Kaopuiki: No, it's that salt air. They're way up here on the top, and that's where you find most of the plants. I talked to Ke`eaumoku about that, and he said bring it up, but I didn't want to bring it up because Hui Malama is supposed to meet with the Castle and Cooke people. And they're trying to pass it on to the people on Maui. And we don't want Maui people to take over because we know they're going to neglect it.

Mr. Fredericksen: So you're talking about the Nature Conservancy based on Maui?

Mr. Kaopuiki: Yeah. I mean, if it comes to cleaning up the place, we have volunteers who will go out and do the work, but everything is up in the air.

Mr. Fredericksen: Well, just talking to everybody hopefully, that'll get some more information.

Ms. Duensing: You said they had workers here they laid off?

Mr. Kaopuiki: Yeah.

Ms. Duensing: Were these Nature Conservancy workers?

Mr. Kaopuiki: Yes.

Ms. Duensing: So they were from Maui?

Mr. Kaopuiki: Brian is from Maui, temporarily. His wife is there. So he commutes back and forth.

Ms. Duensing: And how long ago was this? How long has this been up in the air?

Mr. Kaopuiki: Maybe about a year. And I don't know the circumstances or why the State gave up on taking care of the place because I think those two workers did a terrific job in perpetuating—replanting all of this. But then you people saw in the newspaper where somebody swiped about – I would say about 200 pods. And that pod in there, you can make a hundred native gardenia trees out of that one pod. And I was sent to check and I saw all that. This tree is hidden. I didn't tell anybody where it is, but only myself and the workers know where it is. But when they came, they told me there's nothing on that tree. I said, "What do you mean? I left, all the trees was loaded." I went back to look, sure enough, not a single— So whether we have something to say or do in relation to what's happening to that area, I don't know until I find out later by meeting with Murdock's number two man. I met with him about two weeks ago. And I supposed to meet with them probably about two weeks from now.

Mr. Milton Pa: Is that land private land?

Mr. Kaopuiki: No, it's under Dole, Castle and Cooke.

Mr. Pa: So it's private.

Mr. Kaopuiki: Yeah, they're the owners. But they had some kind of an agreement with the State to take over those native plants.

Mr. Pa: I'm not sure what happens to the land that was managed by the Nature Conservatory and then later on. I guess, do they just abandon that land and it goes back to the original owners? I'm not sure of the process that's involved. I'm sure there's something we can do to kind of help the process along, but I'm not sure what it is.

Ms. Duensing: Just hearing about it, I guess I would say that it would be good to have more written information about what the Nature Conservancy was supposed to accomplish, when it was supposed to be done, the status of the project, and find out how to move it along, and make sure it's not abandoned. Ke`eaumoku, are you familiar with this too?

Mr. J. Ke`eaumoku Kapu: Sort of. Kind of little bit brief. I got a question as pertaining to does Lana`i have any areas within the jurisdiction of Lana`i that is considered under the

historic district, by any chance? No areas?

Mr. Solomon Kaho`ohalahala: Madame Chair, just to let you know – I want to say that just to help you along, I have been the director of cultural resources since 1989 here on the Island of Lana`i. And I had been employed by Castle and Cooke, and I was terminated in January of this year, just to let you know. Nonetheless, I still have been involved in much of the development of cultural resources on this island. So I want to lend any information and support to clarify. So if you have questions– I mean, I`m listening to you here kind of plowing through some of these things. I can tell you exactly how they transpired, and where it`s at today, how it began. So I want to serve as a resource to you. I was a member of the Cultural Resources Commission myself for many years, and served with Lori as one of the beginning years of the Resources Commission.

But to answer Ke`eaumoku`s question here, all of the sites that have been registered in the State Historic Preservation Office for the Island of Lana`i had been taken off the State`s Registry. The reason being that there was– I think this was in the 1970s or late `70s. The State of Hawai`i was sued by specific landowners who had their sites registered without their permission. As a result of that particular case, the State of Hawai`i determined that they needed to go back, and do a reassessment of all of their registration of sites within the State Historic Preservation Office. And when they looked at the Island of Lana`i, they noted that they had not been given permission by the landowner, which is Castle and Cooke, or Dole, or Lana`i Company, depending on which area you`re talking about, but same person. So as a result of that, a hearing was held right here in this library. It was held in an early morning. No one was able to attend. And I just saw these strangers walking in town, and I happened to ask what they were here for, and they said they had a meeting with the State Historic Preservation Office. And at that meeting, they were coming here to inform the people of Lana`i that they were going to un-list all of the registered sites on the Island of Lana`i because of that technicality. So to answer you question, all State sites on Lana`i have been taken off the State`s Registry. The only thing that is probably registered is Kaunolu, which is part of a Federal landmark designation.

Ms. Duensing: Can I ask a question for clarification? You`re referring to the State Register of Historic Places not to the inventory of historic places that the State keeps?

Mr. Kaho`ohalahala: All of it.

Ms. Duensing: How can you un-inventory something? That`s just a record that exists.

Mr. Kaho`ohalahala: Yes, the records are all there, but they`re no longer listed. So when you look at the Island of Lana`i, everything that had been done up until that moment is now no longer registered.

Now, the technicality was that there was no permission granted by the landowner, but considering that there was no opposition by the landowner to have these sites registered, it kind of left us in this dilemma that they were trying to implement a lawsuit. And so therefore, Lana`i was automatically taken off.

Ms. Duensing: That's why I was trying to distinguish between the State Register of Historic Places and the inventory because my understanding was you could inventory any site. An inventory is just a list of what's there. But if it is officially listed on the State or National Registry, yes, then you do need the property owner's permission.

Mr. Kaho`ohalahala: My question then was when was it going to be re-registered or re-listed.

Ms. Duensing: And when did it get un-listed?

Mr. Kaho`ohalahala: This was in the 1970s. And the question was that we don't know because they didn't know what it would cost to have it all redone. So up until today, I believe that none of that has been done. Do you know anything, Ralph, other than that?

Mr. Kapu: So my understanding if anything was to happen, any type of potential development in the future, trying to gain some clarity as pertaining to what the position of the Cultural Resources Commission is based on the fact that this is – there is no clarification of what is a historic district, and what is the archaeological inventory survey of a specific area, how can the Cultural Resources Commission basically help out in anything? I mean, what is our jurisdiction out here on Lana`i?

Ms. Duensing: I guess that's why I'm asking you the difference between the inventory and the register because when development happens on Lana`i, they still have to have archaeological inventories and monitoring, right? In order to get through the permit approval process, correct?

Mr. Kaho`ohalahala: Yeah, and partly that's accomplished by them doing surveys of the development areas so the project districts like at Manele have been surveyed prior to the actual work so there is now an inventory done by several different archaeologists.

Mr. Fredericksen: But there's no island-wide inventory such as what was done on Maui in the early to mid '70s, if I understand what you're saying. Those earlier sites, unless they're in places that have had development are now no longer – there's no longer information at the State about them. The Bishop Museum would still have them, but the State could not? The State Historic Preservation Division?

Mr. Kaho`ohalahala: It would be worth going back to the DLNR, and finding out what is actually listed, or registered, or indexed.

Ms. Duensing: That's really the source of my question because generally, in the late '60s, early '70s throughout America, they sent out archaeologists, and historians, and architects to inventory and makes lists of what is there. So it would be good to find out from DLNR what is the story with Lana`i.

Mr. Fredericksen: It might be worth a letter to SHPD for just some clarity on that issue to see what is the status of sites recorded prior to the late '70s especially, in the Statewide inventory that was done in the early to mid '70s.

Mr. Kaho`ohalahala: Madame Chair, can I give you some information about the Nature Conservancy and the Kanipu`u area?

Ms. Duensing: Please do.

Mr. Kaho`ohalahala: When Mr. Murdock first arrived on Lana`i, this was I believe in 1984, one of the things that happened for Lana`i is that prior to his arrival, there had been efforts on Lana`i by volunteers to secure the Kanipu`u Forest for its native flora. The impact was deer going into the forest. So a group of volunteers from Lana`i simply went out, and they put fences around pockets of the forest that had a real nice variety of native flora. And it was through this volunteer efforts that finally when Mr. Murdock arrived on Lana`i, he had indicated that if there were special interest groups that they should make a presentation to himself. This was done at a community meeting right across the street here at the Lana`i Senior Center. And at that meeting, one of the special interest groups was people like Uncle Sol and those that had actually gone out to preserve and protect these plants. So they organized themselves since 1984. And one of the organizations is Hui Malama Pono O Lana`i who Kupuna Kaopuiki is describing. They were incorporated in 1984 as a result of this meeting. And one of the things that they moved to is to see how they might move out to work at protecting this particular area.

One of the things that happened is Governor Waihe`e arrived on Lana`i for a visit. I was the person that took the Governor around the island to see parts of this place. And we went to Kanipu`u and showed him the resources and the native flora that had been a part of a dryland forest system. And asked if the State of Hawai`i would be interested in preserving this as a cultural resource because it did represent the kind of flora that would be found at all the dryland areas on all islands of Hawai`i. And that the resource on Lana`i was not necessarily a Lana`i resource but it was a resource to the State of Hawai`i.

Governor Waihe`e had discussions with Mr. Murdock. And following that discussion in 1989, Mr. Murdock agreed to give an easement to the State of Hawai`i for 590 acres of land that encompassed the Kanipu`u area. That easement was signed, and after that

was granted by the landowner to the State of Hawai`i. The Governor then asked who might be the responsible entity to take care of this. And at that time, he identified himself that the Nature Conservancy would be that entity. So the Nature Conservancy has been a part of the Kanipu`u area since that easement was signed in 1989. But it had really been the efforts of Hui Malama Pono and the volunteers who make this possible. So in the Nature Conservancy coming to Lana`i, it had been agreed upon between the Conservancy and the Hui that the Hui would serve as a resource to the Conservancy, and that their education efforts would be a combination of both. And that the commitment of the Nature Conservancy was to remain on Lana`i, and to continue to work at taking out the alien species, maintaining the fences for deer control, and also a hunting program within the forest preserve itself that's currently been closed to take the remaining ungulates out. And that had been the commitment of the Conservancy until April of this year when they made a decision to no longer maintain this particular preserve because of a lack of funding. And as a result of that, in August, laid off their two workers. I believe they should've completed the fencing. Do you know that for sure? Did they complete the fencing?

Mr. Kaopuiki: No.

Mr. Kaho`ohalahala: See, one of their commitments was prior to their exit from Lana`i that they would replace all of the fence material so that they would be assured that it has new fence material because the corrosion just by the salt air has been a major issue with fencing, and that would be their last move.

Now, the question was, who was going to take care of this preserve? So I think what Kupuna is raising here is that there were discussions by the Conservancy now to hand this back to Lana`i Company. So do you know anything about that? So that's sort of where it's left. And incidentally, as they were exiting Lana`i because of lack of funds, they now purchased all of that massive area of land on the Big Island of Hawai`i, that volcano. So you hear they made a major purchase of the volcano area. So unfortunately, that seems to be something that doesn't strike good here, the commitment to preserve this area. And now they're redirecting their priorities, and they have now left Lana`i. Supposedly, it's supposed to be left under the care of the Maui TNC office, but there are no more staff members here on Lana`i. So what I think Kupuna is raising was the level of commitment that doesn't seem to have carried through. So the question is, is that easement now going to revert back to the landowner? That would be one question.

Ms. Duensing: So I guess one of the questions I would have for the community and Uncle Sol as well is, is there anything that the CRC can do to try to encourage this program even if the Nature Conservancy has bailed out and abandoned the community and the project? Is there anything we can do to try to facilitate communication with the property owner and the State so that the project which has been off to a good start and

been a value to community members can continue?

Mr. Kaho`ohalahala: That's been my last discussion with the Nature Conservancy. This was in April, May. So at this point, I don't know what the status is.

Mr. Fredericksen: Sol, did you speak with--? You said the Maui Nature Conservancy branch was supposed to take over the responsibility. Did you speak with anybody there?

Mr. Kaho`ohalahala: I think Mark White is the head the TNC Maui. And Mark said he would have oversight for Lana`i, but that means that basically, he'll come here periodically and look at it. But there'll be no more work here to maintain. So I'm not sure how that's-- You've got a deer issue. You've got a hunting program that was continuously going on. There's still ungulates within the large enclosure. The areas are not just one fenced-in area. There were five different pockets of forest land that equal to the 590-acre area.

Ms. Duensing: One question that comes to mind is if the State was granted the easement, has the State had any further participation? Or did they just let the Nature Conservancy and the local volunteers take care of it?

Mr. Kaho`ohalahala: The Nature Conservancy was given full control over the management.

Mr. Fredericksen: Do you have any ideas?

Mr. Kaho`ohalahala: I think without the efforts of Kupuna Kaopuiki there that there would possibly be no preserve set aside today. While the lands have always been considered to be the lands of Lana`i Company, there were no efforts by the company to go out to this area and preserve those plants. So the volunteers like Uncle Sol there went out diligently, and scrounged, and found any kind of material that they could scrounge to protect these plants so that the deer wouldn't just chomp them away. So it's that kind of legacy that I think that this preserve really should be credited to. So the question is, how do you continue to move into the future, and knowing that these are cultural resources that like Kupuna talked about someone came into the preserve, and stole all the seeds from one of the rarest plants in Hawai`i? So without a program to manage this preserve, this forest stands now -- the impact of people's ulterior motives to come in, and just abuse the forest to the point that now it's a taking. So we face a lot of challenges in a small island like Lana`i. You want to preserve. You want to keep. The question is, do you identify? Do you tell people about your program and risk losing because your efforts to educate sometimes have gone to ulterior motives, and stuff like that? We've already experienced that. So I think what I'm saying is that it shouldn't just be left alone. That there needs to be a commitment by either an entity or organization.

And the Hui has been interested in doing that to continue to manage it. One of the commitments of the Nature Conservancy is that they would provide the funding to do so because no volunteer efforts on Lana`i are going to be able to do that.

Ms. Duensing: Yeah, if you lost your sponsor, as it is, you're going to have to find something else because the fences aren't going to appear from nowhere.

Mr. Kaho`ohalahala: So their commitment was to put up fencing around the largest of the five units, and not worry about the smaller units which have a variety of different plants other than what's in the larger unit. And that's all that I know.

Mr. Fredericksen: Sol, do you know approximately how large the biggest unit is?

Mr. Kaho`ohalahala: I would say approximately 400 acres.

Ms. Duensing: Erik, do you know who was doing a similar project out by Kanai`o out on Maui? They've been doing programs at Haleakala and other places. It's very similar, and I wonder if they could be a resource. Do you know?

Mr. Fredericksen: But again, it's a question of funding. Art Medeiros has done an awful lot with enclosure fences to keep the deer out. We were involved in an almost 300-acre project above Kihei where there was a big enclosure fence put up, but that project did have some funding. I think the Feds are going to continue, and through volunteer work, too, but manage it. But I think it kept the deer out of that enclosure. They're not there.

What you were saying it sounds like here, the one fence isn't pau, then? The 400-acre chunk?

Mr. Kaho`ohalahala: That's what Kupuna said. I thought they said they were completing at least that much.

Mr. Kaopuiki: There are some small plots inside of that big – yes. And those are not going to be fixing anyway.

Mr. Fredericksen: Is the whole 400 acres fenced off?

Mr. Kaopuiki: No, only where the most plants are. They tried to concentrate on that area first.

Mr. Kaho`ohalahala: What's happening is in the largest unit are smaller units as well. Those are sort of a double-safety thing so that you're fencing the larger unit. But within the large unit, there are still animals, deer, within it. So these smaller units were the original pockets that they started out as volunteers, maintaining them because they

have a nice variety is as important as the entire. But there's no commitment to take care of the smaller while the larger was supposed to have been completed. The thing is that it's also in the State's hunting area. So this particular forest is the high lowland forest. So whenever hunting is occurring in that area, the animals are pressed to look for shelter and the forest becomes that place. The fences are impacted by deer trying to break in and finding a safe haven within the preserve. So it's always constantly— So you'll go after hunting season and you'll see all of the major deer crashes into the fence trying to break in. And once they're in, they're safe because there is enough food in the enclosure and enough water that they don't really need to go anywhere, but that over time is going to be where the impact on the forest is also.

Ms. Lori Sablas: Is there anyone in the audience from Castle and Cooke who would like to address this issue?

Mr. Fredericksen: To the gentlemen in the back, I'm just curious, if you could just provide a nod of your head or something. I'm a volunteer. I would be curious if you folks are working with them. If you don't want to say something, that's fine, but I'm just curious.

Mr. Steve Bumbar: Steve Bumbar with Castle and Cooke Resorts. I'm the executive vice-president of development and planning. And this is Ralph Masuda who is the vice-president of the Maui office that we have over there in planning and development in basically all our Castle and Cooke.

Like I was mentioning to Sol when he turned around and asked me earlier, this is basically the first time that this had been brought to our attention.

Mr. Fredericksen: I hadn't heard about this before tonight.

Mr. Bumbar: Right. We came here today to just try to understand what some of these issues are, and obviously this one pops up, and it's a surprise to us.

Mr. Fredericksen: Well, I'm glad you folks are here.

Mr. Bumbar: Sure. And I think that's our due diligence of good stewards of the land that we own because we represent the company and the owner. These are issues that we're concerned about. However, to what extent the company participates in because of all the other ventures that we have in basically owning and operating the majority of the island is quite a challenge in itself, and actually the financial burdens of operating the entire area.

We have sensitivity to archaeological sites, native plants. . . . It's an asset not only just to the island and the State, but also to the company and the land itself because we look

at the economy here on the island. And it's primarily driven now by the tourism and our development since pineapple is not an option anymore. So as we look at our marketing and as we want to move into the future, these are things that we want to make sure that we try to do our best whatever we can contribute, but we contribute to so many different things. And I think that again, by hearing this, at least it gives us some information and some insight of some of the issues that are at least being put forth. And between Ralph and myself, and we have Mr. Ken Sakae from R. M. Towill who is our civil engineer now who works with us as a consultant for the island for all sorts of areas, it's an opportunity for us now to go back and kind of like formulate and see what we can do, or at least set out some sort of an organization, or some priorities at least with what are the issues. And maybe we can reach into the community a little bit deeper and ask them for their support. And again, get some leadership and some organization behind some of these because I've been here for one year and nine months almost. And I really – personally, I'm out in the community quite a bit, but I don't see a lot of this full force aggressive approach to some of these issues. It seems like it just comes and it goes. And so maybe if there's a way that we can get it better organized, and get some more people involved with it that really can take a passion to this. And I firmly believe that there's a lot of people that are doing it. And I firmly believe that there's a lot more people that would participate in this because it is again, a sensitive issue for a lot of people, and it also benefits everybody, not just the company.

Mr. Fredericksen: To take this example, this enclosure fencing in an endangered native – it's dryland forest, yeah? Dryland forest setting. I mean, there's P.R. value in that in trying to support it to some extent for the company itself. Because there are a lot of people that are interested in that sort of philanthropy, if you will. And I understand. You can't do every single thing in the whole island, but something like that would be protecting a very valuable example of a relatively intact dryland forest system. I live on Maui. The deer has done an incredible amount of damage to the environment. This fellow I mentioned earlier, Art Medeiros, he works for the Feds. They've been taking, if you will, these certain areas to try to save what's there because of these relatively intact native ecosystems that are disappearing very quickly. And this might be an opportunity for your folks' company to actually step into the void, the gap, as it were, and provide some leadership, and quite frankly, real responsible community-oriented contribution, stewardship.

Mr. Ralph Masuda: I think that Mr. Murdock, when he first agreed whether to – I don't know whether it was a gift, a donation, of the land to the Nature Conservancy, or what type of agreement, licensed agreement, or something like that. We'll have to research that. But in that effort when he did that, it was – I think he was convinced that Nature Conservancy would do the job. Well, nobody ever expected Nature Conservancy to eventually pull out. And if it's again it's in a game management area, it makes it dangerous sometimes to go out there. You just don't know what's going to be firing around you, or what, and how far the bullets actually travel. But I think that what we

would have to do is to look at what agreement was made between the Nature Conservancy, the State, and the company, and see what can happen after this agreement. I mean, if they're going to have to give us back the land or if it was given to them, how are we going to work it out, but we'll have to find the right avenue as to how to rectify the problem with Nature Conservancy moving out.

Ms. Duensing: And I think that's what the members of the CRC would like to see. I think it's quite unfortunate that Nature Conservancy considers it a forgotten stepchild that it can just abandon because that's really what it's doing, and it's not fulfilling its agreement. But if we can encourage Castle and Cooke, the landowner, along with the State who has the easement for this project and should support it, if we have a willing volunteer group who is knowledgeable, we should try to find some sponsorship for these people so they can continue the good work that has been started because if the deer and everything else gets in there, and more of these seeds are lost, it's going to be gone forever. And we probably – there probably is only a certain opportunity time-wise that can be picked up and kept going before it's too late.

Ms. Sablas: I'm glad the gentleman back there mentioned that you see yourselves as stewards of the place, this land. Something to keep in mind with forests as stewards, your investment in maintaining that forest has generations long term results. And I know from reading the paper that a lot of the emphasis has been in planting homes. Well, those are maybe short term investments, but long term it doesn't help this island. So I would just want to encourage you to think about the long term. And if I remember about the history of this island, I think the original person who came here, his focus was to plant the forest and Munroe Trail. I mean, it was all – the original founder, the developer, the visionary of this island had this vision to maintain the plants because we know how important the forest is to an island like this. And I would just encourage you as the stewards now who are the ones who are holding the rein to keep that thought in mind of how important it is, and a sense of urgency because once the forest is gone, there's going to be a lot of long term damage that it's going to cost more money to recoup. So it's just a sense of encouragement. I think I'm glad that this issue was brought up. Even if this is one issue comes from tonight and we take some action on it, it's worth our time as volunteers because we are taking care of the future generations and that's through our forests.

Mr. Bumbar: I appreciate that. And maybe a little feedback or insight to that is, is that we have a planting program that we are planting more pine trees almost on a daily basis. We've actually layered in some more corridors with some new planting so we already have a program. To give you an example, our chain saws are basically locked away in rooms right now. We've got strict orders and directions from Mr. Murdock and the parent company not to cut down any trees. The only trees that you see being cut down in the city are the ones that are diseased and decayed where we were fortunate enough that we had two big pine trees fall and destroyed two homes, and luckily nobody

was killed. And so we hired an arborist to come here and test all of the trees for their health. And we've tagged 13 of those. The County is coming in and they're in the County right-of-ways. We have no jurisdiction over that. They can do that. So we do not want to cut anything down. As far as Mr. Murdock is concerned, these are living. These are alive. They stay alive. So we are conscious of that.

Again, I agree with what Ralph was saying is that if you entered into an agreement, and then somehow they pull out, and now it's everybody looks back at Castle and Cooke. And you go back to the public record of what Mr. Murdock has stated about the financial investment that Castle and Cooke over the years prior to him owning it, and now he does own it, the amount of money, as he stated in a public forum, a testimony of 1.2 billion dollars has been invested into this island. That's substantial. It's beyond comprehension, basically. So on one hand every time something happens, everybody comes looking for the company to keep shelling out more money. It goes along with being the owner of the land. We understand that. We acknowledge it and we accept that. That's why I think we have to go back and research our information and see if we can somehow find out what we can do. I can sit here. I can't promise you anything, but at least it's brought to the forefront. And at least we can now start discussing it. And I agree totally once the forests are gone, it's years, and years, and years to ever get them back if you can ever get them back. So the amount of money that we contribute to building fences and stuff is pretty substantial. It's close to a million dollars in the last two years to keep deer away from the hale, to protect our watershed, to protect the groundcover which protects the erosion. We had an opportunity to meet with Uncle Sol several weeks ago. And he added some history to this about the goats, and how they eat the roots, and how many goats were here. And so we understand that there's areas maybe more so on the east side of the island than some of the other areas, but it's pretty devastating when you see what happens to the water. We want to protect the water. We want to protect the archaeological sites. We want to protect as much of it that we can, but again, it's one of those things that we have to weigh and balance with the big picture because everybody keeps looking at the company. And who else do you look to when basically, the company owns the majority of the island? But again, it goes back to when you enter into agreements like that, regardless if it's one year ago, five years ago, ten years ago, there would've been a little bit better communication or coordination with that we are going to have financial shortfalls, and budgetary restraints, and we're going to be doing this in the next couple of months or the next year. At least some timeframe because I think with all of us sitting here, again, this is the first time I've heard about that.

Mr. Fredericksen: Do you folks have a native plant propagation plan at all? Because I heard you earlier mention that you were in the process of planting a lot of pine trees and whatnot. And the reason I bring it up is that native plants have not completely disappeared from this island, but there have been put under extreme stress. And if you folks are planting trees, to plant a certain percentage of native trees would actually be

providing a needed service and something of interest, too, for people that come here.

Mr. Bumbar: In our Koele Project District, for example, every time a tree is removed, we have a replanting program that we have, and some of those get into the native trees. So yes, we could take a look at that. As far as the native plants, not to my knowledge do we have such a program. And is it something to consider? Yes, but to what extent? I don't know.

Ms. Duensing: As a historian, and I think Erik might disagree with me, but there's various ways of looking at this. As a historian, I look at the town square. And you look at how it's planted and it's someplace where the community could gather. And those pine trees really define it. So in the instance of the town square, the replanting should continue because if your arborist came in and said all these trees were diseased, and are going to fall over in the next three years, I think a lot of people would be really sad to see those go. And we would hope that that replanting and replacement would continue. And if that's the intent of the company, I applaud that in the downtown area to keep it that way because that is the historic feel of Lana'i.

Mr. Bumbar: As we've explained before in other forums similar to this, when you make a substantial investment that the company has made, and you look at the limited amount of return, it would've been very easy for us to look at different avenues to generate money if money was really the major motive here. It's always been the intent of the company and the legacy basically, to preserve Lana'i as a historic plantation-type town, and maintain that character throughout the city. It would've been very easy to bring in major public companies with a lot of money and get very commercial, but that's not the intent of the company or the owner. It was to preserve this. So we're all talking and we're all thinking the same thing. And you can actually see that we haven't deviated from that. It's a historic city. You maintain the credibility of that with the 201-G plan that we have for affordable housing, and the intent of keeping the old plantation homes there, keeping that city small and quaint. So that's one aspect of it, but it also goes to basically, goes out to the water, and it comes back into the center of the island, and it goes back out again. So we're all basically, in agreement, but I think we just need to find out how to take care of some of these special more urgent issues because now we've got somebody that pulled out of an agreement. On the other hand, a lot of people have said, well, the company made a lot of agreements, and you haven't fulfilled those agreements. Most were done. Some weren't, but we're not hiding from any of that. We want to make sure that we fulfill all those. It's a partnership. It's a two-way street, not one-way. So again, I want to make sure everybody hears it again, and we're clear with this that that's our intent is to do what's best, but we can only do so much. And I think collectively, we have come up with some other solutions.

Ms. Duensing: I'd like to make one comment in reference to what you were just speaking about. I think you called it the 201-G project, and that's for the perpetuation of

the historic character of Lana`i City. I think we discussed that at our CRC meeting a few months ago. And as a historian, I was really quite bothered with a lot of parts of that program which I'm not going to go into. But I'd like to say that it really needs to be acknowledged that nearly this entire town should be on the National Register of Historic Places. I mean, it is unique like none other in Hawai`i, none other in the State, the country, or the world. It is just a unique treasure that you have here, historically and architecturally.

One of the prime things that is missing from your program here, and I'm so happy that there are design guidelines so that you maintain the plantation atmosphere, but there's no overall inventory and historical documentation of this community, how it got to be here, and what the resources are in it. There is no architectural inventory that goes street-by-street and says what's there, and what's historic, and what's not. That's something that as a historian, I know I'm an outsider, but I'd like to see that acknowledged in this town, and encourage somebody to do it because I think that was the most deficient part of that study in the plans that we looked at a few months ago.

Mr. Masuda: It was just a couple months back in June that we transmitted to the Planning Department and the State Historic Preservation Division in Honolulu, black and white photographs and inventory forms of over 200 plantation homes in the city.

Ms. Duensing: And that's good, but there's not the history and the overall tying that together by a professional.

Mr. Masuda: You mean a written type, not photographs.

Ms. Duensing: Don't get me wrong. The photographic inventory and those inventory sheets are important, and I'm glad that you've done that. It's extremely important because if so and so gets a demolition permit, tears down his house, and rebuilds something else, that's the only record we have of that place. But what generally ties these inventories together is a well researched architectural and social cultural history of the place, and how it got to be what it is, why did they design it the way it is, who came here, who built all these houses. It's incomplete without that.

Mr. Masuda: Well, a lot of that is covered in the Lana`i Community Plan introduction in the beginning part of the Lana`i Community Plan document.

Ms. Duensing: It's a start.

Mr. Masuda: I don't know. We've done a few things: this Lana`i City Village Development and Design History was done by Dean Frampton of Munekiyo and Hiraga. I know you commented on it because I did see your comments on it when the CRC-

Ms. Duensing: And Dean Frampton is not a professional – he’s a planner. He is not a historian. He is not an architect. So the standards aren’t there.

Mr. Masuda: Well, your standards to develop something like this are not made public also. It’s only coming out from what I think from your letter to the CRC to defer any action on it. But the thing about this 201-G program or 201-E in the past is that the County Council had approved exemptions. And exemptions for demolition, of course, in the regular process for demolition of structures over 50 years old or whatever it signage would go to the CRC for approval. Well, in this program, the Council had approved an exemption to not require say, whoever buys that plantation dwelling to apply to the CRC for approval to demolish if he was going to demolish that home or fix it up, renovate that home. So that was one of the exemptions granted. The other exemption that was granted was the statute dealing with historic – I think you mentioned it in your letter: Section 6E or Chapter 6E, and that was another exemption. But we’re not just going in and demolishing everything. That was the first plan: demolish/rebuild. But right now, what we’re doing is we’re trying to sell to our tenants the home that they live in, and require them to fix it up to code, but if they want to demolish it, then they’ve got certain standards and designs that they have to follow. So I don’t know exactly what you’re talking about because I’m not a historian.

Ms. Duensing: And I do understand that the County granted this exemption and there is the need to get these people into their own homes. And I don’t have any problem with that. It’s just, I guess, I personally, as a professional, I see it as a shortcut. I don’t think it would’ve taken that much more money or effort to do the job appropriately as professional standards because we are a certified local government, and that’s why we try to uphold these standards that are set by the National Park Service. And I guess what I’m just expressing is I still want to encourage that it be done. So it’s just expressing my opinion because there’s just a good opportunity while all these resources are here to document them fully completely by a professional, and acknowledge them, and give them the treatment they deserve.

Mr. Kapu: Getting back to the issue about that land, the fauna area, the private sector, did they ever create a relationship or a partnership with the Nature Conservancy? Because what I’m getting to is because like East Maui and West Maui has a watershed partnership where they work together to try to eradicate a lot of the pigs from going up higher to protect the fauna in the upper regions. And the reason why I bring this up is if there was a relationship where the private sector worked hand-in-hand with the Nature Conservancy then I can understand why it was easy for them at that time to work diligently in those areas. But if there isn’t a partnership that basically was formed and the Nature Conservancy basically was doing it all by themselves with the money that they got from donations from whoever they got donations from. So that’s my outright question as pertaining if the private sector or Mr. Murdock, did he have a relationship or a partnership with Nature Conservancy?

Mr. Kaho`ohalahala: Well, the only relationship was Lana`i Company giving the easement. So that was granting access to this area of Kanipu`u to the State of Hawai`i and then that was the formal agreement. And the Nature Conservancy is a private entity. They do their fundraising locally, and nationally, and internationally. But one of the other areas that had supported the Nature Conservancy's work on Lana`i was State funding that came under the natural area reserve, which are monies that come out of the State's – I believe they're part of the conveyance taxes that go to conservation and preservation. So they received a portion of their support to the Lana`i through the State's NAR's program.

Mr. Fredericksen: Where would those funds be going if the Nature Conservancy is not managing or staying with the agreement?

Mr. Kaho`ohalahala: You need to apply for the NAR's, the State's funding. And then normally it's stretched over, I believe, several years.

Mr. Fredericksen: What does NAR stand for, Sol?

Mr. Kaho`ohalahala: Natural area reserve. It's just one of the programs where conservation...(inaudible)... I believe it's administered out of DLNR.

Just a comment. I think that what Kupuna raised here is just that in terms of cultural resources that sometimes it goes well beyond historic buildings. You're looking at an overlay of cultural resources. In this particular case, they're referring to flora and fauna that's related to the native plants in this area. So as a Commission, I think that would be another area that you should always try and include in your discussions throughout Maui County.

Ms. Duensing: We do. It has come up before in other areas.

Mr. Fredericksen: Just getting back to the comment I made sometime ago, this is about planting native trees. And Dawn brought up a really good point, and that wasn't what I meant. It wasn't to have the Lana`i City – the pines here replaced with native plants because that's part of the cultural landscape, if you will, of this plantation town. But what I was referring to were other areas of the island. I know you plant, and that's great, but make some room for some appropriate native trees because that's something that's interesting to folks that are coming here as tourists. Cooke Island Pine I think is what we've got here. Those are from Australia. But something that's a point of interest for those people that, oh, this is what a koa tree looks like, or whatever it may be. And it is a step, if you will, in helping native vegetation reestablished. And I think this should happen all across the State. There are some steps being taken, and I just wanted to mention it.

Ms. Duensing: That's a good point because if you make these accessible and put a nice explanatory label on them, people don't get to see them anywhere else unless they go to national parks. And they see them all together, and they say, well, which one's a koa, and which one's a sandalwood, or whatever.

Mr. Masuda: In the Koele Project District Ordinance, there is a requirement that we get approval from the County that to remove a native koa tree because of disease or whatever, we would have to replace a koa with a koa. And if it had to be cut down, it would have to be made available to local woodworkers.

The other thing is that in that project district, we will have our consultants go out and count and measure just about every tree in that project district of over 600 acres.

The one program we have is we're transplanting koa trees. And I think it would take a minimum of three months to cut a box around it, slowly dig it out so that it won't put that tree into shock. If you go up to where the Experience of Koele, the clubhouse area, there's a koa tree right in that turnaround, and that was a transplanted tree. That's one of the few that actually caught. It costs the company up to \$25,000 to move one tree. So there was a great attempt to save some of these trees. But there is a condition within the project district ordinance for the removal of koa trees.

Mr. Fredericksen: And that's good. All I'm saying is plant some too. And they don't have to be trying to transplant a 25-foot tall tree, but get the standard saplings out, the kind that DLNR use in their propagation efforts, and the other outfits like the Sierra Club and other organizations.

Mr. Masuda: A very important part of our...(inaudible)...

Ms. Duensing: This might be an appropriate time to jump into the subject of other cultural resources that we might be able to visit tomorrow on our field trip.

Mr. Daren Suzuki: I suggested to the Chair that we take up the matter on discussing where we're going to go on the site visit tomorrow tonight. We have on the agenda a very general topic entitled, "Public Discussion Period on Matters Relating to Cultural Resources on the Island of Lana`i." We're going on a site visit on Lana`i, cultural resources, it fits under the agenda item. That's why I thought even though we have it listed for tomorrow's agenda that it would be appropriate to talk about it tonight. And to further that, since our timeframe is so limited on our site visit, I didn't want to spend half an hour in the lobby deciding where we're going to go to tomorrow. So the Chair is recommending an open discussion on where we want to go. I did briefly talk to Sol Kaho`ohalahala at dinner tonight. And I guess a couple suggestions that he brought out is we can visit interesting cultural sites, really cool, neat sites, or maybe we can visit sites more geared towards the purview of this Commission, like reviewing sites within

the Koele Project District, or the Manele Project District, or some areas that are closer to developments.

Ms. Duensing: I'd be more interested in seeing sites that I have not had opportunities to see before that I don't know might be out there. I don't know anything about them. An opportunity to learn about some of the things we might have heard but never seen.

Mr. Fredericksen: It's kind of a mixed bag for me. It would be really neat to go to some really fun places, but also if there are any – I think if there are any sites in potential areas of development that Sol thinks might be good for us to see that would also be valuable because at some point, there could be projects, or actions, or some such thing that potentially could affect some of these sites in these locations.

Mr. Kaho`ohalahala: Madame Chair, I think there are several issues here just on the practical logistics of the Commission's movement. To see Lana`i means that you would go out to many parts of Lana`i, and that means getting off the road, and that requires a lot of driving time. Now, considering that you have from 9:00 to 12:00 in your site visits, it's going to restrict our movement, and probably confine it to an area that's going to be productive in terms of what I think would be the Commission's purview.

So my suggestion is that you have a Lana`i Community Plan. The community plan in part identifies some of the areas that are concerns of the community at the time that they were put together. And considering that the major impact, the change to Lana`i is really a tourist-based economy that the tourists that visit Lana`i are going to have an impact on some of the places that are immediately adjacent to the resort properties, and that there are specifically identified places on Lana`i that we knew were going to be impacted upon. Specifically, there are petroglyph sites that we knew were going to be impacted no matter what happened on Lana`i. So those areas are continuously being impacted not only from visitors, but impacted by fire, impacted by erosion, and yet they're still cultural resources that constantly are being degraded in terms of just environmental kinds of issues. So they're in close proximity is what I'm saying. And then there are sites that we know are going to be impacted because they have been identified by public relations and marketing that send our visitors to those places. And there's an expectancy that when they come to Lana`i that they're going to have to go to these places. And I think those might be the kinds of immediate areas because should there be issues that are going to evolve or changes, I think that these are the places that are going to mostly be affected. So perhaps that would be the way to approach this particular site visit rather than going to the east side of Lana`i, and go to the northwest side, and–

Ms. Duensing: I think we realize that we weren't going to see all four sides.

Mr. Kaho`ohalahala: So I would like to maybe confine it to the project district. You can

look at some of the things that are immediately outside of Lana`i City that people already know as being impacted. The road is bust up. In fact, there's no road. The road disappeared. I mean, there's still ways to get to it, but it means backtracking. But nonetheless these are some of the more significant sites that I know that are constantly being – is evolving. We're concerned with the issues of erosion, and you'll see exactly what I mean by erosion, and unfortunately, they're being defaced. So while we're dealing with natural issues, we're also going to be dealing with people issues. And I think as we look at the changes that are constantly evolving and moving on Lana`i in terms of the tourist economy, then obviously, these are going to be some of those things that are going to relate to cultural resources, and you're going to be called upon to look at them. So I think that would be the immediate area that you should take a look at. So Manele Project District, within it, because that's where most of our visitors are anyway, there's some of the interpretive trails that have been put in that were a part of the project district requirement. There are places yet that have not been interpreted that perhaps you should look at. Perhaps the Manele site is what you should look at because there are proposed future developments that are going to be adjacent to this one particular site. It's not really accessible today, but nonetheless when Lana`i Company moves for their development plan, it's going to have some impact. And there have been issues raised in this community about that particular site. So they're easy to get to. They're right there.

Ms. Duensing: And it's good to know because when I think of archaeological sites and other cultural sites on Lana`i outside of buildings, I think of far-flung places. I didn't think that there was that much within the harbor and project districts. So that is good to know because a lot of these issues came up, the development, before we were on the CRC. So we don't know about these.

Mr. Kaho`ohalahala: Well, the Hawaiians loved to live in good places too. So these are the immediate areas on Lana`i. And when you look at this entire south coastline of Lana`i, you'll have to agree that there's no really accessible places except these two bays. So just by the geography of Lana`i, these were the areas where complexes and settlements were developed. So now the question is, how do we integrate today's development with what was left as ancient remnants of habitation?

So it would mean that we could do a really simple sweep starting from Lana`i City going to Luahiwa, which is right in Palawai Basin, and then from there continue down to the Manele Project District area, stop at Manele itself, look at that, and then go across. You should look at the areas that are proposed for interpretation because they include the entire peninsula of Manele. They include an extension now into Kapiha`a which is really an area that hasn't been interpreted yet because that was part of the expansion of the project district boundaries.

Mr. Fredericksen: Where is that in relationship to Manele Harbor?

Mr. Kaho`ohalahala: Kapiha`a? It's on the west side. So it's west of the Manele Bay Hotel. So I think you can do that in three hours. So let's say for now we'll do the Kapiha`a site from the Manele Bay Clubhouse.

Mr. Whelchel: Madame Chair, I agree with Sol. It should be kept close. I'd be interested in seeing something old, something renovated, particularly something that Ralph thinks is his favorite location. If there's something you really like, I'd like to see it. This is my first visit to Lana`i. And when I went through Lana`i City, I was so impressed. It looked like a text book demonstration of cultural innovation. It's a beautiful place. I wish I had a part in it, but I didn't.

Ms. Duensing: So I think we're all set for tomorrow then.

Mr. Suzuki: Madame Chair, is there any staff follow up on the issues that the Commission had raised...(inaudible)...?

Ms. Duensing: I don't think so.

Ms. Sablas: You were going to come with a strong recommendation, Erik, earlier you mentioned, but I thought maybe we should – because right here, parties were not aware of something that was very important. And if it's happening right here on this island, I think at least we should have a responsibility now that this issue has been raised about Nature Conservancy to just let our appropriate – the County Council – as an awareness in a letter that this is a concern that was raised so that it's documented, and at least it's passed on to other agencies that should be aware of this issue.

Mr. Suzuki: Chair, I would recommend that the staff does do some sort of followup, otherwise we're just meeting. And with no followup, it's like meeting for nothing.

Ms. Duensing: Yeah, I agree.

Mr. Suzuki: So I wrote down three major points. First of all, I think early on it was mentioned – okay, this is not one of the three points, but early on it was mentioned what really the purview of this Commission is. Of course, as we reviewed at today's meeting in Lahaina, the Commission has purview on the historic districts. Also, this Commission is advisory to the Department of Land and Natural Resources reviewing certain data recovery studies or preservation plans if they deem fit. Thirdly, and the reason we are here in general is that the Commission is also advisory to the County just to discuss and talk about cultural resources' issues. That's why we're here tonight.

The first issue that was brought up was that we wanted to – staff can follow up with a letter to the State Historic Preservation Division on the first item that was brought up by Sol Kaho`ohalahala on the status of sites recorded prior to the late 1970s. I think that's

something that you guys would want to follow up. And, Chair, I can forward that letter to you similar how we forward letters to you before we send it off. And when any type of response or correspondence that we get from DLNR comes back, we can throw it on the agenda. So that's number one.

Number two was relating to the easement at Kanipu`u. The first thing we have to do like Mr. Masuda from Castle and Cooke stated is, we have to research the easement agreement. So I can be in contact with Castle and Cooke to see if somehow we can research that easement and what the language is. That would be the first step.

The second step would be whatever it states, whether it says Nature Conservancy would be the stewards, or whether it says something real general like the State, I think at that time we can explore that option. But I'll take it the first step and work with Castle and Cooke in getting a hold of that easement and what the exact language was.

Thirdly was mentioned on the importance of the history of Lana`i. Mr. Masuda was right. In terms of the Lana`i Community Plan, there's a pretty extensive history on the island. Well, in my opinion, it's a pretty extensive history for a community plan document such as this.

There is also a section called "Cultural Resources." And under the goals of cultural resources, it states to identify, preserve, and where appropriate, restore and promote cultural resources and practices which reflect the rich and diverse heritage found on Lana`i. And under implementing actions, I'll just mention a couple. Preserve Kaunolu Village on the National Register of Historic Places. Inventory and identify old plantation camps of which Lana`i Company has graciously provided important historical photos on that. Fund and establish a cultural resource preservation program which would address the protection, preservation, and restoration needs of the following. And it goes on from A through W on all these preservation sites such as historic cemeteries, fish ponds, stone trails, salt blocks and pipi chutes at Manele, post office building, the First Hawaiian Bank building, senior citizens center.

Ms. Duensing: The post office is gone now, right?

Mr. Suzuki: Yeah, that's right. And number seven is maintain the eight o'clock siren. So just reading those things off, it is also addressed in this document which addresses the way I see it in a community plan which was drafted by the people and adopted by our Council a good history of the island. Not saying we don't need more and that this study doesn't have implementing actions to further this history of Lana`i, but what I'm saying is the framework and the guidelines are in this document.

Ms. Duensing: We are a certified local government, and as such, the State as well as the Department of the Interior that funds us lays out the rules and qualifications whereby

we must operate. And my point is some of the projects, and this one in particular doesn't necessarily follow the Secretary of the Interior's standards because they don't meet the qualifications. And the people who were doing the history do not meet the Secretary's qualifications as a historian. For instance, you don't send out a planner to do an archaeological inventory. So why do you send out a planner to write a history? And the history that was found in that document that we were presented with a couple of months ago, that was my point. It's inadequate and it doesn't meet the Secretary of the Interior's standards. Even though there was an exemption by the County, we're still a CLG. There's a conflict there and that's my point that I'm trying to clarify and point out.

So I don't know how much more needs to be said about it because nothing can be done. It's just that I feel strongly that we have to meet the Secretary of the Interior's standards because we're a certified local government and they give us funding then that's what we should do.

Mr. Suzuki: So those are the points, I guess, I summarized along with your added comments. It's basically again to follow up to make sure we keep things rolling, and not have everything die, and just be for nothing.

Ms. Duensing: Yes. And thank you. We appreciate that because in previous times, the Planning Department hasn't always done that for us.

Mr. Bumbar: The company, when I first got here, I had a chance to walk the fishermen's trail with Sol, and recently, had a meeting with Uncle Sol. And Ralph and myself have talked about this, and just to the Cultural Resources Committee, we want to let you know that from the company's perspective, we're introducing, and we've invited several people, and archaeologists, and Uncle Sol to attend the 19th of September construction and development quarterly meeting with all our construction workers that work in all of our construction operating heavy equipment all the way down to laborers. And we've taken out approximately 45 minutes of time to let them have an opportunity to educate our workers that work in these areas that are adjacent to these sites. So we're following through on an educational program with our workers down there to make them aware or heighten their sense of awareness of really what impact it does if you're negligent or you have willful misconduct down there. So again, I just wanted to state for the record that the company has taken a proactive approach with this even though some say we should've done it a long time ago. But I say now is – we might as well start some time. So September 19th, that's our first educational process that we're going to have with all our construction workers, heavy equipment operators, that they understand a little bit of the background and understanding. And I think that you've also – Ralph and I have conducted community development and planning meetings for the community now to understand where the company is coming from and what our future is. We allow them to have input and raise their sensitive issues as well. So it's one of those things that we're trying to be proactive, and to put into place that we want to show that we are

listening, and we hear these things, and now it's time that we start implementing as well. So just for the record that we are going to continue on this basis. And actually, R. M. Towill is already going on their sixth meeting of basically talking about certain things on the island, and some of those do affect cultural resources. So there's a program that's well in place now and it's starting to move continuously. So just for the record so you know that we're moving in that direction.

Ms. Duensing: Thank you. I'd like to also thank the community in coming to this meeting and discussing these issues with us. Is there anything else?

Mr. Kaho`ohalahala: I just want to share this. This is an article in today's *Advertiser* that is entitled, "Lack of Hawaiian Viewpoints Cited," that what we're discovering in the State of Hawai'i because of our tourism-based economy that for too long we've moved ahead in supporting the industry at all costs sometimes. And what has been lacking is this idea that the Hawaiian viewpoints of their own resources have been left out of discussions, left out of decision-making. And even Hawaiians themselves have been left out of those agencies that make decisions. So I think what we're coming to in these times is, we're coming to a point in Hawai'i's evolution now that without giving recognition to this viewpoint and these resources that Hawai'i is on the brink of becoming some place else. And unless we begin to recognize these things then we are going to lose much of the resources that have always been around us, but have not been given attention. So there is a list here of meeting dates that are being planned throughout the State of Hawai'i to discuss this issue about where the Hawaiian viewpoint is in regards to cultural resources in all development projects, and programs, and activities throughout the State of Hawai'i.

Ms. Duensing: Thank you for bringing that to our attention.

- C. UNFINISHED BUSINESS - None**
- D. NEW BUSINESS - None**
- E. NEXT MEETING DATE: OCTOBER 3, 2003**
- F. ADJOURNMENT**

There being no further business to come before the Commission, the meeting adjourned at 8:50 p.m.

Respectfully submitted by,

TREMAINE K. BALBERDI
Commission Support Clerk

RECORD OF ATTENDANCE

Members Present:

Dawn Duensing, Chair
Erik Fredericksen, Vice-Chair
Lori Sablas
Solomon Kaopuiki
Milton Pa
Lon Whelchel
J. Ke`eaumoku Kapu

Members Excused:

Ku`ulei Haina
Lisa Rotunno-Hazuka

Others:

Daren Suzuki, Planning Department