

# **WATER AND INFRASTRUCTURE COMMITTEE**

**Council of the County of Maui**

## **MINUTES**

**August 5, 2019**

**Council Chamber, 8<sup>th</sup> Floor**

**CONVENE:** 1:30 p.m.

**PRESENT:** Councilmember Alice L. Lee, Chair  
Councilmember Tamara Paltin, Vice-Chair  
Councilmember Riki Hokama (out 3:18 p.m.)  
Councilmember Tasha Kama  
Councilmember Michael J. Molina  
Councilmember Keani N.W. Rawlins-Fernandez  
Councilmember Shane M. Sinenci

**NON-VOTING MEMBERS:**

Councilmember Yuki Lei K. Sugimura (in 2:01 p.m.)

**STAFF:** John Rapacz, Legislative Attorney  
Christy Chung, Legislative Analyst  
Rayna Yap, Committee Secretary  
Zhantell Lindo, Council Aide, Molokai Council Office (via telephone conference bridge)  
Denise Fernandez, Council Aide, Lanai Council Office (via telephone conference bridge)  
Mavis Oliveira-Medeiros, Council Aide, Hana Council Office (via telephone conference bridge)  
*(Seated in the Gallery):*  
Kate Griffiths, Executive Assistant to Councilmember Kelly T. King  
Don Atay, Executive Assistant to Councilmember Shane M. Sinenci  
Kay Fukumoto, Executive Assistant to Councilmember Yuki Lei K. Sugimura

**ADMIN.:** Rowena Dagdag-Andaya, Director, Department of Public Works  
Eric Nakagawa, Director, Department of Environmental Management  
Scott Rollins, Acting Chief, Wastewater Reclamation Division, Department of Environmental Management  
Albert Hahn, Recycled Water Coordinator, Department of Environmental Management  
Bob Schmidt, Solid Waste Operations Manager, Department of Environmental Management  
Jennifer Oana, Deputy Corporation Counsel, Department of the Corporation Counsel

**OTHERS:** Jacee Lau (WAI-42)

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(4) additional attendees

**PRESS:** *Akaku: Maui Community Television, Inc.*

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CHAIR LEE: . . . *(gavel)*. . . Will the Water and Infrastructure Committee meeting please come to order. Good afternoon, everybody. We have everybody here except...oh, we have all our Committee Members, Mr. Sinenci, Mr. Molina, Ms. Rawlins-Fernandez, --

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: Aloha.

CHAIR LEE: --Mr. Hokama, Ms. Paltin, --

VICE-CHAIR PALTIN: Aloha.

CHAIR LEE: --Ms. Kama, --

COUNCILMEMBER KAMA: Aloha.

CHAIR LEE: --and the two that are not here are non-Committee Members but are welcome to attend, Ms. King and Ms. Sugimura. Well, Members, I think we have a interesting but easy agenda today. Alright. Also with us we have our Committee Staff, Christy Chung, Legislative Analyst; Rayna Yap, Committee Secretary. And from our District Offices, Mavis Oliveira-Medeiros from Hana. Mavis, are your there?

MS. OLIVEIRA-MEDEIROS: I'm here. There is nobody in Hana waiting to testify.

CHAIR LEE: I just love to hear your voice. Thank you, Mavis. Denise...

MS. LINDO: Aloha, this is Zhan on Molokai. There is no one here to testify.

CHAIR LEE: Thank you, Zhan. I like to hear your voice, too. Denise Fernandez?

MS. FERNANDEZ: Aloha, Chair. This is Denise Fernandez. And there are no testifiers on Lanai.

CHAIR LEE: Okay. Love that voice. Now, from the Department, we have the Director of Public Works, Rowena Dagdag-Andaya, and our Corporation Counsel Deputy, Jen Oana, and John Rapacz from OCS. Did I miss anybody, Christy? No. Okay, alright. If there are no objections, I'd like to proceed with public testimony.

COUNCILMEMBERS: No objections.

CHAIR LEE: Christy, do we have anybody to testify?

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**. . .BEGIN PUBLIC TESTIMONY. . .**

MS. CHUNG: Yes, so far, I have one testifier, Jacee Lau, testifying on WAI-42.

CHAIR LEE: Okay. Mr. Lau, you know the drill. I don't have to go over it with you, right?

MR. LAU: Yeah. Now I'm on TV I feel a little more relaxed. This is a subject I'm very familiar with. I used to be a trash man; they call it rubbish here on the island. I forget what the agenda item was but it was the landfill purchase and I wanted to skip the meeting but it's very important to me to be here especially since my Upcountry representative, Yuki-Lei Sugimura is absent. She may or may not be a voting Member, I'm not sure now.

CHAIR LEE: No, she's not a voting member.

MR. LAU: Well, yeah, it's very important that we start getting a handle on our own rubbish coming down the mauna and I've been trying to encourage everyone to recycle their rubbish. And I heard a guy that was in the lobby talking...I don't know why this isn't on the environmental committee meeting. But I heard a guy talking with Mr. Sinenci about something called a down draft gasification device. I'm not...I've never heard of that before but I guess it's a fancy incinerator. So, I would hope that we would...this item is a...and then you explain to me that's something has to do with emergency management and disaster. So, I would hope that maybe they can kick in some monies so we could buy one of those down draft things, too. So, thank you for your time. Thank you all for working for the County.

CHAIR LEE: Thank you. Any questions for the testifier? If not, thank you, Jacee. Any more testifiers?

MS. CHUNG: No. There are no others waiting to testify.

CHAIR LEE: Okay. If there are no objections to closing testimony.

COUNCILMEMBERS: No objections.

CHAIR LEE: Oh, okay. So ordered.

**. . .END OF PUBLIC TESTIMONY. . .**

CHAIR LEE: Alright. I'm assuming that everybody here has turned off their noise-making devices. Okay. Very good.

**ITEM WAI-38: EXISTING STREETS** (CC 19-228)

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CHAIR LEE: So, let's start, WAI-38, Existing Streets. Okay, we will be discussing the bill transmitted by Corp. Counsel on July 30, 2019, which is a signed version of the July 29<sup>th</sup> bill listed on the meeting agenda. The purpose of the proposed bill to require improvements to existing streets for a subdivision, which creates two developable lots, except for an applicant on the Upcountry water meter priority list who qualifies for an exemption from fire protection mainline infrastructure improvements. Councilmember Paltin had this item referred to this Committee. Now, I have subsequently worked with the Department of the Corporation Counsel on a revised bill. And the revised bill...so you...what you have in your possession are two versions. One, that Councilmember Paltin submitted and this would exempt, not exempt, delete the exemption for improvements to two-lot subdivisions. Okay. So, the current ordinance allows for exemption of all two-lot subdivisions. So, her version would eliminate that. My version would eliminate the need, eliminate improvements only for Upcountry, the people on the Upcountry water meter list, only for them, not the entire County as it is now. Okay. Yes, Corporation Counsel?

MS. OANA: Chair, and just to clarify, beside just being on the Upcountry list, it applies to people who are taking advantage of 14.13.065, the fire protection mainline improvement exemption. So, it's for those people, not for everybody on the Upcountry list.

CHAIR LEE: Okay. Did everybody understand that?

COUNCILMEMBER KAMA: No.

CHAIR LEE: Okay. Can you re-explain that a little bit, Corporation Counsel?

MS. OANA: Okay. So, right now, there's an exemption in the Water, the County Water Code that basically says that if you are fronting a department mainline and you have all these other criteria that you satisfy, one is it being a two-lot subdivision or a single water service request, then you can be exempted from fire protection mainline improvements, 'cause there's sometimes where properties are that they have sufficient water for domestic and irrigation. So, that's fine but they don't have enough water for fire protection. So, some years ago, Gladys Baisa brought this bill 14.13.065 to the Council to basically say we're going to exempt fire protection mainline improvements for these certain people, people coming off the priority list and who meet the criteria, two-lot subdivision or single water service request, residential use only, and other criteria. So, that went through but with that bill this 18.20 part of this ordinance went through, too, which exempted from Public Works two-lot subdivisions having to do the subdivision improvements for Public Works, curbs, gutters, and sidewalks. So, this bill in front of you today either changes it back to what it was, which requires two-lot subdivisions to do full improvements, Public Works improvements, or carves out an exception only for those people who are taking advantage of that 14.13.065 exemption from the County Water Code that exempts fire protection mainline improvements for certain people, not all. There's a whole list of criteria. So, that's what it is. That's what 14.13.065 is.

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CHAIR LEE: Yes, Ms. Paltin?

VICE-CHAIR PALTIN: Thank you, Chair. I was wondering if you could...I'm not sure what fire protection mainline improvement means.

MS. OANA: So, it could be upsizing the main...and I really would rather have a Water Department employee explaining this you, but from what I understand any new water service request, water, single water service, subdivision water service, all these calculations are done to see how much water the subdivision needs and how big the main in front of the subdivision has to be. And sometimes the current main in front of that proposed subdivision is adequate for domestic and irrigation but not adequate for fire protection. So, Water and Fire, they do a lot of calculations to see if domestic, irrigation, and fire protection, the quantity is sufficient for the development, and in some cases, there is adequate for domestic and irrigation but not fire. And so, when Gladys Baisa was Chair of this, of Water Resources Committee, she wanted to find ways to move the water meter list, Upcountry water meter list. And she found that a lot of times people have sufficient domestic and irrigation but fire was not sufficient so they would have to do extensive improvements.

VICE-CHAIR PALTIN: And by fire, you're talking about fire hydrants.

MS. OANA: Fire hydrants are bigger, bigger mains for the additional water for the fire protection, so that alone could be lots of money. So, she wanted to help people out to create that exemption.

VICE-CHAIR PALTIN: So, if the exemption is in place is there no fire hydrants or is it the County that pays for the fire hydrant or the fire protection mainlines?

MS. OANA: So, in that bill basically it routed the review for fire protection to the Fire Department as opposed to Water Department. So, the Fire Department will then get all of these, you know, requests, the building development request, review for fire protection, and probably require sprinklers and other ways for fire protection.

VICE-CHAIR PALTIN: In the house, you mean, sprinklers in the house?

MS. OANA: Uh-huh.

VICE-CHAIR PALTIN: Oh, okay. Alright, thank you.

CHAIR LEE: Okay. Before our Deputy explained, you know, the answer to your question, on the bill itself, it says under Section 2, number 4, what this is doing is in reference to a subdivision creating only two developable lots for an applicant on the priority list for the Upcountry water system just as I said. Okay. Real clear. Everybody got that? Okay. So, that's the difference between my version and the version of Ms. Paltin. My version, the only difference is the reference to the Upcountry water system list. Yeah, Mr. Hokama?

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COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA: Thank you. I understand what you're trying to do, Chair, and so I'm very supportive. I just kind of confused and this is your area you just brought up. So, you have that 4A safety net?

CHAIR LEE: Yes.

COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA: I'm just wondering, is it the Water Director or Public Works Director that will make the decision in your mind because I wasn't clear which director would be if was the Public Works Director or it needs to be the Water Director since this is regarding the water system?

CHAIR LEE: Well, we're taking away the ability for people to be exempt for water, not water, road improvements so I, you know, road improvements. See, in 2015, this item came up...

COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA: Yeah, yeah. But 4 is trying to exempt fire protection improvements, right? So, I'm just wondering which director is going to be responsible.

CHAIR LEE: Go ahead.

COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA: Fire Chief 'cause it's fire improvements, the Water Director 'cause it's the water supply, or Public Works since Miss...I mean, a lot of it is under Public Works. So, I'm just curious who...

MS. OANA: You know, in drafting this I meant it to be the Public Works Director because this is, comes under Title 18, but you're totally right. Maybe we should add if warranted by public safety, the Director of Water Supply, Director of Public Works, and the Fire Chief may require improvements.

COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA: You know, I just need clarity on who takes the responsibility and who Council then holds accountable.

MS. OANA: Yeah.

COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA: So, you know, I don't want later that, oh, it wasn't ever clear, so.

MS. OANA: Totally good question and comment.

CHAIR LEE: Okay.

MS. OANA: I agree.

CHAIR LEE: Jen, this...my understanding is this bill was originally proposed by the Water Department. No?

MS. OANA: Do you mean Councilmember Paltin's version or 14.13.065?

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CHAIR LEE: No, no, no, no. I'm talking about Gladys Baisa's version back in the day which is only like four years ago.

MS. OANA: Yeah. So, no, it was not a department-initiated bill. This was Water Resources Committee initiative.

CHAIR LEE: Okay. Because...well, did you say Water initiated the bill? What did you say?

MS. OANA: Water Resources Committee.

CHAIR LEE: Okay. Because I just spoke to Wendy and they were in total support of this but there's a lot of confusion over how this was first originated and it appears that they were totally in support but the problem came when this hit the floor of the Council and instead of just, instead of exempting the Upcountry people it became Countywide all of a sudden. So, that's what, that's kind of the main thing we're trying to correct today is that take it back to just the Upcountry list. The reason for, my understanding, the reason for the proposal becoming countywide, Countywide is because Public Works was telling us, Public Works explained to the previous Council that a lot of people who had two-lot subdivisions, yeah, were going to the BVA for exemptions and so much so that he, the previous Public Works Director wanted to make this apply Countywide, okay. But we are reversing that and we are going back to no exemptions for anybody except those on the priority list Upcountry. Alright. So, are we crystal clear? Now, what verbiage do you need to correct so that it, you know, it falls under the right department? Ms. Oana?

MS. OANA: You know, I would keep it the way it is and because Public Works is the one implementing this portion of the Code, with Ms. Dagdag's, without her objection, I would prefer her to be still in charge. If the other departments in their routing of the development permit have concerns about public safety then they can inform the Public Works Director and then she can require the improvements.

CHAIR LEE: Okay. Are there any further questions on this matter? Mr. Hokama?

COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA: You know, for us on Lanai, the only people that going to do two-lot subdivisions is the local guys, yeah, the families. Nobody else on Lanai has size to do subdivision in general except the big landowner, Pulama Lanai or the government, State or County. So, you guys have a sense of how this impacts my local people on Lanai?

CHAIR LEE: Ms. Dagdag-Andaya?

MS. OANA: Well, if...this will impact Lanai people because this will now only be for Upcountry, people coming off the meter list and...

COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA: No, but the requirement for improvements is Countywide, right? Only Upcountry's exempted.

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MS. OANA: Yeah. So, they would have to do the improvements.

COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA: Yeah, and I'm saying so on Lanai the only people that going to do a two lot is more than likely one of my local families.

CHAIR LEE: If I may, Mr. Hokama, as Mr. Goode mentioned four years ago, they also have that option of going to the BVA.

COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA: Understood.

CHAIR LEE: Because otherwise we're going to start exempting a whole bunch of other people again. Ms. Paltin?

COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA: And I have no problem with that for Lanai.

CHAIR LEE: Okay.

VICE-CHAIR PALTIN: That was the reason why I wrote it the way I did 'cause I figure, you know, plenty guys might want all sorts of exemptions like how do you draw the line that it's Upcountry. Like have Hawaiian Homes, people been waiting on a list long as well, you know. Can we exempt all the guys that were on some list from things and then who ultimately pays for when everybody says they want curbs, gutters, or they want sidewalks and stuff like that? Are we then going to pay the infrastructure? So, that was the reason why I brought it back to where it was before 'cause, I mean, I do think that Ms. Baisa had a good point and then it got twisted somehow and then now we're at the point where how do we decide who gets the exemption and who doesn't. And I think that, you know, while the Board of Variance process might be cumbersome it puts a more focus on it. 'Cause if you can, if you want to just pull up who's taking advantage of this it's not the little guy in just that short amount of time and ultimately who's going to be pay for the roadway improvements. Is it going to come out of the General Fund or...not sure. I just think, you know, if we're making policy and we're going to exempt one area, we should have like a thorough discussion on who gets the exemptions and who doesn't and if the intention is to exempt it for the little guy there needs to be more restriction or condition that says specifically who we're trying to help and who we're, we'd like to aumoa their own kuleanas, you know. So, that's just the reason why I put it back to the original beforehand, because, you know, the intention at that time was one thing and that was four, a couple terms ago and what is the intention now and who are we going to exempt.

CHAIR LEE: Any other questions? Mr. Sinenci?

COUNCILMEMBER SINENCI: Thank you, Chair. I just had some clarification questions. You know, for those people who are seeking two-lot subdivision permits—and I know Mr. Hokama mentioned that this is mainly families and I'm just trying to wrap my head around it—is it that they want to find an inexpensive way or option to

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subdividing the lot or does it not include an ohana as a second on existing property?  
Can somebody gonna take a stab at that question?

MS. DAGDAG-ANDAYA: Chair?

CHAIR LEE: Yes?

MS. DAGDAG-ANDAYA: There could be various reasons for a two-lot subdivision but there's no real particular reason why, so it could be just for families or it could be just like a preliminary subdivision just to, maybe, sub out one portion of land for a utility but there's various reasons for a subdivision.

COUNCILMEMBER SINENCI: Okay. Thank you. Thank you, Chair.

CHAIR LEE: Anyone else? Yes, Ms. Oana?

MS. OANA: Chair, I just wanted to also point out to the Committee that you do have a different time period about when the ordinance takes effect and grandfathering. So, in Ms. Paltin's version the ordinance will take effect upon its approval but in the version that you worked on, the correct version would apply to a valid subdivision with construction plans approved by the Department of Public Works and is valid on the effective date of this ordinance. So, that basically meant to take care of the people who have already submitted construction plans and got the construction plan approval. They can still be exempt.

CHAIR LEE: Yeah, I forgot about that part. Yeah, because in all fairness the people who have applied for a subdivision approval and were relying on the old bill which exempted them from improvements, it's, I think, it's fair to them that anybody who already applied and got, they're in the queue and ready for construction plans approvals or received construction plan approvals should be exempt. Those who just applied yesterday should not be exempt. Do you have a question? You look like you have a question, Ms. Rawlins-Fernandez.

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: Not a question. I just had some comments. So, when this legislation was created by former Councilmember Baisa the intention was to help to relieve the Upcountry water meter, those on the Upcountry water meter list, and that's not to say that there aren't needs in other districts. I don't think we would need to take anything away from a district that legislation was intended to help, you know, because it's not helping other districts. If we need to address the issues in the other districts, we can do that too. But I support your effort in correcting the intention of the original legislation.

CHAIR LEE: Thank you. Well, that's one. Anybody else have any comments or questions?  
Ms. Kama? No?

COUNCILMEMBER KAMA: . . . *(inaudible)* . . .

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CHAIR LEE: You had that gaze in your eyes.

COUNCILMEMBER KAMA: No, I was just thinking that I agree with Councilmember Rawlins-Fernandez. If all we're trying to do is correct something, then I could support correcting something to bring it back to where it needs to be.

CHAIR LEE: Any other questions?

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

CHAIR LEE: Pardon me? Oh, I have two, yeah, okay. Good call. Alright. If there are no more questions or comments, the Chair recommends and entertains a motion to pass this on first reading of the revised proposed bill entitled A Bill for an Ordinance Amending Section 18.20.040, Maui County Code, Relating to Improvements Upon Existing Streets; including any amendments made by this Committee, which there were none; and incorporating any nonsubstantive revisions that may be needed; and filing of the County Communication 19-228.

COUNCILMEMBER KAMA: So moved.

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: Second.

CHAIR LEE: It's been moved by Ms. Kama, seconded by Ms. Rawlins-Fernandez to pass this on first reading and the revised proposed bill submitted by the Corporation Counsel on July 30<sup>th</sup> and to file the communication. All those in favor, say "aye."

COUNCILMEMBERS: Aye.

CHAIR LEE: Opposed, nay.

COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA: No.

CHAIR LEE: Okay. One...is it, one, two, three, four, five, six "ayes," and one nay, Mr. Hokama. Motion passes.

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**VOTE: AYES: Chair Lee, Vice-Chair Paltin, and Councilmembers, Kama, Molina, Rawlins-Fernandez, and Sinenci.**

**NOES: Councilmember Hokama.**

**ABSTAIN: None.**

**ABSENT: None.**

**EXC.: None.**

**MOTION CARRIED.**

**ACTION: Recommending FIRST READING of revised bill and FILING of communication.**

CHAIR LEE: Okay. Thank you. Next item is, if I can find it...okay. DEM, we're gonna have the Central Maui Landfill purchase, WAI-42, next. Why you guys looking behind you? That's you. Come, come. You might have to answer the questions. Short recess. . . .(gavel). . .

**RECESS: 2:00 p.m.**

**RECONVENE: 2:01 p.m.**

CHAIR LEE: . . .(gavel). . . Meeting reconvene. Switch the items.

COUNCILMEMBER KAMA: See, I told you.

CHAIR LEE: Okay. And move the landfill item to the end of the calendar.

COUNCILMEMBERS: No objection.

CHAIR LEE: Okay, thank you.

**ITEM WAI-41: KIHEI-MAKENA WASTEWATER REUSE EXPANSION (MISC)**

CHAIR LEE: So, let's go to Wastewater. Sorry, gentlemen, I gave you the opportunity to be Eric Nakagawa for one day and he just blew it. Okay. Okay, everybody ready for this item? This is on wastewater, who...Scott, are you Scott or is that Albert?

MR. HAHN: Albert.

CHAIR LEE: Albert. Could you introduce yourselves, please, and explain what you're going to do? Now, okay.

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MR. ROLLINS (*PowerPoint Presentation*): My name's Scott Rollins. I'm a Civil Engineer with Wastewater Division, head of the planning permitting section, with me is Albert Hahn, he is our Recycled Water Coordinator. We are asked today to come and describe our recycled water system for Kihei. If you give me a second here, we'll get this up on the screen and get moving. Okay. We heard you wanted to hear staff come and discuss this so here we are. Be careful what you ask for. Actually now our recycled water program has been around since probably the early '90s and I haven't seen a lot of you at our treatment plant in the past. So, I kind of want to give you a one-on-one on how we create the R-1 water and how our system has developed over the last 25 years. Here's the outline of what we're going to cover today. We're going to go over the process real quickly to develop R-1 water, talk about the infrastructure we have and the customers that have come online over time. We'll talk about the uses of recycled water, the percentages of reuse we're getting presently and over time, and then we'll start talking about what we're going to do in the future, which is I know what you're really interested in today. This diagram is the schematic of our treatment process at the plant. It's a lot more interesting if you're there watching the water go through the plant. We can walk you so I encourage all of you to call us and Albert or myself would be happy to walk you through that process. I won't go through every individual step but a quick description, you know, we take out the big things at the beginning with screening, grit removal, taking out the sand, and then the science really takes place starting with the aeration basins. It's an activated sludge plant, so we're doing biological nutrient removal also. We got millions of little organisms in those aeration basins that break down the organics, take out nutrients and other compounds, and then we have to separate all of that from the water so we have clarifiers, solids will end up going to be co-composted at the landfill with green waste and the liquid continues on to go through filtration and disinfection. Right now, we have two active UV disinfection channels at the plant. We can process most of the water into R-1. At our peak flows we still have some of the water flowing over directly to injection wells. The majority of the water ends up in our effluent retention basin which can then be distributed to all of our users. This is kind of a timeline of our whole history of reuse. You know, when the plant was first constructed, we did land application behind the plant and had one injection well that we used. Over time that system didn't work very well, about 1990 we built two additional injection wells. Around 1993 we then built our first distribution line down to Kalama Park. If you look at this timeline, all the items on the top are what created the system and the items below will show you the process we had to go through to create our whole program, hiring a recycled water coordinator, creating the code in order to enforce the program, and rate structure, also shows a few of the studies we've gone through over the years to develop our current users. Everything to the left of the red line there is pretty much what we'll talk about the end of the presentation and those are the projects that'll come up beginning this year and later on. I think it'd be easier if we just did a, ran through a few maps here to show you how we progressed through the years. When we first started, like I said, we had one line down to the Kalama Park. We put that and in conjunction with the new force main from...we laid it parallel to that and our first user was the Parks Department. Water quality wasn't that great at the time, so they weren't always able to use it. Knowing that, we came on, we do a whole lot of improvements in the late

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'90s. This grew our core system, so we built a tank that we could pressurize the system with, we put a cover over the effluent storage basin at the plant, so we could protect it from sunlight and protect the quality of the water. And then we built the main core system from the tank down along the north-south corridor road. So, once that was done, this is a good scenario of build it and they will come, 'cause once it was built, Monsanto came on board, Silversword Golf Course, those are still two of our biggest users, and then you can see the development that then happen with the Safeway center and the schools and even down the fire station and the library down at Kalama Park, now that we had reliable source and a distribution system. One important thing that happened in 1999 was the consent decree the County was faced with and we had to shift all of our priorities towards sewer overflows and making sure that system was up to snuff. So, we didn't spend a lot of time with the reuse system but as you can see by 2005, we picked up a few more users, we actually extended the line down to South Kihei Road, in preparation for South Kihei Road widening project that Public Works was doing at the time, and we did a study at the time to look at all the potential future users. By 2010, we'd taken on a few more users. We're still in the midst of that consent decree. We're still doing those improvements now. But we were really concentrated on the sewer at this point. We're lucky to have a private partner at this time. The R&T Park and Hokulani Villas, they wanted the water, they funded the line from the treatment plant over to their site. Those two are two of our largest users today still also. When we get to 2015, we're still taking on more users, where our lines are, see Maui Brewing Company at the R&T Park. We extended the line to the police station where they do their irrigation and have fire protection. And when we finally decided that we weren't going to build that line in South Kihei Road, the public pretty much killed that job. So, we decided to reroute the line and we ran it through the park behind all the condos so we can serve them. Here we are today, we've taken on a few more customers since then. Hawaii Materials Recycling close to the plant using our water, the charter school developed over at the R&T Park, and then you can see in the lower corner down there we, all of the, well, not all of the condos but most of the condos have gotten on board and they're now connected to us, Waipuilani Park also. So, this is kind of everyone put together. So, you can see we have quite a network that we've put together in the last 25 years. Now, we're probably recycling about 45 percent of our water average on the year, naturally more in the summer than in the wintertime. A lot of uses, a lot of people doing it for different things, mostly landscape irrigation, predominantly the golf course, of course, and then we have Monsanto using it for the seed corn irrigation. You can also see we're using it for fire protection, flushing toilets at Monsanto, composting, dust control for construction. We've done some work with wildlife habitat restoration with Haleakala Ranch, and they also use the water, drinking water for their cattle. This graph kind of quickly shows the seasonality we have. The percentage is based on how much water people used but also how much water ends up at the treatment plant, how much is disposed of. The seasonality is the big thing we have with our reuse. So, everyone keeps talking about 100 percent reuse in the County, that's a big number, it's a big goal for us, and we really need to define that goal. We have summertime where we have a lot of use and I think we're doing about 52, 53 percent this summer. We've had a real dry year. Wintertime, still, we're down 30 percent, so that's still water to dispose of either injection wells or other means. So, by defining this we can kind of set a goal ahead of

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us. I think summer is the goal to set. We'll still have a bunch of water to dispose of in the wintertime. If we tried to target 100 percent in the wintertime, then we wouldn't have the supply for people in the summertime, and then that's another issue we have. We want reliability. They expect the water, they should have it. This is a quick graph just showing the number of users we've taken on over the year. This is actually Countywide. The green area is the County or the Kihei area. So, you can see it's been a pretty steady progression of taking on customers throughout the years. One thing Albert's been really good with in the last year since he became Recycle Coordinator is getting our meters to be smart meters. So, we put smart end points that, at 38 of our meters so far. So, they report to a website every 15 minutes and we know where our water's going, who's using it. We also know all the meters are working, which is important to us, allows us instead of running out every month and doing meter readings on site, we can just do it in the office, which saves us a whole lot of time. We get a lot of information from the system. This is one customer for the month of June. You can...we know what days they water on, what days they don't water on. If we have a problem with the plant, we can look and find immediately who is using when we told them they probably shouldn't at this point. We can tell if they have leaks in their system. We can tell if they have backflow issues coming back into our line. We put these on about 38 of our 48 customers. The remaining are really large meters that are really expensive to replace. That's one program we have to look at in the next year and I think the bond money put in our CIP could help us with that issue. Take all this data, reduce it, look at it, this graph shows all of our users and their daily use. It shows maximum use, minimum use, 50 percent of the time they're in that gray bar you can see, so kind of gives us a good idea who's using water. And you can see we only have five really big users that use over 100,000 gallons a day. Everyone else there's a small group around 50,000 gallons a day but the majority is less than 10,000 gallons a day. So, we all have...we have to service them all the same. They all have permits. They all have meters. They all require attention. So, here's a nice shot showing our system in Kihei today. All the purple areas are existing customers using water. Those yellow areas you see are in some sort of construction phase right now. The green areas, they're in some sort of design phase. So, we expect most of those to be online in the next few years. Back to our timeline real quickly. We've covered everything on the left-hand side. On the right-hand side here are projects for the future, the one shown in red, and which go over those in a little more detail, let you know what's coming up in the near future. Again, here's our diagram with all of our users. The big thing, we have many projects we have to do. We have a one-million-gallon tank we're just start broke ground on not too long ago. So, that'll be taking place this year, next year. We have an effluent pump station upgrade we need to do. I think you discussed that a week or so ago. We have an upgrade that has to happen at the UV, so we can make sure we're disinfecting all of our water and we have more redundancy. Then we have to start distribution system improvements. Our first would be Liloa extension. That'll create a lot of advantages for our system. And the next is the big one. We need to find a big user. We need to expand to North Kihei in order to take advantage of what's already out there with the seed corn farm and also any development that's going to happen in infill above the highway in the coming years. Okay, so this is our first project. This is the tank we talked about. So, we're going to build our second tank. It's right next to the existing tank that's up on

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the Monsanto parcel. It includes building the tank. It includes some pipeline modifications. It includes a infiltration basin to aid us when we have to clean the tank, and it's also going to include a feature where we can enhance fire protection for Monsanto. I guess now Bayer and the police station because they have fire hydrants on site, so we have to make sure we maintain water in the tank at all time for them. The second project we're talking about we want to do this year is the effluent pump station upgrade. You know, originally, this was new pumps, new controls in the building. We...as we get more and more into this, you know, we're going to have to do some piping modifications. We want to upsize the transmission main out of the plant so we can get the water to those tanks up on the hill. And we also want to do some changes to the building itself. It's an old building. It was built back late '90s, it needs some refurbishment, needs some climate control, we need better access to the equipment inside. So, I think with the bond money, it would be well spent maybe to use some of that money on this building itself to bring it up to the same level of quality we have with most of our sewer pump stations throughout Kihei and the County. Next project, UV upgrades, while we can UV most of our water right now, at peak flow times, some of the water bypasses straight to the injection wells. We have two channels with modern UV system in it. We have a third channel with an old system in it. Very large energy hog is what it is. This is the time now that we can do that change and get that upgraded so it's comparable to our other channels and we can treat all the water. We also need to do some pumping changes so we don't overflow these channels. When we overflow the channels, it costs a lot of money to replace those light bulbs. Also, we need to do a PRV station upgraded within the plant. The pressure is too high for our in-plant services. Quite often we're popping our sprinkler heads off and need to replace them. So, that's all the in-plants, so now we can get the water up the hill. We have a tank to put it in and we can distribute it but we need to get it out to people and new customers. Our first real project to look at in the next couple years is this Liloa extension. It's in our CIP list. It's for '21-'22. It's in conjunction with the Public Works engineering project to extend the North-South Road corridor between Waipuilani and Kulanihakoi Street. That project will be built in two phases. They're going build part of the road up to where the bridge needs to be built at the gulch there and then the second phase continuing on to Kulanihakoi. This is advantageous to us because it'll create a loop in our lower system. Right now, pressures are really high for the condos and the park, so this little house to put PRVs, pressure reducing valves, in that loop and get them a real useable pressure. It'll also allow us to raise pressure a little bit for everyone up above that and then allow them to get water easier. They'll have higher water pressure. Especially the Kihei High School, because they're nearer, they're near the end of the system. You know, Kihei High School has two wells at the top of their project. They're going to be using our water on the lower section of the project for now and they'll use the well water at the top until we can loop that system and get them reliable water at a good pressure. Also completing this we'll get Trinity, by the church, they're chomping at the bit to get our water and Haleakala Gardens is going to take a little convincing before they want our water. The big project we got to talk about is this North Kihei sewer expansion. The big thing we need is a big user. So, we found we only have five really large users. If we can get water to the seed corn farm at the north end, they could use half-a-million gallons of water a day. We'll make quite a dent in our percentage. But this project

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isn't cheap, probably be a 16, \$17 million project by the time we're down. Hopefully...I'm used to saying Monsanto, I know they're Bayer now. Hopefully, they can contribute part of this since it'll really benefit them the most in the beginning, but what it also does is it creates that corridor so when development happens between our existing area and that Bayer area, the water will be available. It'll allow us to loop water down through the high school and tie in that whole system. That makes things more reliable. If we have a break in a line or a problem then water still coming from the other direction for a lot of those users. One thing when they built that line from the treatment plant over to the R&T Park it was sized for that area. If we're going further, that line, we're either going to have to upsize it or we're going to have to build a parallel line. That's one project that'd be pretty easy to do and we can get started right away because it's virgin land, we have existing plans for the current line is in place, so we can move forward with that one pretty quickly. Now with all this, we can maybe get to 70 percent, 75 percent reuse, if all goes as planned, but that's still not going to take care of all the water and get rid of our injection wells. We're going to have to go to another source of disposal. So, we're looking at land applications, so the County owns a parcel where the police station is now, it's a 150-acre site, so we got about 140 acres over there where we could do land application. Now, one-acre land, if you put one inch of water on it that's about 27,000 gallons, so you can see we're going to need quite a bit of land to get rid of water. You can't put water continuously in the same spot. It just becomes muddy and boggy. There's a lot of challenges to this project. You know, water is going to attract animals. That'll be an issue. This area is not flat, grading will be involved. It's R-1 water, we cannot let it run offsite, so when it's raining, if we're...we're still going to be disposing out there, we have to make sure the water isn't running offsite. There's going to be retention basins at the bottom, there's going to be pump stations to recirculate the water back for reapplication, not an easy project. I think in the next year what we really want to do, what we're pointing to we want to do, a pilot project, take a section of this land, put some gated piping out there to land apply it, and see what kind of volume we can actually put on a few acres of land before we go full scale, or 90-95 percent it's going to work but we need to get more information so we can design it properly. When we put all this together this is the system we should end up with. Like I said, we can maybe recycle 75 percent of our water in the summertime, 45-50 percent in the wintertime, but we're still, we'll then be land applying. You know, that land application can extend to the south towards Maui Meadows. There's a lot of benefits with that actually 'cause we've seen lately with the fires it could create a good fire break, even the line over to North Kihei since we're going to build a line, we'll have an access road, we can use that water along that area for fire protection or an irrigated fire break also. So conclusions, everything we've covered, we need to do upgrades for storage. In production capability, we need to increase the reliability for our existing customers. We need to create redundancy in our system. We need to look at increased consumption for existing customers. That's something I didn't talk about, but it's something that could happen. We did a few experiments this last year with the golf course and Monsanto. We know they can take more water. Their problems is economic because they pay for the water, so kind of looking at what we can do with our rate structure, maybe to give them incentive to use more water. We could maybe increase their use by 10 percent, maybe a little bit more. We need to expand the distribution system, obviously more

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users is what we need if we're going to use that water and get it to 100 percent reuse at some point in the future. And then, design and build the land application system for anything left over. Injection wells are valuable. They're a valuable asset for us. We know they're not the most ideal disposal method. When we have off spec water that's an issue also, even with land application, if we have problems in the plant, if we have an upset and we may be using R-2 water, so land application for that may not be ideal either and injection wells will be a better alternative. So, there you have it. If you have questions, we have a lot of answers. Thank you.

CHAIR LEE: Thank you, Scott. Very good. Questions, Members? Mr. Hokama?

COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA: Thank you, Chair. I appreciate you bringing this up. For some of us, we've been hearing this thing over four years about this pilot project and test, so I hope you guys get to actually do it than talk about it 'cause I'm tired of hearing about it to be honest. And couple things, when are you going to show us your rate adjustments to pay for this, your sewer fee adjustments? 'Cause I agree, you know, this is some good stuff but bond money means you just borrow it and then you pay it back with your rates and fees. So, what's your approach to pay back your debt?

MR. ROLLINS: Thank you, Councilmember Hokama. We're going to look at that in the next year. We'll probably bring it in with the budget in the fall. When we got a lot of considerations, like I said, we need to look at rates for those big users, giving them more of an incentive to use water. As you know, we're the Sewer Fund, so all of our money comes out of the sewer rates. You know, we've...in the last 20 years our sewer rates are two and half times what they were, so we're trying to be cognizant of that, too. We're trying not to get too far in debt. You know our debt service is really high, so I think in the fall we can discuss that further.

COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA: So, you know, part of Maui's growth is going to depend on South Maui's expansion capacity, but without your core central plant and its challenges, which would have the higher priority, this one?

MR. ROLLINS: Well, I think they're all a priority to tell you the truth. I mean, we're...if you've looked at our CIP budget for the next three or four years, we're spending a lot of money on reuse and moving water in Lahaina, Central, and here. We're trying to balance it. We don't have...actually, number one priority probably Lahaina just because of the lawsuit that's ongoing.

COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA: Okay. Well, no, no, no, that's good to know 'cause I'm trying to figure it out, yeah. 'Cause we cannot lose Central, that is the cash cow for this County.

MR. ROLLINS: Yeah.

COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA: It's the civic and business center of this whole County. So, if Kahului goes down, this County's doomed, okay.

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MR. ROLLINS: No, I agree with you.

COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA: So, what I was going to ask you, too, is we have the capacity, since you mentioned users on our waste and our reuse percentages, couldn't we make one ordinance and say if you within X distance radius or diameter from the plant, you shall connect for landscaping purposes and use the County's recycled water?

MR. ROLLINS: That's a good observation.

COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA: And we'll say, you get a cheaper rate than what you currently paying on the potable.

MR. ROLLINS: Well, our current ordinance makes people connect if our line is in front of their property. That's why all of those properties along the north-south corridor are connected. That's why all of those condos down at the park recently connected. You know, they're happy with the water. Our water rates are much cheaper than potable water rates. You know, a lot of times their sewer rate will go up because now they're on a dual meter system but when you add everything up, you know, they're saving 10, 15, 20 percent on their overall utility bill. So, most people...

COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA: So, what's the resistance when you say you still need to kind of convince certain properties to utilize this benefit?

MR. ROLLINS: Again, a really good question. So, we have two properties now in that instance. They have brackish water wells. They do their irrigation with brackish water wells. They've spent money putting in those wells, they want to utilize them. Now, per the ordinance now we'll match whatever costs they have to pull that water out and use it. So, Haggai Institute, for one, they had a well. They switched over to us instead of charging the rate of \$1.55 per gallon now, I think it is, we're charging them, I think 43 cents per thousand gallons. So, we're not penalizing them for using our water, but, you know, they do have money invested in those wells and they're fighting that.

COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA: So, those wells are considered their, it's like, personal property?

MR. ROLLINS: Yes.

COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA: It's not a permit where you get to use it for a specific period of time and can draw out only X amount of gallons per day, it's like they have that continuous right to use that brackish well?

MR. ROLLINS: Yeah. They have permits for those wells and I'm not versed on what their volume...I'm sure they have volume limits possibly, they could pull out but, you know, they're happy and drawing plenty of water out of those wells. So, they don't want to switch over and use our water.

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COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA: But we still could consider a ordinance?

MS. OANA: I wouldn't...I don't see why not.

COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA: I like that response.

MR. ROLLINS: The ordinance exists to make them use it.

CHAIR LEE: But too bad it's not on the agenda today.

COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA: Yeah, yeah, no, and again, I appreciate that, Chair. I just was wondering maybe then I can kind of propose something for your consideration.

CHAIR LEE: Sure.

MR. ROLLINS: So, just so you're aware. Maui Sunset has been fighting this for a couple years. It's going to the Board of Variance and Appeals to see if we can actually make them or not. So, we're kind of waiting on that decision to see what happens.

COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA: Okay. Well.

CHAIR LEE: Any other questions? Yes, Ms. Sugimura?

COUNCILMEMBER SUGIMURA: In light of all the recent fires and you did mention using this for irrigation or irrigated fire breaks. I think there's a concern with Maui Meadows. I heard from one of the residents there. I'm wondering if the County has any kind of thoughts of how to protect neighborhoods. How do we move this for irrigated fire breaks or have you been in discussions with, I think it's Haleakala Ranch, that's the neighboring acreage to Maui Meadows?

CHAIR LEE: Scott...or did you want Eric Nakagawa to answer the...thank you for joining us, Eric. Whomever is comfortable answering that question.

MR. NAKAGAWA: Yes, Chair. So, in the past couple years, I've been talking to all these major landowners and Haleakala was one of them, and so we've, Scott went over the land application with the 140 acres. So, the plan was to really try to flesh that out, see how much water we can really get rid of on 140 acres. We talked to DOH already. And so, kind of in line with your question is really that the plan I already talked to Haleakala Ranch to go south towards Maui Meadows. And so, once we get that pilot, get it all established and DOH is good with it, we can probably, there's a potential for us to utilize, just continue going down south and that would create that, I guess, fire break or it would actually green that whole side of the, I guess, the mountain, yeah, over there, and in return allow us to help prevent the type of fires that you guys are talking about.

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MR. ROLLINS: But it also brings problems with it, right. It also going to require maintenance which would have to be worked out also. So, it's not a simple solution but it's something I'm sure we could work through.

COUNCILMEMBER SUGIMURA: Is there...if I'm good, one last. So, is there a timeframe that you're working towards or is this just general discussions with large landowners?

MR. NAKAGAWA: Yeah. Chair? So, and Riki was asking about, they heard about this project with the 140 acres and that's kind of what he was kind of referring to, so we had that awhile ago. The problem is that we need that second tank first, so that's what we're building right now. What's going on with that tank is I, during the summer, I believe, we were at the time emptying that tank twice a day and so we really didn't have any water to really utilize for that pilot study. And so, now that we're actually building the tank, we have that in contract, it should be completed next year. We integrated a tie-in for pipelines and that kind of stuff to this 140 acres. And so the real key for almost all of our systems whether it's West Maui or this side and even Central Maui is really trying to figure out that storage first so we can get that elevator storage and then allow us to utilize that water in a more, I guess, efficient way, yeah.

CHAIR LEE: Mr. Molina?

COUNCILMEMBER MOLINA: Thank you, Madam Chair. I guess for Scott or the Director. Well, the one thing I'm getting out of this is we got a lot of available junk water, yeah, that could be use, yeah, or doo-doo water as they say, you know. Nice to know we have plenty of something, yeah. So, I'm just interested to know about the incentives that you had mentioned about trying to get the bigger users. You mentioned maybe rate reductions if you used X amount of, if they commit to using X amount of water. You know, you mentioned in the presentation about that drinking water for cattle, so you guys treat this stuff first and then, I guess, then distribute it for the use of cattle to drink. Can you explain that real quickly? I mean, you might have some people get a little paranoid when they hear that we feeding this water to cattle, yeah.

MR. ROLLINS: Well, first it's not doo-doo water. It's R-1 recycled water.

COUNCILMEMBER MOLINA: Okay. Yeah. That's the politically correct term, right.

MR. ROLLINS: Yes.

COUNCILMEMBER MOLINA: Okay.

MR. ROLLINS: Haleakala Ranch has been using that water for their cattle since probably 2000. We have...they have one watering station not too far from our, from the plant, or the tanks up on the hill there. Reuse regulations you can use it for cattle but not for milking cattle, so that's an issue too. It's really a very small use right now, but it could expanded if Haleakala Ranch wanted to.

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COUNCILMEMBER MOLINA: Okay. Thank you. That's good to know. Certainly an interesting topic. I really appreciate what you guys have done today. And one last thing on the presentation for potential future users, have you guys already been told that this, there's going to be more users in the future, I mean, at the rate, I guess, South Maui is growing and this is one big reason why you're looking at, looks like some pretty major expansion here?

MR. ROLLINS: It's a pretty major expansion but that's the largest user down at that north end. I've seen preliminary plans for that whole area between the tech park and the north end of Kihei, nothing's been processed with the County, developers are pretty secretive about it. I've been shown but never given a copy of it. So, eventually we know it's going to come, we don't know if it's 5 years, 10 years, 20 years, putting that system in there does give us the advantage of looping the existing system and being ready when they come along.

COUNCILMEMBER MOLINA: Okay. Thank you. That's good to know.

CHAIR LEE: Okay. Mister...

COUNCILMEMBER MOLINA: Thank you, Madam Chair.

CHAIR LEE: Okay, Mr. Nakagawa, did you have anything to add?

MR. NAKAGAWA: Yeah. So, when I talked to other major landowners, the, when we were proposing to try to figure out how to loop that system like Scott was saying near the high school, there was a big interest by Monsanto at that time that if we potentially would do that they would contribute and possibly build more infrastructure to, for them on their side. I guess, that would, for them, that, I guess, it's worth it. And so, those are the kind of projects that we hope to attract when we do, 'cause it's win-win for us, we create reliability for our system and then it tracks other people to build infrastructure that we don't have to pay for but they get to benefit off it also. So, and I did want to just clarify, yeah, it's, we treat it to the highest standard, yeah, R-1, so. I mean, all of our usage is regulated by DOH, so I mean, that is one of the lures I was hoping that Haleakala because they do bring cattle on that side, I live on that side, and once a year, I figured, if we could irrigate that side and allow their livestock to graze and that kind of stuff that would be beneficial for us and reduces our maintenance on that side, yeah.

CHAIR LEE: Mr. Molina, yeah, I think it's important that you call it R-1 water because otherwise we're going to have a hard time selling it, you know, if you call it the other one and then, you know, for publicity purposes maybe you should swim in it, you know, one day and show the world how safe it is.

COUNCILMEMBER MOLINA: I believe a former mayor once did that.

CHAIR LEE: Yeah.

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COUNCILMEMBER MOLINA: Yeah. Well, I'll go if you go.

CHAIR LEE: Okay. Let's do that. But you go first. Okay. Any other questions? Yes, Ms. Paltin and then Ms. Kama.

VICE-CHAIR PALTIN: Thank you, Chair. I was...I had a couple questions. The pressure of it, how come it needs additional line for it to be regulated to not blow off the sprinkler head? That wasn't clear on how come.

MR. ROLLINS: The pressure right now is regulated by the tank elevation up above and so as that comes through the plant it's really high. We have a pressure reducing valve down on the north-south corridor road that regulates the pressure for all the users down there but there's nothing at the treatment plant right now, so we need to install all that just to reduce pressure at the plant, so it's not so high.

VICE-CHAIR PALTIN: So, if the pressure is high, it could go up hill easier?

MR. ROLLINS: Correct.

VICE-CHAIR PALTIN: Oh. And then the other question I had was the 140 plus or minus acre land application site. Is the plan to just water it all day every time it's not raining and grow things or just...I don't understand about that either, sorry.

MR. ROLLINS: Those are details we need to work out. Like I said, we probably can't water at the same location every day so that it would have to be rotated around that at some point. You know, if we want to get rid of injection wells, we're going to be watering out there even when it's raining, that's why we need those detention basins at the bottom and a pump station at the bottom to keep that water recirculating for drier times.

VICE-CHAIR PALTIN: So, there's not like a plan to like plant bamboo or vetiver or anything like that, it's just, I mean, that's coming in the future?

MR. ROLLINS: Right now, it's just for disposal that could be an option in the future. That's going to require a lot of maintenance and a lot of extra personnel if we move towards that type of use.

VICE-CHAIR PALTIN: And then you're only doing it over there because that's the County-owned land but it wouldn't be possible to just over water fallow, large fallow tracks belonging to --

COUNCILMEMBER KAMA: Mahi Pono?

VICE-CHAIR PALTIN: --anyone? I mean, like all the fallow land around there could you just water it or you need permission?

MR. NAKAGAWA: So...

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CHAIR LEE: Go ahead.

MR. NAKAGAWA: So, the Department of Health and their application and their permit requirements is that the landowner is the actual permittee of that water. And so, the County of Maui, the pilot study is easy for us because we own it, so we're the applicant. Anytime you do large fallow lands, whether it's Mahi Pono, whether it's Haleakala Ranch or whoever, they would actually have to be the permittee on it, and so that's why we, it's more of a joint venture after that. So, we see how it goes, we see does it work good, what are the pros and cons of it, and then we can expand to these larger fallow lands, yeah.

VICE-CHAIR PALTIN: Okay. Thank you.

CHAIR LEE: Ms. Kama?

COUNCILMEMBER KAMA: Thank you, Chair. So, I just want to make sure I understood the issue with the cows. I was just curious about that. So, the cows can eat the grass, right, that's watered by R-1.

MR. ROLLINS: Correct.

COUNCILMEMBER KAMA: But milking cows cannot drink the water, the R-1 water?

MR. ROLLINS: Those are the current R-1 regulations.

COUNCILMEMBER KAMA: Okay. But it's okay for all of us to eat the cow? Pretty much, right?

MR. ROLLINS: Yes.

COUNCILMEMBER KAMA: Okay. So, if that's the case, is there any way that we could figure out how we can use these waters on ranch lands, other ranch lands?

CHAIR LEE: Eric?

MR. NAKAGAWA: Yeah, sure. Yeah, and so that's kind of the whole goal when I talk to the major landowners is really to see how we can use it on their ranch land, yeah. A lot of, you know, people to me they want to use it for irrigation and the best way when you give them, when you grow the grass or whatever you're going to grow they have their livestock eat it because that provides food for their livestock. I mean, it's free, right, I mean, and so and they're right now, there is no regulating, I mean, R-1, the DOH guidelines allows that usage. So, I think to answer your question is really just trying to figure out how to get the infrastructure to these different large landowners with livestock. And their, whether it's their hesitation on their part or trying to see how this one pilot goes 'cause Haleakala Ranch, I already talked to them and they're really curious on how that's going to go and they do have livestock that comes over

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there. So, they're going to kind of monitor with their livestock guy and then see how this pilot goes.

COUNCILMEMBER KAMA: Last question, so what does it take to get the R-1 water up to the point where we all can drink the water, cows included?

CHAIR LEE: Eric?

MR. NAKAGAWA: So, that's just one more step, which is reverse osmosis, so R-O. So, instead of R-1, you take it out and you clean it one more step, which is R-O.

COUNCILMEMBER KAMA: So, what is the cost to go that one more step? I mean, we trying to figure out how to use it when it's at R-1 stage, but is it cheaper just to go the whole nine yards to get it to drinking or is it just keep it at R-1 and we'll figure out how to get it?

MR. NAKAGAWA: So, Madam Chair? So, that's a great question. The...right now, technology-wise, people do it across the nation. They have certain places where they take it to that next step. Their primary purpose is because they have a lack of drinking water though. So, I think we all put it into perspective the whole one water, right, and so when you have potable water source, they utilize that potable water source and they keep it for drinking and showering and that kind of stuff. They utilize R-1 for irrigation purposes. So, in our case, although we're not quite there yet, I mean, we can easily have it. We have the technology. If we want, we can treat it up to it. The order of magnitude at the time when I looked at it, it was like maybe \$40 million extra for one plant roughly and that was treating, I think that was Lahaina at that time, treating roughly, at that time, it was roughly 5 to 6 million gallons a day. So, it...with nowadays with the money it might change a little. Technology is getting better, prices are coming better, but it's still expensive. So, you can do that, so it's two folds though. So, we can actually technology-wise, we can take it there. Now, when you come to the regulation side, the Department of Health, they don't have regulations for that yet in Hawaii. Across the nation, it's basically a case-by-case basis, Texas, California, and one more place, --

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Denver.

MR. NAKAGAWA: --Arizona. They actually have the regulations because, once again, they were in dire needs and they needed potable water. A lot of places take it to this R-O, they'll dump it back into a dirty stream and then they'll pull it back out and treat it again. So, they kind of treating it twice, just kind of giving you an FYI. There's no that I know of that does totally direct, take it out, treat it, and you go drink it. We don't have that yet. It's a...there's always some type of environmental buffer. So, they dump it into another reservoir, mix it with stream water, whatever it is, makes it dirty again for, I assume it's a psychological kind a...

CHAIR LEE: Okay. Thank you.

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COUNCILMEMBER KAMA: Thank you. Thank you, Chair.

CHAIR LEE: Do you have any more questions?

COUNCILMEMBER KAMA: No, that was it.

CHAIR LEE: Before I call on Ms. Rawlins-Fernandez, I just wanted to say, Mr. Molina, I take my pledge back, I don't think I'll be swimming in there because, you know, like the cows, yeah, you don't want, can't, those who milking cows cannot take the R-1. And, for myself, that might prevent me from having children in the future and I have to worry about those kinds of things. Ms. Rawlins-Fernandez?

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: Mahalo, Chair. And we want your, to have much, much more children, so no swimming in R-1 water. So, I don't really have a wild desire to drink recycled water. I actually think that we shouldn't be pooping and peeing in potable water in the first place. So, I was wondering, like, what, I'm...I think it would be a better system to have a closed system where the, you know, the water, recycled water goes back to the toilet and then we poop in recycled water instead of pooping in potable water that we would be drinking. And so, what would it take for us to go in that direction?

MR. NAKAGAWA: Yeah, Chair, so that's, it...what it would take would be a separate water system for each individual homeowner and we kind of covered this and Scott might know a little more, it's similar to gray water, I guess, in a way, these kind of regulations. And so, when we, in the future, it's always easy because when you building something it's easier to build dual systems and create, it's more money, which means the cost of the houses will go up, that kind of stuff, but the drawback is always going to be the existing infrastructure, how do you reroute and how do you replumb all these different houses, yeah. And so, I think the goal for R-1 water, the best kind of bang for the buck goal and in the future is always going to be that same concept for the one water is really the irrigation, right. 'Cause irrigation water utilizes, some uses brackish water but some uses potable water, and so if we can eliminate that that's kind of, you're going to irrigate a whole golf course that's going to equal, like, thousands of houses, right, that you kind of want to poop in, you know what I mean, that kind of what you're talking about. And so, I think it'll be a lot easier and cheaper to continue to do that. Once you exhaust that then potentially you can look at what you're talking about and converting these type of facilities, larger facilities, maybe, commercial or that kind of stuff, but to go to the home, the individual homeowners it's just potentially cost prohibitive, I think, and just infrastructure-wise and trying to replumb houses and apartments and that kind of stuff. So, just kind of FYI, so like Monsanto, they do utilize the R-1 water for their urinals and that kind of stuff. As...so.

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: So, taking recycled water to the highest standard, to the cleanest point that it'll be drinkable is less cost prohibitive than taking recycled water and putting it back into people's toilets? And even if that's just moving forward. In looking at other means of using the recycled water while I agree

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that irrigating large land areas would probably be the most effective, you know, in moving forward, perhaps we shouldn't rule out using another system and another method to get rid of the recycled water. Okay. So, my second question is regarding the conversation that we're having earlier. So, I thought I understood Scott mentioning that there is an existing law that if there's a pipeline fronting a property that the owner would have to hook up to that recycled water pipeline.

MR. ROLLINS: A commercial property, yeah.

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: A commercial property, okay. So, then the law or the legislation that Member Hokama was referring to was mandating residents to then hook up to that property too? I just wanted clarification on that, Member Hokama, if you wouldn't mind?

COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA: Mine was more about entities that we require landscape agreements with, so it's your commercial, your business, your resorts, even for the County, our right-of-ways and easement areas, schools, okay, 'cause recycled water is not new. What you think the guys in the submarines drinking, what you think the guys in the spacecraft drinking, okay, it's recycled. So, technology has advanced greatly. It's just how big or small our minds are to new things is going to stop us moving forward. So, sometimes I think my own potable water on Lanai is cleaner than what I drinking out of this bottle. Okay. It's about perception. So, I don't have a problem with allowing technology an opportunity for us to see what makes sense, 'cause most of our residents in the end is going to look at what's at the total amount of the bill they have to pay. So, I know that is the biggest driver on what we're going to do is what they're willing to pay for. So, if they're willing to pay for just potable water for certain things, that's what we'll do 'cause they going to provide us the money to make it happen. And if not, we're going to go another route. But I would say, Chair, I'm, you know, I'm open to it. Like I said, I know what they drink on the subs, I know what they drink in the spaceships, and that is not regular potable water. Thank you, Chair.

CHAIR LEE: Okay. Ms. Rawlins-Fernandez?

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: Mahalo, Chair, for allowing me to ask Member Hokama for clarification on that earlier part of our conversation. So, I guess, I'm still a little...I need a little bit of clarification on if the existing...if we already have a law that mandates commercial properties to hook up to recycled water pipeline if it fronts their property, then who else would we be adding to that existing law? Did anyone catch that?

CHAIR LEE: Eric?

MR. NAKAGAWA: Thanks, Chair. So, I think Member Hokama is just asking if we actually had some type of legislation or law and the answer is yes, we do. So, as long as that, as long as a R-1 waterline is fronting a commercial property, they are required to tie into that system. And so, I think he was just asking if we did or not. And so, we do

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have that. The only way we add on more users, once again, is adding more infrastructure to cross or front other commercial properties, yeah, and then they would be required to utilize it for landscaping or other type of irrigation purposes.

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: Okay. Mahalo for that clarification. I just...I wanted to support whatever it was that Member Hokama was proposing that's why. Yes, go ahead.

MR. ROLLINS: Can I add one more point to that? Right now, the State reuse regulations don't allow individual single-family homeowners to connect to reuse. That's a big hurdle that would have to be overcome also. You have to have a managed property, which is why we can go into multi-family properties, which is why Hokulani Villas can do it because they're actually a condominium project. They have single-family homes there but they're a condominium project and they have managed landscape there. So, that's also a hurdle we have to get over.

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: Mahalo. Last question, so I really liked Member Paltin's idea of, like, perhaps considering planting some kind of a resource like bamboo in the 140 acre of, what is it called, land application. On Hawaii island, there are companies that do prefab housing out of bamboo and that's something, you know, since we're in housing crisis perhaps like construction bamboo is something that we might want to, you know, we could consider planting and watering there and then we can use the bamboo to then build houses. Just an idea. Okay. Mahalo, Chair.

CHAIR LEE: And the good news, Ms. Rawlins-Fernandez, is that the Chair is going to recommend this item go to your Committee next.

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: Mahalo, Chair.

CHAIR LEE: Mr. Molina, did you have a question? And then Mr. Sinenci also.

COUNCILMEMBER MOLINA: Thank you, Madam Chair. First of all, thank you for having this subject of R-1 water. It's very stimulating and it's increasing my thirst to ask more questions, if you know what I mean. But on, in the presentation where you showed the high school, the new high school, there's also two existing public schools, they're Lokelani and Kihei Elementary. What...well, first of all, do...I presume they use R-1 water and if so, what do they use it for, like watering the lawns and...

MR. ROLLINS: Precisely. They both use water and it's all landscape irrigation for their playing fields and around the buildings.

COUNCILMEMBER MOLINA: Are the rates charged to them different from that of a private entities? Is there like a government rate, I guess?

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MR. ROLLINS: No, they are on our other rate, which is what all commercial properties would be charged. We have three categories. We have other, we have agriculture, and we have major agriculture.

COUNCILMEMBER MOLINA: Okay. Yeah, and I bring this up because Member Hokama had brought up the whole, the issue, which is certainly a very valid one about looking at the rate structure for the future for these expansions so, okay. And, you know, Madam Chair, as you know, we had our national conference in the state of Nevada recently and in the whole state of Nevada, I think they drink recycled water, yeah, drinking water. Am I correct with that? I see Director Nakagawa nodding his head. And I guess it's a matter of out of sight, out of mind. I don't remember...Rawlins-Fernandez had certainly had some concerns about it but we survived and it kind of reminds me, I'm trying to draw a parallel here to like with eating hot dogs and Spam. My uncle was a butcher, one of my uncles, and he told me if you saw what they made Spam and hot dogs out of you wouldn't want to eat it but it's sort of like with this R-1 water, you know, but if you just get over the, you know, as Member Hokama said, you know, expand your mind and your, you know, your outlook, I mean, as long as you living, you know. It might be the wave of the future. Hope we don't get to that point, but if it is, we may not have any choice.

CHAIR LEE: Mr. Molina, every time you talk, I lose my appetite.

COUNCILMEMBER MOLINA: As long as you cook it well, the Spam and the hot dogs, it's alright.

CHAIR LEE: Okay. I'll try that.

COUNCILMEMBER MOLINA: Thank you.

CHAIR LEE: Mr. Sinenci?

COUNCILMEMBER SINENCI: Thank you. Maybe some lemon peels or something. Thank you for your presentation and, you know, I'm...it's nice to see that, you know, for a place like South Maui where water is needed more than the East Side anyway, I mean, that you're really using, utilizing your resources, and so I commend that and I just wanted to comment on that. But I understand that probably the Department of Health has a lot of different regulations of what you can do with R-1 water. But can you let it sit? I'm just thinking about, you know, the hydrology cycle where you just let it evaporate. Is that one the uses that you're allowed to do with R-1 water?

MR. ROLLINS: Well, that would be an allowed use but it would take an awful lot of land in order to evaporate a significant amount of water over time.

COUNCILMEMBER SINENCI: Okay. Alright. Thank you. Just had that question.

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CHAIR LEE: Okay. Any further questions? If not, if there are no objections, the Chair recommends that this matter be, not deferred, but referred to the Budget Committee. Any objections?

COUNCILMEMBERS: No objections.

CHAIR LEE: Okay. Thank you.

**VOTE: AYES: Chair Lee, Vice-Chair Paltin, and Councilmembers Hokama, Kama, Molina, Rawlins-Fernandez, and Sinenci.**

**NOES: None.**

**ABSTAIN: None.**

**ABSENT: None.**

**EXC.: None.**

**MOTION CARRIED.**

**ACTION: Recommending REFERRAL of communication to the Economic Development and Budget Committee.**

CHAIR LEE: Thank you, gentlemen. Oh, are you going to stay for the next one, Scott and Albert? No?

MR. ROLLINS: No, we are not.

CHAIR LEE: Okay. Thank you very much.

**ITEM WAI-42: CENTRAL MAUI LANDFILL LAND PURCHASE** (MISC)

CHAIR LEE: So, the next item is...the last item is the Central Maui Landfill Land Purchase, number 42. And with us, we have Eric Nakagawa, the Director of Department of Environmental Management and --

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Bob Schmidt.

CHAIR LEE: --Bob Schmidt, yeah.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: \_\_\_\_\_ Solid Waste Division Chief.

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CHAIR LEE: Active Solid Waste Division Chief. Okay. Alright. Eric, proceed whenever you're ready.

MR. NAKAGAWA: Alright. Thank you, Chair. So, I think the next item was really discussing the 17 acres on the Central Maui Landfill and this was during budget, and the, at that time, I recall that the amount for the purchase amount, the 1 million was reduced to 200,000, and the reasoning was we just wanted to really get a concrete appraisal price first. So, we can kind of see what the order of magnitude was. And so, we were able to get an appraisal for that area and the 17 acres and that's kind of why we just came back to you guys to just kind of let you guys know what it was and where we want to go from here. So, I will let Bob...he can kind of talk about this is...he is Acting Division Chief, and so he can talk a little bit about the appraisal and what we're kind of looking at and what the uses are.

MR. SCHMIDT: Yeah. So, the intended use there is for a emergency debris management site. During the Iao flood, we actually got a lease from A&B property to utilize...

CHAIR LEE: Bob, move closer to the mic please.

MR. SCHMIDT: Oh. Okay. During the Iao Valley flood, we actually leased that property from A&B and we were able to utilize it for the Iao Valley debris. And we're currently updating our emergency debris management plan and we're going to consider a category four hurricane as our debris volume estimate, and so that's going to be a magnitude of volume more than we dealt with the Iao Valley flood. And so, the 17 acres would be easily used and maybe even overflow if we do have a event of that magnitude. We did do an appraisal for the 17 acres at \$720,000. Discussions with A&B in recent, they are hesitant at this time to subdivide that parcel, and they may be more interested in trying to sell the entire piece. Their resistance being the value of the leftover piece may be lower and not sufficient for another buyer's use. On a per acre price, the estimate for the 63-acre parcel would be 2.66 million. Like anything, emergency management, this is an insurance if we had debris or an emergency today, I think A&B, would again enter into a lease agreement. The issue being if that parcel does say, it would be unavailable to us and the proximity to the landfill is ideal because ultimately once all that debris is reduced to whatever volume we can get it to, the landfill is going to be its final disposition.

CHAIR LEE: Are there any questions? Mr. Hokama?

COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA: So, I know other departments participate, so you're the, going to be our primary department or division for, I guess, disaster response in the trash and, you know, environmental concerns area, Public Works would be secondary? I just trying to understand, you know, the lineup of how the departments is going to respond. So, you're the lead department, lead division, and then Public Works and everybody else is after that?

CHAIR LEE: . . .*(inaudible)*. . .

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MR. NAKAGAWA: Yeah, Chair. That's correct. So, with this emergency debris management, we as Environmental Management we're assigned to be the head of that --

COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA: Okay.

MR. NAKAGAWA: --kind of that category. Yeah.

COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA: So, that's...only for that component, other than that it would be either, like, Police or Mr. Andaya that makes certain calls under the other components of disaster management, right? You just take care of the junk stuff, the rubbish.

MR. NAKAGAWA: The rubbish.

COUNCILMEMBER KAMA: Debris.

COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA: Thank you for the public-school word, debris, rubbish.

MR. NAKAGAWA: Yeah, that is correct. So, when we report to EOC whenever we get activated, Public Works is in charge of infrastructure, so they have their own kind of category and then we follow under them and coordinate with them. But as far as just emergency management, the debris management, we were, I guess, our contribution, our role was to just kind of take the lead on this side.

COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA: Okay. Thank you. Would you also coordinate with like DLNR? I mean, you know, let's say DLNR has a lot of take rubbish to deal with debris also, so they work with you directly or you work...I mean, who's the lead agency, then? You would be still the number one in the County, not DLNR, right?

MR. NAKAGAWA: No. So that is correct, yeah. So, we are actually at the top and everybody kind of follow underneath. State, those guys we are the lead coordinator with them and we coordinate with them.

COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA: 'Cause our Mayor is the top Civil Defense person, right, in this County?

MR. NAKAGAWA: Yes, technically he's the top.

COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA: He's the deputy, and administrators. Okay. Thank you, Chair.

CHAIR LEE: Any other questions? Molina? Mr. Molina?

COUNCILMEMBER MOLINA: Yeah, just one quick question for the Director or Mr. Schmidt. You know, debris when you talking about...is this just purely rubbish stuff or is like large tree branches, green waste as well that you're going to stack in this area if you get this land purchase?

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MR. SCHMIDT: Really all of the above. I mean, we've got...it'll be earthen material, it'll be just, it'll be trash. In a category four hurricane, it'll be buildings. Yeah, everything you can imagine.

COUNCILMEMBER MOLINA: Okay. Yeah, I was thinking with some of the greenery, so I don't know if some of that could be, you know, large branches if they could be chipped, at least, you know, a little less that could be brought over or going into the Central Maui Landfill.

MR. SCHMIDT: Yeah, absolutely, and those debris reduction strategies are part of the plan trying to get the volume reduced.

COUNCILMEMBER MOLINA: Okay. Great. Thank you. Thank you.

CHAIR LEE: Ms. Rawlins-Fernandez?

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: Mahalo, Chair. Okay. I just I wanted to just make sure that the information that I heard is correct. Okay. So, the total parcel area is 63 acres and we would like to purchase 17 acres of that 63 total?

MR. SCHMIDT: That's correct.

CHAIR LEE: Go ahead.

MR. NAKAGAWA: So, that is correct. That was the initial, I guess, project if you want to call it, CIP project, when we came before you at Budget. Kind of leading up to that what Bob was talking about was that was the size of that, that 17 acres was really determined from the Iao, kind of, stream debris. But now that we're updating the emergency debris management plan, which is the Countywide one, we are required to, I guess, design it to a larger capacity, which is a hurricane category four. And so, that's kind of what he was kind of touching on of, you know, initially, we figured, okay, 17 acres wasn't enough, it's going to cost us roughly \$720,000 for 17 acres, but if we're really looking at it as a whole in the County and the emergency management debris plan that we're updating now, potentially that category four hurricane would eat that up fast and we would need more. And so, that's why he's kind of proposing that, you know, maybe we buy the whole 63, then it'll be 2-point...that's when he came up with his \$2.66 million for that, and that would be sufficient potentially for that category four, yeah. So, that's kind of what we're kind of bigger, larger plan in which we're kind of presenting to you guys is really two folds, is really we can potentially subdivide it. We talked to A&B, they're a little hesitant because, I don't have a picture, but it really cuts out the larger piece and the remaining of that piece is kind of not of use, so they might be a little hesitant when we try to subdivide that from them, but they're willing to let the whole piece go because of the entire piece in which we can use in our emergency debris management plan, yeah. So, that's the kind of touching on your whole question about do we want to go with 17 acres for \$720,000 or do you translate that to should we be planning for a category four like we're supposed

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to in our emergency debris management plan and take up that whole 63, 'cause that's what we're basically we're going to need more land for that debris. And I think just to help you guys a little understand real high level, I mean, so when a hurricane comes in everything, trees are down, buildings are smashed whatever, infrastructure, Public Works infrastructure people will go and clear access roads to everybody, pushing everything aside, making roadways to hospitals to, for the airports, for all the essentials for us to survive here on Maui. And then once we come to the recovery, that's where we need these different sites for all of that debris is going to get chucked away by private contractors, they're just going to chuck it all and take it to these different sites and that's what this is for, yeah, so just kind of a high-level understanding of why or how does, how much debris there really is, yeah so.

CHAIR LEE: Mr. Hokama?

COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA: Chair, yeah. Again, I assume if we talk about disaster response would be under you, our Infrastructure Chair, so maybe we may need another but in some earlier comments hearing from the Mayor, he was talking about we should be prepared for category three facility-wise, but now you talking category four. And so, like for me, inspecting Fukushima after their disasters, a lot of their debris recovery and programs was done on site. They didn't truck it to another site to deal with it. They took care of it on site because of the amount of debris. So, you know, if you're talking category four, most of our resource going to human rescue and response, okay, more first, and then we're going to deal with the rest. So, my thing is really, do you need that much acreage? Because I think you going to be doing lot more work at actual sites than trucking it one place to rehandle it one more time.

CHAIR LEE: Eric?

MR. NAKAGAWA: Yes, Chair. So, part of that emergency debris management plan is identifying sites that are outside of the Central Maui land. So, we, the deputy is sick, but he, he's kind of in charge of that, he's looking at the different County properties, State properties, as well as private properties that are in Kihei and Lahaina and Bob was actually part of that, too, so he can touch on that kind stuff. So, you are right, they are going truck these things on site as in not right there on site but they're going somewhere close, but eventually after that, they're going to have some type of processing and then they're going to have to take it to that central site. And Bob can kind of correct me if I'm wrong.

MR. SCHMIDT: No, you're absolutely correct. And you're correct. I know from speaking with someone that was in Louisiana and saw the devastation there. He said, every open space was covered, and, but at some point, they did have to start moving that material and we can't take it all to the landfill, it'll be overwhelmed in a hurry, so we do have to have some sort of a place where we try to reduce and, you know, to move that material.

COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA: Yeah, yeah, Japan's answer was incineration on site.

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MR. SCHMIDT: Exactly. Right.

COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA: Incinerate on site. So...

MR. SCHMIDT: So, again, all those strategies are going to be part of the plan but, yeah, in order to just develop this plan we do need to identify these TDSR sites in the different areas of the island, the islands.

COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA: Thank you for your comments. Thank you, Chair.

CHAIR LEE: Ms. Kama, did you have a question?

COUNCILMEMBER KAMA: Well, not a question, but more like a comment. Like, the last time we had a hurricane four was Iniki, right? One-point-eight billion dollars and their debris site was Hawaiian Homes 'cause it was...but so, and I can't remember how many acres that they used but they used quite a lot, that they were, the State was billed by the department for that, but it would make sense that you got to clean up. I mean, the mess that you're going to see. So, where we going to put all that mess if we don't...I would buy the 63 acres for 2.6 million . . . -.66 million and just know that we have that available should and if when the time come.

CHAIR LEE: Mr. Molina?

COUNCILMEMBER MOLINA: Yeah. Director, would this land purchase, would this qualify for any Federal funding maybe through FEMA? I know it's in preparation for usually get the Federal aid after the disaster hits, but for a situation like this because of our limited land area. Have you looked into any possible Federal grants or anything that could maybe at least offset some of the cost to the County?

MR. SCHMIDT: No. The FEMA emergency funds are only after a declaration has been made, so yeah, there's no preemptive funds available.

MR. NAKAGAWA: And to kind of come back to the purpose of that site, I guess, Member Kama's right. I mean, the 17 acres what we're trying to do if everybody remembers is really to have a site designated with the Feds, get it all approved, you get it into the plan, therefore after the recovery, after expenses comes that's all part of their regulation on getting reimbursed, yeah, for the insurance. So, the whole goal is really to figure out where we're going to put it if we going to take this if it's the 17 or the 63 and then we have that designated, it's approved already prehand, I mean, beforehand the disaster, and then once the, if the disaster comes we do our thing, that's an approved site that we can get reimbursements for, yeah.

COUNCILMEMBER MOLINA: Okay. Alright. Thank you. Thank you, Madam Chair.

CHAIR LEE: Ms. Rawlins-Fernandez?

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COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: Mahalo, Chair. So, in discussing the 63 acres and subdividing the 17 acres and A&B having some concerns about the remaining 46 acres not being usable or desirable, can you explain to us why it is that A&B would be concerned that the 46 acres may not be sold?

MR. NAKAGAWA: Yeah, Chair. I think it's just basically geometry, so I guess we could make a copy of this, I mean, you can hand it out. It's just if you look at it, it ends up being...

CHAIR LEE: Do we have that?

MR. NAKAGAWA: Yeah, I don't think you guys have that though. So, basically if you imagine...

CHAIR LEE: Or maybe you can just pass it around. Pass it down.

MR. NAKAGAWA: Okay. So, if you imagine like a snow cone, right, and you cut out the cone piece, the triangle piece, you're left with this little, kind of, --

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Dome.

MR. NAKAGAWA: --yeah, the dome piece and it's not really, I guess, in their reasoning that usable, I guess. And so, that's kind of where they're coming from is really you have this small sliver of an area and it's just kind of...so, when you guys kind of look at the picture, you kind of get a sense on...if it was a square piece and we took just the bottom square of it, the top square is still real usable and, I mean, they can sell it and it's just more of geometry of the actual parcel, I think.

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: Okay. So, in your analogy, the 17 acres is the cone part? Okay.

MR. NAKAGAWA: Yeah, and as it would be the actual heart, triangle, cone piece, yeah, that, instead of the mound, yeah. So, when you see the picture, you'll be able to see what I'm talking about.

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: Okay. So, there isn't anything like wrong with the 46 acres, so there's not like wastelands, like gulches, and stuff? Okay.

COUNCILMEMBER KAMA: So, if you're eating an ice cream cone, it would be the cone and not the ice cream. Is that right? I mean, if you look at it like that.

MR. NAKAGAWA: Yeah, we would take the cone piece. I guess, the good piece for us and then --

COUNCILMEMBER KAMA: Yeah.

MR. NAKAGAWA: --we leave them with kind of the...

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COUNCILMEMBER KAMA: How they going eat the ice cream, no more the cone. Basically, that's the analogy you're trying to make.

MR. NAKAGAWA: That's kind of the analogy, yeah.

CHAIR LEE: Any other...Ms. Sugimura, did you have a question?

COUNCILMEMBER SUGIMURA: Thank you. I'm not on the Committee, so I wanted to wait for everybody. So, I was just curious because we wanted 17 and now you want to add it up for the additional to be the 63, can you think of any other use of the land as we're talking about this additional acreage, which is kind of significant?

MR. SCHMIDT: Well, there's kind of a mixed message in that. I mean, if we need to just leave it as open land and with the intention of it being a TDSR, then no. I mean, however, I mean, we already have purchased additional property that's not identified on the picture you just saw that we do have particular uses for and we're going to expand some EP&S uses out there and we're going to put in a maintenance area for the landfill and there's even been talk of combining the collection baseyards and having kind of a central location out there. So, that's some of the future uses for that area in general and purchasing the property, either the 17 acres or the larger piece might be beneficial to help kind of locate those uses and still have enough land for the TDSR use as well.

COUNCILMEMBER SUGIMURA: Okay. Thank you. That makes sense.

CHAIR LEE: Any further questions? Sure. Ms. Rawlins-Fernandez?

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: Mahalo, Chair. Okay. So, I'm looking at the ice cream cone and the ice cream cone, like the ice cream is kind of smudged to one side and it's kind of like flattened on the other. So, is there a reason that for the 63 acres, you wouldn't look at, you know, where the cone and the kind of small mound of ice cream, not the smudge to the side, bigger mound of ice cream, you know, would be where it's like all intact? 'Cause I can see it now why, you know, it might not be as desirable 'cause it's kind of a long narrow kind of balloon at the end shape.

MR. NAKAGAWA: Maybe everybody should go away from the cone already.

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: Oh, it's a cone though. It's definitely a cone.

MR. NAKAGAWA: It's...so, if you look at the picture, I mean, kind of, in my analogy, if you were to cut, draw the line across for that, where that, kind of where it necks down that's two, I think, that there's two nice big pieces, like, so, like the island of Maui. If you cut off Haleakala from the West Maui Mountains, those two pieces are looks like this would be very usable for both if we were to cut it there. But because we cut it straight across of their property, ending up with these two kind of obscure looking shapes, ours is good, I mean, we cut them straight across it and it's a nice piece and

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what they're left with is this long skinny piece that you're referring to, and I think that's kind of where they're coming from. So, it's nothing to deter us from trying to do the 17 acres, it's just that if there...we just kind of felt that if this body's willing and wanting to secure the entire 63 acres with the...because we do actually have a purpose for it, we thought it'd be a good idea to bring it up and present that to you guys. We can always try to pursue for whatever reasons funding or whatever you guys want just that 17 acres and go from there, but I think it would be really beneficial if we could get that 63 acres in total because we are, whether it is that category three or the category four that we're supposed to design to we would definitely utilize that area in the future.

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: Does A&B own the land that surrounds the cone?

MR. NAKAGAWA: Yes, that's correct.

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: And would we, the County, get an easement too? 'Cause it kind of looks like land locked. Would we then get an easement to access the property?

MR. NAKAGAWA: Yes, Chair. So, no, we wouldn't need a actual access easement 'cause that road that is Pulehu Road right there that boundary on your left side of the picture, yeah. So, you see where it says total 63 acres, 2.66, right on the left of that, that is a roadway and that's Pulehu Road, so that's the access is right there. So, we wouldn't need an access easement for that.

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: For the 63 acres. But if we got the 17 acres, where would the access be on this photo?

MR. NAKAGAWA: So, if we were able to get the 17 acres, the, all of that mauka to the bottom of the picture, that's already us. So, we would just include that part of our property, yeah.

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: Okay. Mahalo, Chair.

CHAIR LEE: Okay. Any other questions? If not, thank you, Eric and Bob. Was it Bob?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Bob.

CHAIR LEE: Bob.

MR. NAKAGAWA: Thank you, Chair.

CHAIR LEE: Okay. Chair recommends that we refer this matter to the Budget Committee for further discussion. No objections?

COUNCILMEMBERS: No objections.



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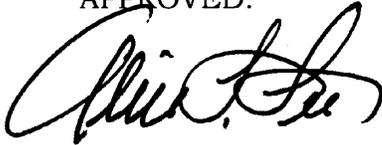
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CHAIR LEE: . . . *(gavel)* . . .

**ADJOURN:** 3:27 p.m.

APPROVED:



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ALICE L. LEE, Chair  
Water and Infrastructure Committee

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Transcribed by: Michelle Balala

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CERTIFICATE

I, Michelle Balala, 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 26<sup>th</sup> day of August, 2019, in Kihei, Hawaii



Michelle Balala