

County of Maui Water
Supply

BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY
COUNTY OF MAUI
REGULAR BOARD MEETING
THURSDAY, JULY 28, 2005

Held at the Council Committee Room, Seventh Floor, Kalana O
Maui Building, 200 South High Street, Wailuku, Maui, Hawaii,
commencing at 9:00 a.m. on Thursday, July 28, 2005.

TRANSCRIBED BY: JEANNETTE W. IWADO, RPR/CSR #135

ATTENDANCE

CHAIRMAN: MICHAEL P. VICTORINO

VICE CHAIRMAN: KENNETH M. OKAMURA

BOARD MEMBERS: KENT HIRANAGA

RALPH JOHANSEN

STACY HELM CRIVELLO

EXCUSED: MICHELE McLEAN

GINNY PARSONS

SALLY RAISBECK

GREG SMITH

DIRECTOR :

GEORGE TENGAN

DEPUTY DIRECTOR :

ERIC YAMASHIGE

DEPUTY CORPORATION COUNSEL : JOHN J. KIM

BOARD SECRETARY :

CATHY HOWARD

STAFF :

ALVA NAKAMURA

HELENE KAU

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: Okay, I'm going to call this meeting to order. One announcement. We do not have a stenographer this morning, so these microphones, please speak into the microphone. They are not for amplification purposes, they're here to record what we discuss, and then the recording will be then forwarded on to the stenographer for her to transcribe for us, okay. So we do not, again, have a stenographer, so please speak into the microphone, okay.

In attendance today we have Mr. Smith, Greg Smith, Ralph Johansen, Kent Hiranaga, Kenneth Okamura, and myself, Mike Victorino present at this time. So that is five, so we have a quorum. Is that correct, Kathy?

MS. HOWARD: Yes.

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: Okay. Announcements, do we have any announcements before we get started? Because we have another presentation, so I want to get started. So if you have an announcement right now, if it can be held off until later on, we can do it later, I will hear it later on.

Okay.

And I am not going to hear any other business at this point. I would like the two presentations to occur.

So the first presentation, the first presentation is going

to be by Jeanne Skog from the Maui Economic Development

Board on Focus Maui Nui. Jeanne?

MS. SKOG: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: Good morning.

MS. SKOG: Good morning, everybody. Thank you very much for having me here. I am going to give you the results of a community vision process that went on. But

before I get into that, a little bit of introduction on myself. As I say, I am with the Maui Economic Development Board, but more importantly I am part of a group of people, 23 people, who came together to help put this vision and process together. And in fact, a couple of them are behind me here, Lucienne and Clark were also part of the 23 people. And we're very careful in shaping this process and making sure we got to people who don't normally participate in the process.

And basically I will go through this. We have reached a lot of residents in the community to get their

views on what they think is important for our future. And

I'll talk to the relevance of what you're doing as we get to

the end here.

But basically the process, this process became

called Focus Maui Nui. And just a little bit on why it got

named that. We were uncertain what to call this in a way

that was meant to be all encompassing. And we thought,

okay, something about county, but then we realized Kahoolawe

is also part of our consciousness, so to speak. And even

though it's not inhabited, it's very important to us

culturally, historically, et cetera.

So with advice from a couple of native Hawaiian practitioners, we came up with a sense of Maui Nui, meaning Maui All. And it took in all the different islands with a focus, for the purpose of looking at focusing on the future. This was made possible with funding from all of these partners, which you can see includes the County of Maui. And thank God, because it was a massive process to put on. We needed every bit of support that we've gotten and continue to get.

So basically the public part of this process

occurred over a 14 week period during the summer, late summer/fall of 2003, and it was 165 sessions in the community. And these weren't sessions where we told people, okay, "Come to the Kihei Community Center and we will talk to you." These were sessions where we reached out and said, "Wherever you want us to do this session we will do it."

So we opened it up to try to take the barriers to participation totally out. We had food at the sessions, we did it at any time of day or night, literally like breakfast to dinner. We just tried to make ourselves as accessible as possible. We even did several on the weekends. So it was

totally up to the hosts how and when we did these.

And as you can see, the result is we reached 1700 residents. And we said Hana to Maunaloa, because literally we truly went end to end with these sessions. We had the help of about 12 facilitators who were trained in the process so we were assured of consistency in the results.

And what I am going to go through now very quickly is a description of who participated, because I think that speaks to the credibility of the information that came out. This is a real quick snapshot of some of the sessions that went on. And I think you can tell from these photos that

they're very, very intent in their participation. They took it very, very seriously. I'd say 90 percent of the session was very much interactive. And working within small groups and then larger groups and then into the whole group. So it was a very deliberate stepped process.

So in terms of the demographic information of who participated, we collected this information. At the end of every session everyone filled out an evaluation form and a demographic form. This was really important to us because we wanted to know at any point in the process how well we were reaching our target. So everyone filled it out, and we

compiled the information as we went along.

This is a comparison with the census, the latest census that's available. And as you can see in the case of Molokai and Lanai, we actually exceeded census, and that was on purpose. We actually had developed a separate Lanai report and a separate Molokai report in addition to aggregating it into the whole. So we did get those.

This is the age distribution of the group. And again, you see a really good stretch. The demographic information really helped us midway through because at the

midway point we had reached about 25, in the 16 to 20 age group, so we knew we needed to push harder in the second half. And by the end of the process we reached 125.

Our length of permanent residency, again, our group stretched here. We were very happy to see the 20 plus years in the whole life numbers because there's a sense in the community that kind of the longer you have lived here or were born and raised here, the more apathetic you might become or the more you sort of "let it be" kind of thing in terms of civic engagement. So we were happy that this method of getting to them seems to have brought out the

numbers.

This is a comparison again using census numbers in terms of racial and ethnic lines. These are all census descriptions that we reached. And then we were happy to see that in terms of the hispanic group -- it's a really large segment of our community at this point. It's I think about 17,000. So it's a very large group. It's a young group. We also reached some of our Micronesian groups, the Tongans and Samoans. So it's a really good cross-section in there.

Population across districts, again, it's a group spread there. And then if you remember, I said that we were

trying to reach people who don't normally participate. We were really happy to get this number. This is just one way to gauge it. As you can see in the "never" number it's almost 40 percent of the participants who had never gone to a public meeting. And who knows how many public meetings we have in this community, but 30 percent had never gone. And then when you couple it with the one to three times, it's a pretty whopping number.

So the result of all of this participation was an expression of a vision of what we'd really like to see our community have. And I won't read through the whole thing,

but I will touch on a few points there that came up.

Feelings, as I would call it. The sense of building toward a sustainable future. We all know how dependent we are on our food, our fuel, or whatever the case may be. But there was a lot of optimism in terms of our ability to get more sustainable across all lines.

Looking at a sense of balance, for instance, in terms of economic goals and environmental and cultural goals. We ought to be able to balance all of that together in a way that allows us to move forward.

Education came up extremely high as a value. And

the sense also of our being able to choose to spend our

lives here, and that was a really key point. I know you

probably all know and I know a lot of people who moved off

of Maui just because they couldn't make the economics work.

I mean Nevada has probably been the beneficiary of a lot of

our residents. But it's kind of sad to see that when it

happens because of economics, not because of other reasons.

So the sense of being able to choose to be here was really

an important goal.

The theme of being good stewards of whatever we

have that's precious to us. Again, self-sufficiency and environmentally-sound economic development. And then finally, always thinking several generations ahead. I went to a presentation where the Chinese woman who was helping to facilitate it talked about looking seven generations to come. And it really puts it in perspective when you're looking that long ahead.

And then it is also captured in an expression of the core values, some of which I touched on in the vision statement. That again, the sense of looking at the stewardship of our resources and respecting our diversity,

honoring our culture, self-sufficiency, balance, et cetera.

It goes all the way through as important core values to our community.

Now, I know many of you have been involved in public processes a really long time, and I'm sure a lot of this is not new. And I think the key point here is that it was reaffirmed by what was happening here.

I was born and raised here, and it was fascinating for me to see this process evolve and the results of it come to be, because in spite of all the changes that have happened to our island, these things have held. At least it

held through this process as important values from which we ought to be making our decisions for our future.

So they did come up with some expression of how to get there, how to get to this vision, what strategies should be employed. And before I go into each of the five of them, I do want to emphasize that the overall message was remember the one about balance. That these five strategies are a package. You cannot do one if you are destroying the other. That wasn't the point of what they came up with.

So they all came together. And you will see how

they integrate anyway, but I think that's an important part of the message to emphasize.

So as I mentioned before, education came out very, very high. And it wasn't just education in the classroom, but also education outside of the classroom. And life-long learning. They saw it as a way to certainly get to that point where we can choose to be here, because the more educated you are, the more opportunities you have for jobs and so forth. But they also saw education as part of the antidote to the drug situation. That perhaps if there was more to do, more extracurricular things to do that were

productive for our youth, that would be educating them about making better choices. So the drug situation really drove some of this as well.

Public higher education came up very, very high.

So the goal of going to a new institution here was definitely a goal they wanted to move toward. Preserving the environment, and specifically addressing water needs, which directly relates to what you're doing. Obviously, again, not a new value in our community, given our agricultural background, but there was a recognition of constantly needing to address the water situation that's

going on.

But the environment as a whole came out very, very high. And an understanding that taking care of environment really takes care of all the pieces in our economy, including tourism. That's not new. So it wasn't just taking care of our open space for the sake of taking care of it, but understanding that it really ends up being good for business as well. That was recognized in every group.

Improving infrastructure, particularly housing and transportation. Now, remember this was done in '03. That was before we got to the \$900,000 median sale mark, well

before it. So housing was an issue even then.

It was kind of interesting, because my dad ran for office 30 years or so ago, and I had a chance to look at some old ads that he had put in the Maui News, and one of the things he campaigned on was affordable housing. So clearly not a new challenge for us here, but it certainly has become extremely serious now, affecting not only our social picture but definitely our economic one as we try to get the work force that we need for our booming economy.

You know, it's a very difficult time for a lot of the middle

class, and everyone else.

So anyway, an interesting note on the housing part. And transportation, that's certainly not new. But an overall sense of looking at infrastructure. To the point where many suggested that the public sector maybe look at creating more incentives for developers to help deal with some of these public facilities as a way to move these projects forward.

And then in terms of the economic development strategies, certainly seeing that as a key to our ability to live here, live here productively and so forth. But the key

was the targeted part, that whatever we choose in terms of economic options it ought to balance with all those other four strategies. It's got to go together. And that's what I meant by you don't do one thing and destroy the other. That they ought to be able to work.

They came up with things like renewable energy, or ocean sciences, or whatever the case may be, but there are definite opportunities there. We have definite strengths in moving ahead in those areas. I mean you all know about, I think, Pacific Biodiesel that's doing a tremendous job in terms of converting cooking oil into biodiesel. And I have

to tell you, we have been working very closely with them.

They are on the leading edge nationally in what they're doing, drawing a lot of attention into communities across the U.S., as a way to look at renewable energy production.

So there are definitely ways that we have not exhausted by any means, we've only started to scratch, but they thought would be good for our economy and also good for our environment and also all the other values that are important to us.

I don't know if you recognize the woman on the right, but that's Home Maid Bakery, and we thought that that

really represented one of the very important sense, and that was supporting small business on Maui. That they saw that as part of the self-sufficiency and sustainable solution.

But on the left is actually a picture from the TREX Enterprises lab, which is representing high tech as another way toward looking at more rewarding jobs, cleaner environment, better practices, et cetera.

And then last, but not least, preserving local culture and traditions, and addressing human needs. This is kind of interesting that it got coupled together, because

for those of you who are born and raised here you know that taking care of each other is part of our culture. I mean that's just how we grew up. You took care of your grandparents, you got involved with your neighbor, whether they liked it or not.

I always think about the fact that we were on party lines when I was growing up, and we could hear each other's conversations, and nobody cared. But this is just how it was. And we were definitely into each other's lives. But it wasn't a bad thing, there was a sense of camaraderie and caring that came along with it.

So this did talk about island culture, but also of course the host culture and our ethnicities and protecting the richness of all of that, while addressing human needs as well and taking care of each other.

I think that over the years we've come to realize that communities that take care of itself become very attractive from an economic point of view too. Companies like to be in communities that take care of themselves. So this all wraps together with the economic picture as well.

So Phase I was all about getting this information, compiling the information, and then issuing the report. So

in Phase II it's been about making the community aware of this. And at this point we've reached well over 2500 people with the information, whether it's been in groups like this, small groups, or whether, you know, I've done a number of presentations to larger groups. I did a presentation to the annual meeting of the realtors group. And others have done presentations as well. So a lot of different ways that we've used it.

We have had articles in the Maui News. There's an ongoing column in the Maui News talking about some things that we've done that are aligning with what the values are

here, what the strategies are here. So just awareness of what these things are about so that people can know what we are going to live by and make decisions by.

And then of course encouraging everyone to take action. In the forward report there actually are a number of several -- a lot of this, actually, of actions that each group came up with that could implement the strategies. So although I won't go into it in detail, they did come up with some suggestions for actions.

And then finally accountability. It was really

important to everyone who participated that this was going somewhere. That producing the report was not going to be the end of the process. And that's why we're putting so much emphasis in getting the word out to groups and individuals across the board.

Ultimately we are going to be producing an annual Step Forward report that will kind of chronicle the progress that's being made in the community along these lines. And the Own It that we have there is about the action part, that we're hoping people will Own It. Because ultimately it's not going to be, "Okay, Jeanne, what is MEDB doing next?"

It's really going to be what we're all doing next. Because it's much larger than government, business, or whatever. So that's why we chose the phrase Own It, because that's what we really need to all do.

So just some quick snapshots of some things that have already happened in the community. We used Focus Maui Nui as a framework for the Mayor's Economic Summit that was held last year. We are advising on the general plan update, because the Department of Planning had always intended to use the results of this as the beginning vision piece of the general plan update. So it's going to have legs through

that process right off the bat.

A number of other processes have looked at how we went about collecting information and incorporating it. So for instance, Maui Electric currently has an integrated resource planning process that they're going through, which is basically a strategic planning process for power in the community. So they're looking at how to better penetrate the community to get more input, versus settling for one meeting at each community center like we usually do. So even from a process point of view it's having an impact.

We've met with about two-thirds of the boards and

commissions, and are likely to be able to wrap up in the next couple of months. That's been really great, meeting with all of your colleagues. So you can see some other examples of a variety of things that have happened because of the Focus Maui Nui process.

And then the relationship to what you're doing I think is fairly obvious. I mean you are in a decision-making capacity, and of anybody I mean you have the ability to shape where our future is going both in the near future as well as the long term. So you really become a

very important part of the process of Owning It in the community and representing the community's interests in what you are deciding.

I know when we are kind of looking at the details of a particular plan or policy or whatever maybe we don't always consciously realize we are doing it from a point of our value system, but you really are. I mean the fact that you have even stepped up is because you believe it was important to have a voice and to be engaged and take responsibility for our community.

And whatever you are doing as commissioners

definitely has a relationship to what our community felt was of tremendous value. They explicitly talked about water, so I was very happy to be able to come before you to present this information. So any questions?

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: I will open the floor to questions, but before we do that, Jeanne, I think this Focus Maui Nui was well done, and I think it's a step in the right direction. I think it's long overdue. And you made some key points that what was going on 30 years ago exists today, and probably 30 years from today. But the key is when you think ownership and really start working at solving some of

these problems maybe then those problems will diminish to a point where they become manageable, like people moving off these islands.

Jeanne, it's not only now, it's been -- you guys have family members that left the islands back in the '50's, '60's. There were no jobs then. It still goes on and on, and it never ends. It's a never-ending process. But this has really brought it to the forefront. And I think what you have done here in your group and engaging the people I think is really, really important, and is something that maybe some of us can take on as far as our boards and

commissions.

Because when you set meetings two or three people come, right? But by engaging them you get more participation. So thank you very much, Jeanne.

I will open the floor to questions. Mr. Okamura?

BOARDMEMBER OKAMURA: I have heard about this for a long time, and I was wondering what was going on with this and now we know. It looks good, very good.

MS. SKOG: Well, the other thing I should mention is you all wear, I know, some of you wear many other hats.

And our hope of course in going to the boards and commissions is that they take it to the other -- you take it into the other parts of your lives, whether it's through your work, your employment I should say, or if you are volunteering for Boy Scouts or Girl Scouts.

I mean every single group plans. It might be short-term, meaning only for a year or six months or whatever, or it might be long-term, but they all make plans. So the question is what are we planning with or by, or what's guiding that planning, what values.

So Girl Scouts is a really good example of as they

look at what they're going to do for the year, maybe they can look at some of these strategies and go, okay, one of the important things was preserving our culture. What can we do this year that specifically does that that we can accomplish or that we can contribute to.

So it translates into action very, very easily, and hopefully for you as well it will guide your thinking as you are looking at all the issues that come before you.

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: Thank you. I have a further announcement, board member Stacey is present. Thank you for joining us. And also I didn't announce that our director,

Mr. George Tengan, and our new deputy director, Eric

Yamashige is present also. And I was going to introduce you

a little bit later, Eric, so we will hold off on that.

So go ahead, Mr. Tengan, if you have got a

comment.

MR. TENGAN: I have a comment. One other thing is

to somehow develop or have some kind of guidelines as to

what we mean by values. As an example, supposing we have 50

more water meters to issue, and there's this new high tech

industry coming into town that's going to take up, people

that they bring in, at least 40 of those meters. Do we want

this? That's one thought that I had.

MS. SKOG: That's an excellent thought, actually.

And unfortunately in a brief presentation like this I can't go into detail. But there was a lot of guidance. It didn't get prescribed to the point where it said, okay, if you have this situation, you know, like the one you are describing, this is what you are supposed to do. But it did provide guidance in terms of values and the extent to which -- guidance on the balance, it did provide that.

MR. TENGAN: The other question would be how do

you balance the migration of people into the community. How do you achieve that balance? Because you cannot prevent anyone from moving.

In our case water seems to be one of the key resources that we need. So how do we achieve that balance, being able to take care of the people that are current residents while trying to I guess make it possible for people to move in. How do you achieve that balance?

MS. SKOG: I think one really good example that came up on what can be done, and it happened to be on the government side. I don't think it's all about government,

don't get me wrong. But the County Council recently hiked the tax on time shares. So right off the bat that is, number one, sending a message of where the preference is in our community, or as they are seeing the community.

So there are ways that policy decisions get made that relate to the choices. You know what I mean? I was just using that as an example of putting a limit, because certainly I would think the time-share companies would be thinking about it a little harder. Because I mean basically I believe they doubled the tax on the time-share. So I'm just saying that there are devices that are available to us.

MR. TENGAN: Doubling the water rates? (Laughter)

MS. SKOG: You know, I think that there are definitely choices that can be made. You're right, you can't be standing in the back and going, "You're in, you're out." But you are setting an environment for which way you want to go and what you want to allow through certainly public policies and looking at which types of investments you want to make easier to come in or harder to come in, whatever the case may be. But I think the key thing here, again, is striving for the balance.

MR. TENGAN: We will still be talking about

balance 50 years from now.

MS. SKOG: Right, but I think it should be an ongoing issue. I mean Maui is extremely desirable, let's face it. It's going to be desirable for a long time to come hopefully, because that means we won't have destroyed it. But it is going to be something we are going to be grappling with for a long time, and that's just the reality of it. So we need to be guided by something as we grapple with it.

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: Thank you, Jeanne. Unless there's any other questions, I know I have another

presentation. So thank you very much for coming by.

MS. SKOG: You're welcome.

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: Hopefully I will contact you,

because I have another group that I think will be very

interested, our insurance agencies are interested because

they stay pretty current on what happens around this state.

MS. SKOG: Absolutely.

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: So I will contact you,

Jeanne.

MS. SKOG: Okay. And I will leave you the full

report. It looks ominous, but it really is very, very easy

to read. So I'll leave that for you.

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: Okay, thank you very much.

And why don't we take a five minute recess while we get prepared for Mr. Yuen's report. So we will take a five minute break.

(Whereupon a brief recess was taken)

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: I will reconvene the meeting.

At this time I'd like to welcome Lucienne DeNaie, who is here today to give us a report on her wells. Not her wells, but the wells of Maui. But her research and some of the work that she's done in that area to enlighten us to help us

make some good decisions in the future.

And I will preface this by saying that her reports, and again I am going to say -- and I hope you are not offended in any way -- were not substantiated by the department. But in light of what you have done, we are interested in your giving us as accurate a report as you can in what you were able to achieve.

MS. DeNAIE: Thank you, and thanks very much for this opportunity. This is the first time that I have taken this research, which began in 2002-2003, and culminated in a kind of a report form. And actually, I made a public

presentation on it. I have made several small presentations to different community bodies on information about their particular areas, and I appreciate what you say.

This is based -- my research was based on about 50 different sources, some of which were probably pretty obscure, people aren't thinking about them anymore, like conferences that were held in the 1970's and 1980's that produced a wealth of information and good ideas.

And I want to thank first Cathy Howard for sort of helping me through this process. I am a

technically-challenged person, so my information for this report was put together by a person who had more technical skills than I that moved to a better paying job, which happens on Maui, and I was left to try to get things off the disk that they created. And it didn't work too easily, so we have postponed this presentation a few times until we could get some help and figure out how to transfer these things so all of the formatting was kind of readable.

I also want to say that the idea behind this was to give a broad picture of things, because on a county level we often are just looking at the things that are facing us

in the immediate future or, you know, the soon-to-be-future, the ten-year horizon, whereas what I was looking at we've known from the past.

So every aquifer that is covered in the report, the full report is aquifer by aquifer, and it's a review of each aquifer, what is known about the water use in that aquifer, what is known historically about the water use in that aquifer, and what is known about the future projected use for that aquifer, and then just kind of a quick summary based on that what might be some wise policies or actions to take just based on that information.

There are also sections that correspond with the hydrological units map that summarize whatever strategy would be for Central Maui aquifers, for Wailuku section aquifers, for Lahaina section aquifers. And those are not included in what you have. What you have is the executive summary. It kind of refers to all of those things. And in 22 pages you can get a sense. If you are interested, there's lots more to read. This is the basic message here.

One of the reasons that I think that this is important is because sometimes we've had good ideas in the past that don't always wind their way around to the

mainstream, and yet they can be helpful in making decisions for the future.

I think we all know we're at a crossroads about water policy here and that the decisions that we're making over the next few decades are really going to be either a guarantee of a sustainable supply of water or just keep us on this continuous cycle of, oh, gosh, we don't really have enough water and all this is coming at us and where are we going to get the water and how are we going to find water that meets the quality needs, too.

Also, we have to recognize we have shifted from a plantation economy to a tourism and development and business mode, and so the water demands of that are completely different, and yet we are pretty much trying to put the systems to work that served that plantation economy. And you can either say we are at either an exciting or a very challenging phase. I choose to look at it as a very exciting phase, and I think a lot of other planners, I think the folks that are working on the Water Use and Development Plan look at it this way too, that there's hope in the future. There are things that we can do.

But I think we have to accept as a fact that for the last 20 years Maui has regularly outstripped its available supply of water in terms of just what has been available. And some people see this as just an infrastructure problem, and of course infrastructure does play a part in this. But there are a variety of factors at work.

First of all, I just wanted to say that this is not just about wells, it's about the interrelationship of groundwater and surface water on this island and how we need to find a balance to make sure that people 50 years from now

have good quality water to drink in the amounts that they're going to need. And I feel that to do that we really need to look at some of the assumptions we have been making and see if they are serving us as the best guidelines.

One of the assumptions is that if we move towards groundwater it will be more reliable and have less problems. And there is some truth to that, you know. Groundwater is not fleshy and our stream water. However, because of the nature of the geography of our island, we are not Oahu, we just have to accept that. Oahu is a lot older than we are, and because of that it has geological formations that serve

to store water very, very efficiently.

We have some of those same formations, but the places we have them are places that we are looking for and using water right now, like Iao and a portion of the Kahului aquifer has cap stone, has the kind of basalt that really holds the water very well. So when you have those conditions and you have plenty of rain, like we do in the West Maui mountains on the northern side, well, you have some good weather storage potential.

But we don't have those conditions on every part

of our island. In fact, the place on our island where it rains the most, East Maui, does not have those conditions at all. It has very, very porous, very new lavas. So what happens is you have a very saturated type of aquifer where it's not just little separate puddles that you can pump from and know that they will always be kind of building up. They have been transported to Central Maui and used for agriculture.

So when you look at a chart of Maui where it says, you know, here is how many millions of gallons a day we have, and outlined in red is the area where two-thirds of

our predicted water supply is, and these are the remote areas of East Maui from Hanapoo out to Kipahulu.

Whether or not that water would be developable, whether or not the estimates of the water available are accurate, if you look at the report that developed this, it was a Water Resources Protection Plan that was done in 1988, the authors were very clear that we really need to get more information.

And this is a good guess to start out with. Let's get the information we need. Don't base your planning on this. Don't really take this as the end-all and be-all of

what your capacity is going to be. And by all means, every five years go in and try to rework your sustainable yield figures for any area that you are really using, intending on using for water supply.

Well, this was all good advice. It was published in this great report that probably sits on large shelves, but we really haven't followed it. We haven't done too much research on these areas. USGS did do a report in 1999 and 2000 where they discovered that it has a saturated system. They didn't give any estimates of what the yield of this area would be, but if we are counting on this for all of our

future water supply we ought to make an investment to find out what the water supply is.

The other assumption about groundwater is that, you know, it's better quality than stream water, and in some areas it is. But I think we have to be honest once again that in some of our aquifers, like the Paia aquifer, the Kahului aquifer and even portions of Kamole aquifer, our water has been tainted by agricultural chemicals, and there's plenty of studies to show that. And we are not necessarily going to get clean water there, even if there is

fresh water available, without a cost of cleaning it up. So that has to be factored in.

And then another factor is that some of the better quality head levels that we have are at higher elevations, like the proposed wells in Makawao. They have nice clean water up there; it's going to be expensive to pump. So that needs to be factored in.

So all in all we need to look at a balance on this assumption that just getting more groundwater is going to be the solution to all of our problems. Also, the idea that East Maui has plenty of water, let's drill wells there.

East Maui does have some water, but you have to balance once again what is being taken out of the streams and what's going to be left groundwater and what's going to be needed to actually sustain the watershed of that area. You can't just take water that the watershed needs too, because those plants are depending on it as well to help catch the water and let it go back into the aquifer.

So I'm a big one on getting the scientific facts and then trying to apply them as best we can. So we do have really I think just a beginning of an investment in the research necessary to know how much water we really have

access to. And it would be my hope -- I notice that for the island of Molokai there is a kind of projected sustainable yield and then there's a revised sustainable yield for that map. I think we need to do that for our map of Maui as well in order to get realistic.

Some of our aquifers on Maui have already had their sustainable yields revised, but they're not changed on the map that's on the state website or on the county's website. For instance, the Paia aquifer is still listed as having 8 million gallons a day, but every report that you see that talks about it lists it as four. And even back in

1988 it was suggested that probably about half of that, or four, would be more realistic.

The same thing with the Haiku aquifer. It's listed at 31 million gallons a day, but most experts, including Mink and Yuen, agree that it would be closer to 15, and that even that needs to be tested.

So point one, let's really get the information we need to know how much water we have, because that's an important tool of planning. And you might be aware that Oahu sixty years ago reevaluated many of their sustainable

yields, and some of them were cut in half because they were based on just the information that they had at the time, science improved, and they were able to I think better plan because they knew where their sustainable yields were going, based on the studies that they invested in.

Now, Maui's water planning -- and no offense to the department -- but it has really been based on delivering expensive water at cheap prices. And I say this because I just heard a report by Erin talking about how the Department of Water Supply invests \$25,000 per line in providing water to people. She said that's higher than many municipalities

do. At the same time, our rates have been very classically low.

If you read the Water Use and Development Plan that was revised in 1992, the consultants pointed out that we are not going to find cheap water any more. That the future is about evaluating the costs and benefits of where water is going to be found and what it's going to cost. And realistically letting people know that that's going to be part of how water is going to be provided to them. Another portion of that is that we really haven't prioritized our water use by quality and quantity.

I'm sure many of you know that mountains like Waihee Valley and Waikapu Valley and Iao Valley are tunnels, and they're called development tunnels and they tap what is essentially water that has been captured by different geological formations. It's called perched water or impounded water. And that water eventually, if it had enough time, probably would seep back into some of the streams.

Over the years the agricultural companies have found that it's very convenient to drill these tunnels. The water gradually seeps into the tunnels, and then that water

is dumped into either a nearby ditch or stream and then collected by a ditch.

Well, many people are beginning to think we're really missing a bet by taking this very, very high quality water, it's very pure water because it's been filtered through the rock system, and dumping it into ditches where maybe later we will get some of it to then clean up again with all the other stuff that's in the ditches and give to humans.

We do have one source of that water that provides

domestic water and that's the Iao tunnel. And if you ask anybody that lived in Iao Valley in the '50's, that was the water source sans chlorine, and they will tell you that it was the best water that you would ever want to taste in your life. It was very high quality.

So there are many who are saying that we really should look to the practicality of gaining access to some of these tunnel waters. There is four to eight million gallons a day of these tunnel waters being dumped into our ditches right now. It may be totally impractical to bring Driscoll lines up there and capture that flow.

Carl Friedman, the consultant for the What Up,

told us at the last presentation he gave that he is

including in the budget what it would take to at least do

exploration of this as an option. And it may be that some

of the tunnels are so remote and inaccessible that it

wouldn't make any sense, but some may prove practical to do

that. And here is a water source that doesn't require as

much expensive clean-up, and it basically is being used in

the West Maui mountains by an agricultural company that is

now out of business. So they're becoming a water company,

and this is water, and it's water that could serve the

public interest because its quality is high.

The other prioritization strategies that we need to look at are included in the report under where we can find more water. But basically they are capturing water that could be used twice. And a lot of this is water that just goes out of peoples' showers, kitchen sink drains, and so forth. And in areas that are really water conscious, like some areas in the arid southwest -- and even California is starting to do this in several areas -- the laws have been changed so that these systems, at least in individual homeowners, the water can be captured and utilized.

So instead of you using good Iao Aquifer water to water your plants in Maui Meadows, you have like a little holding tank where your bath water goes in, and you just use that. Or you have some pipes that go out and water your banana trees.

Everybody knows that people like to grow stuff in Kihei. It looks beautiful there. But the fact is that your old Water Use and Development Plan that was done 15 years ago noted that 42 percent of the water that's delivered to Kihei never ends up in the sewage system, so it's probably

going into the ground.

So what we're doing is spending money finding water, pumping water, cleaning water, sending it to people so that they're using it once, and a lot of it is just watering their landscape. And about half of it goes back into the sewage system, and that's the second part to this, is making it easier for people to use reclaimed water where it's appropriate.

And there are a number of condominiums and golf courses and parks in South Kihei. South Kihei is really leading the pack. I'm sure you have had Steve Parabolicoli

here making a presentation to you about what they're doing.

Steve is kind of the great architect of this. He's worked

with a lot of different agencies to make it possible.

They're trying to extend it more to areas like West Maui.

West Maui has some use.

But for instance I believe that the department has been working with Monsanto to get them to use reclaimed water on their cornfields in Kihei, rather than water from their water meter.

Now, all this is like the low hanging fruit, it really makes sense. All of the water researchers that I

come across, the people who were the pioneers back in the 1960's and 1970's, have said managing demand for water is just as important as managing the creation of new source. And so water you don't have to recreate and use is water that you can save money developing and transporting.

So all of these are very, very broad outlooks that are in our policy now, but everything we can do to actually implement them would mean that we have a sustainable water future.

Now, I want to get to the heart of this, because I have limited time and I know you do too. But I think what

you folks are interested in is who uses Maui's water, where, how and why, and that's why this was called a well report.

What I did bring, if you folks are interested, I have pumping reports from many, many different wells on Maui that maybe eventually our department will have, because the Council of Water Resources committee is trying to create and shape an ordinance that will ask the people who are submitting these reports to the state right now to also forward them to the county and have a provision in the county department that can collate them and make them

manageable.

But right now these reports are not in a very easy to access form. Some of them are even in -- like HC&S, for instance, they are given in monthly reports and they're given in thousands of gallons a month. We don't think in thousands of gallons a month, we think in millions of gallons a day. So all those have to be translated for each of their -- I don't know, what do we have here, 20 wells?

So my assistant and I went to Honolulu, spent many, many hours with our little laptop there typing these things in, then did the math, then created these charts.

Now unfortunately, the only full year that we had at the time, because we were doing this in 2003, was 2002. But at least these give a snapshot of what's being used. And if they're helpful at all for you folks that are doing water planning, I have them all online, and I can email any and all of them to you. I didn't include them in the packet because I wasn't sure how much data you guys want with the information.

But for those who are interested, I have pumping figures for HC&S wells in three aquifers; Pioneer Mill pumps when they were operating, up until the last ten years of

their operation; Pioneer Mill stream diversions, if anyone is interested in what was diverted from the streams; Seibu water for their golf course; Kent Smith's subdivision wells for his different subdivisions, the reporting that they do; Wailea Resort wells, Kaanapali Water Company, their pumping reports and their chloride reports, which are very interesting because they have a lot of chloride problems.

When we think about more wells in West Maui we should look at the people who have had it the longest, they have had wells for a long time, and try to learn from what they know.

I also have well reports for the private water

Kapalua Water Company for their diversion of water from the Honolua ditch, from their two wells, and for their diversions on the East Maui side from Kuiuwa Well that's out in the Nahiku area, and from their Awalau source.

So if anyone is interested in any of those, I am happy to provide them to those who are information freaks.

Also, the Maui Lani wells, which is a potential future source of new wells in that area. I also have all the water users in Haiku, which is probably the largest area of private well use right now. And I could leave this. Cathy

could make you guys copies if anybody is interested.

This is taken from state records, but also I went and called people, met with them, tried to find out their water use and so forth and so on, to get a sense of what was really going on in the Haiku aquifer, since this is an aquifer that is being considered for future years by the county. And as you can see, there's two pages of use there. It's a busy little place, and there are new applications all the time.

Well, to just sort of summarize, because I do want to leave a little room for questions, and this really should

go with a nice Power Point presentation because this is a lot of information to keep in mind. But every day we use 400 million gallons of fresh brackish water, and about an eighth of it is used for domestic use.

Of that about a little over half, 272 million gallons, is stream water. And some days as much as like 30 million gallons could be diverted in one day from Honokohau stream. Even places like Waihee, one day in Waihee stream the USGS gauge registered 5 billion gallons of water coming through the stream. There are times when our streams produce a tremendous amount of water.

One of the suggestions that was made in the Water Use and Development Plan in 1992 is that we do some engineering to try to capture some of these very large flows, that we have reservoir systems or underground storage systems where they can be pumped back into the reservoir so that we are actually taking advantage of nature's cycles. Managing our water rather than just sort of watching it and saying, oh, gosh, well, there it is.

Six million gallons of the stream water in the Wailuku agriculture system is reported as system losses. In other words, 6 million gallons is diverted every day on an

average, of the 40 million gallons that they divert, and they don't know where it goes. It's either leaked somewhere or whatever. So there's a lot of stuff that could be tightened up in our water systems, both public and private.

Only two of our golf courses use stream water for irrigation right now, the Waikapu course, the Sandalwood course and Kapalua. It's ironic that Kapalua gets water from the Honokohau system, and yet people who live in Honokohau have no water system. The county has to like truck water into them.

The Waihee aquifer, where we are getting a larger portion of our water, getting four to five million gallons of water a day, most of the people who live in that aquifer have no public water systems, have only private water systems.

So we have some very interesting dichotomies, and these are things -- I know they're not on your guys' plate because you are an advisory body. But maybe you are the think tank of our water planning here, and maybe these broad ideas are things that this board could work on bringing to the attention of the mayor, the department, the Water

Resources Committee, and make sure that 20 years from now everybody can be proud and say, you know, "We had this idea and it is paying off now." We probably ought to go there.

Another thing to know is that in the Paia, Haiku and Kahului aquifers almost a hundred million gallons a day of stream water enters them almost every day as irrigation water. So there is this sort of artificial aquifer that's being created under these three areas. And of course one of the things the county is considering is using water for Maui Lani, which is in the Kahului aquifer, and which has wells with potable water.

We need to make sure that this potable water isn't just coming from the stream water recharge that's being pumped in every day, because that may go away some day and then we're left with kind of the situation that is happening over on West Maui, where really West Maui, a lot of the sustainable yields need to be reevaluated because there's not the irrigation happening there.

Also, every day 75 million gallons of well water -- most of it brackish, but not all of it -- is used for irrigation. And a lot of this is pumped for golf courses and resorts and many of the condominiums. I think

16 condominiums in South Maui have their own private wells and use them for irrigation. Eventually all the large golf courses, except the Elleair is using reclaimed water, but all the others are pumping water.

The one in Pukalani pumps its own water. The county's golf course pumps water, although they're considering a transition in order to conserve water. And HC&S, which is a very large water user in our county, although they have their own system, but a lot of people don't realize that 55 percent of their water comes from

streams, and 45 percent comes from their own well fields.

And they use the stream head flow to create electricity, so

when they're fortunate and they have that electricity they

can pump their wells without cost. So they could actually

be investing in some storage systems.

Pump storage is something that's been talked about

here for a long time. Back in the 1980's there was a

conference on energy and water, and that was one of the

things that was suggested. We have so many areas where

water flows from great elevations, and yet we do nothing to

make it into electricity.

So since pumping costs are high for water, and since we have water at higher elevations, and we are going to need to use some of it at higher elevations, that may be a very good joint partnership with private industry to look into pump storage where water going downhill creates electricity that is then used to pump when you need electricity.

Just to summarize here, in terms of domestic use, private water companies on Maui are now using about 4.3 million gallons of water. And this is a growing trend here. This does not count the private subdivision wells. This is

just things like Kapalua Water Company, Kaanapali Water Company, the little companies that have been formed on the West Maui lands between Olowalu and Launiupoko. The upcoming Ukumehame private water company.

Besides that, there are also private subdivision systems, and they use about a half million gallons a day now. This is total. In Maui County itself from its wells is using about 28 million gallons a day, and using 12 million or so of surface water. However, since we're basing a lot of our water planning on sort of assuming where water is, we really kind of are permitting development where we

hope that there would be water in the future. And sometimes

this can be a very, very costly assumption.

So it would be my recommendation, if we look realistically right now, one third of our well system is providing 86 percent of our water. So we have got a few productive wells. We have 11 wells that are really doing very good, but a lot of the wells that we have done in the past, the production is pretty marginal. When you get the pumping reports, I'm sure you all do, I do. You look at some of these wells in Lahaina. Some of the wells in

Lahaina that have contamination problems and have been barely used, like Honokohua A. So really the time that we are going to invest in siting wells is probably very, very well spent.

So I'd like to just kind of open this up to questions now, because I need to run off pretty soon, and you probably have other things to do with your meeting.

Does anybody have any burning desire to know more about anything specific having to do with either wells and/or information that might be available in this report if you are interested in learning more?

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: You did mention that a number of these are on your website?

MS. DeNAIE: They're not posted on the website yet, but I can post them on the Maui Tomorrow website. I have them in email form. I've just kind of retrieved them so that the formatting is correct in email form.

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: Is there anyone here that would like that?

MS. DeNAIE: You can email that to me. We are in the process of rebuilding the Maui Tomorrow website, and all of this will be posted as a PDF eventually. I need to get

some graphics help so it's graphically a little bit more readable.

This was like a three-year project, not full-time, but the entire report was about 200 pages. It covers everything except East Maui. I didn't really have the time to get into East Maui, because information is much harder to find about East Maui. So it covers all the aquifers, it covers 14 aquifers that are the mildly inhabited portions of Maui.

East Maui is only referred to and is not covered aquifer by aquifer. I actually hope to get some funding in

the future to be able to have the time to do the East Maui ones, but the information is scanty on East Maui. So I went for where the information was.

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: Well, I'd like to thank you very much for the information you have disseminated to us today. I think it's very enlightening. I think these are things that add to what we already have, and hopefully enhances that. So I thank you very much for that. So I'll open the floor to questions from board members. Mr. Hiranaga?

BOARDMEMBER HIRANAGA: Thank you very much. That was very informative. Mr. Chairman, I'd like to get copies of the well pumping reports.

MS. DeNAIE: The well pumping reports? I could leave this set with Cathy and she could just make you copies. She also has the full report. And I will say too that there is additional information that I have that isn't in the report. If anybody has a burning question I may have something on it. I'm here to provide information to people.

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: Okay, anybody else?

BOARDMEMBER HIRANAGA: This is related to what you

provided. I know we changed the water rate schedule recently in the fiscal year, and I'm just wondering if the department is going to do a review to see what the impact on usage will be after a period of time has elapsed regarding water rates. Because as Lucienne said, there's quite a bit of use for irrigation purposes.

And with the increase in water rates do we see --

I'd like to see if there's going to be a decline in usage, especially in South Maui. And if not, maybe we should look at where the price breaks are as far as consumption. But just as a follow-up because we just instituted new water

rates, I'd like to see if it's possible to see the impact on usage based on the new water rates.

MS. DeNAIE: That's an interesting point. One thing you could keep in mind is that doing an audit of the hundred biggest water users in South Maui might be something that you could get some sort of funding for, just to see if you could convince some of them to start conserving water through using non-potable water a second time, and this kind of thing. It's really a strategy that's been done in many different cities.

BOARDMEMBER HIRANAGA: Another question, she

mentioned development tunnels in the West Maui mountains.

And are these tunnels located on private lands or are they located on state lands?

MS. DeNAIE: Most of them are private. I think a couple are -- well, Honokohau is private. They're private for the most part, it would be private land. Most of West Maui, you know, is in more private ownership than East Maui. East Maui has a lot of public ownership state lands, but Wailuku Agribusiness and Maui Land and Pine actually own huge chunks all the way to Puukukui.

The state does have some lands, but they're more up above Kahakuloa. This is like an ownership map, and the state lands are the light green here. So you can see these are private lands. So that could pose a difficulty.

However, I would think the public benefit would outweigh.

BOARDMEMBER HIRANAGA: I guess my question is, the reduction in ag use, do they have the continuing right to operate these developments?

MS. DeNAIE: You would have to ask your attorney.

Maui Tomorrow is involved in a legal challenge right now, asking that there be stream flows restored, which would open

the gate. I think we have the support of many people on the Council. It opens the gate to say is all of this water to be used for private purposes when the company basically has ceased its agricultural operations. And it's a question of our time basically.

BOARDMEMBER HIRANAGA: Maybe for a future agenda item the department may want to state their position regarding the use of development tunnels by private entities.

MS. DeNAIE: Yes. Somehow it worked out to get the Iao tunnel, so that was a joint agreement between the

county and Wailuku Agribusiness, and it had been way back in the 40's even.

BOARDMEMBER HIRANAGA: Thank you.

MS. DeNAIE: Sure.

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: Does anyone else have any questions? Ralph?

BOARDMEMBER JOHANSEN: Thanks very much, Lucienne.

I think this has really been overdue and helpful. One thing

I wondered, a question was raised, have you in your report

as prepared or are you going to discuss, aside from East

Maui, how much information you think is needed in addition

to what you have been able to get?

MS. DeNAIE: Yes, the report goes into that in great detail, the studies that are needed. And I'm quoting experts. It's not my opinion, it's what has been said. I'm one of these people that actually reads these USGS reports and takes notes on them and everything. Many of them say "Further studies needed," and they're absolutely right.

You desperately need up-to-date studies behind the aquifers, desperately, because a lot of development is proposed there. Everybody is proposing their own private

wells. The county is going to get some new wells there.

And we have very old reports. I think the latest one was,

you know, Mr. Mink did one in 1995 or something, and we

really need to know what's happening.

BOARDMEMBER JOHANSEN: Another question in that

regard, we learned a number of meetings ago that the

reporting requirements are kind of skimpy on the state

level. That there's no requirement that they come back to

the counties, local groups, and there is no enforcement

mechanism. I wonder what recommendations you might have to

the legislature to tighten up this process.

MS. DeNAIE: Well, I think we should work together. I think that many of the counties are going to experience the same problem. I think Maui County should work with other counties and find out what's appropriate.

I did include in you guys' packet, I think Cathy gave them to you, some information about the Oahu Department of Water Supply, its history, how we came to have a water code. I put it in there because they're our big brother. They're way ahead of us on this. They have been managing their water for a long, long time, and there are things to learn positive and negative from their experience.

But each of those reports was the result of a conference that was held in the seventies, and it was excellently written. There is a lot of good factual material by people who are experts in their field. And I think that it can give us maybe some pointers about how water law has been reformed over time, and what the next steps have to be.

Obviously we have made a transition. None of the counties are in plantation mode anymore, so we need to get modern in our thinking. There's a lot of interesting things being done in other places too. I'm sure Mr. Tengan and

others in the water department go to conferences and hear about things. But they can't do it alone, they're going to need the support of the administration, they're going to need the support of the Council, they're going to need the support of the representatives in the legislature.

We have willing people. I think you can meet with any of our legislative delegation and they will hear our concerns and say, "How can we make sure that the water code treats the county fairly?" And it can be some modern tweaks, it can be some administrative rules. I'm not an

attorney, so I can't go there. But you could invite some of the brightest and best attorneys who work in water policy just to come and do a little panel sometime, and they probably would be very willing to.

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: Anyone else?

BOARDMEMBER JOHANSEN: I have one last question.

There was some question raised in the department about methodology, and I wondered so that this information could be more easily incorporated into the department's data if you have discussed or would discuss the methodology.

MS. DeNAIE: Yes. In fact, if you get the whole

report there's a whole section on methodology in there, and that wasn't included in this executive summary. But I have that, that's a 12 page discussion. Methodology, what's in, what's out. And I am not a Ph.D, I am just a lowly researcher.

I did work with a couple of people. My co-author on this, Marty McMahon, does have a masters in journalism, has extensive business background in preparing reports and things like this, and he was very, very helpful both in the writing and in the formatting of things.

Basically the methodology was to go to as many

sources as possible and collate them. And in terms of the information that was available at the Water Commission, I sometimes had to summarize. In other words, rather than write down the figures for every single month for 12 years, we would take five months of the year and we would take the figures every year for those same five months, because the weather patterns changed.

So we would get two winter months, two summer months and a spring month, or something of that line. And we would then create these charts from that information, because there's a lot of data out there. And in order to

check that what we did was what we did for one year we'd do every single month, every single year, and do the data for it and then do the averages. We found that our averages, by just choosing the five months over the 10-year period, were very, very consistent with doing all 12 months and averaging them.

So we thought, well, okay, we will just explore this as our methodology. It would be wonderful if somebody had all the time and money in the world and would go and convert some of this information. Unfortunately -- well,

the Water Commission staff were very helpful, they were wonderful, but they had no real requirements for reporting. It would be only in a certain form.

Just half of the people turn it in basically. And once they get it they hardly look at it, it just goes in their files. They would just give us file after file and let us type it into the computer.

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: Thank you.

MR. TENGAN: Lucienne, are you at liberty to discuss this item drill wells and pipe water from East Maui?

MS. DeNAIE: Yes.

MR. TENGAN: I was just wondering about this,

"Unconfirmed estimates of quantity and quality of available water could be better suited for less costly project" --

that's in reference to that \$40 million project -- "with a goal of two to five million gallons a day yield over several

sites for regional use to improve supply in Upcountry

system." I was just wondering about --

MS. DeNAIE: Where I got that information?

MR. TENGAN: No. I was just wondering what did

you mean, how did you visualize the Upcountry system?

MS. DeNAIE: Well, for instance, right now people

in Haiku are being supplied water from the Kamole plant or from different tanks that are being pumped from different wells. And what you can see by the number of private wells in Haiku is that there's not enough water supply for Haiku.

And my feeling is that rather than taking an area like Haiku that has really very, very modest head levels with a sustained history of heavy pumping, I talked to people about their wells in Haiku, people with private wells, and basically the wells work very well as long as the pumping is moderate.

Now it's possible that the elevation that the

Dowling well is, that wells would work out better. But they probably will impact the wells further down-slope. In fact, Mr. Craddick was concerned about that.

MR. TENGAN: By the Upcountry system are you talking about the --

MS. DeNAIE: Makawao, Haiku.

MR. TENGAN: Pukalani, including those areas?

MS. DeNAIE: Yes, I am talking about that. In other words, the water that's developed in Haiku basically serves Haiku. Of course, where I live has no water system,

Honopoo aquifer.

MR. TENGAN: So my next question would be, what's the difference between taking Haiku water to Kanaio, which is one of the Upcountry systems, versus bringing it down to the central valley?

MS. DeNAIE: Well, number one, I think it's unrealistic to think that Haiku is going to have the amount of water to meet the demands of the central valley. Maybe it could help the demands of the central valley, but you are basically starving people for water in Haiku and Honopoo and Makawao. Talk to Gladys Baisa, she's been waiting for a

water meter for her family subdivision. It's like I'm just repeating peoples' stories here.

But in essence, these systems that could be serving an area that had a lower demand, first of all, people use less water in that area, in the Makawao/Haiku water. If you look at the average daily use it's like 400 gallons a day in Haiku, it's 500 gallons a day in Makawao.

So their needs are more modest, even with more growth. Whereas the average in South Maui is over 1500 gallons a day. Even in Kahului it's 1200 gallons a day because it's drier and people use more water.

I really also think that we should do incentive programs for people to use catchment in these areas that get a lot of rain and not even to need to use county water during times of drought for any of their agricultural uses. Give them a little rebate or something on their property taxes. Give people the inducement to be water self-sufficient in areas where it's possible.

And I know these are radical kinds of things, but you know, it should be food for thought. I'm not saying that I know all the answers, Mr. Tengan. I respect the work your department is doing and has done, and I guess I

respectfully disagree with some things. But I have talked to a lot of people in that area and these are the conclusions that I have come up with based on a variety of information.

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: Anything else? If not,

Lucienne, thank you very, very much.

MS. DeNAIE: I will be happy to continue the discussion, George, so take me to lunch sometime. Thank you all.

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: Thank you, Lucienne.

Okay, let's move back into the agenda and get back into the order. We went and I skipped over the approval of minutes, and we are going to do that at this time and get back on the agenda schedule. So item four, approval of the minutes from the May 26, 2005 and June 23rd, 2005 minutes, the regular minutes. Do I have a motion to accept?

BOARDMEMBER OKAMURA: So move.

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: I have a motion to accept.

Do I have a second?

BOARDMEMBER JOHANSEN: Second.

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: It has been moved and

seconded. All those in favor say "aye."

(A chorus of ayes).

Those opposed?

(None)

Okay. Do we have any public testimony? I mean we had these scheduled, so these were -- I moved them up. But do we have anybody here? I received none.

Cathy, have you received any?

MS. HOWARD: No.

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: Let's see. Moving right

along, I was remiss with the excitement of having these two

presentations done that I didn't take a moment to introduce our new deputy water director, Eric Yamashige.

Eric, would you stand and maybe come up and say a few words about yourself so the entire board gets to meet you on a more personal basis? I know you're a man of many words, Eric.

MR. YAMASHIGE: Yes, I haven't a whole lot to say.

I'm Eric Yamashige, I have been with the department for just about a month now, and it's been an education. I still have a lot to learn.

One of the things I've found is that we do have a

lot of good people in the department, and I look forward to working with them and you.

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: Go ahead, Ralph.

BOARDMEMBER JOHANSEN: May we know something about your background?

MR. YAMASHIGE: Okay. I did I guess what you would call consulting engineering in the private sector for about 25 years. I have held two different jobs. This is my third. So I hope to be around for awhile. I am a licensed civil engineer and a land surveyor. I don't know what else

I can tell you.

BOARDMEMBER JOHANSEN: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: Does anybody else have any questions for Eric? We all want to welcome you. And the process of learning is an endless one, but we will come and we hope to work closely with you and assist you in any way, and ask for your assistance in any way we might need.

MR. YAMASHIGE: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: Thank you, Eric.

Now we are going to unfinished business,

Communication 05-03, letter from Jaime Meddings dated May

16, 2005 disputing a water bill. I had hoped by this time we would have had some resolve. Has she ever gotten back to us?

MS. HOWARD: No.

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: Just in case some members might not remember, at the last meeting this was also on the agenda at the last meeting. Miss Meddings did not show up. There has been no correspondence beyond what you see in here for how long now, since the last time we talked to her was --

MS. HOWARD: Two-and-a-half months ago.

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: Two-and-a-half months ago.

She has not communicated back to us in any way, shape or form. If I'm correct, the bills have been paid by the landlord.

MS. HOWARD: Excuse me, that you would have to ask Helene.

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: Helene, if you would update. Have those bills been paid by the landlord? Not yet? Where are you at as far as the bill is concerned?

MS. KAU: I suspect that the landlord was also expecting to hear from her, because she had indicated that

she was going to contest the current billing. She is no longer in the premises. We are going to hold the landowner responsible for the outstanding balance of \$236.08.

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: Do you have any questions in that regard? Because again, at this point we have not been able to reach Miss Meddings. There's probably a good chance she's not even on the island.

MS. HOWARD: The last I spoke with her was two weeks prior to the sending out of your agenda packet for June. She said she was moving to Kahakuloa with her mother

and that she would call me with her new address.

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: And that's the last we heard,
okay. So she still may be on the island.

BOARDMEMBER HIRANAGA: I just had one quick
question. I was thinking about this last night and I was
wondering, is there any provision in the department policy
or the rules for hardship cases? No? They just have to
come before the board with their situation?

MS. KAU: Not that I'm aware of. We consistently
lock for non-payment.

BOARDMEMBER HIRANAGA: Okay, just a clarification.

The rules state that the lot owner is responsible for payment of the water bill.

MS. KAU: Yes.

BOARDMEMBER HIRANAGA: Upon review of what's provided by staff, I'd say the burden of proof is placed upon the person who is making the claim that payment was made, but has not been recognized by the department. So I would just proceed to collect the funds from whoever is responsible for payment. So I would just proceed to collect the funds from whoever is responsible for payment.

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: Okay. So the feeling, the

consensus of the board is there's nothing much else to discuss. We have given her opportunities, we have tried to reach her by all forms, by phone, by mail, and we have been unable to reach her. There's an outstanding bill, and I think the policy clearly states that the landowner is responsible. So end of case, as far as I'm concerned. If you guys want to make a motion, go ahead.

BOARDMEMBER HIRANAGA: I'll make a motion that the department apply its rules relating to such matters, which would be the landowner in this case.

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: Any discussion? Sensing

none, All those in favor say "aye."

(A chorus of ayes)

Opposed?

(None)

Motion carries. Thank you.

Okay, next, B, updated status on the Pookela well.

Alva?

MR. NAKAMURA: Mr. Chair, on the Pookela well the

latest is on this particular project the general contractor

did a lot of clearing of trees in the area. I know in the

last couple of weeks due to heavy rains they were unable to work out there, and they still need to clear off a lot of the wood and trees that they had cut down and trimmed. If you went up there today you will find that the area is kind of cleared out.

Right now in terms of the project, there isn't anything substantial that is impacting the project right now, it's on track. We are in the process of reviewing some electrical submitted drawings that's going through the consultants and contractors right now for review.

We have a teleconference meeting tomorrow morning

at 8:00 with the general contractor to kind of review again if there are any issues that are arising on this project, and I will have more information on that tomorrow morning after our meeting. We try to meet every two weeks to kind of keep on track of this thing. And sometimes I'm almost in daily contact, because this question comes up and another question comes up, and I don't like to have these things hanging. So we're kind of keeping this project moving as fast as we can, and insuring that there are no roadblocks that come up that could possibly delay this project.

We just recently received this past week a

proposal letter from Maui Electric Company for the installation of the service to Pookela well. This has to be signed by the director, which I haven't submitted this to him for his signature. But this has to be sent back to them, and they will be proceeding with getting ready to provide us permanent service to that well, which probably won't occur until the latter part of this year.

But aside from that, that's kind of where we stand right now on Pookela as far as that well, so it's moving along.

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: Any questions? Mr. Okamura?

BOARDMEMBER OKAMURA: So generally the target date is when again?

MR. NAKAMURA: We are looking at the pump installation being done and completed around, coming in around January of 2006, and they should have it all installed by -- we are looking at about March of 2006. So barring any unforeseen circumstances that come up on that project, it should be up and running in the first quarter of 2006, at the end of the first quarter of 2006. At least that's the current schedule.

The general contractor has submitted to us a project schedule, but after going through the review again, there are a number of mistakes as we call it that are on this project schedule which really didn't provide a realistic scheduling, so we've asked him to go back and redo it. And once we get a copy of that schedule that we feel truly represents how the project, the different phases of the project are going, I'll give you folks a copy of that. The water will flow in March of 2006, that's the current schedule.

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: Thank you. Any other

questions? Okay, thank you, Alva.

Now moving back down into other business. Under C, discussion of possible action regarding creation and appointments to committees.

I had talked to some people about creating three ad hoc committees, and I will throw this out for discussion today. And if you want to take action at the next meeting, whatever you feel is comfortable, it will be up to the board here.

The ad hoc committees would basically be exactly what I'm saying, ad hoc. So that would eliminate the

necessity to always post notices in regard to meetings and get together. According to DOC, it is okay to have ad hoc committees. Those ad hoc committees are there for informational purposes. They would then bring the information back to the body that they're supposed to do, and they would then in turn share that with that group, that body, that commission, or whomever.

The ad hoc committees do not have to have scheduled agendas, they do not have to have public notice. If they so choose to they can, but it's not a requirement of an ad hoc committee. Decisions are not made at ad hoc

committees, only recommendations to the entire board or commission that they are for, okay.

And if anyone wants to verify that, they can go ahead and check. But I made time to go ahead and check on these things because I wanted to make sure that whatever we do is not going to impact the department. Information may be needed by these various committees, that's fine. But as ad hoc committees they don't have to have Cathy there to take notes or the recording of the meetings. None of these are necessary on the ad hoc committee set-up, okay.

The true ad hoc committee I'm looking at, one is budget, because every year we seem to have -- a lot of people have questions about the budget. I think it would be a good idea if the people are really concerned, and this is strictly voluntary, who are interested in the budget process by the department, if they would like to work with the people as far as the budget, then so long as you don't impose on them, I see no problem with that as far as that would be concerned.

When you guys have you guys' meetings, if they can be a part of it, they can look at things, make

recommendations, that's fine, you know. But it would not be a decision-making process. They would just be enhancing the budget process with the department.

The other committee would be rules, because we still have not finished that off. I am talking to Sally and she'd like to continue and get that finished up.

And the last committee I was looking at is something in the area of water accessibility and quality. And again, that one is kind of one of those that I really have a difficult time and maybe need some help from some of you, is what the parameters of accessibility and quality

would be, you know. My vision was basically accessibility and where our water sources are, water being developed, these reports, what do they mean to us, to the people of Maui and to the county. And quality of course is basically how sustainable is our water, what problem areas we have, and actions are we taking in those areas.

But again, not to be decision-making, but to be recommending and assisting the department in those areas, and giving information to the board so that we can assist the department.

That's how I envision it. I'm not saying it's a

perfect one, and that's why I open the floor to discussion.

What do you guys think of something of that nature? Again,

voluntary. Those who want to do it, fine.

If there's nobody that wanted to do it then we have no ad hoc committee. It was suggested by board members in the past. I just kind of compiled it with the ideas I got from everybody, and I put it on the floor for discussion.

BOARDMEMBER JOHANSEN: These would be ad hoc committees that would expire at the end of the current

fiscal year, is that it?

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: Yes. So the new chair would come in and they would have the opportunity for volunteers or whatever is their choosing. And if they want to continue it then it would be up to the new chair. I don't want to force anything on anybody.

BOARDMEMBER HIRANAGA: I think the budget committee is good. We need to have a timetable so that by next year we are not in a rush like we were last year. And maybe some process can be developed so that there is some input by the board in the process itself. I don't know, but

like you say, we don't want to be in the way of the department or make it hard. But I agree with that.

The other issue that always comes up is the fire flow issue. I don't know how we can -- maybe we don't need a committee to deal with that, but whenever I hear that, every time I think, oh, are we're supposed to do that? The different standards for the fire flow between the department and the water department.

I don't know how everybody feels about it, including the department or all those that would be affected, and maybe we cannot take on too much, but I think

we should deal with that before it keeps coming up. Anyway,
that's my suggestion. Thank you.

BOARDMEMBER JOHANSEN: Mr. Chair, this might be
something that could be undertaken in an ad hoc rules
committee, since working out the specifics of fire flow will
mean incorporation of rules.

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: Good idea. That's a good
idea.

Yes, Mr. Tengan?

MR. TENGAN: I just wanted to comment on the
budget preparation. This thing that the board should expect

to always be like in time pressure to go through the budget, the reason is because we have in terms of time an additional two months placed on us because we need the board's review before it's sent to the mayor and the mayor sends it to the council. All other departments just send it to the mayor and the council. The water department is required to go through the board, so the board is always going to be dealing with time pressure.

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Tengan.

BOARDMEMBER HIRANAGA: Just a comment regarding

the budgeting process. First of all, I didn't feel that I was rushed. The Board needs to start, like in January start familiarizing themselves with the current year's budget, because the current year's budget and the proposed budget really does not change that much. It's just a continuation of what is proposed and what's accomplished and what's not accomplished.

So I think the board itself needs to prepare for the budget process by becoming familiar with the previous year's budget, the current year's budget, and what's actually being done, so that when the budget is presented to

them it's not like, okay, let's started looking at the budget. You really need to break the budget down and bring the specific questions you have about the budget. Because we are not going to go over the entire budget and break it out and confirm what they're doing.

What you're looking at is for things that were promised which were not accomplished, or things you want accomplished that are not in the budget. But I mean you are not going to break the budget apart.

So personally, the first year that the charter was changed I felt we were sort of left out of the loop. But I

think the department has made a lot of progress since that point. So I personally do not have a problem with the budgeting process this year.

BOARDMEMBER OKAMURA: Kent, you're right, I agree with that. I guess in the back of my mind I don't know if it's the role of the board, but for example, you know, through the budgeting process I was expecting to understand actually what the Planning Department does. Where the different money goes. And they said okay, they budgeted some money this year for conservation and whatever the sum was.

But I would like to see something saying, okay, this is going to be the conservation program, you know, and this is what we are going to spend the money for, instead of just another body to do this or that. Which I don't really have a comfortable feeling that, you know, I don't know what we are planning to do in terms of conservation, although the money was budgeted last year.

So this year I was hoping that if we get involved early enough the board would understand, okay, the Planning Department is going to ask for an increase in money for a

conservation person so that we can do this, this and this.

And I didn't get that feeling. Maybe that's too much in detail. But I would like to know what some of the programs, you know, are going to be. I guess the Planning Department is the only one, like maybe engineering there's a lot of different projects, but they're all projects that were part of the CIP.

But in the Planning Department, the planning branch I still don't know what they do. I know certain people what they do. But I don't have an idea of, okay, this is the Planning Department, they do this, this, this,

and they want to expand to do this, this, this. And I know they do a lot, but I don't have a good idea, you know, and I've never seen it written down. Thank you.

BOARDMEMBER JOHANSEN: Maybe a suggestion is you talk to Helene directly and ask for her to meet with you and explain to you one-on-one.

BOARDMEMBER OKAMURA: I think something like this, wouldn't the whole board benefit from knowing what they do?

BOARDMEMBER JOHANSEN: I don't know if the whole board wants that.

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: Okay, well, thank you. Okay,

any other discussion? Yes.

MS. CRIVELLO: First of all, I guess you're

looking for some decision if we need these ad hoc

committees. If I think of our role it's to make

recommendations based on our policies and procedures. So my

personal opinion is that I can see us having the rules and

the policies continue on. And the budget is for us to, you

know, what was actual and then what is proposed. It's

somewhat like Ken was saying, and we work it from there.

I think if we look at all the different reports

that come in, a lot of times it answers some of your questions. But perhaps when it comes to the budget, prior for us to -- I think you folks had one last year, I'm not sure, a workshop. But if we can have one scheduled earlier I think that would be sufficient, for me anyway as a board member.

I wasn't able to participate because it was a last-minute planning for us to schedule that on changes of date. But I think that would be helpful and suffice what questions we may have with the budget, because we don't

want, as a board member, to start micromanaging.

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: I didn't want that to develop. This was a suggestion made to me. If what I'm hearing today that if we are able to have a workshop early enough, and again, it's up to what the department can do, if they can get all their things together. Because they have to put all this together, they give it to us, and we have got to then recommend it to the mayor. So I know that's somewhat of a challenge. Mr. Tengan?

MR. TENGAN: Mr. Chair, maybe since Helene is here, she might be able to explain some of the challenges

that these people have to go through. Because as you know, every year we're audited, and the people involved in the audit are pretty much involved in the preparation of the budget too. So maybe Helene can explain it.

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: Helene, can you please?

MS. KAU: My understanding of how as the director described the process is going to be, we have not yet -- some of the challenges that the fiscal department is faced with, the division is faced with, include the fact that we have not yet closed fiscal year 2005. We are undergoing -- we have begun the audit process for 2005. And we are also

anticipating at least getting started on the budget in August. So there are a whole lot of things that need to happen in August. And as I'm sure you can appreciate, developing the budget involves coordination of the entire department. That in and of itself is going to remain quite challenging.

Something that I had prepared for the council, and which may be helpful to the board as well, assuming we are given enough lead time, I prepared just a real basic schedule of the current year and the proposed budget, the significant variances, and what those variances were related

to.

As Member Hiranaga indicated, in many instances there aren't significant changes to the manner in which the department performs various functions. So you want to focus in on what the big differences are on some of the line items. And I'm hopeful that that should provide a pretty good indication of areas that you would be interested in that would include positions, additional positions.

We have had increases in energy costs, gas, oil, et cetera, you know. Just things that would be expected.

But rather than going through each particular item, if you just focus on the significant changes then that may be a better use of your time.

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: Well, what is the pleasure of the board? Would that be something you guys would look upon as favorable and be able to work a lot better with? If you have individual questions, as I've said in the past and I continue to say, you can go directly to Mr. Tengan or whatever department and get the specifics on it, or even Eric now.

As far as what the position means and all that

other stuff, that would be a little different scenario. But this would be an overview of the previous year and whatever the significant changes would be developed.

MS. KAU: And as we were preparing the budget there is analysis to justify funding for additional positions and whatnot. So that information does exist, it's just a matter of us providing it to the board at your pleasure.

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: Okay. Is that all right with everyone here?

BOARDMEMBER OKAMURA: It sounds good to me. In

addition to maybe one session of workshop or something like that where we can go and ask questions. And specifically to the budget, so we are not limited by, you know, an agenda having to do with, like Stacey mentioned, one workshop.

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: Do you think we can hopefully -- and Helene, maybe you would be better to answer this than Mr. Tengan -- in November, if we schedule something in early November, a workshop, would the budget be pretty much done?

MS. KAU: That's what we're hoping for, yes.

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: So why don't we say contingent on that. I think in December we have got to

approve it at the meeting. So if we could do it in November. If we have to do a special meeting in early December, we could also do that. But if we can, Helene, in November. And then the board would be expecting that, the board members.

And then I would ask of all board members, when you get your material, to take some time to look it over so that you at least have an understanding. You may not understand the specifics, but if you don't look it over that makes it difficult for us. Okay? Thank you, Helene.

MS. KAU: You're welcome.

BOARDMEMBER JOHANSEN: At the last meeting you distributed this, having to do with 05-06, division between improvement and expansion. And in the minutes it was requested that you do the same for 06-07.

MS. KAU: And I have not been able to obtain that. That's actually a schedule that's prepared by both planning and engineering. I don't believe that the 06-07 has been completed.

BOARDMEMBER JOHANSEN: And then I would like to meet privately with you to reconcile the figures that we

have talked about about on expansion and how much of expansion is covered by the water source development fund, because I still have a discrepancy in my mind of several million dollars between what was presented to us in April as expansion overall and the amount that is expected to be budgeted from water source development funds. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: Okay, Helene, thank you very much.

MS. KAU: You're welcome.

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: So going back to what I originally started out with, I feel the conclusions I am

getting right now are pretty much we'd like to keep that ad hoc committee going.

As far as budget, the conclusion I'm getting is if we get in early enough and we work together that we won't need a special ad hoc committee. Am I correct in coming to that conclusion? So scratch that out.

What about water development accessibility and quality? We didn't really cover that one. I guess that was like one of those, "Who wants to touch that one?" I mean, again, we didn't come up with a real accurate term because it's kind of like one of those that I know what I want to

do, or at least what people have asked me to have done, but

I'm not sure how to present it, you know. I'm being very

honest with you. But it's, you know, like what sources do

we have, what kind of source development?

We get all these readings and measurements from

various wells, but what is available to us and who is

developing what? And then quality, how is the water doing

out there? Upcountry, are we working on -- I know they're

doing a lot of things up there, but then we're also having

problems. And if we are having problems, are there any

correlations between Upcountry areas and other areas on

Maui?

You know, again, this is what primarily I envision

as one committee. And maybe I'm chopping off too much, but

I guess that's just what they asked and I figured I'd

present it to you folks. And if you want to think it over

and then maybe at our next meeting come up with some various

setup, that's fine with me too. I just wanted to bring this

up for discussion and possible action. Yes, Mr. Tengan?

MR. TENGAN: I was just wondering how the

committee would function. So what if there is, you know,

what if a water quality problem comes up. What is the committee going to do?

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: I don't think it was designed to go and look for all the ways to solve anything. What I was really envisioning is if there are challenges in the Upcountry system, and we all know there's different challenges, and maybe challenges come up in South Maui or West Maui or Central Maui, similarities start occurring. Are there correlations in what we're doing, issues with the water? I don't know.

It wasn't so much to be looking for problems, and

every time there's a water problem they get their hands into it. That's still the department. It's just strictly looking for recommendations and things that we can maybe look at. Yes, Stacey.

MS. CRIVELLO: Can we move this to maybe the next meeting?

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: Sure. Maybe you all can give some thought to it. And George, maybe you can come up and talk story about it a little bit. Again, right now we will leave -- the only thing that we will have right now is our rules committee will continue to exist, and we will move

into the other areas that we were discussing. Yes?

MR. TENGAN: The reason why I asked is since we have changed the form of our organization for the water department, there's been a marked increase in the demand for staff time, especially working with the council, the full council, the council committees, the mayor, working with the council members also individually. Its unbelievable the amount of additional time that is being required of us.

So I would want to hope that the Water Board knows exactly what it wants to do in the formation of this

committee, so that staff time that's required is spent

meaningfully.

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: If we do anything in the

water quality accessibility or whatever, I will definitely

sit down with you and have you help me formulate that. And

if we have other ideas we can incorporate them and go from

there. If you help me formulate that and if there are other

ideas, we can incorporate them and then go from there. And

if it becomes one of those that we feel is not necessary or

doesn't really fly, then that's fine. Ralph?

BOARDMEMBER JOHANSEN: I think what you're saying

is that one thing you want in deciding what committees are going to be necessary is where it would be helpful to the department. If you have constraints on your time, where can we fill in. And if we can get a recommendation from the department, have a better idea, that might help us decide whether we need these committees.

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: Okay.

MR. TENGAN: Well, the rules committee is good.

We need to review the rules and update them. And we also need assistance in getting it approved by the County Council. So I can see the rules committee playing a

valuable role in dealing with the rules. The budget would
be good too.

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: Okay. I will bring this up
at the next meeting, and hopefully I'll meet with Mr. Tengan
and hopefully we can formulate something more specific. I
don't want to be just -- okay, thank very much, board
members, Mr. Tengan.

Now we go to receipt of board member requests for
agenda items to be placed on future agendas, for the next
month's August agenda. Mr. Hiranaga?

BOARDMEMBER HIRANAGA: Two things. In your

discussion on the exploration for another Upcountry well, I know that when I first became a member four-and-a-half years ago is when we I think authorized to proceed with the Pookela well. And five years later we are not on line yet. So I think and we know that the waiting list has exceeded a thousand people. We are projecting that Pookela well will be able to satisfy approximately 400 people on that list. So I think it's prudent that we maybe spend more effort into looking at the feasibility of another Upcountry well.

I know that certain large developments are

proposed up there that may be drilling private wells. And
is the department going to wait until those wells are
developed and enter into joint ventures, or are we going to
look at exploring our own well?

There's a lot of people out there, and as Lucienne
said, these are areas that have water, Haiku, Makawao, but
they don't have the ability to obtain water meters. The new
Haleakala Highway is going to be expanded to four lanes, so
that allows for an increase in population for traffic
purposes. And she said that it seems like the growth is
happening in the arid areas, which the demand for water is

greater per household than the households in wetter areas.

Affordable housing is a big buzz word everybody wants to use, but nobody seems to come up with any. So I'd like to continue more earnestly in the effort to look for the possibility of drilling another well Upcountry.

The second thing, and I guess relating to budget and committees, is the staffing. I'd like to propose like a quarterly report from the director on what's happening with staffing. Are we losing heads, gaining heads? How is the personnel department working with the county's personnel department relating to wages? Are we able to attract, are

we competitive in the job market? Maybe like a report in September. We keep saying things aren't getting done, but the primary reason things aren't getting done is that there's nobody to do them.

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: So what you'd like is basically a report on personnel issues and then how we're filling vacancies and where the challenge areas come up.

BOARDMEMBER HIRANAGA: Maybe like a quarterly report, because things don't happen quickly. But it seems like the only time we focus on staffing is during the budgeting process. And then we get the head count and say

we lost this many, we're hoping to have this many. We approve the budget and then the year passes and then we're look at staffing again.

I know that it's a very long process to have each position graded by pay scale and are we competitive, are we making progress, are we not making progress, what can we do. It seems to me that it's been a problem for five years, staffing.

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: Would you think, Mr. Tengan, quarterly is too much? Maybe semi-annually? Because I

agree with Mr. Hiranaga that we get a budget, and when we do the budget then we never hear about it until the next budget the next year. Is quarterly okay with you? Again, not to put more demands. That's what I'm afraid of, I don't want to be putting too much more demands on the staff.

MR. TENGAN: Well, what I see is we do a quarterly report. The following quarter it will pretty much read the same. That's with regard to planners and engineers. We're still having difficulty recruiting in those two positions.

On the clerical side it's not that much of a problem.

BOARDMEMBER HIRANAGA: I think the fact that it may remain unchanged for a period of time, it's important that it be brought up that things are not changing.

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: And we don't lose the focus on it. I think that's what he's trying to get to, and I agree. But again, I don't want to overly burden the department for more reports. But if you think quarterly is okay --

MR. TENGAN: I can assure the board that the department is focused on those positions.

BOARDMEMBER HIRANAGA: Also, maybe if it's a

problem I wonder if the board can recommend to the council that something be done. I don't know, can we do anything to help the situation?

MR. TENGAN: Well, actually it's the Department of Personnel Services. Lance Hiramoto was here several meetings ago saying we're at the same place we were.

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: And again, I agree with Mr. Hiranaga that we don't want to lose the focus. That way the public, then it's public record that we have this challenge, and maybe not to say anything will change drastically.

MR. TENGAN: We can send or submit to the board

the same report we submit to the council.

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: There you go, that's fine.

BOARDMEMBER HIRANAGA: Do you do it quarterly?

MR. TENGAN: Yes.

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: Ralph, do you have something?

BOARDMEMBER JOHANSEN: Yes, a couple of things

that keep getting put over. One is last October we had a

joint meeting with the Planning Commission and the meeting

was scheduled for January and we still don't have a meeting

and we're coming on a year. I think we should put that on

the next agenda. I think in the meantime if the Chair or the Vice-Chair would get information on that.

I really think this is something that should be initiated by the Mayor's office and coordinated by the Mayor's office, since it involves two committees which have separate functions and separate responsibilities. And I'd like to see something start moving on that.

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: I will take the lead on that with Cathy and do that.

BOARDMEMBER JOHANSEN: The second thing is this report from the retained counsel of the County Council, Ben

Kudo. We still don't know where that is. And could we find out more about that and could we have a report for the next agenda?

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: Yes. Alva?

MR. NAKAMURA: Mr. Chair, I just want to update you folks since that issue on personnel came up. You will be interested to know we hired another Engineer IV. He's out of California. He is going to be joining us sometime around the first of October. So we have got one position picked out.

I recently interviewed another lady for an

Engineer III position. I have another telephone interview this afternoon with another engineer out of California, and we have another interview on Friday. But these are for Engineer III positions, which are not registered engineers but engineers that are less experienced than the ones that we were looking for.

But I thought you would like to know that we are moving forward and hopefully we will be able to pick up additional bodies to help the department. So I just thought you'd like to know that.

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: Thank you, Alva. Anything

else?

BOARDMEMBER JOHANSEN: I didn't get a response to my request for agenda items and I'd like to, because one of the things that you and I emailed about was requesting these items.

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: I didn't put it on this month specifically, and I apologize, because we had a full document with these reports and presentations. And I will have to follow up on that specific one, so I'll try to see what I can do for the August meeting. This one was really a

full one, and I did tell Cathy that we didn't have any room for the request that you had made. So August.

BOARDMEMBER JOHANSEN: Okay, thank you.

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: Anything else? Now we will move to division reports. You have that provided. If you have a specific question on the provision reports I will open the floor up for that. Sensing none, okay. Other than that, I will call this meeting adjourned.

MR. TENGAN: I just wanted to make an announcement that I don't know if the Board Members got my email that went out yesterday regarding the lead and copper tests. The

most recent one was completed in June. All three systems actually passed. I just wanted to inform the Board of that.

What it means is that it's going to reduce our monitoring for the Pukalani and the Makawao systems. I just wanted to inform the board.

BOARDMEMBER HIRANAGA: Can I ask a question? Can you account for anything that caused that?

MR. TENGAN: It's primarily the result of our flushing program. It helps to keep the water circulating.

CHAIRMAN VICTORINO: Thank you, Mr. Tengan.

Anything else as far as reports are concerned? Fine. I'll

drop the gavel one more time. Meeting adjourned.

(The proceedings were concluded at 11:20 a.m.)

"By Water All Things Find Life"

Department of Water Supply
County of Maui
200 South High Street
Wailuku, HI 96793-2155
Telephone (808) 270-7816
Fax (808) 270-7951

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