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1 MAUI ISLAND
2 MOLOKAI GENERAL PLAN ADVISORY COMMITTEE
3 APRIL 5, 2007
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10 REGULAR MEETING
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15 Held at the Kaunakakai School Cafeteria, 30 Ailoa Street,
16 Kaunakakai, Molokai, Hawaii, commencing at 6:00 p.m. on
17 April 5, 2007.
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25 REPORTED BY: JEANNETTE W. IWADO, RPR/CSR #135

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1 ATTENDANCE
2 MOLOKAI GENERAL PLAN ADVISORY COMMITTEE
3 REGULAR MEETING
4 APRIL 5, 2007
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6 DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING: Kathleen Aoki

7 Erin Wade

8 Simone Bosco

9 DEPUTY CORPORATION COUNSEL: Michael Hopper
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11 GENERAL PLAN ADVISORY COMMITTEE
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13 Daniel Bennett, Chair

Mahealani Davis, Vice-Chair

14 Jimmy Duvauchelle

Ed Medeiros

15 DeGray Vanderbilt

Barbara Jean Haliniak

16 Alton Arakaki

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1 MAUI PLANNING COMMISSION
MOLOKAI GENERAL PLAN ADVISORY COMMITTEE
2 TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

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4 ACTING CHAIRMAN DAVIS: Welcome everybody. I'll
5 go ahead and call the meeting to order. I'm calling the
6 meeting to order at 6:15, and if there's anybody present
7 that would like to do public testimony, we can do that at
8 this time, otherwise we have a sign-up sheet. You can come
9 up to the mic at some later time during the meeting.

10 I'd like to ask the members at this time to review
11 the meeting minutes of February 15th for approval, please.
12 Do we have minutes from the previous meeting? February
13 15th. Those are available over on the table.

14 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: I believe there were two sets
15 of minutes in the last mail out, which was before the
16 previous meeting. So we did receive those.

17 MR. VANDERBILT: Mr. Chair.

18 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mr. Vanderbilt.

19 MR. VANDERBILT: So the meeting before February
20 15th was January 16th, and we got those minutes.

21 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: I believe so. I believe that
22 in the last mail out both sets of minutes were mailed out.

23 MR. VANDERBILT: And those were the ones that Joy
24 did, the January 16th?

25 MS. WADE: Correct, yes.

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1 MR. VANDERBILT: And then February 15th, and we
2 had a March 15th meeting. So there was no meeting between

3 February 15th and March 15th?

4 MS. WADE: There was one the first week of March,
5 I believe. The only meeting we missed was the February 1st
6 meeting. That was the meeting where we got rained out. We
7 haven't distributed anything past February 15th yet. The
8 department is still reviewing those minutes.

9 MS. APIKI: Mr. Chair, I didn't get any minutes at
10 all, so do I check with you guys on that?

11 MR. VANDERBILT: I didn't get the mail out myself.

12 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: If we can follow up on Zessica
13 and DeGray a copy.

14 MS. WADE: We will distribute the minutes, or if
15 you would prefer to defer the minutes until next time,
16 that's fine.

17 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Would the committee prefer to
18 do that, to defer until next meeting?

19 MR. TEVES: So moved.

20 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Is there a second to the
21 motion?

22 MS. DAVIS: Second.

23 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Okay, any discussion?

24 MS. AOKI: Mr. Chair. This is Kathleen.

25 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Hi Kathleen, I'm sorry.

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1 MS. AOKI: I just want to be sure, I'm going to go
2 back and be sure you guys all get what you need. If you can
3 raise your hand and let me know which meeting minutes you
4 don't have, because I'm confused on which ones.

5 MS. MANU: I just got the one.

6 MS. AOKI: So it would be the February 15th?

7 MR. VANDERBILT: Well, we have the February 15th,
8 everybody has got that.

9 MS. AOKI: They're saying they don't.

10 MR. VANDERBILT: They were handed out tonight.

11 MS. AOKI: I was told that they were mailed to
12 you, but you got two sets. So nobody got February 15th,
13 okay.

14 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: This is February 15th.

15 MR. ARAKAKI: I've got one set, January 16, right
16 here.

17 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: It's a novel.

18 MR. VANDERBILT: Mr. Chair.

19 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mr. Vanderbilt.

20 MR. VANDERBILT: Kathleen, when did we start
21 reviewing the various policies, which meeting?

22 MS. AOKI: February 15th.

23 MR. VANDERBILT: So we have February 15th, March
24 1st and March 15th.

25 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: My understanding is February
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1 15th is the last one that was mailed out, is that correct,
2 Miss Wade?

3 MS. WADE: Correct.

4 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Who on the committee needs a
5 copy of February 15th? If you could please raise your hand
6 so Kathleen knows who to mail them to. Mr. Arakaki, this
7 one, that's what you want. Who needs that? Mr. Arakaki,
8 Auntie Ruth Manu, Uncle Jimmy Duvauchelle.

9 DeGray, do you need a copy? Ron, do you need a
10 copy? Glenn, do you guys need copies of this, February
11 15th?

12 MR. TEVES: I think that's the one that was
13 missing, right? Yeah, I need a copy.

14 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mr. Teves and Mr. Kimball need
15 copies.

16 MR. VANDERBILT: Mr. Chair, I never got the
17 January 16th, so I need January 16.

18 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: You can have mine.

19 MS. APIKI: I never got January 16th either.

20 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: So January 16th Zessica Apiki
21 and Mr. Vanderbilt and Auntie Ruth also.

22 MS. AOKI: The main thing is we want to make sure
23 you guys all have them. Maybe when I get back to the office
24 I'll send out an email just to make sure that we've got
25 everybody to send them out to. Okay, thank you.

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1 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: If anybody else on this
2 committee is as forgetful as I am, sometimes those papers
3 get shuffled off to the landfill pretty easily. It's
4 probably not your fault, Kathleen. Some things get lost in
5 the process.

6 MR. VANDERBILT: So, Mr. Chair, we had the March
7 1st and March 15th meetings. Does the planning have those
8 minutes from March 1st and March 15th?

9 MS. AOKI: I don't believe so, not yet.

10 MR. VANDERBILT: From either of those meetings?

11 MS. AOKI: We don't know, DeGray. I don't want to
12 say "yes" or "no." They could have been turned in but just
13 not reviewed by us. Jeannette has mentioned that she's been
14 working on the last meeting, she's almost done, and she did
15 turn in some. Joy was out sick for a couple of days, so
16 they could be on her desk. She's back, don't get me wrong,
17 so you'll get them.

18 MR. VANDERBILT: We're on a time crunch, so the
19 sooner the minutes can get out. You don't need to hold them
20 until the next meeting. I don't know what you guys do,
21 because they're verbatim minutes. Just send them out, it
22 sure would help.

23 MR. TEVES: I guess it's just lengthy. We need to
24 speak less.

25 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: No comment.

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1 MS. AOKI: Excuse me, Chair, I missed your motion.

2 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Could you restate your motion
3 then, Mr. Teves, to send out additional copies of the
4 minutes?

5 MR. TEVES: It was to defer the minutes.

6 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: To defer the approval of the
7 minutes until the next meeting so everybody has a copy. And
8 there was a second and we were in discussion. I guess
9 that's what we just had, we were in discussion. I'd like to
10 call for the question. All those in favor of deferring the
11 February 15th minutes, please indicate by saying "aye" or
12 raising your hand.

13 (A show of hands)

14 It looks like it's unanimous, we will defer the
15 approval of the February 15th meeting minutes until next
16 meeting.

17 The next item on the agenda is our continued
18 workshop on the Countywide Policy plan. We're looking at
19 section four, goals, objectives, policies, with emphasis on
20 the education, physical infrastructure and transportation
21 sections. Did we finish up last time or do we have
22 something left from last time, Kathleen?

23 MS. WADE: We still need to finish the education,
24 we're halfway through that.

25 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Halfway through that, Okay.

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1 MS. WADE: Before we get started, I just wanted to

2 make an announcement that on your table, Alton is looking
3 through the pages right now, we have provided you four goals
4 with completed comments sections and revised statements. So
5 we have provided you natural environment, social services,
6 public facilities and parks, which I think you remember we
7 broke out. It used to be social services and public
8 facilities. We split those now into two. And then also you
9 have good governance. So you should have four fully revised
10 sections for your review.

11 Then once we get done with the first round of
12 review of all of the sections we will go back and begin the
13 second round using these, so you will have a little bit of
14 time to absorb the information. Are there any questions on
15 that?

16 MR. VANDERBILT: Mr. Chair.

17 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mr. Vanderbilt.

18 MR. VANDERBILT: So as far as the numbering
19 systems, you kept the numbering systems?

20 MS. WADE: We only kept the numbering for the
21 statements that were original. So we had more than twice as
22 many brand new statements. Each new one starts with 1000.
23 So the natural resources starts with 1000 and goes all the
24 way down, and social services is going to start with 2000.
25 The first column says goals, objectives and policies. The
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1 second column says either new or what its original reference
2 point is in the draft document. And then the third column
3 is what its new reference number is. So it is a little
4 complicated, but that's the organization.

5 MR. VANDERBILT: So can we just look at, what is
6 this first one, protect the natural resources on the second
7 page on B.1.a. that's not a new one. The B.1.a is there,
8 but the 1010 is a new number, isn't it?

9 MS. WADE: That's correct, yes. So the reference
10 that goes back to the original Countywide Policy Plan draft
11 is the same. So what says "REF" that matches the original
12 draft, but then that number, those are all new numbers
13 because we ended up -- it wasn't sequential at all any more
14 because many of the objectives had changed. It didn't make
15 sense to keep the numbering that was there before because it
16 wasn't sequential. A lot of them got rearranged.

17 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Are there any other questions
18 for the planners?

19 MR. VANDERBILT: Mr. Chair, we're going to get
20 into these future schedules and how we're going to go
21 through things later in the meeting?

22 MS. WADE: Yes. I think that will be item G of
23 your agenda where we can talk about it, or F.

24 MR. VANDERBILT: Thank you.

25 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mrs. Wade, we can begin with

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1 education then or continue with education?

2 MS. WADE: Kathleen is going to finish that one
3 up.

4 MS. AOKI: So we left off on objective A-2, number
5 13, "Provide all residents with educational opportunities
6 which can help them better understand themselves, their
7 surroundings, and allow them to realize their ambitions."

8 So first of all, does anybody have any discussion
9 on the objective? We're on page 1 of the clean matrix. Do
10 you have it, Glenn?

11 The first policy under that is, "Support
12 educational and training programs that will equip residents
13 with skills that can be utilized in Maui County's
14 industries." Any comments?

15 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: The governor wants us to be
16 innovative, so you might want to throw something in there
17 about encourage innovation for new industrial endeavors,
18 something like that.

19 MS. AOKI: Good suggestion. Okay, policy 15,
20 "Encourage the development of a wide range of informal
21 educational and cultural programs for people of all ages."
22 Sounds good?

23 Okay, policy 16, "Support programs which attract
24 graduate level research programs and institutions to Maui
25 County."

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1 Number 17, "Encourage existing educational
2 institutions to utilize Maui County for outreach and
3 practicum projects."

4 Number 18, "Promote the teaching of traditional
5 practices such as the following: Aquaculture, subsistence
6 aquaculture, Pacific Island and Asian forms of alternative
7 medicine, and indigenous Hawaiian architecture."

8 MS. DAVIS: Mr. Chair, I have a note that at the
9 last meeting someone had wanted to add navigation to the

10 list. And I'd like to open it for discussion whether these
11 things, these particular teachings should be included in an
12 accredited institution, be not outside the university
13 system.

14 MS. AOKI: Does anybody recall in the last meeting
15 talking about whether the teachers needed to be certified,
16 and a comment that vocational programs are getting left
17 behind? Because I have that down in my notes. You said
18 that, DeGray.

19 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: I believe Mr. Vanderbilt
20 brought that up, and Mr. Teves.

21 MR. TEVES: I sat on the Legislative Taskforce on
22 Education, and there are some problems. One is staffing.
23 Because of the time requirement for teachers in those areas,
24 such as industrial arts, home economics and farming, that
25 the teachers are actually hard to come by, because it

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1 requires more than a nine month period taking care of the
2 plants during the summer and those kinds of things. So the
3 workload is much higher, and the teachers are moving out of
4 that area. When you look at statistics, 75 percent of the
5 jobs in the work force are related to voc tech. So it's
6 kind of critical that some programs be reinstated.

7 I think for Moloka'i this is definitely the case.
8 Right now I think when it was brought up about the
9 automotive program, lack of teachers and certification to
10 even teach these classes.

11 MS. AOKI: Okay, good. Because I did have that
12 down here, and I wanted to make sure I reminded you that
13 it's down here.

14 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: I would also like to add that
15 in terms of facilities for the teaching of such classes,
16 that the facility that did exist at the high school is no
17 longer operational, and that perhaps the community college
18 would want to consider in their expansion including a voc
19 tech building to house such programs on Moloka'i.

20 MS. AOKI: Okay.

21 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mr. Arakaki.

22 MR. ARAKAKI: I'd also like to maximize our
23 capacity for being a rural community for distance education,
24 whether the education comes from the University of Hawaii or
25 Harvard, I don't care. I think we should be able to gain

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1 access to whoever is delivering quality educational
2 programs, that we can bring it into Moloka'i.

3 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mr. Teves.

4 MR. TEVES: Also I think on 14 if you look at
5 support training to equip residents with skills, this is the
6 mandate for the community colleges also. I don't know how
7 they come up with what direction to go into, but there's
8 supposed to be some kind of feedback from the needs in the
9 community coming back to the community colleges and
10 addressing those needs, otherwise you train people for what,
11 you know. They need to be trained for something that's
12 going to occur in the county.

13 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: I know that the community
14 college is currently doing a survey of student needs, but
15 they're addressing high school students and current
16 community college students. I think we need to encourage
17 the link between the business side of the community and the
18 community college in terms of maybe it could go through the
19 Chamber of Commerce, if they could gather the information
20 about what needs are foreseen for either industry or
21 services in the community. That might be one source of
22 information for deciding what kinds of courses are taught in
23 the community college.

24 MS. AOKI: So my understanding, Glenn, is that
25 you're saying there needs to be more community input with
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1 how the community colleges assess what's needed on the
2 islands.

3 MR. TEVES: That's one, but the other thing is
4 what I think Dan is talking about, getting feedback from the
5 business community in terms of what's needed. The other
6 thing that came out, we had an economic development
7 conference I think in 1998 or something like that, and one
8 of the ideas that came out of that was mentoring programs
9 with existing businesses, training new people to take over
10 their businesses, whether it be dentists, doctors, and have
11 mentoring programs. I think the question is whose role is
12 that. I could see the county playing a role in really
13 promoting mentoring, and then also having the community
14 colleges involved as well as the high schools.

15 MS. AOKI: That's actually on policy number 9,
16 what you're talking about, so that's great.

17 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: I believe we also have a small

18 business administration county center here on this island
19 which could facilitate this sort of information along with
20 the chamber. Mr. Vanderbilt.

21 MR. VANDERBILT: Thank you, Mr. Chair. On 14
22 what's the difference between an educational and a training
23 program?

24 MS. AOKI: I would say one might be more formal
25 than the other.

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1 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: One might be more hands on and
2 the other might be more academic in nature.

3 MR. VANDERBILT: And then skills that could be
4 utilized in Maui County's industries. That would be all
5 industries, business industries, vocational tech.

6 MS. AOKI: It's a catchall.

7 MR. KIMBALL: We have only one industry, tourism.

8 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: I would also like to address
9 item number 18.

10 MR. TEVES: Mr. Chair.

11 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Excuse me, Mr. Teves, I have
12 something to say. I'll be right with you. Number 18 where
13 it says, Promote the teaching of traditional practices such
14 as, I think it would be wise to insert "but not limited to,"
15 so we might want to broaden that a little. Mr. Teves.

16 MR. TEVES: Ditto that. The other thing I think
17 the community colleges, and I know Honolulu Community
18 College does it, is that they'll actually place students in
19 private industry, refrigeration, all these kinds of things.
20 That seems to be working really well on Oahu, but we don't
21 have that strong voc ed slant in the community college over
22 here, which is I think a problem. They're more into space
23 and high tech and all that kind of stuff. So I think we
24 need to address the needs of this island, and I don't know
25 who sets the ball rolling on those kinds of things.

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1 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Miss Davis.

2 MS. DAVIS: Can we just go back to number 6? I've
3 got a bunch of notes here from the last meeting. I want to
4 check if they're also in your notes. We had made comments
5 about number 6, support the establishment of a four-year
6 university campus, and we had discussed wanting support for
7 expansion of our own community college campus to include to
8 expand the campus, to expand distance education

9 capabilities, and expand vocational education programs. Do
10 you have that in your notes?

11 MS. AOKI: Yes, I do.

12 MS. DAVIS: I also have a note too about
13 decentralizing the education system in Maui County. Is that
14 there as well?

15 MS. AOKI: When you say decentralizing, can you
16 explain what you mean by that?

17 MS. DAVIS: School based decision-making.

18 MS. AOKI: Okay. The home rule issue, is that
19 what you mean?

20 MS. DAVIS: I think so. I think that's connected
21 to either number 6 or number 7. The Chair has a comment.

22 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: I think this relates to the
23 ability for individual schools to determine the use of their
24 resources and make their own decisions in terms of how they
25 spend money. That's one thing to look at.

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1 MS. AOKI: Mahealani, just so you know, for number
2 6 the sentence was expanded to include at the end, in
3 concert with equitable learning centers on Lana'i and
4 Moloka'i. I think the idea was that you wouldn't maybe
5 necessarily get a four-year college built here, but you want
6 to have access to it. You want to make sure that you guys
7 are included in that opportunity.

8 MR. ARAKAKI: Mr. Chair.

9 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mr. Arakaki.

10 MR. ARAKAKI: My comment would probably fit there
11 more than where I put it previously, and this is where I
12 talk about distance education and access, and that there
13 will be an alternative to actually having a four year
14 campus. I know this four year campus has been Maui Island's
15 goal for a long time, and we just don't want to be left out.
16 We want to make sure that we move towards the direction that
17 capacity is built here.

18 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mr. Kimball.

19 MR. KIMBALL: I'm sorry to backtrack, but getting
20 back to facilities again, the county and their ability to --
21 I don't know if the word is "put pressure." I think about
22 what Dowling did in his development, and he was able to
23 basically put up a school at a very good rate for the State
24 of Hawaii. Did the state buy it from him?

25 MS. AOKI: Yes, they're turning around and paying

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1 him back for it.

2 MR. KIMBALL: But it was a process where the
3 developer gave us a pretty good deal.

4 MS. AOKI: He fronted the whole thing.

5 MR. KIMBALL: Was the County responsible for that
6 or was it something that he did?

7 MS. AOKI: It was a joint effort. But it was with
8 the state, obviously, the state, the county and the private
9 developer.

10 MR. KIMBALL: He still needed the permits from the
11 county, right?

12 MS. AOKI: Correct.

13 MR. KIMBALL: So you guys probably have say a
14 future development where you guys -- I guess what I'm trying
15 to say, if the county could put pressure on developers to do
16 things like that, put up schools as part of their
17 development to make it affordable for the state or whatever
18 it might be. Because like a lot of times they come in, they
19 get their acres, they put up the huge subdivisions, and
20 there's problems with schooling. They make the money and
21 they're out of there.

22 MS. AOKI: Maui had a very similar comment to what
23 you're saying, to have some kind of policy in there where
24 you encourage developers.

25 MR. KIMBALL: The reason why I'm bringing this up

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1 now is I don't know if it was put in at our last meeting in
2 you guy's notes. If it wasn't, can you include it?

3 MS. AOKI: Okay, it's in there.

4 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Thank you, Mr. Kimball. Mr.
5 Vanderbilt?

6 MR. VANDERBILT: Yes, going back to that one where
7 you had on your notes that Moloka'i said teachers didn't
8 have to be certified.

9 MS. AOKI: Well, I have on here for number 18 I
10 wrote it as a question, "Do they have to be certified
11 teachers."

12 MR. VANDERBILT: Maybe you could put in some kind
13 of wording, especially on the vocational and industrial and
14 arts and music and all these things that have been cut out,
15 that they have to be certified or have some equivalent job
16 related experience. Like somebody is a well renowned artist

17 or a retired carpenter or a retired auto mechanic. Because
18 those guys have got the knowledge and the respect of the
19 kids and they're a real asset.

20 MS. AOKI: Okay. I do have also, just to remind
21 you folks, on number 6 kind of what Alton was talking about,
22 support the physical infrastructure for distance learning.
23 So that was another thing you added. Okay, so are we all
24 okay with 18? We added but not limited to. We added
25 navigation. You want it to be a credited.

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1 So 19, "Encourage the state to continue funding
2 preschool language immersion programs."

3 MS. APIKI: Mr. Chair, I have a question.

4 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Ms. Apiki.

5 MS. APIKI: Is there a reason why it's
6 specifically preschool and it couldn't just read, "Encourage
7 the state to continue funding language immersion programs."

8 MS. AOKI: No.

9 MS. APIKI: Then I make that suggestion.

10 MS. AOKI: That we strike preschool.

11 MS. APIKI: Yes.

12 MR. VANDERBILT: Mr. Chair.

13 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Or you could strike that and
14 say, "to include preschools."

15 MS. AOKI: Or to include preschools?

16 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Or just say, "funding language
17 immersion programs as well as including preschools."

18 Mr. Vanderbilt did you have a comment?

19 MR. VANDERBILT: Yes. I was thinking on 19 to
20 put, "to continue funding and expanding the language
21 immersion programs from preschool to 12th."

22 MS. AOKI: So we will add in "expand."

23 MR. KIMBALL: Mr. Chair.

24 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mr. Kimball.

25 MR. KIMBALL: This state is not in the business of

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1 doing preschools.

2 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: But they're looking at it.

3 MR. KIMBALL: They're looking at it but they're
4 not there yet. So we've got to leave some clarification.

5 MR. VANDERBILT: Can we put "K through 12"?

6 MS. AOKI: You have to remember this is where
7 you're looking at kind of this broad goal of what you want.

8 MR. ARAKAKI: So the question is, should the state
9 look at preschools also?

10 MS. AOKI: You're saying it.

11 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: There's been considerable work
12 done on the preschool aspect of the state, preschools
13 working out various standards and so forth. My
14 understanding is the Hawaii preschool people, HAEYC, has
15 taken the step of actually creating their own standards
16 rather than allowing the state to do it. So there is work
17 afoot in the preschool arena.

18 MR. VANDERBILT: Mr. Chair.

19 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mr. Vanderbilt.

20 MR. VANDERBILT: On Moloka'i does anybody know how
21 high up in the grades does our Hawaiian immersion program
22 go?

23 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: 12th grade. The first
24 graduated class was two years ago. That was the first group
25 of seniors.

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1 MS. AOKI: Okay, we're done with education. Good
2 job, thank you.

3 MS. WADE: I think the next agendaed item is
4 physical infrastructure, so that is item D and it starts on
5 page 4.

6 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Could I ask a question about
7 the letter we got about the Maui group creating a
8 subcommittee for transportation. Does that fit into this
9 category or is it a separate category all together?

10 MS. WADE: Transportation has its own goal, but
11 I'm happy to entertain any questions you have.

12 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: I only have a comment. I think
13 the way, the view of the people on Moloka'i about
14 transportation and our transportation needs are vastly
15 different from Maui, particularly the urbanized parts of
16 Maui. We might have a lot of similarities with Hana and
17 Lana'i, but our needs particularly in terms of shipping,
18 there's been a lot of controversy with shipping lately. If
19 you haven't noticed, there are no stop lights on Moloka'i,
20 and I think people like it that way. So our needs here are
21 going to be -- we still need a lot of road work and so
22 forth, but our needs here are vastly different from the
23 problems that you folks deal with every day on Maui.

24 MS. WADE: We absolutely agree with you. In fact,

25 the impetus to restructure that goal was to break it up by
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1 land, sea and air. Instead right now it's kind of
2 structured as a multi-modal goal which like to your point
3 doesn't serve rural areas all that well. There aren't a lot
4 of opportunities for multi-modal. Meaning it may be mass
5 transit, it may be walking, but the more rural and spread
6 out your town is, the less likely you are to not use a car.
7 You're a lot more likely to use a car.

8 So the committee, the Maui GPAC developed a
9 subcommittee and looked at the existing policies and
10 re-oriented them into air, land and sea, and made some
11 additions. The reason we gave you the memo was just to give
12 you full disclosure and information about what they were
13 doing and what they wanted to talk about. You're totally
14 within your right to review transportation as is, if you
15 prefer, or you can wait and see what they produce and review
16 that as your primary document. So we're going to leave that
17 decision up to you.

18 We wanted to give you the heads up in the sense
19 that it may be more efficient if you choose to review Maui
20 because they restructured it so significantly. However, if
21 you want to work off the base document, that's fine too.
22 Does that answer your question, Mr. Chair?

23 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Yes, thank you.

24 MS. WADE: Shall we move into physical
25 infrastructure? The goal is number 69, it reads, "Maui
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1 County's physical infrastructure will be in good condition
2 and will effectively serve the needs of the county through
3 clean and sustainable technologies."

4 The objectives are broken up by systems
5 essentially, so the first is related to water, the second is
6 related to waste, both liquid and solid, the third is
7 related to energy, and the fourth is relating to development
8 and expansion of infrastructure systems. So maybe we can
9 start by getting into water, unless there's discussion on
10 the goal, the statement itself.

11 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: I have a question about the
12 time frame here. Does this imply that they're not in good
13 condition now or is there a timeline when they will be in
14 good condition? It's kind of an openended statement, you
15 know.

16 MS. WADE: I think it acknowledges that they are
17 not in good condition now and it strives or that they will
18 be in good condition by 2030, which is our timeline on the
19 plan.

20 MR. TEVES: Mr. Chairman.

21 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mr. Teves.

22 MR. TEVES: Looking at the Moloka'i issue, issues,
23 quality is a problem right now. I don't know where it's
24 addressed. So you have got transmission, that's one thing,
25 but you have got a quality issue, the fact that Kaunakakai
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1 has two wells, one of which is salty now. And I brought
2 this up at the Council budget meeting the other day that
3 it's critical. They're looking at 2011 to fix the system.
4 By 2011 if the water does not meet safe drinking standards
5 now, it's not going to meet safe drinking standards in 2011
6 when they start fixing it. So I think that's a real
7 critical issue. The transmission, well, I guess in the east
8 end, there's a problem with the east end, the Kamalo area.
9 That's the end of the line for Kamalo for the Ualapue
10 system, the fact that the Ualapue system is also showing
11 elevated salts and there's no backup. So right now the
12 issue on Moloka'i is water quality. I'm kind of concerned
13 because I don't see the county moving or having this real
14 sense of urgency to fix the system and move fast to look at
15 alternative sources, identify the sites and start drilling.

16 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mr. Arakaki.

17 MR. ARAKAKI: I'll go a step further here than
18 just saying quality. I think we really need to take a look
19 at the supply of our water that the island can sustain here.
20 No sense building transmission lines if we don't have supply
21 of water. So I think we'd want to take a step further to
22 determine what is a sustainable supply of potable water,
23 quality water for the communities and make sure that the
24 existing communities are supplied with quality water.

25 MS. WADE: So amend the objective to include not
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1 only transmission but also the quality and the supply,
2 sustainable supply of water, okay.

3 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mrs. Davis.

4 MS. DAVIS: I think I would ask that the wording
5 include the words supporting, that the county would support
6 the necessary studies to establish supply, carrying capacity

7 growth potential.

8 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mr. Kimball.

9 MR. KIMBALL: That's exactly what I was going to
10 say along the lines of what Mahea was talking about. That's
11 what I was thinking about too. It should be done
12 countywide. I think Murdock is still on the Lana'i system
13 right now. He still is, yeah? But from Lana'i, Moloka'i,
14 Maui, the Iao Aquifer has had it already too, right? We've
15 got a problem on our hands.

16 MS. WADE: They're currently in the process of
17 updating the Water Use and Development Plan. She was
18 supposed to meet with them today about it. We don't know
19 when it's going to be done yet, so we're still waiting for
20 the timeline for that completion.

21 MR. ARAKAKI: More so then we're talking about
22 transmission of something that we may not have, and here
23 we're talking about transmission.

24 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mr. Vanderbilt.

25 MR. VANDERBILT: Well, as far as a few months ago
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1 the water department said when we checked on Molokai's Water
2 Use and Development Plan they said it's not even on the
3 radar for updating. So the Water Use and Development Plan
4 is referenced in other documents, it's a very important
5 document. So I think you folks need to find out how it does
6 relate to other planning documents and things because I
7 think it's a requirement of the state, isn't it?

8 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mr. Teves.

9 MR. TEVES: Yeah, it's kind of a real problem
10 because the way planning goes in Maui County the zoning
11 drives water use instead of looking at whether we have water
12 first before we start doing any planning. And that's the
13 fallacy of the whole planning process in Maui County, that
14 you cannot just zone land and then go look for water. You
15 have to look at water first and then zone land. I don't
16 know how this board can change that kind of stuff, but the
17 thinking needs to change real fast.

18 In terms of what Mr. Arakaki said about
19 sustainable yield, we now know that the sustainable yield of
20 Kawela has been met and exceeded, so now we run into
21 problems that we don't have enough water. And there's some
22 real questions about the present data, the accuracy of the
23 data in terms of what is our real sustainable yield.

24 Unfortunately sustainable yields cannot be measured, so now
25 we're using this terminology that cannot be measured. And
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1 the only time you know when you have passed it is like in
2 the case of Kawela right now. Now we know the sustainable
3 yield and now it's too late because now we can't use the
4 water.

5 MS. WADE: What we should do then is include that
6 in this objective statement as plan development where water
7 is available in appropriate supply and quality, something to
8 that extent, and then talk about transmission.

9 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mrs. Davis.

10 MS. DAVIS: I think in this objective I'd like to
11 see some statement that the county would support
12 understanding water supply and the implications of
13 development in Maui County. Just a strong statement that
14 says understanding the resource needs to come before
15 development of the resource.

16 And just to follow up with Mr. Vanderbilt's
17 comment, yes, Maui County is in violation of the law because
18 their Water Use and Development Plan is decades overdue. I
19 don't even think it was completed in the first place. But
20 that's another meeting.

21 MS. WADE: Maybe we should start going through the
22 policies and we can start addressing some of the specific
23 issues that we're talking about.

24 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mr. Kimball.

25 MR. KIMBALL: You know, this is critical. It

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1 should be something -- I don't know if it should be in an
2 objective or something solid. Enough is enough, pau
3 already, you know. How much longer can we do it? Do I see
4 us ten years from now with another community plan group
5 sitting here talking about water? When is it going to be
6 enough? Mr. Teves already said, the Kawela one is shot
7 already. I want to put teeth into this thing and I don't
8 know where the teeth should fall, in the objective or in the
9 policy. You know what I'm saying? Enough already, we've
10 got to do something. The county got to help us do
11 something.

12 They say that on Moloka'i we're all activists in
13 the community or whatever it might be. But I look about ten
14 years ago when I was on the Planning Commission and Molokai

15 Ranch in front of us, and I'm sitting there and I've got to
16 make a decision. This one group of individuals, community
17 people come up with their expert and he says we have "X"
18 amount of million gallons per day. Okay, that's cool. Then
19 Moloka'i Ranch came up with their experts and we have "X"
20 amount of million gallons per day.

21 Now, I'm just a Joe Blow community person and I've
22 got to make a decision that could possibly affect my
23 community for years to come, and two experts, so-called
24 experts are on polar opposites of each other. I'm looking
25 around and I've got to try to make a decision. I'm just a

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1 normal citizen. If the county has a Planning Commissioner
2 who could provide us with tables or assessments or
3 something, guidelines. Not guidelines, but basic database
4 that we can look at and say, okay, the ranch is a little bit
5 off, these guys are a little bit off. It can help us make
6 decisions. Basically now we flip a coin. Well, is the
7 ranch telling me the truth or this other guy telling me the
8 truth and both of them are experts.

9 So in terms of a so-called community volunteer
10 serving on the Planning Commission, it would make our jobs a
11 whole lot easier if we had some kind of county baseline
12 information stuff that could help us make decisions when we
13 get caught in situations like that, and water will always be
14 an issue.

15 MR. ARAKAKI: Mr. Chair.

16 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mr. Arakaki.

17 MR. ARAKAKI: Maybe it should be a policy here, a
18 water supply policy first before we talk about the
19 transmission. Then it seems like a logical thing to know
20 how much money you've got in the bank before you start
21 spending it.

22 MS. AOKI: I was just going to say that I think
23 where Mahealani suggested that the county is to support the
24 necessary studies. Because that's what they need, they need
25 to have the funding to do the studies. So by putting

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1 something like this in there when you go to your CIP you're
2 saying you guys need to fund this.

3 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Given the criticalness of this,
4 is there anything we can do today?

5 MR. ARAKAKI: I suggest we have a moratorium on

6 further water use, new water use until we get the study
7 done.

8 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mrs. Manu.

9 MS. MANU: The water issue is a very important
10 part on the island of Moloka'i because we have always been
11 fighting for water. Now we are dealing with our lives, the
12 life of Moloka'i. We're talking water is life for us. So I
13 don't see why we're having so much problem with the county
14 and the state giving us what we want. Do you understand
15 what I'm saying? Now you go back and you tell them that we,
16 Moloka'i, we need to dig some wells and we need it right
17 away because if Ualapue is getting salt, that's where I come
18 from, and I don't want to be drinking salt water.

19 Now, we pay taxes like everybody else on every
20 island, and it's only fair that for so many years we've been
21 fighting for water, and if you guys know that we need the
22 water, dig the well. What are you waiting for? I don't
23 think that's right. We're sitting here on this board, we're
24 talking. You know what? We're giving you guys, you know,
25 do something about it. I don't want to be sitting on this

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1 board talking and talking and nothing has been done. We're
2 here because we want to move it. We need the water. If
3 Kawela is drying up just as bad as Ualapue, you can imagine
4 Kualapu. They know already but they're sitting down on
5 their butt and they're not doing nothing about it. You know
6 what, do something about it because we're discussing all of
7 this. This is serious, this is not something that we should
8 be playing around with peoples' lives. We have children,
9 our children, our grandchildren growing up. What are they
10 going to drink and what are we going to drink for ourselves?
11 We're sitting on this board making decisions. I think it's
12 only right that you guys do emergency or urgency or
13 whatever, just do it. That's only my comments, you know,
14 but I'm serious about it.

15 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mr. Teves?

16 MR. TEVES: One of the discussions that came out
17 earlier on was to have the water commission come here and
18 give us an update on what was they think the situation is.
19 The county had recently funded a study by USGS to identify
20 where the water -- to identify two potential or a whole
21 bunch of sites. Basically what's happening right now is the
22 county has a well in Kualapu. The water commission wants

23 them to vacate that well because that's where Hawaiian Homes
24 water is coming from. So right now most of the water is
25 coming from that aquifer, and there's some real questions as
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1 to the sustainable yield of that aquifer. Hawaiian Homes
2 has a reservation of 2.9 out of Kualapu, and the USGS says
3 they don't think Hawaiian Homes can get their 2.9 out of
4 there.

5 So now Hawaiian Homes is going to have to move to
6 the next sector, which is Kamiloloa, which means that the
7 county is going to have to move to the next sector over.
8 Now we have Molokai Ranch coming over and they want to take
9 a million gallons, and I don't know where that is going to
10 come from. So we've got one major, major problem. The fact
11 that people are coming up with models based on mathematical
12 equations starts to trouble me, because who is going to be
13 responsible if somebody did the math wrong?

14 This has happened before. Somebody did the math
15 wrong the last time, and they said there were 7 million
16 gallons in Kualapu and they multiplied wrong and they came
17 out to five. So there's got to be more than mathematical
18 equations to determine how much water can come out.
19 Somebody wasn't really good in math in school who was taking
20 a lead on this.

21 So I think there's a real sense of urgency.
22 Things are not moving. The county is kind of sitting there,
23 and I think the county is in a good position right now to
24 get community support for a well. If they don't move
25 they're going to have to stand in line after two entities,
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1 which is Hawaiian Homes and Molokai Ranch. If they move now
2 I think Hawaiian Homes, you know, as a homesteader I want to
3 see Kaunakakai have water before anybody else gets water,
4 and then look at the future of Hawaiian Home Lands as well.
5 So I brought this up at the budget hearing. I also told
6 them I think we need more money for this plan, the GPAC. So
7 I hope they'll give us some more money too.

8 MR. VANDERBILT: Mr. Chair.

9 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mr. Vanderbilt.

10 MR. VANDERBILT: I was looking at this objective
11 one, and I don't understand the "Support the development of
12 water transmission systems to those areas which have
13 historically experienced critical water supply problems."

14 The way I read that it's really support the development of
15 water transmission systems. I think like you have Kihei and
16 Wailea, they were always critical, they had no water. The
17 only way they could develop was to bring a transmission line
18 in there from someplace that did have water. So I don't
19 understand why this thing is even in there.

20 MS. WADE: This statement was from the 1990 plan,
21 so it was just brought forward, but that doesn't mean you
22 can't change it.

23 MR. VANDERBILT: Can I just put something on the
24 record which is grammatically incorrect and probably has
25 misspellings and everything else in it, but with global

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1 warming successive drought conditions and overuse, water
2 supplies are critical throughout the county. New water uses
3 or new water delivery systems must be based on a developed
4 and sustainable water source and consistent with the
5 county's water use and development plans.

6 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mr. Teves.

7 MR. TEVES: Mr. Chairman, the statement to me is
8 related to Maui, especially Upcountry, where in the
9 summertime there's droughts and they're actually asked to
10 cut back on water use. So it's dealing with those issues
11 and issues related to this where there's droughts, there's
12 not enough water to supply the area, the farmers don't have
13 enough water, and everybody is into a mandatory cutback to
14 the point that you can't water your lawn. So it's dealing
15 with they've got the transmission but they don't have the
16 supply, okay. Our system, I mean we've got the supply but
17 now it's not good quality, that's a different issue.

18 MS. WADE: I think what we will do then is totally
19 adjust this objective to discuss first plan development or
20 water supply is available, provide high quality water to
21 existing communities, something like that. That gets to all
22 of your points.

23 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mr. Teves.

24 MR. TEVES: I think what DeGray was alluding to is
25 pretty much on the mark. We need to identify. See, for

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1 Moloka'i we're probably in like a 12 year drought now. I
2 mean it's like it hasn't stopped and it's way below.
3 Actually, the data right now that I read last week was the
4 last 15 years was 10 to 25 percent less than the 15 years

5 before that. So there's a downward trend. Moloka'i is on
6 that upper side, which is the 25 percent side, because our
7 island is low and we don't catch the rain when it comes from
8 different directions. So basically the last 15 years we're
9 25 percent less rain than the 15 years before that. So
10 we're in a bad situation. If it's simple math don't tell us
11 we've got 25 percent less water than we had 15 years ago,
12 which may be the case.

13 MR. VANDERBILT: Mr. Chair.

14 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mr. Vanderbilt?

15 MR. VANDERBILT: I think in the preamble somewhere
16 to this whole process it talked about global warming, and
17 our planning exercises, whether it be looking at roads, it
18 might be undercut by rising seas, or more drought because of
19 warmer temperatures. We should factor that in because it's
20 not something that's just a fairytale out there, it's pretty
21 real.

22 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mrs. Davis?

23 MS. DAVIS: I'd like to add a policy somewhere
24 that the county would support maintenance of the health of
25 watersheds. That's the way I translate development of

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1 water.

2 MS. WADE: That's a great one. Why don't we head
3 through the policies, and that way we can start addressing
4 these more specifically. Shall I read them all and then we
5 can go back and talk about them?

6 71, "Ensure that all water infrastructure is in
7 good repair and has the capacity to meet demand."

8 72, "Develop and fund improved delivery systems
9 for fire protection."

10 73, "Limit growth activities throughout Maui
11 County to ensure that development of new water sources
12 address deficits in existing system prior to the approval of
13 new development."

14 74, "Promote water conservation practices that
15 make the most efficient use of existing water sources and
16 delivery systems."

17 75, "Prohibit the use of potable water for
18 activities that could use reclaimed, gray or brackish
19 water."

20 76, "Develop public educational programs to
21 promote stewardship and sustainable practices including

22 water conservation programs."

23 77, "Retain public ownership of the islands' water
24 resources."

25 78, "Limit development on the islands to the
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1 holding capacity of the natural water systems."

2 And 79, "Maximize the use of existing water
3 sources by expanding storage capabilities."

4 And I think Mahealani, maybe your comment about
5 the health of the watersheds we could adjust 76 to be more
6 about -- well, no, I take that back, we should have a
7 separate policy for that.

8 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Could I talk about 72?

9 MS. WADE: Yes.

10 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: "Develop and fund improvement
11 delivery systems for fire protection." Does this mean that
12 if somebody builds their house in a high fire danger zone or
13 a high fire area that the county is required to give them
14 water to protect their building?

15 MS. WADE: Not necessarily. The other two
16 communities suggested we take out "for fire protection."
17 But what it is, there are areas within the county that there
18 is not capacity to service fire, so the line isn't big
19 enough to be able to hook up to a hydrant and actually put
20 out a fire in some cases. That's what that's addressing.
21 But if we take off "for fire protection" you can assume it
22 means for fire protection but it means for everything else
23 too.

24 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mr. Arakaki.

25 MR. ARAKAKI: So what is the county's

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1 responsibility when they issue building permits for somebody
2 to built in an isolated area, are they responsible to also
3 protect that?

4 MS. WADE: Well, a lot of the times they're
5 required to build their own reservoir essentially when it's
6 off the grid. But a lot of our capacity problems are in
7 urban areas where the water transmission system is
8 underdesigned for the built environment essentially.

9 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mr. Teves.

10 MR. TEVES: In the case of Hawaiian Home Lands if
11 you don't have enough pressure for a fire hydrant the county
12 will not issue you a building permit. So there is a problem

13 here. The other problem is that if you don't have adequate
14 water pressure or access within a reasonable distance you
15 will pay exorbitant insurance, house insurance, to the point
16 that you cannot afford to build a house. So this is kind of
17 a critical issue. The only way you can get around it is
18 like they did in Kaluako'i where they built fire hydrants
19 and there's no water inside, and you can get your insurance.

20 MS. WADE: So would you like to leave "for fire
21 protection" in there, then?

22 MR. TEVES: I think, you know, if the county
23 doesn't do it, who does it? I think Hawaiian Homes has a
24 role in it but the county also has a role because, well, in
25 the case of Hawaiian Homes the county says, okay, you guys

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1 need to come to us because we provide fire protection and
2 police protection, and if you don't comply then we're not
3 going to give you fire protection. How are you going to
4 give me fire protection if I ain't got any water on my road?
5 I think this is another issue where planning is driving the
6 whole thing when you have got to look at water, you have got
7 to look at fire protection before you even develop anything.
8 There seems to be some kind of simple rationale that needs
9 to be followed before you start building houses. One is
10 water, two is fire hydrant, and then we look at the zoning.
11 But it looks like zoning comes first and then we will figure
12 out the rest of the stuff when we get to it, and that's real
13 ass backwards planning.

14 MS. WADE: Great point.

15 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mrs. Davis?

16 MS. DAVIS: I have a question about 71. When you
17 say that we want to "Ensure that all water infrastructure is
18 in good repair and has the capacity to meet demand," is that
19 present demand, is that projected demand in 2030, is that
20 demand as it continues to grow with the approval of
21 applications or developments?

22 MS. WADE: That's a great question. I think it
23 was meant to mean projected demand, but perhaps we should
24 state what you prefer it to say.

25 MS. AOKI: Mahealani, I just happen to have the

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1 notes that I took at the Maui GPAC, and what they wanted to
2 add, and I guess in their mind it was for projected future
3 demand, so they added in the language, "through encouraging

4 private and public partnership." So the idea was that
5 you're looking at the future, you're looking at development,
6 but you're going to also encourage developers to be in
7 partnership with the government agencies to address that
8 they meet the capacity. I just wanted to let you know that
9 they mentioned that.

10 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mrs. Davis.

11 MS. DAVIS: I'm not sure. Moloka'i is so
12 different you know, I'm having trouble with this. I don't
13 think that particular statement would be the best. We are a
14 sole-source aquifer and we are a groundwater management area
15 under the State Water Code, and so any development of water
16 is basically tapping into a single source. So it doesn't
17 matter to me if the county and the developer have an
18 agreement that, okay, we will give you your permits, you
19 build your subdivision, but you have to provide water to the
20 people who purchase those homes. The county is not going to
21 do it. It doesn't matter when you are on an island which
22 has a single source of water.

23 My own personal opinion is that every island
24 should probably be managed as a sole-source aquifer or as
25 having limited and fragile and single groundwater source

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1 because of the geology of our islands. Everything impacting
2 on everything else. So to try and shape a policy that I
3 guess tries to put the burden on one party or the other. It
4 doesn't really make sense in the long run, because the
5 burden is on the land itself and the ability of the land
6 itself to provide those resources. So I'm not sure, I hate
7 to have demand driving things. I think we ought to be
8 looking at supply side development.

9 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mr. Teves?

10 MR. TEVES: You have got a situation down at the
11 west end where they're very fearful of fire. So what they
12 do is they irrigate an area right around their house as part
13 of fire protection. What that does is it increases water
14 use in the area above and beyond the fire hydrants. And I
15 don't know how you factor this into the thing because
16 everybody is using data like, okay, each household uses this
17 much water, when in reality it's this much water for the
18 house, this much water for fire control and so on and so
19 forth. Pretty soon you have got this giant number. So
20 everybody is using these low numbers for development and

21 then when they put the land in they're using three times
22 more water.

23 MS. WADE: That's why we have statement 75, which
24 may have a little more teeth than we can actually support.
25 But encouraging the use of non-potable water for activities
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1 like you are talking about. Because using drinking water
2 for something like that is a big waste when you could be
3 using something else, you could be using your shower water
4 or your washing machine water because it's secondary to do
5 that kind of a thing. It's a lot more expensive. That's
6 our drawback. Kathleen keeps telling me there's no way you
7 can put in a system that's going to create enough
8 non-potable water to serve what potable water is doing right
9 now, but maybe there's ways as more development comes on
10 line, new houses that you are able to reclaim water in ways
11 that's a lot more efficient.

12 MR. TEVES: The problem with that is when you get
13 a building permit and they come and inspect your water they
14 expect all your water to end up in your cesspool or your
15 septic system, and if you go and run it to your plants you
16 are not going to get a building permit approval. So you can
17 say what you want to do, but if the laws don't allow us to
18 do it we are not going to be able to do it.

19 MS. WADE: Exactly. But we have got to start
20 somewhere, and your general plan is always your place to
21 start. So all of our policy amendment will follow this.
22 Hopefully the Department of Health is the one that gives you
23 trouble with that and your building inspectors, so there
24 will have to be a chain of things that happen following
25 this. But you're absolutely right.

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1 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mr. Arakaki.

2 MR. ARAKAKI: Before I look at number 73, maybe
3 that should be the driver here, you know, that we should
4 limit growth activity and we need to make sure that water is
5 addressed first.

6 MS. WADE: Are you saying make this one the
7 objective, 73?

8 MR. ARAKAKI: I would think so.

9 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mr. Teves, do you have
10 something to add?

11 MR. TEVES: You know, the only way this gray water

12 thing will work is if you had dual systems. I think most of
13 the developers wouldn't want to have dual systems because
14 you can't put the two lines in the same hole, the same
15 ditch, because of potential contamination. Now you're
16 developing two separate systems, which most people or most
17 developers would not want to do. You cannot run a gray
18 water line and a domestic water line in the same trench, so
19 you end up developing two totally independent water systems.
20 Ideally that's the way to go, but nobody is going to do it.

21 MS. AOKI: I believe, though, the Maui Planning
22 Commission has put in conditions for certain developments,
23 that they do provide the ability for the development to
24 access reclaimed water from say Kihei. Kihei is a great
25 example because their system is so large. But say you have
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1 a situation where they're not quite up to -- they're not
2 where they can hook up. So they build a development so that
3 it can potentially hook up to the reclaimed water once it
4 moves in that direction. So they have started doing that
5 because they want to look -- I mean it's too expensive to
6 make the developer hook up a mile away from where the
7 transmission ends, but eventually you know it's going to get
8 there.

9 So that's where I mean for number 75 the word
10 "prohibit" is very strong, and it was suggested to change it
11 to "discourage." Because to say "prohibit" I mean I'm not
12 part of Public Works, but I can pretty much tell you they're
13 not going to support that because it's not economically
14 feasible.

15 MR. TEVES: I agree. I think there's some
16 situations where they cannot. But I think the gray water
17 situation is ending up only on the golf courses right now,
18 where it should be going elsewhere. Basically if you're
19 doing it right you're recharging the aquifer.

20 MR. VANDERBILT: Mr. Chair.

21 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mr. Vanderbilt.

22 MR. VANDERBILT: On 75, "or brackish water," we're
23 talking about potable water. Now is that groundwater?

24 MS. AOKI: Potable water is either. It can be
25 well water or it can be surface water.

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1 MR. VANDERBILT: Or it could be brackish water
2 that's been treated like the surface water?

3 MS. AOKI: I don't think so.

4 MR. VANDERBILT: Brackish water cannot be treated
5 for drinkable water?

6 MR. TEVES: Brackish water is not potable water.
7 Potable water is drinking water, water that has to meet safe
8 drinking standards, the salinity levels, microbiological
9 counts. So potable water can either be surface water that
10 has been treated through chlorine systems, those kinds of
11 things, or groundwater that's clean.

12 MS. AOKI: Right.

13 MR. VANDERBILT: Or brackish water that's been
14 desalinated?

15 MR. TEVES: Yes.

16 MS. AOKI: I guess that's possible.

17 MR. VANDERBILT: I think that's where we get, you
18 know, there's some brackish water that's very close to being
19 potable water. And what if you blended that with some
20 stream water to get the chloride counts down. Say you had
21 something potable is 250 parts per million, so you have
22 stream water at zero, and then you have brackish water at
23 500. You just blend them and treat them for the health
24 department standards. We're going to be relying more and
25 more on brackish water for human needs rather than golf

0048

1 courses or whatever else, it seems, at least in some areas.

2 MS. WADE: I think desalinization is an issue both
3 of the other communities have skirted so far, and I don't
4 know that it's one that anyone feels comfortable facing head
5 on at this point. If you want to make a policy related to
6 that maybe we should. Maybe we should drive in and say
7 "yes" or "no" related to desalinization, but both of the
8 other committees kind of brought it up and then shied away
9 from it.

10 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mr. Teves?

11 MR. TEVES: I think the reason why is that now we
12 have no way of controlling development. If we had unlimited
13 water how would we control development? Quality of life
14 doesn't see to be too important. There's not enough clout
15 in that to stop any development on these islands. I think
16 that's the fear.

17 But in certain areas, such as LA County, some of
18 the water levels the salinity is much higher than Hawaii.
19 The South Pacific is in much the same situation, they're

20 drinking water up to 200 PPM's of salt. The salt issue in
21 terms of health, I just read this EPA report that just came
22 out regarding salinity, and there's no conclusive evidence
23 about whether salt is bad for you. I mean it's cumulative,
24 but for every research paper they have, they have another
25 one countering that one. But just try drinking salt water
0049

1 all the time and see what happens to you.

2 MR. VANDERBILT: Mr. Chair.

3 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mr. Vanderbilt.

4 MR. VANDERBILT: I'd just like to bring up one
5 comment Mr. Teves made. It doesn't matter whether you
6 address the desalinization issue. If a developer is going
7 to develop and he can't get the water he'll just go to
8 desalinization, because the cost is getting pretty close to
9 some of the numbers that people in these luxury homes can
10 afford to pay, whether it be six or seven dollars a
11 thousand.

12 As a matter of fact, that's really what Molokai
13 Ranch plans to do. They're not going to ask for any more
14 water than they're projecting right now, but they still have
15 a tremendous amount of zoned properties that will need water
16 in the future, and that's where they're hoping to get that
17 water, from desalinization.

18 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mr. Teves?

19 MR. TEVES: I just want to add to that because
20 desalinization is not the end all, because where do you put
21 the salt? If you put it in the ocean you end up changing
22 the habitat. If you inject it into the ground you salinate
23 the ground. So everybody is thinking desalinization is
24 going to be the end all, but there's critical environmental
25 issues related to desalinization.

0050

1 MR. VANDERBILT: Mr. Chair.

2 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mr. Vanderbilt.

3 MR. VANDERBILT: It seems there should be some
4 mention in here about desalinization. I don't know, like
5 Glenn said, there may be some concerns. It's not just a
6 slam dunk, don't mention it at all, and when it comes up in
7 the future somebody can say oh, you didn't mention it so
8 what's wrong with it or what's right with it.

9 MS. WADE: So you're saying add a policy related
10 to plan for the negative environmental impacts of potential

11 water desalinization?

12 MR. VANDERBILT: I don't know if there are any
13 negative or if they're all positive, I don't know. But it's
14 an issue that right now a developer can develop a project if
15 he goes with desalinization without dealing with the water
16 issue, I think. I don't know, can he? As long as they can
17 supply the water, they can get the building permits, right?

18 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mrs. Davis.

19 MS. DAVIS: I think we'd be smarter to encourage,
20 strongly encourage proper stewardship than sustainable
21 practices, and live within our means on small islands rather
22 than trying to create an endless supply of anything.
23 Desalinization is a short-term fix and might seem easier
24 than doing the more difficult long term management of what
25 is, after all, a limited resource on small islands, which is

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1 water. I'd hate to see us have a population of 25,000
2 because we can. It would just create other problems. So I
3 don't know if we want to put a statement in here, but
4 desalinization does produce a toxic by-product, and that
5 will be part of the discussion if it ever is proposed by a
6 developer. I think at the county level though it would be I
7 guess wiser to promote sustainable practices and good
8 management and good stewardship and good information to
9 manage the water that we do, by god's grace, have.

10 I wanted to speak in favor of Alton's suggestion
11 that maybe number 73 should be an objective for this
12 section. Not with the same wording but the same intent.
13 That we would look at understanding the resource, knowing
14 our supply, managing well the water sources we have already
15 developed before we look at additional development or
16 approval of additional stress factors on the resource.

17 And maybe the objective number 70 to support the
18 development of water transmission systems to those areas
19 which have historically experienced critical water supply
20 problems, that we add "for agriculture," because I think
21 Glenn Teves is right, that this is in reference to those
22 Upcountry farmers who have historically had a problem
23 getting the water they need for high-end crops, which is
24 certainly something we want to support in Maui County. So
25 if we added critical water supply problems for agriculture

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1 and made that a policy, maybe that would make more sense.

2 I'd also like to see that last little statement
3 about the County's Water Use and Development Plan, some
4 statement that the county will keep that Water Use and
5 Development Plan current and review it every ten years and
6 take it seriously.

7 MS. WADE: Thank you, got those.

8 MR. ARAKAKI: Just a reminder here. We still have
9 a direction that we want to take Molokai. We talk about
10 being the most Hawaiian island, we talk about being rural.
11 So I think the way to implement the water policy it has to
12 continue to promote this. I mean if we are going to use
13 water to continuously increase population I don't think
14 that's where we want to go. So it has to fit in terms of
15 the way we want to go on this island in order to preserve
16 our rural type of community. We can't have 50,000 people
17 here.

18 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mr. Teves?

19 MR. TEVES: I agree with Mr. Arakaki. Everything
20 that we do needs to go through these filters, which are the
21 cultural aspects and all these other quality of living
22 aspects. It needs to pass that test before you even go
23 through it. So that's kind of like above it all, and water
24 is right under there.

25 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Could I ask about 79? When you
0053

1 say "expanding storage capabilities" are we talking about
2 reservoirs, dams? What does that refer to?

3 MS. WADE: We were talking about reservoirs, and I
4 think the thought was potable, but it could include
5 non-potable as well. So I'll just give you an example that
6 I have. I live up in Kula and I was there when the fire was
7 burning, and they were taking trucks of potable water up
8 past me by the millions of gallons. So it was shocking to
9 me thinking, you know, what a precious resource. And the
10 forest is also a precious resource. But it was surprising
11 that we didn't have any non-potable resources that they
12 could have used for something like that.

13 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Kathleen?

14 MS. AOKI: Daniel, I think with storage
15 capabilities you could include your tanks. Not just
16 reservoirs, but tanks too. Because for the west side of
17 Maui part of the problem with the reclaimed water use is the
18 fact that they have the potential to make more reclaimed

19 water through their system, but they have no where to store
20 it. So it's like a Catch-22. So that's one thing they've
21 shared with me, is that they would like to see more tanks
22 being built. So to answer your question, it could be more
23 than just reservoirs.

24 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mr. Kimball?

25 MR. KIMBALL: Mr. Chair, on our Kamehameha Schools
0054

1 properties we have like about 50 thousand acres above the
2 volcano where we do all of our koa planting. But when you
3 drive up in our area we have catchment systems and big
4 tanks, redwood tanks and regular metal tanks. We have tanks
5 on our property all the way up to the top of the mountain
6 for that very reason. In case there's a fire the
7 helicopters could come and utilize the waters in all of
8 those tanks for drops. And we have them all over our
9 properties with them, with catchment systems, and they're
10 all full and they stay full as long as it's raining.
11 They're really well kept catchment systems for that very
12 reason. I think it's a real good idea. It's simple to do,
13 big tanks. There's no cattle on the property, but it's just
14 there to serve this purpose. And there's low maintenance
15 and it's just always full, and we can use it for big fires
16 and stuff. It's something good to consider.

17 MR. ARAKAKI: Let me ask a question here whether
18 or not that should be a kind of policy or that should be a
19 program for fire protection. When you have a fire
20 protection thing there they'll automatically put in tanks,
21 or if you have a reclaimed system you will also put in
22 tanks. Understanding whether to have something separate
23 here to remind people to put in fire protection tanks. I'm
24 not sure whether or not you should have a separate thing in
25 here.

0055

1 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mr. Vanderbilt?

2 MR. VANDERBILT: On 79 we talk about tanks and
3 that's fine, there's a lot of different storage capacities,
4 some of which may be environmentally okay, some which
5 aren't. I would like to consider adding at the end of 79,
6 "Maximize the use of existing water sources by expanding
7 storage capabilities that are not detrimental to natural
8 stream flows or groundwater recharge processes in watershed
9 areas." I mean it's okay to build some catchments and

10 things that catch these flash floods and everything else,
11 but if you start diverting the natural streams, which you
12 could do with the way it says now.

13 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: That was my concern when I
14 brought this up, exactly what Mr. Vanderbilt said. Mr.
15 Teves?

16 MR. TEVES: After that dam breakup in Kauai
17 there's some serious concerns about water storage in Hawaii
18 and the potential impact. Two weeks ago the USDA was all
19 through Moloka'i interviewing the farmers, finding out how
20 many acres they grow, how dependent they are on the
21 irrigation systems. In case of a break they can measure
22 impact and then justify funding to fix it. We need to be
23 real careful with the storage systems because of liabilities
24 after that dam break. You have a lot of systems in Maui
25 County, well, mostly on Maui from the old sugar plantation
0056

1 and some of these other areas where in case of a break we've
2 got some problems.

3 But I agree with DeGray in terms of making sure
4 that we're not draining out the water, the mountain
5 habitats. On Moloka'i I think we've got an issue related to
6 this right now where some of the native species don't have a
7 continuous flow of water.

8 MS. WADE: I'll just remind you in our protect the
9 natural environment we did have a statement that reads,
10 "Establish policies to ensure adequate stream flow that will
11 support aquatic species, traditional kalo cultivation, and
12 self-sustaining ahupua'a." So we wouldn't want to conflict
13 with that, which I think does the protection, But it doesn't
14 hurt for us to make it really clear in this section also.
15 Should I summarize what I have?

16 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: I was just going to suggest
17 that after you summarize perhaps we can take a 10 minute
18 break.

19 MS. WADE: We didn't make any adjustments to 69,
20 which was the goal so far. For 70 what you'd like to do is
21 adjust statement 73 to read as an objective. And using the
22 intent of how 73 is stated. But we want to make sure that
23 we've discussed supply and water quality within that
24 statement. And then 70, make it into a policy and add "for
25 agriculture." And then 71, change it to address the supply
0057

1 and not demand. And then we will add one about keeping the
2 Water Use and Development Plan current and continually
3 update it. Adding one on maintaining the health of
4 watersheds. Adding one about understanding the water and
5 how it is our resource and how we need to be stewards of
6 that. And then on 79, keeping my list, because I keep an
7 ongoing list of implementation strategies, to have something
8 about implementing the installation of tanks in a way that's
9 sustainable and for fire fighting capacity.

10 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: I think that you missed one
11 real major statement that was made here this evening by
12 Auntie Ruth and many others, that this is a very critical
13 area, it's something the county needs the address
14 immediately. The importance of water cannot be
15 over-emphasized in terms of the health of our island, our
16 culture, our population. It's something that it's my
17 understanding the county has kind of dropped the ball on.
18 Mr. Teves?

19 MR. TEVES: Mr. Chairman, I want to understand
20 better number 77, "Retain public ownership of the islands'
21 water resources." I'm not really understanding of what this
22 statement is about.

23 MS. WADE: Essentially it was intended, this was
24 from the 1990 plan as well, and I think its intent was for
25 water transmission systems that the county owns, to retain
0058

1 those, and even to seek retaining transmission systems that
2 the county does not own. But that intent was rebutted on
3 Lana'i when they told us "the company manages our water
4 better than the county ever did, so we prefer that they
5 manage it." So there is some dissension on this comment
6 already.

7 MR. TEVES: Well, you know, I can understand water
8 systems, but now you are talking water resources. So now
9 you're talking source and those kinds of things. And the
10 fact that under the 1990 State Water Code Hawaiian
11 Homesteaders have first rights to water. So does the county
12 want to own that water or will the State Water Code still be
13 enforced when Hawaiian Homesteaders have first rights to
14 water? I think the water resources, I can understand
15 systems, but maybe not resources.

16 If you look at Moloka'i you have got three
17 different water systems already. You've got the Molokai

18 Ranch water system on the west end, you've got the Hawaiian
19 Homes water system, and you have got the county water system
20 in Kaunakakai and Ualapue. So you have got three different
21 entities running water, and the Hawaiian Homes laws do not
22 allow them to transfer their rights to other entities. In
23 fact, I think in 1985 the Hawaiian Homes attempted to
24 transfer their water system to the county, and the Attorney
25 General said you cannot transfer your rights to others. So
0059

1 I'm just thinking that we need to be real clear on this
2 statement.

3 MS. WADE: So clarify and definitely change
4 resources to systems.

5 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mr. Vanderbilt.

6 MR. VANDERBILT: One quick one. On 78, limit
7 development on the islands to this: Instead of the holding
8 capacity, which I don't know what that is, to the
9 "sustainable capacity of the natural water systems."

10 MS. WADE: Do you want to go so far as saying
11 fresh water?

12 MR. VANDERBILT: Why?

13 MS. WADE: Just because of our desalinization
14 discussion. I'm playing devil's advocate.

15 MR. VANDERBILT: Fresh water is natural water.
16 Desalinated water is not.

17 MR. ARAKAKI: Well, ocean water is natural.

18 MR. TEVES: It's a statement that cannot be
19 defined. What is natural?

20 MR. VANDERBILT: See, I guess that's what was the
21 problem everybody said with the general plans and community
22 plans, they had these words that somebody could play with,
23 especially if you were pretty good at playing with words and
24 you got paid big bucks to do that. And that's going to be
25 the challenge next, is to filter out some of those words
0060

1 after we get through the first round.

2 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mrs. Davis.

3 MS. DAVIS: I had a question about 77 as well. I
4 think it might be potentially problematic in that we have a
5 State Water Code and they're required to manage the state's
6 resources as public trust. I don't actually see the reason
7 to have 77 in here. If you wanted to say something like,
8 "the county would work closely with the state to fulfill the

9 requirements of the State Water Code," that would make sense
10 to me. Because you are kind of getting into, you know,
11 whose kuleana is it kind of argument. It's clear in the
12 water code the intent is that the state would be the
13 over-arching management in discussion with the counties. I
14 know there was a home rule argument about whether or not to
15 designate Iao Aquifer. And it's not helpful I guess to have
16 statements where it would not be clear whose job is it
17 really. Where does the buck stop. Then all of us are left
18 with non-management because there's a legal discussion going
19 on between state and county.

20 My understanding is the water resources are held
21 in trust by the State of Hawaii for all the people and all
22 the creatures in the streams and all that. So I see a lot
23 of potential conflict with 77. And also I thought to ask
24 that there be a statement, some policy to support the
25 priority rights of the Department of Homelands

0061

1 beneficiaries, which is stated in the water code. In
2 thinking about it, I think a clear statement that the county
3 would work closely with the state would be clearer and more
4 helpful than what this says. I don't even understand what
5 this intent is.

6 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mr. Arakaki?

7 MR. ARAKAKI: I thought there was a Supreme Court
8 ruling in the Robinson case as to who actually owns the
9 water. I mean the Hawaiian Homes had a priority right as
10 far as the water is concerned. I think this is saying there
11 is some public ownership to that water. As far as who has
12 rights to it, that's a different issue, but here we are
13 talking about ownership.

14 MR. VANDERBILT: We've got to start cutting
15 somewhere this seems like a good one to maybe consider
16 cutting.

17 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mr. Teves?

18 MR. TEVES: This is kind of a dangerous statement.
19 I think this is what the last Mayor read who wanted to take
20 over the Iao Aquifer or something, and there's some question
21 as to ownership. It's not real clear. Talking about water
22 transmission systems is totally different from ownership of
23 water resources. We have a state law, a state code already,
24 and I think that needs to be the supreme law in which the
25 county and the state work collectively to enforce it.

0062

1 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mr. Arakaki?

2 MR. ARAKAKI: I agree to what Mahea said in terms
3 of the prior rights to the water. If it's there, there just
4 needs to be an acknowledgment or just acceptance.

5 MR. TEVES: You know, if you look at Maui County,
6 a good example is Keokea. The Hawaiian Homesteaders have
7 first rights to water and they're waiting for water for 20
8 years now and they're on the end of the line.

9 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Any other comments before we go
10 to recess? Let's take a 10-minute recess and reconvene
11 about 8:00.

12 (Whereupon a brief recess was had).

13 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: It's 8:00, so we can reconvene
14 here. I had think we have a quorum seated. Mahealani is on
15 her way. Shall we continue?

16 MS. WADE: Would anyone like to make any
17 additional comments on water?

18 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Is there something in there
19 about the county supporting states?

20 MS. WADE: Yes. We will either remove 77 or
21 change it to say the county will work closely with the state
22 to fulfill the requirements of the State Water Code.

23 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Thank you, I just wanted to be
24 sure. Mr. Kimball?

25 MR. KIMBALL: Mr. Chair, did we mention something

0063

1 about something 75 changing prohibit to discourage, is that
2 it?

3 MS. WADE: We said that, but you didn't, so I
4 didn't write it down.

5 MR. KIMBALL: I thought it was a good idea, but I
6 don't know.

7 MR. TEVES: I think we need to say "discourage," I
8 mean "discourage the use of potable water."

9 MS. WADE: Good, I got it.

10 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mrs. Davis.

11 MS. DAVIS: In number 76 before the last word,
12 "programs," could you add "and groundwater protection."

13 MS. WADE: Yes. "And groundwater protection."

14 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mr. Teves?

15 MR. TEVES: You know, does the whole thing about
16 sewage and wastewater come into play in this aspect of the

17 plan?

18 MS. WADE: The very next one.

19 MR. TEVES: I would think that needs to be
20 addressed too, because right now we're just dumping it in
21 the ocean. There needs to be some way of reclaiming this
22 water and putting it back into the ground and recharging the
23 aquifer. We're just running daily deficits.

24 MS. WADE: Is that a note to move on to that? All
25 right, 80 states, "Provide efficient, safe and

0064

1 environmentally sound systems for the disposal and reuse of
2 liquid and solid wastes."

3 81, "Identify and develop new waste disposal
4 methods that are safe, economical, environmentally sound,
5 aesthetically pleasing and that minimize the disposal of
6 wastes in landfills."

7 82, "Develop waste disposal systems to accommodate
8 planned growth."

9 83, "Develop alternative methods of recycling
10 solid and liquid waste."

11 84, "Encourage and promote public awareness to
12 reduce, reuse, recycle and compost waste materials."

13 85, "Adopt a zero waste policy for Maui County
14 government as a model for other industries."

15 And 86, "Identify and promote technologies to
16 reclaim gray water at all scales of development."

17 MR. VANDERBILT: Mr. Chair.

18 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mr. Vanderbilt.

19 MR. VANDERBILT: 81 and 80, I mean they're really
20 safe, economical and environmentally sound and aesthetically
21 pleasing. The more you go into all of these things that
22 make it environmentally sensitive and aesthetically pleasing
23 then it gets not to be economical. It's almost like fantasy
24 land that you're talking about here.

25 MS. WADE: Do you have a suggestion for a change?

0065

1 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: I have a proposal. All new
2 hotels should be built on top of landfills.

3 MS. WADE: Built on top of landfills. Sounds like
4 a structural engineering nightmare.

5 MR. VANDERBILT: Mandatory recycling programs, why
6 has the county stayed away from requiring mandatory
7 recycling programs? Why not? Other townships do it. Why

8 not make that a requirement?

9 MS. AOKI: When you say mandatory recycling
10 programs, do you mean like curbside pickup, or anything?

11 MR. VANDERBILT: They just don't pick up your
12 trash if you don't do it like you're supposed to.

13 MS. AOKI: You can add a policy that says you
14 encourage the county to create it. Because they did have it
15 on Maui too, they wanted to implement curbside recycling.
16 But why the county hasn't done it yet? Money. Money and
17 also because you have situations where your roads are really
18 small, like up in Haiku, and the trucks just can't get up
19 there. That's something to think about.

20 MR. VANDERBILT: Well then I would start it. See,
21 they look at all the places they can't possibly do it and
22 they'll say they can't do it anywhere. In our community
23 plan, which Ron has mentioned, we had a lot of policies.
24 One of them is to establish a mandatory recycling program on
25 Moloka'i.

0066

1 MS. AOKI: I think that's a great suggestion, and
2 you can add it as a policy.

3 MR. VANDERBILT: So something to that effect in
4 areas, well, you know, we wanted it. We were the only
5 community plan that had it in, and we were hoping that they
6 would use us as a model. So once you start it on Maui then
7 we'll go to the tail end of the line probably.

8 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mr. Teves, do you have
9 something?

10 MR. TEVES: You know, I think the present program,
11 the elementary program sixth grade they went and did a whole
12 study on this. In fact, they went to Texas to this one town
13 about the same size as the island of Moloka'i where they had
14 this whole recycling program, curbside, had all the stuff
15 all separated, and they actually had it as a money maker.
16 The thing was actually making money. So unless we do
17 something like that we're going to end up with this mountain
18 that we've got growing out there that is just growing and
19 growing, and the solution is to build one on top of that.
20 It's ridiculous. We've got to do something.

21 You know, in the last one we just filled in all
22 the wetlands, and we don't know what the impact of all that
23 stuff leaching into the ocean is going to be, if not the
24 groundwater. I remember this litter campaign they had about

25 20 years ago and they had a picture of this little island

0067

1 full of rubbish and it said, "Hawaii is not big enough for
2 litter," which is the reality. We ain't big enough for
3 litter. You have areas such as Europe, Sweden is a good
4 example. They do all kind of creating land off of the
5 island, having parks and stuff like that, and probably
6 that's one way of turning the tide. We probably could use
7 one like that right off the side of Ukumehame where you have
8 the cement breakers over there to prevent the water from
9 coming on the road and actually create areas where you can
10 fill and make more land.

11 MS. AOKI: The only thing I can suggest, if you
12 support a policy for curbside recycling you support a policy
13 for facilities to handle the recyclables because that's
14 another issue with the Public Works Department. You have no
15 recycling facility, even on Maui.

16 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: I think another major issue is
17 the management of the landfills. In spite of several
18 community efforts, guess what, the last contractor for our
19 landfill was the Maui Disposal, the people who had it before
20 it mismanaged it previously. And there were groups out in
21 the community who wanted to take over management of the
22 facility. I just happened to be on the waste management
23 committee, so I kind of know about this stuff. We put forth
24 what we thought was a viable proposal but the county
25 continued to go with people who had previously mismanaged

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1 the landfill and now we have the status quo. The only thing
2 they do differently is that the mulching machine is still
3 broken. And they recycle bottles and cans now because it's
4 a statewide mandate. Otherwise it's same old same old.

5 MS. WADE: So they accept things they shouldn't?

6 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Well, there's no filtering
7 process for the resources that come into that facility.
8 There's no separation process, there's no recycling of
9 articles, there's no economic engine, there's no effort to
10 create any economic engines from the materials that come
11 into the landfill. And those are resources that are
12 valuable in that landfill. Even before they go into the
13 landfill they're valuable, and you can start a business up
14 there and probably make a pretty good living just off what
15 loads into the landfill.

16 MR. VANDERBILT: So you guys listen to our
17 chairman, Danny Soprano. He knows his waste management
18 (Laughter).

19 MR. TEVES: I just wanted to add to that that's
20 exactly what is. It goes to the lowest bidder, and his
21 whole job is to make a profit, and the profit is not in
22 recycling green waste. So they tell the guys, and I have
23 talked to the workers over there, "My boss said don't get
24 into the green waste because it's not a money maker." So I
25 don't know what percentage of green waste is going into that
0069

1 landfill, but it's substantial.

2 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: We had a proposal in that
3 committee, we had somebody who wanted to handle the green
4 waste. They saw a money making possibility there, you know.
5 They were ready to roll. But we get the same old stuff from
6 the same old folks.

7 MS. WADE: So maybe we need an improved management
8 policy about improving management of landfills.

9 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mr. Teves?

10 MR. TEVES: The contracts need to be green
11 contracts. They need to be green contracts. The contract
12 needs to be those who are going to be green. You know, it's
13 like I guess you guys are having a conference on Maui real
14 soon on green housing. The same thing with the management
15 of the waste, it needs to be a green plan.

16 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mr. Vanderbilt?

17 MR. VANDERBILT: Could we have something in there
18 about, you know, we talk about there's no money. Well,
19 there's no money because they're evaluating the cost of
20 recycling with just doing the same old thing. They're not
21 looking at the long-term cost. So maybe there could be
22 something about "develop a comprehensive study and cost
23 analysis of mandatory recycling." I don't know, with some
24 kind of legitimate comparisons or long-term cost comparisons
25 with existing practices or something to that effect.
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1 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mr. Teves?

2 MR. TEVES: Hawaii is so way behind in this area,
3 it's not even funny. I mean we're the laughing stock of the
4 nation when it comes to recycling. It's a mess over here.
5 The students from Moloka'i went all over, they went to
6 Osaka, Japan, which is one of the major recycling places in

7 the world. Everything is recycled. So these kids from
8 Moloka'i went there and they saw it and they came back here
9 and tried to start a recycling program and they cannot even
10 get to step two because they're getting blocked from all
11 over the place.

12 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mr. Vanderbilt?

13 MR. VANDERBILT: Just to follow up on that, in
14 this month's worldwide, the worldwide environmental
15 magazine, the Moloka'i and Kualapu kids are in that for all
16 the work that they've done.

17 MS. WADE: I just wanted to say that Kathleen's
18 point that even if we collected recycling now there's no
19 where to go with it. So that the plant, the treatment, the
20 reuse, the creating an economical use for a lot of those
21 terms is incredibly important.

22 MR. TEVES: We need to go back to the ones who
23 create this waste, you know, like Home Depot and places like
24 that, and put them in their parking lot. You know, use some
25 of these areas. The guys who created this stuff got to be
0071

1 responsible for it.

2 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mr. Vanderbilt.

3 MR. ARAKAKI: I understand what you're talking
4 about and I think we're talking about a plan for 2030, and I
5 think hopefully by 2030 the thing is solved, the recycling
6 plan. We're talking about the recycling program that would
7 include that. It's the same as the other things that we're
8 talking about where you're talking about fire prevention and
9 you're talking about storage. It comes together.

10 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mr. Vanderbilt?

11 MR. VANDERBILT: And I think it's the chicken or
12 the egg. You need enough volume to get a business going,
13 but most people in the recycling business say you have got
14 to start it. And if you have to pile all the glass in one
15 area by the landfill and all the cardboard and everything,
16 and you don't have enough supply, then maybe you end up just
17 putting it in the landfill. But at least you're building up
18 a supply and then you can start thinking of some
19 alternatives. But if you never start you're never going to
20 get anything going.

21 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mr. Teves?

22 MR. TEVES: An example is glass, you know, now
23 they don't know where to take all the glass and they have

24 all these piles of broken glass. In other parts of the
25 United States they mix it with the asphalt for the highways.

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1 These are the kind of things we have to look beyond our
2 eyelashes to see how we can reuse these things and be a
3 little bit more innovative about it.

4 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mrs. Davis?

5 MS. DAVIS: I think some of the words could be
6 changed in this section. For instance, number 80 instead of
7 "provide" maybe a better word would be "support." In 81,
8 take out "develop" and put in "identify and advocate for."
9 And some of the other I guess verbiage in here to recognize
10 that Maui County doesn't have to develop anything, these
11 technologies exist. It's a matter of making use of them,
12 identifying them and allowing for them within Maui County.
13 We used to all take our gray water and it would go into the
14 backyard into the bananas. It's an excellent filter, you
15 know, and it's not allowed now by the County Department of
16 Health. These alternatives exist. I think anywhere it says
17 "develop" take that word out, because Maui County is not
18 going to develop anything. They need to recognize that the
19 technology exists and put it in place.

20 If it doesn't make money so what else is new,
21 government never makes money. They make money off of us
22 paying taxes. If there's enough of a waste stream going
23 into landfills the county needs to put something in place to
24 divide out what can be used and process it into some kind of
25 economic product. I don't see the county doing that, I see

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1 private business doing that. So that's the policy that we
2 need, is that the county will acknowledge that it's beyond
3 their capabilities to take care of this without private
4 enterprise and community involvement. I wish the sixth
5 graders from the school were running the landfill. We'd
6 have some very creative and wonderful things going on up
7 there. Instead we're all considered -- I think the word
8 they used at a meeting was scavenging. We are all
9 scavengers if we go up there and pull out things that we can
10 make use of.

11 So this whole section needs to be revised I think
12 to support putting in the technologies that we all know
13 already exist and are already working in other communities.
14 And then to encourage community people to recycle, reuse and

15 reduce. And also for the county government to serve as a
16 model to do the same.

17 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: I think Moloka'i has a real
18 history of concern for the landfill and for environmental
19 issues. It became prominent back when Moloka'i Cares got
20 organized back in the 1980's. And a lot is done here
21 educationally about waste management, resource management,
22 but very little implementation takes place. Somehow the
23 county has got to step in and say, "We're willing to
24 implement what you want to do" instead of saying, "Oh, we're
25 just going to go with the lowest bidder." Who has always

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1 mismanaged this thing before. That's my concern. There's a
2 wealth of volunteerism, there's a wealth of ideas, there's a
3 wealth of people willing to use those resources and to
4 manage those resources, but it doesn't seem like anybody is
5 listening.

6 MS. WADE: So maybe a statement about support
7 volunteerism and entrepreneurship to implement innovative
8 ideas that will reuse, recycle, that kind of a thing, as
9 well as Mahealani's idea about changing the section to make
10 it not all on the county but we're supporting others and
11 partnership as well.

12 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: I also understand that the
13 accumulation of materials has to be a critical size before
14 they'll barge out anything. But, you know, we've got all
15 these barges come here full of stuff, which goes into our
16 landfill, and none of it gets barged out. I haven't seen a
17 barge full of recyclables leave this island yet. So it's
18 just incoming, it's not outgoing. They just take the rocks
19 and ship them to Lana'i.

20 MR. VANDERBILT: Mr. Chair.

21 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mr. Vanderbilt.

22 MR. VANDERBILT: Mr. Chair, on C could we just
23 take out "comprehensively" and "publicly convenient" and
24 just put "develop alternative methods of recycling solid and
25 liquid wastes."

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1 MS. DAVIS: What number is that?

2 MR. VANDERBILT: Oh, I'm looking at the original
3 one.

4 MS. WADE: It's number 83.

5 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: It's exactly what you said.

6 MR. VANDERBILT: Oh, you already took it out. How
7 did you do that? I'm doing mine from when we first got the
8 book. And then the other thing, just one other thing was
9 add something about amend the building permitting code to
10 allow for the use of proven residential gray water systems.

11 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Are there any other comments
12 about this area?

13 MS. WADE: Can I just add, Glenn was commenting
14 about the users that bring in a lot of waste need to be held
15 more accountable, so I also added a policy related to that.

16 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: I'll ask Mrs. Wade to summarize
17 what we're doing. Are we finished with this? Nancy, do you
18 have some testimony or comments you want to make?

19 MS. NANCY: Thank you, Chair. Just very quickly I
20 just wanted to agree with all of these comments. There's a
21 really good example in Sonoma County, California, which is
22 where I lived before I moved back in Hawaii, moved home in
23 2000, a company called Garbage Reincarnation, Recycle Town.
24 A community of volunteers basically took over recycling for
25 the county. They take all their building materials,

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1 reusable objects, they stack them, they store them, it's
2 very neat. It's before you get to the dump, it's on the
3 road to the dump, so you can drop off all your materials
4 right there or pick stuff up. My kids, it was their
5 favorite place to go, they loved it. And then you can go
6 recycle stuff and then whatever you have left you take to
7 the dump.

8 What they've also done, the county is working with
9 the community volunteers and they are mandating a reduction
10 in the waste stream. So I think that's something that the
11 county needs to look at. And you put a target, you put 20
12 percent by this year, 40 percent in five years, and you make
13 targets. And they're doing it, they're accomplishing it.
14 So Sonoma County, California is a really good example.

15 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mr. Teves?

16 MR. TEVES: I think we can create a cultural event
17 with this. It's almost like going to one of these Fernandez
18 Fun Factories or something like that. You might as well
19 make it fun.

20 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Erin, if you would like to
21 summarize this section so that we can move on to the next
22 agenda item.

23 MS. WADE: You bet. These are new policies, add
24 mandatory recycling program and recycling facilities. I
25 picked this one up from Glenn, which is, create a policy on
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1 discouraging litter. Create a policy about the management
2 of both the solid waste and recycling facilities. Do a
3 study and cost analysis of waste management and recycling.
4 Create greater accountability to large waste producers.
5 Change the section to promote, advocate, encourage, that
6 kind of language instead of "develop." And then also
7 support already existing technologies. The one that I
8 stated right before this, support already existing
9 technologies, volunteers and entrepreneurship. And amend the
10 code which we may mean to broaden to say eliminate barriers
11 to enable the use of residential gray water systems. So
12 that's what I had.

13 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Any additional comments on this
14 section? Mr. Vanderbilt.

15 MR. VANDERBILT: Okay, going back to that broaden
16 by taking out "amend the building code," what did you say?

17 MS. WADE: Eliminate barriers to enable the use of
18 residential gray water systems.

19 MR. VANDERBILT: So where does it go from there?
20 If you have "amend the building code," I don't know if
21 that's the right wording, that gives a direction. Or do you
22 put something like "eliminate the barriers." Who eliminates
23 them, does each island say how they should be eliminated?

24 MS. WADE: It's not just the building code, it's
25 also the Department of Health. I mean there's several
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1 agencies that you have to deal with.

2 MR. VANDERBILT: I guess what I'm saying is if you
3 say amend the building code that's what you are trying to
4 do. Now to do that you are going to have to get in line
5 with the state, but you don't have to put in everything. If
6 the county, if the people want to use gray water then the
7 county can take the initiative and they're going to have to
8 work it out with the state. But if you just leave it sort
9 of openended, nobody is going to pick it up. I mean it's
10 not a definite enough direction.

11 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Can you say something like work
12 to amend the building code and work with the health
13 department to eliminate barriers for the use of gray water

14 in residential systems?

15 MS. WADE: Sure.

16 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Is that better, DeGray?

17 MR. VANDERBILT: Yes. I just know how we've been
18 so frustrated by nothing getting done. And we get things
19 like, well, nobody was assigned that task and nobody is
20 going to volunteer to do anything usually.

21 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Any other comments on this
22 section? Yes, would you like to say something? Come on up.
23 Please state your name for the record.

24 MR. BACON: Matt Bacon. Currently what you can do
25 is use gray water from the sinks and showers and your

0079

1 washing machines and things, but the gray water is supposed
2 to go through a chlorinating box before you can actually put
3 it out in your garden, which sort of defeats the whole
4 purpose. So if people forget to put the chlorinating
5 tablets in there it's just fine, but you have to put that
6 box in the system before it can go outside.

7 MR. VANDERBILT: Mr. Chair.

8 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mr. Vanderbilt.

9 MR. VANDERBILT: So I think Mr. Bacon has a good
10 list. Just forget all these policy plans and do everything
11 illegal. It's so much more efficient (Laughter).

12 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mr. Arakaki, do you have
13 something?

14 MR. ARAKAKI: This is what you call an "Ask for
15 forgiveness policy."

16 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mrs. Davis?

17 MS. DAVIS: For myself, I like the language of
18 "remove barriers." You might want to add what DeGray is
19 asking for. But I know I went to a county meeting where
20 they were looking at technologies for sewage disposal, and
21 basically it was to educate the folks that work in Public
22 Works so that if someone comes in with a good system that's
23 been proven to work, that the county would be able to
24 recognize it and allow for it, and approve it as part of
25 somebody's building plan.

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1 That's the other part of having good policy, is
2 making sure the people really understand the technology so
3 that they can approve or disapprove things based on whether
4 or not the system is reliable and a good system for the

5 place where it's going to be put into operation.

6 So I don't know if you need to put a policy in
7 here that there will be education for those folks that are
8 reviewing these new systems to keep them current with not
9 just what's available but what really works and what is
10 junk.

11 MR. VANDERBILT: Mr. Chair.

12 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mr. Vanderbilt.

13 MR. VANDERBILT: Well, you said that they already
14 have approved a proven system.

15 MR. BACON: They weren't allow to do that.

16 MR. VANDERBILT: So maybe it's not even if you can
17 do it, maybe you can expand the use or something. But I
18 didn't even know you could, there were ways to use gray
19 water.

20 MR. TEVES: I think what he's saying is that part
21 of the system, the approved system is to put chlorine in
22 there, which defeats the whole purpose. And now you've got
23 this chlorine and this water that actually kills everything
24 that you put on it. So if you are going to use gray water
25 to pump it into the ground that's one thing. If you are

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1 going to use it for plants and everything you may have a
2 problem. I mean everybody is just running the stuff out of
3 their washing machine and just dumping it in the banana
4 patch and taro patch.

5 MR. VANDERBILT: Could we add in there proven
6 systems for use on landscaping, because that's where you
7 really use it, banana patches and everything else.

8 MR. TEVES: The problem you run into with the
9 Department of Health, and we dealt with it with the fish
10 ponds, we were able to do research to show that whatever
11 their law was was not the case. And they said, "But it's
12 the law." And that's the kind of asinine stuff you are
13 going to deal with. You come up with good solutions and
14 they say, "Oh, no, but this is the law" and there's no
15 scientific basis behind the law. So I don't know how you
16 deal with that kind of government.

17 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mr. Vanderbilt?

18 MR. VANDERBILT: I would say, "amend the county
19 building permit process." And then also put in something
20 like "amend state law to allow for the efficient use of gray
21 water in residential areas."

22 MS. WADE: I'll tell you why we went to making it
23 more general. Mahealani actually hit it perfectly. I
24 probably can't conceive of all the things that might be
25 barriers to making this happen. That's why I said
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1 "eliminate barriers" and it will capture perhaps the
2 innovative systems that will be designed or things that I
3 don't know about and probably can't research before you guys
4 are going to approve it. But the things that we know I
5 thing we should incorporate, but we will leave "eliminate
6 barriers" in there so it can be a catchall in case there's
7 stuff that we can't identify today. Who knows, maybe 25
8 years from now, even within the life of this plan, new
9 things are going to come available that we can't foresee.
10 So we want to be able to capture that.

11 MR. VANDERBILT: Do you think that could include
12 eliminating the Department of Health?

13 MS. WADE: Who knows.

14 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Any other comments for this
15 section? Mr. Teves.

16 MR. TEVES: I just wanted to give an example.
17 There's a slaughter house down on Oahu where they have this
18 water recycling system, it's called Living Systems, and they
19 run it through all these plants. And basically the plants
20 strip all the water of nutrients and they use the water to
21 shoot down the slaughterhouse. This system is proven and is
22 used all over the east coast. Basically they know what's in
23 the water and you use these different microorganisms to take
24 all these nutrients out of the water, and by the time it
25 gets to the end of the line nothing is in the water and the

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1 water is clean. There's systems in place to do that. We've
2 got the weather to do it and everything, but we need
3 innovative people in government to allow it to happen.

4 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mrs. Davis.

5 MS. DAVIS: I'd like to see a policy added in this
6 section relevant to what Glenn was just saying in that when
7 you take sewage and put it in the ocean it's a pollutant.
8 If you take sewage and treat it and put it on the land it's
9 a fertilizer. So I'd like to see a strong policy that says
10 we will do that. And use living systems or somehow figure
11 out how to treat our sewage and use it to expand watersheds
12 or to I don't know what, but use it on the land as a

13 fertilizer, and just stop putting it in the ocean at all.
14 The technologies exist to do that. I think Moloka'i would
15 be a good model place to try out community-wide systems that
16 might accomplish that.

17 MR. VANDERBILT: Mr. Chair.

18 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mr. Vanderbilt.

19 MR. VANDERBILT: I think Glenn brought up a good
20 word, I don't know times it's been used in the policy but
21 it's a good motivator to use, "innovative" methods,
22 "innovative." That's a good word.

23 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Okay, any final comments on
24 this section? Going, going? We will move on to the next
25 agenda item. We are going to skip down to F, I believe. Is

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1 there more on this? I'm sorry. Do you have more items?
2 I'm sorry, D-3. So we are going to have to continue this in
3 the next meeting. I didn't turn the page over. So the next
4 meeting is April 26, 2007, same time, same place. I see a
5 heated discussion going on over there.

6 MS. AOKI: I was wondering if we could go to E
7 just real quickly. It's not really on the progress report,
8 but I do want to report that all of you were given a public
9 facilities report, so I just wanted to let you know that it
10 was done and completed, so each of you got a copy of it. If
11 you have any questions send me an email. If you want it on
12 disc, PDF, I have that too, so just email me.

13 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mr. Teves?

14 MR. TEVES: I know there's a greenhousing
15 conference on Maui. Do you folks know anything about it?

16 MS. AOKI: Can't say that I do. When is it?

17 MR. TEVES: I just had an email. I was thinking
18 it plays right into all this stuff we're talking about right
19 now, and it would be good at the minimum that you folks be
20 involved, if not us, in this green building. So I don't
21 know if it has to do with policies in Maui County or
22 anything, but it's a conference on green buildings.

23 MS. AOKI: Right. That's been ongoing, hasn't it,
24 with different speakers that are coming in. It's a lecture
25 series.

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1 MR. TEVES: Have you folks been involved in that?

2 MS. AOKI: Erin has been to two. She's been to

3 two.

4 MR. TEVES: We need to incorporate some of this
5 stuff if you want to implement it.

6 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mr. Vanderbilt in.

7 MR. VANDERBILT: Mr. Chair, for the next meeting
8 could we get all get a copy of the resolutions that are
9 going up to the Council along with just a couple of
10 paragraphs or what the status is?

11 MS. WADE: The Moloka'i plan?

12 MR. VANDERBILT: The resolutions that are going to
13 move our community plans up and combine the GPAC into it.

14 MS. WADE: We can definitely do that.

15 MR. VANDERBILT: They're pretty close to going up
16 or they're up there or something.

17 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Okay. So on the agenda next
18 time we are going to continue with the physical
19 infrastructure and talk about transportation, is that
20 correct?

21 MS. WADE: That is correct. I would just like to
22 make the point, Glenn, to your committee's great credit,
23 most of the things that I've heard in those lecture series
24 you guys thought of all on your own and stated it better in
25 a lot of cases, so give yourselves a pat on the back.

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1 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Thank you. Is there a motion
2 to adjourn? Mr. Vanderbilt.

3 MR. VANDERBILT: Excuse me, Mr. Chair. How many
4 more sections do we have to review?

5 MS. WADE: You have transportation and local
6 economy left. I'm sorry, and land use, three sections.

7 MR. VANDERBILT: Well, next time you said we were
8 going to do what?

9 MS. WADE: Next time you will do transportation,
10 finish physical infrastructure, transportation, local
11 economy, and land use.

12 MR. VANDERBILT: I think land use probably should
13 have a meeting of its own almost. I mean that's the whole
14 crux of this thing here.

15 MS. WADE: We basically put on the agenda what you
16 could conceivably get through. It doesn't mean you have to
17 get through it all, it just means we want to notice it in
18 the event that you cruise through something so that you are
19 able to talk about it.

20 MR. VANDERBILT: But we've got to study to be

21 prepared to go through it too. I mean we can't come and say
22 I'd better not do that because we probably won't get to
23 that.

24 MS. WADE: You're welcome to propose an order if
25 you like. You'll know for sure that physical
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1 infrastructure, energy and infrastructure will be the first
2 topic.

3 MR. VANDERBILT: I'd put land use last.

4 MS. WADE: Land use last.

5 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Is there a motion on the floor
6 for adjournment?

7 MR. DUVAUCHELLE: So moved.

8 MR. TEVES. Second.

9 CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Mr. Duvauchelle moved and Mr.
10 Teves seconded it. All those in favor say "aye."

11 (A chorus of ayes)

12 Bon voyage.

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14 (The proceedings were concluded at 8:45 p.m.)

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1 CERTIFICATION

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3 I, JEANNETTE W. IWADO, Notary Public for the State of
4 Hawaii, certify:

5 That the proceedings contained herein were taken by
6 me in machine shorthand and were thereafter reduced to print
7 under my supervision by means of computer-aided
8 transcription; that the foregoing represents, to the best of
9 my ability, a true and accurate transcript of the
10 proceedings had in the foregoing matter.

11

12 Dated the 19th day of April, 2007

13

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18 NOTARY PUBLIC, State of Hawaii

19 My commission expires 2/5/08

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25