

# **WATER AND INFRASTRUCTURE COMMITTEE**

**Council of the County of Maui**

## **MINUTES**

**March 11, 2019**

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

**CONVENE:** 1:31 p.m.

**PRESENT:** Councilmember Alice L. Lee, Chair  
Councilmember Tamara Paltin, Vice-Chair  
Councilmember Riki Hokama (out 4:30 p.m.)  
Councilmember Tasha Kama  
Councilmember Michael J. Molina  
Councilmember Keani N.W. Rawlins-Fernandez  
Councilmember Shane M. Sinenci

**NON-VOTING MEMBERS:**  
Councilmember Yuki Lei K. Sugimura (in 3:05 p.m.)

**STAFF:** Traci Fujita, Legislative Attorney  
Christy Chung, Legislative Analyst  
Rayna Yap, Committee Secretary  
Zhantell Lindo, Council Aide, Molokai Council Office (via telephone conference bridge)  
Denise Fernandez, Council Aide, Lanai Council Office (via telephone conference bridge)  
Mavis Oliveira-Medeiros, Council Aide, Hana Council Office (via telephone conference bridge)

**ADMIN.:** Shayne Agawa, Deputy Director, Department of Environmental Management  
Michael Ratte, Solid Waste Division Chief, Department of Environmental Management  
Bob Schmidt, Solid Waste Operations Manager, Department of Environmental Management  
Eric Nakagawa, Wastewater Reclamation Division Chief, Department of Environmental Management  
Rowena Dagdag-Andaya, Deputy Director, Department of Public Works  
Michael Busch, Departmental Contracts Coordinator, Department of Public Works  
Richelle Thomson, Deputy Corporation Counsel, Department of the Corporation Counsel  
Jennifer Oana, Deputy Corporation Counsel, Department of the Corporation Counsel

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*(Seated in gallery):*

John Smith, Project Manager, Department of Public Works

**OTHERS:** Mahina Poepoe, Molokai Council Office (via telephone conference bridge)  
(4) additional attendees

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

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CHAIR LEE: . . .*(gavel)*. . . Okay. Thank you, everybody, for coming to our meeting. This is March 11, 2019, 1:32, Council Chambers. Everybody knows the rule about silencing cell phones? Very good. I don't have to repeat it then. Committee voting Members, Mr. Sinenci. Mr. --

COUNCILMEMBER SINENCI: Good afternoon, Chair.

CHAIR LEE: --Hokama. I'm skipping around just to check if you guys are listening. Mr. Molina.

COUNCILMEMBER MOLINA: Present, Madam Chair.

CHAIR LEE: Ms. Tasha Kama.

COUNCILMEMBER KAMA: Present --

CHAIR LEE: Ms. --

COUNCILMEMBER KAMA: --Chair.

CHAIR LEE: --Rawlins-Fernandez.

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: Aloha, Chair.

CHAIR LEE: Okay. And of course, Mrs. Paltin is our Vice-Chair, which she has to remind me from time to time.

VICE-CHAIR PALTIN: \_\_\_\_.

CHAIR LEE: Non-Committee Members are Kelly King and Yuki Lei Sugimura. From the Administration, we have Shayne Agawa, Deputy. Shayne, raise your hand, please. Okay. Thank you.

MR. AGAWA: Good afternoon, Chair.

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CHAIR LEE: Thank you. Good afternoon. Michael Ratte, Solid Waste Division Chief. Michael, raise your hand.

MR. RATTE: Good afternoon, Chair. Good afternoon --

CHAIR LEE: Okay.

MR. RATTE: --Councilmembers.

CHAIR LEE: Okay. Eric Nakagawa, Wastewater Reclamation Division Chief. Where did he go? Eric, raise your hand. Okay. There comes Eric. Department of Public Works, Rowena Dagdag-Andaya; Michael Busch. Okay. They may be coming later. Okay. Corporation Counsel, Jennifer Oana. Hi, Jennifer. Rayna Yap, Committee Secretary. Christy Chung, Legislative Analyst. Hi, Christy. And the District Offices, we have Mavis Oliveira-Medeiros from the Hana Office. Can she hear us, Traci? Traci, I don't...

MS. OLIVEIRA-MEDEIROS: Aloha, Chair. This is Mavis Oliveira-Medeiros from the Hana Office, and there is no one here waiting to testify.

CHAIR LEE: Okay. Thank you. Thank you for that, Mavis. Okay. Now, Mavis, go outside and go call the people inside. Okay. Traci, I noticed we...I didn't mention your name, Traci Fujita, Legislative Attorney. Denise Fernandez, Lanai Office?

MS. FERNANDEZ: Good afternoon, Chair. This is Denise Fernandez on Lanai and there is no one waiting to testify.

CHAIR LEE: Thank you, Denise. And Zhantell Lindo from the Molokai Office?

MS. LINDO: Aloha, Chair. This is Zhan at the Molokai District Office. We have one testifier, Mahina Poepoe on 30(2) and--what is it?--30(3).

CHAIR LEE: Okay. We'll call you in a minute.

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

MS. POEPOE: Hi. This is Mahina Poepoe testifying on both of those items.

CHAIR LEE: Oh, go right ahead.

MS. POEPOE: First, I wanna talk about wastewater. Our wastewater treatment facility will be impacted by sea level rise, and the planning and the relocation needs to happen ASAP. Our treatment facility was built in a wetland and coastal floodplains; and that was the first mistake. And it's also in a...in the busiest area on our island for recreation. So, the relocation is about ecosystem protection, human health protection, and is just about being smart and prepared and giving ourselves time to implement

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well-thought-out solutions. I would encourage exploration of innovative solutions instead of just, you know, the same old. I think it would need to start with a feasibility assessment. And this is also in our community plan as a priority. Solid waste and landfills, we have an old landfill that is in the exposure area for the anticipated sea level rise. It was also built in a wetland. And I'm terrified of what's gonna happen when it goes underwater. It's...to me, it's like a mini-nuclear disaster waiting to happen. I don't know what the answer is like do we leave it and let it go into the ocean? Do we excavate and relocate it? You know, I don't know but we need to figure that out while we still have time. Our current landfill is nearing capacity. I was at a Planning Commission meeting where the last cell or cells available were being proposed to be opened and it's supposed to last like 20 years. What was alarming was that there were no alternatives in the EA that even considered implementing actions that would reduce the amount of waste going into the dump, which in turn would prolong the usable expectancy. Something like 80 percent of what we throw away is recyclable, yet our program here hardly accepts anything. Like our motor oil goes into the landfill. Our cardboard goes into the landfill. So, even if we drop it at the center, it's often redirected to the landfill, and that's the problem with contracting a for-profit entity. Our recycling success is dependent on China. Again, we need innovative solutions. Why aren't we processing our own recyclables into raw materials? You know, that's an industry that I see is waiting to happen. We can turn plastics into decking and siding for houses. We could be smarter about curbside pickup. On Molokai, we don't have a separate recycling can. You know, we could be doing more to encourage composting. There is so much that can be done. We're so limited on space and resources because we live on islands. And I would prefer to use as little space as possible to bury trash. I just wanted to share that information about some Molokai issues with you as you discuss budgeting. These are things that were mentioned in our community plan and is backed up by our community plan. And I would like to ask for your support in supporting our community task force in trying to come up with solutions and working on these issues. And they're gonna be expensive but they need to happen.

CHAIR LEE: Okay. Thank you, Ms. Poepoe. Are there any questions for Ms. Poepoe? If not, would you like to go on to the next item, 30(3)? Ms. Poepoe?

MS. POEPOE: I put them both into the same one.

CHAIR LEE: Oh, okay.

MS. POEPOE: Thank you.

CHAIR LEE: So, are there no more questions? Anybody else on Molokai ready to testify? Nobody to...

MS. LINDO: Aloha, Chair. There are no other testifiers at the Molokai District Office.

CHAIR LEE: Okay. Thank you very much. Is there anyone here to testify in the audience?

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MS. FUJITA: Chair, there is no one waiting to testify in Chambers.

CHAIR LEE: Okay. Great. Thank you. So, we are ready for our first item, which...pardon?  
If there are no objections, Chair would like to close testimony.

COUNCILMEMBERS: No objections.

CHAIR LEE: Thank you.

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

### **ITEM WAI-30(2): DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, SOLID WASTE AND WASTEWATER RECLAMATION DIVISIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2020 PRE-BUDGET PRESENTATION**

CHAIR LEE: Okay. Item number 30, number 2, Matters within the Committee's Subject Jurisdiction. And we have here the Director of Environmental...well, he's actually not here today, but in his place we have Mr. Ratte, Solid Waste; and Shayne Agawa, Wastewater. Which one of you gentlemen would like to go first?

MR. AGAWA: Thank you, Chair Lee. Just a little correction, my name is Shayne Agawa, and I'm the Deputy Director of DEM.

CHAIR LEE: Oh you mean I just promoted you? Go ahead, be the Director.

MR. AGAWA: I don't know if it was a promotion or demotion, but I'll take either one.

CHAIR LEE: Okay.

MR. AGAWA: So, I'd like to start off saying good morning, Chair Lee, and good morning, Committee Members.

COUNCILMEMBER KAMA: Good afternoon.

MR. AGAWA: Good afternoon. We just talked about that. Thank you, Ms. Kama. I...like I said, I'm Shayne Agawa. I'm the Deputy Director of Environmental Management, otherwise known as DEM. First of all, I'd like to thank you to giving me this opportunity to represent the Department to present to you a little bit about what DEM consists of and a little bit about how that ties into our budget. In addition to our admin section, we have three divisions. The first division is our Solid Waste Division. It's comprised of roughly 100 employees. And really generally speaking, they oversee refuse collection and landfill operations. There's a lot more that you'll hear in the presentation. Our second division under DEM is our Wastewater Reclamation Division. We have about 120 employees, and we...they oversee the wastewater collection, transmission, and treatment, and also the production of R-1 or recycled water for reuse. Our third division, which is our newest division, is our

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Environmental Protection and Sustainability Division, otherwise known as EP&S. There's currently five employees in the division, and they oversee recycling, abandoned vehicles, metals, litter control. So, in DEM, Solid Waste Division and Wastewater Division are two very different divisions. They're very individual. They deal with two very different types of waste material. They also have very different and independent budgets. Therefore, today we have actually two separate presentations. The first one will be by Solid Waste Division, Division Chief, Mike Ratte; and the second one will be Wastewater Division Chief, Eric Nakagawa. And to let you know, our EP&S Division will have their presentation tomorrow under Chair Sinenci's Committee. So, with the Committee Chair's permission, I'd like to start our presentation.

CHAIR LEE: Please proceed. Oh, by the way, Members, if you could hold your questions, per Division, okay? Thank you.

MR. RATTE (*PowerPoint presentation*): Thank you, Chair. Thank you, Members. Yeah, my name is Mike Ratte, Division Chief, Solid Waste Division. Thanks for coming out today. We're gonna just give a brief overview of the Division and what we do and what our responsibilities are, and some of the challenges that we face as we go through the upcoming budget cycle with you guys. It will be pertaining to active and ongoing work with FY '19 now with some brief overview. You can also refer to the displays that we have in the middle there, and you can ask questions about that after. And we also have some handouts if you guys are interested that we handed out at the fair that kinda gives overview of the Division itself and some stats. So, I'll talk firstly about our Division priorities and objectives. Many of you have seen this before but I think it's worth bringing up again. Our mission statement is to provide public health, safety and environmental protection of Maui County's air, land, and water, through effective and sustainable solid waste management practices, resources, and the dedicated teams that we have. We have about eight different baseyards out there with our landfills as well as our refuse baseyards on three islands and including Hana as well. Our four main priorities that we have when we do our work day-to-day, safety, regulatory compliance and environmental protection, resource management, and then non-critical, non-compliance related services and programs and expansion of services. I probably won't go into too much detail. You have the handout there. You can ask questions if you need to afterwards. So, some of our Division's objectives, responsibilities, and services specifically with our landfills and refuse operations, as I tell all my staff from administration and engineering, fiscal, safety and training, we all support our refuse collection and our landfills to do the job that they have to do, not the other way around. So, we're very much operations-focused and trying to do our very best for community service and to do it safely and environmentally conscious. We have about 20 permits in all. So, it's a very regulated Division that we have much the same way as Wastewater is. We do of course, landfilling and refuse operations. We have a safety and a training program, as well as a pretty comprehensive regulatory compliance and permitting section that we have that assists operations with those 20 permits that we have, mainly with the Department of Health, Clean Water, Clean Air, and Solid Waste branches. In administration, we handle engineering, permitting, long-term planning, asset management, as well as maintaining capacity both with refuse collection as well as landfilling through land purchasing, design, construction.

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And we back that up with our fiscal section, budgeting, and billing and accounting. As far as community services, we do serve almost 27,000 clients throughout the County. So, our billing and accounting section has to be fairly robust to handle that amount of clients and all the billing that goes out and associated with that, adding and subtracting clients at all times. We have over 2,600 refuse routes that we haul per year. Again, I mentioned we manage on three islands, four landfills, six closed landfills. Closed landfills, as many of you may know, we are still responsible for those for 30 years after they're closed. So, we have regulatory compliance requirements that extend out quite a long time into the future. So, when we're doing things, we wanna make sure we're doing them right because we're gonna be responsible for that for 30 years afterwards. We also run a transfer station out of Olowalu. And that's a full-featured station where we do collect recycled materials there and green waste as well as residential trash. Most of you know about our five open landfills at Central Maui, Hana, Molokai, Lanai, and as well as the Olowalu that I mentioned for transfer station. We receive and process over 220,000 tons per year. Pretty significant amount, a majority of that of course, is at our Central Maui Landfill. Second in line would be Molokai, and then Lanai and Hana receive a much lower amount of tons per year. But the responsibilities remain, the permits remain, and the regulatory compliance is the same no matter how big or small we are. So, definitely a little more efficiency going on when you have a bigger facility with more tons coming in. We also started up when DeCoite's C&D closed down a few years back, we're required by State law to accept C&D, construction and demolition material at the Central Maui Landfill. So, we're taking in ever since then a little over 26,000 tons per year. So, that was a pretty significant change for our Division to start receiving that. We also run a bit of diversion with that. So, when clean usable material comes in, we repurpose and recycle that. If it's clean earthen or rock, we're utilizing that prior to anything going into the landfill. We do support non-profit organizations and community events mainly through waivers that we hand out to various groups, landfill waivers where they can actually dispose for free at the landfill if they meet certain criteria that's in the Maui County Code. On Page 4, we have just some really big picture or performance measures that we like to discuss in times like this where you can kinda see some big picture about the Division. Sometimes people like to discuss whether we're having closures or where outage is or collection routes down and these kinds of things, and sometimes we do get complaints. But I just would like to point out, you know, what our actual outages and refuse rescheduled routes are. So, if you look at the top graph, we're running about 98 percent open right now. And the only reason we would ever close a landfill is if we had excessive wind over 30 miles an hour, it becomes an unsafe condition for people unloading their trash. Other reasons for that might be national disasters or massive, massive rainstorms that create unsafe conditions inside of our landfills. But again, we're a fair bit better than national average as far as our open percentage there. Rescheduled refuse collection routes, that's the middle graph. We're running about almost 99 percent refuse collection routes being held on time. When they're not on time, I believe it's almost 100 percent rescheduled for the very next day. So, there's not really a loss of services being provided. But if we have a truck that's down or excessive manpower that called in sick, maybe somebody on vacation or what have you, we do need to reschedule that. But almost 100 percent of the time, we're getting that the next day. As far as the

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bottom graph, as far as noncompliance over the years, we have about 12-13 years shown on here. It shows a definite downtrend here as far as the cost and number of violations that we've had. Since 2016, we've had zero violations and zero fines associated with that. So, thanks goes out to my staff and everybody at the landfills and refuse for doing that. It's something we're very, very proud of. The cost, you know, back in '06 and prior to that, you know, roughly almost a half-a-million dollars a year. So, we're very proud of what we've achieved. So, for 2019, our budget is about 34,000...34,700,000. You can see how it's broken down there. That was a very small increase from the previous year of .8 percent. So, pretty much flat budget from '18 to '19. There are rate and fees increases of course. Cost of doing business does go up each year as it does with pretty much any industry out there. The good news is that in FY '19 was the first year that we actually achieved self-funded status for the Division. So, with the help from Council and Administration and Budget, we achieved that last year, with zero General Fund subsidy for the first time in the Division's history. So, we're very proud of that. The costs and fees associated with refuse collection and landfilling are now much more based on the actual end users that are out there versus being supplemented by the General Fund. We did get some expansion and replacement equipment, FY '19. As you can see there, all of those are already spec'd out. Bids are done and equipment is actually ordered, all except the dozer that we have there at the end, which is a Community Development Block Grant that we're in process with that, which saves money further for the taxpayers. We do have some expansion positions that we're working on. Right now, we have three laborers for the Central Maui Landfill. We're waiting on a list to interview those now. And we had an additional working supervisor for FY '19, which we've actually already hired. We do take our fiscal resources very seriously, and we realize the importance of being responsible about that, what it means not only for us but for the community, for the environment. So, it's something that we discuss on a routine and regular basis. And I feel really proud of what our team's accomplished there and looking forward to FY '20 and beyond. And our FY '20 budget will most likely represent a continued self-sustaining effort as far as no General Fund subsidy being requested. Our fixed costs and budget encumbrances, fixed costs versus discretionary, first of all, I don't feel like we have a whole lot of discretionary costs other than what I would say baseyard improvements, training employee development, some community service expansions, landscaping, and things like that. They are nice to have but they're not need to have. I would say that that represents less than 5 percent of what our budget entails. Our fixed costs, mainly salaries, O&M costs at our refuse and landfills, utilities, contracts, admin, and fringe and overhead. Budget encumbrances currently, our end-of-year balance is probably about 3½ or so percent of our budget. This is necessary to allow for remaining fiscal year unforeseen conditions that happen, emergency compliance projects, acts of nature. You know, they seem to happen three or four times for us a year. So, we have to be prepared for that. But this represents a pretty small amount of our budget that we're looking at. We do anticipate between 95 and 100 percent of our budget will be spent and/or encumbered and in process prior to the end of the fiscal year. This Division is similar to most utilities in that, you know, we base our budget on historical averages and tonnage that we receive, although there's no guarantee what that's gonna be. So, our revenues and incoming tonnages are out of our control although we look at historical records, and that's what



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we based our budget on. But as I said, it is out of our control to some extent, and unforeseen conditions sometimes do impact our encumbrance process. Vacancies. Solid Waste Division currently has nine vacant positions and the three expansion positions that I mentioned earlier. They're all in process and active recruitment status. All of our positions are critical and focus directly upon environmental protection, regulatory compliance and community service. I don't feel like we have any nicety positions out there. They're all extremely critical for us to run our day-to-day operations. There are reasons for vacancies, a lot of transfers sometimes, promotions, extended sick or family leave, retirements, reallocations, or simply the Division waiting for interview lists to come through from Department of Personnel. There is cost to having vacancies. You do save on one hand 'cause you're not paying for the person's salary but you may make up for that in overtime, some outsourcing with contractors, maybe some afternoon landfill closures if we're really short at the outer landfills. Like I said, we only have four or five staff there. So, when you have one on sick leave and somebody on vacation, and all of a sudden you're down to 30, 40, 50 percent staff. That represents a pretty big challenge at the outer landfills especially. But filling a position for us is very critical, and we process all of our requests immediately. If we get any expansion requests, those are going in to our Department even before the end of June so that we can try to hit the ground running as quickly as we can. Down below there, it just shows the three expansion positions we got at the landfill that we're waiting...a interview list, and then our vacant positions, six. We're waiting for a list and three are in a reallocation process, and actually waiting for a list on those as well. We wanted to outline for you guys a little bit of our cost-saving measures over the past few years, some of 'em ongoing and some of 'em planned. As some of you may know, we're transitioning three manual refuse routes to three automated routes. And I wanna shout out appreciation to Council last year for granting us these three automated trucks. It is a big expense but we're looking at potentially about over \$200,000 a year in savings from here on out. So, it's great, a great savings that we're gonna be achieving here in the near future. The trucks are on order. We do have some homework to do with union negotiations and things of that nature in the meantime, because we're actually rerouting some of the refuse collection routes there. We will use the manpower savings 'cause when you go from a manual route to automated, you're saving about maybe three, with some leaves involved, and some of that maybe two-and-a-half to three positions per route. We will utilize that manpower savings to form a much, much needed back-up refuse crew to avoid some of these rescheduled routes. That crew would also handle dedicated cart repair and replacement. So, when people need new carts or repaired, replacement carts, we'll have a dedicated crew to better serve the community there as well as white goods pickup crew. So, when you put your refrigerator and stuff out to the curb, we'll pick it up a fair bit faster with this dedicated crew. Improving community service of course, as well as improving just the overall safety. It's pretty well-known that refuse collection is one of the most dangerous jobs in the country, to go to automated versus manual with a lot of, you know, painstaking heavy lifting, you know, all-day long is definitely can create some safety concerns there. So, when you can automate wherever you can, you should. Out of Central Maui Landfill--sorry, CML stands for Central Maui Landfill--we installed the...back in July 2017, we installed...started the \$3 collection there at the landfill. Currently, we're outsourcing the collection of that

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but installing automated pay stations in the near future with a one-year payback will save about \$140,000 a year doing away with that contracted service and having automated stations there for collection. ADC, we call it alternative daily cover. At all of our landfills, we try not to cover any more than we have to. It takes up landfill space so we use a tarping system at all of our landfills. We use mulch also that we get sometimes from various locations. And that saves on landfill space if you can tarp it at the end of the day versus putting six inches of soil on there. We still have to do that a couple of times a week. But for the rest of the week, we're just putting tarps. So, putting trash down, compacting it, tarping it at the end of the day. You pull the tarp off the next morning and then you can start to fill, landfill again. Landfill space is so critical so we're always watching how we can save on that. Central Maui Landfill, we put in some wind turbines there. We've also installed PV power and lighting systems at most of our outer landfills in some critical areas where we need safety and some lighting at night and early morning hours when our staff is out there. These Central Maui, Hana, Lanai, we're probably saving about 20,000 a year, annually there. Next one there, we're evaluating assessing of tipping fees. Most County departments charge for their services interdepartmentally. Fire Department does it. Water Department does it. We do it in-house between Solid Waste and Wastewater, and so on. We are evaluating that to try to improve some of the fiscal allocation accountability between the departments. Currently, we're probably giving up about \$300,000 a year, which I would call from Solid Waste Division's perspective, some lost revenue for us that if we were to charge other departments for their landfilling services, it would probably be a little more consistent throughout the County if we were to do that. So, you may hear from us again to discuss that on another committee meeting. It's not something that we're proposing for FY '20 Budget but probably between '20 and '21, we'll have some discussion. Lastly, our safety and training programs, we've definitely bolstered that over the last few years, and they're basically two separate programs but we have base stations at all of our outer landfills and all of our baseyards where there's computer systems and training facilities available there. And we're continuing to build that to try to build this culture and maintain this culture of safety and job competency. I don't have a cost savings there although it's probably maybe one of the biggest of all in that safety and training obviously is, improves job satisfaction and efficiency, lowers insurance premiums, decreases liability, fewer loss time accidents, and just improves the general health and well-being of our staff. Our capital improvement projects, just outline the major ones that we have here. This is for FY '19. We do have some other ones that are finishing up from FY '18. The capital improvement process is an 18-month process. So, I can just list these out but if you have questions about 'em, you can certainly ask at the end or you can reach out to us and we can answer whatever questions you have. All of these projects are encumbered. Some of 'em are completed. We have Hana Makai Mix Berm where we're doing some historically cleanup out there beyond the landfill limits that were back in the late '80s, early '90s. So, we have some historical challenges there that we're addressing and it's about 90 percent complete. Central Maui Monitoring Wells, it's a regulatory compliance issue that we have to basically address this for our permit to monitor down gradient water below the landfill to ensure that we're not leaching anything into the soil. And so, these are just general requirements that landfills have that not a lot of people are aware of. Our landfills are aligned of course and engineered to avoid any kind of

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contaminants going into the surrounding waters or soils but we still have monitoring wells as a requirement. We have storm-water management improvements that we're doing to prevent and control runoff and give us opportunity to collect after a storm and we gotta monitor that and check it and submit laboratory requirements there. CML Phase III and Molokai Landfill Phase 5, these are land-related issues that are gonna allow us to have capacity into the future. Environmental Compliance Design and Construction, these are projects that are throughout the Department, throughout the Division of various construction, management, regulatory compliance, some inspection requirements and regulatory issues on our CIP in general but it's simpler for us to combine this into one CIP here. CML System Control and Data Acquisition, people use the term SCADA when they talk about that. This is a new program for us that's gonna create a little bit better ability for us to see what's going on 24/7 and to collect data for us and monitor remotely and record and help us meet regulatory compliance out there. Leachate Collection and Distribution Upgrades, this is at Central Maui Landfill. It describes there in the justification as far as secondary containment systems, monitoring our leachate as required by our permit. CML Land Entitlements, this is a project that initially when we submitted it in FY '19, included purchase of this land as well as land entitlements and land use. It was reduced by Council last year. So, this is a portion of it that we're gonna wait until hopefully we get this land in FY '20, and then we're gonna proceed with this land entitlement portion of it as a combined project. Lastly, Landfill Potable Water Supply, this is a PER, or a preliminary engineering report that reviews our potable water, our drinking water supply at Central Maui, Hana, Lanai, and Molokai. Currently, we don't have any potable water that's available from the Water Department at those locations. It would be pretty cost-prohibitive. So, we're evaluating options there with this CIP. So, these projects are in process now. Real big picture strategic plan that we have, we mainly focus and target our efforts on environmental protection, community service, and the goals and measures that we submit in the budget each year, in the budget narrative, so that's a good place to look for what our big picture goals are and what our plans are. Certainly, we're gonna continue to look for the long-term sustainability strategies with compliance, maintaining minimum resources, and focusing and to make sure we have refuse capacity from collection standpoint as well as our landfills. We feel very strongly about the ownership and empowerment of our supervisors and staff to promote not only career paths but to keep our staff and to retain them, and to promote them and to teach and train them to be, you know, a proud member of our Division and what we do in protection of the environment and the community service. And I think if you go out to our landfills and our refuse baseyards, you'll see that pride shining through with a majority of our staff for sure. So, we're happy that we can continue that. We have ongoing employee development, improving our safety and training programs. I think we're definitely above national averages when it comes to workers' comp cases and safety-related accidents and incidents, which is also another positive repercussion of what we're doing. We must be doing something right if we're getting those kind of numbers. We talked a lot about fiscal responsibility, fiscal self-funded status in '19, and we hope to continue that in '20, and continue our transition plan from manual to automated routes. With the three that we're in process now, we may just have one or two more after that that we may need to do some innovative ideas there 'cause some of our streets are thinner or you have overhanging

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trees or power lines. So, even though they may be County roads, it can be challenging to bring a full-size truck in there. So, we're gonna grab the low-hanging fruit with these three routes, and then we're evaluating as we go for the remaining that we can transition to automated. All right, this is the last slide. Maybe most important one for us though, our success only happens with the dedication of our staff, support of Council, support of Administration, and even the community as well. So, we welcome your guys' comments, support, questions, criticisms, whatever it takes for us to do a better job at what we do. And we're proud of what we do but we're certainly not perfect. So, we're looking to improve at all times. This is our Division symbol that we made up about a year, a year-and-a-half back. And everybody from all the different sections of our Division helped make this. So, it kinda represents all of what we do and why we do it. So, we're pretty proud of that. So, we appreciate your guys' help and support and looking forward to FY '20's Budget deliberations, see you guys in the coming months. That's all I have. So, if you have any questions for Solid Waste presentation, you're welcome to ask away.

CHAIR LEE: Thank you, Mike. Mike, when you answer the questions, could you move a little bit further back from the mic so we don't hear the . . . *(microphone feedback)*. . . like that. Okay.

MR. RATTE: You waited 'til the end to tell me that.

CHAIR LEE: I waited. Every time you did that --

MR. RATTE: Sorry about that.

CHAIR LEE: --I was jumping up.

MR. RATTE: Sorry about that.

CHAIR LEE: Okay. Questions? Shane? Mr. Sinenci?

COUNCILMEMBER SINENCI: Thank you, Chair. Just a couple questions. First off, thank you for the help that you've done for us out in East Maui. We appreciate going out and going beyond the scope to do the coverage and all the added work that you've done. Just a couple questions. Do you guys do automobile recycling?

MR. RATTE: It's actually covered with our abandoned vehicle section through Environmental Protection and Sustainability Division. So, they could elaborate that tomorrow's presentation. But yes, the Department does...has a program for abandoned vehicles.

COUNCILMEMBER SINENCI: Do you know if any of the sites have a car crusher?

MR. RATTE: I believe the site at Hammerhead does have that capability. And I believe they do crush before they ship.

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COUNCILMEMBER SINENCI: Okay. 'Cause it's just been for us out in rural Maui, you know, we just have a hard time bringing the abandoned vehicles into, you know, across the road you can imagine. The second question was the green waste. We collect a lot of the green waste here. And I believe right now, we bring it, we ship it back over to Central Maui for cover, as a source of cover. And I think some of the concerns from my constituents have been some of the invasive species including the little red fire ants. So, we weren't sure if transporting the green waste out of Hana, which is an area that has some of the invasive species, and transporting it to Central Maui might be hazardous as far as spreading the invasive species.

MR. RATTE: It's a good...really good question. Yeah, I mean first off, the reason we do transport, we're bringing cover material out to Hana on a regular basis, and it's the return ship that brings that green waste back. So, it's a very economical means of bringing it back to get it processed. It doesn't actually get used for cover per se however. It gets brought back to EKO, at the Central Maui Landfill, and they're actually composting that material along with the sludge from the wastewater treatment facilities. The temperature requirements for that are at a level where it's supposed to actually take care of any seeds that are in there. To what extent that's successful, I wouldn't know off the top of my head but that is the premise of that heat that's supposed to compost and kill seeds. So, we are turning that into a much more viable product. We have in the past had some studies that we had to do for fire ants. We actually didn't find any in the green waste in...at the Hana Landfill, not to say that it's never happened but we've never had any incidents where we noticed that. I think at least one time maybe three-four years back, we did a test 'cause there was an outbreak I think out there. But hopefully, that gets addressed in the composting process as well. The transporting of that, it's going on trucks that are covered. Certainly, you know, that's not 100 percent but that's the goal for sure to cover those loads that are coming back.

COUNCILMEMBER SINENCI: Thank you. Thank you, Chair.

CHAIR LEE: Shayne Agawa, maybe you could have somebody contact Shane regarding the abandoned vehicles 'cause I know that your new Division addresses to some extent that issue, and maybe that person can be helpful to Mr. Sinenci. Okay. Thank you. Mr. Molina?

COUNCILMEMBER MOLINA: Yeah, thank you, Madam Chair. Good afternoon, Mr. Ratte and Mr. Agawa. Thanks for the good news with regards to, you know, achieving self-funded status for the Division. With this upcoming Budget Session though, so, is the public, I guess will everything remain flat in terms of cost for rubbish pickup service or is the Department looking at possibly a slight increase in the near future?

MR. RATTE: There probably will be a slight increase; however, it is somewhat determined based on the Mayor's final budget, which we don't have quite yet. And then that's why some of the FY '20 information we can provide to you when we go into deliberation time. So, there will be a slight increase to maintain that self-funded status. I would hope that it's gonna be close to the standard cost of living increases and inflation

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increases that kinda determine some of our increased costs. But hopefully not too significant to the community.

COUNCILMEMBER MOLINA: Okay. And then thank you for the news with regards to the training and worker safety. I think it's a great emphasis so there's less workman's comp claims. What's the secret? I mean there's...I guess there's been a big improvement with that in training your employees. Do you have sufficient funding for I guess classes and so forth? And whatever you guys are doing, something is working real well. What do you attribute that to?

MR. RATTE: First and foremost, I would say that it's the individuals that are out there in the field that are watching out for their own selves and their coworkers. We try to create a safe environment. People realize that we do things that are very, very dangerous. So, it's probably on their mind a little bit more than some occupations out there. At the landfill, we're on steep slopes and big heavy equipment. For refuse, we're driving trucks in the dark, you know, in the rain some mornings and in and around, you know, where school kids are getting ready to go to school and stuff. So, very cognizant of that. We do have a pretty robust safety and training program that we've improved over the last few years and continuing to do that. Having base stations and computers and probably almost 60 to 70 individual training programs out of each baseyard and landfill, that's our next phase right now that we're getting involved in. So, yeah, just trying to create that culture. I believe there's safety meetings every morning at all of our baseyards, and then once a week we have safety and training bulletins also that we go over with our staff. So, it's something that's very important to us and very serious. On our first slide here, it's always number one, employee safety, public and environmental safety, and then the actual facility infrastructure safety. But creating that culture and continuing to remind everyone about it is what we try to do.

COUNCILMEMBER MOLINA: Okay. Well, good, very good. Thank you. One last question I had was with regards to your...the rubbish cans, someone asked me what does it typically cost citizens who want their cans replaced?

MR. RATTE: Once they have an account, there's no cost to get it replaced. They're paying for that service. They don't actually own their can. If it gets broken or the axels come off of that, we just schedule for replacement.

COUNCILMEMBER MOLINA: Okay. All right. Thank you. Thank you, Madam Chair.

CHAIR LEE: All right. Ms. Rawlins-Fernandez?

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: Mahalo, Chair. Aloha, Mr. Ratte and Mr. Agawa. Mahalo for your presentation. So, last year was the first time you implemented the \$3 collection fee at the Central Maui Landfill. How is the cost comparison for the contract? How does it compare with the revenue that's been collected?

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MR. RATTE: Yeah, that's a good question. I think right now, probably a good third of that is being used up by outside, the two contractor staffs that we have in collection. So, right from the beginning of doing this, our goal was to create this automatic gate system that we wanna implement. It's actually, there's a supplemental budget request I think that will come before Council very shortly. We had it approved of in the past but there was some challenges that were out of our control that delayed it. And so, we're gonna...we wanna implement this as soon as possible to try to save. We have it in here. I forgot what the number was per year but--let's see--yeah, once we get this, the pay stations out there, which is similar to any parking garage kinda gate system, we'll be looking at saving about 140,000 a year. So, at that point, after one year of payback, so at that point, we're gonna be closer probably to 90 percent of actual of that \$3-fee being utilized in our...for our revenue for the Division.

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: Okay. Thank you. On Molokai, we have three employees that are borrowed I guess, loaned to DEM from Public Works to do refuse pickup. And that's twice a week, every week. Do you have any plans to automate the route on Molokai? And...or do you think it would be more cost-effective to have DEM employees do refuse pickup?

MR. RATTE: I'm not sure if it would be any cheaper or more expensive regardless of who does the pickup itself. The challenge that we have is in hiring additional employees just for those two days a week. There's a trade-off there between having enough staff to do the pickup and then also enough staff to handle the landfilling of it. We've evaluated different options there. I mean currently, the best option that we've found is what we're doing currently. As far as automating routes there versus manual, there are some challenges there with some of the roads that have accessibility challenges for us. So, because it is a smaller community, it's tough to do everything very, very well. You do the best you can with what you have. So, there are options though. We've evaluated smaller trucks, rear-loader trucks that you can handle with just two staff versus three or four even. So, we've evaluated some of that but we're looking to improve there. But yes, Highways does supplement us and we appreciate that in Molokai.

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: Mahalo. So, does that mean...so, one of the testifiers asked if we could have a three-can system on Molokai. So, does that mean that that wouldn't be possible?

MR. RATTE: Certainly, anything is possible. You know, we can...we could put three-can everywhere. If we want to evaluate the cost associated with that, it's probably a question better suited to discuss tomorrow in the EP&S presentation. They do handle landfill diversion and recycling. So, three-can plan, we do assist though. Currently, we have two routes, Maui Meadows and in Central Kihei, where our trucks and our staff are the ones picking it up. And certainly expanding that is a question that you can discuss with Shayne and Mike folks, and Environmental Protection Division.

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COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: Mahalo. Two more questions. Okay. So, you mentioned that Solid Waste is responsible for landfill closures 30 years after. How much does it cost per year to manage those six closed landfills?

MR. RATTE: Yeah, we have six. I don't have the breakdown of what that would cost off the top of my head. We don't go out there every day. We're...we do site visits to ensure that there's no encroachment or problems with erosion issues after big storms and things like that. We are responsible for covering them at the end and putting a green cover over the top. I would say, you know, for all those six, it's probably less than a \$100,000 a year that we actually would spend in total. That said, that's inspection services and maybe some light maintenance. But at times, if there's like a big sinkhole into the landfill or a big rainstorm that creates massive erosion, you know, it could be a big project. You know, you could spend 20 to \$50,000 just in a couple of week time to fix that and repair that. So, but I would say on average, it's less than a 100,000 a year for all six.

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: Okay. So, knowing that 30 years after the landfills' life you would have to manage it, what was the reason that your Department didn't look into alternatives to landfill on Molokai and just went with a second landfill?

MR. RATTE: Alternative, as in like alternative energies or shipping off-island or...we did some evaluation but you mean just completely different alternatives other than landfilling itself? I think it's an ongoing thing that we evaluate, and there's many different factors involved with the amount of tons that you bring in, determining what type of alternative energy system you could have. Right now, we're still looking at the contract that we have for Central Maui, which is kind of the low-hanging fruit for us for alternative energy and utilizing the methane gas that's produced in the landfill, as well as looking to divert some of the recyclable-type materials from Central Maui. Molokai, we did do a study a few years back that evaluated various ways that we could save money and do different things. Possibly, we can...I can dust that off and I can get it to you if you want. But it did evaluate various different things that could be done. It even included barging to Covanta for example. I know it's a controversial thing but it is an option that nonetheless is a potential to look at when it does come to cost. The outer landfills cost us many times greater than Central Maui just because of we still need that manpower there but we just don't bring in the tons and we don't bring in the revenue. So, you don't get that efficiency of scale. So, yeah, we take it seriously. Right now, we've, after that evaluation, we looked at this as the best way to at least ensure that we have capacity but that does not mean that any alternatives can't be evaluated at any time to, you know, divert from the landfill.

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: Okay. Mahalo, Mr. Ratte. Mahalo, Chair.

CHAIR LEE: Thank you. Mike, could you condense your answers a little bit because we're coming up on one hour and we have three more presentations. Mr. Hokama?

COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA: I'll keep that in mind, Chair. So, I...



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CHAIR LEE: Well, it's not the Members, it's Mr. Ratte. Sorry, Mike.

COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA: And again, I've been with this Division Chief for many years, and he's very thorough I can tell you that. So, but take the lead of the Chair, yeah, is my recommendation. But quickly yeah, for me, Lanai, I think our crew on that island does a very good job because they take care an island, not just our community. So, the crew does, in my perspective, outstanding work. And, you know, I drive by any weekend, it's clean. They've kept it very clean. They understand the State Health Department requirements, they understand OSHA. And so, I can say I believe our people do a great job on our district. So, thank you for that. But for me the key is how do we stay ahead of the ball. And part of that is CML and where we are in the current phase, you're now moving to the next cell. So, in my understanding of our years of working on this, the land acquisition is a top priority. I'm curious and maybe you have your reasons, again, you need to talk to the Mayor, but where is land acquisition right now with CML? And if you cannot speak about it 'cause you are in negotiations, well, at least we know, you're...somebody is talking with somebody. But for me for this Division to move forward, and I understand about money because we're on the table with contracts right now, I need to know where we are with this major CIP.

MR. RATTE: Certainly. Just in general, we have two options there. One is Phase III, which is land we do own now. We did proceed with design and we're prepared to construct landfill there if need be. A more efficient option is Phase VI, which I believe you're referring to, it was purchased by a private owner. County is currently negotiating to purchase that land from that person as we speak actually, I believe this week and next week. So, hopefully, we have some news there soon, and we also share your concern there in looking at landfill capacity and space. But I think we're getting down to some actionable items there where we're gonna be able to get Phase VI, hopefully, land for future.

COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA: Okay. And that I'm sure will then make your determination on rates and fees for the...this final budget year?

MR. RATTE: Yeah, that's correct. It would factor in.

COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA: Okay. Fair enough. Thank you.

CHAIR LEE: Thank you, Mr. Hokama. Ms. Paltin?

VICE-CHAIR PALTIN: Thank you, Chair. Thank you, Department, for being here and your presentation. And also, you know, for the Department's help in my district after this past summer, we needed a lot of help with all the debris generated by the fire and the flood. So, thank you very much for your assistance. My first question, I might have missed it. What is CML stand for?

MR. RATTE: Central Maui Landfill. Sorry about that.

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VICE-CHAIR PALTIN: Okay. Thanks. I never went there. Usually, I go to the Olowalu transfer. My question is, you know, when you are seeing the construction and demo material processing and then the other one is more than 220,000 tons a year, are they kept separately, the construction and demo and the general landfill waste? And is that how you know the breakdown?

MR. RATTE: Right, they would come in separately. And if that material meets that requirements, they're processed separately in a different area. And any usable material, rocks, earthen material, is crushed and recycled. We use it for landfill cover, road building. Depending on the material, we use it for its best possible use but it is kept separate.

VICE-CHAIR PALTIN: Wow, cool. The other question I had is, you know, in my previous work or not work, but volunteer I guess, we did a lot of community cleanups and things like that. And a lot of times in the rural areas, there's a lot of construction waste that we pick up like, you know, tiles or roofing, and things like that, just left in the bushes. And it's my understanding that maybe general contractors and like that are not allowed to bring to the transfer station including like landscapers and folks with the number on the first part of their licenses. And I was wondering, you know, if there's any possibility that they could be allowed to the transfer station for like money so that maybe we would see less of the construction waste just on the roadside and whatnot. And then, or I'll just let you answer that.

MR. RATTE: In general, that site at Olowalu was only ever designed and kinda set up and sized for residential-use only. So, that's why no commercial entities are allowed to go in there. Yes, they would have to go to Central Maui Landfill with that material that you spoke of. Something we could evaluate to expand I suppose to allow commercial activity, it would be a pretty significant undertaking, which would require probably a scale house as well, potentially. So, but I took your note down 'cause maybe we can at least do a quick-and-dirty kind of cost eval of what that might do and the benefits of it.

VICE-CHAIR PALTIN: Thanks. And maybe if I can be put on the same list as Councilmember Sinenci. We have a big abandoned vehicle problem too. Thank you.

CHAIR LEE: All right. Ms. Tasha?

COUNCILMEMBER KAMA: Thank you, Chair. So, I just have a couple questions. Hopefully, they're gonna be easy. So, I wanted to ask you, you know, the household types of items that people put on the sidewalk for you to...is that you guys who take away the refrigerators, the stoves, and the air conditioners, and is that what you all do?

MR. RATTE: Yeah, we do have a HHW, not HHW but a white goods pickup. So, people can call in, they can schedule for pickup. They fill out an application and then we schedule to pick it up.

COUNCILMEMBER KAMA: Is there a fee for that?

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MR. RATTE: Yeah, I believe there's a \$25 fee for that.

COUNCILMEMBER KAMA: Irregardless how many pieces of material that they have out on their sidewalks?

MR. RATTE: I think it's 25 per piece.

COUNCILMEMBER KAMA: Per item?

MR. RATTE: Yeah.

COUNCILMEMBER KAMA: Okay.

MR. RATTE: Mainly, it's...what we get is bigger like refrigerators and washer/driers kind of thing, like stoves.

COUNCILMEMBER KAMA: So, Chair, would it be possible to try to figure out because all the people who sell us all of these materials like the refrigerators, the stoves, the computers, all the IT equipment, the air conditioners, is there a way to get the people who sell it to us to attach a fee to them when they sell it so that we can recoup it at some way so that we're not always having to pay on one end, which is usually on the user end?

CHAIR LEE: Mike, you have an answer?

MR. RATTE: At times, a lot of the bigger stores like Lowes and Home Depot may offer free return. So, if you're buying a new piece, they'll pick up your other one for free. It seems to come and go though. It doesn't seem to be consistent all the time. But I...the last couple that I've done, I got picked up for free. So, they do absorb some of that. But if you just have a piece off-hand that you're trying to dispose of, I believe you can bring that to a facility for free if you bring it yourself. But if the County has to go out there and pick it up, we do charge that 25.

COUNCILMEMBER KAMA: Per item? Okay.

MR. RATTE: Correct.

COUNCILMEMBER KAMA: So, okay. Thank you. So, I had this on Page 4 of your presentation...

CHAIR LEE: Ms. Tasha --

COUNCILMEMBER KAMA: I'm sorry, sir.

CHAIR LEE: --before you continue --

COUNCILMEMBER KAMA: Yeah.

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CHAIR LEE: --we'll put you on that same list with Shane and Tamara.

COUNCILMEMBER KAMA: Oh.

CHAIR LEE: Because this --

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

CHAIR LEE: --new Division that they have, they do take computers and other things. So, Shayne Agawa, if you can add Ms. Kama to that list. Okay. Go ahead, Tasha.

COUNCILMEMBER KAMA: Thank you. Just thinking about all the other lists that I'm on, not good ones either but nonetheless. So, on Page 4, you have...there's the...on the very last chart, the noncompliant fines and violations over a 12-year trend, so, there was between the year 2012, well, 2013 or thereabouts and so there was a spike in the violations, what was that due to?

MR. RATTE: I guess I wouldn't call it a spike per se. We just went from zero to I believe we had two there. I apologize, you're talking 2013 or '15?

COUNCILMEMBER KAMA: Thirteen and then the '15.

MR. RATTE: Sure. Two thousand and thirteen, we did have the issue at one point with a litter issue I believe at--it might have been Molokai or Central Maui, I can find out for you--but at the end of every day, we gotta have every piece of litter covered up, and if there's any flagging, it's what it's called, sticking up out of the soil, technically, that's noncompliance. And if DOH happens to do a spot visit and we have any of that, they can fine us for that. They're usually pretty decent about it. But I think that was one of the items in '13. The other one I believe we had a leachate sump, elevation in our leachate sump that was a little higher than it was supposed to be. Again, nothing went to the environment but it is an elevation that we have to maintain. And I believe it was associated with a huge rain event. So, our leachate comes through the landfill and we collect it and recirculate it. But if...and that just happens naturally. But if there's a massive rainstorm that happens two-three days, all that water is going through the landfill and gets down into that leachate system, and sometimes it's hard to keep up. So, I believe that was those two in '13. In 2015, one of those items was actually related to a subcontractor out there that had some water runoff, storm water based items from the EKO Compost area, which is a very small fine. I believe it was only \$500, something like that. And that's why the line is kind of at zero. We had a second one with an oil drum secondary containment. I think we had primary containment. You're supposed to have secondary containment. It was just temporarily stored, and yeah, they dinged us for that. Both extremely minor, honestly, compared to what can and does happen in a lot of landfills over the years. So, I would call these events, '13 and '15, extremely benign in the big scope of things.

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COUNCILMEMBER KAMA: So, if I read this correctly, where the mountaintop intersects, is that the amount of the fine? Or am I not reading that right?

MR. RATTE: No, the orange line --

COUNCILMEMBER KAMA: Yes.

MR. RATTE: --would be the actual number of violations.

COUNCILMEMBER KAMA: Okay.

MR. RATTE: So, on the right-hand side, you'll see that would correspond to about two violations there.

COUNCILMEMBER KAMA: Yeah.

MR. RATTE: The cost itself --

COUNCILMEMBER KAMA: On the left hand.

MR. RATTE: --is the green line, yeah. And it is...it's averaged. The cost is averaged there.

COUNCILMEMBER KAMA: Okay.

MR. RATTE: I'm just trying to show a trend there of hopefully --

COUNCILMEMBER KAMA: Thank you.

MR. RATTE: --moving in the right direction.

COUNCILMEMBER KAMA: Thank you. And then my last question, Chair, on Page 5, which says you have expansion positions. It says that you...that you're looking to hire three laborers. Is that correct?

MR. RATTE: Yeah, we got actually three expansion positions awarded to us FY '19. So, we're in the process of hiring those and filling those for litter control at Central Maui Landfill.

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

CHAIR LEE: Thank you. And I have a very quick question too, Mike. On Page 3, you list here, serve 26,700 clients. And then on Page 5, there's a revenue of 27 million, yeah, 27,045,662 [sic] on Page 5. So, does that mean that the commercial users pay the most? Because the residential users don't pay that much. Mike?

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MR. RATTE: On Page 5, that's actually our A, B, C total budget that we have for our operating budget there. So, I...those two numbers are not really that comparable per se.

CHAIR LEE: Okay. The only reason why I asked that is because you said you're self-supporting. So --

MR. RATTE: Correct.

CHAIR LEE: --you must generate \$27 million, right?

MR. RATTE: Yeah, 34,700,000.

CHAIR LEE: Well, if you include the CDBG funds and other. You don't generate that. Those...some of those are loans. So, the actual income is 27 million, right?

MR. RATTE: That's correct. I stand --

CHAIR LEE: Okay. So --

MR. RATTE: --corrected.

CHAIR LEE: --breaking down that 27 million, it appears that the residential clients do not pay most of that. So, it must come from other sources like commercial entities, so forth. Could you just explain the breakdown of that please?

MR. RATTE: Yeah, in general terms, I don't have the actual numbers in front of me but the refuse accounts for refuse pickup for residents, they pay a fee every month for that. But we also collect money at CML for people dropping off, \$3 apiece. But yeah, you are correct, there's a big percentage that is paid for by commercial activity at all of the landfills.

CHAIR LEE: Maybe you could provide us with that information please.

MR. RATTE: No problem.

CHAIR LEE: I appreciate it. And then you...a smaller item, you mentioned some places don't have potable water, well then, what do they have?

MR. RATTE: Yeah, what we have at all of our landfills is trucked-in water that is for drinking. And then we have trucked-in water from tankers that are...is used for non-potable water purposes like the toilet flushing and for dust control and fire protection at our landfills. So, yeah, the drinking water is being trucked in, basically bottled water. But yeah, we have non-potable water that's trucked in. So, we wanna evaluate alternatives to that that may be a little better suited. But we're in remote areas so there's no --

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CHAIR LEE: Okay.

MR. RATTE: --waterlines.

CHAIR LEE: Okay. And then my final question, on Page 8, you want to charge other County departments for your services? Is that correct?

MR. RATTE: Yeah, we'd like to evaluate that. It's something that's done by pretty much every department. They get reimbursed for the services that that department provides. So, we felt it's only appropriate to try to be fiscally responsible to do that throughout the County.

CHAIR LEE: All right. Any further questions? If not, Shayne, would you like to introduce Eric, and if you have any comments? We're gonna have to move a little quicker. It's been a hour and 45 minutes for the first presentation. So, let's move this one along as well as the next.

MR. AGAWA: Thank you, Chair Lee. Our next presenter is our Wastewater Reclamation Division Chief, Eric Nakagawa.

CHAIR LEE: Thank you, Mike. Eric, you can start any time.

MR. NAKAGAWA (*PowerPoint presentation*): Thanks. Okay. Let's see. All right. Aloha and good afternoon, everyone. My name is Eric Nakagawa, and I'm the Wastewater Division Chief. And today I have the privilege of sharing with you a little bit about who we are and what we do as a Division, and also share our goals for the Division and how that directly relates to our budget every year. So, our overall performance measures are to provide a reliable wastewater system that meets all of our regulatory requirements at a feasible cost; to continue increasing the volume of reclaimed water; to expand sewer systems to unsewered areas; and to improve our quality of our treated effluent. And as we go through this presentation, you'll see how large and complicated our system is, the amount of resources it takes to operate and maintain it, as well as how expensive it is to keep it running. So, as you can see from this map, we provide sewer service to all three islands. Kihei system runs from pretty much right from Sugar Beach all the way just short of Makena Landing. Lahaina goes from Puamana all the way to Kapalua. Wailuku-Kahului, it goes from Mama's Fish House to Waiehu Ko, all the way out to Waikapu. On Molokai, we have service areas in Kaunakakai Town, as well as Kualapuu. And in Lanai, we have it right in town...right in the city. So, we have five major treatment plants, 42 pump stations, roughly 24 miles of force mains, 221 miles of gravity sewer lines. And at the end, we reuse roughly 22 percent of our water for our reuse customers, and we dispose of the rest through our injection wells. So, a little bit of how we work is when we all are all done, go home, take shower, and use the bathroom, it all goes into...flows underground into these gravity sewer lines, which flows downhill by gravity to low spots. At these low spots, we put these pump stations that pumps to a series of pump stations, and then ultimately ending up at our treatment facilities. Here's a little air photo of all the different facilities that we have in Kihei, Lahaina, Kahului, Molokai, and Lanai. So,

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our organization is set up in two programs. We have the wastewater administrative program where we handle all of the permitting, planning, design, and construction of Capital Improvement Projects, as well as our pretreatment and reclaimed water services. And then we have our operations budget where that takes care of all of our wastewater facilities. We have our central lab; central maintenance, which makes up of mechanics, electricians, truck drivers, building maintenance; as well as our collection systems who take care of all of our underground sewer lines. So, a little bit about the funding history for Wastewater is that pretty much before 1972, all of the sewer just basically flowed into the ocean. And once 1972, the Clean Water Act came out, Federal funds were provided to all the different municipalities throughout the nation that allowed them to construct wastewater systems. And with these systems, we...Maui also got their portion and we're able to build these wastewater systems. And so, from then on we were...the County of Maui was actually responsible for replacing and repairing our system, making sure it works. So, before 1994, sewer systems were subsidized by General Fund. And after 1994, the sewer funds, basically sewer rates were increased so that we could cover all of the costs. So, now that you understand a little bit about who we are and kinda that funding history, let's kinda dive into what our first and biggest performance measure, which basically is the reliability of our infrastructure, and this 99.997 [sic], I'll explain later. So, a little bit about reliability, I guess what is the difference, what is capacity versus reliability. And as you're gonna see, basically, this line diagram just shows you pipelines are designed at a certain capacity. But that--oop, sorry--but that capacity, it fluctuates over time. So, basically, what happens is as our infrastructure ages, you start to experience failures. And as time goes on, you experience more failures due to breaks in lines and so forth. And so, the way the wastewater works coming into our system is it also increases over time due to population. And with us basically, wastewater also fluctuates daily based on like I just talked about, when we all go home and shower, it peaks. When we all sleep, it's at low. This also fluctuates due to wet weather. When we have heavy rains, certain people "illegally" put their...that drainage water into our systems and we experience these high flows. So, what we try, reliable capacity for our pipelines is basically all we try to do is try to figure out how can we address these pipelines, make sure we fix them in time before we experience spills into the environment, which is depicted by these crossing of the lines, yeah. And so, our pump stations are pretty much similar but a little bit different. So, they're basically concrete buildings that house many different parts whether it's electrical or mechanical parts. And basically, the way it's different is it's all designed at a certain capacity. But as you can see, this one is not really a failure of totally on or totally off. Because what happens with our pump stations is that we have redundancy. So, we have multiple pumps, we have multiple electrical equipment. So, it might only half of the station might be off but we can still meet our...we can still pump the sewage without spilling into the environment. However, if it goes unaddressed at times, it...the failures become more significant and then we ended up spilling. And so, the same thing is depicted here. As the lines...as we experience wet weather, these peaks and valleys, they cross over. And so, our job once again is to make sure that we address all of the repairs and make sure that it doesn't spill. Our treatment plants are basically...works the same way as pump stations. The only thing different is that we have certain permit requirements at a certain capacity level. And in order to...we also have wells.



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So, in order to not clog our wells, we treat the water even cleaner. And then once we introduced our reuse program, we treated that water even cleaner. And so, it basically, it's kinda depicts the capacity of our treatment plants. And same thing over time, our system degrades. We experience failures. And as time goes on, more failures will happen. But the key is really how does that relate to the flow coming in once again. So, as you can see when we have these minor glitches, we call...our reuse might be off for about a day. We just call our users, hey, you know what, we need to shut off reuse for a little while. We're gonna fix our system, and you'll be out back online tomorrow. What we try to do is prevent these type of things where we...where the wastewater comes in and we got too much, the water is too dirty, we start to clog wells. This requires us to call contractors to clean out those wells, and more importantly, what we try to avoid is the permit violations. So, if it gets higher enough, you have permanently off and extended violations. So, this...basically what happened in the '90s, talking about this reliable system, we experienced a bunch of spills. And basically, we were put under a consent decree in 1999. And what that did was really force us as a municipality to invest a bunch of...millions of dollars into our system, as well as develop these programs to make sure that we get back up to par. And after '99, what we discovered in the early 2000 is that I guess bar was set at this 99.997. That's pretty much the success rate that we were expected to achieve every year going forward. And as you can see, it's all been good since then. And so, what we did was develop programs such as these asset management programs where we assess our equipment every year. We determine what the useful life is for those pieces of equipment and we schedule it for replacement if necessary. We also develop a central maintenance program that allowed our own mechanics/electricians to do preventative maintenance on all of the equipment, which would help prolong the life of your equipment. Similar to like your guys' car, right? You guys take it in for service, change your oil, check your brakes, it prolongs the life of your car. And if you left it on...if you leave it unchecked, it breaks down even faster. So, same concept. You're not supposed to be able to read this so don't worry. It's just showing that we've developed the capital improvement program based on the assessments, and we space that out every year to make sure that we try to balance our CIP program with the sewer rates so that we can minimize sewer rates. And what are the results is that basically, in the '90s, I mean we've had spills up to 70 per year. And last year, we had four. So, the results are good. And what was that cost? Basically, roughly \$5 million a year. And we quadrupled that to roughly \$20 million a year. And I think the past probably four years, we average about 25 million into our infrastructure, which increase debt which is a challenge that I will address later, and how that directly reflects to our sewer rates. And as you can see from the '90s, when it was roughly \$20, we tripled the...our sewer rates up to over \$60. So, now that we, we're able to get a handle and a good grasp on the reliability of our system and everybody is happy, we're able to venture off and devote some funds into increasing our Reclaimed Water Program, as well as expanding sewer systems to unsewered areas. And so, the Reclaimed Water Program as you can see, we generate this nice clean water that pretty much we spend roughly about \$40 million in the past 20 years into our infrastructure. It takes about \$1 million per year to operate, and we've recycled just over a billion gallons last year. Our customers like it because, you know, they get...we only charge \$1.55 per 1,000 gallons versus, you know, we're seeing as high as \$5.70 per that

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1,000 gallons for other water sources. In the past nine years, we've spent a total cost of roughly \$3 million a year into this program. However, we've only really received about half-a-million dollars in revenues. So, this program is heavily subsidized by our sewer user fees. So, currently we have roughly about 35 users in Kihei. We reuse roughly 600 million gallons a year. We hope to expand this system by creating another elevated storage, which we are in construction this year, as well as expand our distribution system that will help us provide a more reliable reuse system so that we can attract more users. In Lahaina it's the same thing, we have this...currently we have a sewer system. Unfortunately, we don't have elevated storage, which is what we're working on right now. We have five major users in Lahaina. We reuse roughly 500 million gallons a year in Lahaina. And so, we hope to expand this in Lahaina by creating elevated storage, increasing the amount of users. And I've been in talks with major landowners surrounding our treatment plant to hopefully, they'll be interested in taking that water. In Central Maui, this plant produces R-2 water, which has a little bit additional requirements for reusing that water. So, right now, we just use it for dust control and onsite irrigation. What we're hoping to do is create a pipeline out into that central region. So, hopefully, we can attract more of those large agricultural farmers to use that water. And as well as same thing in Kaunakakai. Some of the other future plans that we have is really to try to decentralize our treatment system, which is developing scalping plants and satellite facilities. What this will allow us to do is really treat the water, wastewater where it is, and reuse that water in that region instead of pumping the water all over the creation. And then we also looked at potable water and see what would that entail. And of course, with all these future plans, we have challenges. We have that challenge of aging infrastructure and equipment, which is the reliability of our system. It takes a tremendous amount of energy cleaning our water and making it being able to reuse. We have that challenge of balancing CIP versus our sewer rates, which is a direct relation to increasing our debt service. And we have a kind of a moving target as far as this stricter regulatory requirements. And as we go around the nation and go to different conferences and talk to the different municipalities, we all kind of talk story on, you know, what are the major concerns in wastewater, and how is that panning out. So, as you can see from our Fiscal Year '19 Budget, that those replacement of those...that aging infrastructure is really 34 percent of our budget, and that has a direct relation to our 13 percent of debt service, yeah. The rest is just salary, sludge, electricity, that kind of stuff. And so, when you just look at our operations budget, electricity is really 11 percent, and debt service is 19 percent. So, with those challenges, we try to target those big items. And how we face it as a Division is really that aging infrastructure, we hire professional consultants that help us to research and look at all the different technologies that are coming out in the future. We have a lot of these starter companies trying to get their products out that have become more efficient and can treat our wastewater more effectively. We also utilize our preventive maintenance program to help prolong the life so that we don't always have these large capital expenditures every year. We also try to target our energy use. Energy is a big thing with wastewater and trying to make it clean. So, what we do is install energy-efficient equipment when those equipment comes to its end useful life. We also installed photovoltaic and wind systems to help us get off the grid for short duration during the day. And we also hired a team of professional consultants to help us once again to

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optimize this biological process, which helps us to reduce the amount of electricity treating wastewater. And then we also have them train our staff to be a little bit more energy-conservative-minded, yeah. So, as you can see in this power cost, it's worked over the years. This is the past 11 years. It started...the red line depicts the electrical use of our facilities over time based on a monthly demand, and it generally is going down, as well as the black line depicts how much money we spend on electricity. And the overall has pretty much gone down. But as you can see, it also fluctuates because we have no control over MECO, and what their...what they charge us as far as, you know, they have their cost of oil, they have their own rate system that they charge us. But the overall general trend is all going down. We also have that challenge of balancing our CIP versus sewer rates. And so, as you can see, from last year we've budgeted, 85 percent of our budget really goes towards that reliability, the safety, and the permit regulations for our infrastructure. And we've allowed 15 percent in expanding sewer service and reclaimed waters. And this is just kind of a bar graph showing that, you know, this is our challenge, and how do you balance that out, and do we do it all and double sewer rates in the future, or do we keep it to the bare minimum and minimize that sewer rates. And that has a direct reflection on our debt service. Right now, our debt service is roughly like I said 19 percent. If we continue doing everything, it goes up over 20 million, which goes up to 45 percent of our budget. And so, how we try to face that challenge to reduce debt is really to utilize the debt service, we utilize...to pay down debt service whether it's with lapsing funds. We...we've been increasing the amount of cash CIP that we do, Capital Improvement Projects. We utilize State SRF program that the Department of Health has a program that gives us loans at 1 percent. And we also are continuing to receive Federal funding. We just started receiving these grants for studies. And of course, the last one is how do we address the stricter regulatory requirements. And basically, I kinda touch on that. We talk to other municipalities, and we try to see, you know, what is that trend and is it really gonna come into permit requirements or not? So, once again, our performance measures are based on these four things. And the reliability is pretty our number one as you see from our budget responsibility. And with the excess, we're able to increase the amount of reuse, expand our sewer service areas, and improve the water quality. So, hopefully, as you can see our system is pretty complex and it takes a lot of money to maintain it. So, other than that, that's all. Mahalo.

CHAIR LEE: Very good. It took you 20 minutes. Mr. Sinenci --

COUNCILMEMBER SINENCI: Yes, thank you --

CHAIR LEE: --questions?

COUNCILMEMBER SINENCI: --Chair. Yes. Thank you for that presentation. So, when we met earlier with Director Miyamoto, he mentioned a little bit about the smaller satellite stations. Can you speak towards that a little bit about the placement and maybe taking some of the work from the existing plants?

CHAIR LEE: Go ahead, Eric.

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MR. NAKAGAWA: Chair? Yeah, so, that concept is basically called decentralization. And what we do is we try to look for locations where you have a significant amount of wastewater flowing into our system, and we're able to intercept that. And what we do is not only we look at where to intercept that but we look at the surrounding area around that facility if we were to put it in. So, in a perfect world like Kauai, they have all these small different systems that are next to golf courses. So, of course, you can put a system there, you can treat it, and then you can reuse all that water for the golf courses. So, the challenge we have on Maui is really to look at where are those locations and does that fit into our system?

COUNCILMEMBER SINENCI: Thank you. You also mentioned the Anaergia project. Can you speak where that project fits in to the overall scheme?

MR. NAKAGAWA: Chair? Okay. Okay.

COUNCILMEMBER SINENCI: If can.

MR. NAKAGAWA: I'm so used to, Chair? The Anaergia Project is actually I believe it's a Solid Waste project. So...

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

MR. NAKAGAWA: Oh, and if you're talking about the MANA Project that's at Kahului, that was actually out of the Director's Office. So, maybe I think Richelle has been more in tune with that. So, she maybe she can elaborate a little more.

CHAIR LEE: Corp. Counsel?

MS. THOMSON: Thank you. So, the MANA Project is to be located at the Kahului Wastewater Reclamation Facility. And the idea behind the project was to get off of the Maui Electric grid and to produce their own electricity to meet just the needs of the plant, not to export any electricity. And then the secondary goal of that project is to dry the wastewater sludge from all three wastewater treatment plants. So, what's produced at Kahului would stay there. Lahaina and Kihei would truck their sludge, which is partially it's dewatered. They would truck it to Wailuku. And as the electricity is produced, the waste heat would dry the sludge. And I won't get into too much detail but that's about the extent of the project physically. Currently, an Environmental Impact Statement has been completed. That has been challenged as to sufficiency. So, the project is experiencing a little bit of delay.

COUNCILMEMBER SINENCI: Okay. Thank you. One last question. I'll leave the district questions to my fellow Members. But for us, the...for Mr. Nakagawa, where is the...where are we at the process with the Helene Hall septic system improvements? And we mentioned that it might be included in a pilot project. Can you explain?

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MR. NAKAGAWA: Yes. So, the Helene Hall project is we've already are contracted with a consultant. And basically, you're correct, we're gonna take a look at what's involved. I imagine it's gonna be some type of pilot project. They will assess like a typical project. They will look at all the different alternatives. They'll figure out what is the best way and recommend that, I guess that alternative, and then we'll figure out how do you implement that into your guys' Helene Hall over there. My understanding is that it's something that's of urgency. So, we're kinda on that right now. And we should be hearing back shortly in the next couple of months. So, I'll keep you apprised.

COUNCILMEMBER SINENCI: Thank you. Thank you, Chair.

CHAIR LEE: Mr. Molina?

COUNCILMEMBER MOLINA: Yeah, thank you, Madam Chair. And just out of respect for time, I'll be very brief. First, just on your...thanks for the history lesson to see how far we've come, back in the old days, the 1970s, the discharge points for all the sewer, can you just recollect where those discharge points were? Kahului Harbor or what other areas of the island were we discharging the sewer? I know you're kinda young, yeah, it seems to me. I don't know if any of the senior members can remember. But it used to be at Kahului Harbor I think at one point, yeah, it was discharged?

MR. NAKAGAWA: Yeah, Chair? So yeah, so, yeah, I was born in '72. So, but --

COUNCILMEMBER MOLINA: Okay.

MR. NAKAGAWA: --yeah, so, it did...I do know that there is one that went out to Kahului Harbor. And because I surf at Mala Wharf, I know you just follow the outfall out, and that's the path out to the break. So, I do know there was one also in at Mala Wharf. Other than that, I'm not too familiar with the other discharge points.

COUNCILMEMBER MOLINA: Yeah, no wonder, the fish had extra nutrients in them or something. But all kidding aside, the one last question on your global performance measures, you mentioned expand sewer system to non-sewered areas. Can you elaborate a little bit more as far as what we're looking at long-term costs and how we're gonna approach this?

MR. NAKAGAWA: Yes, Chair? So, how we approach that is really for instance in Waiehu, we just completed a small little subdivision right along the coastline. In our eyes, the worst thing that contributes to the environment is really these low-lying areas that have whether they're that old-type of cesspool or septic tank systems that are right next to the coastal area. So, what...how we try to do it is really try to look at where our system is and how easy is that to tie in, which will help us to minimize the infrastructure but yet have a big impact on taking off people off of that I guess the older systems, yeah. And so, like anything else, any kind of other engineering study, we just look at the cost involved, we look at the impacts to the environment, we look at all the different criterias, and we try to plan it accordingly, and then we come to you to see if that's something the community wants and wants to fund.

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

CHAIR LEE: Ms. Rawlins-Fernandez?

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: Mahalo, Chair. Aloha, Mr. Nakagawa. Mahalo for that thorough presentation. Your slides don't have numbers. So, the annual CIP cost, that slide. In 2024, you're expecting to spend \$91.7 million in CIP projects. I was just wondering what's gonna cost that much. Yeah, that's the one.

MR. NAKAGAWA: Yes, Chair? So, basically, what we were looking at is just decentralization again. And what we've looked at in the future is really trying to see is it possible to decentralize the Wailuku area? And what that is, is it's a...we've done a study in the past, maybe five years ago, that looked at a Central Maui plant located in that, once again in that area. And there was different developments in that area that are probably coming before you guys or had already where they need to develop their own wastewater systems. Now, what we're looking at was, okay, how do we shed off some of that wastewater from Wailuku Heights maybe, which will reduce the amount of infrastructure costs in the existing system as...so that it will be able to go a different way, and that would help us to create this Central Maui land...I mean not Central Maui land but a Central Maui treatment facility. So then, you get the partnership of these private owners contributing their fair share as well as the County, and then you also help us to minimize the amount of infrastructure improvements that would have been needed anyway in our existing system. So, it's kind of a win-win-win. And that's just kinda looking forward and possibly doing those type of infrastructure improvements.

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: Thank you. So, are any of these projected CIP costs planning for the relocation of the wastewater facilities that are on the coastline like Molokai's?

MR. NAKAGAWA: Chair? Yeah, so, in this particular case, it is the...that would have been in the Central Maui region. So, as you decentralize, basically, if you can do that, now all of a sudden you have...you're basically breaking up the costs, right? I mean it's still the same amount of costs but you can fund it easily. So, as you decentralize and you build one facility, it's easier for you to decentralize again, and then you...now, you don't really need that facility near the coastlines. And so, that...how that relates to Molokai is really, your guys over there in Molokai, it's smaller so the cost is not as significant. It's just a matter of where do we...where can we put it and how do we do that. We are currently in a facility plan for that treatment facility and it started last year. So, we should be able to see what kind of alternatives they have. I do not know if they're actually looking at relocating that facility but I would imagine that it's something possible because it's a smaller facility, right? It's easier to...I mean that thing has 300,000 gallons. I mean you can easily...I think there is package plants nowadays that come out of trailers that, you know, you can use that. So, that's something we can look at. I can ask them to look at if it's possible to actually relocate the facilities. And then they'll come up with all the different pros and cons to that.

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COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: So, the facility on Molokai, is at 275,000 gallons of the 300,000. The plan...the facility plan that you started last year, does that include increasing capacity or...

MR. NAKAGAWA: Yeah, Chair? Yeah, so, what that...the reason why we have the facility plan is because EPA requires us when you reach a certain threshold, that you need to launch these facility plans. And so, to answer your question, it will look at that. It would also look at expansion. However, we honestly, in talking to DOH also, we honestly think that it's more of an infiltration problem. And probably you would know better than me, we haven't really seen any growth in homes and that kind of stuff. So, normally, what we look at is okay, there's big large developments coming in and how that's gonna impact our system. Well, over there, it slowly creeps up but there's no real development. So, we're kinda thinking more it has to do with our collection system. So, what we're planning on doing is really investigating our collecting system more and reducing the amount of infiltration and therefore reducing that flow to our facility.

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: Okay. Mahalo. Mahalo, Chair.

CHAIR LEE: Mr. Hokama?

COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA: Good to see you. So, you know your program. You know your Division, Mr. Nakagawa, and I've supported you in the past. Has Pulama Lanai had discussions with you regarding their potential housing project, which my understanding will about your ponds?

MR. NAKAGAWA: Yes, Chair? As far as the Division goes, they have not. I was just there a couple weekends ago, and we noticed that, all that development that's coming up against our ponds. And so, that was a question that we had with...I had with the operations. I said, hey, do we know that, that that's coming online? And so, as far as we know, we have not...

COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA: They have no County approvals yet, okay, I can tell you that much.

MR. NAKAGAWA: Which is probably why we've...weren't communicated with then, yeah. I just have a visual 'cause I was there at a...

COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA: No, I just was wondering because I think we run a very unique operation in that our operation is the only one in this County that does it our way, correct? Everything else is pretty much a real reclamation facility. We operate ponds, slightly different type of processing requirements. I think we're the only ones that use 100 percent of our inflow, correct? It goes to a third-party.

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MR. NAKAGAWA: Yes, Chair? So, that...so, we used to have 100 percent. They're currently doing some improvements to their facility so they've stopped. As to whether they're gonna come back online and then continue to use it, it needs to be determined, right?

COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA: So, I appreciate that response for regarding the Lanai District. But one of the things that I appreciate, my neighbor, she brought it up, and, you know, I was looking at your projections on capital improvement funding. And was that only based on existing systems? Because one thing I've already started working on with our State leadership and Federal leadership, for this State, how we're gonna deal with a million...a billion-dollar-plus need to convert cesspools to a new type of system whether it's the septic tank, whether it's this new prophylactic thing that we're willing to try and invest and see what kind of positive outcomes we can get. We're gonna be spending a lot of money in environmental health, very shortly. So, is this part of your calculations, Mr. Nakagawa, the cesspool component?

MR. NAKAGAWA: No, it's not. So, basically, I am on that committee, cesspool working group. I was invited. And knowing that you would bring it up, I am there for a very--I don't know what the word is--but basically, telling them are you gonna give us an unfunded mandate again, right, to develop all these...all of our Upcountry? 'Cause Upcountry is number one on their list. And so, you know, I'm...I...I'm on the finance side committee but I'm asking them, you know, what is the bigger plan, you know. Does DOH have...are you guys gonna create funding? Are you guys gonna leave it up to the counties? What is your guys' end goal and how is that...how does that play out as far as, you know, how you guys are gonna implement? And I'm kinda pushing them to in the report to really say like, okay, here is what we recommend and how this impacts the different counties as well as the State. And so, I do know that the State, they're saying of course, like everybody else, is yeah, we don't have that much money. And so, we'll see what happens as far as, as it goes along.

COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA: You know, that's an interesting comment, and I won't hold you to what you just said about the State because I think even worse of it to be honest, yeah. But there is funding, Mr. Nakagawa. Okay. I just came back from D.C. There's Clean Water Federal dollars out there that if the State had a plan as I was told. There's also language of potential forgiveness of certain principals of borrowed Federal dollars. Forgiveness, which means we don't pay it back but they require a plan with the State involvement. So, hearing the State saying those things to you with their 2050 deadline they've imposed on cesspools, it tells me we're pretty half--how should I say on TV--it's not as well-thought out as I hoped it should have been. Because if the County doesn't participate, then it becomes the property owners' financial burden, yeah. Okay. And what is fair is fair but, you know, we're looking at a billion-dollar bill for the State, billion-plus. We talked about 7,000 for Upcountry. Our colleague, Mr. Richards, just verified last week, Big Island is over 70,000, and they're still dealing with gang cesspools, which is totally illegal currently. But what can you do? Okay. They're in a hard position, and they're still dealing with gang cesspool. So, my point is I think we have enough Members on our Committee that would like to work with you and come up with a four-sided plan, initial steps. 'Cause it's not easy to budget a billion dollars down the short road, yeah. And this is only for wastewater. We got



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other things we gotta budget for. So, we would ask your participation in the Statewide thing that they cannot use we don't know where the money as the excuse not to plan smarter. Thank you, Chair.

CHAIR LEE: And speaking of cesspools and wastewater, we have a request for a break. So, we'll take a ten-minute break and we'll be back here sharply at 3:34. Thank you. . . .(gavel). . .

**RECESS: 3:24 p.m.**

**RECONVENE: 3:35 p.m.**

CHAIR LEE: . . .(gavel). . . It's broken. No, I'm just kidding. No, they wanted me to hit it harder because I guess for *Akaku's* so they can hear when we reconvening. So, that's why I hit it like that. Okay. So, we left off with Ms. Paltin's turn. Okay. Ms. Paltin, questions?

VICE-CHAIR PALTIN: Thank you, Chair. So, you know, this past February had snow on Polipoli. And this past weekend had south swell in March. So, to me that's climate change that we cannot dismiss. And I appreciate our challenges in the past but I think it's not gonna be anything compared to our challenges moving forward. For me in my district, you know, the lower road, the 4700 block, 4800, we got one pressurized waterline that is less than two feet from the ocean. And if that blows, then it probably gonna take out the sewage line with it. And I was wondering if that happens, how long would it take for us to shut it off from all the outfall into the ocean?

CHAIR LEE: Eric?

MR. NAKAGAWA: All right, Chair. Yes, so, that...what you describe is no different than any other sewer line breaks throughout the County. And so, obviously, it's right near the ocean so that's a little more concern for us, but we respond the exact same way as we do any other emergencies, which is we are...we have emergency bypass equipment. We have pipes, pumps, fittings. We're able to...our crew is on standby seven days a week from 3:30 'til 7:00 in the morning. And basically, once we get the call, we mobilize our crews, truck out those equipment and we fix it. So, within, you know, within that one day, everything should be bypass-shutoff. From there we assess how do we go about putting it back. And so, as you mentioned, you know, if it's Water's problem, they have a break in a line, a lot of times we coordinate with Water. It's obviously a roadway issue probably so we coordinate with Public Works, and we figure out is that the exact same place it's gonna go or if Public Works is saying that they're gonna move their roadway, we just follow wherever they put their roadway. And so, but yes, that's a...it is something that we have already prepared for.

VICE-CHAIR PALTIN: So, in your CIP, the Napili No. 3 and 4 Force Main that are at its end of the useful life, how long is the useful life generally?

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MR. NAKAGAWA: Yes, Chair? So, what we've been seeing--oh, from the past, testing my memory--all these lines have been put in roughly 30 years ago, in that...around that ballpark, 30 to 40 years ago. The difference is is that a lot of those force mains back then were built with a metal pipe. And so, as you know, in the low-lying areas, that you have saltwater surrounding it, it's corrosive and therefore, that's what the failures are, that corrosive environment that it's in. Nowadays, we put in PVC, which is supposedly noncorrosive and just as strong. So, supposedly that has a lifetime of 50-plus years. And I guess maybe we won't be around to see if it fails or not I mean, so.

VICE-CHAIR PALTIN: Do you really believe that that road will be viable for the next 50 years with sea level rise and climate change, shoreline erosion?

MR. NAKAGAWA: Yes, Chair? That in my personal opinion, I do not know. I mean I go to all those...I go to conferences and I listen into the sea level rise from back five years back, and they always say, you know, it was the year 2100. It's always 100 years off. Now, they're saying it could be as close as 50 years off. I mean...so, I don't think we really know when. I think we all agree that it's gonna happen sometime. And as I talk to these planners that are trying to relocate infrastructure, I tell them to...I really encourage them to, you know, talk to the community, talk to you guys and say, is this an important issue that we really wanna address? And if so, then we fund it accordingly.

VICE-CHAIR PALTIN: Do we currently have any sewage lines that aren't gravity-fed if these sewage lines need to be relocated mauka of the highway? Any...do we need to like investigate I guess pump lines as opposed to gravity lines?

MR. NAKAGAWA: Yes, Chair? So, I am not too familiar with that 4700 block or that 4800 block. Is that what you said? Sorry, I'm not from Lahaina. But as I showed earlier like we...the sewer system is designed to all flow down to a low spot. And then from those low spots, we do pump up, right? So, if it is...I'll take a good case like Kihei. We did an investigation on the South Kihei Road. We had to...looks like it's reaching to a kind of capacity that it's a little concerning but not too concerning. Well, instead of redoing South Kihei Road and it's 20 feet underground, you have groundwater, you have all these other utilities, we decided to just build a parallel line on North South Collector Road. So, there's key points in our infrastructure where you can actually develop this new infrastructure when you...in a win-win situation 'cause you're gonna spend the money anyways. Now, you can tackle sea level rise as well as increasing or moving our sewer lines above, yeah, and addressing the problem, that capacity issue.

VICE-CHAIR PALTIN: And then I just was wondering about the notification process when there is sewage into the ocean. This past year, I was working at Canoe Beach and I guess there was a sewage spill in the morning but they never stopped the canoe race 'til after lunch, and plenty guys asked me why I never know. And I don't know why I never know.

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MR. NAKAGAWA: All right, so, the notification, the standard protocol is really once we are notified of a spill, our guys are, who are on call, they'll go out and respond. If we're...obviously if it's during the day, we get the call and our guys go out and look at it. The protocol is once it enters in any type of drainage system or the ocean, they call it State waters, then we send out our chemists to do sampling. They are the ones who go out and do...put up the post signs, and signs notifying do not enter the water. And we are...then we call DOH to make sure that they are aware. Pretty much we have that protocol down. And so, the...when you...it all depends. I think I know which incident you're talking about but I may be wrong. So, I won't go too much specific 'cause I'm not too sure if it's the same one. But we are required to post those signs I think maybe I don't know it's like 300 yards or 500 yards up and down. And so, you guys may have not been notified 'cause you guys were farther away. And then as you know Lahaina, it all or any, 'cause you're an ocean-goer, it all depends. Everybody knows what the tide, the currents, right, which way they move. And so, probably maybe it wasn't as serious or I'm not too sure what happened --

VICE-CHAIR PALTIN: Well, the current was --

MR. NAKAGAWA: --that time.

VICE-CHAIR PALTIN: --flowing north in --

MR. NAKAGAWA: Yeah.

VICE-CHAIR PALTIN: --to the Canoe regatta that day.

MR. NAKAGAWA: Yeah. So, typically, those guys would have been noticed, yeah, I mean put on notice. So, if it is the one that I'm thinking of, I did get the call 'cause there was a regatta one time in Lahaina. In fact, one of my maintenance managers, Reggie, was in the water helping out the keikis. And so, basically, they all went to him, what's going on. And we did notify them because I did tell my guy to tell them we cannot demand that you guys get out of the water. You guys have thousands of people over there that day. So, I do not have the authority but I must inform you guys that there was a spill in the ocean down in this area, and it's up to, you know, that person in charge to say, yes, you need to get out of the water or not, yeah. And so, I think you guys are right, you know, outside of that area. Unfortunately, I had to make the call to tell you guys. But as far as whether or not who makes the call for you guys to get out of the water is not really our authority to demand that you guys get out of the water, yeah.

VICE-CHAIR PALTIN: I guess the reason people are upset, to me, was, you know, the spill happened in the morning, and the majority of people didn't know about it 'til after lunch. And me working there, I had no idea at all what was going on. Nobody notified us.

CHAIR LEE: So, Ms. Paltin, did you notify the proper departments so that this could be avoided next time if there's a next time? Or do you want us to do that?

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VICE-CHAIR PALTIN: Yeah, you know, if there is a County facility like ocean in the area even if it's beyond, it would be nice just for a courtesy call.

CHAIR LEE: Can we --

VICE-CHAIR PALTIN: Or...

CHAIR LEE: --send a letter to the Department requesting that? Okay. Any more --

VICE-CHAIR PALTIN: Thank you.

CHAIR LEE: --questions?

VICE-CHAIR PALTIN: No, thank you.

CHAIR LEE: Ms. Sugimura?

COUNCILMEMBER SUGIMURA: Thank you. Just Upcountry-related. So, tying into what Mr. Hokama was talking about during the recess, I called Kyle Yamashita from the House, just to find out about this, you know, task force group. And basically, what he said that right now there is a bill going through the Legislature, which we should if you...especially if you live Upcountry or anybody who has a cesspool, support, and I'll have my office find out what that bill number is. But what that bill number does is extends the final report that's due from this task force. And it's right now due at 2019. So, it extends it one year. And the reason why this task force is important is finally Department of Health is looking at alternatives, what the impacts are, what...as we heard when they had those community meetings that the topography, you know, what the environment was in this...in...that created the situation. And because Upcountry has been designated as a top priority, well the number one with the most cesspools, we now qualify for some tax credits, the area does. But there's still more information that is being sought through this task force. So, I will let the Committee know maybe what that bill number is and maybe we can get our Council to support that --

CHAIR LEE: Okay.

COUNCILMEMBER SUGIMURA: --as it goes through the Legislature. So, thank you. Fight hard for us.

CHAIR LEE: Ms. Kama?

COUNCILMEMBER KAMA: Thank you, Chair. Just one comment for now. This is a great presentation. And it'd be cool if it was on Granicus if it's possible, Chair. That's --

CHAIR LEE: We can.

COUNCILMEMBER KAMA: --my --

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CHAIR LEE: Okay.

COUNCILMEMBER KAMA: --comment. Thank you.

CHAIR LEE: Okay.

COUNCILMEMBER KAMA: Second thing is, you know, at the corner intersection of Kahului Beach Road and Waiehu Beach Road, where the old Y. Hata used to be, used to...see trucks dumping stuff there. Do they still do that? And if they do, what is that for?

CHAIR LEE: Eric?

MR. NAKAGAWA: Yes, Chair. So, basically, what that is is where all of our haulers go, and they...we have a sewer line that runs to the pump station right down the road, right along that roadway around Y. Hata's, and that's their designated drop zone for whatever they suck up. And then they give us the tickets on how much they dumped and then we bill them accordingly.

COUNCILMEMBER KAMA: And where does it go? It just stays there?

MR. NAKAGAWA: Oh, sorry. So, it flows gravity into our pump station. And from that Wailuku pump station, it gets pumped all the way to our Kahului Treatment Plant.

COUNCILMEMBER KAMA: Okay. Third question, is it possible to take a tour on the, or to the wastewater treatment station?

CHAIR LEE: Oh --

MR. NAKAGAWA: Yes, Chair.

CHAIR LEE: --an individual tour?

COUNCILMEMBER KAMA: No, collective. It's more fun if we all go.

CHAIR LEE: I'm just kidding. I'm just kidding.

COUNCILMEMBER KAMA: Okay. Yeah.

MR. NAKAGAWA: Yes, Chair. Yeah, and absolutely. And I would highly encourage all of you to come before Budget. My operations manager is very excited, Romeo, to give you guys all a tour to make sure that you guys understand like what he goes through every day and how clean that water is that he's producing. So, yeah, absolutely, just give me a call.

COUNCILMEMBER KAMA: Okay. And then my last question, on the...this sheet that you distributed, it's...you have some vacancies here. And so, you have a vacancy for a GIS

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Analyst and the salary is 24,000. Is that it? Is that what we pay our GIS Analyst? And then you have a Clerk III, who would normally be paid 36,000, is that...am I reading this correct?

CHAIR LEE: It's not a full-year salary I'm pretty sure. Eric?

COUNCILMEMBER KAMA: I don't know so I'm asking. Thank you, Chair.

MR. NAKAGAWA: Yes, Chair. So, the GIS Analyst, I believe that's only partial because it gives us time to, I think the previous Budget Chair gave us time to recruit higher and understands that it takes a little while. So, I can double-check what that salary is. The Clerk III, I believe that would be the entire salary because that person is actually retired and we're trying to find a replacement now. So, that one probably is that full salary for whoever that Clerk III was.

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

CHAIR LEE: You're gonna find that the Budget Chairs normally do that, just give partial salaries. You know, they're not gonna give the whole year knowing that the department has to take time to recruit, et cetera. Anymore questions? If not, thank you, gentlemen, very much.

### **COUNCILMEMBERS VOICED NO OBJECTIONS.**

**ACTION: DEFER PENDING FURTHER DISCUSSION.**

CHAIR LEE: And we're ready for Public Works. Okay. Thank you.

MR. NAKAGAWA: All right. Mahalo.

### **ITEM WAI-30(3): DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, FISCAL YEAR 2020 PRE-BUDGET PRESENTATION**

CHAIR LEE: Ms. Dagdag-Andaya? How long is your presentation?

MS. DAGDAG-ANDAYA: . . . *(inaudible)* . . .

CHAIR LEE: Twenty minutes? That's what everybody says, 20 minutes after one hour and 45 minutes. Okay.

MS. DAGDAG-ANDAYA: Chair, may I ask for some time to get...just to set up here --

CHAIR LEE: Sure.

MS. DAGDAG-ANDAYA: --for the presentation?

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CHAIR LEE: Sure.

MS. DAGDAG-ANDAYA: Maybe about three minutes.

CHAIR LEE: Three minutes. Okay.

MS. DAGDAG-ANDAYA: Yes, Chair. Yeah.

CHAIR LEE: Don't leave. Only three minutes she wants. You have to hold. As the Budget Chair, by the way, Ms. Rawlins-Fernandez, we were told earlier that we shouldn't ask too many questions about, you know, projected...the budgets and incomes and fees and are...what are our parameters when we ask the departments for questions about these kinds of...the budget?

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: Who instructed you to not ask those projected questions?

CHAIR LEE: Chair King.

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: Oh, okay. So...

CHAIR LEE: So, do we just keep our questions germane to programs and operations and really don't talk too much about money and fees and things like --

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: I think --

CHAIR LEE: --that?

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: --it's mostly because the Mayor's Budget isn't going to be released until March 25<sup>th</sup>, likely. And so, for Fiscal Year '20, the Administration, the departments, we'll likely not be able to ask specifics until the budget...until the Mayor releases the budget.

CHAIR LEE: Okay.

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: But, you know, just as I asked Mr. Nakagawa about 2024, I mean they're projecting far out and he was able to answer that question, so.

CHAIR LEE: Okay.

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: Yeah.

CHAIR LEE: Thank you. Are you ready, Rowena?

MS. DAGDAG-ANDAYA: Yes.

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CHAIR LEE: Maybe you can introduce your partner.

MS. DAGDAG-ANDAYA: *(PowerPoint presentation)*: Sure. Thank you, Chair and Committee Members. My name is Rowena Dagdag-Andaya, Department of Public Works, Deputy Director. And here with me this afternoon is Michael Busch from our office. Michael is...we hired him as a Departmental Contract Specialist. But really he's our fiscal guy. He analyzes our existing budget, makes projections for future, or makes future projections. He is also tasked with working with the other divisions in our Department to assist them with their financial matters and making sure that all of our funds are within budget. So, we appreciate you or this time to provide you information. Just a really quick overview of our general overview of our different funds, our staffing, the strategies that we use to meet our goals. And at any time in the future, we would like to however come back to the Committee and provide additional detail on our different programs. In the past, we've had presentations on our MS4 Program, just specifically one afternoon where we spent talking about MS4. Another one was on pavement preservation and looking at trends and how our...that section operates. So, we would appreciate in the future --

CHAIR LEE: Sure.

MS. DAGDAG-ANDAYA: --of being able to do that. I figured I'd begin with our mission statement. And this is something that we've been...we've...we'd worked on back in 2011, and it is to protect and enhance the quality of the public's health, safety, property, and environment by developing and operating the County's road, drainage, and bridge systems and by administering its building codes. So, the Public Works Department provides services and programs that protect the safety and welfare of the public. We also need to balance community goals for livability and economic vitality and growth. And we also work on fulfilling local, State, and Federal mandates. Department services, the way we deliver them in or we strive to deliver them in a matter...manner that is professional, environmentally and fiscally responsible, and is also convenient and understandable to the public. This next slide depicts our organization. So, at the...right here, we have the administration office. That's the office that Mike and I are in. We have administrative staff that provides executive management and support. We also provided human resource functions and fiscal analysis. Over here to the left, we have our Public Works Commission. And, you know, typically, we don't have a say on who goes on to the Commission. That is left to the Mayor. But we work really well with our Public Works Commission members. Earlier today, Harry Hecht from Kihei, he was in the audience, and he's been with us I think from day one, and he just got appointed to be a full member. So, we're really happy to have him back on board. We have three divisions. Our Engineering Division provides or oversees the planning, design, and construction of our capital project services. They also provide support with transportation, planning. They conduct survey and land acquisition functions. The budget and operations of the janitorial and groundskeeping services for Kalana O Maui Building, and its annex, and the Old Wailuku Courthouse are also administered under the Engineering Division. To accomplish these responsibilities, the Division is divided into five sections. So, we



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have the administration side of Engineering Division. There's also a land management section, planning and design, engineering services, and construction and building maintenance. In the middle here, we have development services administration. And they oversee the activities related to development from the Division, from the subdivision of land to the inspection of buildings for conformance to codes. DSA's responsibilities are distributed among their eight sections. This includes the administration side, subdivisions, civil construction, building permits, building plans review, building inspections, electrical, and plumbing section. The unique feature of development services administration is that they're funded by both General Fund and Revolving Fund. And I will go into that later on into the presentation. Finally, our Highways Division provides the maintenance of street right-of-way infrastructure. They also provide some fleet services for majority of the departments and conduct maintenance of storm drainage and bridge infrastructure. This also includes overseeing the MS4 Program, the municipal separate storm sewer system. And under Highways Division, we have highways administration, road, bridge, and drainage maintenance, traffic management. And here we have special maintenance and that's basically our MS4 Program. We also have in last year's fiscal or this current year's fiscal budget, our pavement preservation section was, you know, they work in conjunction with Highways Division but it's also funded through General Fund. We have in the audience John Smith, from our Highways Division. So, he's here just to listen in on the presentation. Our guiding principles is something that we developed last year with our administrative staff. And we wanted to be able to connect with local culture. So, we've identified five major guiding principles that drive our work. Aloha, to have compassion and empathy. This means being dedicated to inclusiveness and accessibility. It also means being dependable and responsible. Malama, to care for and protect. In our work as...at Public Works, we work on protecting the public investments and preserving the health and safety of the community and our employees. Ike pono, to know and do what is right. So, we are committed to being respectful and having an open and transparent process. And we also strive for a high degree of competency in our Department. Kuleana, to take responsibility. That means being fiscally responsible, accountable. That means being available and responsive, providing services effectively and efficiently. And as, you know, many of our engineers are always pursuing innovative ways to solve issues. And haahaa, to be humble. Striving for teamwork and breaking down silos in our Department and throughout the County. This is where we can bring people together for a common cause and purpose. So, these guiding principles are what drive our work. And we presented this to our Department staff at our major...our different baseyards, within our Engineering Division, DSA, last December when we went out and visited each of the different sections. So, in every budget, there is a section on the Countywide outcomes. And I'm not sure if any of the other departments listed this. But this up here is in every budget. The Department of Public Works supports the following Countywide outcomes: an efficient, effective, and responsive government; strong diversified economy; suitable public infrastructure; a prepared, safe, and livable County; and a healthy and sustainable community. So, in knowing all those Countywide outcomes, we align our goals and strategies to meet these outcomes. And I'll show you in the next couple slides on how that works. The first thing we need to do is identify our strengths, our weaknesses, opportunities, and threats. This is called a SWOT

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analysis. And this is something that we started back in 2011, and we're gonna need to continue that or we do our strategic plan for the years ahead. And this is going to involve, you know, discussions with stakeholder groups, with the Council, with the Mayor, and also with the other departments and within our Department's. So we've identified strengths in our Department. We have an experienced dedicated professional staff and workforce, great problem solvers, a great teamwork and collaboration and a diversity of talents. I'm just gonna go through this real quickly. We've also identified different opportunities providing, investigating, expanding revenue sources is what we've been hearing all day today. We heard opportunity zones, perhaps tapping into more Federal dollars, seeing what money is available, effectiveness through technology. We're also making sure or creating an inventory of our existing infrastructure to better plan for maintenance activities. And we also invest in employee training and are working on trying to develop a mentoring program. We also know too that our weaknesses are succession planning due to an aging workforce. We've had a number of retirees in the last few years. And then that kind leaves a void in the institutional knowledge here at the County. So, it's making sure that we have people in place and being prepared for when people do retire or leave the County. Public communication efforts are another weakness that we have but we've identified agencies or partners that we can work with to help us in that area. And also at times, limited resources can be a weakness for us. The threats to our Department, the impact of deferred maintenance. Sometimes, you know, just...I'll just keep going, in aging infrastructure, increasing cost for maintenance activities. There's also the impact of population growth. Additional regulation, I mentioned earlier the potential loss of institutional knowledge. And at this time, we have a very competitive labor market. So, we're currently looking for engineers, surveyors, but sometimes private sector, there's more of a draw to the private sector than it is to public sector at times. So, we're faced with that competitive labor market when it comes to filling vacancies in our Department. So, earlier I talked about the desired outcome or the Countywide outcomes. And we've identified goals that match up with the desired outcomes. And these are the strategies. What I don't have on this sheet or this slide are the number of performance measures and...performance measures that we report on quarterly. So, as I mentioned earlier, training is an opportunity for us to make sure that we have an efficient, effective, and a responsive government. So, that's one of our strategies, making sure that we invest in training. And also improving public service by developing enhanced solicitation of input from staff and public on the effectiveness of organization and the ordinances and rules that it...and it administers. So, one of our strategies is trying to develop tools for citizen engagement. Desired outcome, prepared, safe, and livable County, a healthy and sustainable community. Again, I won't go through them all but these are the Departmental goals, and aligned with them are the strategies, and suitable infrastructure. So, this is all found in our FY '19 Budget. So, for staffing, we have a, total authorized staffing for the Department of Public Works is 285 staff members. We currently have a number of vacancies, 30 vacancies in all of our divisions. And that's approximately an 11 percent. It's kinda been like that throughout the number of...for the past few years, we range from 8 to 11 percent in vacancies annually. And these are some of the...just the reasons for these vacancies. Non-competitive wages, sometimes private sector work is more of a draw. We've had a number of retirees in the last few years. And in the past, just a

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couple months, last couple months, we've had staff people finding opportunities outside of Maui. So, in fact, we had like an equipment operator who found a job in Washington State working for construction. We...I recently just found out about another person in our garage services section who found a job as a truck driver. So, we have a lot of people in our Department who are finding opportunities elsewhere. There's also fewer applicants meeting minimum qualifications. So, for example, DSA, Development Services Administration, we're looking for plumbing and electrical inspectors but they need a journeyman's license. So, trying to find people with that license who, you know, who have that experience and...is quite a challenge. People with a engineering license, that's another big challenge that not only Public Works is faced with but all of...some of the other departments as well, Environmental Management, Water Department. And currently, we are looking for surveyors. So, licensed surveyors that's another...finding licensed surveyors, that's the challenge. We've met with UH Maui College to see if their graduates are able to fill these positions but the type of engineering that they're receiving degrees for do not necessarily line up with the requirements of our engineering positions. But we are currently actively engaged in filling our vacancies and trying to go out to look for people. I know in Engineering Division, they've kinda gone out and sought people in the private sector, and have explained the benefits of working for the County and the pay. So, you know, we are trying to reach out to people in different areas. So, here's a interesting bit of information. Total year-to-date salary savings due to the vacancies. So, for the past seven months, the type of vacancies that we've had, we have a cost savings of about almost a million dollars. So, 910,375. That's a seven-month...that's given the last seven months. And it doesn't factor however all of the overtime that has been put in for staff to complete the work needed by some of these vacant positions. So, looking at our General Fund, Highway Fund, Revolving Fund staffing, here's the changes from FY '18 to FY '19. I should point out though the increase in the staffing isn't...in General Fund, isn't necessarily attributed to brand new positions in the County because we actually switched or moved positions from Highways Division into the General Fund category. For Highway Fund staffing, it looks like we increased by one but actually we...what happened in between FY '18 and FY '19 is again, we moved some of our Garage staff to General Fund staffing, some of our pavement preservation staff to General Fund staffing, and we added a number of laborer positions to our Highways Division. And Revolving Fund staffing, that is our development services administration. That stays consistent at 16. So, with respect to fixed costs, in the "A" Category for salaries, we've listed all as fixed costs. That includes our overtime. "B," Operations, our fixed costs includes office supplies, janitorial supplies, electricity, water, and so on. We also have fringe debt service and County overhead charges listed as part of our fixed costs. And for our equipment, we have identified replacement equipment that support our ongoing operations. Discretionary costs include in operations, airfare and transportation, per diem, registration/training, and registration or training fees.

CHAIR LEE: Rowena, you don't --

MS. DAGDAG-ANDAYA: Yes?

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CHAIR LEE: --have to read them all.

MS. DAGDAG-ANDAYA: Oh, yeah. Sure.

CHAIR LEE: Just a couple --

MS. DAGDAG-ANDAYA: Okay.

CHAIR LEE: --'cause we're reading from the same page.

MS. DAGDAG-ANDAYA: Sure. Okay. General Fund overview, to the right of the numbers are just percentages. So, for salaries and wages in our General Fund, 66 percent of the funds go to salaries and wages, 29 percent for operations, and equipment is 5. For discretionary costs, operations and equipment total to \$310,000. That's about 3 percent. So, 3 percent of our General Fund is used towards discretionary spending, and 97 percent for fixed costs. For Highway Fund, same thing, 3 percent goes towards discretionary spending, 97 percent, fixed. And Revolving Fund, Revolving Fund for, just as a reminder, it comes from the plan review fees from building permit applications. So, fees are used to facilitate the building permit process. In the Revolving Fund, know too that it's kind of a volatile fund. So, it's not very...it's not consistent every year. It's dependent on market conditions, the number of building permits, types of construction that's taking place. So, we've budgeted for this amount but that doesn't necessarily mean that we use all. Okay. Okay. Another question that was asked of us was to provide information on existing CIP projects. So, earlier this morning we talked about the North Shore Greenway, and that project is underway. Again this one received Federal funding. Emergency repair of Puu Way Culvert, this is an example of emergency work that the Department does. So, we started construction last year in October and are anticipating the completion date for mid-June 2019. Total cost was 700,000. Kaupakalua Road pavement reconstruction, we get a lot of calls about this one. So, Phase 2 is...it's under way, or actually it's...construction is anticipated to begin February 2020. But right now, currently, we have Kaupakalua Road reconstruction Phase 1 underway. So, that I believe it just started. Kea Street pavement reconstruction, another Federal-aid project. Design is to be completed May 2019, with construction anticipated to begin January 2020. And an example of a non-infrastructure CIP is the Kihei Sub-Area Transportation Study. So, this is a planning study that was...that's used or it involves stakeholder groups and a plan for solutions in the South Maui area. And we began this effort in 2016 and anticipated to complete the effort in the summer of this year. One thing I wanted to share with you that's not in your presentation or in your handout is how our Highways Division monitors the amount of hours spent on specific tasks. So, we have a program called iWorQ. And what our staff has done is prepared, you know, different categories of work. And after each day or when and work is done, the managers or the supervisors will go in and input the amount of time spent by the employees. So if you take a look here, this was February 2019, and a majority of their efforts were...went towards pothole patching, weed-eating and hauling material. So, this is just Page 1 of 3. So, there's different functions. We, or staff, what they do is take data for each of the districts and report out the number of hours spent on each activity. So,

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with that, that's a very...I tried to be as brief as I could. We are here for, to answer any questions you have. But, you know, again, if we're unable to answer your questions, we're more than happy to receive your questions via letter and we'll respond that way.

CHAIR LEE: Thank you --

MS. DAGDAG-ANDAYA: So, thank you.

CHAIR LEE: --Deputy Director. Mr. Sinenci, questions?

COUNCILMEMBER SINENCI: Thank you, Chair. I just had...thank you for the presentation, Ms. Andaya. I was just wondering, you know, with all the salary savings from the vacancies, could the County make it more lucrative for applicants where we can retain some of our professional staff and instead of losing them to more private occupations? I mean I'm just thinking out of the box.

MS. DAGDAG-ANDAYA: Yeah, thank you, Chair. So, we've, you know, we've explored many ways of doing this. And it's again, it's kinda subject to collective bargaining. And so, but we have at times, you know, gone...recruited above the minimum, and worked with DPS, and also make sure it's within our constrained budget to, you know, be able to provide those kinds of...that kind of pay, or a desired pay. There...I can't remember now if DPS also allows for moving expenses for some, you know, if you are coming from the mainland or if you're coming from another island, that might be an incentive there. But for existing staff, yeah it's...sometimes it's just a challenge to retain them.

CHAIR LEE: Mr. Sinenci?

COUNCILMEMBER SINENCI: Thank you. Thank you, Chair.

CHAIR LEE: Okay. Mr. Molina?

COUNCILMEMBER MOLINA: Yes, thank you very much, Madam Chair. Just briefly, I'm gonna focus on one thing with the Department and that is your Department goals as it relates to roads. And thank you for mentioning Kaupakalua Road 'cause I get the calls too --

MS. DAGDAG-ANDAYA: Yes.

COUNCILMEMBER MOLINA: --about that as well. How much is appropriated in each district for road repair? And I bring that up because at a recent Haiku Community Association meeting, some members of the community expressed concerns with the amount that was being appropriated. And I realize there's only a limited amount of resources. Can you briefly tell us what's...

MS. DAGDAG-ANDAYA: Sure. Chair?

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CHAIR LEE: Go ahead.

MS. DAGDAG-ANDAYA: So, we have approximately a little less than or a little over 900 lane miles of roads that we maintain throughout the County. This involves all of the different islands. And what we try to do is leverage Federal funding and do reconstruction projects. So, that is in itself, it's a separate pot. And we've applied those Federal funding money or Federal funds towards the rural roads, especially the ones in your district, Councilmember Molina. But with respect to pavement preservation and resurfacing schedules, you know, we try to base it off of a formula where, you know, depending on the number of lane miles in each district. And gosh, it's starting to slip right now but we had an actual presentation on how, you know, what formula we use and that, you know, what kind of information we use to determine which roads --

CHAIR LEE: Excuse me --

MS. DAGDAG-ANDAYA: --get . . .*(inaudible)*. . .

CHAIR LEE: --one second.

COUNCILMEMBER MOLINA: Yeah.

CHAIR LEE: Is your question, do you want --

COUNCILMEMBER MOLINA: Yeah --

CHAIR LEE: --the --

COUNCILMEMBER MOLINA: --just a ballpark --

CHAIR LEE: --dollars --

COUNCILMEMBER MOLINA: --figure. Just the dollars, yeah.

CHAIR LEE: --spent in each district or only your district?

COUNCILMEMBER MOLINA: Well, typically, I believe all districts should get an equal amount, right...and that's just what I'm seeking just for --

CHAIR LEE: Okay.

COUNCILMEMBER MOLINA: --information.

CHAIR LEE: Maybe you can send --

MS. DAGDAG-ANDAYA: Sure.

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CHAIR LEE: --that to us --

MS. DAGDAG-ANDAYA: Yeah, Chair.

CHAIR LEE: --in writing.

COUNCILMEMBER MOLINA: Yeah.

MS. DAGDAG-ANDAYA: In fact, so, we do have a schedule and it provides the dollar amount. But know too that it varies from district to district because, you know, if you have a, you know, more roads in one district, you know, it cannot be equal. You have to have, you know, make it a fair share among the different --

COUNCILMEMBER MOLINA: Yeah.

MS. DAGDAG-ANDAYA: --districts. Otherwise, I'm gonna be paving all in Councilmember Sinenci's --

COUNCILMEMBER MOLINA: Yeah.

MS. DAGDAG-ANDAYA: --District. So --

COUNCILMEMBER MOLINA: Right.

MS. DAGDAG-ANDAYA: --yeah, that's...

COUNCILMEMBER MOLINA: Yeah.

MS. DAGDAG-ANDAYA: It's...it --

CHAIR LEE: We'll get it in writing.

MS. DAGDAG-ANDAYA: --follows a formula.

COUNCILMEMBER MOLINA: Yeah. Okay.

CHAIR LEE: Yeah.

COUNCILMEMBER MOLINA: And then also with regards to that, the funding, now, you typically get through the gas tax, yeah, fuel tax, yeah, is where you get your monies from. I'm not sure when the last time the Department maybe asked the Council to consider possibly raising the fuel tax. And I know it may be premature for me to ask that. Is that something the Department may ask the Council to consider for this Budget Session?

MS. DAGDAG-ANDAYA: Chair? That's something I think that can be done through the Budget Session. I think in the past, we've provided input on raising the gas tax. I

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know there's an effort with State Department of Transportation to look at other ways to capture vehicle miles traveled and...so, not necessarily relying on gas tax but using another system for capturing funds.

COUNCILMEMBER MOLINA: Yeah. Thank you. And I...

MS. DAGDAG-ANDAYA: So, they're actively looking --

COUNCILMEMBER MOLINA: Yeah.

MS. DAGDAG-ANDAYA: --at that right now.

COUNCILMEMBER MOLINA: And I bring that up from the majority of constituents that say we don't mind spending a little more but we wanna see results for the money that we're...the extra money that we're gonna pay. And just finally a personal request, Makawao Avenue, that speed hump off by Makani Road, it's really worn-down. People are just flying through there and it's just an accident waiting to happen. I think when it was first built way back ten years ago, it was great but over time, it's just eroded to the point where now there's pukas on the speed table. And also Mokapu Street in Kahului, which I'm sure Member Kama is quite familiar with. It's been a maintenance issue. So, I'll leave it at that.

CHAIR LEE: Well, thank you for sharing.

COUNCILMEMBER MOLINA: Yeah. Thank you. 'Cause I get the calls. And I'm sure some of you get the calls too. So, thank you.

CHAIR LEE: Ms. Rawlins-Fernandez?

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: Mahalo, Chair. Okay. So, you mentioned there's 30 vacancies. What does that translate to...sorry. Aloha, Ms. Dagdag-Andaya. Mahalo for your presentation. The vacancies, what does that translate to in dollars? And then how has that affected overtime in dollars?

MS. DAGDAG-ANDAYA: Chair? I...so, the seven months spending, the cost savings that we had from that is about \$910,000. I'm not sure if I'm answering the question...your question. But that is in its own category, the "A" Category. So, we've used or staff has been able to utilize overtime. So, with that monies, that 910,000 does go, I mean it can be used toward overtime in addition to what we currently have budgeted. I think maybe we can analyze how much has been used so far, with respect to our budgeted overtime, and if we had to also use that additional 910,000, we can do that analysis as well. But I know too recently in your Committee that we had a request to transfer some of those "A" monies from Engineering Division towards our operations, about 150,000. So, we've been able to do that.



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COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: Okay. Thank you. Regarding your CIP projects, are you...are they fully funded or are you coming back in this Budget to request more money for the projects?

MS. DAGDAG-ANDAYA: Chair? So, these, you know, I'm not sure if depending on what the outcome is with those projects, you know, we had planned for construction funding for some of these. I can...I think I can say that. But if it's not in this fiscal year's budget, then it can be put out towards a future fiscal year. We do plan our spending through the MPO. So, you know, we look at the planning and design monies, and then, when construction funding would be available. So, yeah, some of these I think might be coming in 2020 or pushed out to a further, another fiscal year.

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: Okay. Thank you. Last question, so, you mentioned that you have a schedule for the road maintenance. Who determines or how are the roads decided and how is that schedule created, if it's a quick answer?

MS. DAGDAG-ANDAYA: Sure. Chair? So, we have a...our engineering staff works with our Highways Division to identify roads that are in need of maintenance. Sometimes, I mean oftentimes, we put priorities on roads that are traveled very often. So, this involves all our collector roads, arterials. And as much as possible, we utilize different types of treatment. So, for some residential roads, we might use slurry seal or like a fog seal. The...at times, you know, we will use overlays. So, Highways Division, you know, there is monies put towards any kind of work that Highways Division can go and, in and do. But a majority of the work does get contracted out. So, and we follow a schedule. A lot of it is anecdotal reports, concerns from residents, existing issues that we've had. And then we also try to plan these projects with other infrastructure projects that are taking place. So, if Water Department has a waterline repair, then, you know, we'll try to coordinate the projects together.

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: Okay. Mahalo. Mahalo, Chair.

CHAIR LEE: Mr. Hokama?

COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA: Chair, very quickly. I think the...your Lanai District personnel and operations is...does a very, very good job. I think Mr. Sanchez represents your Department, head over heels in excellence with our operations there. So, I have no district issues until the budget comes out. This Department is one of our core departments for services. So, I have no questions 'til I know what their request is, Chair. Thank you.

CHAIR LEE: Thank you, Mr. Hokama. Ms. Paltin?

VICE-CHAIR PALTIN: Thank you, Chair. I'm concerned about the lower road in the 4700 area. Is there any plans? When Ms. Ono came out to Maui Preparatory Academy, she gave a few options. And the one that makes the most sense to me is relocating of the infrastructure off the lower road, and I don't see that as any CIP project. So, I was wondering what is the plan?

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MS. DAGDAG-ANDAYA: Chair? I think before we even create a plan, we need to study the area first. So, a feasibility study would be helpful. So, that's something that we'll need to do with the other departments, Wastewater, Water Department, Planning Department. So, before we can even come up with a plan, I think we need to kinda study all of our options.

VICE-CHAIR PALTIN: Is there a plan if the system fails before the feasibility plan is underway?

MS. DAGDAG-ANDAYA: Chair? I think, your question was to how to assist on...any...I'm sorry, can you repeat that?

VICE-CHAIR PALTIN: Like say the waterline blows and it takes the sewer line with it, what is the plan if that happens before the feasibility plan is completed?

MS. DAGDAG-ANDAYA: Chair? I...we currently have an emergency project there at this time. So, we're addressing that, you know, the immediate issues. And we've reached out to Wastewater and Water Department as well. I think they would...they might be able to provide more information on what they would need to do with respect to their utilities. But for us, we need to keep them actively engaged with what we're doing and work together in the event, you know, if there is any kind of future additional work that's needed to address an emergency.

VICE-CHAIR PALTIN: So, the feasibility study is gonna be underway in Fiscal Year '20?

MS. DAGDAG-ANDAYA: Chair? That's something that we're considering, yeah.

VICE-CHAIR PALTIN: Okay. Thank you.

CHAIR LEE: A lot of times they're not gonna give us specific answers, yeah, 'cause they haven't had their projects approved yet. Ms. Sugimura, do you have any questions?

COUNCILMEMBER SUGIMURA: I just wanna thank you. I noticed that that project that went in for the 2019 Budget is being worked on at Rice Park. So, thank you. I think it was 2018-2019. It was --

MS. DAGDAG-ANDAYA: Yeah.

COUNCILMEMBER SUGIMURA: --one of your CIPs and I was...I just passed there this weekend. I appreciate the presentation and as it relates to Complete Streets, 'cause I know all of these has ties that I look forward to you providing us your Complete Streets ordinance as it ties to everything else that Public Works does and it reaches past towards our other departments that looks at health and safety and, but thank you.

CHAIR LEE: Ms. Kama?

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COUNCILMEMBER KAMA: I have just one question. On your staffing, you have your 30 vacancies. So, how deeply is your Department impacted by having that many vacancies? Or do you not need them?

MS. DAGDAG-ANDAYA: Chair? Oh, we need them.

COUNCILMEMBER KAMA: Okay.

MS. DAGDAG-ANDAYA: A lot of these, there's...it's...for example, our surveyors, you know, the function that they provide is tied in with, you know, with subdivision reviews, and also with projects that we have. And because we've been, you know, we've had a surveyor for many years, I mean getting...having it contracted out, sometimes that presents a challenge because now, you know, private sector is also busy. We would have, you know, they...we would need to adhere to their schedule. So, that...there's that. There's civil engineering work. We have about four vacancies for civil engineers. And, you know, we've been trying to get the list updated. I think it's on a revolving schedule. So, I know DPS is helping us look for those people. But as far as impact, there is a impact to our operations but we try to fill in the voids by providing overtime for staff to see if they can catch up with the work.

COUNCILMEMBER KAMA: So, you mentioned you needed four civil engineers, a couple of surveyors, but and what are the other vacancies?

MS. DAGDAG-ANDAYA: We have in our Highways Division, there's a number. So, we're looking at equipment operators, laborers. I noticed too with the...there have been interviews that are planned. So, we're hoping to fill those vacancies for laborers soon. And...but most of 'em are, you know, just...it's...it just has to follow its course through the hiring process. So, I think those positions, you know, we might not be in, you know, it might be filled pretty soon.

COUNCILMEMBER KAMA: Thank you, Chair.

CHAIR LEE: Any other questions? If not, thank you very much for the presentation. If there are no objections, Chair recommends deferring WAI-30(2) and WAI-30(3).

COUNCILMEMBERS: No objections.

**COUNCILMEMBERS VOICED NO OBJECTIONS.** (Excused: RH)

**ACTION: DEFER PENDING FURTHER DISCUSSION.**

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CHAIR LEE: Thank you very much. This meeting is adjourned. . . .*(gavel)*. . .

**ADJOURN:** 4:35 p.m.

APPROVED:



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ALICE L. LEE, Chair  
Water and Infrastructure Committee

wai:min:190311:acqp

Transcribed by: Ann Carmel Q. Pugh

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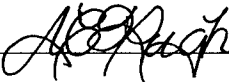
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CERTIFICATE

I, Ann Carmel Q. Pugh, hereby certify that the foregoing represents to the best of my ability, a true and correct transcript of the proceedings. I further certify that I am not in any way concerned with the cause.

DATED the 1<sup>st</sup> day of April, 2019, in Kihei, Hawaii

  
Ann Carmel Q. Pugh