

# **WATER, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE**

**Council of the County of Maui**

## **MINUTES**

**January 22, 2020**

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

**CONVENE:** 1:33 p.m.

**PRESENT:** Councilmember Yuki Lei K. Sugimura, Chair  
Councilmember Riki Hokama  
Councilmember Kelly Takaya King (out 3:58 p.m.)  
Councilmember Michael J. Molina  
Councilmember Tamara Paltin (in 1:45 p.m.)  
Councilmember Keani N.W. Rawlins-Fernandez  
Councilmember Shane M. Sinenci

**EXCUSED:** Councilmember Alice L. Lee, Vice-Chair  
Councilmember Tasha Kama

**STAFF:** Chester Carson, Legislative Analyst  
Rayna Yap, Committee Secretary  
Zhanell Lindo, Council Aide, Molokai Council Office (via  
telephone conference bridge)  
Mavis Oliveira-Medeiros, Council Aide, Hana Council Office (via  
telephone conference bridge)  
Don Atay, Executive Assistant for Councilmember Shane M.  
Sinenci

**ADMIN.:** Jeffrey Pearson, Director, Department of Water Supply  
Eva Blumenstein, Planning Program Manager, Department of  
Water Supply  
Jennifer Oana, Deputy Corporation Counsel, Department of the  
Corporation Counsel

**OTHERS:** Nick Dudley, Hawaii Ag Research Center  
Dan Eisenberg, East Maui Watershed Partnership  
Chris Brosius, Mauna Kahalawai Watershed Partnership  
Dick Mayer  
Alison Cohen, The Nature Conservancy  
Pomaikai Kaniaupio-Crozier, Puu Kukui Watershed Preserve  
Jasee Law  
(4) additional attendees

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

# **WATER, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE MINUTES**

**Council of the County of Maui**

**January 22, 2020**

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CHAIR SUGIMURA: . . .*(gavel)*. . . Good afternoon, everyone. Welcome to the Water and Infrastructure, Transportation Committee. Today is January 22<sup>nd</sup>. It's now 1:34 in the afternoon. Thank you, everybody, for being here. At some point in the afternoon, I'm gonna, I may lose Members, I think people are doing interviews or doing other things that may interfere with this. But, at this time, my name is Yuki Lei Sugimura, I'm the Chair of this Committee, and I would like to welcome the Members, Mr. Hokama from Lanai.

COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA: Good afternoon.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Thank you for being here. Keani Rawlins-Fernandez from Molokai.

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: Aloha auinala, Chair.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Aloha. Kelly King from Kihei, South Maui.

COUNCILMEMBER KING: Aloha.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Aloha. Mike Molina, my Upcountry partner.

COUNCILMEMBER MOLINA: Aloha auinala, Madam Chair.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Aloha. And, Shane Sinenci, all the way from Hana.

COUNCILMEMBER SINENCI: Aloha auinala, Chair.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Aloha. Thank you for being here. I'd like to also thank the Corp. Counsel, have Jenn Oana. From Water Department, we have Jeff Pearson. Eva Blumenstein, thank you very much for working so hard on this, what our presentation will be today. And, Staff, thank you, Chester and Rayna. Anyway, thank you very much, everyone. Today on the agenda, I have two items. They are related, they're all from the Water Department. So, I have WIT-25, which is the next sections, two sections, of the Maui Island Water Use and Development Plan, and corresponding to that, I've asked the grantees for the watersheds, which is East Maui Watershed Partnerships, Nature Conservancy, Waikamoi Preserve, MISC--I don't see anybody from MISC here--and Hawaii Ag Research Center. So, those are the watersheds that will be reporting and I'm going to do the Water Use and Development Plan first and then we're going to do the watersheds after.

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

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Members, today I have three people signed up to testify and they would be on these two items that I just mentioned for the agenda. People who want to testify, there's sign up in the gallery there and the first testifier is Nick Dudley from

## **WATER, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE MINUTES**

**Council of the County of Maui**

**January 22, 2020**

the Hawaii Ag Research Center, and, oh, there's Nick. You want to come up to the podium? Thank you. You can identify yourself and you'll have three minutes with one minute to wrap.

MR. DUDLEY: Good afternoon and thank you for this opportunity to testify. I'm the Forestry Program Manager at Hawaii Ag Research Center. I'm here to testify in favor of two projects that are sponsored by the Department of Water Supply. One is the Disease-Resistant Koa Project and, which is, which we've done for a number of years. Just to quickly run through that with you, we've selected disease-resistant koa from a range of Maui environments. We've deployed that resistant seed in seed-orchard configurations and it's now beginning to make seed, and we are starting to distribute that to our partners to be able to do watershed restoration and reforestation in critical watersheds around Maui. Second is the, we're doing a parallel project that I was told has just been selected for funding and that's using roughly the same methodology to screen ohia for disease resistance. And, so, really appreciate your support on that. We think it's critical to the health for watersheds and we think that we can, you know, assist in identifying disease resistance in ohia on Maui. So, thank you very much.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Oh, that's really good news, thank you. Before I turn it over to the Members, so, you had the koa project for both Fiscal Year '19 and also '20, so, both of them? Okay. And then the new one is you're doing the ohia? I'm so glad to hear that so we can fight that off before it gets really bad. And we can talk about the amounts later but, Mr. Sinenci, you have a question?

COUNCILMEMBER SINENCI: Thank you, Chair. Thank you, Mr. Dudley, for being here. I just had a question. So, beside receiving funding, grant funding, from the Department of Water Supply, you guys also have other funding?

MR. DUDLEY: Right, right. So, we have partnerships with Division of Forestry, U.S. Forest Service and in-kind support from a number of land managers and land owners here on this island. And I think in my submission packet, there is a stack of letters of support.

COUNCILMEMBER SINENCI: Thank you.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Thank you.

COUNCILMEMBER SINENCI: Thank you, Chair.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Any other, Members? Seeing none, thank you. That's really good news. So, as I call, before I call the next testifier, so, the koa project for Fiscal Year '20, you received 56,500, and then the same amount for Fiscal Year 2019. What about the ohia project?

MR. DUDLEY: Off my head, I, it's a little more. I can't tell you the exact dollar amount.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Okay.

**WATER, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE MINUTES**

**Council of the County of Maui**

**January 22, 2020**

MR. DUDLEY: However, we'll have to do, you know, the critical piece is to get out in the woods and collect a lot of seed, and that's kind of a, you know, relatively costly part of the project.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Okay, thank you very much.

MR. DUDLEY: Okay, thank you.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: The next testifier is Dan Eisenberg --

COUNCILMEMBER KING: Can I ask a question?

CHAIR SUGIMURA: --and he's with --

COUNCILMEMBER KING: Chair?

CHAIR SUGIMURA: --East Maui Watershed.

COUNCILMEMBER SINENCI: Oh, one more.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Oh, I'm sorry, you have more questions.

COUNCILMEMBER SINENCI: One more.

COUNCILMEMBER KING: Yeah, I did --

CHAIR SUGIMURA: I'm sorry.

COUNCILMEMBER KING: Mr. Dudley.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: There's more questions, I didn't see. Sorry about that --

COUNCILMEMBER KING: That's okay. Thank you.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: --Ms. King.

MR. DUDLEY: It's alright, no problem, I'm happy to answer --

COUNCILMEMBER KING: Okay, I just wanted...

MR. DUDLEY: --or at least try.

COUNCILMEMBER KING: So these are, both of these projects, the koa and ohia, are on Maui?

MR. DUDLEY: Yes.

**WATER, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE MINUTES**  
Council of the County of Maui

**January 22, 2020**

COUNCILMEMBER KING: Do we have a problem with the rapid ohia...

MR. DUDLEY: So, it's been identified here on Maui, yes. So, it, and, so this is, to a large degree, a proactive measure and, you know, against the time, if it, it's likely it'll spread, I mean, I don't want to be a profit of doom, so to speak, but the pathosystem, essentially the infected trees are attacked by beetles, the beetles eat those affected trees, they create this frass that is weaponized as an aerosol and, you know, it's like dust, and it has spread from the Big Island to Maui, to Oahu, to Kauai. So, it's likely, in my estimation, that this disease will continue to spread.

COUNCILMEMBER KING: Okay. And do we have a moratorium on our, I mean, I know they have on the Big Island, you can't...

MR. DUDLEY: I think that sanitation is a excellent first step, but it's difficult to stop the wind.

COUNCILMEMBER KING: But, we're not shipping any ohia out?

MR. DUDLEY: Doesn't, you know...

COUNCILMEMBER KING: Doesn't matter?

MR. DUDLEY: This, I don't think it...

COUNCILMEMBER KING: Oh, okay.

MR. DUDLEY: I think sanitation is good, it raises public consciousness, but it looks like it spreads through aerosolized infected frass that travels from Big Island, up the chain.

COUNCILMEMBER KING: Wow, okay.

MR. DUDLEY: And it, so when we have intense wind events and the ohia's damaged, it creates wounds and this frass, you know, travels, you know, infected frass travels in the wind, and that's how, that's one mechanism that's been confirmed to transfer.

COUNCILMEMBER KING: Oh, okay, thanks for that information.

MR. DUDLEY: Anyway, thank you.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Any other questions, Members? Seeing none, thank you very much.

MR. DUDLEY: Okay, you're welcome.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Thank you. Glad to hear that you...

MR. DUDLEY: And I'll be around if there's more questions.

## **WATER, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE MINUTES**

**Council of the County of Maui**

**January 22, 2020**

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Okay, thank you very much. Next testifier is Dan Eisenberg from East Maui Watershed Partnerships.

MR. EISENBERG: Hi, aloha, Chair Sugimura and members of the Committee. I'm Dan Eisenberg and I'm the Program Manager for the East Maui Watershed Partnership. The East Maui Watershed Partnership, sorry, has received funding from Maui County via the Department of Water Supply since 2005 and, so, I'm speaking about the upcoming projects and current projects, and thank you for the opportunity to give comments about that and also about the associated benchmarks of performance for those projects. So, our watershed partnership has worked since 1991 with a diverse group of landowners and stakeholders to manage the hundred thousand acre East Maui Watershed, and with our limited resources, we're always prioritizing and making lists of the highest, current highest priority threats to the health and sustainability of the watershed. We focus our efforts on the most fragile and vulnerable parts of the watershed and also those areas that most directly impact surface water collection and aquifer recharge. The project sites that we work on are remote and most of them can only be reached by helicopter. So, because of that, we have to, our staff, they work really hard and they're very flexible with their planning so that we can accommodate both availability from the helicopter company which, Windward Aviation is the main contractor we work with for that, but also, more importantly, even the weather, just, these places are really hard to get to. So, when we do successfully access these sites, the main threats to the health of the watershed that we focus on are keeping feral animals outside of the fenced areas and strategic control of invasive species, invasive plant species, that have the most potential to disrupt the watershed, and the grants program, it also helps fund a part-time education and outreach program which focuses on volunteer planting of native vegetation and hikes into the native forest. And this program, it's focused on engaging local school groups but also some other organized community groups. Do I still have a minute?

CHAIR SUGIMURA: One minute to finish.

MR. EISENBERG: Okay, thanks. The grantees, us grantees, we complete quarterly and year-end reporting to provide updates on our progress towards these County-funded projects and we give input, as requested by the Department of Water Supply, to help refine those reporting metrics and to ensure that those metrics accurately represent our efforts at protection of the mauka watersheds. We're also always available for site visits, upon request. And, I guess, I'd just end by saying that, with your continued generous support of the source protection grants program, we'll do our part to help Department of Water Supply fulfill their mission to provide clean water efficiently.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Okay, thank you. So, the East Maui Watershed, 2019, you were awarded 330,000 from the County and then for Fiscal Year 2020, it's 415,000?

MR. EISENBERG: That's correct.

# **WATER, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE MINUTES**

**Council of the County of Maui**

**January 22, 2020**

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Okay, great. And, just so all of the grantees know that Mr. Hokama is working on standardizing the reporting process so that all the different departments that have issue grants, it'll be common information that will be passed out, I mean, given to the Council when, you know, the Administration for...and I think one of the questions that everybody will probably ask you is, who else are you getting support from, you now, what other kind of financial support, so, things like that.

MR. EISENBERG: Yeah, definitely, the, well, second to the County, our largest funder is the State of Hawaii, through Department of Land and Natural Resources, DOFAW, Watershed Protection Grants Program, we receive regular funding through them. Just this, in this upcoming Fiscal Year '20, we also received some capital improvement funds from, also from DOFAW to assist with retrofitting and repairing some of the oldest watershed protection fences in East Maui and, so, yeah, the State is, has been generous this year on, with capital improvement funding for both new, fencing of new ungulate-free areas but, in our case, it's repairs and maintenance of existing fences.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Thank you. Any other questions? Mr. Sinenci?

COUNCILMEMBER SINENCI: Thank you, Chair. I just had a question for you. For this item, will you be having a presentation or just a...

CHAIR SUGIMURA: So, the way I timed these two together, the, when Eva Blumenstein, she's going to do first with the Water Use and Development Plan, and then kind of touch on the watersheds. I wanted it to be tied together because without them, we don't have our water, so I thought that it's a important connection that I wanted to make.

COUNCILMEMBER SINENCI: Okay.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: So, you know, they're welcome to stay in case there are any more questions, but I think that, in the past, I think everyone has received packets of information regarding all these organizations, and we're lucky that they come back and, you know, that we're able to help, and they help us a lot, you know, with our needs --

COUNCILMEMBER SINENCI: Okay, alright.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: --so, that's the way I'm going to handle it.

COUNCILMEMBER SINENCI: Thank you.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Thank you. Okay, thank you very much.

MR. EISENBERG: Thank you.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Thank you. So, the next testifier is Chris Brosius from Mauna Kahalawai Watershed Partnerships.

## **WATER, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE MINUTES**

**Council of the County of Maui**

**January 22, 2020**

MR. BROSIUS: Aloha, Chair Sugimura and Councilmembers, thank you for having me today. Just a point of clarification, while Mauna Kahalawai does contribute to West Maui, it also contributes to the Central Maui aquifer, so I thought I'd just start off by being present for the series of talks. Again, my name is Chris Brosius, I'm the Program Manager for the Mauna Kahalawai Watershed Partnership, formerly the West Maui Mountains Watershed Partnership, and today I'm here to thank you for your support, Maui's watersheds, of Maui's watersheds, and the reinforced watershed protection funding in the Mayor's Budget. Our watershed protects source water for an estimated 70 percent of DWS's municipal supply. The water that flows from source water of wells and streams from Kahalawai enriches stakeholders east to Paia, south to Makena, encompasses all of West Maui and most of Central Maui. Our work not only helps to sustain the force and the water supply, but subsequently furthers our island's culture, families, communities and the majority of the economic engine that supplies our wealth here on the island. Therefore, we're very pleased to thank the County, again, for providing the backbone of support for FY '21 budget via DWS. Mauna Kahalawai Watershed Partnership received \$480,000 in FY '20 and, through the grants process this year, we actually requested 693,000, just to demonstrate an overarching need that we have due to enhanced program needs and expanded coverage of critical ongoing issues, as well as some new issues that we've encountered in the future. I don't know how much we're slated to get, but that was our request. These funds make up a very critical and foundational portion of our budgets, which we use to leverage State, Federal and private funds, and this has allowed us to expand our programs to over 1.1 million in services annually. All of our programs strive to protect forested mountains as critical source water recharge areas from many threats, including invasive animals. Our worst and most water-thirsty invasive weeds, such as strawberry guava and Himalayan ginger, and other issues such as wild fire and forest disease, like Nick spoke of, rapid ohia death. Our efforts to diminish these threats include outreach and education, interpretive programs, AmeriCorps volunteer programs. We're also members of wildfire suppression groups, the Hawaii Association of Watershed Partnerships, work in collaboration with many Federal...one more minute?

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Yeah.

MR. BROSIUS: Okay.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: One minute.

MR. BROSIUS: Federal and State agencies to further our mission. We have a highly trained staff of 12 skilled in the use of ropes for repelling helicopters for access, technologies like UAV's, databases, plant ID monitoring techniques, and we also do a lot of fence building to protect these critical areas. Our progress is steady and we do report on metrics. I think one of the biggest things that we can emphasize is that our metrics are inherent in our work, everything that we do has a metric that is produced. We monitor every effort down to the T-post, and we can report on those, we can supply data relative to, and in spatial form on maps, we can supply photographic evidence,



# **WATER, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE MINUTES**

**Council of the County of Maui**

**January 22, 2020**

and everything that we do, basically, is made to roll up in a way that we can support our work and demonstrate the value of your investment. So --

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Thank you.

MR. BROSIUS: --we're prepared for that. Thank you very much.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Thank you. Very important, data analytics in --

MR. BROSIUS: Yes, ma'am.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: --in this field is important is important. Any questions, Members? Seeing none, thank you very much.

MR. BROSIUS: Okay, mahalo.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: I'd like to also welcome, sorry about that, Tamara Paltin.

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: Aloha auinala, Chair.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Aloha, welcome. Next testifier I have is Dick Mayer, and after that is Alison Cohen.

MR. MAYER: Good afternoon, Chair Sugimura --

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Good afternoon.

MR. MAYER: --Councilmembers. I'm coming before you because about a week or two ago, I went before the County Water Board and made a presentation to them that I think overlaps with what you're doing today with regard to the Water Use and Development Plan, so I'd like to make some comments. First of all, the Water Use and Development Plan that you have before you was put together, for the most part, before A&B sold the land to Mahi Pono and so a lot of the statements in there and the thought at that time when they wrote that, that was sugar cane in the valley, 165 million gallons a day, average, coming from East Maui to that area, then the State CWRM changed some of the conditions about water to the streams, how much water could go to Central Maui, et cetera. So, the number of decisions made after this whole plan, so I hope when you look at it and eventually go ahead to try to approve it, that you make sure it's relatively up to date. It'll never be totally up to date because things will always be changing, but at least those two things, the CWRM decision, as well as the purchase of land by Mahi Pono, are major considerations. I gave to the Water Board a list of questions, and let me just go back, let me go over this now before I introduce what those questions are. The State has asked A&B to put together an EIS for the East Maui area, Koolau area, for the four lease areas, 30,000 acres. A&B went ahead and did that, it took about 2, 2½ years to get that done, that's in a draft stage. Large numbers of comments were made, not only by the general public but the Water Board itself made comments on that draft EIS. Those are being digested by the people who,

## **WATER, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE MINUTES**

**Council of the County of Maui**

**January 22, 2020**

Okamoto is the company, and A&B, to eventually, together, a final EIS. It's going to be very complicated. There are legal issues, there are biota issues, there are stream flow issues, there are social issues, many issues that have to be considered. None of them, probably, actually none, many of them have not been put into the Water Use and Development Plan and so they'll have to be an interaction between what they are saying and that. Second of all, once of the EIS is adopted, DLNR said they're going to do an auction for those four areas, but we know nothing about how that auction is going to be run, and so I put together a list of questions, which I gave to you, you have the testimony, I'm not going to go through them all, you have them at your leisure, but they're questions that deal with what is actually being auctioned, then further down, Number 9, the sale of water, can they, can that, whoever gets the auction, can they sell it, at what prices, 'cause they have to sell the same price to everybody, et cetera, and so you'll see the various questions. Then down below, who will have access to the watershed? Will hikers, hunters have access? Will the winner of the auction have to provide protection of the watershed, along with what people have just commented about a few minutes ago? Those are all issues that need to be addressed. Another minute?

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Wrap up.

MR. MAYER: The Water Board invited somebody from DLNR to come over on February 20<sup>th</sup>, that's a Thursday afternoon, for the Water Board meeting. I would urge your Committee, this particular Committee, to hopefully either have that person come here as well, Mr. Horikawa, I believe, and speak with you or, ideally, there be a joint meeting between the Water Board and this Water Committee to find out all about the water auction, what's happening, what conditions are, and who can use, who is even allowed to bid in the auction. Can, is it only the large company, Mahi Pono, or could the County or some independent water authority or somebody else come in and bid? Those are all questions that are out there that need to be answered. Finally, the State Legislature is meeting this Spring and they may change some of the rules about what could happen. I'm sure Mahi Pono and A&B are at the Leg, trying to influence how they make decisions, how DLNR will be able to make...so there's a lot of things out there moving around, all of which will affect the water that you have in front of you to be approved. So, those are just considerations, and I'm hoping that the Council will carefully monitor, in the best interest of the community, what water can be used Upcountry, in Central Maui, for agriculture, and could water be gotten by the winner of the auction to be used for any other purpose besides agriculture and Upcountry residents, for example, development --

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Thank you.

MR. MAYER: --could they sell it --

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Would you --

MR. MAYER: --off --

**WATER, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE MINUTES**

**Council of the County of Maui**

**January 22, 2020**

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Mister?

MR. MAYER: --et cetera.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Thank you, Mr. Mayer.

MR. MAYER: Thank you, sorry.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Anyone have questions? Ms. Paltin?

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: Thank you, Chair. Thank you, Mr. Mayer, for your testimony and all your researches. The last time we had this presentation, a lot of us brought up the fact that the situation had changed with A&B and the response was that the policies remained the same despite the numbers and things being different. And, so, I was wondering, to clarify, does that, I mean, and I think Member King asked for things to be brought up to date as well, so, does that satisfy your concerns?

MR. MAYER: I think the major, the overriding concern I have is, what is actually being auctioned, and what will the conditions, because that will define how that water can be used. DLNR may say it can only be used for Ag, they may say so much has to be restored to the streams, then you put all kinds of conditions in there as to what the winner of the auction will get. And, so, until we know what they're requiring, it'll be very tough to say, does the Water Use and Development Plan define that situation? So, it's, that's why I'm saying, you need to talk with DLNR and have them over here and get specifics about what is in the auction and what it will mean for the County and who wins the bid.

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: Okay, thank you.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Mayer, no other questions.

MR. MAYER: Thank you very much.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Thank you. And we'll address that as we go into the item. The last, I see Pomai Crozier came, yeah, hi, please come, Puu Kukui Watershed Preserve.

MS. COHEN: I was here before...

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Oh, I'm sorry, did I miss you? Oh, Alison Cohen, and then Pomaikai. I have you last, thank you for coming, Pomaikai.

MS. COHEN: Aloha, aloha, Chair Sugimura and Committee members, thank you for having me. My name is Alison Cohen, I'm the Director of the Nature Conservancy Maui Terrestrial Program. And I did, I see that you have a handout, I was able to provide a handout to you folks that talks a little bit about what our project focuses on. So, I do invite you to peruse that at your leisure and let me know if you have any questions, my email is on there, and I'll also be hanging around today as long as I can. But just

## **WATER, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE MINUTES**

**Council of the County of Maui**

**January 22, 2020**

wanted to talk a little bit about this program and its importance. Maui County has been a leader in watershed protection for as long as we've been doing watershed protection, so, kudos to you guys for that, and thank you for your continued support. The Nature Conservancy has been receiving funding since 2005, and this funding for these, the Koolau Aquifer, is what we're talking about today, and that's Waikamoi Preserve, the Nature Conservancy's Waikamoi Preserve is about 9,000 acres, it's the largest private preserve in the State at that size, and it is, head waters to over 10 primary streams that feed our major Koolau and Hana aquifers, those that provide 60 percent of Maui's ground water recharge, so incredibly important. And our work in the preserve focuses on a few things. A lot of it parallels what you've heard, none of us work in bubbles, we work collaboratively with each other, we support each other, even though, I guess, when it comes down to it, we kind of compete, right, for these funds, but we don't work in silos, we work on these metrics together and we work and make sure that, the line on the map doesn't mean that that's where the collaboration stops. So, even though Waikamoi abuts Haleakala National Park on one side, Haleakala Ranch on one side, and State lands that Dan and the East Maui Watershed Partnership manage, we all collaborate together and it's really important that you guys know that and that we're leveraging those funds to the greatest extent possible, so we're doing that. The 9,000 acres, right now, has zero feral animals and that is an amazing feat. When we first got Waikamoi reserve back in 1983, about 60 percent of the ground cover was completely denuded, goats, pigs, wallows, I mean, it was not good, and now everything is coming back. And it's, I don't like the word pristine, but it is very high quality native forest that is feeding it to really clean streams that's feeding our customers and is the livelihood of Maui County. So, keeping those feral animals out is really hard work. You can imagine with the flash flooding and the winds, we have about 14 miles of fences that we have to maintain, and check and go check again when there's another wind storm, and then there's another flash flood, so it's a lot of work, and we appreciate that continued funding and continued support that allows us to do that. Besides that, though, without the animals, what we're able to do is work on innovative weed control. Himalayan ginger, strawberry guava, these weeds know no boundaries and they will completely denude an aquifer and really mess up our ground water recharge and cause huge amounts of erosion and sedimentation onto our reefs, so a direct link to the health of our livelihood and our economy. And I just wanna must just mention a couple of things that we've done with Department of Water Supply funding so far with the FY '19 grant. Since July, so from July to December, of course, zero animals, we checked over 1,200 traps to make sure there were zero animals across 14 miles of fences, 18 transects were monitored, we swept hundreds of acres for Himalayan ginger, removing those as we found it, we monitored areas that we treat, the weeds that we treat, we monitor them via UAV or drone, and acquire baseline imagery that we look at over time for changes. We --

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Could you wrap it up?

MS. COHEN: --we --

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Sorry about that.

# **WATER, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE MINUTES**

**Council of the County of Maui**

**January 22, 2020**

MS. COHEN: --conducted 24 hikes, 3 service trips, 2 research projects, 2 outreach events and coordinate the Maui Nui ROD Working Group. So, a lot is done, and we just mahalo you, and I'm around for questions. Mahalo.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Yeah, thank you. Thank you for your amazing work to get rid of all of that.

MS. COHEN: All the bad guys.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: We want to know how we can do that for the rest of the island. So, for Fiscal Year 2019, you got 250,000, 147 was the grant.

MS. COHEN: Two Twenty for Fiscal Year '19, I think we asked for 250. And for Fiscal Year '20, we have 240 lined up and we asked for 265. So, still hoping for more so we can ramp up more innovative weed work.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Okay, thank you. Any questions, Members? Keani Rawlins-Fernandez?

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: Mahalo, Chair. Aloha, Ms. Cohen, mahalo for your testimony and presenting all the good work that you're doing to restore our watersheds. In the ROD Working Group, are you working with Mr. Dudley, too?

MS. COHEN: Well, we work together at the ROD Working Group, but the money that, it comes to Nature Conservancy is specifically for the Coordinator of the Maui Nui ROD Working Group, so not so much the seed collection that we address in those meetings, but not Nick's work directly.

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: Mahalo. In the, so you requested 260 and received 240. If you had received that 20,000 that you requested, what more do you think you would've done in your group?

MS. COHEN: Probably a little bit more of the innovative work. Some, some more boots on the ground Himalayan ginger work, we can always expand the footprint on the ground to remove that Himalayan ginger. We're also hoping to do more helicopter work, both to access our areas for ungulate control, but we also treat invasive pines via helicopter. So, that was primarily cut from the contractual funds for the helicopter, yeah. Thank you.

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: Mahalo. Mahalo, Chair.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: We never have enough money for helicopters. We need more, right?

MS. COHEN: Yes.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Any...well, Ms. King?

**WATER, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE MINUTES**  
**Council of the County of Maui**

**January 22, 2020**

COUNCILMEMBER KING: Yeah, thank you. So, I just wanted to clarify what, that, when you were talking about the 240, that that's in the upcoming Budget?

MS. COHEN: Correct.

COUNCILMEMBER KING: Okay, so, you requested for the upcoming Budget, 265 and right now you're slated in the Mayor's Budget for 240?

MS. COHEN: Correct.

COUNCILMEMBER KING: Okay, thank you.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Yeah.

MS. COHEN: Mahalo.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Thank you. Thank you for your presentation and your good work. Next is Pomaikai Crozier. Thank you for coming.

MR. KANIAUPIO-CROZIER: *...(spoke in Hawaiian)...* Just wanted to give you folks my aloha, nice to see you folks in this arena, you know, we always wet, dirty, drive over here, see each other, so mahalo for having us. I'm Pomaikai Kaniaupio-Crozier, Puu Kukui Watershed Preserve Manager and Conservation Manager for Maui Land & Pineapple Company. It's an honor to be last because all my great colleagues steal all the thunder. I can say the exact same things, we do ungulate, invasive species, but I know you guys had a long day, so I'll skip that. We do the exact same things, just in different parcels. So, I'll just kind of focus on things that might highlight what we're doing unique in our area. But, I'd like to say mahalo to the Department of Water Supply staff, it's been, it's a great honor for us to work with them and have working relationship and communication because, who can tell me what the weather is going to be like next week? Yeah, good luck, alright, or what it was two weeks ago, you know. We went five months in 2019 of the hottest ever recorded in history across the world, and then from January 1<sup>st</sup> to the 12<sup>th</sup>, Puu Kukui watershed got 40 inches, holy moly, you couldn't see the mountain, you know, and these are real time inclement weather. When it's raining and pouring and you can't see the mountain, we are up there in that bad weather. Yeah, mom, you always said, don't play in the rain, we take jobs in the rain and trying to stay healthy. When it's hot and you having fires, Kapalua area, right, the airport was shut down, a subdivision evacuated, almost a thousand acres burned, you hope those firemen don't turn on the fire hose and there's no water coming out. That preserve out there is the sponge that captures the water, as wells as the, all the areas that we talk about. Drinking water, number one, it is the most valuable resource on planet Earth, we knew that from time before, our kupuna always talk about wai and wai wai, and the word for equal sharing of water is kanawai, you know, and I'm proud to work at Puu Kukui Watershed Preserve and know you folks firsthand, we see each other in different capacities, but this is not the time to shy back. Puu Kukui Watershed Preserve has experienced two massive--I've dealt with FEMA in three different capacities in one calendar year. October 2018,

**WATER, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE MINUTES**  
**Council of the County of Maui**

**January 22, 2020**

there was Hurricane Lane, seven days later, there was Tropical Storm Olivia, houses down Honokohau were going. We had fire in October and we had flood. If we think back to 2016, sorry, Iao flood here was 11½ inches. Just a few weeks ago, we had 15 inches in a couple days, but nobody wants to hear that. We weren't on the paper, we weren't in the news, great, then we're doing our job, but that really requires adequate funding. This is not the time for us to back off. We are the leads in the State and our Maui County Council, you folks are our champions. Our Department of Water Supply is always in communication with us, so mahalo to you folks, you know, Jeff, Eva and Robert, because it takes, we can forecast, we can change up, but lot of times, we're dealing with real time events, whether to fly, walk out, stay, or not, so I just ask for your folks continued support in supporting Puu Kukui Watershed Preserve. We got 285,000 in Fiscal Year '19 and 320 were being proposed. We need a million, we'll take every dollar can get, but how long did it take to recover in Iao, how much money did we spend in Iao for 11½ inches? Well, how much do we need for 40 inches? And I know you folks are doing your best, you have a difficult job to weigh that, but we really need the support. These are not conditions that is the status quo, the norm, these are very extreme conditions. Puu Kukui averages nearly 400 inches of rain, one of the wettest spots on Earth. Last year, in 2019, we got 200. That means that everybody who gets water from this mountain might have to turn their pipe in half. Nah, we can't do that. We need to do a better job in what we're doing to catch every drop. When we talk about CPAC and we're going to the meetings and everybody wants to distribute, Mahi Pono, who gets what, you gotta catch it first. The delivery and who gets what is not my kuleana. We, and my colleagues, we're doing our best so that we can never have to address that situation and be in the situation where some have and some don't have. Let's catch and recharge for the next generations to come. So, mahalo nui for your guys' support.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Thank you. I always like your enthusiasm. Tamara Paltin, do you have question for him?

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: Yeah, thank you, Chair. Thank you, Mr. Kaniaupio-Crozier, for being here today and all your work that you're doing in my backyard.

MR. KANIAUPIO-CROZIER: Yeah, pololei.

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: I just was wondering, you know, how you were talking about the weather and stuff, and I noticed that within the last fiscal year that Maui Land & Pine was creating a weather, something in Fiscal Year '19, and I was wondering how that is working out in relation to the uniqueness of the work that you're doing and how it assists you?

MR. KANIAUPIO-CROZIER: Yeah, real time data is great for real time decisions and getting people involved, so students want to know a little bit more. They want to know what the moon phase is, what the rain, what the precipitation, which oopu is moving, and get that kind of curriculum 'cause they're future leaders, and so we looked at putting in a couple cameras, putting in a HOBOLink system, so all of this data can be real time, and as they know, oh, manini running this way when it rains that much up there, and

**WATER, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE MINUTES**  
Council of the County of Maui

**January 22, 2020**

this tree is flowering. We want to give them all those tools, as well as the conservation managers. And when people ask, we're not running willy nilly all over the place, we really do have intel. And so, we've already deployed the HOBOLink at different sites, infrastructure for the camera system is already deployed, so that students can be keeping us accountable and say, eh, uncle, what about this, I saw it yesterday, and that's a good feeling when we're transparent and they become...I remember growing up and the weather on the news used to be 5-15, partly cloudy, passing showers -

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: Every day.

MR. KANIAUPIO-CROZIER: --every day that was the news. Now everybody's a meteorologist, I mean, you've got color scheme, half the news is all weather, and that's the world that we live in and they live in. And, so, when we can be providing that kind of intel to you folks, I'm glad. If you can pull up and I get here and don't have to talk about 200 inches 'cause you can see 200 inches on your tablet. Okay, Pomaikai, can you tell me about January 12<sup>th</sup>, when there was 7 inches, great. And we can be making better decisions on what our needs is and how to address them. We will do what you folks want.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Great.

MR. KANIAUPIO-CROZIER: So, you know, ideas that you guys have, we're open to.

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: Just one follow up. I wasn't sure, is that an ongoing expense or was it a one-time thing for the equipment, or is it, like, a annual...

MR. KANIAUPIO-CROZIER: It's a one-time to deploy. I think it'd be ongoing, you know, everything in our world has a lifespan. If it's mechanical, it's going to break at some point. Nothing is the everlasting gobstopper, yeah, it'd work for a time being, where you deploy it, but after a while, it might be one year, some ten years, it depends. For example, and I, we put an instrument into Honokohau, Tropical Storm Olivia, there ain't no string curtain, no instrument, that thing is gone, you ain't even finding it. We couldn't see that two years ago, so I would be reluctant to say, nah, it's going to be good forever, this one-time, even satellites go out of orbit.

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: So it might not be annual but --

MR. KANIAUPIO-CROZIER: It may not be not annual, right.

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: --probably...one time.

MR. KANIAUPIO-CROZIER: But, a boots on the ground always needs to change batteries, do some mechanics, wipe the solar panel, but lot of times, we don't do just solo missions. We may be coming down, checking a transect, look at the weeds, check on the instrument, do the forest bird count, because we don't want to walk up the hill four times just for one particular thing, so we're able to leverage and reduce, I think,



**WATER, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE MINUTES**

**Council of the County of Maui**

**January 22, 2020**

annual, there'd be some costs, versus the purchase of the instrument, changing tires versus buying a new vehicle every year or something.

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: Thank you. Thank you, Chair, for the \_\_\_\_\_.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Thank you.

MR. KANIAUPIO-CROZIER: Mahalo.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Thank you very much. Do we have any other testifiers in the Chamber? Please sign up in the lobby, also.

MR. LAW: The clerk is going to like my paper, though. And, Yuki Lei, good to see you again. It's Jasee from Kula. So, yeah, something witty to say for your WIT Committee. If you want to be first, you should try to be last. I just learned another Hawaiian word today, I appreciate all the speakers and Mr. Dick Mayer, and he saw me, he stays in Kula, too. Kanawai, that's my message for the Holy Ghost Church, we got a new priest up there in Kula. So, yeah, aloha, too.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Okay, thank you. Any questions for Mr. Law? Please sign up, up in the lobby. No questions. So, in the District Offices, there's no testifiers, although, present are Hana, Molokai, and we could not connect to Lanai, is that correct? So, Hana, do you have any testifiers present?

MS. OLIVEIRA-MEDEIROS: Aloha, Chair. This is Mavis in the Hana Office. There's nobody here to testify.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Thank you, Mavis. On Molokai, do you have any testifiers?

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

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Thank you for waiting. Lanai, is Denise there by any chance? Still can't get her, huh? Okay, Lanai, we couldn't connect, so at that time, at this time, then, I want to close public testimony, Members, with your permission.

COUNCILMEMBERS: No objections.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Thank you, thank you, thank you. So, at this time, public testimony is closed.

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

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Today we have two items on our agenda, which is Maui Island Water Use Development Plan, WIT-25, and we're going to be taking up the regional plan, specifically in Sections 15 and 16 for the Central Aquifer sector area and Koolau Aquifer sector areas, and that will be what the Departments will present. I wanted to kind of answer what Mr. Mayer was talking about, and the last meeting we had some

**WATER, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE MINUTES**  
**Council of the County of Maui**

**January 22, 2020**

of the Members also bringing up that there are projects or things that happen after this plan was finalized. So, the Department can explain to us the process that they may go through and I wanted to bring up, just so the audience will know, that in order to put this Water Use Development Plan together, which happened from 2016 to 2018, so this is like a snapshot in time based upon things that have happened in the past and projections for the future, and included in this plan, and to do this, the Water Department--I just want to talk about this 'cause as I started reading the material that you provided, I think in the first meeting--you did 12 regional community meetings, 7 target interest group meetings, Kapaakai consultation process, and I think there's a whole list, I want to say about 30 organizations that you networked with, 16 presentations and briefing to CWRM, Board of Water Supply, County Council, Planning Department, Cultural Resources Commission, 5 Board of Water Supply public hearings, and they did a survey at different meetings, just to find more information. So, their goal was to take issues and concerns, looked at values and principles, and came up with this document that we have before you today. Our goal is to approve it, and once we approve it, with your consensus, as we go along, 'cause it's going to take us a few meetings, then it will be presented to CWRM, and CWRM will have the ultimate say, and then it becomes our planning document from the County of Maui, incorporated into the State of Hawaii. So, as you know, the Water Committee, under Alice Lee, at that time, asked for an extension so that instead of finishing on September 18<sup>th</sup>, which would've given, the 180 days from the time that it was received, we have until December 31<sup>st</sup>, and so that was approved by Council, Resolution No. 19-153. So, my goal is to finish this Water Use and Development Plan earlier than that, but we have up until the ending of this year. Two presentations were made during 2019 and the last meeting we had the Wailuku Aquifer sector and then today we have Central and Koolau. Again, I want to thank the watershed, our partners who came to testify, and we know how important you are to, so that we can turn on the faucet and have water and the luxuries that we have on this island. So, at this time, Water Department, you want to take over, Eva --

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: Chair?

CHAIR SUGIMURA: --and...oh, yes? Oh, yes, Keani?

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: Real quick. Mahalo. So, there are 11 grantees, I just wanted to know how the grantees were notified about participating today.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Okay, so, this is what I had planned and I was telling the Department and Chester, so what I wanted to do was take up the grantees, I was thinking, aggressively, that maybe I could finish that before you started Budget. So, my plan was to take up the sectors in the Water Use Development Plan as it relates to the watershed projects, so it would be relevant, but knowing that I don't think I'll be able to do that, to approve this, I would probably end up doing it after you're done with Budget. So, my goal is, after this, I'm going to have a meeting with Staff because what I wanted to do was call the rest of the watershed partners so that they could have a presentation before Budget and do it that way, although I know that the Water Department, I've been telling them, I really would like to finish that because as we

# **WATER, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE MINUTES**

**Council of the County of Maui**

**January 22, 2020**

heard in the last meeting, that as projects have come up, we all know the projects that are coming up and the question is, what is the impact for water, is it included in this plan, right? So, my goal is to hear all the rest of the watershed partners and Pomaikai, even Tamara called me about it and asked me the same question, but I will ask the Department to call the rest of them and I will schedule it, 'cause that's what you're wondering, right?

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: Okay, so, the answer to my question is, you asked the five out of eleven to come today and you're going to ask the other six at another time --

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Yeah.

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: --to come?

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Yeah, and I think more than, yeah, have come up, so it's going to be less because, you know, some of the other partners have come, but, regardless, I do want to hear from everybody, as you do, and I will schedule it in the next two meetings before Budget.

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: Okay, so, there's 11 and five came today, so there's going to be six at another time?

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Yeah, so, we'll, and...

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: In the future?

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Yeah, we will.

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: Okay. And then, in the future, are you planning on having them testify like you did today?

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Uh-huh, I am.

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: Okay.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: So, the watershed partners have testified last year in a, in, you know, in terms of what was done, and then I wanted it, I wanted them to again be able to provide us more information and then get us ready for the next Budget session with the information that they present.

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: Okay, okay.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: So, I am, if your question is, is it going to be a similar format? I would like it to be.

# **WATER, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE MINUTES**

**Council of the County of Maui**

**January 22, 2020**

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: I think three minutes is really short for all the things that they wanted to say and if Members, like, had questions about their program and in detail, you know, public testimony is generally not the time to bring up, you know, in that questions, and so I felt pressured to, during testimony.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: So you didn't ask questions?

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: Well, yeah.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Okay, I hear ya. So, I actually had, just because of the short timeframe that we have before Budget, I actually had asked the Department to talk about what the watershed partners do in relationship to them, to our needs, so I was trying to do it on a bigger scale and have them supplement the conversation. So, but I hear you, if the Members want to have, you know, presentations from them, longer, that can be arranged, too, but at this point, I was just trying to finish all of this before your Budget started, which is looking difficult with the other needs that we have from Public Works and Environmental Management and our bus hub. So, with all of that, I was trying to consolidate things, but I understand.

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: Mahalo, Chair.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Okay.

## **ITEM WIT-25: MAUI ISLAND WATER USE AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN (CC 19-162)**

CHAIR SUGIMURA: So, at this time, Water Department, you want to take it over?

MR. PEARSON: Thank you, Chair Sugimura and members of Committee. Jeff Pearson, Director of Department of Water Supply. I know Chair is in a difficult position 'cause, as she's saying, she wants to get it done but she doesn't want to go at such a pace that it flies right past you. She was looking at having more sectors being reviewed today and she met with Eva and decided, between the two of them, they decided that it would be better to stretch it out a little bit even though it might take a little longer. I think it's important that if we condense it and shove it down your throat, you won't get the gist of what's going on and the best person to present this is Eva, I mean, it's difficult to read something this thick, so Eva Blumenstein has been working on this, blood, sweat and tears for over two years. She is happy to get to the end of it, she doesn't need to live with it forever, so, but, anyway, I appreciate that, Chair. And as you mentioned with the watershed, she tried to tie the watershed partnerships that were involved in these two sectors today to make it a little more relevant, but I'm sure that, it's up to the Members and, of course, Chair. In the past, I know that all the watershed partnerships have come to present and I'm sure that's an option, but I'll let Chair, of course, run your show. So, Eva, today, is going to, as Chair said, present on WIT-25, which is the Central sector and the Koolau sector areas, so I'll let her get going and be quiet.

## **WATER, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE MINUTES**

**Council of the County of Maui**

**January 22, 2020**

MS. BLUMENSTEIN (*PowerPoint Presentation*): Thank you, Chair, Director. Okay, so we're on Part Three right now, and last week, was it, we covered Wailuku Aquifer sector and we're doing these two shaded areas together, Central Aquifer sector and Koolau because they are very closely interrelated in terms of water use, water resources. So, I'm trying to do it a little more condensed, what I did for Wailuku, 'cause I know it's a lot of information and I hope you read some of the material, so I won't touch on everything like I did in the Wailuku Aquifer sector. So, I'll focus on the key issues for these two regions, water resources, and projected growth and demand, and the strategies to meet projected demand. So, just to refresh here, there's six aquifer sectors. We're probably going to focus on Hana and Kahikinui next time, but it's ultimately going to tie back to Koolau because these are not geographic boundaries that are set in stone. There are key issues, their water resources, community plan policies that span and overlap these different regions. So, the key issues that were brought up in the public process for both Central and Koolau regions were the following. They're quite similar from any other, different regions. but some of the major things here is, of course, the impact of the transition from HC&S, this was back in 2016-2017, resource protection, restoration, primarily stream restoration in East Maui, finding ways to mitigate demand using alternative water sources and conservation. And we're talking about Upcountry water system today, so the Upcountry priority list is a big ticket item, too. So, as Chair mentioned and heard your concerns about major issues that took place after the draft plan was published and submitted to the Board, where we couldn't really make changes without kind of retracting the draft, the very last amendments we did was in July of 2018, so we did incorporate the June 2018 CWRM decision on the contested case for East Maui streams and the interim instream flow standards, so those are addressed in these two sectors. After that though, December, that year, is when the Mahi Pono transition occurred, so, as I said last time, too, when some of these issues are, they affect, for example, Mahi Pono versus HC&S water use demand is impacted, but whether or not it impacts water resource strategies is a different matter. So, major constraints are listed on the bottom there. Something else that happened during 2019 was that CWRM revised sustainable yields for some, but not all, aquifers. There were some major revisions for the Koolau Aquifer sector, however, they do not affect strategies. So, water resources are not generated where it's used for Central and Koolau sector. The Central Aquifer systems is from west, Kahului, Paia, Makawao, and Kamaole aquifer systems. This is generally a dry area, it's very varying altitude, elevation, you can tell from, Central isthmus up to upper Kula system. There are no perianal streams in this area. Looking at the sustainable yield established by CWRM, is 26 million gallons a day. And even though we're not talking specifically about water use and distribution in this presentation, I thought it's relevant to present in the little table below just the impact on water resource transport from one hydrologic unit to another. So, in that table, you can see the aquifers, Kahului and Paia, which were, are the two main aquifers that underlying the Mahi Pono Plantation now. Pumpage back in 2014, which is the base here that used to develop the plan and projected demand, was about 28, 29 million gallons a day, which is a whole lot more than the established sustainable yield, and that could be pumped because you had this artificial recharge from irrigation, surface water that was diverted, transmitted into the Central isthmus, that would sort of artificially recharge the aquifers. So, we looked

## **WATER, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE MINUTES**

**Council of the County of Maui**

**January 22, 2020**

again, even after the plan was published, of what pumpage looked like after HC&S ceased sugar can cultivation and irrigation, and you can tell Paia is pretty much nothing, but then we have this other large number popping up and that's not agriculture irrigation, that's, that, other wells that were not reported previously to CWRM, so there's both information that may be lacking and improving over the years and is difficult to update the data every time, but this, these kind of things happen, there may be water use that's not been reported to CWRM for decades and suddenly the water purveyors starts reporting and we find out more, that's the case for Kahului and Paia aquifer systems. So, we're talking about Upcountry, the Department's Upcountry system today, and you can see that spans all the way from, kind of overflows into Koolau Aquifer sector, as well. The map there shows the municipal, they look funny in there, but they're blue dots and red dots showing municipal, private and County wells, and it shows you the Department's three water treatment plants, Kamaole, Piihola and Olinda at the top, and the blue lines is the Department's Central's, the Department's Upcountry system. So, even though this Central system that we talked about last time is primarily within this aquifer sector, we addressed that in Wailuku last week because the water resources used is from Wailuku Aquifer sector.

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: I just had a --

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Yes?

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: --point-of-information question. We don't have the legend on our copy. Is it going to be uploaded to the Granicus at a later date?

CHAIR SUGIMURA: We can ask for it. Just that bottom, that, you know, legend --

MS. BLUMENSTEIN: It didn't make it...

CHAIR SUGIMURA: --is not on the...

MS. BLUMENSTEIN: Oh, that's strange.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: So, you can give it to us later.

MS. BLUMENSTEIN: Yeah.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Okay, thank you. You got that?

MS. BLUMENSTEIN: Okay, Koolau water resources. Sustainable yield, these are very rich watersheds. Sustainable yield until 2019 was 175 million gallons a day, there was a downward revision by CWRM down to 152. We assess what we could calculate from the CWRM's June 2018 decision on what remain, not just what the IIFS, the Interim Instream Flow Standards, were, what needs to remain in the stream, but what is available to divert once those IFS have been satisfied, and that's not really clear cut in the decision, so, you know, you sort of have to calculate what was being diverted

## **WATER, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE MINUTES**

**Council of the County of Maui**

**January 22, 2020**

before, you have to add the Department's system for upper and lower Kula. So, from our calculations, we estimate that from what needs to remain in the stream, 73.26 million gallons a day, base flow, which means that's the flow in the stream that's just supplied by ground water, not storm water, runoff or rainfall, so base flow available to divert would be about 20 million gallons a day, and during drought or low flow conditions or what CWRM refers to as Q90, water less available, 90 percent of the time, just about 2 million gallons a day would be available. And then we had to estimate what we think the total flow, meaning not just what recharge from groundwater, but what you can take from runoff, storm catcher, rainfall that may be available to divert from both the streams that were subject to the contested case and the streams west of Honopou that were not petition streams, so can, adding what we know from those, about 83 million gallons a day would be available, and just remember, that's an estimate. Climate change impacts, when we look at that for resource availability long term, generally, for climate projections for these regions, is an increase in groundwater recharge, and we don't have good stream flow projections, but appears that they be more variable, unstable or flashy, meaning just more, maybe intense rainfall events. So, how that impacts the stream flow, you can actually take, you know, more salinity and that kind of things matters.

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: I had a other question.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Yes?

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: Is this a ask questions as you go or hold the questions till the end?

CHAIR SUGIMURA: You can ask your question.

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: Okay. I just was wondering, what is it that makes us predict that the climate change impacts would be increased groundwater recharge? How did we come to that?

MS. BLUMENSTEIN: So, we rely on available climate projections that have been done primarily by U.S. Geological Survey, in collaboration with the Pacific RISA. They have looked at downscaling global climate models to Maui region, in fact, and look specifically at end of the century from 2070 on, using two different models--is it called the statistical and dynamic, I think--and, you know, what that, how do, how did rainfall and other climatic events impact, specifically groundwater recharge. So, we have...

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: So, I guess, my question is, I don't make the connection between variable stream flow and unstable flashy conditions to increased groundwater recharge. Like, when I read variable stream flow, unstable or flashy, what that translates to me that what I see out in in the streams and in the watersheds is, you know, like, those heavy events that kind of are like, like, rain bombs or something, you know, where it's real heavy rain for a short duration of time. And, you know, a lot of times, with those kind of events, the water doesn't get fully allowed to soak through, it

**WATER, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE MINUTES**  
Council of the County of Maui

**January 22, 2020**

just passes through, like those flash flood types of events, so I don't understand how that prediction would connect with increased groundwater recharge.

MS. BLUMENSTEIN: Well, I mean, the models that USGS and Pacific RISA used also apply different type of land use covers, so different scenarios. An intact native water forest should be able to hold and absorb a more intense rainfall event, for example, than the very disturbed landscape. So, that's taken into consideration, too, so, I mean, if you seen that in a makai area where you have, I don't know, fallow lands or something, you probably going to have very different impact than in a forested watershed. So, I mean, so that's part of the, there are other areas where groundwater recharge is projected to decrease for various reason, but in this area, we have a lot of that intact forest cover.

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: At USGS, they're up to date on, like, our ROD statuses in the various areas, and are they familiar with what's going on with the rapid ohia death and the challenges that we're facing with our native forests, and they still make this prediction?

MS. BLUMENSTEIN: Yeah, I couldn't say for sure that they considered ROD in, if one of the scenario would have ROD altered the native forest cover, but there are scenarios where you assume there's going to be reforestations, you have, even, improved forested watersheds and the opposite where you decrease funding for watershed protection, what would that look like, so they are looking at a range of scenarios.

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: Thank you.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Okay, thank you. Please continue.

MS. BLUMENSTEIN: I just want to point out, too, so, yes, so this is more the resource-rich region, obviously, and that's why there's, water transports have occurred for so many years, it's not just the EMI system but Department of Water Supply for the upper and lower Kula systems rely also on surface water that's generated in Koolau Aquifer sector. Very small portion of groundwater, available groundwater, has been developed, I think pumpage is less than a half percent, if I'm correct, yeah, in the Koolau sector, but we have a couple of, there is a few Department wells in Haiku Aquifer system, very little developed in Honopou, Waikamoi and Keanae. Okay, projected growth and demand, looking at Koolau and Central simultaneously here. The Urban, Rural growth boundaries are very limited in Koolau Aquifer sector, you can see a little bit there in Haiku. When we add the Upcountry meter list on top of that, then you can see that doesn't coincide at all, of course, with, the kind of planned infrastructure is more like this rural sprawl picture, but that is pending demand that's expected to be met, so we have sort of a scenario with natural growth, meaning population growth, population growth rates based, and on top of that adding the Upcountry meter list, so the table there shows both those scenarios. This is kind of just a simplified table, we have, you have the giant tables in the back of the chapters that shows all the different demand supply options. And, major agriculture, A&B property is now Mahi Pono lands. We assessed the 2017 HC&S Diversified Ag Plan, a



**WATER, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE MINUTES**  
Council of the County of Maui

**January 22, 2020**

low to high scenario, not trying to alter the crops or anything, but we looked at a build-out of that diversified ag plan, that first or low growth scenario would be 25 percent of important ag lands, which is what the about 23 million gallons a day represent, to 100 percent build-out of the diversified ag plan by year 2035, so more like a phased approach, what would that look like? So, 89 would be full build-out, and I'm not adding, currently, the demand from Mahi Pono, but just for your information, it just coincides with what, when we did our calculations based on water duties for proposed crops on the Mahi Pono's plans, it comes out to about the same, their current needs would be about 22 million gallons a day, and that's just a coincidence.

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: Before you go on to the next slide, I just was wondering, did you know, offhand, the number of purple dots, what, how many?

CHAIR SUGIMURA: That's the water meter. Is that Hawaiian Homelands and water meter?

MS. BLUMENSTEIN: About 1,500. You meaning the meter on the wait list?

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: Priority list, yeah.

MS. BLUMENSTEIN: Yeah.

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: Fifteen hundred?

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Jeff?

MR. PEARSON: Chair? Yeah, the proposed, the meter list now is at about 1,500 meter requests, but, of course, there may be as much as 50 percent of that that doesn't get met, for whatever reason, they pull back their request or whatever so.

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: Money.

MR. PEARSON: Well, money and the, yeah, the cost of infrastructure to meet the requirements to install their meter, so about half is...

MS. OANA: . . . *(inaudible)* . . .

MR. PEARSON: Yeah, thanks, Jen. The other clarification is, if there's one person on the meter list, that could mean an eight-lot subdivision for eight meters or 16-lot subdivision, for example, or it could mean one person upgrading their meter from a five-eighths to a three-quarters, so there's a lot of variability.

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: And then, the max amount that one name on the list could get, was that eight or is there no maximum?

MR. PEARSON: I'm not aware of any max amount for one person's meter request.

**WATER, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE MINUTES**  
**Council of the County of Maui**

**January 22, 2020**

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: Just how much they can afford --

MR. PEARSON: Yeah.

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: --I guess.

MR. PEARSON: Well, once we review it, you know, they put it in, when they put it in at the time, then they said, when you get to mine, I'm asking for eight meters or 16 or, like I said, it might be as small as a meter upgrade, which would be, of course, a smaller amount of water use.

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: Wow, interesting. Okay, thank you.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Thank you. Okay, continue.

MS. BLUMENSTEIN: Yeah, I want to clarify something on that, too, I mean, you have this range of low to high, so, for the meter list, the low would be 50 percent of meter applicants offered the meter takes it and that's historically what's happened, but the 100 percent of applicants offered the meter, take it is the high, the high scenario. So, increase would be 3.6 million gallons a day for 50 percent to 7 million gallons a day increase if 100 percent were taking it, so we just have a low to high range scenario. Okay, this, again, I'm trying to just kind of simplify or consolidate, there's multiple growth projections, again, there's low to high scenarios. We're looking at alternative land use base versus population growth, and then you have the agriculture and irrigation, so the overall picture, looking at Central projected growth and demand by year 2035, this is a 20-year projection, the first steeple there shows sort of, like, the real sustainable yield, meaning the CWRM's established sustainable yield for the aquifers, but then considering what CWRM assumed could be taken in addition from Paia and Kahului aquifer, assuming that there's going to be some irrigation return flow to those aquifers. So, they determine the 17.84 would be available from Kahului and Paia aquifer, so that's why that sustainable yield looks a little different. And, second steeple, total average yield is what's available, groundwater resources, within Central and Koolau to serve demand. That represents the available brackish groundwater from Kahului and Paia, the other sustainable yield for the remaining aquifers, stream flow median flow less what needs to remain in the stream, the IFS, and also available recycled water within Central Aquifer sector. The third steeple, 121 million gallons a day, total average yield, high range, will be, same thing with the groundwater, available yield plus what CWRM decide, determine could be taken out in addition, and stream and median total flow, which is 83 million gallons a day. less what remains in the stream, IFS, and recycled water. Then the red steeple, 128 mgd, that's the selected demand scenario, so that includes all type of uses, ag, population, growth, irrigation, commercial. That includes, then, the Department's Upcountry system, it includes the meter priority list, and considers additional needs, such as ag, the HC&S Mahi Pono Plantation, other diversified ag, such as expansion of the Kula Ag Park, existing diversified ag Upcountry and DHHL needs, and does not include the Central system, right, 'cause we addressed that in Wailuku Aquifer sector. And the

# **WATER, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE MINUTES**

**Council of the County of Maui**

**January 22, 2020**

last steeple, that represents ag demand only, just to get the perspective of what portion of total demand is represented by ag, agriculture needs.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Do you have a question? One moment, Eva.

COUNCILMEMBER SINENCI: I just had a question, yeah. On the, so, it looks like, you mentioned on the blue, the total average yield, high range, so that's including all of the water use, including, you mentioned Mahi Pono agriculture?

MS. BLUMENSTEIN: The blue one represents yield, so that's not demand, that would just be what's available, resources available to meet demand, so it would be aquifer yield and surface water yield, or we call it sustainable yield, and what we calculate is available to divert after IIFS have been satisfied.

COUNCILMEMBER SINENCI: Okay, so, Mahi Pono had shared what they require to do their farming operations?

MS. BLUMENSTEIN: No, so, that would be part of the demand calculation. The red ones --

COUNCILMEMBER SINENCI: Okay.

MS. BLUMENSTEIN: --represent demand, and we looked at the, so the high end, we're talking about before the low to high end on ag demand, the low range represents, we calculated 25 percent of important ag lands developed out of the HC&S proposed Diversified Ag Plan, that just happened to correspond to what Mahi Pono is proposing right now but using the water duties that we calculated. This here shows the high range, yeah, so that is 100 percent of the diversified ag plan built-out over 20 years.

COUNCILMEMBER SINENCI: Okay, thank you.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Thank you. Ms. Paltin?

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: Sorry, I had a question and I just wanted to make sure that I'm understanding correctly. So, the first, the smallest bar graph is just brackish water from Paia and Kahului, is that correct?

MS. BLUMENSTEIN: No, includes potable water, too, 'cause you have the aquifer system, Makawao has 7 million gallons a day, and then you have Kamaole, which is partly brackish, partly potable, but then Kahului and Paia, which have really low normal or natural sustainable yields, instead of using the 1 mgd and 7 mgd, that's natural sustainable yield, we used what CWRM said would be able to extract, based on the irrigation return flow that was assumed, so it's 17.84 mgd instead of natural sustainable yield.

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: So, it's 17.84 instead of 35.84, is what you're saying?

## **WATER, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE MINUTES**

**Council of the County of Maui**

**January 22, 2020**

MS. BLUMENSTEIN: No, so, 17.84 for Kahului and Paia aquifers, instead of 1 mgd for Kahului, plus seven for Paia Aquifer, and then we add the natural sustainable yield for Makawao, which is 7 mgd, Kamaole, which is 11.

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: Okay. And then, that first small rectangle, how is that related to the second and third blue rectangle? I understand the second and third is a low and a high, but what's, how does that first...

MS. BLUMENSTEIN: Yeah, so, the first is just showing groundwater, sustainable yield, and Paia and Kahului brackish groundwater estimated. And then the second one includes surface water as well.

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: Okay, thank, sorry.

MS. BLUMENSTEIN: I'm sorry, it's complicated. I'll try to simply this and it's even worse if I put the actual graphs that's in the plan, so, sorry.

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: Maybe next time, different color instead of three blues would've helped and, yeah, different red --

MS. BLUMENSTEIN: Poor choice.

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: --different total colors would've helped me.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Orange.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Make it more rainbow.

MS. BLUMENSTEIN: Okay, and this is, I think, the second to the last table in the aquifer sector chapter for Central, little consolidated, but this pretty much shows the selected water supply and demand scenarios for Central, and I don't know if I need to get into all the details of it, maybe the main thing that stands out here is, looking at the, like I said, that large red bar, which represents 100 percent build-out of the diversified ag plan, 89 mgd, would not be sustainable considering low flow conditions from the streams, that kind of is the bottom line. Under normal conditions, total flow should be sufficient. CWRM concluded that 90 percent of important ag land should be able to have the crops that HC&S had proposed using available stream, once IFS were satisfied, and brackish groundwater from Paia and Kahului aquifer. But, again, we looked at this, this is just representing year 2035, that large tables in the plan shows five-year increments, so we kind of have this phased approach. So, if we looked at today and Mahi Pono needs are about 23, then we do not have this red unmet non-potable demand, this is, this scenario where the whole diversified ag plan would be built out. And this is a huge uncertainty, of course, I don't know if Mahi Pono knows either what it's going to look like in 2035, so, but that's the major factor that kind of throws off the demand and supply numbers here.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Okay. Done?

**WATER, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE MINUTES**  
**Council of the County of Maui**

**January 22, 2020**

MS. BLUMENSTEIN: Oh, yes.

MR. PEARSON: Chair?

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Yes?

MR. PEARSON: If it helps, look on the left side and it shows total potable demand, 18.7, and then on the right side, total potable supply is 21.8. So, you get an idea where you are with your supply versus your demand. And then, same story on the left, total non-potable demand, 109 million, and you can see the descriptions of where the demand is, and then on the right, total non-potable supply is the 53, and that's, of course, where you get that red delta, by how Eva explained the details. So, that, you gotta kinda look through there, but that's, hopefully makes it a little more clear where the supply versus the demand is, is what we all care about.

COUNCILMEMBER KING: Chair, can I ask a question?

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Yeah.

COUNCILMEMBER KING: I thought maybe this would be a good juncture to ask about if you've been able to configure into these figures any potential additional R-1 water, you know, if we, if we --

MS. BLUMENSTEIN: Yes.

COUNCILMEMBER KING: --put, as we put more money in to recycling our water system, what's the potential that could decrease that red number?

MS. BLUMENSTEIN: Well, so, we can only address what we know is produced currently, our --

COUNCILMEMBER KING: Oh, okay.

MS. BLUMENSTEIN: --R-1 and R-2, so it's shown in, towards the bottom, recycled water, Kahului Wastewater Treatment Facility, there is 3 mgd there.

COUNCILMEMBER KING: No, that's okay, I just wondering if you had any predictions --

MS. BLUMENSTEIN: Oh, for future.

COUNCILMEMBER KING: --of what we could do, you know, and how much that would cost to get to that, to, you know, level out that . . .

MS. BLUMENSTEIN: No, we don't have any predictions from --

COUNCILMEMBER KING: Okay.

**WATER, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE MINUTES**  
**Council of the County of Maui**

**January 22, 2020**

MS. BLUMENSTEIN: --from DEM or otherwise for, so just what's produced currently --

COUNCILMEMBER KING: Okay.

MS. BLUMENSTEIN: --with the assumption that it should be more available as housing...

COUNCILMEMBER KING: Right, well, we hope so, thanks.

MS. BLUMENSTEIN: So, just, this is Table 15...

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Mr. Sinenci? Wait, one second, Eva. Mr. Sinenci, you have a question?

COUNCILMEMBER SINENCI: Thank you, Chair. I just had a question. I know Mr. Mayer mentioned something about the DLNR and the auction of the four East Maui water leases. Would that be significant, you know, to this chart if DLNR proceeds with auctioning the water leases?

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Mr. Sinenci?

COUNCILMEMBER SINENCI: Is that part of this?

CHAIR SUGIMURA: So, that's after this, that's happening now and the, this report wasn't, ended in, snapshot of time, 2018, so this, it's after, but we'll see what they say.

MR. PEARSON: May I add to that?

COUNCILMEMBER SINENCI: Go ahead, Mr. Pearson.

MR. PEARSON: The Water Commission, in June 2018, set this IIFS values, so that's in place already, that's not going to change unless another, unless there's another big effort to change that, so that means whatever's not required to stay in the stream can be diverted if there's a need for it. So, those numbers, that will not change because no matter who gets the lease or who doesn't get the lease, they'll have that ability to divert the amount of water that is not left in the stream as required by the CWRM's IIFS.

COUNCILMEMBER SINENCI: And so those base instream flow standards, does that, I guess, would that correspond with maybe the Na Moku Aupuni o Koolau, the case that said that maybe, would it comply with maybe, you know, for water species to survive inside the stream?

MR. PEARSON: Yes, that was a huge portion of the evaluation of how much water to put in the streams. And there was, it's 28 streams, or something, but some of them didn't have any species and there was a waterfall to the ocean, so they looked at that as a less significant to allow for the native species and, of course, some of them, they had great estuaries and DLNR worked closely with DOFAW to, with studies and so forth, to make sure that that issue was evaluated very closely when they evaluated the IIFS.

**WATER, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE MINUTES**  
Council of the County of Maui

**January 22, 2020**

COUNCILMEMBER SINENCI: Okay. Thank you, Chair.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Thank you. Ms. Rawlins-Fernandez?

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: Mahalo, Chair. Aloha, Director Pearson and Eva, mahalo for your presentation. So, you, in response to Member Sinenci, you said that the IIFS would not change. The first "I" in the IIFS is "Interim" and so it's meant to be a placeholder until, like, the correct number is ascertained and then it would be, like, IFS.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Mr. Pearson?

MR. PEARSON: I guess that's true but, in reality, the idea was that these instream flow standards were established and they called them "interim" in the case that someone did choose to come in and make changes, so this is, nothing's permanent, nothing's forever, but these are the numbers, and to put that first "I" there to make it interim allows them to have the flexibility to change the flow standards if the need or the petition comes forward.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Okay, thank you.

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

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Yeah, thank you.

MS. BLUMENSTEIN: Yeah, I want to add, too, so I'm just taking some snapshots from the plan here, there's the similar supply and demand table for Koolau Aquifer sector, too, and it'll be the second to the last table in that aquifer sector, and you can see the corresponding numbers. So, for example, non-potable surface water, Koolau Aquifer sector area, that's an, there's an import into Central that would be, represent as an export in Koolau. And, you can also tell that that's not the full 83 mgd, actually, you would have to combine potable surface water, Koolau, and non-potable surface water, that doesn't add up to the total flow that we think is about 83. The prudent approach is to consider low flow and base flow conditions. The IFS were established for base flow and not total flow, so it's a conservative approach. I just want to mention, too, that the, so the same numbers are reflected in Koolau and the IIFS, that was established in June 2018, do satisfy the demand, how we could assess the demands for instream needs and even offstream needs for taro and ag within Koolau, plus some, because there's all this groundwater there, too, that's probably never really gonna be developed. So, but this is sort of the resource short sectors, that's why I'm focusing on this table here. Okay. So, I'm going to go into strategies now and try to do it a little abbreviated, too. So, this was one reason why we have all our wonderful watershed partners here today. Every strategy subchapter starts out with resource protection and restoration because if we don't have forested watersheds, we don't have any water. So, this is the strategy for each aquifer sector, and just depends kind of who the players are, and landowners, and et cetera, in each region, but what's needed

## **WATER, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE MINUTES**

**Council of the County of Maui**

**January 22, 2020**

overall is dedicated, long-term, broad-based core funding so we can maintain these key projects, that is fencing, ungulate control, invasive weed control, et cetera, and then we have some other special needs projects, like the rapid ohia death and the koa wilt, et cetera, that I'll address in the other agenda item. So, for Central and Koolau, I think I borrowed these, both pictures, from Dan Eisenberg's East Maui report. The main partnerships or protectors in Central, Koolau is the East Maui Watershed Partnership, the Nature Conservancies, Waikamoi Preserve, there's the Hawaii Agriculture Research Centers, too, ohia and koa special projects, and also going to talk about Maui Invasive Species Committee 'cause they do more work on a, like a landscape level, they work everywhere in all watersheds. So, this kind of strategy one for, and it's in the Koolau Aquifer sector, I believe it's Strategy Number 1. And then, these are the tables, the last table for each aquifer sector, and it's divided into resource management strategies and then it's conventional, like source development. So, these are specific for Koolau, this was one of the concerns that the community had. They wanted more input and, I mean, I'll just read it off, support, promote community grassroot initiatives to collaborate with State and landowner partnerships to increase their participation in natural resource management, ensure adequate access, whether that's hunting or traditional customary uses, gathering, and opportunities for traditional uses of the region's nature resources. And one avenue of doing that is to use the established Moku, the Ahu Moku, that process to consult on resource management. And, in those summary tables at the end of strategies, there's a timeframe to it and include that here. There's an estimated cost, if there is a known cost associated with it, and then lead agency, and many of these lead agencies is not Department of Water Supply because these may be tasks for CWRM or Department of Environmental Management or somebody else. So, in this case, public-private partnerships, the Ahu Moku o Maui, and State Department of Land and Natural Resources. And, second one was concerns community had about the state of the EMI system as to primary conveyance for Central Maui farming and Upcountry needs. The strategy is, exploring funding, conducting a cost benefit analysis of improvements to the EMI system to mitigate losses, preserve existing reservoirs at risk of decommissioning, priority components and associated costs to be determined. So, this is not the Department or anyone else taking over the system, it's looking at what would it take to improve efficiencies of that system. Some of those recommendations that came out of CWRM's 2018 decisions or recommendations to make it more efficient so that the offstream uses can be satisfied with less water diverted, pretty much. So, lead agency could be, this is not exclusive, Maui County, A&B Properties, I guess, Mahi Pono, at this point, and EMI. Third one, CWRM, as I said, they revised sustainable yield for some of those aquifer systems in Koolau, and one reason of doing that is there's few hydrogeological studies of those aquifer systems, there's no deep monitoring wells, so there's not a lot of data, really, to rely on. So, hydrogeological studies to inform both what happens to aquifer systems long-term from climate change and any well development, both for Haiku and Honopou aquifers in Koolau Aquifer sector, and that meant also not necessarily be the Department's task. CWRM has the overall jurisdiction for all State water resources and USGS may be lead agency for that. Okay, the last one here, resource management, a lot of the small, domestic users out in Koolau Aquifer sector rely on rainwater catchment or small wells. They're often not served by a municipal system, so, even though it's a rich watersheds, when



**WATER, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE MINUTES**  
**Council of the County of Maui**

**January 22, 2020**

you rely just on rainfall and not groundwater, you're really susceptible to drought, or any other catastrophe, for that matter. So, these were some of the proposed strategies in the overall State drought plan, even though you're not in a drought-prone area, just your vulnerability because of the type of water that you rely on. So, the strategy to address some of that include having sector-based drought workshop with the community to assist those that have rainwater catchment systems or other small domestic systems to have good sustainable water conservation drought plans, if they're not served by a municipal system. Focus in Koolau would be on rainfall catchment. The Department of Health regulates rain catchment systems, there's no statewide inventory, so we would know exactly where they all are, but that's certainly some data that would be, need to be improved. CWRM had estimated that task to \$50,000 a year, and it could be National Rural Water Association, some of these nonprofits that help smaller water systems, doesn't necessarily have to be Department of Water Supply, either, and CWRM. Okay, this is the source development needs, primarily for Central. And the first one was also concerns--I'm gonna have to get that part of the plan here--so, we have the meter priority list that's been established a very long time ago because, at that point, the Upcountry system was short on source, and currently that's still true, although the list, as you saw on all those dots, represent everywhere from lower Haiku to upper Kula. And Haiku, you really don't have the same source shortage as in upper Kula because you have, there's tons of groundwater available. We may not pump existing wells to full capacity, while in upper Kula, it's really restricted because you're dependent on high level surface water from one treatment plant. So, this strategy is just exploring if there are ways to restructure and process the existing priority list, it's on Page 105 in the Central Aquifer sector. If you do not have basal wells developed to fully satisfy everyone on the list, what are the other options? Separate by service area and source so you can have subsystem that have adequate capacity and prioritize, or public-private partnerships to develop the source and infrastructure, et cetera. Second one is exploring groundwater development in Makawao Aquifer, Makawao Aquifer is really high level, the wells we have there is over 1,800 feet deep, so it's expensive groundwater and it does not have existing hydrologic studies so we don't know a lot about the aquifer systems, so it's little risky to plop the well there. There is a State well being explored there now, so sort of hope that it's going to be sufficient yields but we're not counting on Makawao's 7 million gallons a day to satisfy Upcountry meter list and natural growth Upcountry, but it should be able to contribute some. Third one here, explore East Maui well development in combination with Makawao, I guess, I've already looking at some of the exploratory well in Makawao, but it's probably not going to be sufficient. The needed yield for Upcountry is 6 mgd, so it has to come from somewhere else, too. Any development in East Maui and Haiku is subject to the East Maui Consent Decree, have to comply with that. It would also require, need some hydrologic study to determine if there are negative impacts on existing ground and surface water sources, stream flow and influences from dikes. Cost of doing that has been assessed in three different reports, so we have some estimates, lifecycle cost estimates, over the planning period. Fourth one is for Paia Aquifer for non-potable demand and potable use, where needed, because it may not be feasible for Department to serve such a project. One example may be that old Maui High School project, they're not close to Department infrastructure. A lot of that aquifer is contaminated, I'll say from old

**WATER, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE MINUTES**  
**Council of the County of Maui**

**January 22, 2020**

remnant legacy pesticides from pineapple and sugar cane, so using it for potable supply, you would probably have to add some additional treatment, like granular-activated carbon, so that's why it's primarily recommended for non-potable irrigation which, currently, there's lot of, Spreckelsville, Paia, there's plenty irrigation wells, some of that water is semi-brackish, but even at higher elevations, it may primarily be for non-potable. And, one, two, three, four...

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: I have a quick question about that, like, you mean it's not good enough to drink without the thing, like a granular non-activated charcoal, but it's okay to put on our food without the non-granulated activated charcoal --

MS. BLUMENSTEIN: So --

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: --or used to grow our food?

MS. BLUMENSTEIN: --so, we would know, not until you drill a well, you don't know what you gonna encounter, but if you encounter DBCP, TCP any of those kind of legacy pesticide, you would normally have to install, yeah, GAC to treat it to meet safe drinking water standards. If it's an irrigation well, safe drinking water standards don't apply, so if it's used for landscape irrigation, like a domestic irrigation well, you probably not going to put in a GAC filter.

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: What about agricultural irrigation? Is that the --

MS. BLUMENSTEIN: That depends --

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: same as landscape?

MS. BLUMENSTEIN: --I guess, it would probably depend on the end use, if it's...

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: It's different than landscape irrigation, agricultural irrigation?

MS. BLUMENSTEIN: Yeah, it depends on end use, if it's potable.

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: Okay, thanks.

MS. BLUMENSTEIN: Fifth there, Director talking about that earlier already but, a long-term source agreement for use and maintenance of the Wailoa Ditch. It's needed over, to really determine how much offstream water would be available for the Department of Water Supply's Upcountry system need versus other non-potable needs, such as the Kula Ag Park. So, that's something that, underway, I believe, but it's included here 'cause it was not underway when we wrote this draft. Also, again, we have the, we know what the IFS is for the East Maui streams, so we can estimate or calculate what's available to divert for offstream needs, but we don't have that data, really, we don't have water use reporting yet from EMI, Mahi Pono, I guess, to know what the, what is going to be the available ditch flow over the planning period, so what this is, in addition to preserving hydrologic studies to look at Haiku Aquifer, also needed, ditch

**WATER, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE MINUTES**  
Council of the County of Maui

**January 22, 2020**

flow analysis to really know how much water is going to be available under different conditions, low flow, high flow, to know if it's worthwhile to expand treatment plant at Kamaole, where, for potable uses, and what size raw water storage would be most cost efficient. So, again, it's studies, but we need the studies to make good decisions.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: So, Eva, I got a request for a break, which we usually take at about 3 o'clock, so we're a little bit off, so I'm going to call a short recess. So, if, Members, you can get back here at 3:30. . . .(gavel). . .

**RECESS: 3:16 p.m.**

**RECONVENE: 3:33 p.m.**

CHAIR SUGIMURA: . . .(gavel). . . Thank you, everyone, for coming back from your break. I want you to know that I would like to end this meeting at 4 o'clock, so we'll finish off the presentation from Water and then we'll talk briefly, although, I think the watersheds gave a nice overview of what they're doing. So, at this time, Eva, you wanna finish?

MS. BLUMENSTEIN: Okay, two more slides. So, we're talking about alternative water source strategies, so that's what other resources than groundwater and surface water may be available to meet demand. Couple of different ways of doing that, so these three strategies is one. In land use, County discretionary land use permitting, for example, it may be not actually necessary that a project that has some irrigation, non-potable needs, is served by the potable system, so consider what other alternative resources are there, brackish groundwater, expansion of R-1, or even recycled storm water runoff, like, retention onsite. So, that can be used and available in land use permitting. That could also help offset some of the surface water that will be used on now Mahi Pono lands because there are storm water opportunities and there is R-2 water available from Kahului Wastewater Treatment Facility. The second one there, this particular strategy is now, of course, outdated because the HC&S Diversified Ag Plan had energy crops planned in the area where that R-2 water could have been, that would be an allowed use for R-2 water, so if it's other edible crops, it would have to be upgraded to R-1, that has more permitted applications for additional treatment. And, so you see that the lead agencies here may also not be Department of Water Supply, there are other County agencies and private-public partnerships that could be explored. And then last one in the 2009 Water Use Development Plan update that was proposed to Council just for the Central Maui system, there was an assessment done for, and also in a later report by Department of Environmental Management, looking at expansion of the R-1 system in Kihei to Wailea and how much water that could offset. There's also different funding mechanisms to expanding recycled water systems, doesn't necessarily have to be diverted and on DEM, so Department of Water Supply can be part of that exploration of different funding mechanisms to use more recycled water.

**WATER, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE MINUTES**  
Council of the County of Maui

**January 22, 2020**

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: Before you went on, I had a question. I just was wondering, like, is that including, like, grey water sources or catchment, like, is that, do we need to pass laws to allow that up there?

MS. BLUMENSTEIN: For a specific area or just in general?

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: I guess, in general.

MS. BLUMENSTEIN: Yes, so, grey water systems are one of those alternative resources that are, that's very limited use now because of State restrictions, not necessarily County Code, but we do have a couple of pilot projects to test it out for Parks, using shower water, sinks, et cetera, limited use for residents is now and its cost, it's just one of the factors, but, certainly, I mean, that is all, we talked more about that couple of meetings ago, that's islandwide strategies, maximizing or having incentives for green infrastructure, that includes recycled water, storm water capture and grey water systems. So that would apply here --

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: And catchment?

MS. BLUMENSTEIN: --as well. And, yeah, rainfall catchment, as well.

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: And then, the, I don't know if you know, but is Pukalani Packing Plant, do they have a source of water, like, I don't know if it's R-2 or R-1 or if it's being used, even though it's, like, a private one, but private-public partnership?

MS. BLUMENSTEIN: Yeah, there's some recycled water used on the golf course, I believe, that we included in the available supply and demand. It's fully used, was my understanding, I have to go look at the exact number. It's a small . . .

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: That's from the Pukalani Packing Plant?

MS. BLUMENSTEIN: The wastewater treatment plant, yeah.

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: The privately one?

MS. BLUMENSTEIN: Yes, yeah. So, that's included in this supply.

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: Like, kind of another strategy that I was thinking about is, you know, because of the, Upcountry also has the issue with the cesspool conversion, like, reduction by using composting toilets or something, would that be, also, a strategy?

CHAIR SUGIMURA: That should go to Lahaina.

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: The composting toilets?

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Just kidding.

**WATER, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE MINUTES**  
**Council of the County of Maui**

**January 22, 2020**

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: We don't have the cesspool conversion.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: That's a Dr. Pang thing.

MS. BLUMENSTEIN: There's no, I mean, this is sort of, yeah, finding supply to meet non-potable and potable demand, so . . . that would be more like a . . . yeah.

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: Not reducing demand?

MS. BLUMENSTEIN: So, it's not water resource strategy, per se.

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: Oh, so, reducing demand isn't a strategy or ...

MS. BLUMENSTEIN: No, reducing demand, are you saying in terms for water conservation, like, composting toilet just to not have flushing? I don't think it's in one of the, I mean, this is separate conservation plan that we talked about in Chapter 12, the Department's conservation plan and grey water systems is in there, I don't think composting toilets is, but it could be.

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: Maybe, like, a solution, kill two birds with one stone and provide the fertilizer.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Okay, Ms. King?

COUNCILMEMBER KING: Thank you. Yeah, I actually have been, I had meetings with Dr. Pang about that and he's trying to get the Department of Health to approve composting toilets as an alternative, as an aerobic alternative to, for sewage treatment and, so, until we do that, until they approve it, I guess, it's not quite on the table yet, but hopefully soon. But, what I wanted to ask you about this last one, if there's a significant amount of water that could be added to the equation, isn't this something that, this 21 million, that we could put on the radar for the SRF Fund? Would they, would that be a potential source of funding for that --

MS. BLUMENSTEIN: The expansion to Wailea.

COUNCILMEMBER KING: --the State Revolving Fund, since we're talking about wastewater? 'Cause we only got, you know, I went and met with them last year and there's, like, \$170 million in that fund and we only got about 6 million that came to Maui, so I think we're due for some larger amounts.

MR. PEARSON: Yeah, SRF funds are always a option. We're depending on the projects but we're not using much SRF funding, I think, in 2021, but that's clearly and always an option.

COUNCILMEMBER KING: Yeah, I think we should, because when I went to meet with them, they said, you know, it's good that you, that, you know, that Maui County needs to come and talk to us more and get on the radar early so that they can, so that we can

**WATER, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE MINUTES**  
**Council of the County of Maui**

**January 22, 2020**

start getting on their list of stuff 'cause I was going through and I'm like, all this money and we only get 6 million from it, you know, for this particular use. So, you know, they were encouraging our county to start coming and talking to them and getting some of these projects on their list early and not waiting 'til we actually need it, that year, to get it on the list.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: So, I think there's a system. Mr. Hokama? He looks like he wants to add to the conversation.

COUNCILMEMBER KING: Well, yeah, I mean, I just wanted to kind of put that on your radar and, for that and other things, because that State Revolving Fund is there for...

COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA: I think it's always a good option for the departments to look at the County. Our strength is our bond rating and our fiscal discipline. So, in the past, the State asked us why we were not applying, we were able to get either equal or better interest rates, okay, it's a matter of accounting for us, not because the pot is there. Who has the cheaper money, is what we're concerned about. So, whether it's the Feds money, the State's money, or the County money, we going to go for the best loan rates, and that's our strength that the State and our sister counties don't have. So, I would say, the Members should take credit for that, our fiscal discipline. What I would ask the Department is, what would be your priorities? Because, for me, I wish I had a 20-year-old monitoring well, already, so why aren't you asking me for money for a monitoring well? Why don't you ask me for already start your hydrological, for start production well searches? 'Cause I not going to wait on potable, I understand the non-potable side and, for me, that's a tool of how we may want to throttle forward or backward, certain levels of development, so I don't have a problem with that either, but you need to tell me what is your intention on this plan because I, you know, we gonna need to think, do we move Central Maui main wastewater plant to a better site? Does it make sense for the State to keep pushing Pulehunui? Why don't we trade and tell them, you gotta go to a better site, that site is not where we want you to develop.

MS. BLUMENSTEIN: Yeah, I wanna address that, that the plan, hopefully, if it's passed and adopted, or possibly amended somewhat, that this really should be used as the guide to when we, the Department of Water Supply, or DEM, 'cause it's not, this is not the Department's, Water Supply's plan, it's for all water purveyors, should really be the guide for the CIP programs over the next . . . one to six years.

COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA: Oh, it's going to be one of our guides, that's for sure, yeah, you know --

MS. BLUMENSTEIN: So, that's the preliminary plan.

COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA: --what comes out of Budget on our potential annual cash flow, debt service is going to have to be a part, but this plan's critical, especially with Planning asking Council to review, update and basically redo zoning, comprehensive zoning, and update permitted uses, okay. So, I would rather we be ahead of the curve 'cause I hate reacting, yeah, I rather be, forecast and set the parameters up front

## **WATER, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE MINUTES**

**Council of the County of Maui**

**January 22, 2020**

clearly so people know how this County's going to operate, what we'll allow, and what we will not tolerate and not support, simple. 'Cause our biggest challenge is something that won't really talk to us in English, and that's the weather, okay, and the clock's ticking and, for me, we got less than 80 years to make things happen enough to have a future after 80 years. So, is, where is Water in that clock, Department? I need to know, because people like Mr. Sinenci, myself, Ms. Rawlins-Fernandez, we need certain rules moved on our areas of the County, and just the shoreline roads, lifeline for Hana, for Mr. Sinenci, that's a concern. For Pukoo and other areas of East Molokai, it's a concern. For Lahaina, Olowalu, it's a concern. Kihei, South Maui roads, so we got a lot of billion dollar projects, billion dollars, let's say what it's going to cost, potential. We need to know where this fits in our priorities and we ask for your professional guidance and advice in this area, we need to know what makes sense to push now. And, for me, it's always been monitoring wells. So you need to tell us, Hokama, you off base. We need hydrological, we gotta get the drills here, we need to start poking holes and doing well testing and capacity cells, whatever it be. But, again, Department, I'm not waiting on potable, let's not wait on potables. Any comment, Mr. Director?

MR. PEARSON: On the first comment, in the past, at least, the County hasn't taken the initiative as far as the monitoring wells, that's taken place mostly by CWRM to monitor the health of the aquifer, and they don't move very fast, maybe one monitor well every couple of years, so that could be, if we can look at it as a higher priority for the County of Maui, we could initiate a monitor well, there's no, nothing stopping us, but right now, that's the process. And I agree with you, I think right now, the Department of Water Supply is reacting, and I'm not going to, you know, go through all the reasons behind that, but when I sit at my desk, I feel like I'm reacting and I'm trying to catch up, not I, but, I mean, Department of Water Supply is trying to catch up, and it's a struggle. And, you know, there's a push for affordable housing, of course, that's just one sector, and then affordable housing is somewhat exempt, you know, they're able to, water is going to be there for them, and that's fine and dandy, but if the water isn't there for them and the water is supposed to be there for them, I'm kind of between a, two places that don't vary, so, you know, we're very tight with our source versus availability versus our needs in Lahaina and in Central and, of course, Upcountry. So, yeah, right now, I hate it, too, I'm reacting as you, we both dislike that. And it doesn't, and you don't develop source in two days or one year, you know, you have, it takes, you know, you guys approve the Budget, it takes, okay, exploratory, and then development. And exploratory turns out to be our monitor wells 'cause, you know, we drill the well and it's somewhat of a gamble, it is a gamble. And, you know, we get knowledgeable people, the hydrologist that tell us there's a good chance there's water here and they do a good job of, you know, estimating what's going to be there, but you still gotta spend millions to drill a hole to determine if that guy is right.

COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA: So, the Governor said there's 200 million coming up for infrastructure yesterday in his speech to the people of this State. So, maybe, we should start developing proposals to go after the money that the Governor is willing to have our Legislature allocate for us, okay. We made a call on, with Public Works, regarding surface RO's, right, we invested in the County being able to do certain

# **WATER, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE MINUTES**

**Council of the County of Maui**

**January 22, 2020**

things like resurfacing projects, so we had to ramp up. If it makes sense for us to go get our own drills to drill our own pukas, then so be it, Director. Tell us so we can ramp up the money and go get what we need to do. I'm not going to wait for the State to dangle \$5 to my \$1 to tempt me, I'm not going to wait for our sister counties say, well, we going to have one year, Kauai next year, so, yeah, you'll see your drill in four years, Maui, you know, they got their issues, too. So, my thing is, we need 2 million for a drill, Hokama, then, I'll see you. Let's go have a talk with the Councilors. If it makes sense for us, we'll get you the \$2 million, Director, that's what we need to be asked and told to our faces. You have a clock, you want it to happen, you got two years to make a call. Can you guys can rise to that challenge?

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Good.

COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA: Three years?

MR. PEARSON: At least three more years for our lease this term. But, yeah, I get your point. Thank you for your comments and I get your point and it's very important point that's well taken.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: If you were doing Budget.

COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA: We willing to support smart requests, Director. Thank you.

MR. PEARSON: Much appreciated.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Thank you. Okay, so you think you're done, that's it?

MS. BLUMENSTEIN: It's pretty much the same information that we talked about last time.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Okay.

MS. BLUMENSTEIN: So, I can jump into the grants.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Yeah, so, we have ten minutes to take up the next item. I know that the watershed partners have, you know, done a, they did a good job, and to answer Keani's question, the other watershed...oh, I should defer this. I'm going to defer this --

COUNCILMEMBERS: No objections.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: --first item. Thank you.

**ACTION: DEFER PENDING FURTHER DISCUSSION.** (Excused: AL, TK)

**ITEM WIT-13: STATUS OF GRANTS UNDER DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY AND BENCHMARKS FOR GRANTEE PERFORMANCE** (MISC)



**WATER, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE MINUTES**  
**Council of the County of Maui**

**January 22, 2020**

CHAIR SUGIMURA: So, the next item is WIT-13, Status of Grants Under Department of Water Supply and Benchmarks for Grantee Performance. So, to answer Keani's question, there are one, two, three, four watershed projects that have not presented. The others were here today and information came to us when Alice was Chair of this Committee, so this is in addition to what you've already heard. So, the next item is status of grants and I'm going to ask the question that I already heard. So, the watershed projects that presented to the, and applied to the Department of Water Supply, and grants were awarded, I'm sure, I know you have a rating system, they're all, was this RFP that you put out, and you have come up with your own assessment and analysis, and, for the Councilors here, can we add to their budgets or is it, it's pretty much set, though, based upon your budget?

MS. BLUMENSTEIN: Thanks, Chair. Well, so, yes, correctly, as you said, we've come up with a recommended allocation amount, which is based on many factors, revenue, previous performance, project needs, et cetera, and those are our recommendations or the grant amounts as Committee recommendations to the Mayor, and there may be changes before the Mayor submits the Budget to this body, and then, of course, this body is free to make adjustment to that, I mean, it has happened in the past. But, it's good that you understand, at least, the process, I mean, the time that went into and what type of information we explored to make those recommendations. It's not something that we do on a whim, I mean, a lot of work goes into that, so.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Okay. Thank you. Mr. Hokama?

COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA: Can you leave that screen up, please? So, Chair, what I would ask is, how, have you been able to compile the data each grantee provides after their year of funding in your annual report to you or their summary to you, so you get statistics? One hundred head of wild axis deer per acre, and then all of a sudden, it's, now it's down to ten head per acre or something like that.

MS. BLUMENSTEIN: Yeah, so we have, the FY '19 projects are still ongoing, so the FY '18 is concluded, and we have the final annual reports that looks at miles of fence maintained, number of weeds removed, et cetera. So, the goal is to have that a little earlier in the year, but because FY '19 grants were issued or executed fairly late in FY '19, that's still ongoing. So, by August, so that we provide the updates to this body with the information we have, and then a completed report once it's all done for that, for the year.

COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA: Well, Chair, I'm asking because, good or bad, my committee held that thing on feral animals and, boy, am --

CHAIR SUGIMURA: You're getting calls.

COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA: --I getting correspondence. You name it, they're on it, it can be a cat, a chicken, now it's a --

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Pig?

**WATER, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE MINUTES**  
Council of the County of Maui

**January 22, 2020**

COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA: --what do you call that, pet birds?

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Oh, pigeons?

COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA: Rabbits, finches, you name it, ducks, pigs. And, so, you know, obviously we're gonna need to do something, certain things definitely is contrary to regular permitted Urban, proximity versus Rural or Conservation, but that's a concern in this County about ungulates and feral animals, big time, and a lot of it is driven to health concerns. And we know it's happening worldwide with all kinds of new viruses and bacteria, so I'm taking this very seriously, Chair, and I would appreciate whatever information we can share, since your grantees are working in an area that impacts a component of what we are going to have to deal with and how we're going to deal with feral animals in this county. So, if we can have some correspondence, and then, maybe, if we can also reach out to the grantees, if they have any other specific data that they could report for us to utilize -

CHAIR SUGIMURA: On feral?

COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA --that would be appreciated.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Okay.

COUNCILMEMBER HOKAMA: Thank you.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Yeah, that's a big problem.

COUNCILMEMBER KING: Can I just add --

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Ms. King?

COUNCILMEMBER KING: --to that? Thank you. Yeah, there was a concern on, that came up on Molokai, about the fencing and, so, you know, you can fence and you can keep them out of an area, with just in an area, but then you're pushing them outside the fence, and so we're getting an increasing number on Maui, too, of people that are complaining Upcountry about the ungulates in their yards and they can't keep gardens and trees and things. And, so, as you're going through this report, can you maybe explain what you're doing? Are we eradicating any of the ungulates or are we just moving them outside the fence line, you know, so that they're managed for the watershed, but then they become the problem for everybody on the outside. So, that's one of my concerns, is that, are we increasing the number of ungulates in the residential areas because they can't get into, you know, because we're fencing them? I mean, I think it's great to fence, but we're not actually eradicating is what I'm hearing. Is that true?

**WATER, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE MINUTES**  
Council of the County of Maui

**January 22, 2020**

MS. BLUMENSTEIN: Thanks for that question. Yes, I think, I mean, for our Department's priorities, just maintaining those critical watersheds is why the fencing goes up in the first place . . .

COUNCILMEMBER KING: Yeah, no, I think, and I support that but I think we have to overall, do some kind of eradication so that, you know, now that you've gotten rid of your problem, does it become everybody else's problem, you know, that has, that lives around that area? Thanks, Chair. I think that's something we have to look at increasingly.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: It's a big problem. In fact, I'm going to a meeting tonight regarding axis deer and trying to figure out how to tackle this for Maui, Molokai and Lanai. Keani, and then, Mike, you have something?

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: Mahalo, Chair. I think, from Molokai, it's separate from Maui and our community will --

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Hunt.

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: --you know, kinda...yeah, we're a subsistence island, for sure, and we can manage, we'll manage our deer.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Okay.

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: Yeah, okay. So, I wanted to get clarification on what you had said after we opened this item. So, you said there's four other watershed projects that you're going to request appear?

CHAIR SUGIMURA: And one is Molokai, from Molokai.

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: Right, so, East Molokai Watershed Partnership. So, there's 11 grantees, so, are you saying that there are three grantees that you're not going to review?

CHAIR SUGIMURA: No, I'm calling everybody, so, if they're available. So, East Maui Watershed Partners, Waikamoi also presented, West Maui Mountains Watershed.

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: Mauna Kahalawai.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: You know, who didn't come to, that was invited, is MISC. That's what not accounted for, I think, in your calculation, but MISC was invited for today.

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: Eleven?

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Yeah.

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: Oh, okay.

**WATER, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE MINUTES**  
Council of the County of Maui

**January 22, 2020**

CHAIR SUGIMURA: And Hawaii Agriculture Research Center has two projects, yeah, that koa and ohia. Leeward Haleakala Watershed, tell me if I'm wrong, but I have Auwahi Forest, these are the ones that we need to hear from, Auwahi Forest Restoration, Honokowai and Wahikuli Source Preservation and East Maui Watershed are the ones that I have outstanding.

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

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: Okay, so, because...

CHAIR SUGIMURA: And so is that wrong?

MS. BLUMENSTEIN: I can bring up the list.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: East Maui, I have, I'm sorry. I do have East Maui as done. Honokowai, West Maui, sorry, West Maui, no, you're West Maui.

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: West Maui Mountains --

CHAIR SUGIMURA: --that's right, West Maui.

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: --is Mauna Kahalawai.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Yeah, that's right. So, Auwahi Wind, Leeward Haleakala--tell me if I'm, if I'm missing this. Honokowai and . . .

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: So, today we had Hawaii Ag Research Center, we had East Maui Watershed Project, Mauna Kahalawai, TNC's—where are they?-- Terrestrial Program, Puu Kukui.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: That's in Waikamoi.

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: And so, MISC was invited today but they didn't come --

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Yeah, I didn't . . .

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: --and so they'll probably invited again --

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Yeah . . . here. Another one, uh-huh.

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: --so that was five of the eleven grantees. So, six more?

CHAIR SUGIMURA: So, I have Leeward, Auwahi Forest Restoration, Honokowai Wahikuli Source Protection, and East Maui Watershed Partnership.

**WATER, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE MINUTES**  
**Council of the County of Maui**

**January 22, 2020**

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: East Molokai, you mean.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: I'm sorry, East Molokai, that's the ones that I have outstanding.

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: And Maui Invasive.

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: And MISC.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: And MISC, yeah. So, we'll schedule that.

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: Bio-Eco Models for Protection Against Miconia Invasion.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Oh, that's another one. So, we'll get the --

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: Okay.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: --list.

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: We'll organize it --

CHAIR SUGIMURA: We're gonna --

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: -- for the next time --

CHAIR SUGIMURA: --we're gonna do it.

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: --and we'll make sure all 11 are reviewed.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Sorry, I didn't --

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: Okay, great.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: --pay attention to the . . . I was going to --

COUNCILMEMBER RAWLINS-FERNANDEZ: Mahalo.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: --partner it with the aqua sectors. Mr. Molina, 'cause you gotta leave.

COUNCILMEMBER MOLINA: Thank you. Just a quick question for the Department. Have any of the grantees for Fiscal Year 2019, that, did they meet their deadlines? I'm not starting off with Fiscal '19, but for 2021, did they meet the deadline to submit their RFPs? Everybody met?

MS. BLUMENSTEIN: For FY '20, we don't know if there are other projects that did not respond to the RFP. We had some in FY '19 that we're, that we don't see two years

**WATER, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE MINUTES**  
Council of the County of Maui

**January 22, 2020**

later, but as far as I recall, all the proposals come in on time, that's stated in the RFP, yeah.

COUNCILMEMBER MOLINA: And then for FY 2019, any of the grantees didn't, did they all, submitted their invoices? Have there been some that haven't, or have they expended funds or not expended funds, I should say?

MS. BLUMENSTEIN: Yeah, so for FY '19, because some of the grants are executed quite late in the year for various reasons, some come in early, I mean, it's both on the Department's and, you know, we may ask for revised proposals because we may not allocate the full amount that's requested or whatever the reasons are. So, for FY '19, those grants that were executed or started to proceed late in the year, they may just be in their first or second quarter now, so we would have, and we require quarterly report, invoices, where the deliverables are stated and matching the expenditures, but they're invoicing us for each quarter. So, I don't think that there's an FY '19 that's completed out --

COUNCILMEMBER MOLINA: Okay.

MS. BLUMENSTEIN: --already or close to.

COUNCILMEMBER MOLINA: Okay, thank you for the update. Thank you, Madam Chair.

CHAIR SUGIMURA: Thank you. Thank you for sticking around. Any other questions, Members? So, I am, I'm going to hear the rest of the watersheds. I will do that before Budget, 'cause I think it's important, and I was going to try to finish the, your Water Use Development Plan before Budget, just because I think the longer we take, the more things happen, but based upon the demand, or the needs of the other departments, I think I'm going to finish yours off, yeah, you have a lot of needs, too, but finish yours off after the Budget. I will take up the watersheds and, again, I think every meeting, we're going to hear about concerns from the community of projects that have, that passed after this study was done, and we'll hear from the Department about incorporating that or where it sits and who has authorization over it because I think a lot of this, as you know, CWRM has the final say on a lot of what happens with water, and this plan will go into the State Water Plan, so it's important that it gets done, and I'm trying to get it done as fast as we can. So, Department, thank you very much. Eva, amazing, the amount of work that you've done. I think we all have these huge binders of your work and the staff has been accumulating projects that have come up, based upon discussions, and we're going to present to you, for you to approve, an addendum. So, we'll add, you know, the projects that were brought up, especially the Mahi Pono and all of that that took place after this study was done. And, the reason why we're doing an addendum is, if we went back and tried to correct every single page, then we have to start the whole process again, and we'll be really late, 'cause this has gone through a lot of approvals already before it got here. So, we're going to put the final stamp of approval on it. My goal is to try to do it soon after Budget that we can, and I really appreciate having the watersheds partnerships here because it's connected, this is all connected, so I didn't want to have you separate, but I think in,

**WATER, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE MINUTES**  
Council of the County of Maui

**January 22, 2020**

because of the time element of what we need to do, I'm wanting the Councilmembers to hear what you're doing for Budget approval because we'll hear the recommendations from the Department of what they're going to grant to you, and then the, July 1, you know, for the fiscal year Budget, is when we'll, you know, when your funds will be available for the new fiscal year. So, but, I appreciate, I really appreciate, you can come to any more of our meetings that you want to. I will be taking up the rest of the aquifer sectors in meetings, and I just want to thank you for your hard work, I don't know how you all do your watershed, and I'm glad to hear we have data analytics and, you know, data science involved in this. I do also know that we don't have enough helicopters to help you. And, it's amazing, I have a nephew who's in Kauai and does the kind of work you do, and he just loves it, I can't get him to move to Maui. But, thank you very much everyone. So, I'm going to defer this item, also. Mr. Hokama, your questions are so relevant. As always, you have the bigger picture, so we'll look at that as we hear recommendations for the plan, as each section does have recommendations for the future. And, so, this means, Mr. Pearson, that Mr. Hokama and the Members want to know what kind of budget needs you have because it's huge, important, and your needs, like he said, is going to be way down, but we need to start planning soon, so we're here at your side to help you. This meeting, or, this item is going to be deferred.

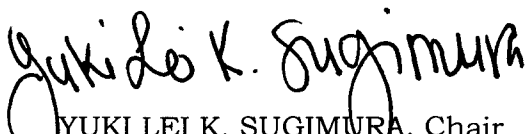
COUNCILMEMBERS: No objections.

**ACTION:           DEFER PENDING FURTHER DISCUSSION.** (Excused AL, KK, TK)

CHAIR SUGIMURA: And, this meeting is now adjourned. . . .*(gavel)*. . .

**ADJOURN:**   4:09 p.m.

APPROVED:

  
YUKI LEI K. SUGIMURA, Chair  
Water, Infrastructure, and  
Transportation Committee

wit:min:200122:alp

Transcribed by: Annette L. Perkett

**WATER, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE MINUTES**  
Council of the County of Maui

**January 22, 2020**

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CERTIFICATE

I, Annette L. Perkett, 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 10<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2020, in Haiku, Hawaii.

  
Annette L. Perkett