

**LANA`I PLANNING COMMISSION
REGULAR MEETING
MAY 20, 2009**

APPROVED 07-15-09

A. CALL TO ORDER

The regular meeting of the Lana`i Planning Commission was called to order by Chair Sally Kaye at approximately 6:03 p.m., Wednesday, May 20, 2009, in the Lana`i High & Elementary School Cafeteria, Lana`i City, Hawaii.

Ms. Sally Kaye: Okay, I'm going to call the May 20th Lana`i Planning Commission meeting to order. Let the record show we have quorum with Commissioners de Jetley, Zigmond, Ruidas, Kaye and Castillo. First on the agenda is approval of the minutes from April 15th. Bev and I both sent around corrections. I trust you all read them. Do you have anything else to add? I ask for a motion?

B. APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES OF THE APRIL 15, 2009 MEETING

Ms. Leticia Castillo: I move that our minutes from last month's meeting will be approved with corrections.

Ms. Alberta de Jetley: I second.

Ms. Kaye: Any discussions or further corrections? All in favor?

Commission Members: "Aye."

Ms. Kaye: Motion carries.

**It was moved by Commissioner Leticia Castillo, seconded by
Commissioner Alberta de Jetley, then unanimously**

**VOTED: To approve the April 15, 2009 meeting minutes with the
corrections as submitted.**

**(Assenting: Commissioners S. Kaye, L. Castillo, A. de Jetley, S.
Ruidas, and B. Zigmond**

**Excused: Commissioners M. Mano, D. Endrina, D. Gamulo and G.
Rabaino)**

C. LANAI WATER WORKSHOP NO. 6 - Kepa Maly, Cultural Historian

Ms. Kaye: Next, we are very privileged to have Kepa Maly provide our final, so far, Lana`i water workshop.

Mr. Kepa Maly: Aloha Commissioners, and aloha. I wanted to just share a couple of things with you before we get started – is that my area, my background, is in the ethnographic research and trying to go back through old records, through oral history, through accounts that helps us understand something of the history that predates us, that predates our parents and our grandparents in many instances. You folks are much – and particularly from the number of workshops that you’ve been participating in – are much more up to date and current with the water situation on Lana`i today than I am or will have the opportunity to be. So what I really wanted to do was to share with you kind of a lei, a beautiful collection of stories, history, in place names and in family histories, and mele or chants, that tells us something about the importance of water, in the Hawaiian culture, and specifically on Lana`i. So what I wanted to do, just initially, give you sort of a broad overview. We understand that water, of course, wai, is such an incredible resource in our lives, our individual lives. And one of the things, I apologize, this is not a Lana`i shot, but it gives us an idea of a feeling of what happens when water cascades down the cliff. And in one of the traditional mele, we, and in the traditions of the Hawaiian people, we learn that Kāne, the God Kāne, Kāne i ka wai ola, Kāne and the waters of life is the giver of these life giving sustaining waters. And in an important mele chant, we hear the beautiful lines that describes the exact situation of water and its sources on Lana`i:

“ . . . He u-i, he nīnau,
E u-i aku ana au iā, ‘oe,
Aia i hea ka wai a Kāne. . . ?
Aia i ke kuahiwi, i ke kualono,
I ke awawa, i ke kahawai;
Aia ilaila ka Wai a Kāne . . . “

It says a question, a query. I ask you where will we find the life giving waters of Kāne? It is there in the mountain peaks, on the ridges, in the depths of the valleys, in the gulches. That is where the water of Kāne is found, and for the people of Lana`i, we know based on the history of this island that indeed in beautiful cascading and deep valley areas like Hauola, Maunalei, that the waters, that these life giving waters on Lana`i were found.

Now we’ve seen it in the news. We see it in other areas where water becomes an issue like in the East Maui Irrigation complex, or in the Waioholi Valley areas, Wai Kāne section. We know that water has a deep cultural significance, and just a brief summary of this story from Tutu Kawena Kaopoiki is that water in relationship to family, and its relationship to the lands and the Gods of the Hawaiian people – ohana as we know is family, relative or kin. It comes from the word ‘oha which are these beautiful shoots, the off growth of the kalo, or the taro. And as the ‘oha grow, nurtured by their mākuā, their parent, it’s the head, it goes down, and from these the generations come. Now the Hawaiian word for water ties into this, and that the ‘oha in most places as we’re familiar with, it grows in the waters. Well, the word for water is wai - w, a, i. The Hawaiian word for wealth is wai, spoken two times,

waiwai. It tells you of this relationship. The Hawaiian people wasn't into material things – how many dollars you had – it was that if you had water, you had wealth. You had the ability to sustain yourself. And as we've said, water is a gift, a body form of the God, in traditional times, Kāne i ka wai ola. Interestingly, Kāne is also Kāne i ka no ha kala, the eye ball of the sky, the sun itself. And so the Hawaiian's recognized this duality, this relationship of all things. What is in the heavens is on the land. What is in the ocean or in the waters is found on the land, and vice versa. And so Kāne, being in the heavens, the sun, we need the sun to sustain and nurture life just as we need water.

Well as we continue in this sort of account, we find that our kupuna – Kupuna – those elders are also a well spring of information of knowledge and history for us. The traditional, a traditional general word for spring of water is pūnāwai, sometimes pronounced, pu'unawai. You know what a pu'u is – a hill – because when you watch water rising out of the ground, it mounds and rises up like a little hill. Well the Hawaiian word for elder, the primary word for elder, traditional word, not tutu, but kupuna is translated literally as standing at the puna which is the source of water. So the Hawaiian people had an esoteric – this poetic background meaning that our kupuna stands at the source of wealth, knowledge. They pass it down from generation to generation. And so these kupuna in the Hawaiian family system are also this system – it's tied to the wealth of water and the relationship with people to the land about them. So as I said, it's not that we're talking about material things, but we're talking about knowledge, and this knowledge from kupuna. Those who stand at the source of water, at the source of knowledge or wealth hand down from generation to generation - knowledge and relationship of people to land.

Now if we come specifically to the island of Lana`i, we actually have an amazing and an as yet untapped history on Lana`i. As you know it, the Lana`i Cultural and Heritage Center, and as a result of the programs that were initiated through the Lana`i archeological committee some almost 25 years ago, and in partnership with Castle & Cooke and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, the State Historic Preservation Division, we are now trying to ensure that we compile and collect everything that we can for the island of Lana`i. Lana`i's history is more than pineapples. It's more than a few –. It's more than Walter Murray Gibson or the earlier Mormon period. It's an incredible asset. And over the last 30-years, and now over the last couple of years, we're actually transcribing all of these accounts. We've found hundreds and hundreds of native language accounts written by natives of Lana`i, and others who visited Lana`i, and foreign language accounts from these historic people that knew Lana`i from an eye witness or personal experience. So what I wanted to do was just share with you. And I'm sorry, as you've already figured out, I tend to be a little too wordy. But what I did is, and just so you know, this presentation is online now at the Lana`i Cultural and Heritage Center website, which is www.lanaichc.org and it's tied together with several other really critical facets of Lana`i's history. And all we're trying to do is to ensure that people become aware of the rich heritage that we have on Lana`i. We find in the ethnographic record, these are survey records, native language accounts, mele,

chants, the work of surveyors, both native and foreign residents and visitors here, at least 45 place names on the island of Lana`i spanning from the near shore to the mountain peaks, names that tell us about water resources, access to water, the occurrence of water, life sustaining resources on the island of Lana`i.

I just wanted to share briefly, and I'm going to pop through these again. What you can do, is if you want, go online, you'll have – Onaona has created the website and it has a tab that will say water resource, or Lana`i water resources. Go in there, you'll find the wonderful paper that James Munro wrote as a manuscript in 1958 documenting the history of water development on Lana`i, and then this program as well. Because I think what many of us need to reconnect with are some of the place names. And as we've said, I know there's discrepancy at times, but Lana`i rather than Lanai. So we find at Ha'alele Pa'akai, descriptions of a water hole at the summit of Lana`i. What we've done is tied each Ahupua`a. Hauola, life giving dew. Honopū, a valley which is here, this the line from one mele that says "kuu hoa i ka wai huna ke kupua o Honopū" – my companion who is there in the mystical waters of Honopū. So now that tells us that in this, what someone today might say is a remote isolated dry valley just in front of it is what they call three-stones, yeah, so if you know where we're talking about – Nanahoa. Well why do we find these beautiful house sites in dry, agricultural terraces, right along the ocean there. Because indeed as we find in the lines of mele, there was a water source there. Honowai, a fresh water cove. Huawai, the water container. Iliolono, while not specifically associated with water, Iliolono, just in the airport vicinity, just a little below the airport runway, off on the side, it's a class of heiau named for a class of heiau that was actually recorded by the 1850's. And that heiau was dedicated to Lono who was the other companion of Kāne, and ensuring there were life giving waters and crops that would sustain the people on the land. Other names like Ka'auwa'ieli are along the coast of Ka'ōhai Ahupua`a, literally describes an au wai, a water channel that's dug to transport water from a small spring to a pond and agricultural area. Kahalepalaoa - here's a wonderful little line from a mele - "Aloha ka wai o Kahalepalaoa" - one loves the fresh water that is found at Kahalepalaoa.

So again, just going through briefly some of the place names. Each of these names, and it's in alphabetical order, I hope and think, tells us, you know, one of the interesting things, when you go down the Keomoku Road, as an example, pavement ends if you make a little bit of a left, you get into the place called Kahōkūnui. Tutu mama and tutu papa Kaopoiki told me that the reason that name was given was because in antiquity a meteor fell and struck the land there. And where that meteor fell or the star, hōkū – so the large stars it translates – where the hōkū fell, a spring was formed and thus gave life giving water to the people there. And it's these kinds of stories that are handed down over the generations. Kāka`alani is a beautiful place that was a cloud forest. In fact, the forest, as it says here, interestingly, in the 1860s and 70s when surveyors were working here on Lana`i, the forest line continued all the way down. So you know when you go up the road past Kō`ele, and then it has the sharp turn, and Mahana Paddox is on the Moloka`i side, that's Kāka`alani.

That's where the rich forest of Lana`i extended to, into the 1870s. Kalaehi, a shorewood spring, you know. Kamakou is an upland spring. So we go through. We find, as I've said, 45 different localities on Lana`i associated specifically with water or the use of water in agricultural places.

I think one of the wonderful stories comes into Luawai o Pa`ao which is the spring in Kealia Kapu Valley, just on the edge on Kaunolu, just below the heiau. And that water, as other locations on Lana`i, that water was considered sacred. And traditionally it was believed that if you entered that water and you were un-pure, either defiled by some activity that you've been in, or if it was a woman in her period of ma`e, that the water would actually dry out. And so you would have to go through a whole process of offering prayers and to call the water back. And that's also an interesting concept in that the Hawaiians believed by offering prayer, you offer respect. Respect the land - (spoken in Hawaiian) - healthy land, healthy people. Tutu Lei and her kupuna said "Malama pono i ke aina" - care righteously for the land, the water, the land's earth resources, and they'll care for you. So you see, we have these kinds of stories. Now here's an amazing story, again, from Tutu mama's side of the family, Puupai-Kealiihananui folks who were native tenants of the Palawai Ahupua`a. Can you see the up welling water? That's fresh water up welling in the ocean there. Remember we were talking about pu'una-wai or punawai, the up welling of water? Well the way the people of Manele captured water in traditional times when it didn't have the regular rains and pressures coming down, Tutu mama said that as a child she was told by her kupuna, Puupa`i and Kaenaokalani folks that they would actually dive with a gourd into the water, to this place, right on the coast. And if you walked along the coast beyond the harbor, there's a heiau. Have you seen? Some of you may be familiar. Just on the edge, just beyond the harbor development, there's a heiau on the bluff. That's a fisherman's shrine. Just below that, a little further into the bay there is this spring of water that still today can be seen up welling, rising. And what they would do is they would dive with a gourd, capped, go to where the water puka's out of the cap rock, hold the gourd, they would tilt, and they would fill it with fresh water. And that's how the people of Lana`i, at Manele, sustained themselves during the dry times. So there's a beautiful saying "Maika`i Mānele i ka wai kaohi ipu" - Life at Mānele is good because there is water that is found and caught in the gourd. This is the way the people traditionally learned to live and identified the resources about them.

Of course, the great wealth of Maunalei, and I think this a very important aspect of the history of Lana`i here. Because in reality, most of Lana`i's agriculture was in the dry land. The kind of beautiful work that Alberta is doing at her farm and growing the wide range of vegetables - with taros and things - sweet potatoes. These things gave life to the people of Lana`i. But on Maunalei as we see, there was a stream that flowed year round. It didn't always reach down to the ocean, but under the water it Kalaehi, or under the ground at Kalaehi it would puku out.

One of the interesting things that Onaona and I have compiled, and now this research is all online, again, at that same website for the Lana`i Cultural and Heritage Center, is a complete history of the Mahele, the land division, and awarding fee simple title of land to native families of this island. About 112 claims were made, only 51 were awarded though to native tenants. Of those 51 native tenants awarded, about 12 or 15 were granted land in the depths of Maunalei. What were they granted? Some 71 lo`i kalo that we can clearly identify with record of an au wai, an irrigation system, and the mano, the dam, that was put up in the stream to capture the water, to transport that water out into the lo`i kalo. Remembering though that in that traditional system, when they used the water in Maunalei, they diverted it, it filtered out into land to be irrigated to these amazing lo`i kalo, some of them might have been –. Well let's take a look at a sample of –. Well this is one of the walls of a now dried lo`i in the Maunalei Valley area. But what I wanted to show you, as an example, this is Waimanalo in 1882. But see how these lo`i are large? Not the same little patties that we often think of, but large lo`i irrigated off of one stream out of dry Waimanalo. But irrigated out like this, I can imagine based on the historical record, that in sections, though narrower, Maunalei's lo`i might have looked something like we see in this 1882 photograph of Waimanalo, Oahu.

The land, of course, was awarded to Pane Kekelaokalani, the daughter of John Young who was befriended by or befriended Kamehameha I and helped him in his battles. One of the other interesting things in the records that we've gone through for the entire island is identifying water resources, what the kapu woods were, what their kapu fish were, and see, how beautifully so, yeah? What was the kapu tree of Maunalei? The kukui and the he'e which is still a wonderful fish on the apapa, though the sedimentation has buried much of it now. The octopus was the kapu fish.

One of the interesting stories and you folks were addressing this a few months back about Miki, and one facet of it, that tells us that, one, wherever you have a place name, you know that there is something of traditional cultural value. The absence of place name, though, does not mean that it's not important, and that's a critical thing to keep in mind because today on Lana`i, we only know of a little under 300 place names. But can you imagine how much has been lost. Let's just take a look real quickly at the demographics of Lana`i. Prior to western contact, based on archaeological evidence, we might see a population of close to 6,000. When the first missionary census was taken in 1823, the population was estimated at about 2,300. In 1848, the population at the time of the Mahele was about 600. In 1860 - 65, the population was 300. In 1895, the population was 175. In 1922 when James Dole purchased, the population on Lana`i, mostly pure Hawaiian, was 125 people. The population continued to demise. With a loss of population, we lose knowledge of place, right. And so what we're even showing today, just 45 place names that deal with water resources on Lana`i is probably just skimming the surface.

So if we come into Miki again - here it is - "E pii i ka wai i uka o Miki, aia no ia wahi mauka

o Lana`i” - one ascends to the uplands at Miki and there is the water that is found in the uplands of Lana`i. And in fact, in the story of Kāne, Kanaloa and their young sibling, Kāne`āpua, they visited Lana`i long before the Kaululuā`au period of history. And they sent Kāne`āpua to the upland, and at Miki, at Puu o Miki, he found a spring of water. If I were to guess today because that spring is gone, right? But if I were to guess today, you know where Miki Camp is. If you go – what is it – I think, telephone pole about 48 down the line if I recall the number – where the Old Miki Camp was, just a little below there, is a halo, a poho, which still yet today water collects in and periodically, you can see. The reason Pālāwai was given its name is because of a water moss that grows and still accumulates in that basin there. I wouldn't be surprised if at one time traditionally because of the greater extent of the forest on this island, that the water at Miki was probably near that halo, the poho, that's down, still today the catchment area.

So anyway, these place names, these things tells us something about the amazing history of Lana`i and the capacity for people traditionally to sustain themselves. Again each of these names tells us something about Lana`i. Let's go to Waiapa`a for a moment - “no ka wai o Waiapa`a, wai ku moe i ku po, wai kumu ohu i ka pali, wai aloha a ke kupa, ia wai aumeume, wai hooluhiluhi kino, pii aku o ka pali nui” - what's going on and telling us is that the wai of Waiapa`a is a water that is found to be standing there still in the night. It's a water that is found, its source in the mist, if it settles on the cliffs and which is greatly loved by the natives of this place. Tutu mama Kaopoiki born in 1892 lived in Pālāwai and she told me stories that when she would go up there to Waiapa`a, she was always warned, there are three small water sources there. In these water sources was a mo`o, a Kapua, a guardian, a goddess of that water. She sometimes had the form of mo`o, a lizard water like form or that of a human. And whenever Tutu mama, when she would go up there, she said one time, she actually saw a beautiful woman sitting on the edge of the spring combing her hair. And when she heard Tutu mama slid back into the water and disappeared. The Hawaiians would be very careful. If you've ever heard about water, Hawaiians would be careful that when you go to a water source, if it's clear, it's safe, but if it's murky, don't go into it because the mo`o is home. That murky water was the sign that the guardian of the water was there.

Anyway, there are wonderful stories. Things for us to experience here on Lana`i. You'll find these series of place names as I've said online. And so now, this is the stuff – you've got to read it. These are amazing stories. Here's an account of a visit to Lana`i in 1853. This tells us about the great valley of Maunalei. It tells us of the forest and how they rise up in the various areas where the people lived, the sources of the trees. One of the amazing things that I think in the last line of this story though is the great ravine of Maunalei would take high rank on any of the islands. Water karo or taro is raised in it, in which none is sweeter. Now that tells us something about the water resource of Maunalei.

Coming into 1861, Walter Murray Gibson writes a letter to the Minister of the Interior which

is then published in the Pacific Commercial Advertiser. He talks about their efforts on the island to develop Pālāwai as a community, and how difficult it is by that time to get water. What happened? In the early 1800s, goats and sheep were let loose on the island. They began to decimate, to just destroy, the forest resources. Remember, throughout its history, through the present day, Lana`i has always sat in the shadow on Maui - environmentally, politically, religiously. While sitting in the shadow of Maui means that those beautiful trades that are bearing water across the Pacific are caught first by the West Maui mountains. Lana`i gets the fragments, and what we see on Lana`i is a cloud forest. Remove the forest, remove the clouds. And so by 1861, the water resources like at Waiapa`a in Pālāwai were drying up. Gibson, in fact, you see, this is part of that, 1878 map of Lana`i. Gibson's compound is shown there. You see Waiaka`iole up on, sort of the left corner, the valley going there. Waiapa`a is the next one over. These were the water sources for those people. Gibson was experimenting. They would like to develop water, and he requested permission, or funding resources from the Kingdom which weren't granted at that time.

Coming into the cloud forest, just look at this, the beautiful `ea`ea, the uluhe, the ohia in the background. Look at this collection of materials that are all native here. These were the samples of how at one time the forest of Lana`i must have just been really incredible and why the work that Chris Costellas with, in partnership with various people, and with Castle and Cooke as the land owner, you know, to work on ensuring that the water shed of Lana`i is protected. It's a critical job.

In 1870, Lydgate wrote at the very summit of Lana`ihale which is generally shrouded with mist, we came upon what Gibson called his lake, a little shallow pond, about the size of a dining table. In the driest times, there was always water here. And one of the regular summer duties of the Chinese cook was to take a packed mule up and a couple of kegs to go up to the lake for water. Again, there are these wonderful resources that tell us. You can't find the water up there now, both at Ha`alele Pa`akai and at Lana`ihale. Both those little ponds, or springs, are gone.

In 1890, this is where we start getting into the story about development of water. Maunalei plantation –. Excuse me, in 1890, Gibson's heir and daughter are living at Kō`ele. They developed that 400,000 gallon, the rectangular, reservoir at Kaiholena.

In 1899, they engage into the Maunalei sugar plantation and they start describing the work and what they thought would be a great resource. But look at this, a 1,000 acres of flats below 50 feet elevation; and 2,000 more below 400 feet. I think this was a little promotional thing. They were saying at that time, they thought the artesian water supply was copious. The soil would be excellent. 1,000 acres of cane were expected to be planted for the first crop by 1901. Just real quickly, they cleared the acreage. In 1901, the plantation went bankrupt. The acreage was left open, deforested, or the scrub lands, the grass, the a`ali`i naio removed. This effort in 1899 to 1901 is why the sedimentation in the Keomoku reef

area is so bad today.

Look at this beautiful story. It's never been translated from English before. It's an 1899 account written by one of the heirs of kuleana land on Lana`i by the name of Mahelona. He writes about a visit to Lana`i and the development of work in the building of Keomoku Village. Water holes are dug – six have been made. The sugar cane is growing. They've got six more acres by June of 1899. What I love here is that, you know, we have this amazing history on Lana`i. Imagine the work that went into building that sugar mill. Just on what would be the front side of that photograph is the water sump, the basin for catching water where they actually wash the cane and feed the steam boilers. They never processed cane here because the water dried up, but they were ready. They were pumping water and ready to go into some significant development on Lana`i and sugar.

So Mahelona writes and talks about, you know, the beauty of Lana`i and its – what they thought at that time, the fresh water is dug. They were also looking in various areas on the mountain, in the Pālāwai basin, for water.

In 1899, we see that pump #1 at Keomoku Village is installed. They described the building of that. In 1900, the second pump is put in. And they believe, at that time, they were able to get 6,000,000 gallons of water every 24 hours. That's what the article says. It's pretty fantastic.

This is amazing. This is a photograph of Charles Gay's water pump house in Maunalei which is basically the same place as the present pump house which was built in 1924 as part of Hawaiian Pineapple Company's development. There's this wonderful story though from Lawrence Gay about arriving Maunalei's stream, and it receded to less than a point, or less than a mile, from its source. Average flow between 150,000 to 200,000 gallons a day. He noted that the old time residents said that the stream had lots of water which flowed into the ocean year round. Gay, at that time, estimates that maybe it was 2 ½ million gallons a day of flow if that were the case. And here, he tells us about the era of destruction of the vegetation. And indeed, we found in the Hawaiian language newspapers actual abandonment of Maunalei by the native families of Lana`i because people were going into the mountain to work for Loikalo and being killed by rock slides. Pipelines put in, catch this down at the end.

And I don't know if you've heard, and I say this with much sadness today, but I feel blessed that we did interviews with him, Isamu Honda passed away today. His father came to Lana`i in 1923 to help lay out and begin planning for the tunnels and laying the lines. This is the earlier line from Charles Gay, and then the ranch days. But imagine, here he says, he talks about twisting pipes falling down the rocks could be heard miles down the valley, and they were very excited or anxious because they thought people would have been killed. Isamu Honda told me that his father said that when they were working on the new

pipeline which at that time was a wooden pipeline, not the metal one initially, a wooden pipeline if I recall correctly – that when they were working on it, that a pipe –. No, I'm sorry, the wooden pipeline was the ranch. They were installing all the metal by 1924. That when a pipe hit a rock, and a rock broke, Isamu Honda's father told him that one small pebble like this size falling down the cliff was like hitting a bullet – being hit by a bullet that hit someone. Just one small rock would have killed somebody. I mean, the history about his part of Lana`i's development is quite amazing.

I think one of the interesting things here, and again, just know that there is a wealth of information that no one has touched for Lana`i. We have incredible records about the efforts to develop Lana`i. At one point, they're looking at, as they said, they were looking at sugar beets. They were looking at just a wide range of things. At one point though, Link McCandles was suing the governor and the commissioner of public lands and Charles Gay because the governor and public lands had sold all of the crown and government ceded lands of Lana`i to Charles Gay. So they had an investigative committee come to Lana`i, and one of the things that they found in their accounts was the (inaudible) at one time had water. They found that there was not going to be enough water on Lana`i for them to divide it into sustainable homesteads, and so that whole effort was set aside.

Here's the idea about sugar beets. They kept having these great ideas that they were going to develop all of this water. What they found was that it just wasn't there. They didn't have the capacity at that time.

This is a really interesting facet of life, and I know that people are saying, look, Lana`i had windmills before. Why not now. Maybe that is so, but it was a different sort of time and period. These mills were build, in part as I understand it, or engineered by Aunty Irene Cockett's father, Robert Cockett who worked here on Lana`i under, as I understand, under the Hazleton's, the Gay's and then under the Lana`i Ranch operations. A critical thing here is to notice that Kapoho, Naha, Kahemano, Kahe`a, Keomoku, Nahoko, Hauola, Maunalei, Kahue, Kanaele, and Awalua, as well as Kaumalapau were all developed with water generating windmills. These mills drew up brackish water but it sustained the families down there, and it was used for irrigating the crops and taking care of families – of course, the cattle as well.

This is an important thing here. I think, in 1910, the territory, forester Hosmer came to Lana`i and he started talking about what had happened as a result of the great depredation of vegetation on Lana`i, and acknowledging that at one time it must have been much denser, it came further down the slope, and that more water could be obtained. I think that this is critical because when we look at Lana`i today, particularly in the more remote lands, we think about, no one could live out here. But I've got to tell you, there's archaeology everywhere. Go out to the furthest end of Kaena Point. Kaena`ike – the largest heiau on the island sits Kaena`ike. And while someone today in Water might say no water out –

there was never water out there. Those people were living there, and there also agricultural terraces and amazing features out there that tells us it was a sustainable existence.

Again, just a brief synopsis of development of water on Lana`i. The three million gallon water reservoir between 1911 to 1917 behind Kō`ele – it was supplied by a ditch with wooden flume system that it was fed by storm overflow from Kaiholena. Here's an amazing story collected by Lawrence Gay in 1918, Charles' son. He describes how Tutu Keali`ihananui had said that before days, there was much more water. It wasn't dry like now. There was more vegetation, but the land dried up, and the vegetation disappeared. In reality, it was really the opposite. But he's "Kahe mau ka wai on na kahawai lili'i e pili a`e nei i ke kuahiwi." That at one time water flowed constantly in all of the gulches. In fact, Uncle Koa, Sam Shin's father, told him that around 1911 or 1910 or so, there was a major storm and Pālāwai flooded, literally flooded. Where we drive the road now, was buried under water, and they had to use a canoe to get a cross it.

Again, just confirming that at one time water flowed regularly in Maunalei, but now things are different. A little bit of the story. Look at this beautiful shot. That building is still there. This is part of a historic treasure. The stone wall – the woman standing there – that stone wall is an incredible Japanese stone mason, cut stone work, with a key stone up near the top of it used specifically to protect the pump house from rock slides. This gives you a little overview of what they were talking about of Lana`i – 140 square miles estimated land available for plantation. What the population was in 1922 and 1926. Four years later, the population went from 150 to 1,000. Building Lana`i City began in August of '23. The water supply is lifted 750 feet by electric pump from tunnels in the bottom of Maunalei gulch. Just, I mean, interesting little tidbits. Look at this beautiful – and the flume system coming out of Kaiholena where at one time a spring existed and the faucets would drive the water down to the other reservoir sections.

A wonderful account by James Munro development of the water system. I'm not going to go through all of it now, but please, if you're interested, take a look. What this does is, I think, it gives us a little bit more of a historical context of what was possible, what was sustainable at one time in the history of Lana`i. I am prayerful that this facility will not be allowed to just completely disintegrate and fall apart. This is such an amazing part of Lana`i's history and there's still a couple of people alive like Tamo Takahama and Mr. Ordonez, and perhaps a couple of others. But I'm talking about old time – guys in their 80's and stuff like that – that lived here and worked here and can tell us some amazing stories about this place, and the spooks too.

Talking about development of water and development, you know, Lana`i City opened with water available in the homes. And look at this, you know, where it was one point, James Munro described – well this is about the Maui News article – but about the Fire Department

about what the water capacity was at that time. You know, again, I realize it was a different day and age, but when this community was laid out, they really thought it out very carefully. Replanting, just to help create some forest, and the water shed capacity. You recognized, yeah, what is now the reflecting pool behind the Lodge at Kō`ele. You see the one Norfolk Island Pine tree on the island planted in 1875. That's the one that gave rise to the planting of the Cooke Island Pines across the island. Herds of goats and wild sheep at that time no longer existed, but they denuded much of the island.

Hawaiian Pineapple Company engaged in a very progressive and exciting water development project to ensure that the plantation would be successful. There are wonderful articles. I think one of the interesting facets of water development on Lana`i was that in 1956, they did a series of experiments to see how much water would be caught by the Cooke Island Pines up on the mountain. But they also did experiments in making rain by seeding clouds above Lana`i with dry ice. The problem was, is that the clouds gave rain, but they blew off the island and gave rain in the ocean, so they gave up the experiment. Look at this, imagine, one tree in 1956 produced 240-gallons of water from fog drip in a 24-hour period.

And just a little bit more about their development. And there's this amazing history about the development of the wells, the tunnels, and spreading water across the island. How would you like that job? It would have scared me real plenty. And the Waiapa`a shaft in 1960. So water for irrigation on Lana`i became a critical issue because they went through a series of droughts and they knew that they needed to develop water. So we go from the old system of tanker trucks with lines spread between the two trucks, then they needed to take the trucks to refill the water at the reservoirs, to this amazing line feed boom sprayers that were used, I think, through at least, well through my time of picking, but probably up through almost the close of the plantation. I understand they began trying to develop drip irrigation after that. I think an interesting thing here based on estimates by geologist Stearns and Anderson, George Munro writes that they believed between the five wells and Maunalei – and I don't know if this accurate, you folks are much more up to date on this – but they believed that there might have been basically 335 million gallons a year available of water. But you see I'm wondering how sustainable that is when I think about the aquifer, or glass sticking a straw in it and tapping it out. If we don't have a healthy forest, a cloud forest, we don't have recharge.

So anyway, there's a small collection of sources which we're citing here, and you can find the presentation. What I want to do, I hope that maybe if there were a few questions. I know I've rushed through this, but I already probably taking more time than I should have. If there were some questions, I'd be happy to answer some questions. What we're trying to do is just ensure that we can bring the history of Lana`i together because I think it's going to be a tool that we can use as we ensure that Lana`i will continue to be sustainable for your future families. Anyway, mahalo. Thank you for the opportunity to share a little bit

of this. (*Changed cassette tapes*)

Ms. Kaye: Thank you Kepa. I suppose first, Commissioners, if anyone has any specific questions on the presentation. And after that, we could entertain questions from the public before Kepa runs away. I have a question about Soule Bench, Kepa, I can't remember why – where did that name come from?

Mr. Maly: Captain Soule came here and entered into an agreement under Lana`i Ranch to – actually he build a home and was going to raise pigs up there. Then that was abandoned after some time. But Tutu mama them clearly the old Hawaiians on Lana`i referred to it as Soules Bench after the modern guy. That's the Waiapa`a flats, though, going into Waiakaole Valley, yeah, or Waiakohu.

Ms. Kaye: Do you have any sense of, in your reading from a historical perspective, whether there was any form of water rationing or distribution?

Mr. Maly: In the plantation days?

Ms. Kaye: No, no.

Mr. Maly: Today?

Ms. Kaye: Before.

Mr. Maly: There's no reference to that other than the lines and the chants where they might describe such-and-such a place being drier. In reality, except for the invasion of Kalaniopuu forces on Lana`i where they burned much of the Ka`a forest, the Kanepu`u forest region, there are – maybe there's one reference to famine on Lana`i prior to that and that's in Pahulu Kaululuau period where people would wonder about hungry and destitute of food because the ghosts, Pahulu's minions were, you know, destroying everything and killing the people along the way. So there are really no stories of actual drought or famine on Lana`i other than those two periods, the Kalaniopuu period and the Pahulu period. And legendary that may actually be just documenting a fact in the period of time because legend is based on – often these accounts are based on events in life.

Ms. Kaye: And you mentioned at one point, I think, very early on that the population at one time was 6,000 which would speak to plenty of water sources all over the place which is the point you're making with the place names.

Mr. Maly: That's correct. And that's what so important is because, you see, we have these place names and beyond that, we have unnamed places where the archaeology occurs. You know, every one of these little valleys – Honopū, Kehe, Kalamanui, Kalamike,

Kaumalapu`u – go down into then into the Kealiikapu. Every one of these little valleys have village sites, water resources – the example is well, look below the Challenge Clubhouse down at “Manele” area which is the wrong name, but Puloipoe Kapihaa – look at the village site there. And that gulch name itself. To me that’s an interesting example of what happens if we spend a little time investigating history. Had we known that Kapihaa, which is the pronunciation of that little gulch there below the clubhouse area, means the flotsam and jetsam. Maybe we would have engineered our housing development a little differently because I understand this was before I came back that there were one or two floods that actually did some significant damage to homes down there. Maybe if we had thought a little bit more about the history, in this means, they tell us of water flow. Then you look at the Manele water source. How many of you have gone diving in certain places and you feel suddenly the water is cold, and then it’s warm again. Well, you’re passing a fresh water spring. The idea was to have the brains to be able to capture it, you know, so that you could a little omole wai, just like that. Puu wai, water gourd, or water source. You dive in Hua wai gulch. In the water, you get freshwater. That’s what I love is the stories. That has a history of a place.

Ms. Kaye: I’m sorry, if you want to ask a question, can you come over and use the mic so we have it on the record?

Ms. Moana Perry Freitas: . . . (inaudible). . .

Mr. Maly: Moana’s tutu is the guy who engineered all of the windmills across Lana`i.

Ms. Freitas: Kepa, just wanted to ask you. 6,000 people and down to 100. What happened to all those people? I do the tour and I read that in the history, but I don’t know how to explain it to the malahinis. Can you explain what happened to all those people? Thank you.

Mr. Maly: And that was Moana Perry Freitas. Yes, her kupuna is Kahikiwawe and Kealiihananui of Lana`i. What happened to the people? Disease. People died. Like on Lana`i, I mentioned 112 families claimed kuleana on Lana`i in 1848, only 51 were awarded. Half of those not awarded died in one years time between filing the claim and getting the award. Because of the depredation from goats and sheep particularly, Hawaiians called, in the old days – we love them now for hunting and stuff like that – in the old days, Hawaiians called sheep animals with poisonous teeth. Everything they touched died. They recognized that. And what happened is, the land dried out, the people moved. They had to leave. So they were dying off and leaving. Your family, the Kaopoiki’s, like the Kauwilia’s, the Apaki’s, Kauhane, Mano, Kahooalahala who is a family married into traditional families. Kahooalahala originated in Ewa, but came to Lana`i from Ewa. But their lineage, those are the families that remain. Everyone else left. Many died. There’s an amazing land history. One of the other exciting things that we’re getting onto the

Cultural Center's website soon is every recorded conveyance for Lana`i so you can actually track how the lands switched hands down to where most of it today is under the present owners of Castle & Cooke. Disease and environmental issues. Mahalo. Thank you folks so much.

Ms. Kaye: Thank you very much!

Mr. Maly: I apologize.

Mr. Steven Cheikes: Kepa, also congratulations. That was wonderful. For somebody who knows the history, it's pretty enlightening.

Ms. Kaye: Can you give us your name?

Mr. Cheikes: Steven Cheikes. The question I have is, is your belief that the water is not here, or wasn't here over the years may be coming back? But because of things – there are things that could be done to bring water back to the island, and that is your purpose and direction?

Mr. Maly: It's my personal belief that if we care for this land, if we work on the forestry issues as it's being done, but maybe –. A quick example is look out to Kanepuu on certain days and notice the cloud cover. Imagine if we got some good native over story and under story back in there. If we were able to help keep that forest from just completely becoming Christmas berry and iron woods, what would happen out there? Because out there was a major dry land agricultural complex for the traditional people of this island. It was a cloud forest. To get this island green, plant it, it would be nice if we could use natives. Things like the eucalyptus, the ironwood. You know, the Cooke Island Pines have done a great job, but if we could transition. You can't beat a native forest. Koa leaves, that sickle shape – just beautiful the way it captures the cloud and creates the drift. The Ohia, the lichen, the mosses, the under story ferns and there's amazing stuff. All we need to do is just green up the island some more. It's a slow process. Look at what's happening on Kahoolawe now with Luamakika and stuff being replanted. You're actually seeing more often cloud cover there. Now if we can fix Haleakala, get the forest back there so that the clouds have a chance to maintain and get across. The same thing will happen on Lana`i. It's a great work. It's a work that we could put our students to work in, yes? Thank you. Sorry, we all don't need to go to college. You know, some of us are better with our hands. There's a great opportunity for us, I think, to make Lana`i. I'm going to quote someone – beautiful, more beautiful – our friend Uncle David. He always wants to make Lana`i beautiful, and I'm being very humble. It is beautiful, but we an opportunity by doing some restoration to make it even more so. And please forgive if I said anything offensive.

Ms. Kaye: Any other questions? I would just state again that for every person that's come

to give us a water workshop, that's the point they've made that the critical area is the watershed. And if we don't plant and take care of that, it's not going to matter what else we do because that's the heart of our future.

Mr. Maly: Yeah, nothing else will flourish.

Ms. Kaye: And if I recall, Jay Penniman, when he gave his presentation, we asked him if you had unlimited resources and unlimited people how long would it take to accomplish what you'd like to do up there, and he said I could keep your grandchildren and your grandchildren's children busy, so it's a big job.

Mr. Maly: A step at a time. Mahalo. Sorry.

Mr. Cheikes: Just one more question Kepa. You kind of also described that some of the change might have been almost spiritual, that bad things were being done on and to the island, and so therefore, everything dried up. Do you believe the drying of Lana`i might be because bad things are going on here?

Mr. Maly: That's a significant question, but let me just share with you one story again from Tutu folks. Maunalei in '47-'48 around that time, they were drilling for water. Again, Tutu mama and Tutu papa said one of us haoles, one of the haoles – the engineer – I think it was from Camay Drilling Company or something was in there working with him on that, and the wife with her mae into the water and they said the water dried up and never came back. Now, could share with you one mele? I would like to share with you a chant. And here's a beautiful chant that says that the cliff Kahililani stands majestically above the ocean. The hill, Iliolono, rises like a wave in the calm. The white mist settle in Pālāwai. The wind Pawili blows it around. One ascends the slopes of Lana`ihale where the men made a mistake of discarding their salt. But look, the Lihau, the light mist, settles on the mountain, it moisten the forest and gives life to the spring of Waiakahu, water of the alters. All that we need is aloha and it will always be seen. So I'm going to close with that, and thank you so much. *(Mr. Kepa Maly shared a mele in Hawaiian.)*

Ms. Kaye: Thank you Kepa. I think we've had an extraordinary series of presentations. We've saved the best for last. And I would like to work with the staff of the Planning Department to try to compile some of the information in the presentations we've had from all the workshop presentations, from USGS to tonight. I think it would be an invaluable piece of information to have available through Kepa and the library, so I'm hoping we can do that. Okay, next, do you want to take a five minute break and we'll rearrange the hardware? And then we have Simone doing our General Plan and Community Plan update.

(The Lana`i Planning Commission recessed at approximately 7:00 p.m., and

reconvened at approximately 7:10 p.m.)

D. ORIENTATION WORKSHOP NO. 2

- 1. General Plan and Community Plan Update Process (S. Bosco)**
- 2. County Policy Against Sexual Harassment**
- 3. Flood Hazard Districts, Chapter 19.62 of the Maui County Code (F. Cerizo)**
- 4. Upcoming Amendments to Chapter 19.62 of the Maui County Code, Flood Hazard Districts.**
- 5. Upcoming workshops on flood maps**

Ms. Kaye: Okay, we're back in order now. Next on our agenda is a continuation of our orientation, and first will be Simone Bosco, our old friend from the General Plan process who's going to give us a General Plan and Community Plan Update.

Ms. Simone Bosco: Thank you Mrs. Chairperson, and it's really nice to be back here. I wish I could have seen you more within the last year, but we have absolutely absorbed with the Countywide and the Maui Island Plan which is currently before Council and also the Maui Planning Commission, which luckily is starting to round the corner, and we're now actually getting to the point where we can commit staff to the Lana`i Community Plan update very soon. We have two vacant positions within our division, the Long Range Division, which we are hopeful to fill very soon. And part of the reason why we haven't completely committed to kicking this project off is we need those two staff. So just to give you, you know, a sense of where we're at, as soon as the two additional staff planners are hired, we're going to kick this off and we are hoping, we're very hopeful, that it will be in the fall. Okay? Just to digress a little bit, we have done or started the technical studies. We've begun the process for updating technical studies for the Lana`i Community Plan. We have hired a consultant for the plan and we're just right now kind of organizing our internal team. So with that, I'm going to go into my presentation, so I just wanted to kind of give you a context of where we're at with it. Should I turn the light off?

Ms. de Jetley: Can I ask a question? Who's the consultant?

Ms. Bosco: Chris Hart & Partners, and then they have sub-consultants too that are working on technical studies. So for example, John Knox is doing an Economic Development paper, and we've just got funding for that, so that's excellent. And we are also doing a housing issue study, a housing issue paper, which he's also doing – John Knox.

This presentation will primarily look at a little bit of the background of what the General Plan is and a little bit about the Community Plan, the process that we go through to create these

plans, and then I'll speak a little bit to the schedule. So, and this is just what I just said, the agenda. I'm also going to discuss just tiny bit about the Planning technology that we're using – Geographic Information Systems. And my understanding is that there are several new Commissioners and I wanted to say hello to you – welcome – and I hope this is helpful for you.

Ms. Kaye: Yeah, two of them are not present tonight. Unfortunately, Letty is our newest person that's with us this evening.

Ms. Bosco: Nice to have you. Okay, so what is a General Plan? Well, the General Plan is a bundle of documents. It's not just one plan. The Lana`i Community Plan falls within the last tier of plans that we drafted. At the top is the Countywide Policy Plan which this body had a chance to review in 2007. General Plan is a 20-year vision. It guides development and growth through a 20-year period, thus we've called it General Plan 2030. It's comprehensive in nature, and addresses a whole range of issues and priorities for each community – social, economic, environmental and physical including land use and things like education, health care, cultural resources, environmental resources. It's very broad. And that's why when I talk to people out there in the public and they say you've planned for building. I say, no, no. We do a lot more than that. We really try and safeguard the welfare of a community. That's the intent.

So based on that, since we're trying to help a community, we want to reach out. It's a community driven process, so it does include a community outreach element which is invaluable. It can't go without it. The General Plan serves as a framework for elected officials and decision makers, like the Planning Commissioners and other people in the public to look at it for guidance. And it's also defined by Bill 84 which was also amended by Bill 53. That Bill actually sets up the process and the content requirements for the General Plan.

A little bit more about the Bill. Since Bill 84 and 53 were passed, we basically restructured what the General Plan was going to be doing. It emphasizes regional island wide planning, directive growth. Also, it requires CIP, Capital Improvement Plan, budgeting, and also implementation programs, and that's key. So we can monitor our progress as we're going through the 20-years to see if we've met some of these goals. It's also sets up the General Plan and the Community Plan Advisory Committees. There is to be a Community Plan Advisory Committee on Lana`i formed - not until we're ready to actually begin the meetings will we form it. But that body which we're hoping we can form in the Fall at some point – around the Fall – will be the body that we'd come to review the draft plan and have them comment on it, recommend changes, review the draft policies and look at the product that the Planning Department has created to start the process. So, the committee will be invaluable in actually representing this community.

Ms. Kaye: Can I just ask you for a clarification? That's sort of what someone told me that there is a draft community plan already structured and that this committee however it's formulated will be reacting to that and suggesting changes to it, but not initiating it. And that is a significant change from the prior process. Is that accurate?

Ms. Bosco: Let me explain – let me explain a little about that.

Ms. Kaye: You guys, you wanted her to speak louder so you could hear?

Ms. Bosco: Can you not hear me? Can you hear me now? It's a one inch distance then. Okay, I can't speak to the former process too much, but what I can describe is ours. In our experience, we have found that if bring something to a committee to evaluate that it's a starting point. They can run with it. What we're doing is we are using the existing Lana`i Community Plan as the basis for the draft plan, so we're not going to be doing a huge new plan. It's not going to be widely different from the existing Lana`i Plan. We're going to start from there, and we're going to build a draft plan that meets the requirements of Bill 84 and 53. We have to do that. And once we get our technical studies done and we go through the community outreach events, we're going to be able to at least have a more current snap shot of where the current plan should – how it should be created – what it should say – some of the issues that it should address. Okay, so, then we'll bring a draft to you, and it will be similar to the existing one, but it will also be obviously current. It would reflect the current issues, we hope. So that part is true. And then from that point on, the Lana`i Community Plan Advisory Committee will comment on that draft and they will be free to make recommendations – whatever recommendations they feel.

Ms. Kaye: And if you could just speak for a second on – people have been asking how do they get involved in this process and we should be telling them to do what?

Ms. Bosco: Okay, I'm going to get to that a little later.

Ms. Kaye: Okay.

Ms. Bosco: Sure. Okay, the role of the – I'm just going to go back to General Plan here for a minute. The purpose of a General Plan is to establish a framework for a lot of other actions that concerns the County and specifically Lana`i. It guides the zoning ordinances and maps. It addresses land use regulations. Sometimes often creates a need to update land use regulations. It effects land use permits. This is more on the regulation side of administration on the left side of the flow chart. On the right, the policies will also guide implementation of certain programs. For example, public facility plans will be created to comply with the General Plan. We also have capital improvement programs which should feed into how the General Plan guides capital improvement, and then we have the projects. So this is just kind of trying to describe how important it is to have this General Plan at the

top of all of these things so that we know where we're going.

Typical elements would include land use, transportation, how we use agriculture, what kind of housing we need to address increases in population, what kind of housing also includes affordable housing, what kinds of types of housing whether it's multi-family, ohana, also historic cultural resources is a very important aspect, environmental issues, economic development, job creation, and also programming where and how infrastructure is developed. There's a lot of inter play between these issues. For example, how we design a town effects land use regulations. It also effects things like view plains, and then that goes into, well, what are the environmental considerations. Economic issues often effects social issues. So all of these things bridge. They relate to each other, and so the debate can be very – it's a very robust debate with the public and the committees.

What we do to build the plan is we develop technical studies. On the left side, public participation; a land use forecast; a socioeconomic forecast which has been done – I have a copy of it with me; infrastructure studies; capacity studies; and also historic cultural analysis. So some of the things that Kepa said earlier will be considered. It's those kinds of things that come into play. The middle tier -

Ms. Kaye: Hold on before you go.

Ms. Bosco: Go ahead.

Ms. Kaye: These, what you refer to as, technical studies on the left are island specific or County specific?

Ms. Bosco: In some cases they are island specific. For example, the historical cultural analysis will be island specific.

Ms. Kaye: And the socioeconomic forecast that's –

Ms. Bosco: That's been done for the entire County already.

Ms. Kaye: Is there island specific –

Ms. Bosco: Yes.

Ms. Kaye: – information in it?

Ms. Bosco: Yes. Yes, there is.

Ms. Kaye: And is that available to read?

Ms. Bosco: Yes. I can show you, and it's online.

Ms. Kaye: Oh, good.

Ms. Bosco: Everything here is online. Everything that's been done – so today, you can find under the Planning Department link of the County's website.

Ms. Kaye: Okay. Thank you.

Ms. Bosco: Middle tier, what we then do is develop the actual draft plan elements, and that includes historic growth patterns, we identify the natural resources, cultural resources, scenic, agricultural, and infrastructure needs. And then we develop a growth scenarios – develop the directed growth scenario and capital improvement program which feeds into the draft island plan. And then we bring it to you. And how do we actually build the meat of the plan? This is the structure and it includes goals, policies, objectives, actions, and then the program itself, that comes much later. Long Range doesn't always get into the programming of this is the implementation end of it. The other divisions in our department do.

But the goal, just to lay out – and this is what the advisory body will be looking at, much more specially, just like they did in countywide – goals are general statements of where we want to go. It describes a picture of what a community wants 10 years, 20 years down the road, and they're ends, not means. Objectives – I kind of switched the order because objectives typically come next in a plan and that's kind of like a target. It's a measurable target to achieve a goal. It usually has a time dimension or at least enough information that we can measure if we're making progress. A policy is the general rule for how to reach the goal. So one policy might be something like support diversified agriculture. And the objective related to that might be less growth, diversified agriculture – at least grow it saved increased at the 85% level of the total picture of ag. Something like that would be an objective, so it's measurable. And action is the exact thing we're going to do to achieve a policy and an objective and a goal. So this is where we say this is what we need to do to make this happen. It's very specific. And then programs come later, and they are a coordinated set of policies or actions related to a certain issue. For example, there could be a cultural resources preservation program as an example, and that comes later.

Good General Plans are comprehensive. They're consistent. They're clear. They set clear guidelines for implementation. They also spell out fiscal and staff requirements. And the implications of policies should also be clear, and they also include a lot of public debate. We've become very good listeners, hopefully, definitely.

Some of the mandatory elements that we need to include in the Lana`i Island Plan, which is the Community Plan, we have to get the technical plans and studies done. We also need

to, when we draft the plan, have a vision statement, guiding principals, and we have to have goals, policies and actions which implement the vision. We also need to include land use strategies that are regional across the island. We need a capital improvement element which guides infrastructure development and public facility development, things like that. Financial element we need, and we need an implementation schedule which spells out when we're going to do things and what agency is going to do that thing. It may not even be an agency. In some cases, we might identify non-profit resource that could help out too. But most of the time, we try and we need to identify a public agency in one of programs. And we also require status reports. Status reports are – basically it's an assessment that we have to look at. How are we doing? Have we met any of the goals?

Ms. Beverly Zigmond: Simone?

Ms. Bosco: Yes?

Ms. Zigmond: Excuse me. Would those mandatory elements not be the same for all of the other Island Plans?

Ms. Bosco: Yes, for the Community Plan.

Ms. Zigmond: So I mean, it would be the same if you were doing this presentation any place else?

Ms. Bosco: Yes.

Ms. Zigmond: Okay.

Ms. Bosco: And I just put these slides in just – you probably are aware the State Land Use designations and the other four State Land Use districts. But it just sort of describes the policies that we're going to be creating will address these areas, and this is a slide which depicts the proportion of State Land Use designations. We have agricultures being half of the island. Conservation at 45%. We have rural land use district on Lana`i at 3%, and then urban at 2%. And this is a little bit about urban districts. They are characterized by high density, high concentration to people, commercial uses, and the jurisdiction lies with the County – how we lay out the urban district. Rural districts are more low density in their development patterns, and the jurisdiction is shared by the Commission and the County government. Agricultural districts include very low density. Obviously, intended for cultivation of agricultural not always done, so we're trying to address that in the community plan process so we preserve our ag lands. So policies will address how we preserve that land, how we want to develop it, if we want to encourage ag, and how we want to encourage it and things like that. And then conservation, and that's strictly under the jurisdiction of the State and the Land and Natural Resources. And then we also will have

policies addressing how the coastal resources will be protected and managed.

A little bit about population, right now, Lana`i is at about, I think, 3,700 in population. That's the latest figure we had in, I think, it was in 2005.

Ms. Kaye: Yeah, I think it's probably down, if the post master any accurate judge, to about 2,800.

Ms. Bosco: 2,800. Okay. 2,800 now. And the projection for Lana`i for 2030 is – here I'll go to the next slide – this is Lana`i – its estimated population will be about 5,000.

Ms. Kaye: How do you arrive at that?

Ms. Bosco: That is done by the –. It's done by the –. The original trend is developed by DBEDT, the Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism, and that's a State agency. They do a lot of research in this area, and it's an econometric model that they use. And my understanding is their projections has been very on target, but Lana`i, of course, is unique. It's very unique here so we have to start here, and then we have other alternatives that we consider when we look at population projections.

Visitor and resident populations for the County, not just for Lana`i, it tends to be, at least on Maui, it's one out of every three resident is a tourist. But it's significant enough that we need to address visitor issues.

Housing affordability, as you know, we experienced huge increases in the cost of housing. So one of the primary considerations is how to create more affordable housing for the residents, and we'll be looking at that more closely when we get to the housing element.

Planning process – right now, again, we're trying to get through Countywide and Maui Island Plan, then we're going to be doing Lana`i and Moloka`i. Moloka`i will be starting up probably a little sooner than Lana`i. Again, we're waiting for, as I explained earlier, the staffing situation has to clear up.

And this is just a chart illustrating that the original 1990 General Plan had no maps. The new plan will have maps. The Countywide Policy Plan doesn't have any, but the Community Plans and the Maui Island Plan will have plenty of maps to describe direct growth strategies, visitor resort areas, things like that. And we're going to be using GIS to do that.

I think I went over this a little bit already. The role of the CPAC. This is important. Like I said earlier, the CPAC represents different communities and interest. It advises the Planning Department during plan preparation, and that will be in the form of our meetings.

They will be voting and discussing issues. They review the draft plan before we submit it to the Planning Commission, and they also help to facilitate the on island meetings. So the goals of this body is to try and come to an agreement on the issues. Even though we may have different view points, we want to try and see where the consensus lies so that we can bring that forward to the County Council down the line.

The Planning Department is, again, responsible through Bill 84 and 53 to draft the plan. And so the CPAC will be advising the Department on the plan. The Planning Department consults with these bodies – CPAC and the Planning Commission – and then we take the CPACs recommendations in their original form and we are required to deliver those recommendations to the Planning Commission, and then later on, those also go to the County Council. So your words don't get lost – that's the important point.

We also work closely with the CPAC in the substance of the plans, and I already said all of this so I'm going to –. Public engagement – we want to try and include as many of the local residents as possible, and so before we actually release the draft plan, we're going to be having two community outreach events on island. Hopefully in the Fall we'll get those kicked off, and that will be a widely publicized meeting, and we're going to hopefully have a lot of people come out. And we'll have stations and exercises designed to help people share their opinion on a variety of issues on island. And this is just some of the public engagement tools that we use. We have a website – up here, the website address is here. On that website, we have all the documents. We have minutes that we post. We also have the draft plans. Once the draft plan is finally released, we're going to post it so that everybody can go to it. It's actually highly useful in this case because you guys are over here, and you guys need to have that resource for the people over here too.

Also Focus Maui Nui plays a role in the development of this plan, Lana`i Plan. They came here and some of the findings that we arrived at, we gathered, from Lana`i – these are some of the issues that Focus Maui Nui was able identify – expand opportunities for vocational training and apprenticeship, improve the infrastructure especially inter-island transportation, support family structures and youth services, and nurture and respect local cultural heritage and values. (*Changed cassette tapes*) And this is just a blurb on the website, so you can familiarize yourself where the documents are. Give staff a call if you need to.

Also, one of the things we need to do is coordinate with other Planning efforts like the Lana`i Water and Use Development plan, water use and development plan, transportation plans, open space plans, the existing Lana`i Community Plan – we have to take a look at that of course and look at what's already in it and what still needs to be done in it – education plans, things like that. Okay, we need to coordinate all of those into the General Plan. And we also intend to bounce a lot of the issues off the agency, so we're going to be having some agency meetings. So we'll get the agency's representatives in the same

room and discuss some of their challenges so we can build our capital improvement program. I'll pass those up.

This is a little bit about the GIS, the planning technology. Basically, we have six GIS staff in our office. They've been doing just a knock out job on developing our maps. Some of what they do is look at the land use data. They're able to basically build data bases of all of the land uses and the acreage, everything you might want to know about a piece of property. They put it into their data bases and were able for run queries to describe what's going on on the land. And so, this is an example of one of the tools. It's an imaginary data base, and we can actually go in and look at individual areas, little areas. We can zoom in. We can overlay parcels. We can manipulate this data so that we can actually understand relationships between uses, issues, topography, geography, environmental constraints, everything you might need to know to make an informed decision. It also shows, of course, the different kinds of land use designation – community plan designations – all of that.

Land use forecasting also plays a role in the effort. Land Use forecasting basically shows you, well, how much land are we going to need down the line. There's a lot more to it, but essentially, we need to determine what the supply is for land in certain uses, and then what the demand is for those kinds of lands, so we look at that.

Ms. Kaye: Could you back up, Simone, one slide.

Ms. Bosco: Say that again?

Ms. Kaye: Can you back up one slide?

Ms. Bosco: Go back one?

Ms. Kaye: Yeah.

Ms. Bosco: Sure.

Ms. Kaye: Okay, if I'm reading the legend on the right correctly, the green, the largest green area, is by Community Plan designation open space?

Ms. Bosco: You know, I can't see. I don't have my glasses. Jeff?

Ms. Kaye: Well, trust me.

Ms. Bosco: Okay, yes.

Ms. Kaye: It is. I've never really been clear on whether the use or definition of open space

per a community plan designation is the equivalent of the County's open space. In the zoning code, it's open space one, open space two.

Ms. Bosco: I see.

Ms. Kaye: Is there any relationship between?

Ms. Bosco: Yes, there is. How it works is community plans designate the intent of the community. So the intent of the community is to have this open space. In the zoning ordinance, we chiseled down and we say, okay, these are the standards that we're going to apply. We create standards on how we use certain kinds of open space. So we might look at the community plan designation and then if somebody wants to go in and zone a certain piece of land open space one, or we want open space one in a certain area, that open space one has standards for development that are applied. And so we need to have that community area – the designation be open space to more easily zone it. But once we zone it, that zoning controls how that open space is used, how it's developed. Does that help?

Ms. Kaye: Yes. I suppose it does. I guess a follow up question would be if a community plan designation of open space is in place, then could someone come in and try to zone it urban?

Ms. Bosco: It would be very difficult. It's not advised – we would not typically support that. It would depend on the situation. We'd have to look at all the different factors.

Ms. Kaye: Thank you.

Ms. Bosco: Okay, I think I went into –. Land use forecasting is basically looking at supply and demand, and evaluating where the shortages are. Maybe we need more urban lands as an example. Maybe the forecast shows we're short. There's not enough housing on the island, so we need to look at, well, let's add urban land to the urban land supply. We've actually done some work with view shed analysis on the island already, but we want to continue that work in the Lana`i Community Plan so that we can more finely tune which scenic resources need protection on the island. And I'll leave it at that, okay? And then this is a little bit more about GIS. Basically, we'll be able to simulate scenarios using GIS.

Schedule – this is the most important slide, I think, maybe. So this slide shows where we're going to head. On the left, the Planning Department will need to develop a draft plan, and we will be in the process of doing that over the summer. And after that, through the community outreach events, we'll be developing a draft plan. In the Fall, we hope to have these community outreach events. Following that, that will be about a two month period, we hope to form the CPACs and then release the plan to them and the general public. And

then they have six months to review the plan. By law, they need to complete their review within that time frame, 180 days. Once they're completed, the Planning Department receives their recommendations, compiles all of their recommendations, and then we have 30 days to organize it in such a way that the Planning Commission, you guys, can look at it. Okay? And then this body has another 180 days to review the draft plan and the CPACs recommendations, and then when your comments come back and recommendations come, we do the same thing. We have 30 days and then the final package with everybody's recommendations goes to Council.

Ms. Kaye: So, is this part of the process that you're referring to, for 180 days, for the Planning Commission, is that the same process we went through with the General Plan? You'll come over and present portions of it plus the comments that came out of this?

Ms. Bosco: Yes. It's very similar.

Ms. Kaye: And then we would, this body, would recommend additional changes or corrections?

Ms. Bosco: Yes, it's very similar, with one exception. I believe the GPAC had four months, four months to review the draft Countywide; and then Planning Commission – I can't remember quite – was it six months they had? Yeah, six months they had. So you had six months last time around. And then this is just another chart describing the actual next six months to a year and a half. This is where we're at now, almost. Well, we're still in May. But in July, we're going to be building our technical studies and our background data. August, the same thing. And then we're going to be building the draft plan – just kind of building the framework for the draft plan. And then we hope, in the Fall, to do the public outreach element, the community outreach events. And again, in November, maybe mid-November, begin the community plan Advisory Committee review, and that's a six month process. And then again Planning, and then Council. So that kind of ways that out.

And what can the public do was your question earlier, Sally. They can, please, they can talk to you folks, find out what's going on, when it's going on. They can be a part of the meetings when we start to initiate these meetings in the Fall. They can come. They can testify. They can also contact staff and submit – down the line, they can absolutely can submit their own testimony, letters of testimony to the department. So the main point is that we want to receive the public input in any way we can. We also have a website e-mail address that the public can submit comments and questions to. And that address is generalplan2030@co.maui.hi.us so they can submit comments through the internet.

Ms. Kaye: Okay, but the specific question that I've asked is if someone was interested in participating in a formal basis as part of the advisory committee, how do they go about doing that?

Ms. Bosco: I believe there's an application process and maybe you guys can speak to that a little bit. I believe the applicant process is, application is submitted to the Mayor's Office. Is that right?

Ms. Kaye: Well, if it's the same as boards and commissions –

Ms. Bosco: It is.

Ms. Kaye – I believe you and I e-mailed about this a couple of months ago. I passed it on the person who is interested, and it there wasn't any that wasn't listed as an opportunity to apply.

Ms. Bosco: Okay, I'm going to hesitate on speaking for the Mayor's Office.

Ms. Kaye: But it has to go through the Mayor's Office. I can at least tell them that.

Ms. Bosco: Yeah, I believe so. You can contact the Mayor's Office, and ask what they might expect – how they might expect to handle the applications for the CPAC.

Ms. Kaye: Good enough. I'll follow through on that. Thank you.

Ms. Bosco: Are there any other questions?

Mr. Ron McOmbler: . . . (inaudible) . . .

Ms. Kaye: Could we have some guidance here on whether this – open this up for public testimony at this point – yeah? Okay. Commissioners, any questions? Then if anybody in the public wants to ask a question, come up and get on the mic.

Ms. Bosco: Okay. Thank you.

Ms. Kaye: Thank you Simone.

Mr. McOmbler: My name is Ron McOmbler. I'm a member of the GPAC. I hope I still am. Is the GPAC still the basis of the Community Plan?

Ms. Bosco: The GPAC committee is still intended to fold into the CPAC committee. We need to formalize that.

Mr. McOmbler: Have you contacted everybody now that's was on the GPAC? We've got some holes in there that we need to have filled first of all.

Ms. Bosco: Yes, we're aware of that too. Part of the process will include looking at those holes. Okay, so if there's a vacancy, we will need to fill it.

Mr. McOmber: My main concern when I'm looking at right there, is you're having the CPAC after the public outreach. We envision the public coming to us as the CPAC and talking about that what they want in their community. Who's going to talk to these people?

Ms. Bosco: That is an excellent question. You're not going to be a CPAC member until the CPAC is formed. The GPAC is –

Mr. McOmber: No, but we're already are formed. I mean, that's what we were told in the first place.

Ms. Bosco: I see what you're saying.

Mr. McOmber: We gravitate from the GPAC to the CPAC. That was my understanding. Is that not true?

Ms. Bosco: That is true, but that particular – that needs to be a formal – that needs to be formalized. We need to still formalize that process of identifying the GPAC members as the CPAC members. That's the intent, but we have not formed the Community Plan Advisory Committee formally at this point. So –

Mr. McOmber: But that's not what the understanding was when we first went into the GPAC. The GPAC was going to automatically gravitate into that CPAC. Now if that changed, this whole thing is changed because the continuity has gone down the toilet because remember when we talked about the GPAC, we said there were certain things that we would address at the community plan level, not at the general plan level. Now I'm really upset if this is going to be taken away from that group of people, that we said, some of these things are general plan for maybe Maui Island. Don't shake your head no. I mean, I'm upset that you've got a public outreach engagement that doesn't even come into play until after the CPAC, then it goes in November. Who in the hell is talking to those people? Pardon my french. My understanding is, like we did on the original community plan, which you're saying you're using for a basis. We invited the public to come in, in different segments, and give us their input on what they wanted on their island. Then we listen to that, and we sit with you and staff – at that time it was Bill – and we went through to see what we could do to accommodate what the community people wanted, plus what met with regulations in the County and regulations and all that. I'm not at all happy seeing a public outreach engagement. Who's going to do that outreach engagement?

Mr. Jeffrey Hunt: I don't have the answer to that question. But the answer to your previous question regarding the GPAC going into the CPAC, there's no intent to change that. It's

just that the steps to actually do that have not been taken yet. So it will be coming.

Mr. McOmbler: But we understood that was already taken. That's what we agreed upon when we went into to do the GPAC, and sitting at that table, talking about all of the community plan and the general plan. There were several items in there that really didn't pertain to Lana`i and we really didn't address that. We said we wanted to address certain things like housing and affordable housing – then later on at the level of Lana`i level.

Mr. Hunt: And that's still the intent.

Mr. McOmbler: And right now, we're in serious trouble on this island. A whole bunch of things are happening, and if we delay this clearly into 2010, a whole bunch of things are going to be done that this community will have no say so in. And I'm really concerned about that folks. This is not a good time table for Lana`i right now. And we've got windmills coming up. We've got solar stuffs coming up. We've got the man that owns this island is totally is walking away from this place. And we need to discuss this in a community plan. And the County needs to be in partners with this community, not with David Murdock or not with whoever, First Wind or whoever in the hell it might be. We've got some serious problems like Moloka`i's got, but we've got to be even more desperate because we have one owner that's going to play his cards out. I'm really concerned about that public outreach right there, now, it's got to be blended in with the CPAC, in my opinion, which doesn't mean a hell of a lot, but that's how I feel in my heart. If you want this community to participate in this, and have it come from this community, we've got to have in coordination with the CPAC. It's essential in this community. I'm telling you we're in serious trouble here – water issues, all kinds of things. I mean, we're having a hard enough time getting the stupid Water Use and Development Plan done on time, and we were looking at June to get that done. We've got Ellen under the gun to get that done by June so that we can have it ready for the CPAC and we're not going to have that until 2010. This doesn't make any sense folks, not in my estimation.

Ms. Kaye: Did you have your question answered Ron?

Mr. McOmbler: No, I'm not getting any answers obviously because they – I don't think they understand how strong this feeling is.

Mr. Hunt: I understand your strong feelings. I do.

Mr. McOmbler: Well, and somehow you need to come back and maybe meet with the GPAC and let us talk to you about this other than at a Planning Commission meeting. I'm a little hoo-hoo that you're talking to the Planning Commission, and you haven't talked to us in how many months already. I know you're short on staff and I don't know what happened to your staff. But folks, this is not the place to get it. We'd like to see this in

preparation for this. It's the common courtesy for us.

Mr. Hunt: When the CPACs formed, we will give you an orientation similar to this. This is just a heads up, a communication to the Planning Commission.

Mr. McOmbler: Yeah, from my estimation, it's putting a cart before the horse. We are the basic people who are going to ride with this through the whole process, and that's my understanding.

Mr. Hunt: And so we can't talk to the Planning Commission is what you're saying?

Mr. McOmbler: Well, I'm not saying that.

Mr. Hunt: Well, that's all we're doing.

Mr. McOmbler: But, I mean, why don't you come and talk – we haven't talked to you folks in months.

Mr. Hunt: We will come to you. We will come to you.

Mr. McOmbler: Boy, I hope so because this is –. I didn't say you couldn't talk to people. You can talk to whoever you want to obviously.

Mr. Hunt: I think so. Yeah.

Mr. McOmbler: I understand that, but we have a desperate situation on this island that we need to address now. I don't know if you understand how bad it is.

Mr. Hunt: Thank you. Thank you.

Mr. McOmbler: Okay. And I'm sorry I'm taking this so passionate but this is –. She knows as well as anybody else that sits there that we take this very seriously and we have and we follow through this.

Mr. Hunt: And we do too. We do too.

Mr. McOmbler: Okay. I didn't say you weren't, but some of this doesn't make any sense to me. We really have to talk. This community has a right to say what's going to happen to them.

Mr. Hunt: We're not saying you don't.

Mr. McOmbler: No, but if you do an outreach, who's going to talk to the outreach? Who's going to be outreach people?

Mr. Hunt: I said, we would look at that.

Mr. McOmbler: Okay. All right, thank you.

Ms. Kaye: Thank you Ron. Any questions?

Ms. de Jetley: I have a question about the public outreach. The public outreach people in this community need to be able to come to a public meeting and speak for themselves without going to a committee first. Every person has a right to their opinion and they should be able to state it rather than having someone from the committee represent them in the public meeting.

Ms. Bosco: Absolutely. I think that's – we hope the outreach will actually allow people to share their opinions in any way they want, so that's what we would want. We would want them to feel free to share with each other and staff. That's the hopes. I heard that loud and clear, and I heard what you said loud and clear. I'll communicate that. We'll be in touch with you folks, okay?

Ms. Kaye: Letty?

Ms. Castillo: We're talking about the public outreach and engagement, and we have a schedule in there of November 2009. When are we going to have that public outreach?

Ms. Bosco: That's suppose to come before November. Fall, during the Fall.

Ms. Castillo: Do you have any date that we can –?

Ms. Bosco: Not before September. I would like, of course, I would love to bring it to you in August, but we don't have the staff right now to be able to do the events. The events take a lot of staff.

Ms. Castillo: Because if we, you know, we're talking about November, we have only about three or four months in between.

Ms. Bosco: That's right. But the public outreach will be over. Let me clarify, the community outreach events – there's two of them – that will occur over a couple of months. Public outreach will be occurring throughout the entire year and a half. People will be able to come to staff during the entire year and a half. So it doesn't end. It doesn't end ever – that the public can speak their minds. Okay? But the events will occur in the Fall.

Ms. Castillo: Thank you.

Ms. Zigmond: Simone? In a slide you had said community events two, and I think the bullet above that said presentations to groups. Is that going to happen here and who will those groups be?

Ms. Bosco: We hope that we can have small group. I'm not sure. You know, the groups would typically be focused – groups with focused interest. Okay, and if we came out, it would be, we would asked to come out. In fact, during the entire Countywide process, we were asked many times to give presentations on the plans and so forth. Does that answer your question?

Ms. Zigmond: So if there was like a community action group of people here, they could request you to come out, and you would come out?

Ms. Bosco: Yes. Yes. We would make every effort. Yes, absolutely.

Ms. de Jetley: I have another question. When it comes to the Planning Commissioners, what is our time commitment? We have 180 days. What kind of time commitment are you asking us for? How often will we have to meet to get through all of this stuff?

Ms. Bosco: When the CPACs meet?

Ms. de Jetley: No, when it comes to the Planning Commission?

Ms. Bosco: The Planning Commission. The way we structured it last time is the meetings occurred during your regular Planning Commission meetings. If we can't complete our work within the regular Planning Commission meetings, we will need to set a special meeting just for this work, it depends. We'll have a schedule. We'll lay out a schedule for the six month period for your folks so that we can accomplish the work.

Ms. Kaye: So it's going to be like when we did the GPAC.

Ms. de Jetley: And that was pretty grueling.

Ms. Bosco: Yeah, it is.

Ms. Kaye: Yeah, that was Countywide, and I'm guessing that this will take equally as long, but probably be more focused.

Ms. Bosco: It will be a lot more focused on local issues.

Ms. Kaye: Yes, Mr. Hunt.

Mr. Hunt: In reviewing the law and this should help answer Mr. McOmber's question. It says each community plan shall be developed with public notification and participation. So what happened with the Countywide was that there was a lot of public meetings that were more charrettes and that kind of thing – Focus Maui Nui – those kind of informational meetings/gatherings. And then once the GPACs formed, then they held additional public meetings. For the CPACs the law specifically says each Community Plan Advisory Committee shall hold at least seven public workshops at times and locations convenient to the general public to allow public participation. So even if there's some initial public information and notification, the law requires additional public – how did they phrase it – public workshops. So it's clearly the law is the intended to have public participation at the CPAC and it would seem like there would be public participation before hand. So I wouldn't say that just because there's public participation before the CPAC that that would preclude public participation with the CPAC, in the formal workshops and charrettes.

Ms. Kaye: Any additional questions Commissioners?

Fairfax "Pat" Reilly: Pat Reilly. 468 Ahakea Street. I am or was a member of the GPAC. A couple of issues that I would address to the Department and to the Commission is we ran in before is who can go to these meetings and not have a conflict. I recall when I was on the Planning Commission, they kept saying, well, if two guys show up then it becomes a formal Planning Commission meeting, therefore, you have to put it on a legal agenda. And you guys know well Lana`i that everybody likes to show up at all the meetings because that's where you pick up a lot of information. So I would ask for some guidance in that area because you want the maximum amount of participation. And if you wait until it comes to you, there's a whole lot of stuff that has happened before it comes to you. And you recognized during the GPAC that was a very tight time frame to look at everything. Secondly, you want to capture, somehow capture all this information that's, quote, coming from all of this community input. And that was the other question I raised, kind of similar to Ron is, whether you have to convene the CPAC or GPAC and put that on record. Focus Maui Nui did it as a non-governmental process and they did focus groups and we participated that in this community and at school, and we got some kids involved. So, to me, there's some participatory issues that need to be addressed so that everybody feels comfortable. And I'm not familiar whether that changed as a result of Bill 53 or not. Thank you very much.

Ms. Kaye: Pat, don't run away because I actually asked a question very similar to that before the meeting because I had been told that if you were a sitting Commissioner you could not participate as a formal member. And Simone said she didn't think that was true because someone on Moloka`i actually did do both.

Mr. Reilly: You mean as a Commissioner –

Ms. Kaye: They sat as a Commissioner and participated as –

Mr. Reilly: I'm even talking just about showing up at the meetings. I mean there was some prohibition at that point, and I think you need some guidance.

Ms. Kaye: Right, and I would actually like to have that addressed right now because I've never heard that from James, but we heard that a lot from Michael Hopper. And so, if this –

Mr. Reilly: I can't answer that question, but someone should ask.

Ms. Kaye: No. No, but I think we need to see if we can get some clarification. Because I thought it wasn't two Commissioners, it's three, for sunshine. Yeah, and it has to deal with agenda item. I mean, I don't think it's quite that narrow, but, James if you can enlighten us please?

Mr. James Giroux: What was the question? We're trying to find the resolution over there, on our computer, but is the conversation about –

Ms. Kaye: Could you clarify for us whether – once the CPAC starts to be formed, certain members will transition from GPAC to CPAC. If there are vacancies, could someone that is a sitting Planning Commissioner apply to be on the CPAC as well is the first question?

Mr. Giroux: I don't think, looking at the Charter, I don't think there's any prohibition on it. Right now on Maui we have a former GPAC member who was put on the Planning Commission and is now reviewing the Maui Island Plan. So I don't think there's a prohibition on it. And looking at Lana`i where it's difficult to find, you know, willing and able volunteers, I don't believe so. Was there a question about testifying at a subsequent agency hearing? Was that another question?

Ms. Kaye: No, but there were occasions when we were going through the General Plan and – I'll take this opportunity to say that Simone was wonderful throughout that whole process for us – where people who were on or participated in GPAC wanted to speak and because there were more than one GPAC person in the audience, Michael said, you've got to be really careful and we never really understood why.

Mr. Giroux: The reason that causes a little bit of concern for Corporation Counsel is that the way that Bill 84 was written is that the GPAC is never disbanded until the Council actually votes on the final product. And so what that means is that you're still a member of an agency, so you're still bound by the sunshine law rules. That's not to say you can't come to a Planning Commission meeting and, you know, state your opinion as an individual. But,

if there are two or more General Plan members there, then that starts to raise a concern about whether or not there's a meeting of the General Plan going on even though you're in front of the Planning Commission. So when you have dual agency meetings, you've got to have dual agency agendas and yadda-yadda. So that's where it raises a concern because the General Plan is a broad planning document. So it tends to – when we have to analyze whether or not something is board business, that's when it gets kind of sketchy because basically any planning issue then becomes the board's business of the body that's reviewing a General Plan document.

Ms. Kaye: Okay, but let's leap forward and optimistic and CPAC is formed and everybody is happy and they start to meet. Can Letty Castillo, knowing that she is going to be a Lana`i Planning Commission, who during a 180 day period is going to be reviewing the work of the CPAC and the Planning Department. She can feel free as Letty Castillo resident to go to all of those meetings and express her opinion.

Mr. Giroux: She would be a member of the CPAC?

Ms. Kaye: No, just as a resident.

Mr. Giroux: No, just as resident.

Ms. Kaye: Yeah, she is a Commissioner. She's a Lana`i Planning Commissioners. She knows that six months from now, she's going to be reviewing it, but she wants as a resident to go to those meetings and express her opinion. No problem with that?

Mr. Giroux: Yeah, right. The issue would be whether or not there were more than two Planning Commission members attending that meeting.

Ms. Kaye: But that's insane. I mean, what if all five of us went as residents sat at different parts of the room and all spoke as individuals? We can't say two of us have to leave.

Mr. Giroux: I think the analysis is that you are looking at possible board business. The idea is that as a Commissioner, you're going to have more influence over that document than going to a committee and giving your three minutes.

Ms. Kaye: Okay, how about this. What if all five of us went and no one spoke? How about all five of us went and only two spoke?

Mr. Giroux: Right because you wouldn't be discussing board business if nobody speaks.

Ms. Kaye: And if two people did out of the five, you still wouldn't be breaking any kind of rule, theoretical.

Mr. Giroux: Right. It's in the liquidities of discussion, board business, and a meeting, so that's where the issue is. As Corporation Counsel, we don't police this. We have to advise you that there are these issues and there are these red flags out there that you have to be aware of because we're trying to wear the hat for two Commissions. We're trying to protect the process of the CPAC. We want to make sure that whatever they vote on and pass doesn't get wrangled up in legal entanglements. But we're also trying to make sure that the community has adequate input into that process. Being that you're on a review body that's going to review that document, whether or not you got to give input on it, the fact is that you are going to give input as a member of, not only the community, but as of the Commission. So, we're not so worried that if three people show up at that public hearing and you're unable to testify because you're on a Commission, I don't think we're so worried about that because as your rights are concerned as a citizen, you're going to have even more input into that document than the average citizen because you get to spend three hours on the document as oppose to you lost three minutes given your testimony at a public hearing.

Ms. Kaye: And as a Commissioner, if you know your term is going to expire, you're free to do anything, correct?

Mr. Giroux: I mean, I wouldn't worry too much about it because if you're not going to see that document as a Commissioner, I would encourage you to assert your first amendment rights to influence the document as a citizen.

Ms. Kaye: Alberta?

Ms. de Jetley: Well, this is a very small community and there are many occasions where three or more of us are at the same function, so we try to be really careful and make sure that if we talk to each other at all it's just social. But, at these CPAC meetings I would like to be able to stand up and say what I think and what I would like to see. So if I did and Letty did, and Sally did, and then Bev wanted to say something, we would all be out. Because if we had to get on the side to decide who, which of the two of us would be allowed to speak, then we would be meeting illegally anyway. So I think you will have to give us a ruling that yes we may speak, or no, positively no, we cannot speak at a public hearing as individuals.

Mr. Giroux: Like I said, it's a risk analysis. The way that OIP regulates this – you know Corporation Counsel is not the sunshine law police. We can tell you what the law is. So if you know that there's three people in that room, they all are going to speak on the subject, it's going to be a matter of time, interpretation, lawsuits, and appeals to figure out, you know, is it worth your three minutes or are you going to actually be the decision maker or spend a very valuable amount of time working on this document as a member of a Commission. You know, that's your risk analysis. If you want to give your three minutes,

and run the risk that somebody is going to raise the card and say well I don't want you working on the document in the future, that's your risk. Because what I can tell you is that the issues of whether or not Corporation Counsel, OIP, the Circuit Court, the Supreme Court are all going to come up with the same conclusion of whether or not what happened. Because I can't be there. I may not be there. I may not see who is present. I may not see who testifies. I may not know what the subject matter is. Because, everything, once it happens, it's going to be looked at in that flash photo. So, it's self policing, self reporting that you have to understand when you walk into that room, you have to make that analysis. What's the conversation? What am I testifying on? Are there other people who are going to be on my agency who are also going to get into the same subject matter I'm getting into? These are the types of analysis that you have to do because I'm not going to say that you can't go to these meetings, and you can't testify because that's not proper advice. The advice is at the moment you grab that mic have all these factors been thought about and whether or not it's worth testifying at that meeting, knowing or not knowing whether or not your fellow members are there or not there, and if they're going to testify or not. If you see three people from the Planning Commission, all you have to do is, are you going to testify today? Are you going to testify today? And if they say no, then shoots, I've got three minutes. I'll go for my three minutes, you know. If you walk in and everybody is there, and they're like yeah I'm testifying about this, and I'm going to testify about this, and I'm going to testify about this, I'd say, you know what? I need to walk out of here because I'd rather have my 48 hours of input into this document and not ruin losing that over a three minute testimony.

Ms. Kaye: Okay, I think that helps us James. Thank you, and thank you Simone. And I guess, next, we're going to have sexual harassment. That should wake everybody up, and then flood hazard design districts.

(The Lana`i Planning Commission recessed at approximately 8:15 p.m., and reconvened at approximately 8:22 p.m.)

Ms. Kaye: Okay, we're back in order. Now we have Francis. Right, you're going to do both Francis? Okay.

Mr. Francis Cerizo: Good evening Commissioners. My name is Francis Cerizo. I work with the Planning Department Zoning Enforcement Division. I'm one of their staff planners. I'll be doing two presentations. One on sexual harassment, and the following one is on our flood hazard ordinance.

The sexual harassment policy is an annual review that we are mandated to give to the boards and commissions. In your packet that we give to all the Commissioners, we have the policy in its entirety. You can read up on if you have specific details that you want to brush up on. Basically, sexual harassment means unwelcome advances or favors, or

verbal and physical conduct, visual displays of a sexual nature. If it's directed by an officer or employee to another officer, employee or the general public is a violation. So, specifically, you should refrain as Commissioners or staff from making any kind of sexual advances, request for favors using language of a sexual nature, visual displaying of materials of a sexual nature, and any kind of physical contact. We have a zero tolerance against sexual harassment. Not only if affects the employees. It can effect the employee's morals. It can affect the office and so forth. The policy is applicable to boards and commissioners as well as the County employees. How do you file a compliant. Anyone who feels like they have been harassed should immediately contact their – in this case, you'll be contacting the Chairperson or the Vice-Chair. If the Chairperson or the Vice-Chair are the offenders then you would go straight to the Director of Personnel Services. As far as complaints on County employees, the people that you would go to would be the Planning Director, the Deputy, the Chairperson – you can go directly to the Personnel Services' Director and if those parties are unsatisfactory to your action, the Hawaii's Civil Rights Commission and the Federal Commission on Equal Employment Opportunity.

Complaints will be - can be either informal or formal. So that written and signs are formal types of complaint. We will do a fair and discrete investigation. We'll have safeguards to maintain the confidentiality and to protect the parties involved. If the individual is found to be an offender, there will be an appropriate warning or discipline. Before any other action is taken, the investigation will be reviewed by the Director of Personnel Services. One last item is that there should be no retaliation to any of the parties involved in the investigation – either the complainant, the person investigating or the witness – these are illegal and is considered a separate violation. Do you have you any questions of sexual harassment?

Ms. Kaye: (*Changed cassette tapes*) While you're doing that, let me take a moment to say that in the packet, I got a letter on ground water on tropical pacific island understanding vital resource from Gordon Tribble who made one of our water workshop presentations. And since I just flew in from the mainland last night, I haven't looked at, I haven't had the time, but I want to let you guys know it's here, so if anybody wants to look at it, let me know.

Mr. Cerizo: Okay, on today's presentation or this evenings presentation on the flood hazard districts, I'll be looking at these four items. I'll be looking at the ordinance itself and how do we implement the ordinance or police it; as far as the flood maps, I'll explain how we read the flood maps and the standards that we use for developing in flood hazard districts; and a program that we are participants to, the community rating system; and finally what is your role in the flood hazard districts.

This is a photo of a 1998 flood damage in Florida. And as you can see it's pretty beat up. It's close to the ocean. They build it on a slab on grade. So this presentation will hopefully prevent this type of catastrophic event from happening in your neighborhood.

The flood hazard ordinance was originally adopted in 1981. The Federal government in the 70s had a slew of disasters and what happened then was that there was to be a disaster – you'll have 100's of people and structures destroyed – and they'll go there and the Feds would rebuild it, put the money in, and 10 years later the same thing happens again. So they created a National Flood Insurance Program where the purpose of the ordinance and the program is the protection of the life and property, reduction and public cost in flood control, and rescue and relief.

The first thing we're going to be looking at is Lana`i's flood maps. You know, how are we going to regulate those areas that are flooded. Previously, Lana`i had no flood maps, and we're proud to announce that this is a preliminary map that's going to be adopted in September. Most of the flooding, as you can see, is on the coast. So we have a lot of coastal flooding due to hurricanes. And there's some studies on the major streams that's also in the flood zone. So I'll be coming back in June to give a presentation on the maps itself and the ordinance that needs to be updated to take into account of the new maps.

The flood insurance rate map – This is down at Manele. As you can see we have on the preliminary maps, we have a band of v-zones along the coast. Being that – and if you noticed that there's a v, unnumbered, and a, unnumbered, that means that we have just identified that these areas will be subject to flooding but there no data that says, you know, how much flooding that's going to occur. A new study has been commissioned with the Federal government and they're coming in to provide more detail flooding data along the coast. And this will be a part of – next year we'll be having the results published and we will be providing more details on the specific flooding along the coast and along certain streams.

Typically on flood maps if we have one that has more detail, this is what would be provided. We would have V, E. V is a coastal flooding. And V stands for velocity. And these areas with the E indicate that we have elevations that's provided or detailed flood mapping. Along the coast – this in Kauluakoi – we have some of the more serious tsunami flooding. This goes up to 20 feet – 20 feet above mean sea level. So if you see a flood map, you know, when it comes out next year or so, check along the coast – you know, Manele may be – the hotel might be flooded – but it won't be available until next year. Along the A-zone in this area here is also – when it has an A with no numbers after it, it's an area of approximate methods so no details are provided in that.

This is a more detail flood map. On the – when we have the A, it indicates that this is a flood way area. Elevations are shown along the different parts of the stream. The flood way area is where most of the flooding damage occurs, so they try to keep that area from major development. On the outside, on the outskirts, the A-zones are the flood fringe area. It's lesser velocity, and of a lesser depth. We also have on the fringes outside of the A-zone, an x-shaded zone, and that is the 500 year flood. And in some areas when you do

a critical facility they, the Feds, when it's a Federally funded project, will not allowed development in the x-shaded area. This is a cross section of a flood way. As shown before, you know, this is the area where you have most of the high velocity damaging stream area. On the outside is the flood fringe, and this is the area that is allowed to be filled. And in developing the flood way, they will allow the fill, within the flood plain, enough fill so that when the water is raised up to a foot, they would stop the fill. They would provide these limits of the encroachment.

Sometimes there is major developments in areas and whenever there is a change in the flood plain or change in the elevations, we require that a Letter of Map Revision is obtained from FEMA. A Letter of Map Revision takes into account the impact and the effect of any development. For example, if you're going to fill in this flood zone, how will the flooding change? Or what have you done to mitigate that change? The end result is that we want to try to keep the status quo and by going through a Letter of Map Revision it will ensure that.

There's two types of flood zones, Flood Zone A or riverine flooding. These are typically where you have low velocities, but you can have deep or high flood depths. So basically to protect your property or your dwellings, you would elevate the structures to the base flood elevations, design structures to withstand the flood forces, and protect the utilities from flood damage. The other type of flooding is your V-zone flooding, which is coastal flooding. We can have coastal flooding by tsunamis or on the right as you can see, we have – it's a blue sky day. You know, it's a clear day, and what happened this day is that we had a high tide, and unusual high tide. It was a full moon. And in Kihei, it's somewhat a low line area. This is one of the very few times that we've ever had flooding caused by a tidal change. So how do you develop in the coastal area? The standards are obviously higher. We have – instead of elevating the structure to the top of the building –. Typically you would elevate your structure so that the top of the floor of your living area is at the base flood elevation. In v-zones, you would elevate the structure so the bottom, or the lowest member, would be above the base flood elevation. And one of the things that we wouldn't allow is slab homes such as this here. Then you would have redesign your structure to withstand the flood forces, the scouring forces, the surges that comes with coastal flooding. And there is – in protecting utilities, it's a little more beefed up anchoring. One of the concerns also is pools and septic tanks that tend to float out of the ground due its buoyancy.

So here's a visual on a v-zone construction and an a-zone construction. You built your houses so that the bottom of the lowest member is above the base flood elevation in the v-zones. And the a-zones where there's less velocity, it's allowed to be at the top of the finish floor. And most times, in the v-zone, there's no enclosure in the bottom, and it's brick walls.

One of the ways that we are trying to protect the community is by enrolling into a national flood insurance program community rating system. The FEMA acknowledges when communities adopt higher standards, and in doing so, they reduce the flood premiums to those properties that have flood insurance. Currently we have a rating – this is similar to the fire rating – we have a rating of a eight right now, and that gives us a 10% discount. Over the entire County, the County is saving approximately \$3,000,000 in premiums.

So what is your role of preventing damages to coastal communities or areas that are in the flood zones? There's several ways. And one of the tools that we have is the use of open space. This is on your community plan, and also, it's a zoning district in our County Code. Open space is this use is intended to limited development on certain urban and non-urban areas which are inappropriate for intensive development. And it's in areas such as the shoreline, buffer areas, drainage ways, flood plains and tsunami areas.

On the right here – this is an example on Moloka`i – we have a flood plain. This is near the coconut grove as you're coming into Kaunakakai. We have an area that, in the same area, the community plan shows it as rural. This is also a flood way so we have a major flooding potential, and typically what you want to do is to at least provide a corridor of open space that will allow the flooding to pass through safely. In Kaunakakai town, we have a similar situation. This is the – the blue area is the flood way area where the majority of the flood way comes through. And what they have in Kaunakakai, they have designated open spaces to accommodate most of the flooding. This area here is all corn so this is a potential area of expanding the open space to accommodate the flood way that's designated on the flood maps.

I think Lana`i is one of the better examples in the County of the use of open space. If you noticed that most of your east and north sides are in open space, and many of the gulches. Maunalei gulch, an example, is all in the open space area. Now how about Lana`i City? We can see in town that, you know, they have several gulches that comes through town. This is on the west end of Fraser Avenue, on the end, that the gulch comes through town and, you know, perhaps this is a good potential of having an open space area. If not through town, at least, outside of town when there's future development to show, to designate what is the flood zone or what is the flood inundation of that area and perhaps designate that area for open space.

Ms. Kaye: Francis, I want to ask you a question at this point. A couple of months ago we had Maui County Housing workshop if you will for an affordable housing development that's being planned here. Do they coordinate so that they're aware when they go out and start to site these units where the open space should be considered?

Mr. Cerizo: Sometimes there is coordination, not all time. But, you know, there usually when they have these developments, there's an engineer that gets on board, and these are

common places to identify those areas that are flooded. The point here is that, you know, you'll have these areas of flooding, and what the tendency is that they'll put it – the developer may pipe it underground. They might put a large pipe to accommodate that. But from my experience, there are benefits of gulches. And if you harden it or if you cover it up, you lose those benefits. You know, one of the benefits is open space. Some of the benefits, like on Maui, we have running streams and that's also – it's better having the running stream than a covered –.

Ms. Kaye: Okay, thank you.

Mr. Cerizo: The other areas that you are involved is the Special Management Area. As part of your rules, 12-402-12(e)(2)(j), it requires an evaluation of potential adverse effects on sensitive areas such as flood plains. So when a development comes in a special management area, you have the right –. We should be providing you, as staff, what is the current flooding? What is the impacts of the full build out? What kind of actions is being taken by the developers to mitigate these impacts? Is there going to be an increase in flood elevation? If you build in the flood zone, will there be debris that may impact houses? There is – especially on Maui, we're getting all tight, and we're starting to build in these flood zones, and there's getting problems. But on Lana`i, there's a few places that get flooded, and hopefully, you know, there's open space to keep it away. There is a requirement, if you're in a flood zone, to do a detailed analysis of the gulches or the drainage ways, and that's the Letter of Map Revision process. So typically, we would require a conditional Letter of Map Revision that's the acronym for that analysis.

Another avenue that you may be involved in is whenever we have amendments to Title 19, the Planning Commission reviews all amendments. Chapter 19.62 which regulates the flood hazard area is being updated. Next month I'll be presenting the ordinance changes. We have several of the changes that is being mandated by FEMA as part of our flood mapping update. And there will be several other upgrades that the County feels should be implemented to provide further protection to the properties. So when we review these, you know, you can ask for, maybe we should make it more stringent or maybe we should expand it. So you have input in developing more stricter rules in the development in the flood zones.

So this is an example of a well built building in Pensacola. It was in the 90s. And as you can see, most of the dwellings on the street are gone. Hopefully, you know, if we are allowed to build on the flood zones on this island that, you know, we have structures that can withstand the forces of the flood. That's my presentation. Do you have any questions?

Ms. Kaye: Thank you Francis. Now, I'd just like to make an observation and I guess a question. This is the first time that you've had a map even though it's preliminary for Lana`i, correct?

Mr. Cerizo: That's correct.

Ms. Kaye: Okay, so when you come back next month, you're going to be talking about updating 19.62?

Mr. Cerizo: That's correct.

Ms. Kaye: Okay. Thank you.

Ms. de Jetley: Madame Chair, the next time we have a flood zone workshop, can we make it Lana`i specific? I really, you know, it's late, I really didn't want to look at all of the maps of Moloka`i. We're the Lana`i Planning Commission. I just want to look at stuff pertaining to this island.

Mr. Cerizo: Yeah, during the workshop, it will be all Moloka`i. When we do our flood presentation of the ordinance –

Ms. Kaye: Lana`i.

Mr. Cerizo: I'm sorry, Lana`i. I'm sorry. It will be specific for Lana`i. Thank you.

Ms. Kaye: Thank you Francis. Next on our agenda is open Lana`i applications report.

E. DIRECTOR'S REPORT

1. Open Lana`i Applications Report.

Ms. Kaye: Any questions on these? Yes, Beverly?

Ms. Zigmond: I'm curious what Manele Bay CHP fuel storage tank pad is please?

Mr. Stanley Ruidas: Sally that's – CHP is a unit.

Ms. Zigmond: I'm Beverly.

Mr. Ruidas: I mean Beverly. It's a unit that Manele Bay is putting in. It's a generator. It's going to generate power for the hotel. And using the waste – I guess heated waste water – it's going back to the chillers for their air-conditioning and whatever they have to use. So they're adding another generating unit to their system. CHP is a combined something.

Ms. Kaye: Okay, the Lana`i new Senior Center. I think that's appearing for the first time.

And I can't – I'm sorry I didn't bring my legend – remember what CTB is. Yeah, it didn't sound familiar. Mr. Hunt?

Mr. Hunt: CTB is Country Town Business District.

Ms. Kaye: Okay. So do we know what this application involves?

Mr. Hunt: I can't give you very much detail on it. We can come back at the next meeting with a –

2. Agenda items for the June 17, 2009 meeting. (Public Hearings)

- a. **MR. JEFFREY S. HUNT, AICP, Planning Director transmitting Council Resolution No. 09-21 to the Lanai, Maui, and Molokai Planning Commissions containing a Draft Bill to Amend Section 19.14.020 of the Maui County Code relating to eliminating the stacking of Residential and Apartment uses in the Hotel District. (RFC 2009/0028) (J. Alueta)**
- b. **MR. JEFFREY S. HUNT, AICP, Planning Director transmitting Council Resolution No. 09-22 containing a Draft Bill to Amend Section 19.24.020 and 19.26.060 relating eliminating the stacking of B-1, B-2, and B-3 uses in the M-1 Light Industrial District and the M-2 Heavy Industrial District as well as eliminating "apartment houses" from the list of uses in the M-1 Light Industrial District. (RFC 2009/0029) (J. Alueta)**
- c. **MR. JEFFREY S. HUNT, AICP, Planning Director transmitting a Bill for an Ordinance to Amend Chapter 19.62 of the Maui County Code to adopt Special Flood Hazard Area regulations in accordance with the National Flood Insurance Program. (F. Cerizo)**

3. Scheduling of the following item for public hearing on July 15, 2009:

- a. **MR. JEFFREY S. HUNT, AICP, Planning Director transmitting a Bill for an Ordinance repealing Chapter 19.09, Maui County Code, R-0 Zero Lot Line Residential District and amending Title 19.08, Maui County Code, relating to Residential Districts and amending Title 19.04 General Provisions and Definitions. (J. Alueta)**

Ms. Kaye: That would be great. Thank you. Any other questions on the open projects report Commissioners? Okay, agenda items for June 17th, and I think one will be Francis coming back, and then an item is listed for July 15th. I don't know if anybody from the Planning Department wants to add any comments to these. We're just getting noticed that these will be on our agenda next month, correct?

Mr. Hunt: What we're trying to do is just communicate to you that these are coming up to you on your next agenda. The first two items, a and b, are Council Bills where they're proposing to eliminate certain uses in the hotel district – that would be residential and apartment uses would no longer be permitted. The next Bill would eliminate businesses from the industrial district. And the third one is the Bill that Francis was talking about regarding flood areas.

Ms. Kaye: Okay Commissioners, any questions on these? The only other remaining thing that came in the packet that's worth a few seconds is the letter dated May 7th to Mr. Hunt from Castle & Cooke. It's the third semi-annual report on the water usage from the Manele non-potable water usage – as part of condition #14, part of the permit extension that was granted. I have not had a significant amount of time to look at this because I've been away. I would – but what preliminary investigation I did do, the numbers do not match again with the periodic water report numbers. And I'm not sure where they came from, and I think I would like more time to absorb this and maybe come back next month with some very specific questions for the Planning Department to again write a letter to Castle & Cooke and try and clarify why. What the difficulty is in reporting on this condition escapes me. Before I see if anyone else has anything to say, I will say I have talked to John Stubbart the new water director and he has expressed – this was before this letter came out – he's expressed a willingness to work with us on trying to figure out what it is we want rather than them giving us something that's unsatisfactory. So if anyone wants to volunteer with me on that, I plan on contacting him and saying this is what we want and this is the format that will work for us and we'll see if we can make some headway that way. Any objections to that Commissioners? Any other comments? If anyone wants to explain this to me, I'd love to understand it.

Ms. Zigmond: Madame Chair, I think that's an excellent idea because I have a lot of questions about that. And you're right, the numbers don't add up, and this is what, how many reports that they've had already – the third – and yeah, it's pretty frustrating. So perhaps John could come to the next meeting, I don't know, but it's just not acceptable.

Ms. Kaye: Any other observations? Anybody else decipher these numbers in a way that you understood? I will take that as a no. Okay, then I'll pursue that with John, and let him know that we're going to take another month, and we're going to come back. And I would hope all of the Commissioners, including the ones who are not here tonight, take time to

look at this and compare it to the past reports and see if they can help to discern a way to make this an effective tool for us to use – to watch the water use at Manele. Anything else that anyone would like to bring up tonight? Mr. Hunt, yes?

Mr. Hunt: So, we should assume that we should put this on your next agenda, the discussion of the May 7th letter?

Ms. Kaye: Yes. Yes, please. That would be great. Thank you. And Clayton – Clayton and I went over like three months out, and I don't remember what else was on June except for what appears tonight and now this. But Clayton is usually pretty good about sending a draft out and enough time to make it manageable. Anything else? Alright then, good work everybody. Meeting is adjourned.

F. NEXT REGULAR MEETING DATE: JUNE 17, 2009

G. ADJOURNMENT

There being no further discussion brought forward to the Commission, the meeting was adjourned at approximately 8:56 p.m.

Respectfully transmitted by,

LEILANI A. RAMORAN-QUEMADO
Secretary to Boards and Commissions I

RECORD OF ATTENDANCE

PRESENT:

Sally Kaye, Chair
Stanley Ruidas, Vice-Chair
Beverly Zigmond
Alberta de Jetley
Leticia Castillo

EXCUSED:

Dwight Gamulo
Matthew Mano
Gerry Rabaino
Darlene Endrina

OTHERS:

Jeffrey Hunt, Director, Department of Planning
Kathleen Aoki, Deputy Director, Department of Planning
Francis Cerizo, Staff Planner
Simone Bosco, Staff Planner
James Giroux, Deputy, Corporation Counsel