

(APPROVED: 05/07/14)

**LANA'I PLANNING COMMISSION
MEETING
JANUARY 25, 2014**

A. CALL TO ORDER

The meeting of the Lana'i Planning Commission (Commission) was called to order by Chair John Ornellas at approximately 9:09 a.m., Saturday, January 25, 2014, in the Hale Kupuna Center, 1144 Ilima Avenue, Lana'i City, Hawaii.

A quorum of the Commission was present (See Record of Attendance.)

Chair John Ornellas: We had discussion last time about how we handle public testimony. Right now ...(inaudible)... and I am willing to open testimony and let it stay open until -- so we can get as much feedback from the community on things that we discuss. I'm not going into too much detail, we're not going to be project specific, like in the CPAC where you guys, basically, stated in general -- general information of the plan. If we do come across a heated topic, I may cut in and stop the conversation, and then bring it back to the Commissioners and then we will actually vote on it, but I'm just looking for consensus for most of the time. So if it's a non-issue or non-hot topic, then we may just say everybody agrees, everybody agrees, then we'll move on.

So we'll get started with public testimony. We'll open-up public testimony to discuss what we did last, at last meeting, and then also what we're going to be doing today. So did we get a list? Who signed up? Pat, you signed up?

Mr. Pat Riley: Yes.

Chair Ornellas: Go ahead. You can come up right up here and sit down. Use the mike right there.

B. PUBLIC TESTIMONY - At the discretion of the Chair, public testimony may also be taken when each agenda item is discussed, except for contested cases under Chapter 91, HRS. Individuals who cannot be present when the agenda item is discussed may testify at the beginning of the meeting instead and will not be allowed to testify again when the agenda item is discussed unless new or additional information will be offered. Maximum time limits of at least three minutes may be established on individual testimony by the Lānai Planning Commission More information on oral and written testimony can be found below.

Mr. Pat Riley: Good morning. Thank you for your service. This is a bear of a thing you're going through, but, you know, we all appreciate the challenges. My name's Pat Riley, 468 Ahakea Street. I was thinking about, to tell you where this is coming from, is so much of the planning has to do with the projected projects of the corporation, but, as you know, at the coffee shop I hear a lot of discussions about people that aren't landowners, and I think

that needs to be part of our community plan, and I would like to move some of those, although you've already covered it, to guiding principles and vision; in other words, get it out of the project specific and move it up to a guiding principle, and these are some of the ones: The number one that I have listed here is on your Figure 2.1, it seems like State of Hawaii was left off the circumference of that figure, you had Pulama, County of Maui, residents, but State of Hawaii is a player and I would just recommend adding State of Hawaii. We have a lot of projects over here.

My number A there is local entrepreneurs still are seeking long-term leases or some arrangement so that they can start a business independent or at least a long-term lease so that they can invest in their business as a private business people. I think that's a major guiding principle that should not be buried somewhere. We got, to me, this is my philosophy and I know there's been a debate about it, but you've got to let independent businesses thrive, and this is one way to do it.

The second one is related to residents and their ability to buy houses. Somebody just told me last week that the 1951 strike against Hawaiian Pineapple Company that went seven months, one of the primary issues of that strike was housing, to allow employees -- remember before that the company owned all the houses, and as a result of that strike, seven months, they were able to negotiate with the corporation to allow workers, employees to buy houses on Lana`i. That was a big watershed moment. Now we're not exactly there today, but we all know that housing stocks are short, and I believe that at least the generation younger than me, the children of you sitting here, should have an opportunity to participate in enhanced equity. If you buy a house, or even if you get land, at least the way things look now, your equity will increase, and if you use that equity to send your children to college, it's a retirement account, whatever you believe. If you don't own the land, you will not participate in enhanced equity. That's a guiding principle to me. Not everybody will agree with that, but that's how big corporations make money. They don't make money for salaries. They make money in gaining investment equity. Let our children on this island have a chance, at this time, to participate and have a future.

Now we have 3,000 more people coming to Lana`i. What are they going to do? Where are they going to work? Where are they going to live? Will they be in competition for the present generation for housing, land, equity enhancement. It's gotta be a guiding principle, for me.

Now since it's a big topic statewide, I know it's addressed somewhere in the plan way down, but this whole discussion about pesticides, herbicides, GMOs, and whether local control can do that or whether it's state or federal, but I think you should have a discussion about that because as ag, if ag projects increase here, that may be a factor. I believe, on other islands, there are genetically modified organisms being tested, and herbicides and

pesticides, and you know Kauai, Big Island, and that's in the State Legislature now. So I think it's worth a discussion.

Another thing that's in the legislature, and this is, I think is real important, is to be able to - now I know the county has a, you know, emergency manager, Anna Foust, and they were over here a couple weeks ago to look at us, but I still think it is really a critical thing to bring to a higher level of principle, we have to be prepared and somebody who had coffee said this morning that they saw in the paper that Hawaii got an F in its emergency preparedness. Well, we don't want to be that way, at least on Lana`i. Raise it to a higher level and at least have a discussion, you know, whether it's a two-minutes discussion or a ten-minute discussion, I think it's -- the Planning Commission should have that; at least put it on the record.

Now, and this is obviously a big issue at the moment, and I don't know what the deal is with the wind turbines, but we all know that we've had meetings this week about the cable going to Maui; again, whether you take a position or not, I'm just asking you to have a discussion about whether Lana`i should be connected at some point to the inter-island grid. I mean my own personal view is it's going to go Maui and maybe go to the Big Island, but eventually, they're going to want to come here again. So at least have the discussion, whether everybody agrees or not, I don't know, but to me that's one of the roles of a planning in developing a long 20-year community plan 'cause I think that's what we're talking about.

And I think I recommended before, but maybe it's not an issue, but I would say there should be a map about emergency shelters on Lana`i somewhere. And again, I know that the county is developing plans, the island has met with the company and the school, but maybe a draft plan of what are we talking about in terms of shelters, both pre-event shelters and long-term post-event shelters. And that's it. That's it for me. Thank you very much.

Chair Ornellas: Thank you, Pat. Also, I wanted -- Riki Hokama, our Councilmember, has just entered the building. Riki has entered the building. Thank you for coming, Riki. I appreciate it. You know, we didn't -- I didn't open up and it did not give the -- I guess we're having a sign-in sheet so, everybody, go ahead and sign in for the Commissioners, yeah. And if you haven't signed in back there, please do so. If anybody else want to get up and testify, please come forward. Hearing none, we'll go on to the next object here, the next, and that is item C, and this is Lana`i Community Plan Review Process and Procedures, Long Range Division. Yeah, are you going to say something, Kathleen?

C. LĀNA`I COMMUNITY PLAN REVIEW PROCESS AND PROCEDURES (Long Range Division)

Ms. Kathleen Kern: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. We just wanted to clarify when the Planning Commission is making recommendations and approvals as to exactly what we're doing, so our suggestions are that, just for clarity, that it's clear that you're recommending, when you're making motions to recommend, first of all, recommend changes, and then once the -- you've made enough motions to recommend those changes at the end of the chapter, we have some choices: you can recommend to approve the chapter with the approved recommendations; you could recommend to approve the chapter with further changes, the minor changes that the Planning Department is going to do, such as some of the little things that are pointed out in terms of grammar and spelling and other issues; or you could recommend to -- for us to do further work on the chapter and bring it back for another review at a later meeting, so such as, like last week with Chapter 1, there were some minor changes, we've made those minor changes, and we're bringing back the chapter for your quick review. With Chapter 2, there's some more work that we have to do. We're not going to bring back Chapter 2 until we finish that work. And we just wanted to make -- the two approvals were sort of -- were almost exactly alike and we just wanted to make sure that we're all clear as to whether the chapter's going to be brought back for a substantial review, or just for minor review, or whether it's completely pau. Does that make sense?

Chair Ornellas: Members, any questions for Kathleen concerning what she just said? I was under the impression that we would do our -- take each chapter and do our changes, and then you guys would come back, but I wasn't expecting it to be approved because I thought that was going to be at the end of the process where we'll have -- we'll have all our changes in the chapters, and then we go through each chapter and say, okay, we're going to accept it that way. You know what I'm saying? I didn't expect us to go through all the chapters 'cause I thought that was going to be at the end.

Ms. Beverly Zigmond: Mr. Chair, I actually prefer your suggestion just because we only are getting the revisions and such now and haven't really had a chance to look at them so -- and if we had, you know, several chapters at once, I think it would be hard to say what we wanted to do without looking at them.

Chair Ornellas: You understand what we're trying to say, Kathleen? It's just --

Ms. Kern: Yeah, we can bring all the chapters back.

Chair Ornellas: Okay. Because as we progress, like Maui have some chapters and then we have -- we're going to discuss chapters today, and then there's like 7 and 9 that could be used as references, that's what you said, that's basically the same thing as we go down the line, we may have some references that come up when we start to approve it, and things may change the chapter as the process continues on down the line, so I want us to make sure that we have the opportunity to give it its due, for each chapter, and then at the

end, all the changes that we did is in the chapter, and we agree, and we approve each chapter, and then we'll be done with it.

Ms. Kern: Okay.

Chair Ornellas: I mean did that make any sense?

Ms. Kern: Yeah. No, we --

Chair Ornellas: Okay.

Ms. Kern: I guess what I was trying to get some clarity on is there's both sort of major changes and minor changes. Some of the changes that you're recommending and talking about we're working on here in the Planning Commission, and then some of the changes, we're going back and doing a bit of work, so I guess I just wanted to -- when you're making a motion, be clear as to what you're asking us to do.

Chair Ornellas: Okay, that's not a problem. And if it's not clear to you guys, since you gotta put it on a piece of paper, you have to make sure that we are -- we explain ourselves too so --

Ms. Kern: Okay.

Mr. William Spence: And I recall last time, the Commissioners went through the chapter and made suggestions and everything, and then we started reading stuff back. So that's -- if we could just continue like that, I mean but everybody -- you know, the goal is to get everybody in agreement that, you know, these are the changes we want to see to the chapter, and that's -- you know, Kathleen is right in that sense, so let's -- well, if you think of other procedural things, yeah, bring them up.

Chair Ornellas: Alright. Yes, sir, Robin?

Mr. Robin Kaye: I have a question from the previous meeting, it refers to Chapter 2. Is this the appropriate time to ask that question?

Chair Ornellas: Two is not going to be presented today. Okay.

Ms. Kern: No. We're not going to be looking at Chapter 2.

Chair Ornellas: But there is -- he does have a change that he would like so --

Mr. Kaye: A request for information ...(inaudible)... it might not need a change ...(inaudible)...

Chair Ornellas: Okay. Well, go ahead and state it, Robin.

Mr. Kaye: Robin Kaye, Lana`i resident. Sorry I missed the last meeting. In reviewing Chapter 2, under Problems, D, there's a sentence in here that was kind of surprising and I wonder if you could clarify it change it: "Furthermore, whole areas of the island's cultural resources and landscapes, such as Keahikawelo . . . could be significantly altered and transformed by the development." I never heard Keahikawelo mentioned as a potential place for development either in Pulama's plans or in the Planning Commission or the CPAC's conversations, so why did Keahikawelo get placed in a potentially developable -- as a potentially developed site?

Chair Ornellas: And this, I think, it was done in blue so it came from the Planning Department.

Mr. Kaye: Yes. Why did you put Keahikawelo as a place that's going to be developed?

Ms. Zigmond: Robin, where are you at, please? Page?

Mr. Kaye: Chapter 2, your page it would be Chapter 2 --

Ms. Caron Green: Robin, I think ...(inaudible)... Club Lana`i. I'm not --

Mr. Kaye: Well then let's change it.

Chair Ornellas: Okay, let's -- Caron, let's -- this is not a CPAC meeting. Okay. Thank you. Can you review? I mean if Caron is correct that was a typo from the CPAC, then either we eliminate it because it's your addition, not something that the CPAC did.

Ms. Kern: I'm sorry. I didn't hear what Caron said.

Chair Ornellas: Come on the mike, Caron.

Ms. Green: I don't know -- Caron Green, resident. I don't know the exact name of Club Lana`i, but the only place we talked about development along the coastline would be Club Lana`i, not up at the Garden of the Gods.

Ms. Kern: My recollection, Robin, is that this could be -- might have been a piece of text that was leftover from a very -- one of the very early drafts when there was concern about potential energy development at that end of the island.

Mr. Kaye: But that was taken out.

Ms. Kern: Yes.

Mr. Kaye: And then it came back in.

Ms. Kern: Yes. My apologies. It wasn't intended to be put back in in that manner. We can change it certainly to the windward coast or we can remove this all together.

Chair Ornellas: There's no reason for it to be there so you can just remove it all together.

Ms. Kern: Okay. We can do that.

Chair Ornellas: Thank you. Alright, so we're done with C, Kathleen? Are you okay with the Lana`i Community Plan Review Process and Procedures?

Ms. Kern: Yes. Thank you.

Chair Ornellas: Yeah. And you planners, anybody has something to say, please say it. I mean just as long as, you know, when we leave today, that what we did today is understood by you and I, us, so -- did I say that -- good thing there's no English teachers here.

D. LĀNA`I Planning Commission APPROVAL OF RECOMMENDATIONS RELATING TO CH. 1 OF THE DECEMBER 2013 DRAFT LĀNA`I COMMUNITY PLAN

Chair Ornellas: Okay, so then we'll move on to item D on our agenda, Lana`i Planning Commission approval and recommendation relating to Chapter 1, December '13 draft Lana`i. So let me get to this point. Now, the recommendations to Chapter 1 was not part of our packet, okay, so we basically just got it now. So for us to make a determination, let's -- will you give us at least a week. I mean when you send out packets, include that so that way we have time to review the comments that we had while its still fresh in our memory because now, we're going to be -- our next meeting is in end of February, so that's about a month away, so we need to have a little bit more.

Ms. Kern: If you would like to defer on this, that's fine with us.

Chair Ornellas: Okay. Any objections, Commissioners, to defer item D to the next meeting? So the next meeting 1 and 2, and whatever we decide on this, today's, will be out? So you guys got a month to make sure all that stuff is to us. Huh? Come on. Okay, give me 1 and 2.

Ms. Kern: Given the information -- the population chapter, the information we have to gather in Chapter 2, I can't promise that it'll be ready for March -- for the end of February. There's that population analysis and there is some other things that we have to find more information for and I would -- I can't promise that we can be ready with Chapter 2 next meeting.

Chair Ornellas: Okay. Alright. You will keep us updated and give us a -- and if you can't make Chapter 2 for February, give us a reason what's holding you up.

Ms. Kern: Okay.

Chair Ornellas: Because I have a telephone and I can call people so --

Ms. Kern: We can do that.

Chair Ornellas: And stir the pot; make sure we get things if you're waiting for other departments, okay? Thank you. Members, any comments? So any -- so everybody agrees that we can defer item D to the next meeting? Any objection? Hearing none, so we'll defer D to the February meeting.

E. LĀNA`I Planning Commission DISCUSSION AND APPROVAL OF RECOMMENDATIONS RELATING TO THE DECEMBER 2013 DRAFT LĀNA`I COMMUNITY PLAN

1. Ch. 3 - Environment and Natural Resources

Chair Ornellas: Then we'll move on to E, Lana`i Planning Commission discussion and approval of recommendations relating to the December 2013 draft Lana`i Community Plan. The first chapter will be Chapter 3, Environment and Natural Resources. Mary, are you going to do the presentation?

Ms. Mary Jorgensen: Yes, I'm going to do Chapter 3 and 4 and 5 today. So I'm Mary Jorgensen, I'm with the Planning Department, the Long Range Division, and I think I know everyone here so -- except for some of the Commissioners. I'm very happy to be here and work with you, and it's wonderful to be back on Lana`i. I was really -- you know, the boat trip over here was like, yeah.

Chair Ornellas: Mary, excuse me. Members, also audience, Mary, before you go on as far as Chapter 3, you are going to need to stop and then we'll ask questions from audience, so hold your questions until she is done with the chapter, and then we'll weigh-in also, alright?

Ms. Jorgensen: Okay.

Chair Ornellas: Thank you.

Ms. Jorgensen: Yeah, I'll first give the presentation, and then kind of an overview of what's in the chapter, and then we can have some questions, and then the Commissioners can walk through the changes of the different parts of the chapter.

Okay, so Chapter 3 is on the environment and natural resources, and this is a very simple diagram developed by the United Nations used often, and it's trying to show the overlap between three main sectors that drives sustainability, which is the ability to have a similar quality of life in the future by the way that you live with your environment today and how much the economy is also used in the environment. Now, here they show environment, and that includes both built and natural, and people often separate it, but we, as the human species, we're just like any other biological species, we have our habitats and we are very dependent on the natural environment. And the economy, this section here where they overlap, you can't -- you wouldn't function without all those resources, the natural resources that come out of the environment that we use to build out roads and houses, and for society, we need it as well for a number of resources that keep us alive. It's not quite as simple in ecology for the ecosystems are very complex. The complexity theory is what a lot of ecologists are focused on now because everything being overlapped and multi-dimensional and inter-connected, and with the rapid change that's going on in the world right now, it's very hard to understand and keep up with the information that's needed to understand the environment. So I'm going to be giving a very simple summary, but just keep in mind that if you're changing one piece of it, it's going to be affecting some other area. It's all connected.

So in the appendix, I included Ecosystem Services, and that was to -- when you're looking at what's, you know, right in front of you, all the individual pieces, it's good to check in with the ecosystem services because those are water provided by the environment for free that sometimes, you know, when we get something like clean air, we might take it for granted, but if you're in someplace, like I went through a town in China one time, you could hardly breath from the coal dust. So if you have a really healthy environment, like you have here, you're going to have those services provided for free. And then I put in red, these ones that are just so basic: food, fiber, that's your housing and clothing; and fresh water, which we talked about a lot in -- during the CPAC process, and how it's so important to think of the health of the environment and without it, you'll start to feel a loss in what is provided from the environment. Another key ecosystem service that a lot of governments are looking at right now is to see the things that, as I mentioned, the environment provides for free, regulating our climate, and cleaning our air, and managing the water, and pest regulation. They're starting to say, well, let's see, nature used to do that really well so how do we replicate that and build what is called "green infrastructure," so that's bringing more

the natural environment back into the city and seeing how they can work in a way together so that you have a lot of these services that can supplement what you already have in your built infrastructure. So when we think about water supply, which is, you know, strongly linked into the infrastructure chapter, Chapter 7, you can look at it in conservation of the forest, you can look at it as how do you slow the water down and recharge areas so that it doesn't all just run off in the ocean, and you can look at desalination plants in multiple ways, so you have both built systems to provide the infrastructure and natural systems.

And then for -- another way that the environment and the natural resources connect is into your cultural chapter, Chapter 5, which we'll be talking about later, and that it provides what is so essential and why probably many of you are living right here on Lana`i is for the beauty and this natural environment. And for recreation being so key to the health, and if you have that area, you know, it's the preferred place for people to go out and get their recreation.

So here on Lana`i, you're fortunate. You have so much open space and natural environment around you, but there's also been, over time, an extreme loss of your forest cover, and particularly the lowland cover, when the -- it was with the goats, and invasive plants and animal species are also a major issue here, particularly the strawberry guava. You have 64 plants that are listed under the Federal Endangered Species Act, and we've lost many species already, and for forest birds, you only have 1 out of the 8 original species.

Just in the last year, NOAA listed two coral species. We're supposed to have a conclusion by this December but they've extended it 6 months because it's 66 species over the Carribean, Pacific, and Hawaii, so they didn't come to a final listing proposal.

This is a little dark, sorry, but this is your remaining forest bird, one of the honeycreeper, and down here you have an endangered snail, and they all have a very important role. I mean, you know, for insect regulation, the birds and the snails are your digesters, and, you know, think of them as, in a way, the composters out there. And these are the coral that are listed: that's blue rice coral, is the common name, and this is sandpaper white coral, and they're all around the Keomoku coast, very common, but yet are in decline.

This is not showing up too well. You can see maybe the outline of the island of Maui, across the way, and Lana`i. This is Lana`i. So there's your Keomoku coast. And this is like Lahaina would be over here, and down here is Olowalu, and with its reef system, and also up a Ka`anapli, that reef system is connected to the -- it seeds the coral over on your coast and also the south coast of Molokai. So these ecosystems, as I've said, are very much connected, and when you think about, oh, well our place looks really healthy, you also have to think about, you know, the health of the corals that are over on the island of Maui because if they decline, yours will decline.

And so there's all kinds of regulations to help ensure the protection of the environment on a federal level. You have Clean Air, Clean Water, Endangered Species, and the Coastal Zone Management Act. And you can see in this map over here, all this dark blue, Lana`i is the only island that, of the Maui Nui islands, that is completely surrounded by the Hawaiian Island Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary, and they're coming out with a recovery plan probably later this year. The state has its state plan and additional legislation for protection of the environment, sustainability, climate change. There's conservation districts that are managed by DLNR, like down below here, the Manele-Hulopo`e Marine Life Conservation District that has -- protects habitats, shallow reef habitats, and then also for mammal species, your monk seals, spinner dolphins, and green sea turtles.

The fishery within the actual harbor, there's an additional management area for the -- that regulates like when and where exactly you can fish, so they're just monitoring the species and seeing, well okay, if we can not fish for a little while, then this might recover at the rate that it would be sustainable so you'd have those fish in the future.

I put state greenways on there because later on, when we get into talking about transportation, this is a recent plan that they came about, it's mostly for bicycle recreational trails, but these are often used when you're going to go through the trouble of building a greenway for bicycle, which can be used for both recreation and an alternate mode of transportation, you can combine your green infrastructure along that same route and have it be multi-purpose in that way. And that's the kind of planning in the future that, you know, it's like looking at how do you get things that we think of, traditionally, as more urban working well with the natural environment.

The county has a number of codes regulating mostly surface water management they have just recently passed for subdivisions where they have post-construction storm water quality, so, onsite, they're supposed to protect that, and different soil erosion sediment control regulations and the actual design of the storm drainage, also, things that are for control of floods and water quality, and as Tara Owens will be talking about later, shoreline management, which ties into the Coastal Zone Management Act and the building code.

Another dark picture, sorry, this is Lana`i Street during the rain storm, and you can just see the water and the mud running down the sides, and this street here shows like where they took and made the street a little narrower and put a drainage area in there and some green plants that will filter the sediment out and allow more clean water to run off through the drainage system. And that you'll see -- this is where your natural environment using -- bringing it more into a city will fit with when Kathleen will be talking about Chapter 10 and urban design. So you can also, something that seems -- you have your, you know, trees that provide a lot of shade, but you can also have some different variety, I think we talked

about that in terms of having ones that will help reduce what are called "heat islands," you know, just shade trees are another way that you can bring nature into the city.

So finally, one of the best ways to help protect and restore the environment is through partnerships and stewardship, and up on Lana`ihale, you have a lot of work going. This is the strawberry guava. It can also be a pale green. It comes in different colors. Lots of seeds in there so they're spread easily by birds and animals that digest them, and they spread really thick thickets that choke out your natural plants. So it's going to take almost like as many people as you can get out there and a huge effort to get rid of this, and the reason you want to get rid of it, it's like the outside of it is -- of their stems are solid, and then the inside, it's like just a giant straw. It's one of the huge -- it uses more water than any other plant. It just pulls all the water out of your ground. So Lana`i, with a very low water budget, would really want to, first off, address strawberry guava. NBNR is working on that too. Like koa tree, if you looked at a cross-section, you cut the trunk of it across, it's solid; where this is basically big straws taking all the water out. The other is we had a big discussion at the CPAC about introducing or really getting the game management program for control of the feral deer or the big horn sheep because they've destroyed the understory. The fern understory is where really the water is collected so that you don't want a solid canopy over your Lana`ihale, you want it broken up, and then water's pulled down, and the fern understory pulls that into your ground and recharges your water supply. But if you have deer taking that all out, then not only are you going lose some of your -- the trees that you would like to have up there, but you're also going to see your water supply diminish.

We talked to someone at the County Water Supply, just Thursday afternoon, and she was saying that on some of -- she's talking more Hawaii Statewide, but forest restoration, being able to increase your water supply by 10 to 15%, and in some areas, even more. And on the west Haleakala forestry restoration project that they're doing there, they're already seeing that the ranch land next to it, and they've done scientific studies, and then their area, with the new plants, is having about twice as much water down in the ground. So for water supply, this is -- it's really critical to look at forest restoration.

That's the end of the environment talk, so I'll just talk real quickly about what's in the chapter. John, you have something? Question?

Chair Ornellas: I was just -- oh, you have more to do on --

Ms. Jorgensen: Not on a presentation. We can go through the chapter now. I could just give a quick what's in there, or do you want to just go through it section by section?

Chair Ornellas: Section by section, is that okay?

Ms. Jorgensen: Okay.

Chair Ornellas: Section by section is fine.

Ms. Jorgensen: Okay. All these chapters were arranged with like kind of a brief introduction that gives a little bit of background, and when you get into the element chapters, so they're a little different than what you looked at last time, at your last meeting where -- for Chapter 1 and 2. So you'll see from Chapters 3 through 11, it'll start with an Introduction, Background, and then talk about the Existing Conditions, have an Issues and Strategies section, and then Goal, Policies, and Actions. So we can start with page 1 and, John, you --

Chair Ornellas: Mary, I just want to let everybody know that Kepa has a copy of this, and Kepa is presently going through the whole plan to make sure all of the Hawaiian words are punctuated, and are correct, as well as the locations throughout this island. So we don't have to worry about too much about that and then by the end our sessions with -- by the last meeting, we should have a done copy from Kepa, so we don't need to spend any time on that. Thank you.

Ms. Jorgensen: Okay, so if you want to go through section by section looking for what you might want to add or anything that you think it needs to be corrected or removed, that's what we'd like to hear about at this time so --

Ms. Zigmond: Mr. Chair?

Chair Ornellas: Bev, go ahead.

Ms. Zigmond: Mary, on page 3-1, the second paragraph, it says, "Recent studies," I was -- I can't find a reference for that. I was wondering if you could cite that and include it in here please?

Ms. Jorgensen: I think that continues all the way down to 1, which is the Department of Land and Natural Resources, The Rain Follows the Forest, it was a major report they did in 2011, and that's where they had the values, the dollar values for ecosystem services.

Ms. Zigmond: Okay. It didn't seem clear to me that it was there but --

Ms. Jorgensen: Okay, so we could -- we could add another footnote marker there, at the end of paragraph two.

Ms. Zigmond: Okay. Thank you. And since it references Appendix 3.1, which you talked about in your slide, can you tell us where -- what is the source of that slide that says, "Ecosystem Services?"

Ms. Jorgensen: Oh, yes. That's, from the United Nations, they did an ecosystem analysis in 2005, and so they did something similar to what you're seeing below for the University of Hawaii doing -- to say, for Hawaii, what is the value of these ecosystem services. The United Nations looked at it worldwide and divided it into those categories.

Ms. Zigmond: Okay. Thank you. Maybe that could be put in there because it doesn't say, I don't think, there.

Ms. Jorgensen: Okay. Put it in the --

Ms. Zigmond: Okay. And is it appropriate now, since it's already referenced, the 3.1 to ask a question on that?

Ms. Jorgensen: Yes.

Ms. Zigmond: Okay. Thank you. Can you clarify what is meant by "Primary production?" I'm trying to understand some of these things so I can relate them to our present chapter. It was the first line on eco services, it says, "Supporting Services, Primary production." Is that food?

Ms. Jorgensen: Yeah, Primary production would be your food and -- so your -- all the other biological organisms, so it could be mammals and birds and, yeah, so primary biological species.

Ms. Zigmond: Okay. Thank you. And two more clarifications. "Climate regulation," is that referring to -- well, what is that referring to because I know that -- I don't think we have that capability as humans?

Ms. Jorgensen: Well, for -- so your environment, if you have a lot more trees, you're going to have -- it could regulate -- let's just take a local example up on the Lana`ihale, if you have the correct species of trees mixed in with open spaces with fern cover underneath, then that's the type of composition of the forest that you'd want for the clouds then to gather at the top of Lana`ihale and then release their water. So -- and if not, the clouds will just move right over. So in a lot of places without the forest being -- when the forest is removed, it also doesn't have the -- you're losing the ability to absorb carbon dioxide, which is from vehicle emissions and industry, and then that's caused some of the global warming that we're seeing right now.

Ms. Zigmond: Okay. Thank you. And "Disease regulation," disease of humans, plants, animals - all the above?

Ms. Jorgensen: All of it, yeah. So that if you have an unhealthy system, you're more likely to have viruses that are going to be non-beneficial because you have beneficial viruses in our own bodies, all through the system. But if you start to have a unhealthy environment, there's the likelihood of seeing more disease type viruses that are undesirable. Okay, are there additional questions on page 3-1?

Okay, then moving on to page 3-2, which covers Existing Conditions, and, basically, that first sentence we crossed out, it didn't make sense when we reread it, and so that was why it was stricken.

Ms. Zigmond: Mr. Chair, may I? Okay. Let's see, on the second paragraph, Mary, it talks about the studies, and I see the references to them, but they look like they're kind of outdated. I was wondering if there were any newer studies because they're like 14 years old already?

Ms. Jorgensen: Yes. I'm not familiar enough with the study to say whether it's outdated. There's -- sometimes studies are because conditions have changed, but it's the only one that I have that gives something specific for the sediment that's coming off of Lana`ihale. Perhaps, you know, the new company has additional studies and we can find something that's more current. But I don't -- or I could check with DLNR and see if they have done anything related to the amount of sediment that comes off of a cleared area from Lana`ihale.

Ms. Zigmond: Okay. Thank you. And one more question. On the third paragraph, it talks about the Lana`i Forest and Watershed Partnership. Is that a government agency, nonprofit? I'm not familiar with that.

Ms. Jorgensen: That Lana`i Forest and Watershed Partnership has the Nature Conservancy, it had Castle & Cooke, and I think that's changing in some ways of whether, you know, Pulama Lana`i would probably be the company in there, and it had DLNR, I think -- let me see if I can find -- okay, I'd have to get back on some of the other agencies that are involved in that. Oh, I think there's a Molokai and Lana`i Conservation Cooperative that's involved as well. The University of Hawaii, the Seabird Recovery, they're part of the partnership. Would you like to have the partnership listed somewhere, who's in it? We could add that to the plan?

Ms. Zigmond: It wouldn't be a bad idea, I don't think. Something else that I was thinking of is to have a -- also a list of all of the acronyms someplace because by the time you get

through the middle of the section, and it's referenced in page 1, and you kind of forget what it is. That might be helpful.

Ms. Jorgensen: Okay. Thank you. Okay, do we have more questions about page 3-2? And moving on to page 3-3, any questions for that page? Okay, seeing none, we'll go on to the Issues and Strategies, on page 3-4.

Ms. Zigmond: Mary, I have a question, please. Sorry. When it references surface water, in my mind, surface water is like streams, and I don't think we have any of those, so what do you all mean by "surface water?"

Ms. Jorgensen: When you have intermittent flow in your streams with storms, so that would qualify as surface water. There's also just any rainfall that falls on the surface of the earth, it can flow across in what's called "sheet flow," so it's just broadly flowing down the sides of the mountain, and that would also be surface water. So it's anywhere that the rain has not stopped and starts to infiltrate the ground. If it's running across the surface, then it would be surface water. In an urban environment, as you see it running down the street, that would also be called "surface water." Okay? So for Issues and Strategies, is there any changes or additions, clarifications?

Ms. Zigmond: I have another question. On -- I'm sorry nobody is grabbing the mike so I'll just keep going then.

Ms. Jorgensen: That's fine.

Ms. Zigmond: Sorry.

Ms. Jorgensen: No. They're all good questions.

Ms. Zigmond: Issue 2 speaks of eroded sediment into the ocean waters, and talking about golf courses and such, and then on the strategy, it talks about for landowners and businesses -- no. I guess that would mean -- I'm thinking of all the -- any chemicals and such from the golf course, if they still exist. So I was wondering if maybe the -- is that what you mean by the landowner?

Ms. Jorgensen: It's with any landowner. Everyone that lives on the island has a responsibility to look at what's inside of their carport and is it a pesticide, herbicide, even bleach. Where's it going? And at some point, it's going to be traveling along the ground, and, you know, sure there's big ones, you know, there's the huge herbicides that are used, but -- and you're such a small community, it's probably the individual would not be affecting the water quality, but over time, as you grow, it is important for every individual to be thinking about where that chemical goes, and, often, your groundwater is not that far below

your surface, and so you're pouring it out on the ground. There's just simple things that are -- that can be done to dispose of it where you don't have to worry. It's part of the no regrets. It's like, oh, well that's not going to contribute to water pollution.

Chair Ornellas: Members, anymore questions? Community, anybody has a question? Sally, go ahead. Caron, go ahead.

Ms. Green: On Issue no. 2, it talks really about two things: one is just the erosion sediment, and then the other portion of it is the pollutants that go in with it. Would it be appropriate, at this point in time, to talk about all the sediment that goes into the east side there from the gulches because the streambeds are not cleaned out and so there's a lot of sediment and that's why you're losing your coral over there? Would that be appropriate to put, at this point, as a strategy on working on clearing out those streambeds so the water runs clean to the ocean?

Ms. Jorgensen: We could include it in the strategy. We do have an action for that in terms of managing the gulches over time. There's various approaches. Right now, they're clearing them because they don't want the water to build up behind debris and they want it to go because then it will be released all at once if it breaks through and you'll get flooding, but we had a discussion about, basically, start at the top of the watershed and try to manage your water from up there, which will also manage your sediment, and try to capture it at the top either through artificial retention and then sending it out in channels so it can be dispersed in smaller amounts. But I guess the question is: Do you want to add it here into this strategy, or we can come back to it after we see where it is in the actions?

Chair Ornellas: Let's do that.

Ms. Jorgensen: Okay.

Chair Ornellas: Sally? Sally?

Ms. Sally Kaye: Sally Kaye, resident. Mary, that was a spectacular presentation. Thank you. It was really well organized and it showed some knowledge of our island. For this chapter, I just wanted to answer Bev's question. The Lana`i Forest and Watershed Partnership is kind of moribund right now, but the members, in addition to the ones Mary talked about, are Lanaians for Sensible Growth, they were signatory; OHA is a signatory; Kupa`a is now a member. So that's I think on the table to be a little more active. I think, when I look around the table, Bev was the only one that was on the Planning Commission at the time that Jay Penniman came over and did a water presentation for his group, and after he was finished talking about many of the things that Mary talked about, we asked him how much time and money would it take to restore and get rid of the strawberry guava

that's up there, and he said I could keep your grandchildren's grandchildren busy. That's how back the problem is. And he made the point that the storied layered approach is what's going to save our watershed, and so we can't be too quick about getting to that kind of restoration practice. So in -- on page 3-4, Issue 2, strategy, you have the Issue 2 and Strategy 2, I think maybe you need Strategy 1. I would add a Strategy 2 to that, and that would be to conduct baseline testing of ocean levels, monitor annually for decrease in some of the substances that are found when baseline studies are conducted.

Also, 2.80B.90G.070, milestones is critical. And I understand that there is a governance section, and I understand that there's little holes, pukas, where you can, you know, when you're finished with this process, you're going to go back and do a timeline. I would think about doing that now because you're going to lose track of what you have said today, three months from now, on this chapter. For example, increase -- Strategy 1B: Increase efforts for prevention, control, and eradication -- fine. Great. Everybody agrees that needs to be done. But there should be a goal, an annual goal of how many acres, sustainably, can be removed and restored in a year because you can't do it all at once. That would create more of nightmare than what we have up there. You have to have pockets, and then restore, and then remove, and do pockets.

I think that's -- Jay Juvick did a study that probably should be referenced in here, if not included, on fog drip, it was not peer reviewed, and it's never really been released publically but it's in the library, and it made many of the same points that Mary so readily made today, so you might want to add that.

Again, on page 3-5, Polices, no. 9, Encourage and support the establishment and expansion of native plant species, which is the converse of --

Chair Ornellas: We haven't gotten that far yet.

Ms. Kaye: Oh, I'm sorry.

Chair Ornellas: We've only gone through page 3-4 so --

Ms. Kaye: Oh, I thought you were doing the whole chapter. You weren't finished?

Chair Ornellas: No. You can come back.

Ms. Kaye: Okay.

Chair Ornellas: You can come back. So you're done up to 3-4? Okay. Thank you, Sal. I know. You were just -- okay. Thank you. Robin, you have something?

Mr. Robin Kaye: ...(inaudible)... gray water?

Chair Ornellas: Wait. Wait. Please come to the mike.

Mr. Kaye: Question. Maybe more -- well, I'm sure somebody can answer it. Is gray water going to be part of this plan in terms of you talk about educating the community, landowners, residents, will gray water be part of that conversation?

Ms. Jorgensen: Yes. There's a number of actions to look at gray water within the water section of Chapter 7, in Infrastructure, so, yes, that's definitely one of the -- you know, there's multiple ways to approach shortage of, you know, or to increase your water supply, and water reuse, gray water, desalination plants, conservation.

Chair Ornellas: Thank you, Mary. Alright, so continue on. If there's any other questions for Mary?

Mr. Joseph Felipe: I would like to make a statement.

Chair Ornellas: A statement?

Mr. Felipe: Well, on environmental protection.

Chair Ornellas: Okay. Can you grab -- come and grab that mike, please?

Mr. Felipe: My name is Joseph Felipe. I'm very concerned about our, you know, what you call, forest fire or brush fire conditions that may be existent throughout the island. During the pineapple days, the pineapple fields, and all of the gulches, and there were a lot of roads that act as buffer in case there were any brush fire or forest fire to protect the spreading of any fires. I'm very impressed with the road down Manele Bay where they have now cut the grasses along almost both sides of the highway, and I feel that is where a lot of fires has started, and by cutting the grass back along the roadside, you eliminate the possibility of a lot of brush fire. I hope the Lana`ians don't forget, I think in our history, we had two brush fire down in that area; also down at Kaunolu, there was a great big fire going down along that way. So, you know, as we flew in from Honolulu this past weekend, I could see there was some clearing around the old pineapple fields, but I think we still have to address that situation further. Thank you.

Chair Ornellas: Thank you. In Chapter 4, it discusses the fire hazard. Thank you. Anybody else? Alright, Mary, continue.

Ms. Jorgensen: Okay, are there any additional comments on page 3-4, the Issues and Strategies? Should we move on? Okay, page 3-5, the Goal is: "Lana`i's environments

and natural resources must be protected, restored, and preserved for future generations." So as you look at all these Policies and Actions, whatever you see that might help with achieving that Goal, if we've missed something, this is the time, you know, add it in, change the wording if you think it makes it clearer.

Ms. Zigmond: I think Sally made a good point about the baseline studies and future studies, and I'm not sure if that would fall under the -- be included in the Policies here or in the Actions, in the action table.

Chair Ornellas: I would rather see it in the Actions, yeah, 'cause that's what people are going to read and that's what they're going to be held accountable for.

Ms. Jorgensen: I agree. And so when we get into the Actions, look for where you would like a particular baseline study if we haven't called that out.

Chair Ornellas: Okay. Then you're still working on page 3-5?

Ms. Jorgensen: 3-5, on any of the Policies, are there changes or additions? Okay, we'll move on to page 3-6. Now we are in the action table. It goes on -- we can talk about page 3-6 and 3-7 together, this entire action table. We'll start with 3-6, if there's something. I want to make a note that in meeting with the Department of Water Supply, they asked, as the lead county agency, to be removed from this listing and because the Lana`i Water Company is your water supply or water perarer, so they will not be -- throughout the document, we'll be taking the Department of Water Supply out, removing it.

Ms. Zigmond: So there will be no county lead agency then?

Ms. Jorgensen: No. It would actually -- your water company, your water supplier, is the Lana`i Water Company.

Ms. Zigmond: Right. I know that. But they're not county. Okay.

Ms. Jorgensen: They're not county. We have no jurisdiction, no authority.

Ms. Zigmond: Okay.

Chair Ornellas: John, can you give us the *Reader's Digest* version of what you're doing up on the mountain right now 'cause you gave LWAC a presentation yesterday about what is being done plus what is being planned? I mean it doesn't have to be a -- yeah, John. You can do it now. And then also, we might want to put -- update some of the Action based on what he says.

Unidentified Speaker: ...(inaudible)...

Chair Ornellas: This is the -- he's also doing -- the company's also doing work up on the mountain to do forestry, watershed, and that kind of stuff, so I think it belongs here and we want to make sure that some of the things that he's going to be saying, Kathleen, that we update the Action items, please.

Mr. John Stubbard: John Stubbard, Director Utilities for Pulama Lana`i, and President -- or Director, I should say, Lana`i Water Company. We are working actively as Pulama Lana`i with watershed restoration. Ed Pettys is our Director of Conservation and Natural Resources. Thank you. And he is working actively to look at restoration of the watershed, specifically on that issue, restoration for replacement of invasive species, and he met yesterday with the USGS on finalizing some studies that we've been waiting to do on what plants are the best for groundwater recharge. USGS has done studies but nothing as extensive as what we hope to accomplish. You mentioned some studies on Maui; ours will, hopefully, be more about a broader spectrum and more specific to plant species. We are charged with restoration of the hale in the tiered vegetation management that was spoken of, this is what our goal is, and so we are creating that opportunity to develop good sound science and data so we know what species are the appropriate species to plant; also, what other kinds of technologies we can use to enhance fog drip, and some of them may be different technology, such as screens, wind screens, that could be utilized outside of where we have environmental factors, such as bird nesting and things like that. So we're excited about the opportunities and so we will continue to work closely with Ed in that part of our company to enhance the restoration programs.

Chair Ornellas: Will these -- once these studies are completed, will you provide those to the community, LWAC, and then maybe we can even actually do a, if it's not done before May 28, or when Riki guys see it, can we include that as part of the community plan when -- 'cause you guys got a year to, once we're done, you got a year, right, Riki, to get it done? A hundred and eighty days, okay, so --

Mr. Stubbard: Probably not. He'll start on restoration activities as air management and we have other plans, this study will probably take, for approval and then setting up exact criteria, it could take up to a year and to get implemented, and all the different lysimeters and the study itself could take a while. I think this is a longer down the road results that will -- and if we're working with the USGS, then it'll be a public document with the results.

Chair Ornellas: Alright. Great. Thank you. Any questions for John?

Ms. Jorgensen: I have a question.

Chair Ornellas: Mary, go ahead.

Ms. Jorgensen: You're looking at plants for the recharge, are they also going to delineate the recharge areas because I had great difficulty finding anything that said, specifically, where your recharge areas are besides the general Lana`ihale?

Mr. Stubbard: That could be included.

Ms. Jorgensen: Okay. Thank you.

Chair Ornellas: Thank you, John.

Mr. Stubbard: I was reminded that the study that we're looking at is not one that you would look as a final result. It's input for modeling. And so as we learn from the data, we want to look at how we continue to change that model to improve the data so that it's not a stagnant research project, and so it'll be our intent is to make sure that we continually look at what that data produces and if we have to change what we're doing.

Chair Ornellas: And so what are you doing now up there? Is there something that you're -- what are you guys actually doing up there now?

Mr. Stubbard: The guava, they're looking at working with the Forestry Service on a way to stop the expansion of the waiawi, there's a process you can put on it that will stop it from flowering, and so arresting the spread, clearing it, clearing other plants, invasive plants, and determining what the plant restoration program is, specifically on the hale itself. Other programs would include clearing eucalyptus and where that material's going to go and how that staging of the restoration needs to occur.

Chair Ornellas: So we're going to end-up with GMO waiawi? Alright.

Mr. Stubbard: No.

Ms. Zigmond: John?

Chair Ornellas: Go ahead.

Ms. Zigmond: Question, please. What you're putting on the guava, is it -- I mean it's obviously a chemical of some sort?

Mr. Stubbard: This is managed by the Forestry Service and we wouldn't be doing it, it would be something that they've done in other locations.

Ms. Zigmond: No. I'm not asking who's doing it, I'm saying is it a chemical, is it toxic?

Mr. Stubbard: No. It's not a chemical.

Ms. Zigmond: Since we're talking about this whole --

Mr. Stubbard: It's not a chemical. I would defer answering. Ed knows more than I do on that, Ed Pettys.

Ms. Jorgensen: ...(inaudible)... speak to that.

Chair Ornellas: Go ahead.

Ms. Jorgensen: For strawberry guava, they generally inject a herbicide into it that doesn't spread. It'll be absorbed by the plant and that's what kills it so ...(inaudible)...

Chair Ornellas: Alright. Great. And the fencing, is that still ongoing, John?

Mr. Stubbard: I may not be the best to address that. My understanding is the fencing is stopped, currently. They're looking at new -- different input on how to do the fencing and control of the deer for eradication on the hale.

Chair Ornellas: Okay. Alright. Thank you. That's something we need to, as the Planning Commission, need to keep monitoring. Thank you.

Mr. Stubbard: Working with critical habitat people and things.

Chair Ornellas: Thank you. Alright, Mary, do you want to -- did you want to add to the Actions? So go ahead, Bev. Go ahead and add to the Actions.

Ms. Zigmond: I'm thinking that might be some place under 3.01, and actually, Sally, since you introduced that idea and you had the words for it, could you help us craft that into an Action item, please?

Ms. Kaye: I'm sorry, which one? What page were you --

Ms. Zigmond: When you were talking about the baseline studies and subsequent stuff.

Ms. Kaye: Oh, that was 3-4. Okay, she wants ...(inaudible)... so what I said was, "Conduct baseline testing of ocean levels, monitor annually for decrease," that was under the best management practices to reduce sediment and other pollution, so however you want to word that to put, that's what I said. Does that help?

Ms. Zigmond: Conduct baseline testing --

Ms. Kaye: Of ocean levels, monitor annually for decrease, and that's relative to sediment levels.

Ms. Zigmond: Okay. Thank you.

Ms. Kaye: And other pollution sources.

Chair Ornellas: Any objection from the -- any comments from the Commissioners?

Ms. Joelle Aoki: No, but -- and then also on Strategy 1B, Aunty Sally, you said something about annual goal of acres to be accomplished with milestones?

Ms. Kaye: Yeah, and I would, at this point, actually throw it back to John or somebody from Pulama because my understanding from at least these ten years I've been back was this was an ongoing process, and I'm not clear on what's happening up there now, and what kind of action is going to be taken before and between the time, today, and when this agreement or this study actually comes out, which, from what I heard John say, is going to be somewhat in the future. I would hate to just see nothing happen until some study gets done because that's a little troubling.

Ms. Aoki: So could we indicate that under Strategy 1B, and maybe at a later time, Mr. Stubbard and/or someone from Pulama Lana`i may be prepared to give us an update, or Ed Pettys, on annual goals of acreage with milestones? Do you know if that would be possible, first of all?

Ms. Kaye: Yeah, I mean fencing was really a key issue in the Water Use and Development Plan, and to hear it being said it's not happening, raises two questions: Is it finished, or is it stopped?

Mr. Stubbard: I would suggest that you put in your plan, you can't be over prescriptive in your plan. I would not add it. It would be ill-advised to put in acreage per year because we don't know what that is. It would be appropriate to put in that based on the restoration plan that Ed is developing, that that would be a -- the plan -- following the plan and whatever that has in it, would be -- make sense. Trying to say what that plan is by you folks would probably be pretty unrealistic to say how many acres, it could change from point to point, it could change from flat areas, easy access, and what type of program they're running to the very steep areas where Mr. Stolic is currently doing work on where you have to hand-do the work, you can't get equipment in there, so it would be better to reference some type of plan that is presented rather than --

Ms. Aoki: So, Mr. Stubbard, do you feel that maybe a less prescriptive type of recommendation, like rather than acreage with milestones, maybe sectors or areas that would be worked on in a year? Not necessarily? No?

Mr. Stubbard: No. I would just -- my recommendation is to have a plan, I don't know if the action plan is already -- is in 3.2, specific actions, baseline survey maps, and -- so it's kind of here. Let's just make sure we get all these things done and it becomes reality.

Ms. Spence: And, Commissioners, if I can also point out, I believe Kathleen pointed out that, in Chapter 7, talking about the water, one of the action items is develop and implement a comprehensive watershed protection plan, they would plant more trees and foliage, so there's -- you have other places in the plan where this is being referred to, to develop a plan and carry it out, and I mean so the two combined, I think, you know, maybe consider if you believe this is adequate because, to me, it's covering the bases.

Chair Ornellas: Go ahead, Joelle.

Ms. Aoki: So in the notation prior to the last meeting, we were told that Pulama Lana`i's development plans would be included with the plan at a later time as a reference, will that be available for this -- will that be completed to the finalization of this plan? Do you know?

Mr. Stubbard: Probably not.

Ms. Aoki: Thank you.

Chair Ornellas: Let me ask the Director here, can we, as reviewing the CPAC, if something like this, we know it's coming but it's not going to make the plan, how would we be able to get it into the plan? Do you know what I'm saying? Because this is not a rock, this is a living document, and it could be changed, and so how do we -- I know people -- I know companies can go in and do amendments, community plan amendments, but how do you make an amendment to put things in? As more information comes out, better information comes out, how can we add that to the plan?

Mr. Spence: I'm not sure you need a specific reference. I mean you have some specific references and studies that are already existing and that's fine. But this is supposed to be a 20-year document; over the next 20 years, you're going to have a lot of new studies, you're going to have a lot of new information, a lot of new technology to provide that new information that, you know, just didn't exist when his plan was written, so, you know, so that in mind, that's why we're supposed to be updating these every 10 years is to incorporate that new information and, you know, as planning thoughts and everything change. I'm not so -- I know I'm not answering this the direct way, but I'm not sure you need to reference that in there, you just need to say follow the plans that are being developed because that's

-- well, I mean this is supposed to be a broad document. This is not -- your community plan is not supposed to be the law as to how everybody paints their house, and what kind of trees and how many trees per acre, and all that kind of stuff. This is supposed to be this is our vision of this island. This is where we want this island to go. We want the hale restored. We want the invasive species taken out. We want the community involved in those efforts. So to -- as a landowner, and I'm saying landowners everywhere, not just Pulama Lana`i, when landowners go and they want to do, you know, watershed protection plans, say Haleakala Ranch or something like that, they'll be looking at their community plans, especially if they have to do environmental assessments and stuff, those things have to comply with local planning documents. So what you put in this document is going to help form the landowner's direction in how they conduct their studies and everything. For that reason, I'm not too concerned about whether a specific document is referenced; that may or may not, you know, satisfy the wishes of the Commission. I don't want to -- I mean there's always going to be some new study in progress. With that in mind, you would probably never adopt a plan because there's something else just on the horizon. So at some point, it has to be good enough to say, you know, we're going to go ahead with this plan, company go do your studies, our community plan says you gotta follow what we put in here.

Chair Ornellas: I hear what you're saying but the community plans don't happen every ten years. So it says that on a piece of paper but it doesn't happen that way. So -- but I know it's another issue, but what I'm looking at is something that -- I'm looking for something that as things become available, when we talk about the watershed and protection plan, so if Pulama says, okay, this is the newest, latest, greatest, this is our plan that what we're going to do, it should have a home for it to sit in so people, anybody, can have access to it, not just the developers or the landowners, it's Kelli and myself or, you know, so we can go and review it or look at it and say wait a minute. This plan was developed in 2014. Here it is 2016. I just heard that they're not doing what the plan says. So we're not waiting 10 years to find out that it's not being done, or 15 years that it's not being done, and we hear it from a meeting like this where we can actually -- so the layman can actually go in and get it. I mean it doesn't have to be on a piece of paper because our community plan is online, and so for the Planning Department to receive this plan, they can actually just put it in as an addendum to the plan saying this was developed based on this action item on this page, this time, and this is the newest and latest greatest Water Use and Development Plan or the Watershed Development Plan. So all I'm asking is there's gotta be a place where we, the community, can go to and see it, and not just hear it at Blue Ginger in the morning. Go ahead Lynn.

Ms. Lynn McCrory: Lynn McCrory, Pulama Lana`i. What we're looking to do with this plan is actually a very long-range plan. We're going to try different things in different areas up on the watershed. It's going to include native species. It'll include non-native species. We're trying different plants in different areas. So we're not looking at this as though you're

going to have an end plan. We're looking at this as it's ongoing. So let's say we plant one particular thing, we try it with different screens, and we're going to look at the water recharge as it goes down, measure it, and then we find, but when we do it with this other plant, we get a much greater percentage going down. So we'll then try a third one and we'll eliminate what we did first; go back; replant. So we're not looking at this as being here's the plan, we did this, it's over. We're looking at saying how can we make it better and better and better? So it's not so much a plan as I'm going to say it's a study with is it working or is it not working? If it's not working, just continue, try something new.

Chair Ornellas: Go ahead, Joelle.

Ms. Aoki: Will this plan, ongoing, long-range plan be available online when you have maybe the foundation of it developed moving forward?

Ms. McCrory: We could. And then as we keep tweaking, depending on what the results are, we'll keep changing it because the problem, something that happens with sometimes plans is they go in and you find something didn't work, but then they don't fix it. They don't make a change. This way we'll be able to see, you know, we're better putting koas or we're better putting up - and I'm going to use a horrible word - albizias, which we don't want to put up, but there may be a better water retention, water drop down to the recharge, into the aquifer from a non-native species plant. Don't know. And it may be a whole combination of things where Kurt found screens that can be put up that are dropping more water own, that are catching it much better than some of the trees. But we're going to try different plantings, different areas, different things. And then we'll look at the results, and then we'll say, okay, make another change.

Ms. Aoki: Then maybe a suggestion. I don't know if the entire plan will be available online moving forward with technology, hoping our servers don't go down again, and maybe as this progresses, in response to Sally Kaye's request, maybe we could do reference to that plan online and that way it's progressive as well and people can reference that online rather than having it notated, and just notate the site that would be where people could access that information in response to Sally Kaye's request.

Ms. McCrory: And that would work. Broad enough because it's not going to end.

Ms. Jorgensen: What's being talked about in terms of testing different native plants or their ability to help with retaining water and recharging is a scientific study and the process is that, in science, that nothing is done. You just keep testing and testing until your hypothesis is, oh, this will work and if it doesn't, you try something else and you keep improving it, and so it's not -- so that kind of information, what other water purveyors do, in terms of helping homeowners with conservation, is they list the plants that are best for -- to use in certain types of water environments so that, again, it's a cumulative effects across

a land area so that if everyone is planting very water consumptive plants in their yard, if they have a list of plants that are better for retaining water, then many homeowners will start replanting their yard and cutting down on water cost and water use.

Can I make one more change? The suggestion was to add the baseline studies for the testing of ocean waters for pollutants and then testing on whatever time period is necessary to see if there's a change, adding that to 3.01, but 3.01 is looking at recharge areas, which is probably more up in your forest environment, and I would suggest adding that to 3.10, where the -- it's saying working with NOAA, and there's a Lana`i Makai Watch, and often those volunteers are trained in water quality monitoring, which is what you're talking about, after you get your baseline study, you're talking about ongoing monitoring, and so it might fit better under that action.

Ms. Green: And sediments ...(inaudible)...

Ms. Jorgensen: Yes, sediments is considered a pollutant when it's excessive. Yeah.

Chair Ornellas: Any objections with moving it to 3.10?

Ms. Zigmond: No. My suggestion was not to put it in 3.01, so that's fine. That's a perfect place. It can even be separate.

Chair Ornellas: Okay. Any objections? Any objections to putting it in 3.10? Okay. Kathleen, you can do that?

Ms. Jorgensen: And could we expand it perhaps a little further and in the policy -- so maybe that's one bullet under the 3.10, for the baseline studies. And in Policy 1, it's talking about the Maunalei Gulch, and I was at the Maui Coral Reef Recovery Task Force yesterday and they are looking at some action sites, mostly in West Maui, for working on both the upland and makai, you know, for coral reef recovery, Maunalei was their fourth one on the list, it wasn't selected, and this panel of great scientists, I suggested to them, well, would you consider going down one more level and including that, and, you know, they are open to that discussion, so we could put it in there as an action of looking at Maunalei as an example gulch to work with if the Pulama Lana`i was open to that. It just could be explore the possibility as far as what is written in here.

Chair Ornellas: Okay, so where do you want that to be put?

Ms. Jorgensen: Again, under 3.10, 'cause we're talking about the linkage between the sediment that's on the land and the ocean connection, so you would have a bullet that would be explore restoration at Maunalei Gulch for -- in relation to coral recovery.

Chair Ornellas: Yeah, I don't know if -- I'd like to keep it a little bit cleaner. I don't object to the suggestion, I just object to maybe it doesn't really belong in 10. Any comments, Members? How about 3.10A?

Ms. Jorgensen: Oh, well, there's 3.10 with a bullet for the baseline studies. We could just put or list them as a partner over there, and leave it open, because it is covered in the policy.

Chair Ornellas: Okay, partnership is fine.

Ms. Jorgensen: Okay.

Chair Ornellas: Just as long as the studies are in 3.10, baseline studies. Alright.

Ms. Jorgensen: Okay, anymore corrections, additions, changes?

Ms. Zigmond: Mary, I have one, with the caveat that I'm not giving legal advice. The footnote on page 3-6 talks about, "Hereafter, references to Pulama Lana`i in the Action tables will include Lana`i Resorts, LLC or assigns." You might consider putting in "successors" to that 'cause I think they're two different things.

Ms. Jorgensen: So instead of "assigns?"

Ms. Zigmond: Both.

Ms. Jorgensen: Both. Oh, add it. Okay. Thank you. We have one -- are we done with the Action table 'cause we still have the maps?

Chair Ornellas: Yeah. I want to hit Kathleen up. Are we pretty straight as far as what kind of changes are we looking for? Are you updated with that? You need any questions answered?

Ms. Kern: We got multiple note takers here.

Chair Ornellas: Oh, okay. Doug, you're done? You have any questions for us? No? Kathleen, you're okay? Okay. You now, it's early -- I got 10:45, so let's take a ten-minute break and we'll come back at 10:55, alright?

(A recess was called at 10:45 a.m., and the meeting reconvened at 10:55 a.m.)

Chair Ornellas: Alright, we have some people in the audience that want to weigh-in on this chapter. Please come forward. Sally? Yes, ma`am.

Ms. Kaye: So we're -- I can go ahead with just the comments or questions that I had? On page 3-7, 3.06, "Hold educational forums on the protection," how often? If you don't have some guidelines, and I don't know whether it goes in here or whether it goes in 11 -- or 13, Governance, but you have to -- don't let that go because, otherwise, it's not going to happen. Okay?

And then 3.12, Work with Pulama to establish a feral animal control program. By when? We've been fighting feral control for a hundred years, and it's written here as if it's not happening, it never has happened, and needs to start, and so I'm suggesting that you folks think about put some timelines in, put some milestones. I mean the code requires that that happens anyway. So I just didn't want that to get away from everybody. Thank you.

Chair Ornellas: Mary, let me ask you a question. Is that too far out of line as far as if we can put in a time? Is that something that we can do?

Ms. Jorgensen: That is part of Chapter 13, that --

Chair Ornellas: The Governance.

Ms. Jorgensen: For each -- no, actually, Governance is a separate chapter. Implementation has a column in it for the milestones, the timelines, the cost of each of these, and you have to prioritize the Actions in order to know what the timeline's going to be.

Chair Ornellas: So the two points that Sally made, will that be on that list? Can it be on that list?

Ms. Jorgensen: Yes, it can be in Chapter 13. When you get to that, you'll want to look at what your priorities are and you might want to recommend a specific timeline --

Chair Ornellas: Okay.

Ms. Jorgensen: For that and enter it into that.

Chair Ornellas: Kathleen, can we make sure that gets put on that list?

Mr. Spence: Kathleen, do you want to, just for the Members' information, you want to talk about that one section, the 2.80B, about the annual reporting?

Ms. Kern: Sorry, just going back to John's question a little bit earlier on about how new information might get included into the community plan. In 2.80B, Section H, it talks about status reports, and it says this, "Each agency shall prepare a status report on its

implementation and enforcement of the community plans, which shall be transmitted to the Director of Planning at the same time the agency submits the third quarter budget implementation. The Planning Director shall issue, annually, a report providing a detailed explanation of the implementation and enforcement of the general plan and community plans to the Mayor and Council." This -- in these annual reports of implementation, it may be an opportunity to add that new information as to what each agency is doing, and it's perhaps their specific implementation plans, or even each agency might have its own plan, for example, Solid Waste may come up with a new plan and that would become part of the annual report, status reports.

Chair Ornellas: Okay, so you're using -- agencies have to do that, but, for instance, if Pulama comes up with a -- that's a private company. I mean if they make -- if they provide the information, would you put it in?

Mr. Spence: What we're going to do, as the department, is 2.80B requires an annual report. We're going to go through the plans and say, okay, I mean some stuff will be easy - this has started, this hasn't - you know, and we'll go around to the different agencies, both state and county, and say, okay, has anything been done on this? Yes or no? And if so, what has been done? But then also, because this is such a unique situation where you have one landowner, has the company started doing their watershed management plan; have they done this; have they done that. So we'll go directly to the company and get the information and report that. That report will be compiled. This is an annual report that the Planning Department is supposed to produce. We transmit it to the Mayor and to the County Council. That's a public document. And, sure, the council -- the way the council has been doing things is it'll get referred to a committee, it generates a report, probably Land Use or Planning, probably Planning, the chair has been posting these things on the web, so there will be downloadable reports, and then be shared throughout the community.

Chair Ornellas: Does this -- when do you usually get this report done? You say "annually," what is the time frame?

Mr. Spence: We haven't done one yet because this is a new process, so but I suspect with the adoption of the last chapter of the Maui Island Plan, and then as each one of the community plans are adopted, we'll do one for the Maui Island Plan every year, starting probably this year, and then as each of the community plans are adopted, we'll be adding to it.

Chair Ornellas: Alright. So from you, then it goes to the council. Does the council gives it their blessing before -- do they have to approve it to send it on or --

Mr. Spence: No. They don't have to approve it, but they'll probably discuss -- what they'll do is they'll pick it up and they'll go, well, Mr. Director, what about this; I want some more

detail on that. I mean it'll get tweaked around. It'll be a topic for discussion, it's not an action item, but they'll discuss, okay, well, how come this didn't happen, or can you give me more detail about this report, or something like that. It'll undergo extensive discussion is what I'm trying to say.

Chair Ornellas: Okay, so when that discussion is pau, will you provide a copy of that to the Lana`i Planning Commission for us to see?

Mr. Spence: Yeah. We can do that, but the Planning Committee, I assume it's the Planning Committee, possibly Policy, I don't know, it'll be posted on the council's website when it's transmitted.

Chair Ornellas: Understood, but some people don't have computers, so we would like a piece of paper given -- okay, just as long as we get a copy of that so that way -- 'cause it's -- I mean we've had people here that's served on community plans before and once the council approves it, you know, we never know -- we never know what the status is on any particular item, so this way, we can control or we can see and we can weigh-in when it comes to us so we can ask questions too. Alright. Great. Riki, can I get Riki to come up and explain the process on what we talked about as far as community plan amendments? And it doesn't have to be long but --

Council Member Riki Hokama: Commissioners, as my understanding, the current code regarding community plan amendments, yes, a landowner, such as Pulama Lana`i, may come in for a community plan amendment, or landowners, like we just worked on last evening for Kahoma housing project, the property owner asked for a waiver of general plan and community plan amendments because of a 201H affordable component, which we believe was a community benefit, so that can be done, but also a council member may also initiate a community plan amendment. So if the Commission feels that a situation has arisen where he emits a litmus test that for the public benefit, the community benefit, there is a reason for community revision, then you can send a letter to your council member, any council member, to request a community plan revision for consideration, and that -- a member may initiate a community plan amendment by council resolution, send it to the Department of Planning, the director would receive it from the council, and then a clock begins. The department must respond between 90-120 days on the council's request for an amendment consideration. And then it'll be sent back to us. They might also ask for your comments again. And the council makes the final determination on that request.

Chair Ornellas: Alright. Great. Thank you. So that kinda clears up a little bit of that cloud that we were having earlier. Any -- yes, Robin, come up, please? I'm sorry, Joe. Can Joe come first? He was -- thank you, Joe.

Mr. Felipe: I'm not sure if we're lost, but I would like to say that I concur with Sally on her concern about 3.12, which is establishing a feral animal control program. I feel this is something that is very sensitive to our community. It affects the economics of our island. All the business establishments, I think, are in support of these hunting that we have. And I would like to recommend that if we do have an ongoing process of trying to work with Pulama and the Commission to establish or come to some, well, remedy, I would like to make certain that the public is aware of these meetings and that there is well, you know, signs communicated out there so that we can have participation, not only from the residents, but from the hunters and the business community. Thank you.

Chair Ornellas: Thank you, Joe. Now if you look page 3-7, on 3.12, there's a column that says, "Partners," and you have DLNR, it's for 3.12, it's DLNR, Pulama, and then the Lana`i Hunting Advisory, so those are the partners that's going to make sure that this gets done. Sally wants us to put a time and we will.

Mr. Felipe: Yeah, I agree with that, you know, and I support us doing that but I want to make certain that, you know, the island ...(inaudible)... are aware of the developments and the decision of this group.

Chair Ornellas: Great. Thank you very much. Robin? Alright, go ahead, Bev.

Ms. Zigmond: I have a couple of questions for Lynn. I'm mulling over some things that you said and, number one, I would like to know if Ed Pettys, I think you said his name is, if he could perhaps come and address us at some point. Since we're not voting, approving, doing anything right now to this chapter, I think it would be important for him to come before us and talk to us, if that's possible.

Ms. McCrory: Absolutely. No, that's certainly possible. We can put together probably a workshop like we do with the desal that we're talking about doing at your next meeting. I'll work with Ed on putting together a presentation that'll talk about some of the various areas that we're going to be working in so you'll have a broader answer as to the natural resources that we're considering for a change.

Ms. Zigmond: Thank you. 'Cause I'm really -- I keep scratching my head on this one, and I understand that no one has that magic ball, I don't think, that crystal ball to know what particular plant or tree or shrub or whatever is going to do the trick, and part of it is trial and error, but it seems like it could take a process forever and, you know, maybe Kelli's grandchildren won't even get to know what's going on, so, in the meantime, our watershed is depleting, and so maybe we could have a little more specifics on like why the fencing stopped, and what the timeline is for these various studies and stuff.

Ms. McCrory: I think we can do that. I don't think it's an issue. Just to give you some background on Ed. He was head of Forestry on the island of Kauai for years, which is how I remember meeting him, and the state owns about 80% of the land in Kauai, right in that whole center, and that's basically all forestry and that's what Ed worked with for years. He's probably 34 years in Forestry. So I think we have one of the best people that I know with great expertise in these areas and the ability to touch and connect with a whole range of other people in that field, which is exactly what you want is to get the additional people to help.

Chair Ornellas: Great. Thank you. Members, anybody else have questions? Well, let's proceed to the maps.

Ms. Jorgensen: Okay. I want to acknowledge Mark King's excellent work in changing our environment maps from one hard to read map into two maps, and he's going to show you those.

Chair Ornellas: Yeah, and I've talked to Mark, and Mark is going to give the Lana`i -- going to make copies of all these maps and give it to the Lana`i Planning Commission for us for have reference. How nice. Yeah, they're in our book now, but I'm talking about the full-size once this process is over so we can critique his work for years to come.

Ms. Jorgensen: So he's being shy. It's really if you have anything to add to these maps?

Mr. Mark King: Aloha, Commissioners, Councilmember. Mark King, Staff GIS Analysts, Long-Range Division. No, Mary. You know I'm not shy. I would recommend approval of Map 3.1.

Chair Ornellas: Okay. Mark, you asked -- anybody wants to second it?

Ms. Zigmond: What are we doing? I'm not --

Chair Ornellas: We're just -- we're going to accept 3.1.

Ms. Zigmond: But, wait a minute. He can't move. So we don't -- you can't second.

Chair Ornellas: Okay. Wait a minute. Hang on. Hang on. Alright? Okay?

Ms. Zigmond: I'm confused.

Chair Ornellas: What are you confused about?

Ms. Zigmond: Well, many things, including why I'm here, but might this not -- since we're not approving anything in Chapter 3, why are we approving this, I guess is my question now? Why are we approving it now?

Chair Ornellas: Okay. Okay, and you're -- I think you're right. Alright. So we're not going to approve the map but we are -- Kepa is still working on all these maps, so I don't think we should do anything until Kepa is done with that.

Mr. Spence: Perhaps, Mr. Chairman, would you like Mark to give an overview of all the things that are -- that the map illustrates? And just quick note. I know that when we were doing the Maui Island Plan, our corporation counsel had something of a caution when it comes to calling something maps versus an illustration, and so just, so you know, I'll be talking with corp. counsel just about the purpose of the map and those kinds of things. There are some legal issues that they're very cautious about.

Chair Ornellas: Alright. Please, Mark, go ahead and give us a *Reader's Digest* version please.

Mr. King: This is a background map as opposed to a policy map. This is the first map in Chapter 3. It focuses on Environment, Map 3.1, in the December version. The items on this map reflect environmental, spatial items. We put the coral as a priority in the Legend, coral is depicted in this coral color, and you can see it on the coast in the coral areas. We also put the streams and intermittent streams, drainage ways; we put dryland forest, specifically, Kanepu`u Preserve, and it's relationship with the rest of the island. Below that, we put Dryland Forest, which is our scrub, our kiawe. You can see it clings closely to the coast on the areas that have the ability to support kiawe. You can see in contrast to the areas that don't have green, these are our cliff sides and our bare rock. Then we put Wet Forest, particularly, Lana`ihale, and the forest and watershed areas. You can see overlap of these. They have what's called a "transparency." As each layer's applied to the GIS, I put the appropriate transparency to be able to see multiple factors at once, and that's what contributes to the alternate shading, so blue plus yellow makes green, blue plus green makes sort of a turquoise; that's what the factors lining up the left with each of the symbology of the colors and how they interact with each other on the island. Then we put the Lana`i Forest and Watershed Partnership, that's the red outline. It came up during the discussion. All the members and sort of I guess Sally Kaye mentioned sort of moribund maybe, it's a very good term. I also applied the label "Lana`i Forest and Watershed Project." This is sort of what John, excuse me, John's project, and there's similar wording, but they're not the same areas. There is overlap. So I just -- this label is not a misprint compared to the Legend. They're referring to different things. Then we applied the 2012 version of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Proposed Critical Plant Habitat. We were fortunate the company gave us a wonderful orientation tour in October of all of the coastal areas and the critical habitat areas, and, well, you gave us -- you showed us things. So after seeing

what you showed us, we updated the data to more accurately reflect what the proposed area was. There's been different versions of this Fish and Wildlife area. Again, this is a proposal, and that's the sort of turquoise area here. It's more ground truth as opposed to hypothetical. There were some areas here that, upon seeing the actual land and the slope of the land in the 2002 and 2004 versions, they no longer seem duplicable. Lana`i Island often doesn't get the attention that other islands in our state do. That goes without saying. Then we put the Manele-Hulopo`e Marine Life Conservation District, that's diagonal blues in both Manele Bay and Hulopo`e Bay; then we put the Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary. As Mary alluded, or as Mary described, Lana`i Island is completely surrounded and encompassed by the Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary. Then in this light purple pink diagonal, I put the Sea Bird Sanctuaries, another ongoing project for the seabird protection. They're small in relation to the island-scale map, but you can see the pink areas. I also applied the labels so you can see, like here's one, just west of Manele, these seabirds. Then I applied roads and dirt roads. I applied the labels for the gulches. Particularly, the gulch names is one that Kepa's going to help me with applying the diacritical marks. The main large font labels, the harbors, the partnerships, we did confirm I got the diacriticals right on those.

So we hit the low-hanging fruit and we're just going after fine-tuning it. We'd like it to be perfect, hundred percent, so I spent extra time on this map. You can see, as we progress through, I won't necessarily have to spend that much detailed explanation, but you sort of get the idea of how the ingredients to the map, the spatial element of the geography, and then in the background, I applied sort of a hill shade, that's where you can see it -- it gives sort of a three-dimensional effect as you rise from the coastline to the higher areas. Anything else, Chairperson, or no?

Chair Ornellas: No. Members, I'm sorry, audience, we seen the map. You have any -- go ahead, Robin. Can you take the mike, please. Hello.

Mr. Kaye: Could you please explain a little more about this area here? The proposed by who? Critical -- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Critical Plant Habitat - what do you mean by that? What is that?

Mr. Kurt Matsumoto: Kurt Matsumoto, with Pulama Lana`i. The question was about what the Fish and Wildlife Proposed Critical Habitat means. So we, as the landowner, are in negotiations with the Fish and Wildlife Service. Fish and Wildlife is coming to Hawaii and asking to designate, I forget how many hundred thousand acres of land on every island, turn it into what's called a "critical habitat." I don't know if it's zone or what the correct term is, but it would change the landowners ability to do things on their property. So on Lana`i, it happens to represent like 88,000 acres, original request. We're in ongoing negotiations, so actually this representation is no longer accurate, but, you know, he can't help it, this is the most current information that was given to Mark. So what they're concerned with is

areas of Lana`i, like Kanepu`u, there's small pockets of areas where there is endemic species. You guys are familiar with like places down -- as you drive down to Keomuku Road, where like Uncle Sol was trying to protect one particular plant, so there's also places where there are bird sanctuaries here, bird sanctuaries here. So this was an original attempt that the service made, and I would characterize it as just a big grab that they were trying to make, and they do this on every island. So we're directly in negotiations with them now about refining it to a more generalized area here, Lana`ihale, and then these pockets, the coastline pockets for the birds, and then there's a few areas that we have paid for surveys to be done for some of the endangered species.

Chair Ornellas: Thank you, Kurt. Robin, did that answer your question?

Mr. Kaye: ...(inaudible)...

Chair Ornellas: You need to grab a mike. Your opinion needs to be --

Mr. Kaye: It's really a question, not -- I don't have any opinion because I don't know enough about it. What does it mean that this area here, for example, would be designated as a critical plant habitat? Does that mean that they would use that to plant; that they would just preserve what's there? Why that area? What's there that would make that one of the only places -- well, of course, you have the overlap.

Mr. Matsumoto: So that's the reason why you end-up in negotiations with them because they start with maybe bad science or bad information, and then they just make these big grabs, so as we go through the process, we're identifying for them, you know, what exactly - we asked the same question - what exactly are you trying to do here? What do you think you're going to do with this land? So in this area, we were successful talking to them about, you know, there really isn't anything there, and maybe in 1920, there was a record of something there and it's not longer there, and it's gone.

Chair Ornellas: Kurt, as the progression of negotiations, will -- how will the community get to see how the progress and the final? How can we get that information?

Mr. Matsumoto: I don't know how Fish and Wildlife ends-up informing the public. I don't know the answer to that. I don't know when negotiations will be finished. Negotiations could take years. So in the meantime, what happens is this zone, this whole thing that they're proposing, that means we can't do anything, so like fencing stopped. So, you know, the conversation with them is lengthy, it takes a long time, we're going back and forth, so I don't know how to predict the outcome for you.

Ms. Jorgensen: I can speak a little bit to that on their process.

Mr. Spence: Commissioners, just a comment. This is not -- what Kurt is describing is not unusual. I've spoken with some of the cattle ranchers on Maui and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife is calling -- I mean, certainly, some of their valuable, some of the most native places they want to designate as critical habitat, but they also want to expand this area to include, say, active pasture lands where they've been cattle ranching for the last hundred years, where there are no native species left. They would go -- the reports I've heard is U.S. Fish and Wildlife would look at aerial photos or GIS data, they've actually never been there, but, you know, would just go ahead and designate these areas, and so there's -- you know, I just want to reflect what's happened, what Kurt's talking about has also happened on Maui and I would imagine -- oh, yes, the Planning Director on the Big Island tells me that one of their brand new community plan areas where the community got together and said we need to have some housing here and some commercial and everything, U.S. Fish and Wildlife has designated that area, that the community worked with, as critical habitat. So it's not always based on good science or in concert with the community's wishes.

Ms. Jorgensen: Yeah, how it works is they have ...(inaudible)... as one of the Federal agencies, obviously, a proposal, and then that asked for public comments, and they had a number of meetings over on Maui for -- to look at where these areas are and to -- and they asked us, as the county, to say if we have a facility there, then they want to make adjustments and move it out of the critical habitat area, so that's what -- they're in this time period of refining where the critical habitat exist, and the public comment, you know, will help them to manage areas. And a habitat, you can think of it like a house, you know, just because it's empty does not mean that it can't be occupied, so they're looking to have plants that are important to not go extinct, and just like any other endangered species, if those plants go extinct, then, you know, they're not around anymore, but you don't know whether you're going to need it for medicinal use in the future or whatever; so they have to have areas for the plants that are trying to recover that may not have the plant in it right now but have the soil and water and other conditions, the lighting, the wind temperatures, that that plant could move into that area. So that's important to know that just because the plant doesn't exist there now, that's not how they look at it. They look at it as can it exist there.

Mr. Matsumoto: Sorry, just to balance that out. What that also means though is, to bring it home for you, they want to control things like whether you can repair the road that goes over the hale or not, okay. That's how minute these kinds of discussions come in. The Police Department has to replace their repeater on Lana`ihale. Under these, if it becomes federally designated, then the hoops, the layers that they have to go through just to repair that communication's tower, is daunting. So, you know, the designation, I think, has good meaning, but then all the administrative part that goes underneath that can be very, how should I say it? More than restricting. It can be damaging to what you and I know to be, you know, just regular everyday life on Lana`i. So that's the part where, you know,

because it's federal, they have a lot of power, they have enormous power so, you know, negotiating with them is really, really difficult.

Chair Ornellas: So, Kurt, are you telling us that because of this designation, the fence, the installation of the fence has come to a screeching halt because of this?

Mr. Matsumoto: So, yeah, so they want to determine that next step with the phase 3 fence, so that's part of the conversation that we're having with them. Yes.

Chair Ornellas: Riki?

Councilmember Hokama: Commissioners, I just wanted to assure that the federal agencies asked the county, asked your council, to support their request. When we had our committee hearing, I can tell you not only Pulama Lana`i had issues and concerns, but a lot of Maui ranchers, as the Director mentioned, other property owners brought up concerns: one was the magnitude of the acreage request for Maui County; second, one of the issues that the property owners brought up is, if the federal guys should designate and it's already been zoned for an existing or higher land use, who's going to pay for the issue of takings. Is the county going to have pay, which is we, as taxpayers? Is the Federal Government going to pay the landowner compensation? That was their major issue for your council, and so the council deferred action because we felt that the property owners needed an opportunity to find out exactly what the Federal Government was asking, what is the true impact on them, and what kind of financial analysis, which was lacking in the request to us, what is its impact on property owners and to the county. So we deferred action. We did not support it. We did not kill it. But I can tell you, it is an important issue or you take into consideration to work with any landowner because it may also impact kuleana. Thank you.

Chair Ornellas: Riki, before you go, do we have -- does the community have access to these guys so that we can kinda say, hey, you know, getting the deer off the hale, to us, is probably the priority for our watershed. How can we express that to some guy probably in Washington D.C. that don't know what Lana`i looks like?

Councilmember Hokama: Well, I would say you could ask your council again, you know, we do have a committee that has the subject matter. You could ask for another, you know, request another meeting, which I could support, to have more input from the communities. We can ask our State Legislators that represent our island, put in a request. We have our whole state delegation at the federal level, whether it be Ms. Gabbard, or Ms. Hanabusa in the House, or Senator Schatz or Hirono, to question U.S. Fish and Wildlife about its intentions, its impact to the state, particularly Maui County and Lana`i, and I would say you would recommend deferral of any decision making until you get those responses. But

there is a public process, Chairman. This is government so there has to be a public process.

Chair Ornellas: Okay.

Councilmember Hokama: Or public participation.

Chair Ornellas: Alright. Can maybe the Planning Department -- can the Planning Department help us draft a such letter so we can pursue this? I mean it's ridiculous because for 20 years, we've been complaining that not enough has been done on the hale by Castle & Cooke, and now, the Federal Government has not stepped in and done the same thing to us.

Mr. Spence: I think probably what's best is if the Planning Commission wants to have a workshop sometime in the future, we can talk about that, and we can request that Fish and Wildlife come over, I'm not sure their protocols, but we can find out and perhaps have a workshop in the future. For the purposes of this plan, I think probably, if Pulama Lana`i has more updated information, we should work with them on what the critical habitat designation is on the map.

Chair Ornellas: Sally, go ahead.

Ms. Kaye: Just for the sake of clarification, when this -- when the Fish and Wildlife Service did this, it was posted in the Federal Register, and it was statewide, and it was, I don't know, maybe a year ago, and there was -- it's typical of, just like the PEIS, there was a 30-day public comment, and it circulated amongst a lot of people, and I think a lot of comments went in, and the next time it's going to come back out is, as Kurt said, after whatever negotiations are going on, they will, again, publish it in the Federal Register when they make a decision.

Chair Ornellas: Alright. We can pursue the workshop? Alright. Great. It drives me nuts. But so where are we at now? We are at the maps. Oh, forgot -- you were so quiet, we forgot about you, Mark. Go ahead. Are you done with the map? One more? Go ahead, Caron.

Ms. Green: I'm sorry, before we leave that map, I just had a question. Where you have the bird sanctuaries, I didn't see anything up on the hale where the ua`u are. Is that not designated as a bird sanctuary, or what's happened with that project and the work with those birds?

Mr. Matsumoto: So the work is being managed by us now, and Chris Cristollis, who used to work with the Maui Seabird group is working or us, and the same crew, basically the

same crew, is up there doing the work that was being done from people from Maui. Is it a sanctuary? No. So it's still part of the Lana`ihale, and so they have the maps of where the nesting areas are and they continue to do the work to clear out the invasives around there.

Chair Ornellas: So it's not listed as a preserve on the hale? A sanctuary. I'm sorry. It's not on that map. Can we add it to the map? It's not a sanctuary. Yeah, how do we get it? How do we get it on the map?

Mr. Matsumoto: I'm not sure what the purpose, but what are you looking for?

Chair Ornellas: Well, to see where it's at. I mean if you're going to have people look at this map and say, oh okay, there's a sanctuary. There's a sanctuary. Oh, they only have two. In fact, we have more.

Mr. Matsumoto: I think, you know, we can ask Chris to come and point out to the group where the work is being done. Oh, yeah, that's a good idea. With Ed's workshop, Chris can be at the workshop and she can point out exactly where they are. Right, there's no sanctuary though.

Chair Ornellas: Yeah. Okay. Yeah, workshop would be great. Thank you.

Mr. King: Is there anymore comments on Map 3.1? Seeing none, Map 3.2. Map 3.2 is Natural Resources and Management Areas. It differs from Environment because, specifically, we want to show the resources of the island. Our top list in the legend, the legend's always sort of like a top ten: forest and plant resources; then we have our surface water, intermittent stream/drainage way; then our soils; rock and gravel; marine resources; the fish, fish management area; and then the deer and sSheep and the game management area.

Chair Ornellas: Any comments about that with this map? Members? Joelle?

Ms. Aoki: Just a question for clarity. Yellow dot: Fish -- Manele Harbor Fishery Management Area?

Ms. Jorgensen: Yeah, that's managed by DLNR, the Department of Aquatic Resources manages for what time you could fish seasonally and location and amount.

Ms. Aoki: I'm curious because I believe that all the coastal areas around Lana`i are managed by Department of Land and Natural Resources, unless you're referring to restricted areas, or regulated areas.

Ms. Jorgensen: That is a special management area there that has, within the harbor, it actually has two levels, we didn't get, because it's such a small area, the harbor is divided into two sort of management units that they monitor the condition of the fisheries and then decide how much can be fished in certain areas. And they do that around the entire island as well, but this one gets more attention.

Ms. Aoki: So just, and forgive me for asking, but is the dot indicative of the area or in reference to the Legend?

Ms. Jorgensen: It's the general area, and then it's just showing, yeah, that that's the --

Ms. Aoki: Then, possibly, there should be one more dot by Hulopo`e Bay because that's all part of the conservation area, Manele Bay, come around to Pu`upehe and Hulopo`e Bay are all part of that conservation area, so maybe we should have one more yellow dot on Hulopo`e Bay as well.

Ms. Jorgensen: Okay, but in Hulopo`e Bay, there isn't any fishing, I believe. Is there fish in there?

Ms. Aoki: Fishing is allowed by pole.

Ms. Jorgensen: Fishing is allowed there. Okay.

Ms. Aoki: And it is part of that conservation district, which is inclusive of Manele and Hulopo`e Bay.

Ms. Jorgensen: Okay. Yeah, there's two. There's the Manele-Hulopo`e Bay Marine Conservation area that covers both Hulopo`e and Manele, and then there's the fishery management area, and they have -- they do different things. But, yeah, we can indicate the conservation area on this map.

Ms. Aoki: Please. Thank you.

Ms. Jorgensen: Okay.

Chair Ornellas: Members, anymore questions on Map 3.2? Audience? Robin? Can you go back one more?

Mr. Kaye: Can you go back to that previous map, please?

Mr. King: Just to followup on that. What Mary is trying to say is there's two different things. The conservation area is the Manele-Hulopo`e Marine Life Conservation District, and that's

depicted on Map 3.1 with the blue diagonal lines, and it does cover both bays. The yellow dot on Map 3.2 is a specific special management fish management area that has tier 1 and tier 2, and they're just designated by buoy system. So it wasn't GIS, it was referenced in words, but we felt it was important enough as a resource to draw attention to it with it's area, but it's not a spatial. These are actual spatial, and you can see, at the harbor, you can see the state map of the conservation district.

Ms. Aoki: Is it possible to elaborate more in the Legend then, a little more specifically about your tiers? That would give some clarity to the individual trying to read the map. Thank you.

Ms. Jorgensen: Okay, Robin, you had a question?

Mr. Kaye: A question on the previous map, please. I'm just curious why this code here is dryland forest and scrub, right? The majority of the coastline is dryland forest and scrub. Is that right? Am I reading it right? Why have you exempted this area here? I can understand this area here having been there, this is Naha, but why didn't it extend there ...(inaudible)...

Ms. Jorgensen: So the opening, it's a state layer, and so they, probably at the time they made that geographic information layer, there probably wasn't any kiawe, there was an opening. It may not be accurate today. There may be kiawe spread into that area. Is that what you're saying?

Mr. Kaye: If this is the gulch, and this is the land, is this clearing Club Lana`i? Because my guess, from being down there, Club Lana`i is more here, and yet it's not marked here, so I'm just curious why this gap exist. You know, you guys have been there as much as anybody else, it just seems odd that there would be no -- that there's this hole there.

Ms. Jorgensen: Okay. Maybe verify that through current aerial view and see if it is -- if that's where the covering is or not.

Mr. King: On our field trip, before we got to the church, there was quite an opening where that bare sand, sort of where the runoff area was. As a GIS Analyst, I don't often get to actually create data from scratch. I am sort of gleaning sources from worldwide, statewide, federal, county, different jurisdictions. This is coming from a land-cover source, and we live on a dynamic island, you know, trees come and go, so I hesitate to actually move the line because if it is a seasonal event or environmental event. I once again caution that this is a background map, this is not a policy map, and until we get to the land use policy maps in Chapter 9, the main purpose of these maps is background. I'll give this Kathleen.

Ms. Kern: Yeah, just, Mary and Mark have both said this, but just to be clear like we didn't invent these lines and this data. The data came from the state. So it may be a little bit old and little bit imperfect.

Mr. Kaye: If the point of this is to make right ...(inaudible)... to make it right.

Ms. Kern: As much as we'd like to, we don't have the resources or the capacity to do the kinds of analysis that's necessary to change the data. We have to work with the state, if they're the ones that create this layer, this data, they're the ones who are going to change the actual information in GIS. I mean that's sort of what we have to work with. We don't have the resources to do aerial surveys and produce new layers.

Mr. Kaye: Then these maps shouldn't be part of the plan if it's the wrong data. I mean if it's right, I'm not sure, but if it's incorrect data, then why would you use it?

Ms. Kaye: I wonder if you would consider a compromise. I understand your position and his position. Why don't we just date it, you know, just put that this information is provided by the state on a certain date and that way you can read into that that you need to go down there and really see it.

Mr. Spence: We could just reference the data somewhere, yeah, or, personally, I think it's more valuable to have a map with this is supposed to be generalized data anyway, this is not supposed to be, you know, like Mary was saying, this is not supposed to be a, you know, meter by meter indication of what's located where. This is supposed to be, you know, if somebody picks up this map and goes, wow, there's all this stuff on Lana`i and this is the generalized area where this is, and this is where that is. It's not supposed to be metes and bounds description. It's supposed to be just information for whoever picks up the plan. The alternative is just to remove the map all together and I think there's more value with it there than there is having it be absent.

Chair Ornellas: Bottom left, it's prepared by Long Range Planning Division, so you might want to change that a little bit.

Mr. Spence: ...(inaudible)... somewhere we could make a notation -- okay, somewhere we can, it is prepared by the Long Range staff, we just need to know where the data comes from.

Ms. Jorgensen: I would suggest just adding in parenthesis where, you know, something that gives the map data layers and so you could from Map 3.1, there would be a listing of where those layers came from.

Chair Ornellas: Alright. So we've just completed 3.2? Anymore questions about 3.2? Okay, so yeah it's a good time for a break. Let's break for lunch, and we'll be back half-an-hour is good enough? Half-an-hour is good. We'll be back at 12:30.

(A recess was called at 11:55 a.m., and the meeting reconvened at 12:30 p.m.)

2. Ch. 4 - Hazard Mitigation

Chair Ornellas: Okay, we got quorum, so let's get started. We are going -- we are going to start Chapter 4, and we're going to -- Tara Owens, from the County of Maui, will give a short presentation to refresh our memories. She was here earlier -- I'm sorry, middle of last year for a workshop, and so this is like a mini workshop. Is that a good one, mini workshop?

Mr. Spence: So, Commissioners, your Chair wanted Tara to come over and just give a refresher on sea-level rise, and I guess there may be some other hazard stuff, but this is, you know, as part of the considerations for Chapter 4, and staff will talk about this one afterwards so --

Chair Ornellas: Alright. Great. So, Tara, the floor's all yours. Do you need Mark to run the computer or what?

Ms. Tara Owens: I should be able to run it from here.

Chair Ornellas: Oh, okay.

Ms. Owens: And I'm all set. Thank you.

Chair Ornellas: Mark, you're obsolete. Next ferry leaves in an hour.

Ms. Owens: Thanks, Chair, and thank you, Planning Commission. I guess we lost the rest of our crew. Just to be clear, I know you guys heard from me in July, but just so you're clear on my role, so I work for the University of Hawaii Sea Grant Program, which is based at U.H. Manoa, but I'm stationed on Maui and I'm co-located with the Coastal Zone Management planners in the Current Division of Planning, so I work side-by-side with them on a lot of the SMA issues that come up on the shoreline and with community groups, and then some with Long Range, and so I think it's very commendable, actually, that we're continuing this discussion with respect to the community plan.

So, yes, between the projector and the sunlight, the photos in our presentations are appearing very washed out and so the impact won't be as great, but this I have here is a photograph from Oahu, and I included this because this has been in the news. You've

probably seen this, it's been in state news, national news, these are houses along the north shore of Oahu, along Sunset Beach area, that have recently been impacted by high tides and big winter time swells, and there are many, many, many houses that are, literally, sitting at the edge of the ocean ready to fall in. Most of these homes, if you could see the photo in clarity, maybe you can see it on the computer screen from where you're sitting, you can see that the homes are sitting on top of sand, essentially a coastal dune. So these homes are built very close to the shoreline and now they're vulnerable and threatened. And so when you think of sea-level rise, you can think of these types of issues as the issues that are going to come in front of us statewide in the future. It's not just homes. We have to think of infrastructure as well, roads, sewers, any other type of development that's near the shoreline.

And these -- okay, so the interesting thing about Lana`i and s refreshing thing about Lana`i is that there isn't a lot of existing coastal development right at the shoreline. So the planners that I work with, actually sitting right here is Jim Buika, he's one of the Coastal Zone Management planners for the county, we on Maui are constantly dealing with these types of issues where buildings, homes, and roads, and other types of infrastructure are threatened. But here on Lana`i, it's refreshing because there is not a lot of dense coastal development, and so I guess the question then becomes: How do you avoid this issue in the future?

And so this is a concept that those of us who are interested in coastal hazards like to always emphasize that sea-level rise a hazard among many other coastal hazards - high ways, tsunami inundation, storm systems - so it's one that we need to consider along with all the other hazards, and so a concept we emphasize is assessing hazards in the very early planning stages. That's what you're doing right now with this community plan process. So this figure here just kind of shows you what the planning phases are, how they're designated. You know, you're starting with the high level land use designations; then the community plans, and the general plan; then to zoning; subdivision; initial infrastructure improvements; to the purchase of individual lots; to home construction; and then, eventually, where hazards are concerned, the point where existing development is threatened by a coastal hazard. So the important part about this is that the reason it's important to look at hazards early on is because during these stages, the market value of properties are lower; the investment back expectations, you don't have a homeowner that expects to be able to do certain things with the property; you have a lot of community input at these stages, like right now where you're doing community plans; and the options available to us for dealing with hazards are greater. The further forward you go in time and in these stages, the fewer options we have. So very important to think about these things.

And then one question we've been getting is: How does this connect? So here we are doing the community plan process. How does this connect to what the Commission does on a regular basis when you're reviewing projects? So this Commission has regulatory

authority over things proposed in the special management area. So it's these later planning stages where the SMA assessment comes into play. But these are connected and when planners, like Jim, are assessing a project, they are required to look back to the community plan for consistency. So here's a quick reference. So this is in the Planning Commission's, the Lana`i Planning Commission's Rules for the Special Management Area, in 12-402-12, the Assessment and Determination Procedures. And so if you drill down, it says, "In considering significance of potential environmental and ecological effects, the director shall evaluate every phase of a proposed action, its consequences, cumulative and long-term effects, and a proposed action may have a significant adverse effect on the environment when it is contrary to state plan, county's plan, appropriate community plans, zoning, and subdivision ordinances." So what you do in the community plan now I would say this speaks to being as specific as you think you need to be with respect to anything, including hazards, so that later on in the later planning phases it's clear, when a planner is doing the assessment, what you need and what you want from the community perspective.

Okay, so with respect to sea-level rise as a hazard, just some sort of background on where we're at with sea-level rise, so I can give you a quick overview of the current science, and then look at some of the research that's going on with respect to adaptation planning. So there are two processes that change sea-level. You've got global sea-level changes. Those are happening. This is what you hear about in the news. Global warming. Sea-level rise. That's happening because you have glaciers melting, contributing more water to the ocean, and you have warmer water expanding, so warm water takes up more space than cold water, more volume, and so sea-levels rise. And then on top of that, you have local things, local tectonic processes are happening, and I'll show you a little bit more about that in a second. So that's what we refer to as "relative sea-level rise," and that's definitely something to consider in Hawaii.

In terms of the past and the future, we have, you know, estimates of the past. How has sea-level rise been changing. How has sea-level been changing. So maybe something like we think less than three inches per century before the 1900s, increasing, and this is -- this red area is where we actually have an instrumental record of how sea levels have been changing, so we have tide gauges around the islands, around the world, and we can record how water levels are changing. So we know that sea level has been rising. This green line here represents even more modern data that we're able to collect about sea level from satellite, and the satellite data is consistent with what we're seeing at the tide gauges and it's accelerating.

So then we get into what does the future hold, and there are projections, a range of projections for the future, and I'll get into a little bit more detail, but it's looking at -- looking like something globally, on the order right now as the best available science, of three or more feet per century.

So this is just a summary slide of some of the more recent studies that have been done by, you know, very well respected peer reviewed climate scientists, and they're even a few more recent studies that I haven't included on here, I just didn't update the slide, but the point here being there are a range of estimates for the future, anywhere from a quarter, you can't see my scale over here, but this is a half-meter here, one meter here, so we're talking a range from a quarter meter per century up to maybe two meters per century based on the most recent available science. And I will point out that this is the study from the IPCC, the Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change, and this is a body of experts, government officials, scientists that come together and do regular periodic reviews of all the climate science that's out there, and then they publish their estimates, projections of sea-level rise, that study was recently updated just this past year and released at the end of 2012, and so you can take this bar and increase it up to just above -- just above a meter, which is about three feet. So even the IPCC agrees that we're getting into those ranges. And then, on top of that, some climate scientists have criticized that report itself, that assessment, because it still maybe doesn't consider some -- some of the ice sheet melting that scientists are expecting that would contribute to higher rates of sea level rise even.

So what myself and my colleagues usually conclude, at least right now, and recommend is that we can consider one meter of sea-level rise as sort of a consistently agreed upon target and probably even a conservative target, especially when it comes to Hawaii. So we'll drill down into the Hawaii specifics a little bit more. So one more meter; that's about just over three feet.

Okay, so then let's look at Hawaii a little closer. Global sea-level rise is happening but it's not going to be consistent across the ocean, and so it becomes important to start looking at the Pacific Ocean, so here's Mainland U.S., here's the Hawaiian Islands right here, and these colors represent sea levels. So with the red colors being higher sea levels, and, you know, the lower sea levels in the cooler colors. A lot of this variation is related to oceanographic conditions and weather conditions, so one thing that happens in the Pacific is that we have the trade winds blowing across the Pacific, this direction, and that contributes to water piling up on this side of the Pacific Ocean, so you can see there's a lot of red, and this is all those Pacific island nations that we know are suffering right now with sea-level rise; literally, they're having to move their communities to other locations. And what you notice is that Hawaii, for right now, happens to be sitting in a little -- a nice little window in the green where sea levels aren't as high as the rest of the Western Pacific. This condition might not -- may not change, so we expect sea levels to accelerate in Hawaii, we're not seeing them accelerate as they are in some places around the globe yet, and so there is a question about when that will happen, when that will occur. But we're not sitting in a very good neighborhood right now.

And also, with respect to Hawaii, something to consider is that this is where the local tectonic practices that I referred to come in. The islands are going to be experiencing

different rates of sea-level rise because of island subsidence. So you have this lithosphere upon which the islands sit and it's flexible, and the Big Island is continuing to grow every day and as it grows, those sediments cool, and they compact, and the island gets heavier, and it pushes down on the lithosphere, and so as it does, it kind of brings Maui down with it, the Maui Nui area. And so you can see Big Island's rate of sea-level rise are about 1.6 inches per decade, followed by Maui at about 1 inch per decade, and less on Oahu and Kauai. And, actually, Maui has some of the highest rates of erosion, beach erosion, of all the islands, and we think it's probably related to the fact that we have higher rates of relative sea-level rise.

So, just to summarize, where are we at. Hawaii's sea-level rise has risen 6 inches over the past century, a little bit higher for Maui. There are some studies that suggest projections for the future are going to be significantly worse for Hawaii and the Pacific than the rest of the globe. But for now, the projections that are scientifically defensible are these, so we're going with 3 to 9 inches by 2030; 7 to 18 inches by 2050; 19 to 55 inches by 2100. That's consistent with what the IPCC says, and so it is also consistent with us recommending the use of 1 meter or about 3 feet by 2100, and maybe a 1-foot by 2050.

Okay, so then the question I've got, we have an idea of what's been happening, we know what are the projections, the question that usually follows is: Okay, what does that look like and what are the impacts going to be? I haven't taken the time to do -- you know, I haven't done an extensive assessment on Lana`i of where the, you know, maybe all the impacts might be, and that's actually best done at the community level because you know your territory better than I, but, just as an example, probably one of the most hazard areas of concern with respect to coastal hazards is the east side of the island, near where the existing Club Lana`i Resort is, and this is an excerpt from the Hawaii Natural Hazards Atlas, which is referenced in your community plan document, and it basically shows that, in this area, the tsunami erosion and sea-level risks are moderately high. That's what all these bars represent, different coastal hazards, so tsunami, stream flooding, waves, storms, erosion, sea level, and seismic, and then you can see the hazard assessment on a scale. So green, low; red, high. So if you look at the tsunami, erosion, and sea level, you'll notice that those hazards are in the pink and red zones.

Oh wow. These images are terrible on this projector. That's slightly better. Let's just go with it for now. But this is what you would see, so here's your slider bar on that zero feet of sea level right now, and we're looking at, of course, at that portion of the east coast, and you -- there are a couple limitations of this data and of this tool. The tool itself is zoom limited, so you're -- NOAA does that on purpose because they want -- they don't mean for this to be necessarily -- they call it a "screening tool" - necessarily a parcel-specific analysis tool, so they limit the views you have. But again, the actual data that was used in the development of this tool is available to the county and can be used for further analysis. So the tool itself is limited. We can only zoom in this far. And then there's another limitation

to the data itself. It's a great first cut at looking at vulnerabilities associated with sea-level rise, but it takes water levels existing today and just raises them up and looks at them compared the elevation of your land. It doesn't -- it's still water, flat water. It doesn't include waves on top of that, which, of course, as you know in Hawaii, can be an important factor much more so than in maybe some other places in the world, and so waves can setup the water levels a lot themselves, and so that's a factor that you have to consider when you're looking at the impact of this tool. Okay, so this is zero and because of the zoom limitation, you can't really start to see much change along the coastline until you get up to four feet above today's mean high or high water; that's what that stands for. And then you start to see blue inundation along the coast; that what these blue colors are. Five feet and six feet. Now, remember, at this point we're talking about one foot by 2050, and three feet by 2100, with maybe four, five, and six being a little bit on the higher end, except though, again, I emphasize that these layers don't include the extra setup from waves. So what NOAA recommends is that communities take a scenario-based approach. Maybe you don't pick one threshold and say we're going to plan for three feet of sea-level rise, but you look at scenarios and you look at different types of vulnerable areas. Maybe you have critical infrastructure, like your commercial port that, you know, you have to protect at all cost, and so you want to look at the maybe more extreme thresholds so that you make sure that you're planning for infrastructure improvements that are going to accommodate that. Whereas, if you have an area where you have a lot of open space and green space, if there's inundation in the future, the impacts aren't as severe and so you can plan for lower thresholds. So NOAA really emphasizes a community-based approach to this type of planning.

You know, I just took a look at the one -- I just look a look at this one are, but, of course, things -- you know, what initially comes to mind for Lana`i for me would be to look at some of your areas of critical infrastructure, like the commercial port and the harbor at Manele Bay, and some of maybe your roads or trails that are important, and those are -- those are the kinds of questions that the community would want to ask.

We have a lot of infrastructure on Maui that's threatened. This is an example of a new sea wall that was built by the Hawaii Department of Transportation last year to protect the coastal highway going to Lana`i -- going to, sorry, going to Lahaina. So we're facing this everyday on Maui.

Okay, so that gets to the what does sea level -- what does it look like, and then the question becomes: What are the impacts and what should we be preparing for? So I didn't have the time, a lot of time to get into this, the details of climate change as a more general topic, but I did give you guys a copy of this briefing that was prepared by Chip Fletcher, it's actually from 2010, but it's a very good overview of other types of climate impacts we're expecting in Hawaii, you know, including changes to rainfall patterns and so on. We are expecting less rainfall in the future with climate change, but more intense

events when they come. So between increasing rain intensity and sea-level rise, flooding will be an impact from sea-level rise; saltwater intrusion into any existing areas of wetland changing perhaps the boundaries of the wetlands and the function of the wetlands; coastal erosion leading to sea walls in the cases where you have development to protect, which leads to beach loss; wave overtopping, which leads to closed roads or damaged and failing roads; vulnerable infrastructure, so that could be maybe wastewater system; anything in an area that floods now is going to flood more frequently; soil exposure, unstable slopes, which is obviously a big concern that I've been hearing about this morning with the watershed issues; and that salt runoff along with other water considerations, like temperature, will cause impacts to reefs.

Okay, so the question after that, we know what it looks like, we kind of have a good idea of what the general impacts are going to be, and then you will have to get into the questions of, well, what are our local impacts and how are we going to adapt? So many of the federal agencies have gotten together and they make these recommendations. Explore the issues of sea-level rise with the community. That's exactly what you're doing here. I think it's very commendable that Chair Ornellas was very interested in continuing this discussion. Develop a shared vision of what's at risk and the qualities that you want to protect. That really has to be done at the community level because, you know, I don't know your community like you do. And what we -- you know, we don't know, as scientists, what historical events you've had in the past that would, you know, probably tell you a lot about what's going to happen in the future where you've had flooding in the past and continually, and where you've had other types of impacts. Map the problem using most likely and worse case scenarios. So we have these initial set of maps that NOAA has provided to us, but in addition to that, you could start looking at those layers along with your land use designations, against your critical infrastructure, along with the FEMA flood maps, along with the tsunami zones to sort of better assess where your vulnerabilities will be. And then develop adaptation strategies. So it doesn't mean because something's in an area where we might be expecting sea-level rise that you can't build there, maybe that's what the community wants, or maybe you find another way to accommodate sea-level rise. In Hawaii, we do a lot of building on slab, but in other parts of the world, we elevate structures using post and pier construction so that periodic flooding can be accommodated. So there are different adaptation strategies and they kind of go in the category of accommodate, so that might be setting back from the shoreline or building -- elevating structures through your building codes; protecting holding the line, hopefully, here on Lana`i you don't have to do a lot of that so far because there's not a lot of existing development that you have to protect; retreat where it makes sense and where the community wants to; and always be thinking about, you know, your real critical infrastructure, you know, food and transportation; and adopt a no regrets policy. So this is where that scenario-based planning comes in, you know, identify your vulnerability, seek -- look at sea-level thresholds that makes sense for the situation, and you know that areas are troubled now are likely to get worse, so it's a good idea to be preparing for that.

Okay, in the state, we're sort of moving in this direction, and here's some things that are being done right now. In 2012, the governor signed Act 286, which amended the Hawaii State Planning Act, HRS 226, by adding 10 climate change adaptation priority guidelines; those are guidelines. The State Office of Planning is working through a project right now where they have been looking at making some recommendations for implementing some of those guidelines. The guidelines says things like "encourage." They're good, they're good for stuff, but they have -- there's a lot of uncertainty about how state and county would be required to implement them. There is a new bill being introduced in this session, it's now HB1714, that would just take climate planning a little bit further, and it's proposing to establish the Hawaii Climate Adaptation Initiative Act, and it would develop a statewide plan that will assess climate impacts, assist communities with planning, develop policy recommendations, and I think perhaps the most important part is this establishing an inter-agency climate council, so they're talking about state, the county, the community. And there are existing planning and regulatory tools that are available already that have some very good recommendations that gets down to the specific level of community plans. I provided this one to you, this is the sea-level rise and coastal land use policy tool kit for state and local governments, you open it up, there's a table, it talks about approaches related to accommodation, protection, and retreat, and what I like about this one is that it shows the lead agencies that would be responsible or able to do these things, and so you kind of quickly look through and look at which ones apply to county permitting authorities and the things that the Planning Commission deals with on a daily basis. And one more. I'm almost done. This is the one I just referred to that the State Office of Planning is working on, and it's in draft form so it can't be circulated, but its opportunities and guidance for the development and implementation of climate change, adaptation, and priority guidelines under Act 286, and I just want to give you an example of something -- some of the types of recommendations they're making, and it really does get specific. So one, just as an example, one opportunity that they identify is develop an overlay zone adjacent to existing special flood hazard areas by overlaying sea-level rise inundation maps and/or future coastal erosion maps with the flood insurance rate maps. So those are the types of things, those are the kind of next steps that we need to take in these mapping exercises that are so important in looking at vulnerabilities. And, hopefully, this document will be available soon for circulation, and I'm sure you guys will receive it.

And there's also recommendations in the *Hawaii Coastal Hazard Mitigation Guidebook*, this has been around for many years, developed by Dennis Hwang, who's a coastal geologist and a practicing environmental attorney, lawyer, and so he -- he's been working on these issues for a long time, and there are many good community plan specific recommendations in there as well.

So I will end there and if you have any questions, please feel free.

Chair Ornellas: Members, any questions for Tara?

Ms. Owens: I know I went quickly. I was getting the -- I was getting the hurry-up.

Chair Ornellas: Audience, any questions for Tara? Yes sir, Mr. Gima, please come forward, and grab a mike anywhere, you can grab this one or that one.

Mr. Butch Gima: Tara, I asked you at the Planning Commission meeting where you showed the sea-level rise in three, you know, that slide?

Ms. Owens: Yes.

Mr. Gima: Can you clarify that again because does that -- are they incremental rises or total rise?

Ms. Owens: Well, if you went into the tool as you would -- if you were using the tool, you're at home and you were using this, you slide the bar up, and you can go through the increments one, you can add one-foot of sea-level rise and look at the associated inundation. So it's taking the existing water level today at the tide gauge, mean high or high water, and adding a foot to it and seeing how that intersects with the land, the elevation of the land, and showing what areas may flood without waves on top. And then you could increase it two and look at -- does that answer your question? No?

Mr. Gima: You had a slide that said 2010 to 2012, it'll go up three inches, and then the 2012, can you talk about, is that incremental or total? I asked you this at the last ...(inaudible)...

Ms. Owens: Okay, so those are projections. So when I say three feet by 2100, we're expecting a total increase of three feet by 2100, which would happen incrementally over the years.

Mr. Gima: Can you go back to that slide?

Mr. King: Is it this one?

Mr. Gima: No.

Ms. Owens: It's NRC projections. So we would expect, according to the current climate science, 3 to 9 inches by 2030, so that's up to a total of 9 inches by 2030, which would happen incrementally over time, hard to predict exactly how incremental, and that's part of the planning, that's part of the uncertainty around that.

Mr. Gima: The question is for the 7 to 18 inches, in addition to the 9, or 7 to 18 inches total ...(inaudible)...

Ms. Owens: It would be up to 18 inches by 2050 is the projection.

Mr. Gima: You could read and you could add ...(inaudible)...

Chair Ornellas: Butch, can you use a mike, please?

Ms. Owens: Right. It would not be cumulative.

Mr. Gima: Thank you.

Ms. Owens: No problem.

Chair Ornellas: Audience, anymore questions for Tara?

Ms. Owens: Okay, well, I gave you the website for the viewer, so this is the NOAA sea-level rise viewer. It's pretty interesting to play around with. So if you go to the website, here's the slider bar, so Mark did this screen grab before the meeting as well, this shows water depth, so as you slide the bar up, you'll see the blue along the shoreline, here's Manele Bay, so this is actually Manele Bay with six feet, hard to really see the impact because we're only zoomed in so far right now, but you could look closer at the area and look at, you know, what parts of Manele Bay would potentially be flooded at these different thresholds, and anywhere else around the island where your vulnerabilities would be a concern to you. Again, on the east side of the island, it's a coastal plain, it's very low elevation, so it's going to be one of the areas that's probably impacted most from, not only sea-level rise, but all coastal hazards.

Chair Ornellas: Anymore questions?

Mr. Spence: Tara, where does the land data come from? I expect that the water data comes from NOAA itself, but the land data, as far as elevations and all that.

Ms. Owens: The land data is a very recently created digital elevation model, so the elevation, with pieces coming from FEMA, NOAA, and the USGS, that have been put together to form a DEM based on standards that all those agencies worked on together, so standards for accuracy and precision.

Mr. Spence: And part of the reason I ask that is, you know, we've had questions on previous maps of where data comes from and how accurate it is and everything, and I don't have any reason to doubt, you know, accuracy, I think I just want to emphasize that this viewer is a tool, and, like you said, it's not supposed to be parcel specific, and I mean it is -- sea-level rise, I think it should be a concern to this Commission, but you're not going to assess specific impacts of a proposed project from that viewer.

Ms. Owens: What this viewer would do would give you an indication of areas that are vulnerable and then --

Mr. Spence: Yes.

Ms. Owens: If you identify them as vulnerable, you may want to look into additional mapping.

Mr. Spence: Yeah. I would agree with that.

Ms. Owens: And you could do a hazard assessment then of a particular area.

Mr. Spence: Yeah. And my concern is that, you know, some people want to make the viewer regulatory and it's not intended to be used a regulatory tool.

Ms. Owens: It is not.

Mr. Spence: It's supposed to be -- but it certainly should alert us as to which areas are subject to this kinda coastal hazard.

Ms. Owens: Yes.

Chair Ornellas: Joe, go ahead. Grab the mike, please. Thank you.

Mr. Felipe: My question is: You had that scale as the water would rise, will the level, water levels remain at that increased level forever or would there be conditions that would cause it to drop back down?

Ms. Owens: Well, you're talking about processes then that happen on geologic time scales. Of course, this happens, you know, we have periods where we have glaciation, so there's more ice on earth than other times. And during those times, sea levels are lower. But right now, we're in a period, as far as our lifetimes are concerned, of rising sea levels, and so, presumably, they will continue to rise. We may alter the outcome, as a society, to some degree if we start to change our -- the way we handle emissions, carbon emissions, which are the things that are contributing to the earth warming, which is ultimately contributing to sea-level rise. So the future is somewhat unknown, but we're definitely, as far as our lifetimes and our grandchildren's lifetimes and so on, we're expecting rising sea levels.

Chair Ornellas: Tara? Anybody else has any questions? Tara, I think I read it in the Coastal Zone Management that I think it said that if you can predict it or as it's now

scientists are saying that, and if nothing is built there -- if something's built there, start making plans to move it. If nothing's built there, don't build there.

Ms. Owens: If something -- well, if something is built there, your existing development is the biggest challenge we have on our hand. You know, like we have on Maui, we literally have buildings falling in the ocean and those cases are really difficult to deal with because you can't just move -- it's not realistic to think that you can move every building out of the way. It may be a property that's small, the home is using all the available space they have, especially with condos on Maui, and the only way to remove a building or a home, in that case, is for the government, potentially, to buy it, or let it fall in the ocean and that's something we haven't done in Hawaii. Those homes that I showed on Oahu, I keep saying that may be our litmus test because we don't know what's going to happen on the north shore but if ever there was a legacy beach, that is one. And so far so good, even with all these swells. The state has been allowing some short-term sand pushing and things like that that have protected the homes, but what does the long-term look like? It's unknown. The homeowners, for sure, are probably going to be requesting to harden their property to protect their homes, which, of course, then impacts the beach. It results, ultimately, in lots of cumulative loss and beach loss. Or the government, the state may decide not to allow the homeowners to harden their shorelines, and we've never really gone down that path in Hawaii, through the lawsuits that might come up as a result of that. So it's hard to say retreat. Retreat from the shoreline. You have to look at the circumstance. Certainly, if you can avoid getting in that situation in the first place, that's the best option available, and that's where it comes to that assess your hazards in the earliest planning stages because if you know you have a hazard, and you look at it closely, and you, as a community, decide what makes sense for that area, then maybe you can avoid some of these challenges that we're facing on the other islands.

Chair Ornellas: Okay. Great. Nothing? Members? Go ahead.

Mr. Bradford Oshiro: I was wondering if the county can give us the graph on the east side of the island how high the waters might rise in the next -- no. Give it to us on paper.

Chair Ornellas: Oh, okay. Okay.

Mr. Oshiro: Yeah.

Chair Ornellas: Can you guys provide that at the next -- Mary, can you provide just a copy of that on a piece of paper for the next meeting? Cannot?

Ms. Owens: The question is: Can a map be made of sea-level rise --

Mr. Oshiro: Yeah, sea-level rise how, you know, in the next ...(inaudible)... 2100 or something.

Ms. Owens: Well, one thing you can do on your own is go to the tool, and play around with the slider bar, and you'll be able to see, at least based on this information, what --

Mr. Oshiro: I know what you're saying but I still would rather see it ...(inaudible)...

Ms. Owens: Okay. What is your protocol? I don't know. Anybody from Long Range want to speak to that?

Mr. King: Well, yes ...(inaudible)... right now, the state hasn't released it so we're still under their -- it's not releasable ...(inaudible)...

Ms. Owens: Okay.

Chair Ornellas: So if I make you a copy, would that be good enough, for each segment, one foot, three feet, six feet?

Mr. Oshiro: ...(inaudible)...

Chair Ornellas: Okay.

Mr. Oshiro: ...(inaudible)... as it is on that side of the island, at high tide, some of the roads disappear, okay. So if the thing going rise a foot, half of the road's gone, okay. And if it goes any higher with high tide and stuff, the road's gone, okay. So how far is the water going to -- up to where the thing slopes up? That's what I want to know. If it's going for each the slope, why even build down there?

Ms. Owens: That is a very good point. That's where these community assessments are so important. It's exactly what you said. You know which areas have been troubled in the past. If they've been troubled in the past, certainly they're going to be troubled more frequently in the future. And those are the things you definitely want to plan for whether you have it on a map or not. Certainly, the map provides you a good baseline for looking at that. The question about whether the data is available, there has been some question about this. The data that's featured in this tool was created by the University of Hawaii, and it was provided to the county. I don't know beyond that whether it can be used in any assessments or mapping. I suspect that it could. And then you would be able to look at it at a little bit higher resolution. But I guess we have to clarify that point before the Long Range Division could ever go making any other maps.

Chair Ornellas: Mary, did you -- you look like you were going to say something?

Ms. Jorgensen: ...(inaudible)...

Chair Ornellas: Kathleen, were you going to -- do you have --

Ms. Kern: Could you please use the microphone ...(inaudible)...

Chair Ornellas: Please use the microphone. Thank you. Go ahead, John.

Mr. Stubbard: I didn't look real quick. John Stubbard. I didn't look to see our action items but for the two harbors, those are I mean vital, we can build or not build, but we have two harbors in place. Is that a state then, is this a county planning issue, or the state harbor's strictly under the state, then the state's going to have to give us information on what they're going to do to plan for changes so we have transportation and sea access.

Ms. Owens: You know, if it's a state-run harbor, then it's a good question. Some of the state agencies may be planning for infrastructure improvements with respect to planning for sea-level rise, and that's, I think, where some of this legislation that's being discussed is really important because it may, ultimately, require all the agencies to start planning for these types of events. I know the harbor here, the commercial harbor, recently, you know, all the breakwater improvements were done in 2006 and '07. Maybe with, you know, this as well as high wave events in mind, and so there were some reinforcements done, at least of the breakwater. But, you know, it seems like the other part of the infrastructure, where the containers are coming in and out, could probably possibly be vulnerable, and it's certainly worthy of a look.

Chair Ornellas: John, you have another one? Sally, you're next.

Mr. Stubbard: So for our issue, even if there's no inundation, just the sea-level changes, and the ability to load and off-load using the existing dock structures, even if it doesn't inundate, clear the current level, it would be higher, and even though it may not go over, but it would change the dynamics of the operations.

Ms. Owens: That is very true. So if you start raising water levels, then you have greater impact of waves and tides. So a little bit of vertical increase, typically when you're looking at the land, means a lot of horizontal impact. And just a three to six-inch change in the water level can really change the dynamics. As an example, the Oahu homes that are threatened right now, one of the reasons we think that the high waves had had such an impact this year is that in September and October, we had elevated high tides for a period of several weeks, about a month-and-a-half actually, and they were three to six inches above normal. We have these periods -- we have, occasionally, these warm bulges of water that come propagate through the islands, and because they're warm, they elevate the sea surface just a couple of inches, and then you end-up with a lot of impacts along the

shoreline. So you're right. Even if the infrastructure isn't overtopped by water itself, it will create more hazardous conditions.

Chair Ornellas: Sally? Huh?

Ms. Kaye: Yeah, I just wanted to -- I'm going to make an observation and then I have a question for Tara. In March of 2006, I went to New Zealand to visit my son because he was studying for his PhD, and the headline on like March 12 was that New Zealand, an island nation, anticipated a three meter rise by 2040, and they were sure of it. They were absolutely positive that's what they're looking at, and they started planning for it back then, so we are way behind the 8-ball in terms of even acknowledging this was a problem, we should have done it probably 7 or 8 years ago and started working on it. So I have looked at this tool because I'm aware of how different nations think about this. It's really, really cool. You can zoom in and do any part of the coastline and, as you can't see really clearly here but you'll be able to see on your computer, it really is effective, which raises the question of: Does the Commission have two choices, can you just do an islandwide setback of say 40 to 50 feet and/or do you have to like, I know it's not a regulatory tool, but if you see that one coastline is going to be more vulnerable, can you make a bigger setback or do you have to wait for someone to propose a development and then fight it out then? What's really available to the Commission?

Mr. Spence: Okay. And before I answer that question, I had a -- I was looking on my -- trying to find on my calendar, the state is having a, amongst other state agencies and county agencies, a two-day, I don't know if you want to call it a "conference," on state resiliency, and it's going to cover some of these very things. You know, the two harbors, is that a state responsibility or is it a landowner responsibility? I don't know. Those kinds of issues are going to be talked about. So I think that's next month. I'm going to go to that. But it'll cover two days.

The second item, the, you know, do you make a setback? Right now, you have a special management area, and I forget exactly how far it goes inland all over the island, some places it's greater than others, but when developments come in, okay, there's -- and everybody's thinking, you know, what about down at Club Lana`i, and I appreciate the comment about the roadway because that's going to be a big concern, you know, that road's going to have to be relocated, but anytime you have a large development, first it's going to have to go -- they're going to have to an environmental assessment. That's going to be one of things, particularly, if in this community plan it says, you know, shoreline developments on the island of Lana`i must assess sea-level rise, you know, issues, or something along those lines. When they do the environmental assessment, excuse me, when they do the environmental impact statement, you know, it's going to be a big enough project that it has to go through that, then that's one level of environmental review. The next level of environmental review is going to be the State Land Use Commission action.

And then after that, there's going to be county zoning, in which case there's going to be another level of environmental review. So that's three thus far that's going to come to this Commission, and then, ultimately, to the County Council. And then a fourth level of environmental review is going to be a special management area in which really project specific kinds of things, including the kind of architecture, exactly where the roadways are going to be, all those kinds of nitpicky details are going to come out in that SMA permit, and the approval is with this Planning Commission. So we have four levels of environmental review that need to take place, and at each one of those steps, it's such an issue here, and I appreciate that, but I mean what I'm trying to do is reassure everybody it's going to take place whether you add a new map or you don't add a new map, or whether you look at the viewer or don't look at the viewer. It's enough of an issue on this island, and it's becoming enough of an issue on Maui, that if you have new coastal development, they're going to have to deal with sea-level rise. And that's pretty much the end of the story. And if you want to -- I was going to ask Tara earlier if she had reviewed the plan, if there was any maybe policy statements that -- if the policy statements in there are good enough or if there's some other recommendation because what's in this plan is going to be one of the triggers for that review at each one of those four steps. So map or not, if you say coastal development on the island of Lana`i gotta deal with it, you know, the landowner's going to have to deal with it and do the analysis.

Ms. Owens: Yeah, to answer that question, there is a policy in the existing community plan that says, "Locate all critical infrastructure out of the evacuation and inundation zones of projected future sea levels," so that's critical infrastructure. I don't know if that would extend to other types of building and development. And I would recommend maybe as an action maybe going through an additional mapping exercise, if that's possible, looking at the areas that you know may be vulnerable and looking at sea-level rise along with your other coastal hazard layers and just sort of identifying those as vulnerable areas, then you kind of know which things you need to locate out of these zones because you've identified them.

Chair Ornellas: Go ahead, Bev. Oh, I'm sorry. Sally is --

Ms. Zigmond: No. No. Sal, are you done? No, you go ahead.

Chair Ornellas: Finish. Finish, Sally, please.

Ms. Kaye: Thank you, but that didn't answer the question. Do these guys have the authority or the ability, through the community plan, to do a setback islandwide? And the way you described the permitting process, it's business as usual. I mean that's the way we've always done it, and there's always been that layer of control and it comes to this body, but can there be a setback that's set?

Mr. Spence: No. This is not the place to do that kind of setback. That kind of setback would have to be done -- there has to be a rational basis for doing that. That's not the purpose of the community plans. Community plans is to set policy as you go forward as, you know, to give I mean even the state direction on what to do with there -- we think you should do such and such with the two harbors or the private landowner. This is not the place to be setting regulations, and that's, you know -- in order to do those regulations, one, there needs to be another mechanism, a study needs to be done, you know, so there's a rational basis to do it, and that needs a lot of other discussion with the community. If in the community plan you just go, okay, let's do 250 feet. That sounds like a good number. There's no basis for that. It's just a number that everybody think sounds good but it's not backed-up by any science or any studies or anything. It really should be if there's going to be some kind of addition to the SMA or even a change to the Planning Commission rules that shoreline development must address sea-level rise, you know, those things need to be vetted through another public process. This is not the tool to do that.

Chair Ornellas: Go ahead, Bev.

Ms. Zigmond: I appreciate that one of the action items is about relocating critical infrastructure, but I, personally, think that that's different than coastline development and I would like to see us put something in there about coastline development.

Chair Ornellas: Members, anymore questions for Tara? Alright, hearing none, alright, thank you, Tara, for coming. Alright, just information, the Lana`i Planning Commission is reviewing our SMA rules and that is also part of -- it's also part of the rules that we're looking at to change setbacks for the SMA district. Alright so on Bev's recommendation, do we do it on -- can we do it now or do we wait until we get to Infrastructure or --

Ms. Jorgensen: I think we can -- I don't think we'll forget that we need to put something in here, but I wanted to quickly go over some of the other hazards, and then we can go through the policies and actions, and we'll come back --

Chair Ornellas: Okay. We want to make -- I do want to make sure that we come back to Bev's point and incorporate that and not lose it a month from now.

Ms. Jorgensen: Okay.

Chair Ornellas: So go ahead, Mary. Thank you.

Ms. Jorgensen: Okay, everybody knows who I am. So this is just a kind of add-on to what Tara has ...(inaudible)... many more other hazards that are addressed in Chapter 4. There's the tropical systems, your hurricanes and the tsunamis, drought is one that's

extremely significant for this island, wildfires, and hazardous substances. I'll also speak a little bit to community resilience because you have a very strong community here and that puts you in a -- that's the good news out of all these hazard discussions is that you're able to organize and do things. So you can find a lot of these on the Maui County Multi Hazard Mitigation Plan, under Civil Defense on the webpage, and that's an excellent site. The document that goes over things is over 700 pages so, basically, what I did was pull things out for Lana`i so you could see them more easily, but if you want anymore in-depth information, that's the resource.

This is a mapping of hurricanes, from '49 to 2005, and the message here is that even though you haven't had, you know, maybe been hit by something that's really significant in the past, that's not a prediction for the future. It's random. You know, it could happen at anytime. And the red ones are your most severe, Category 3 to 5, and that's where it crosses the island of Kauai, Iniki. You can see the pathway of Iniki going through in 1992. So this is Iniki. I believe it was a Category 5. A huge area with Kauai right in the center. So it could go, you know, just a little bit over. And when we were discussing it with the CPAC, they wanted more emergency shelters.

And then tsunamis are always a threat here in the islands. You had the Chili earthquake in 2010 that hit, and then the Japanese tsunami that came, the earthquake in Japan that had the tsunami in 2011, and that did about 1.5 to 2 million dollars worth of damage down at the Manele docks. But the greatest threat is coming from the Big Island you could have at anytime. These areas that are around the Big Island represent lava flows and you could have earthquakes, landslide, underwater eruptions that anything that displaces the water can set off a tsunami. This gives approximate travel time, so if you have an event like that at one of these stars, the green star corresponds to the number of minutes you have before it's going to, you know, hit over there. So it's the danger from things happening on the Big Island. Something that would generate a tsunami is probably your greatest concern.

So we talked about what kind of warnings there are on Lana`i for that and there's the actions in there that I'll show you later.

Ms. Zigmond: Mary, what are the numbers, the 50/35?

Ms. Jorgensen: Number of minutes. So an event here, say you had a big slump that displaced water, it would take 50 minutes before it hit up here.

Ms. Zigmond: And what's the 35?

Ms. Jorgensen: The 35 would be from this other site.

Ms. Zigmond: Thank you.

Ms. Jorgensen: Yeah. Sorry. I'm trying to go really fast over some things. If I go too fast, just let me know. Okay, so on Lana`i, your evacuation zone, which you probably all have in your phone book and you've seen it, but it's definitely your coast over here is a major tsunami evacuation zone, same within the Manele and Hulopo`e Bay, you have evacuation. You do have a siren that's right in here somewhere, the one that's disguised as a tree, and then a siren up in Lana`i City that -- and the Civil Defense will buzz with helicopters the coastline for warning.

So Tara's already spoke quite a bit on climate change and the first two, the sea level surface, so I'm just going to skip right down here. In terms of the other thing with climate change is you're going to see or they predict that you will see an increase in the frequency and severity of storms and that's going to increase your property damage, that's not just from those on the coast, but also the flooding up, you know, in -- if you live upland, so you want to plan and prepared so that you can respond well, you know, to when that happens. But the big one, for Lana`i, with the limits on the water supply, is an increase of drought. They expect more cycles where you'll be experiencing drought, and that will affect your water resources.

So as Tara mentioned, you really want to get whatever you plan and prepare for so you can look back and say when any kind of event hits that you can respond well and you won't have -- so want a no regrets kind of strategy within your plan and so -- and that way, after the initial response, you can recover better as a community, and adapt, and end of the cycle again for planning and preparing. So I think this is not a very good -- it just shows a little bit more in detail about like some of the inundation zones that are around Manele Bay. And as Tara says, the combination of flooding and sea-level rise, when you start getting multiple effects on top of each other, you're going to get higher water levels. With the drought, you probably get more wildfires, although most wildfires are started by humans, but if you have drought conditions, they're going to spread faster, you're going to cover more acreage. Thirty-five hundred acres is a lot of acreage, it's not as bad like Molokai and Maui have a lot more, but still, when it's this close, this is in the Palawai Basin, I think the next image shows a little -- well, no it doesn't, it's right out of town by the macadamia farm, and there was a lot of concern about your single access road and being able -- for, you know, people to be able, as the fire spreads, how do you, you know, you maintain secondary access roads. This is from Molokai and I was fascinated by this photograph because here's your fire just burning, you know, hundreds, thousands acres or so, and then nice green area, and I thought, oh, maybe this has recovered after time, you know, at the end. No. It was irrigated. This fire happened in August. This photograph was taken three months later in November. So just probably the difference of irrigation or else a waterdrop during the fire so they protected it. But these green breaks are a question that I think I put in the sheet that was sent out to you as should we be planning more, and

Joseph spoke to that in one of his comments earlier, planning more for those breaks, green breaks that if you did have a severe fire, you wouldn't see it spreading toward town, or down to Manele, or any other developed areas, or at least you'd be able to have an area that you could maybe drop some water on, it's going to serve a little bit better for firebreak.

We also, at the CPAC, spent a lot of time talking about hazardous materials and whether they exist on Lana`i, and where are they, and, you know, were they buried, and there's some unknowns there. All that is covered by federal law. The community has a right to know what was driving the legislation, you know, that you may have this nearby and you don't know, so the federal laws in '86 and '93 were mostly first on the federal level and then the Hawaii level to start getting that information out to the community. Department of Health, this particular branch, they work with showing where the priority sites are, and they have an office, this office here where you could find out some information. But in their mapping of the priority sites, they have 464 sites in Hawaii, 50 on Maui, and zero on Lana`i, so we all kind of question whether that was really correct, and there's definitely some followup that the community might want to do, talk to people who know or think they know where something might be buried, and see about bringing the Department of Health out here, from this office, to see if there's anything that needs to be remediated, and then it is. It's just digging it up and taking care of it properly so the community doesn't have to worry about overtime, you know, going down into your water system or your aquifer.

This is actually from the county and it just shows sites where hazardous waste is presently stored, and those are safe sites, but it's just like they have all kinds of regulations, they get inspected, but it just is the kind of map that shows the community this is where it is in your community.

Okay, resilient communities. I'd say Lana`i has all the qualities you really want, you know, in terms of strong social connections, people who care. You're going to watch out for each other in the case of something happening. And so that is -- that's usually the difference of people surviving an event or how fast it recovers is to have a community like yours, and so you're very fortunate to have that. And then leaders that the people trust, institutions that work, a healthy environment, you do have that, and infrastructure adaptable to stressors, that's something to look at when we look at transportation and your alternate routes. Can you, if there's an event, a fire shifting someplace, can you get out. And a flexible economy and how much can you diversify this economy so that you can be resilient, and resilient is the new, you know, the word that nationally is being used after things like Katrina and Sandy, that's what you want to build into your community is resiliency.

Okay, I think that's it. We can go over Chapter 4.

Chair Ornellas: Mark, is there any maps associated with this? Hello? Mark? Mark, is there any maps associated with this chapter?

Ms. Jorgensen: Oh, I think he wants me to say that we didn't originally make a map because this particular chapter is not required by 2.80B and we're basically -- we have an excellent plan in the Maui County Hazard Mitigation Plan, and that's Civil Defense's, and that's the reference document. That's going to be kept up-to-date and so we didn't duplicate their work on it. So there's not a mapping of these things.

Chair Ornellas: Okay.

Ms. Jorgensen: Okay.

Chair Ornellas: Mark gave you the thumbs-up so I guess that's everything he wanted to say. Joelle? Joelle, go ahead.

Ms. Aoki: Are you taking comments now on her presentation? I just have a quick note on Hazard Mitigation, under Goals and Policies.

Ms. Gima: Oh, we're not there yet.

Ms. Aoki: Okay, well, it's a comment just on her presentation.

Chair Ornellas: Yes.

Ms. Aoki: You had mentioned - and thank you for that presentation - something about Civil Defense buzzing our coastal areas in tsunami -- in cases of tsunami warnings?

Ms. Jorgensen: If there was an imminent tsunami, like say something happened at the Big Island and you're going to hear your sirens going off and -- but there's not enough time for people to get down to the coast, they'll send a helicopter over and they fly the coastline.

Ms. Aoki: Is there a way we can make sure that that is a policy in our plan because that doesn't happen on Lana`i. We, literally, have the police contacting DLNR, who takes six hours, which is usually not enough time, according to her illustration there, to notify people, who are in the water, with a siren but no lights on the truck. And I think -- which is another problem because we have DLNR officers with sirens but no lights, so you have no idea where it's coming from; you're driving and looking around where that siren's coming from because there's no lights on the vehicle. And then most divers, they can't hear from way out there so they see you on the coast jumping up and down. So it's a serious issue here to have some type of notification along the coastal areas from -- coming around from the east heading north, actually all the rural areas on that side of the island, and there's no

siren on that side. And the last two tsunami warnings we had, we had that issue occur. It's very worrisome.

Chair Ornellas: Okay. Did you guys -- you recorded that?

Ms. Jorgensen: Yes. I guess I thought that they had buzzed the coastline, but hearing now that they don't, it might be worthwhile to put in something either in working with Civil Defense to have assurance that you will get that warning or being able to get another siren. I know Molokai just got a new siren, so I don't know what the process is, but, you know, that's what's ...(inaudible)...

Chair Ornellas: Okay. Please record that. Then that way we all make sure it's on the -- inside the plan when we review it.

Ms. Aoki: Mr. Chair, just for a note. Their procedure right now is to notify Maui Police Department, who notifies DLNR, which usually is one officer on duty, who goes and commandeers people along the way to go notify everyone along the coastline, and there's no way to inform people from the east coming all the way west because it's just not possible in a short period of time.

Chair Ornellas: Alright. Got it, Mary?

Ms. Jorgensen: Good. Got it.

Chair Ornellas: Alright.

Ms. Jorgensen: Okay.

Chair Ornellas: Any other comments based on Mary's presentation? Okay, seeing none, let's proceed with the chapter.

Ms. Jorgensen: Okay, so I guess we can look, starting with page 4-1, if there's any comments, questions, additions.

Chair Ornellas: Bev, you had something on 4-1?

Ms. Jorgensen: Okay, we can go right through to page 4-2, so that's where it talks about the Existing Conditions, and we can add maybe a little background in here too to cover this issue about sirens, work up some language and bring it back. Okay, 4-3, the Issues and Strategies.

Ms. Stacie Nefalar: I just had a question about, on 4-2, line, I guess, 13. It says, "Keomoku coastline or Manele Bay." What specific area are you referring to "Keomoku coastline?" Is it like Keomoku Town or that whole -- yeah.

Ms. Jorgensen: I was thinking the whole east coast.

Ms. Nefalar: 'Cause it's not -- yeah.

Ms. Jorgensen: Just change "Keomoku" to "east?"

Ms. Nefalar: Yeah. When I hear "Keomoku coastline," I think of Keomoku Town only.

Ms. Jorgensen: Oh, okay. East coastline. Thank you. Okay, anything -- moving on to page 4-3, the Issues and Strategies. Okay.

Chair Ornellas: Okay, so then --

Ms. Jorgensen: 4-4, we want to catch back up with the policy, you know, that we were discussing maybe a revision for the sea-level rise to address development. Okay, so --

Mr. Spence: If I could submit something to the Commission, I don't know, this would probably be no. 8 on that page if you like this or not, but the policy would read: Require that new shoreline development analyze shoreline hazards, including sea-level rise. Require -- that should actually read: Require in the permitting or the entitlement process. Require that, in the entitlement process, new shoreline development analyze shoreline hazards, including sea-level rise. So that means when they file their -- any other applications, they're going to have to do some kind of analysis on that particular piece of shoreline on what --

Chair Ornellas: And Tara will be part of these discussions?

Mr. Spence: Assuming she's still here when -- I don't think she's going anywhere, but, yes.

Chair Ornellas: Alright. Alright. We would, yeah, I mean we would love to have you comment on any of these plans that would come before --

Ms. Jorgensen: Okay, that would add that new policy.

Chair Ornellas: Add that to -- right. Any objections to adding that as a no. 8 to Policies? No objections? Alright, so go ahead and do that.

Ms. Jorgensen: Okay. I got the language. So is there any other changes to the Policies?

Ms. Zigmond: Yes, I have a question, please, on no. 7. It says that to ensure the community's recovery needs post-disaster, including adequate supplies for two to four weeks. Somehow two to four weeks doesn't seem adequate. If we had some like a hurricane, which could happen, I mean I think about what happened on Kauai and other places, two to four weeks probably wouldn't be enough. If we got it and most of the rest of the state got it, who would be here to help us, you know, for fresh water and things like that, so I'm not comfortable with two to four weeks.

Ms. Jorgensen: Do you have a recommendation for a change that we could -- or someone else have that?

Chair Ornellas: You can -- I would say four to six. I mean, hell, we'd be dead at six so -- but four to six instead of two to four.

Ms. Jorgensen: Okay. So this would be for adequate supplies before emergency supplies could come in here is what ...(inaudible)...

Chair Ornellas: Yeah, but then you have -- then it becomes a logistics issue. Where the heck do you store food and water for six weeks for 3,000 people so -- but just leave it on there four to six, and then I guess we can worry about that later.

Ms. Jorgensen: Okay.

Mr. Stubbard: Build an ark.

Chair Ornellas: Build an ark. There you go, John. Can we make that 8B? No other additions to 4-4, Goals and Policies? Oh, I'm sorry, Policies.

Ms. Zigmond: Oh, can I backup for a minute, please?

Chair Ornellas: Sure. Go ahead.

Ms. Zigmond: This is a question I just am curious about. Does anybody know what happened to the FEMA containers? I'm sorry. 'Cause they were here in town to make them nice and accessible, and they went where?

Chair Ornellas: Airport.

Ms. Zigmond: The airport. Okay. Thank you.

Chair Ornellas: Now they're really accessible. Okay, hearing no more on the Policies, let's -- Mary, you want to continue with the Actions, or do we have to do something else before --

Ms. Jorgensen: Right. No. The Actions would be next, and I think we need to look through these Actions and think if we can address, in a similar way, the sea-level rise. And maybe under 4.10, where, Tara, you had said there's a community self-assessment process and maybe you could add a bullet under there that says, "Conduct community self-assessment workshop."

Ms. Zigmond: Personally, I think we need to do more than that, like that would be helpful, but 4.07 says, "Identify critical infrastructure" blah, blah, blah. I'm thinking there needs to be an action item in here 'cause I don't know that it's adequate to be in that policy, or maybe it is. I don't know.

Ms. Jorgensen: Well, 4.06 and 4.07 are nearly identical. One's -- 4.06 is for coastal hazards, which would include sea-level rise; 4.07 was for the wildfires. So we wanted two different actions so they could be worked on in different ways, different groups.

Ms. Zigmond: But it's not requiring new developments to address those hazards.

Chair Ornellas: Do you want to add another line? I mean we can. That's -- okay, so can we --

Ms. Jorgensen: Oh, okay.

Chair Ornellas: Mary, can we just add Bev's comment to 4.13?

Ms. Jorgensen: To have one that's similar to 4.06 but have it for new development?

Chair Ornellas: Yeah, modify 06 to be more pertinent to that particular item, and then add 4.13 with Bev and whatever you remove from 06.

Ms. Jorgensen: Okay. We'll try drafting something and bring it back ...(inaudible)...

Chair Ornellas: Okay ...(inaudible)...

Ms. Nefalar: Going back to 4.06, it says, "Distribute emergency response information at camping sites and through school programs." Should the school be listed as a partner?

Ms. Jorgensen: Excuse me. Which action are you --

Ms. Nefalar: 4.06. Add the school as a partner.

Ms. Jorgensen: Okay.

Ms. Zigmond: And I was wondering about DLNR also as a partner there. Would that be appropriate?

Ms. Jorgensen: They're in under 4.07 for the wildfires because they're a critical partner in fighting that. I don't know in terms of the 4.06.

Chair Ornellas: Bev is correct. DLNR probably is the most knowledgeable person on this island to find those critical roads and that kind of stuff so, besides --

Ms. Jorgensen: Okay.

Chair Ornellas: Besides the company's rangers and -- so just add them as a partner.

Ms. Zigmond: And I have one other question. I'm not seeing Red Cross anywhere here, I know Civil Defense is listed, but Red Cross also provides some additional services, like Kelli was mentioning, in the case of a disaster, they can provide like mental health services and such, and I know, as a crisis worker here with a few others at the table here, that we couldn't handle everybody, so Red Cross should be included, I think, as a partner.

Ms. Jorgensen: Okay.

Chair Ornellas: Under which number? Red Cross under where?

Ms. Jorgensen: Probably 4.08 where this would be post-disaster recovery and reconstruction plan to increase resilience.

Chair Ornellas: Okay.

Ms. Jorgensen: So Red Cross ...(inaudible)...

Chair Ornellas: Any objections? None.

Ms. Zigmond: 4.01 also ...(inaudible)...

Chair Ornellas: Or -- yeah.

Ms. Jorgensen: Okay.

Chair Ornellas: But Red Cross usually comes in after-the-fact, right?

Ms. Zigmond: ...(inaudible)...

Chair Ornellas: Okay.

Ms. Jorgensen: In the planning, I think that'll be good.

Chair Ornellas: Bev, where would you rather see it 08 or 01?

Ms. Zigmond: Both.

Chair Ornellas: Okay. You can put them both.

Ms. Jorgensen: Yeah. It can be in both numbers.

Chair Ornellas: Okay, Red Cross on both. Also, under 01, at one time, sky patrol. What the heck's the name of that group? The Civil Air Patrol used to do the flybys along the coastline with their speakers blaring, so on no. 1, as a partner, put down Civil Air Patrol.

Ms. Jorgensen: Okay.

Chair Ornellas: I don't know if they're still viable or not. They are? Okay. 'Cause they did flybys. I heard them couple times during tsunami alerts.

Ms. Jorgensen: Okay.

Chair Ornellas: Okay, anybody else? Community? Go ahead.

Mr. Jim Buika: Jim Buika, with the Planning Department. Regarding the tsunami sirens, I know the DAGS, Department of Accounting and General Services, all the way back to the Lingle administration had authorized 100 million dollars for upgrading all the tsunami siren systems on all the state. Those permits have been coming through the Planning Department. So it's DAGS, Brian Isa, who's doing a lot of that with me. I can check on what's going on with Lana`i, but I would recommend that we put in evaluate the existing tsunami siren system coverage for Lana`i. If there is funding, I think we can probably get more sirens here. I don't see any reason why all of the coastline should not have some audible automated siren system because there are people all over on the shoreline, we don't know where they are, and they need some sort of coverage. We can't depend on the helicopter. So, potentially, I don't know how many sirens have been coming to Lana`i -- two, and that, obviously, doesn't cover -- yeah, so it needs to be on the coast. So I mean if we keep broad general language, potentially through the state, we can improve the siren

system coverage to cover more the low-lying coastline for sure I would think. So I would -- I think it's under, what, 4.05, potentially under there: Evaluate tsunami siren system coverage and update it over time. Over the next ten years I think it could be updated.

Chair Ornellas: Okay. Thanks, Jim. Go ahead, Joelle.

Ms. Aoki: I have a quick question for you. I'm so sorry. Thank you for sharing that with us. Does the siren system require a power source, and that's probably why, on that side of the island, unless it's going to be powered with a solar power source --

Mr. Buika: I'm not positive but I don't think it has to be -- have a direct power linkage.

Ms. Aoki: Do you know of any siren systems that are powered by solar right now in the islands?

Mr. Buika: I don't know.

Mr. Spence: I know some of the sirens I've seen around, I mean I can't tell you which specific ones, but I see the solar cells, you know, on the poles, so I assume that's the case.

Mr. Buika: Yeah just -- may I? So, I'm not sure. We can followup on that. I can followup with State Civil Defense on that for you to get that information.

Ms. Aoki: Thank you. That along with the air patrol would be very helpful on the remote areas.

Mr. Buika: Civil Air Patrol is in existence for sure.

Ms. Aoki: Thank you.

Mr. Buika: Just as a point of information for all of you, what Mary showed in terms of the near-term tsunami that they call it from the Big Island, like if you have a big piece of shelf fall into the water and create like, basically, stepping into a bathtub and creating a wave that would hit Lana`i in about a half-hour, how that works on the island, that's all totally automated now. They have these box canyons along the shoreline where they have this instrument where if the water goes up in these narrow canyons, up 30 feet, what it does is the water goes up, underneath into this very simple system, if it triggers two canyons at once, it'll automate the whole state tsunami siren system, and when we only have the half-hour, that's critical. So getting more sirens, obviously, for that ...(inaudible)... tsunami would be helpful.

Chair Ornellas: So did you guys get his comment on --

Ms. Jorgensen: Yes. He works right down the hall. I'm sure we can ...(inaudible)...

Chair Ornellas: Okay. Any objections for adding that to -- Members, any objections to adding that to --

Ms. Jorgensen: I think when I was researching this, and correct me if I'm wrong, that these sirens only have a five-mile radius so we really do need a more extensive system for warning on all the coastal areas.

Chair Ornellas: Okay. I mean technology has come a long way since. I mean, you know, solar, radio transmitted, so somebody on Maui could press the button and all the sirens on Lana`i go off so -- or it could be automatic, like Jim said, all two of 'em. Maybe we can get the ambulance hooked-up, and the fire trucks hooked-up and -- alright, so anymore for Action items for 4.1 on page 4-5? Anymore? Anybody in the audience would like to weigh-in on the Action items for 4.1? Great. Then let's move on then. Let's go to 5, Chapter 5. We're going to run for another hour, so 3:15 would be the end, so we'll get as much done as we can between now and then.

Ms. Jorgensen: Well, this is going to be quick. We're going to do all of Infrastructure in the last half-hour.

Chair Ornellas: Let me ask you a question, quick question. Is there other chapters that you think that would be a lot quicker to handle than -- I know Infrastructure is going to be a long one, so I mean if we could -- I mean the agenda is -- I mean we've got a lot of chapters on the agenda so you wanna mix something up?

Ms. Kern: Today?

Chair Ornellas: Yeah.

Ms. Kern: I think we have just right amount of time to get through Chapter 5.

Chair Ornellas: Let's go for it.

3. Ch. 5 - Cultural, Historic, & Scenic Resources

Ms. Jorgensen: Okay. Yeah, and these chapters provide all kind of baseline information, background information you need for looking at the more -- the ones that focus more on the development, like infrastructure, land use, and urban design, so it's good to look at these as a group.

Okay, this chapter is Cultural, Historic, and Scenic Resources, Chapter 5 in the plan, and given the amount of groups that are working on protection and restoration for cultural and historic and archaeological resources, they are highly valued by the community. We had a very big turnout when we talked about it in the CPAC, a lot of interest in what you have here is that a lot of places have lost their resources but on Lana`i, you still have them, maybe some of them have been degraded over time through vegetation or maybe vandalism, some part lost, but you still have a lot in the open space and within Lana`i City, much more than most other islands have, so you're very fortunate. And in the discussions that we had with the CPAC that we want to recognize all the multiple cultures that layer together to make your community, over time, that we want to make sure that the actions on the sites and the places and events for each group that's here to have a piece of their history and their culture represented.

This shows -- it's an early map of Hawaiian settlements, and you can see, just by the number of dots here along the east coast, how much settlement was here at Maunalei Gulch and up along the coast as well as in the Palawai Basin. And many of those sites are still existing and when they do a study, like they did out at the Ka`a -- the ahupua`a out here, they discovered much more than what they had with earlier studies. So as each new study comes in, more and more is revealed, and you're lucky to have it conserved by the open space areas.

This is -- I'm sorry again, a little dark in the photograph, but you can see a remaining piece of wall here, and they find this, you know, all along that east coast. We were fortunate, we had an excellent tour with Robin Kaye one day. We went out and saw a lot of the sites along there, some of them were in great condition, others had trees, the roots breaking through the rock and need some immediate attention in order to keep them in the condition until they could be fully restored.

This is a map that shows the first sugar plantation, which only lasted a few years, but there is quite a lot of remnants left of the church, and the mill site, and you have the Kahalepalaoa Landing down there at the very bottom here where they brought, and the railway line, that they brought the sugar out. So this was a settlement where you had your first immigrants to the island come in, so it's a very important one for the history. And right where we are, in the 1920s, to have Lana`i City established and to see so much of what was originally built still intact is very rare, it's, you know, the last and fully intact plantation town within Hawaii, and this pattern, when we start talking in human -- in urban design, the grid pattern is so much a part of the culture in the way that the community interacts, and so those pieces, which this kind of pattern on the landscape, you want to continue into the future.

That slide, I just found that. I just liked it. It's such an old photo and it's one of the oldest ones I saw of the town. Does anybody know what streets those are? Any idea?

Unidentified Speaker: ...(inaudible)...

Ms. Jorgensen: Right up there. Okay. Yeah, so, yeah, and it's all -- you know, they haven't planted the trees yet ...(inaudible)... maybe those are the beginning right there, these little tiny -- yeah, you can start to see them.

So the keys to, you know, keeping what is so valuable to the community in terms of the sites and the places and even the events that bring -- you know, that helped to educate people is through your protection efforts in using, you know, incentives or a variety of tools that can help protect it; restoration, getting the community involved, as we'll see some examples in a minute; and ongoing education and involvement. This is a great -- this site, there was another photograph that I had that showed like all around here just the sediment coming down the gulch was way up high on the building and the building was at a tilt, and then, you know, it was just a year or so ago that they -- that it was totally rebuilt and the sediment all removed from the foundation and, you know, made vertical again, the walls, and so it's just an amazing restoration effort through the community. And an important part of it, as you go along that coast area, is you have these signs, and the signages are very important for getting people involved, this is when your elders can't be there and telling the story, here it is, and with the old photographs, and some of the information so that they look at maybe, oh, this is still in disrepair a little bit, the sediment's been dug out around it, but at some point, someone may really identify with that story and come in and restore this locomotive. I was at Plantation Days in Lahaina, a couple of years ago, and someone had the old sugarcane locomotives in a warehouse in California that caught on fire and -- but yet he took those locomotives, restored them, and brought them back for the Plantation Day Festival. So it's just over time, you know, you keep telling those stories and someone might say, oh, I can connect with that and put the effort into it or a group of people to keep your history as alive as possible.

Again, here's a good example, this boat apparently, in the '20s, went back and forth between Lana`i and Lahaina, and now this is it here. There's the engine and there's probably one end I think somewhere here, you can see a little remnant, and then the front part, and all the sediment has filled it up and -- coming down off of the Lana`ihale area, and so there's a project for someone who, you know, or a community group to take that out and restore it. Then I just wanted to show how, within town, everything has been preserved quite nicely.

So the other piece that's in this chapter is Scenic Resources, and we have some photographs that are the initial piece of an inventory, I'm not sure if they were done by the official standards that are within a County of Maui inventory methodology for scenic resources, but, basically, you go along a road and you take a picture in four directions, and you take it at certain intervals, and at each interval, the pictures may not be like what you would think of as the most scenic, but in combination, they get evaluated to decide whether

that corridor gets a high rating or not. So, obviously, the road down here, I would say was scenic, or this kind of view shed, or an ocean view is generally, you know, would rank high, any kind of land, water, sky interface. But the thing is is a lot of them are qualitative, that might be my way of saying, oh, that's the most scenic, so they've, over the years, they've developed different studies, and the County of Maui used Alaska's Department of Natural Resources, the sanctuary, the highway goes past Denali all the way up to the top of Alaska, and then Scenic America, and that basically gives a lot of criteria so you could take these qualitative characteristics that they outlined, and score them, and get something quantitative that then you can write -- you know need quantitative in order to do some sort of regulations. And so even though we have some photographs, the process for evaluating and classifying and rating them has not been completed and we have to look into that because it is a requirement for 2.80B to complete -- to have a list of your scenic resources. But at this time, we don't have the funding, you know, so we'll have to see where that's going to go.

And, oh, I just wanted to show the difference of why this is so important as you might have -- this is not, unfortunately, on Lana`i, I didn't have a before and after, but, you know, here you have, you can't see these telephone poles in here, looks like your kind of nice rural road, but when you go through and you're going to improve it, and put a railing, and make it wider, and clear the side, and drainage ditch, and all the telephone poles, it loses that quality of ruralness, so there's a balance there. You have to really think about, well, what do you need for highway safety, and what do you need to keep that same quality of experience, you know, as you're traveling down the road.

This one I particularly like because I think it was Debbie here, when we were looking at the siting for where would the film studio go, and not that it would look like this, but, you know, you have this huge warehouse right along the road and maybe that's not really what you want to see, it ruins the scenic quality of your town, but, you know, there's all kinds of methods for site placement and having the correct screening to buffer with vegetation, and that's what Pulama Lana`i recommended, you know, so that this is a huge development back here but the screening from the road, where most people will be going, you wouldn't see it back there. So that's just an example of the kind of things that you need to, as committee, as you're looking at development, thinking about these scenic resources because that is experienced daily by people and they're going to feel a sense of loss if all of a sudden they're seeing that's, you know, really different within the community.

Okay, that's it for Chapter 5. Any questions?

Chair Ornellas: Do you have any questions on her presentation, Members? Audience, public, any questions? Okay, hearing none, is there any maps associated with this?

Ms. Jorgensen: Yes. We do have one map up there. Maybe Mark will put it up.

Chair Ornellas: Go ahead and put it up since nobody has any questions. Mark, you want to give us a blow-by-blow on this map?

Mr. King: This is the map for Chapter 5, Cultural, Historic, and Archaeological Resources. It supports Mary's story, Mary's text with the spacial element. As Mary showed in her presentation, we have the cultural sites, particularly the culturally rich coast, the east coast, for Stacie, with the Keomoku cultural and historical sites; we have the -- some culturally significant trails and gulches; we have the historical district; the Lana`i City District; and on this map, we put the Hawaiian ahupua`a system; in addition, we have two cemetery sites, and once again, the coral, because of their significance, archaeologically, historically. That's all. Mary?

Ms. Jorgensen: Thank you. We can do Chapter 5.

Chair Ornellas: What's that?

Ms. Jorgensen: The text now.

Chair Ornellas: Okay. Lynn?

Ms. McCrory: The issue we have with this map is on the indication of trails as being culturally significant or historic. What is shown on these maps for trails is not. Na Ala Hele has culturally significant trails. But these are just basically dirt roadways. They aren't trails that have been setup or acknowledged by any government entity. So I don't know what we want to call these, but they really aren't trails. And then if we look at the primary roads and secondary roads, they're probably state or county, so possibly we want to say they're state or county roads. Thank you.

Ms. Zigmond: Lynn, I'm sorry. I missed something. I don't see here where it says that the trails are historic or anything. I mean the trails -- the trails, yeah? Where?

Ms. McCrory: It's right on the map. The map says it's cultural, historical, and archaeological resources, and these trails are not.

Ms. Zigmond: Okay. Well, I mean the roads aren't either.

Ms. McCrory: When you put them on a map like this, they start becoming what they aren't. They aren't archaeological, they aren't historical, and they aren't cultural, and that's the issue I have with it. So I mean it may be that we change the wording and just don't say "trail." And I don't know what else to change it to, honestly. But they aren't these things.

Ms. Jorgensen: You could group the Legend different. We did that on some other maps where we divided what the categories are within the Legend so that you had the actual resources as one group, and then supporting background or background as another group, so that would clarify that it wasn't part of the resource group.

Ms. McCrory: I would be okay with that as long as they're just, you know, lines on a map, but not culturally, historic, or archaeological.

Chair Ornellas: The 1998 community plan did have -- did have trails on there and I think they were provided by, Kurt, Na Ala Hele? Didn't they make that part of -- I thought we put it as part of our 1998 community plan, the trail system on the island of Lana`i.

Mr. Matsumoto: So I don't remember specifically what the map looks like in 1998, but I think there's only three designated Na Ala Hele trails on Lana`i. I think Lynn's point is, you know, the exercise in the CPAC was they wanted to capture as much information as possible, so all she's saying is these trails are not necessarily historic, culturally significant, so in terms of identifying it as a resource on this particular map, it probably doesn't belong here, maybe it should be on a different map so that you have a roads and trail -- you have a roads map, you could have a trails map, but you don't necessarily have to have all this on this particular map. The CPAC went through this where they were confused about, you know, there's so much stuff on every single map, how are you going to identify what's what, so I don't know if it's how difficult that is for GIS, but that may be a solution.

Mr. Spence: There was a suggestion that maybe they redo the Legend because with that thought that the trails aren't historic, or the primary road, that's arguable too, the intermittent streams and drainage ways, you know, so what if they were grouped differently to say "non-historic, for reference only" or something like that, and then categorize them. Would that work? Okay.

Ms. Zigmond: What about putting those on Map 7.2, which is Transportation: Existing Facilities? I mean the primary road is there, the secondary road's there, put the trails there. Would that be more appropriate?

Ms. Jorgensen: I think the reason why the CPAC, and correct me, the CPAC members, if they're here, why it ended-up -- because there was a choice, it was on several of the maps, and they took it off, and they said we want it on one map. They wanted it on the cultural map. And there are some that have -- are for coastal access, and some are -- probably do have a significance to the Hawaiian community and we should get some input from them in terms of traditional use trails. Some are used for subsistence. I don't know -- there's legal requirements for the Hawaiian community, I don't know for others, how much access is required. But in development, often you'll, you know, as you're reviewing it, access for the trails down to the coast is generally required -- it is required by the state, but

it's also access up to the mountain, so that I think we need to look at a little more thoroughly and identify if some of these trails have traditional use, and they should be marked as a cultural trail, and some may just be common footpaths through the pineapple, you know, I don't know what the difference would be between them, but it's very -- it's a hard issue to just move them from map to map.

Mr. Spence: For the purposes of this map, I think it'd probably be better if we just -- if we just change the Legend; these are the historic, these are the non-historic. Again, it's sort of like what I described with the entitlement process and the four different layers of environmental review by multiple agencies, and one of those things that it's going to go through, the EIS, the land use commission, the change in zoning, which also comes to this body, and the special management area permit is archaeology. They're going to have to, when Pulama Lana`i, assuming they apply for entitlements, they're going to have to do archaeological and an inventory survey as well as a cultural assessment. I mean it's going to go in-depth, otherwise, I mean I'm not concerned, for the purposes of this island, you know, that there's going to be something lost due to development. There's only one development proposed down on the shoreline so -- and all that analysis is going to be centered around that. So I would rather just not identify those things as such. Sorry?

Ms. Nefalar: I would rather leave the trails in. If a community member or, you know, anyone, any resident or whatever is looking at this map, you don't want to have to be referencing three, four, five different maps. Having it here doesn't make any particular -- I mean it doesn't hurt to have those trails in, and I would just change the Legend.

Mr. Spence: And I don't think it hurts to have those maps or the trails on the map. It's just identifying them as a historic trail, that's the issue. So I think it's information that can't hurt.

Chair Ornellas: Alright. If we can look at the 7.2 map, there are trails on the 7.2 map. There's bike trails, regular trails. So if we're going to add anything, add anymore trails to it, let's add it to this map, the 7.2 map.

Ms. Kelli Gima: Okay, first of all, I know that we don't have much time left so I really don't want to be going over should a trail be on or should a trail not stay on. Lynn, was there a reason why you guys did not want to see the trails? No? No specific reason?

Ms. McCrory: No. I'm fine with the trails on the map as long as we label them as non-historic.

Ms. Gima: Just the accuracy of it. Okay.

Ms. McCrory: That's it.

Ms. Gima: For the CPAC members who are here in the room, was there a certain reasoning why trails were here or not? I mean I don't -- I just don't want this to carry on and on. I mean we've already gone on and on on other things today.

Chair Ornellas: That's okay. We got time. We have time so -- and trails are very, very important.

Ms. Gima: Okay. Okay. No, I'm not saying they're not important.

Chair Ornellas: What I'm asking for does the Members care if it's on -- if the trails are on 7.1, or I'm sorry, 5.1 or on 7.1? Does it matter?

Ms. Gima: Dad, Aunty Debbie, you guys were CPAC, was there a specific reason why 'cause I know you guys went into it a lot on the maps?

Mr. Gima: I think the CPAC wanted the maps to be as simple and as clear as possible. I think somebody made reference to some of the maps being real busy. In response to what Pulama's brought up, maybe to clear-up the Legend designation, why don't you identify the three Na Ala Hele trails, then everything else would be just dirt road. I mean you have trails and roads with the same designation too, so you may want to differentiate between a dirt road and a trail. Up to you. But I like John's suggestion, make a choice whether you're going to put the trails on one map, you know, or the other, but I agree with Stacie, don't remove them because this is a resource. It's a traditional use that we want to capture.

Mr. Spence: Sir, could you please identify yourself, please?

Mr. Gima: Butch Gima.

Chair Ornellas: Okay, so we are in agreement that we're going to leave the trails on there? No problems with that? Can we agree upon putting them on, I'm looking at 7.2 map, and that seems to be less busy of the maps, and put that on there, put the trails on there, and then identify in the Legend also those specific three trails, Na Ala Hele trails?

Ms. Jorgensen: Can we put the Na Ala Hele trails, the three, on, just those three, on the cultural map ...(inaudible)...

Chair Ornellas: Yes. Those are the only three that will go on the cultural map and move everything else to 7.2.

Ms. Nefalar: I would rather leave it ...(inaudible)...

Chair Ornellas: Alright, you want to make a motion to that?

Ms. Nefalar: ...(inaudible)...

Chair Ornellas: Yes. On this one we are.

Ms. Nefalar: I request a motion to add the three cultural Na Ala Hele trails to the 5.1, Cultural, Historic, and Archaeological Resource Map, leave in the trails but change the Legend to specify non-cultural historic trails and roads.

Chair Ornellas: Alright. So let's have -- it was seconded by Bev, so let's have discussion. Anybody want to discuss this? Lynn?

Ms. McCrory: I was going to follow what John had earlier commented, which was to put the Na Ala Hele trails onto 5.1, but then move all of the other trails to 7.2, so that you have all of the trails that are really not culturally significant or historic on the trail map, and the ones that are on this map, so then when people pickup a map, and the only thing on it is trail, that's the right map.

Ms. Zigmond: I think we understand that but it was still the motion and second, so if it passes or doesn't --

Chair Ornellas: Alright. So anybody else want to weigh-in on this, have anything to say? Members? Alright so -- yes, please restate it.

Mr. Spence: So, as I understand it, the motion is to identify the Na Ala Hele trails on this map, 5.1, and -- but then leave the other trails on there but identify those as not historic or culturally significant within the legend. I see a head shaking yes.

There being no further discussion, the motion was put to a vote.

It has been moved by Commissioner Nefalar, seconded by Commissioner Zigmond, then unanimously

VOTED: to identify the Na Ala Hele trails on map 5.1, and leave the other trails on map 5.1 but identify them as not historic or culturally significant within the Legend.

Chair Ornellas: It's unanimous. Alright, you guys got that, Kathleen, Mary? Okay. Yes, sir?

Mr. Oshiro: I just want to add something. There's two more cemeteries, and one is behind the two Richardson's house, can't really -- that cemetery that's behind the Richardson house by Koele, the two Richardson's house, right in back of there, there's a Hawaiian cemetery, on the green -- fourth green and third hole, there's a cemetery there too, it used to be a plantation manager's cottage right above that, straight down, there's two historical cemeteries up there, so they need to be put on this map. Yeah.

Chair Ornellas: Any objections to that addition, Members, adding those other cemeteries?

Mr. King: Could we go over those locations one more time so we have it correct, and then is that -- is it just a motion at this point or are we going to do it?

Chair Ornellas: Just add it. I just wanted to add it. As far as the locations?

Mr. King: Yes.

Chair Ornellas: Can you go to Kepa and find those locations because he knows where they're at? You guys got that? Okay. So we'll add that to this map, 5.1 map. Do you have something to say, Joelle? Oh. That's unusual. Alright, so we're going to -- okay, so we're don't with the map. Let's move on to Issues and Strategies, is that -- that's our next phase, right, for this chapter?

Ms. Jorgensen: I don't think we even did page 5-1, which is your Introduction.

Chair Ornellas: Oh, okay. Okay.

Ms. Jorgensen: Yeah, just going through the pages.

Chair Ornellas: Any changes to 5-1? Anybody? No? Alright. Any changes to 5-2?

Ms. Zigmond: Although it's on my list for the typos, I just wanted to point it out, the footnote 2, "May 201," I think that's a typo, and Kepa and Onaona would appreciate the full -- yeah, whatever year it is. Thank you.

Ms. Jorgensen: ...(inaudible)... could be either.

Ms. Nefalar: I had a question. On line 11 through 13, it talks about a full archaeological survey of the area is needed. Do we know who and how is this supposed to be done?

Ms. Jorgensen: No. It's just a notation that that's what they would be needed in order to fully document that ahupua`a, and that was just in the write-up of that ahupua`a of what

it had. As far as who would do it, I think in the Actions, there is some indication of completing these surveys so --

Ms. Nefalar: And then line 17, if we could specify where Ka Lanakila Church is located.

Ms. Jorgensen: Okay.

Chair Ornellas: Any objections to those changes? Seeing none. Joelle, you have something to say?

Ms. Aoki: Line 21, if my memory serves me right, Mr. Gima, at one of the CPAC meetings, indicated that reference to Dole Park should be Dole Park, not Town Square. Line 21.

Chair Ornellas: Any objections to removing "Town Square?" Go ahead. No problems with that? Alright, remove "Town Square." Alright, anything else? Well, let's move on to Issues and Strategies, page 5-3.

Ms. Jorgensen: Yeah, just checking if they're on something that was added in.

Chair Ornellas: Okay, so you want to start on 5-3, go through the Issues and Strategies?

Ms. Jorgensen: I guess if there's any additions or corrections to that page.

Chair Ornellas: Okay. Any additions or corrections? Butch, you want to come up? Just come up. You came late. We took care of that in the beginning.

Mr. Gima: Under Issues and Strategies, one, Issue 1 and Strategy 1, that's real clear. But I'm curious why on 5-2, line 26 through 30 was X'd out? Because you're making reference to a BCT but you're crossing out the fact that there was an effort to designate different parts of Lana`i City, designation on the National Register of Historic Places.

Ms. Jorgensen: I think it was crossed out because it was not an existing conditions and that it was more like an action that needed to happen so it was put in a strategy but it could be -- we could put it there in the background section. Just move it.

Mr. Gima: No. It is an existing situation. And you've -- yeah. I mean it hasn't been disposed of in terms of the effort to designate Lana`i City or parts of Lana`i City on the National Register of Historic Places. At the very least, I think it's important to keep the historical context in here. It doesn't hurt.

Ms. Jorgensen: So you're good with adding that back, lines 26 through 30?

Chair Ornellas: Members, any questions? I mean any discussion on that? You okay?

Ms. Aoki: I recommend we fulfill Mr. Gima's request to have that reinstated, line 26 through 30.

Chair Ornellas: Okay. Any objections, Members? I question Castle & Cooke Resorts, CCR. Can we just change it to "previous owner?"

Ms. Jorgensen: Okay.

Chair Ornellas: Okay. I withdraw it. So any objections? We'll add it -- we'll add 26 through 30 back into the -- thank you. Okay, let's move to 5-3, Issues and Strategies. Any questions, comments, Members? Audience? Hearing none, we'll move on. We'll accept that as written. We'll go to page 5-4, Goal and Policies. That's 5-4. Yes, Debbie? Please come up.

Ms. Debbie dela Cruz: Hi. I'm Debbie dela Cruz. In policy no. 2, you're referencing Appendix 5.1, which picks-up a lot of material that was in the previous plan, and there were some items left off, I don't know if they were intentional, some of them I could find in other places in the new section 5, but some of them were not in there.

Ms. Jorgensen: I think we went over them and some of them had been completed, and so they were removed...(inaudible)... we had a discussion on the list that was in the 1998 community plan that was a number of historic, and cultural, and archaeological sites, and I believe in that discussion that some of the -- some actions on the list had been already -- they were restored, such as the church, or even Kamehameha's fishing ground as a national historic site but it was on that list as being needing to be -- something to be done but -- so we took those out of the list and the remaining actions that were not incorporated into Chapter 5, specifically, we put them into an appendix, but if there's something I missed, I'd love to know.

Ms. dela Cruz: One was preserving Kaunolu Village on the National Register of Historic Places, that might have already been done. Under Protection, Preservation, and Restoration Needs, Kaiolohia, which is Federation Camp and buildings was not listed. There was an item about conducting a feasibility study to establish a state cultural park on Lana`i. And moving the parking at Kaunolu away from the structure identified as Kamehameha's house. Also on that page 5-4, you deleted no. 4, "Support an annual, or more if there are Lana`i topics, County of Maui Cultural Resources Committee meeting on Lana`i." I don't know if that was something that was decided upon at that last meeting, which I missed.

Ms. Jorgensen: Let's see if I can -- the Kaunolu Village is on the National Register, so that one was removed. The Federation Camp is called out I believe specifically -- is it -- well, maybe it's not. I thought it was in here. Is that the fishing camps that are on the east coast? Oh, Federation Camp is in Action 5.03, so that's why it's not in the appendix. And then you said something about a state cultural site? Conduct a -- in the 1998 plan it says, no. 9, "Conduct a feasibility study to establish a state cultural park on Lana`i." I don't think that's in our actions, so we could put that back in the appendix or it could be added in as an action, and that would be up to the Committee to decide where that -- where you'd like to see the recommendation from the 1998 plan, which was: Conduct a feasibility study to establish a state cultural park on Lana`i. We need to know whether -- what your recommendation is, should we include it as an action within Chapter 5, or group it with Appendix 5.1?

Chair Ornellas: Any recommendations, Members? Bev?

Ms. Zigmond: I'd recommend to put it as a policy.

Ms. Jorgensen: It's an action so --

Ms. Zigmond: Sorry. An action.

Ms. Jorgensen: Okay.

Chair Ornellas: Any objections, Members? Hearing none, we'll go ahead and add it to Action. And what's the last one, Debbie?

Ms. Jorgensen: Oh, that has been removed when they made it a National Historic site, that one has been addressed, so I think we just missed no. 9. Oh, and then she also asked about Policy no. 4, why that is deleted, and that was because when there is Lana`i topics, the Maui Cultural Resources Committee will meet on Lana`i, so they felt it was unnecessary to have that in there because it's already done.

Ms. Zigmond: Do you know that for a fact that they come here every time there's a topic?

Ms. Jorgensen: I don't know that for a fact. I believe that was a -- Will, I'm going to put you on the spot, but I think that that's what you were saying that it wasn't -- we didn't need that, or maybe it was --

Chair Ornellas: Yeah, you know, like other commissions, the Police Commission, Fire Commission, and some of the other commissions, they make it a point to come to their districts, especially Lana`i, Molokai every year. So just because they have, I mean they can -- just because they don't have an issue before them, they can come to the island and

show some interest in this island instead of just waiting once every five to ten years to show-up and walk around town and eat at Blue Ginger and go so --

Mr. Spence: Didn't the CRC come here for the three demos? So the CRC has come over here.

Chair Ornellas: First time in years.

Mr. Spence: Yeah, and it -- it should. I know, I'm not clear on Lana`i, but for Molokai, the CRC is supposed to go over there once a year whether there's something or not, and so we're kind of changing past practices and will be going over once a year. I'll look again at the code whether that's applicable here or not.

Chair Ornellas: Butch?

Mr. Gima: Please leave no. 4 in. It doesn't hurt to have it in the plan. CPAC was very insistent that it remain. Even though the policy was to have Lana`i issues brought to the community, they don't always do that. This last one was because Warren Osako really, really pushed for it. When the 12 demolitions came before the CRC, when it was under Castle & Cooke, they didn't come here. I just happened to be on Maui and happened to testify. So it's not regular practice that the CRC or any of the county commissions come over. I think it has to do a lot with who is the chair and if there's a Lana`i representative on that committee. So please no. 4 in.

Chair Ornellas: Members, any objections to leaving it, no. 4 back on, putting it back on under Policies? Any objections? Alright. Please reinstate. Got it, Mary, Kathleen?

Ms. Jorgensen: Yes. I got it.

Chair Ornellas: Thank you. Thank you, Doug, for all your hard work.

Ms. Zigmond: I have a couple of questions. You removed no. 7 and put it in the appendix, right? Because?

Ms. Jorgensen: No. That's is actually an action to -- so it moved over to 5.11. It didn't get removed from the chapter. It's just that it needs action so it needs to have the hillside stabilized and be protected from human disturbance.

Ms. Zigmond: Okay. And that would be the same for 12 that's crossed out, that it's an action?

Ms. Jorgensen: That moved into -- I don't have my cross-reference of what we did, but, yeah, it did move in -- it moved from there over I think it's in Action 5.01. No. That's different.

Ms. Zigmond: Could we leave it in?

Ms. Jorgensen: Leave no. 12 in? Okay. I thought it got moved into an action. Thank you for bringing that up because I'm not seeing it here so the proposal is to move -- to restore Policy no. 12?

Chair Ornellas: Any objections, Members? Go ahead. Stacie? Okay, so we're -- is that it for 5-4? Anybody else have more questions? Okay, seeing none, we'll go on to 5-5. Stacie?

Ms. Nefalar: Under 5.03, if we can change "Keomoku Coast" to "east coast."

Ms. Jorgensen: East coast. Okay.

Ms. Nefalar: Also, 5.01 -- well, on all of these, if we could also, I'm part of a native Hawaiian group called "Kupa`a no Lana`i," and wanted to see Kupa`a no Lana`i as a partner and -- to assist with native Hawaiian concerns and issues.

Ms. Jorgensen: On every action here? Okay.

Ms. Nefalar: And under 5.01, it lists methods for protecting and preserving historic character of Lana`i City. If there's other cities, will -- and they're named not "Lana`i City," will that not be counted under this bullet or under this action?

Mr. Jorgensen: That would be -- yeah, so you're recommending to take "of Lana`i City" off so that it'll be inclusive of other areas?

Ms. Nefalar: Yeah.

Ms. Jorgensen: Okay.

Chair Ornellas: So we're looking at just taking off "City," so the historic character of Lana`i, period.

Ms. Jorgensen: So just delete "City."

Chair Ornellas: "City."

Ms. Jorgensen: But leave "of Lana`i."

Chair Ornellas: Right.

Ms. Jorgensen: Okay.

Chair Ornellas: Any objections, Members? Okay, so be it. Moving on. Anymore to 5-5, Actions? Okay, 5-6. Oh, yeah, add Kupa`a no Lana`i to the Partners.

Ms. Jorgensen: John, could you clarify that?

Chair Ornellas: In the Partners section, continuation of Kupa`a no Lana`i as a partner 'cause we're going to do that all the way through.

Ms. Jorgensen: Right.

Chair Ornellas: Okay.

Unidentified Speaker: ...(inaudible)...

Chair Ornellas: Yeah, there is. Yes. Okay. Nothing else? Yes, Joelle?

Ms. Aoki: Is Uhane still existent? Does anybody know?

Chair Ornellas: Who?

Ms. Aoki: Uhane. Well, it's first listed in 5.03, and then again in 5.06.

Chair Ornellas: Butch, do you know anything about that?

Mr. Gima: I think Caron had deleted that reference to a number of sections where they were partners. Do you remember? So I think all references to that were -- Caron had asked, but it'd be good to double-check if it meant throughout the whole document or just different sections in the plan.

Ms. Zigmond: What did they do?

Mr. Gima: What did they do?

Chair Ornellas: The Ryder's.

Mr. Gimas: It's the Ryder's.

Chair Ornellas: The Ryder's.

Mr. Gima: The Ryder's. Kawehi guys.

Chair Ornellas: Yeah.

Mr. Gima: Yeah. They were, I think, Caron and Dave on their board.

Chair Ornellas: Members. Yes. Alright, then --

Mr. Gima: They're not here anymore.

Chair Ornellas: Yeah. We'll contact -- we'll contact Caron and find out what the status is for that group and if -- and I will report to you guys by email saying to take them off or leave them on. Okay, so anything else for 5-6? Nothing? Alright, so I think that kind of blew our -- I think we did all we can do today. So we're still working on 7, 8 -- 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, okay, so we have --

Ms. Zigmond: Mr. Chair, can I clarify, please, it says that for our next meeting on the community plan, which is February 26, we will be discussing 9 and 10, and 7 as cross-referenced. Is that correct, please, so we all know?

Ms. Kern: That's the original plan. We wanted to bring Land Use and Urban Design forward because it's the most -- probably the most important and complicated part of the plan. March 15 -- we have an evening meeting on February 26, and then another double meeting on March 15, and so the initial plan was to try and at least get a start on Land Use on the 26th, and then continue with Land Use and Urban Design on the 15th.

Ms. Zigmond: So if we're going to do our homework, we need to do 9, 10, 7, and possibly 11 for the next couple of meetings?

Ms. Kern: Yes. I would focus on 9 and 10, and 7 as the next chapters that we're going to look at.

F. NEXT MEETING DATE: Lānaʻi Community Plan review meeting – February 26, 2014

Chair Ornellas: Okay, so our next meeting date is February 26, and that is a Wednesday, and that's going to be held at the Lana`i Senior Center?

Ms. Kern: Correct.

Chair Ornellas: And that will start at 5:30.

Ms. Kern: Correct.

Chair Ornellas: Okay. What time do you guys usually get in 'cause that -- what time -- you guys are on the 3:30 boat, 3:15 boat?

Ms. Kern: I believe that on that Wednesday, we will be taking the plane. We will be on the charter plane, so we'll come in at about 3:30, 4:00, and then we'll be leaving on the plane at 9.

Chair Ornellas: Members, any objections of maybe starting at 5 instead of 5:30.

Ms. Gima: I have.

Ms. Zigmond: I have an objection.

Chair Ornellas: Okay. Okay, so 5:30. Any last comments, Members? Alright, meeting adjourned.

G. ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business brought before the Commission, the meeting was adjourned at 3:15 p.m.

Respectfully submitted by,

SUZETTE L. ESMERALDA
Secretary to Boards & Commissions

RECORD OF ATTENDANCE

Present

John Ornellas, Chairperson
Stacie Lee Koanui Nefalar, Vice-Chairperson
Joelle Aoki
Priscilla Felipe
Kelli Gima
Stuart Marlowe
Bradford Oshiro
Beverly Zigmond

Excused

Shelly Barfield

Others

William Spence, Planning Director

Mary Jorgensen, Planner, Long Range Division

Kathleen Kern, Planner, Long Range Division

Mark King, GIS Analyst, Long Range Division

Jim Buika, Planner, Current Division

Tara Owens, Sea Grant Program, University of Hawaii