

PURSUANT TO CHAPTER 92, PART I, OF THE HAWAII REVISED STATUTES AS AMENDED; NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF A REGULAR MEETING OF THE LANA'I PLANNING COMMISSION

Members: Reynold "Butch" Gima (Chair), Lawrence Endrina (Vice-Chair), Bradford Oshiro, James Elliott, Dwight Gamulo, Beverly Zigmond, Rev. Michael Gannon, Sally Kaye

AGENDA

DATE: OCTOBER 18, 2006, WEDNESDAY
TIME: 7:00 p.m.
PLACE: Old Lana'i Senior Center
309 Seventh Street
Lana'i City, Lana'i

- A. CALL TO ORDER
- B. APPROVAL OF SEPTEMBER 20, 2006 MINUTES
- C. Workshop conducted by Lanai Water Company, Inc. to advise the Lanai Planning Commission on the current status of the water system
 - 1. September 25, 2006 Letter from Clifford S. Jamile, Director of Utilities, Lanai Utilities regarding the water workshop request.
- D. DIRECTOR'S REPORT
 - 1. Report from Commissioners who attended the 2006 Hawaii Congress of Planning Officials (HCPO) Conference – October 3-5, 2006 at the Hawaii Convention Center, Honolulu, Island of Oahu.
 - 2. Open Lanai Projects Report
 - 3. Commission Chair's request to discuss the following:

The feasibility of changing the zoning of the remaining 65 acres of land donated to the County of Maui by Castle & Cooke for affordable housing. The change would go from its current zoning to the appropriate type of zoning that would make the land ready to be improved.
 - 4. Agenda for the November 15, 2006 meeting
 - 5. 2007 Meeting Schedule
- E. NEXT REGULAR MEETING DATE: November 15, 2006
- F. ADJOURNMENT

EACH APPLICANT IS REQUESTED TO PROVIDE RESPONSIBLE REPRESENTATION AT THE MEETING.

AGENDA ITEMS ARE SUBJECT TO CANCELLATION.

ORAL OR WRITTEN TESTIMONY WILL BE RECEIVED ON EACH ANY AGENDA ITEM SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 92, HAWAII REVISED STATUTES AND THE LANA'I PLANNING COMMISSION RULES OF PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE. WRITTEN TESTIMONY SHOULD BE SUBMITTED AT LEAST TWO BUSINESS DAYS BEFORE THE MEETING TO INSURE DISTRIBUTION TO THE BOARD. FIFTEEN (15) COPIES OF WRITTEN TESTIMONY ARE NEEDED IF TESTIMONY IS PRESENTED IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO OR AT THE MEETING.

DOCUMENTS ARE ON FILE WITH THE PLANNING DEPARTMENT.

THE ADDRESS OF THE COMMISSION IS C/O THE MAUI PLANNING DEPARTMENT, 250 S. HIGH STREET, WAILUKU, MAUI, HAWAII 96793.

THOSE PERSONS REQUESTING SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS DUE TO DISABILITIES, PLEASE CALL THE MAUI PLANNING DEPARTMENT AT 270-7735 (Maui) OR 1-800-272-0117 (Molokai) OR 1-800-272-0125 (Lana'i) OR NOTIFY THE MAUI PLANNING DEPARTMENT IN WRITING AT 250 S. HIGH STREET, WAILUKU, MAUI, HAWAII 96793 OR FAX NUMBER 270-7634; AT LEAST TWO (2) BUSINESS DAYS BEFORE THE SCHEDULED MEETING.

ANY FAXES SHOULD BE RECEIVED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING BY 5:00 P.M. ON THE SECOND WORKING DAY BEFORE THE MEETING TO INSURE THAT IT IS CIRCULATED TO THE BOARD.

PLEASE NOTE:

If any member of the Commission is unable to attend the scheduled meeting, please contact the Planning Department at least one day prior to the meeting date. Thank you for your cooperation. (S:\ALL\Leilan\LPC\Agenda\101806lpc_age.wpd)

**LANA'I PLANNING COMMISSION
MINUTES - REGULAR MEETING
OCTOBER 18, 2006**

Draft

A. CALL TO ORDER

The regular meeting of the Lana'i Planning Commission was called to order by Chairman Reynold "Butch" Gima at approximately 7:02 p.m., Wednesday, October 18, 2006, in the Old Lana'i Senior Center, 309 Seventh Street, Lana'i City, Lana'i.

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

Mr. Reynold "Butch" Gima: Okay, I'm going to call the October 18, 2006 Lana'i Planning Commission meeting to order. Let the record show that we have quorum with Commissioners Kaye, Elliott, Zigmond, Endrina, Gannon, Gamulo, and Gima present. We expect Commissioner Oshiro in a few minutes.

Before we move onto the – before we move onto the approval of the minutes, Clayton would you like to introduce your staff before we move on?

Mr. Clayton Yoshida: Thank you Mr. Chair. Mr. Chair and members of the Lana'i Planning Commission, I'm Clayton Yoshida, the Administrator with the Current Planning Division in the Planning Department. And with me this evening is Kathleen Aoki. She's a Planner in the Long Range Planning Division. A few months ago, we had Stan Solamillo from the Long Range Planning Division talking about the General Plan Advisory – the General Plan update, which she is not going to talk about tonight. Kathleen is from the same division. We also have Leilani Ramoran, who is our Secretary to Boards and Commissions for the Lana'i Planning Commission. Thank you.

Mr. Gima: Thanks Clayton.

B. APPROVAL OF SEPTEMBER 20, 2006 MINUTES

Mr. Gima: At this time, I'll entertain a motion to approve the minutes of September 20, 2006.

Reverend Michael Gannon: So move.

Ms. Beverly Zigmond: Second.

Mr. Gima: Okay, it's been moved by Commissioner Gannon and seconded by Commissioner Zigmond that we approve the minutes of September 20, 2006. Any discussion? Hearing none, all in favor say "aye."

Commission Members: "Aye."

Mr. Gima: Oppose? Okay. Motion is carried.

It was moved by Commissioner Michael Gannon, seconded by Commissioner Beverly Zigmond, then

VOTED: To approve the September 20, 2006 minutes
(Aye: Commissioner Kaye, Zigmond, Elliott,
Gamulo, Gannon and Endrina.
Excused: Commissioner Oshiro)

C. Workshop conducted by Lana'i Water Company, Inc. to advise the Lana'i Planning Commission on the current status of the water system

1. September 25, 2006 Letter from Clifford S. Jamile, Director of Utilities, Lana'i Utilities regarding the water workshop request.

Mr. Gima: Tonight we're having the workshop conducted by the Lana'i Water Company. This is a request that was made several months ago by the Commission. And, so before turning this over to Cliff Jamile, you have the handouts that the Water Department provided. I also provided everyone some handouts. I don't expect you guys to look at it tonight, but it is just background resource information that you can look at – and maybe even throughout the evening – that I've obtained throughout the years on the Lana'i Water Advisory Committee. So at this time, I want to turn the meeting over to Cliff.

Mr. Cliff Jamile: Thank you Mr. Chair. My name is Cliff Jamile.

Mr. Gima: Can you use the mic Cliff?

Mr. Jamile: I don't think so.

Mr. Gima: So you can be recorded.

Mr. Jamile: Okay. I am the Director of Utilities for Castle & Cooke Resorts, Lana'i. I am here tonight, at your request, to discuss Lana'i's water system, both potable and non-potable systems. First of all, let's take a look at the bottom portion of the slide that we have. In blue, you'll see three pumps to the left.

Mr. Gima: Excuse me Cliff.

Mr. Jamile: I'm sorry.

Mr. Gima: Now these guys can't see here.

Mr. Jamile: Well --

Mr. Gima: Why don't you come and grab the mic over here.

Mr. Jamile: Okay.

Mr. Gima: Thanks.

Mr. Jamile: There are three pumps shown on the blue section – the bottom blue section that indicates wells #3, #6 and #8. They are potable water wells that feed into the two million gallon reservoir located just above Lana'i City, and further serves the customers at Koele and Lana'i City. There is another tank, you see there, indicated by KT. That's the Koele Tank. That is at a higher level. Well #8 pumps directly to that and then it works its way back down to the two million gallon tank. Now, under conditions, we are able to use those same three units to serve Manele as well.

But if you look at the middle section, we serve Manele, and it can also go down to Kaunapau reservoir and harbor. In the middle section, the lighter blue, are two pumps, wells #2 and #4, that will pump into the Hi'i Reservoir and the Hi'i tank. The Hi'i Reservoir is a million gallon. It's got a cover over the surface of it, and the Hi'i is a half-a-million gallon reservoir that can feed Manele through three breaker tanks. The first two breaker tanks are a quarter million gallon each; and the third break tank, at the lowest elevation, is 300,000 gallons. Now that system can service the Manele area, it can also, presently, feed back to the Lana'i City area as well. However, you'll see that we're building a new two-million gallon tank at higher elevation that will soon – that would not be possible until we get our emergency mobile pumping units online and on island so that we can reverse the flows if we had to, to feed Koele and Lana'i City.

The yellow system is indicated with three wells – wells #1, 9, and 14, that pump brackish water into the 15-million gallon reservoir, and then it proceeds down hill. Right now, the diagram indicates three pressure reducing valve stations, but they've been replaced with two breaker tanks that permit the head to be reduced. The pressure is reduced and it's a safer operating system and also it provides for better water conservation. That, then, services the Manele Golf Course and also some parts of the Project District.

Above it you'll see a kind of a brownish line that would indicate the R-1 water. Everything going into the Manele Waste Water Treatment Plant is utilized. It's treated further to develop R-1 water, which would then be used on the golf course for irrigation as well. On the bottom of this drawing is also a waste water reclamation facility. We take the waste water from the City and provide R-1 water that we use on the Koele Golf Course.

Mr. Ron McOmber: Go back. Go back. I have question on that.

Mr. Jamile: Okay.

Mr. McOmber: On that bottom arrow, on that – on the (phonetics), where does that go? It doesn't show any indications. It just shows an arrow.

Mr. Jamile: Which one is that?

Mr. McOmber: Under development. It says residential landscaping, plus development, plus the other arrow –

Mr. Jamile: The County drain field – it's the part of the reclamation facility that when the water cannot be utilized it moves off to the County of Maui drain field.

Mr. McOmber: No, no, the other one. The yellow part. You have residential, you have landscaping plus development, you have an arrow that doesn't have any –

Mr. Jamile: Yeah, that's not designated. That's all that we're using that water for right now. I don't know of any other plans to utilize brackish water beyond that – residential, landscaping, and development.

Mr. Gima: Excuse me, Cliff, before we go to the next slide, Commissioners do you have questions, comments on that first slide? I just had one. In the non-potable system, I see a major meter for the residential, landscaping, and development, is the major meter for the golf course in – has it been installed and in use?

Mr. Jamile: It has been installed. We are awaiting a valve that the contractor missed putting in. So as soon as that valve is on Island, he'll go ahead and proceed to install the valve. What that does – the valve is on the main line now feeding the golf course. He put in a bypass line that had a meter on it, but he failed to see that the plans also called for a valve to shut off that main line, so that it would force the flow through the meter.

Mr. Gima: When do you expect that to be complete?

Mr. Jamile: My understanding is that it should be some time in November that, that valve will be on Island and getting ready to be installed.

Mr. Gima: The reason I asked, Cliff, that question is because prior to those major meters going in down at Manele, they were very – the numbers that were provided to the Lana'i Water Committee were very inaccurate. So a way to remedy that, the Company put in those two major meters so we can have an accurate reading and the use of water in the

Manele Project District. Okay, thanks Cliff.

Mr. Jamile: Because we didn't have an opportunity to go out on that field trip today, we thought we'd show you some of the pictures of the well sites themselves, the wells and reservoirs sites. This is well #1 with the data on the side as to the capacity, the type of pump that we are using. I, you know, I'm not quite sure what you expect to see on a well site other than it will be just a pipe coming out of the ground and going back down into the ground. Yes Jim.

Mr. James Elliott: Are all the wells indicated on this handout that you have here?

Mr. Jamile: Yes.

Mr. Elliott: All of them are on here? So we just have to search around and find out the exact location?

Mr. Jamile: Well, if you looked at that colored one, you'll see that the wells are shown here. I think it's very clear picture. But that's what well #1 looks like. Right now, it's got a submersible pump in there that we're planning to replace. It's just that the demands for brackish water has been a little high and we've lost some ground in the reservoir. Also with the fire, the fires that took place in the last couple of weeks. So as soon as things look fairly good, we'll shut down well #1. The contractor is ready to go, and he'll be putting in the new vertical line shaft pump in there. We won't be increasing capacity. We'll simply stay at, I think it's 600 G.P.M., Mike? Is that right? 340 G.P.M. I'm sorry. But, we expect that, in November we will be making that switch.

Mr. Gima: Will you tell us about some of the conditions or limitations of use of well #1.

Mr. Jamile: Well the primary limitation is the fact that the water is around, depending on which lab numbers we use, the chlorides are running around 315 to 330. And that is not suitable for drinking, but it is suitable for irrigation. Other than that, I think the well levels have kind of stabilized pretty well. We're monitoring those well levels, and I'll talk about that a little bit later. But when drawn down, or the water levels in the wells drops exceeding low, then it endangers the pump. And so what we do is we monitor that to make sure those well levels don't get into a danger zone. We have a bubbler system that tests the water to make sure that there is a proper height above the pump and it will alarm our office to shut down.

Ms. Sally Kaye: Are you going to have a slide this one for each one? Each well? Okay, then could you go over what we're looking at in a little more detail. Static water level means what?

Mr. Jamile: That's where the water level is below ground, when it's not being pump.

Ms. Kaye: Okay, and –

Mr. Jamile: That's measured from the top of the well, down to the top of the water.

Ms. Kaye: Okay.

Mr. Jamile: And the pumping level is with draw down. The levels move away, farther away. And the difference between the two is the true draw down. But that doesn't stabilize. There's no point of equilibrium to be reached given the formation that we're in, where a lot of dikes within the aquifer. The ability to move from one well, or one place, to another is hampered by the dikes where they are. And one of the drawings will indicate – I think, the ones that has a cut section of the Island – will indicate where the dikes probably occur. We don't say that with absolute certainty, but they generally run in that direction. If you see, we took a section of the Island and showed the wells that were involved and how the dikes are formed, or where they were formed in the aquifer itself. The best way to combat that, you know, that draw down, is to reduce the output and spread the load over a larger area. That way you don't have localized draw down. You don't have an undo draft of a couple of wells that would create a major draw down situation. It's not something you want. You want to spread the load out as evenly as you can, so as to improve your pumping efficiencies and your hydraulic capabilities.

Ms. Kaye: Okay, and TDH and RPM and stages are – signify what?

Mr. Jamile: Okay. TDH stands for Total Dynamic Head. RPM is the speed of the unit. Column ID is – we don't have that. We'll tell you that it's a Hitachi 100 horse power motor that was installed in 2005 by Beylik Drilling Company. The chlorides range from 315 to 375 milligrams per liter. The water temperatures are about 80 Fahrenheit. Its use is for landscape and golf course irrigation, and it supports the Manele Project area.

Ms. Kaye: And stages? Stages?

Mr. Jamile: Stages. Those are the number of bowls, if you will, that make up the complete pump. Stages, they stack one pump on the other, and then spin the pump with that shaft. And it's simply, you add enough stages so that you can get the water out of the ground and then move it onto your reservoir. Okay next.

Mr. Gima: Wait, I'm not finished.

Mr. Jamile: I'm sorry.

Mr. Gima: I didn't get my first question answered. When I asked about limitation, what are some of the statutory limitations for well #1 and some of the agreement that are made by the Company regarding well #1?

Mr. Jamile: I'm not aware of anything, Mr. Chair.

Mr. Gima: Are you aware that wells #1 and #9 should be pumped as much possible at 50/50 in terms – down to Manele? And were you aware that Murdock made the agreement that once #14 comes on line, after a certain amount of water coming out of #14, well #1 was suppose used only as a backup well?]

Mr. Jamile: No I'm sorry, I didn't know that.

Mr. Gima: Is that accurate Ron?

Mr. McOmber: That's accurate.

Mr. Gima: Okay. Thank you.

Mr. McOmber: It's accurate.

Mr. Jamile: This is well #2. It's down an incline shaft. And we are in the process of redesigning that whole portion of the system by bringing the pumping unit above grade, coming up through an air vent shaft that's already drilled, and locating the discharge piping above ground and then reconnecting it back to the system. What this will do is it will permit us to seal off the shaft and remove our equipment, seal off the shaft and not have to traverse that – it's kind of dangerous situation to be in – for my workers. This is excellent quality water. It's about 1,200 G.P.M., with a total dynamic head of 188 feet or so. It's got a line shaft of 1 and 7/16 inch with well tube in diameter 3-1/2 inches. It's an Ingersoll Rand pump on it, and it's functioning very well. It's an older unit that we want to replace as soon as we can.

Also Capacitors - when tested for PCB-

Manele ✓

Mr. Gima: Is this on line right now?

Mr. Jamile: Yes it is.

Mr. Gima: And it's serving the City grid?

Mr. Jamile: Manele.

Mr. Gima: Okay.

Mr. Jamile: Well #3 is a submersible pumping unit with 22 stages. It is a submersible pump that is designed to pump 900 G.P.M., at a 1,000 foot head. It is not in operation today. You see the units stacked up on the side. That's because we have experienced a well collapse. And we are in the process of negotiating a contract with Beylik to come on over to first drill out the cinders that are the bottom of the well. It's filled up with about 100 foot of the well. And then to camera the hole, to take a video and see what exactly has failed. And then, I think, the solution that we're probably going to come up is going to be, to slip another casing within the casing. I think this casing was installed – when was it installed? Well, in 1978, and in that time they utilized thin wall casing. It's 1/4-inch. And the casing that we want to put in there, to slip inside of that casing is 3/8 of an inch. It's a better quality steel that we think will do the job for us. The cost to do that is probably going to be around a quarter million dollars to have it repaired and to be able to put back on line. The likely hood is that we will probably replace the pumping unit now that we have it out, and go with a slightly lower capacity pump even though that's got to be one of the best wells that we have. I think that's what we want to do, is to even out the withdrawal rates.

Well #4 just went back on line. Well, it's not on line. We're still awaiting Maui Electric's check to make sure that – right now, we're seeing that the voltage that they're supplying is under voltage and we're afraid that it would damage the pump if we try to run it at voltages under 2,400. So, the unit is in. It's brand new, and we are just awaiting Maui Electric's green light to go ahead and pump. The well test have all come back and are all negative. There are no signs of bacteria or mercury or anything like that in the wells. We had it all tested. So we're just waiting for Maui Electric and then we'll be back on line with well #4.

Ms. Zigmond: Excuse me, but when do you anticipate that happening?

Mr. Jamile: Excuse me?

Ms. Zigmond: When do you anticipate that happening?

Mr. Jamile: Well we've been talking to them for about a week. They've been up there the last two days trying to determine the cause of the under voltage, but they haven't come up yet with a reasonable time when they can have whatever's wrong, repaired. So we still have enough redundancy in the system. Of the five potable wells, #3 is out of commission. The other two – the other four wells are able to meet whatever unanticipated demands we may see. Actually, it only takes two pumps to be able to meet the present demands of the entire Island – of potable water, that is. That's about a million gallon a day. So, two pumps can do that very easily. So we have a 100% redundancy in the potable water system. Once we get well #3 back up, we'll have even more redundancy. It is still our plan that – if you look at that outline of the Island – to incorporate wells #5 and #7 into the potable water system. They're drilled, but for one reason the #5 is not in operation is that a similar

problem happened to it as it did with well #3. And that is some kind of cave in or well collapse.

Mr. Bradford Oshiro: It would help – it would help me anyway to trying to pinpoint exactly where these wells are. Some of them I know from when I was small, but some of these are relatively new.

Mr. Jamile: No, no, they've been drilled there.

Mr. Oshiro: No, what I'm trying to say is can you kind of give me a – from here, just kind of point where these things are.

Mr. Jamile: Where the wells are? Well they're all that way.

Mr. Oshiro: I know they're all that way, but that's what the tour was for, to go and see these wells – where they are at. Right now you're showing me these pictures with buildings with pipes sticking out. I've got no idea where this one is. The other two I kind of can think of where they are. I can picture where they are. But this one here, I've got no idea.

Mr. Jamile: I'm sorry, the only way I can point to it is that it's up there.

Mr. Elliott: This is pretty much – I mean, roughly to scale?

Mr. Jamile: It is. It is to scale.

Mr. Elliott: So we have Lana'i City here, Manele Bay, the airport, and it kind of has a location of where these are.

Mr. Jamile: That's correct. That's why we included that in there, so its there to help out.

Mr. Gima: Bev was your question answered?

Ms. Zigmond: (Inaudible. Did not speak into the microphone.)

Mr. Gima: Yes?

Ms. Zigmond: (Inaudible. Did not speak into the microphone.)

Mr. Gima: Okay.

Mr. Jamile: Well #6 is a brand new unit that was installed a couple of months ago. It's a 23 stage, 550 G.P.M., 1,084 foot head pump. And right adjacent to that is our new two-

million gallon reservoir that's being constructed. The thing that I wanted to point out is that long horizontal line that comes out of the well, over and then down again – all of that is part of the old plantation system piping. And I think that our plan is to replace a lot that with more up to date control valves, a new chlorinating system, and just a blow off valve that permits us to operate these units in a more proper manner.

Ms. Kaye: The new reservoir that's going in behind this well, what's its capacity?

Mr. Jamile: Two million gallons.

Ms. Kaye: Okay. Is that the same as the old reservoir that's behind the City now?

Mr. Jamile: Yes.

Ms. Kaye: And will that replace that or will that be an addition?

Mr. Jamile: Yes, it's to replace the old tank. It's – that old tank is not safe at all so we're changing that.

Mr. Gima: Part of it is for better pressure up at Haole Camp right?

Mr. Jamile: Well we're moving it up higher to take advantage of that elevation. But I don't know that it was motivated by so much the pressure or lack pressure on the old tank. But that's where they've decided to place it. It creates other problems for us, like not being able to flow back from the Manele pumps over to Lana'i City.

Ms. Kaye: Who's they? You said that's what they decided to –

Mr. Jamile: Well I've only been on this job for about six months, so my predecessors.

Well #8 is one of two wells that we have operated by a diesel generator. That's the new generator in the background there. And it has a very large capacity to generate the power that will drive that pumping unit. It's got, let's see, what was the horse power? 300 horse power. That generator, I think, in the more recent events that happened throughout the State, will prove itself it's worth. We have a backup unit that's generated power. And should we have problem with Maui Electric that we'll have this unit available to us immediately. Any questions?

This is well #9. It is a non-potable pump that's located just off of Manele Road. To the right if you're heading down Manele. It pumps brackish water. Water that is approximately 400 to nearly 500 part per million chlorides. Its capacity is limited to 300 G.P.M.. So together, you know, between wells #1 and 9, according to the agreement, that would produce almost

a million gallons a day of water.

Mr. McOmber: Do you know if they ever tested any of that water for anything other than chloride and temperature?

Mr. Jamile: Yes.

Mr. McOmber: And did they ever test it for DDT?

Mr. Jamile: Yes.

Mr. McOmber: And?

Mr. Jamile: None. None were found.

Mr. McOmber: (Inaudible. Did not speak into the microphone.) Because right above that was the DDT farm. A lot of times, I've seen plenty of water on top of that area. When was the last they tested for DDT?

Mr. Jamile: For what?

Mr. McOmber: For DDT.

Mr. Jamile: DDT?

Mr. McOmber: Did they test the DDT?

Mr. Jamile: I think so. I believe so.

Mr. McOmber: I'd like to see the results of that.

Mr. Jamile: I showed it to you once before.

Mr. McOmber: (Inaudible. Did not speak into the microphone.)

Mr. Jamile: I think what we're trying to comply with State of Hawaii, Department of Health rules and regulations regarding the operations of deep well pumps and ground water. So, in all cases we're complying to their requirements.

Mr. Gima: To follow up on Ron's since he wasn't on the mic. So you routinely test all wells for a variety of possible contaminants, including DDT?

Mr. Jamile: No, no. What you do – what you're required to do is when a well has been out for some time, about five/six years, that you should test the water to insure that once you've done that testing and no pesticide or herbicide show up in the water that, that is a clear indication that you're not pumping any kind of pesticide or herbicide that is detrimental to people. But as you know, well #9 is an irrigation well and is not used for human consumption.

Mr. Gima: Did you understand Ron's concern? Because up the hill from that was the DDT farm when pineapple was in operation.

Mr. Jamile: So far as I know it's – the EPA sets certain guidelines, sets certain requirements that we have to comply with, and that is the first stage contaminant list in there. There must be about 25 to 30-contaminant that we have to test for including E.D.B., DBCP, TCP, you know, and all of these things. So we send those to the lab. We send samples to the lab, and the lab runs those tests exactly as they are suppose to do in accordance with EPA's requirements and test methods. And so far as I know – well I do know for sure that wells #1, 9, and 14 were tested and no contaminants were found present in the water.

Mr. McOmber: That goes again what your predecessor's said. He said you don't have (phonetics) anything other than chloride?

Mr. Jamile: No.

Mr. McOmber: Because it's not being used (Inaudible. Did not speak into the microphone.)

Mr. Jamile: Well – I took the liberty of testing it to ensure myself that the water was safe to spread on the ground.

Mr. Gima: So the policy is you test all wells only if it's been down for a period of time, for cause testing. But none of the wells are being tested on a routine, consistent basis.

Mr. Jamile: Not to the extent that phase one or stage one contaminants tested is required. EPA does not require that we do this on a periodic basis. Only when you're first bringing up a new source or one that has been shut down for a while, to insure that the water is safe. And this is primarily – John Mink was right that it's primarily for potable water, but I took the initiative to test anyway just to be certain that we're not in any danger. Because if we see it in those wells, then we've got to be very careful that we don't see it in the potable wells, as well.

Mr. Gima: Okay. Sally.

Ms. Kaye: Since you raised that – maybe you could inform us on the testing procedures and the lab. Is it a State lab that it goes through, for the potable drinking water? How often is that done?

Mr. Jamile: We test for bacteria and for e-coli on a monthly basis. And we send that to different labs here in the State. The larger test that we talked about just prior to this, we sent that back to the mainland to Montgomery Watson. It's an internationally known laboratory. So we wanted to get the best to look at what our water supplies contained. And we got a clean bill of health. So we're happy about that. Yes?

Ms. Zigmond: How often is that bigger test done?

Mr. Jamile: ~~Perhaps just once.~~ In the life of the well, right at the beginning, we test it. The law just went into effect – not just, I guess it's closer to 20 years now. But we're required to do that one time. ~~And if that well has been operated and then secured for a length of time – six, eight, ten years – then you need to do that test again, just as a precaution. But,~~ normally, you need to test it just once. And if there are signs that would indicate that perhaps contamination could have occurred, then DOH will come back to us and say you need to test for this chemical, this compound in the water.

Ms. Kaye: I know there's sort of an annual water report card that comes out –

Mr. Jamile: C.C.R?

Ms. Kaye: You're saying – and it's from the Company – you're suggesting that those results that they show in that brochure weren't as a result of testing done over an annual period.

Mr. Jamile: No, no, no. Those were the results that were tested and were required by EPA to test before the CCR. If there is any change – if there's any change, then we have to so note the change. But these waters are always tested for the – primarily it's the bacteria, the e-coli that is a concern to everyone. You can get very ill or sick.

Ms. Kaye: I'm sorry I'm not clear on your answer – how often are the potable wells tested for the contaminants that you list on your annual flyer?

Mr. Jamile: Just once.

Ms. Kaye: Over the life of the well?

Mr. Jamile: Yes. As long as the well remains in operation, without any change to –

Ms. Kaye: That doesn't – I'm sorry – that doesn't make sense. You said they're tested

regularly and then you said they're tested once.

Mr. Jamile: No, no, no. You're asking for that whole list that we talked about – the primary contaminants?

Mr. Gima: What she's asking is an annual report that comes out –

Mr. Jamile: Yes.

Mr. Gima: How often are the wells tested to provide data for that annual report?

Mr. Jamile: Okay. If the well has no history of a certain compound, then it's not going to be tested for that compound. But if it has some history of a compound being in there that we need to monitor, then D.O.H. will make it a requirement that we test it for that compound. Now, let's see, for FICO, e-coli, and bacteria testing, we have to do that on a monthly basis.

Mr. McOmber: We had all kinds of chemicals put on these fields. (Inaudible. Did not speak into the microphone.)

Mr. Jamile: Well, I'm sorry, but nothing shows up in our lab samples.

Mr. McOmber: You may not be testing for it, like you said – (Inaudible. Did not speak into the microphone.)

Mr. Gima: Bev.

Mr. McOmber: (Inaudible. Did not speak into the microphone.)

Mr. Jamile: No it didn't. No it didn't. What happened on Oahu was that they, EPA, brought in these new rules, and when we tested for them, they found them in our central Oahu wells. When we did that, we immediately switched over to granulator activated carbon to remove these herbicides and pesticides from the water.

Ms. Kaye: This is the report I'm talking about.

Mr. Jamile: The CCR's right?

Ms. Kaye: Beta Photon, Emetrius, Chromium, Nitrate, Chlorine total – these are tested on an annual basis?

Mr. Jamile: No. No, they're not.

Ms. Kaye: So, when – so this is not current information. This could be 50 years old.

Mr. Jamile: Well, hopefully not. This rule only went into effect about 10 - 12 years ago.

Ms. Zigmond: But then it could even be 10 -12 years old, so, silly me, being naive that this is a current state of the art.

Ms. Kaye: Yeah, I thought when we got this, that meant sometime in the last annual period it was tested.

Mr. Jamile: There is nothing to indicate to D.O.H. that we should be testing. Otherwise, they would be on us to test it.

Ms. Kaye: Maybe you folks should put that on, that information on here, the last time it was tested – just because of the –

Mr. Oshiro: I agree with Sally here because I work for the Post Office and this report comes out almost annually. So in other words, this report that you're telling us is bogus, then why put it out at all then?

Mr. Jamile: It's not bogus.

Mr. Oshiro: It's not current. Why put the material out if it's not current?

Mr. Jamile: Because we're required by EPA to put out that letter.

Mr. Oshiro: But you didn't test it.

Mr. Jamile: We're not required to test it.

Mr. Oshiro: I know you're not required, but it doesn't make sense to put out something that is obsolete. Not obsolete, but it's old data. Very old data.

Mr. Jamile: There's nothing to indicate that we have radon or anything like that in the water. So EPA and DOH is not going to require us to do that.

Mr. Gima: How would you know if there's radon in the water?

Mr. Jamile: DOH would require us to – DOH would find that out and they would make us test for it.

Mr. Gima: How would DOH know that there's radon?–

DoH Mr. Jamile: They have to come up and sample our wells themselves.

Ms. Kaye: How often?

Mr. Jamile: Yearly.

Ms. Kaye: They come yearly?

Mr. Jamile: Yeah.

Ms. Kaye: When was the last time they came?

Mr. Jamile: I don't know.

Ms. Kaye: You don't know if it's yearly?

Mr. Jamile: Wait, you got to remember, I've only been here six months. I don't know what happened before that.

Ms. Kaye: Were there no records?

Mr. Jamile: Not that I'm aware of.

Ms. Kaye: Perhaps, then we could – understandably you haven't maybe had enough time to absorb this – can we make a list of some questions, and maybe at the next meeting you could get some answers?

Mr. Gima: Before we go to you Jim. I think your's and Brad's suggestion is a good one that if it hasn't been tested within the last year, to make a note on the thing that is sent out, so it's real clear. Because I was on the assumption that you guys test on a regular basis to come up with a data, on that flyer. Okay Jim.

Mr. Elliott: I just wanted to make a comment, just for clarification though. What it appears to me is happening here, though, is that, to answer those questions, we should really have EPA or Department of Health to answer those questions because they're the ones that are responsible, not necessarily this body. You understand what I'm saying? They have the standards and they're doing the testing, but they're the ones that we should be asking that questions – it seems to me.

Ms. Zigmond: I disagree.

Mr. Elliott: Well –

Mr. Gima: Jim when you say "this body" meaning Lana'i Water Company or Lana'i Planning Commission?

Mr. Elliott: No, I'm saying that Lana'i Planning Commission, if we have concerns about the testing of the water, that we should be asking the EPA and the Department of Health because they're the ones that have the standards. And all they're trying to do, Castle & Cooke, is trying to adhere to standards that exists. So it's not like they're – it's not like they're being negligent in not doing something because they're not being required to do anything.

Mr. Gima: Sally.

Ms. Kaye: Okay, I'm sorry. I'll just respond to that. Nobody is suggesting that. But these answers should come from the Lana'i Water Company. It's easier for them to call. I mean, this is what they do for a living – is to make sure that these regulations are enforced. All we're asking for is the information. I don't understand why this wouldn't be appropriate request.

Mr. Elliott: Well we can get the answers to them, but I'm all I'm saying –

Mr. Gima: Jim, take the mic.

Mr. Elliott: All I'm saying is I'm just trying to understand the dialog of what's going on here. And he's not able to answer the question because it's not a specific requirement of him, up to this point.

Ms. Kaye: Right –

Mr. Elliott: Sure. So, the question is a good one and they can probably get the answers from the EPA or the Department of Health, but I'm just saying that's the reason why we're not getting the answer tonight. That's what I'm interpreting it to mean. That's all.

Ms. Zigmond: I would think there would be a record some place, though, if the DOH or EPA came last year or the year before – Lana'i Water Company would have those records is what we're saying. DOH

Mr. Jamile: Mr. Chair.

Mr. Gima: Go ahead.

Mr. Jamile: Well #14. Brackish water well powered by a generator – a diesel generator. It also provides about 300 gallons a minute and it pumps to the 15 million gallon storage

tank that we have off of Manele Road. And I think it's a good fortune for us to be able to run a couple of our pumps with diesel drive.

Rev. Gannon: I have a question. How long – that's the second diesel engine that you showed – how long do those last without electricity?

Mr. Jamile: How long? They have – we have a storage tank right adjacent to that filled with diesel and every day the mechanic comes by and refuels that storage tank. And it can go on indefinitely.

Rev. Gannon: So for months. If you don't have electricity, you can still function.

Mr. Jamile: We don't have electricity there.

Rev. Gannon: Oh, got you. If the other ones don't have electricity to be able to pump.

Mr. Jamile: Well, they would stop and then, well, part of our plan is to make it possible for us to bring up one of our stand-by generators and to plug it into the system and that would power the pump, if we needed to.

Rev. Gannon: And how long could that last? As long as you have diesel?

Mr. Jamile: Yeah, as long as there's diesel fuel there, which the mechanics would come by and refuel the generators and the tanks that come with them.

Rev. Gannon: So this pump is a brackish water pump or non-potable?

Mr. Jamile: Yes.

Rev. Gannon: And then well #8, the other one that had the generator on it, that one is –

Mr. Jamile: It's potable.

Rev. Gannon: Yes, good for drinking. Okay, thank you.

Mr. Gima: Cliff before you go on to the next slide, a couple of questions. One, could you let us know approximately how long you pump daily on these wells? That's question number one.

Mr. Jamile: Which wells?

Mr. Gima: Well, the wells that are on-line. I mean, are they on-line 24/7? Are they on 18

hours a day? Are they on six hours a day?

Mr. Jamile: It varies.

Mr. Gima: Can you give us an example?

Mr. Jamile: Well #2, for instance, we don't use it more than 16 hours a day. We shut it down. And well #8 is hardly used. Well #6 is on-line nearly 24/7, with a break periodically so that we can rest that unit and put some hours onto our well #8 pump and generator. Well #1 runs approximately 12 hours a day. Well #9 runs around that – maybe less than 12 hours – 10 hours a day. And well #14 runs 12 to 14 hours a day.

Mr. McOmber: Brackish wells run longer than potable wells do?

Mr. Gima: Ron. Ron, since you're asking a lot of questions or making comments, would you come closer to the table so you can use one of the mics please? Ron?

Mr. McOmber: Yeah?

Mr. Gima: Since you're making statements and asking quite a few questions, can you come closer and use one of the mics, so we have you on record?


Mr. McOmber: I'll stay out of it.

Mr. Gima: Okay.

Mr. McOmber: (Inaudible. Did not speak into the microphone.)

Mr. Gima: Okay. My second one, before you move on, can you comment on your inactive or abandon wells, meaning #5, #7, #10, #12, #13 and the Maunalei sources?

Mr. Jamile: I can talk to you, address, wells #5 and #7 are slated to come back on-line as soon as we do the rehab of the wells themselves. And the purpose for bringing them on-line is not only to provide additional redundancy, but also to be able to spread the pump-age potable water demands over a larger area of the aquifer. Second, let's see, well #10 – well #10 was drilled with the idea that we'd be outside of the mixed designated area of high level. So we drilled outside of that and, in fact, we found that we were in high level water. So, that then said, the chloride content was about a 1,000 -1,050, so they decided not to go forward with that well. They were looking for additional brackish water, but they were looking for basal water, and that didn't happen. Wells #11 and #12, it was a bust. It just didn't pan out. I think they were looking for some level of portability there, but it never worked. So they, my predecessors, just abandoned the idea.



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Ms. Zigmond: Could you –

Mr. Jamile: Maunalei. Maunalei is a good source. The problem with Maunalei is – first of all there's two qualities of water up there. There's brackish water which is somewhat limited, and potable water which is all part of the high level aquifer. So rather than go clear out to Maunalei and then lift the water five or six hundred feet above ground to get it above the cliffs and then flow it into Lana'i, I think it was – there's a better decision not to go to Maunalei because you're still in high level. So why do that? I think part of our study is to look at the Minks area of the size of the high level aquifer. And then look at Blackhawk's study of the high-level aquifer which shows a larger area – twice the area that Mink's study showed. And the idea behind that is to insure that maybe there is more water available and we need to prove them. And it will require a substantial outlays of money to prove that, but the Company's willing to do that. And we are progressing with that. We are talking to the Commission on Water Resource Management to be able to utilize a State-sponsored model developed by Roy Hardy, that we could utilize to prove the existence of a larger area of high level aquifer.

Ms. Zigmond: Could you explain what is Basal water?

Mr. Jamile: Basal?

Ms. Zigmond: Yes.

Mr. Jamile: Basal water is water – it's fresh water sitting on top of the ocean – on top of the sea water. That's basal. If you're not sitting on the ocean, then you don't have basal water. You have different levels of high level water, but it's still much higher than the one or two feet you'll find of water that was once potable, is now is sitting on top of lenses of sea water.

Mr. Gima: That was a source that you guys were trying to tap with wells #12, #13, and #10, correct?

Mr. Jamile: Yeah. We're trying to look for that, but that never panned out. Actually, we're looking for basal water down near there that would still provide us reasonable, quality of fresh water. It never panned out.

Ms. Kaye: Could I ask you a question about what you indicated that the Company is willing to expend substantial monies to establish a larger area of water. And a little while ago you said that the current demand for water is, pretty much – there's redundant sources. So why are you looking for more water?

Mr. Jamile: We're just looking down stream to insure that there is an adequate supply of

fresh water, and that –

Ms. Kaye: Does that mean that recharging of the aquifer is at issue? That an adequately recharge of the water that's drawn down is at issue?

Mr. Jamile: What is at issue is the sustainable amount that John Mink has set a cap on, and that the State is presently obliging with that. What we're saying is that perhaps there is more than a six million gallon per day sustainable yield, of which, 70% of it is the limit imposed by the State. But what we're saying to them is to allow us to prove that the Blackhawk survey done in 1993 or 1994 is valid, and that utilizing their own state model – run the model and identify the area that the Blackhawk survey identified as being the new high-level aquifer area is such. And then we need to drill at specific places to test the water for chlorides, to test the water for heads – you know, how much below surface are they. And just to verify all of these findings to strengthen our case. But it's all going to take a lot of time, a lot of effort, a lot of money to do that. But, you know, the Company feels it's worth their efforts and their money.

Okay, we have several potable breaker tanks. These are in lieu of pressure reducing valves that never work – hope there's no salesman here – but it never worked. And so we went to, perhaps, a more expensive operation by building these breaker tanks and allowing the pressure to break in the tank. When the water comes in, it comes in at a 200-pound pressure. As soon as it hits the inside of the tank, it is in vented to atmosphere and then it goes to zero pressure. The energy is all dissipated in the tank. And then it comes out again, then goes down to a tank at a lower elevation where it does the same thing. Until finally it gets to the third tank and then that dissipates the energy and then allows it to go to the development down at Manele.

The same – okay we could go through that – okay, this is the brackish water tank. I think many of you are aware that for years we've tried to get the PRV's, Pressure Reducing Valves, stations to work properly, and they never did. And as a result, we broke pipes, we just created a mess. So, the solution was to put these breaker tanks in. So rather than having these three reducing stations all in series, they took two breaker tanks to replace these PRV's. It seems to be working well. We had a little bit of a fitness start, but it's working out pretty good.

This is the Hi'i ½-million gallon tank. It was probably built in the 1950's. It's seen better days. So we are in the process of taking that tank and starting the design of a new, two-million gallon tank. That's where we are in regards to Hi'i and that open reservoir adjacent to it, the one-million gallon open reservoir.

Mr. Gima: What is the relationship between the reservoir and that tank? It's so close to each other.

Mr. Jamile: I'm sorry. What is the relationship between those two, specifically?

Mr. Gima: From an engineering stand point, why have one right next to each other because they're both storage?

Mr. Jamile: I think the primary reason for putting it there was additional storage that they needed. And that goes back to plantation times. They simply needed more storage. So rather than build that excavated, concrete, reinforced reservoir, they built the steel tank which is a whole lot cheaper to build.

This is the Koele Tank that sits above the City, beyond the present two-million gallon site. It's being feed – it's pumped up by well #8. Well #8 pumps up to here and then it gravities down to portions of the Project District and also comes into the existing two-million gallon tank where it helps to maintain the tank levels there.

And that is the two-million gallon – the existing two-million gallon tank built in 1950. The truth is that, that tank was not suitable for continued use. We are trying to get the new one as quickly as possible to transfer the service over to that new tank. And this is the site of the new, two-million gallon tank adjacent to well #6. That shows some of the excavation. What has happened in today, presently, is that they've poured the basing of concrete – the footing – and then I think the side walls go up pretty soon. So as hopeful that we will have this tank available to us by the end of this year. But if not, it will be the early part of next year.

new
tank
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Mr. Elliott: When the new tank is built, then you're just going to take the other one down?

Mr. Jamile: Yes.

Mr. Elliott: And it will just disappear?

Mr. Jamile: We will take it down and scrap that. They won't be compatible in any case. The new tank is higher than the old one so it's the right thing to do.

Mr. Lawrence Endrina: When that happens, when you take the tank out, what do you do with the area? You replant trees?

Mr. Jamile: I think part of the plan is to re-sod the area and put it back to it's natural state as we can. Now if that requires trees, we'll plant trees. That's not a problem.

Ms. Kaye: Just a quick question about – was it the old City tank or the old – I guess I didn't get that there are two tanks that you're trying to replace and take out of service. Is that right? The one above the City?

Mr. Jamile: The one above the City is being replaced.

Ms. Kaye: Right, with this one?

Mr. Jamile: That's the construction there.

Ms. Kaye: Right.

Mr. Jamile: Okay. What we are planning to do is replace – can you back up – that's a ½-million gallon tank. Adjacent to it is a cast in place reservoir – a concrete reservoir – that was from the plantation days. It has a cover on it, but it has seen better days. I think so.

Ms. Kaye: Okay. What I'm getting at is you used the word one, with respect to one of them, that it was in a dangerous condition. I'm just wondering what that meant, and which one?

Mr. Jamile: I was referring to the City tank.

Ms. Kaye: And why is it?

Mr. Jamile: Well, the roof is weakened considerably, and I can't send my workers up there. I'm concerned about contamination. I'm concerned about our ability to fight fire, where the tank is presently located. At the higher elevation, we have a better chance of providing adequate pressure to the fire fighters.


And that is the Kaumalapau Tank toward the end of the system, down by the harbor. And this is the 15-million gallon open reservoir that contains brackish water for irrigation at Manele.

Mr. Gima: I heard you mentioned earlier when answering Sally's question that the one-million gallon reservoir on the bench field, the Hi'i Reservoir is covered. So help me understand why that one is covered when it's cooler there versus this one, not being covered, where it's much hotter and you get more silt flying, dusting around?

Mr. Jamile: The primary reason is because the one next to Hi'i is potable water. And so we're trying to keep birds, lizards and everything else out of the area, which would just lead to contamination of the water. So we have to cover that one. This one is non-potable. I think when we looked at putting a cover on this reservoir, it simply could not – we could not make the justification from financial stand point.

Mr. Gima: So in even in saving evaporation of water, it would still cost more to cover it?

Mr. Jamile: Yes. Oh, yeah. The water, if you sold it, I think the evaporation-transfer rate

 was about 50,000 gallons a day when it was at it's highest level. And if you sold water for \$1.00 per 1,000 gallons, that's \$50.00. It would be a long time before you can offset the \$1,000,000 price tag of a cover.

Here's the open reservoir I talked about that's next to the Hi'i. You see just beyond the fence line, it's at ground level, and it's got a Neoprene rubber cover over it. So I kind of like to get out of that situation.

I think it's fair to say that the Company has done a number of things. That all together, we've come out with about \$5.5 million worth of infrastructure repair and replacement, including the \$3 million for the new two-million gallon reservoir, the breaker tanks that were installed on the brackish water system, the new (phonetic) system that will give us more accurate data that we can operate the system properly. The Lana'i Hale fencing that we have gone into partnership with – with life. And that amounts to \$2 million by the time we get to phase two. So all of that is what the Company is trying to be good ~~storage~~. We have another \$4½ - \$5 million worth of repairs and replacements that we want to do this year. That will go through that process here.


L.I.F.E., SCADA
STEWARDS

Mr. Gima: Can you explain to the Commissioners how the high and low level figures are obtained?

Mr. Jamile: In the PWR?

Mr. Gima: Yeah.

Mr. Jamile: Okay. Well what that is, is that the higher number is where the static water level is or as measured. And the lower number is when you're pumping, and the difference between the two is the draw down. Now as you monitor that, as you see the lower number moving farther away, you know that there is going to be a problem if you don't take some steps. Like reducing the output, shutting down the unit – there's a bunch of things you can do. One of the things that we are trying to provide to the community is a conservation idea that, you know, it may require tiered rates for those who abuse the water system and use more than they really should be using. So we're going to ask the PUC to allow us to provide for tiered rates that would make it a lot more expensive, very punitive rates for those who go beyond some reasonable standard – whatever that may be – 26,000 gallons a month or something like that.


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Mr. Gima: So the high and low level figures are obtained the same day of each reporting?

Mr. Jamile: No, sometimes –

Mr. Gima: Tell me about the measurement process.

Mr. Jamile: Sometimes you have – first of all, with regards to the measurements, we are going to electronically transducers that will be stuck in the well at a known elevations, and then we get to read what the water level is at static, without pumping. We get to read the amount of hydraulic pressure acting on that transducer, which translates to how many feet of head you have at static level. Then, when we pump the unit, you get to read the same thing. Now how much pressure is acted on that transducer now, and the difference is the draw back. And the thing that we want to watch is to ensure that the draw down doesn't continue to creep away from us, you know, farther and farther between the static water level and the pumping it.

Mr. Gima: So let me understand. Your analyst goes up to the well, turns of the well, measures and get your static. Right? You get the static figure.

Mr. Jamile: It's not going to be right like that. It's going be, shut down the well, let the well stabilize.

Mr. Gima: How long?

Mr. Jamile: Well it might take a day before you get back to it. The reason being, that as the recovery is taking place, you want to make sure that where it finally ends up is the true static level.

Mr. Gima: Well, how do you measure wells that you pump 24/7 then?

Mr. Jamile: Well, you don't measure them until you secure them, and you go on to another unit that will give you a days run on another unit while you're allowing this well to recover.

Mr. Gima: So for all the measurement of the wells in the high and low level mark, you have to shut it down for a 24-hour period?

Mr. Jamile: Well, roughly, to make sure that we have reached a point of a true static condition.

Mr. Gima: So, once you shut down the well, you wait for a period of time, you then measure the static, then when do you measure the low?

Mr. Jamile: You can go immediately into operating the unit, allowing the draw down to occur, and then measure that. That will be the pumping level.

Mr. Gima: So there isn't a standard period of time when you measure the low after you've started the pump again?

Mr. Jamile: No, there's nothing – I think what you're looking for is these wells will never reach equilibrium, a point where it stops drawing down. These wells will continually draw down over time. So, you know, you can catch it early on, and read that or you can wait a week and measure it then.

Mr. Gima: The reason I'm asking, I'm trying to look over years of high and low level figures in terms of seeing any patterns. And it seems like well #1, the level of the water in well #1 has dropped below well #9.

 Mr. Jamile: I've been monitoring that as well. The –

Mr. Gima: So all of the wells are measured – the high and low marks are measured consistently?

Mr. Jamile: They should be. Yes. They should be. The thing about it – the critical number is to find out how well did the well recover? How good is the recovery? If it is less than what the previous static water level is, then you know you've lost ground. It's critically important to try and allow the well to recover.

Mr. Gima: So now the analyst comes up again. Before they turn off the pump, do they measure the water level then?

Mr. Jamile: They could.

Mr. Gima: No, I'm asking, do they?

Mr. Jamile: Well, no.

Mr. Gima: Because you would think –

Mr. Jamile: Why would they do that?

Mr. Gima: Because when you turn it off, then you're going to get some recharge.

Mr. Jamile: Yeah.

Mr. Gima: Right?

Mr. Jamile: No. I don't understand.

Mr. Gima: Shouldn't the level go up once you turn it off?

Mr. Jamile: It will begin to move up, upward.

Mr. Gima: Right.

Mr. Jamile: But what is the purpose of reading it then? Because it hasn't reach that point where it's in a static condition. It's going up, yes. But, it's not at its highest level that it could go.

Mr. Dwight Gamulo: (Inaudible. Did not speak into the microphone.)

Mr. Gima: Dwight, use the mic.

Mr. Jamile: You could do that. You could do that. You know, there is no specific way we've prescribed them how to do that. But you could do it while the well was pumping and measure the pumping level, and then shut down and come back the next and read the static water level.

Mr. Gima: But what's the industry standard on how to measure high and low? Is that what you guys do?

Mr. Jamile: There is no industry standard.

Mr. Gima: Then how do you determine how fragile a well is, in terms of declining water levels or slower recharge rate?

Mr. Jamile: Primarily by allowing the well to recover. If you don't recover to that level where you were previous to – if you were at 1,990 and now, you've allowed, you come back, and the static water level is 1,985, you've lost five-feet of storage. That's the critical number you got to be looking at.

Storage

Mr. Gamulo: You put that figure somewhere on the periodic water report?

Mr. Jamile: Excuse me?

Mr. Gamulo: You put that figure somewhere on your periodic water report?

Mr. Jamile: Yes, it's in there.

Mr. Gamulo: No, the previous year, I'm talking about.

Mr. Jamile: The previous year?

Mr. Gamulo: Yeah.

Mr. Jamile: No, no. But we do see it over a 13-report period. And we can see the difference as we go along. We can see there is a change.

Mr. Gima: Okay, it's 8:25 p.m., why don't we take a five minute recess and come back.

(The Commission recessed at 8:25 p.m., and reconvened at approximately 8:42 p.m.)

Mr. Gima: Meeting is back in order. Before we proceed with Lana'i Water Company's presentation, is there anybody in the public that wants to testify? Okay, it looks like you're the only one Pat. Go ahead.

Mr. Fairfax "Pat" Reilly: I lost my facility on turning on mics. My name is Pat Reilly. And for openness, I'm a previous Commissioner on the Planning Commission, member of Lana'i's for Sensible Growth. I'm also on the GPAC. But I'm speaking as a resident tonight. And, first and foremost, as always, I appreciate the Commissioners and your time, and I can see you struggling with this great issue for Lana'i. So I really appreciate your effort to try to learn about water. I appreciate the Company, the Water Company, all of guys that work for the Company, and Cliff, Ron, Butch.

I think we all know – you realize we have a Lana'i Water Advisory Committee that's been struggling for years to try to get a handle on water on this Island. And in my experience on the Planning Commission – when I reflect back on some of the other presentations we've had over the years, what I see tonight is the Corporation is making a major investment to upgrade the water system on Lana'i. I think for the Commissioners, and this is what strikes me, and maybe Mr. Jamile will address it – one concern I had and I thought I saw it in a written document that the sustainable yield, recently, had been reduced to 3.1 million gallons from the six million gallons. And Mr. Jamile tonight, and we've heard previously, is trying to expand the sustainable yield. But, the sustainable yield is still determined by the Commission on Water Resource Management, another agency that's highly involved. If the sustainable yield is based on the pumpage and the distribution of pumps, and that sustainable yield has reduced by the Company to 3.1 million, to me, it reflects that the water system, as we know it, on Lana'i needs upgraded. And the Commission on Water Resources set us at a 70% standard before they would even consider a management district. So that's 70% of six, which is 4.2 or 4.3 million gallons a day. If we're at 3.1, that means the ability to pump water has been reduced. Now, hopefully, with investment and quite a bit of investment that, that pumpage would go up. If they find more water, which frankly, when I heard the Blackwell stuff, I don't think there's any more water. There may be water out there, but I'm not sure it's pump-able.

The second thing that concerns me, though is, water is like oil. It's a resource. You sell it for money. It's for profit. Unless you understand that water is a profit making business, then you understand why the investment of the Corporation, to upgrade and get more water, is to sell more homes to make more money.

The third thing you heard was price of water. That price of water, just like the price of oil on this Island, is going to go up. As the investments are made, you and I are going to pay for water – pay more for water, a lot more for water because it has become a scarce resource. Now, how the Public Utility Commission then establishes the rates for water, and just very recently, the Public Utility Commission heard an application from Castle & Cooke to establish a new water company or a new waste water company. And so you're going to have multiple water companies, establishing different rates of water for the residential areas and the corporate areas in Lana'i City. As you make decisions about what projects to approve or not, I'm encouraging you very carefully to ensure that there's enough water at a reasonable rate, and there's enough left for the residences of Lana'i. And I only say that because unless – and I know the Water Committee has discussed – unless desalinization is going to be considered, which is a very expensive proposition and there's some problems with desalinization. And the more water you have, the more development you can get. It's all part of a process. It's all part of a business. My concern is that if local people here wanted to go into a business, wanted to conduct agricultural activities, the price of water will get to a point where it will be unaffordable and therefore limit economic opportunities for residents.

Well, it's unfortunate in this kind of a corporate situation is that we are sort of the flea on the elephant's back. I look to you guys, to the Water Committee, to the Land Use Commission – and you know there's a petition we're dealing before the Land Use Commission – and the Commission on Water Resource Management, and the Department of Health – which you guys need to understand, I think that's a good question, what the Department Health does on the primary, on the safe drinking water act, the primary contaminants and the secondary contaminants and how they are measured. That's a big issue. For me, I see improvement by the investment. There could be, and for me while I'm listening to this, we could terrorize everybody, on Lana'i, to believe that the water is not good here. That would not be good for us. We're based on trust here. If we trust that the Lana'i Water Company and its other subsidiaries produce good water for Lana'i potable water for Lana'i, it's very important that you scrutinize that. That the Lana'i Water Advisory Committee scrutinizes that. The County, Department of Water Supply scrutinizes that. So we're confident. So everybody in this community doesn't freak out that we're confident that we have quality, potable drinking water. That's really important to me that we don't terrorize everybody. We've got enough of that already. So it's based on trust really.

And I know what the Lana'i Water Committee has been trying to do, is establish a clear, monitoring system, so they can depend that they know where the water is coming from,

where the water is going and get accurate records so at least everybody can look at the same sheet of paper and have the same basic understanding. But one of the concerns I have is I hear about these price increases for water is, okay, water is just like oil. It's a commodity. It costs money. As you can hear it, it costs money to get it out of the ground, and it costs money to sell it to you. I just want to be assured that – and I would agree with Cliff, that everything that I've heard is conservation is much better than any other way of dealing with a short water supply is conservation. It's something that we haven't had to deal on Lana'i for a long time. But as more and more homes are built, and more and more water has to go to those projects, we'll be confronted with a decrease supply. And the last thing I saw was – the present projects on the books – we're talking about almost 5.7 million gallons of water, if everything is built out. So we're going to get there. Thank you very much.

5.7 MG
total
devl

Mr. Gima: Thank you Pat. Any questions for Pat? Jim.

Mr. Elliott: My question was when you use the 3.1 sustainable yield, that's the first time I've heard specifically – are you saying the Company has giving those figures?

Mr. Reilly: I'm saying, I heard that at a meeting. I thought I saw it on a piece of paper. I'm asking you guys to ask about it.

Mr. Elliott: Yeah, I would like to ask a question about that. Yeah.

Mr. Jamile: In 1983, John Mink, in his study said this, that we should look at three million gallons as being a point after which Lana'i Water Company must do something about the concentration of withdrawals from the existing wells, or deepen – set your pumps down deeper into the wells. Now, in my mind, that limit is already going to be there when we rehab #5 and #7. When we put #3 back on-line, we will have done everything that Mink has said that would stop us at three million gallons. And I think what we are looking for is an ability to meet that demand. We can lower the pumps. That is a very inexpensive process to do. We can drop the pumps down deeper into the wells. We can – most of the wells have about 100 feet, more or less, below the pump setting right now. So, we can do that. Also, you know, putting #5 and #7 on-line, will help us redistribute the loads on the aquifer. So in the overall, we're headed toward meeting that way ahead of our demand. As Pat says our demand is running close to 2.1 million. He's right about that. And that we have a little bit more to go before we reach that three million threshold. But we're already taking steps to work past that.

Mink

2.1 MG

Mr. Elliott: I'm a little confused right now because the figures that I had in my head was on the Mink study was a six million gallons a day sustainable yield, and the State standard was 70% of that, so where does this three million come in?

Mr. Jamile: The three million came in, in his study. In his report, he said that Lana'i Water Company must do something about redistributing the draft off of the aquifer or sink the pumps deeper. We're proposing to do both. And so that gets us past the three million. The sustainable yield has not changed, as far as I know. It is still at six million gallons and that 70% is a reasonable number at this point to say let's take a look at that before you become – what is that word? Where the Commission comes in and sets all the standards?

Mr. Gima: Yes 6.0 is the sustainable yield. 4.7 is an administrative threshold for the Commission on Water Resource Management to begin designation procedures for the Island. And I believe the 3.0 is an infrastructure threshold. Meaning, if you pump 24/7 on all of the wells, that is what you could get. And as Cliff was saying, in order to exceed that, you would either have to lower and/or deepen the wells. Is that accurate?

3 MGD
inf. limit

Mr. Jamile: That's correct. Yes. That's right, and spread out the demand. That's critical to meeting that plan. So, you know, 4.3 is the number that we're keeping our minds on. That we certainly don't want to get close to that before we have a new source, of whatever it is, whether it be desalinization or some other means to get it out.

Mr. Gima: Okay. Ron.

Mr. McOmber: My name is Ron McOmber. Resident of Lana'i. Member of the LWAC, the water group. Also, the GPAC. And also President of the Lana'i for Sensible Growth. I'm not going to confuse you with anymore stuff then you already got tonight. You guys have asked some great questions. I just want to assure you that we have a water working group that is on this, and use that water working group for any information for further development on the Island. We are going to be closest to it as anybody. So use our information that we get on a monthly basis from the Company, and from the Water Resource Commission and all of those. You asked some great questions, and the testing is one of them. But we have several other issues that we need to address. And of that is the uses of the potable water right now at Manele. An extensive amount of water is being used that is not under any jurisdiction of the County or the Company. They're using water without – what we call an agreement or an ordinance is what it is. We have one ordinance at Manele, and that's 2408, for 650,000 gallons of water for the golf course. They're using well beyond that. And there is no ordinance yet. We're going to strive to do that, through the LWAC and through the dealings the Land Use Commission which are coming up. So I won't confuse you guys anymore. You're doing a great job. Just take it all in. That's a lot to learn in one night. And we've been doing this for years, some of us. So, if you have any questions for me, I'd be glad to answer them. If not, then I'll shut up.

Mr. Gima: Okay. Any questions for Ron? Okay. Thanks Ron. Sally it looks like you're ready to –

Ms. Kaye: Your group gets what kind of information on a regular basis?

Mr. McOmber: When you say, your group, what group are you talking about?

Ms. Kaye: The water –

Mr. McOmber: The water working group?

Ms. Kaye: Yeah.

Mr. McOmber: Okay.

Ms. Kaye: What kind of regular information do you work at?

Mr. McOmber: We hold monthly meetings with the Company and with the people that belong to this water working group, which consists of two members from Lana'i for Sensible Growth, two people from the Company, and we have outside resources that sit in on it, like Mr. Elliott is a representative of the Commission, and we have other people throughout the community. This was mandated by the Water Commission basically.

Ms. Kaye: And what are the current issues, are on the table that you're struggling with? You just sort of vaguely referenced them.

Mr. McOmber: We're going through a table right now, that the Company has presented to us on how much water they're going to need at Manele, and what their development looks like, future, five year, 10-year, 15-years, and on out. That's what we're struggling at right now. We're trying to get a water-use and development plan done because it's going to impact the GPAC. It's going to be part of the community plan, which is going to be long. And it's part of what the County is doing. It has an intricate part of it, as far as I'm concerned. And I think most of it has sit on it. So the issues are just exactly what you're talking about here: water, water, water, and where is it, what kind, and how they're going to get, and how sustainable is it, it all adds up the same. And it's not my group by the way.

Ms. Kaye: (Inaudible. Did not speak into the microphone.)

Mr. McOmber: It's a group I'm part of, yes.

Mr. Gima: Okay. Dwight.

Mr. Gamulo: Yes, thank you. Mr. Jamile, to recap briefly, Lana'i needs potable water, about 1 million gallon a day or two million gallons? Usage, right now?

Mr. Jamile: ~~Right now~~, Lanai is, as far as potable water is concerned, it's one million gallons a day.

Mr. Gamulo: Thank you. And you have four wells on-line for potable water that can produce two million gallons a day.

Mr. Jamile: I have four wells, that when run simultaneously, can produce close four million gallons a day.

Mr. Gamulo: Four million.

Mr. Jamile: They have that kind of capacity. But we only run two of them a day.

Mr. Gamulo: Great. And the sustainable potable water supply for Lana'i is six million gallons a day?

Mr. Jamile: It's presently set by the Commission at six million gallons a day.

Mr. Gamulo: I think that's the kind of information we need, as far as planning goes. Okay. Thank you.

Ms. Kaye: Could I ask a question about – it's just my ignorance – sustainable yield to me means you can take that much out and it will replenish itself over time?

Mr. Jamile: It will not do any damage to the aquifer.

Ms. Kaye: Okay.


Mr. Jamile: That rate will not do damage to the aquifer.

Ms. Kaye: Which means that it's recharged somehow. It's recharging naturally.

Mr. Jamile: Yes. The recharge rate, on an average, would be able to meet that number.

Ms. Kaye: So that one chart where it's high/low figures and that whole discussion, is that what that was addressing was not going below?

Mr. Jamile: What that was addressing was the head levels in the wells. You start with the high level, which is at static; and then the low level, which is at pumping level. And what that – it's excellent information because the low level, back to the high does not quite get there; it shows that you are over drafting that well.




Ms. Kaye: You're drawing out – so, you're drawing down more than is naturally replenishing itself?

Mr. Jamile: Yes.

Ms. Kaye: Okay.

Mr. Endrina: Along that line then, so, if it doesn't recharge itself to the beginning level, you don't pump it until it does?

Mr. Jamile: Yeah. We try not to use it, however, depending on circumstances, if we have to, then we'll probably be the last one off, on, and the first one, off. So that we'll double check that. We also, to verify the soundings on the transducers, we also hand tape, with a very special sounding tape, we measure that depth once a month. We do that at all our wells to verify that the transducer is reading, properly, the static level. You know, we get a reading and we also re-verify that by dropping the tape manually into the well and sounding it. So we're trying to cover – it's a very critical bit of information that we have to take into account.

Mr. Gima: Larry, what you and Sally were just discussing had to do with individual wells. Earlier, when you mentioned about the six million gallons sustainable yield, that goes for the whole area that's being pumped. That six million gallons sustainable yield is predicated on a nine million gallon recharge – daily recharge – and that's one of the issues being discussed in the Lana'i Water Committee because the recharged area for all the wells is, we believe, is not as sufficient as it was 20, 30, 40 years ago. That's why a new fog drip study has been initiated by the Company to measure whether or not the recharge capabilities of the water shed is sufficient or deficient to provide the nine million gallon recharge to maintain that six million gallon sustainable yield. 

Mr. Jamile: That is – Butch is accurate. There is a nine million gallon recharge, of which only six is allowed to be drafted. And of that, only 70% of that number is permitted to be withdrawn before the State designates the Lana'i Water System as being under State control, Commission control. So there's all the safeguards along the way.

Mr. Gima: I just want to note that the six million gallon sustainable yield is one of three estimates. The six million gallon sustainable yield is the one that's been accepted by the Commission on Water Resource Management, the County and the Lana'i Water Advisory Committee. And the reason why we've taken this more conservative estimate is we only had one aquifer on this Island, with no surface water. Because the other two estimates are higher sustainable yield. It's higher recharge rates.

Mr. Jamile: It's interesting to note, further to what Butch said, we are doing a new fog drip

study to determine how effective the fog drip is to the recharge of the aquifer. I think it's interesting to note that I think we're going to have about eight to ten test sites that will measure the amount of fog drip we have. Whereas the initial study only had one, one site. And based on that one site, Dr. Eckern set the fog drip at some very high number. So, I think, Butch, when it's all said and done, I think the study is going to take a couple of years before it produces any results. And that's fine. We just want to make sure we do the effective thing.

Ms. Zigmond: For a point of clarity please. I am confused and I don't know if I misheard of what. Earlier I thought I had heard that the current demand was 2.1 million, then just a few minutes ago, I heard the current usage is one million.

Mr. Jamile: Yeah, okay. The question was asked, how much potable water do you require on the Island now? And that was one million. Also there's about a one million demand for non-potable water. So that comes from the same aquifer and therefore we add that up.

Mr. Gima: Cliff could you provide the Commissioners an estimate, either in percentage or gallons per day, of water, both potable and non-potable being used in the Manele Project District?

Mr. Jamile: Potable and non-potable – well of the non-potable water is used in Manele, so that's about a million gallons, of which 680,000 is going to the golf course at Manele. The amount of water – potable water being used down at Manele is running around 300,000 gallons per day. Whereas in Lana'i, that number is 700,000 – Lana'i City.

Mr. Gima: So about 60-65% the daily pumpage goes down to the Manele Project District?

Mr. Jamile: Yeah, about there. About 60%.

Mr. Gima: Damn. That's higher than what my figures were. Okay. Mike.

Rev. Gannon: I have a question. As a golfer, it looks like you need more water on your beautiful golf course. How much more water, like when you made the point of trying to have this – I forget how you mentioned it – but having the State re-evaluate your limitation of water. It seems to imply that you would look to take more water out. How much more water do you anticipate having to use down there? Do you know?

Mr. Jamile: Both potable and non-potable?

Rev. Gannon: Sure.

Mr. Jamile: Okay. I think we're pretty much at the end of the non-potable. I think so. That

is just my feeling on that. However, the potable site – and you're speaking only of Manele – probably it would move up to about a million gallons a day – from 300,000 to a million gallons, over a 20-year period. So hopefully, we'll be able to find alternative sources of supply to meet that demand.

Rev. Gannon: Okay, thank you.

Mr. Gima: Sally.

Ms. Kaye: I just wanted to ask a question about the comment you made earlier about increasing the price – having a tiered – and would that mean that residents who exceeded a certain amount would have to pay more for the overage and also how would hotels – the hotel district, their usage, be rated?

Mr. Jamile: They would fall under the same tier that we would set. And it's not intended to be punitive for those who already practice conservation. It is for those who are very blatant in their use of water, and we have some. So no amount of enforcement works until you raise the price so that it becomes very punitive for them to continue in their waste.

Ms. Kaye: Who gets to decide how much is inadequate use?


Mr. Jamile: We're going to make a proposal to PUC based upon on what the average customer uses, and say okay, they're under that limit. Let's say, it's 26,000 gallons per billing period, and then someone who exceeds that, it would be deemed to be using it in excess of what they should be using. Taking into account such large families, you know, that has to be considered as well. Our efforts are really towards curtailing excessive uses. That's where it is. Potable water, we understand, there is a life line that we have to provide to each of our customers at a reasonable price. We understand that.

Mr. Gima: Cliff will you explain to the Commissioners on the relationship, between on affluent produced at Manele and used on the golf course, and it's relationship to #1, #9 and #14 – the pumpage of those three wells?

Mr. Jamile: Let me see if I understand your question – #1, #9, #14 produces brackish water, for use in the, primarily only in the Manele Project District area. Primarily by the golf course at 680,000 gallons on a moving average, and the balance through the Project District. However, the R-1 water we create from the waste water sewage is – moves directly to the golf course. We don't think that's a good idea to mix R-1 water with potable water because some homeowners make a cross-connection and that could be very detrimental to the potable water system, should that happen. So we take that R-1 water and we move it directly to the golf course to our holding pond on the course.

Mr. Gima: Could you specifically explain to the Commissioners the relationship in terms of the allocation of #1, #9 and #14 and the affluent use?

Mr. Jamile: I'm not sure what you're speaking of.

Mr. Gima: I was worried about that. The ordinance states that you can use up to 650,000 gallons per day, on annualized moving average, out of #1, #9 and/or #14. However, whatever you produce as affluent must be subtracted from that 650,000 gallons per day. 

Mr. Jamile: I'm not aware that, that is a requirement.

Mr. Gima: Then your bosses have not done a good job in terms of informing you what the limitations of your position is. I would strongly suggest that you work with Counsel on this because that's the intent of that alternative water that the Company was suppose to be looking for when they gave that allocation of 650,000 per day.

Mr. Jamile: I'll check.

Mr. Gima: Okay. Thank you. Would you explain, as I stated in question – on item #4 on the letter – how chloride levels are determined and verified and the significance of chloride levels in our water?

Mr. Jamile: Yes. Chloride levels are determined through the titration method, where you titrate a sample of water. And we take those samples and we give them to a lab, a food quality's lab. We give another sample, at the same, to Tom Nance Engineering. And then our technicians sample that water ourselves. We, all three, use the titration method, where you drop that (phonetics) nitrate or something, yeah, (phonetics) nitrate. You keep titrating it until you see a color change. And then you stop and then you compare it to a known sample and you come out with your chloride readings, your chloride level readings. And we take all three readings and we average it out, and we publish that in the PWR.

Ms. Kaye: How often?

Mr. Jamile: Every month.

 Mr. Gima: Can you talk about the significance of chloride levels and why it's important? Why it's being followed so closely?

Mr. Jamile: I'm not sure anymore. With respect to the LUC meeting that we had, where it is, generally speaking, chloride levels in excess of 250 part per million is deemed non-potable. However, a point has been made that all water, (phonetics) as potable water, and no one can disagree with that. You know, everything falling in the recharge area is potable.

But as you move across the aquifer, it somehow picks up chloride. But it's not in contact with the ocean. So I don't know where those chlorides are coming from. But be that as it may, it still ends up being 315 to 330 part chlorides in well #1. Across to well #9 and #14, they are approaching 500-600 parts, and 700 parts. And eventually ending up in the reservoir where we tested for the combined chlorides, and it comes out to 590 parts. So, you know; I'm not quite sure. Butch, I'm not quite sure I understand.

Mr. Gima: What is the threshold, that is the turf for the chloride levels?

Mr. Jamile: The turf? I'm not sure, but I think it's very tolerant. They are very self-tolerant. The turf down at Manele, yeah, it's very self-tolerant.

Mr. Gima: So, ball park estimate, you could go as high as —?

Mr. Jamile: Well, maybe 900, 800-900 parts.

Mr. Gima: Okay. And what would happen to wells #1, 9, and/or #14, if it reached that 250 threshold?

Mr. Jamile: Then it is potable quality water, and we are prohibited from using potable quality water on the golf course. Let me also say this that, if you look at that drawing that I gave you, the cross section of the Island, I think you'll note the flows through the aquifer go toward the ocean. And the farther it moves to the left on that drawing, the more chlorides you pick and the more warmer is the water. If nobody uses that water, it ends up going to the ocean. So I can't understand that part of it. I don't quite understand that. Is it just better to just let it go? Or should we think about ways to use it?

Ms. Kaye: Could I ask, just a clarification, in a past meeting — I didn't have time to look through the minutes — there was some discussion about Koele Golf Course, brackish water being used up there. Correct? It is?

Mr. Jamile: No.

Ms. Kaye: No, it is not?

Mr. Jamile: No. Koele uses R-1 water only.

Ms. Kaye: R-1 water is what comes out —

Mr. Jamile: It's from the sewage.

Ms. Kaye: From the waste treatment plant. It goes directly up to Koele, but it can't be used

for landscaping, only on the golf course?

Mr. Jamile: No, no. It could be used for landscaping. We do use that for landscaping. Down at Manele, we use R-1 water as well.

Ms. Kaye: Okay.

Mr. Jamile: Yeah.

Mr. Gima: Okay, any other questions from the Commissioners? I would just like to make one last comment. Sally, when you were asking Ron earlier about what the Lana'i Water Advisory Committee was doing right now. As he was saying, we're trying to finish up the water use and development plan, which specifically, we're trying to come up with the allocation table, which would basically give whatever agencies that deliberating on an application kind of like a criteria which to work off. In addition to that, there are some of us on the Committee, who are proposing, and there are some on the Committee who are opposing the push to have all applications that come before the Planning Department, go through the Lana'i Water Advisory Committee, before it comes to the Planning Commission. The Company's taking the position that they do not want the Lana'i Water Advisory Committee to have that role. And so it's still being deliberated. There's several of us, on the Lana'i Water Advisory Committee, feel that we know our Island and our water the best, so we should be making – we're the most informed on the water issues of the Island. And that's why we're proposing that to be placed in an ordinance. Absent that, it would probably fall on the Planning Commission. Okay, any other comments/questions? Sally.

Ms. Kaye: I just want to ask if it would be possible to – everybody looks very tired – but I still have a couple of questions. Could we ask for, maybe ½ hour or an hour, of the Company's time, at the next meeting to see if we had any more questions? And have some of the questions that were asked tonight, that weren't answered, addressed? Like the EPA standards and that sort of thing.

Mr. Gima: Any objection to that Cliff?

Mr. Jamile: The suggestion is that I make myself available for –

Mr. Gima: For followup questions and –

Mr. Jamile: Additional questions.

Mr. Gima: Yeah. And if there are any things that were unanswered that you could provide for us at the next meeting.

Mr. Jamile: If I can remember what they are, yeah, sure.

Mr. Gima: Okay. So maybe those of us, on the Commission, who have unanswered questions or follow up questions, please take the responsibility of getting that to Cliff, so he can be prepared to answer them at the next meeting. Sounds fair? Okay, so Clayton, we can put that on the agenda?

Mr. Yoshida: (Inaudible. Did not speak into the microphone.)

Mr. Gima: Okay. Thank you. Thank you Cliff.

Mr. Jamile: Thank you.

D. DIRECTOR'S REPORT

1. **Report from Commissioners who attended the 2006 Hawaii Congress of Planning Officials (HCPO) Conference – October 3-5, 2006 at the Hawaii Convention Center, Honolulu, Island of Oahu.**

2. **Open Lana'i Projects Report**

3. **Commission Chair's request to discuss the following:**

The feasibility of changing the zoning of the remaining 65 acres of land donated to the County of Maui by Castle & Cooke for affordable housing. The change would go from its current zoning to the appropriate type of zoning that would make the land ready to be improved.

4. **Agenda for the November 15, 2006 meeting**

5. **2007 Meeting Schedule**

Mr. Gima: Next agenda item goes to Clayton, Director's report. Oh, wait, one last thing. Cliff, we didn't go on the tour today, so let's decide when we're going to go on the tour. And secondly, since you've got Counsel here, can you specifically address what legal liability issues you're worried about?

Mr. Jamile: Primarily we're concerned about anything happening to those participants in the tour, on Company property. And even though you'll be using your own vehicles to take you to your sites, I think we have to reserve something in there that would say it is too

dangerous to go up to, say well #4. You know all other well sites are reasonably accessible, except #2 and #4. They are extremely difficult to get to and the roads are not paved, and giving this rainy condition, it's extremely slippery. And I know you are all good four-wheel drivers, but we would be concerned about that. If you feel it is necessary to see most of the sites, we can probably can accommodate you. But we do need that release letter. And I think that's pretty much it. Gary? Okay.

Mr. Gima: Shall we shoot for November 15th? The day of our next meeting? That way, what ever staff want to join us, can.

Mr. Jamile: Can we set a time so that it doesn't, you know, start in the late afternoon? Maybe 10:00 in the morning, is that reasonable?

Mr. Gima: Clayton? I think it's reasonable for everybody on the Commission. It would be more for those who have to come from Maui.

Mr. Yoshida: I think 10:00 a.m. would be fine with us, but we just advise the Commission, that if it is a site inspection of the Commission, then it is subject to the sunshine law. We would have to notice that. We have to have a quorum of the Commission attending the site inspection. If we only have four members there, then we don't have a quorum, so we can't have a site inspection.

Mr. Gima: Thank you. Anybody not be able to make it on November 15, at or around 10:00 a.m.? Okay.

Mr. Jamile: You will be providing transportation?

Mr. Gima: What's that?

Mr. Jamile: You will be providing transportation?

Mr. Gima: Yeah.

Mr. Yoshida: I guess we'd also have to work on where we would meet, and sort of the route that we are going to take to do the site inspection. So if members from the public wish to attend, they can attend.

Mr. Gima: Okay, let's meet at 10:00 a.m., at the flag pole.

Rev. Gannon: Mr. Chair, I'll be off island that day.

Mr. Gima: Okay. But we still got quorum though. And we'll just leave it up to you on what

route to take. Sounds okay with everybody? In front of my office. Okay, thanks Cliff. Okay, it's yours Clayton.

Mr. Yoshida: Mr. Chair, the first item is the Hawaii Congress of Planning Official Conference held two weeks ago, on Oahu. I believe some of the members did attend, and this is their opportunity for them to report on any issues or information that was raised at the conference.

Ms. Kaye: I will be very quick. It was a very interesting conference. It was the first time that two groups tried to get together, Planning and GEO-Pac, and a lot of it was very technical. But the overall message that I got out of almost every session I went to was damage control. It's the issue on Maui. It's the issue on Oahu. It's too much traffic, too many people, too much drain on resources. The main topics were damage control. And I thought how luck we are to be in a position where we can still go forward and not have to worry about rapid transit and all the issues that are plaguing the other islands.

Rev. Gannon: I just wish I would've paid a little more attention in calculus in college.

Mr. Yoshida: The next item is our open Lana'i application report. You know, we are not there yet, but we're still pairing it down. And I think if we get rid of the – if we take out the drainage improvements at Manele, and the Manele Harbor Small Boat Harbor Ferry System Improvements, I think we're down to less than a page. And many of them are administrative applications for Phase III Project District Approval or Landscaping Planting Plans. So as you can see there's not a lot of applications that are going to be coming to the Commission in the near future – to this Commission, in the near future. If there aren't any other questions on that –

Mr. Elliott: Can you give us a status at all about the boat harbor?

Mr. Yoshida: Well I believe that they have all the various approvals. They got their conditional permit from the Council, and the Special Management Area permit from the Commission, for both sections. The larger section and then the two acres section where they're going to do the over flow parking for boat trailers, and I guess they're in for compliance reports before building permits are issued. And also for landscape planting approvals.

Mr. Elliott: What I was really looking for is that I heard an earlier report that construction was going to being in August, then I heard October, and it is October. What is the projected time line on this right now?

Mr. Yoshida: That I would really have to ask the applicant. Basically it's kind of out of our control.

Mr. Ralph Masuda: Well, we're not the applicant, but the last we heard was it was going to be the middle of November. Now, I think it's the end of November when they start construction. But then it maybe December, it maybe January either.

Rev. Gannon: I have a question. What is the status of the Club Lana'i area and if that had some sewage problems and some other problems? Do you know what that one is?

Mr. Yoshida: This is the one from last year?

Rev. Gannon: Yeah. Well, I know it's been like forever. I was actually in a meeting when they were getting fined before they pulled their operating permit and no longer were able to go there. That was forever ago. So I'm just wondering. I know that it seems to me that the Company took back possession of it. Are those violations still in place? What's happening with that?

Mr. Yoshida: I believe. Well, I believe those matters have been resolved. So they're not outstanding. They're kind of closed, and they should be closed on our open projects reports. They were closed months ago. They've been closed for months. But I believe they have been resolved and those violation matters are closed.

If there aren't any other questions – regarding the 65 acres donated to the County for affordable housing. I did check, before the Chair asks me, I did check with the Community Development Block Grant program, and yes, CDBG funds can be used for infrastructural improvements. And they are holding workshops throughout the County at this time. If no other discussion on that.

Mr. Gima: The workshop on Lana'i is on the 27th of this month.

Mr. Yoshida: Yeah. We already discussed the November 15th agenda, and we have circulated our 2007 meeting schedule for the Commission. That's all we have to report Mr. Chair.

Mr. Gima: Okay. Thank you very much. Any questions for Clayton? Dwight.

Mr. Gamulo: Clayton, the Maui Planning Commission meeting in September, I think, somebody asked Mr. Foley, they were looking to changing the procedure – or actually I think he suggested – for finding and paying scientific and technical study groups. You know what I'm talking about? When a technical or scientific study is required for some kind of project, at present time, the applicant will hire that scientific or technical entity to do the study. Right? He was going to see about changing that procedure. So, either the County would hire, would find and hire those experts and then have it paid probably through the County.

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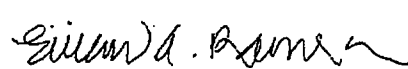
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Mr. Gima: Okay, last call for Clayton. Hearing none, thank you everybody. Good meeting. Meeting is adjourned.

There being no further discussion brought forward to the Commission, the meeting was adjourned at 9:34 p.m.

Respectfully submitted by,



LEILANI A. RAMORAN
Secretary to Boards and Commission I

RECORD OF ATTENDANCE:

Members Present:

Reynold "Butch" Gima, Chair
Lawrence Endrina, Vice-Chair
Bradford Oshiro
Dwight Gamulo
Rev. Michael Gannon
Beverly Zigmond
James Elliott
Sally Kaye

Others:

Clayton I. Yoshida, AICP, Planning Program Administrator
Kathleen Ross Aoki, Staff Planning, Long Range Division