
APPENDIX L:
Scoping Meeting For the Water Lease for the Nāhiku,
Ke'anae, Honomanū, and Huelo License Areas EISPN
Transcript of Proceedings Thursday, February 23, 2017

1 SCOPING MEETING FOR THE
2 WATER LEASE FOR THE
3 NAHIKU, KEANAE, HONOMANU, AND HUELO
4 LICENSE AREAS EISPN

1 SPEAKERS :
2 Berna Cabacungan Seneily, Moderator/facilitator
3 Father John Tomoso
4 Earl Matsukawa, Wilson Okamoto Corporation

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7 APPLICANT: ALEXANDER & BALDWIN, INC./
8 MAUI IRRIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED
9
10
11 TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
12
13 Thursday, February 23rd, 2017
14 5:08 p.m. - 8:56 p.m.
15 Haiku Community Center
16 137 Hana Highway, Paia, Hawaii
17
18
19
20
21 BEFORE: DARCY J. BROKAW, CSR #371
22 Registered Professional Reporter
Certified Realtime Reporter
23
24
25

1 PAIA, HAWAII; 5:08 P.M.

2 -00-

3 MODERATOR SENELLY: Aloha, everyone.

4 Thank you for coming. So good to see you all here.
5 You are here for a scoping meeting for the
6 proposed Keanae, Nahiku, Honomanu, Huuelo License
7 Areas for the proposed water lease.

8 An Environmental Impact Statement is being
9 done. It has not been done yet. This is the first
10 step for it. Because there was a Preparation
11 Notice, and this is called scoping, what we're doing
12 here.

13 My name is Berna Cabacungan Senelly. I'll
14 be the facilitator tonight.
15 This is Earl Matsukawa from Wilson
16 Okamoto. Wilson Okamoto & Associates is doing the
17 Environmental Impact Statement.

18 This is Keola. You'll see him running
19 around.
20 And you met Rebecca when you came in.

21 And I also have the privilege of
22 introducing Father John Tomoso, and he will be doing
23 our pue tonight.
24 FATHER TOMOSO: Thank you, Berna.

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1 (Whereupon, the opening prayer was given
2 by Father Tomoso.)

3 MODERATOR SENELLY: Thank you, Father.

4 Okay. So here's the purpose of the
5 meeting. As I said, my name is Berna Cabacungan
6 Senelly, and there's basically three things we're
7 doing.

8 Okay. We're going to talk about the
9 Environmental Impact Statement, about what it's for
10 and how it's going to go, the process for it.
11 We're going to talk about the Preparation
12 Notice, which actually starts this whole process,
13 and what that's for and then what's in it. So
14 you're going to hear some of that tonight.

15 And then you'll also hear -- the main
16 thing we're here is we're asking for input on what
17 should be in the draft EIS.

18 So the Preparation Notice was published in
19 the Office of Environmental Quality Control
20 publication on February 8th. And what that does
21 is when it's published, it starts the EIS process.

22 Essentially what scoping is -- and you're
23 going to hear me ask you sometimes when you talk,
24 I'm really going to try and clarify.

25 What scoping does is it tells what should

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1 be in the Environment -- what should be studied or
2 addressed in the Draft Environmental Impact
3 statement.

4 The law actually requires it. Chapter 343
5 of Title 11 requires scoping as a process where you
6 go out and you ask the community what do you think
7 should be in this document, should be addressed in
8 the document.

9 However, the meetings themselves are
10 optional. And in this one, we have two just to kind
11 of optimize what people -- to give people
12 opportunities to provide the input.
13 So once it was published, we have -- you
14 have 30 days to provide comments, and that will end
15 on March 10th. There's three ways.

16 All the comments that we get will be
17 documented in the Draft EIS. So Darcy here is
18 patiently transcribing; so that's why, you know,
19 when you speak and when we speak, we're going to ask
20 you to go one at a time and speak so that she can
21 take all the notes.

22 And at one point, by the way, we're going
23 to break for the -- I'm just saying this to
24 remember.
25 At one point, we're going to break from

1 the agenda, probably about 6:15 or so, between 6:00
2 and 6:15, for about five minutes so that she can
3 rest her fingers.

4 So one is that you provide oral comments

5 tonight. And as we've told you, you know, people,

6 when you came in, we said if you want to speak, you

7 sign another paper.

8 The other thing is we gave you -- when you
9 came in, you had a -- you got a comment sheet. So
10 you can turn this in tonight or you can mail it. If
11 you look in the back, you can mail it or turn it in
12 tonight. And the third way is you can e-mail it.
13 You can e-mail us your comments, and the e-mail
14 address is on the bottom.

15 The one thing we ask, and I will stress
16 this, if you do e-mail it, you're supposed to
17 receive something back in the e-mail that says we
18 got it. So if you don't get it, you need to call
19 us, and the number is at the top of this page.
20 So now I'm going to turn it over to Earl.

21 He's going to spend about 15 minutes describing,
22 doing the EIS and the EISPN description, as I was
23 talking about.
24 I will ask you to hold your comments while
25 he's speaking, because once he's pau, we're going to

1 open it up to everyone. Okay?

2 MR. MATSUKAWA: Good afternoon. I'm Earl

3 Matsukawa with Wilson Okamoto Corporation, and we've

4 been contracted to prepare the Draft EIS or the EIS.

5 So first question is what is an EIS. And

6 the purpose of the EIS is to disclose impacts for a

7 subsequent decision, and that decision is the water

8 lease permit that is going to be made by the Board

9 of Land and Natural Resources.

10 It is an information document. The EIS is

11 not a permit, and it is not an approval to allow

12 something to go forward. It is always used in

13 conjunction with decisions to go forward with the

14 project so that there is good information on which

15 to base the decision.

16 And again, this is for the water lease

17 permit. And although we were hired to prepare the

18 Draft EIS by Alexander & Baldwin, the documents we

19 prepare are actually all submitted to the Department

20 of Land and Natural Resources; and the Department

21 has to accept those documents and has to file it

22 with the OEQC for those publication requirements.

23 So they will actually process the EIS.

24 And in the end, the Board of Land and

25 Natural Resources must accept that final EIS before

1 they can take the deliberations for the water

2 permit.

3 The EIS content. So there's two things to

4 this. So when an EIS is finally accepted, there are

5 two things that have to be met. It is the content

6 and processing requirements, and those have to meet

7 State law. Berna mentioned chapter 343. And then

8 the administrative rules under Title 11.

9 So the EIS has to meet both content and

10 purpose. And I'll be talking a little bit about

11 both.

12 So this is the content part. And this is

13 what this meeting is about. It's to add scope, to

14 determine scope for the content of an EIS.

15 Listed here are some of the major topics

16 that are covered in an EIS. It is not all of it,

17 because there are other things that we need to put

18 in the EIS, but these are the major ones that relate

19 to impact, including the general description of the

20 proposed action's various technical components,

21 including social, cultural and environmental.

22 It has to state the purpose and need of

23 the proposed action, which is the issuance of the

24 water lease, and the objectives.

25 There's also a description of existing

1 environment impacts and mitigation measures.
2 And not yet, but on the next slide, I'll
3 show you all the topics that are covered under this
4 section of the existing environment.

5 There needs to be a discussion of the
6 action's relationship to the plans, policies and
7 controls, whether they are consistent and where they
8 may not be.

9 And in the case of EIS, it doesn't have to
10 say everything meets those plans because there could
11 be some discrepancies.

12 The purpose of the EIS is to bring up all
13 the information, positive, negative. So it doesn't
14 matter. As long as it does, then it meets the
15 requirements for content.

16 It also talks about the alternatives that
17 can achieve the objectives. Are there alternative
18 ways we can achieve the objective.

19 And then it documents the consultation
20 process, including this meeting today, that we dem-
21 -- we document that this input was received on the
22 scoping.

23 And then there's steps that I'll go
24 through later.

25 Next slide. And these are the resource

1 topics that are generally covered in an EIS. And
2 we'll be going through all of these to see how they
3 fit in with this particular proposed action.

4 Next slide. Okay. The EIS preparation
5 that was published on February 8th is the first
6 thing that's published, and that was actually filed
7 by the Department of Land and Natural Resources, and
8 it basically gives notice that -- to interested
9 parties that an EIS will be prepared for the
10 proposed action.

11 And again, I keep repeating this, it's the
12 issuance of the water lease.

13 The Preparation Notice begins this scoping
14 process that we are in the midst of right here, to
15 receive comments on scoping the Draft EIS, which is
16 the next document that's prepared.

17 It also includes a general discussion of
18 impacts, but much less than what would be in the
19 Draft EIS.

20 It also discusses some of the technical
21 studies that will be done for the Draft EIS, and
22 we're still working on trying to figure all that out
23 and how we approach the technical studies. So that
24 is also what we are receiving is input on.

25 Okay. This is the process. So we went

1 over content. This is the process.
2 So early consultation, the process began
3 with early consultation. And this actually is not
4 required for the type of EIS Preparation Notice
5 we've prepared, but it is basically to give the
6 opportunity for potentially interested parties to
7 learn that we are starting the process and to allow
8 anybody to give early comments.
9 Then we prepared the EIS Preparation
10 Notice, which was published on February 8th, and
11 we are receiving comments on until March 10th.
12 When we get all of that information, then
13 we have to figure out, with all that scoping
14 information, how we approach what will be included
15 in terms of what will be covered by the EIS. And
16 again, we are looking back at the law, what is
17 required to be in the EIS.
18 So we will start that process and then --
19 but before we can actually finish the Draft EIS, we
20 need a separate decision to be made, because the
21 Commission on Water Resources Management will need
22 to make a decision on the interim instream flow
23 standard. That will determine how much water can be
24 diverted through the East Maui irrigation system,
25 aqueduct system, that can be diverted out of the

1 streams.
2 So we need to know how much that water is
3 before we can figure out how much water might be
4 available through the permits. So that decision has
5 to be made.
6 And then based on that decision, technical
7 studies have to be prepared using that information
8 so that we can prepare the Draft EIS.
9 So once we complete that process and we
10 finish the Draft EIS, we'll turn it into the
11 Department of Land and Natural Resources. They will
12 review that document. If they feel that the
13 document meets the standards for the contents, then
14 they will file it with the Offices of Environmental
15 Quality Control; it will be published in the
16 Environmental Notice, and that starts the 45-day
17 comment period where we will be soliciting comments
18 on the Draft EIS.
19 And then for those comments, too, we will
20 do a written response to each of the comments and
21 each of the points raised by comment letters. And
22 that, we will all document, and we will revise the
23 final EIS accordingly, and then submit that to the
24 Department of Land and Natural Resources for
25 acceptance.

1 And when we file that, they will then
2 publish that document. Before it is accepted, they
3 will publish that final EIS, and that will be
4 available for public review.

5 And after that, the Board of Land and
6 Natural Resources can then accept the document. And
7 once they accept the document, then it is to be used
8 for the basis for issuing the water lease.

9 Make sure I've covered everything here.

10 Okay. Now I'll just kind of go over the
11 --summarize what was in the -- what is in the Draft
12 EIS.

13 First of all, there is a proposed action.

14 The proposed action is the issuance of the water
15 lease. The maximum amount that will be available
16 through the water lease will be determined by the
17 interim instream flow standard, the IIFS. The
18 maximum that they can award through the permit will
19 be determined by the decision made by the Commission
20 on Water Resources Management.

21 The proposed action also allows access
22 through the State land in order to maintain the
23 aqueduct system and to service roads and other
24 pertinent things that relate to maintaining the
25 aqueduct system.

1 Now there's two key points regarding the
2 proposed action. First of all, although the maximum
3 amount that can be awarded through the lease is
4 determined by the IIFS, the Board does have the --
5 you know, that's part of the deliberation. They can
6 change the terms of that permit.

7 So if the board feels they want to award
8 less, that's a separate decision. So that's a
9 possibility also.

10 And once the permit is determined, the
11 actual issuance will be done through public auction.

12 So, you know, technically, I guess whoever bids on
13 that and wins that bid will get the permit. So it
14 will not necessarily be Alexander & Baldwin. It's
15 just a point to be cleared. It'll be auctioned,
16 offered by public auction, awarded by public
17 auction.

18 Okay. So this is the -- these are the
19 license areas. There are four license areas:
20 Huelo, Honomanu, Keanae and Nahiku. So for
21 33,000 acres of State land that's covered by the
22 license area.

23 And this is another map that shows the
24 license area, the four license areas. This one also
25 shows the ditches that are part of the aqueduct

1 system. There are several ditches and several
2 elevations capturing water from the streams.
3 And then these green areas are EMI lands,
4 which the -- and so the aqueduct system passes
5 through the EMI land as well as the State land. So
6 the permit would be for the portions in the State
7 land.

8 Okay. What is the water currently used
9 for?

10 So these are the four areas that use the
11 water. One is the Maui Department of Water Supply.
12 DWS gets water, receives water from the aqueduct
13 system at their Kamole treatment facility. And it
14 is treated there so that it becomes potable water;
15 and then they distribute it to upcountry Maui for
16 both domestic and agricultural use.

17 They also supply, similarly -- the
18 Department of Water Supply takes water, treats it,
19 and supplies water to the portion of the Nahiku
20 community below Hana Highway.

21 And then there's a direct draw that is
22 nonpotable water, untreated water, that is delivered
23 to the Kula Agricultural Park.

24 And then the rest of it would go to the
25 approximately 30,000 acres of former sugar land that

1 was in sugar cultivation.
2 So this is just a map of these user areas.
3 This dark line shows the distribution of the water
4 by DWS. Nahiku is over here and would receive
5 water. And then this is the Kula Agricultural Park.
6 And then this is the roughly 30,000 acres of former
7 sugar land.

8 Again the maximum amount of water that can
9 be awarded through the lease would be determined by
10 the IIFS, and it is issued by public auction. And
11 it could be less than the amount that's determined
12 by the IIFS.

13 But there's a normal provision, and that's
14 whatever amount of water that is finally issued
15 through the water lease, there is a reservation for
16 the Department of Hawaiian Homelands that they are
17 entitled to, and they will get that reservation,
18 although that actual amount hasn't been determined
19 yet.

20 Okay. So we developed these objectives of
21 the proposed action, the objectives of issuing the
22 lease, the lease for the purposes of the EIS. And
23 there are four objectives.

24 The first is to supply the water that the
25 upcountry Maui relies on for domestic and

1 agricultural water. So continuance of that would be
2 very important.
3 Similarly for the Nahiku community that
4 we continue to serve Nahiku.
5 And then to provide sufficient water to
6 the approximately 30,000 acres of sugar land to
7 develop diversified agricultural to perpetuate
8 Maui's agricultural economy and lifestyle.
9 Finally, an objective is to continue
10 operating and preserve and maintain the EMI aqueduct
11 system.
12 Okay. This is a map of the license area
13 streams. There are 39 or 40 streams, depending on
14 how you count. Apparently one of the streams, the
15 40th stream, is actually a waterfall within a
16 stream.
17 And out of these -- and most of these
18 streams are regulated by the IIFS. And of these 39
19 or 40 streams, Alexander & Baldwin has historically
20 diverted 37 of those streams. And then in 2007, A &
21 B abandoned diversions on one of the streams and is
22 committed to removing all diversions from five more
23 streams. And these are the so-called taro streams
24 that in the lower reaches of the stream are used for
25 taro cultivation and other agriculture.

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1 Okay. Moving to the alternatives to be
2 considered. So these are the main alternatives that
3 we'll be considering for the Draft EIS. And these,
4 in this initial phase, after scoping, this could
5 change.
6 But the first would be to assume that the
7 permit, the water lease permit will allow the full
8 use of the amount available through the IIFS
9 decision.
10 The second, second alternative is no
11 action. So if there is nothing awarded through the
12 water lease, meaning no state water will be awarded
13 through the water lease, what will happen as a
14 result of that.
15 And then the third one, like I said, the
16 Board of Land and Natural Resources can award less
17 than the full IIFS amount. What would be the impact
18 of that. So that's sort of the middle ground
19 between 1 and 2.
20 So that basically summarizes what the EIS
21 Preparation Notice contains.
22 And I'll turn it back to Berna.
23 MODERATOR SENELLY: Thanks, Earl.
24 Okay. So now we're in the part where this
25 is yours. Okay. And so we will basically -- as I

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1 said earlier, the purpose of this meeting is to look
2 at what should be covered in the -- or addressed in
3 the Draft EIS.
4 We are -- your oral comments -- you can --
5 as I said, you can do paper comments, e-mail
6 comments, but your oral comments also will be
7 documented, and so just to keep that in mind as you
8 speak.

9 Before we go on to the actual comments,
10 okay, this should be a safe haven for everybody. So
11 everybody should feel comfortable to speak and to
12 speak in a way that they know others will be hearing
13 them.

14 One person at a time, please. It's also
15 very practical so that Darcy can, you know, catch
16 all of the stuff.

17 And please respect each other. You know,
18 I know last night we had clapping, but I always tell
19 people you can clap but don't boo, okay?

20 And help us get every -- help us so that
21 everybody can speak. So summarize as much as you
22 can.

23 If you want to turn in written to
24 supplement, you can, but I'm just saying summarize
25 to give time.

1 And also try not to repeat. Now people
2 have different -- they look at the same things and
3 they see it in different ways. That's cool, too.
4 But try not to repeat, because the more people speak
5 about different things, the more different things we
6 have to look at.
7 We have two hours scheduled for the
8 meeting, okay? So that means -- I think we started
9 like ten minutes late or something. So, you know,
10 technically, we should go to 7:10.
11 As I said earlier, we're going to take a
12 short five-minute break at around 6:15.
13 But we really would like everybody to stay
14 as much as possible. I think last night most people
15 stayed.
16 And so if we need to extend, when it comes
17 to like 7:05, 7:10, I will ask you if it's okay.
18 And we're going to do that every ten minutes, up to
19 30 minutes, okay? So we're going to really try and
20 get as many people to speak.
21 We're going to provide -- you're going to
22 speak in the order you signed up. And we have the
23 sign-in sheets. I mean, you know, that one special
24 paper.
25 And so I would ask that everybody who did

1 sign up, to let them speak first; and if you have
2 stuff you want to add afterwards, if we have time,
3 you can.
4 We will bring you the microphones. So
5 there's two people. Keola and Rebecca will bring
6 the microphones to you.
7 So you guys are going to divide up the
8 room, yeah?
9 Okay. And before you speak, please tell
10 us your name. So two things before we start your
11 comments.
12 One: The bathrooms are out the door over
13 there, you know, right over there.
14 And two, I really want to thank you guys.
15 I should have said it earlier. I realized -- as I'm
16 sitting here, I realized this room came up -- the
17 room was put together like "poof" because everybody
18 helped. So thank you very much.
19 Oh, okay. So this is a question. When
20 you talk, after you -- you know, if I don't -- I'll
21 always ask you, if it's not really clear, what
22 should the EIS. So you're going to talk about
23 something and you're going to have feelings and
24 stuff, but the end part really is: So this means
25 that the EIS should cover this.

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1 I'm sorry, yes?
2 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I have a general
3 question about the presentation.
4 MODERATOR SENELLY: Yes.
5 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: My main question
6 is -- as the presenter said, that after the EIS
7 process is done, there will be a public auction
8 process.
9 So my main question is: If A & B might
10 not win that public auction process, why is A & B
11 the one that is in charge of commissioning you to do
12 this EIS versus having DLNR, Department of Land and
13 Natural Resources, to actually hire the consultant
14 company to do this?
15 MR. MATSUKAWA: Okay. Again, I did not
16 read all of the court-ordered documents and how this
17 was set up.
18 But my understanding is that because they
19 needed to get an EIS prepared, they asked A & B to
20 commission the preparation of the EIS.
21 Now, my understanding is that if somebody
22 else wins the permit through the auction, they will
23 need to reimburse A & B the amount of this EIS. I
24 don't know exactly if it's a hundred percent. I'm
25 not really familiar. But there is a reimbursement

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1 that will go on if they do not win it.
2 MODERATOR SENELLY: All right. First
3 speaker, Dr. Pang.
4 DR. PANG: Thank you.
5 There's nothing special about speaking
6 first. I was -- there was a glitch. I wasn't
7 speaking last night. Not their fault, not my fault.
8 So I'm really last from last night, I'm not first
9 from tonight.
10 MODERATOR SENELLY: It actually was my
11 fault.
12 DR. PANG: Okay. That's all right.
13 The EIS, you know, I think they should
14 address some real, how shall we say, radical things,
15 things that we think are impossible, for a couple
16 reasons that really are good and they're a little
17 bit far out.
18 But we shouldn't just look at what we do
19 now and say, well, you know, these ten guys, let's
20 give more to him, he'll be happier, he'll be mad,
21 and throw a bone to the fighting dogs. You
22 shouldn't look at your status quo and argue about
23 the money and the water right now.
24 And to put this in perspective, you know,
25 I have to give you my background. I'm not from this

1 side. I'm not fighting for East water. I fought
2 for the Na Wai 'Eha water.
3 So this -- I have no conflict of interest
4 in here. So sometimes people will say, well, then
5 shut up, you're not a stakeholder. Sometimes the
6 best people are those who have no conflict of
7 interest and are interested enough to give a fair
8 assessment.
9 You don't think that's true? I have
10 reports from Big Island people, Kauai people, who
11 look at this and say, we have no stake in this game,
12 so let us give an opinion.
13 My background opinion is, already last
14 night, they said "share the water," "share the
15 water," "share the water." You want to know what
16 share is? Really? To the Big Island people, the
17 Kauai people and the Na Wai 'Eha impacted people,
18 they said here's what share is, somebody took our
19 water for 120 years, they took 95 percent at some
20 cheap cost. So that's your time. Now it's time to
21 share. The East Maui guys get it for 120 years, and
22 then when it's 120 versus 120, let's --
23 (Audience clapping.)
24 DR. PANG: Stop that clapping, because
25 people who don't get clapped for feel bad.

1 So now when it's 120 versus 120, then we
2 talk about sharing.
3 But with that in the background, let me
4 give something kind of practical, some far-out
5 things which you think are impossible because we
6 haven't done them for so long, it must be
7 impossible.

8 First of all, can we feed ourselves? And
9 I don't mean ag, ag, ag. I mean food, food, food.
10 Now if you want to say Maui, Maui. If you
11 want to say can we kind of feed Oahu, ship some
12 stuff over there, fine. But Hawaii has to be food
13 self-sufficient. Okay? That means chemical --
14 (Incomprehensible due to clapping.)

15 DR. PANG: The minute we say, oh, look, I
16 made so much, I shipped it out, and I'm on the world
17 market; and then the world market gets undercut,
18 then all the macadamia nuts get buried, et cetera,
19 et cetera. So feed ourselves first.

20 Now I know you're going to go through the
21 details, and, oh, that's so expensive. Well, food
22 security, security costs a little more money.
23 Okay. So that's what I wanted to address.

24 Next thing -- there's only three things.
25 Next thing I want to say is when we feed

1 ourselves, can we do it based on smaller farmers,
2 startup, diversified, no spray.

3 And if you say, well, gee, I just saw the
4 report where that's just unfeasible, well, I'm
5 sorry, I've prepared a report, I'll give it to you.
6 2011, I visited the Big Island guys called
7 Wild Tomatoes. That was just a practice to show
8 that homestead land guys had a terrific operation.
9 It was published in the on-flight magazine. And
10 that was just a test to show they could do tomatoes.
11 They're going to convert to taro,
12 high-fiber carbs. The guy's wife is off insulin
13 because she helps a little bit in the garden. They
14 can do it. The financial is sound. They're hiring
15 their own family to distribute on Oahu. It can be
16 done. The technical part is in the report, four
17 pages.
18 So look at that. Don't just say, well,
19 we're going to feed ourselves and the big corporate
20 guys say we can't do it, so we can't do it. There
21 are alternatives. We used to. We used to do this.
22 And the final thing is -- I really have to
23 say this. And here's something, you say, well,
24 that's impossible, we never did that before, here's
25 one we never did before. But outside of Hawaii,

1 water, fresh water, potable water, water for ag, is
2 like gold, it's like liquid gold.
3 And people look at Hawaii, and they say,
4 oh, look, every time it rains here, the muddy water
5 chokes the reef, the muddy water chokes the reef.
6 Why don't you guys catch it. So the
7 Na Wai 'Eha -- that's the other side, right. The Na
8 Wai 'Eha report said you catch the 17 rainiest day
9 of Wai 'Eha -- I'm not talking about just the water
10 on the east side -- you put it in a big -- I call it
11 the dam, and my wife said call it the reservoirs.
12 You put it in three big reservoirs. You don't let
13 the water dirty the reef.
14 I checked this with the Sierra Club.
15 Maybe we should go natural. The water is so muddy
16 and dirty, it's hurting the reef. Hold it, and
17 that's more than enough water for everything you can
18 imagine for the near future.
19 But you have the 800-pound gorilla. You
20 got that much water? There's no fighting? I'm
21 going to move in. I cannot solve the 800-pound
22 gorilla, but this has some beautiful concepts to it.
23 Locate the reservoirs where you want, near
24 the ocean, so when they break, like, you know, the
25 California dams, you don't flood out people. Put it

1 low, pump up the water with solar energy. No
2 battery. Just pump it. When the sun shines, you
3 pump it up. And you control the damage to our reef.
4 And what happens to this? How we talking
5 about the east side water? Technically, now it
6 comes into play. Now to share your chance to get
7 it, I feel bad about diverting clear water. Clear
8 water should flow in the streams when it's driest
9 and needed.
10 But if your side here generates dirty
11 water -- say Haiku is developing, every time they
12 flood, wow, look at that, look at what we did to the
13 reef in Haiku.
14 Divert that. Maintain enough EMI system
15 so that all the dirty waters about to choke the
16 reefs, whatever, goes into these holding reservoirs,
17 settle it, pump the water high to the Kula when you
18 need it.
19 Now all this stuff is like, yeah, great
20 pie in the sky. But, you know, that's how things
21 get started.
22 I'm not asking for tomorrow, where the
23 Kula guys say, well, no water. Give them the status
24 quo. But I want to see some progress moving to some
25 things that are worthwhile.

1 For 35 years, all we do is fighting and,
2 oh, that's your stream, that's your stream, and we
3 never move at all.
4 I can guarantee you to fund the
5 reservoirs, I think there's \$350 million per
6 billion-gallon reservoir. You can float a bond. If
7 you can float a bond for the Super Whale that's
8 never going to be self-supporting, you can surely
9 float a bond out of state, because fresh water
10 that's potable, that's usable for ag, is like gold.
11 But I only like this if your EIS says
12 long-range plan. I want to see every three years,
13 we're moving forward, moving forward a little bit
14 more towards the idea that we choose. Otherwise,
15 it's so frustrating. And I'm a patient guy, but I
16 like to see a little progress, sincere progress.
17 Thank you.

18 MODERATOR SENELLY: Thank you, Dr. Pang.
19 Edward Wendt.
20 Oh, can you go, Keola?
21 Mr. Wendt. Thank you.
22 MR. WENDT: Aloha.
23 MODERATOR SENELLY: Aloha.
24 MR. WENDT: My name is Ed Wendt. I am
25 President of Na Moku.

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1 Our community has been involved with this
2 water contested case for many years.

3 In these years, DLNR and (inaudible) have
4 never displayed their leadership in enforcing the
5 laws, protecting our native rights and the public
6 trust doctrine, which are our constitutional rights.

7 Who will enforce these laws? Each stream
8 and river that is diverted has a major impact on our
9 environment and our constitutional rights, when we
10 have never had accurate measurements of the volume
11 of water that is being transferred out of the
12 watershed.

13 We need gauges in the ditch systems and
14 regular intervals to determine how much water is
15 actually being diverted.

16 We are also concerned about invasive
17 species, such as Miconia, Gardenia, and African
18 tulips, which are overtaking the watershed and
19 claiming our native plants.

20 From Maliko to Honopou, which are outside
21 the permitting areas, streams and rivers are
22 diverted by East Maui Irrigation for free. The
23 State has allowed them to take this water also.
24 This should be accounted for. It is in the public
25 trusts interests.

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1 Well water. A & B has 15 wells on its
2 property. The amount of water available to A & B
3 from these wells needs to be accountable.
4 Gray water. We need to know if gray water
5 from the treatment plant can be used for Alexander &
6 Baldwin irrigation needs.
7 USGS studies were done on the streams and
8 rivers, it took three years to do this, specifically
9 for East Maui watershed. Their recommendations
10 should be considered. Water needs to flow
11 uninterrupted into the ocean. It is critical for
12 our health, a healthy environment.
13 Based on USGS studies, we have noticed
14 since the recent release of water that our native
15 species, such as the Koloa bird, Hawaiian stilt and
16 species of the dragonfly, found only in East Maui
17 and Halawa Valley, are returning.
18 OHA should have a say in the wording of
19 the 30-year lease. Honomanu, Keanae, Nahiku are on
20 so-called ceded lands. We'd also like to know how
21 much water Hawaiian Homes is entitled to.
22 My last comment, for the people of
23 upcountry. Kula Farms and Alexander & Baldwin, you
24 have enjoyed the privilege of receiving water from
25 these four areas. As Father Tomoso stated, water is

1 for life and water is for everybody. And we agree.
2 While you all were enjoying this
3 privilege, we in the four areas went dry. Dewatered
4 completely. This does not match (Hawaiian). This
5 is called sacrifice and culture genocide.
6 Mahalo.
7 MODERATOR SENELLY: Next speaker,
8 Mahealani Wendt.
9 MS. WENDT: Mahalo.
10 Before I give my testimony, I'd like to
11 ask if the facilitator would consider allowing our
12 East Maui ohana to go earlier on the agenda because
13 the drive home is very far. It's like two hours.
14 Just something to think about.
15 I was also going to ask if there was any
16 possibility of convening a third consultation in
17 Hana. Many of our people want to come, want to
18 participate, but are unable to. It's really a
19 hardship for them, especially with big families.
20 So you don't have to answer now. Just
21 something to consider.
22 MODERATOR SENELLY: Regarding -- how's
23 about this, we were going to take a break between
24 6:00 and 6:15.
25 So why don't we take -- if it's okay, take

1 the speakers up until then. And then after the
2 break, whoever is -- whoever from East Maui who
3 wants -- if that's okay with everybody. Yeah?
4 Okay.
5 So during the break, you come and tell me,
6 and we'll make sure that we put you on. So I'll
7 make the break sooner than later.

8 MS. WENDT: Thank you.

9 My name is Mahealani Wendt. I'm a board
10 member, I'm also a board member of Na Moku Aupuni 'O
11 Ko'olau Hui.

12 As a founder and executive director of the
13 Native Hawaiian Legal Corporation for 32 years, I
14 filed the petitions to set interim instream flow
15 standards for all the streams within Koolau on
16 behalf of Na Moku. This was in 2001.

17 In a free and Democratic society, we
18 should all have a reasonable expectation that the
19 rule of law will apply and result in a fair and --
20 fair outcome, a fair and just outcome for all
21 disputants. This is how we have been taught things
22 operate in a free and Democratic society.

23 A & B's last long-term lease expired in
24 1986. From 1986 until 2016, when the legislation
25 passed, when the legislation passed the so-called

1 permit, A & B operated outside the law for 31 years.
2 From 1986 until 2016, it had no valid permit.
3 And you know, it's, you know, kind of an
4 outrage. But more than that, I think when things
5 like that happen, as people, as citizens, we lose
6 respect for the law. They lose heart. They feel
7 like they cannot trust.
8 So, you know, as yourself, as consultants
9 and other decision-makers go through this process,
10 please consider this. Because, you know, honestly,
11 I feel like we're being herded into another process
12 with a predetermined outcome. A lot of us feel that
13 way.
14 You know, you tell us that, you know, it's
15 going to open bid and all of that, but there is
16 every appearance, especially given the history,
17 that, you know, A & B is going to get the lease and
18 that the politicians and the people at DLNR Board
19 are inclined to push it through, the same way they
20 did at the legislature.
21 So this is kind of like editorializing a
22 little bit, but I think these are things that we're
23 all feeling.
24 Nevertheless, operating outside the law, A
25 & B siphoned every drop of water from the East Maui

1 watershed, while A & B, HC&S, upcountry and other
2 county users enjoyed water, our families went
3 without.
4 You have no idea. We never did not want
5 to share. We always wanted to share. Nobody shared
6 with us. And it was really, really, really,
7 hurtful, because the origin was right there. We
8 could look at the water, we could look up mauka and
9 see the water, but we couldn't use it. It wasn't
10 for us.

11 And so, you know, it was really, really
12 hurtful. And we went through these processes, and
13 we would hear, you know, the other people who have
14 access to this water accuse us of being selfish and
15 not wanting to share. That was not the case. We
16 didn't have anything.

17 So, you know, so this was the situation
18 and, you know, we were for so many generations, the
19 taro from -- you know, generationally, traditional
20 taro farming went out. There was no water to farm
21 taro. The fishing grounds were depleted.
22 The doctor probably knows, Dr. Lorrin Pang
23 probably knows that in our area, the empty
24 streambeds were nesting places for mosquitoes. It
25 was a very unhealthy situation that we lived with

1 every day.

2 Several speakers from East Maui did know
3 that the EMI ratcheting up is a diversion. So that
4 you took everything in 1990, just happened to
5 coincide with a water conference that was held at
6 Keanae around the same time.

7 And it seemed like on EMI's part, it was
8 maybe perhaps a preemptive move or something to send
9 a signal to the people over there don't try
10 anything.

11 You know, the water conference was
12 attended by a lot of attorneys from both sides. The
13 attorneys who were sympathetic to the East Maui
14 farmers were saying you have rights, you really do
15 have rights. They don't have a right to come in
16 here and take everything. And these are what your
17 rights are.

18 And I think it came to a shock and
19 surprise to some of the EMI operatives on the ground
20 who were accustomed to behaving in the old way, you
21 know, where, you know, like an Imperial, somebody
22 from outside that comes in and tells you: This is
23 how it's going to come down, and you have nothing to
24 say about it.

25 This is how they treated the people, very

1 disrespectful, very condescending.
2 So the EMI process should actually have
3 started a long time ago.
4 A lawsuit was filed. And in 2005, EMI and
5 A & B were ordered to do an EIS, and they did not.
6 They fiddle-farted around, you know.
7 And actually, in the interim 30 years
8 since they -- since the other long-term lease
9 expired, they have what amount to a de-facto
10 long-term lease, because it's been 30 years, and
11 they have had continuing access to the water.
12 That's exactly what happened.

13 So there is this -- I mean, I know you're
14 only interested in knowing what's supposed to go
15 into the EIS, but this is a really important
16 historical framework for people to understand.

17 So I actually do have some comments on the
18 Environmental Impact Statement, but I just have
19 another point about that, that all of this would not
20 have been possible but for the collusion of DLNR.

21 The DLNR attorneys with the A & B
22 attorneys were working together and came up with
23 these wonderful legal strategies to issue these
24 so-called temporary interim leases, I mean temporary
25 permits, which did not exist, which were false, and

1 which were finally declared to be illegal.
2 So given that framework, it's really hard
3 to trust that this process is going to go, you know,
4 in any other way but in A & B's direction.
5 But here are some comments for the EIS.
6 The degraded watershed, which has resulted
7 from decades of A & B's unlawful occupation, should
8 not be the standard. You know, that point was made
9 last night, that they have, you know, all of these
10 many, many, many decades to go out there and wreck
11 the watershed.
12 And that is not the starting point or, you
13 know, the standard toward which we should aspire in
14 terms of the EIS.
15 Never again must aina be transformed into
16 killed areas, disturbed so severely that the people
17 are deprived of their constitutional rights and
18 human rights to live the subsistence traditions of
19 their kupuna, including growing taro, fishing and
20 gathering from the streams and shoreline areas
21 nourished by fresh water. These also include rights
22 of access to these areas.
23 We have had to humble ourselves and beg
24 and go through a monthly permitting process just to
25 be able to go up mauka and clean the streams so that

1 the water can flow.
2 Streams must flow continuously and
3 uninterrupted from the mountain to the ocean shores
4 so that aquatic animals can live.
5 Gauges to collect accurate water, transfer
6 and collect, collection data are critical.
7 Regulatory oversight and enforcement are
8 also critical.
9 Without enforcement, EMI has run roughshod
10 over the people, you know.
11 The public can say whatever they want, but
12 EMI really does whatever they want. You know, they
13 think whatever they want, we go up there, we say,
14 hey, you know, we're supposed to be getting water,
15 but you've completely closed, you know, closed your
16 gate and nothing is coming to us.
17 And they say, oh, well, you know, take it
18 up with our attorney. And then their attorney calls
19 our attorney, and their attorney says, oh, well, my
20 client is in full compliance.
21 And that's the kind of BS our people have
22 been going through for decades.
23 I have one last point. DLNR should
24 seriously consider alternatives to awarding A & B a
25 30-year lease. I'm totally opposed to A & B

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1 receiving the 30-year lease.
2 MODERATOR SENELLY: Thank you very much.
3 Michelle Waikiki? Michelle Waikiki.
4 We have a lot of people speaking tonight
5 that signed up, and so we're going to try to change
6 the order a little bit. So as I asked earlier, if
7 you can summarize as much as you can. Thank you.
8 MS. WAIKIKI: My name is Michelle Waikiki.
9 And this is a message from my husband to the EIMS --
10 or EIS tonight.
11 The Department of Water Supply, County of
12 Maui, released their statements of cash flow audits
13 done by M & K CPAs. In their audit, cash received
14 from the public trust and others, from 2013 to 2017,
15 equal \$200 million.
16 Payments to suppliers, A & B, HC&S, EMI
17 and Wailuku Water Company from 2013 to 2017
18 surpassed \$100 million. All suppliers are ditch
19 operators. They are all selling state-owned water
20 to the County and charging the public trust at a
21 33 percent or more increase.
22 The public trust pays water bills to the
23 County, who then pays A & B, EMI, HC&S and Wailuku
24 Water Company to transport the water to the County
25 grid.

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1 The public trust doctrine simply has no
2 representation. This is theft and fraud and other
3 crimes because these operators are in violation of
4 expired water licenses, expired leases, EIS audit
5 violations, violation of HRS 167, failure to public
6 auction, year to year revocable permits, violation
7 of HRS 271G, Hawaii Water Carriers Act, violation of
8 HRS 271G-10, violation of 271.12, under the PUC,
9 PUCC, PCN. And the County of Maui is an accessory
10 to these violations.
11 Only a federally regulated public water
12 utility company, publicly traded stock corporation,
13 bonded and insured, providing water, can meet all of
14 these requirements and lawful demands by
15 representing and enforcing the public trust
16 doctrine.
17 Maui Electric Company is a public utility
18 company, providing electricity to the public trust.
19 In final, all of you, meaning the board,
20 should be arrested for fraud, plundering and
21 pillaging.
22 And then I would like to also say for
23 myself, like, I would like to propose that the
24 Hawaiians get together and we figure out how we can
25 figure you guys out through blood quantum.

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1 I know my husband is 100 percent Hawaiian.
2 They threw him in prison for 20 years over this
3 water, over \$141,000. So I hope -- before he went
4 to prison, he put videos out, which are on my
5 Facebook page.
6 The 1863 water course agreement, with my
7 husband's two grandfathers' names on it, he created
8 an EIN for Maui water utility company. So we need
9 is the public to come together, and we use this Maui
10 water utility company to put the water in the
11 public's hands, not HC&S, EMI.
12 And then we also have a document that is a
13 Supreme Court order right here for -- from 1914 to
14 present, the American government owes the Kingdom of
15 Hawaii, it's 74 billion on this paper, but it's
16 about 125 billion now.
17 And in court, Judge Nishimura ruled that A
18 & B water permits are invalid.
19 I have 11 file boxes full of information.
20 I've proved my husband innocent beyond a reasonable
21 doubt and this state guilty of fraud. And I want my
22 husband out of prison. He don't belong in prison.
23 Thank you.
24 MODERATOR SENELLY: Okay. Here's what
25 we're going to do.

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1 Wait. We're going to take a break. Can
2 we, please? I want to take a break.

3 The folks -- Mahealani suggested that the
4 people who are like -- live far away, a couple hours
5 away, if you have signed up to speak, will you come
6 and see me, and I will change the order around. And
7 I'd like to do this.

8 So we have a five-minute break. Thank
9 you.

10 (A brief recess was taken.)

11 MODERATOR SENELLY: We're going to have
12 the East Maui people talk first. Okay. Just like
13 we said, we're going to have Isaac talk before them
14 because they said that it was okay.

15 I'm going to do something real quick
16 before we go. Everybody sit down, please.

17 Come on, you guys. Come on.

18 Okay. Here's what we're going to do. I'm
19 going to go over the protocol again, because we
20 really do want to let everybody stay here for a
21 reasonable amount of time. And so we want to -- we
22 really want to be pau about 7:30. We've got a lot
23 of speakers.

24 So again, safe haven; okay? So we all
25 respect. You guys are doing really good at that.

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1 One person at a time. You're doing good
2 at that.

3 You guys are clapping, but don't clap as
4 loud. It's good. I like it, but, you know.

5 Summarize, summarize, summarize, please,
6 so that your fellow -- so the rest of the folks can
7 talk, please. Try not to repeat.

8 Okay. So that's it.

9 Actually, hold on.

10 MR. HALL: Isaac Hall.

11 MODERATOR SENELLY: Wait. Actually, you
12 know what happened, when he was here talking to me,
13 the other Hana people, the East Maui people said
14 it's okay. So they said it's okay.

15 MR. HALL: I want to thank the East Maui
16 people for letting me speak now.

17 My name is Isaac Hall. I live in Haiku.

18 I'm an attorney, and I've been working on this case
19 for 40 years.

20 The preliminary comments on the EISPN have
21 been submitted. I want to cover some points that
22 may not be addressed by others.

23 One, the proposed leases of public lands
24 must be disposed of at a public auction. I know
25 this point is being made. The assumption is being

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1 made, unfortunately, that the ultimate lessee is
2 going to be A & B.
3 Even though it's been stated by Wilson
4 people that it's not, they're still talking about
5 what we're going to examine in this is the
6 30,000 acres and that we should address the impacts
7 of those 30,000 acres.
8 That would render this EIS inadequate.
9 You have to address other alternative lessees.
10 Let's, you know, think about who else might be
11 interested in getting this land and address those
12 impacts. Those are alternatives that have to be
13 addressed in this EIS.
14 Two, when A & B applied for this lease
15 many, many years ago, it was for a fully functioning
16 sugar cane plantation. The plantation closed, the
17 lands are mostly fallow. There's no need for --
18 there's no current need for anything like 115
19 million gallons a day.
20 The current application is stale and
21 should be withdrawn and replaced by an up-to-date
22 application.
23 Three, the lease is for all four license
24 areas. This is an antiquated concept designed to
25 provide all of the water to one prospective lessee,

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1 A & B.
2 DLNR is required by law to lease lands in
3 economic units, minimum-sized areas that could be
4 served by the water. That's HRS 171-33.3 in the Big
5 Island Small Ranchers case.
6 The alternative of separate leased license
7 areas. Let's say for the Keanae-Wailua community,
8 carving off an area that could be leased to them
9 alone, for their purposes alone, is an alternative
10 that has to be addressed.
11 The alternative of a separate leased
12 license area for the Huelo area. Carve that off.
13 Let them go in and bid for it.
14 And likewise, a separate leased license
15 area for say the Haiku area. Let the Haiku
16 community go in and bid for a lease.
17 These are smaller units that by the
18 statute that applies to DLNR have to be discussed as
19 alternatives. If they are not, this EIS is going to
20 be inadequate again.
21 Again, as others have said, No. 4, these
22 are 5(f) lands. They're part of the public lands
23 trust and part of the seed lands trust. Native
24 Hawaiians are the beneficiaries of these trusts.
25 Now there are three aspects of this. One

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1 is that the first priority to this water belongs to
2 the native Hawaiian homes. That means the current
3 and future needs of Hawaiian, of people on Hawaiian
4 home lands must be carved out first. That has never
5 been done, it's never been studied, and that has to
6 be done in this EIS or it again is going to be
7 inadequate.

8 Also, 30 percent of the revenues from the
9 leases must go to Hawaiian homes to be spent for the
10 benefit of native Hawaiians.

11 20 percent of the revenues from the leases
12 must go to OHA to be spent for the benefit of native
13 Hawaiians.

14 That's 50 percent of the revenues from
15 these leases is owed to native Hawaiians.

16 DLNR, BLNR has never paid -- well, they
17 have paid attention to it, but they've paid tiny
18 amounts in lease amount -- in leases, for the
19 leases.

20 BLNR has never appraised the value of the
21 water that it has provided to EMI and HC&S.

22 HRS 17133.5 requires that before any
23 notice of an intended disposition is given, BLNR
24 must determine an upset price for that lease based
25 upon the fair market value of the resource being

1 leased.
2 BLNR has never done that. It's leased
3 everything from way below the fair market value.
4 So in this EIS, as part of it, a study
5 must be done, studies must be done, and one of those
6 studies must be an appraisal of the fair market
7 value of these lease lands. They cannot possibly
8 satisfy their trust obligations to native Hawaiians
9 unless they do this.

10 This is a point that other people have
11 touched on tangentially. This is 6. Any lease of
12 water rights requires a watershed management plan.
13 That's in their statute 17158-E and F. That's being
14 done to prevent degradation of surface water,
15 prevent degradation of ground water quality.
16 So what has to happen here in an EIS is
17 that the EIS must address the current conditions of
18 the watershed and address steps that are required to
19 restore the condition of the watershed to an
20 adequate level. That's never been done.
21 As everybody's said, they've essentially
22 had the equivalent of a 30-year lease but they've
23 never done a watershed management plan. And you've
24 heard testimony about what the condition of the
25 watershed is. That has to be addressed in the EIS

1 or it's inadequate.
2 Number 7, I was disappointed to see the
3 list of water users and that the people with
4 riparian and appurtenant rights were totally left
5 out. Those people downstream of these diversions
6 weren't even mentioned.

7 And I did notice that there was a lot of
8 misinformation that I hope will get corrected later
9 by those that know about the number of streams that
10 are diverted, the number of streams that are in the
11 petition area, the number of streams, that sort of
12 thing. The numbers I heard were wrong.

13 Finally, No. 8, the alternatives
14 considered were three. I've already mentioned four
15 or five more, but there way many more alternatives
16 need to be considered or else this will be
17 inadequate.

18 Thank you for the opportunity to speak.
19 And I'll submit more detailed comments by
20 March 10th.

21 MODERATOR SENELLY: Thank you.

22 Okay. Cheryl Kekahuna?

23 MS. KEKAHUNA: Aloha everyone.

24 MODERATOR SENELLY: Aloha.

25 MS. KEKAHUNA: Unfortunately, I was not

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1 really prepared that we have to come to a meeting
2 and give points to the EIS process. I guess the
3 invitation is really not that clear. However, I
4 would like to share and hopefully you can take that
5 with you.

6 My name is Cheryl, also known as Pohe,
7 Kekahuna. I'm the safety director for the Nahiku
8 Community Association, as well as a resident of
9 Lower Nahiku.

10 I am here today to oppose a 30-year lease
11 proposed by A & B. I would like to start with a
12 couple questions.

13 Why after HC&S was officially done in
14 December 2016, the water wasn't restored to all the
15 rivers, being there's no sugar cane in production?
16 And where is the water that was irrigated for the
17 sugar cane?

18 Now, it seems almost coincidental that the
19 same month HC&S was done, A & B sold 300-plus acres
20 in Paia.

21 The message I got from that was, here we
22 go, progress. And it was clear to me that A & B
23 can't be trusted. They have their own agenda.

24 In A & B's Environmental Impact Statement,
25 your EIS for February, you need like a lawyer or a

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1 dictionary to kind of understand this.
2 However, there was something that caught
3 my attention. Under the proposed action, there's a
4 statement that:

5 "Aqueduct system continues to
6 serve a critical role in providing
7 upcountry Maui and Nahiku community
8 with water, and should the delivery of
9 water from EMI aqueduct system be
10 curtailed, upcountry Maui and the

11 Nahiku community would be left without
12 a reliable source of water."

Now, I had to Google the definition of
13 "curtail." It states:

14 "To reduce in extent or quantity,
15 impose a restriction on, or deprive
16 someone of something."

17 Makapipi, Hanawi, Haipuaena automatically
18 runs through our island blood. I ask: Are you God?
19 Who gave you the right to deprive us of our right to
20 live?

21 Back in the day when our great
22 grandparents, uncles, grand uncles, grandparents
23 used to work for EMI, the streams and rivers were
24 properly managed. The rivers never ran dry and all

1 -- and was well maintained. Is that the case now?
2 We, as Kanaka'ole, have to fight for our
3 water. Our kava farmers in Keanae for over a decade
4 have been fighting for the rivers to be restored to
5 their (Hawaiian). And here comes A & B with their
6 proposals and greed for more water.

7 State and county representatives, are you
8 going to allow A & B to deprive and be unjust to the
9 people and county you represent?

10 And lastly, I would just like to end my
11 testimony by simply saying: Remember our rivers are
12 sacred. There's (Hawaiian) in these rivers. Don't
13 let the hewa follow you.

14 MODERATOR SENELLY: Thank you, Cheryl.
15 Mapu Kekahuna.

16 MR. KEKAHUNA: Mahalo to all our kupuna
17 for being here. Thank you for being here.
18 Today I'm very disappointed as -- I'm
19 going to (inaudible) the vice chair tonight of the
20 community association.

21 And I'm insulted that A & B, your
22 organization, to bypass Hana and involve East Maui,
23 all of East Maui, from Kaupo, Kipahulu, Hana,
24 Nahiku, and everybody else. This is big
25 geographics, yeah. And not have them participate in

1 this EIS, whatever you want to call this. Okay?
2 It's not Pono.
3 You know, people, our people here in Maui
4 are seeing the desecration. We see it every day.
5 Gradually we have to keep our Maui, all of us in
6 this room. People, wake up. Because Maui will be
7 gone. It will protect this island.
8 Seven generations, my family -- I'm a
9 seventh-generation from Nahiku.
10 You know, like you guys said, that EIS,
11 you guys, I was reading through it, that you could
12 probably compromise our domestic drinking water if A
13 & B don't get this 30-year lease. That's what I was
14 reading. Is that a threat?
15 You know, for me, as a kanaka, I feel
16 like, wow, if A & B don't get what they want, we
17 don't get drinking water, my kupuna have to go to
18 the river and haul water from the river, as they did
19 when they were growing up? Is that what the answer
20 is?
21 I think the County of Maui has a fiduciary
22 responsibility. We have three County water tanks in
23 Makapipi.
24 Like the lawyer said before, carve it out,
25 take Hanawi, Kapaula, Makapipi, carve it out, take

1 out that diversion, let the County of Maui take care
2 of their aqueduct that feeds the county to provide
3 us domestic water, which is our right too, yeah.
4 And then take us out of your palapala.
5 Take the word "Nahiku" out. Take it out, take it
6 out. We don't want it.
7 You know, our people of Maui can see this,
8 right, plain as day. I drive to Paia every day,
9 Monday through Friday, going back to Nahiku. The
10 traffic is nasty. Selling land quietly, use the
11 term "quietly," they sell it to a businessman in
12 California to supplement that development.
13 People, we're not stupid. We're not
14 stupid. The sooner A & B realizes all the illegal
15 actions -- and I thank the kupuna people that
16 started this battle. It shouldn't be a battle. Not
17 for the kanaka, not for the people of Maui, born and
18 raised, bred, to have to sit in a meeting when we
19 have to work, work, to come listen to this nonsense.
20 It's expensive to live here in Maui, in
21 our homeland, our only home. Expensive to live
22 here, but we have to take that -- our passion for
23 our island is important to all of us.
24 Even for you malehinis that moved here to
25 Maui, you guys can see the desecration going on.

1 Keep Maui Maui. Oahu is already messed
2 up. Leave Maui alone.

3 Take Nahiku out of that equation. That's
4 my recommendation. Cut it out, like the attorney
5 said, cut it out. Take the diversion, feed on the
6 other county tanks, that's it, and let our rivers,
7 rivers flow.

8 Mahalo.

9 MODERATOR SENELLY: Mahalo. Thank you.

10 Kumu Tamalu Taho'otele.

11 MS. TAHO'OTELE: I don't feel comfortable
12 speaking to all of you from the back, so I'm going
13 to walk up front, if you don't mind, so you all
14 don't have to twist.

15 Okay. Anyway, aloha once more. Before I
16 say what I need to say, mahalo, I would like to do a
17 little ole for all of us. And I think we need it.
18 Let us remember this.

19 (Hawaiian chanting).

20 Mahalo. I would like to start by reading
21 something that disturbed me very much. This is a
22 proposed action from A & B. The proposed action
23 constitutes the issuance of one long term of 30
24 years, water lease from the DL, BLNR for the
25 continued right -- now follow me, my people -- the

1 continued right, privilege and authority to enter
2 and go upon the Nahiku, Keanae, Honomanu and Huelo
3 licensed areas for the purpose, for the purpose of
4 developing, diverting, transporting, and using
5 government-owned waters. The water is owned by God.
6 Excuse me.

7 Through the existing EMI is Maui
8 irrigation aqueduct system, which supplies water to
9 domestic and agriculture water users. I just
10 thought I'd share that.

11 And by the way, (Hawaiian name), founder
12 and president for the past 11-plus years for the
13 Lower Nahiku Community Association, why was this
14 information not sent, e-mailed, mailed, to the
15 Nahiku Community Association or the residents of
16 Lower Nahiku, informing them on the proposed
17 application, EISPN, for A & B's 30-year water lease.
18 Mahalo to Dick Mayer, Alliance of
19 Community Associations, for sending this information
20 to us or we would not have known of this matter
21 earlier on.

22 Why was the Hana District not included in
23 these public meetings involving East Maui streams?
24 Speaking on behalf of my ahupuaa of Lower
25 Nahiku, and for our streams and diversions from

1 (Hawaiian), remember what I just said. The true
2 name of Makapipi is (Hawaiian), better known today
3 to everyone as Makapipi River.

4 Kopiliula and Hanawi, of which currently
5 flows from the Koolau, down through our (Hawaiian).
6 You don't hear that no more, because today they call
7 it the landing, the Lower Nahiku landing. This is
8 where these streams (Hawaiian.)

9 There should be no more diversions,
10 people. All waters should be returned to each and
11 every ahupuaa, for it is their streams; it is their
12 livelihood; it is their battle of survival; it is
13 their (Hawaiian) of healing.

14 Requesting a 30-year long-term lease would
15 be very damaging to our community. We all know that
16 since the closing of the sugar cane plantation, no
17 firm decisions have been released or open for public
18 review on their so-called diversified ag.

19 There was talk about in the absence of
20 sugar. Just talk? Instead they are selling sugar
21 cane land to developers from anywhere. For what, I
22 ask.

23 As I review the EIS information -- here,
24 hold this; you need a podium, honey -- provided by
25 the County of Maui Water Supply could become

1 promised and that the 30-year lease will enable A &
2 B to continue to maintain the aqueduct systems that
3 is currently maintained by EMI.
4 The County should maintain it to provide
5 domestic water to Nahiku and not have a third party
6 dictate the control of this water source for our
7 community of Nahiku.
8 Remove all metal gates -- which I know
9 what they look like, I've been up there, walked the
10 road -- and have all streams returning to its full
11 capacity.
12 Also cap, close, remove all diversion
13 systems that moves water from Makapipi to Hanawi and
14 so on.
15 The County Water Supply should lease or
16 maintain the aqueduct that supplies water to the
17 County, water tanks that currently supply Lower
18 Nahiku with domestic water, farming water,
19 (Hawaiian) animals, yeah. They gotta drink water
20 too, not only from the rain.
21 In closing, A & B, the applicant, needs to
22 be fully transparent on their intent, their needs,
23 their wants, and not smoke-screen and quietly do
24 things to further divide the communities as they did
25 with HC&S.

1 I believe that our kupuna (Hawaiian) will
2 guide our pathway, to be sure that our precious
3 resource isn't solicited for their money gain, while
4 our entire livelihood and quality of life is
5 jeopardized. We must protect, preserve and
6 perpetuate for the future generations to come.

7 Our voices now and forever will be heard,
8 as we cannot sit here no longer and watch our island
9 become more overly developed, culturally desecrated,
10 and our Lahui is left behind, and not have a voice
11 to our island.

12 We will stand for what is right, and the
13 right thing is to maintain truth and not deception.

14 Just to add, it's not just the water that
15 is life; it's the mana that the (Hawaiian) hold from
16 the days of our not alii, (Hawaiian), for it holds
17 that strong (Hawaiian) of our ancestors.

18 I close by saying much of our (Hawaiian)
19 throughout East Maui is (Hawaiian) with debris,
20 fallen trees and not maintained for proper flow from
21 mountain to sea. What are we going to do about
22 that? Is it only about power, money, and greed?
23 Let us think about it. Mahalo.

24 MODERATOR SENELLY: Maluhia Stoner.

25 MR. STONER: My name is Maluhia Stoner,

1 and I've lived in Lower Nahiku all of my life.
2 Now before I begin, I would like to inform
3 you that this is specifically for the East Maui
4 Irrigation Company and A & B and does not portray my
5 opinion of the council before me.

6 This is a Hawaiian proverb handed down for
7 generations: When the earth is ill, what is its
8 medicine? Rain. Because when the heavens cry, the
9 earth is healed.

10 By this saying, it is easy to understand
11 the Hawaiian connection of water and health. The
12 rain that falls from the heavens causes the waters
13 to flow; and they, in turn, gives life to the earth.
14 The earth in turn sustains the people.

15 The waters of life which flow from the
16 mountains and which will sustain our generation and
17 future generations are of great importance to me and
18 people who love and care for the land and culture.

19 The initial development of the ditch
20 system was authorized as a part of the Hawaiian
21 Kingdom's program to promote prosperity for all the
22 people of the Kingdom.

23 Of importance to the native Hawaiian
24 families of the land, each of the water licenses
25 issued under the Kingdom included clauses which

1 protected the water rights of native tenants of the
2 respective lands through which the ditch system was
3 developed.

4 The original license stated: The
5 continuance of the right herebefore granted is upon
6 this condition, that existing rights of present
7 tenants of said lands or occupiers along said
8 streams shall in no wise be affected injuriously by
9 reason of anything herein before granted or
10 covenanted.

11 Now before I continue, I would like to
12 point out that during the time of February 2015,
13 during the drought on the other side of the island,
14 you cut off not only the rivers but the aqueduct
15 that supplies Lower Nahiku with water.

16 May I inform you that we had children

17 under the age of three at the time, and this
18 threatened not only our health but the health of the
19 land, the native plants and animals, and the native
20 fish, both fresh water and salt water.

21 It took having the County workers of our
22 community go all the way to the water blockage and
23 turn it back on. This is a clear violation of the
24 license issued under the Kingdom of Hawaii and is
25 ineligible to pass in court.

1 But regardless of the laws and regulations
2 stated above, you don't only break the laws of the
3 state but the laws that nature itself has set for
4 every man, woman and child who sets foot on these
5 sacred lands; and you are in no position to
6 determine what is and isn't sacred.

7 You're making us pay for our water that
8 you take too much of; and you don't even have the
9 courtesy of doing it within the legal boundaries of
10 the laws you agreed upon years ago.

11 You take 450 million gallons of water a
12 day and waste a huge percentage on releasing it on
13 the ground. When will you realize there's no more
14 cane fields to feed and that the industrial
15 progression which you support is the very reason why
16 you feel you must take that much water.

17 You are the reason that there's no water
18 in certain sections of the island. Nature has taken
19 the waters of life from you because you had the
20 nerve to abuse such a sacred element.

21 You have already deprived our culture of
22 the once abundant source of life, and you dare take
23 more.

24 I testify that the East Maui Irrigation
25 Company and A & B is guilty for the theft of our

1 culture, the endangerment of native and indigenous
2 species, the choice to ignore the claims of the
3 Hawaiian people, the people of this island, and the
4 destruction of the home in which we will always and
5 have always resided in.

6 Thank you very much.

7 MODERATOR SENELLY: Thank you, Maluhia.
8 Can I say -- excuse me.

9 You know, actually, you guys are providing
10 scoping input, and -- because I've heard the word
11 "testify" and stuff, and I know it has that power,
12 but I'm just saying technically, it's not testimony.
13 But we take it -- I mean, we do consider it very
14 valuable input. Okay? Because this is in itself
15 not a required meeting.

16 No, no, it's fine. But I'm just saying I
17 don't want people to think that it is testimony,
18 because technically, it's not. That's all.
19 (Audience speaking.)

20 MODERATOR SENELLY: Yeah, it is for you.

21 That's right.

22 Mavis Oliveira-Medeiros.

23 MS. OLIVEIRA-MEDEIROS: Aloha. I'm from
24 Hana. And I decided to come during work, so I don't
25 really have a really good prepared testimony.

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1 But my name is Mavis Oliveira-Medeiros,
2 and I come from Hana, Maui, Hamoa. But my mom and
3 dad was -- my dad actually came from Nahiku, and my
4 mom came from Olahino, both places that we were
5 water people.

6 So my mom was a gatherer. I don't know if
7 anybody said that yet, but the gathering people need
8 to be on that EIS. She taught us how to gather all
9 the stuff growing in the fresh water ponds and
10 rivers, and that's what we ate, that's what we ate
11 to subsist.

12 And then A & B took the water, and then we
13 had our kids, and our kids had their kids, and it
14 was never able to be passed on to the next
15 generations.

16 So two generations, including me because I
17 was a little girl when she used to take me in the
18 rivers, so it's like three generations of people
19 that were robbed of gathering, gathering food in the
20 rivers.

21 I cannot tell you how awful that feels.

22 What was taught to us, we haven't been able to teach
23 our kids. It feels like genocide, cultural
24 genocide, when you cannot teach your children and
25 theirs how to survive from theaina that they grow

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1 up around. That is a terrible, horrible thing.
2 So I hope that you put that in your EIS,
3 the gatherers. There's also -- in Hana, there's
4 tons of fishermen. So I wish you guys come to Hana
5 too, on the list of wishes.

6 Lots of fishermen, hula dancers, they rely
7 on the water. And gatherers, we still have people
8 who actually go in the EMI's ditches. I don't feel
9 comfortable because it says "keep out, no
10 trespassing." But there's people who still go in
11 there and gather opai. So, you know, we still eat
12 that stuff.

13 In Hana, a lot of people in Hana still
14 fish to subsist, to survive, to help put food on the
15 table. That's another thing that you can add to the
16 EIS. Subsistence.

17 And if you ask me, I think you should put
18 the people first and the corporation last.

19 MODERATOR SENELLY: Thank you. Thank you
20 very much.

21 Lany Young.

22 MR. YOUNG: Aloha everybody.

23 Well, this one, it comes from knowledge.
24 (Hawaiian.) As we help others, we will
25 find help for ourselves.

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1 Hawaiians lived in two distinctive areas
2 of the islands: Those who lived near the shoreline,
3 those who lived in the uplands. Goods traded with
4 one another, those goods only available in their own
5 area, this system created a mutually beneficial
6 relationship that supported sustenance, living.
7 This one comes from the heart.

8 Like the veins that flow your blood
9 through the human body and feeds the limbs is the
10 water that flows through the valleys and feeds life
11 among us. You stop the blood flow, the arm, the
12 leg, the brain goes dead. You stop the streams from
13 their natural flow, life around us suffers. The
14 only native (Hawaiian) will diminish. The only true
15 native opai will be sacrificed. For what?
16 The river mouths, or (Hawaiian), as it is
17 called, is a place of birth. Like the wound, you
18 stop the flow to the wound, you stop the beginning
19 of life for many, many species, species that bigger
20 species depend on for survival. Species like us.
21 But who cares about all this when you can
22 have money in the bank? Is this right? Is this
23 pono?

24 I oppose redirecting 150 million gallons
25 of water per day from East Maui.

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1 By the mile marker 10, Waihine Bay once
2 had a water fountain that was an underground spring.
3 You and the other money-hungry corporations took
4 that for your profit. Everybody who drives on that,
5 everybody that lives on the island and the visitors
6 use that water to sustain their life.

7 The County and State government, they all
8 fall in the same corporation. So the reason why
9 they wanted to destroy it is because the road needed
10 to be more wide, and also for their profit.
11 Give back what the corporations stole from
12 the community. So I say no to the 30-year lease.
13 We don't need development and added progress, nor
14 diverting or transporting of our water.

15 It's not the government's water. It's
16 ours.

17 Aloha. Thank you.

18 MODERATOR SENELLY: Thank you.

19 Tammy Luat.

20 MS. LUAT-HUEN: Thank you. My name is
21 Tammy Luat-Huen. I am from Keanae. I live on the
22 peninsula. And we try to farm taro in our yard, but
23 we're the last taro farm to receive the water.

24 So in your EIS, I would like the
25 temperature of the water to be tested. You guys

1 keep taking water out, the water is going very low;
2 the sun is so hot, it makes the water hot. By the
3 time it gets to me, all my taro was like horrible.
4 We tried to save the -- you know, when we
5 harvested, we tried different patches to see how it
6 is. Oh, my god, it was terrible, and it was like
7 spongy. So definitely I think that the EIS should
8 include the temperature.

9 And also, before I even started, I was
10 supposed to tell you guys this. I tripping out that
11 you guys are talking about our water and handing out
12 permits to the highest bidder, like you're talking
13 about stocks and bonds.
14 We're not talking about stocks and bonds.
15 We're talking about life. We're talking about water
16 for all of us to live, because I don't know about
17 you, but I cannot drink money. So without water, we
18 cannot survive.
19 EMI has had control of East Maui's waters
20 for way too long, also stewards of these lands.
21 In Your EIS, I demand that EMI be ordered
22 to restore these rivers and streams, especially the
23 ones that they're not using. They leave all their
24 cement, their metal, their crap. Take it out.
25 Like if they were my tenants, I would be

1 like, you know what, you're out, you're not going to
2 get another lease from me. You let go our place,
3 you're out.

4 So I think we should demand that they
5 restore our rivers and streams to how it was before
6 they got it.

7 And on that note, also in your EIS, it
8 should say they took so much water -- when I was
9 little, my grandpa used to work for EMI, so I know.
10 He took me up there. There was plenty of water
11 flow. I'm not that old.

12 You know, I don't want to tell you guys,
13 but I have a big birthday the other week.

14 But I know how much water there was
15 flowing.

16 When I drive home to Keanae, there's so
17 much rivers that used to flow all the time. Now
18 only trickles coming down. And I'm trying to
19 remember the story about that water that used to
20 come up the side of Waikoloa. And we always used to
21 pull over, wash the baby bottle if something
22 spilled, drink water. You know, we used to use
23 that, and it's gone. I remember that.

24 But anyway, where they took a lot of
25 water, and now they let the rivers run bone dry.

1 Not even like a little bit. We went all the way up
2 to the top, dry bone. As wide as you can imagine,
3 this river was dry. So now what's in there? Just
4 so happens that invasive trees, bushes, vines, all
5 kinds of weird stuff started growing in there.

6 Now they go, oh, we are ordered to release
7 the water, what does EMI do? Instead of they go
8 clean the rivers and the beds because it's all grown
9 with invasive stuff, open the water, water is
10 flowing, no more place to go, where does it go?
11 Every which way but loose. Not in the flow that
12 it's supposed to be.

13 So I honestly believe a lot of these
14 landslides that we've been experiencing on the east
15 side of Maui, all A & B's fault. They should
16 have -- they were so worried about their employees,
17 their 400 employees. They could have had their
18 employees stay on for one more year while they go
19 clean up all our rivers and streams. It's their
20 responsibility.

21 So for the EIS, I highly recommend that
22 you guys have them -- not ask them -- demand that
23 they go clean up our rivers and streams to where --
24 to the point where they got it. And I'm sorry about
25 that, but it makes me so mad.

1 Because now, you know, those landslides
2 has caused us so much havoc. We have people that
3 are putting their lives in danger just to go to the
4 doctor, you know. We have roads that's completely
5 shut down for seven hours; and then what happens if
6 there's an emergency?

7 This is the kind of stuff that EMI
8 personally caused. And I know that for a fact. So
9 that's one more thing that I wanted your thing to
10 say.

11 And, you know, like if it was clean, the
12 water would flow the way it always flowed centuries
13 ago. But when the thing is all plugged up, where
14 does it go? It's got to go to the outside; now it's
15 going wider and wider, and it's bringing down
16 everything.

17 And we're not talking small rocks. We're
18 talking rocks as big as trucks. And now we're going
19 to be driving home, all unaware -- especially
20 tonight; it's dark already -- now we're driving
21 home, and let's go play Frogger and try and jump on
22 this side, oh, no, let's go to this side, and then
23 here comes the rocks, you know.

24 So you guys didn't do us no favors by
25 giving them the lease. They literally put our lives

1 in danger, and I'm over it. So it's time for
2 somebody else to -- I understand that everybody on
3 this side needs water. I do understand that. But
4 you're talking about our water as if it's a
5 commodity, and it ain't.
6 Thank you.

7 MODERATOR SENELLY: Thank you.
8 David Prais.

9 MR. PRAIS: My name is David Prais.
10 The first thing would be that I understand
11 that this is not for testimony. It's you want to
12 know what's for the EIS.
13 That right there is a flag telling you,
14 here is your blocks, this is what we offer you, take
15 it or leave it.
16 Our kupuna, they have been honest all the
17 way. All the way, you've done it correctly by their
18 standards and their ways, but we are the new
19 generation, the generation right here right now. We
20 are on the rise.
21 I do have one thing I can add to the EIS.
22 The first thing I want to say is there's a
23 strong presence of police here. Very strong. In
24 the 30-plus years, have you ever seen this strong of
25 a presence? And that is because they are afraid.

1 They're afraid of us because we are intelligent, we
2 know how to think, and we can act upon it.
3 There's a lot of people who want to speak.
4 I'm going to make it quick. The one thing that I
5 add to the EIS is do not come back before our people
6 without every concern and demand met.
7 That's all. Mahalo.

8 MODERATOR SENELLY: Thank you.
9 Dan Clark.

10 By the way, these are all the East Maui
11 folks. I'm really trying to get them -- let the
12 Hana and Keanae and Nahiku side go home.

13 MR. CLARK: Yes. Good evening.

14 I had a very pleasant ride coming out to
15 the meeting today. I was with two of my close
16 friends, that are farmers in Keanae and Wailua.
17 (Audience and speaker interchange.)

18 MR. CLARK: Okay. Now at any rate, they
19 spoke of all of the streams and the mountains
20 springs all throughout -- from Nahiku on out.
21 I'm still a student there in Keanae. I've
22 been fortunate to be taught by a lot of the elders
23 about farming. I raise taro. I have an affinity
24 for taro in my family from Nualolo Valley on the
25 Napali Coast of Kauai.

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1 And though I might not seem that much
2 cocoa, but I do have.
3 I wanted to -- I guess you wanted the
4 specifics as to what you can use in your EIS. Of
5 course I want to -- I'd like to say that I'm opposed
6 to, first off, the issuance of a license for
7 Alexander & Baldwin for the continuance of diversion
8 of water. There needs to be an incline of this -- a
9 removal, a plan.
10 This is recorded or --
11 MODERATOR SENELLY: She's taking it down.
12 MR. CLARK: Yeah, okay.
13 MODERATOR SENELLY: And we have a video.
14 MR. CLARK: Thank you.
15 Anyhow, it has been 120 years of
16 construction and diversion. I've been up in the
17 mountains, I've seen where all the water, every drop
18 of water that they can actually take from the side
19 of a hill by putting little PVC pipes hidden at --
20 you know, to a particular stream, that ends up in
21 the ditch itself, diverting it out here.
22 Now in times of a lot of water, a lot of
23 rain, the water is brought out so far and then
24 dumped into a river out here. That doesn't make
25 sense to me, you know. The ditch is running full,

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1 they'll dump the water all the way out here, as
2 opposed to discharging the water back to the streams
3 from which they took the water.
4 Second off, at times I have to sponge my
5 water off the awai, yeah, fronting our kalo patches,
6 sponge pretty much the water into the patch. I'm
7 serious. The water is hugging the bottom of the
8 ditch, you know. I've been working with, you know,
9 the Waialua people in trying to clear our pipeline
10 from Waikane down to Waialua to, you know, get water
11 to feed the Hana side for the past four years.
12 And we will get there, we will get the
13 water distributed. But what I've found is that
14 attending these meetings with the Water Resources
15 Commission, they were looking for reasons why to
16 deny these people their water.
17 First they went in and they tried to
18 confuse the farmers as to where the geographic
19 location of their water was coming from, feeding
20 their loading system. Right?
21 And then the Water Department steps in and
22 says, where do you think your water comes from? I'm
23 listening, why the heck is the Water Department
24 asking this?
25 Do you have a water meter, they say?

1 Well, shucks, of course we have. We're fortunate.
2 We paid for that well system, right?
3 We may not have paid for all of it, but we
4 as stepchild way out there, that's how the system
5 goes. The community assists the rest of the
6 communities in, you know, providing moneys that make
7 it possible for us to dig that 400-foot well.
8 That water belongs to us in the district,
9 yeah. It feeds the Keanae-Waialua Nui area.
10 Same thing with Nahiku. I was listening
11 to the lady talking about the water from above.
12 Now I would like to see the water metered
13 that comes into the Parshall flume that feeds the
14 Keanae loading system. Okay. I want to know, not
15 by guess and by golly. I want to know what water is
16 being fed us, because the water is warm in the kalo
17 patches. We have root rot and all kinds of diseases
18 that come off from that, you know, failure to
19 provide cool, clean water, which is what the kalo
20 require for a good harvest.
21 And Keanae was not issued an amount of
22 water necessary for our -- you know, all the loading
23 in there.
24 And they said, well, you've got all --
25 you've got all Buffalograss or California grass in

1 there. And there's a system. The Hawaiians have
2 been raising taro in there for 800 years. They know
3 certain patches got to go fallow, right, you've got
4 to regenerate it.

5 So they're saying, well, because the kids
6 coming behind you guys are not interested in the
7 taro, we're going to take the water. No, I'm sorry,
8 that's not the case. You let the water run to the
9 sea, yeah.

10 And there is 14 vertical shaft wells all
11 along the isthmus, in between the two mountains
12 here, if A & B is not telling you that, yeah,
13 400 feet deep, right, down into the basal land's
14 crystal clear water.

15 My field was water and wastewater. 40
16 years, I put in there, in operating wastewater
17 plants and water treatment systems. I know about
18 water.

19 But when I brought that to the attention
20 of Dr. Miki, you know, he immediately shut down,
21 that I didn't have the right to bring that up in
22 that particular meeting, the Water Resources
23 meeting.

24 All I'm saying is -- I talked to some
25 young lady that was working agriculture with MCC, or

1 now it's called Maui College, and I was explaining
2 to her, you know, how the systems were all managed
3 and the ponahiki of the district determined, you
4 know, what amount of water went where and nobody cut
5 anybody short.

6 That water was allowed to flow cool to all
7 these farmers so that they can farm the land. And
8 I'm sorry, but I lost trust in the Water Resources
9 Commission. I'm concerned that they're going to be
10 making the ultimate decision on this particular EIS
11 request.

12 And I'm happy for the meeting that you're
13 putting on here, yeah. All I'm saying is that give
14 us the water that we need to farm.

15 Also meter the water. So if you tell us
16 that 3 mgd is what our allotment is, until they can
17 deconstruct that whole ditch system, then I'd like
18 to know, put that Stevens meter back that A & B had
19 inside of that -- what do you call it? -- right
20 there at the Parshall flume, okay? Right there
21 above Keanae with the spring water.

22 That spring comes from the ground. If
23 it's not fed from above, the water is diverted, it's
24 not going to come up on the spring through the
25 stream. Okay?

1 So, I'm sorry, but I'm frustrated that,
2 you know, not all is going to be heard. The meeting
3 is, by design -- this young lady told me it's by
4 design to have the meetings out here as opposed to
5 inside of Keanae, at the Keanae school for the other
6 families that were directly affected. By design,
7 she told me.

8 I said, okay, but I'm not going to fault
9 Wilson Okamoto for that. I worked with you in
10 wastewater and a lot of the design over the years,
11 so I know that your intent is good. The thing is
12 that I think, as the lady said, it needs to be
13 everything transparent and clear, you know, so
14 everybody's comfortable with the decision going
15 forward.

16 And thank you very much this evening for
17 your time.

18 MODERATOR SENELLY: Thank you, Dave.

19 Okay. Kawiaka Stone.

20 MR. STONE: Hi, how's it going? My name
21 is Kawiaka Stone. I am from Lower Nahiku.

22 And I know you guys only want to hear
23 about the EIS and what it should address. But, you
24 know, first off, I think there's kind of an agenda
25 behind the EIS and just the way you guys got it,

1 step one, step two, step three.
2 And maybe next time you guys should hold
3 the meeting or you should maybe hold another meeting
4 out in Hana side, because most of the people -- if
5 you look on the list of places, Haiku is not on that
6 list, and most of the people affected by these
7 decisions actually live out there.
8 Some of them is kupuna. They can't just
9 go and drive this long road. Some people have
10 babies, kids, they can't just drive this long road,
11 like I said. They gotta work, all this kind of
12 stuff.
13 But also I see that you guys -- I see that
14 you guys are on top -- if I can go to the slide show
15 real fast, I see you guys mentioned -- there's some
16 things you guys mentioned in here. Where is it?
17 Okay. Right here. "General description
18 on the proposed action," you guys put "economic,
19 social, cultural and environmental" characteristics
20 on there.
21 But what you guys gotta understand is
22 economic -- if we're talking about Hawaiian and
23 Hawaiian culture, you put "cultural" on there.
24 Hawaiians, economics is cultural.
25 If you think about it, the mauka to makai,

1 that's from the mountains to the ocean, that's just
2 the way things go.
3 But you guys', EIS, it's based off of --
4 You guys said that it has to meet the laws, right,
5 of the State; it has to meet certain requirements of
6 the law. But that's the law of the state, but
7 there's also the law of nature, which doesn't really
8 get mentioned.

9 Even though you guys mentioned cultural
10 and environmental, it's a contradiction, because
11 economic is what? Money, right? But in the ancient
12 days, the Hawaiians, they never used money.

13 So if you think about that for a second,
14 the Hawaiians used to trade. The people who lived
15 by the ocean, makai, they would trade food with
16 those who live in the mountain, according to what
17 they have. Like if you're by the ocean, you have
18 fish; people by the mountain, they have other things
19 that isn't right next to the ocean.

20 So they would trade, and they would --
21 that's how -- that's our economics, as Hawaiians.
22 So you can take that "economic" out of
23 there because that's a contradiction, because
24 cultural -- how you guys gonna talk about cultural
25 when economics and all that is in there?

1 And then how the EIS is supposedly -- this
2 is just a prep, right, like a preparation for you
3 guys' main decision. This is just like -- this
4 isn't for us to testify, but where do we testify?
5 Where do we testify?

6 MR. MATSUKAWA: The decision is by the --
7 for the permit, there will be proceedings, I
8 imagine.

9 So again, I'm not the attorney, I don't
10 know the exact process, but I would think there
11 should be.

12 MR. STONE: Well, if it was me -- I'm not
13 trying to -- but if I was the one running this
14 meeting, you know, I would definitely know
15 everything that's going on, especially what's going
16 on in the future.

17 Okay. Where's the other page, though?

18 MR. MATSUKAWA: We should clarify that.
19 We are doing the EIS. You know, I'm still -- in
20 order to do the EIS, I have to learn things.
21 I don't know all of the legal -- this
22 thing has had a long history. I got into this not
23 that long.

24 MR. STONE: I'm not saying you personally.
25 MR. MATSUKAWA: I don't know everything.

1 That's why I don't answer some of the questions. I
2 don't know.

3 MR. STONE: Okay. You know, I'm not --

4 you know, it's not a personal thing.

5 MODERATOR SENELLY: Can I say one thing?

6 MR. STONE: It's not a personal thing or

7 anything like that.

8 MODERATOR SENELLY: By the time the EIS is
9 pau, we will know. Okay?

10 But coming out here, part of it is when
11 you, people like you --

12 MR. STONE: Yeah, you guys are hearing our
13 testimony.

14 MODERATOR SENELLY: Yeah.

15 MR. STONE: You guys are hearing us speak.

16 MODERATOR SENELLY: What you guys are
17 saying. And so that helps --

18 MR. STONE: That helps you make the
19 decision.

20 MODERATOR SENELLY: Right. That helps us
21 put what's going to be in it.

22 MR. STONE: I understand your process.

23 MODERATOR SENELLY: So that by the time
24 we're pau, we're gonna get.

25 MR. STONE: Okay. I understand you guys'

1 process and stuff like that, but like I said, you
2 guys might need to remake a whole new PowerPoint,
3 just by -- whoever made it, that's cool. But just
4 think about where you're at, Hawaii. Who are the
5 people who's native to this place? Hawaiians. So
6 when you talk about the actions of anything, you
7 guys should base it off of that first.

8 And also when you talk about culture,
9 people get religions and this and that. Hawaiians'
10 religion is our culture. So if I was to bring up
11 another religion, people's ears would perk up. But
12 they don't see Hawaiian as a religion, but Hawaiian
13 is a religion.

14 It's not a religion, but it is because you
15 know what I mean.

16 MODERATOR SENELLY: Kawika, we're going to
17 move on, okay? You know, I have two more people
18 from East Maui.

19 MR. STONE: I'm going to wrap it up with
20 what you guys should address in the EIS.

21 MODERATOR SENELLY: Okay.

22 MR. STONE: You guys should address the
23 area, think about the areas that you're talking
24 about, think about the people, and maybe you
25 should -- oh, yeah, address the gatherers and the

1 providers, which are the same thing.
2 Okay. So if I can't go out to the other
3 side to get food or anything like that -- some
4 people go to the store, that's how they get their
5 food. Some people rely on nature, things around
6 them to get their food and to provide for their
7 family.

8 So you guys should address, mainly on the
9 gatherers and the culture -- you guys put the word
10 in there, "cultural." And "environmental." That's
11 the two big words right there.

12 Social and all that can go right now. And
13 cultural and environmental, that should be you guys'
14 main basis, but, you know, it's -- this is words and
15 these are documents and stuff like that.

16 But when it comes down to it, it's not
17 words and documents and signatures that will
18 determine how the river is going to flow, because
19 that's nature.

20 So when it comes to nature -- oh, yeah.
21 When you talk about meeting the laws of the State,
22 just think about meeting the laws of nature before
23 anything.

24 MODERATOR SENELLY: Mahalo.
25 Mr. Young, you've been so patient.

1 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You know, I would
2 just like 10 seconds.
3 Glyphosates, Roundup used on the ditches,
4 could we have people that drink from the ditches get
5 free testing of their urine to see how much the
6 effect has been by phosphates? Please study it.
7 MODERATOR SENELLY: What's your name?
8 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: That's my
9 testimony.
10 MODERATOR SENELLY: Did you note that?
11 Okay.
12 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Thank you.
13 MODERATOR SENELLY: Mahalo.
14 We're taking a break. I'll tell you why.
15 No. You know why? Because the folks from
16 East Maui are staying. And if they've already gone
17 home home -- I just want to make sure I take them
18 first, and so if they want to go home during the
19 break, that's it.
20 Also, Darcy will need a few minutes.
21 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Please don't use
22 that as an excuse not to go out to Hana.
23 MODERATOR SENELLY: I understand.
24 Okay. Mr. Young, go ahead.
25 MR. YOUNG: Now I lost my thought.

1 MODERATOR SENELLY: Sorry.
2 MR. YOUNG: I want to talk about Makapipi
3 going bone dry from 1990 up until they the their
4 sugar cane; and then when they closed the sugar
5 cane, they opened up Makapipi again.
6 But for 27 years, Makapipi never flowed.
7 Because in 1990, East Maui Irrigation took all the
8 water from Makapipi.
9 There's two big dams up there, one called
10 Eoke's ditch, and I don't know what that bottom dam
11 was, but it stopped all the water, and everything
12 went into the ditch system to Wailuku.
13 And as for the Environmental Impact
14 Statement, the government that's supposed to
15 overlook the stream flows, there's -- Makapipi is a
16 perennial stream, which means that the thing is
17 supposed to flow all the time, but it wasn't. It
18 was bone dry.
19 And what happened is that all the springs
20 in Hana all dried up down on the ocean and
21 everything like that, and 90 percent of our fish has
22 disappeared, because 90 percent of the seaweed has
23 disappeared.
24 And the fish live off of the seaweed, and
25 also the baby fish, like the ocean, where the river

1 enters the ocean is known as an estuary. And
2 estuaries are all nurseries for all your baby fishes
3 and crabs and lobsters and everything like that, and
4 they live off of zooplankton and cytoplakin. One's
5 a vegetable, one's an animal, and these -- this is
6 like milk, mother's milk to them.
7 And when a lobster gets a little bit
8 bigger, then they will feed off the bottom, off of
9 solid food. But when they're little, they just
10 float in the water column, and they have to bump
11 into the food, because they cannot swim up to the
12 zooplankton and catch it. They have to just bump
13 into it.
14 So when there's no fresh water going into
15 the ocean, there's no food to bump into. So all our
16 fish is gone. 90 percent of the fish in Hana has
17 disappeared. 90 percent.
18 Now, as for the environmental or the part
19 that's supposed to watch the environment, they've
20 been doing a real poor job, because I can show
21 you -- You can come into Hana Bay, and I can show
22 you there's no seaweed anymore, no turtles, because
23 no turtles are -- the turtles eat seaweed, and
24 there's no turtles anymore. And there's no
25 (Hawaiian), and that has all disappeared.

1 And I say don't give East Maui Irrigation
2 or A & B that 30-year lease, yeah. Stop it.
3 Thank you.

4 MODERATOR SENELLY: Thank you, Mr. Young.
5 Okay. Bob Marta.

6 MR. MARTA: See if my voice holds out and
7 if you can hear me.

8 MODERATOR SENELLY: Aloha everyone.

9 MR. MARTA: My name is Bob Marta. Born
10 and raised in Hawaii. I'm a 57-year resident of
11 Kaua and Paia and have spent 75 of my 88 years
12 involved in some form of agriculture.

13 Because of my background, some of what I
14 share may be complex, unconventional, new or even
15 unique.

16 A & B has now requested a 30-year lease
17 Alexander & Baldwin, Incorporated, once a
18 very local company, is rapidly changing. Through a
19 stock distribution, it gave its wholly owned Matson
20 Navigation, now Hawaii's fourth largest corporation,
21 to A & B stockholders on a share-for-share basis.
22 It then merged its agricultural divisions into A & B
23 properties.

24 According to Pacific Business News, it is
25 considering a change in its corporate business

1 structure into that of a real estate investment
2 trust by the spring.
3 With 77.1 percent of A & B stock now held
4 by investment managers, it is obviously managed for
5 their benefit.

6 It is noteworthy that investment managers
7 now control 84.7 percent instead of 77.1 percent of
8 Matson incorporated that was recently distributed by
9 A & B to the stockholders.
10 This suggests that outside investment
11 managers will increasingly control A & B and its
12 Hawaiian assets.

13 This suggests a need for better
14 understanding of A & B's future commitment to
15 agriculture.

16 A & B has now requested a 30-year lease
17 for a large amount of water. Much will take place
18 in the next 30 years, and it's important that this
19 water be available where most needed.

20 How fast can things move? Since closing
21 HC&S, I understand that A & B has sold 339 acres of
22 land in Paia, where the survey for its county water
23 line was completed before the sale was announced.
24 Progress at this rate can accomplish much
25 in 30 years, but is this development progress? Is

1 it safe? What is happening in agriculture,
2 especially sustainable agriculture? Let's give this
3 some thought.

4 If the numbers were run, I suspect that we
5 do not have sufficient water to produce food for our
6 current population of perhaps 1.4 million, to
7 tourists and the military. I also suspect that
8 agriculture is deliberately being held back by state
9 officials to ensure water for development.

10 Someone needs to run the numbers on this.
11 Obviously, we are short of facts.
12 We also need to know where we collectively
13 stand on food sustainability, a growing subject of
14 discussion.
15 Most machines work by using the sun's
16 energy, whether derived from fossil fuels, plant
17 products or solar panels. The same energy from the
18 sun powers everything we do as individuals, only we
19 get our energy from a fuel known as food. That is
20 mostly produced through plants; and the progress in
21 the process, we call agriculture.

22 Agriculture a land-based process is noted
23 for the enormous amounts of water the process
24 requires for each unit of food produced.
25 Presently, enormous amounts of sunlight

1 that could be used to produce food in East Maui is
2 being wasted for lack of water. And even more
3 sunlight in central Maui is being wasted for lack of
4 agriculture. Is this smart planning?

5 Historically, the Hawaiians were able to
6 grow enough food to sustain a million people, as
7 they were hard working and industrious. It may be
8 this population was not larger because of water
9 limitations.

10 Remember, a sustainable population is
11 limited by what can be produced in a dry year.

12 With the introduction of sugar cane, there
13 was a practice to divert water from adjacent and
14 distant areas, depriving users from their
15 livelihood. Deprived from income, many farmers
16 could not pay taxes and lost their lands.
17 Without farms, many were forced to work as
18 laborers for shipping, sugar, pineapple and
19 construction.

20 The upshot was we lost crops, farmers and
21 farms.

22 With long-term lack of water and more
23 recently riverside drift, our food sustainability
24 dropped from 100 percent to today's 5 to 13 percent.
25 MODERATOR SENELLY: Excuse me, excuse me.

1 Mr. Marta, are you going to -- can you
2 turn that in? Are you almost done?
3 MR. MARTA: I beg your pardon?
4 MODERATOR SENELLY: Are you done? Or do
5 you want to turn it in?
6 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: We want to hear it.
7 MR. MARTA: I'm almost done.
8 MODERATOR SENELLY: Because I also have --
9 since you have it written, we also want to -- we can
10 take it also.
11 (Simultaneous and unintelligible audience
12 speakers.)
13 MODERATOR SENELLY: Go ahead. Do it.
14 We have one more East Maui person after
15 this, and then I will address what you said.
16 MR. MARTA: Shipping to import food from
17 over 2,000 ocean miles away, is this what we want
18 and a risk we choose to take?
19 Before giving water for unidentified
20 and/or unidentified uses, we need to identify how
21 much agriculture we want, where it will be, who will
22 do it, and how much water will be needed.
23 The State has not done this. It has yet
24 to identify the problems or reasons why our
25 sustainability has gone from a hundred percent to

1 the present unknown but unrealistically low figure.
2 Overall, the state has failed miserably to
3 protect its agriculture and its people.
4 But this is not the subject of tonight's
5 meeting. Tonight's subject is what are we going to
6 do with our water.
7 If agriculture is a serious consideration,
8 let's recognize that I've had 40 years of experience
9 in the Paia nursery, with plant damage from
10 chemicals from the air and County water. HC&S has
11 gone away, but surprisingly, my problems haven't.
12 Based on experience, I can suggest that
13 diversified agriculture as to Baldwin Avenue may
14 also be in for some unexpected surprises. Will this
15 affect plans or schedules? We will find out.
16 Finally, there was a question of a proper
17 scope of an Environmental Impact Statement.
18 Will the EIS recognize the existence of
19 people on Maui and the merits of converting
20 nonwasted sunlight, falling on East and Central
21 Maui, into food for their use and possible survival?
22 If so, the entire process becomes more complex, as
23 it should be.
24 I hope that some of this -- I hope that
25 some of this material will be of use in formulating

1 the needs of the EIS and some of the things that it
2 must consider and factor into a good solution.
3 Thank you very much.

4 MODERATOR SENELLY: Appreciate it. Thank
5 you.

6 Okay. Kaleikoa Ka'eo.

7 MR. KA'EO: (Hawaiian introduction.)

8 Aloha. First of all, I'd like to just say
9 exactly what has already been said, which is I find
10 it strange that this isn't being heard, first of
11 all, in Hana or Keanae, first of all. And that's a
12 clear sign or a sign to the community that we're
13 being set up.

14 So I don't know what the intentions were
15 perhaps, but it's clear to us that the community
16 wasn't looked at first.

17 So I want to start off by making clear,
18 this I think has to be clear, is that this EIS needs
19 to be careful in making sure it has the correct
20 historical, political, economic and cultural history
21 of Koolau and East Maui, not one that provides a
22 settler, colonial mentality of justifying how we got
23 here.

24 But let's be clear, because there's a lot
25 of great historians out there. So the EIS has

1 always failed to do that, so I want to make sure
2 that you get somebody that knows the history of this
3 area, and that's up front at the very beginning,
4 prior, prior to the taking and stealing of the water
5 from East Maui.

6 So let's not start with when the water was
7 taken. Let's start with how the water was managed
8 for many, many years, and generations, let me just
9 say.

10 You know, our people has been here for
11 2,000 years, for many, many generations. So we're
12 not Johnny-come-Latelies into this area.

13 However, when you look at this process,
14 the fact that the EIS is looking on a 30-year lease
15 extension, extension, these are extensions for the
16 continued stealing of this water, that's the
17 starting point, not the starting point says this
18 water belongs to the people of East Maui. That's
19 who it belongs to.

20 And if HC&S, A & B, EMI, whoever they are,
21 want that water, they should bring their plans to
22 the people and prove to the people. This process,
23 it's backwards. It's backwards. We gotta defend
24 ourselves to go prove that that's our water.

25 This is part of the confusion. That's why

1 for me, it's very important we start with that
2 point. And that's why I'm wondering why hasn't it
3 started at that point. I can go straight to the EMI
4 administration and the State process, which wants to
5 continue business as usual. But I'm here with many
6 other Hawaiians, and we say no more. No more we
7 allow this to occur.

8 So I want to make sure that we have a
9 correct political, economic history that's at the
10 forefront and that we have a true Hawaiian historian
11 involved at the forefront.

12 Secondly, let's make sure -- we talk about
13 this EIS, but it also does a terrible job in
14 explaining -- not the potential impacts, but let's
15 look at already what the impact has already been for
16 over a hundred years. The degradation to the
17 environment. Let's ask how much billions of water
18 has been taken out of East Maui already? Billions.
19 Every year, we talking billions that they take.
20 Well, how much? What is the total?

21 What have been the effects of the
(Hawaiian) already that have been killed off? We're
22 not talking maybe might kill. We're talking already
23 has been wiped out in many of those streams that
24 used to run every day.

1 That's an environmental crime that has
2 already occurred. For me, it was just a crime,
3 before we talk about continuing crime.

4 Secondly, let's also look at its effects
5 already. How much fish has already been lost? How
6 much shellfish? What degradation has already
7 happened to the fisheries that depend on their fresh
8 water to go into that stream, to get the smaller
9 fish, to get the bigger fish and the limu.
10 What has already been the destruction that
11 people pretend as if -- see, people believe this is
12 the normal state as is now.
13 This is not the normal. This is the
14 abnormal. This is what happens when corporate
15 mentalities comes in and rapes the land, destroys
16 the land.
17 So let's make sure we tell the right
18 story. Let's tell the true story.
19 And during the course, water has already
20 had many impacts upon the community, the Hawaiian
21 community already, who lost, lost food sources
22 already, who has cultural practices already because
23 associated with those streams, have already been
24 harmed.
25 In other words, that has already been

1 done. Let's recognize the (Hawaiian) first. We
2 cannot talk about what we gonna do if you don't
3 recognize that.

4 So let's start with that and understand
5 what are the crimes that have already been against
6 the native Hawaiian people. Because these are
7 crimes against humanity.

8 And that brings me to the third point. We
9 should also be clear to understand what is going on
10 between the (Hawaiian) and native Hawaiian
11 community. We are no longer afraid to speak and say
12 we demand our human rights as human rights, our
13 humanistic rights as an occupied people by the
14 military foreign power that continues to exist and
15 allows these kinds of crimes against humanity to
16 occur.

17 So I want to make sure in this report we
18 also investigate all of those things. What are our
19 rights as native Hawaiians internationally, our
20 human rights, our humanistic rights?

21 You know, look at things like the UN
22 resolution 1514, look at the Proxmire Act. These
23 are all international covenants that are already
24 there to protect the rights of not some human
25 beings, but which human beings? All human beings.

1 And I therefore would say, you know,
2 Hawaiians, we are human beings. And therefore, we
3 deserve the right of a state agency that will make
4 sure, even on international law, our rights are
5 protected.

6 Number four, all I'm going to say is
7 remember Maunakea. Maunakea is occurring today
8 because of the failure of the EIS, the EA cultural
9 impact, all those kinds of impacts that was ever
10 done.

11 Even when the people came out in droves,
12 testified against it, didn't matter. No. The State
13 of Hawaii, the University of Hawaii went ahead
14 anyway, anyway. And you saw what happened recently
15 in the past few years. There's an uprising.

16 So part of this should also address what
17 happens when you say yes, what happens when you say
18 yes to A & B.

19 You guys should be prepared to know that
20 you gotta deal with all these Hawaiians. You guys
21 should understand, you guys should address that
22 question, because you're going to have to deal with
23 us in the courts and every Planning Commission
24 meeting. Anything to do with the taking of our
25 water, our people gonna be there.

1 And so these are some things even outside
2 of the courts we gotta realize, because at some
3 point, we as Hawaiians understand sometimes we need
4 to stand, sometimes we need to defend.

5 And I believe that's something that the
6 EIS should address by looking at examples, like
7 Haleakala. It's really the same BS that's going on.

8 The rights of developers, settlers,
9 colonizers, investors, land speculators, are treated
10 as if they're some golden child that needs to be
11 protected, and our concerns as the people of this
12 land is thrown to the wayside, our commentary to the
13 side.

14 See, I understand. I've been coming to
15 this thing for many, many years, and I've seen a
16 whole lot of meetings. But you might even have
17 99 percent of the people testify against something.
18 And what does the EIS say? Oh, let the project go
19 through.

20 So the point I'm trying to say, we let
21 fools come in here and participate, but we get
22 asking, we get demanding, and we're here also to
23 declare that we will do whatever is necessary for us
24 to protect our resources to return the water back to
25 the community where it starts.

1 If any water should be taken from the
2 community, it's for the community to decide, first
3 of all.

4 So I just want to say mahalo to you guys
5 for coming and giving us the opportunity to share.
6 But at the same time, I would say this to
7 everybody here: Our voices, whether one word or a
8 thousand words, are all important.

9 Because it's for us, it's for us to decide
10 for ourselves what is this for ourselves. It's not
11 going to be the government, it's not going to be the
12 Board of Land and Natural Resources, it's not going
13 to be land speculators from outside, because in the
14 end, it's going to be us.

15 So if the EIS doesn't listen to these
16 voices, I blame the EIS for not listening to the
17 voices of our people.
18 Mahalo.

19 MODERATOR SENELLY: Thank you.

20 Here's what I'm going to ask. Darcy needs
21 a break. So for the rest of you who didn't give
22 oral comments, for those of you who want to turn in
23 written comments or e-mail your comments, that's
24 okay.

25 May I ask by show of hands how many of you

1 still want to speak?
2 Okay. Here's the deal. It is -- and I'm
3 sorry, Darcy -- it is 7:42.
4 We're going to have a five-minute break,
5 and we're going to come back, and I'm going to ask
6 you, all of you will who raised your hand, can you
7 summarize as much as you can? You can also
8 supplement it with written stuff. But let's try and
9 be done by 8:30, okay? Can we do that?
10 (A brief recess was taken.)
11 MODERATOR SENELLY: I'm going to call your
12 name in the order you signed up. And I'm going to
13 ask you, I really want you to summarize. Okay?
14 I really want you to summarize when you
15 speak. Understand that there's a lot of people who
16 want to speak, and we want to be pau at 8:30,
17 please.
18 All right. Christina Hemming.
19 MS. HEMMING: Hi. My name is Christina
20 Hemming, and I actually live on Kuiaha stream.
21 It's been running lately here in Haiku,
22 which has been great. But today I went down there,
23 and it's pretty much all done. Everett Dowling's
24 got a well up above.
25 Okay. So this is an EIS. We've got to

1 fit into their paradigm in order for it to count.
2 So the number one thing I want to be part
3 of the EIS is the EIS has to be consistent with the
4 development resource plan, which has some very
5 stringent rules.
6 And some of those rules are -- well, first
7 of all, the first rule it says is it only looks 20
8 years out. And you know it says the rules are only
9 for 20 years out.
10 So how can you ask for a lease for 30
11 years when in the rules themselves, in 13.170 32, it
12 says a 20-year vision. So the lease should only be
13 considered for the rules that have the paradigm of
14 20 years.
15 Second of all, who is the lease going to
16 go to? Who -- can the lease be transferred if
17 you -- if they agree to this and it goes through,
18 will the lease be able to be transferred or
19 subdivided to multiple entities. Number two.
20 The instream flow standards need to be --
21 all the -- everything needs to go up, all the water
22 needs to go into the stream, and then you ratchet it
23 down to see how much is actually needed.
24 And this is where it gets kind of tricky
25 for me, because I personally feel like East Maui

1 needs to be designated as a water management
2 resource area, just like west Maui. Because
3 technically, if it's not designated as a water
4 resource management area, all the waters that's been
5 flowing down to Central Maui, that's a crime.
6 That's a crime against the water laws of the State
7 of Hawaii. And no one has been discussing it.
8 If they want to take the water from
9 anywhere on East Maui and take it down to central
10 valley without a water management designation
11 area -- which means they have to tell you all the
12 wells. Everybody's got to get a permit for any well
13 they drill. They have to tell how many wells there
14 are. They've got to do a study on the quality of
15 water, and all of that goes into can they release
16 water out to another area of the island.
17 Otherwise, if it's not declared a water
18 management area and the aquifers aren't protected,
19 then this EIS application is illegal based on the
20 Water Resource Commission rules.
21 You have to project the usage of water,
22 you have to identify the sources of water, you have
23 to have the existing uses of water all part of the
24 EIS; you have to have the capacity, and it all has
25 to be part of a 20-year analysis plan.

1 The last time I went to a water meeting
2 was like in '99, '98, and it was on the Kaupo ditch
3 system. And I remember when DLNR awarded the Kaupo
4 ditch system to the Kaupo Ranch for \$600 a year, in
5 quarterly payments of \$125 or \$150.
6 So the amount of money that the people are
7 paying for the water and then leasing it back to the
8 people is a crime. And that should also be
9 addressed.
10 So the impact of the construction by EMI
11 on the water quality should also be addressed in the
12 EIS, please.
13 And you have to follow the state resource
14 code. And the lease should not be able to be
15 transferable, and that should be -- because, hey,
16 guess what? Monsanto, you know, guess what, there's
17 a ton of companies.
18 Do you know how privatized water has
19 become in the United States? We don't want a
20 Japanese bottling plant moving out there and taking
21 all the water and then shipping it over to Japan or
22 China or wherever else, where they are desperate for
23 clean water. So that should also be part of the
24 EIS.
25 Thank you so much.

1 MODERATOR SENELLY: Andrea Christian.
2 Okay. Andrea Christian went home.
3 Leslie Kuloloio.
4 MR. KULOLOIO: Aloha everybody.
5 (Hawaiian.)
6 We are all related to all the people all
7 the way around the island, and the same water, I'm
8 here to talk about what the EIS should not do.
9 The last time I see an EIS performed was
10 by the United States Navy for the island of
11 Kahoolawe. And when we went inside there, we
12 thought that we had to bring all the people together
13 to bring back what you call Kanaloa, is a sacred
14 place, a sacred place.
15 And when the EIS was done, they did not
16 clean up the island of the ordinance. This will not
17 clean up, the (Hawaiian) of Alexander & Baldwin, who
18 is the Roman empire.
19 The Roman empire is the guys that came
20 here from the pilgrims, called Americans, came over
21 here and put their feet down at the Sea of Kulolia,
22 which now they are calling Honolulu Harbor.
23 And guess what? We just had a settlement
24 agreement of Alexander & Baldwin go out and make the
25 molasses, who gave it to Matson, who is on EIS, who

1 is a subsidiary of water, like EMI, done by
2 consulting companies.
3 I'm going to respect Okamoto.
4 And guess what, they killed all the fishes
5 in Honolulu Harbor by the sugar cane plantation
6 molasses.
7 Let's think big now, let's think big.
8 So did Lahaina Pioneer Inn. So did
9 Wailuku Sugar. All of the missionary families from
10 Connecticut, and Pennsylvania, Rhode Island.
11 You know what Aloha Tower is? Just like
12 the Statue of Liberty: Come, come, come
13 immigrants, come into my land on the Sea of Kulolia,
14 now called Honolulu Harbor.
15 Who fought the war for the Pauwela
16 Lighthouse? Yours truly. And guess what the first
17 used to run. The EMI, EMI is part of the
18 Spreckelsville Beach that haole bought from Waiehu,
19 the grant, the grant, 3343, all the way to Pauwela.
20 That's the railroad. That's the fight land.
21 So let's talk bigger than that. It is the
22 ending of A & B, on the plantation product of many
23 generations. But A & B pau. Go home, go home. You
24 folks had the aina for a long time. Give back the
25 water.

1 And water should be free for the homeless
2 family in Kahului. The Hawaiians who are homeless,
3 they're all on Alamaha Street, down the harbor,
4 they're all over the place. We're all related.
5 We're all ohana, we all ohana.

6 You know what freedom of religion is?

7 Then you'd better know so that your culture impact
8 will affect what you should address.

9 Why don't you have -- you folks have a
10 cultural person tonight, sir?

11 Well, you'd better. You said you don't
12 have the experience. If you don't have the
13 experience, you don't deserve to be here tonight.

14 MODERATOR SENELLY: There will be a
15 cultural expert. We haven't --

16 MS. KULOLOLO: There better be one that
17 you folks don't pay them off. Okay.

18 MODERATOR SENELLY: Okay.

19 MR. KULOLOLO: And so all I'm saying is
20 that native rights gotta be protected. We had
21 enough. We had enough.

22 Our ditches -- I want the Kuiaha ditch to
23 run again. That was the first one they took over to
24 run the cannery, the pineapple industries. Are you
25 listening?

1 And Pauela ditch came all the way down to
2 the lighthouse. Look at the maps. Show me the
3 maps.

4 You know what you don't have? You don't
5 have the map of Maui. All our families are
6 affected. No treat us kanakas (Hawaiian). We food
7 of abundance, we navigators.

8 Make sure you're listening. Put it down
9 in your notes.

10 We navigators, we farmers, we gatherers,
11 like all you said, and we protectors, and we are
12 really just people.

13 That observatory on top there need to come
14 down, in Haleakala. You know why? It get Inouye's
15 name on top there.

16 You folks listening?

17 And one mayor said the rocks are not
18 sacred. What? Then the water is not sacred. In
19 the name of the Father, Son, I baptize you in the
20 name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost.

21 So let's do a cultural impact. Let's talk
22 Hawaiian religion. Have Hawaiian religion here,
23 it's about time. And the fishermen are Hawaiian
24 religion, yeah. They treated us like the teepees.
25 They took away all our abundant places. Everybody

1 say: (Hawaiian.)
2 That's the gill of the fish that travel.
3 We are related to the fishes of the world. The fish
4 go around the world. We don't stay in swimming
5 pools, we don't stay in those aquariums. Our family
6 go around the world. Okay?
7 And guess what, say: (Hawaiian.)
8 We seek knowledge from the gills of the
9 fish. That's who we are, (Hawaiian).
10 And the ocean is part of us. We
11 navigators, we gatherers, we know what is the reefs.
12 We don't need one haole tell us guys how to protect
13 the reef.
14 But you know what, thank you folks for
15 listening. I'm kind of P-ed off. You know why?
16 This process is one insult.
17 Thanks. Mahalo.
18 MODERATOR SENELLY: Sean Lester.
19 MR. LESTER: Aloha. My name is Sean
20 Lester. And I do have a little to read.
21 I live in an area directly affected by the
22 EMI's water system and the water request being made
23 before this body of A & B, because this actually is
24 by A & B.
25 The accountability for water resources has

1 been at the core of all water disputes and requests
2 before this commission and the State of Hawaii since
3 the formation of the State constitution. The
4 requests before you today is no different in this
5 regard.
6 Several years ago, HC&S was receiving over
7 90 billion gallons of water while paying less than
8 \$150,000 a year for the resource. They were, as A &
9 B is now, requesting a 30-year lease.
10 I applaud the wisdom of this commission,
11 because a few years later, the direction of HC&S
12 Corporation changed dramatically when it was
13 liquidated.
14 Forward-looking local residents questioned
15 this commission as to the validity of the 30-year
16 lease request back then, and the commission kept the
17 annual lease structure.
18 Forward-looking citizens are once again
19 questioning the validity of a 30-year lease here
20 before you today.
21 Any corporation can be merged or
22 liquidated, even the corporation who is now before
23 you asking for a 30-year lease. How prudent is it
24 to give such a long-term lease to a corporation that
25 may not be structured as the same company in a few

1 years, much less 30 years.
2 Maui gave tremendous support for many
3 decades to HC&S as a large local employer and
4 supporter of our local economy. Yet with the final
5 decision in the A & B boardroom, these jobs in the
6 HC&S Corporation itself were extinguished. We, as
7 citizens, need a place besides a boardroom where our
8 future is decided.
9 It is in places like this commission where
10 we, the people, can ask for assurance that
11 thoughtful and balanced approaches to land and the
12 water use will be employed.
13 As in this case, this is the legacy that
14 can balance the corporate model with short-term
15 profit and factor long-term local needs into the
16 equation.
17 Whether people liked it or not, HC&S did
18 try to keep this land in agriculture. We could
19 count on the acreage farm to be consistent, as was
20 their water request. It was on this basis that this
21 commission allowed HC&S to keep using these water
22 contracts year after year.
23 So the question is: Do we acquiesce and
24 give A & B a new long-term water subsidy to the tune
25 of 41 billion gallons of water rights a year for

1 hypothetical crops and unknown uses?
2 You must ask: Is the water use efficiency
3 of their hypothetical diversified agriculture, or
4 what is it? Are they going to sell even more land
5 designated as agriculture, as they did the 339 acres
6 in Paia, to a mainland business, with no local
7 review or thoughts as to the impact of the local
8 water needs?
9 When A & B sells agricultural land, do
10 they sell the rights to the water -- that they're
11 asking you for now -- with the land sale? Did they
12 bank it as a commodity? What are their use plans
13 that are shown in this water efficiency and their
14 support of local food sufficiency needs?
15 So many unanswered questions. Why?
16 Because, frankly, if you take the time to ask them,
17 they don't know.
18 The parent company of HC&S needs about
19 150 million gallons a day for diversified ag use.
20 This request is based on, at best, a speculative
21 projection with no basis in real fact.
22 Actually, what they're asking for is
23 simply a request to get water rights, justified by
24 the fact that they're a large land owner, hoping you
25 will trust them to have the foresight to know how to

1 utilize the water correctly as they did when they
2 were a 140-year-plus monocrop agribusiness. This
3 logic no longer applies as it's an entirely new
4 ballgame.

5 The logical game plan is what you have
6 here on the table before you.

7 As you probably are aware, the continually
8 shifting landscape of A & B's map and its parcels,
9 and which are listed as ag, were sold, is far too
10 tenuous to substantiate a blanket long-term water
11 lease. So many questions are obscured and hidden
12 behind A & B's corporate structure.

13 I'll skip on.

14 A bit of an overview here. A & B is a
15 huge local land owner owned by out-of-state
16 entities.

17 A & B's major shareholders own
18 81.65 percent of the stock. We're talking from the
19 mainland and from Europe, according to the
20 Morningstar investment website.

21 I will place the list of these investors
22 in my written testimony.

23 But you hear the names of these people
24 that we know as A & B, you see T. Rowe Price,
25 Vanguard, Touchstone Capital. What stands out here

1 is there's not a single Hawaii-based institution or
2 fund listed as an A & B major stockholder. Not one
3 here.

4 This is an out-of-state corporation.

5 Understand that. Please take the time to look at
6 each of these major investors as I have.

7 These companies have one purpose: To
8 ensure the largest possible return on a diversified
9 portfolio of investments.

10 So let's be real when we talk about this
11 lease request. It isn't about keeping diversified
12 agriculture. A & B does not have the same need we
13 do for this resource to be wisely allocated.

14 We also, we who live here, are looking at
15 a multigenerational survival. A & B's major
16 shareholders are looking at a quarterly report that
17 steers decisions on how many shares to buy and sell.

18 We must weigh this part of the equation when making
19 decisions of this magnitude.

20 This company has two potential avenues of
21 land use here on Maui. One is to sell and build out
22 as much of this land as possible to keep their
23 stratospheric 180 rating -- and if you look that up
24 on online, they're higher than Microsoft was when
25 they were at their zenith.

1 The land banked for many years in future
2 real estate sales. This would include leases or
3 sales to a few large agri businesses and a thin
4 covering of local farmers, et cetera, to placate, as
5 they have for well over a hundred years placated by
6 handing out a few dollars here and a few dollars
7 there. Those days are over, those days are over.
8 The second possibility is to work with a
9 very different model. Become partners with the
10 County of Maui and other private or nonprofit
11 organizations to move to a truly long-term
12 profitable, sustainable, agricultural model that
13 will ultimately be profitable in more than just the
14 normal short-term corporate structure.
15 This would lead to the wise use of water
16 resources and engage community support of a future
17 with long-term, locally aligned values and goals.
18 Please understand that the areas where
19 this water is taken from on the East Side, Nahiku,
20 Keanae, Huelo, have paid the price over the years
21 for HC&S's use of this resource. An entire way of
22 life was disrupted and destroyed, remaining so to
23 this day.
24 So in my opinion, there is no right to
25 this water by A & B as a corporation. They were

1 paid by many generations of local Hawaiian and other
2 communities for every dollar of profit they have
3 received, at extraordinarily heavy and profound
4 costs to these communities.
5 There is nothing owed to this company
6 regarding water rights.
7 At the same time, everything is owed to
8 these West-side communities. We must reinstate
9 their water rights ahead of any ruling on A & B's
10 request. This could be done immediately on request.
11 To put things in perspective, in order to
12 receive ag-rate water as a small farmer here on
13 Maui, we have to show on an annual basis of the
14 stable farm plan, implement this plan, and be
15 inspected to ensure it's being applied directly
16 every single year. We had a plan inspection done
17 annually to show that it was indeed an agricultural
18 property.
19 A & B is primarily a real estate and
20 transportation company when sugar was taken out of
21 the equation. They're entering an entirely new area
22 of land use. Why should they not be held at least
23 to the same level of accountability as other ag here
24 on Maui?
25 And if you look at Keanae or Nahiku, there

1 simply isn't any water, as you have -- as the
2 commission has held up the disbursement of even
3 small amounts of water that was fought for so hard
4 by locals before the State.
5 We cannot afford the old-style
6 dog-and-pony show that allows entities like A & B to
7 demand such water rights or play the game where
8 they're the only guy at the table with the \$10,000
9 chip.
10 Those previous models simply can't be used
11 anymore. Hopefully, experience will be the guide to
12 a new paradigm of water and land use in Hawaii.
13 Today it's even more pressing that we have
14 a real ag water utilization plan, one that is truly
15 proven with substantive penalties if not met and a
16 real review on an annual basis for water use.
17 This is one of the agencies that can
18 assure Maui of water use and land utilization that's
19 a cornerstone for these precious lands.
20 And we can't have a FONSI here where it's
21 like there's no impact.
22 Anyway, that's mine. Thank you, folks.
23 MODERATOR SENELLY: Charlotte O'Brien.
24 MS. O'BRIEN: I would like the EIS to
25 include an assessment of the importance of the --

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1 I'd like the EIS to assess the fragility
2 of the food security of all of the Hawaiian islands
3 due to the imminent threat of climate change and the
4 potential for -- for the potential of international
5 and even national political instability. This is a
6 state security issue, not that I'm not sympathetic
7 to all of the other issues, but this is a state
8 security, food security issue.
9 I think that for our law enforcement
10 people -- I'm sorry, for our lawmakers to make and
11 form the decisions, this EIS should assess the
12 potential of the development of what A & B has
13 called their important agricultural lands,
14 27,000 acres, the importance of that to the food
15 security of all of the Hawaiian islands, in the same
16 way that the bread basket of the Midwest helps small
17 farmers in the south, in the east, in the west.
18 To supplement their pasture animals, the
19 pigs of the Big Island are importing grain at the
20 cost of \$8.80 a bushel for soybeans. That's just
21 the shipping cost. \$8.21 a bushel just for corn. I
22 called Matson myself.
23 Now there's no way that you can be a small
24 pig farmer on the Big Island and pay those as the
25 prices in addition to what you're paying for the

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1 grain.
2 So this is a food security issue for all
3 of the Hawaiian islands, and I think that needs to
4 be assessed in this EIS, because it needs to be
5 assessed whether or not it should become a public
6 trust.
7 And I'm not saying that we need to take
8 the land from A & B. I think we can pay them what
9 they carry for the asset on their books. Whatever
10 their historical asset value of that land is on
11 their books, the State could pay them for that so
12 they're not out anything.
13 And the EMI, if the State runs it, A & B
14 can lease water just like anybody else according to
15 need and according to value to the citizens of the
16 State of Hawaii.
17 And I'll write more in my written
18 statement.
19 MODERATOR SENELLY: Thank you, Charlotte.
20 Okay. Nik Hilawanda.
21 MR. HILAWANDA: I'm sorry. I know it's
22 getting late, so I have just a couple little points.
23 MODERATOR SENELLY: You can also turn it
24 in.
25 MR. HILAWANDA: Not these things.

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1 First of all, I wanted to refute the fake
2 news -- we all know what that is now -- on the front
3 page of the finest daily paper here on Maui, which
4 said that yesterday at the meeting at MECO -- and
5 it's interesting to have a meeting at MECO but not
6 in Hana or Keanae -- that without the lease -- and,
7 of course, a former County councilmember said this,
8 and it was quoted in the paper -- without the lease,
9 upcountry would have no water.
10 Okay. Let's get rid of that fake news
11 right away.
12 Next, the lease, A & B is going to donate
13 the ditch system, and I had to the County. But
14 thinking about it here, I changed that to some kind
15 of publicly controlled trust. They could donate the
16 delivery system to us, the people, because they've
17 already made -- as has been said already by many
18 people, they've already made millions and millions
19 of dollars.
20 My employees know that ditch system to be
21 hired by this public entity to run the ditch system.
22 I also want to say, before I go on, I
23 wanted to incorporate in my testimony the brilliant
24 testimony of people before me. It just got me.
25 People have been here for generations.

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1 I bought my property 20 years ago.
2 Mokupapa Stream is totally bone dry. 20 feet west
3 of my property, it blocks all the water.
4 On December 31st, that big storm,
5 5 feet, it almost was over me, running through my
6 streams, wiping out all the vegetation, all the
7 trees and a hundred foot across in that streambed,
8 running like the Wailuku River.

9 I've been there 20 years, I've never seen

10 that. It was incredible. That's how some of these
11 streams used to be. Those who have been here for
12 generations know that.

13 Somebody had earlier mentioned that the
14 Maui Police Department was here and said they'd
15 never seen that. Everybody said no, no, no.

16 About 10 or 15 years ago, maybe 10 years
17 ago, 12 years ago, there was a meeting right here in
18 this very room, and there was just as many police
19 here. Now who asked them to come and why is it a
20 coincidence that it's another water meeting?

21 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: EIS, EIS.

22 MR. HILAWANDA: I do want to thank you for
23 saying "EIS, EIS," because what I really liked about
24 this meeting, you guys who know only a little bit
25 and you've been educated by the people, did you

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1 notice we weren't held to a three-minute testimony?
2 MODERATOR SENELLY: Actually, people came
3 up to me, and they wanted -- we don't do that.

4 MR. HILAWANDA: Okay. So I want to thank
5 you for that, because the passion of some of the
6 people here, you can't cover that in three minutes,
7 like when the County Council or whatever meeting
8 says, we're going to give you three minutes. It was
9 incredible.

10 You know, it's funny, I'm up here for
11 about five minutes to seven minutes, and other
12 people go -- and I know it's the end of the day, and
13 half the people left, and it's fine. That's why I
14 cut this down to just a couple of points. I hope I
15 don't miss them.

16 So by the way, A & B is not going to get
17 the 30-year lease. They're not even going to get --
18 hopefully, a one-year lease, but they're not going
19 to get the 30-year lease because of what's happened
20 in this room today.

21 And it's not stopping here. It's been
22 going on for generations, you guys know. So the
23 EIS -- but we have to stay on top of that.
24 And just as a side mention, I want to talk
25 about development. There's about a half a dozen

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1 developments right here around Haiku already, just
2 popping up, that we don't even know about, right
3 here around the Haiku Community Center here. So
4 it's going to keep on happening, keep on happening,
5 keep on happening. People have mentioned some of
6 the other ones.

7 And I think that's about the things that I
8 wanted to add that I didn't hear people talking
9 about.

10 But again, now put in your EIS that A & B
11 does not deserve it. The people should have the
12 water and the people that live on the East side of
13 Maui. And there's plenty of water. For the people
14 that need the water upcountry, somewhere else, can
15 then ask the community of East Maui, hey, could we
16 have some of your water, not the other way around.
17 Thank you, Berna. You run a brilliant
18 meeting.

19 MODERATOR SENELLY: Lucienne.

20 And here's what I'm going to do after
21 Lucienne speaks. It's almost 8:30. Several of you
22 raised your hands. Here's what I'm going to do.
23 I'm going to ask you to, after she's done, just say
24 a little bit and put something in writing. Okay?
25 Because I promised 8:30.

1 MS. DE NAIE: Mahalo. My name is Lucienne
2 de Naie. I've lived in Huelo for 30 years. Me and
3 my neighbors are the ones that kind of started this
4 process, along with the folks in Nahiku and Keanae
5 and Wailuanui, and we've been waiting for more than
6 20 years for this EIS. So I'm going to speak to
7 what I think should be in the EIS exclusively.

8 MODERATOR SENELLY: Thank you.

9 MS. DE NAIE: First of all, this is not
10 about taro farmers and rural residents versus
11 upcountry farmers and residents.

12 So the EIS should be very clear that there
13 may be alternate ways for folks upcountry to get the
14 water they need.

15 And we all support the ranchers and
16 farmers having water, the ag parks, the Department
17 of Hawaiian Homelands, and even folks that want to
18 farm in Central Maui. The thing is how. And this
19 EIS needs to look at real alternatives of how.

20 We need to see if there should be crops
21 that would use less water. We need to see if
22 improving our soil would mean that all crops need
23 less water. We need to take a hard look at the
24 stuff that would affect how much water we use.
25 We need to look not at the status quo, as

1 many people have said, but the existing conditions
2 and impacts, and there are many.
3 And we need to address the impacts of our
4 overgrown streams. We see this in Huelo. Just
5 letting the water out is not going to solve the
6 problem. Someone needs to take care of those
7 streams.

8 The EIS also needs to have better maps.
9 The maps, you know, they don't meet the standards
10 that you're going to need to have information.
11 First of all, there are not 39 streams.
12 The decision and order of the hearings officer has
13 named 43 streams in the lease area. And there are
14 more if you count the tributaries. But these main
15 43, I suggest you look at his decision and order.
16 It's being used by everybody.
17 There are not five streams being proposed
18 to be restored. There are eight streams, and they
19 are by name. And I'm not going to take time to name
20 them, but if I turn in written stuff, you'll get
21 their names.

22 The EIS needs to look at alternative
23 management plans, like several other people have
24 said, and look at the economic side of it. So what
25 else could be done. Could we have these smaller

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1 leased areas? Could we have partnerships in leasing
2 the land? Does it just have to be the one, you
3 know, big banana there, A & B? You really need to
4 take a look at that. The three alternatives are not
5 enough.
6 The EIS needs to look at alternatives for
7 managing the watershed lands.
8 Let me tell you, boys and girls, we're not
9 going to keep having water unless we take care of
10 the lands. It's like in 30 years, I've seen them go
11 so downhill. They're not going to produce the same
12 amount of water. So we'll be fighting over less and
13 less.
14 We need to grow water and grow our care.
15 And that needs to be examined in the EIS, what the
16 strategies for that would be, how much it would
17 cost, because it's part of awarding any leases, the
18 kuleana part.
19 The EIS needs to have specific
20 stream-by-stream information, both historic use and
21 proposed diversion. We have no idea what's being
22 taken out of these streams. That needs to be in the
23 EIS.
24 There also needs to be specific info on
25 how much water is derived from the streams that are

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1 outside the lease area. And those, you know, we can
2 list those, too, but there's dozens of streams that
3 are not in the lease area that all go to A & B right
4 now and are part of their, you know, potential water
5 source. But we don't know how much that is. So
6 they're asking for 115 billion on top of all those?
7 That's just like double dipping.
8 I'm getting to the end.
9 The last thing we really need to look at
10 is the upcountry water system the county has. This
11 water system is being very inaccurately portrayed in
12 the draft prep notice.
13 First of all, there's no map that shows
14 that the County's two-pipe system was supplied.
15 Half the water, they use in the upcountry system.
16 So all the farmers and ranchers that want water, the
17 Hawaiian homeowners, that's the water that's sent to
18 them.
19 The Kula pipeline, the lower one and the
20 upper one, they are not on your maps. They do not
21 go in the lease area. They go to streams, they go
22 to five streams, four streams in East Maui. They do
23 not go in the lease area.
24 So half the County's water is not even
25 affected by this lease. The EIS should make that

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1 very clear, and it should analyze what the wells of
2 the County produce. They're barely using their
3 wells. Half a million gallons a day for that
4 Dowling well. I read the well reports.
5 I don't see any information like that, you
6 know, even proposed to be discussed. It should be
7 in there, and I will write some comments.
8 And I'm going to conclude by saying that
9 if you put all this information together correctly,
10 you will understand what really needs to be taken
11 from East Maui streams, and that number is going to
12 drop a lot lower, and then we can talk about how
13 long the lease should be.
14 But 30 years, I think should -- there
15 should be alternatives, like fish and wildlife and
16 others that have suggested. 30 years is not the
17 only number that should be discussed.
18 And public access to the lands needs to be
19 discussed, too, as has been brought up by many
20 others.
21 Thank you.
22 MODERATOR SENELLY: Thank you, Lucienne.
23 I'm going to have Father to come up and
24 say a closing prayer.
25 Who wants to speak and say something very

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1 short? Okay. Let's do it fast.
2 Who wants to speak? Can you come over
3 here? Please be quick.
4 MR. BALDWIN: So my name is Dwight
5 Baldwin.
6 I want to start with asking that -- you
7 guys, thanks for having this meeting.
8 I would like to request EIS to have a
9 thorough analysis to watershed conditions, with the
10 current conditions right now with A & B, the past
11 conditions with diversions running, and future
12 projected conditions, even multiple scenarios.
13 I want to look at the impacts on the East
14 Maui groundwater, including spring formation and
15 tributary streams, and if possible, get your
16 engineers to calibrate the model of the past and
17 future -- I mean calibrate it to the past events and
18 just estimate a model of the groundwater flow and
19 stream conditions with scientific accuracy.
20 Because I think this is a good opportunity
21 to understand more about what is going on in East
22 Maui in the past and in the future, because there
23 aren't accurate gauges and, you know, it would be
24 good to have reliable, open access to information,
25 and I think this could be a good stepping point for

1 that.
2 Thank you very much. That's all I need to
3 say.
4 MODERATOR SENELLY: Thank you.
5 You're going to come up so that everybody
6 can see you. And if you can say your name.
7 MR. LIU: My name is Elden Liu, and I'm
8 here tonight concerning this water issue here.
9 But I'm here to just say my ancestor was
10 an ali'i. His name was Hikio. He was given
11 Kaupakalua and he was given East Kaupakalua, which
12 is Jaws, and he was also given a place in West
13 Makaiwa that has all the A & B lanes coming down
14 with the water. The water comes out of the
15 Kaupakalua.
16 And so I'm just here to say I've spoken to
17 A & B, and I've spoken to their attorney at the same
18 time too, a representative, Mr. Helia, who manages
19 the EMI system. We had a very pleasant
20 conversation. I wanted to let him know that I did
21 have interest.
22 And I'm the sixth generation from Hikio,
23 who was the original. He was an alii.
24 And so I would like to be consulted with
25 on some of these decisions that are going to be

1 made. After all, the royal patent cannot be sold;
2 and if A & B is selling that, they're in big --
3 hang onto this, please. I want to read real quickly
4 what the law, the federal law says about this.
5 "A warranty deed cannot stand
6 against a land patent in Hawaii, or a
7 royal patent. A grant of land, made
8 patent, is public law standing on the
9 statute books of the state or nation.
10 It is notice to everybody subsequent
11 purchaser under any conflicting sales
12 made." "Wineman versus Gastrell."
13 "The land patent is permanent and
14 cannot be changed by the government
15 after its issuance. Where the United
16 States has parted with title by a
17 patent legally issued and upon surveys
18 made by itself and approved by the
19 proper department, the title so
20 granted cannot be impaired by any
21 subsequent survey made by the
22 government for its own purposes."
23 "Cage versus Danks."
24 I would like to be considered to sit in meetings
25 discussing things that are happening on my family's royal

1 patent.
2 MODERATOR SENELLY: Thank you.
3 For the rest of you, can we make it short,
4 please?
5 MR. HALLER: Aloha. My name is Alex
6 Haller. I'm born and raised in Haiku. I've lived
7 on East Kuiaha Road my whole life. And I live one
8 property below the EMI diversion, so I know what
9 it's like.
10 No lips. So when there's not a lot of
11 rain and the water is coming down the stream,
12 there's a 6-inch lip on a lot of these diversions.
13 So there shouldn't be any minimum criteria
14 of overflow to go down, you know, to makai.
15 So all of the lips on every single
16 diversion should be redone. And also the grates.
17 Someone mentioned the grates earlier. The grates
18 are no good as well.
19 If there's a hundred -- you know, so
20 around 100 streams, and there's four main levels of,
21 you know, the system that runs east to west, that's,
22 you know, a potential 400 diversions.
23 So we should see it on a huge map from
24 Maui, each diversion. Yeah, it's going to be 400
25 pictures with, you know, an engineer to redo it, you

1 know, in six months.
2 And the second point is there are land
3 Commission awards and po'alima lots. That's just as
4 important as the EIS. And that's what Mr. Liu just
5 mentioned with the royal patents.
6 And I'm one of the defendants in the
7 Nawaiwa, and that's actually -- we're waiting for
8 the results.
9 So that's extremely important, the land
10 commission awards.
11 MODERATOR SENELLY: Thank you.
12 MS. REILLY: My name is Rose Reilly,
13 and --
14 MODERATOR SENELLY: Okay. Can I ask you,
15 if you have something written, will you please
16 consider turning it in as opposed to speaking? Just
17 a thought, please.
18 Go ahead.
19 MS. REILLY: I would just like to say that
20 I see that the streams reaching the ocean with all
21 of the fish that are produced as fundamentally
22 important to the survival of the people, and that
23 for as far as Hawaiians are concerned and as far as
24 everyone's concerned, we are here in Hawaii because
25 of Hawaiians. The way that they made this place is

1 what has made it so special and that everybody wants
2 to be here because of it. And that they're here,
3 they all are, with their lands and their water
4 management, and like the system is set up to manage
5 this.
6 The environmental impact is in their
7 history, and they know the whole thing, and they're
8 the ones that should be saying like, you know,
9 restore the forests. Like that's all these
10 different levels of having -- you have the
11 groundwater, the middle, the upper. You know, like
12 the animals.
13 This system that is being imposed, this
14 colonial system is killing all of us. Please do not
15 be a part of that.
16 MODERATOR SENELLY: Did you state your
17 name?
18 MS. REILLY: Yes. My name is Rose Reilly.
19 MODERATOR SENELLY: Thank you, Rose.
20 Okay. Say your name.
21 MS. COSTA: Jocelyn Costa.
22 First of all, I would like to address the
23 purpose of the EISPN. The purpose of the EIS
24 process is to disclose to government agencies, the
25 general public, stakeholders and decision-makers the

1 anticipated impacts.

2 I'd like the impacts to be started from

3 the inception. I would like that to be included.

4 I'd like to know the timetable and dates to

5 determine these anticipations. I'd like to know why

6 the kuleanas were omitted from this process. It's

7 not in this process. And I would like to know what

8 will happen if they're -- when they discover all of

9 the irreparable harms that has already been done.

10 I think it would be too incomplete if you

11 started with anticipated impacts.

12 Within the impacts, will you be studying

13 the soil, surface water, cultural resources, and

14 coastal waters measured from inception?

15 Will the data include significant

16 knowing -- not of outside book knowledge -- to make

17 a determination? Everyone knows who writes the book

18 tells the story; and we have living generations that

19 are of knowing, that have survived the direct

20 historical impacts. Please include them.

21 As far as page 1-1, the description,

22 description of the purpose, "Background:" Since

23 1878, A & B or its predecessors and EMI have held

24 various -- blah, blah, blah -- permits. And use of

25 water from the State lands, please correct them. It

1 should reflect that the lease came from the Kingdom
2 of Hawaii. There was no such thing as State land in
3 1878.

4 Also I want to propose, in accordance to

5 1.2 "Approval," meaning the direction of consent,
6 include the consultation of the representatives for
7 all affected areas that will not only provide but
8 receive water included in this EIS. We should be
9 part of the consultation board. We shouldn't be on
10 the outside, speaking into the EIS. We are part of
11 DLNR.

12 So I think it would assist in your scoping
13 if you were to have each representative be a part of
14 this process.

15 And on 1.3, "Proposed Action." And so I
16 just briefly went over this, but I'm going to be
17 doing more extensive written.

18 Okay. A correction and/or addition to the
19 fourth sentence of your 1.3.

20 "Purpose of developing, diverting
21 and transporting the use of
22 government-owned waters."

23 It should read "kuleana waters"
24 only.

25 MODERATOR SENELLY: Thank you.

1 Again summarize as much as you can.

2 MS. CHASE: I'm not summarizing. I'm

3 reading it. And I've been here a long time, and

4 I've traveled for two years to cover this issue, and

5 I will speak directly to the EIS.

6 Just because I'm making a presentation

7 doesn't mean I condone this process.

8 Faith Chase. No pun intended.

9 MODERATOR SENELLY: Did you say your name?

10 I'm sorry.

11 MS. CHASE: Faith Chase. No pun intended.

12 I don't condone this process, but I'm

13 going to give my testimony because I've showed up to

14 make sure that everybody knows that in this process,

15 DILNR, Department of Water, the Senate, the House of

16 Representatives, that I'm watching.

17 I would like the EIS to examine the

18 contract language of the original sale of the Nahiku

19 and Keanae property that was once bought by Kaupo

20 Ranch -- it's searchable and findable -- at the turn

21 of the century. I haven't seen it, but I'm

22 wondering if there's any language in there that

23 might be salvaged.

24 I would like the EIS to review the

25 repeated letters and news in the Maui News from the

1 beginning -- the beginning of time, mentioning and

2 reporting the numerous repeated pleading to HC&S and

3 A & B to consider sustainable ag and consider that

4 they haven't considered.

5 I would like the EIS to include a review

6 of all the meeting minutes that were held at Keanae

7 School from the start to the end. I would like --

8 from the Maui County Council, to be specific.

9 I would like the EIS to include the

10 minutes of all Water Resource Committee, Maui County

11 again, where Hana, Keanae, Nahiku, Waialua and

12 Kailua are on the agenda.

13 I would like the EIS to include the

14 reporting of the 2016 seed worm breakout group

15 discussions and their findings, which I was at but

16 I've never seen, and I was told I'd get it e-mailed.

17 I would like you to also include the

18 recent 2017, though limited, seed worm, and though

19 about DHHL, there was a lot of language about this

20 and our sacred rocks at Iao. I want that included.

21 I would like the EIS to include the review

22 of all testimony of the Hawaii State Legislature

23 2016 Senate bill 3001 that didn't pass and the

24 resulting House bill HB2501, or better known as the

25 "water theft bill."

1 I would like the EIS to include the
2 numerous petitioners, the number of petitioners, and
3 all the comments in the Sierra Club petition
4 relating to HB2501.

5 I would like the EIS to also include the
6 number of petitioners and all the comments in the
7 petition to the governor to veto HB2501.

8 Lastly, how have these areas been
9 affected.

10 I want a socio-cultural consideration to
11 be made.

12 Thank you.

13 MODERATOR SENELLY: Thank you.

14 MS. MURPHY: Thank you so much to everyone
15 who's presented tonight, who's spoken up and stood
16 in their truth about what's happening.

17 MODERATOR SENELLY: Excuse me. What's

18 your name?

19 MS. MURPHY: Yes. My name is

20 Aubrie Murphy.

21 MODERATOR SENELLY: Thank you, Aubrie.

22 MS. MURPHY: Also I just want to share my
23 main point is please be complicit in this necessary
24 change.

25 I'm not entirely convinced that this

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1 meeting is of the highest design and order.

2 We have somebody taking minutes, great; we
3 have camera people, great; we have a person who's
4 supposed to be collecting information writing on a
5 scrap of paper.

6 I found out from our facilitator over here
7 that this woman does not actually work for Wilson
8 Okamoto. She doesn't know how she's affiliated or
9 what she really --

10 (Simultaneous speaking between Ms. Murphy and
11 the moderator.)

12 MS. MURPHY: Well, that's what this woman
13 said over here. I'm not entirely sure.

14 My base point is that I'm not entirely
15 convinced that this collection of information is of
16 the highest order.

17 I ask you to be complicit in this change.
18 Go to WOC at Wilson Okamoto, voice
19 yourself. If you do not, other people will make
20 these choices for you. Continue the fight, continue
21 to speak your truth, continue to protect your water.

22 And I also want every one of you, please,
23 if you can, reach out to me, I want to share your
24 story. I'm a published writer. And I'm Mermaid of
25 Hookipa. I've had my ocean conservation project

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1 since August of 2015. I host beach cleans. I write
2 consciously created articles with scientifically
3 backed research.

4 But I want to tell your story about what
5 you've experienced as generations of Hawaiians.
6 Please reach out.

7 My Facebook page is "mermaidofhookipa."
8 It's open, everyone can come. Please share your
9 story with me. I want to help make this a reality.

10 I want the water to go back to its rightful
11 stewards.

12 Aloha.

13 MODERATOR SENELLY: Aloha.

14 MS. POWERS: Aloha. I'm Megan Loomis
15 Powers.

16 MODERATOR SENELLY: Megan Loomis Powers.

17 MS. POWERS: Yes.

18 MODERATOR SENELLY: Okay.

19 MS. POWERS: Thank you, everyone, for all
20 your incredible sharing and your spot-on, you know,
21 right to the number responses.

22 I grew up right next -- I grew up on
23 Ho'olawa Stream, which was an absolutely dry stream.
24 And thank goodness for Stephen Cabral. He was the
25 guy who managed the gates most of my life, the EMI

1 gates. He knew that streams needed a certain
2 minimum amount just to try and survive.
3 And so every year, he would give us at
4 least six weeks of uninterrupted stream flow. And
5 what was so amazing is you would watch life start to
6 return. And all the mosquitoes would get washed
7 away, and the frogs would come back, and they'd eat
8 the rest of the mosquitoes that were growing in the
9 bananas.

10 And what we're here defending is that we
11 know that is -- the East Maui watershed is the
12 supply of water for the big half of Maui, and
13 it's -- everybody's water depends on that. And if
14 we don't steward that mountain, if we don't steward
15 that watershed, if we don't take care of the plants
16 that gather the rain and bring it down to the earth,
17 we're cutting off future generations.

18 And we know that because we've lived there
19 and witnessed it, like your beautiful child with
20 some mysterious disease that you don't have any way
21 to fix just waiting in front of you.

22 And the thing is living systems, they can
23 only take so much abuse until something breaks,
24 until you get cancer, until, oh, my goodness, how
25 many species have gone extinct on the East Maui

1 watershed in the last 120 years. You know, that
2 should be something in the EIS. How many species
3 have gone extinct.

4 So what I am observing is that there's
5 been 120 years of severe mismanagement of this
6 watershed that serves not only the people living
7 here now but future generations and future
8 generations and future generations.

9 And that mismanagement also includes the
10 36,000 acres of A & B land that now doesn't even
11 hold water because they never, not once, let land be
12 fallow. They never gave back to the soil. There's
13 no humic acid in the soil to hold water.

14 I mean, we've seen studies. We've done it
15 at the farm conferences. You pour water into
16 A & B's soil, and it doesn't even make the dirt wet.
17 It just runs around the outside and drips out.

18 If you have healthy soil, it holds water.

19 There's so many studies that show if you have good
20 humic acid content in your soil, you can reduce
21 watering by 70 percent. Wow, 70 percent of the
22 water gets to stay in East Maui.

23 That's what we need. We need good
24 management. This is just the beginning of like
25 recognizing that.

1 And what she said about go all the way
2 back to the beginning, we need to -- this is not the
3 baseline. Right here, this is not the baseline.
4 The baseline needs to be way back when it
5 was a healthy ecosystem; and we need to make plans,
6 and this EIS has to direct that planning, to support
7 bringing, regenerating and restoring what's already
8 been damaged. And the same goes for the soil out in
9 the valley.
10 So I know I had something else to say, but
11 thank you very much.
12 MODERATOR SENELLY: Thank you.
13 Hello again.
14 MR. SLATER: Hi. Steve Slater.
15 I would like to have some -- well, first
16 thing, I think 30 years is way too long the way
17 science and biology is going.
18 I mean, we're just breaking the surface of
19 how important the microbial systems are to the soil,
20 to our own human bodies, how much symbiotic both
21 bacteria, virus, fungus. Just it's a whole new era.
22 To lock us into a 30-year lease at this point, I
23 don't think the EIS can be at all functional.
24 I think if we did an EIS in two years or
25 five years, I think we'd be talking about completely

1 different things on the watershed, like the
2 connection of the microbial system from the ocean,
3 like miniature salmon, microscopic salmon swimming
4 upstream, carrying nutrients.

5 I mean, we're in a whole 'nother era. I
6 just find it's going to be very difficult to get an
7 accurate EIS unless we bring in state-of-the-art
8 science these days. And I don't think we're going
9 to get that on Maui.

10 I really think you'd have to bring in some
11 cutting-edge biologists, look at the whole microbial
12 system, what it means to endangered species.

13 And we're at a time when we're not going
14 to get a lot happening in a short period. So why
15 can't A & B be satisfied with a one-year lease?

16 They've been living with it for all this time, and
17 now major changes are happening.

18 I just can't -- you know, that leads me
19 back into the Glyphosate/Roundup problem, like the
20 gentleman was explaining. So much spraying. Not
21 just on the edges; but because it's difficult for
22 them to go, they spray right in the water.

23 Could we possibly get a study? You're not
24 going to be able to go take water samples and find
25 glyphosate, but couldn't we study some of the people

1 who have used it as drinking water?
2 Could they have free access to a urine
3 test and maybe compared to these people have a
4 higher rate of glyphosate?

5 And remember, glyphosate also kills the
6 microbial content. It's like it's got more
7 repercussions than just if it gave something to
8 human health. It's changing the whole biosphere of
9 the area.

10 So why didn't A & B ever -- they've never
11 had to say how much they pumped. A & B has a record
12 of being able to put poisons out, not inform the
13 Health Department, not inform the County, keep
14 secret lists. Could EIS look at what chemicals have
15 been put in the stream?

16 And also, A & B has been spraying -- HC&S
17 has been spraying the cane with glyphosate to make
18 it dry so they can burn it. That has gone into the
19 ocean. Plus what they're spraying into the fields.
20 So what they've put on the fields also
21 compounds what's coming down the streams.

22 Is that possible?

23 Also, you know, I own a property for the
24 last 15 years where I can only live on catchment.
25 Even though I have rights on my deed to two ditches,

1 Lowrie Ditch, Haiku Ditch, and Waipio Stream, I
2 can't exercise those rights.
3 You can't talk to EMI about using rights
4 on your deed. It's a whole legal battle. You're
5 looking for trouble.

6 I have to live on catchment. It's \$200
7 per thousand, I pay to have it water trucked in.
8 Not \$3 dollars.

9 And the last thing is what does this EIS
10 cost? Because if some group or the County wants to
11 reimburse for the EIS, is this EIS going to be so
12 expensive that it's going to make that \$160,000
13 starting point double? Do we know what this EIS is
14 going to cost?

15 MODERATOR SENELLY: Okay. That's the last
16 speaker.

17 Actually, we have one more very important
18 speak. It's Father.

19 But let me say this. Thank you. I know
20 at times we -- you know, we just try different
21 things.

22 Just for your information, the person who
23 brought this up, I'm actually an independent
24 consultant to Wilson Okamoto, and I've done a lot of
25 facilitation as well as mediation and social impact

1 stuff.
2 And actually, you can ask Isaac Hall,
3 because I've worked with him.
4 Okay. I'm going to ask Father to say the
5 pue.
6 And also, anybody who has any feeling
7 about helping us put stuff away, that would be
8 really nice.
9 Oh, and you know what. You know the
10 water, if there's anything left, please take it.
11 (Closing pue by Father Tomoso.)
12 (Scoping meeting concluded at 8:56 p.m.)
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CERTIFICATE

4 STATE OF HAWAII)
5 COUNTY OF MAUI)
6 hereby certify:
7
8 That on February 23rd, 2017, starting at 5:08 p.m.,
9 the proceedings were taken down by me in machine shorthand
10 and were thereafter reduced to typewritten form under my
supervision; that the foregoing represents, to the best of
my ability, a true and correct transcript of the
proceedings had in the foregoing matter.
11 I further certify that I am not an attorney for any
12 of the parties hereto, nor in any way concerned with the
cause named in the caption.

22 DATED this 12th day of March 2017.

Darcy J. Brokaw, RPR, CRR, CSR 371

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