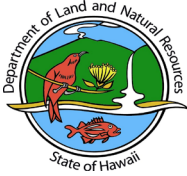


DAVID Y. IGE  
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



**STATE OF HAWAII  
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

POST OFFICE BOX 621  
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

**Testimony of  
SUZANNE D. CASE  
Chairperson**

**Before the Senate Committee on  
WAYS AND MEANS**

**Wednesday, February 10, 2021  
10:10AM  
State Capitol, Conference Room 211**

**In consideration of  
SENATE BILL 179, SENATE DRAFT 1  
RELATING TO IRRIGATION**

Senate Bill 179, Senate Draft 1 proposes to transfer operational authority over portions of the East Kauai Irrigation System operated and maintained by the East Kauai Water Users' Cooperative as of December 14, 2020, to the Department of Agriculture (DOA). The measure also proposes to appropriate funds. **The Department of Land and Natural Resources (Department) strongly supports this measure and provides the following comments on Senate Draft 1.**

The East Kauai Irrigation System was formerly under the management of the East Kauai Water Users Cooperative (EKWUC) via a month to month revocable permit. On September 3, 2019, the EKWUC voted against the continuation of their revocable permit which expired on December 31, 2019. The irrigation system, including the reservoir, has since reverted to the Department's management beginning January 1, 2020. Therefore, the date of December 14, 2020 representing the dissolution of the EKWUC referenced in Section 1(a) on page 1 of the bill does not indicate the date EKWUC ceased management of the irrigation system. Additionally, the Department seeks to clarify that that the establishment of new DOA staff positions in Section 3 of the bill shall not serve to delay or defer transfer of the irrigation system to DOA upon the measure's effective date of July 1, 2021. As this measure appropriates funds for the continued operation of the system, DOA will have the resources to assume interim management of the system while complying with the bill's requirements.

The Department's current oversight of the irrigation system is focused on addressing public health and safety and preserving the viability of the irrigation system for future use, but not for the continued delivery of water to various users. As an interim measure, the Department has used its limited operating funds to hire a contractor to operate and maintain the system on a limited basis to address public health and safety issues. Based on the costs incurred thus far, the Department

**SUZANNE D. CASE**  
CHAIRPERSON  
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES  
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

**ROBERT K. MASUDA**  
FIRST DEPUTY

**M. KALEO MANUEL**  
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER

AQUATIC RESOURCES  
BOATING AND OCEAN RECREATION  
BUREAU OF CONVEYANCES  
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT  
CONSERVATION AND COASTAL LANDS  
CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES ENFORCEMENT  
ENGINEERING  
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
KAHOOLAWE ISLAND RESERVE COMMISSION  
LAND  
STATE PARKS

believes that the proposed appropriation amount of \$500,000 annually for the next two fiscal years to be sufficient to meet the objective of this measure.

Moving forward, the Department's primary objective is to work collaboratively with Kauai legislators to find an appropriate public or private entity that can assume management and operation of the system as had previously been done by EKWUC. The Department believes this measure would satisfy that objective, by ensuring the ongoing operation of the irrigation system by DOA in support of local agriculture. However, if this measure were to not pass and the primary objective cannot be met, the Department will pursue shutdown of the irrigation system, including breaching the reservoirs, as a last resort.

The Department does not have the resources and expertise to function as a water delivery provider. Additionally, this would be inconsistent with the Department's mission of natural, cultural, recreational and historical resource management of protection. A shutdown of the system would be a long-term process with significant planning and studies to determine the impacts of such action, which would include public engagement. Any action to proceed with a system shutdown would be subject to the approval of the Board of Land and Natural Resources in an open, public meeting.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this measure.

**DAVID Y. IGE**  
Governor

**JOSH GREEN**  
Lt. Governor



**PHYLLIS SHIMABUKURO-GEISER**  
Chairperson, Board of Agriculture

**MORRIS ATTA**  
Deputy to the Chairperson

State of Hawaii  
**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**  
1428 South King Street  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814-2512  
Phone: (808) 973-9600 FAX: (808) 973-9613

**TESTIMONY OF PHYLLIS SHIMABUKURO-GEISER**  
**CHAIRPERSON, BOARD OF AGRICULTURE**  
**BEFORE THE**  
**SENATE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS**

**WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 2021**

**10:10 A.M.**

**CONFERENCE ROOM 211**

**SENATE BILL NO. 179, SD1**  
**RELATING TO IRRIGATION**

Chairperson Dela Cruz and Members of the Committee:

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on Senate Bill 179, SD1. This bill transfers operation authority over portions of the East Kauai Irrigation System to the Department of Agriculture and make appropriations. The Department of Agriculture supports this measure provided it does not impact the priorities listed in the Executive Budget.

The bill provides much needed support for a system that has been operated and maintained by volunteer farmers in East Kauai for many years. The need for continued irrigation access for farmers in the region is of utmost importance for their farming viability and directly supports the State's goal to increase local food production.



**OFFICE OF THE MAYOR**

**DEREK S.K. KAWAKAMI, MAYOR**

**MICHAEL A. DAHILIG, MANAGING DIRECTOR**



Testimony of  
**Michael A. Dahilig**  
Managing Director, County of Kaua'i

Before the  
**Senate Committee on Ways and Means**  
February 10, 2021 at 10:10 a.m.  
Conference Room 211

In consideration of  
**SB 179 SD 1**  
**Relating to Irrigation**

Honorable Chair Dela Cruz, Vice Chair Keith-Agaran, and Members of the Committee:

The County of Kaua'i writes in **strong support** of SB179 SD1 which transfers operational authority over portions of the East Kaua'i irrigation system operated and maintained by the East Kaua'i Water Users' Cooperative to the Department of Agriculture.

Historically, the East Kaua'i Water Users' Cooperative managed the twenty-two mile ditch system and two State-owned reservoirs in the Kapa'a and Kalepa area for eighteen years. This irrigation system is not only critical in maintaining our storm water but also in allowing our small farms and ranches to increase local food production and provide food security.

After the Coop's year to year renewable lease option ended in 2018, management of the irrigation system has been in limbo. Transferring the operational authority to the Department of Agriculture and allowing them to contract with those who can best manage the system is of utmost concern for the agricultural welfare of Kaua'i.

We also support funding positions to manage the state irrigation system in the Department of Agriculture when the transfer is made.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.





Email: [communications@ulupono.com](mailto:communications@ulupono.com)

SENATE COMMITTEE ON WAYS & MEANS  
Wednesday, February 10, 2021 — 10:10 a.m.

**Ulupono Initiative supports SB 179 SD 1, Relating to Irrigation.**

Dear Chair Dela Cruz and Members of the Committee:

My name is Micah Munekata, and I am the Director of Government Affairs at Ulupono Initiative. We are a Hawai'i-focused impact investment firm that strives to improve quality of life throughout the islands by helping our communities become more resilient and self-sufficient through locally produced food; renewable energy and clean transportation; and better management of freshwater and waste.

**Ulupono supports SB 179 SD 1**, which transfers to the Department of Agriculture operational authority over portions of the East Kaua'i Irrigation System that is operated and maintained by the East Kaua'i Water Users' Cooperative.

Ulupono supports the affordable access to water resources for local food producers across the State. The East Kaua'i Irrigation System is critical for local farmers on the island and directly supports Hawai'i's food production goals. Without access to water, agriculture does not exist. It is important for the State to support the operation and maintenance of irrigation systems statewide in order to meet Hawai'i's food security and sustainability goals.

Thank you for this opportunity to testify.

Respectfully,

Micah Munekata  
Director of Government Affairs

*Investing in a Sustainable Hawai'i*



P.O. Box 253, Kunia, Hawai'i 96759  
Phone: (808) 848-2074; Fax: (808) 848-1921  
e-mail [info@hfbf.org](mailto:info@hfbf.org); [www.hfbf.org](http://www.hfbf.org)

February 10, 2021

HEARING BEFORE THE  
SENATE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

**TESTIMONY ON SB 179, SD1**  
RELATING TO IRRIGATION

Room 211  
10:10 AM

Aloha Chair Dela Cruz, Vice Chair Keith-Agaran, and Members of the Committee:

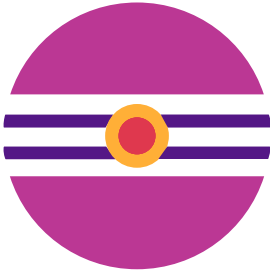
I am Brian Miyamoto, Executive Director of the Hawaii Farm Bureau (HFB). Organized since 1948, the HFB is comprised of 1,800 farm family members statewide and serves as Hawaii's voice of agriculture to protect, advocate and advance the social, economic, and educational interests of our diverse agricultural community.

**The Hawaii Farm Bureau supports SB 179, SD1**, which transfers operational authority over portions of the east Kauai irrigation system operated and maintained by the east Kauai water users' cooperative as of 12/14/20, to the Department of Agriculture.

Since the demise of plantation operations across the islands, we have seen the erosion of irrigation systems. Ditches that carried water fell into disrepair with major leaks in the system, and in cases such as Ka'u, cracks in tunnels created enough losses that there is no longer a significant flow of water. The Legislature continues to advocate for increased self-sufficiency, sustainability, and food security. Agriculture must play a key role in the process and for there to be agriculture, water is critical.

The East Kauai Irrigation System services more than 12,500 acres of agricultural land on Kauai. The repair and maintenance of this 21-mile irrigation system is critical for Kauai's farmers who depend on the East Kauai Irrigation System for their operations. Water availability is a basic necessity needed by farmers and ranchers to maintain and expand their production, particularly in times of drought. Having a reliable water supply is a key factor when Hawaii's farmers and ranchers are making decisions to start new or to expand existing operations.

Thank you for this opportunity to testify on this important matter.



## **Saiva Siddhanta Church**

Kauai's Hindu Monastery  
107 Kaholalele Road  
Kapaa, Hawaii 96746-9304•USA  
Phone: (808) 822-3012

February 8, 2021

### **Committee on Ways and Means**

Senator Donovan M. Dela Cruz, Chair  
Senator Gilbert S.C. Keith-Agaran, Vice Chair

### **Testimony on SB179 SD1, Relating to Irrigation Wednesday, February 10, 2021, Via Videoconference**

Chairperson Dela Cruz and Members of the Committee:

We **strongly support SB179SD1**. The East Kauai Irrigation System, specifically Wailua Reservoir, is vital to our Church in Wailua Homesteads. The system has serviced our property via Lateral One Ditch for the past 100 years. It continues to be used to water our monastery gardens and dairy cows, as well as create wetland habitats within the property and marvelous scenic ponds immediately next to our nearly finished Iraivan Hindu Temple, a popular religious site for tens of thousands of Hindus visiting the island each year. Their appreciation for the monastery and temple with its charming waterfalls, ponds, wildlife and lush tropical landscaping brings a significant and growing income to the island.

Leaving aside the vital importance of the water for our property, our neighbors have been alarmed by the threat issued last year by the Department of Land and Natural Resources (see their press release of January 24, 2020, attached) to demolish the reservoir should, effectively speaking, the previous version of this same bill (SB2099) not pass. Wailua Reservoir is an important and historic public community asset, a public fishing area, a wildlife preserve and nesting place for native birds and bats. It is inconceivable to us that the State would throw away such a resource, especially one they've spent millions of dollars on over the last ten years upgrading to meet dam safety regulations.

The system is almost entirely owned by the State. The East Kauai Water Users Cooperative, in which we have had an active part, was formed to manage the system on an interim basis after the departure of the plantation. State studies by the Department of Agriculture recommended the State take over the system. We ran it diligently for 18 years, but saw no progress on the State's part to take over management. With the failure of SB2099 in 2020, the Coop regretfully but rightly decided to withdraw and let the system revert to DLNR, the owners.

At the end of the session last year, we heard second-hand that SB2099 failed

because some legislators thought it involved purchasing the system from private owners rather than taking over management of a system—valued 18 years ago at over \$200 million—that was already the State’s property.

We plead with the legislature to not carry that misunderstanding over to this session. Wailua Reservoir, Upper Kapahi, nearly all the ditches in East Kauai as well as the system servicing the Kalepa area under the Agribusiness Development Corporation, are the State’s property. They are vital to the future of agriculture in East Kauai. Without it, farming will not only be impossible in the future, presently active farmers will be put out of business. DHHL lands will be deprived of water they are presently receiving. Fern Grotto, one of the island’s most popular tourist destinations, will suffer greatly. Reservoir 21, immediately on top of the grotto, is filled by this system and when it dries up, the ferns below it die.

We note that SB179SD1 provides for a period of study to evaluate such a transition. A closely related study, The Agricultural Water Use and Development Plan, was completed in 2003 and of a list of five systems in the State recommended for take over by the Department of Agriculture, the East Kauai system was number one.

We respectfully request that this bill be passed, with revisions as explained in the testimony submitted by the East Kauai Water Users Cooperative.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Sadasivanatha Palaniswami". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the left.

Sadasivanatha Palaniswami  
Vice-President, Saiva Siddhanta Church



Making Hawai'i a Great Place to Live!  
 Department of Land and Natural Resources

[Home](#) » [Land, Main, Media, News Releases, slider](#) » 01/24/20-CLEARING UP MISINFORMATION ABOUT THE STATUS OF KAUA'I'S WAILUA RESERVOIR

## 01/24/20-CLEARING UP MISINFORMATION ABOUT THE STATUS OF KAUA'I'S WAILUA RESERVOIR

Posted on Jan 24, 2020 in [Land](#), [Main](#), [Media](#), [News Releases](#), [slider](#)

### DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES News Release

**DAVID Y. IGE**  
 GOVERNOR

**SUZANNE D. CASE**  
 CHAIRPERSON

For Immediate News Release January 24, 2020

### CLEARING UP MISINFORMATION ABOUT THE STATUS OF KAUA'I'S WAILUA RESERVOIR



(Honolulu) – People have expressed concerns about the future of the Wailua Reservoir, which is part of the East Kaua'i Irrigation System. Prior to Dec. 31, 2019, the reservoir was under the management of the East Kaua'i Water Users Cooperative (EKWUC) operating under a DLNR revocable permit. The EKWUC voted against continuation of the RP on Sept. 3<sup>rd</sup> last year, which resulted in the year-end expiration of the permit.

The irrigation system has now reverted to DLNR's management with current oversight focused on public health and safety and preserving the viability of the system for future use. This does not include continued delivery of water to various users. DLNR's current primary objective is to work collaboratively with Kaua'i legislators to try and find an appropriate public or private entity to assume management and operation of the system.

As a last resort, if a new operator can't be identified, DLNR will pursue shutting down the system, including breaching the reservoir. The department does not have the resources and expertise to act as a water delivery provider. Additionally, operation by DLNR, would be inconsistent with the department's mission of protection and management of natural, cultural, recreational and historical resources.

Shutting down the system would be a long-term process, only after significant studies and planning to determine possible impacts. Any shut-down will include engagement from the community and would be subject to approval by the Board of Land and Natural Resources in an open meeting.

# # #

**Media Contact:**

Dan Dennison  
Senior Communications Manager  
(808) 587-0396  
[DLNR.comms@hawaii.gov](mailto:DLNR.comms@hawaii.gov)



**East Kauai  
Water Users' Cooperative**

4334 Rice Street, Suite 202  
Lihue, Kauai Hawaii 96766  
Phone: 808-246-6962  
Fax: 808-245-3277

February 9, 2021

TO: **Committee on Ways and Means**  
Senator Donovan M. Dela Cruz, Chair  
Senator Gilbert S.C. Keith-Agaran, Vice Chair

RE: **Testimony on SB179 SD1, Relating to Irrigation  
Wednesday, February 10, 2021, Via Videoconference**

Chairperson Dela Cruz and Members of the Committee:

My name is Jerry Ornellas and **I strongly support SB179 SD1**. I have been the president of the East Kauai Water Users' Cooperative since its formation in 2001. Until last year, the Coop managed the State-owned reservoir and ditch system in the Kapaa/Kalepa area under a year-to-year revocable permit from the Department of Land and Natural Resources. With great regrets, the Coop cancelled the RP effective December 30, 2019 and the system reverted to DLNR. The Coop is in the final phase of dissolution and will no longer exist in a few months. An ever-increasing list of legal requirements to be met by the Coop were impossible to fulfill, despite the need for water by the area farmers and ranchers.

Section 1(d) regarding a water licensing deadline appears to us left over from the earlier version of the bill and is not needed. There is no licensing deadline to consider in the transfer of the system to the Department of Agriculture.

I would like to recount for the committee the series of decisions and subsequent demands placed on our small Coop that have brought us to this point.

**These State requirements and decisions made it completely unrealistic for a local community organization to operate a State-owned water system of any substantial size.**

On September 20, 2016, the Cooperative was informed by DLNR that as a consequence of the East Maui irrigation decision we would have to seek a long-term water lease (see letter page 4). We were given three years to complete the application process including an Environmental Impact Statement which alone is beyond our monetary resources to pay for, as well as other complex requirements. Even if we had had the monetary resources to meet the requirements, we could only bid on the system at public auction with no guarantee that we would ultimately be awarded the lease. The letter states that if the lease has not been granted by the beginning of 2020, the RP would not be renewed again.

Other demands, small and large, started to be made. For example, in the

DLNR letter of August 21, 2019 (see page 6), which was ostensibly to address our concerns expressed in a personal meeting with DLNR staff, included new demands. The first and minor one was to repair “within days” a culvert near Kapahi Park which was part of an abandoned ditch not part of our system and not our responsibility; the second, to maintain acres of land in and adjacent to the now abandoned area of the renovated Upper Kapahi Reservoir—a substantial job not related to the operation of the system.

Then in March, 2019, BLNR approved a “cost share” formula for watershed management (see page 7) of which our Coop was expected to pay initially \$15,874 a year out of an estimated annual cost to maintain the Blue Hole/East Kauai watershed of \$587,347 per year. Our share in subsequent years was undetermined.

With such demands piling up on top of the EIA and possibly EIS, and seeing no alternative, the Coop informed DLNR it would cease operation and that the irrigation system, including the recently renovated Wailua and Upper Kapahi Reservoirs, would revert to DLNR control (including dam safety oversight).

In 2001, ITC Water Management, hired by the State to evaluate the East Kauai system, estimated the cost to build it in 2001 to be in excess of \$200 million. We are talking about the potential loss of a substantial and irreplaceable State asset. Our system includes two reservoirs and 22 miles of ditch which has historically serviced thousands of acres of State and private lands (see attached map, page 14).

We are therefore in favor of SB179SD1 recommending the East Kauai system be taken over by the Department of Agriculture. This is in keeping with the mandate of Article XI, Section 3, of the State Constitution: “The state shall conserve and protect agricultural lands, promote diversified agriculture, increase agricultural self-sufficiency and assure the availability of agriculturally suitable lands.”

Hawaii Revised Statue 167-1, Irrigation Water Development, states: “Findings and declaration of necessity. It is important to the welfare of the people of Hawaii that agricultural production be developed as fully as possible. **It is further found that water presently tapped for irrigation is inadequate for the fullest development of the economy of the State.** It is therefore hereby declared that additional water and water facilities are necessary for the development of agriculture in the State.” The statue recommends development of new water facilities, what to say of preserving the ones we already have.

In 2003, the Department of Agriculture released its comprehensive Agricultural Water Use and Development Plan which analyzed the development and present status of State’s plantation-developed irrigation systems and concluded that **the East Kauai System was among five State systems “important and viable to Hawaii’s growing diversified agricultural industry.”**

In particular, it can supply irrigation water to more than 1,000 acres of



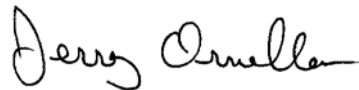
the State Kalepa lands located between Kapaa and Lihue, and a similar amount of private former cane lands mauka of Kapaa town. When first taken out of sugar cane in 2001, the Kalepa lands had gone into pasture, but in the last few years, through the good action of the Agribusiness Development Corporation, nearly 300 acres to date has been leased to farmers who are actively developing their crops, including ginger, bananas, noni and sweet potatoes. This is only possible because the Coop could provide these farms with water. At present water delivery continues to these ADC lots from the adjacent Grove Farm ditch system, but there is no agreement in place for the water use, nor formal management or even rights to use the ditches on the ADC lands, which remain under DLNR jurisdiction.

Aside from the State lands and private Kapaa parcel, the Coop system can service thousands of acres of so-called “marginal lands”—those not taken by the cane companies and now privately owned. These are located throughout Kapaa and are or could be productive agricultural lands, such as my own profitable farm.

The Department of Agriculture is the natural State agency to manage this public water system, as is the pattern in most other states in the country. Indeed, irrigation systems worldwide are built and operated by the government. It is also the only long-term, permanent way to manage the system for the benefit of our citizens.

I respectfully ask that you pass this bill with appropriate revisions as detailed at the start of this letter.

**East Kauai Water Users' Cooperative**

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jerry Ornellas". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Jerry Ornellas, President

DAVID Y. IGE  
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



SUZANNE CASE  
CHAIRPERSON  
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES  
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

STATE OF HAWAII  
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES  
LAND DIVISION

POST OFFICE BOX 621  
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

September 20, 2016

RECEIVED

SEP 23 2016

BELLES GRAHAM PROUDFOOT  
WILSON & CHUN, LLP

PSF No.: 16KD-114

Max W.J. Graham, Jr., Esq.  
Belles Graham Proudfoot Wilson & Chun, LLP  
Attorneys At Law  
4334 Rice Street, Suite 202  
Lihue, HI 96766

**Subject: East Kauai Water Users' Cooperative Application for Water Lease on State Lands at Kawaihau, Kauai, Tax Map Key: (4) Zone 4, Sections 1; 2; 3; 4; and 6**

Dear Mr. Graham:

We acknowledge receipt of your client's application for a water lease from a source located on the subject State lands. As you note in the application, your client's use of water is consumptive. A water lease for consumptive use can only be issued by public auction after authorization by the Board of Land and Natural Resources (Board). To enable us to present a request to the Board to conduct a public auction of a water lease, your client will first need to comply with the following requirements of Section 171-58, Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS):

1. Unless determined by the Chairperson or Board to be exempt under applicable laws and rules, complete an Environmental Assessment (EA) or Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), as appropriate, under Chapter 343, HRS, regarding your client's current and proposed use of the water;
2. Coordinate with our Division of Forestry and Wildlife to develop a watershed management plan;
3. Contact the Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands (OCCL) to determine whether a conservation district use application is required for the water lease; and
4. Coordinate with the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands to develop a reservation of water rights in favor of its beneficiaries sufficient to support current and future homestead needs.

Once your client has satisfied these requirements, the staff submittal for authorization to conduct the public auction will be prepared and presented to the Board at a public meeting.

Max W.J. Graham, Jr., Esq.  
September 20, 2016  
Page 2

Please note that under Act 126, Session Laws of Hawaii 2016, your client's current Revocable Permit No. S-7310 for use of the water can only be held over for three consecutive years while you pursue the application requirements for a water lease.<sup>1</sup> Accordingly, we recommend that your client begin work on the lease requirements as soon as possible and diligently pursue them to conclusion.

If you have any questions, please contact Assistant Administrator Kevin Moore at (808) 587-0426. Thank you.

Very truly yours,



Russell Y. Tsuji  
Administrator

cc: Land Board Member  
East Kauai Water Users' Cooperative  
District Files

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<sup>1</sup> We anticipate taking a request to the Board for the holdover of current water revocable permits before the end of 2016.



**STATE OF HAWAII  
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES  
LAND DIVISION**

3060 Eiwa Street, Room 208  
Lihue, Hawaii 96766  
PHONE: (808) 274-3491  
FAX: (808) 241-3535

August 21, 2019

Ref. No.: RPS-7310

Mr. Jerry Ornellas, President  
East Kauai Water Users' Cooperative  
P. O. Box 800  
Kapaa, HI 96746

Dear Mr. Ornellas,

It was a pleasure meeting with you the other week to discuss matters concerning the maintenance of the various ditches/streams covered under Revocable Permit No. S-7310, issued to the East Kauai Water Users' Cooperative (EKWUC).

In our discussion, you indicated that maintenance of the ditch system is becoming more and more difficult due to the decrease in manpower due to the aging membership, and a shortage of available funds to cover the cost to maintain these ditches. The EKWUC membership is aging with less and less landowners/families farming their lands, thus no longer having interest in the ditch system. You have indicated that it costs EKWUC approximately \$75,000 a year to maintain the existing ditches, which is much less if other agencies were to do the same work. The limited funds and manpower are making it near impossible to properly maintain the existing ditch system. As a result, more and more sections of the irrigation system are becoming inoperable and may require eventual decommissioning.

You've indicated that due to the difficulties experienced, EKWUC may not be seeking an extension or renewal of its revocable permit due to its inability to continue proper maintenance of the irrigation system under the existing revocable permit as it is too large a task for EKWUC to handle. It is hoped that either the Department of Agriculture (DOA) or the Agribusiness Development Corporation (ADC) will be able to take over the maintenance of the ditch system, although rumors indicate that neither agency has the funds to maintain these ditches.

In our discussion, I inquired about the status of the various culverts that cross Kaapuni Road at vicinity of the Kapahi Park. Our office received a call from a concerned resident whom informed us that the culverts are severely damaged and pose a hazard to individuals walking in the area. Staff conducted an inspection of the culverts and noted that the culverts and/or culvert covers are either damaged or

missing, leaving just a hole in the ground off the shoulders of the Kaapuni Road. A couple of these openings in the ground are not clearly visible/noticeable unless one was actually looking for it, which could cause someone to step and fall into the hole. We request that this hazardous condition be addressed and remedied immediately, within the next couple days to prevent potential injury to the general public entering the area.

Other matters discussed involved the routine clearing/maintenance of vegetation at both the Wailua Reservoir and the Upper Kapahi Dam/Reservoir. I am of the understanding that EKWU is responsible for the maintenance of the vegetation at these two sites. You mentioned that EKWUC no longer maintained the vegetation off Kainahola Road at the Upper Kapahi Dam because it was assumed that the boundary of the Upper Kapahi Dam was moved from the dam boundaries off Kainahola Road to the boundary of the "new" dam. I explained that the revocable permit requires that EKWUC repair and maintain the lands up to Kainahola Road as described when the permit was issued. There were no changes to the permit area due to the repair of the Upper Kapahi Dam/Reservoir. As a result, we request that EKWUC continue maintenance of the area between the "old" and "new" Upper Kapahi Dam. Maintenance of both the Upper Kapahi Dam and the Wailua Reservoir should be conducted as often as quarterly, to assure the vegetation is manageable, and no damage is being done to the infrastructure.

Your immediate attention to the above is of great importance as the maintenance of this irrigation system, including the reservoirs cannot be neglected for too long. If EKWUC is not willing or able to continue maintenance of these ditch systems, we might not have any choice and might need to shut-down the system if both the DOA and ADC will not take over the maintenance.

If EKWUC is having great difficulty in maintaining the irrigation system as presently described/covered under Revocable Permit No. S-7310, I strongly recommend that EKWUC discuss matters with the Chairperson, and to perhaps request a decrease of the permit area EKWUC shall be responsible for.

Should you have any questions or concerns relating to the above, please feel free to give me a call to discuss.

Best regards,



Wesley T. Matsunaga  
District Land Agent

cc: Central File  
District File

STATE OF HAWAII  
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES  
Land Division  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

March 22, 2019

Board of Land and Natural Resources  
State of Hawaii  
Honolulu, Hawaii

STATEWIDE

Approval of Watershed Management Protection Cost Share Formula and Contribution for Leases of Water Rights Pursuant to Section 171-58(e), Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS); and Adoption of Guidelines to Determine Whether a Lease of Water Rights May Be Exempt from the Preparation of an Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement Under Chapter 343, HRS.

BACKGROUND

At its meeting on December 8, 2017 under agenda item D-4, the Board approved as amended the holdover of revocable permits for water use for the islands of Hawaii and Kauai. As part of the approval, the Board directed staff to clarify lease requirements in Section 171-58, HRS in regards to compliance with Chapter 343, HRS and the development of a watershed management plan. Specifically, the Board inquired whether 1) existing watershed management plans are sufficient to meet the requirement of Section 171-58(e), HRS, and 2) certain leases may be exempted from an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement.

In addressing the watershed management plan issue, Land Division was greatly assisted by staff from the Division of Forestry and Wildlife (DOFAW) and the Commission on Water Resource Management (CWRM), along with the Department of the Attorney General. It was determined that for the current permittees, there are watershed management plans in existence for the water lease areas. As the statute requires a lessee to both develop and implement a watershed management plan, staff worked to devise an alternative to address the current situation. Rather than requiring the lessee to expend significant funds and time to achieve duplicative results, it would be preferable for the lessee to contribute funds to DOFAW to support the management plans already in existence. Additionally, as lessees generally lack the staff and resources to implement plans and DOFAW and watershed partners have available staff and field crews, this would be a more productive alternative. To determine the appropriate amount that the lessee should contribute, staff developed a watershed management plan cost share formula, which is now brought to the Board for review and approval.



## REMARKS

### HRS 171-58(e) Watershed management cost-share formula

The cost share formula calculates the amount that the lessee must contribute on an annual basis to support implementation of a watershed management plan by considering three factors: 1) the amount of water used by the lessee daily per million gallons (mgd), 2) the available amount of water from the stream or aquifer, determined by median stream flow for surface water or sustainable yield for ground water, and 3) estimated daily management cost for the watershed area contributing to either the surface flow (for stream diversions) or groundwater recharge (for wells). The formula is calculated as follows: the amount of water used, divided by the amount of water available, multiplied by estimated daily management costs, multiplied by 365 days.

The foregoing provides a conceptual framework aimed at developing a cost-share structure to serve the intent and purposes of Chapter 171-58(e), HRS, which requires that any lease of water rights shall contain a covenant that requires the lessee and the Department to jointly develop and implement a watershed management plan. Sections (e) and (f) of HRS 171-58 were added in 1990 (HB3286). At that time, the Legislature found it vital to encourage the prudent management of watershed forests in Hawaii, requiring incorporation of a watershed management plan into all water rights lease agreements to help protect this important natural resource. Originally intended to be a State-developed plan implemented by the lessee, it was amended to be jointly developed and implemented by the Department and the lessee. Accordingly, both the State and the lessee have a duty to protect public trust resources.

Prior to 1990 few watershed management plans existed. Today there are numerous watershed plans, including those implemented by DOFAW and groups like the Watershed Partnerships. Therefore, the Department has determined that existing watershed management plans can be used in lieu of the Department and lessee developing new plans. Currently, implementation of existing watershed management plans is partially supported by State funding appropriated by the Legislature and administered by DOFAW. The proposed watershed protection cost-share would provide an additional source of funds to support on-the-ground management and protection of public trust fresh water resources. The cost-share will be primarily geared towards supporting activities that help maintain watershed function and yield (stream flow and recharge) within the water lease area.

In general, the goal of watershed protection is to maintain watershed function and yield and to restore or maintain a certain level of biological integrity that is the foundation of a healthy watershed. The watershed management cost-share is based on cost estimates for watershed protection activities within a specific watershed or watershed(s) that provide source water for the lessee. Estimates are based on the current cost of management and future planned management activities within the next five years. Accurate cost estimation for the long-term management of Hawaii's watershed forests is challenging because the threats and the management effort needed to detect and control those threats vary in space and time. Similarly, timing of use of certain management tools, such as fencing, may vary depending on when the plans or decisions to install them are completed or the frequency of maintenance or replacement. That being said, there are

certain principles that guide watershed management activities and these can be used to provide reasonable cost estimates.

The following approach was considered by the Department when estimating watershed management costs: 1) identify watershed management area (geographic source of water), 2) identify biological goals and objectives, 3) identify management strategy, 4) determine methods and effort, and 5) cost to implement on-the-ground management activities.

The following management activities were identified to help estimate watershed management costs: 1) construction and maintenance of ungulate proof fencing within the watershed(s); 2) ground and aerial ungulate control within the watershed(s); 3) biological monitoring for species richness and diversity, and invasive species early detection and control, consisting of aerial (digital sketch mapping), imagery (pictometry) and ground (targeted surveys); 4) aerial and ground invasive species removal; and 5) administration activities including planning and logistics, data management, analysis and reporting.

For groundwater, the estimate of water availability is based on the maximum sustainable yield of the aquifer system which benefits from the watershed management. Each aquifer sector and system's sustainable yield is set by CWRM based on best available information regarding groundwater recharge and hydrogeology. An aquifer's sustainable yield may change over time based on new information, specifically with regard to revisions in future rainfall estimates, land-cover, or geology that may influence recharge estimates. The amount of water used is based on the maximum withdrawal rate of the installed pump or the total estimated flow from the development tunnel. For example, the sustainable yield of the Naalehu aquifer system is 118 million gallons per day (mgd) and the total available yield from the Noguchi Tunnel (1 & 2) is 0.934 mgd. Thus, the proportion of water that could be used is 0.79%.

The availability of surface water is based on the best available information regarding runoff and groundwater contributions to surface flow which is influenced by the watershed management from which the cost-share is estimated. Because of the complexity of surface flow and the unique geology of volcanic islands, the management of upslope regions may influence stream flow in one or more adjacent watersheds. For example, the management costs for protecting the eastern portion of the Alakai Swamp benefits groundwater recharge and runoff that contributes to surface flows in the Wainiha, Wailua (Wai'ale'ale & Waikoko streams), and Hanalei watersheds. The water available (total median flow) from the streams flowing from this region of the Alakai Swamp is estimated at 103.8 mgd:

USGS station <sup>1</sup>	River	Median flow (mgd)
16108000	Wainiha	49.1
16101003	Hanalei	40.7
16061200	Wai'ale'ale & Waikoko	14.0
Total =		103.8

<sup>1</sup>USGS Scientific Investigations Report 2016-5103

With an estimated amount used of approximately 14.0 mgd, the proportion of water used by diversions 714 and 716 on Wai'ale'ale and Waikoko streams respectively is 13.49 % (a diverted amount of 14.0 mgd divided by an available amount of 103.8 mgd).



To illustrate the potential amounts that would be paid by a lessee, a table is attached as **Exhibit A** that calculates the annual cost share amount for the permittees based on the amount of water currently diverted. Note that the cost share amounts are estimates only and would be subject to adjustment depending on the amount of water used under the lease. Even though some of the permittees currently use a small amount of water, the Board is requested to set a minimum annual cost share in the amount of \$2,500.00, as any amount less would have minimal benefit to watershed management<sup>1</sup>. Furthermore, regardless of how much water a lessee uses, or if such use is non-consumptive, effective watershed management is critical to ensure a sustainable water supply to allow for long-term water use.

As this is an alternative to the watershed management plan requirement in HRS Section 171-58, the cost share will be a payment distinct from, and in addition to, the lease rent. The cost share will not be considered revenue for the purpose of payments to the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) and the Department of Hawaiian Homelands (DHHL). OHA and DHHL will receive their shares of the lease rent of 20% and 30% respectively. In order to ensure that the lessee contributes an appropriate amount through the term of the lease, the Department will re-evaluate the amounts used in the watershed cost share formula and make adjustments as appropriate. Finally staff notes that for future water leases, the Board could still impose the statutory requirement to develop and implement a watershed management plan if none already exists.

#### Guidelines for HRS Chapter 343 exemption

Pursuant to the Board's directive to determine whether it may be appropriate to exempt certain leases from an environmental assessment (EA) or environmental impact statement (EIS), staff offers the following guidelines for review and acceptance by the Board to assist in future decision making when individual leases are brought before the Board for approval. To clarify, the Board is not requested to exempt any particular lease at this time. The guidelines are intended to provide guidance to the applicants of the conditions under which certain water leases may be granted an exemption. The applicants would still be responsible to comply with Chapter 343, HRS for their water lease request.

In reviewing the water use of the permittees, it appears as though many permittees use a small amount of water, especially in proportion to the amount of available water. In those instances, an exemption may be appropriate under Hawaii Administrative Rules Section 11-200-8, exemption class 1 which states "operations, repairs or maintenance of existing structures, facilities, equipment, or topographical features, involving negligible or no expansion or change of use beyond that previously existing." Additionally, item 47 of the Department's exemption list approved by the Environmental Council on June 5, 2015 applies to "leases of state land involving negligible or no expansion or change of use beyond that previously existing."

The exemption item could be applied to water leases<sup>2</sup>, provided that the Board finds the amount of water diverted under the lease is minimal in relation to the amount of available water from the

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<sup>1</sup> For example, \$2,500 would pay for a crew to conduct invasive species removal for a single day. Any cost share amount that would provide for significant management activities would likely be burdensome for many lessees.

<sup>2</sup> HRS Section 171-1 includes water in the definition of land.

ground or surface source and the proposed amount and purpose of water allowed by the lease is negligible or no expansion or change of use beyond that previously existing. An extensive review of each lease application would be required in order to determine whether an exemption is appropriate. Factors that would be considered by the Board would include but not be limited to whether the proposed lease would use only pre-existing structures, or whether new improvements could be constructed. Other factors would include whether the proposed amount and use of water is consistent with past uses, such as previous water leases. Additionally, cumulative impacts would also be considered, such as the potential effects on downstream users and uses. For example, in its determination, the Board would consider whether an applicant seeks to use water for agricultural purposes, or a more intensive use such as a development. Under this guideline, larger water users that have a greater impact on the water source, such as hydro-electric projects and other large scale or intensive uses would not be exempt, even though the proposed use of the water is consistent with prior uses. Staff will recommend whether an exemption is appropriate when individual projects are brought to the Board for approval. However, staff notes that the even if the Board approves an exemption, such exemption could still be subject to challenge.

RECOMMENDATION: That the Board:

- 1) Approve the watershed management protection cost share formula and contribution for leases of water rights pursuant to Section 171-58(e), Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS); and
- 2) Adopt the guidelines to determine whether a lease of water rights may be exempt from the preparation of an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement under Chapter 343, HRS.

Respectfully submitted,



Ian Hirokawa  
Special Projects Coordinator

APPROVED FOR SUBMITTAL

  
Suzanne D. Case, Chairperson

Formula = usage divided by available, multiply by \$/day for mgmt; multiply by 365 days

Island	Applicant	USAGE	AVAILABLE		MGMT. COST		Watershed Cost Share/year*
		consumptive/non-consumptive	Surface mgd	Ground mgd	\$/day for management	Days	
		Amount Used (mgd) (est.)	Median stream flow	SY			
Kauai	KIUC	14	103		\$1,609.17	365	\$79,833.58
Kauai	East Kauai Water Users Coop	2	74		\$1,609.17	365	\$15,874.24
Kauai	Jeffrey Lindner	0.15		17	\$255.95	365	\$824.31
Mauai	EMI	67	450		\$4,061.60	365	\$220,725.40
Hawaii	HELCO	47	250		\$3,847.95	365	\$264,046.33
Hawaii	Edmund C. Olson Trust	0.0161		118	\$2,863.01	365	\$142.58
Hawaii	Kapapala Ranch	0.113		118	\$2,863.01	365	\$1,000.72
Hawaii	Kuahiwi Contractors	0.369		118	\$2,863.01	365	\$3,267.83
Hawaii	Wood Valley	0.0605		118	\$2,863.01	365	\$535.78

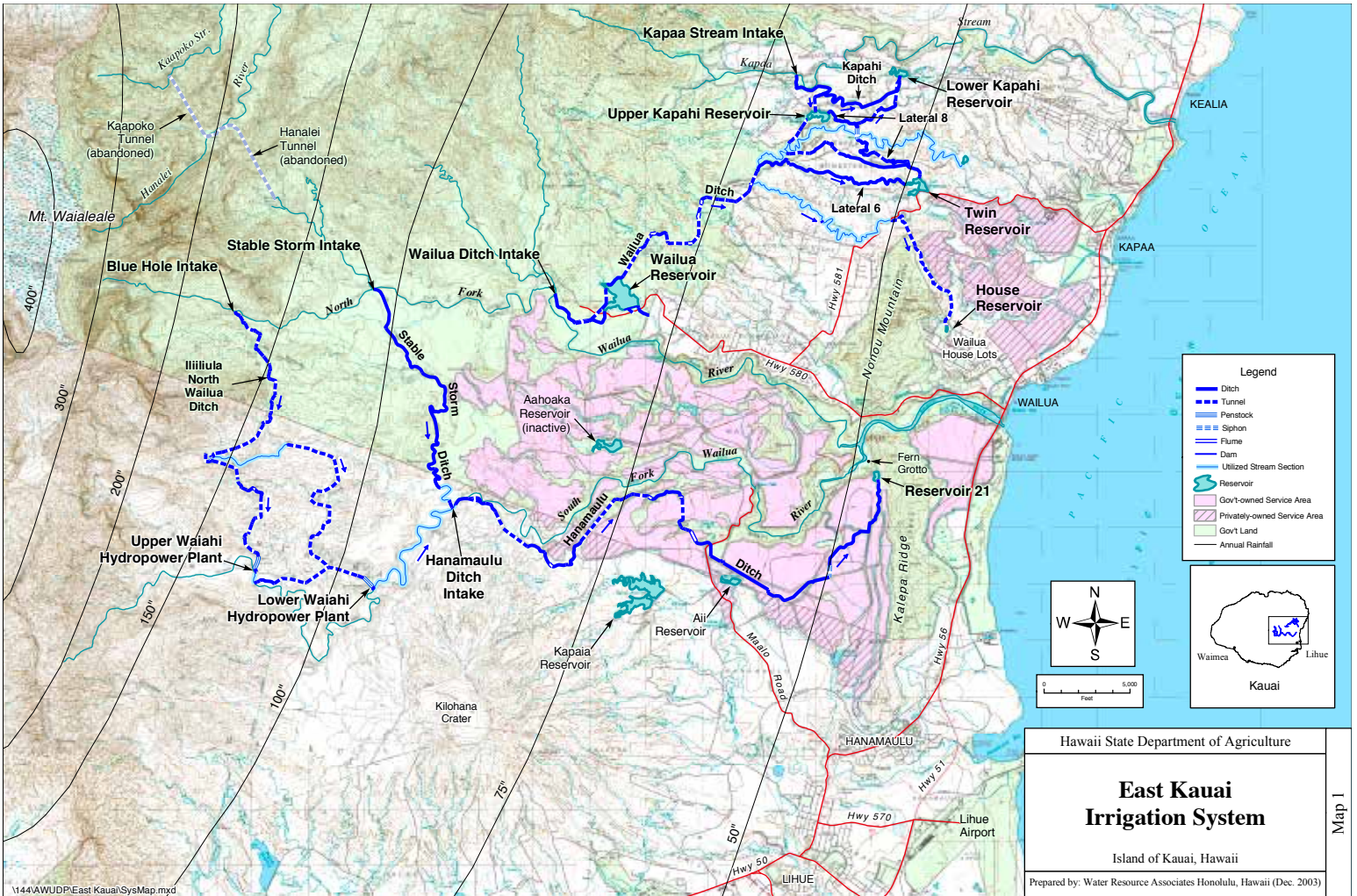
Estimated Annual Watershed Management Costs

Location	\$/year	\$/day
East Maui	\$1,482,487.00	\$4,061.60
Blue Hole/East Kauai	\$587,347.00	\$1,609.17
Molokaa FR	\$61,302.00	\$255.95
Hilo	\$1,404,500.00	\$3,847.95
Kau	\$1,045,000.00	\$2,863.01

\* Lessee would contribute the amount determined by the formula or \$2500, whichever is greater.

EXHIBIT "A"







**Kalepa Koalition**

4334 Rice Street, Suite 202  
Lihue, HI 96766  
Phone: 808-634-6189



February 9, 2021

**TO: Committee on Ways and Means**

Senator Donovan M. Dela Cruz, Chair  
Senator Gilbert S.C. Keith-Agaran, Vice Chair

**RE: Testimony on SB179 SD1, Relating to Irrigation  
Wednesday, February 10, 2021, Via Videoconference**

Chairperson Dela Cruz and Members of the Committee:

We **strongly support SB179 SD1**. The Kalepa Koalition is a Hawaii agricultural cooperative of the farmers and ranchers who hold long-term licenses on 6,500 acres of State land behind Kalepa Ridge on Kauai and under the administration of the State's Agribusiness Development Corporation (ADC).

The East Kauai Water Irrigation System presently services more than 300 acres of these lands actively in crops and can potentially service 1,000. In addition, it services hundreds of acres of DHHL lands makai of Kalepa Ridge and fills Reservoir 21, which sits on top of the popular tourist destination of Fern Grotto in Wailua River State Park and is essential to the health of its ferns.

As of January 1, 2020, the Revocable Permit (RP) of the East Kauai Water Users Cooperative lapsed on the system.

If the system is shut off, not only will farmers be put out of business, Fern Grotto will suffer greatly as the ferns die off (as they did when the reservoir dried up in 2001) and the DHHL lands will need to find another source of water.

Either DLNR itself, ADC or the Department of Agriculture (as proposed by this bill) must take over and run this system.

We respectfully request that this bill be passed, with revisions as explained in the testimony from the East Kauai Water Users Cooperative.

Leslie P. Milnes, Vice-President  
Kalepa Koalition

**LATE**

**LARRY JEFTS FARMS, LLC  
PO BOX 27  
KUNIA, HAWAII 96759  
(808) 688-2892**

SB179sd1, Relating to Irrigation  
Sen WAM Decision Making Hearing  
Wednesday, February 10, 2021  
Room 211  
Testimony by: Larry Jeffs  
Position: Support

Chair Dela Cruz, Vice Chair Keith-Agaran, Members of the Senate WAM Committee:

I am Larry Jeffs, owner and operator of Larry Jeffs Farms, LLC. We have more than 42 years of Hawaii farm experience on Molokai and Oahu. I am a volunteer director, serving as Chair of the West Oahu Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD). I have been an officer of the Hawaii Farm Bureau for many years.

Water is the lifeblood of all farmers, and without affordable and accessible water, there will be no farming. No farming, no locally grown produce and livestock. The East Kauai Irrigation System is the lifeblood for Kauai farmers and ranchers.

SB179sd1 transfers to the Department of Agriculture operational authority over portions of the East Kauai Irrigation System operated and maintained by the East Kauai Water Users' Cooperative. It provides a conditional extension to acquire required permits. It provides funding to support the operations and maintenance of this irrigation system.

Agriculture, farmers, and ranchers must be a priority among the many pandemic needs.

Thank you for the opportunity to present testimony.



Please vote No on SB179 as it is written now. While I am a strong advocate of enhancing local farming ability, this \$500,000 bill cannot generate water in East Kauai ditches at this time, as it is written.

The following should be considered in amendments:

1. The specific portions of the state-owned, East Kauai Irrigation system to be considered for acquisition by the department of agriculture should be listed and mapped in SECTION 1. (a). This map was presented to the BLNR at their January, 2020 meeting as Exhibit A.<sup>1</sup>



Revocable Permit 7310 to the East Kauai Water Users' Cooperative (EKWUC) was for the waters of the North Fork of Waialua from state lands on TMK's (4) 4-1, 2, 4, 6, 7, & 8.<sup>2</sup> There is a serious omission on this 2020

<sup>1</sup> <https://dlnr.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/D-9.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> <https://dlnr.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/D-4-Ex3.pdf>

map as it fails to highlight the Hanamaulu Ditch connection to Kapaia Reservoir where the Waiahi Surface Water Treatment Plant processes 3 million gallons of Wailua River water per day, providing potable drinking water to half the residents of Kauai since 2004, from the surface waters of Wailua, impacting agricultural water availability.

EXHIBIT 3

Doc No.	Permittee Name	Location	State Land Use District	Lease From	Used Area (acres)	Annual Rent	Comments
RP731D	EAST KAUAI WATER USERS COOP.	Kawaihau, Kauai; (4) 4-1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8	Conservation	4/1/2002	6,700.00	Greater of \$156 or \$5 per million gallons per year	Permittee applied for a water lease on 8/26/16 for irrigation and other purposes (consumptive use).

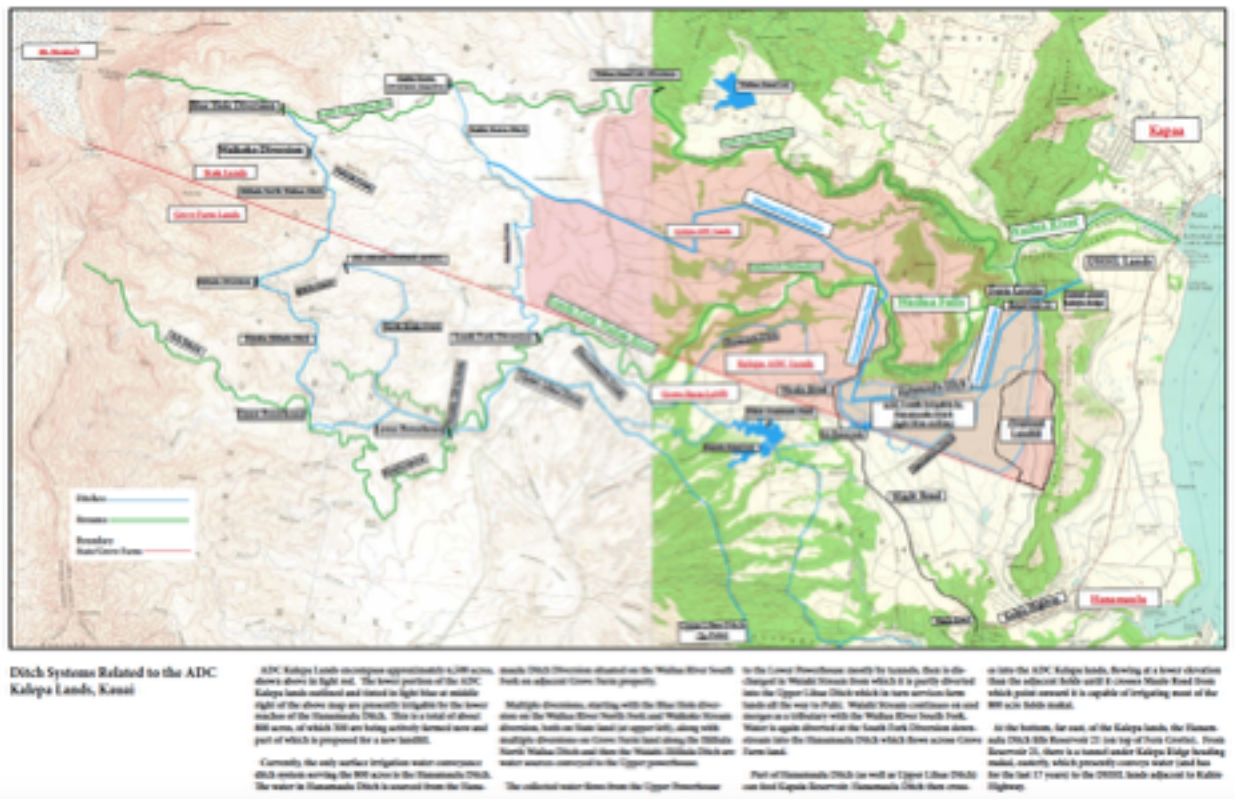
2. In September, 2019, East Kauai Water Users' Cooperative voted not to renew their 18 year-old, month-to-month Revocable Permit 7310 for the diversion of water from North Fork Wailua River<sup>3</sup>. No water should be diverted now. There is no irrigation water to manage.

3. There is already a Contested Case filed by Kauai Island Utility Cooperative on the Instream Flow Standards on North Fork Wailua River as suggested by BLNR and CWRM in 2018. Obtaining a revocable permit for a diversion North Fork Wailua River waters would be impossible until the Contested Case is settled and Instream Flow Standards for the North Fork Wailua River are adopted. There has been no progress on the Contested Case for 2 years. A recently released USGS/CWRM study recommends higher base flows than what KIUC contested. Again, there can be no ditch water to manage until the Contested Case is settled and Instream Flow Standards adopted for the North Fork Wailua. There can be no ditch water to manage until this case is settled.

<sup>3</sup> <https://dlnr.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/D-1a.pdf>. Page 175.



4.



EKWUC has been allegedly delivering and selling South Fork Wailua River to the Department of Hawaiian Homelands Wailua properties ((4) 3-9-2:012 and :025), from the diversion on Grove Farm lands and using Hanamaulu Ditch on Grove Farm lands<sup>4</sup>, not North Fork Wailua River waters considered under RP 7310. There is no water use permit for the diversion of the waters of the South Fork Wailua. It is unclear where the state-owned ditch system ends and how much ditch system would be considered for management by the department of agriculture. Would the DOA continue to deliver DHHL water through Hanamaulu ditch or consider the EKWUC proposed ditch using Stable Storm ditch as below?

The Hanamaulu Diversion on the South Fork Wailua River is from TMK (4) 3-8-001:001, owned by Grove Farm, and not on the state lands considered by RP 7310.

<sup>4</sup> <https://dlnr.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/D-13T.pdf>

Will EKWUC transfer operational authority of the Hanamaulu Ditch to the state department of agriculture? Who owns a portion of a state-owned ditch system on private land? How can water delivery through an un-permitted diversion be guaranteed? How can water delivery to a surface water treatment plant that has no water use permit or lease be guaranteed?

5. East Kauai Water Users' Coop was non-compliant with RP 7310 as they failed to report water use for 15 years<sup>5</sup>, until CWRM installed gages in Sept., 2016. We need more reporting information about this system, not less.

**WATER PERMITS HAWAII AND KAUAI – SUMMARY OF WATER USAGE REPORTS**

RP No.	Permittee	Source	Period of Use	Gallons Used	Gallons/Month	Gallons/Year
7310	East Kauai Water Users' Cooperative	Kawaihan, Kauai	Permit requires permittee to record and report monthly water use from surface water			



			diversions in accordance with Section 13-168-7, Hawaii Administrative Rules. Permittee working with CWRM to fulfill this requirement.			
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<sup>5</sup> <https://dlnr.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/D-3.pdf>. Page 28, 29.

In 2018, when water use was reported for EKWUC for 6 months<sup>6</sup>, it was mistakenly transferred to a 12 month total.

**WATER PERMITS HAWAII AND KAUAI – SUMMARY OF WATER USAGE REPORTS**

RP No.	Permittee	Source	Period of Use	Gallons Used	Gallons/Month	Gallons/Year
S-7310	East Kauai Water Users* Cooperative	Kawaihau, Kauai	1/1/18-6/30/18	175,370,000	29,228,333	2018 = 175,370,000
			5/1/17-12/31/17	253,950,000	31,743,750	2017 = 253,950,000
			9/1/16-10/31/16	81,310,000*	40,655,000*	2016 = 81,310,000*

The 2017 total was for 7 months, not 12. The 2016 total was for 2 months. There was never an annual use reporting for the entire 18 years of RP7310.

There has been absolutely no reporting of the use of South Fork Wailua River waters, which go to the DHHL and downstream farmers. It is not the time to exempt this system from the reporting requirements of HRS 167 and 168. CWRM did not install a gage on the South Fork Wailua and there is no reporting of how many million gallons per day are diverted from the South Fork, exported from the ahupua`a of Wailua and sold to Lihue farmers.

6. DHHL should not be compelled to receive un-measured South Fork Wailua River waters, through an un-permitted diversion on Grove Farm Land. This bill does not bring clarity or honesty to this system and needs to be seriously fixed before proposal.

7. The DHHL agricultural lands in Wailua currently are considered Pastoral, and do not ensure delivery of water. Presence of EKWUC water has not

<sup>6</sup> <https://dlnr.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/D-13a.pdf>

changed land class to Agricultural, enabling greater and diversified food production.

8. EKWUC's inaccurate water lease application and non-compliance with RP 7310 has resulted in a loss of 30% of the potential revenue to DHHL and 20% to OHA from long term water lease revenue. SB 179 will extend that loss. The status of the long-term lease application by EKWUC is unknown, as there is no current water use permit.

9. EKWUC maintains that perpetuating water leaks into a cave is a high priority water use. This cave, now known as Fern Grotto, has been closed to visitors. DHHL was told there wasn't enough water for their water needs in Wailua, yet this bill considers water for ferns for tourist viewing? I grow native, in-range ferns that do not need water. If ferns died there in 2001 because no water was leaking from Field 21 Reservoir, then they must not have been native. Boston ferns and sword ferns do not belong in Hawai'i or in our sacred caves. This excuse is ridiculous. There has never been a cultural impact assessment considering wetting a sacred cave tied to ancient mo'olelo and bringing hundreds of thousands of tourists that cave to see imported ferns. Encouraging tourism to sacred sites is not a use of agricultural irrigation water.

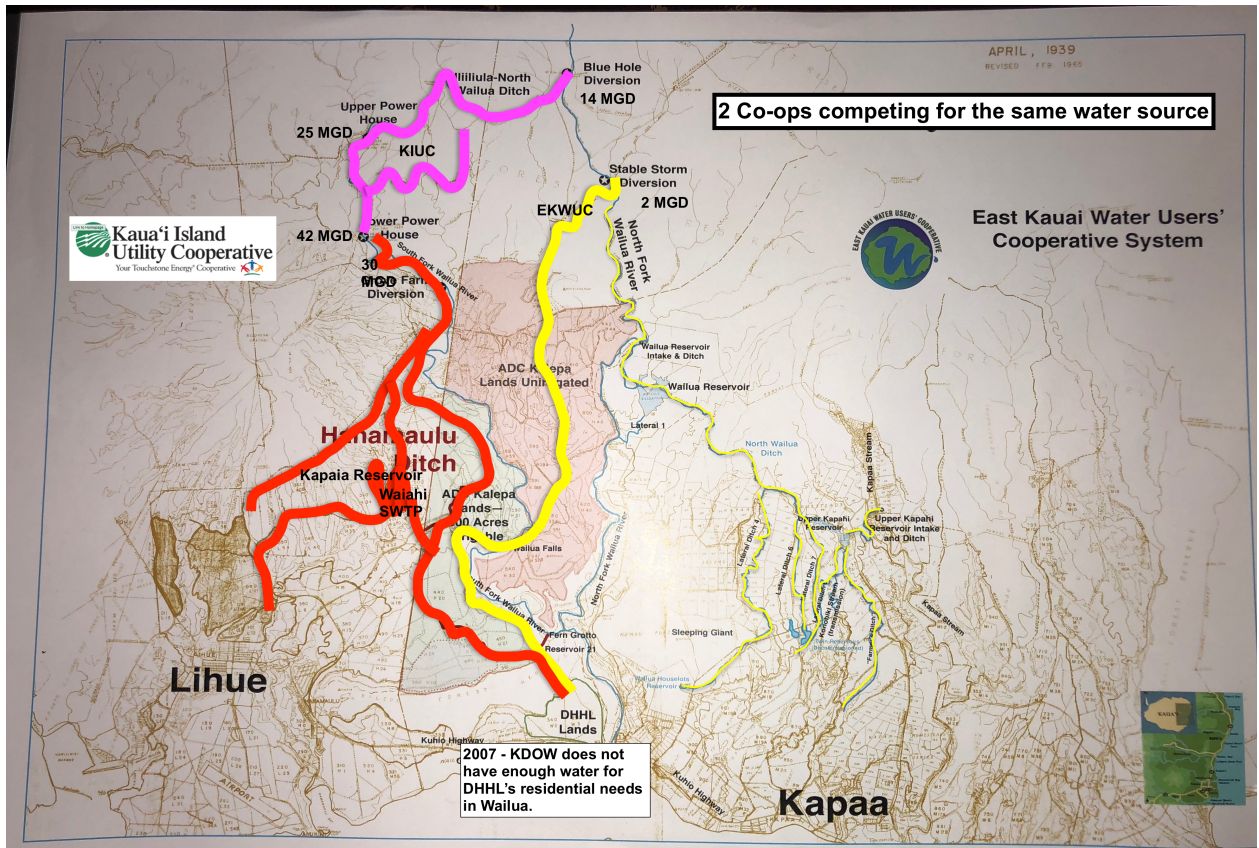
10. This Legislature has been asked for funding every year since 2003 for the East Kauai Irrigation system, consisting of EKWUC and Grove Farm ditches<sup>7</sup>, usually \$100,000 annually. Now, the Legislature is being asked for \$500,000 for a ditch that has no water. This makes no sense, but it sure makes dollars and cents for a water development company like Grove Farm. These funds must be tightened up, not loosened and exempt from the reporting regulations of HRS 167 and 168

11. I strongly support the proposal for a mid-Wailua ditch as shown in yellow below, from Stable Storm ditch, to water the agricultural lands of middle Wailua, including ADC lands and DHHL lands and not giving \$500,000 to this severely mis-managed system. We need to keep Wailua

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<sup>7</sup> [https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session2012/bills/SB1209\\_SD1\\_.pdf](https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session2012/bills/SB1209_SD1_.pdf)





water in Wailua and not export it to Lihue area ranchers who have other options. Wailua does not.

Please reject this bill as currently proposed. Vote No on SB179. It has way too many errors and omissions, as written.

Mahalo for your time and consideration,

Hope Kallai

**SB-179-SD-1**

Submitted on: 2/8/2021 10:51:39 AM

Testimony for WAM on 2/10/2021 10:10:00 AM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Alison Lewis	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

Senator Kouchi, I am in incredulous that you are sponsoring this bill! Please try to better understand Kaua'i's watersheds and ditch systems before creating bills. This bill is nonsensical. The waters covered by this RP is NOT the water that services DHHL nor the nonnative tourist-serving ferns at fern grotto.

This bill essentially gives Grove Farms \$500,000 to manage unpermitted waters. Grove Farms and EKWUC have been receiving legislature-approved state subsidies to the tune of 50K to 100K dollars PER year for approximately the past 15 years. WHY? To make millionaires richer?

All senators, please use caution and become better educated about Kaua'i waters before voting on this bill. I recommend delaying all actions on this bill until it can be corrected to at least make logical sense. Also, there is a risk of your names being associated with fraud, corruption and collusion when RICO suits are eventually filed against the state and Grove Farms. I strongly advise voting NO on this bill.

NO to SB 179.

Alison Lewis; Hanapepe, Kaua'i

**SB-179-SD-1**

Submitted on: 2/8/2021 5:06:53 PM

Testimony for WAM on 2/10/2021 10:10:00 AM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Brad Seymour	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Aloha,

I am writing in strong support of SB179. As Hawaii progresses forward the need to focus on food security grows stronger. The east Kauai irrigation system can provide the water access and security to current and future agricultural operation from the Wailua river through Kapahi. The irrigation system can provide the means by which farmers can irrigation and operate post harvesting operations without having a heavy burden on the Kauai department of waters municipal system. This system is vital to the opportunity for a strong agricultural industry and economy across the east side of Kauai. Without the east Kauai irrigation system we are making it difficult for our farmers to work towards a food secure Hawaii. Again, I am writing in strong support of the bill SB179!

**SB-179-SD-1**

Submitted on: 2/8/2021 5:40:05 PM

Testimony for WAM on 2/10/2021 10:10:00 AM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
John R. Gordines	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

**Please keep the East Kauai Water System alive. The water in the reservoir is absolutely necessary to continue to grow Kauai eastside food security. If there is no water in the reservoirs agriculture on the eastside of Kauai will die! Jobs will be lost and this will have a major impact on the economy. Farms WILL SHUT DOWN!**

**We appreciate your support to continue to maintain the system in one capacity or another.**

**Johnny Gordines - Kauai Farmer "Tropical Flowers Express" adjacent to the upper Kapahi reservoir.**