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OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS

BEFORE THE COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

STATE OF HAWAII

Surface Water Use Permit Applications, Integration of Appurtenant Rights and Amendments to the Interim Instream Flow Standards, Nā Wai `Ehā Surface Water Management Areas of Waihe`e, Waiehu, ʻĪao and Waikapū Streams, Maui	)	Case No. CCH-MA15-01 OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS' WITNESS LIST

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NAME/ORGANIZATION/ POSITION	SUBJECT MATTER	EXHIBIT(S) TO BE INTRODUCED BY WITNESS
Paul Reppun (Expert)	Taro cultivation practices, with emphasis on water needs of taro	"OHA-1" – "OHA-3"

Office of Hawaiian Affairs reserves the right to call any witness designated by any other party, and to call any witness necessary for impeachment or rebuttal.

DATED: Honolulu, Hawai`i, February 5, 2016.

JUDY A. TANAKA
PAMELA W. BUNN
Attorneys for OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS

COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

STATE OF HAWAI'I

Surface Water Use Permit Applications, Integration of Appurtenant Rights and Amendments to the Interim Instream Flow Standards, Nā Wai 'Ehā Surface Water Management Areas of Waihe'e, Waiehu, 'Īao, & Waikapū Streams, Maui	)	Case No. CCH-MA15-01 **TESTIMONY OF PAUL REPPUN**

TESTIMONY OF PAUL REPPUN

1. I have been asked to provide expert testimony on the water needs of taro by Office of Hawaiian Affairs ("OHA"), Hui O Nā Wai `Ehā (the "Hui"), and Maui Tomorrow Foundation, Inc. ("MTF" and, collectively with Hui o Nā Wai `Ehā, the "Community Groups").

2. Exhibit "OHA-1" is a true and correct copy of the Testimony of Paul Reppun dated September 9, 2007 that was filed in *'Īao Ground Water Management Area High Level Source Water Use Permit Applications and Petition to Amend Interim Instream Flow Standards of Waihe'e, Waiehu, 'Īao, & Waikapū Streams Contested Case Hearing* (the "Nā Wai `Ehā IIFS contested case"), CCH-MA06-01.

3. I understand that the water needs of taro continue to be an issue with respect to quantification of appurtenant rights and water use permitting, and I reaffirm the testimony I gave in the Nā Wai `Ehā IIFS contested case with the changes noted below.

4. When I provided written testimony in the Nā Wai `Ehā IIFS contested case, I had been farming taro for 33 years. That was nine years ago; I have now been a taro farmer for almost 42 years. Exhibit "OHA-2" is a copy of my most current resume.

5. Based on the Commission's decision in the Nā Wai `Ehā IIFS contested case, and the proposed decision in the East Maui case, I feel compelled to add to my testimony that, in all my experience as a taro grower, and my experience and familiarity with the practices of other taro growers, I have never observed it to be a general rule or assumption that no water is needed to flow into taro lo`i fifty percent of the time, or "half the crop cycle." Nor have I observed a common practice among taro farmers to allow water to flow through their lo`i only fifty percent of the time. Rather, as detailed in my testimony, the typical practice of taro farmers is to shut the inflow to the lo`i only when applying fertilizer or performing tasks that would stir up mud and cause muddy water to run out of the lo`i. Although the flow requirements of taro may vary depending on the stage in the crop cycle, weather, and other conditions, taro requires flowing water throughout the 14-15 month period from planting to harvest.