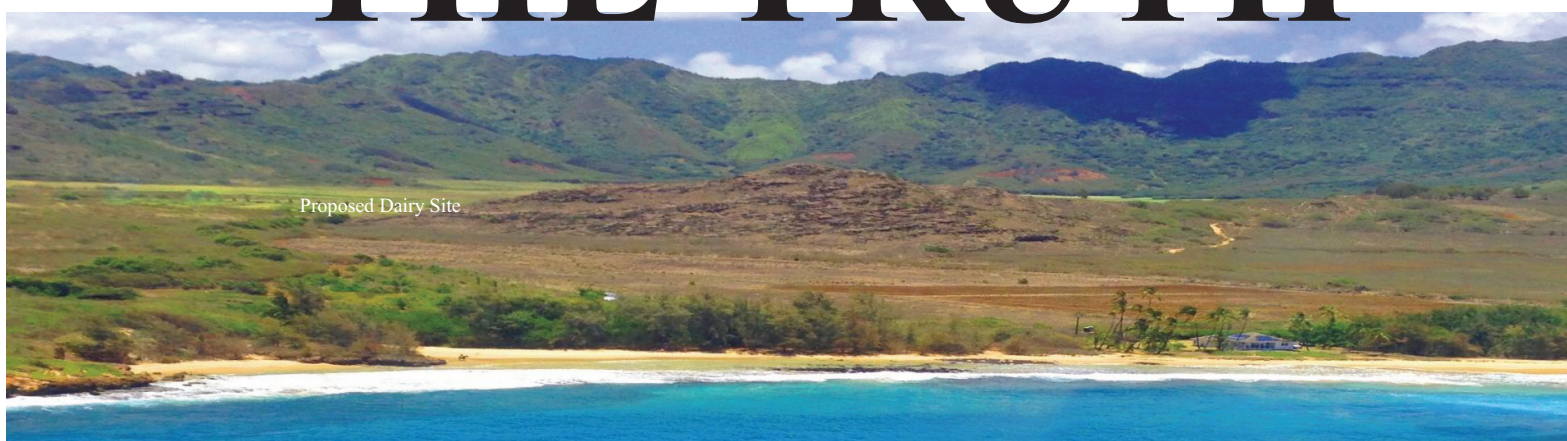


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THE TRUTH



Maha`ulepu Kauai, shown here, the site for the proposed experimental industrial dairy, a mere 6/10ths of a mile upslope from the beach, is all drained to the ocean by the Waiopili ditch/stream (FEIS Vol 2 Appendix F, pg 2 pdf pg 287), the most polluted stream on Kauai.

How can government officials be so uninformed about the proposed experimental industrial dairy for Maha`ulepu?

OOPS - Derek Kawakami and Dee Morikawa must have missed these facts:

Derek Kawakami says, "There will be no more than 699 milking cows on the farm." Hawaii Dairy Farms (HDF) details their Plan for 2,000 milking cows at the Maha`ulepu site at least 268 times, never stating that there will be "no more than 699 milking cows." Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) Volumes 1 & 2.

Even with 699 milking cows, HDF reports that 100% of all manure and urine (1.9 million pounds monthly) will be deposited directly or sprayed back onto their site from effluent holding ponds. FEIS Volume 2 Appendix D pg 41, pdf pg 165. HDF admits there will be runoff. FEIS Appendix E, pg 39,42 pdf pg 273, 276. Public officials should be more than "a little concerned." Hopefully they will reconsider their "endorsement" of this dangerous project.

Is Hawaii Dairy Farms really "honorable" as Councilman Derek Kawakami says in his TGI Guest Commentary on 2/9/17?

He also describes the company as "local." Local? They are incorporated in Delaware!

When HDF applied to the Department of Health (DOH) for the required storm water/construction permit, (NPDES - National Pollution Discharge Elimination System), HDF and Group 70 signed false oaths swearing that none of the construction activities listed on their permit application had begun. In fact, 8 of 13 were underway or had been completed. Every general construction permit application (NPDES NOI) requires the information be truthful and warns the applicant of significant penalty for failing to submit truthful information.

"NPDES general permits cannot cover "after the fact" ... activities. You are required to certify below that the information provided in this NOI does not include "after the fact" ... activities. I certify that the information provided in this NOI does not contain "after the fact" ... activities." DOH permit application form.

See the oaths sworn to by General Partners of HDF/Ulupono, Kyle Datta, and by Paul Masuda of Group 70 International LLC (the company that developed both the dairy plan and the FEIS).

Certification Statement

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my Inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Signature Eric Kyle Datta Date Signed 5/6/15

First and Last Name Eric Kyle Datta

Certification Statement

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my Inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Signature Paul Masuda Date Signed 8/17/15

Printed First and Last Name Paul Masuda

Despite HDF's oaths denying any construction activities had begun, at least 8 of 13 activities listed on their permit application had begun or were complete, prompting FOM to file its Clean Water Act case in Federal Court. See the following, findings of the Federal Judge, wherein the Judge also Found the Defendants had engaged in construction activities without the required permits:

1. "The Court therefore FINDS that, for purposes of the Summary Judgment Motions, because Defendants' actions were undertaken as part of a common plan of development, they needed an NPDES permit for all of their activities."
2. "In the instant matter, it is undisputed that Defendants have never had an NPDES permit. In addition, Defendants admit that: [among others]... 7. In addition, between February and April of 2015, ground work, drilling, casing and grouting work was completed on four separate vertical monitor wells. Final locking caps were installed on the wells in May and June of 2015."
3. "It is clear to the Court that Defendants engaged in activities pre- and post-Complaint that required an NPDES permit."

Prior communication with the community may have spared public officials from spreading misinformation:

"A similar number of cattle & sheep have grazed on the same property in the past" says Kawakami. There is no history to support his opinion. Even HDF admits "... the land was used for a herd of approximately 250 beef cattle." FEIS Vol. 1 at 4-84

Mr. Kawakami states, "...that HDF conducted an EIS even though it was not mandated." The EIS process was triggered by Hawaii Revised Statutes, Section 343, which calls for an environmental assessment with waste water holding ponds, and because HDF has received state funds via receipt of hefty tax credits.

Kawakami says, "Hawaii Dairy Farms will use a proven, low-impact, environmentally-friendly pasture-based rotational grazing approach ..." The dairy fails to provide the identity of any such dairy and a simple search online will inform anyone that there is no such "proven" approach. In New Zealand, where pasture based rotational dairy models began, New Zealand farmers found it necessary to reduce herds from 2,000 down to 350 or fewer.

Mr. Kawakami also states, "The dairy will operate on land zoned Important Agricultural Lands." The dairy, however, plans to mob-graze and deposit manure on more than 29 kuleana parcels (Land Claim Awards) which were specifically excluded from the Important Agricultural Land Dedication on HDF's site.

The so called voluntary 1,000 foot buffer between manure laden dairy pastures and Koloa Well F is actually a set-back standard in Section 313 of the Natural Resource Conservation Services Environmental Standards (NRCS) that were adopted by the State of Hawaii. FEIS Vol. 1 pdf pg. 87. So how voluntary was it?

This by no means protects the main drinking wells for all of Poipu and most of Koloa. DOH Safe Drinking Water Branch and the County of Kauai Department of Water each reports that Confined Animal Feeding Operations (Dairy CAFOs) are recognized as a very high risk activity for drinking water wells. FEIS Vol. 3 pdf pg. 44

Allowing the industrial dairy to operate in Maha`ulepu will cause irreparable harm to our island: drinking water, streams, oceans, reefs, marine life, devastating the South Shore, negatively impacting the economy of the entire island.

Hawaii Dairy Farms Does Not Deserve the Chance to Operate in Maha`ulepu

Paid for by Friends of Maha`ulepu, a 501(c)(3) non-profit corporation with more than 3,000 supporters. Friendsofmahaulepu.org