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2	LAND USE COMMISSION
3	STATE OF HAWAI'I
4	HEARING
5	A12-795 WEST MAUI LAND COMPANY, INC)
6	KAHOMA RESIDENTIAL, LLC (Maui)
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10	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
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12	The above-entitled matter came on for a Public Hearing
13	Meeting at Courtyard Maui Kahului Airport, Haleakala
14	Room, 532 Keolani Place, Kahului, Hawai'i commencing
15	at 10:05 a.m. on July 19, 2012, pursuant to Notice.
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20	REPORTED BY: HOLLY M. HACKETT, CSR #130, RPR
21	Certified Shorthand Reporter
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1 APPEARANCES COMMISSIONERS: SHELDON BIGA KYLE CHOCK (Chairman) THOMAS CONTRADES 4 RONALD HELLER LANCE INOUYE CHAD McDONALD ERNEST MATSUMURA 6 NICHOLAS TEVES, JR. 7 EXECUTIVE OFFICER: DAN ORDENKER CHIEF CLERK: RILEY HAKODA STAFF PLANNER: SCOTT DERRICKSON 10 DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL: SARAH HIRAKAMI, ESQ. AUDIO TECHNICIAN: WALTER MENCHING 11 12. 13 Docket No. A12-795 West Maui Land Company, Inc. Kahoma Residential, LLC 14 For the Petitioner: 15 JAMES GEIGER, ESQ. HEIDI BIGELOW West Maui Land 16 JAMES GIROUX, ESQ. For the County: 17 Deputy Corporation Counsel WILLIAM SPENCE, Planning 18 Dept. 19 For the State: BRYAN YEE, ESQ. Deputy Attorney General RODNEÝ FUNAKOSHI 20 Office of Planning 21 2.2. Intervenor: ROUTH BOLOMET 23 Intervenor: MICHELLE LINCOLN 24 Also present: Mr. Michael Kumukauoha Lee 25

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CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Morning. I'd like to call this meeting of the state Land Use Commission to order. First item on our agenda is the adoption of minutes for July 5th, 2012. Do we have a motion to approve?

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COMMISSIONER McDONALD: So moved, Chair.

COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Second.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Moved and seconded. All in favor say aye. (Voting: Aye) Any opposed? The minutes are adopted. Tentative meeting schedule, Executive Officer.

MR. ORODENKER: Thanks, Mr. Chair. Our next meeting is on August 2nd and 3rd, again, back here on Maui for ATC Makena Entities. We also have site visits to the West Maui Land site and Kauonoulu Ranch site.

On August 23rd and 24th we will again be here on Maui to continue hearings on this matter, West Maui Land, and to hear a Kauonoulu Ranch Motion for Order to Show Cause.

September 6th and 7th we are again here on Maui, a continuation of the Kauonoulu Ranch Motion for Order to Show Cause and West Maui Land continued hearing.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Okay. Thank you. Thank

you, Dan. Before we get started I'd like to welcome our newest member to the State Land Use Commission. He is Maui representative Sheldon Biga. Sheldon, welcome. (Applause).

12.

Okay. This is an action meeting on A12-795
West Maui Land Company, Inc.-Kahoma Residential, LLC
to consider: Intervenor Bolomet's Motion for an
Extension to Enter Exhibits, Petitioner's Motion to
Exclude Intervenor Bolomet's Witnesses on
International Law and Title, Petitioner's Motion to
Exclude Intervenor Bolomet's Exhibits 1 through 13,
and 15 through 17, Petitioner's Motion to Exclude
Expert Testimony from Witness for Which No Written
Direct Testimony was Provided.

And the reclassification of approximately 16.7 acres of land from the Agricultural District to the Urban District at Lahaina, Maui, Hawai'i for a residential subdivision to provide 68 single-family affordable housing units to families earning less than 160 percent of the median family income of families in Maui County.

Will the parties please identify themselves for the record.

MR. GEIGER: Good morning, Chair,
Commissioners. James Geiger appearing on behalf of

Petitioner West Maui Land Company, Inc. To my left, your right, is the company representative Heidi Bigelow.

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MR. GIROUX: Good morning, Commissioners.

James Giroux deputy corporation counsel, county of

Maui and representing Mr. Spence the planning director

county of Maui.

MR. YEE: Good morning. Deputy Attorney
General Bryan Yee on behalf of the Office of Planning.
With me is Rodney Funakoshi from the Office of
Planning.

MS. LINCOLN: My name is Michele Lincoln.

13 I'm an intervenor.

MS. BOLOMET: Routh Bolomet. I'm an intervenor. And this is Michael Lee. He's going to be speaking on my behalf.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Good morning. Let me update the record on this matter. On June 6, 2012 the Commission received Petitioner's full-sized map of the Petition Area and Petitioner's Exhibit 15A Intervenor Michele Lincoln's resumé.

On June 19, 2012 the Commission received copies of Intervenor Michele Lincoln's List of Witnesses, Statement of Position, List of Exhibits, and Exhibits 1 through 7.

Intervenor Bolomet Witness and Exhibit Lists, position statement, Exhibits 1 through 17.

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OP List of Exhibits, Witnesses and Exhibits marked 3 through 5.

Petitioner's Witness List, Exhibit List, printed copies of Exhibits 15A through 25 and one CD with Petitioner's Exhibits 1 through 25.

On June 22nd, 2012 the Commission mailed orders granting Petitions to Intervene to Michele Lincoln and Routh Bolomet. On the same day the Commission received written correspondence from Intervenor Bolomet regarding filings to the LUC.

On June 25, 2012 the Commission received copies of Intervenor Michele Lincoln's video media exhibits; Intervenor Bolomet Motion for Extension, rebuttal Witness and Exhibit Lists, Exhibits 1 through 5, 5A, 5B, 6 through 8, 8A, 9, response to James Geiger letter dated 6-2-12, Witness List substitution, Exhibit List, Exhibits 1 through 5, 5A, 5B, 6 through 8, 8a, 9 through 17.

On June 26, 2012 the Commission received a copy of followup correspondence from Petitioner to Intervenor Bolomet regarding filings to the LUC, and e-mail correspondence from Intervenor Bolomet regarding difficulty in filing and receiving documents

and Certificate of Service problems.

12.

On June 27th the Commission received Petitioner's Affidavit of Publication of Notice of Hearing.

June 29, the Commission received copy of Petitioner's correspondence to Intervenor Bolomet dated June 25th regarding a Request to Extend Time to Submit Exhibits and/or Written Testimony.

I'm going to pass out reading all of these now. (Audience laughter).

Copy of Petitioner correspondence to Intervenor Bolomet dated June 28, 2012 regarding Denial of Request to Extend Time to Submit Exhibits and/or Written Testimony.

Intervenor Lincoln's Rebuttal Statement and Rebuttal Exhibit, Intervenors's witness testimonies and profiles, Petitioner's rebuttal Witness List, Petitioner's Memorandum in Opposition to Routh Bolomet's Motion for an Extension to Enter Exhibits.

Petitioner's Rebuttal Exhibit List, 26
through 36; Petitioner's direct testimony of Charles
Biegle, Robert Hodby, David Perzinski, Michael Dega,
Kirk Tanaka, Anthony Gonzalez, Paul Singleton, Sherri
Dodson, Josh Guth, Dylan Payne, Leonard Nakoa, Kimokea
Kapahulehua, Keith Niiya, Heidi Bigelow, Rory

Frampton.

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Intervenor Routh Bolomet Amendments to Witness and Exhibit List, Rebuttal Witness List, Rebuttal Exhibit List and unidentified exhibits.

On July 2nd the Commission received

Intervenor Bolomet's Amendments to her filing on June
29 Response to Geiger 6-28 letter, Routh Bolomet

Testimony, Testimony of Aran Ardaiz, Wilmont

Kahaiali'i, Robin Knox, and Robin Knox's Formal

Resumé.

Intervenor Michele Lincoln's Amended Exhibit List, Intervenor's Written Testimony.

Maui County Planning's Rebuttal Testimony for a State Land Use District Boundary Amendment; Exhibit List Amendment No. 1, Exhibits 6, 7, and 8.

Maui County Planning's Amendment No. 1, Exhibit List. Amendment No. 2, Testimony of Rowena Andaya, deputy director of Public Works, county of Maui, Supplemental Traffic Report by Austin Tsutsumi & Associates, Testimony of Jo Ann Ridao, director of Housing and Human Concerns county of Maui, resumé for

David Taylor, director of Water Supply, county of Maui, testimony of David Taylor.

OP's Testimony in Support of Petition with Conditions.

1 On July 3rd, 2012 the Commission received Intervenor Bolomet's Amendment to Robin Knox's 3 testimony and June 29, 2012 index. 4 On July 10 the Commission received 5 Petitioner's Request for Hearing, Petitioner's Motion 6 to Exclude Intervenor Bolomet's Witnesses on 7 International Law and Title; Motion to Exclude 8 Intervenor Bolomet's Exhibits 1 through 13, and 15 9 through 17 and Petitioner's Exhibits A through D. 10 Motion to Exclude Expert Testimony from 11 Witness for Which no Written Direct Testimony was 12. Provided. 13 On July 16, the Commission received a copy 14 of written correspondence from Intervenor Bolomet to 15 the parties regarding rebuttal witness testimonies. 16 On July 17 the Commission received a copy 17 of written correspondence via e-mail to parties from 18 Intervenor Bolomet regarding exhibit filings. 19 Intervenor Bolomet's Motion to Deny 20 Petitioner's Request to Exclude Witnesses and Exhibits 21 and to not Grant Leniency due to ADA and Pro Se status 22 as protected under federal law.

Exclude Intervenor Bolomet's Witnesses on

International Law and Title.

OP's Joinder to Petitioner's Motion to

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OP's Joinder to Petitioner's Motion to Exclude Intervenor Routh Bolomet's Exhibits 1 through 13 and 15 through 17.

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And OP's Statement of No Opposition to Petitioner's Motion to Exclude Expert Testimony for Which No Written Direct Testimony was Provided.

On July 18 the Commission received Maui County's Joinder to Petitioner's Motion to Exclude Intervenor Bolomet's Witnesses on International Law and Title; Joinder to Petitioner's Motion to Exclude Intervenor Routh Bolomet Exhibits 1 through 13 and 15 through 17.

And No Opposition to Petitioner's Motion to Exclude Expert Testimony from Witness for Which No Written Direct Testimony was Provided. I think that's our summary. Can we go home now? (Audience laughter).

Let me briefly describe our procedure for today on this docket. First, the Commission will address and decide on Intervenor Bolomet's Motion for an Extension to Enter Exhibits, and secondly, Petitioner's Motions to Exclude Intervenor Bolomet's Witnesses on International Law and Title, Exhibits 1 through 13, and 15 through 17 and Expert Testimony from Witness for which no Written Direct Testimony was

provided.

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After the aforementioned motions are deliberated and decided on I'll then call for those individuals desiring to provide public testimony on the reclassification of land from the Agricultural District to the Urban District and to identify themselves.

All such individuals will be called in turn to our witness box where they will be sworn in prior to their testimony. After completion of the public testimony portion of the proceedings staff will provide its map orientation.

After staff has provided its map orientation I will give opportunity for the parties to admit their exhibits to the record. After the admission of exhibits to the record the Petitioner will present its case.

Once Petitioner is completed with its presentation it will be followed in turn by the county of Maui Planning Department, state Office of Planning, Intervenor Michele Lincoln and Intervenor Routh Bolomet.

Because the parties' presentation of their cases will likely not be finished by the end of business today, presentations will be continued

1 tomorrow. However, public testimony on this agenda 2 will only be taken today. 3 Are there any questions on our procedure? 4 Petitioner? 5 MR. GEIGER: No questions. 6 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: County? 7 MR. GIROUX: No questions. 8 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: State? 9 MR. YEE: No questions. 10 Intervenor, any questions? CHAIRMAN CHOCK: 11 MS. LINCOLN: One question. So there's no 12. public testimony tomorrow? Is that what you're 13 saying? 14 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Normally we do take pub --15 MS. LINCOLN: I thought someone told me at 16 every meeting you guys had public testimony. 17 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Yes. Normally we do take 18 testimony on every agendaed meeting. 19 MR. ORODENKER: Generally we will take 20 public testimony if someone is here. However, the 21 majority of the public testimony will be taken today 22 because this is when we were originally scheduled. 23 usually like to have the public testify first because 24 (inaudible).

MS. LINCOLN: The only reason I'm asking is

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1 I wrote a letter to the editor of Lahaina News and Maui News. And I wrote that if they wanted to testify 3 and I wrote the times and dates and place for today 4 and tomorrow. But I encouraged them to email or write 5 in instead. 6 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: If we have people signed 7 up to testify tomorrow we'll take testimony. 8 MS. LINCOLN: I don't. I just wrote 9 letters so the public is aware. 10 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Ms. Bolomet, any 11 questions? 12. MS. BOLOMET: Yes. How do you -- do people 13 have to sign up to be a test --14 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Yes. 15 MS. BOLOMET: When they get here in the 16 morning or prior to? 17 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Prior to or during the 18 morning of the hearing. Riley can take the -- he has 19 the signup sheet. Riley, can you raise your hand. 20 MS. BOLOMET: Okay. 'Cause I think we'll 21 have more people tomorrow than today. I wasn't quite 22 sure how this was gonna go. 23 COMMISSIONER HELLER: Mr. Chair. 24 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Yes. 25 COMMISSIONER HELLER: Before we proceed any

further on this docket, I'd like to just put a quick disclosure on the record. I noticed that on the Petitioner's Certificate of Service both Maui Electric Company and Hawaiian Telcom, Inc. are being served. My understanding is they're not actually parties to this case but they're apparently being served because they have some connection.

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I want to disclose that my law firm does work for Hawaiian Telcom. I'm not sure if we actually do any work for Maui Electric Company, but I know we do work for Hawaiian Electric Company, which is its parent. So I want to make that disclosure. And if anybody has any issue with my participation in the case, this would be the time to raise it.

MR. GEIGER: We have no objection.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: County?

MR. GIROUX: County has no objections.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: State?

MR. YEE: No objection. We would only note that oftentimes the utility companies are listed simply because they have an easement on the property as they typically do on most properties.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Intervenor?

MS. LINCOLN: I don't have a problem.

MS. BOLOMET: I'm okay with that.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Commissioners, any concerns, comments, questions? Thank you for the disclosure. We will now begin proceedings on the

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motions.

MS. BOLOMET: May I ask a question? I got an email yesterday because I was in travel so I didn't get mail on one of the responses from Bryan Yee, which basically explained that the ownership was decided upon by the executive director of the LUC.

So I put in a motion this morning. Sorry for the late motion, but I just learned about this, which basically in the rules it allows me to put in a motion to ask for basically special circumstances.

And what I was asking for is if the executive director has the power to state who is the owner, he should only be able to do that if he sees both sides of the picture. I have court documents with me that shows that I have been — my ancestor was recognized by the courts. And there's also court documents with the docket numbers that I provided where you can go and look on the — for the final judgment on the Ho'ohiki website.

I know you're supposed to put in stamped and certified copies. And at this late time that's the best that I could do was give you the docket

number so you can look it up yourself.

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So if we're talking about ownership and the executive director has the power to decide ownership on this so that this Petition can be heard, I'm asking that I be allowed to have, go through due process and be able to show my papers as well. And I did not because I feel my genealogy is private, I did not print that up.

I asked that I be able to show whoever I need to show it to in private and they look at all my paperwork. Because at this point if, in fact, you can rule that I'm the owner, which according to the law I am, then I would — I don't want this property rezoned. I plan on using it as agriculture.

So I would think that moving forward with these proceedings would not be necessary if we can make that decision. Because at that point the Petitioner did not meet the Rule 15-15-50 to prove that they had controlling interest or were the owners of this property.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: I'll entertain a motion to go into executive session.

COMMISSIONER HELLER: So moved.

COMMISSIONER McDONALD: Second.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: All in favor? So we're

going to go into executive session. And I'd like to ask the parties and the public to leave the room. When we're done we'll invite everybody back in.

12.

(10:30 executive session)

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: (gavel) Back on the record. Ms. Bolomet, with respect to the oral motion that you're bringing today, based on our interpretation of the rules and on the prima facie evidence that's been presented by the Petitioner regarding title and adequacy of title, the Chair's going to deny your motion at this time.

And also let you know that we are not the proper jurisdictional body to make determinations as to adequacy of title. And the more appropriate venue to address those types of concerns would be in the court system. So we're going to move on at this point in time and continue on with the other motions in front of us this morning.

MS. BOLOMET: May I ask something, though? CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Yes.

MS. BOLOMET: So the Land Court deciding that I am the heir of Kaaua, which is one of these properties, is not going to court and getting the -- 'cause that's what I was told I needed to do was have a court ruling. And Kahoma Land was denied. When

they tried to kick me out they were denied by the courts and my genealogy stood up.

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I don't know how you guys can deny that I'm the heir when the courts -- you're saying I need to go to the courts. I went to the courts.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: We're not denying your claim. We're just saying that we're not the appropriate jurisdictional body to decide that.

MS. BOLOMET: But didn't you decide it? You decided it by saying that they're the owners.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: No. We've said that the Petitioner submitted sufficient evidence based on their title records to our executive officer to deem the Petition complete.

So if there is an appropriate venue for you to challenge that that would not be in this body. It would be in the courts.

MS. BOLOMET: Okay. So I just want to get on the record that you're denying me due process that you've offered to the Petitioner.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Okay. So noted. Shall we move on with the first item: Intervenor Bolomet

Motion for Extension to Enter Exhibits. Ms. Bolomet,

please make your presentation.

MS. BOLOMET: I don't need an extension. I

got all my -- I got everything in that I needed to get in. So when I put that extension in I thought I was going to need more time. So in following motions I said that I would not need an extension. My witnesses and exhibits were put in as a -- I didn't know I was supposed to call them rebuttals. I thought I was just supposed to put 'em in. So I apologize for my ignorance, but they were always my rebuttal witnesses in rebut to these items and the testimonies.

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So as far as I understand the rules, which I may be wrong, I don't think I need the extension. I put everything in I wanted to by the dates I was told to.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Do you have anything further to add?

MS. BOLOMET: No. I'm pretty ignorant in this process.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Okay. Petitioner?

MR. GEIGER: If I understood Ms. Bolomet correctly, it sounds like she's withdrawing her motion. And if that's the case I wouldn't have any further comment. If she's not withdrawing her motion obviously I believe the pleading set forth that there was no good faith basis for an extension time.

MR. GIROUX: We're of the same position.

We'd feel more comfortable if on the record it was stated the motion was withdrawn so we don't have to make any argument in that position.

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CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Ms. Bolomet, are you trying to withdraw your exhibits?

MS. BOLOMET: Okay. Let me just get some clarification. My water person, Robin Knox, that I got in her partial testimony on July 2 and amended it with the full testimony on July 3rd, I am not asking that that be excluded.

I think I did that correctly by amending it therefore I wouldn't need the extension. And if you can clarify to me that I don't need the extension to make sure that all my exhibits and my witnesses are accepted, then I will withdraw the motion.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: I believe your exhibits came in after the stated deadline, so the parties are asking if you're trying to withdraw those exhibits at this time. Or are you acknowledging that you've been late is submitting them?

MR. GEIGER: Chair, if I could. I think this is — all I'm asking is her to withdraw the Motion to Request an Extension of Time at this time. I'm not speaking to the exhibits at this time. I think we have another motion that addresses that.

1 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Yes. We're taking up her 2 Motion for an Extension to Extend right now at this 3 point. So.... MS. BOLOMET: Okay. If we're just talkin' 4 5 about extension of time, yes, I withdraw it. But I'm 6 not withdrawing my exhibits or my witnesses. 7 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: So we'll move on to the 8 next item: Petitioner's Motion to Exclude Intervenor Bolomet Witnesses on International Law and Title. 9 10 MR. GEIGER: Chair, just so I'm clear for the record. The Motion for an Extension by 11 12. Ms. Bolomet has been withdrawn and that's been accepted by the Commission? 13 14 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Sorry, can you restate 15 that. 16 MR. GEIGER: Sure. I just wanted for the 17 record to make certain that the Commission has 18 accepted Ms. Bolomet's withdrawal of that Motion to 19 Extend. 20 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Are you aware that you've 21 submitted exhibits after the deadline that will not be 22 admitted? 23 MS. BOLOMET: No, I don't remember. Sorry. 24 I'm getting very affected by all the off-gassing in

here. I'm not remembering all the things that I did.

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As you can see I have binders of things that I did.

12.

So the witnesses that I put in there and especially now that you've denied my motion, I want to keep and I'm going to fight to keep all of my witnesses in place.

So I thought when I was putting in the Motion for an Extension I thought I was going to be late. But when I looked at the rules it was saying that I needed to get in — now, I did misunderstand when I was supposed to get the actual exhibits.

I thought I was supposed to get those in with the testimony so that the testimonies were referring to the exhibits. And that's why I didn't put it in. I thought it was just the Exhibit List.

So then I tried to remedy my mistake by putting in an extension. But I was then told that, if I understood correctly, that if I put in the list and then said it was an amendment, that I didn't need the extension.

So I'm just confused by your procedures.

I'm not withdrawing any witnesses or any exhibits.

I'm just saying I think I don't need the time because

I think I got everything in correctly. I may have

just labeled things incorrectly according to your

procedures.

MR. YEE: Chair, may I have leave briefly to comment? As we understand that Ms. Bolomet's submission of some of the exhibits were late. She filed a Motion for Extension. I believe, she means an extension of time beyond the deadline to allow for the late filing. If she withdraws her Motion for Extension of Time, those exhibits will be late.

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MS. BOLOMET: Oh, okay. Then I don't want to do that. I take back my withdrawal. Thank you for the explanation.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Okay. Petitioner, then would you like to kind of restate your comments?

MR. GEIGER: Sure. Effectively in order for her to get an extension she's going to have to show either excusable neglect under your rules or good cause or lack of substantial prejudice under the Pre-hearing Order.

Now, I've gone through the law on that.

And in order to establish excusable neglect she has to show that it was the result of basically a mistake.

But it can't be something as simple as reading what the time deadline is. That is not excusable neglect.

Good cause, on the other hand, requires something from third parties. But, again, she has to establish that the third-party caused some reason why

1 she could not get the documents in on time. And she's given you nothing within her moving papers that would 3 establish either excusable neglect or good cause. 4 Accordingly, this motion must be denied and no 5 extension can be granted. Thank you. 6 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: County? 7 MR. GIROUX: I believe the County responded 8 so we have no position at this time. 9 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: State? 10

MR. YEE: The State does not disagree with the Petitioner's comments regarding good cause. But with respect to the exhibits that have already been submitted the Office of Planning has no objection to their late submission.

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We do this with the understanding that no further exhibits are to be submitted as there are several exhibits or some exhibits that have not yet been filed or delivered.

We understand Ms. Bolomet is going to be withdrawing those exhibits that have not been filed. So with that understanding we have no objections to the extension of time.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Ms. Lincoln.

MS. LINCOLN: I have no objection.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Okay. Before I make a

determination on the extension, Ms. Bolomet you should know that this is a Commission that has very structured rules, deadlines and procedures for submission of evidence, exhibits and witnesses. I expected you to be able to follow that to a T going forward.

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But given that you are a new intervenor and new to the process, I'm going to give you some latitude here early on and grant you an extension and give you to August 1 to submit whatever you have not submitted today in order to get onto the record.

Okay. So you have 'til August 1 to get those documents in on time.

Again, I'm going to be very patient early on. And know that as we move through these proceedings I expect everything to be filed timely and in the proper format. And we will not be as lenient going forward. So please try to kokua us and get everything in on time.

MS. BOLOMET: Mahalo.

MR. GEIGER: Chair, if I may, if you are going to allow an extension then there should be also an opportunity for the Petitioner to provide a rebuttal.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Absolutely.

MR. GIROUX: The County would like to be afforded that too.

MR. YEE: OP as well.

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MR. GEIGER: So what period of rebuttal are you going to grant?

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: August 10th.

MR. GEIGER: Chair, just so you understand because these exhibits will be coming later, and I assume it's exhibits only as opposed to witnesses, that some of the witnesses we would be calling today and tomorrow may be required to come back in to rebut this information if it comes in.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: That's fine.

MR. GEIGER: Okay.

MS. BOLOMET: May I ask a question? Am I supposed to submit a rebuttal to the rebuttal or no?

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: No.

MS. BOLOMET: Okay.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: You know, I really encourage you to work closely with staff, with Dan and with Riley to get clarity on any of the procedures or rules that you may not be clear on. You can call them at any time, catch them during a break after the proceedings or come early to try to get as much additional information so you can get this stuff in

properly.

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MS. BOLOMET: Okay. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Next item is Petitioner's Motion to Exclude Intervenor Bolomet's Witnesses on International Law and Title.

MR. GEIGER: Commissioners, we filed this motion because if you look at the Exhibit List you will note there are a number of witnesses who have been identified to testify about international law, or allodial title or sovereignty matters, including myself as one of the people identified as a witness, and the attorney general for the state of Hawai'i.

Obviously that is a matter or those are matters that are not within the jurisdiction of this Commission. And as you've already ruled, the title matter is not within the jurisdiction of this Commission. And as Ms. Bolomet's indicated that these items were being submitted only to go to whether or not you have jurisdiction to proceed.

And as you've made a ruling in connection with the oral motion earlier today that you do have jurisdiction to proceed, I would suggest that each of these witnesses should be excluded. And if you wish I could read the List of Witnesses but effectively it's in the motion. I believe there are around seven.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: County?

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MR. GIROUX: We have filed to join in that the County sees this as a use issue not an ownership issue. And we would like the Commission to focus on the proper use of this land and not the ownership.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: State?

MR. YEE: The Office of Planning strongly supports this motion. We believe that the issue of completeness has been determined. And that any of these witnesses and exhibits are relevant to the contested case hearing. On that basis we believe that these exhibits and witnesses listed by Petitioner should be excluded from this hearing for the purposes of efficiency and relevance.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Ms. Lincoln.

MS. LINCOLN: I don't know. Um...

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: You can say "no comment".

MS. LINCOLN: No comment.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Okay. Ms. Bolomet.

MS. BOLOMET: All my witnesses lay the foundation for the use of my land as agriculture and keeping the land in agriculture. There are witnesses that will talk about laws that relate to the HRS laws, that relate to me being able to choose how I use this land. And I am, come from a family of farmers. I do

actively farm. And I plan on using my land as agricultural land.

12.

And a lot of my — one of my witnesses in particular, Robin Knox, who speaks about water issues, will actually show you how any housing program or housing development that would be there can actually put the people in eminent harm. And I think that all of these issues we bring up which goes, that touches on my cultural practices that's protected under Article XII, section 7, all lands has to allow native access.

I have kupuna iwi that's still on the land. We have artifacts that are still on the land. And if you deny my witnesses we won't be able to demonstrate how all of those things come into effect with the use of our land. And it is in my scope. And I feel as if this would protect my due process through these proceedings.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Rebuttal?

MR. GEIGER: Certainly. We have not objected to Objected to Robin Knox. We have not objected to Michael Lee. We have objected to David Kianu Sai, Dexter Kaima, Wilmont Kahaiali'i, Leon Siu, myself, David Louie and Aaron Ardaiz. Each of those people have not been identified. There's nothing in there

that indicates they're going to talk about anything other than for an foreign or allodial title, international law and sovereignty.

12.

And so to allow them to come in would be irrelevant. It would be immaterial to any decision and it would unduly extend these proceedings. So we would suggest that the answer is clear that these people should be excluded. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Chair's going to rule on the motion at this time to exclude witnesses on international law and title, Ms. Bolomet. So we are not excluding the other witness that you intend to bring forward on issues that may relate to farming, water, Native Hawaiian cultural traditions or practices but.

I am going to exclude the witnesses who you've attempted to bring forward on international law and title. That would include David Keanu Sai, Dexter Kaiama, Aran Ardaiz, Wilmont Kahaiali'i, Leon Tsui, James Geiger and David Louie.

MS. BOLOMET: May I say something? I'm okay with getting rid of everybody except Wilmot Kahaiali'i because Wilmont Kahaiali'i will bring in all the tenant laws that Kamehameha III put into the law so that we would protect all of our tenant rights

and our cultural rights as well as our right to farm our lands.

12.

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So I think it's important that we include him to demonstrate the full picture and the full scope of our rights.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: So will the scope of his expert testimony be limited to farming, cultural traditional practices, things of that sort?

MS. BOLOMET: The laws that pertain to that, yes.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Okay. I'll accept him based on that limited scope.

MR. GEIGER: Chair, I don't believe that he would be available to provide expert testimony because I don't believe a written direct examination was provided for that witness. I'll have to go back and check but I didn't recall that one had been provided.

MS. BOLOMET: It was provided.

MR. GEIGER: So if it was provided, then if there's nothing within the written direct testimony that deals with the cultural issues, then I would assume that when he would come to testify that his testimony would be limited and not allowed as far as the direct that is not relevant.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Okay. So noted. Okay.

The next item is Petitioner's Motion to Exclude
Intervenor Bolomet's Exhibits 1 through 13 and 15
through 17. Mr. Geiger, would you like to make your
presentation?

MR. GEIGER: Certainly. And it's in the motion. But just briefly there are three essential grounds that we're bringing up to exclude these. One, that some of these exhibits are immaterial.

And that's because they deal with topics of international law, foreign allodial title, sovereignty or amending interim instream flow standards which is somethin unique with the jurisdiction fo the Commission on Resource Management, not within the Land Use Commission jurisdiction.

We also would object some of them are immaterial and some of them are cumulative. Some of them actually were not even provided. So just to make certain that we're not having exhibits that have not been produced in time for this hearing we ask they be excluded.

For the Commission's record, the ones that deal with international law, foreign allodial title or sovereignty are Exhibits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 --

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Slow down, please.

MR. GEIGER: Sorry.

12.

2.0

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Can you start over?

12.

MR. GEIGER: One, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5A, 5B, 6, 7, 8, 8A, 9, 11 and 13. And if you look at the list, and I have it put as a part of the motion, I've got just her Exhibit List, which is attached as exhibit — or attachment B to the motion.

You can see clearly that these documents that I've just identified all deal with matters that have nothing to do with the issues of statewide concern that this Commission looks at in making a determination on a district boundary amendment. So we think it's very clear that all of those items should be excluded.

Now, as to certain of the items they have not been provided. Those come into two categories:

The exhibits that were not provided at all or portions of the exhibits that were provided that were not provided.

And those particular exhibits that were not provided at all were exhibits 10, 12, 16 and 17. Now, there's been some indication that No. 10 might have been withdrawn, but I need to go ahead since I don't have a formal withdrawal, I need to go ahead and bring this motion to exclude it because it was not produced at all in accordance with the pre-hearing order.

And it would be prejudicial and unfair for the Petitioner and the other parties in this matter to have gone forward, prepared their presentation based upon the information that we expected to be part of these proceedings, and then have to come in and gather new — prepare new information because it wasn't provided as required. The ones that were provided in part were Exhibits 1, 2, 8 and 13. These are incomplete.

12.

They're incomplete because, for example, one of those was videos, links to a video presentation by one of the witnesses you've excluded. Well, obviously those things should not be included as part of the record because you don't have them before you.

So to the extent someone tries to provide an exhibit that's incomplete, the portion that's not provided should not be a part of the record. And we've objected to that.

Finally, Exhibit 13 is cumulative. It's also partially incomplete. If you look at the description it says it's supposed to be a map and photographs. No photographs were provided. A map was provide but the map is the exact same exhibit as Petitioner's Exhibit 15A, which is a survey map for the property.

So it is cumulative of other evidence that will be before you. And we would ask that it be excluded on that grounds. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: County?

MR. GIROUX: We'll rest on our concurrence with the argument.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: OP?

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MR. YEE: The Office of Planning generally supports the motion, in particular those exhibits that deal with Title 1 through 9, 11 and 13. I understand that the Commission has allowed Intervenor Bolomet to submit additional exhibits.

We certainly reserve our right to dispute, then, Exhibits 10, 12, 16, and 17 which have never been submitted to the parties as to whether that would be prejudicial or not.

The remaining Exhibit 15, which I haven't discussed, we have just noted that although the subject matter is a matter involving water and water is a land use issue, there is no clear link between that exhibit and this particular Petition Area.

We're simply reserving our position on that until Intervenor can explain why that particular exhibit would be relevant to this case. So while we aren't affirmatively asking that it be excluded now,

we don't think it should be admitted at this time, at least until Ms. Bolomet's able to establish why that document is relevant to this Petition Area. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Ms. Lincoln?

MS. LINCOLN: No comment.

12.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Ms. Bolomet?

MS. BOLOMET: Okay. Can I start with 1 'cause it was too much information. Okay. So I understand what you said we're gonna exclude things about kingdom laws as it pertains to my title. However, kingdom laws that pertain to my right to farm and how I can use my lands I would like to keep those in as exhibits.

And I tried to — as you could see some of the exhibits that I sent you they were over, close to a hundred pages of exhibits. I tried to include as much information without going overboard but I think I went overboard giving you that many documents.

So I tried to give the full extent of the law so you could see it in context rather than taking an excerpt of one line which would then not let you see the whole context of the law.

So I do need to refer to some of these kingdom laws that will be as it pertains to my rights

to use these lands, that could be found in Exhibit 1. And then if you don't need me to prove that these rights to use my lands under kingdom law are protected as they're a lot of HRS laws. We put in the HRS laws and kingdom laws and you can see how they're mirrored. One mirrors the other law.

12.

So HRS is it not a law. It's a statute. But they are mirroring the actual law which is in kingdom law that they cannot — nobody can override. That's why there are Hawaii Revised Statutes in its place. They revised the statutes but they cannot revise the law that govern these properties.

This is why it was important for me to show you why these properties are, were foreign allodial titles. And they were ruled by these laws. Hawai'i in the Revised Statutes in the constitution — Hawai'i constitution they're recognizing these laws. So for this body to try to ignore the laws would not be giving a true scope of how to make a decision.

As we go down, when it's describing the konohiki lands, the royal patents and that sort of thing, it tells you how you could use these lands. My family and my grandfather was the konohiki of this land. My other relative, Princess Kamamalu, she was the awardee of the whole ahupua'a.

So you need to see these documents to see why I have these rights and for me to say what I'm saying that I can farm this land and I can use this land as I'm granted through the laws.

12.

As we go down to — let's see. If we go to — so the allodial land title laws for Exhibit 3 I would like to keep that in because I think it's going to give you guys a better scope of what I'm trying to demonstrate with my ability to use the lands as the law grants me.

Exhibit 4 will go into how my rights supercede someone with a lease or anything on that level. My allodial titles are, like, the highest titles you can get. And these titles were only given to kanaka. They were not given to corporations or anyone else. So — and at the time you had to be part of the kingdom in order to even get these kind of allodial titles which my family received.

So Exhibit 5, kuleana lands revert to ahupua'a of awardee. That's the law in the kingdom law that shows that if there are no — the Petitioner says they couldn't get ahold of everybody; that there weren't people that came forward.

The law states if you cannot get ahold of anybody it reverts back to the owner of the ahupua'a.

That was my relative.

12.

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I can claim the whole ahupua'a if there are no lineal descendants that are coming forward for all the different kuleana lands in there. That's the reason I put that in there.

I'm trying to establish how I do have the power to make the claims that I'm making. And that would help you folks to make a decision that would be better for the usage on this and keeping it agriculture.

I'll go on to this Exhibit 5 are the same things. Exhibit 5B it talks about how one of the lands for Victoria Kamamalu went into the Bishop Estate Trust. A trustee, they're not the owners of the land. They're simply managers. The lineal descendants are still the owners. So we have — they answer to us. We don't answer to them. They cannot make a decision without our agreement.

Now, they continue to do so but it's against the law. And once we challenge that then they can't continue to move forward doing this. And this is documents that I thought I gave the full extent of the different U.S. laws that corroborate that argument.

Some of these exhibits, just so you know,

where they said I didn't put those exhibits in, I purposely because I didn't think I could make a reasonable time and I didn't know I could get an extension, I withdrew those. And I can use the maps that are already submitted by both Michele Lincoln and the Petitioner.

12.

It demonstrates the argument that I'm trying to make. So the konahiki rights, my grandfather was the konohiki. He has rights in there. I — you get to be a konohiki by inheritance. I, in effect, am the konohiki of that ahupua'a, of that area. And so I make the decisions even if there are other allodial titles. My job is to manage. The konohiki manages the lands, and manages how the resources are used so that everybody has what they need.

That's why I'm taking the position that I am, is I'm taking the responsibility of being the konohiki for these lands and manage the sources properly so that everybody in the neighborhood will benefit. That's my job. That's my inherited job is to protect everybody in the neighborhood, even the neighborhood that's already developed.

That was all of our land. It goes into the Aki ahupua'a. And that was part of any grandfather's

kuleana. So I — that's why I'm putting in all of these rules. The allodial title water rights, if you look at some of the maps, my grandfather's lands went all the way across the water.

12.

Now, not everybody's land go across the water. It's because he controlled the water. And the only other people that controlled the water were the ali'i.

And we were ali'i. That's why we were granted that because we had the responsibility to make sure everybody was taken care of. The water was taken from these lands. And it was taken illegally and diverted illegally. That's why we get into Robin Knox who brings in the Clean Water Act, the EPA Act. There was a lot of things that were done on that property that was illegal. And what the Petitioner is asking you to do continues to be illegal. And she will demonstrate how it's illegal.

So it's important that even though you're seeing just a bit of the picture, I didn't know how to not turn in a thousand-page document that would give each individual argument for each individual exhibit.

But I assure you I understand that I'm not supposed to talk about title, but I am talking about what my kuleana is for these lands, how they're

supposed to be used and what I'm supposed to be doing to protect them, and what gives me the right to do that in this forum or in any forum because of the way these titles were structured and under what law.

So on the things that I didn't put in I'm withdrawing. I actually put it in to, I don't know if it was the June 29th or the July 2nd items where I said I withdraw it. So if it wasn't put in it's withdrawn. I can use the other items that, the other maps that are there.

I will, now that I have an extension to August 1st, there's a very special water map that shows how the streams, karsts, how the land was used. I will now be able to have the time to get that and bring that in to you. And it's important for you to see this because there were ponds on these lands.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Ms. Bolomet, are you on Exhibit 8A? We're trying to get through, I think a total of 17 exhibits here, so if you'd start to make your way through.

MS. BOLOMET: Sure. Yes. So it's No. 8, 8A -- oh, oh, yes, so Exhibit 9. I was told that I had to show that, that this would -- is still in court, these lands. And on Timoteo Keaweiwi property that's currently in court in the Land Court or in

Second Circuit Court where they're trying to quiet title. And all the ancestors have already — not ancestors, the, the lineal descendants have come forward to make their claim.

12.

So that's what No. 9 is. I just want you to know there are people that are alive and kicking and claiming but I don't know if that pertains to our — the title. And if you want to have me exclude that I'm okay with that. Because they'll all be showing up and doing public testimony.

No. 10. We can withdraw No. 10. No. 11, 11 Article XII, Section 7 this is part of the Hawai'i Constitution which protects our cultural rights, and on all deeds. It puts in there that all native tenants rights are protected.

So they're asking — it says that we have access even if the lands are sold. But these lands aren't sold. They were claimed by somebody else but they were never sold. There was no agreement by the owners.

So No. 12 the Federal Water Act. We are just trying to point you to which part we're going to be looking at in the Federal Water Act.

The maps and pictures No. 13 I will submit an old spring map before August 1st.

The iwi and cultural standing there was no objection on that.

12.

The water laws, Clean Water Act Exhibit 15 will demonstrate how, what this Petitioner is asking to be done with this land will cause great harm on a cultural level, but will also put the people in imminent harm's way with the way this is set up. And Robin Knox can separate that through the EPA laws how you're not even allowed to do what they're asking you to do.

Historical and cultural insights. We were going to put in some testimony but the people that — they were non-experts so we can put in — they were just — I was told it wasn't required.

So they will be coming forward and just making a testimony telling you in their lifetime what they saw on the land, how it was used, particularly these ponds and the topography, how it protected the other neighborhood because of overflow and what was built into the topography.

That's going to be important for you to understand so that you understand how the current proposed topography will actually wipe out Michele Lincoln in a big storm. And so you will be putting other families in imminent harm based on the way they

are proposing the subdivision be laid out into this property.

12.

And No. 17. Well, now I have an opportunity to put some photos in that so I'll take advantage of that and put in more photos. But it's things that I'm getting out of old books that were referred to and the EA reports and other reports that were included in the Petitioner's application. So it shouldn't be too difficult for the Petitioner to argue against.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Okay. So to summarize, which exhibits are you withdrawing?

MS. BOLOMET: No. 10. No. 10.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Rebuttal?

MR. GEIGER: It's easy to say: Well, gee, these exhibits have something to do with culture. But if you actually look at the exhibits, put aside her description of them, if you go through the description it's clear that they're being offered for title. And as you heard her presentation she kept saying, "my land", "my claims", "my obligations."

That's not what this Commission is tasked to do. But if you actually look at the exhibits, for example, Exhibit No. 1 is a Supreme Court case which was overruled three years later. And a portion or all

of the article of W.D. Alexander which was written in the 1880's, 1890's on History of Land Titles in Hawai'i, it has nothing to do with the culture of this particular property.

12.

It has everything to do with a claim about title which you folks have already ruled on and said is not part of this.

Same thing with No. 2. That is a brief that was submitted to the International Court in the Hague concerning title matters. Has nothing to do with the culture of this particular property.

No. 3 was an excerpt of the laws of Hawai'i in 1872 that dealt with issuance of royal patents for title after 1872. Doesn't have anything to do with the culture or use of this property.

No. 4 was an excerpt from W.D. Alexander's article again: History of Land Title in Hawai'i.

No. 5. Again 5 and 5A, excerpt from W.D. Alexander's article.

No. 5B is some statement from somebody that's unsourced concerning the trustees' obligations. It doesn't relate. It isn't referred to as a law. It isn't referred to as a Law Review article. It's referred to as just: Here's trustees' duties from someone we have no idea who it is, nor do we have any

idea how that relates to any of the issues of state-wide concern dealing with this property.

12.

No. 6 was again an excerpt for W.D. Alexander's History of Land Title in Hawai'i.

No. 7 was an excerpt from an article on allodial title.

No. 8 was a copy of HRS 7.1 and a link to a publication. Again, has nothing to do with the issues that are involved in this case.

No. 8A was HRS section 1872-A-23 which deals with konahiki rights. But it's konahiki rights of fisheries. This property is not on the ocean. This property doesn't have a fishery with it.

No. 9 was a quiet title action to a property that is not this property. It's an adjacent property. It's not owned by my client, doesn't have anything to do with this property that's in front of you.

No. 11 again was, I heard it was the constitution. But, in fact, if you look at it it's excerpts from Mr. Alexander's article again and the decision in the PASH matter that the Hawai'i Supreme Court issued. Again, nothing to do with the matters that are in front of you.

No. 12 supposedly, I heard, something to do

with the Clean Water Act. It's identified as "photographs". I don't know what the photographs are. They weren't produced. They should be excluded.

12.

2.2

No. 13 as I understand is going to be withdrawn and something else substituted in exchange for it, although that may be a misunderstanding from what I heard Ms. Bolomet say.

No. 14 we didn't include as part of this motion but we did reserve our right to object to it because it had not been produced at the time. And it may or may not have relevance. And we'll have to find out when it's actually being offered. So we're going to reserve our right concerning that motion or that particular exhibit when it comes up.

No. 15 was a press release concerning the Waiahole Ditch case which was an interim instream flow standards case that the Water Resource Commission acted on, not a Land Use Commission matter.

It was a press release -- or excuse me, a news article, by the way, the Waiahole Ditch as I'm sure all you know is over on O'ahu. It's not in Lahaina.

No. 15 also included a news article on Nawaeha dispute that is here on Maui, but it involves streams in Central Maui. Doesn't involve anything

over in Lahaina.

12.

No. 16 obviously wasn't produced. It's referred to as a film. We have no idea what it was.

And 17 were videos. And again they weren't produced so we don't know what they were.

So I think if you actually fo through these you'll find out that they really don't have anything do with this property. They really don't have anything do with cultural or the cultural use of this property. But, again, it's strictly an attempt to bring in irrelevant, immaterial matters concerning title and concerning claims of former allodial title. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Okay. The Chair's going to take a five-minute recess and come back and rule.

MS. BOLOMET: Can I please make one more comment.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Briefly.

MS. BOLOMET: Because the Petitioner obviously doesn't understand culture and how all these laws and all the water, it all pertains to farming and land use. He keeps saying that it's about fisheries. Well, the fishery is connected. it's all part of the same ahupua'a. And it has to do with the water that's coming from this land affecting the limu all the way

down into the fisheries.

12.

Everything is connected. So even though, you know, it's hard for you to see how all of this is connected now, through our testimonies we will — and our exhibits — we will be able to bring together a full picture that Mr. Geiger is obviously not aware of.

And that's what makes him not an expert on culture and why we need to bring this in because he could never represent the argument properly. And their whole argument is there is no cultural significance on this property, when, in fact, there is which is why I have this stone here.

But we can get into this when we start getting into the testimonies. It's really relevant for you to understand the use of this property, how it's supposed to be used, and how it's connected to farming rights and agriculture and why this particular property was used for agriculture, and not for a bunch of houses in the past.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Thank you, Ms. Bolomet.

I'm going to take a five-minute recess and come back
and rule on the motion. Five minutes.

(Recess was held. 11:30)

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: We are back up on the

record. Chair is going to rule on these, on the motion to exclude certain exhibits. But first I'd like to remind Intervenor Bolomet that for the exhibits that I am going to admit, you still have to adhere to the extension to get those in in a timely fashion. That doesn't necessarily mean you can submit new exhibits to start all over again that are off-topic.

12.

So let me go through this here. I'm going to exclude Exhibits 1 through 9. You've withdrawn 10. Going to exclude 11. Going to accept 12. Going to exclude 13, accept 14, 15, 16 and accept 17. Now, at any time in these procedures, Ms. Bolomet, you can always cite laws and statutes. You don't necessarily have to submit them as exhibits. Okay? Any questions, parties?

MR. GEIGER: Chair, I assume what your ruling is that you're denying the motion as to those when you said "in". But that doesn't necessarily mean that they will be coming in. They still have to show that they're relevant material.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Right.

MR. GEIGER: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: We're on Petitioner's

Motion to Exclude Expert Testimony from Witness for

which no written direct testimony was provided.

Intervenor? I'm sorry. Petitioner?

12.

MR. GEIGER: Thank you, Chair. Just real briefly. The Pre-hearing Order required that if they're experts they needed to have written direct testimony submitted by no later than July 2. There was some written testimony or at least summaries in some cases, written testimony from Ms. Bolomet on her witnesses. None of the testimonies were signed. But they — at least something in writing was submitted.

However, there were a number that there was no testimony submitted. And those were Mele Carroll, Ke'eaumoku Kapu, Victoria Kaluna, David Keanu Sai, but since he's been excluded I presume that we will not need to address him here.

Dexter Kaiama which again was excluded;

Leon Siu, which was excluded, Hannah Bernard who it's unclear if she's been withdrawn, and Ms. Knox has been substituted for her or not, but if there is an attempt to offer Ms. Bernard, we would object. Victoria Kaluna, Jonah Kaihi, I apologize, and Clare Apana.

The motion's real simple. We didn't get any written direct testimony on them. It would be unfair and prejudicial to my client, the other parties and this Commission if you would allow expert

1 testimony from these people. To the extent that they have testimony as a lay witness concerning some issue 3 of relevance, obviously we can take that up when they 4 testify. But it would be appropriate to exclude any 5 attempt to have expert witness testimony from any of 6 these people. Thank you. 7 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: County? 8 MR. GIROUX: County concurs. 9 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: State? 10 MR. YEE: OP has no objection to the motion. 11 12 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Ms. Lincoln? 13 MS. LINCOLN: No comment. 14 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Ms. Bolomet? 15 MS. BOLOMET: I have a comment. 16 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Proceed. 17 MS. BOLOMET: Except for Mele Carroll she's simply coming in to --18 19 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Ms. Bolomet, you don't 20 necessarily have to go expert by expert. Just in 21 summary respond to the concern. 22 MS. BOLOMET: Okay. I did withdraw some of 23 the -- and replace some of the witnesses. The ones 24 that were not excluded by this Commission I would like

to keep them on because I believe they will help you

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get a better scope of the land use which is what you guys are ruling on is the land use.

12.

So, uhm, then, but I will say with Mele Carol who is the representative for Maui and for farmers on Maui and Molokai, she will testify that she as a representative is held to uphold the U.S. Constitution and all the constitutional laws. And when they're making laws they have to follow certain guidelines which also affects what you are going to be having to follow.

So I just wanted it to be really clear what it is that she as a representative is sworn to do and you all took the same oath. So that everybody's clear so when I'm introducing these rules and the laws, it's because these are the rules and the laws that apply to these lands, the land use, and why it was — and all the protections I get as a farmer in keeping this land as agriculture instead of having houses built on my farmland.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Okay. Ms. Bolomet, I have a question. Why was the expert testimony for your witnesses not provided in a timely manner?

MS. BOLOMET: For my witnesses?

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: The testimonies.

MS. BOLOMET: I believe -- oh, the

testimonies. They were out of town. They were out of town. And they told me they could not do it. We continued to try to get that. We put together everything that we could on their behalf. And they just could not do it due to other obligations either out of the state or they were in other projects or court cases.

12.

So they just couldn't do it in the timeframe that I had. That's why I was putting in extensions and trying to figure out how to get their testimonies.

But on the non-experts I was told I didn't need to have the testimony.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Right.

MS. BOLOMET: So I was concentrating my time and effort on the experts.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Okay. Rebuttal?

MR. GEIGER: I think it's clear that for these witnesses we don't have an objection to call them as lay witnesses. But we would have an objection for them to give expert opinions.

So as a lot of the issues involved in this case would involve expert testimony, I just want to make certain that the Commission is clear with these witnesses, that they will not provide expert

testimony.

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And so I would ask that the motion be granted as to the witnesses that we identified. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: On what basis are you trying to have them excluded as experts when you haven't seen their testimony?

MR. GETGER: Because we haven't seen their testimonies. It would be prejudicial to us to have them come in as expert testimony.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Okay. Chair in the same manner in terms of flexibility and patience to you as a new intervenor, Ms. Bolomet, I'm going to give you a brief extension of time to the same deadline of August 1st to submit. Okay? And in no way prejudice Petitioner's case. And at that time we can deal with relevancy and qualifying them as experts at that time.

MS. BOLOMET: Okay. Can we specifically go over which expert testimony you want?

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Mele Carroll, Robin Knox.

MS. BOLOMET: You already received Robin Knox's testimony.

MS. LINCOLN: He's just going through the list.

MS. BOLOMET: Oh, okay.

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CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Ke'eaumoku Kapu, Victoria Kaluna, Jonah Keahi, William Spence, Clare Apana.

MS. BOLOMET: So when we're talking about cultural practices and somebody does a cultural practice with me, I consider them an expert because they've been doing it for many, many years. But how do you want me to show that they're an expert?

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: You work with the staff on your submission.

MS. BOLOMET: Okay.

12.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: They can give you some guidance on that.

MR. GEIGER: So for clarification which of these witnesses is she going to identify as experts and provide written testimony on?

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Ms. Bolomet, are those names that I just provided?

MS. BOLOMET: Mele Carol, Clare Apana. The others are people that just lived on the land or lived near the land. I guess they're experts because they live there. But I don't know that we need to qualify them as experts. I really just wanted you to know how the land was used and when it was affected and when it wasn't, when the topography was changed. It was just their experience. So I don't think I need to have —

1 MS. LINCOLN: No, they're lay witnesses. 2 MS. BOLOMET: Okay. So I'll just submit 3 them as lay witnesses. So for Mele Carol she's still 4 very busy and traveling. So I will still try to get 5 that in. But I was told by her and her staff since 6 she's just referring to the oath that you all have 7 taken as well, it's just her explanation and everybody 8 knows that she is the representative here. You know 9 that she's an expert on being a representative. 10 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: We're just trying to 11 clarify who we're getting in as experts. Right now 12. you don't need to provide a justification at this 13 time. I just want to get through giving you the 14 extension of time, try to qualify these folks as 15 experts, give the Petitioner an opportunity to object 16 and then we'll rule coming back in our August meeting 17 on whether or not to accept them or not. 18 MS. BOLOMET: Okay. So for --19 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: So I'll recap them for 20 you and you tell me --21 MS. BOLOMET: Okay, but I only have two. 22 I only have two. So you don't need to recap for me 23 for experts. But I just want to get clarification. 24 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Okay.

MS. BOLOMET: For Mele Carol because she's

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1 a representative and all of you know, you know, that her testimony is about what she's sworn to do and how 3 laws are made, do I need to have her write a testimony because she said she's still busy til' the middle of 4 5 August and she will not make the August 1st? So is it 6 necessary for me to do that? 7 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: She's not going to appear 8 before August 1st. You're just trying to have her 9 admitted as an expert before August 1st. 10 MS. BOLOMET: She can't do that. 11 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Okay. Then if you can't 12. make the deadline --13 MS. BOLOMET: So then she'll just be a 14 non-expert. 15 MS. LINCOLN: Lay testifier. 16 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: She can testify as a 17 member of the public. 18 MS. BOLOMET: Okay. 19 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: So you have two experts. 20 Who are they? 21 MS. LINCOLN: Just so he knows --22 THE REPORTER: Excuse me, Ms. Lincoln. 23 We've got three people going back and forth here. 24 Thank you. 25 MS. BOLOMET: I'm sorry. What was your

question?

12.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: So you have two expert witnesses that you'd like to have?

MS. BOLOMET: Clare Apana, yes.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Clare Apana.

MS. BOLOMET: And I think William Spence was already shown to be an expert. So I don't need to have -- oh, I'm supposed to put in the testimony? See, I'm getting mixed up. I'm sorry.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Not a problem. Just work with the staff in the interim --

MS. BOLOMET: Okay.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: -- to try to meet the August 1st deadline so we can take up your experts.

Okay? And --

MS. BOLOMET: So how do I solicit? That's one of the things I was asking. How do I solicit to get a testimony from somebody that like William Spence? Do I have to, like, put in a subpoena?

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Staff can give you some guidance in the interim or during the break on how you can go about doing that. What I want to do is give you every opportunity whoever witnesses, expert witnesses that you want to have as part of your case be admitted —

1 MS. BOLOMET: Okay. 2 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: -- potentially. Okay? 3 So why don't I just recap the names that I have here. 4 If you want to call them or try to have them admitted 5 you can reserve that right between now and August 1. 6 MS. BOLOMET: Okay. 7 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Okay. So let me just 8 recap those names for you again: Robin Knox, 9 Ke'eaumoku Kahu, Victoria Kaluna, Jonah Keahi, William 10 Spence, Clare Apana. 11 MS. BOLOMET: Okay. 12. CHAIRMAN CHOCK: So you have until 13 August 1. 14 MS. BOLOMET: Okay. 15 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: There's folks on there 16 that you don't want to have? So be it. 17 MS. BOLOMET: Okay. Thank you. 18 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: But work with the staff on 19 the procedural issues August 1. 20 MR. GIROUX: Chair, just for the record 21 Mr. Spence is on our Witness List and she'll have an 22 opportunity to cross-examine. We will be presenting 23 him as an expert as far as his planning expertise. 24 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Okay. Thanks. 25 MR. GEIGER: And just that the, I guess the

order is going to be clear, we would have until
August 10 to respond to anything that's submitted. In
addition we would still have our rights to object as
to relevancy, materiality and cumulative nature,
correct?

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Yes.

12.

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MR. GEIGER: And then am I correct in understanding that the Order requires written testimonies of each of those persons? Or only of the persons which are going to be called or offered as experts?

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Can you restate your question again? I believe you want to know if there are requirements to have...?

MR. GEIGER: Certainly. I recognize the Order, the Pre-hearing Order did not require written testimonies of the lay witnesses.

However, since we are now starting the hearing and since we are going to be continuing, it would certainly be more efficient for all of the parties if the Chair would direct Ms. Bolomet to have written testimonies of all witnesses she's going to call, expert and lay, by August 1. I'm just asking if that's part of the ruling or not.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: I'm just going to require

her to have the experts to submit.

MR. GEIGER: Okay. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: All righty. Are we having

fun yet? (Laughter).

MS. BOLOMET: I'm glad I'm a farmer.

(Laughter).

12.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: The Commission will now begin proceedings on Docket No. A12-795 Petition for the reclassification of approximately 16.7 acres of land from the Agricultural District to the Urban District at Lahaina, Maui for a residential subdivision to provide 68 single-family affordable housing units to families earning less than 160 percent of the median family income of families in Maui County.

Okay. Before we go into taking public testimony I'd just like to remind all the parties please work with staff in advance of the hearing dates to make sure you have your witnesses and case ready to go. We've had cases in the past where parties have not been ready to present witnesses — and this goes for everybody — all the governmental agencies that are parties, State, County, please work with staff to be timely; have your witnesses ready to go.

And we can proceed on that note. So we

have three testifies signed up to testify. We are going to take public testimony and then we're going to break for lunch. So, Executive Officer can you...

MR. ORODENKER: Yes. The three individuals signed up to testify are Mike Gerry, Michele Kanehe and Bobby Paia. In that order.

MICHAEL GERRY

being first duly sworn to tell the truth, was examined and testified as follows:

THE WITNESS: Yes.

12.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Name and address for the record, please.

THE WITNESS: My name is Mike Gerry. I live at 186 Ali'inui Place in Kula, Maui.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Proceed.

THE WITNESS: I'm a construction supervisor for Habitat for Humanity Maui and have been for the last five or six years. I was asked to come and address the Intervenor's question as to why Habitat instead of building new homes, was going to — why we weren't getting bank repos and working with those instead of building new houses.

And it's a very good idea. It's actually done quite a bit on the mainland. But they're getting those homes way cheaper. And they're also working

with the banks. The banks call them first even and say, "If you want this house, help us out here and work a deal."

Unfortunately on Maui we found we can't really get any for less than the cost of a lot plus some. And that all of a sudden that's a couple hundred thousand dollars which right away takes us out of the picture because we get our land basically for free in Hawaiian Home Lands. Or if there's other grants that are given us or something where we get the land very, very inexpensively.

And our costs are basically the hard construction costs and some overhead administrative costs which keep the whole cost of the house well under a hundred thousand dollars. We just can't acquire any land for that.

We have done a limited amount of condominiums that have been donated in an extremely low price. We can bring those to usage. But as I said it's a good idea and we'd love to be able to work it here on Maui but the land costs are just so high it won't work out.

MS. LINCOLN: Do I get to ask?

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Parties, questions?

25 Petitioner?

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1 MR. GEIGER: No questions. 2 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: County? 3 MR. GIROUX: No questions. 4 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: State? 5 MR. YEE: No questions. 6 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Intervenor Lincoln? 7 MS. LINCOLN: When one of their expert --8 no, lay witnesses, was testifying he's a potential 9 occupant, he said that he's been checking in real 10 estate and in foreclosures and whatnot. 11 And he said, and I'd have to look it up to 12. quote it -- I didn't know this was going to be 13 addressed right now -- but that when they did look there was only, like, 4 to 10 properties at a time 14 15 that were in the 175 to \$300,000 that were in Lahaina 16 but in his opinion they were teardowns. 17 I was actually going to make a comment when 18 he finds a place like that he should probably contact 19 you because if you can find --20 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Ms. Lincoln, do you have a 21 question? 22 MS. LINCOLN: Yes. So my question is if he 23 can find those for a 175,000 with a house on it that's 24 considered a, teardown, why can't Habitat? Because

then you've already got the plumbing and electrical.

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It may not be to code or whatever. I don't understand why he's finding them and he's just not finding them acceptable for him.

12.

But why can't you be buying \$175,000 house in our neighborhood and rehabbing them? Because you're saying the lot prices is 200. I'm saying according to his testimony they're in the 175 for a house on a lot.

THE WITNESS: Okay. We get lots for free basically in Hawaiian Home Lands. And we keep our construction cost, the actual hard cost to build the house, at a hundred or less. So the whole package is at a hundred. Now we're talking 175 for something that we're going to have to add construction costs to.

MS. LINCOLN: But these aren't Hawaiian Home Lands.

THE WITNESS: Right.

MS. LINCOLN: What normal houses on Maui, not Hawaiian Homes, have you bought any other houses on Maui that aren't Hawaiian Home Lands? And what do you pay for a house and lot on Maui?

THE WITNESS: We haven't done any single-family homes on anything other than Hawaiian Home Lands. We did do a couple of rehabs in Paukukalo on Hawaiian Home Lands that we were basically going to

go in and upgrade the electrical, maybe the roofing, maybe the ceiling.

12.

As we got into it we found we had to tear the whole house down right down to the slab, rebuild it at more cost than our new construction would cost with time delays, architect delays, the family's out of their house for a very long time.

I'd love to do it but, again, if you start with \$175,000 cost we've already blown our budget in the whole thing. We haven't done any work at all. So it's just — we work at the extremely affordable end. We're picking up condominiums at Harbor Lights for \$25,000.

MS. LINCOLN: Okay. So all these lands, the 10 lots, are free from West Maui Land. You're paying zero for the lots?

THE WITNESS: That's not part of my thing.

I was just going to address that one issue of why we haven't been doing repos.

MS. LINCOLN: Okay. And what would it cost for the main construction on those lots? What's it gonna cost?

THE WITNESS: I haven't seen the drawings so I don't really know. See, the way we work we build—

HOLLY M. HACKETT RPR, CSR Ph/Fax (808) 538-6458

1 MS. LINCOLN: What'd it cost to build a 2 Hawaiian Home Land house? 3 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Ms. Lincoln, please let --THE WITNESS: It varies. 4 5 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Mr. -- hang on. Hang on, 6 sir. 7 THE WITNESS: Okay. 8 Sorry. MS. LINCOLN: 9 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Ask your question and then 10 let the witness finish and then go on with your next

let the witness finish and then go on with your next question.

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THE WITNESS: Yeah. I was just addressing the thing of why we haven't done any repos so far. Any other questions as to what our total costs are, I just run the jobs, and I try to get things donated. I get volunteer labor. We try to keep the costs way down.

As to this Project what the costs are going to be or anything I don't know 'cause I don't know what the design restrictions are. Some place we have to put a garage, some place we have to put a driveway. You know, I don't know. Sherry Dodson will be speaking. She's the executive director and she could answer those questions much better than I could.

MS. LINCOLN: And does Habitat For

Humanity -- and you're speaking and she might be able to answer that -- like in Malibu, and like their downtown area, whatever, do they have Habitat for Humanity homes, say, in Malibu, California?

12.

THE WITNESS: Habitat for Humanity -- I just saw this thing this morning -- is the sixth largest home builder in the United States. I think they're referring to number of units.

There are areas that didn't want it in their backyard, Marin County being one of them. Now Marin County is finally realizing, you know, maybe we really do need to provide houses that working people can afford. Just in the last week they're putting their first ones in.

Malibu? I rather doubt it unless someone wants to give them the land. That's the big thing:
How much are you going to spend for the land?

MS. LINCOLN: Okay.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Sir, hang on. There's more questions.

THE WITNESS: Sorry.

MS. BOLOMET: I have a couple questions.

Thank you for coming to give us these insights. I
have a little bit of experience with Habitat because
my stepfather works with you folks, and we were

discussing the land issues.

12.

So one of the things that you said was that you either get the lands for free or you have some kind of arrangements with the owners. Do you and I have any kind of arrangements for you to build on my lands?

THE WITNESS: I have no idea.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Ms. Bolomet, we've already kind of established that we're not going to get into questions of title in this Petition.

MS. BOLOMET: Okay.

THE WITNESS: Yeah. That's not my part. I couldn't address it anyway.

MS. BOLOMET: So when you build your houses you're really looking to provide low cost houses or houses to people that normally would not be able to afford their housing, correct, in the regular marketplace like Lahaina?

THE WITNESS: They'd be able to afford it if they lived anywhere other than Maui maybe. On Maui, again, because of the land costs it just drives so many people — and they have a whole formula for who we can build for. They have to fall into a certain income range. It's not free. We don't give it to them. They have to pay back the cost.

We do provide the mortgage with no loan ap fee, no interest. That's what really makes the whole Project work is they get a 20 year, maybe longer, mortgage at zero interest. All of a sudden now the cost has gone way down.

12.

We don't build affordable housing. We build extremely affordable housing to get Maui families in their own place. That's our whole mission.

MS. BOLOMET: So would you build houses for farmers that were farming the land? You said that you built some kind of complexes for working people.

Farmers are working people.

THE WITNESS: There's, again, I'm not on the homeowners selection committee. But I know across the country Habitat's a national organization. They give the individual affiliates a lot of reign. They have guidelines and they have assistance and all that but you basically — there isn't somebody in Atlanta, Georgia telling me how to build a house in Kula.

It's a totally different world. They don't know. We know better than they do how to do that.

And when opportunities come up in different ways they have done inner city rehab in some areas. You go where the opportunity is.

Building a house for a farmer I have no problem with that. But our selection committee, they decide and our board of directors decides where we're going to focus our energies, you know. Then they call me up and say, "Hey, we got a homeowner, we got a lot, here's the drawings, make it happen." That's just my end of it so I don't know how it goes to that point.

12.

MS. BOLOMET: Okay. So if I provided you a lot -- not saying this one -- but if I provided you a lot -- 'cause I have lots of land -- and I want to provide housing for my farmers so that we can keep the cost down because our mission is to feed wherever we're at -- to feed the neighborhoods and to make our lands offer sustainability to the communities.

In order for me to do that I have to keep these people in housing. Because then we can work — instead of where I live we have to pay people because we can't provide housing. We're paying them 15 to \$20 an hour. Well, that translates to a lot of money when it comes to food in the grocery store. So I see this as an opportunity. Would you be willing to work with farmers like us?

THE WITNESS: Well, I can't speak for Habitat Maui. I'm only here to speak with the issue about why we're not doing repos. But from my

1 experience with them they're very open to a lot of 2 things. 3 MS. BOLOMET: Terrific. We'll be talking. 4 THE WITNESS: I certainly am. 5 MS. BOLOMET: Thank you. 6 MS. LINCOLN: I have one other question but I'm not sure if it's for him or for Sherry. 7 8 THE WITNESS: It's for Sherry. (Laughter). 9 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Commissioners, any 10 questions? Thank you for your testimony. 11 I just want to say this has THE WITNESS: 12. been very educational. Very good. 13 MR. ORODENKER: Michelle Keahe. 14 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: (off mic) She had to 15 leave. She'll be back to try to testify again. 16 MR. ORODENKER: Bobby Pahea. 17 BOBBY PAHEA 18 being first duly sworn to tell the truth, was examined 19 and testified as follows: 20 THE WITNESS: Yes, I do. 21 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: name and address for the 22 record, please. 23 THE WITNESS: My name is Bobby Pahea. My 24 address is 111 Pueo Drive, Kula. 25 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Proceed.

THE WITNESS: I'm speaking here today on behalf and in support of Habitat for Humanity Maui.

I'm a partner family with Habitat for Humanity.

Together we have jointly built my home for my family.

Today I want to speak on behalf of the people that do not qualify for conventional type of home loans because I was one of 'em.

12.

And for me Habitat for Humanity was a, was a beacon of light for me to give me hope to have and own my own home. And I am a full-time taro farmer. If it wasn't for Habitat for Humanity I would have lost my lot. My family and I probably would have ended up on the beaches. In my opinion we need these kind of programs. I believe we should have these kind of programs in every development. We need to keep our people off the beaches.

Like you heard earlier, you know, this is a program that offers zero interest. Can't find that anywhere. And I want to speak for that group of people who don't have any home 'cause of the cost of living on Maui, and because of my low mortgage I can be a full-time farmer and a full-time taro farmer. That's my heritage. That's my culture. And if it wasn't for them I don't think I could do what I love to do in my own land in Hawai'i. So thank you.

1 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Petitioner, questions? 2 No questions. MR. GEIGER: 3 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: County? 4 MR. GIROUX: No questions. 5 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: State? 6 MR. YEE: No questions. 7 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Intervenor? 8 MS. LINCOLN: Thank you for testifying. 9 And I'm a hundred percent for Habitat for Humanity. 10 And I wish that the Petitioner would have put some 11 Habitat for Humanity out at some of his other projects 12. that he's done on West Maui 'cause then people could 13 already be in those and --14 Ms. Lincoln. CHAIRMAN CHOCK: 15 MS. LINCOLN: -- and actually be farming 16 So thank you very much for your testimony. 17 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Ms. Lincoln, I'm going to 18 have to ask you and remind you not editorialize in 19 your questions, ask a question. Don't state an 20 opinion. 21 MS. LINCOLN: Okay. 22 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Do you have a question? 23 MS. LINCOLN: If you could have gotten or 24 one of your friends or family that farms taro or have 25 to be something, probably up at Launiupoko, but they

have 2-acre and larger farms out there.

12.

Would that have been something that's needed for Habitat to have some house up at Launiupoko that actually had farmland with a house? Not only would you get a house, but you'd get an occupation.

Do you think that would have been good for people like you that are looking for a home? Because it'd be providing a home and a livelihood.

THE WITNESS: Well, I'd like to address the 2-acre parcel first.

MS. LINCOLN: They might be bigger. I don't know. I'm just saying.

THE WITNESS: Well, depending on what you want to achieve as a farmer. If you want to be a farmer that's farming for subsistence living, that's fine. But to survive in this economy and in this place in Hawai'i as a farmer, especially as a taro farmer we need more land just because of the process of how it works.

MS. LINCOLN: But my question is: If there could be farms out in Launiupoko right now with Habitat occupants, would that have been, in your opinion, nice to have Habitat homes available on the West side already with occupants in them?

THE WITNESS: I'm not sure if I understand

the question.

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MS. LINCOLN: If you had an opportunity, if -- you're trying -- you're speaking for -- you're trying to get 10 homes in Lahaina for Habitat. Could they be out at Launiupoko instead of Lahaina is what I'm asking? If it was offered out at Launiupoko -- do you know where Launiupoko is?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MS. LINCOLN: Okay. If it was offered at Launiupoko would that still be good for Habitat?

'Cause it's a home. They're providing a home, zero interest in the same price range that yours is. Would that be, in your opinion, good?

THE WITNESS: And you're saying this home is built by Habitat for Humanity?

MS. LINCOLN: Yes. The land was given.

And it was built by Habitat.

THE WITNESS: Sure.

MS. LINCOLN: That's it. That's my

20 question.

21 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Ms. Bolomet, any

22 questions?

MS. BOLOMET: Yes. I sympathize with you because I work with farmers. But would you say -- as a farmer and a cultural farmer do you feel a sense of

more who you are by being able to work with the land and to practice your cultural practices in your life rather than having to get a job somewhere else?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

12.

MS. BOLOMET: Do you see that there are other people that you may know that are on the beach, would they value having a place to come to farm and to live without having 68 homes, you know, in one place but rather having maybe 10 homes in the same amount of land? And the rest of the land you unveil all of the auwa'i that are there, all the — bring back the stream bed?

Have all the lo'i, all the native birds and insects and plants that are for healing. Do you think the people that you know would value that?

THE WITNESS: I'm sorry. I'm still not clear about that.

MS. BOLOMET: Would you like to live in a place where you're surrounded by lo'i and all the cultural practices of your ancestors?

THE WITNESS: Yeah, definitely.

MS. BOLOMET: And if you could live on lands that still were providing you homes with no fees, you just worked the land, you do not pay for a home, you just work the land, you're provided a home,

does that sound interesting to you? Do you think
there there is the people would be attracted to that, other kanaka
maoli?

THE WITNESS: Sure.

MS. BOLOMET: That's my questions.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Commissioners, any

questions? Thank you for your testimony.

12.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Is there anyone else in the audience wishing to provide public testimony at this time? Please come forward.

MS. APANA: I don't know if I can.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: I believe Intervenor is going to have you or is going to attempt to have you as an expert. Are you here to testify as a member of the public?

MS. APANA: I wasn't sure which one, what I would allowed to do.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: I would encourage you to wait until we take up your expert status and admission and then we'll come back to you. And every time we do have a public hearing you can always come back and provide public testimony if you're not submitted as an expert.

MS. APANA: Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Okay. Anyone else from the public wishing to provide testimony? Please come forward. Aloha.

12.

JOHANNA KAMAUNU

being first duly sworn to tell the truth testified as follows:

THE WITNESS: Yes, I do.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Name and address for the record.

THE WITNESS: My name is Johanna Kamaunu.

And I'm from 222 Waihe'e Valley Road, Wailuku.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Proceed.

THE WITNESS: As I understand the land use purpose I also see that it was to protect some of the cultural rights. And in doing that I have to wonder if what's been evaluated here in all the reports that have been submitted with this application if it has been properly addressed.

I'm suspecting that -- 'cause I don't see it in the reports -- I suspect that there are sites and places and information that should be made a part of the record that isn't or part of the reports that isn't.

One of the things that I'm thinking is

important is that we need to see what the possibilities of production in this land are. And I find that in a development process like — development Project like this — it is a good thing that you can provide homes. But I'm weighing that against the possibility of the production of food, the possibility of how this may impact people whose character is connected or built upon those values that are connected with the land.

12.

And I'm speaking as one who has had family members incarcerated. And when they are released from incarceration some of the most important things that we're hearing from them is that, "I'm so glad to be home. I'm so glad I can touch the soil. I'm so glad that I can see the mountains. I would love to be able to work this land."

Over the past five, six years we've had many people suggest to us that their lives would be very different if they could work the land as cultural or traditional practitioners. Those opportunities aren't being opened to them.

I'm also suspecting that people who have been incarcerated, and we know there's a disproportionate amount of Native Hawaiians in the prison systems, that this constitutes a huge amount of

1 commitment on the part of the state and the counties to provide services to them. 3 How better would that be applied if there 4 were other uses for this particular land. 5 probably getting into areas that this body has no 6 jurisdiction over. But I felt that that was really important that there are things as a people that are 8 not being valued in the system that's not being 9 brought to the attention to the laws. 10 And some of these practices, some of the 11 effects of our practices are not being brought 12. forward. Thank you. 13 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Parties, any questions? 14 No questions. MR. GEIGER: 15 MR. GIROUX: No questions. 16 MR. YEE: No questions. Ms. Lincoln? 17 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: 18 MS. LINCOLN: No questions. 19 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Ms. Bolomet? 20 MS. BOLOMET: I have a question. Do you 21 put your hands in the soil and work the soil? 22 Do I put my hands in the THE WITNESS: 23 soil? 24 MS. BOLOMET: Are you a farmer?

Yes.

THE WITNESS:

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MS. BOLOMET: And it's from -- sorry.

I've seen the magic of people putting their hands in the soil. They come to life to know that they can grow their own food. Have you seen this?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

12.

MS. BOLOMET: Have you witnessed this?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MS. BOLOMET: Do you think it would be more valuable to keep this land agricultural land, helping people to rejuvenate themselves to learn how to become sustainable and to become more of who they are by keeping this land agriculture?

THE WITNESS: If I may explain. My husband and I are in the process of doing something like that. We've created our proposal called A Sense of Place. We're suggesting that through some of our cultural practices that we may be able to, I guess they call it remediate or rehabilitate those who are incarcerated, those who are addicted, those who are going through drug court.

And do I see a change in people who do that? Unfortunately the system, especially the drug court system right now, has no venue for Native Hawaiians. They are in their western and the jurisdictional and psychological venues. But there's

no cultural context. I don't know. It's like a duck out of water and you're trying to teach him how to be a duck out of water or help him be a duck out of water.

12.

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A lot more is said. I was what they call a Hawaiian studies teacher in the DOE for 14 years. And one of the projects our school had was to take students to Kukuipuka He'iau. One of our teachers discovered it from reading Kamakau. And it was all inundated and overgrown. You wouldn't have recognized if for anything. But today it's different.

And for all the years that we took children there and we were worked cleaning it up, the land is totally cleared now. So that you have a vision of Kahakuloa all the way over to Makena. You didn't have it when we started it.

When we finish our day's work which we may be there for about an hour and-a-half, the one thing the kids all enjoy is being able to sit and just enjoy that vista.

And even with people who were not our students, who are visitors that come through one program or another, one thing they enjoy is being able to enjoy that vista and to try and understand what kind of people existed here.

Is it beneficial? It's necessary.

12.

MS. BOLOMET: I have another question. And I need to preface it first before I ask it. When I was small and I grew up on the farm, nature — I was always taught life lessons and morals by nature. So my father would teach me about love by looking at the plants and planting seeds.

And the Hawaiian culture -- my father was

Portuguese so my -- in the Hawaiian culture would you
say that all of our or much of our culture and our
belief systems are related to nature? And being in
nature is more of how we learn rather than from books?

THE WITNESS: Hawaiians were here for hundreds of years before western impact. So there was nothing to distract them like what we have today. Barring all that distraction their TV was the world around them, their environment. So they became very in tune with every single thing that affected their lives.

So is it — I don't think you can separate who they are from that land. When we look at the kalo plant in the lo'i you see the oha. You see the corm surrounded by keikis. And in that is the lesson of family. The OHA is the family unit. 'Ohana is the family unit. So that's represented there.

We talk about it all the time. I can look at the plumb trees that I have on my property and compare it to, say, something like the Lama tree or a hard wood tree, a koa tree. The value in one is that it's hard. The other is soft. So why would I want to use a soft tree in building a home or using it as a tool? I'd want to use the hard tree.

12.

2.0

I use that as a lesson with my own children. you don't want top much stock into something that looks good, can stand tall and straight but doesn't have much substance to it or strength to it. But I could go on and on but I think I answered your question?

MS. BOLOMET: Yes. And one last question. I noticed when I cleared land even though the land might look barren and useless, when I clear it it's as if all the insects come back. Like we have dragonflies and butterflies and bees and sort of things that come to the property and native plants just start to appear.

Have you noticed that in your experience as a farmer and as a teacher working the land?

THE WITNESS: A really good example is right down the road here at Kanaha Beach Park. At one time it was all overgrown. You have all these shrubs,

rubbish shrubs we call them, with spines and burrs and nothing good was there. And this one man decided he wanted to clean up that area.

12.

2.2

And over the years he cleaned up a substantial part of which I was able to participate with my church. We found that after we cleaned up the area barring nothing else other than nature and rain, native plants came back.

MS. BOLOMET: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Commissioners, any questions? Thank you for your testimony. I believe there was one other individual wanting to provide public testimony.

ALENA WALKER

being first duly sworn to tell the truth, was examined and testified as follows:.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Name and address for the record?

THE WITNESS: Alena Walker with Hawai'i Realty here on Maui. My address is 1975 Vineyard Street in Wailuku.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Proceed.

THE WITNESS: I'm here because listening to the testimonies from Habilitat (sic) I kinda wanted to

give a little bit of information regarding real estate per se on affordable housing and what Habilitat (sic) has been doing.

12.

There are a lot of people out there that can't qualify for these homes that are currently on the market. So I believe Habilitat (sic) is the only agency currently working with a particular income bracket in providing homes. I notice there were questions about real estate. And I thought I would step forward if there were any. That's what I really wanted to comment on.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Questions, parties?

MR. GEIGER: No questions.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: County?

MR. GIROUX: No questions.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: State?

MR. YEE: No questions.

MS. LINCOLN: No questions.

MS. BOLOMET: I have a question. So would you say it would be valuable? Right now this Petition is proposing 10 homes, correct? So what if we were to make it all homes for people to just work the land and have a place to live? We're not selling the homes, we're providing homes and a lifestyle, and a sense of culture and getting back to knowing who they are.

Would you find -- well, maybe not because you don't get a commission -- but do you think this would be valuable, you know? 'Cause there are people that just can't afford homes but still have services that are valuable to the whole community.

12.

THE WITNESS: Well, I believe this particular housing for Habilitat (sic) is essential for the area. Lahaina is a very expensive area to live in. And even with 10 homes in that area would be very, very affordable.

MS. BOLOMET: But doesn't it say that after three or five years it can go back on the market at market rates...not --

THE WITNESS: I haven't seen any deed restrictions or anything pertaining to this Project. But I have heard some projects in the past may have that.

MS. BOLOMET: Because I thought I was reading something about that which I found confusing that it comes in under being affordable homes and then in a few years you could sell it at market rate and therefore it's not affordable anymore.

THE WITNESS: I believe it's project to project. I'm not familiar with the deed restrictions for this particular Project.

MS. BOLOMET: But we both agree that having Habitat, whether it's for farmers or any other project, it's necessary for Lahaina in this particular area?

THE WITNESS: I fully support Habilitat (sic) for their providing affordable housing in the Lahaina area.

MS. BOLOMET: Thank you.

12.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Commissioners, any questions? Thank you for your testimony. I believe that concludes the public witness testimony portion of our agenda. It's 12:30. We're going to take a 1-hour break and reconvene at 1:30 from lunch. Thank you.

(Lunch recess was held.)

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Welcome back. We're back on the record. It is 1:45. We will start with a brief staff orientation. Scott.

MR. DERRICKSON: Commissioners, this is a map orientation for A12-795 West Maui Land, Inc. and Kahoma Residential, LLC. Petition Area is in the northwest section of the island of Maui, about one mile from — well, actually half a mile from Lahaina Town proper.

Petition Area is approximately 16.7 acres in size located on the USGS M-2, quadrangle map.

1 Petition Area is mauka of Lahaina Town. Directly adjacent to the Project is the Kahoma Stream flood 3 control channel and south of the older residential 4 neighborhoods up Kelawea and Kahua. And major roadway 5 below is the Honoapi'ilani Highway. 6 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Okay. Thank you, Scott. 7 Commissioners, any questions? Okay. Mr. Geiger, do 8 you have any exhibits you'd like to have admitted for 9 the record? 10 MR. GEIGER: Yes, Chair. 11 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Proceed. 12. MR. GEIGER: We would offer Exhibits 1 13 through 14, 15A through 34 and 36. And in addition at 14 the time of the testimony of the witnesses we will be 15 offering the direct testimony of the witnesses. 16 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Okay. Parties, any 17 objections? County? 18 MR. GIROUX: County, no objection. 19 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: OP? 20 MR. YEE: No objections. 21 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Ms. Lincoln? 22 MS. LINCOLN: No objection. 23 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Ms. Bolomet? 24 MS. BOLOMET: No. 25 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Commissioners, any

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1
    questions? Okay. County, exhibits?
 2
               MR. GIROUX: We'd be offering Exhibits 1
 3
    through 13 along with the written testimonies of all
 4
    of our witnesses.
 5
               CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Okay. Thank you.
 6
    Parties, any objections?
 7
               MR. YEE: No objection.
 8
               CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Commissioners?
 9
   Mr. Yee?
               MR. YEE: No objections. I'm sorry, the
10
    Exhibits 1 through 5 Office of Planning.
11
12.
               CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Had a lot for lunch, huh?
               MR. YEE: Yeah. (Laughter). I'm up.
13
14
    Okay. OP Exhibits 1 through 5 be offered into
15
    evidence.
16
               CHAIRMAN CHOCK: 1 through 5. Parties, any
17
    objections?
18
                           No objections.
               MR. GEIGER:
19
                            No objection.
               MR. GIROUX:
20
                                Intervenors?
               CHAIRMAN CHOCK:
21
              MS. LINCOLN: No objections.
22
              MS. BOLOMET: No objections.
23
               CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Commissioners? Everybody
24
    okay? Ms. Lincoln, any exhibits you care to admit?
25
               MS. LINCOLN: No. Well, the one I already
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gave you in addition to the ones you've already been served. I don't know what the question is. I'm sorry.

12.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: That ones that you've already identified.

MS. LINCOLN: Yes, I'd like to admit them into evidence.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Okay. Any objections, parties?

MR. GEIGER: Yes. I do have some objections. Exhibit 1 there is a one page of a portion of an article on Lahaina culture which is page 11 of that exhibit. I would object on relevancy grounds and there's been no connection to property.

Next there's excerpts of county council hearing of November 2011 pages 14 through 20. That would be cumulative testimony that's going to be given by witnesses here, so I would I object to that.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: That's on Exhibit 1.

MR. GEIGER: Exhibit 1, yes. It's all part of Exhibit 1. There's also excerpts from the county council hearing of May of 1995. I believe that would also be cumulative of testimony by the witnesses that are being offered by Ms. Lincoln and other parties.

Then finally -- I'm sorry that's pages 23

1 through 38 of the exhibit. Finally, on Exhibit 1 there is a statement that is attached as last page 3 exhibit on Page 40 which is effectively the Position 4 Statement of Ms. Lincoln. I believe it's cumulative 5 of the Position Statement. 6 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: County? 7 MR. GIROUX: We'll concur with those 8 objections. 9 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Mr. Yee? 10 MR. YEE: No objection. CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Ms. Bolomet? 11 12. MS. BOLOMET: No objection. 13 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Ms. Lincoln, can you 14 provide us some background on Exhibit 1 and the pages 15 that were referenced by the Petitioner in terms of its 16 relevance to the hearing? 17 MS. LINCOLN: I'm trying to find it. 18 Sorry. MR. GEIGER: And, Chair, just so you're 19 20 clear I also have objections on the other exhibits but 21 I thought it would be best to take them one at a time. 22 MS. LINCOLN: It would just go through my 23 whole document and decide what's --24 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: We're just on Exhibit 1. 25 MS. LINCOLN: Open space needed for

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1
    children rules -- (inaudible. Mic off)
 2
               CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Can you please speak into
 3
    the mic.
 4
               MR. GEIGER:
                            Ms. Lincoln, it's Page 11
 5
    which is the first page of an article apparently of
6
    Lahaina.
 7
               MS. LINCOLN: Exhibit 1.
 8
               MR. GEIGER: Ms. Lincoln, it's Page 11, the
9
    first page of an article apparently on Lahaina.
10
               MS. LINCOLN: I'm sorry. What?
11
               MR. GEIGER:
                            I'm objecting to that on the
12.
    grounds it isn't relevant, it isn't related to the ...
13
               MS. LINCOLN: That's fine. You can get rid
14
    of that.
15
               MR. GEIGER: Okay. I'm also objecting to
16
    Pages 14 -- point to --
17
               CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Hang on. Just for point
18
    of clarification. So you're withdrawing Exhibit --
19
               MS. LINCOLN: I'm withdrawing Exhibit --
20
    Page 11, whatever that is, Exhibit 1.
21
               CHAIRMAN CHOCK: So you're withdrawing
22
    Page 11 of Exhibit 1? Or are you withdrawing the
23
    entire exhibit?
24
               MS. LINCOLN: The entire Exhibit 11.
25
               CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Okay. Next?
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1 MR. GEIGER: Exhibit 2. I'm sorry, Chair, 2 just want to make sure you're withdrawing all of 3 Exhibit 1. 4 MS. LINCOLN: No. The page 11. 5 MR. GEIGER: Okay. 6 MS. LINCOLN: The historical significance. 7 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: So to clarify. You're 8 withdrawing Page 11 of Exhibit 1. 9 MS. LINCOLN: Page 11 -- I'm sorry, yes. 10 Page 11 of Exhibit 1. Thank you. 11 MR. GEIGER: The next item was Page 14 of 12. Exhibit 1. Or the page numbered 14 of Exhibit 1. And that is cumulative because Mr. Frampton is here to 13 testify so she can ask the question of Mr. Frampton. 14 15 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: You would like to withdraw 16 pages 14 through 20, and 23 through 38 for, I'm 17 assuming for the same reasons, Petitioner? 18 MR. GEIGER: Yes. Actually 14 is 19 Mr. Frampton and the others were I believe 20 Councilmember Cochran who's going to be testifying. MS. LINCOLN: Her written testimony if the 21 22 parties agree. I don't agree to have that removed. 23 And not based on that but Will Spence's testimony 24 saying that there was -- and I'm sorry I don't have 25 his questions ready -- but in Will Spence's -- not

regarding the Petitioner's — but in Will Spence's testimony he said the county council gave the open space and park great deliberations.

12.

And this is one of my points on no they did not. In fact it was described as "out of the box". So I wouldn't call that great. It's in rebuttal or in testimony to that. So I wouldn't want that taken out.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: I've noted your objection for the record, Petitioner, and we're going to go ahead and just exhibit — enter it, all of Exhibit 1 minus Page 11.

MR. GEIGER: Okay. And will I still be able to object as it comes up, if it comes up?

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Sure.

MR. GEIGER: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Next.

MR. GEIGER: Okay. On Exhibit 2 we would object to Pages 42 and 45 because it is cumulative of the testimony of the witnesses who will be present at the hearing. Again, it's excerpts from the county council hearing of November of 2011. And Page 47 which, again, is a statement which would be cumulative of the position statement that's been submitted.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: How many of the Intervenors' exhibits in your analysis are cumulative

and you're going to be objecting on the same basis?

Because my inclination is to note your objection but include the exhibits and deal with them as we move through the proceeding.

12.

MR. GEIGER: That's fine. It would be Exhibits 2, 3, 4 and 5 and 6.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: So 2 through 6. So I've noted your objection.

MR. GEIGER: I apologize. There's also a video which has four separate exhibits on it. It's Exhibit 8. One excerpt is a video of the same testimony that was Page 14 of Exhibit 1. It's just the video of the transcript. So that I would object to as cumulative. The same would be true of Exhibit 3 of the video which is, again, a video of the traffic engineer testifying before the county council.

And Exhibit 4 which is an interchange between two councilmembers, which is again this is the video of the transcript that's been submitted.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: So noted, your objections.

MR. GEIGER: I also had an objection to video No. 1 which is a slide show. There is a song on the side show. I'd object to the song. I don't have any problem with the video, the slide show being shown.

1 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: What exhibit number? 2 It is video No. 1 of Exhibit MR. GEIGER: 3 If she wants to play it without the music that's 4 I don't have any problem. It's just I don't 5 believe the music's appropriate. 6 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Okay. So noted. 7 MR. GEIGER: And the ruling? 8 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: I'm going to admit 9 these -- parties, any other concerns or objections? 10 MR. GIROUX: County, no. CHAIRMAN CHOCK: 11 State? 12. MR. YEE: No objection. 13 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Ms. Bolomet? 14 MS. BOLOMET: No objections. 15 MR. GEIGER: Okay. And then the final one 16 was Exhibit 14 which are just excerpts from the 17 constitution. Again I don't know what the relevancy 18 would be of that. It's a law. If she wishes to refer 19 to it she can refer to it. CHAIRMAN CHOCK: We've dealt with that 20 21 earlier in the day too. We did give Ms. Bolomet 22 some -- we actually gave her a little bit of latitude 23 on some of those areas as well. But we didn't admit

can bring that up, if you like, on your own as part of

some of those exhibits where she was citing laws.

24

25

1 your presentation. So that was Exhibit 14, Petitioner? 3 14. MR. GEIGER: CHAIRMAN CHOCK: So we'll strike that one. 4 5 MS. LINCOLN: That's what most of those, my 6 things are, are just part -- that's more my testimony 7 then. You just basically saw my whole entire case. 8 So I don't fully understand what -- will I be able to 9 do all my exhibits and you'll decide as we go whether 10 to allow them or not? Is that the final ruling? 11 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: All but 14. 12. MS. LINCOLN: What was 14? 13 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: I think Petitioner just 14 said it was an exhibit based on an excerpt from the 15 constitution. Is that right? 16 MR. GEIGER: Yes. It was your rebuttal 17 exhibit where you just attached portions of the 18 constitution. 19 MS. LINCOLN: Okay. So I did that more as 20 a reference to things I quoted elsewhere. So it's 21 just more. Yeah, that's fine. 22 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Okay. Ms. Bolomet? 23 MS. BOLOMET: Yes. 24 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Your exhibits. 25 MS. BOLOMET: Didn't we do this already?

1 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Why don't we take her 2 exhibits up at the next hearing because her portion of 3 the case is going to be up. We gave her an extension 4 and you an opportunity. 5 MR. GEIGER: As I understand it will be 6 Exhibits 12, 14, 15, 16 and 17. 7 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Correct. MR. GEIGER: That's fine from Petitioner's 8 9 standpoint, Chair. 10 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: I didn't have 16 actually. I have 12, 14, 15 and 17. 11 12. MR. GEIGER: That would fine. MR. YEE: I'm sorry, Chair, just to be 13 14 Frankly, my notes indicate Exhibit 16 was one 15 of the exhibits that had not been produced by 16 Intervenor at this point. And you gave her 'til 17 August 1 I believe. 18 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: For 16. Okay. 19 Ms. Bolomet, you okay with that? 20 MS. BOLOMET: Hmm-hmm. 21 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Okay. Very good. 22 MS. BOLOMET: I'm already exhausted. 23 (Laughter). 24 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Petitioner, are you 25 prepared to proceed?

MR. GEIGER: We are.

12.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Okay.

MR. GEIGER: I presume that the Commission would like a short opening statement.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Proceed then.

MR. GEIGER: Good afternoon. We've met earlier today, but I'm Jim Geiger. I'm the attorney representing Petitioner in this matter West Maui Land Company, Inc. We're here — and I'm going to keep these remarks brief — but with me is Heidi Bigelow who's West Maui Land Company.

And we're here because we're asking this

Commission to review a request to change the state

land use classification of a 17, slightly under

17-acre parcel of land from its present classification

of Agricultural to the classification of Urban.

As you saw from the staff's identification on the map, the Project Area that we're talking about, the Petition Area we're talking about is that yellow sliver of land. And you'll note that it is surrounded by the red or pink or whatever color you want to call it which is urban designation.

What this is it is a piece of land that historically was part of a field that was farmed and cultivated for sugarcane by Pioneer Mill.

And in the late 1980s because of a flood issue with Kahoma Stream a public works project was done which re-channelized or moved Kahoma Stream from its then existing location to a new, large concrete channel.

12.

And what that did was it cut off this part of the field from the rest of the field. That was done in 1990. Once that happened since that time this property has not been in active cultivation. It's been fallow. There isn't any water that gets to it. Or there was none from the ditch systems because the ditch systems were cut off. So it's not been farmed, although it's remained agriculture.

Now, you're going to hear from a number of consultants. They will tell you that from the state perspective, matters of statewide concern, the criteria that you must apply, that this change from Agricultural to Urban meets with all of the criteria that you must apply.

You will hear from an architect who's going to talk to you about the economic benefits of the Project. You're going to hear from an agronomist who's going to tell you why this property can't be farmed. Commercially it doesn't make sense.

You're going to hear from an archaeologist

who's going to tell you that they did a study and they couldn't find any archaeological features or any archaeological structures.

12.

You're going to hear from a cultural specialist who's going to tell you that there was no evidence of any current cultural use of the property. You're going to hear from a flora and fauna specialist who's going to tell you that there are no endangered species that are on the property.

You're going to hear from a soils engineer who's going to tell you that the soils are good for a residential housing project.

You're going to hear from a traffic engineer who's going to tell you that there's no impact because of the traffic.

And you're going to hear from a civil engineer who's going to tell you that this Project can be developed within the guidelines allowed by the state.

You'll also hear that the state Office of Planning and the county planning department, county of Maui planning department support this Project.

And then you're going to hear from Habitat for Humanity because they're one of the — they are effectively the partner developer on this Project.

They're going to develop 10 of the 68 lots. And this is a 100 percent affordable housing Project under the Maui County Workforce Housing Ordinance.

12.

Now, one of the things that people think when they hear "affordable housing" is oh, my goodness, it's going through a quick review process and there hasn't been an opportunity for public input, and we gotta take more time and look at these things.

That may be true with some projects. But I can tell you that this Project has taken longer to get to this position than it took to be build Hoover Dam. We started this process in 2004. Consultants were out there in 2005. The environmental assessment process started in 2007. It continued in 2011.

It was part of the Maui Island Plan. And it's included, you'll hear, in the Maui Island Plan maps both within the Urban Growth Boundary for Lahaina and as a project that was part of the maps.

Then ultimately in November and December of last year, the Maui county council had an opportunity to look at this, held hearings and decided to approve this as an affordable housing project.

And you're going to hear about the particular conditions that were imposed by the county council and the exemptions. You're going to find that

this particular Project didn't get all of the exemptions that you might expect for an affordable housing project. And it had conditions imposed upon it.

12.

So all these things you will find out. I tell you that because it's taken my client eight years to get to this point. And it only took four and-a-half years to build the Hoover Dam.

So I think once you hear from all of our folks, and once you have an understanding of the Project, what you'll find is that this property is the right property to be reclassified to urban and it's the right Project to go in that property. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Okay. Your first witness.

MR. GEIGER: We'd call Rory Frampton. And we may need just a minute or two to set up the slide show.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Sure. Just for the benefit of the Intervenors, when it's your respective turn in the proceeding you'll have an opportunity to give your opening statement as well. So right now we're taking Petitioner first, County, OP, then both Intervenors. So when you start your case that's the appropriate time for you to give an opening statement.

MS. BOLOMET: So we have this many chances

1 to learn, right? 2 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: You got a couple bites at 3 the apple before it gets to you. 4 (Pause) 5 MR. GEIGER: Thank you, Chair. 6 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Mr. Frampton, I need to 7 swear you in. 8 RORY FRAMPTON being first duly sworn to tell the truth, was examined 9 10 and testified as follows: 11 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. 12. CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Name and address for the 13 record. 14 THE WITNESS: My name is Rory Frampton and 15 I live at 340 Kapoko Place, Kula. 16 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Proceed. 17 DIRECT EXAMINATION 18 BY MR. GEIGER: 19 Mr. Frampton, did you prepare written 20 direct testimony for this particular proceeding? 21 Α I did. 22 And if you look at the book in front of 23 you, I believe your written direct testimony is in 24 there under the tab marked "Frampton" which should be 25 at the back.

1 Α Yes, it is. 2 And is the information contained in your 3 written direct testimony true and correct? 4 Yes. But I have one minor correction. Α 5 Please tell us what correction. 6 Α It's very minor, but on Page 23 it talks 7 about views from the Project site, and it says that 8 Moloka'i is visible to the west. It's actually Lana'i. And Molokai is visible to the northwest. 9 10 That's about it. 11 Could you please identify the line number Q 12. that you're talking about so we can all find this. 13 Α Line 13. 14 Are the qualifications, your 15 qualifications, educational history, and employment 16 experience accurate? 17 Α Yes. 18 And you've been a planner engaged in planning for effectively most of your adult life? 19 2.0 A Yes. 21 MR. GEIGER: We would offer Mr. Frampton as 22 an expert on planning. 23 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Proceed. 24 (By Mr. Geiger) Rory, we've already got

your direct testimony. I don't want you to read it,

25

1 but did you prepare a presentation for the Commission? 2 Α Yes. 3 Could you please provide the presentation, give it to the Commission. If it's okay rather than 4 5 have the witness turn his back to the Commissioners if 6 we could have him stand over there. 7 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: You can take the mic with 8 you. 9 MS. LINCOLN: May I ask a question? 10 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Yes. 11 MS. LINCOLN: Were we able to see this 12. previous to him showing this? 13 MR. GEIGER: The answer is it is 14 Exhibit 23. The slides are Exhibit 23. 15 MS. LINCOLN: But did we actually get to 16 see the slides or are they just slides now? 17 MR. GEIGER: What you see is --18 MS. LINCOLN: Is what's in the book. 19 MR. GEIGER: Yes. 20 MS. LINCOLN: Okay. That was it. Thank 21 you. 22 Thank you very much. Good THE WITNESS: 23 afternoon, Commissioners. Again, my name is Rory 24 Frampton. I'm a land use planning consultant. 25 just wanted to provide an overview of the Project, a

description of the Project itself. I'll elaborate a little on the surrounding land uses in the area and kind of try to focus towards the end of my presentation on the criteria that this Commission needs to consider when granting a Land Use Commission district boundary amendment.

12.

So this slide basically shows the Project layout. It's a linear Project that runs makai to mauka along the Kahoma Stream channel. There's a roadway that will run right through the middle of it with lots on either side. A connection to the roadway system will be made on the bottom of the Project as well as to the top. I'll elaborate a little bit more on that later.

The Project is 68 single-family house or lot packages; 31 of the lots are over 7500 square feet in size. And the Maui County ordinance allows 'ohana units to be built on those, so that will be possible on 31 of the lots.

The Project size, as was mentioned earlier, is 16.7 acres, just over the 15 acre limit, which is why we're here today. If it was under 15 acres we would have been pau when we were at the Maui county council. Because it's 16.7 acres, it's over the 15 acres and we're here before the Land Use Commission

because of that criteria.

12.

As Mr. Geiger noted earlier it's an affordable housing Project as defined by Maui County's workforce housing ordinance. Under the county's workforce housing ordinance they address low income, low to moderate income as well as gap group income houses. And it goes all the way up to 160 percent of median income.

For a regular project on the county of Maui in order to comply with the workforce housing ordinance you have to provide 25 percent of your units under 160 percent of median. We're doing all of the units under 160 percent of median. So that's why we're calling 100 percent affordable based on Maui County's definition.

Ten of the houses, as was noted earlier, will be developed by Habitat for Humanity. Those lots are shown in the darker tan color more towards the bottom of the property.

The remaining 58 lots will be developed either as house/lot packages or as vacant lots which will provide opportunities for families to be owner/builders on the property.

These slides just show a couple area maps of the Project. And I'll go through a couple of these

to try to get you oriented. This first map just shows the Lahainaluna corridor. The dark lines are parcel lines. And you can see the heavy concentration of single-family units next to the Project. The Project is outlined here in orange. You also see the block patterns within Lahaina Town and north and Waihikuli area.

12.

This next map shows that it's an aerial photograph from around 2011, shows a lot of the recent buildout of the area. Again, here's the Project site along the stream channel shaded in gray. You see the single-family uses to the south, the light industrial park to the north. The portions of the Lahaina Bypass that were under construction back in 2011 that's progressed considerably since then.

You'll see the onramp from the bypass that's going to go to Lahainaluna Road. And I'll talk about the roadways in a little bit more detail on a slide further into my presentation.

This is a regional map of West Maui with Lahaina Town on the south all the way up to Kapalua on the north and the various urban developments in between Kapalua Airport, Mahinahina, the Ka'anapali Resort, the Waihikuli development, and Lahaina Town.

The Project is right in the proximity of

Lahaina Town as was noted earlier. This map also shows the proposed Lahaina Bypass and the various connector roads that would connect to the bypass. And importantly, this phase of the bypass down here right near Lahaina Town, which I'll show on a later map, is currently under construction.

12.

And this connector road, Keawe Street, is also under construction right now. And that's important for the people on Lahainaluna Road and for all the people that attend the schools up there.

There's a high school, an intermediate school, and an elementary school. The only way to get up there right now is via Lahainaluna Road. There's one way in, one way out. With the construction of Keawe Street and the bypass you'll have another opportunity to get up to those schools.

Again another map. This map really shows the Lahaina vicinity, the commercial area of Front Street and how close the Project is to Front Street's commercial corridor. Shows the Lahaina Recreational Center with swimming pools, ball fields, a number of ball fields.

And up above, again, up Lahainaluna Road is Lahainaluna High School complex. There's an intermediate school as well as an elementary school up

on Lahainaluna Road.

12.

This map was from May 2005. And you see some vacant areas here along, next to Kahoma flood channel. These projects have now or actually have been built out as multi-family units on either side of the flood control channel. There's also a little commercial development along, abutting the channel down there right above Honoapi'ilani Highway.

So in terms of the creation of the Project site, as was mentioned earlier, in 1977 this shows the highlight of the Project Area. We've done the same thing on the 2005 photo. Let's look at this 1977 photo. For the better part of the last century this area was all cultivated in sugarcane. And Kahoma Stream ran right down along the southern boundary of the property.

And right next to the homes, the old plantation camp of Kahua or Mill Camp, as they used to call it, and Kilauea Mauka is a new project. But that stream used to run right down through here. And when it hit the lower lands it would spill over. And there were oftentimes flooding in the Lahaina Cannery Mall area and this portion of Lahaina.

So it was identified as kind of a long-standing problem with the flooding overflowing

the banks of the stream and impacting downstream neighbors.

12.

So they did — in 1990 they completed the flood control project which basically grabbed all the waters from the stream, put it into sedimentation basin and then channeled it all the way to the ocean down near Mala Wharf.

That's what created this parcel as a remnant piece of former ag land and basically bifurcated it from the rest of what was formerly under cultivation by Pioneer Mill.

This is standing at the lower edge of the Project site, makai end looking mauka. And you see the Lahaina Business Park off to the left, the Lahaina flood control channel runs right along the boundary of the business park, the homes of Kilauea Mauka are visible to the right. Again, this long linear strip of property.

From the top looking down this is standing up right by the top of the flood control channel near the basin. And it looks down along the county's access road. So this dirt road is actually on county property. The property line runs a little bit inland of that, but the majority of the Project site is down here.

1 2

You see the Pioneer Mill smoke stack, various commercial areas of Lahaina and the highland lot of Lana'i off to the west.

The surrounding land uses. As I mentioned earlier the single-family projects of Kilauea Mauka and the older Kahua tract subdivision border the property to the south.

The multi-family -- new multi-family projects the Opukea, and Ho'onaunea, Lahaina condominiums, have been built on either side of the flood control channel just above Honoapi'ilani Highway. So there's now neighboring projects.

There's light industrial projects. The newer light industrial project of the Lahaina Business Park, which includes light industrial and commercial uses across the stream.

And, of course, down here right at the bottom is light industrial area that was the old Pioneer Mill yard. So right in this area, which is also abutting the Project site, was where the Pioneer Mill had their mill operations centered for the better part of the last century.

Lastly, there's commercial projects that are built. The Lahaina Gateway Shopping Center is new. This Project is going to have almost a direct

connection to that area through the road improvements. And across the street is the Lahaina Cannery Mall. So again the surrounding uses are all urban in nature and it includes a variety of land use types.

12.

The adjacent roadway network: The major roadways in the area — the major roadway in the area today is Honoapi'ilani Highway, which serve as a regional highway that connects the rest of Maui to Lahaina, to Kapalua. It's the only major roadway that actually travels through the area from one area to the other.

So it serves a regional function. But it also has to serve as a local function for the people above Lahainaluna Road because their only way in and out is Lahainaluna Road.

In order for these people to go shopping to the business park, the cannery mall or any of these places they have to come down onto the regional highway, get on the highway, go a little ways and then get off. Or vice versa, if they're in these areas they're gonna go that way and get back on.

With the construction of the Lahaina Bypass Phase IA, which is under construction now, and IB is also under construction, they also have Keawe Street being built. Phase 1A and Keawe Street were

accelerated because of the need to relieve congestion on Lahainaluna Road.

12.

And primarily you have a lot of people in Waihikuli and all the way up to Kapalua who have kids who go to school up here. And their only way to get to the school is through the Lahainaluna Road intersection.

With Keawe Street they'll have another way to get up to the Lahainaluna School complexes. So that's an important secondary access. And that's the access that will be used by the people on a regional basis.

The other roads in the area include some of the local roads: Kalena Street is where we're going to be connecting to on the top via Lumi, Lumi and Kalena, actually. And on the bottom we're going to be connecting over to Keawe Street via what's now called Kahua Street. It used to be Mill Street.

I'll explain how that name came about on my -- I'll just go to the next slide right now. So this is a slide, lot of colors on there. But the orange color is Keawe Street and Phase IA of the bypass.

You see the little jug handle shape offramp that will connect Lahainaluna Road. Because that

intersection will be grade separated, meaning the bypass is underneath it.

12.

Lahainaluna is over the top so there will be no traffic light. So it will provide an easy way for people to get up to the school areas and the people from above here to go north if they want to go out that way.

The yellow line here is the, what's called the Kahua Street extension plan. It actually runs along Mill Street for the most part. Mill Street was the main cane haul road or haul cane road as they called it in West Maui, that services the Pioneer Mill site which was right there.

When they did the Master Plan and looked at doing — well, I should step back. The county has determined that this is an important Project to build because right now, as I mentioned earlier, there is no north—south connectivity in this area because the only way in and out is Lahainaluna Road.

So in order to address that they've Master Planned improvements to Mill Street. It's gonna be realigned to actually overlap with Kahua Street in this area which is — and they renamed it Kahua Street for that purpose. So it's really the Kahua Street/Mill Street Road Improvement project.

We're going to be constructing pavement from the Project site to Keawe Street. And we've coordinated with the county's plans and actually had to reconfigure the property somewhat to accommodate this curve on the bottom.

12.

We lost a lot, but we're doing that in order to make sure that our roadway plans are consistent with the county's long range plans for this Mill Street Extension project.

So that will make that connection there. And what that does for the people in the subdivision as well as in the neighboring area, it allows one more opportunity to do local trips from, say, these homes through the Project site over to the business park or the various commercial areas without having to get onto the regional highway.

So we feel — and the traffic consultant will tell you too — that it's an important aspect of this Project to enhance or increase the connectivity between land uses above the highway so that you don't impact the highway as greatly down here in the Honoapi'ilani Highway.

I'll just add that with the construction of this bypass phase, this neighborhood up here used to be integrated and the roads actually connected. Now the road — the Lahaina Bypass has bifurcated the Kilauea Mauka to the mauka section and the makai section. The people right underneath the bypass, their only way in and out right now is primarily through Kalena Street or through some of the older neighborhood streets down below.

12.

Before, they had, they could go mauka and get up to the schools that way. Right now this is really their only way in or out. By providing this alternative connection down through Keawe Street the people in this neighborhood are no longer limited just to the one way out via Lahainaluna Road.

So that's another positive benefit related to this enhanced connectivity that we're talking about above the highway.

So the Project improvements: The main one is the roadway which runs right up through the center of the Project. And the size of the Project actually fits nicely for the road to go right in the middle. And there's lot sizes. It creates lot sizes that are suitable for single-family residential dwellings. The lot sizes range from 5,000 square feet up to about 12,000 square feet.

We spent a lot of time looking at this roadway and trying to design it in response to

concerns from the community. And I'll get into that in my next slide in terms of the various features we have added in that roadway to address some of the community's concerns that came up.

12.

We've got sidewalks on both sides of that roadway. There's a park in the middle of the Project about an acre that will provide recreational area for the residents. We've also done a little greenway connection where we could to the existing community to the south. They'll also be able to access the park through the roadway to the north.

There's a drainage retention basin designed to handle the increase in flows from a 50-year storm that'll catch the water down here at the bottom of the site. The water system is gonna connect both the mauka portion as well as over the Keawe Street.

And there will be a sewer connection to Keawe Street as well, Keawe Street being the roadway just to the north which accesses the Lahaina Business Park, of course underground utilities throughout the Project site.

This is the roadway improvements. It's a roadway profile. And I'll show it again from a plan view. But it's a 58-foot right-of-way. The county's requirement is a 40-foot right-of-way. We've enhanced

it by putting on-street parking areas. In between the on-street parking areas we have landscape pullouts.

12.

Because if you do on-street parking areas and you have that much pavement and the people see that wide of a pavement strip they tend to like to speed.

So we've bascially, we've allowed for parking but we've had planter pullout — planter pop—out areas as traffic calming measures. And the idea there with the traffic calming measures is to alleviate the concerns of the neighbors who thought that maybe this roadway would be used as a short cut to go up to — to take the kids to school up mauka.

And so to try to get more people to use Keawe Street, which is going to be designed for efficient travel and the Lahaina Bypass, we've tried to discourage the use of this for regional traffic by putting in these traffic calming measures, the planters strips. And we've put in speed bumps as well, speed humps.

So again on this slide we show two travel lanes, two bike lanes on either side which is above the county's requirements, sidewalks on each side as well as planter strips. And this just shows it from the top. The lighting here is a little tough but you

see this major area here is the park.

12.

We have on-street parking alongside of the park, as well as various on-street parking in front of the homes where possible. We have landscape pop-outs to minimize the perceived width of the roadway to slow people down, bypass on both sides.

We've also, as part of our development standards, increased the setback for garages. So the homes can be 15 feet from the roadway, but your garages have to be 20 feet back.

What that does it allows for two on-street parking stalls in addition to the required two covered parking stalls that would be in the carport or the garage.

If you have an 'ohana, 'ohana unit you'd have to do an additional onsite parking requirement. So with the setback for the garages with two-car garage requirement, we're going to have a minimum requirement of at least 8 parking stalls onsite.

If you have an 'ohana they'll have to be five parking stalls onsite against — to prevent kind of overcrowding or spillage — spillover parking to go onto the streets. That was the concern that in looking at some of the neighboring subdivisions in the area there's a lot of cars in the area and a lot of

people park on the street. So, again, we tried to make each parcel accommodate more stall onsite.

12.

And we also widened the right-of-way to allow for on-street parking to address the concerns of overflow parking kind of tangling up the streets.

As part of the CC&R's for the Project we are going to prohibit transient rental units. And, again, we talked about the requirements for onsite parking. I will add also that on any of the lots that abut the existing homes to the south we've doubled the setback.

Right now the rear yard setback for the county would say 10 feet. But we've increased it to 20 feet. You can see more setback in these areas. And that's just to give a little more breathing room to the existing residences that border the property to the south.

Offsite improvements. I mentioned earlier this strip that's shown here in yellow, the Kahua — will be paved along Kahua Street from the Project site to Keawe Street. So that portion we're gonna pave. There'll be a waterline extension to Keawe Street and a wastewater extension to Keawe Street as well.

One of the beauties of this property or one of the advantages of this property is they have

infrastructure services abutting the property. So there's no major off-street connections except for the connections down to Keawe Street down here.

12.

But for the most part the water up here, the power, electrical, cable, all that stuff is all there around the surrounding community. And it really, truly is an infill Project. So it really makes the provision of infrastructure a lot more efficient.

So here's some photos. This is standing at the bottom corner of the property looking north along Kahua Street. And I just took it from this angle so you could see the Kahoma flood control channel bridge. And that's the water that goes underneath that bridge.

The next slide is standing up looking straight down the middle of that bridge. So this is the old cane haul road. It goes all the way up to Keawe Street. And that's the section that we're going to be paving.

This is a little further north showing the new project — the new multi-family projects on makai side, Lahaina Business Park on the mauka side. And in the distance there is a stop sign at Keawe Street. It actually runs right alongside the railroad tracks for

the historic sugarcane train.

12.

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This photo is taken from the Kalena Street which is the access for the mauka portion of the property. On this slide over here it's looking south along Kalena right with your back facing the Project site.

So Kalena Street has a parking but it's not improved. It's about a 40-foot right-of-way, about 24 feet of pavement and two lanes with speed bumps in it. This would be the connection to Lahainaluna Road.

This is further down Kalena Street looking at the stop sign at Lahainaluna Road showing the pavement width and the nature of that street.

This is Lahainaluna Road looking makai.

You see the smoke stack down there in the distance.

This intersection is the Kalena Street intersection.

This slide as well as the next one shows you — this is looking up Lahainaluna Road, shows you the adequate sight distance from the Kalena Street intersection and the Lahainaluna Road.

These orange construction signs are giving you notice of the Lahaina Bypass work that's occurring up mauka above the Project.

So in terms of the land use decision-making criteria to look at changing land from agriculture to

urban, the major criteria that you're looking at is the conformity with the Hawai'i State Plan, conformity with Urban District standards.

You look at impact on resources of statewide concern which are listed there and representations and commitments made by the Petitioner.

I'm going to look at the conformity to the Urban District standards. The standards in your rules say that lands in the Urban District shall be characterized by citylike concentrations of land uses and services.

And as I discussed earlier, the whole surrounding area is essentially urban with urban levels of services, proximity to centers of trading and employment. There's all kinds of business uses in the business park nextdoor, the shopping areas at the Lahaina Gateway Center, the Lahaina Front Street Urban District as well as the Cannery Mall.

So there's a lot of trading and employment centers nearby and basic services. It is proximate to existing residential developments.

(Pause: Witness adjusting computer)

MR. GEIGER: If it's okay if he could

25 approach the computer.

12.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Go ahead.

12.

MR. FRAMPTON: Sorry. So I will just work the computer from here. And I'll sit down so I won't block the view.

So, again, continuing with the Urban

District standards — it seems like my computer might have froze up. I'll keep going from here. So it's

"Properties in Urban District shall be free of topographical and environmental constraints." And the property is relatively free of any type of topographic or environmental constraints. Again, it's contiguous with urban uses.

And the last criteria is that, "Shall not contribute to spot urban development." And again this certainly qualifies as an infill Project.

The conformity to the Hawai'i State Plan:
The Office of Planning has submitted testimony saying that the Project is in conformity with the various plans.

And you'll hear testimony relating to the agricultural use of the property and how it's really not viable because — primarily because of the shape and it's now only contiguous to residential areas and it lacks a cheap source of water or non-potable water.

The Project in terms of meeting the Housing

Functional Plan is aimed at providing a wide range of housing opportunities to a variety of income levels.

12.

2.0

In terms of the Recreational Functional Plan we do have bikeways — sidewalks, the recreational park that we're providing as well as a pathway running along the flood control channel that we'll be doing in conjunction with the county of Maui.

The Transportation Functional Plan. The State Department of Transportation has noted that they do not foresee significant impacts to their regional transportation routes.

The historic — in terms of historic preservation the state Historic Preservation

Department has concurred with the Project archaeologist that there's no immediate impacts to archaeological resources.

And they also recommend that if any are encountered during construction that appropriate steps be taken. So we are consistent with the Preservation Functional Plan.

And, lastly, with regard to sustainability there's a new chapter in the State Plan that talks about sustainability. A lot of the emphasis is on locating new projects close to centers of employment and places of business so that you reduce the reliance

on the automobile.

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And we're certainly, if there's, one Project that does that or meets that criteria it is this one in terms of its locational advantages.

The assessment of the impacts: We did do a final environmental assessment which looked at all of these various areas of statewide concerns. When looking at natural systems or habitats the environmental consultant concluded that there are no significant habitats in the area.

Similarly with the existing, existing cultural or historical resources, they've essentially been wiped out through the years of sugarcane cultivation or creation of the flood control channel.

We talked a little bit about agriculture earlier. The commitment of state funds, which is essentially whether or not there has to be improvements to state facilities. In this case either the highway, which the state has concluded that there's no need, there's no significant impact on the regional highway.

And the educational components, the Applicant is going to be paying a Department of Education impact fee of almost \$400,000 based on their formula. That agreement has been executed with the

Department of Education.

12.

There will be employment opportunities provided during the construction phase of the Project. And, lastly, there's going to be housing opportunities provided for low income, moderate income as well as gap group income households.

In terms of regional planning, the figure here on the left is the 1996 West Maui Community Plan. This area in orange, is, we've highlighted it, it shows where the Project is.

And there's an open space designation along this corridor. And there's also a dotted line which represents the desire to create a pathway along that area.

We are working with the county to do a pathway along the flood control channel. But the recent planning — so this plan was done in 1996. The community plans in Maui are part of the General Plan process.

Maui County is currently in the process of doing a directed growth management plan for the island. It's called the Maui Island Plan. In that Maui Island Plan they're designating Urban Growth Boundaries. And you can see the red and white line here is the Urban Growth Boundary proposed for

Lahaina.

12.

And the Kahoma Project has now been included in that as well as some of the other Lahaina infill projects in Lahaina Town and the Villages of Leiali'i to the north.

So the Kahoma Project, it was included in the boundary, it was actually specifically — it's specifically mentioned in the Maui Island Plan. And there's a description of it included in the planning document. And that's gone through about four or five years of public review that I'll highlight on one of my next slides.

What's really changed between 1996 and 2012 is the heavy emphasis that's being placed on infill. Whereas in '96 they recommended this area for open space.

In 2012 they're saying, "Hey, we should really look — as a strategy we should try to maximize on our efficiency of existing infrastructure and really take on infill as a land use strategy to embrace." That's really what this Project represents is an infill Project.

So in terms of county review the General Plan Advisory is part of the Maui Island Plan, the M-I-P the Maui Island Plan, they recommended inclusion

in the Urban Growth Boundary back in, I want to say, 2007 or 2008.

12.

The Maui Planning Commission specifically looked at the Kahoma Residential Project and included it in the Urban Growth Boundary as part of the Maui Island Plan. And then very importantly, as Mr. Geiger noted earlier, the Maui county council took action on our resolution, which was our request to approve the Project as an affordable housing project.

The Maui county council is the body that acts on zoning and acts on the Community Plan in Maui County. They're the legislative authority. By this action, by approving this resolution they effectually said we don't have to go get a change in zoning and the Project can go forward in this location as approved.

So it was basically we took the 201-H route so we could have more of a fast track approval in terms of the zoning process. As Jim noted earlier the Project's been anything but fast tracked. And that's just the nature of how things are, at least on Maui.

So the county council, again, they approved that resolution. The major exemptions were from the Community Plan designation and the change in zoning was an exemption to not have to provide parking and a

restroom facility for the park. The rest of the exemptions are very minor exemptions and it has to do with permit application fees.

12.

There's no exemptions from standards, roadway standards. In fact, we meet or exceed the roadway standards. And we've increased side yard setbacks. We've really more in this affordable housing project than I've seen in a lot of the regular standard residential projects built on Maui.

So we're not substandard in terms of infrastructure requirements. We've just basically got the exemptions from having to go through a longer process of the community plan and zoning changes.

The community review of this Project in February 2008 was a draft EA was published. There was a community meting in May 2008.

In 2009 I guess was the GPAC, the General Plan Advisory Committee approval. I'm sorry. It wasn't 2007. It was 2009. In September 2009 the Planning Commission approved it. In March 2010 we had another community meeting. And then in September 2011 we did the Final EA.

One of the reasons why the Project was delayed was we were originally partnering with a third non--- well, there was -- Habitat for Humanity was

always involved. And then Lokahi Pacific was involved. And Lokahi Pacific was gonna do a multi-family component to the Project. We had 25 multi-family units on it. And because of their agency's issues they pulled out of the Project.

12.

And we had to reconfigure the Project to eliminate the multi-family. We tried to find another person that would do multi-family units. We couldn't. So we changed it to all single-family units.

That's really the reason for the delay between 2010 and September 2011 was going from 90 some odd total units down to 68 single-family lots.

In October 2011 we submitted the application for affordable housing Project to the council. And, of course, in December 2011, about six months ago, we got the county council approval.

So just to summarize. The community benefits for the Project is housing that's affordable to the workforce group on Maui, close to employment centers and business centers. We've got increased roadway connectivity above the highway as well as alternative transportation opportunities.

And so in consideration of all these positive community benefits when the county council looked at it back in 2011, they granted us approval

to do the Project. That essentially concludes my PowerPoint presentation.

Q Thank you, Rory. You've signed your written direct testimony in June 29, 2012. Have you learned anything or has anything come to your attention between that day and today that you need to supplement or add to your written direct testimony?

A No, not that I'm aware.

MR. GEIGER: And with that I'll finish the witness.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: County, cross-examination?

MR. GIROUX: Thank you, Chair. There's not going to be a searing cross.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. GIROUX:

12.

2.0

Q Mr. Frampton, you were part of the Project as it went through the county process, the 201-H?

A Yes.

Q Can you kind of describe that process to the Commission.

A The 201-H process, if you have an application that's complete and ready for processing the mayor's office through — well, the Department of Housing and Human Concerns through the mayor's office will submit an application to the county council. And

the county council has 45 days to act.

In this case they held two public meetings in which testimony was received. And we made a presentation. There was a bunch of questions and comments from the councilmembers. And the members of the public had an opportunity to testify at those two meetings. At the conclusion of the process they voted to pass the Project.

- Q Was there also a site visit involved?
- A Yes. There was also a site visit involved.
- Q The councilmembers attended that site visit?
- A Yeah, I believe it was at least seven or eight of them that attended.
 - Q As far as the process when they passed the resolution, have you had a chance to review that resolution?
 - A Yes, I have.
- 19 Q And have you looked at the amendments to 20 that resolution?
 - A Yes, I have.
 - Q Can you explain to this Commission what that means, what the amendments are?
 - A Essentially we make a presentation to the council and they have an opportunity to impose any

kind of modifications that they want or basically any requirements. They are essentially conditions.

They're very similar to conditions that the Land Use Commission would put on a Project. But they call them modifications and they're attached as an exhibit to the resolution.

Q Okay. And do you have a copy of that resolution with you?

A Yes, I do.

12.

2.2

Q Can you read those amendments to the Commission?

A Do you want me to summarize 'em?

Q Yeah, just summarize.

A There's eight conditions.

Q Okay.

A The first one has to do with — it's Exhibit 11 in case anybody's following. The first one has to do with the opportunity for West Maui Land because the Project exceeds the workforce housing ordinance, they asked for 10 credits. And it talks about how the credits can be used in other areas of West Maui. That's credits for the workforce housing ordinance.

The second condition states that the initial marketing period — this is for the developer

in terms of marketing these units — he has to keep these prices fixed for 10 years. So the developer is locked into the price ranges that we've included in this, the various breakdowns which you'll hear in more detail later, for 10 years.

12.

The third condition says that if any unit is sold at market rates above the 160 percent of income that they're going to have to be subject to all the fees that we're exempt from.

The fourth one basically says that the subdivision improvements have to start within three years and have to be completed within seven years.

Condition No. 5 says that the West Maui

Land shall pay the Department of Education the

appropriate school impact fee. We have since executed
an agreement to do that.

The sixth condition says that all dwelling units shall be built and physically occupied within 36 months of the close of escrow of the respective lot.

So if any of these parcels are bought as vacant land that the owner's going to have 36 months to complete it. That's with the exception of Habitat. Habitat could exceed that period.

Condition 7 says that if in the future if the Lahaina Wastewater Reclamation Facility does not

have capacity or cannot be expanded to serve the Project, then the Applicant shall pay its fair-share contribution to address the needs of the improvements to the capacity of the wastewater treatment facility.

And lastly, Condition No. 8 says that during the construction phase West Maui Land shall ensure that vehicles under their control with a gross vehicle weight rating of over 10,000 pounds shall not travel along Kalena Street. That's the street through the neighborhood. So they didn't want us to have heavy trucks going through or accessing the Project through Kalena Street.

So that's the summary of the eight conditions that were attached to the resolution.

Q Are you okay or is the developer okay with those conditions being incorporated into the Land Use Commission's Order?

A Yes.

MR. GIROUX: I have no further questions. CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Thank you, County. OP?

CROSS-EXAMINATION

22 BY MR. YEE:

12.

Q Mr. Frampton, you're the first witness. So if I'm asking any questions that should be directed to a subsequent witness, please feel free to let me know.

You mentioned in your testimony that an educational agreement has been reached with the Department of Education. Correct?

A Correct.

12.

Q And how's the possibility of 'ohana units in this Project going to be dealt with regarding educational contributions?

A Okay. So it's a lower -- the single-family units has -- the larger unit has a higher fee. The 'ohana unit there's a small fee that's attached to it. But basically the developer will be responsible for the impact fee for the main house which is about \$5,000 each. The 'ohana unit, if anyone elects to construct a 'ohana unit they will pay that fee at the time they go get their building permit. And it will be their responsibility to pay the 2,000 some odd dollars impact fee for the 'ohana unit.

Q And what mechanism, if any, are you aware of that will be used to insure that buyers are informed of their obligation to make an educational contribution if an 'ohana units is built?

A I believe it will be a deed restriction. And Heidi Bigelow, Project manager, could clarify that.

O Stormwater issues are best addressed to

Mr. Kurt Tanaka, is that correct?

- A For the most part, yes.
- Q Same would probably be true regarding potable water?
 - A Yes.

12.

- Q By the way, I noticed in your slide presentation on commitments you mentioned setbacks. That would be, that's a commitment in the Project. But that was not listed among the CC&R conditions. How would setbacks be accounted for or required for these projects for the individuals lots?
- A They will be included as part of the they are included as attached to the resolution that runs with the land. They will be as part of the CC&R's the setbacks will be included as deed restrictions for the property, especially the increased setbacks along those lots which abut the existing single-family homes, the 20-foot setback will be included as part of that.
- Q With respect to traffic you mentioned in your testimony that the developer will be making improvements to Kahua Street as it connects to, I think, Keawe Street, correct?
 - A That's correct.
 - Q Can you tell me when in the process those

improvements will be made? Such as prior to subdivision approval, prior to occupancy? Do you know when those improvements will be completed?

A It'll be during the construction of the various utilities and the roadways for the Project and certainly prior to any occupancy of any of the units.

The reason I'm hesitating is I'm not sure whether or not we're going to do bonded final or final subdivision approval. And that can affect the timing of those improvements. So let's just say for certain it will be done prior to occupancy of the units.

Q And just for the record can you explain why it's important to have those improvements done before occupancy?

A It's obviously gonna — the benefits that I described with having access to the Project site through both the mauka and the makai portion is advantageous to not just have kind of a one-way in or a one-way out situation. So it is important to have connectivity on both ends of the Project.

Q And this Project will increase the traffic needs for that Kahua Street.

A Yes.

12.

Q With respect to -- I noticed in the FEA the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service recommended the

down-shielding of external lights. Will that be done by this Project?

A Yes.

12.

Q And you've described the total number of lots at 68, ten of which will be used for Habitat for Humanity and 58 will be house lots, house or lots, correct?

A Yes.

Q Do you know what the -- do you have an expectation of the division of those 58 lots as to how many will be houses and how many will be vacant lots?

A No, we don't right now. We're trying to have flexibility built into the Project so that when we do go out and try to find occupants, that we have the opportunity to either do the house/lot package or the vacant land package.

And what's going to happen is we're gonna do a -- we're gonna notify everybody that this process is that we're going to be accepting applications. And once we get all the list of qualified people we'll do a lottery and then establish a wait list.

And we really — the type of the Project that we've actually built out will in part be dependent on the desires of the people on the wait list. And the people on the wait list will have to be

residents of Maui County. There's going to be a preference if you have not owned a house in the last three years. You're going to have to be income qualified, over the age of 18.

12.

So it's going to take some amount—well, you're going to have to fit the qualifications to actually be put on the wait list. Then when you do so the Applicant, West Maui Land, will be looking at the wait list and given a sense of the needs and desires of the people on the wait list to determine the exact mix.

So we are trying to build that flexibility into the Project so that we can really address the needs of the people who qualify.

Q So will you be asking the people on the wait list if they prefer a vacant lot, 3-bedroom or a 4-bedroom affordable home?

A That's what's envisioned right now. And we'll let Heidi talk about that a little bit more.

Q It seems to me, and let me know if you think this is incorrect, that generally the price of a home, of the per home cost is generally higher if you built a single home rather than building 58 homes, correct?

A Oh, you mean like the per unit cost?

Q Yes.

12.

A You might get economies of scale if you go for a larger number of units?

Q Right.

A That's correct.

Q So since this is an affordable housing Project can you explain what is the role of selling an affordable lot in this purpose of providing affordable housing if the per unit costs would tend to be higher by selling just the lot?

A Well, for a lot of local people they can figure out ways to actually build a house cheaper than a contractor could. And we wanted to create that opportunity for people who qualify who might be in the construction trade, who might have family in the construction trade that where they could — they would qualify to buy the lot. There's a formula to determine the price of the lot—only situation.

And with that we're hoping that for some people it might be advantageous. It might be a lot cheaper for them to actually do the construction themselves as an owner/builder.

Q Is there any obligation by the Petitioner to build houses if the vacant lots cannot be sold?

A I don't know if it's obligation other than

we have to -- we have to sell all. The developer's going to be motivated to sell all the units in the Project.

12.

And they have a — they have a requirement that they have to keep those prices fixed for 10 years. So they can't go above these ceilings that are established for the various income groups for 10 years.

In my experience with this developer they like to price the products so that it can be sold quickly. They don't like to sit on inventory. So I guess it's more of a motivation as opposed to an obligation in terms of finding the right mix to meet the market needs.

Q Just to be clear, the 10-year period that you're saying the price is fixed, meaning that the developer could not sell the lots at a market rate until 10 years after.

A Yeah. That's the developer, yes. There's a requirement on the initial sales that they be capped at the prices that were represented by the developer for 10 years.

Q By the way, what was the trigger for the EA in this case? Do you remember?

A I want to say use of county lands, the

connection to the water system? It could be use of state or county lands. Those were the most likely.

12.

Q Then you mentioned sustainability as one of the areas in which the Commission has to look at.

Other than requirements in your state or county law, other than its base location of where this Project is located, could you list for me the sustainability measures that will be performed for this particular Project?

A The primary, as you just mentioned, the primary sustainability aspects of this Project is the location. And if you look at the Department of Health's checklist on sustainability the majority of those items refer to locational attributes and connectivity and walkways and the such.

In terms of the Project itself, the developer-constructed homes they've committed to make them PV ready but put on PV panels. We're really looking at the — we'll be incorporating what we can do. That's depending on balancing the economics of it. 'Cause it is an affordable housing/work force housing type Project.

So we can't have unlimited costs, if you will, in terms of incorporating other types of green amenities.

Q For the 180 percent of median income an affordable house would qualify as high as almost 600,000, is that correct?

A Right. Correct.

Q So within that range — and it goes lower obviously for lower income individuals, correct?

A Correct.

Q So I certainly understand the need to meet that requirement. If homes are built by the developer are there any types of commitments that are being made as to any type of resource conservation other than what is currently required by either state or county law?

A We haven't identified any other than what I mentioned earlier about making them PV ready.

Q Anything about Energy Star appliances if provided?

A We certainly — we haven't got to that level of detail, but in certain cases would like appliances and that type of stuff which can easily be done and economically done, I'm certain the developer would be willing to do that.

Q So you haven't gotten to the level of what any of these houses might look like.

A We have concept designs and we've included

those in the environmental assessment. But they're very conceptual in terms of the — they're just bascially the overall house plans. But we didn't get into the specifics of the appliances and that type of stuff.

Q Have you looked at non-potable water use for any part of the Project including the park?

A The challenge there is that there's none available nearby. And there is a wastewater reclamation facility a couple miles to the north but there are no wastewater reuse lines that come into the area.

And the former irrigation lines that were utilized by Pioneer Mill are no longer in place. So there's really not an adequate supply available for non-potable water.

Q No non-potable wells that would be available for irrigation.

A No.

12.

Q So in the FEA, which noted that you would look at non-potable sources, am I understanding correctly your conclusion's there were no non-potable sources to be used for this Project?

A That's correct. I would add that there was a nearby reservoir that had non-potable water up

mauka, the Kahoma Reservoir, but the state of Hawai'i is dismantling that.

So it's effectively removing the source of the non-potable water that was nearby. It's moving that source much farther away.

Q Was a dam safety issue?

A Yes.

Q Will there be any type of analysis that will be applied if homes are built to look at sustainability measures for this Project? So without necessarily reaching a conclusion can you make any commitments that some type of analysis will be done?

A I'm sure it will be looked at. But I'll defer that question to Heidi Bigelow, the Project manager.

MR. YEE: Okay. Thank you. I have no further questions.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Ms. Lincoln.

MS. LINCOLN: Chair, could we take a very short break because I have as many questions as he has.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Sure. We'll take a few minutes. I think our court reporter probably needs a break anyway.

(Recess was held. 3:10)

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CHAIRMAN CHOCK: We're back on the record. Ms. Lincoln, your witness.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MS. LINCOLN:

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Q I'm first going to ask questions regarding your slide presentation if that's okay. And then I have some for your written testimony.

A Okay.

Q So hopefully — I don't know if I have them in order. If I give you a slide number you'd be able to pull it back up?

A Yes.

Q Okay. Great. First question is were you at the November 16, 2011 county council meeting?

A Yes.

Q Okay. Do you recall before the councilmembers made their vote that each of them sort of made a comment as they went down — it was — obviously towards the end of the meeting? And one of the members made a comment about, "Remember if we don't pass it here, when it goes to state Land Use they won't consider all the amendments that we put in." Do you recall that?

A I believe they were saying that if — they had two options. One was if they didn't act on it the

Project would be automatically approved. Or they can act on it adopting modifications. So what they wanted to do was to make sure they acted on it with the proposed modifications so that those would be sent along to the State Land Use Commission.

Q Right. So that could have been one of the main reasons they passed it at the county council level? Could have been.

MR. GIROUX: Objection. It's speculation.

MS. LINCOLN: That's fine. I liked his first answer anyway.

- Q Which council who's the councilmember for the west side? Do you know that?
- A Elle Cochran.

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- Okay. And what was her vote?
- 16 A She was against the Project.
- Q Did she say why?
 - A Because it was, she felt she needed to speak up for the neighbors in the vicinity bascially is what I remember.
 - Q Okay. Just the neighbors?
 - A That's what I recall, yeah.
- Q Okay. In slide 5, I think it's slide 5.
- 24 A Yes. That one?
- 25 Q Yes. Thank you. You made a comment when

you were pointing at this saying, and I don't know if I'll say it exactly how you did — I don't write that fast, but you made a comment about the heavy concentration of houses. Do you recall saying that?

- A Yes. Along Lahainaluna Road?
- Q Yeah, that whole neighborhood.
- A Lahainaluna, yeah.
- Q Yeah, all of that neighborhood. And then down at the bottom you said there's two new places down there that have been built, is that correct?
 - A Yes.

12.

- Q Like condos.
- A I was referring to the two vacant pieces that are shown on this 2005 photo that are on either side of the flood control channel.
- Q Yes. And all the houses along there.

 Okay. And as an expert in planning Mr. Geiger said you were testifying as an expert in here. Is that in planning then?
- A Yes.
 - Q Okay. Where are the greenways and open spaces and parks when you do a Community Plan or where are the parks for this?
 - A Well, there's regional parks that are available at the -- near the Lahaina Aquatic Center,

the Lahaina Recreational Center and the Waine'e ball fields. There's also various facilities up near the high school and the intermediate school and the elementary school.

12.

But in this size of a Project we have also incorporated the park which will be called a neighborhood park within the Project itself.

So when you look at park planning you look at trying to fulfill neighborhood needs, community needs as well as regional needs.

Q Okay. And then the concentration of houses, let's look at more like the Lahainaluna area next to it and going all the way up to the school. So they're a mile from the nearest recreational center and they have a couple small parks and the school playgrounds of course.

Do you know the number of actual houses?

Like when you say there's a high concentration, do you know how many houses are up there?

- A I don't know the exact --
- Q And approximately the population of that area?
 - A I don't know the exact number, no.
- Q And culturally do you know what our neighborhoods are like? Like there's always

demographics of types of people that live there.

A This will just be a rough generalization. But the lower neighborhood, which is the Kahua Subdivision, as I mentioned in my testimony, was an older subdivision developed by the plantation.

In fact all of these subdivisions were developed by the plantation. But the older one has a lot of older homes, a lot of older kama'aina families. The lots are small. The roads are very narrow.

So I would think that's really kind of an older, traditional neighborhood. As you move further up those projects were developed more in the '70s. They were plantation-built subdivisions.

And I would generally categorize it as housing that the local people live in as opposed — 'cause there hasn't been a lot of new housing developed in Lahaina.

Q Right.

12.

A As you know in this vicinity the only new housing project that's been built is Hawaiian Homes Project. So that's a project that's not really open to the general public. But in this area of Lahaina Town I don't think there's been a new project in that vicinity for 20 or 30 years. So the people here are people that have been here for quite some time.

1 Housing versus -- you mean like single Q 2 family dwellings. There's been --3 Single family --Α 4 Q -- like condo type or townhouse type? 5 THE REPORTER: Excuse me. Would you let 6 each finish. 7 MS. LINCOLN: Okay. 8 I'm sorry. Yes, you're THE WITNESS: 9 I'm talking about single-family residential 10 homes. 11 (By Ms. Lincoln) Okay. And then sort of at 0 12. the top of the property where the red is there, that's about where the 1970's kind of era of the development? 13 14 Is that kinda right, where the 1970s? 15 Α Yeah. I would say it's about the top --16 0 Kilauea mauka? 17 Α -- about the top third. 18 Yeah. Okay. And then, so just to address 0 19 the cultural. Like up at the school are you aware 20 it's predominantly like a lot of Filipinos and just 21 the type of people that live there culturally, 22 families? You might have a higher concentration of 23 families per household? 24 Α Yes. 25 And Tongans and Hawaiians? Q

A I don't know about their nationalities.

But I do know that when you drive through the streets you can tell that there are a lot of people living in some of these homes because of the cars that are on the street. That's why we responded.

12.

People are concerned about having an overload of cars and stuff on the street. That's why we made those extra provisions for parking that I talked about earlier.

Q But what I find, and maybe you have found here too, do you find that in Hawai'i sometimes families live together in high concentrations, not because of affordability but because it's cultural?

A I can say that in West Maui the housing shortage is pretty severe. And the price of housing in West Maui is extremely high. So I would think that the financial situation has a much higher relevance or importance in Lahaina than it does elsewhere.

So, yes, culturally that might be the case but also just because of the economic situation in Lahaina you tend to see a lot more crowding. You see people renting out rooms for waiters and this type. You know the market. It's crazy in Lahaina.

Q Okay. Oh, the park that you guys designed, why is it such and odd shape? I don't know what slide

it was on. But when you had it you showed it was kind of like an odd shaped park. It didn't have -- you wouldn't be able to play soccer or baseball --

12.

A Basically what we tried to do with the Project site -- well, let me just go to a slide that shows that.

Q Sorry. I didn't write fast enough.

A Okay. So here's the park site. What we did was, you know, the property kinda runs along — it's shaped by the former stream channel and by the flood control channel.

So what we did with the roadway was we tried to kinda basically set the roadway right in the middle of it. We chose the park site right in the middle. It's just basically the shape of the roadway and the channel on that side that dictates the shape of the park.

Q Okay. And what are the viewplanes from that park? Like when you're in the park what will you be getting to look at?

A Well, certainly if you look up the roadway there will be mauka views. If you look down the roadway they'll be makai views towards the ocean.

Q Okay. But basically houses on one side, houses on the other, houses on the other flood channel

made out of cement and the backside of Emerald Plaza.

12.

A Yeah. There are very nice views looking mauka that you'll be able to see up through this corridor. You'll be able to see down through the corridor looking out through the roads, up across the channel, down across the channel.

Q Will they be able to be building 2-story houses along this property?

A There's a potential to build 2-story houses or single story, yes.

Q Sure. Okay. And then — oh, I found out from the county that you don't have to have that cul-de-sac at the top. You could just have the exit because it's necessary for a fire truck to turn around.

So if this Project goes through would you consider putting a park at the top of the property rather than there just so that — because you don't need that cul-de-sac for a turn around for a truck because you have the exit onto Lui Street?

A You know, I'm not -- I haven't looked at that alternative. And I don't recall the requirements that dictated that cul-de-sac.

Q Okay. All right. But from planning is that true? As an expert in planning that exit up at

the top and exit at the bottom would not require that cul-de-sac to be there? So that could be viable option.

12.

A Typically those types of things are put in because of the concerns by the fire department in terms of maneuverability and their trucks and stuff.

Q But I checked with Roads. And I'm asking them and I'm asking you as an expert. I know that it is consideration. But because there is an exit at the top and at the bottom. So when you're in the planning department you would make subdivisions have both an exit at both ends and a cul-de-sac, like, in that application?

A I think given the configuration of the property, the access point of where we're able to connect and the fact that there's a chunk of land here, the cul-de-sac allows us to configure more lots in that situation.

- Q How many lots are in that?
- A One, two, three, four, five.
 - Q Five. Okay.

A So if we didn't have the cul-de-sac we would probably eliminate a few lots and make 'em larger.

Q But I'm saying you'd put them where the

park is now, how many would you be able to fit into the park spot there? It looks they'd be able -- like four or five would be able to fit in there.

A You're saying --

12.

Q If you put houses and put the park at the top at least you'd have a view. Which brings me to my next. You took a picture. I'm going to see if I know what page it's on. I think slide 8. Maybe that will help to explain.

MR. GIROUX: Chairperson, at this time since there's a pause can I just make an interjection? I believe the cross-examiner's presenting facts that are not evidence and asking the witness to speculate.

What I would ask that you take that under notice that in the future that we confirm that information. Because her statement is not evidence.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: So noted.

MS. LINCOLN: I apologize. I thought when he said he was an expert witness that that is what he was. That's why I clarified before I asked the question if he was an expert witness what is he an expert witness in. It was planning. So I apologize for that. I won't ask that question again.

MR. GIROUX: To clarify for everybody's benefit, that the issue of the cul-de-sac might be an

issue of Public Works. It might be an issue of Fire.

And he's a planner. He's not an expert in subdivision or fire code. That's all.

MS. LINCOLN: Okay.

12.

Q On that picture when you showed the slide — and I don't know if anybody paid attention — you kinda pointed more towards the bottom of the property. You said, yes, that's where you pointed to, this is where the concentration of houses are. Aren't they kind of where those trees are at the top? Am I mistaken on the boundary on this —

A So the property on the top --

MR. GEIGER: Wait until she finishes her question before you start answering. And please wait until he's finished answering before you start another question.

MS. LINCOLN: Okay.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Thanks, Mr. Geiger, but I'm chairing the meeting.

MR. GEIGER: I am sorry but I do -- (laughter)

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: I want to remind you,
Ms. Lincoln, we do need to have some level of quorum
here. So ask the question. Let the witness or the
testifier answer your question so that our court

reporter can make sure that everything is transcribed properly.

THE WITNESS: Want to repeat the question please.

Q (By Ms. Lincoln) Yes. What are the boundaries of the property with your slide?

A Okay. This photo was taken above the Project site. So we're not on the Project site. And the Project site — the upper reaches of the Project site starts right about at the edge of these trees, runs all the way down to the edge of the photo over there. So this area of the Project —

- Q Who owns that part then? What's that?
- A It's not part of the Project site.
- Q The very corner tree isn't but the other ones are, is that correct? Do you see it?

A Maybe I'll refer to this photo which — well, I'll do it on the slide and show you where I took this photo from. Okay. This photo was actually taken higher up by where the flood detention basin is. And those trees are probably about right here. So this is a separate parcel that you're talking about that's not part of the Project.

- Q Can you go back to those trees again?
- 25 A Yes.

12.

1 Q Have you been out there? 2 Yes, I have. Α 3 I'm pretty sure those trees up at top are part of the Project. But everybody's going to do a 4 5 site inspection, or some of you are going to do a site 6 inspection so you can actually see? 7 Is someone gonna do that? 8 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Yes. 9 MS. LINCOLN: Okay. Is someone going to be 10 there and show you where the boundaries are? 11 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Yes. 12. (By Ms. Lincoln) All right. This is 13 regarding water. There's a manhole on the property. 14 Does that have anything to do with potable water? 15 Α The manhole on the property is an existing 16 drain line that runs through the mauka portion of the 17 property, that drains the Kilauea mauka subdivisions. 18 There's a drain line that originates from those 19 subdivisions, goes across the Project site. 20 There's a manhole within our Project site. 21 Then the drain line goes into the flood control 22 channel. And there's an outlet on the bank of the 23 flood control channel. So the manhole accesses that 24 in our project site, yes.

As a planner, and I don't know anything

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Q

about this, would that be a viable space to put a non-potable irrigation waterline someone was asking about? Would that— could that be— maybe I'm not understanding.

12.

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A It's a drain channel so it collects rainwater runoff from the neighborhoods that are mauka. And it captures that runoff and runs it through a pipe and it discharges the runoff into the flood control channel.

Q I guess what I'm saying is since we know it goes through and there's a manhole, would there be — I don't know, would there be any way to make some sort of a retention basin to capture the water to be able to irrigate this land?

Whether it's for ag land or for open space use or whatever, is there a way to get water from the streams from whatever direction and re-divert it there and that manhole be --

A That's not water from the stream. That's water from --

Q I know. What I'm saying -- I apologize -- the water from the stream or from runoff?

A Water from the runoff? I don't think there's enough rainfall in that area or enough water going through that drainage channel which would make

it worthwhile to do a natural, I guess, a capture point --

Q Yes.

12.

A —— or something that you might be talking about onsite. I don't think so.

Q Okay. And is there any way to divert the water from the stream to it whether you pump it up or do something to get it? 'Cause the stream is running pretty much year 'round off and on. I mean it's not just a winter thing.

A The flows in the channel — what you're talking about would be going in and modifying the existing flood control channel in order to divert water from that channel?

That would be a very complicated endeavor. That would involve getting stream diversion permits from both the State Water Resource Commission as well as dealing with the flood control channel which has been built for flood and safety purposes and really not for purposes of diverting water for non-potable use. I really don't think that's feasible.

Q Any type of on top of the water? Like instead of burrowing to get it, being able to channel it just by having some sort of a pump system from the channel coming up? I'm just talking about how do we

get water into this place.

12.

A Yeah, I'm not --

MR. GEIGER: If I may, Chair. I believe this is well beyond any sort of jurisdiction. You're talking about stream diversion now which would be clearly within the Commission on Water Resource Management. And I don't believe that a planner necessarily has any idea about stream diversions or water resource laws.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Will your civil engineering expert be able to answer some of these kind of background questions more appropriately than your planner?

MR. GEIGER: I would think a civil engineer would have a better idea. But, again, I think that's beyond this scope of this Commission's jurisdiction. If they're talking about water diversions that's clearly with the jurisdiction of the Water Resource Commission.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Okay. So noted. I note your objection. Maybe you can limit sort of your questions to --

MS. LINCOLN: Okay. All right. That's why I was asking. He said he's an expert. I'm just asking.

Q If you don't, can't answer that but someone else can, that's fine.

12.

A Could I add one thing though? That I don't know of a project on Maui or in Hawai'i that has done the type of system that you're talking about out of a storm channel like the I'ao Stream Channel or another constructed storm channel where they're actually sort of siphoning or diverting the water for non-potable use.

And in this case that channel really only runs during extreme events. There's a minor flow that's has been maintained now for well over a year because Kamehameha Schools has made modifications to the diversion structure way up in the mountains to allow for stream flow to make it all the way down to the ocean on a regular basis.

So there is a regular stream flow, a very small quantity on a day-to-day basis. But in terms of any sizeable quantity it only happens when the rains really come heavy.

Q I've walked on that land every day for many, many years and there's water in the flood channel.

MR. GIROUX: Objection. The cross-examine --

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Your question, please. Thank you.

Q (By Ms. Lincoln) Okay. Do you live in that neighborhood and notice the actual flood waters yourself?

A No, but I'm there quite often.

Q I wrote 'Page 7'. I wonder if it's photo 7. Can you check photo 7? What is that vehicle there?

A It's a derelict vehicle. On this property unfortunately there's, people do come and dump rubbish. They dump piles of rocks. In this case it was an abandoned vehicle.

Q Okay. Is this on the lower part of the property then?

A Yes.

12.

Q It seems lower on this picture than more recent pictures. Can you explain why? Like the topography is lower, how low that vehicle is? Like it goes in at kind of a dip.

A Yes. This photo was taken probably in 2008 or 2009. The flood channel — there's a sedimentation basin up mauka that I referred — that showed on one of the slides. And periodically the county of Maui has to go in and maintain that. They have to remove

debris from that. The county of Maui actually removed debris from the basin and deposited in this area. So there are — there's been a couple feet of fill in this area that happened recently.

- Q Do you know exactly how much fill was put in there and how many feet we're talking about?
 - A I don't recall the exact number.
 - Q But this is West Maui Land, right?
- A No. Well, Kahoma owns the land, but it was the county of Maui that did the collection of the material and the dumping of the material.
 - Q Was it approved by West Maui Land?
 - A They okayed it, yes.

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- Q And were there any permits for this?
- A I don't recall. But, again, you'd have to inquire of the county.
- Q As an expert in planning do you normally have to get permits for the amount of dirt that was dumped there?
- A I don't recall what the exact amount. If the fill was over 4 feet they might have needed to get a grading permit.
- Q Okay. Will there be someone else in your guys' presentation that will be able to address that question? Like decisively, like, how much fill was up

there, how deep it is?

12.

A I don't recall. I don't know if there is someone that knows that because we weren't the ones responsible for those activities.

Q Okay. What are the low and high end of the built homes? Like what's the lowest priced one that you guys are going to be marketing and highest price? 'Cause I mighta written down my figures down wrong. If you could do that.

A I'll have to find the exhibit that has the table. (Pause) You know what? I don't have the table handy. But the units are going to be affordable to people with qualified incomes earning 100 percent below, 120 percent below. That's a formula that's dictated by the county of Maui housing department. Every year they update their tables.

The prices of the units are based on prevailing interest rates and a percentage of the income that can be devoted to mortgage. So it's those price formulas are calculated by the Department of Housing and Human Concerns on a yearly basis.

And in our categories we've established ceilings or maximum prices for each one of those income groups. And those would be the maximum price that could be allowed in each one of those groups.

And they're readily available in any of the tables in the application.

Q Okay. Thank you. At the county council you gave some figures there. And it was 376 or 372 for the low end like a 3-bedroom. You were going to have eight homes that were going to be three to four bedrooms of the units. Maybe I misunderstood it. That's why I'm asking.

Is — there's supposed to be eight units that were after — right after Habitat for Humanity there's eight units are going to be in the 372 to the...

A I have it now.

Q Thank you.

12.

A So for a 3-bedroom house and lot packages the \$372,000 figure is a 3-bedroom house for someone earning 100 percent of the median income and below.

Q Okay. And what's the high end on your thing? Forty-four percent of them are going to be, like, the 596 to the 685?

A My table says 33 percent of the units could be marketed at 160 percent of median and below. And that would be the high point for a 3-bedroom house and lot package is 596,000.

Q That's going to be the highest priced --

1 Α For a 3-bedroom. There's different prices 2 for a 4-bedroom. 3 What's the highest price for a 4-bedroom? Q For a 4-bedroom. 685. 4 Α 5 Do you know what Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac Q 6 qualifications are? 7 No, I don't. 8 Will there be someone that can answer that 0 9 question? 10 I believe the Petitioner CHATRMAN CHOCK: 11 has affordable housing experts from the county and so 12. another witness that'll probably speak to that. 13 (By Ms. Lincoln) And then what happens if 14 they don't meet deadlines, like, for vertical 15 construction or infrastructure? You said they have --16 one of the amendments was they had to be completed in 17 seven years. What are the consequences if you don't 18 meet that? 19 That's a condition of the County's 20 resolution upon the developer to complete his Project 21 improvements within seven years. I'm not clear as to 22 what the penalties or violations would be. 23 0 Okay. Is there an agency that enforces 24 that, to your knowledge?

I would defer that question to the

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Α

corporation counsel.

12.

Q Okay. Oh. Do the vacant lots have to be vertically constructed and completed in seven years?

A The seven years is for all the infrastructure improvements to be completed for the subdivision. The vacant lots have to be built upon within 36 months of closing.

So once a buyer closes on a vacant lot he'll have 36 months to do their — in the case of an owner/builder type of a construction they would have 36 months to complete their house.

Q Okay. So if there's empty lots and they don't have to do vertical construction until they actually sell it, and it goes into closing, is there a limit on how long they'll stay empty? Like, could there be 20 lots that stay empty for many, many years out there? Is there a time restraint when they have to sell those?

A I don't think there's a time constraint except for the fact that the developer is required to maintain the price limits, the price maximum limits for 10 years.

Q So there could be, then, empty lots sitting up there for many years between other houses that are developed?

A If you're asking for my, just my speculation?

O Sure.

12.

A Knowing how this developer's track history in terms of how they sell and price their units, my guess is there would not be many lots that would remain unsold by the developer for longer than a couple of years.

Q Again, I'm sorry, you must have misunderstood my question. Oh, I see what you're saying. They're all going to be sold so they have to be built. Gotcha.

The rest of my testimony is going to be on your written. That was my questions for your slide.

MS. LINCOLN: So I'm going to be referring to his written testimony. If I say a line or a page number --

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Ms. Lincoln, how many questions do you have on the written direct?

MS. LINCOLN: Twelve.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Okay. We may need to -- I was hoping we would have been able to get through this witness today, but we have stuff and some members of the Commission who need to take flights. So we have another, like, 5 to 10 minutes and then I'm going to

1 adjourn for the day. We'll resume tomorrow with the same witness. 3 So unfortunately we're going to be coming 4 to the end of our day very shortly. So about 5 to 10 5 minutes and then we're going to adjourn. 6 MS. LINCOLN: Okav. 7 Your Exhibit 7 on Page 6 -- and I'm 8 quoting -- in 1977 --9 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Ms. Lincoln, hang on and 10 let him get to that page in his testimony before you 11 start with your question, please. 12. MS. LINCOLN: Okay. 13 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Thank you. 14 THE WITNESS: Okay. 15 (By Ms. Lincoln) In 1977 most of the 16 Project was in sugarcane cultivation. That's basically what you're saying in there. Is that true? 17 18 That's not the only thing I say but Α 19 that's --20 No, but I'm taking that quote from there. 21 Yeah, on line 12 it says, "Most of the Α 22 Project was in sugarcane cultivation." 23 Okay. And then on Page 20, lines 3 through Q 24 5 Paul Singleton testifies. And I'm not going to make

you read the whole thing. But he testifies and says,

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"It's not viable for agricultural production given the quality of the soil and the proximity to these 16 residential uses."

So in one statement you're saying it was ag until 1977 until they moved the flood channel.

A Mmm-hmm.

- Q And then he's saying that it's because it's the proximity to existing residential uses. Is that correct?
 - A Among other things.
 - Q Okay. But that's the quote I'm going for.
- A Okay.

12.

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- Q So my house is at 452 Aki Street. It was built in 1932. And it was productive ag land for at least 45 years with proximity to residential uses, wouldn't you agree?
- A So across the stream there wasn't agriculture use right up to the stream. There was for many years before the flood control channel the border between the existing homes and the sugar plantation fields was the stream corridor. So there was at least some type of a buffer.

After the construction of the flood control channel the stream channel was basically obliterated or filled in, plowed over almost the entire length of

1 that corridor. So there wouldn't be that type of buffer today. 3 But there was ag land up to the stream Q 4 which was right behind the house? 5 That's correct. That's shown in the 1977 Α 6 photo. Okay. Right. Then they had, like, the 8 flume that came down right by the stream. So it was 9 active cane activity --10 Α Yep. 11 -- out there until then. Q 12. Α Yes. 13 And they burned sugarcane back then to 0 14 harvest it? 15 Α Yes. 16 So you're saying that close to houses and 0 proximity to everything they did that sort of.... 17 18 Prior to 1977, yes. Α 19 Okay. Do you want me to go to my next line 20 of questions? 21 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Go ahead. 22 (By Ms. Lincoln): Page 20 lines 5, 6, 7, 8 0 23 and 9. The one thing that I'm highlighting is that 24 agricultural use is not present. Are you agreeing to

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that?

A By the landowner that's correct.

Q Okay. So that was the decision of whoever controlled the land as it was purchased at state agricultural use, is that correct?

A No. Prior to the sale by Pioneer Mill once the flood control channel was constructed in 1990 Pioneer Mill stopped farming that land. Although they continued farming for another nine years across their plantation and in areas immediately to the north of this area.

After the construction of the flood control channel Pioneer Mill no longer farmed this property. Even though it was right literally a hop, skip and jump away from their mill yard they did not farm the property.

Q Okay.

12.

A Starting from 1990 to 1999 when they stopped farming in Lahaina, the purchase was sometime around there. It has not been used for farming since the purchase as well.

Q Okay. But when your -- when the Petitioner purchased the land he purchased it as ag land?

A The purchase came — this land was purchased as part of a large purchase that included many hundreds of acres up mauka too. This piece came

along with it. And, yes, it was ag zoned land.

12.

Q So within the last two years did the Petitioner lease or rent land use for a nursery?

A Yes. A neighboring landowner requested the landowner if he could — he had already been kind of using — many of the people have kind of cock—roached the backyard as vacant land. They've kind of been storing stuff on there. He was storing a lot of landscape stuff.

And he actually, he was one of the few that came and asked permission for it. And he did establish a nursery baseyard there for about a year or two with permission from the landowner.

Q So basically you're saying it was the Petitioner's choice not to have the land in insensitive agriculture use for the last two years prior to the date of filing a Petition pursuant to HRS 15-15-77?

A Could you repeat that again?

Q So it was the Petitioner's choice not to have the lands in intensive agricultural use for two years prior to the date of filing of Petition?

A Well, I think it was their choice even longer than that to not have the lands in agriculture use. As well as the prior landowner's choice was to

not have it in ag.

- Q But it was their choice.
- 3 A Yes.

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- Q Okay.
 - A Considering a variety of factors, yes.
- Q Has Petitioner ever tried to do any sort of, like, boutique farming or any sort of, like because that is a small area, to do some sort of farming on it?
 - A To my knowledge no.
- Q Okay. So the functional plan policies and recommendations come into consideration in light that it meets two of the three criteria of most of the property for ag use. It meets there's, like, three criteria for it to be an ag use. Does this property meet two of the three criteria?
- A I'm not clear in terms of what criteria you're referring to.
- Q It was the end of the function -- I'm sorry. I'm minus a page number. It says "the state agriculture functional plan and policies and recommendation."
 - A Is there a question? I'm sorry.
- Q Yes. Oh, I'm sorry. Considering that the state -- considering that it was the Petitioner's

choice not to put it in ag, it says that you're supposed to have it in active ag for two years prior to filing a Petition to be able to rezone it. But if you don't even try to do ag...

A I'm not familiar with what requirement you're talking about.

12.

Q I wrote down 15-15-77 but I don't know if that's the one 'cause that was written further up so I might have to look it up.

A Are you referring to the Land Use Commission rules?

Q No. It was in your testimony. I'm sorry. I thought you guys would know that. There's a state Agriculture Functional Plan and Policies. You have to meet a certain amount of criteria to rezone ag land. According to you guys' thing it does meet two of the three.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Ms. Lincoln, what page of his written direct testimony are you referring to?

MS. LINCOLN: You know what? I'm sorry, I didn't write that one down for this one. It was all — I think it was Page 20, line 6 where it talks about agricultural uses not economically feasible. But I didn't refer to that one. I'm sorry.

Does somebody know what laws are on state

1 Agriculture Functional Plans and Policies? 2 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Mr. Frampton, can you 3 refer to -- do you have a recollection of that part of 4 your written testimony that you can answer this 5 question? THE WITNESS: No, I don't talk about that 6 7 criteria that she's referencing. 8 MS. LINCOLN: Will somebody be able to 9 answer that for me? 10 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Petitioner, will you have 11 another witness that can speak to that? 12. MR. GEIGER: To the state Agriculture Functional Plan it would be Mr. Frampton. I have no 13 14 idea what criteria she's referencing. 15 MS. LINCOLN: Page 20 line 7. 16 THE WITNESS: From who? From my testimony? 17 MS. LINCOLN: Yes. 18 THE WITNESS: I'll read that sentence in 19 its entirety. It says, "As agricultural use is not present and is not economically feasible the State 20 21 Agriculture Functional Plan Policies and 2.2 Recommendations are not inconsistent with the change 23 in the land classification." 24 (By Ms. Lincoln) Do you have a copy of 25 that, what you're referring to there so we can read

1 it, the state Functional Plan? 2 The state Agriculture Functional Plan? Α 3 Q Yes. I don't have it as part of my testimony. 4 Α 5 I'm sorry. I thought that was what this Q 6 was was rezoning ag lands. On slide 25 you're 7 referring to it too. I'm sorry. I would have written 8 better notes. I thought that's what everybody knew 9 about here. So does anybody know the answer to that? MR. GEIGER: I would ask that the 10 cross-examination be limited to this witness' 11 12. testimony as opposed to general questions. 13 MS. LINCOLN: It was. It was on page 20. 14 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Excuse me. You said he'd 15 be able to speak to issues related to agriculture. 16 MR. GEIGER: I agree. 17 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: So if he's sworn in as an 18 expert and he's here to talk about that he referenced 19 it in testimony he should answer the question. 2.0 doesn't know, he doesn't know. 21 That's fine. And I agree. MR. GEIGER: 22 It's just the question was: Does anybody here know 23 I think the question should be directed -this? 24 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Can you direct it at the 25 expert witness, please.

Q (By Ms. Lincoln): It was on Page 20 line
7. Can you explain or can you get us the information
by tomorrow what the historical — I'm sorry, what the
state Agriculture Functional Plan policies and
recommendations? Can we find out what that is so we
know what we're answering to?

12.

THE WITNESS: Yeah. It's a general planning document that's available. We can provide — if you'd like when we come in tomorrow we can talk a little bit more about the details of that. But in general it supports retaining lands of Agricultural Importance for the state of Hawai'i and maintaining those in active agricultural production.

And what we've said is this property does not represent Important Agricultural Lands nor a significant chunk of Important Agricultural Lands. And the conversion of these agricultural lands to urban use is not inconsistent with the Agriculture Functional Plan.

That's what I say is — that line that you're referring to I say, "As agricultural use is not present and is it not economically feasible, the State Agriculture Functional Plan policies and recommendations are not inconsistent with the change in the land classification."

Q (By Ms. Lincoln) Okay. I guess the line that I'm referring to for the state Agricultural Functional Plans and Polices that I'm asking the question on, this is quoted from that particular plan is: "Lands in intensive agricultural use for two years prior to a date of filing." There's different considerations for that.

A That sounds to me like you're referring to the Land Use Commission rules.

Q Yes.

12.

A And these lands have not been in intensive agricultural use since prior to 1990. So not only — it far exceeds the two years. It's been over 20 years that these lands have not been in intensive agricultural use.

Q But that's because it's the Petitioner's choice. Is that correct?

A And the previous landowner.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: I think he's already answered your question.

MS. LINCOLN: Okay. Do you want me to keep going?

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: I think we're going to need to adjourn and stop for the day. So,

Mr. Frampton, you'll be back up by the witness box

1	tomorrow. Ms. Lincoln, you have how many question
2	left?
3	MS. LINCOLN: I'm on question 4.
4	CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Of 7?
5	MS. LINCOLN: Of 12.
6	CHAIRMAN CHOCK: 12. Okay. Any questions,
7	parties, before we adjourn? County?
8	MR. GIROUX: No, no questions.
9	CHAIRMAN CHOCK: OP? Everybody okay?
10	MR. YEE: No questions.
11	CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Do I have a motion to
12	adjourn?
13	COMMISSIONER CONTRADES: So moved.
14	COMMISSIONER TEVES: Second.
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16	(The proceedings were adjourned at 3:56 p.m.)
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CERTIFICATE

12.

I, HOLLY HACKETT, CSR, RPR, in and for the State of Hawai'i do hereby certify:

State of Hawai'i do hereby certify;

That I was acting as court reporter in the foregoing LUC matter on the 19th day of July 2012;

That the proceedings were taken down in computerized machine shorthand by me and were thereafter reduced to print by me;

That the foregoing represents, to the best of my ability, a true and correct transcript of the proceedings had in the foregoing matter.

14 DATED:

This_____ day of______2012

HOLLY M. HACKETT, HI CSR #130, RPR

Certified Shorthand Reporter

