1	LAND USE COMMISSION
2	STATE OF HAWAI'I
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4	ORAL ARGUMENT, DELIBERATION, APPROPRIATE ACTION) PAGE
5)
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8	A84-585 MAUI ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD, INC.) 158
9)
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12	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
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14	The above-entitled matters came on for a Public
15	Hearing at Maui Arts & Cultural Center, Haynes Meeting
16	Room, One Cameron Way, Kahului, Maui, Hawai'i,
17	commencing at 9:30 a.m. on October 17, 2013, pursuant
18	to Notice.
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23	REPORTED BY: HOLLY M. HACKETT, CSR #130, RPR
24	Certified Shorthand Reporter
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1	A P P E A R A	ANCES	
2	COMMISSIONERS:		
3	SHELDON BIGA KYLE CHOCK		
4	RONALD HELLER, CHAIRMAN LANCE M. INOUYE		
5	ERNEST MATSUMURA CHAD McDONALD		
6	CAROL TORIGOE		
7	EXECUTIVE OFFICER: DAN ORODEN	KER	
8	CHIEF CLERK: RILEY HAKODA STAFF PLANNERS: SCOTT DERRICK DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL: DIAN		
10	AUDIO TECHNICIAN: WALTER ME	NCHING	
11			
12	Docket No. A13-797 CMBY 201 I	NVESTMENT LLC (Maui)	
13		NNIFER BENCK, ESQ. ARLES JENCKS	
14		MES GIROUX, ESQ.	
15	KU	puty Corporation Counsel RT WOLLENHAUPT	
16	De	partment of Planning	
17			
18	De	YAN YEE, ESQ. puty Attorney General	
19	CH	DNEÝ FUNAKOSHI, OP ARLENE SHIBUYA	
20	De	pt. of Transportation	
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1	APPEAR.	ANCES (cont'd)	
2			
3	Docket No. A10-787 MAUI R&T	PARTNERS, LLC	
4			
5		CURTIS TABATA, Esq. WYETH MATSUBARA, Esq.	
6		BENJAMIN MATSUBARA, Esq.	
7		JAMES GIROUX, ESQ. Deputy Corporation Counsel	
8	WILLIAM	I SPENĆE, Planning Director	
9	For the State:	BRYAN YEE, ESQ. Deputy Attorney General RODNEY FUNAKOSHI	
10		RODNEÝ FUNAKOSÁI Office of Planning	
11		-	
12	Also Present:	STEVE PERKINS, Project Mgr	•
13			
14		00	
15			
16	Docket No. A84-585 MAUI ECO	NOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD,	
17	INC.		
18			
19		CURTIS TABATA, Esq. WYETH MATSUBARA, Esq.	
20		BENJAMIN MATSUBARA, Esq.	
21		JAMES GIROUX, ESQ. Deputy Corporation Counsel	
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1 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Okay. Let's get started. 2 Call the meeting to order. The first item on the 3 agenda is the adoption of minutes from our October 4, 4 2013 meeting. 5 COMMISSIONER CHOCK: Move to approve. 6 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Is there a second? 7 COMMISSIONER McDONALD: Second. 8 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Any discussion? All in favor? 9 10 (Commissioners: "Aye".) 11 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Any opposed? The minutes 12. are approved. The next item is the tentative meeting 13 schedule. I'll ask our executive officer to brief us. 14 MR. ORODENKER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 15 November 7th and 8th is our next scheduled meeting. 16 That will be on O'ahu for Kuilima Development 17 Corporation, Defend O'ahu Coalition's renewed Motion 18 for Issuance of an Order to Show Cause. 19 November 22 is a video conference on all 2.0 islands for the adoption of any orders that result 21 from this hearing. December 12th is currently open. And that 2.2 23 takes us through the end of the year. Our calendar 24 for next year is dependent upon what occurs with 25 Kuilima.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: Thank you. Next item of business is Docket No. A13-797 CMBY 2011 Investment, LLC. What we are going to do this morning is combine public testimony on the various items on our docket. As I understand there are several people who want to testify on one or more of the items on the docket.

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So for purposes of public testimony we will hear testimony on all three of A13-797, A10-787 and A84-585. So when we get to the public testimony and I ask for people who want to testify, if you're here to testify about any of those three you should be on the signup list or raise your hand at the appropriate time. All right.

For A13-797 CMBY 2011 Investment, LLC this is oral argument and deliberation to amend the Land Use District Boundary of certain lands situated at Pulehunui, Wailuku, Island of Maui, State of Hawai'i consisting of approximately 86.03 acres from the Agricultural District to the Urban District, TMK Nos. 3-8-008:019. Will the parties identify themselves for the record.

MS. BENCK: Good morning, Chair,
Commissioners. This is Jennifer Benck representing
Petitioner CMBY 2011 Investment, LLC. And with me to
my right is Mr. Charlie Jencks who is the Petitioner's

representative.

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2 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Thank you.

MR. GIROUX: Good morning, Chair. James Giroux, deputy corporation counsel representing the Department of Planning. With me is Kurt Wollenhaupt.

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. Just to inform the Commission, I anticipate
Charlene Shibuya from the Department of Transportation
will be present. When she comes we have a seat
available for her.

I do anticipate a procedural question if now might be a good time to ask.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: Go ahead.

MR. YEE: With respect to the public witnesses I think normally, not that I anticipate asking any questions, but if you were going to have witnesses testify about both cases, I suppose technically we should be allowing — or you may want to consider allowing Petitioner for the other case to be present and ask questions or waive questions if they so choose.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: Is someone present for the Petitioner in A10-787?

1 MR. TABATA: Yes. We are present. 2 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Just for the record would 3 you state your name. 4 MR. TABATA: Attorneys Curtis Tabata, Wyeth 5 Matsubara and Benjamin Matsubara for the Petitioner 6 Maui R&T. 7 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Okay. When we get to the 8 point of any questions regarding public testimony, if 9 you want to ask questions you can let me know and 10 we'll give you the chance. 11 MR. TABATA: Thank you. 12. CHAIRMAN HELLER: And as far as A84-585 is 13 anyone present for the Petitioner? 14 MR. TABATA: Curtis Tabata for the record 15 also appearing for that Petitioner. 16 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Thank you. Let me update 17 the record with respect to A13-797. On September 6, 18 2013 the Commission closed the evidentiary portion of 19 the proceedings.

Between September 20 and October 10, 2013 the parties timely filed their respective proposed findings of fact, conclusions of law, and decisions and orders and their respective comments, responses, joinders, stipulations, objections and replies with the Commission.

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On September 27, 2013 the Commission received correspondence from A&B Properties and the Office of the Mayor of Maui County.

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On October 9, 2013 the Commission mailed the October 17, 2013 Agenda Notice to the parties and to the statewide and Maui mailing lists.

Let me briefly run over our procedure for today. First, I will call for those desiring to provide public testimony for this docket 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.

Second, we will allow each party no more than 15 minutes to present oral argument in support of its proposed Decision and Order and/or its exceptions to those proposed by the other parties.

The Petitioner may reserve a portion of this time for rebuttal. At the conclusion of oral argument and after questions from the Commissioners and the answers thereto, the Commission will conduct formal deliberation on this matter. I also note for the parties and the public that from time to time we may call for short breaks.

Are there any questions on the procedure for today? Hearing none, before I call on public

1 witnesses let me remind you that all public testimony 2 from previous hearings has been transcribed and is 3 already part of the record. For those that are 4 testifying again the Commission would appreciate if 5 you would confine your testimony to any new 6 information. A 3-minute time limit will be imposed 7 for all those testifying. At this time do we have 8 people signed up for public testimony? 9 MR. ORODENKER: Yes, Mr. Chair. We have 10 Don Couch for A13-797 as well as the other dockets. 11 Following him we have Randy Piltz. 12. CHAIRMAN HELLER: Thank you. Let me note 13 because we're combining testimony on 2 or 3 dockets at 14 the same time, we may not be really strict about the 15 3-minute time limit, but would appreciate it if you 16 can keep your testimony brief. Please take a seat. 17 COUNCILMEMBER DON COUCH 18 being first duly sworn to tell the truth, was examined 19 and testified as follows: 20 THE WITNESS: Yes. 21 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Please state your name 22 and address then proceed. 23 THE WITNESS: My name is councilmember Don 24 Couch, 200 High Street, Wailuku, Hawai'i. Aloha, 25 Mr. Chair Heller and Members of the Land Use

Commission. Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony in support of the Decision and Order drafted by Maui R&T Partners, LLC and agreed to by the county of Maui Planning Department. Residents of my district 4 5 and Maui County as a whole have long supported the growth and development of Maui Research and Technology 7 The park has been an important economic 8 development tool with a growing number of employees in a variety of technical fields. 9

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I support the Master Plan concept with its variety work space facility options for knowledge industry workers along with amenities and housing close enough to walk or bike to.

The cutting edge of planning for employment centers is to locate housing, services and amenities in close proximity, i.e. walking distance to workplaces for employment centers in R&T parks. Association of University Research Parks refers to this concept as a community of innovation. R&T parks around the country are moving towards this model including Research Triangle Park in North Carolina.

I also fully support the Park's proposed form-based code and its mixed-use development plan. Both concepts are integral components of the Maui Island Plan. I would urge the Commission to carefully consider the economic implications of placing conditions on the Project that will stall growth in the park. I recommend that the Commission adopt the Petitioner's Decision and Order as written by Maui R&T Park Partners, LLC and as agreed to by the county of Maui.

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And the reason I'm asking on both of this is we ran across — we at the council ran across yesterday a decision and order that you folks made that required a Traffic Impact Analysis Report to be accepted by the state Department of Transportation before we could do our change in zoning.

There had been some issues with the TIAR.

And the state Department of Transportation said they would be there at our meeting to clear up those issues. They weren't. So now we have to postpone our decision.

We feel that a lot of the traffic analysis is something that the County Council is very familiar with because we're there on the ground all the time. So we feel that we should be able to make that decision as to whether or not to grant zoning and then place — we usually place conditions on that change in zoning to deal with the traffic and the TIAR prior to final subdivision.

So this project — this project we had yesterday was pushed back for another month or 2 which of course we all know it's the economic — if we're in the process of holding onto land without being able to develop it it costs carrying costs.

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So we're asking that the council be the ones to be able to — or at least I'm asking. I'm not speaking on behalf of the Maui County Council. I'm just saying what we ran into yesterday as a matter of fact. So that applies to this CMBY Project as well. It's my understanding that this is a condition you've thrown in there.

By the way, I want to thank you very much for all the conditions you put in and the one we had yesterday which was the Waiko Road industrial complex. I don't know if you remember that or not but — because we didn't have to put any conditions. We usually put about 10 conditions on, but all the conditions that we would put on you guys already did.

So you're saving the citizens of Maui a little bit of time, but we appreciate all the work you do and would ask that we deal with the TIAR or at least allow us to move forward in regards to our change in zoning process. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: Thank you. Parties, are

1 there any questions? 2 MS. BENCK: No questions. 3 MR. YEE: Chair? 4 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Yes. 5 CROSS-EXAMINATION 6 BY MR. YEE: May I ask what's the name of the case that 7 8 you were referring to yesterday? 9 We call it the Waiko Light Industrial. 10 There was a Waiko Light Industrial portion and a 11 commercial portion split. 12. This was the industrial portion? Q 13 Α It was both. 14 And your understanding is the Department of 0 15 Transportation had not yet accepted the TIAR. 16 They had some questions. Α Then they had 17 indicated to the Applicant that everything was ready 18 to go. The Applicant came to us and said, "Okay. 19 got -- the DOT was okay with everything. They're 2.0 going to meet with us and come to our council meeting 21 and tell you what their concerns were what, you know, 2.2 to move forward." 23 And they never showed. On the day of our 24 meeting, which was yesterday, they sent an e-mail

saying, "Oh, we can't come and here are some things

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- that we want to deal with." So that was kind of -- I don't know. It set it back a little bit because we normally don't schedule stuff until everything's all lined up in a row.
 - Q Do you happen to know was it represented to you that the TIAR had been accepted?
- A It was represented to us that the department would come in and tell us their concerns then. I don't see that I haven't seen an accepted TIAR. They just say they have no concerns or limited concerns.
- We got neither. The old one, yes, they said, "We object," or "Strongly object to." And the Applicant submitted a new TIAR. We didn't get any comments except for on the day of saying, "Well, we're not ready yet. We'll do it in November."
- 17 Q And do you know when the revised TIAR had 18 been submitted in that case?
- 19 A Sometime in September.
- 20 Q Of this year?
- 21 A This year, yeah.
- 22 Q So the Department of Transportation had a 23 revised TIAR in September of 2014?
- 24 A 13.

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25 Q I'm sorry. 2013.

1 Α Yes. 2 MR. YEE: Thank you. Nothing further. 3 MR. GIROUX: Chair, I have a couple 4 questions. 5 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Go ahead. 6 CROSS-EXAMINATION 7 BY MR. GIROUX: 8 Mr. Couch, as a councilmember, are you 9 aware of, like, the different lapses of time or the 10 timing that could occur between the Land Use 11 Commission Decision and Order and then a change in 12. zoning? Is your experience as a councilmember could 13 you give us some insight into that? 14 Typically we like to have that happen 15 first, the Land Use Commission, because we don't want 16 any problems. But there is sometimes a significant 17 amount of time between the two. Sometimes it depends 18 if we can get -- because of Sunshine Law you guys well 19 know Sunshine Law requirements and whatnot and 2.0 noticing requirements there's always a delay. 21 And as far as their experience within the 0 2.2 county, do you -- can you give us some insight as to 23 the delay between zoning and final subdivision?

Could possibly be a number of years because a lot of

Oh, gosh. That could be a number of years.

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this stuff that we impose as well as the Land Use Commission imposes as well.

- Q And as your experience as a councilmember are you familiar with creating conditions of zoning?
 - A Oh, yeah.
 - Q As far as projects?
- A Yes.

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Q And as far as the conditions of zoning affecting traffic, can you give us some examples of what are some of those conditions and what they would look like?

(Planning Director Spence is now present)

A Well, we would typically say, you know, based on the TIAR we feel that, for instance, I believe for Wailea 670 Honuaula there was a requirement that the Applicant widen Pi'ilani Highway prior to moving forward with their next step. And so we would do something like that. I believe that was our condition as opposed to the LUC's condition.

Q There's also opportunities to put on fair share type of --

A Oh, yeah. We, we can assess and often do assess an assessment fee for either parks or traffic to say: Look, we know you can't do the whole thing yourself but pay your fair share.

We typically will do that if nothing is being done, but you bet.

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Q And what about improvements pursuant to the satisfaction of Public Works?

MR. YEE: I'm sorry. We're going to raise an objection at this point. The county and the parties have had opportunity to present witnesses in their case. And the evidentiary portion is closed. I certainly don't deny the councilmember's right to come and testify as a public witness about any matter he wants to testify about.

But at this point the county is pursuing areas that are not covered by the public testimony as instead simply creating a new set of evidentiary information which they should have submitted during the case in chief.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: I'm inclined to give the county a little bit of latitude since this is public testimony and he's free to go into basically anything he wants as a public witness. But, Mr. Giroux, in terms of questioning, if you could kind of get this wrapped up I would appreciate it.

MR. GIROUX: Thank you, Chair. It's just that he stole my closing argument. (audience laughter) So I have no further questions. Thank

1 you. CHAIRMAN HELLER: Mr. Tabata, did you have 3 any questions for this witness? 4 MR. TABATA: No questions, Mr. Chair. 5 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Okay. Thank you. 6 Commissioners, any questions? Thank you, sir. 7 THE WITNESS: Thank you for your time. 8 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Who else do we have? 9 MR. ORODENKER: We have Randy Piltz signed 10 up to testify on A13-797 and A10-787 followed by 11 Jeanne Skog to testify on A10-787. 12. RANDY PILTZ 13 being first duly sworn to tell the truth, was examined 14 and testified as follows: 15 THE WITNESS: I do. 16 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Please state your name 17 and address and then proceed. 18 THE WITNESS: My name is Randy Piltz. Ι 19 reside at 376 West Waiko Road, Wailuku, Hawai'i. 2.0 here to testify on behalf of all these subjects before 21 us. Most importantly these projects that are coming 2.2 before you will bring jobs to the construction 23 industry.

25 since 1973. And I was also a planning commissioner

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I was involved in the construction industry

for the county of Maui, also a commissioner at the LUC. I now have a job with the county of Maui taking care of the permit process.

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And one of the things that we had in the county is we did not have a process that could let projects move ahead. Knowing this, in the last year if you looked at the BID Magazine, Building Industry Digest, the number of jobs coming through the island of Maui being approved for construction has been nil or none at all, state, county and private.

I'm concerned what happens to those of us that live here on Maui that have to earn a living.

Unless we have projects like this, for instance — the heavy industrial project that you have — they will be building and providing space for new places to start their businesses.

And why are they doing that? Because we don't have enough heavy industrial areas or any at all right now. Even light industrial is not available.

So these are the things that we have to do and have to allow to happen. If we don't do that we're going to go in the drain. And right now we've been in a drain for the last three years. I ask that each and every one of you consider these particular projects that are before you and let that happen.

1	Look at the items that are before you and
2	make sure that those that are coming before you, the
3	developers have their T's crossed on dot their I's and
4	let it pass. We need these.
5	I implore your efforts. I congratulate all
6	of you for taking the time out of your private lives
7	to provide time for this Commission. It is very
8	important that your job affects us here on Maui.
9	Thank you.
10	CHAIRMAN HELLER: Parties, any questions?
11	MS. BENCK: No questions.
12	MR. GIROUX: No questions.
13	MR. YEE: No questions.
14	CHAIRMAN HELLER: Mr. Tabata?
15	MR. TABATA: No questions.
16	CHAIRMAN HELLER: Thank you, sir.
17	Commissioners, any questions? Thank you.
18	MR. ORODENKER: We have Jeannie Skog
19	followed by Dick Mayer.
20	JEANNIE SKOG
21	being first duly sworn to tell the truth, was examined
22	and testified as follows:
23	THE WITNESS: Yes, I do. Thank you.
24	CHAIRMAN HELLER: Please state your name
25	and address and then go ahead.

THE WITNESS: I'm Jeannie Skog with Maui Economic Development Board. We are at 1305 North Holopono Street in the R&T Park. First of all I want to say that my Chair, Wes Low, was going to be here today but he was called to O'ahu. So I'm delivering this on his behalf.

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Thank you very much for this opportunity to share some additional thoughts with you about the Maui R&T Park Petition. MEDB'S Board of Directors made up of 32 members from largely the business community, but also the county and community organizations, evaluated the update of the Master Plan. We passed a resolution in support of the update.

(Commissioner Biga now present)

We understand what your role is in this matter. But as you go through the process we hope that you will factor in the point that the R&T Park is really part of an overall plan or diversification in Maui County that's been very, very much community based. It was born out of a community process and reaffirmed most recently through the update of the County's General Plan.

The community plans are still in process, in that process, but so far it's been made a part of the General Plan. The overall plan for

diversification includes drawing business -- or growing business here, utilizing tools such as incubation and building local capacity.

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Senator Inouye certainly had a lot to do with some of the activities in the park. But really what happened is his investment in the park really invested in building capacity in the park whether it was in programs or in building capacity of the workforce there.

And today that those businesses that have built that capacity are very competitive on their own post the earmark era and our winning competitive awards because of his initial investment.

The strategies also included growing a workforce that can fuel the companies that are here. That's about growing it, meaning from K to 12 but also including what the UHMC is doing or bringing back kama'aina who want to live on Maui.

I also want to emphasize that this is not a new concept what is captured in the update of the plan. I've been with Maui Economic Development Board since 1984. I can tell you that when MEDB was serving as managing partner we already recognized the importance of mixed-use in the park for the economic viability of the park.

1 We obviously still want the emphasis on 2 knowledge-based industries as we now call it, but the 3 other amenities we felt were crucial to the long-term 4 viability. That's certainly bearing out in what life 5 is like in the park even now. 6 It really is a special kind of community 7 that's being created up there. We feel that the 8 update of the plan will just enhance that and make it 9 even more attractive to attract other diversifying 10 activities to Maui and the park. 11 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Thank you. Parties, any 12. questions? 13 MS. BENCK: No questions. 14 No questions. MR. GIROUX: 15 MR. YEE: No questions. 16 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Mr. Tabata? MR. TABATA: 17 No questions. 18 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Commissioners, any 19 questions? Thank you. 2.0 THE WITNESS: You're welcome. 21 MR. ORODENKER: Our final testifier signed 22 up is Dick Mayer. 23 DICK MAYER 24 being first duly sworn to tell the truth, was examined 25 and testified as follows:

THE WITNESS: I do.

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CHAIRMAN HELLER: Please state your name and address and then go ahead.

THE WITNESS: My name is Richard Mayer, better known as Dick Mayer. I live at 1111 Lower Kimo Drive in Kula, Maui. I gave out to you a spreadsheet. Let me first make it clear. I'm not opposed to the redesignation of this land.

What I am interested in, though, are conditions that you may or may not set on that Project. I was also a member of the GPAC and was vice chair of that GPAC with the advisory committee on the Maui Island Plan as was Jeanne Scog was a member as well.

When we looked at this project, this area, we did not know that residential units were being planned in the area. So we made up boundaries for the Maui Island Plan, growth boundaries, including this when we thought it was going to be an industrial area.

Never was it put forth to us that there would be housing units on the property as well as 2 million square feet, plus a hotel on this property as is indicated in the EIS.

The conditions I'm concerned about are there's some statements in there about the traffic and

mention made of a mauka alignment mauka of this whole Project, that would run north/south parallel to the present Pi'ilani Highway inland, about a mile, 2 miles inland.

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The problem with that is that each of the segments of that highway would be dependent on a particular developer. And even though you put conditions on this Project, and I will hope you do put a condition on it, that that mauka alignment be put within their property, this segment will have no meaning until all of the segments are put in.

Otherwise it will be just a short stretch of highway without a connection north or south. All of it has to be put in.

As far as I know the DOT, State DOT has no funds, federal funds are listed in terms of projects for many, many other projects around the island that seem to have higher priority. So this is a very unlikely scenario to get built.

So relying on that highway as a traffic reliever up Pi'ilani Highway is a question mark. I passed out this list. It's something I put together to the best of my ability having sat on GPAC, listened to many presentations by the various developers. And it gives you a list of all the projects that would be

impacting Pi'ilani Highway.

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I'm hoping that you will put a requirement, a condition— strengthen the conditions on this

Project to say that the intersections and the segments on that highway be improved at a certain point in time, not as the conditions they use the dates 2024, 2034, certain things, but rather than, let's say, 20 percent of the housing units are built this much must be done when 50 percent all of it must be done so that you are ahead of the curve rather than having to build after everything gets built.

The same thing with the 2 million square feet of office space and commercial, that a percentage be put on rather a year, so if they delay it for 30 years or 10 years it will be done when it's needed. And I think that's very important.

The other one is with regard to water.

They talked about putting in a treatment plant there and presumably a well for some of the potable water they will need for the Project. But they are not alone. As you see here there are many, many, other projects.

And many of these projects have stated, for example, Wailea 670 has said they will be putting in their own water system. Makena Resort also will be

having to provide water. That's all coming out of the same aquifer.

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That aquifer is listed by the state as around 11 million gallons per day capacity. That's the maximum so it would be a percentage less than that. Already there's dozens of wells all over Kihei with small developers and some larger ones who are taking water out of that aquifer. No one is totally up with the overall amount of water coming up.

So I think it's very critical that when you look at this Project you look at it in the context of all the other projects.

And is there going to be enough water for the Project? If this Project gets it will that deny other projects from getting it?

Somehow a much better water study for that whole South Maui area, slopes of Maui, needs to be done. And a condition needs to be put in there. We often look at traffic because that's somethin' people visibly see. But the water under the ground there, which this area is relying on, is not infinite.

Right now the area in Kihei gets its water from Waihe'e, I'ao Valley. And that water supply is going to be needed in Central Maui because there's 6,000 units being planned in and around Waikapu,

1 Kahului-Wailuku area in the Maui Island Plan. 2 I thank you. So I'm looking really for 3 conditions that this be done properly because there 4 are enormous projects already planned all up and down Pi'ilani Highway which is already a substandard 5 6 highway. And we've talked about that. And I've 7 talked to you before when we talked about the Pi'ilani 8 Promenade Project. Thank you very much. 9 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Parties, questions? 10 MS. BENCK: Yes, Chair. One question. 11 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Go ahead. 12. CROSS-EXAMINATION 13 BY MS. BENCK: Mr. Mayer, just to confirm. Was your 14 15 testimony in any way related to the CMBY Industrial 16 project? Or was that testimony related solely to the 17 Maui R&T Park? 18 It was meant to be for both, discussing the А same overall project, the R&T Park area. And I think 19 2.0 the comments go to both of those projects. 21 The comments about Pi'ilani Highway relate Q 22 to the CMBY project? 23 Α I misunderstood. CMBY. Which one is 24 that, please? 25 Q It's a heavy industrial project.

1 Α No, it does not apply to the heavy 2. industrial. 3 Thank you. The two items on your agenda with regard to 4 Α 5 the R&T Park, MEDB one as well as the R&T Park itself, those are two items on the agenda. It refers only to 6 those two, not the industrial area. MS. BENCK: 8 Thank you. 9 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Maybe for the record we should identify those as Dockets A10-787 and A84-585. 10 11 THE WITNESS: Correct. 12. CHAIRMAN HELLER: Anything further? 13 County? 14 MR. GIROUX: I have no questions. 15 MR. YEE: No questions. 16 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Mr. Tabata? 17 MR. TABATA: Yes, Mr. Chair. Thank you. 18 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Please come forward and 19 use the microphone. 2.0 CROSS-EXAMINATION 21 BY MR. TABATA: 2.2 Mr. Mayer, you mentioned about the mauka 23 collector road, correct? And that there are other 24 projects that would be necessary to come online in 25 order for this mauka collector road to be completed?

1 Α Correct. 2 And you mentioned the scenario where the 3 other projects are not built, correct? 4 If they're not built. Α 5 If they're not built. Now, if they're not 0 6 built isn't it also correct that they would not then contribute to the traffic situation? 8 They would contribute to the traffic 9 situation perhaps depending on how they're built, if 10 they don't go all the way up the hill. They may 11 contribute to Pi'ilani traffic problems and, 12. therefore, that's one of the justifications for 13 needing the mauka highway is because Pi'ilani would be 14 overloaded. 15 So you're concerned about a situation where they build everything except their roadway. 16 17 Α Except their roadway, correct. 18 Now, when you talk about the availability of water you mentioned that the sustainable yield for 19 2.0 the Kamaole aguifer is 11 mgd, correct? 21 Α That's correct. 22

Are you aware that the current draw is only 5 mgd, that there's 6 mgd remaining today?

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I understand that's approximately correct. I don't have the exact numbers but I believe that's

1 about right. 2 MR. TABATA: Thank you very much. 3 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Commissioners, any 4 questions? 5 THE WITNESS: Let me just clarify that 6 answer with one sentence. That is there are other projects already with intentions to drill outside of 8 this Project that may get us closer to that 11 million. 9 10 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Thank you. 11 Commissioners, any questions? Thank you, sir. 12. THE WITNESS: Thank you. 13 CHAIRMAN HELLER: We have nobody else 14 signed up then. 15 MR. ORODENKER: No, there's no one else 16 signed up. 17 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Is there anyone else 18 present in the room who wishes to give public 19 testimony? Yes, please come forward. 2.0 CALTB WILSTED 21 being first duly sworn to tell the truth, was examined 2.2 and testified as follows: 23 THE WITNESS: My testimony will be the 24 truth. 25 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Please state your name

and address then go ahead.

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THE WITNESS: My name is Calib Wilsted. My address is 726 Alulike Street. My testimony is on behalf of the zone changing up of the Maui Tech Park for Kihei Charter High School.

A little background is I'm 16 years old. I go to the Kihei Charter High School. And the zone changing would really help with the permits. We want to be able to build the school so that it's more like Lahaina. The current rules set forth is we have to build 30 foot away from the sidewalk.

But what we want to try to do is we want to try and build the school so it's up to the sidewalk so we have all our land in the back that we can use for experimenting. Our school is a tech school. So what we use is science, technology, engineering. And the space would really be available and helpful to us that we can use.

Currently we are situated in an industrial area just above Blacky's Pit Stop. In this area we don't really have the space needed to go outside so we gotta use the inside or we use vans to go all over Maui to do our experiments.

But being arranged in the tech park and turning into a small community would really help us

1 with our internships, creating small businesses, and 2 overall just giving our high school better access. 3 Other than that we've done many great 4 things. We've done service projects all over Kalono 5 Park. We've done -- we've actually helped out with 6 the invasive species at Haleakala Park. We've helped 7 calculate and categorize plants over in I'ao Valley, 8 just some helpful things that we've helped out with the community. So changing the zoning again would 9 10 really help. 11 I'm here with all my fellow classmates and 12. friends in the seating that you can see. We support 13 the building get passed. Other than that doing this 14 would really help too with the projects we have in 15 future too. Other than that thank you for your time. 16 Any questions? 17 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Parties, questions? Commissioners? 18 19 COMMISSIONER BIGA: I have one. Thank you 20 for being here and with your classmates. How much in 21 your school -- how much kids you have in the school? 22 THE WITNESS: We have about --23 COMMISSIONER BIGA: Estimate. 24 THE WITNESS: I'd like to say about over 25 200. The reason being is because we have a larger

1 school. But considering the space we have, a lot of people confuse us with a private school but we are a 3 public school. Anyone can get in. It's just with fire safety and protocol we can only accept a certain 4 5 amount of kids in. So it's more like a lottery to get 6 in. 7 COMMISSIONER BIGA: Thank you. 8 THE WITNESS: No problem. Anyone else? So how's your day goin'? (audience laughter) 9 10 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Thank you. Is there anyone else in the room who wishes to provide public 11 12. testimony? Come forward, please. 13 GENE ZARRO 14 being first duly sworn to tell the truth, was examined 15 and testified as follows: 16 THE WITNESS: Yes, I do. 17 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Please state your name 18 and address, then go ahead. 19 THE WITNESS: My name is Gene Zarro. 20 my business address is 300 Ohukai Road, No. 209 Kihei. 21 I am currently the CEO of South Maui Learning Ohana 2.2 which is a property owner up at the tech park. And I 23 am also on the board of the Kihei Charter School. 24 And I've spoken to you before, but I would 25 like to just reiterate. We have now had our loan

approved by the USDA. We're ready to move forward. It was very important to us that when we designed this building we are able to design it under the new requirements or the new conditions that we are — that the Maui Research and Tech Park Partners are asking for.

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Like you heard from Calib who spoke very well, we would like to utilize the Smart Growth concept. We would like to create a street scape. We would like to be able to put all the extra space, consolidate it in one area behind this corner so that it would be, one, be safer for the students but also it would not cause a fracturing of the land use.

Also the height requirements could be better. It would be better for us if the height requirement was a little higher so that we could put our solar array on the roof but in the form of a pavilion.

You see the way they shade parking lots now with UV. We've spoken to our LEED architect. LEED L-E-E-D. And he said it's more important that you put that solar array on the roof looking like a pavilion so that it also shades the building.

Doing that would get us past the current height requirement. So those are just the physical

plant issues. Getting our school into a permanent, stable environment, meaning we would have ownership of the property as opposed to being subject to the whims of a landlord, it would be important for us to be there.

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Being in the center of a small town is very conducive to the opportunities for our students and the learning environment for our students.

Calib was right. We have a little more than 200 students. We have about 250 students in the high school. We would love to serve a few more students because it's really a heartbreak to have kids on a waiting list.

The waiting list, like he said very clearly, is strictly because of fire and safety protocols. You can't put too many kids in a building.

So with all of that said I think it's very important that the Maui Research and Tech Park step into the 21st century, provide the community that we need a good example. We need a good example of a working 21st Century community, things we've all talked about.

These are people that are willing to do it. We are a partner there. We already own the property. We're going to be there. We would love to be in a

1 SMART community as opposed to a high tech industrial area, as opposed to the current industrial area we're 3 in. Thank you. 4 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Thank you. Parties, any 5 questions? 6 MS. BENCK: No questions. 7 MR. GIROUX: No questions. 8 MR. YEE: No questions. 9 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Mr. Tabata? 10 Commissioners, any questions? 11 MR. ZARROW: I want to thank all our 12. students for coming. Why don't you just wave your 13 hands. Show 'em who you are. 14 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Is there anyone else 15 present in the room who wishes to provide public 16 testimony? (no response) All right. Thank you. 17 We've concluded with public testimony? Oh, I'm sorry. 18 There was one more hand? Okay. Come forward, please. 19 CONNER JONES 20 being first duly sworn to tell the truth, was examined 21 and testified as follows: 22 THE WITNESS: I do, sir. 23 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Please state your name 24 and address and then go ahead. 25 THE WITNESS: All right. My name is Conner

- 1 Jones. I live on 605 Makawao Avenue, Makawao, Maui.
- 2 | The previous speakers -- I do go to Kihei Charter
- 3 | School. I'm speaking on behalf of that. The previous
- 4 | speakers did a very good job at explaining our
- 5 | situation.

12.

- I simply wanted to come up here and paint the picture in your minds to kind of stress what Kihei Charter is and why we could use the space.
- I'm 15 years old. I've gone to the school for about four years now. And like they said the unfortunate part is we are a public school but we do have a raffle because we don't have enough space for that many kids.
 - And I've seen -- I've seen good kids want to get into the school because we are a good school, and be denied the privilege, denied what they could have become.
 - I also wish to say that we are expanding rapidly. When I first started there were maybe a hundred kids in the high school. Over the 4 years we have just gotten that many more.
 - Unfortunately in the space we have in an industrial park there's a lot of noises. There's a lot of distractions. We're in between an auto restoration place. There's all sorts of the noises

going on.

12.

In a small town it would be a lot more quiet. We'd have a lot more focus. We would be at the liberty of having a private area, not at the whims of other people driving through. Our traffic situation, we have to deal with other people going to other places. It's not only restricting on us but on them as well.

On top of that I'd like to say because we don't have so much room we don't have room for activities such as experiments. But also because of that we've become less of a sports-focused school. I realize we are a STEM school: Science, technology engineering, math. I love it. It's one of the best things about the school.

But if we were to have more land we could do more things, and we could offer a wider range of things to more kids and become a bigger part of this island. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: Parties, any questions? Commissioners, any questions? Thank you.

THE WITNESS: Thank you, sir.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: That concludes our public testimony. And I'd like to thank all of our students in particular for coming in today. We appreciate your

1 participation. Also appreciate the patience of the parties as we went through combined testimony on these 3 matters. Are you ready to proceed with oral 4 arguments? 5 MS. BENCK: Yes, Chairman. 6 CHAIRMAN HELLER: (addressing the reporter) 7 You're okay? 8 THE REPORTER: Whew. Yes. (audience 9 laughter) 10 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Let's proceed with the 11 Petitioner, Ms. Benck. MS. BENCK: So out of 15 minutes if I may 12. 13 reserve 7 for rebuttal? 14 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Great. 15 MS. BENCK: And about 8 minutes for the 16 initial argument. And I'll start now. 17 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Okay. Go ahead. MS. BENCK: And although I am on the clock 18 19 and I know it's ticking and I want to keep this short 2.0 and sweet. I also want to take a minute upfront not 21 only to acknowledge the Commissioners but also to 2.2 acknowledge the agency, the executive officer and the 23 LUC staff. I think I have a very specific reason for 24 wanting to do that. 25 Early on when we filed this Petition, you

know, it takes some time for the staff to look it over, make sure it's sound, and that it meets all the criteria.

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And the staff and executive officer got ahold of me and they said: Basically you've served everybody you need to serve but we see that there's a drainage ditch on the survey map. Let's make sure that that's not going on somebody else's property, that somebody isn't relying on that.

So we went ahead and mailed out big, fat packets of the Petition to surrounding property owners in addition to the people who had a recorded property interest in the property, just to make sure to take that extra step that everybody around us knew full well that this Project was going forward and was before the Commission.

And I think that was a great step because as a result of that, and I think also as a result of the good and hard work that CMBY did before we filed the Petition through the county and through the EA process, I'm pleased to say that the only public testimony that was offered in this docket was really very positive public testimony.

And our neighbor came, HC&S came and supported the Project and confirmed that, in fact,

that ditch is not in operation and nobody is relying on it. We are very, very pleased that today we also had testimony in support from a County Councilman and also from Mr. Randy Piltz, and also the letters that came in from the Office of the Mayor and again from our neighbors giving that assurance.

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So I think that extra step in the front was a terrific move and I'm really happy that we did it. So thanks to the staff and EO for recommending that.

So moving into the argument, you well know the law that you're here to administer is the Land Use Law Chapter 205. And you know that under 205-4 we must prove to you with a preponderance of the evidence that we have met the criteria for a District Boundary Amendment in this case from the Agricultural District to the Urban District.

There's a few aspects of that, yeah I know that you're familiar with it, one of them is that we're not violating section 3 of Chapter 205 which is the section related to Important Agricultural Lands.

You've heard from our experts. Not only are these lands not Important Agricultural Lands they're terrible agricultural lands. It is the lowest rating E quality soils. Clearly reclassifying to the Urban District would not violate that. In fact that

kind of crumby soil probably helps explain the checkered history of this property. I'll put it that way.

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And by "checkered history" I mean World War II it was used as part of a Naval Air Force site, after which it was used as a piggery, an unpermitted scrap metal kinda junk yard. And this has not been land that was in active agriculture because the soil is just no good.

So we're clearly not violating any sort of IAL or agricultural conditions that this Commission should be concerned with.

The other two key sections of the law that you administer is making sure that we're not violating 205-16 which is: Is the Project consistent with the Hawai'i State Plan? Bryan Yee and the Office of Planning, clearly experts in that area, but I think we put on a good case. I hope the Commission agrees that we put on a good case regarding the Hawai'i State Plan.

I'll bring your attention to just one aspect of that plan which is the need for economic growth, economic development and particularly on neighbor islands. To that point — and again I'm sure the Office of Planning can expound on this — but you

heard from our economic and fiscal expert who
explained that during the infrastructure development
stage of this Project, which is the stage that the
Petitioner is charged with completing, there's going
to be revenues of about \$8 million a year going in to
build out the Project. That's...just....here...on...
Maui.

Off-island revenues are going to be just under \$6 million a year. And then indirect Maui revenues are going to be over \$4 million a year.

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So it's almost \$11 million a year of money going in in the economy, growing the economy during the 3-year buildout because that's about how long Petitioner anticipates completing the Project.

Jobs. Going to wind up with about a total of about 82 jobs, new jobs a year during the buildout, 32 direct, 33 indirect. That's on Maui alone. Then offisland 17 jobs generated during that buildup period. That's just the initial first few years.

When we get into the individual lot construction and the work that goes on there, we're looking at about \$17 and-a-half million a year in revenues, economic growth, development coming from that, jobs during again the lot buildout phase. The Petitioner's gone. This is the longer phase of the

Project.

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We've got about 180 new jobs a year, 180 jobs a year based on that kind of work. So I think on that aspect alone the Project is clearly consistent with the Hawai'i State Plan.

Moving on to now the final aspect under 205 that I think is the Commission's real interest today, is: How does this Project comply with the Urban District standards?

And how does this Project meet the various tests under 205-17 which is your decision-making criteria?

Again, I believe that we demonstrated both through the testimony that we filed, through the testimony you heard from our land use planner Glenn Tadaki, and also from the county of Maui and the planning director himself that this Project absolutely meets the criteria for Urban District standards.

Although it is not surrounded by urban land, it is surrounded by things like a cement quarry. It is surrounded by things like a motor-cross track. This is not sensitive land uses that are around us.

So putting a project like a heavy industrial project that Petitioner has got proposed here makes sense. The Petitioner represents

unequivocally that there'll be no residential development in the this Project. It is meant for purely industrial use. It's the right place to do it.

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There's been no opposition from the community. It's been fully assessed in an EA, and we believe and we hope that we can move forward on this basis.

In terms of what kind of impacts or what kind of demands this Project will put on infrastructure, you heard from our experts that we're in charge of and responsible for building our own water system.

No cost to the county on that. We are also going to be -- the Project will use individual wastewater systems for each of the lots.

You heard that was individual wastewater systems and the potable water system will all be governed by a set of CC&R's that will dictate what kind of criteria those systems must meet.

Those CC&R's conditions are found in our proposed Decision and Order. Those conditions were a, I would say, collaborative process somewhat between Petitioner and the Office of Planning and the County. They can talk more about that if they care to.

But the Department of Health issues and our

conditions to deal with the fact that this is an industrial Project are things that Petitioner is completely in agreement on.

12.

You heard from Mike Dega. Again, one of your charges is what effects, if any, might this Project have on traditional and customary rights. What kind of archaeological resources could be affected by development of this Project. And what you heard is nothing.

This Project has no history. There's no finds on this Project that indicated any kind of traditional or customary practices right now or really any time in the past. So I believe that we've covered that adequately.

The final point I'll come to before I move on and save for rebuttal is one of the criteria that the Commission looks at is: How does this fit with the zoning? How does this fit with the County Plan? Again, this is — not to steal James Giroux's thunder on this aspect too — but you heard from the county.

The Maui Island Plan was just completed last year. This Project is clearly within the Urban Growth Boundaries. It is designated by the county for this kind of development.

Not only is it within the Urban Growth

Boundaries, it's also in a specific planned growth area that the county and the people of the county identified for industrial kind of uses. So it's the right place not only in Petitioner's mind but also as demonstrated by the County.

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And, finally, the county zoning law that passed, which was ordinance 3977, that just got enacted in 2012, that's the M-3 restricted industrial district. That's what this Petitioner is seeking a rezoning to.

It clearly states that it is meant for heavy industrial uses, not the kind of heavy industrial uses that you saw on the way out to the site visit where property is zoned for industrial, but in fact being used by more (audience member coughing over speaker) industrial.

This Project, the sort of revenues and the sort of jobs we're talking about are based on this Project being built as a heavy industrial project and getting zoned under the M-3 restricted industrial district.

So with that I believe we sincerely hope that the Commission believes we met the criteria. And I'll reserve the rest for rebuttal. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: Thank you. Mr. Giroux?

MR. GIROUX: Thank you, Chair. I'll keep it short. As far as the Department of Planning goes we strongly support the Petition to amend the District Boundary Amendment in this area.

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As was stated it's clearly within our long-range planning. And it's also the right place for the right activity. So all I can say is we strongly support the Petition.

As far as the county is concerned we'll see this Project again during our zoning process. And also we'll be seeing it during our subdivision process. We're confident that we can take care of any remaining issues and impacts.

Just to try to tackle the elephant in the room as far as the proposed findings of fact findings of fact and conclusions of law, I think the major debate or battle going on right now is with what is the timing of the acceptance of the TIARs.

It's the county's position that we really have to look at how these types of projects come on the books, can stay on the books and how they move through the system.

It's hard enough going through the multiple layers of entitlements and trying to please multiple agencies all at the same time possibly with

conflicting needs and resources.

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But the concern right now I think is the way that the TIAR is being basically required, if you look at the state's, you know, proposal, that they want to require it before the Applicant even applies for a preliminary subdivision or tentative subdivision.

This tentative subdivision process I think has to be clearly understood within the county process. Because at any time somebody can come in and put in an Application for a tentative subdivision.

At that point it's the county that is alerted and alerts the Applicant that here's all the 110 things you're gonna need to do before you get final subdivision. There is a lot.

Anybody who's ever tried to subdivide anything on Maui will tell you that it is a nightmare, but it is because that process is the final, you know, take by the government to look into possible impacts. But it's not at the preliminary subdivision that these impacts are evidentiary.

It's near when you're looking at final subdivision that all of the impacts are clear, because come projects haven't even gone through zoning yet.

Some projects may be affected by other projects that

are hitting the ground before or soon after their project.

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So the discussions that have to be made with the state are basically a moving target. But to not allow the Applicant to even step on first base to get the Project moving without that TIAR accepted — and we don't know how the state is going to accept it — we don't feel is a fair process for the Applicant.

We would like the Commission to really look at where is the timing for that acceptance of the TIAR that will be most effective. At the county level, yeah, we'd like to see a TIAR during our zoning deliberations.

But, again, as you heard from Mr. Spence you can have your land use change at the state level and a few years can go by, more than a few years can go by. Traffic changes, agreements need to be renegotiated.

In the meantime you can still have your preliminary subdivision checklist and be working on it. After you get through zoning then there's another huge possibility that your Project may not get up and running in reaching final subdivision. It could be years. It could be many years.

But it's during that process that continued negotiations have to be made with the state as far as what are the impacts of your Project on these roadways.

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During our zoning phase is when we put conditions on the Applicant that the Council can see from the ground level. That if there's any changes or any impacts to roads or highways you have to deal with the state.

You're not going to get your Project done without the state signing off on that, an agreement. It's the Memorandum of Agreement that seals the deal.

It's not whether or not you submit your TIAR. It's not whether or not you receive a TIAR. It's not whether or not you approve a TIAR. It's that Memorandum of Agreement. And that's gonna be done during the acquisition of your final subdivision.

So we really want the state to look at that because it does affect the ability for people who have put in an enormous amount of effort to get to this stage to just go forward just one more step.

They still gotta get through zoning. They still gotta get through subdivision. They still gotta, you know, building permits. Maui County wants that infrastructure to be completed concurrently with

the impact.

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And the impact is gonna happen when they get their CO. As long as that happens Maui County is gonna be happy about the process.

But Maui County is not going to be happy watching a developer sit there waiting, watching his finances disappear, watching a project go into the tank and then wondering why does he even have entitlements if he can't move forward. And that's what Maui County doesn't wanna see.

Because at this point in time in this economy we need to see these projects hit the road, get their entitlements and start moving dirt.

So that's our plea to this Commission is let the County look at this TIAR situation. Let us decide the timing of are we going to zone?

Are we happy with that TIAR that's on the table? Do we want it to be, you know, worked on more?

Because we will need that. We will need the TIAR to make sure that we can adequately put impact conditions that correlate with those impacts.

But even when we do that there could be future changes that are going to need to be addressed. And that's going to be done during the MOU. So that's me on my soap box. You'll probably hear it at the

next project too. But we do strongly support this Petition.

12.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: Thank you. Mr. Yee.

MR. YEE: Thank you. The Office of Planning also strongly supports the reclassification in this case. It's a good Project. The location is a good one for a heavy industrial Project. There's actually agreement on the vast majority of the findings of fact and most of the conditions.

Given the limitation in time the bulk of my time is, frankly, going to be spent where the differences lie. If you had listened — I'm sure you did — to the Petitioner's closing argument, there's nothing she said that I disagree with. Everything she talked about are issues that the Office of Planning is in agreement with.

I am sure what I'm going to talk about is going to be what's in her rebuttal. Because this is where we disagree. But I don't want to leave you the impression that our disagreement is in any way an indication that we have a disagreement with the underlying question of reclassification.

The Office of Planning supports the reclassification in this case. I'm going to be a little detailed just because it's my only opportunity

and because your staff may need to look at this. But I first want to go sequentially through their reply to the Office of Planning's comments.

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The first is findings of fact Findings of Fact 138 and 139. This deals with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife and their concerns, expression of their concerns.

Petitioner suggested revisions be made essentially to make sure that the findings don't say that there are problems. That the findings of fact only say that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife has these concerns. And that's fine with the Office of Planning. We're willing to accept there may be differences of opinion.

And we didn't want to bind the Petitioner in their discussions with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife to particular findings by the LUC regarding what mitigation would be required or what impacts were specifically going to occur in this case.

But by that same token the Office of Planning then objects to their new proposed Finding of Fact 139 in which they propose to specifically find that this Project will not have an impact on the Nene.

As we said there's a dispute. There's anticipated discussions between Petitioner and U.S.

Fish and Wildlife. And the Office of Planning does not want to give the Petitioner the opportunity to argue to the Fish and Wildlife, "No, we're not going to do anything because the *LUC* found that there are no impacts to the Nene."

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So while we acknowledge that this may be Petitioner's position, we don't want a specific finding that there are no impacts because this will be the subject of discussions with U.S. Fish and Wildlife.

So we have no objection to their revisions to Finding of Fact 138, but we oppose the inclusion of the new Finding of Fact 139.

With respect to Findings of Fact 245 to 247, this deals with the exhibits that they submitted in their reply dealing with notice to neighbor landowners of the potential for a potable water source, and then the prohibition against then building subsequently any individual wastewater systems within a thousand feet.

First, the exhibits were never admitted into evidence. So you can't consider them. Although I do want to point out I'm not ascribing any ill intent or ill motive or any bad action on the part of the Petitioner. But I have to raise this because the

Office of Planning comes to me after the hearing is over.

12.

And they'll say, "Well, you know, why don't we submit a letter from the Department of Transportation?" Or, "Why don't we have someone from the state go and submit a public testimony?"

And what I generally tell them is: After the close of evidence — maybe during the hearing we could ask to submit additional evidence — but after the close of hearing I don't think it's appropriate that we try to supplement the record.

We had our opportunity. We had our chance. We made our case. We're done with our case. We need to put an end to this process. We can't sort of continually keep going on and on. That was actually part of the reason why I objected to some of the questions from the County today.

So I tell the Office of Planning this.

That, "No, you can't submit new letters from the

Department of Transportation." Then the Office of

Planning gets this reply from the Petitioner

containing these new exhibits.

And so the Office of Planning looks to me and says, "Well, Petitioner submitted these new exhibits. Why can't we?"

So to be consistent with my client, again I acknowledge that there's no ill-motive on the part of the Petitioner. I have to object to the admission of these exhibits or the consideration of them, and therefore also the findings of fact that were based on those exhibits.

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We also note that although they're proposing in Condition 3 regarding the notice to restrict the notice just to DLNR. DHHL is actually also within 300 feet of the perimeter.

Now, they're not within 300 feet of the north side perimeter. But they are within 300 feet of the southern side. And we don't know for sure where the potable water source is located. They think it'll be north but they're not sure.

So basically the Office of Planning would ask that Condition 3 revert back to OP's original proposal, which is notify any landowner within a thousand feet that you're gonna be putting in a potable water source. There aren't that many landowners. We don't think it's a very big imposition on the Petitioner.

So that's our argument on Findings of Fact 245 through 247 and the proposed revision to Condition No. 3.

With respect to Findings of Fact 222 through 229 and Condition 1 relating to the acceptance of the TIAR. First, this is late. They were supposed to submit their findings of fact as part of their original proposed finding of facts and conclusions of law. These findings — they were supposed to submit it then not in their reply, not after our opportunity to comment has passed.

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Second, more substantively we note that they quote extensively from Mr. Funakoshi's testimony were based, several of their findings of fact on that. And we wanted to note that Mr. Funakoshi only testified, well, just in his experience this is what happened.

He didn't purport to testify that in the entire realm of land use cases he knows whether or not TIARs are a non-issue. He was just referring to his personal experience.

Let me take a moment, by the way, now to talk about Councilman Couch's public testimony. It was certainly news to me. I wasn't aware of it so we tried to find out some information. And, frankly, it was a subject that I was concerned about.

Although it's technically not evidence I'm sure you're going to be thinking about it. So I

wanted to find out as much information I can to the extent that I could of about what went on.

12.

What I do know is that the Land Use Commission in May of 2013 issued a D&O. And in the D&O it said the TIAR should be accepted prior to zone change approval.

The city council — county council had a land use committee hearing apparently yesterday in which they delayed because they could not get DOT input.

First, let me know the land use committee hearing did not have to be delayed because of the LUC condition. The land use committee does not issue the final subdivision approval. So they could have moved forward. So there was nothing about the order itself that stopped that process from going forward.

But probably more importantly for you, that in September, I understand it was September 20th the revised TIAR was submitted. And then in October we understand that there was a meeting with the Petitioners.

And they were told you wouldn't get a comment by October 16. But the committee met anyway. So there was apparently some miscommunication where the county believed that DOT was ready to give

comments.

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And the DOT had told the Petitioner, at least they believed they told the Petitioner, "No, we're not going to be ready with comments." And that would be entirely consistent with the timing of the Revised TIAR.

The Revised TIAR came in less than a month before the committee hearing. So to anticipate or to assume that DOT is going to be completed with their analysis of the Revised TIAR in less than 30 days is unrealistic.

The Applicant, frankly, should have submitted a TIAR earlier if that was their schedule. They submitted it late. They didn't give DOT enough time to review and accept. But even without that the council could have continued their hearing.

Nothing about the LUC condition prevented the LUC -- I'm sorry, prevented the Land Use Committee at the county level from moving forward with the zone change application.

But moving back to, I guess, the rest of the argument. Much of the argument in this case — well, I was going to say much of the argument revolved around whether DOT issues acceptance letters.

The county for, frankly, the first time in

the pleadings, has raised the issue of, "Oh, oughta defer to the county and let them decide when the TIAR should be accepted."

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That's not a correct criteria under the statute. The statutory criteria for you in evaluating these issues is to look at what is the impact on state facilities and then to impose conditions that address that question.

The Traffic Impact Analysis Report deals with the impact to state facilities. So if you simply defer to the county, in our view you're not accomplishing the statutory criteria or meeting the statutory criteria to address the impact on state facilities by simply deferring to the county on this question.

The county also argued that, well, the preliminary or tentative subdivision approval is too early, really it's a zoning change. Normally zone change is where — normally zone change occurs first. That's been our experience.

In this case apparently it's going to go second. That's not where the real dispute lies. The real dispute is not between preliminary subdivision approval and zone change approval.

The real dispute lies between whether it

should be *final* subdivision approval which Councilman Couch said could be years after zone change. And that's basically too late for the Office of Planning.

12.

The purpose of a Traffic Impact Analysis
Report is to analyze the impacts. By the time you get
to your final subdivision approval you're looking at
the particular mitigation.

So you're already looking — so if you don't have a requirement to review the TIAR, to accept the TIAR, then by the time you get to final subdivision approval certainly you're looking at construction plans and you're trying to decide: Well, am I going to sign off on this particular width of the lane, this particular length of the storage lane?

You're looking at those particular levels of detail. You're looking at the particular mitigation, not looking at the impacts per se.

The purpose of the TIAR is to analyze those impacts first before you get to all the mitigation, the specifics of the mitigation, figure out what the impacts are. Then proceed to the more general mitigation and then go to the design of the actual construction.

So if you wait 'til your final subdivision approval, that's just too late because by that point

you're looking at their construction plans already. You've already decided what the mitigations are.

12.

And if the Department of Transportation disagrees then significant changes happen. You have to redo your construction plans, completely revamp what you were originally proposing.

So at *final* subdivision approval in our view is simply too late for the TIAR acceptance. We do want to note we did take a look at prior cases. And quite honestly the prior cases we've looked at have sort of gone a gamut of different deadlines.

Since 2010 in Kula Ridge and Forest City there was no requirement for a TIAR acceptance at all, just wasn't any.

Now, in Forest City I think they were further along. And they were looking at mitigation. And in Kula Ridge I think there were no particular state impacts in that case.

In Koa Ridge and Wai'ale the TIAR acceptance deadline was final subdivision approval. Although, again, in Koa Ridge there was a principled agreement on the mitigation.

So they had also sort of moved past the discussion of what are the impacts and how they moved on to what are the specific mitigations that should be

required.

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But in any case — but in other cases in Ho'opili, for example, the TIAR had to be accepted prior to zone change Application. So, you know, you couldn't even start the zone change process until you got that TIAR acceptance.

In Kihei High School, more recently, the Department of Transportation condition was a TIAR is accepted prior to an executed contract for Phase 1 design.

And as you may remember they were looking at a design/build contract. So the idea was make sure whoever wins the bid knows what they're supposed to be designing and building.

So that was the concept in Kihei. And as I said, in Waiko the LUC decision was TIAR acceptance and zone change approval.

So when we look at these prior cases what we have to ask with respect to the Petitioner's argument in terms of, well, they don't know of any examples of DOT TIAR acceptances, is well what was the deadline requirement?

If there is no deadline requirement — if there is no requirement for an acceptance you wouldn't expect that the Department of Transportation would

issue a letter.

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If the deadline was final subdivision approval then at that point everybody is looking at the construction plans. What's the point of looking at the TIAR at that point? So sort of these — if you look at the evidence, the evidence is simply: "Well, I don't know of" or "I can't give you an example of a TIAR acceptance."

But if there was no requirement, and, frankly, in many of the older cases there aren't any.

Or if there are any it's final subdivision approval. Then you wouldn't expect to find a TIAR acceptance letter from the DOT.

Finally, this particular case we wanted to say there's no reason to think that there's going to be a problem because, as we understand it -- well, the Petitioner testified that it can be done in 2 weeks.

I understand they did submit the revised TIAR last week to the Department of Transportation. They're looking at preliminarily subdivision approval 9 months — sorry, preliminary subdivision approval in

So if you may recall the particular revisions recommended by the Department of Transportation were very simple, and the proposed

9 months and zone change in one year.

mitigation was very straight forward. So there's nothing particularly complicated about this case.

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And so if you're looking at 9 months or one year, depending which particular trigger you're looking at, the fact that the TIAR, they're not waiting until one month before the hearing before they submit the Revised TIAR.

There's no reason to think that this is going to be a problem in this case where the Department of Transportation has asked for a deadline of preliminary subdivision approval, has asked for an earlier deadline.

There's no reason to think that they're going to delay their acceptance or fail to issue the TIAR, in a manner which prevents the county from proceeding on a timely basis with this Project.

So we think these fears are speculative. We believe that the Office of Planning's proposed condition should be adopted. With that I'm happy to answer any questions.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: Let's take a short break for the benefit of our reporter and those that need to use the facilities. Then we'll have a vote when we come back. About 5 minutes.

(Recess was held 10:45-11:00).

CHAIRMAN HELLER: (gavel) Okay. Let's go back on the record. I think we are ready for rebuttal by the Petitioner.

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MS. BENCK: Thank you, Chairman. Again, I'll express Petitioner's thanks to both the County and to the Office of Planning. We are appreciative of what was really overwhelming support, I believe, that was expressed by the County and really by the Office of Planning with those few limited exceptions.

With that I'm going to address, as Bryan predicted I would, some of the issues that he raised in his argument.

With respect to the finding of fact related to Nene, that's the finding of fact Bryan objected to, Petitioner's 139. That's fine. Petitioner is willing to give on that. We have that finding of fact removed from our proposed D&O.

I do want to address Mr. Yee's comments on our new proposed Findings of Fact 245 to 247 only to say those weren't submitted as exhibits. That's public testimony. And we're citing to public testimony which I believe would be subject to judicial notice.

So those letters were not additional exhibits filed by Petitioner. They were public

testimony letters. Because we monitor what is submitted to the Commission, we knew they came in and we cited them in our response.

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That said, if having those conditions in the Decision and Order are in any way objectionable to this Commission, then those findings of fact can disappear. I just wanted to correct the way that those findings were characterized.

And then going to Mr. Yee's comments about the notification of surrounding property owners. And he correctly pointed out that Petitioner had made some slight modification to Office of Planning's originally suggested condition, that we have really no substantive dispute with whatsoever which is that, yes, we will notify surrounding property owners that we're going to have potable wells.

And that as we heard during the hearing that that will then mean that there will be limitations on the ability of those surrounding property owners to have certain kinds of Wastewater Treatment Plants or injection wells.

We've got no problem with doing the notification. It was really almost a concern or for efficiency that we had tailored that condition to indicate, the State because that's the only

surrounding property owner who hadn't actually submitted written testimony saying, "Hey, we know about the potable wells and we don't care."

12.

So we find the condition that was proposed by the Office of Planning completely acceptable with one request. The condition that Office of Planning submitted didn't specify, I believe, surrounding property owners within a thousand feet or 500 feet or something. But I believe Mr. Yee did say something like that during his argument.

So whatever the number is, I imagine it will be reasonable in the Commission's discretion.

The Petitioner will accept it. We just don't know what number it is that the Commission wants to put in.

Mr. Yee said during argument something like a thousand feet. I believe the condition that the Office actually proposed didn't have any, any description of it to the surrounding property owners. So we just ask for clarification on that so that we can be sure to comply with it.

Finally, I'll go to the discussion about traffic. I do want to point out with absolutely full respect to Mr. Yee, but his characterization that we should have put these additional findings in our original proposed D&O.

Petitioner takes exception to that because the purpose of the document that we filed, this second document we filed, was to respond to the Office of Planning's comments on our D&O.

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So we filed a D&O. We didn't bog it down with a lot of facts about the traffic testimony or the TIAR testimony. And Office of Planning got it. Had limited but important substantive comments. And included in that had findings about the proper time to accept the TIAR.

In response we said: Oh, okay. If we're going to have that in there then we better respond to it and add these other findings to more fully describe what happened at the hearing.

And, finally, on that not only did we cite to Mr. Funakoshi's testimony on what, and when, and how and if the DOT ever actually accepted the TIAR, but we did also make reference to the quite extensive and expert testimony given by Director Spence.

With all that said, and in the spirit of cooperation, and in the spirit of a Petitioner who really wants to get moving on this Project and see this Project built, during the break that we just had the Petitioner said to me that: The Office of Planning's proposed Condition 1A, which says — I'll

read the relevant part, "The Petitioner shall obtain acceptance of the revised TIAR from the DOT prior to Petitioner receiving preliminary subdivision approval from the county of Maui." That Petitioner is willing to accept that condition.

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So I believe that with that, Petitioner, the County and the Office of Planning are in unanimous support of the conditions. And if there are any questions I'm happy to answer them.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: Commissioners, any questions?

COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Okay. With what

Jennifer just mentioned and maybe these questions are

not necessarily applicable. But I do want to know a

little bit about the county process. Forgive me. I'm

gonna mix this docket and the next docket a lot. But

anyway my question is: Who are parties to the

preliminary subdivision approval, final subdivision

approval and zoning?

I mean I'm used to the LUC hearings. We have parties now. How does the process work? That's the first question.

I'll ask the second question too, which comes first? I think I heard Bryan saying zoning came first, then the subdivision. In another docket it's

subdivision approval that came first and zoning. So I'm just trying to understand how the process works.

12.

MR. GIROUX: I can take a stab at it but it's pretty perfunctory. Just as far as the first question about who's a quote, unquote "party," for your zoning it's a legislative act. There's really no — it's just the person who is trying to get the zoning Application through the Council.

For a charter, Maui County, basically you do the Application and it has to go through the council, but then it goes back to the planning commission for comments, then goes back up to Council again and goes through the committee and Council processes first and second reading.

During that process there's an ability for the public to actually file a protest prior to the first public hearing during the planning commission phase. Then that protest would basically just trigger what we call the super majority requirement of a vote to pass that ordinance.

So there's public participation. There's testimony at all of the hearings required by Sunshine Law. But there's not really a party outside of the Applicant. The Applicant has to carry all the burden of the meeting the zoning requirements.

COMMISSIONER INOUYE: I see. What about for the subdivision process?

12.

MR. GIROUX: That one is more of a mystery to me. (audience laughter). But my understanding, my limited understanding, is that you can actually go into the planning department at pretty much any phase of your project and ask for a tentative subdivision.

At that point you would be given a long list of things that you would have to do. And if your community plan wasn't in order or consistent, then you would have to get a community plan amendment which is a legislative act.

And if your zoning wasn't correct for what you want to do, you would not get zoning. And then there's those other hundreds of things that you need to comply with before you would be able to move to your final subdivision. But you're not going to move forward if zoning is a requirement for consistency.

The other hangup, slow down, would be that if you're in the Special Management Area. To try to get your subdivision and your SMA permit simultaneously we've gone through various iterations with the *Leslie* Case, changes to 205A. And I'm not sure if we've completely hammered that out. But it's because of the county's tentative subdivision process

that's created this kind of grey area in the process.

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MR. YEE: Can I just respond briefly to clarify my comment? I think what I said is our experience is most developers will go to zone change first, then go to subdivision, not that they have to go one to the other.

So I was just commenting in this particular case they're apparently going to preliminary subdivision approval first and then finishing up.

And then the zone change approval is likely to occur after the preliminary subdivision approval in this particular case. It's just our experience has been different. And so I was just trying to explain why we picked those particular deadlines.

COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Okay. If I were — the part I'm most interested is the final subdivision approval cannot go without zoning approval. Zoning is one of the things; is that correct?

MR. GIROUX: That is correct. There's — there's a requirement of consistency. That requires a consistency between your State Land Use designation, your Community Plan, your General Plan, and your zoning. So they all have to be in line before you can actually go forward with subdivision.

MR. YEE: I think part of the issue is that

1 when you do your final subdivision you create your 2 density. That has to meet your zone. So if you're in 3 Ag and you've got all these little small lots, you're 4 not meeting your density requirement. So it would 5 violate the zone -- zoning, your zone at that point. 6 COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Okav. Thanks. This 7 question to Bryan. Does the DOT get informed of this 8 Do you get involved? process? MR. YEE: It is often that the county will 9 10 ask for the Department of Transportation's input 11 simply for the information. So in the absence of a 12. particular requirement, there's no requirement that 13 the Department of Transportation participate. 14 So, in other words, they're not a party to 15 the -- maybe I'm not addressing your concern, but 16 they're not a party to the case. They're not sort of required to be there, but they're generally a relevant 17 18 agency that has information that is, I think, 19 informative for the county. 20 COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Right. So do you 21 know --22 MR. YEE: Did I misstate something? Okay.

MR. SPENCE: Will Spence for the county.

Let me back up a little bit. When somebody wants to

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I'm sorry.

subdivide their land, they go and they present a preliminary plat to the department of public works. They're the lead agency, the county agency on that subdivision. Not the planning department.

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The public works will circulate that proposed subdivision to many different agencies: Planning Department, Water Department, other divisions within public works, wastewater. We will send copies to DOT for their review and comment. They may have —DOT is not just informational.

They will come back with substantive comments as will all these agencies that say "Hey, you have to do a TIAR. You have to do these roadway improvements," those kinds of things. And each agency has their comments on what they want to see in the subdivision.

All those comments are all gathered back with Public Works. And Public Works issues a letter to the subdivider saying, "You know, this is the big laundry list of things that need to be done in order for you to subdivide your land."

I don't think all subdivisions go to DOT, but certainly something like this, what's before this Commission today, would because it potentially affects a state facility. So I'm not familiar with what their

comments particularly were.

12.

But they're gonna review, they have or will review a preliminary draft of that subdivision and come back with comments and say, "Mr. Jencks, you have to do this," or "you have to do that before we'll come to agreement on this subdivision."

And Charley's more familiar with what those comments are. But we take very seriously, as the County we take very seriously whatever the comments DOT has. It's not just for informational purposes at all.

MR. YEE: I'm sorry. Just so that I can be clear. I appreciate the clarification. When I said "informative" or "for information" I did not mean to imply they were not giving recommendations or requests to the County.

I just meant to differentiate from they don't have an approval power in this. And they don't have, you know, something beyond giving those comments or recommendations to the County. They're not a party, for example.

COMMISSIONER INOUYE: So if the County determines that state facilities or transportation facilities will be affected. they will notify DOT. Is that true for preliminary subdivision Application as

well as the final preliminary?

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MR. SPENCE: At preliminary we send — the County — I wish David Goode was here — who is the director of Public Works — the County sends that preliminary subdivision map to all these different departments. All those different departments then comment back to Public Works.

So something like this, a 2-lot Ag subdivision in the middle of Haiku, no need. But something where we're going to have industrial traffic going onto a state facility, most definitely that we would send that to DOT. So they would receive the very beginning part of that subdivision map.

COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Okay. Bryan, has the DOT, if you know, had any misgivings about not being informed when it was important for the DOT to be informed in the County subdivision approval process?

MS. SHIBUYA: Typically noticed in the subdivision process the Public Works Department, they're pretty good assessing which applications affect our facilities. And they do route it to DOT for comments.

MR. YEE: For the record this is Ms. Charlene Shibuya from the Department of Transportation.

COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Thank you. And one last question in this line. If the TIAR, revised TIAR, is not acted on, approved, what have you, in the preliminary subdivision stage, what can the developer do with just the preliminary subdivision approval? Can they proceed with construction? I guess it's to Jennifer.

12.

MS. BENCK: No. Commissioner Inouye, no we cannot. So we would have our hands tied waiting to get that acceptance, knowing full well that from the point of preliminary subdivision approval to the point of final subdivision approval the actual layout and the specific requirements may change.

Nevertheless, with this condition that we're agreeing to from a preliminary subdivision approval we cannot start construction.

COMMISSIONER INOUYE: From what I understand in the arguments in the testimony you could, however, proceed with final plans, drawing roadways and things like that, getting a final subdivision approval.

MS. BENCK: That's correct. I believe
Mr. Spence brought this up during his testimony back
in September. It's very much at the Applicant's risk
because it's quite expensive to do construction plans

and do that kind of engineering construction plan work.

12.

But if you prepare a final map based on, you know, at that stage of the game based on an accepted TIAR, things could change between that point and the final subdivision approval.

And, therefore, all those construction plans are kind of for not because DOT and the County can still say, "Please make this change. Please make that change."

Just to sort of maybe address something that you were bringing up a little earlier, there's one condition that I think is responsive to what you're saying that we have all agreed to right from the get-go, which is in this case no matter what we're gonna provide and complete all the transportation improvements that are recommended in the DOT accepted revised TIAR.

So we're absolutely going to do that before we get a certificate of occupancy.

So in this case with that condition we've got to get the DOT absolutely, positively. Even if that wasn't part of the normal County process, we would have to get that approval and do those improvements before we could start having people

occupy the property.

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COMMISSIONER INOUYE: So it would behoove the Petitioner-developer of any kind to get that TIAR approved early, if I'm understanding it correct.

MS. BENCK: Well, yes and no. Yes, because we're agreeing to a condition like we said 5 minutes ago. We're agreeing now to a condition that's going to tie our hands until we get that approval. So we better do whatever we gotta do to get that approval.

But in a different scenario, and I think a more appropriate scenario, hurrying to get DOT final acceptance on a TIAR is premature when you have yet to complete the County process.

Because during the rezoning Councilmen may say, "Please add this condition. Please do this.

Please do that." And that can cause some little tweaks to your project which would then really necessitate a revision to that accepted TIAR.

All that said, we're not backing away from our willingness to accept that condition. But in the sort of appropriate flow of development it's very premature to get an accepted TIAR when you haven't gone further into the entitlements process.

COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Okay. Thanks on that particular line of questioning. I have one more, if I

may, Chair.

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CHAIRMAN HELLER: Okay. Before you move to a different line of questioning let me just say

Commissioner Inouye indicated that his question may relate to other dockets that we're going to be addressing. Mr. Tabata, I will give you the chance to respond to this question now if you want to.

MR. TABATA: Yes. Thank you, Mr. Chair. Thank you. I think it's important to make clear that with these projects where you're hooking up to the state highways you need DOT's approval in order to do that hookup.

So basically throughout your Project life until you get your building permit you are constantly in discussions with DOT.

They ask you — they will ask you if there's a need for an updated TIAR. And then you will need to respond to them accordingly and produce an updated TIAR.

And just as Bryan mentioned, it's at final subdivision approval where you get your construction drawings. And that's when you know your densities.

Once you know your densities, then you know what your impacts are going to be, your specific impacts for your specific roadways. At that point they may very

well ask for changes.

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So it's at that point where they will feel comfortable, basically, accepting your TIAR. Now, is it good for the developer to get an accepted TIAR early, like at zoning? Yes. It would be nice if you could.

The problem is that you don't have information to satisfy DOT. If we could get it now we would say "Yes, please. I'll take it now. Thank you". But that will never happen. There's just not enough information. They don't know the densities yet.

So that's why you create these deadlines and what they end up being is road blocks. It's almost impossible to surmount where we're going to have to anticipate what's going to happen at zoning, at preliminary, at final, come up with our drawings up front and then try to satisfy them. But then things change throughout the process at zoning preliminary as time changes.

As you're waiting for their approval the surrounding environment changes. Their needs change. It never ends. But to protect the public you cannot get that access to the state highways without DOT's approval. They can withhold it and the public remains

protected. You need to satisfy them up to that final end stage.

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That's why we're requesting in our docket that we be required to obtain TIAR acceptance at final subdivision approval where the densities will then be known.

COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Chair, may I ask a question on the second docket since he's up here? How long does it take — and I'm pretty sure the answer is "it depends". But how long does it take to get that revised TIAR in? 'Cause that's key, right? You gotta get it in in order for DOT.

MR. TABATA: Absolutely. It depends on the scope of work what you anticipate. As far as the acceptance it depends on how long it takes DOT to review it. They're an extremely busy agency. And their workload is such that it may take them months to complete the review and make a decision on it.

And when we speak of a singular revised TIAR I would just like to say that I've seen projects where you have multiple revised TIARs. If fact I've seen proposed conditions from the State where they request a revised TIAR every five years. Those types of proposals we've opposed because it's arbitrary. We may be producing one every five years and it's not

appropriate. There's no need for it. When they need it they ask for it. We must respond.

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COMMISSIONER INOUYE: I should have limited it to your particular docket itself. Has the revised TIAR gone in yet?

MR. TABATA: No. No. We just basically completed one. And we will eventually be working on it. We will need continual discussions with DOT.

COMMISSIONER INOUYE: So that's why, I guess, I'm asking how much longer is it going to take for you to submit that revised TIAR in your docket?

MR. TABATA: It's hard to say. It may not be in time for zone change approval, which is already pending.

COMMISSIONER INOUYE: I'm not looking for -- I'm saying is it gonna take 30 days, 60 days? I'm not tryin' to tie it to an event.

MR. TABATA: Right. It depends on what the changes are required. The traffic engineer would need to weigh in on how long it would take to get the additional counts if necessary, the calculations. So for me it's hard to say, but it does take some time.

COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Okay. Until -- I guess I'm getting to understand that you're in constant discussion with the DOT during this process

of revising a TIAR.

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MR. TABATA: Yes. It behooves us to do so because eventually we'll need to hook up to the state highway. If they're not happy with what we're giving them we're not gonna get it.

COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Okay. Maybe I'll ask some more later on that docket, but I'm done as far as that line of questioning.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: Okay. Going back to the present docket. Commissioners, any other questions?

COMMISSIONER INOUYE: I do, but let

12 somebody else go.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: Commissioner McDonald.

14 COMMISSIONER McDONALD: Just a quick

15 clarification. When you folks go in -- when a

16 developer goes in for preliminary subdivision like

17 Mr. Spence mentioned, that gets distributed to all the

18 different agencies, branches of county, state

19 government that may have an interest in the

20 subdivision.

Isn't it possible for the County to issue a at tentative approval — a tentative approval of the preliminary with certain conditions or that the developer needs to follow up on?

MS. BENCK: Yes.

COMMISSIONER McDONALD: So what I heard was the Petitioner is willing to accept the State DOT's condition regarding an accepted TIAR prior to tentative subdivision approval.

MR. JENCKS: Correct.

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COMMISSIONER McDONALD: Okay.

COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Okay. This is on this pet peeve of mine. I just wanted to make sure the record is clear as far as Petitioner's voluntarily indicating that they will do no landfill without approval — coming in for approval. And my little concern is the way the findings of facts are written.

So what I'm concerned is the Exhibit 39 which is the M-3 zoning which Mr. Jencks did point out during the testimony. It does say there on page 2 I believe that landfill — one of the items that's allowed in this M-3 zoning is "landfill, solid waste processing and disposal."

So in my mind I'm thinking two different scenarios. One is a particular company or person wanting to do solid waste processing and disposal. In one case one person may want to do it, do the processing on the property.

However as far as what they do with the -- let me call it "good stuff" recyclable material, and

the bad stuff which is to be disposed of would be disposed offsite. That's one kind of a business.

12.

The other one would be the same thing except what is done with the bad stuff is a landfill right there in the property. So I want to make sure what the Petitioner is saying is that they will not dispose of anything as a landfill in the property.

In other words, the first business you want to be able to do. The second one not before coming to the Commission again for an amendment.

MR. JENCKS: That's correct.

objections to staff writing your findings of fact, I think it's 70 and 71 to make it clear? I basically want to make sure that the words in the zoning code is stated in the findings of fact and that what you are — I'm actually trying to protect the Petitioner from later possible objections for doing the first one where you are not going to be using the land — the property as a landfill.

MS. BENCK: Yes, the Petitioner is saying in my ear, "That's fine." And I don't know what those amendments to proposed Findings of Fact 70 and 71 would be. But absolutely Petitioner represented and stand by the property will not be used as a landfill

without some further procedure before this Commission. So that the first scenario you described is a scenario that could happen here. The second scenario is not.

commissioner inouye: Okay. Let me read something that I'm thinking of putting in. That is to combine the two to say just one finding of fact combining 70 and 71 to say: The Maui County Chapter 19.25 M3 restricted industrial district includes as one of its permitted uses quote: "Landfill, solid waste processing and disposal," unquote.

Nevertheless the Petitioner represented the Petition Area will not be used as a landfill, quote "landfill" even though it is a permitted use within the M3 district unless the Petitioner seeks approval of the Commission pursuant to a motion to amend or such other procedure.

However, Petitioner represented the Petition Area may still be used for, quote, "solid waste processing and disposal on it," unquote, as permitted within the M3 district.

MS. BENCK: That captures it perfectly.

MR. JENCKS: Yes.

MS. BENCK: Petitioner has no objection to

that.

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COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Okay. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: Commissioners, anything else? Other questions? All right. The Commission will now conduct formal deliberations concerning whether to grant the Petition in whole or in part or deny the Petition.

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If the Commission decides to grant the Petition in whole or in part it needs to determine what Conditions of Approval to impose.

I would note for the parties and the public that during the Commission's deliberations we will not entertain additional input from the parties or the public unless those individuals are specifically asked to do so. If called upon I would ask that any comments be limited to the specific question.

The Commission held hearings on the merits of this Petition on September 5th and 6th, 2013. And oral argument has been concluded today.

Commissioners, let me confirm that each of you have reviewed the record and read the transcripts for any meeting that you may have missed and are prepared to deliberate on the subject docket.

When I call your name please signify with either an aye or nay that you're prepared to deliberate on this matter. Commissioner Biga?

COMMISSIONER BIGA: Aye.

1	CHAIRMAN HELLER: Commissioner Chock?
2	COMMISSIONER CHOCK: Yes.
3	CHAIRMAN HELLER: Commissioner Inouye?
4	COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Aye.
5	CHAIRMAN HELLER: Commissioner Matsumura?
6	COMMISSIONER MATSUMURA: Aye.
7	CHAIRMAN HELLER: Commissioner McDonald?
8	COMMISSIONER McDONALD: Aye.
9	CHAIRMAN HELLER: Commissioner Torigoe?
10	COMMISSIONER TORIGOE: Aye.
11	CHAIRMAN HELLER: The Chair is also
12	prepared to deliberate on this matter.
13	The goal today is to determine by way of
14	motion the Commission's decision on whether to grant
15	in whole or in part the request to reclassify the
16	subject property or to deny the Petition.
17	If a decision is reached today, based upon
18	the Commission's guidance, staff will be directed to
19	draft appropriate Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law
20	and Decision and Order reflecting the Commission's
21	decision. Commissioners, what is your pleasure on
22	this matter? Commissioner Biga.
23	COMMISSIONER BIGA: Mr. Chair, I move to
24	accept the zoning change on Docket A13-797 CMBY.
25	CHAIRMAN HELLER: And does your motion

1 include any specifics as to the conditions? 2 COMMISSIONER BIGA: As Commissioner Lance 3 specified in the conditions to be part of that. 4 Thank you. Is there a CHAIRMAN HELLER: 5 second? 6 COMMISSIONER McDONALD: I'll second that, 7 Chair. And just for the record the conditions are as 8 proposed -- or as amended by Office of Planning 9 specifically regarding Condition No. 1, 1A. I'd also 10 like to include that the Petitioner's Finding of Fact 11 No. 139 is excluded. 12. And amend Petitioner's Condition No. 3 13 second sentence to read "Petitioner shall also provide notice to surrounding landowners regarding the 14 15 required separation distance for individual wastewater 16 systems from proposed drinking water source." The Findings of Fact No. 222 through 229, 17 18 and 245 to 247 as recommended or as proposed to be excluded by the Office of Planning. I would like to 19 2.0 include 'em into the record. 21 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Okay. Is that... 22 COMMISSIONER McDONALD: I think that covers 23 it. 24 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Commissioner Biga, is 25 that acceptable?

1 COMMISSIONER BIGA: Acceptable. 2 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Okay. We have a motion 3 and a second. Any discussion? 4 COMMISSIONER INOUYE: I do have one little 5 tweak because I think the Petitioner requested a 6 little bit of clarification about the notice requirement. Right now the way Commissioner McDonald 8 put it just says "surrounding landowners". And I 9 think they wanted a little bit more guidance. 10 So I'm wondering if it's -- if we want to 11 add "surrounding landowners within a thousand feet of 12. any of the exterior boundary of the property." 13 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Or perhaps just say "adjacent landowners". Would that solve it? 14 MS. BENCK: Yes, "adjacent landowners" 15 16 would be acceptable. 17 CHAIRMAN HELLER: There's nobody who is not 18 actually adjacent who would be affected, is that 19 correct? 20 COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Mr. Chair, my concern 21 is that landowners change sometimes. So I have no 2.2 idea whether big landowners would become a small one. 23 So if it's okay with you it's all right because that's 24 the way it says "the surrounding or adjacent 25 landowners". But that could be -- there could be one

1 that's not touching the property that's outside of 2 that. I'm sure you're gonna notify them. 3 COMMISSIONER McDONALD: Commissioner 4 Inouye, this is specific to the individual wastewater 5 system in relation to the potable wells. So my 6 understanding is whenever a landowner proposes to 7 install an IWS, individual wastewater system, he needs 8 to go through the process of DOH who is the regulatory authority for IWS systems. 9 10 And as part of that process drinking water 11 wells, well sources needs to be identified as part of 12. the Application process. So I think there is 13 coverage as far as specific requirements for adjacent landowners or those that propose to install IWS 14 15 systems on their individual properties to cover it. So

I think there is coverage as far as identification of potable well sources in addition to the IWS systems.

COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Okay. Thank you.

Actually I just wanted to make sure Petitioner is

fine with the way it was proposed without any further guidance about how far away.

MS. BENCK: Yes.

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CHAIRMAN HELLER: Are we changing the word

24 "surrounding" to "adjacent"? Is that okay?

MR. YEE: Chair? Could I -- a brief

comment?

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2 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Yes.

MR. YEE: DHHL is not adjacent to the Petition Area, but it is within a thousand feet of the border. Now, again they're not on the north side. They're on the south side. But they are not adjacent

but within a thousand feet.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: Thank you. That answers the question I was trying to find out about.

COMMISSIONER INOUYE: That was my concern. If you just say "adjacent" it could mean — but as Commissioner McDonald says if the process works the way it is without any further requirement I have no problem with it.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: Ms. Benck, does that resolve your concern about the use of the term "surrounding"?

MS. BENCK: Yes, it does. So the Commission's condition will be that we will need to notify adjacent landowners of this required separation.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: Well, I think we just concluded that the word "adjacent" doesn't work because DHHL is within the thousand feet, but is not adjacent.

MS. BENCK: Correct. And then the process, the DOH-regulated process would provide that notice. Petitioner is more than willing to right now commit to providing notice to those within the thousand feet surrounding the property.

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My only issue in bringing that up during rebuttal is just to get clarification. It's adjacent plus DHHL, or a thousand feet or whatever is this Commission's pleasure, we don't object to. We just want to make sure that we knew what you wanted us to do.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: Okay. Commissioner McDonald, it was your motion.

COMMISSIONER McDONALD: My preference is not to put a specific number.

MS. BENCK: Okay.

COMMISSIONER McDONALD: I'm okay with "surrounding landowners" and not specific to adjacent meaning abutting properties. Because that radius may extend beyond the adjacent properties. So my preference is to keep the surrounding landowners. And the process of the DOH and the development of IWS systems will take care of the necessary coverage or clearances from potable well sources in relation to the IWS system.

1 MS. BENCK: That's entirely acceptable. 2 COMMISSIONER INOUYE: I wanted -- Bryan was 3 just chomping at the bit to say something. 4 MR. YEE: You know, people have planes to 5 catch so I won't say anything. (laughter) 6 COMMISSIONER INOUYE: So how we draw the 7 change I was suggesting basically the Commission's 8 representations. 9 CHAIRMAN HELLER: So is there further 10 discussion on the motion? 11 COMMISSIONER McDONALD: Not from me. 12. CHAIRMAN HELLER: Dan, maybe you should 13 state the motion and call the role. 14 MR. ORODENKER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 15 Commissioner McDonald's assistance the motion is to 16 approve the Petition with amendments to Petitioner's 17 proposed Findings of Facts, Conclusions of Law, 18 Decision and Order filed with the Commission on 19 October 10, 2013. 2.0 Petitioner's Findings of Fact 222 to 229 21 are included. And Petitioner's Findings of Fact 245 2.2 to 247 are included. Petitioner's Finding of Fact 139 23 is excluded. We are amending Petitioner's Condition 24 1A and replacing it with OP Condition 1A. 25 And amend Petitioner's No. 3 second

1	sentence to read: "Petitioner shall also provide
2	notice to surrounding landowners regarding the
3	required separation distance for individual wastewater
4	systems from the proposed drinking water source" and
5	Commissioner Inouye's Amendment to Findings of Fact 70
6	and 71.
7	CHAIRMAN HELLER: It will be amended as
8	read into the record by Commissioner Inouye.
9	MS. BENCK: I'm sorry, but I believe,
10	Mr. Orodenker, you referred to the Petitioner's
11	proposed Findings of Fact that was filed on
12	October 3rd. I think that actually the document that
13	we're
14	MR. ORODENKER: October 10th.
15	MS. BENCK: Then my mistake. It is the
16	October 10th. Thank you.
17	MR. ORODENKER: Commissioner Biga?
18	COMMISSIONER BIGA: Yes.
19	MR. ORODENKER: Commissioner McDonald?
20	COMMISSIONER McDONALD: Yes.
21	MR. ORODENKER: Commissioner Inouye?
22	COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Yes.
23	MR. ORODENKER: Commissioner Matsumura?
24	COMMISSIONER MATSUMURA: Yes.
25	MR. ORODENKER: Commissioner Torigoe?

1	COMMISSIONER TORIGOE: Yes.
2	MR. ORODENKER: Commissioner Chock?
3	COMMISSIONER CHOCK: Yes.
4	MR. ORODENKER: Chair Heller?
5	CHAIRMAN HELLER: Yes.
6	MR. ORODENKER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. The
7	motion carries 7 votes to none unanimously.
8	CHAIRMAN HELLER: Thank you. In view of
9	the schedule I think we're going to try to press on
10	and get done if we can today. So we'll take a 5
11	minute break just to rearrange the parties and get set
12	up and then proceed with the next docket.
13	MS. BENCK: Thank you very much,
14	Commissioners.
15	(Recess was held. 11:45 to 12:00)
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25	CHAIRMAN HELLER: (gavel) Okay. Let's get

- 1 started again. The next item on the agenda is A10-787
- 2 | Maui R&T Partners. This is oral argument and
- 3 deliberation on Docket No. A10-787, Maui R&T Partners
- 4 | LLC, to amend the land use district boundary of
- 5 | certain lands situated at Kihei, Island of Maui, State
- 6 of Hawai'i consisting of 253.05 acres from the
- 7 | Agricultural District to the Urban District, Tax Map
- 8 | Key No.(2) 2-2-024:016 and 017 and 2-2-002-0084
- 9 portions. Will the parties please identify themselves
- 10 for the record.
- 11 MR. TABATA: Good afternoon, Chair, Members
- 12 of the Commission. Curtis Tabata, Wyeth Matsubara and
- 13 | Benjamin Matsubara appearing on behalf of Petitioner
- 14 | Maui R&T Partners, LLC. Also present to my right is
- 15 | Steve Perkins, the project manager for the tech park.
- 16 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Thank you.
- 17 MR. GIROUX: Good afternoon, Chair. James
- 18 | Giroux, deputy corporation counsel representing the
- 19 Department of Planning. With me is the Director
- 20 | William Spence.
- 21 MR. YEE: Good morning. Deputy Attorney
- 22 General Bryan Yee on behalf of the Office of Planning.
- 23 | With me is Charlene Shibuya from the State Department
- 24 of Transportation. And joining me shortly will be
- 25 Mr. Funakoshi from the Office of Planning.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: Thank you. Let me update the recent record in this docket. On August 8, 2013 the Commission closed the evidentiary portion of the proceedings.

12.

Between September 3 and October 3, 2013 the parties timely filed their respective proposed findings of fact, conclusions of law and decisions and orders and their respective comments, responses, joinders, stipulations, objections and replies with the Commission.

On October 9, 2013 the Commission mailed the October 17, 2013 agenda notice to the parties and to the statewide and Maui mailing lists.

Let me briefly run over our procedure for today. We have already held public testimony on this docket. The Chair will allow each party no more than 15 minutes to present oral argument in support of its proposed Decision and Order and/or its exceptions to those proposed by the other parties. The Petitioner may reserve a portion of this time for rebuttal.

At the conclusion of oral argument and after questions from Commissioners and the answers thereto, the Commission will conduct formal deliberation on this matter. We may also take short breaks from time to time. Are there any questions on

our procedure for today? Hearing none, we've already called on public witnesses. So is the Petitioner ready to proceed?

12.

MR. TABATA: Petitioner's ready.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: Go ahead, please.

MR. TABATA: Thank you. I'm going to move along as quickly as possible. Whatever time I don't use up then that will be reserved for my rebuttal. Petitioner's requesting that the Land Use Commission reclassify approximately 257 acres of land in Kihei from the Agricultural District to the Urban District for the development of the Maui Research and Technology Park Master Plan update.

The Project we're proposing is made up of 2 land components. The first component is comprised of approximately 150 acres that is currently in the Urban District. Second component is the 253 acres of this docket.

The existing tech park is comprised of 5 buildings totaling approximately 180,000 square feet. It generates an estimated 100 to \$150 million a year in revenue and costs approximately \$60 million to build. The existing tech park employs approximately 400 people and over 20 companies.

The proposed Project is comprised of both

land components and seeks to create a mixed use development that will stimulate investment by offering a more attractive community while maintaining the tech park's focus on creating high-paying jobs by increasing employment opportunities and protecting the availability of lands for employment.

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To make the tech park more attractive the Project proposes to include diversified land uses including residential and commercial uses in addition to the employment.

The combination of these 3 uses would create a symbiotic relationship between the employment, residential and commercial components where all 3 uses would work together to attract more investment.

Now, to increase the employment opportunities we are moving from a focus on high technology to knowledge industries. The idea is to create a strategy that would provide opportunities to small, medium and large businesses in a larger scope of industries, but still focus on high-paying jobs.

To ensure that the Project will maintain its mission to create high-paying jobs, the Project will limit the number of residential units and limit the amount of retail merchandising within the Project.

So for the entire 403 acres of the Project there will be no more than 1,250 residential units, and no more than 100,000 square feet of retail general merchandising.

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For the sake of comparison a typical Longs Drugs Store in Hawai'i is approximately 25,000 square feet. These limitations are specific representations to the Commission that would be enforceable under the Commission's standard conditions.

These limitations are intended to guarantee the Project does not end up being predominantly residential or retail merchandising. The details of the Project are contained in our Exhibit 11-0 which is a draft Chapter 19.33A which would be proposed as an ordinance to the Maui County Code.

And Petitioner's Exhibit 11Q is a development code which would be proposed as the design guidelines for the Project which would be enacted by future Association of Owners pursuant to the draft ordinance.

The draft ordinance provides for 6 districts: employment, campus, mixed use, residential, civic and open space. Locations of these districts are shown in what we call the controlling plan which is a part of Exhibit 11Q. The controlling plan breaks

up the districts by colors. (diagrams on easels shown) So the north is to the left. And to the right is south.

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Now, the employment district is shown in dark purple on the controlling plan. This is the heart of the Project which is directly accessed through Lipoa Parkway, the main entrance, currently the only entrance into the Project.

The focus of the employment district is what we call knowledge industry. These uses include highly skilled workers in professional, scientific and technical services.

The employment district also includes incidental supporting uses including retail, residential, service and civic uses.

The residential uses and employment district are limited to what we call flex space which is housing for the live/work buildings that are combining residential, commercial and light industrial uses. These residential units would count towards the 1,250 unit cap.

Also included are housing for educational institutions within the employment district. Now, the retail merchandising within the employment district would be limited to a maximum store size of

10,000 square feet. You will not have any stores within the employment district that will be over 10,000 square feet.

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The lot sizes within the employment district range from approximately 1 to 21 acres providing buyers with a variety of sizes for different sized businesses.

The campus district is shown in light purple to the south, the right side of the controlling plan. The campus district is intended to accommodate users requiring large contiguous parcels of land and allows for the same uses as those in the employment district.

The large campus lots are approximately 32 and 35 acres. The mixed use district is shown in orange. The mixed use district is a flexible area containing space for incubating businesses along with supporting uses including residential, retail, civic and schools.

The allowed uses in a mixed-use district are similar to the employment district and also include gas stations and low income and senior housing which would be operated by either governmental or non-profit organization.

Within the mixed-use district the retail

merchandising would be limited to stores with a maximum size of 20,000 square feet. The residential district shown in the controlling plan in yellow, and it allows for the largest concentration of residential uses, but it also includes a mix of retail, live, work and civic uses.

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Those uses would include single-family, multi-family, eating establishments, greenhouses, home occupations and retail merchandising.

Now, retail merchandising in the residential district would be limited to stores with a maximum size of 5,000 square feet.

Also included on the controlling plan is the civic district and open space and park district where your civic district would have your governmental offices, police and fire stations.

Open space district shown in green. Civic in blue. Open space districts would have your parks, drainage and natural vegetation.

The economic benefits of the Project include approximately \$1.39 billion in capital investment. During the 19-year buildout the Project is expected to generate approximately \$2.7 billion in wages paid for construction and the operation of the Project.

After full buildout the Project is expected to support approximately 5,800 permanent jobs onsite with an annual payroll of \$217,000,000. And an additional 1,400 offsite workers with approximately \$68 million in yearly wages.

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Net tax benefit to the County is projected at \$25 million during construction and \$21 million annually after full buildout. Net tax benefit to the state is projected at \$466 million during construction and \$57 million annually after full buildout.

The Project will not have any significant impact on agriculture. The Project soils are rated E with the Land Study Bureau and are not considered suitable for cultivation.

Our faunal and botanical surveys indicate that there are no federal endangered or threatened species on the property.

Our Archaeological Inventory Survey disclosed a total of 5 sites, 2 modified outcroppings, 1 boundary wall, 1 L-shaped military training feature and location mounds.

The State Historic Preservation Division agreed with our recommendation to informally preserve the boundary wall with an orange protective fence and no other action is required.

The Cultural Impact Assessment indicated that there are visible cultural resources. And the oral history interviews did not reveal any known gathering places or any access concerns.

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The conclusion is that the Project will not impact cultural resources on the property or within its immediate vicinity as required by the State Constitution.

The water requirements for the Project will include .8 million gallons per day or mgd of drinking water and .37 million gallons per day of irrigation water. Irrigation water would be supplied from R1 treated wastewater.

Drinking water would be either supplied by the County's system or Petitioner will develop its own water system by utilizing groundwater from the Kamaole aquifer using reverse osmosis to desalinate the brackish water.

Reverse osmosis has been used in Hawai'i for over the past 10 years. It is a proven technology. Given the low salt content in the aquifer it was estimated that the operating cost will be approximately \$5 per thousand gallons which is competitive with the County's water rates which range from \$2 to \$5 per thousand gallons.

The Petitioner is committed to building the reverse osmosis plant if necessary if County water is not available.

12.

As stated in our Traffic Impact Analysis
Report, the TIAR, the Petitioner will mitigate traffic
impacts by building roadway improvements along
Pi'ilani Highway. And to show this I'm going to refer
to Petitioner's Exhibit 24, our second poster board.

I'm going to orient the exhibit sides, north points upward, it's easier for me. This is not — I think it was said earlier that you're not allowed to defer your responsibilities to the County. This is not deferral.

We are proposing this. If the County approves it and if the DOT approves it we will build these improvements. These improvements are located at these black circles.

At the north what we'll have is we'll have a new connection from the Project, from Ho'okena Street onto Pi'ilani Highway. What this will be, this will be a new connection with a right/in, right/out.

Moving south at the intersection of Pi'ikea Avenue and Pi'ilani Highway what we'll do is we'll create a second left-turn lane on eastbound Pi'ikea up onto northbound Pi'ilani Highway. That will create a

total of 2 left-turn lanes.

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Now, moving down to the main entrance, Lipoa Parkway. This will receive, if approved, major improvements including a second left-turn lane on southbound Pi'ilani going onto eastbound Lipoa Parkway going this direction. So we'll have 2 left-turn lanes on Pi'ilani going into the Project.

Also what we'll do is we'll widen the intersection so that we'll have an additional lane flowing in both ways along Lipoa Parkway.

Currently the intersection we have a dedicated right-turn lane and a combined through lane and left-turn lane in both directions. So with the 2 extra lanes we will have dedicated left-turn lanes, dedicated through lanes and dedicated right-turn lanes going in both directions.

In addition to that we'll create -- we'll build a crosswalk on the north leg of Pi'ilani Highway to facilitate our pedestrian traffic and retime our signal lights to allow for the protected left-turn lanes. Those 3 improvements, they're currently planned for Phase 1 of the Project.

And for Phase 2 we will build a third access to the Project south on the southern end of the Project at the site of the old Welakahao Road. That

will be for the second phase.

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In addition, there are regional roadway improvements that are anticipated that include the Lipoa Drive extension, also known as the makai connector road, to be in place by year 2024, and the mauka connector road to be in place by year 2034. These will service the Kihei region to supplement Pi'ilani Highway and South Kihei Road to facilitate north and south-flowing traffic.

These regional collector roads are included in the Maui Island Plan. The County anticipates approval of approximately \$1.8 million in year 2016 for the design of the makai collector and approximately 12 to \$15 million in year 2018 for the construction of the makai collector.

Also the County will be conducting a study of South Maui to identify the concerns including the makai collector road. The competing conditions between the Petitioner and DOT I believe have already been discussed. I don't really have anything more to add that has been said.

We do believe that the acceptance of a TIAR should not be required at the zone change approval.

It should be pushed back to a time where the Project details will then be available which is at final

subdivision approval.

12.

An incremental plan was prepared to comply with the Commission's rules because our Project is anticipated to take more than 10 years to complete. The rules provide, however, that the Commission may reclassify the entire property if it so chooses.

The original docket for the tech park

Docket No. A84-585 was incrementally approved in 1985.

But the project that was conceived 30 years ago is very different from the project being proposed today.

Back in 1984 the tech park was designed to provide a single offering with minimum 2-acre lots with large setbacks and parking surrounding the buildings for light industrial technology use.

That is the tech park you see today. Under the prior concept location within the tech park didn't affect the type of real estate offering. It was one size fits all. Back then incremental approval made sense because you could build a project in a linear fashion. You could start at Lipoa Parkway and then radiate outwards.

Today the proposed Project is mixed use.

And the different project areas contain different use districts. So depending on what type of product a buyer wants to purchase determines the location where

the buyer will need to be placed within the tech park.

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Large employment lots and large campus lots are located in the second increment. These lots appeal to a limited market and typically require a longer time-frame to find buyers.

It is critical that these large lots be available and marketable as soon as possible along with the smaller lots so that all options are available to interested buyers.

On the other hand, incremental approval would prohibit development of the larger lots until the first increment is completed. The Commission's rules require completion of the first increment before qualifying to reclassify the second increment.

So even if there was a buyer interested in purchasing a lot now, with incremental approval we would not be able to proceed with reclassifying the second increment until the first increment is substantially completed.

Now, Rodney Funakoshi from the Office of Planning mentioned an important consideration that the tech park had already accomplished the most difficult part of any community Master Plan, which is the creation of an employment base.

We are proud to say that the tech park

1 | currently employs approximately 400 people.

12.

Unfortunately the existing Master Plan can't be improved upon. As a result we have only been able to develop approximately 10 percent of our land area.

The proposed Project has been planned and revised to maximize its potential to utilize the land in question to generate the greatest number of high-paying jobs possible by creating the kind of community where people will be drawn to, a place where they can work and live.

We'd like to thank all who have supported our Project. And we would like to thank the parties, the Commission and the Commission staff for your time and consideration. Thank you. If there's any additional time I'd like to reserve that for rebuttal.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: Mr. Giroux.

MR. GIROUX: Thank you, Chair. I'm going to keep it short. The Department of Planning strongly supports this land use reclassification and the amendment to the old classification. The Department sees this as an exciting future for Maui, the flexibility that we see within the possibility of using form-based zoning.

It's going to create a product that's really going to drive the future, I think, for other

projects on the island and probably in Hawai'i.

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So the Department strongly encourages this reclassification. And it is within our long-range planning. And it is an appropriate Project in an appropriate place. So that's all we have to say.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: Thank you. Mr. Yee.

MR. YEE: The Office of Planning is also in support of this request for reclassification. You know, I know it always seems like we're talking negatively about projects. It's only because I have limited time, and you get bored hearing me wax euphoric about what a wonderful Project this is.

So having said that I'll proceed to all the disagreements we've got. They're actually — some of them are fairly minor but I just want to address them specifically.

The first is proposed finding of fact 138A involving noise standards. The Office of Planning proposed to include a finding of fact recognizing that the Petitioner's consultant made a determination that the setback was far enough that none of the Federal or State noise standard would be violated because of the Project.

Then Petitioner objected to that inclusion of the finding of fact. But this was an important

finding for the Office of Planning.

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You may remember we had a proposed condition about noise and traffic. And we withdrew that condition because their consultant said, "No, there's going to be no violation."

So it was important for us to have this proposed condition — this proposed finding of fact in the Decision and Order. And, you know, if they're willing to stand by the conclusion then we're sort of concerned about why we withdrew our condition.

They argue that the information isn't relevant because the noise, it's just a noise standard. It's not a requirement that they have to follow. And that is true that it's a standard, not a requirement for Petitioner, but this noise standard impacts state highways.

And one of the requirements you have, as I said before, is to examine what are the impacts of a proposed project upon state facilities. So the fact that there is not an impact because of the noise standard is not going to be violated is one of the concerns we had. So we wanted to make sure that was specifically recognized in the findings of fact.

I'm going to defer some of my later arguments about the timing of the TIAR and rather

address some of the specific concerns they expressed regarding some of our traffic, proposed traffic finding of facts.

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Finding of fact 166 says the mauka collector road is not included in the STIP as it is not anticipated to be necessary for many years. We recommended that be deleted. The reason we recommended that is because the STIP only determines — or only addresses issues of funding, not necessarily the need for the mitigation.

So what you can look at the STIP for is what's likely to be funded in the near future not what's likely to be needed in the near future. That's two completely separate issues.

So when they're using the STIP to say,
"Well, if it's not in the STIP then it's not needed in
the next few years," we think that's incorrect so we
propose that Finding of Fact 166 be deleted.

OP had proposed Findings of Fact 177F and G which referenced the Maui Island Plan. And they — we're willing to delete that reference to Maui Island Plan. That is whether or not the collector roads are identified in that Maui Island Plan. So we're happy to delete that statement.

Furthermore, in Finding of Fact 177, F and

G, OP's proposed condition, Petitioner specifically objected to those portions which talked about DOT's recommendations for regional improvements; that they be operational before final subdivision approval.

2.2

And I want to note two things. First, the findings of fact is noting what the recommendation is. It is not — we've not specifically included that the Project — that these regional improvements be completed in the conditions.

We only noted that this is a recommendation from the Department of Transportation which is true.

12 That is the recommendation of the Department of 13 Transportation. And it is a concern.

The reason it's a concern is because under the TIAR submitted by the Petitioner, by the time

Phase 1 is completed without those regional improvements the intersections are at F. It's unacceptable.

Now, at some point before then I suppose there may be a period of time in which the intersections are acceptable. But the TIAR does not tell us when.

So it might be sometime during the construction of phase 1 that the regional improvements are needed, but we can't tell from the TIAR. It only

tells us by the end of Phase 1 — that's the only time period they analyzed — by the end of Phase 1 without the regional improvements the intersections are problematic, are going to be at Level of Service F.

12.

So in the conditions themselves we don't say, "Get the regional improvements done before final subdivision approval." We say, "Have an MOA which sets out a timetable to make sure that the mitigations are concurrent with construction."

So it allows for the Petitioner to then go back, revise their TIAR, analyze when those regional improvements are going to be needed, and then include that in the discussions on the MOA to be approved.

That's essentially why the concern exists and why we've included that concern in the findings of fact, but not specifically include that as a condition per se recognizing there may be future work to be done.

Petitioner also objected in Finding of Fact 177 F and G about our reference to the STIP. Again that the finding of fact only said this is a DOT concern, does not make a finding that the LUC made a particular finding or made a particular determination. And as we discussed, the STIP discusses funding, not need.

So the absence of the regional improvement from the STIP does not tell us that the regional improvements are not going to be needed. It just tells us there's not currently money in the near term for their construction.

12.

More generally I wanted to note that the Office of Planning recommended additional Findings of Fact 177A through J regarding transportation because we felt this reflected the complete record. We did not recommend wholesale changes or deletions to Petitioner's proposed transportation findings. We simply want to add several.

Now, we did recommend a deletion of Finding of Fact 177 and a revision of Finding of Fact 175.

That does reflect a difference of opinion regarding the timing of the TIAR acceptance. But other than that we didn't go wholesale through their findings and recommend all of them be deleted.

Instead we said: No. Let's at least get a complete record to note what the Department of Transportation's recommendations are, for example.

Petitioner objected. Petitioner doesn't even want those recommendations to be included among the findings of fact.

The Office of Planning believes that the

D&O should reflect the entire record not just one party's side of it. So regardless of how we're coming out eventually on the conditions, we think the Office of Planning's findings of fact should be given serious consideration for inclusion.

12.

With respect to, I guess the bigger question, which is Condition 1. With respect to the timing of the TIAR acceptance, clearly we have a disagreement. Petitioner basically argues: Well, we'll have greater certainty about the Project as the process moves along.

So don't have the TIAR accepted until the final subdivisions approval when we know for sure exactly what's going to be built.

And to some extent Petitioner's correct. The projects acquire greater definition, become more concrete further down the process. But the Department of Transportation testified, Ms. Shibuya testified, that there's sufficient information at this stage of zone change approval to accept or not accept a TIAR. Things can happen.

Things can change. Revised TIARs might become necessary. But isn't it better to have that information available at the time of zone change approval, final zone change approval to know? Here

are the impacts. Here's the analysis. The Department of Transportation agrees and has accepted the TIAR.

12.

It will be better, as Commissioner Inouye had indicated. It's actually better if the Petitioner knows ahead of time here are the probable — here are the impacts. Here are the mitigations so they know they can plan.

It's better, frankly, I think, for the County to know, to have more information from the State Department of Transportation about what is, at least what the Department of Transportation's viewpoint is on the impacts from the Project-proposed mitigation.

So, again, things can change. A County, you know, Commissioner may say, "No. I completely disagree. Cut the density in half." And a revised TIAR could be necessary. But in many other cases the county council will be making a decision based upon the proposal submitted by the Petitioner.

And they should know what the Department of Transportation's view is. And they should — it'd be better if they had, if they knew that the TIAR submitted by the Applicant was or was not accepted by DOT.

I argued some of this before so I'm not

going to go into it in depth. But as I said acceptance at the final subdivision stage is just too late because at that point you're not really looking at the impacts. You're looking at the mitigation already. And you're looking at the construction plans.

12.

So, really, the TIAR should be used as a planning document. That should be done earlier in the process, at least earlier than final subdivision approval. And that I also went through some of the prior cases the LUC has gone through.

I've recognized there are different —
there're different requirements in different cases. I
also talk about Waiko, what happened in that case, how
that was a case in which the Applicant submitted the
revised TIAR less than a month before the committee
hearing. But, nevertheless, the committee could have
moved forward with their hearing.

Nothing in the LUC condition prevented them from doing so. It was the committee hearing, not the full county council that was approving the final zone change.

I also wanted to note a couple of other points which is densities are often determined or often presupposed at the zone change approval, at

least sufficiently for the TIAR. It's not, may not be absolute.

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But at the zone change approval the

Department of Transportation testified that they think
there's enough information about density, and the
rest, for the Petitioner to make a reasonable
estimate, and for the TIAR then to be drafted to
anticipate based upon that — based upon that estimate
what the impacts are going to be.

Finally, Petitioner also argued that, well, you can't get access without DOT approval, meaning access to Pi'ilani. So the suggestion was it doesn't really matter what you do in this condition. It shouldn't be that big a deal. Just make it a final subdivision approval because the Department of Transportation still has to grant final access.

But the Office of Planning's view is but that's not a basis for the Land Use Commission to ignore the question. It's a statutory criteria. You still have to look at it. The fact that Petitioner might have to do it regardless of the LUC condition isn't relevant to your analysis of the transportation issues.

One more point on this particular issue is we've had questions arise in prior cases about how

much information do you need in the TIAR. You may remember the Ho'opili and Koa Ridge cases. The intervenors were arguing, "No. You should have the TIAR accepted before you make a decision. If you don't have an accepted TIAR how do you know what the impacts are going to be to state facilities?"

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2.2

The Office of Planning basically disagreed saying: "Well, no. We're not going to go that far. We think you need some level of certainty." So the Department of Transportation has testified in cases about if there's sufficient information; that we're comfortable moving forward we think the following revision should be changed.

And they list what the revision should be and what their concerns are. But despite these concerns we think you can move forward because there's enough information.

If you take some of what Petitioner is saying sort of to its logical conclusion, they're sort of saying in a sense on the one hand, "Yes, I've got enough information for you to make a decision, but I don't have enough information for — because everything could change at any time. So don't have a TIAR accepted 'til final subdivision approval.

There's clearly a tension between those two

requirements. Either you have enough information to make a decision now, in which case you should have had enough information in your TIAR, which is included as part of the EIS which you accepted, to then have enough information to submit to the Department of Transportation.

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2.0

So to argue that there's not enough information available now conflicts, I guess, with that necessary argument that we have enough information for *you* to make a decision, just not enough for DOT to make a decision.

Then the last issue involves OP's proposed conditions 4B, 4C, and 4D. 4B and 4C as you may recall deal with the requirement for: The Petitioner should fund and construct improvements required to mitigate local and direct impacts.

4C says you pay your fair share of regional improvements.

4D involves payment for access rights to Pi'ilani for fair market value.

Now, Petitioner is saying they don't want any of those because this would, this would hinder their ability to negotiate with the Department of Transportation on the MOA. The Office of Planning has a significant concern especially with their

disagreement with 4B and 4C.

12.

2.0

4B says you pay for you — you fund and construct to mitigate your local direct impact. And 4C just says: Fair share for regional improvements. What about this do you want to be able to negotiate with the Department of Transportation?

Do you want to argue -- I mean what they seem to be saying is: I want to be able to argue to the Department of Transportation that I should not have to put in all the mitigation for all my local direct impacts.

And I should not have to pay for my fair-share of the regional improvements. That they want to be able to negotiate with the Department of Transportation on this very general and very, very standard requirement in almost every LUC case we've got.

So the desire to exclude 4B and 4C in our minds is illogical and inconsistent with the history of the LUC's decisions.

Now, 4D is involving the access rights. And there the Department of Transportation basically testified Pi'ilani Highway was built with federal and state monies, taxpayer monies. Pursuant to the federal government the state is expected to be

recouping the fair market value of the access rights which they give to private parties so that private parties don't sort of benefit off of or get a free ride off of the taxpayer.

12.

So we hope the LUC would support the DOT's efforts to ensure that private developers, you know, basically don't get a benefit from the taxpayers and pay their fair share. And that's it. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: Petitioner, any rebuttal?

I note you did kind of used up your 15 minutes, but

I'll allow you a minute or 2 if you want to make a

brief rebuttal.

MR. TABATA: Thank you very much. Finding of Fact No. 138 Noise. We can live with that. Finding of Fact 166. Again the STIP does concern funding but it's only limited to short-term projects. So if you have a project that goes out 10 years, 20 years it is impossible for that Project to show up in the STIP. So to criticize these regional improvements for not being within that STIP doesn't make sense.

It cannot be that for any reason because they're long-term projects. DOT's Findings of Fact 177A through J, F and G, it's clear that they're just recommendations. Then okay, we can live with that. These are not conditions. They're just what they

believe. Then that's fine. Okay.

12.

Condition 1. Okay. Going back to the acceptance of the TIAR. It's not when — it's not the requirement that a revised TIAR be done. The issue is when is it — when are we, the Petitioner, going to be required to get it accepted by DOT? That's something that's totally out of our control except for the part where we actually prepared the TIAR, the revised draft.

Now, we're not saying we don't want to give DOT any information until final subdivision. No. In a normal course they ask for updates. They ask for revisions. And they're prepared. We do what they ask, and if we don't we run the risk of not being able to hook up to their state highways. So it's incumbent upon us. It's normal practice to basically do what they want.

Now, for them to say that we're saying it's not a big deal it's — it is a big deal. We are taking this seriously. We are proposing, the Petitioner is proposing a condition that would require us to get DOT's approval for final subdivision.

Can we do that? I hope so. But we know we're not going to get away with nothing. We know it is a big deal. And we know that the Commission cannot

defer its responsibility.

12.

So we are proposing that condition. We're going to put that on us. And if they don't accept it we don't get final subdivision approval. Then we're stuck, and we spent all this money and all this time for nothing. But we are willing to make this proposal and to put ourselves on the line.

As far as Condition 4B and C, these were previously handled within the MOA. What we propose is a condition that says: The MOA *shall* include but not be limited to the following terms and conditions:

- No. 1. The accepted TIAR shall be incorporated into the MOA by reference.
- 2. Petitioner's responsibility for funding construction, implementation of improvements and mitigation.
- 3. A schedule of agreed to improvements and schedule for future TIAR updates and revisions.
- 4. Development of the Project shall be consistent with the TIAR.
- 5. Any fees or in-kind contribution that is roughly proportional to any indirect or secondary impacts caused by the Project, that's our fair-share.

So we're not saying we're trying to get out of these responsibilities. No. We're saying we want

to have the ability to negotiate these things — and they have to be addressed in this MOA. If we don't address them in the MOA then we're not fulfilling this condition.

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So we're not trying to escape anything.

This is what was done in the past when we did the
Wai'ale Project. This is the exact same condition.

That's why we're using it.

We don't want to get in a situation were they say, DOT says, "Oh, the Land Use Commission says you gotta agree to our determination of fair-share."

I mean if it comes to that, you know, that's not, you know, that's not appropriate.

What we want to do we want to do it as has been done in the past and negotiate these things we're proposing that we may be required to negotiate. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: Commissioners, any questions?

COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Thank you, Chair Heller. Let me be blunt. When can the Petitioner commit to submitting the initial revised TIAR being requested by DOT? I know you've said that it can change along the way. I'm talking about the initial TIAR.

MR. TABATA: Okay. We have already submitted a revised TIAR to DOT's comments. That's attached to the Final EIS. Is that the TIAR you're referring to, Commissioner?

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MR. YEE: I think, Commissioner, what you're asking is after their latest TIAR the Department of Transportation made comments asking and concerns about the TIAR and asking that that TIAR be revised. I think what you're asking is when is the next iteration of the TIAR.

COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Yes.

MR. TABATA: Okay. We can do it in 6 months, Commissioner. That's without talking to our traffic engineer. But I understand you need an answer. But we're ready to say 6 months to do a revised TIAR.

COMMISSIONER INOUYE: So my question to OP is is that fine with you or your client?

MR. YEE: We've tied the acceptance of the TIAR to part of the process rather than to a time period because it allows the developer to then time their involvement in the County process to when they're ready with the TIAR.

So our concern is not when they submit except to the extent that they submit, you know, late.

That it's so close to a deadline. I guess the question would be when do they anticipate final zone change.

12.

I mean if final zone change — they're expecting final zone change in 6 months, then, no, the TIAR is going to be too late to be submitted. I know the answer. I'm just trying to explain.

The concern for the Department of
Transportation would be it's up to you when you submit
the TIAR to us, but understand if there's a deadline
that you get it submitted by, let's say zone change
approval, then you have to, you have to time your zone
change process to when you're ready with the TIAR.
'Cause it's not— we're not proposing, like, for
example, one year from now getting acceptance of the
TIAR.

COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Right. These are proposed deadliness. You can always do it earlier than what the deadlines are.

MR. YEE: Sure.

COMMISSIONER INOUYE: My understanding is as far as the Petitioner's interest, it behooves you to get this in right away so you can get your zoning or subdivision approval and all that. So, and I heard you, Curtis, about the fact that you submit something

it changes, you talk. So, Bryan, if they commit to 6 months it behooves them to do it earlier, right? Am I wrong?

12.

MR. TABATA: We can revise it. We can submit it in 6 months. I'm assuming we can. I hope we can. Will they accept it? I can almost guaranty they won't. I'll be blunt. They won't accept it. I mean they're going to wait until they see the drawings done from whatever it happens. That normally happens at final subdivision approval. They just won't accept it. I mean that's my prediction for the future. That's why these deadlines.

They create these barriers. We may have to come back for a Motion to Amend later saying: Please amend this condition because they won't accept the TIAR at the zone change stage if you applied OP's condition.

And that could take years from now until we finally just throw up our hands and say, "It isn't gonna happen. We have to go back to the Land Use Commission 'cause this condition is insurmountable."

That's a real problem with this condition. We have no control over what they do, DOT.

MR. YEE: Could I just briefly comment, Commissioner?

COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Yeah.

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MR. YEE: In response. I can't tell you when it will be accepted because I don't know the quality of the TIAR. With respect to when you can expect a response from the Department of Transportation, in other words, I think that the Department of Transportation certainly should be able to provide a response within 6 months.

If it takes them 6 months to draft it, we should be able to get a response within probably less. But probably 3 months actually. But one of our other thoughts is we listed what the concerns are. It's internal capture rates. It's in our findings of fact.

So we've listed what those particular concerns are. So it didn't look to us to be so difficult to do that you couldn't do it correctly.

But if they do not do it correctly, if they just send us a TIAR saying, "We disagree. We don't think we should have to change our internal capture rates," the DOT can still give a response within 3 months saying, "No, you're wrong."

But that doesn't necessarily mean the TIAR gets accepted. I don't see that as being the DOT's fault.

COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Here's what I'm

trying to get an understanding of. Why is OP so concerned about the deadline? If they don't get your approval they're not gonna get a subdivision at all. They can't do anything, right?

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MR. YEE: Well, they're not going to get their final subdivision.

COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Yeah. Until they get the final. So it's the end date. They can't do anything. Of if they're doing plans according to something that DOT doesn't agree with that's their risk, right? So I'm trying to get an understanding why is OP so concerned about the end date.

I'm more concerned for you, actually, that you get the stuff in and start talking. And end date they got to hurry up because if they don't their development doesn't go. That's my understanding of the process.

MR. YEE: Our concern about just having a submittal date is the quality of the TIAR submitted. You can have a submittal date that they need, but it's a terrible TIAR. That doesn't help anyone. So that's the reason why the submittal date in and of itself is not sufficient for us.

With respect to why, why are we so concerned about a deadline, couple things, maybe a

couple three things. One is, frankly, if there's no deadline it gets put to the bottom of the pile. If DOT has no particular obligation to get this done on time the likelihood is they're not going to get it done on time.

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But you have a requirement, especially the requirement they're asking for and it gets moved up. We think it's a better thing. We think it's better to have that information for everyone including, in our opinion, the County may have a different one. But in our opinion it's better the County and the Petitioner have that information earlier in the process. And we think it's better for the process to have that planning document done before you go too far down the line.

COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Right. I'm not suggesting that we put deadlines all over the place. I'm just saying that the real critical thing is that they can't do anything until they get the DOT approval.

And if they don't submit the Application or the revised TIAR in a good form and there's a constant dialogue they can't proceed. So it's really on them.

The only concern I have for DOT is that they are given that document so close to the

subdivision approval, final one, that you don't have time to review it. So that's why I was talking about when can you submit. But then it could be not very good. So you gotta go through the process and all that. But that's the Petitioner's risk.

12.

The longer it takes for them to get it approved and get it through the DOT the longer their subdivision doesn't go. That's my understanding.

MR. YEE: Frankly, it's not that simple for DOT. If you've got a project that's ready to go, you've got construction plans drawn and you get your TIAR submitted, and you're looking at it. You're thinking: It's not really the TIAR I would want. The level of information is not high enough. There's more uncertainty that I think ought to be improved.

There's a lot of pressure to accept it anyway because nobody wants to stop a project. I mean nobody wants to be the guy who's responsible for stopping development. At least not at Department of Transportation. It's an awful lot of pressure if you wait that long.

COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Okay. I have a different line of questioning.

COMMISSIONER McDONALD: Maybe County can interject on this. Talking about final subdivision

versus tentative approval of the subdivision, right?

It's a 2-step process. Correct. Final subdivision

approval won't come into play until No. 1, the Project
is fully bonded or the improvements have been

constructed, right? Correct?

12.

MR. SPENCE: Go back to the big laundry list of things: Bonding, improvements may be part of that. Getting a zoning change may be a part of that laundry list.

So it's like you get a tentative approval or preliminary approval, whatever you want t call it, you don't have final — you can't turn dirt until that, until your bond's in place, until you get your zoning change which may change the Project until, of course, this Commission rules, until DOT is satisfied with the TIAR or however the condition ends up going.

So it is a 2-step process. But basically when you get that preliminary or that tentative you can't do a whole lot until you complete that entire laundry list, whatever improvements you bond the improvements, whatever the case may be. But until those things, that laundry list is completed then you can actually start construction.

Does that answer the question?

COMMISSIONER McDONALD: You can actually

start construction prior to final subdivision approval, is that correct?

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MR. SPENCE: You can do certain things like when the Commission went to the site visit for the previous docket, you know. You can drill a well. That's something independent of this Commission. You can clear out rubbish.

There's a lot of things you can do just with the existing state district or the, existing County zoning.

But to actually make the improvements for the specific Project it's hard to proceed on much of anything until you have that final subdivision approval.

COMMISSIONER McDONALD: Okay.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: Commissioner Inouye.

COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Thank you, Chair.

18 Mr. Tabata, you mentioned something about the Phase 2
19 light purple area is larger lots?

20 MR. TABATA: Correct. That's our campus 21 district. And, yes, those are the large lots.

22 There's 2 of them and they're numbered. So with the

23 campus district is the light purple over here.

24 There's 2 of them. And the smaller one I believe is

25 | 32 and the bigger one 35 acres.

Then also in Increment 2 you have these employment district lots that are also large. I believe they're 15 to 20 acres.

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COMMISSIONER INOUYE: I guess there's some lines there that I can't see from here.

(Mr. Tabata moving diagram closer to Commissioner Inouye.)

COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Okay. Just glancing through your Exhibit 11-O, which is basically your proposal, there's no restriction as far as the Phase 1 portion, the dark purple area? Restriction on the size?

You have it drawn out on small lots. Is there a restriction that you can't -- if somebody wanted a large lot you can't combine it?

MR. TABATA: I suppose it could be changed. But we're going to run a risk. We're telling you these are the lots, these are the sizes, these are the offerings. What we're trying to do is convince the Commission that we're genuine. We're for real. We're giving you all these details.

It's a 2-bladed sword of course. If we don't develop this as we're saying we could be running into problems later. But we're trying our best. Sure they could change. But we run the risk.

COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Okay. I think the testimony has been that this new concept, this form-based code, this — anyway this new concept is something that, quite frankly, I like. Don't get me wrong. I'm questioning. My question shouldn't be interpreted as saying, "shouldn't be like this." I like the idea.

12.

However, when I looked at, read through Exhibit 11-0 everything in there basically says "liberally construed..."

MR. TABATA: I think I understand the concern. As a lawyer you see where you could massage it. But that's where the restrictions come in. I think in general the concern that regulators have is that a developer may not put as much energy into job generation into creating high paying jobs.

What if they do all residential? What if they do all retail? Right? Then you'll have these terrible impacts and you won't have these job creations like the developer promised. That's why we are specifically putting on ourselves these controls: No more than 1,250 units wherever they may appear on these 400 acres. That's it. Not more than 100,000 square feet of retail merchandising. No more.

COMMISSIONER INOUYE: That was another

detailed question I had. But the 100,000 square feet where does it say in your exhibits?

12.

MR. TABATA: It's in the development code. What page is it on? It's in there. In addition to that I'm saying it right now, these words right now: It's the developer. It's the Petitioner's representation. It's on the record. Holly has taken it down.

COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Let me just tell you where I'm a little bit concerned. I think every Commissioner here has a different picture of what this whole development is going to look like based on this form-based code. We have a picture in our minds.

But it's so flexible, which I'm not against. Don't get me wrong. I'm not against the flexibility. I'm just concerned that when the development finally gets put on and lots are sold and, you know, whatever you folks end up doing with this flexibility, it may be completely different from mine or anyone of the other Commissioners.

MR. TABATA: That's a good question. To save time I crossed out some of my closing argument. One of them is where we give examples of knowledge industry. This is a permitted use.

Examples include advertising, architectural

- 1 engineering, biotechnology, computer sciences,
- 2 education, energy research, development,
- 3 pharmaceutical. It's those types of industries we're
- 4 focused on.
- Now, when you limit retail that's where you
- 6 | put a cap and you put a limit on basically low-paying
- 7 jobs. I wish that wasn't the case but that's
- 8 basically the reality.
- 9 So if you put a cap on retail no more than
- 10 100,000. 100,000 square feet for a hundred acres is
- 11 | not much. It's not much at all. I mean a Wal-Mart is
- 12 about 200,000 square feet.
- So there's no way you're gonna have any big
- 14 | boxes here. You're not gonna have any shopping malls
- 15 here. That's not possible. There's only enough space
- 16 to support the rest of everything. The rest of
- 17 everything is going to have to be employment. There's
- 18 just no other choice.
- 19 That's, you know, in order to give us the
- 20 | flexibility to be able to put people where they ought
- 21 to be, we've had to rely on these controls so that you
- 22 | have the assurance that we are, we will remain focused
- 23 on creating high paying jobs in the knowledge
- 24 industry.
- 25 COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Right. And I have no

reason to question the intent. That hundred thousand
square feet -- I forget. I was trying to flip
through -
MR. TABATA: It's on page 66 of Exhibit Q.
COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Okay. I'll take your

12.

2.0

COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Okay. I'll take your word for it. My question is in this flexible Maui code that's being proposed, it talks about small retail shops as part of the — I forget whether it was the residential district — is that included in the 100,000 square feet?

MR. TABATA: Yes. Absolutely.

COMMISSIONER INOUYE: That's all I had, thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: Commissioners, other questions? The Commission will now conduct formal deliberations concerning whether to grant the Petition either in whole or in part or deny the Petition.

If the Commission decides to grant the Petition in whole or in part it needs to determine what conditions of approval to impose.

I'd note for the parties and the public that during the Commission's deliberations we will not entertain additional input from the parties or the public unless those individuals or entities are specifically requested to do so by the Chair. If

1 called upon we ask that any comments be limited to the specific question at hand. 3 The Commission held hearings on the merits of this Petition on July 25-26 and August 8, 2013. 4 5 And oral argument has been concluded today. 6 Commissioners, let me confirm that each of 7 you have reviewed the record and read the transcripts 8 for any meetings that you may have missed and are prepared to deliberate on the subject docket. 9 10 When I call your name please signify with 11 either an aye or nay that you're prepared to 12. deliberate on this matter. Commissioner Biga? 13 COMMISSIONER BIGA: Yes. 14 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Commissioner Chock? 15 COMMISSIONER CHOCK: Yes. 16 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Commissioner Inouve? 17 COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Yes. CHAIRMAN HELLER: Commissioner Matsumura? 18 19 COMMISSIONER MATSUMURA: Yes. 2.0 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Commissioner McDonald? 21 COMMISSIONER McDONALD: Yes. 2.2 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Commissioner Torigoe? 23 COMMISSIONER TORIGOE: Yes. 24 CHAIRMAN HELLER: And the Chair is also 25 prepared to deliberate. The goal today is determine

by way of motion the Commission's decision on whether to grant in whole or in part Petitioner's request to reclassify the subject property or to deny the Petition.

If a decision is reached today, and based upon the Commission's guidance, staff will be directed to draft appropriate findings of fact, conclusions of law and decision and order reflecting the Commission's decision. Commissioners, what is your pleasure on this matter?

COMMISSIONER BIGA: Mr. Chair, I move to accept this rezoning A10-787 Maui R&T Partners, LLC.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: Is there a second?

COMMISSIONER CHOCK: Second.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: Any discussion?

COMMISSIONER INOUYE: I would like to

offer -- I'm going to stick my neck out -- I would like to offer an amendment to Commissioner Biga's motion. I would like to have it amended to have it

20 approved as incremental districting, which is allowed

21 by Rules 15-15-78.

12.

Let me tell you, you probably heard some of my concerns about what — this is one of the first, if not the first in the state where this form—based code is being used. I like the idea. But I'm concerned

that it may not be what is being represented by the Petitioner.

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It is clear from Exhibit -- (pause) I'm sorry it's a phasing plan that shows it's a Phase 1 and Phase 2, that indicates that Phase 1 will be completed in roughly ten years, 2024 Phase 2. 2034, that's beyond 10 years.

I'm suggesting that we approve at least the first phase and according to the rules I'm not sure how to put it. At the same time the Commission shall indicate the approval of the future redistricting that is Phase 2, but that at some point in time there would be a requirement to come in for approval on Phase 2. I'm just offering that as an amendment.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: We have a motion and we have a proposed amendment. Is there a second on the amendment?

COMMISSIONER MATSUMURA: Second.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: Discussion as to the amendment amending it to do approval in increments or phases? Any other comments? Questions, concerns? Let's vote then on the amendment to the main motion. So this is a yes or no on the amendment without deciding at this point whether the main motion is being granted or not.

1	Everybody clear on the question? This is
2	just to amend the motion to make it approval in
3	increments. Dan, call the roll.
4	MR. ORODENKER: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
5	Commissioner Inouye?
6	COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Yes.
7	MR. ORODENKER: Commissioner Matsumura?
8	COMMISSIONER MATSUMURA: Yes.
9	MR. ORODENKER: Commissioner Biga?
10	COMMISSIONER BIGA: Yes.
11	MR. ORODENKER: Commissioner Torigoe?
12	COMMISSIONER TORIGOE: Yes.
13	MR. ORODENKER: Commissioner McDonald?
14	COMMISSIONER McDONALD: No.
15	MR. ORODENKER: Commissioner Chock?
16	COMMISSIONER CHOCK: No.
17	MR. ORODENKER: Chair Heller?
18	CHAIRMAN HELLER: No.
19	MR. ORODENKER: Mr. Chair, the vote was 4
20	in support of the amendment, 3 opposed.
21	CHAIRMAN HELLER: So we have a majority
22	vote with a quorum present.
23	MS. ERICKSON: You have 4 in favor so you
24	haven't sufficient votes to pass the amendment.
25	CHAIRMAN HELLER: The amendment fails and

the main motion remains on the table. Now, is there further discussion on the main motion? Let me toss out a suggestion that perhaps we need a little clarification on the conditions. Is there any further discussion on motions?

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COMMISSIONER McDONALD: I think the condition you're referring to, Chairperson Heller, is specific to Condition No. 4 with regards to the acceptance of the TIAR.

I understand both parties' arguments regarding timing, but I would like to propose that the motion include the Condition 4 as proposed by the Petitioner: Acceptance of the TIAR prior to final subdivision approval.

In addition, I guess we gotta get into the record the Findings of Fact No. 138A regarding noise as proposed by Office of Planning to be included. I guess to make things easier, OP's proposed revisions to the findings of fact, I want to put that, include that in the D&O.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: So all of OP's proposed revisions would be incorporated into the Decision and Order except for the specific condition on the TIAR.

COMMISSIONER McDONALD: That's correct.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: Is everyone clear on the

1	motion? Is there a second?
2	COMMISSIONER BIGA: Second.
3	CHAIRMAN HELLER: Is there any discussion
4	on the Motion to Amend to clarify the conditions?
5	Let's call the vote on the Motion to Amend. Again
6	this is not the main motion. This is the Motion to
7	Amend as set forth in the conditions and the revisions
8	to the findings of fact.
9	MR. ORODENKER: Commissioner McDonald?
10	COMMISSIONER McDONALD: Yes.
11	MR. ORODENKER: Commissioner Biga?
12	COMMISSIONER BIGA: Yes.
13	MR. ORODENKER: Commissioner Matsumura?
14	COMMISSIONER MATSUMURA: Yes.
15	MR. ORODENKER: Commissioner Torigoe?
16	COMMISSIONER TORIGOE: Yes.
17	MR. ORODENKER: Commissioner Chock?
18	COMMISSIONER CHOCK: Yes.
19	MR. ORODENKER: Commissioner Inouye?
20	COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Yes.
21	MR. ORODENKER: Chair Heller?
22	CHAIRMAN HELLER: Yes.
23	MR. ORODENKER: Mr. Chair, the motion
24	carries unanimously.
25	CHAIRMAN HELLER: Thank you. So now we're

1 back to the main motion which has been clarified. Is 2 there any further discussion? 3 COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Chair Heller, could I 4 ask for an executive session for just a couple of 5 minutes before we call the vote? 6 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Sure. Okav. We may need 7 to check on some of our travel arrangements too. 8 MR. HAKODA: Commissioner Chock has to 9 leave. CHAIRMAN HELLER: All in favor of an 10 11 executive session? 12. COMMISSIONERS VOTING: "Aye". 13 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Any opposed? (no 14 responses) Okay. 15 (Executive session was held 1:15 to 1:20) 16 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Okay. Let's go back on the record. Commissioner McDonald, you had something 17 18 to add? 19 COMMISSIONER McDONALD: I just wanted to 20 make a quick statement. I understand where OP is 21 coming from with regards to the acceptance of the 2.2 TIAR. However, I also understand that it would be at 23 the Petitioner's risk to do any type of construction 24 prior to the acceptance because they don't have the 25 acceptance of the TIAR.

1 So, you know, the Petitioner would run a 2 risk of doing any type of work, any type of 3 construction prior to DOT acceptance as a state 4 authority. So I just want to make that statement that 5 I do understand where you're coming from. 6 But I also understand the Petitioner will 7 run the risk of taking the Project too far without the 8 acceptance of the DOT. 9 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Anything further on the 10 main motion? Then we're ready to call the vote. 11 MR. ORODENKER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. The 12. motion is to grant the Petition and adopt OP's 13 suggested findings of fact and conditions with the 14 exception of Condition No. 4 which would be as 15 proposed by the Petitioner. Commissioner Biga? 16 COMMISSIONER BIGA: Yes. 17 MR. ORODENKER: Commissioner Chock? 18 COMMISSIONER CHOCK: Yes. 19 MR. ORODENKER: Commissioner Matsumura? 2.0 COMMISSIONER MATSUMURA: Yes. 21 MR. ORODENKER: Commissioner Torigoe? 22 COMMISSIONER TORIGOE: Yes. 23 MR. ORODENKER: Commissioner McDonald? 24 COMMISSIONER McDONALD: Yes. 25 MR. ORODENKER: Commissioner Inouye?

1 COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Mr. Chair, before I 2 cast the vote I wanted to make a comment first. 3 just want to let everybody know, the parties know, 4 that this is a very important Project. And I think 5 it's necessary to have this Project go. 6 You've heard my concerns about the wide 7 openness of the code. I'm willing to forego that. 8 Just wanted to implore the parties to use that 9 latitude for the right purposes. So I'm going to be 10 voting yes with reservations about that. So I do not 11 want to stop this Project. It's a good Project. 12. CHAIRMAN HELLER: Thank you. 13 MR. ORODENKER: Chair Heller? 14 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Yes. 15 MR. ORODENKER: Mr. Chair, the vote carries 16 unanimously. 17 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Thank you. Anything 18 further on this docket? We do have on the agenda 19 A84-585 Maui Economic Development Board. We'll try to 20 do that very quickly. Parties are the same, correct? 21 MR. TABATA: That's correct. 22 CHAIRMAN HELLER: I do need to update the 23 On July 25th the Commission considered Docket record. 24 No. A84-585 Maui Economic Development Board Inc.'s 25 Motion to Consolidate Hearing with Docket No. A10-787

issued the order granting that motion on July 31,
2013. Also on July 25th the Commission deferred
hearing Docket No. A84-585's Motion for Order Amending
the Amended Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and
Decision and Order filed February 25, 1986 until
completion of the hearing on the consolidated case.

12.

On September 24, 2013 the Commission received County of Maui's Planning Department Joinder in Petitioner's Proposed Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Decision and Order.

On September 25, 2013 the Commission received OP's comments and objections to Petitioner's Proposed Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Decision and Order.

On October 9, 2013 the Commission mailed the October 17, 2013 agenda notice to the parties and the statewide mailing lists. We have previously gone over the procedures and we've previously heard from public witnesses.

So at this point if the parties have any argument they wish to add you can do so briefly. And I would encourage briefness. Petitioner?

MR. TABATA: Thank you, Mr. Chair. This is our Motion to Amend. I'd like to make a modification that we change our position and accept OP's findings

- 1 of fact which would make it consistent with what the
- 2 | Commission just voted on. I believe that's the case
- 3 | because, yes, it's the same Proposed Findings of Fact.
- 4 | Bryan can correct me if I'm wrong.
- 5 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Okay. Thank you.
- 6 | County?
- 7 MR. GIROUX: We'll rest on the pleadings.
- 8 | We're just going to add that we strongly support the
- 9 motion.
- 10 MR. YEE: OP rests or our pleadings in
- 11 support.
- 12 CHAIRMAN HELLER: I'm sorry, Mr. Matsubara.
- 13 I suppose I should ask if you have any rebuttal.
- MR. TABATA: No, no rebuttal thank you.
- 15 | (audience laughter)
- 16 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Commissioners, anything
- 17 else at this point? Commissioners, what is your
- 18 pleasure?
- 19 COMMISSIONER McDONALD: In the matter of
- 20 Docket No. A84-585 I move to approve the Motion for
- 21 Order Amending the Amended Findings of Fact,
- 22 | Conclusions of Law and Decision and Order filed on
- 23 February 25th, 1986 subject to the conditions of
- 24 Docket No. A10-787 which includes the LUC's standard
- 25 | conditions.

1	CHAIRMAN HELLER: And would that include
2	the basic format of the OP's proposed version?
3	COMMISSIONER McDONALD: Yes, that would.
4	Thank you.
5	COMMISSIONER BIGA: Second.
6	CHAIRMAN HELLER: Any discussion? Seeing
7	none let's call the vote.
8	MR. ORODENKER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. The
9	motion is to grant the Motion for Order Amending
10	Docket No. A84-585 subject to conditions of Docket No.
11	A10-787 including the LUC standard conditions.
12	Commissioner McDonald?
13	COMMISSIONER McDONALD: Yes.
14	MR. ORODENKER: Commissioner Biga?
15	COMMISSIONER BIGA: Yes.
16	MR. ORODENKER: Commissioner Matsumura?
17	COMMISSIONER MATSUMURA: Yes.
18	MR. ORODENKER: Commissioner Torigoe?
19	COMMISSIONER TORIGOE: Yes.
20	MR. ORODENKER: Commissioner Chock?
21	COMMISSIONER CHOCK: Yes.
22	MR. ORODENKER: Commissioner Inouye?
23	COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Yes.
24	MR. ORODENKER: Chair Heller?
25	CHAIRMAN HELLER: Yes.

1	MR. ORODENKER: Mr. Chairman, the motion
2	carries unanimously.
3	CHAIRMAN HELLER: Thank you. Anything
4	further on this docket? Is there a motion to adjourn?
5	COMMISSIONER BIGA: So moved.
6	(The proceedings were adjourned at 1:25 p.m.)
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25	CERTIFICATE

12.

I, HOLLY HACKETT, CSR, RPR, in and for the State of Hawai'i, do hereby certify;

That I was acting as court reporter in the foregoing LUC matters on the 17th day of October 2013;

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 matters.

14 DATED: This_____ day of_______2013

HOLLY M. HACKETT, HI CSR #130 Certified Shorthand Reporter